



February 25, 2019

TO: The Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon  
FR: Angela Wilhelms, Secretary of the University  
RE: Notice of Board Meeting

The Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon will hold a meeting on the date and at the location set forth below. Topics at the meeting will include: standing reports, consideration of seconded motions from March 4 committee meetings, the Comic Studies Program, the UO's Economic Impact Report, and consideration of a resolution regarding tuition and mandatory fees for the 2019-2020 academic year (excluding resident, undergraduate tuition).

The meeting will occur as follows:

**Tuesday, March 5, 2018 – 10:00 a.m.**  
Erb Memorial Union, Redwood Auditorium

The meeting will be webcast, with a link available at <https://trustees.uoregon.edu/meetings>.

The EMU is located at 1395 University Street, Eugene, Oregon. If special accommodations are required, please contact Jennifer La Belle at (541) 346-3166 at least 72 hours in advance.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

6227 University of Oregon, Eugene OR 97403-1266 | (541) 346-3166 | [trustees.uoregon.edu](https://trustees.uoregon.edu) | [trustees@uoregon.edu](mailto:trustees@uoregon.edu)

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**Board of Trustees**  
**Meeting Agenda | March 4-5, 2019**  
**Erb Memorial Union | Redwood Auditorium**

**MONDAY, MARCH 4 – 3:00 P.M.: CONVENE EXECUTIVE SESSION**

**Executive Session re Labor Negotiations**

The Board of Trustees will meet in executive session pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(d) for purposes of conducting deliberations regarding labor negotiations with the Graduate Teaching Fellows Federation. This session is closed to members of the public and the media. The meeting will be called to order and adjourned. No other topics or matters will occur on March 4. Notwithstanding the location listed above, this March 4 executive session will occur in Johnson Hall.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 5 – 10:00 A.M.: CONVENE PUBLIC MEETING**

- Call to order, roll call, verification of quorum
- Approval of December 2018 minutes (Action)
- Public comment

**1. ASUO and University Senate Reports**

- ASUO President Maria Gallegos
- University Senate President Bill Harbaugh

**2. President's Report**

**3. Tuition and Mandatory Fees (does not include resident, undergraduate tuition) (Action):**  
Michael Schill, President; Jamie Moffitt, Vice President for Finance and Administration and CFO;  
Kevin Marbury, Vice President for Student Life

*Recess for Lunch: Estimated 12:30-1:30 p.m.*

**4. Resolutions from Committee (pending March 4 committee action)**

- 4.1 Seconded Motion from ASAC: Student Conduct Code
- 4.2 Seconded Motion from FFC: Slape Terrace Naming
- 4.3 Seconded Motion from FFC: ZIRC Renovation Project

**5. Academic Area in Focus – Comic Studies:** Ben Saunders, Professor of English

**6. The UO's Economic Impact Report:** Tim Duy, Professor of Practice, Economics

***Meeting Adjourned***

## **Agenda Item #1**

**ASUO President's Report  
University Senate President's Report**

Board of Trustees Winter 2019 Report:

2/19/19

Written By: Maria Gallegos-Chacon, Imani Dorsey, and Ivan Chen

- Tuition:

Out of state tuition recommendation: 2.97%. After roughly 15 weeks of TFAB our committee can live with a 2.97% increase on non-resident tuition. We saw it fit that the increase could not be too drastic so that it wouldn't impede students' lives and cause them to drop out and also stay within market of our PAC 12 competitors and state schools. We have a complex understanding why tuition goes up, however we feel there should be another advisory board added to also advise how to mitigate the increase cost and how to support students through these hikes. This advisory board would be available to brainstorm and plan campus growth, scholarships, legislative strategies, and other types of aide. We recognize TFAB is not the place to discuss all such ideas and issues, but we do not think you can have a holistic conversation around tuition without considering all intersecting factors.

- Legislative (this may change due to the time between now and the BOT meeting):

- My team and I have been working very hard to be at the capital as much as possible to testify before the HECC, lobby officials, and provide insight to our government affairs office. Right now, it seems as there is an uphill battle to win over state funding that actually invests in students. We had a successful OSA lobby day in terms of turnout in which we had roughly 30 UO students out of 100 college/university students. The general sentiment that came from legislators is that they want to support students but have some barriers to support. For some it seems as though they don't want to come out against K-12 funding, but I think that can be mitigated by stressing that students are not just k-12 and that we can prioritize cradle to career education. Another aspect, is that there is an issue of trust between the university institutions and the state. Reps like Julie Fahey, stressed that she is uncomfortable supporting revenue for higher ed because she's not sure if she knows/feels/sees genuine support for students from UO admin and BOT. She made it clear she wants to know if the revenue is including higher ed that she had to know that the money was going to students like tuition affordability and aide. I think this can be mitigated by making sure students are included in the decision making processes in what their needs are like working more closely with OSA, and I also stressed that we are working together on tuition affordability. Overall, I think we just need to continue applying pressure and demonstrate that we cannot be left on the back burner of Oregon's priorities.

- Food insecurity:

**Ducks feeding Ducks:**

We received 1109 applications. Of those, 514 were unique individuals.

Out of the 1109 applications, there were 812 approved transfers. Of those, 448 were unique individuals, which is about an 87% approval rate.

- 224 Approved for one transfer
- 84 Approved for two transfers
- 104 Approved for three transfers

Out of the 514 individual students, roughly half applied more than once:

- 256 Applied Once
- 75 Applied Twice
- 95 Applied Three times
- 88 Applied Four or more times

There were 297 applications denied, and of those 207 were unique individuals.

Students are applying multiple times and being approved and/or denied.

Out of the 207 individuals who were denied, 152 were denied once, 36 twice, 9 three times, and 10 were denied 4 or more times.

The reasons for denial and counts are:

- 11 Email submitted did not match login
- 160 Had a remaining Ducks Feeding Ducks balance
- 108 Had a personal Duck Bucks account balance of more than \$4.00
- 16 Had received three transfers for the term
- 2 Not an enrolled student

It is interesting to note that of the 104 students who used all three transfers, 16 of them applied after their 3<sup>rd</sup> use. For winter term, we have implemented an option that will allow students to receive up to two more transfers if they meet with someone in the Office of the Dean of Students.

### **Student Usage of the Funds**

\$8,120.00 was transferred automatically to student's accounts through the online form.

\$2,557.16 of unused funds were removed from student's accounts.

The most popular location was Chipotle with 202 transactions for a total of \$1,524.83 spent.

### **ASUO support:**

ASUO also gave \$10,000 to food insecurity task force to support program next year.

### **The budget proposal:**

Submit Total Recurring Request: \$86,300 to Budget Advisory Group

## **UO Senate report to the UO Board of Trustees for their March 2019 meeting:**

Dear Trustees:

At your September meeting we presented a comprehensive description of the Senate's plans and goals for 2018-2019, with an update in December. This report covers our work since then, and our plans for the remainder of academic year.

### **Shared Governance Introduction:**

To quote from Locus of Authority, a recent book by former Princeton President William Bowen and Eugene Tobin's on the role of faculty in university governance,

Simplistic as it may sound, we believe that shared governance should be viewed, not so much in terms of "who owns what," but as embracing a commitment to a genuine sharing of perspectives—to the avoidance of constituency-based thinking (to the extent that this can be achieved in a world of real human beings!). What is most needed on the part of all parties, including both faculty and administrators, is not just a willingness to reject "we" versus "they" thinking, but an eagerness to embrace good ideas generated by others. Such mutual openness to good ideas from all sources should be accompanied by recognition that nimble decision-making is required. Nimbleness implies a need for a well-understood locus of authority, with administrators expected to listen carefully to those with ideas and expertise to contribute, but then to have the confidence and courage to decide.<sup>46</sup>

Those responsible for deciding should be expected to give reasons for their decisions and should be held accountable for outcomes.<sup>47</sup> They should also take pains to explain that in seeking to avoid compartmentalized decision-making, they are not attempting a "land grab" by administrators or trustees. As Neil J. Smelser wisely observes:

...

Of course operationalizing these principles requires a lot of work, committees, and meetings, as well as trust and mutual good will. Here are the details from this quarter:

### **Comprehensive Review of Senate Standing Committees**

Senate Vice President Elizabeth Skowron is working with the administration on this project. They have collected information on the organization of other AAU public university senates and their organization and procedures. The plan is to report to the Senate next spring.

### **Faculty and Senate participation in Hiring and Review of Academic Administrators, and administrative advisory groups.**

The University currently has no policy on the appointment of search committees for senior academic administration positions such as Deans, Provost, and Vice Provosts for academic matters, or for committees for their review, or for administrative advisory groups on academic matters. We had interim policies for hiring and review committees, but these have expired, and so every new committee now requires a negotiation between the Senate and the administration on the appointments and rules of the committees. This negotiation process limits the inclusion of faculty and their expertise in arbitrary ways, based on personality or special interests. We are currently negotiating with the administration to develop formal processes for faculty appointments to these committees, and we expect to have these in place by spring.

### **College of Arts and Sciences reorganization task force:**

Following the resignation this fall of CAS Dean Andrew Marcus, President Schill and Provost Banavar decided to open the possibility of dividing CAS into 2 or 3 smaller colleges, and set up a committee to study this possibility.

I would say that the committee, and the Senate, and the majority of the CAS faculty from all its divisions (Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities), remain puzzled as to the point of bringing up this potential reorganization. All agree that CAS faces difficult challenges, particularly regarding enrollment and financial support from the administration, but few of those problems seem to be connected, or likely to be improved, by dividing up the College. Many believe it would mean years of disorganization and excessive costs to re-establish CAS's operating procedures.

Fortunately the schedule for the report, and the timeline for a decision by the administration, have now been pushed back.

I think it is the sense of this committee, and the Senate, that their work would be much more productive if it were redirected toward the question of the challenges facing CAS

and how to address them without having to suffer through the several years of confusion and wasted time that a reorganization of the basic structure would produce.

I hope the President and Provost will broaden this committee's charge to allow for it to spend its time on such possibilities, and put the question of reorganization on the back burner.

### **New Academic Programs and courses:**

We have a rigorous faculty run process for approving new degrees. So far this year we have approved:

1. an online version of the Lundquist College of Business's MS in Sports Product Management, and
2. A new PhD from the Department of Ethnic Studies.

As well as many minor changes to existing programs, and new courses.

After review by the departments and colleges, the courses for these programs were reviewed by the Senate's Curriculum Committee, and the programs themselves are reviewed by the Graduate or Undergraduate Council.

The programs above were brought to the Senate as well-developed proposals with the endorsements of the committees, and were quickly approved.

### **Teaching Evaluations:**

As has been noted in a series of research papers, the main system that UO uses to evaluate teaching quality does not actually measure teaching quality, nor does it provide appropriate incentives for improving it. Most departments do not have usable definitions of what it means to be an excellent teacher. The primary method they use to evaluate teaching quality, numerical "Student Evaluations of Teaching" with a 5 point scale, does not correlate with actual student learning, as research has repeatedly shown.

Last year the Senate began an ambitious effort to improve UO's teaching and evaluation of teaching. In cooperation with Sierra Dawson from the Provost's office and Lee Rumbarger from the Teaching Enhancement Program the Senate has established a committee and two working groups on the improvement and evaluation of teaching.

We are currently piloting new “Student Experience Surveys” and faculty course reflection tools, and are developing new frameworks for defining excellent teaching and protocols for peer evaluations. We expect to approve legislation to rolls these out campus-wide beginning in Fall 2019 with the new SES’s, though we also expect this will be an ongoing process of improvement.

Our efforts were recently featured in a report in the Chronicle of Higher Education. As one senior UO administrator told me, “it’s great - one of the rare times the Chronicle has written a positive story about what is going on at UO.”

The story is at <https://www.chronicle.com/article/Colleges-Are-Getting-Smarter/245457>

### **Core / General Education and Multicultural Requirements and Student Success**

Last year we made changes to simplify our multicultural requirements without narrowing them, and to encourage students to take more core education classes earlier, as part of residence hall based “learning communities” and other first year programs. The Senate Core Education Council, chaired by past Senate President Chris Sinclair, has been meeting regularly. This year the Senate and administration are establishing a new working group to focus on “Student Success” - i.e. undergraduate retention and completion. This group will cooperate with the Core Education Council.

### **Conflict of Interest and Commitment policy:**

Quoting from our September report:

VP Skowron will work together with Associate Vice President for Research Cass Moseley to co-chair this ad hoc committee to develop a clear, simple policy that can be understood and followed by all employee groups. Policy revisions will be made available to the university community for an open comment process, with delivery of final recommendations to University President Schill and Senate President Harbaugh near the end of the calendar year for a Senate vote on the new policy.

This joint Senate/Administration committee has made substantial improvements from the policy first proposed by the administration last year. The new policy focuses on the importance of encouraging our increasingly entrepreneurial faculty to engage in activities outside the university that benefit society at large.

We expect to have this policy adopted by the time you read this, or soon after.

### **Sexual and Romantic Relationships Policy:**

From September:

The university's policy on "Conflicts of Interest and Abuses of Power: Sexual or Romantic Relationships with Students" is outdated and needs revision. The Senate has worked with the administration to make minor changes and extend these as a temporary measure, with the goal of having a permanent policy in place by the end of the academic year.

Since then, the Senate's Committee on Gender and Sexual Based Violence, chaired by Prof Sonja Boos (German) and with the help of Prof Ibrahim Gassama (Law) and with the aid of Jessica Price (General Counsel's Office) has completely rewritten this policy. The Senate has passed it, and the President has signed it. It bans sexual, romantic, and physically intimate relationships between faculty and students in their department.

### **Academic Continuity Plan:**

In 2014 the Graduate Teaching Fellows Foundation, the union which represents UO's 1400 or so Graduate Employees, went on strike a week or two before final exams. These GEs teach many undergraduate classes, and The university administration was unprepared for dealing with the consequences of such a strike for students, and the result was rather chaotic.

The Senate's Academic Council has been working with the administration on an Academic Continuity Plan to deal with future strikes or other emergencies that might affect teaching and issuing grades. The plan maintains the authority and responsibility of the "instructors of record" when it comes to issuing grades, and creates a process for issuing "emergency grades" if necessary.

This plan has now been brought to the Senate, it has buy-in from the administration, and we expect it will soon be passed and signed into policy.

### **Concluding remarks:**

We've had a productive fall and winter, and we enjoy working with President Schill, Provost Banavar, Senate Liaison Munzer, and their staff.

Yours,

Senate President Bill Harbaugh and Vice President Elizabeth Skowron

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## **Agenda Item #2**

### **President's Report**

*There are no materials for this agenda item.*

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## **Agenda Item #3**

### **Tuition and Fees (Graduate tuition, non-resident undergraduate tuition, & mandatory fees)**



## CERTAIN AY2019-20 TUITION AND FEES

### Summary of Requested Authorization

*Note regarding packet materials: Provided in this packet are (i) this summary, (ii) a memo from President Schill outlining his final recommendation, (iii) initial slides with comparator and historical information (full slide deck provided closer to the meeting), (iv) the resolution, (v) Exhibit A – tuition and fee tables, (vi) Exhibit B, redlined tuition and fee policy book, and (vii) a 10-year history of mandatory fees. The TFAB memo, provided last week, is available via hyperlink below.*

Each year, the president presents to the Board a recommendation for tuition and mandatory fees for the following academic year. Below is a summary of the president's recommendation for non-resident undergraduate tuition, graduate tuition, and mandatory fees for academic year 2019-2020 (AY20). The resolution before the Board also includes authorization of the associated "Tuition and Fee Policy Book", which articulates the purpose of and uses for tuition and fees.

Board consideration of resident undergraduate tuition will be delayed until the May meeting, at which time the university hopes to have a better understanding of likely AY20 enrollment and the State Legislature's intentions for public higher education appropriations.

#### **PROCESS RECAP**

The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) provides advice to the president on tuition, mandatory fees, course fees, other significant costs of education, as well as issues related to tuition structure (e.g., differential tuition). Information provided to TFAB members—including meeting materials, meeting notes, and background information is posted on the university's tuition and institutional research websites (<https://uoregon.edu/tuition> and <https://ir.uoregon.edu>, respectively). All TFAB meetings are open to the public.

Between October 2018 and February 2019, the TFAB met nine times. In addition to its meetings, the TFAB—with the help of ASUO—held a student tuition forum in mid-January. In early February, the TFAB co-chairs provided the President with a memo that summarized the advisory group's recommendations.<sup>1</sup> The following week the president held another student forum to solicit input on the TFAB's recommendations. After this forum, he posted his preliminary recommendations to campus and sought public comment before submitting his final recommendation to trustees.

The TFAB is co-chaired by Jamie Moffitt, Vice President for Finance and Administration and CFO, and Kevin Marbury, Vice President for Student Life. Its membership includes students, faculty, deans, vice presidents, vice provosts, and other administrative staff engaged in budgeting, institutional research, and financial aid. A full set of TFAB meeting notes is available at the Institutional Research page linked to above.

#### **ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES**

The following is a non-exhaustive list of known and anticipated cost increases considered by the TFAB. These reflect recurring cost drivers that will be added to the UO's Education and General ("E&G") budget. There are certainly other cost increases, such as those which might be found in individual schools or

<sup>1</sup> This memo of recommendations was circulated to trustees on February 7 and is available online at: <https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition>.

colleges; this list focuses on high-level, major institutional increases. Total projected cost increases for Fiscal Year 2019-2020 (FY20) are higher than FY19 (\$16.7 million) due to the fact that the university is subject to significant increases to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) this coming year. This total (\$23.6 million) represents a 4.36% increase in the overall E&G budget.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Anticipated FY20 Increase</b>
Faculty and staff salary and wages	\$10.6 million
Medical insurance costs (state policy driven)	\$1.9 million
PERS retirement costs (state policy driven)	\$7.1 million
Institutional expenses	\$1.0 million
Strategic investments	\$2.0 million
Minimum wage increase (state policy driven)	\$1.0 million
<b>TOTAL KNOWN PROJECTED COST INCREASES</b>	<b>\$23.6 million<sup>2</sup></b>

#### **KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED BY TFAB**

As noted in the TFAB co-chairs' memo to President Schill dated February 6 (referenced above; hyperlink in footnote 1), there were four high-level issues that the TFAB spent considerable time discussing:

1. How much of the projected net revenue from the campus growth plan to assume when recommending AY20 tuition rates?
2. What level of state appropriation to assume when recommending tuition rates?
3. Options to effectively cover the anticipated FY20 funding gap while taking into consideration the burden on students.
4. An acceptable portion of a funding gap that would be covered by cost cutting or other sources of revenue (e.g., increased grant F&A returns or graduate student tuition revenue).

#### **CAMPUS GROWTH**

The university has made significant investments in recruitment and the number of students applying to the UO has grown for the second year in a row. However, it is too early to know what portion of applicants will translate into a commitment to attend (as measured by making a deposit, due May 1). Successful growth initiatives could contribute as much as \$7.0-\$8.0 million toward closing the budget gap, but at this time we have limited information on which to assess the likelihood of this growth. We have also seen declining enrollment in our international student population. It is likely that a significant portion of any campus growth we may see, will be offset by continued drops in total international students on campus.

#### **STATE BUDGET ALLOCATION**

Similarly, it is too soon to know what level of funding public universities will receive from a legislatively-adopted budget. The legislature meets through June 2019 and this number may not be known until then. The Governor proposed "flat-funding" for public universities in her recommendation released in late 2018. Due to the way state funding is allocated (49% in year 1 of the biennium, 51% in year 2), flat funding equates to a year-over-year cut to the UO of approximately \$2.7 million. However, the Governor recommended an investment budget wherein the public universities would receive additional appropriations from a yet-to-be designed revenue package. With the current timing of the legislative session, there is no further information on a likely total funding level, but there remains the potential to close the gap significantly as a result of increased state investment in public higher education.

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<sup>2</sup> This number is \$0.5 million lower than information presented to TFAB and at the President's town hall due to a reduction in the PERS increase estimate (from \$7.6M to \$7.1M).

Please see the enclosed February 6 memo for further information about the scenarios discussed by the TFAB. The various scenarios looked at the impact of changes in the state appropriation, growth, and undergraduate tuition rates on the budget deficit.

### **AY 2019-20 TUITION AND FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY**

*For a detailed list of the proposed AY20 tuition and fee tables, please see Exhibit A to the resolution. Per standard practice, 10% of the gross tuition funds generated will be used for fee remissions (scholarships) for students.*

- Undergraduate non-resident tuition would rise \$22 per SCH (2.97%) from \$741 per SCH to \$763 per SCH. This increases total annual (academic year) tuition for a full-time student to \$34,335 (\$990 increase). This proposal, net the 10% set-aside noted above and assuming steady enrollment, is expected to generate approximately \$7.4 million of incremental revenue.
- Graduate tuition varies by degree level and school/college. The year-over-year changes range from a 0% increase to a 5.4% increase with two exceptions. Full details are in Exhibit A. The two exceptions are certain graduate programs in the College of Design and programs in the School of Law.
- Mandatory fees would see a 6.9% increase per term (6.8% per semester for law).
  - Health Service Fee: \$35.25 (17.8%) increase per term (from \$198.00 to \$233.25), which is in direct response to a large number of students seeking help for mental and physical health concerns; the fee increase was endorsed by the Student Health Advisory Committee and the Counseling Center's Student Advisory Board, and it aims to alleviate waiting periods and increase services to better meet demand.<sup>3</sup>
  - Incidental Fee<sup>4</sup>: \$8.75 (3.5%) increase per term (from \$250.50 to \$259.25 per term)
  - Rec Center Fee: \$2.00 (3.2%) increase per term from \$62.50 to \$64.50
  - EMU Fee: \$3.00 (4.5%) increase per term from \$67.00 to \$70.00
  - Building Fee, Technology Fee, and Rec Center Bond Fee: no changes

### **TUITION AND FEE POLICY BOOK**

Part of the resolution is adoption of the FY20 University of Oregon Fee Book. This book articulates policies relating to various university fees, tuition discounts (e.g. employee), and the like. A redline version of the Fee Book is attached to the resolution as Exhibit B so that you can review any changes. Please note that most of the changes proposed in this Fee Book revision are meant to improve clarity and specificity from the last version. Sections without redlines are redacted in this packet, but a full copy of the current (FY19) fee book is available online (<http://policies.uoregon.edu>) or by request.

### **OTHER FEES, FINES, PENALTIES AND SERVICES CHARGES**

The Board has delegated authority to the president to set "special fees, fines, penalties and services charges" at the UO, but proposed changes are required to be shared with the Board for informational purposes and review. Those will be provided to the BOT when finalized.

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<sup>3</sup> The \$35.25 increase is \$0.25 higher than the preliminary recommendation provided by the President for public comment; this additional \$0.25 allows for a whole-dollar total for mandatory fees.

<sup>4</sup> The Incidental Fee, aka "I-Fee", is recommended by the ASUO and is not part of the TFAB process. I-Fee distribution is managed by the student government.



## MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 21, 2019  
TO: University of Oregon Board of Trustees  
FROM: Michael H. Schill, President and Professor of Law  
RE: Academic Year 2019-20 Tuition and Fee Proposal for March Consideration

Enclosed is my tuition and fee proposal for the 2019-20 academic year, which is based on the conditional recommendation I issued on Wednesday, February 13. As a reminder, this recommendation only includes graduate tuition, non-resident undergraduate tuition, and mandatory fees; I will make a recommendation regarding resident undergraduate tuition for your May meeting.

In making this decision, I reviewed the Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) recommendation, accepted direct feedback from students at an open forum, reviewed stakeholder feedback provided online, and discussed tuition issues with a wide variety of campus stakeholders.

The proposal before the board would increase nonresident undergraduate tuition by 2.97 percent, a \$22-per-credit-hour change that equates to a \$990 increase in tuition for full-time, out-of-state students. I propose adopting essentially the same mandatory fee increase recommended by TFAB, which includes a \$35.25-per-term increase in the health center fee<sup>1</sup> to accommodate significant growth in the number of students seeking help for mental and physical health concerns, a \$2 increase in the recreation center fee, and a \$3 increase in the EMU fee. In addition, I encourage the board to adopt the graduate tuition rates that were proposed by our various schools and colleges and recommended by TFAB.

This is a different tuition-setting process than in years past, and, to be clear, the proposal that the board will consider does **not** address resident undergraduate tuition rates at the UO. Our in-state tuition rate closely correlates to state funding from the Oregon Legislature, and the university has joined all public universities in the state to make the case that higher education needs at least \$120 million in new state support to keep resident tuition increases at or below 5 percent. The UO will delay setting resident tuition until the board's May meeting, when we hope to have a better sense of enrollment projections and how public higher education will be funded in the state budget. We will conduct a public input process to set resident tuition that mirrors development of the nonresident tuition recommendation.

Ensuring access and affordability to the UO for all Oregon students is among my top priorities. As noted in a [recent op-ed in the Oregonian](#) that I penned with campus leaders representing students and the faculty and staff, state budget proposals that contain no new funding for higher education are absolutely unacceptable. Given the [complex set of increasing costs faced by the UO](#)—many of which

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<sup>1</sup> Twenty-five cents was added to the recommended \$35 health center fee to enable whole-dollar billing.

remain beyond our control and are mandated by the state—flat funding or even modest increases in state funding would create unacceptable financial challenges on our campus, particularly for our students and our employees. The only way to address insufficient state funding would be through a combination of hefty tuition increases and difficult budget cuts.

I hope that it does not come to that, and we will work tirelessly over the coming months with stakeholders on campus and across the state to demonstrate the value of higher education and make the case in Salem for additional state funding.

My detailed tuition and fee recommendation can be found in this packet as Exhibit A to your resolution. I appreciate your thoughtful consider of this proposal and look forward to a discussion at our upcoming meeting.

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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

# **AY19-20 Tuition & Fees Proposal**

**March 5th, 2019**

Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon

# Agenda

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- Tuition and Fee Setting Process
- Background Information
  - Tuition & Fee Revenue Components
  - Historical and Comparative Data
  - E&G Fund Context
- FY20 Major Cost Drivers
- Tuition and Fee Recommendations

# Tuition and Fee Setting Process

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- Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB): an advisory group to the President charged with developing undergraduate tuition recommendations and reviewing mandatory fees, major non-mandatory fees, and graduate proposals each year
  - Eighteen members: students, faculty and staff
  - Held nine public meetings October through February
- TFAB / ASUO hosted a Student Forum on Tuition on January 15<sup>th</sup>
- President hosted a Student Forum on Tuition on February 11<sup>th</sup>
- Public posting of both TFAB recommendations and President's Tuition Recommendations for community comment and feedback
- Board sets non-resident undergraduate tuition rates, graduate tuition rates and mandatory fee rates in March
- Undergraduate resident tuition recommendations in May

# Agenda

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- Tuition and Fee Setting Process
- ➔ • Background Information
  - Tuition & Fee Revenue Components
  - Historical and Comparative Data
  - E&G Fund Context
- FY20 Major Cost Drivers
- Tuition and Fee Recommendations

# FY19 Tuition Revenue

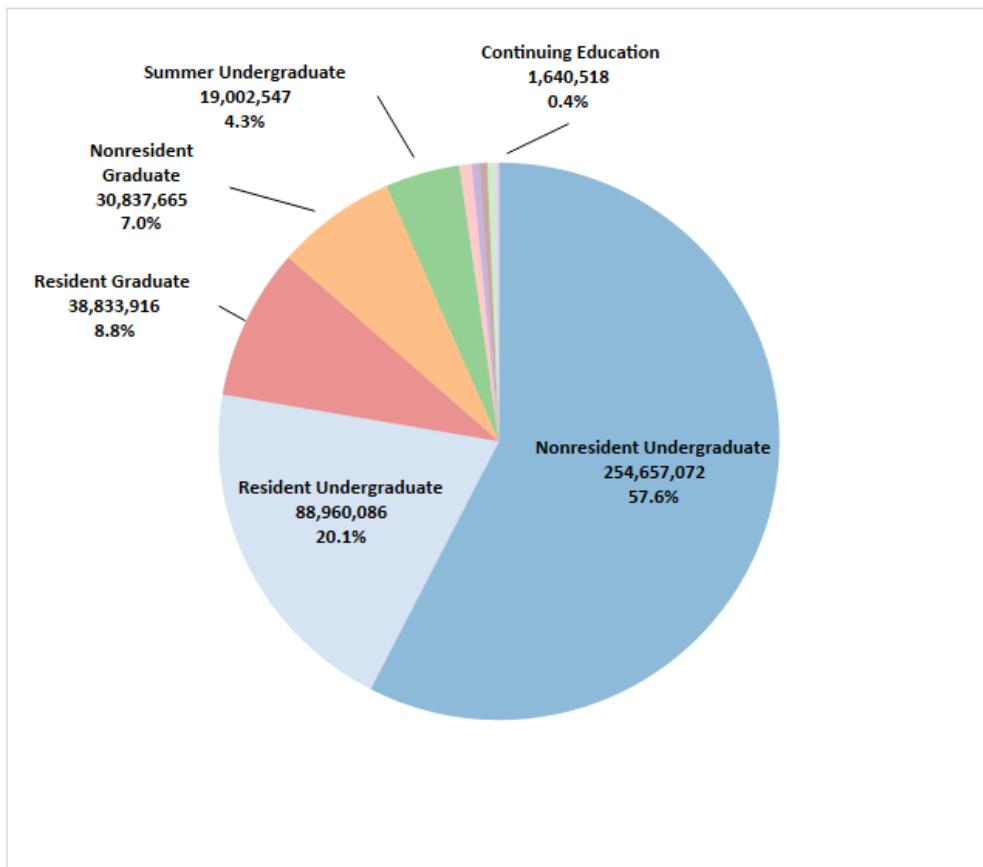
## FY19 Tuition Revenue Estimates

Nonresident Undergraduate	254,657,072
Resident Undergraduate	88,960,086
Resident Graduate	38,833,916
Nonresident Graduate	30,837,665
Summer Undergraduate	19,002,547
Summer Graduate	3,042,648
Honors College	2,031,899
Other Tuition	2,029,965
Continuing Education	1,640,518
Family / Staff	1,206,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>442,242,809</b>
Remissions	45,357,054
GE Tuition	23,092,858
<b>Net Tuition Revenue</b>	<b>373,792,897</b>

## Category

Nonresident Undergraduate	Summer Undergraduate	Continuing Education
Resident Undergraduate	Summer Graduate	Family / Staff
Resident Graduate	Honors College	
Nonresident Graduate	Other Tuition	

## FY19 Tuition Revenue Estimates



# FY19 Fee Revenue

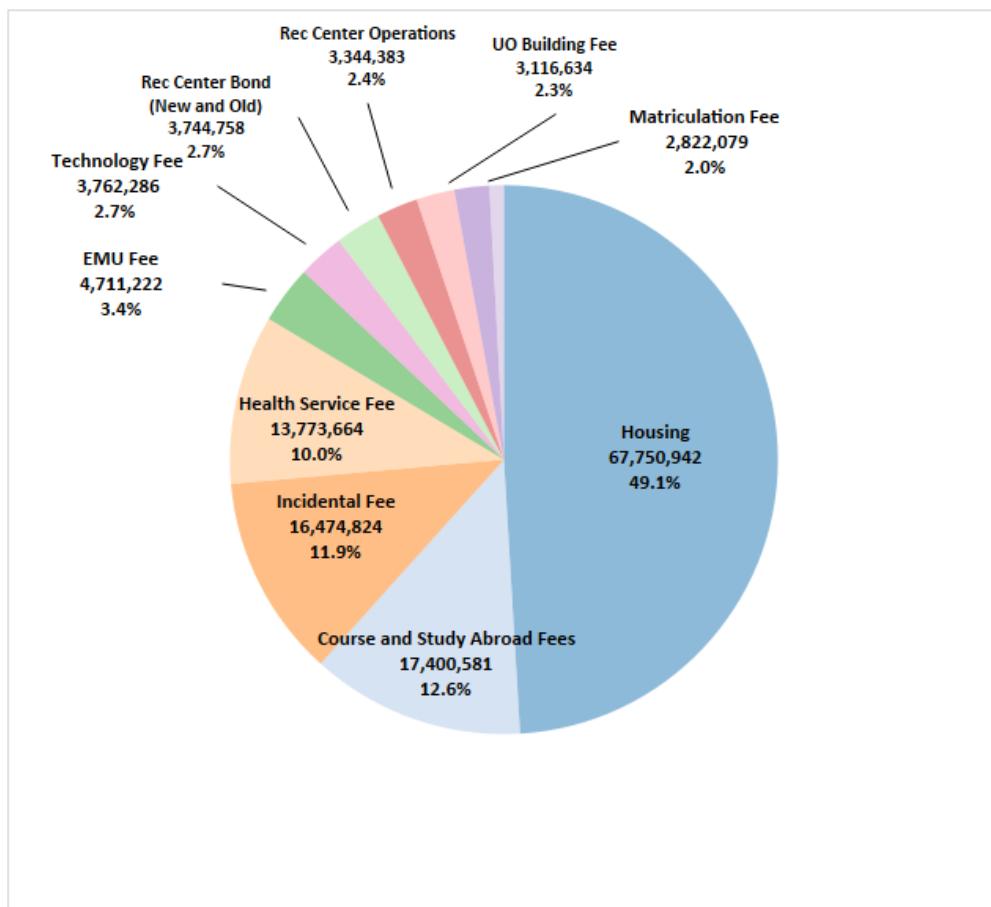
## FY19 Fee Revenue Estimates

Housing	67,750,942
Course and Study Abroad Fees	17,400,581
Incidental Fee	16,474,824
Health Service Fee	13,773,664
EMU Fee	4,711,222
Technology Fee	3,762,286
Rec Center Bond (New and Old)	3,744,758
Rec Center Operations	3,344,383
UO Building Fee	3,116,634
Matriculation Fee	2,822,079
International Fee	1,172,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,073,891</b>

## Category

- Housing
- Course and Study Abroad Fees
- Incidental Fee
- Health Service Fee
- EMU Fee
- Technology Fee
- Rec Center Bond (New and Old)
- Rec Center Operations
- UO Building Fee
- Matriculation Fee
- International Fee

## FY19 Fee Revenue Estimates



# Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fee History 2006-07 to 2018-19

Year	Resident		Nonresident	
	Actual Dollars	CPI-adjusted	Actual Dollars	CPI-adjusted
2006-07	\$5,970	\$7,632	\$18,768	\$23,993
2007-08	\$6,168	\$7,646	\$19,332	\$23,966
2008-09	\$6,485	\$7,741	\$20,042	\$23,924
2009-10	\$7,430	\$8,919	\$23,720	\$28,474
2010-11	\$8,190	\$9,698	\$25,830	\$30,585
2011-12	\$8,789	\$10,148	\$27,653	\$31,929
2012-13	\$9,310	\$10,511	\$28,660	\$32,358
2013-14	\$9,703	\$10,790	\$29,788	\$33,126
2014-15	\$9,918	\$10,833	\$30,888	\$33,736
2015-16	\$10,289	\$11,125	\$32,024	\$34,629
2016-17	\$10,762	\$11,426	\$33,442	\$35,504
2017-18	\$11,571	\$11,952	\$34,611	\$35,750
2018-19	\$11,898	\$11,898	\$35,478	\$35,478

Notes:

1. Figures are expressed in inflation-adjusted 2018 dollars. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) values are obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent the Urban-West annual CPI as of June 30, 2018.

2. All of the costs presented in the table are annualized for the academic year. Tuition and fee rates correspond to a carrying load of 15 credit hours.

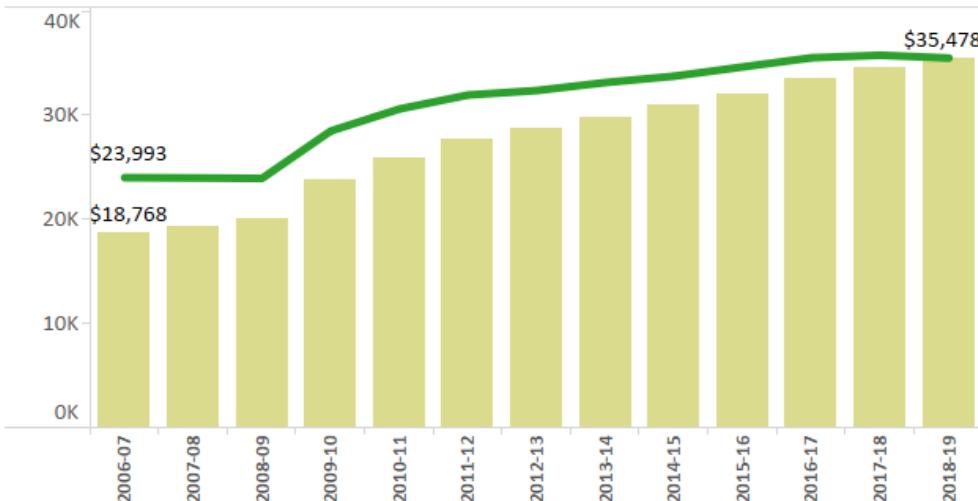
Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

Actual Dollars  
CPI-adjusted

## Tuition and Fees for Residents

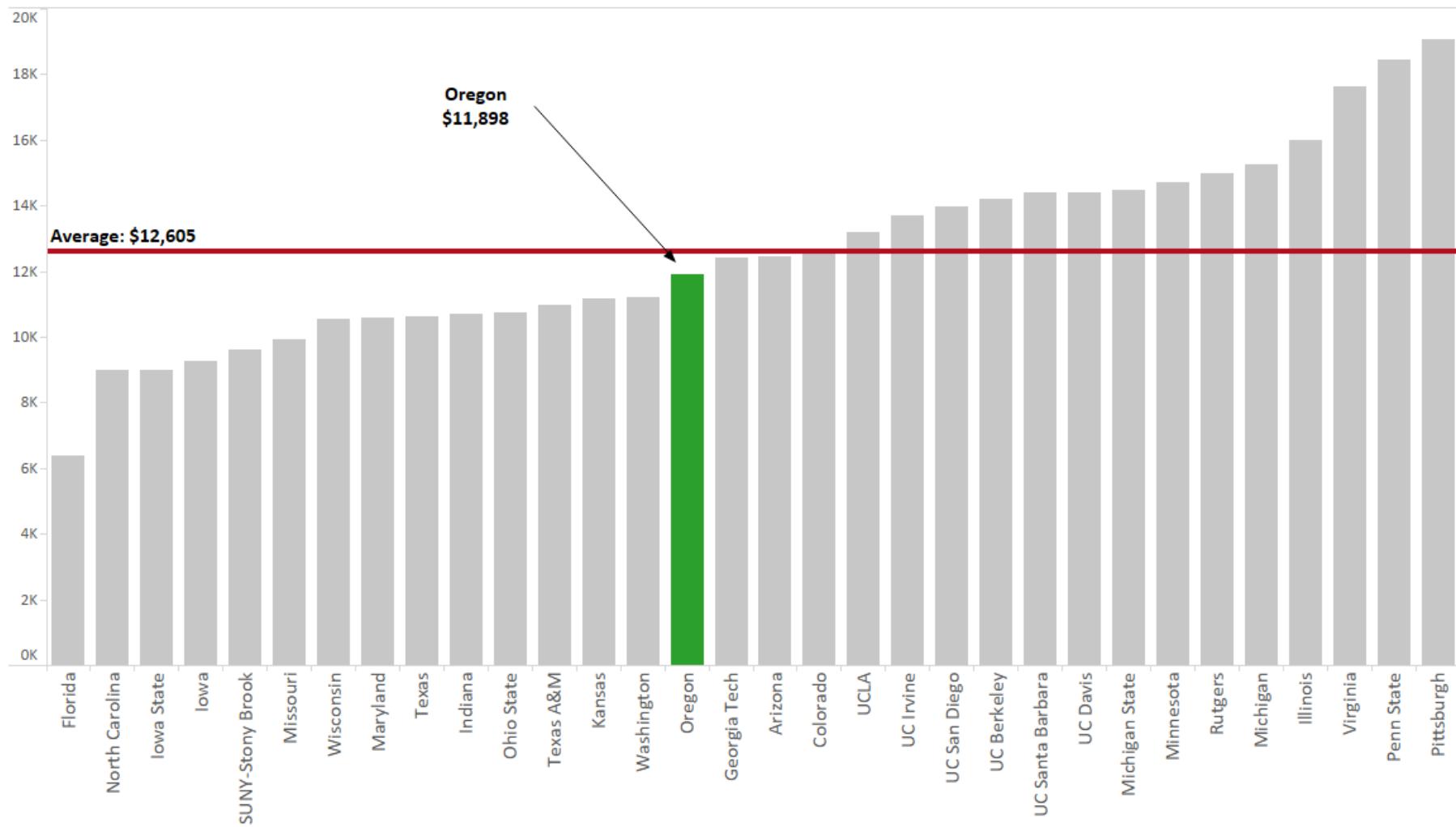


## Tuition and Fees for Nonresidents



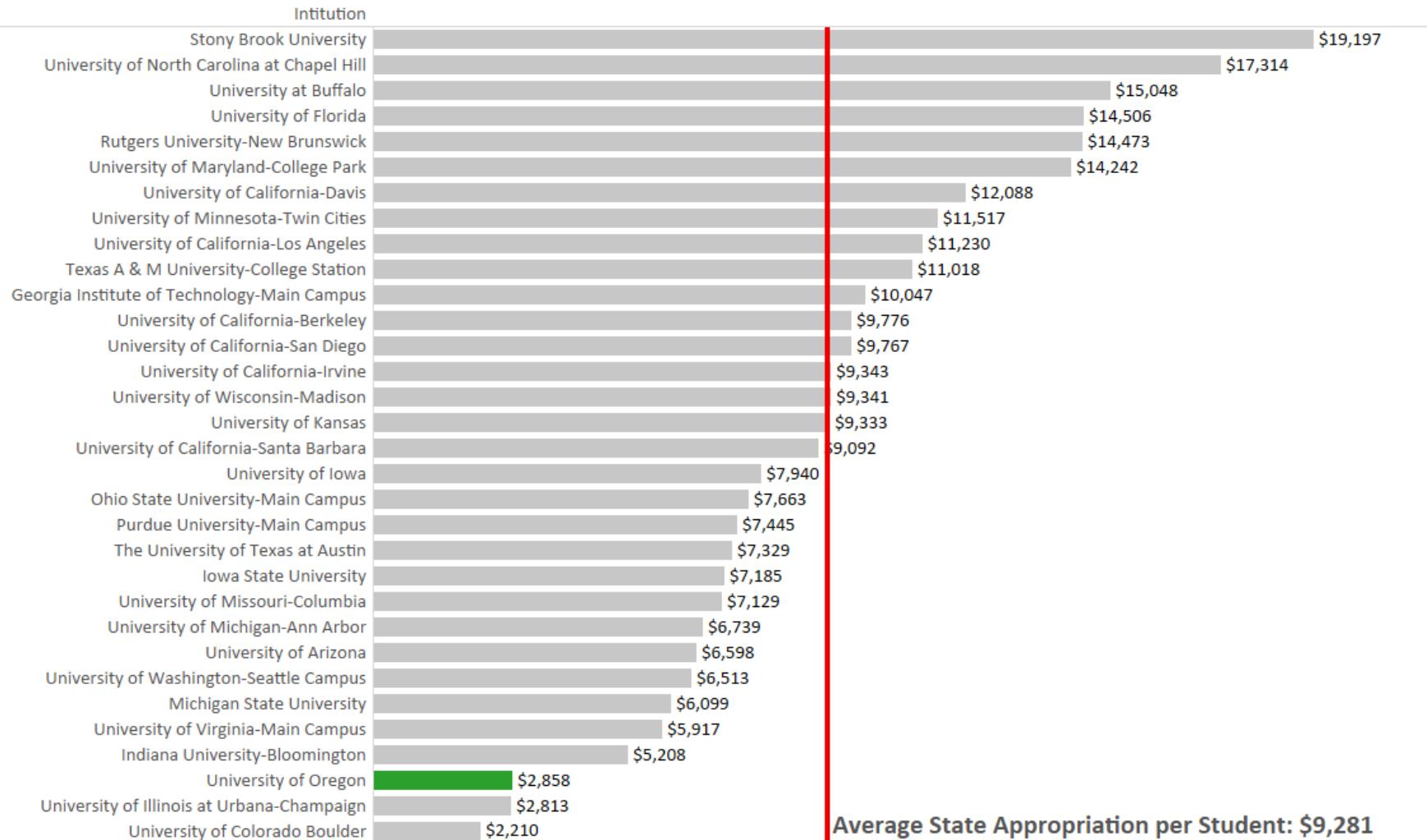
# AAU Publics

## 2018-19 Tuition and Mandatory Fees Resident Full-time Undergraduate



Source: AAUDE Tuition and Fees.

# State Appropriations per Student FTE among AAU Publics (FY2017)



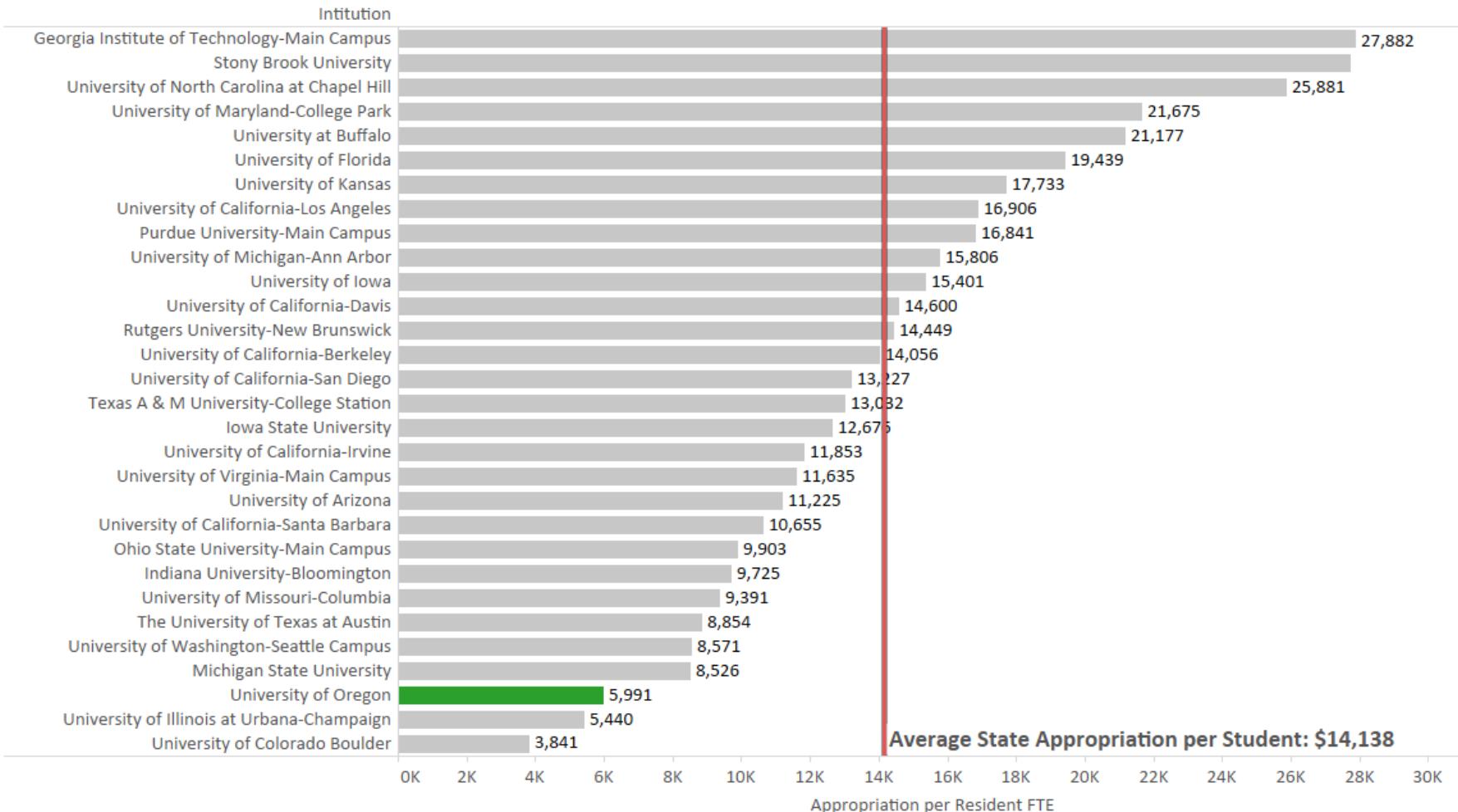
Notes:

1. Penn State University and University of Pittsburgh are excluded from the table because Pennsylvania has an alternative state funding mechanism.

2. The Student FTE corresponds to a 12-month FTE.

Source: IPEDS Finance (FY2017) and Enrollment (FY2017).

# State Appropriations per Resident Student FTE among AAU Publics (FY2017)

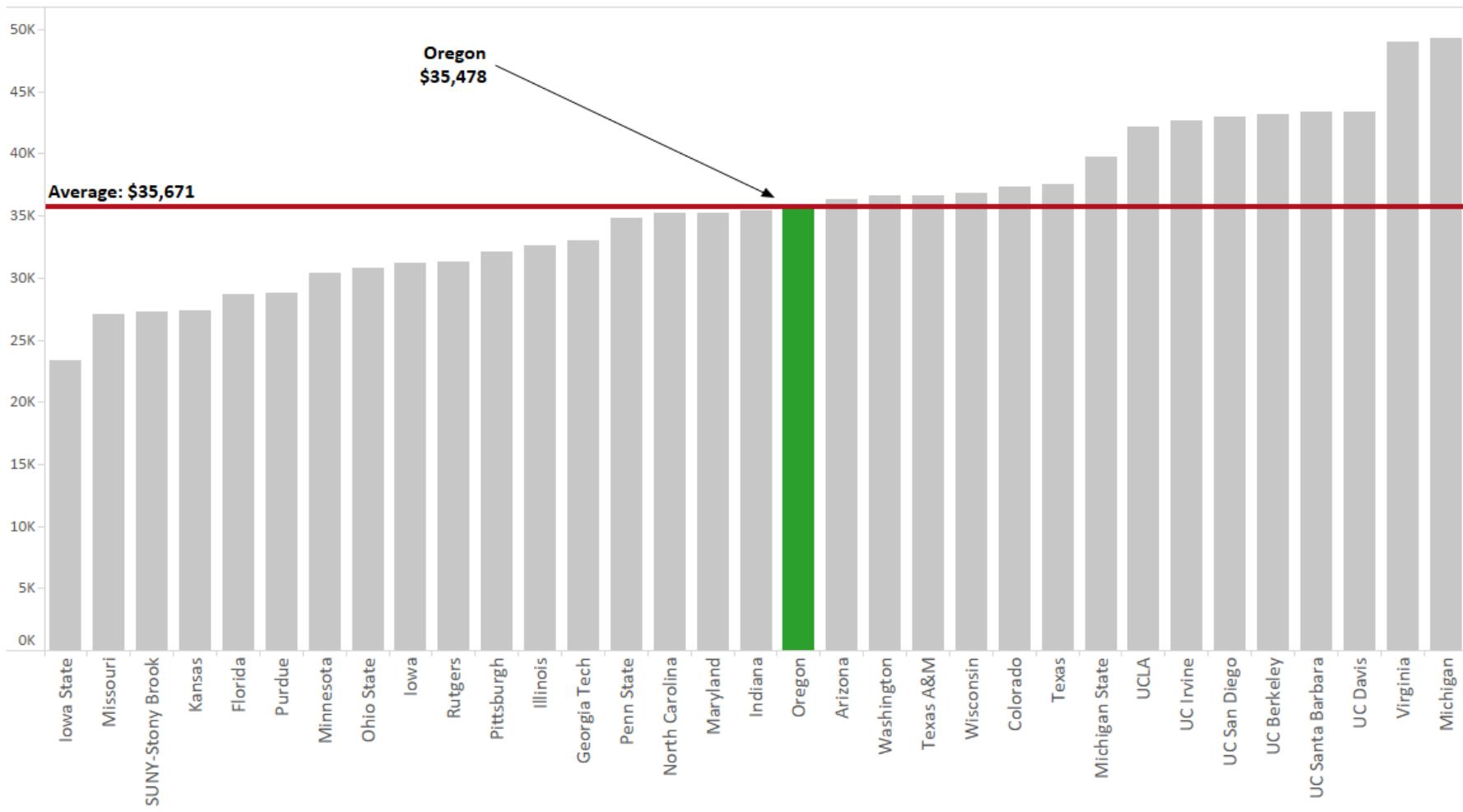


## Notes:

1. Penn State University and University of Pittsburgh are excluded from the table because Pennsylvania has an alternative state funding mechanism. University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota resident FTE counts are not available.
2. The Student FTE corresponds to a Fall term Student FTE

Source: IPEDS Finance (FY2017) and UVA State Appropriation Survey (FY2017) and University of California System Office reports.

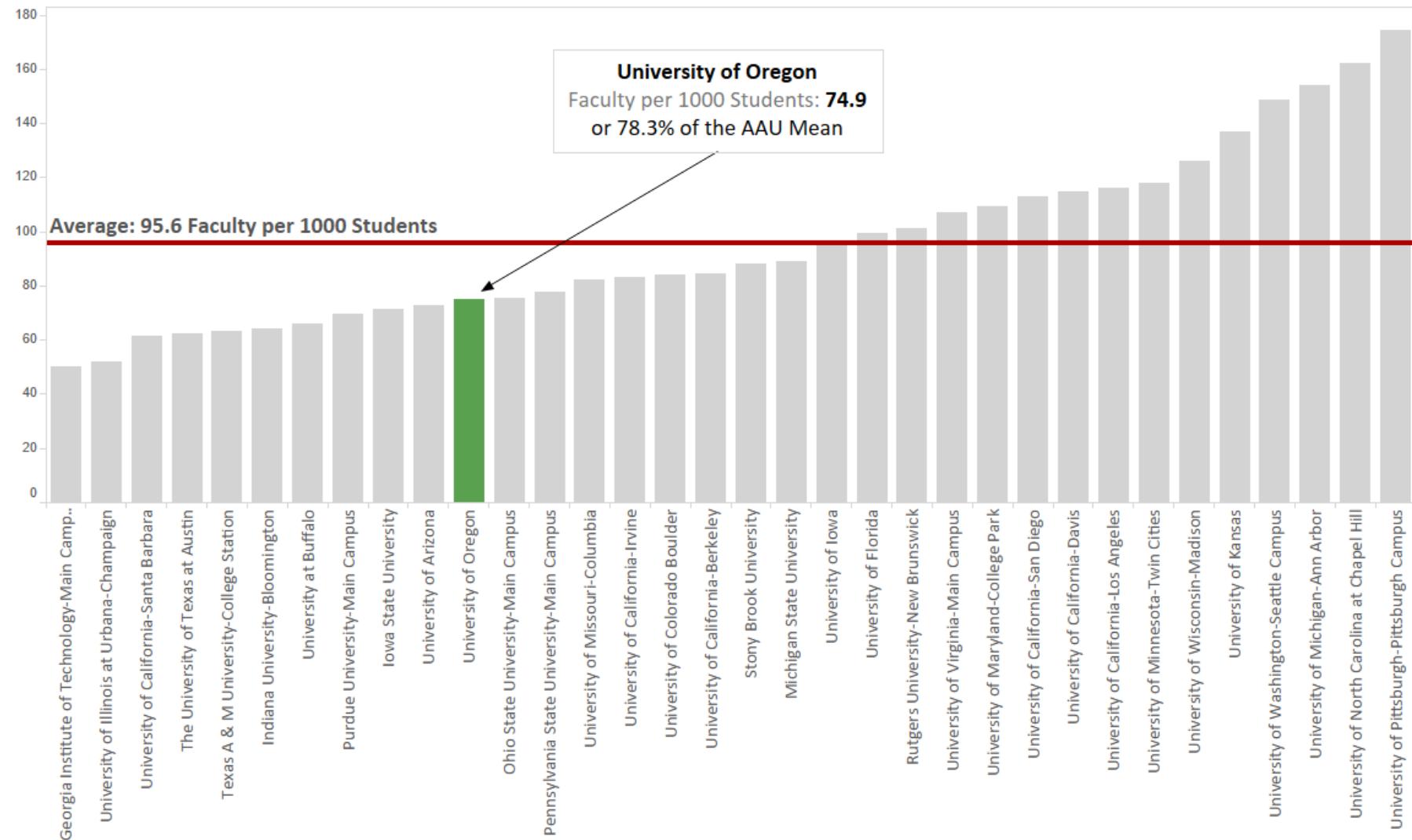
**AAU Publics**  
***2018-19 Tuition and Mandatory Fees***  
***Nonresident Full-time Undergraduate***



Source: AAUDE Tuition and Fees.

# UO Faculty per Student Ratio at 78.3% of Public AAU Average

FTE Faculty per FTE Students

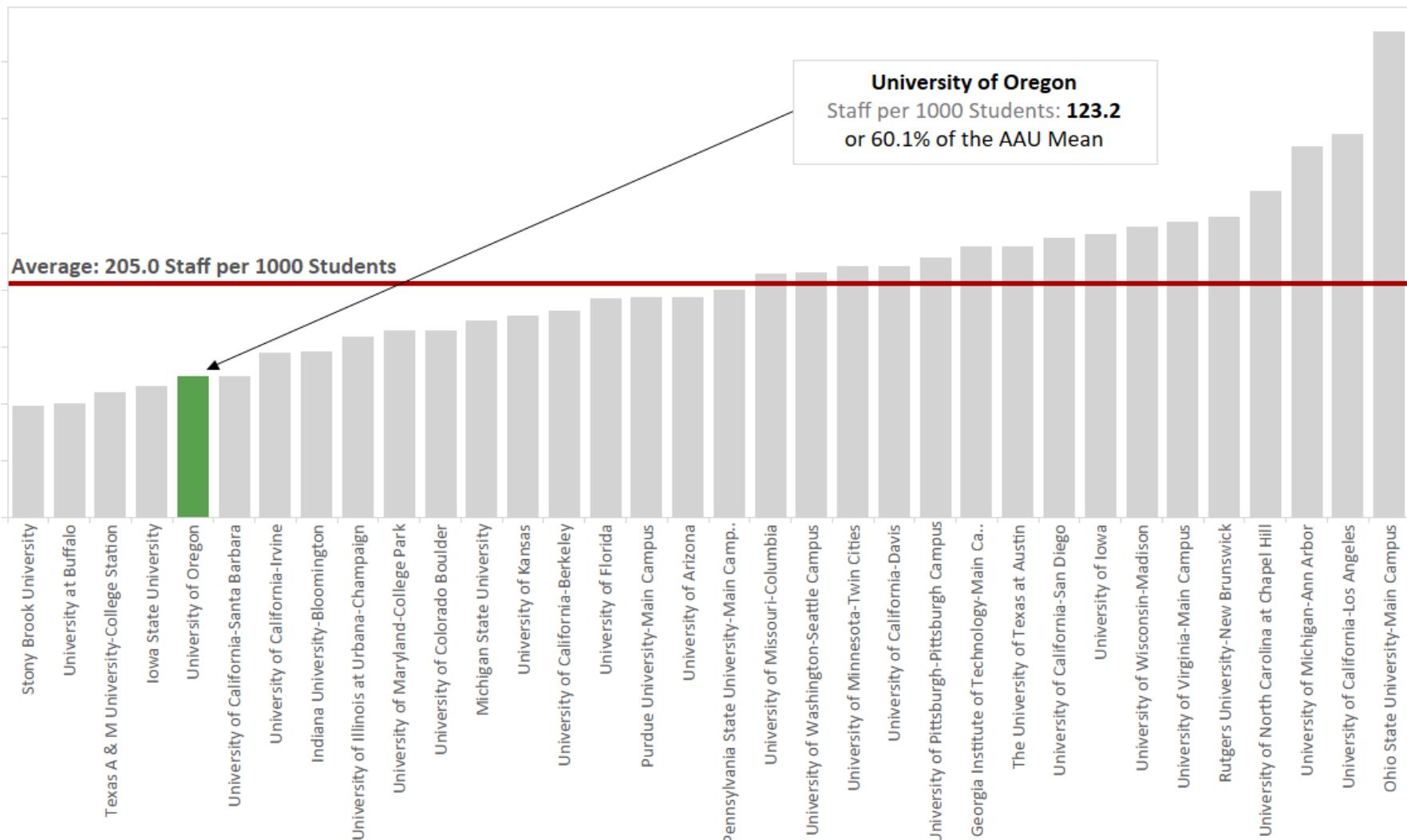


Note: The ratio of faculty to students is based on faculty FTE to student FTE.

Source: IPEDS Human Resources and Enrollment (FY2017).

# UO Staff per Student Ratio at 60.1% of Public AAU Average

FTE Non-Faculty Staff (Non-medical) per FTE Students



Note: The ratio of staff to students is based on staff FTE to student FTE.

Source: IPEDS Human Resources and Enrollment (FY2017).

# Agenda

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- Tuition and Fee Setting Process
- Background Information
  - Tuition & Fee Revenue Components
  - Historical and Comparative Data
- • E&G Fund Context
- FY20 Major Cost Drivers
- Tuition and Fee Recommendations

# Context – E&G Fund

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- E&G Fund – Characteristics
  - Approximately \$541 million
  - 79% funded with tuition revenue
  - Funds majority of activity in schools and colleges and administrative units
  - 79% invested in people
- E&G Fund – Recent History
  - FY15: \$10 million deficit (\$6.5 million related to recurring issues)
  - FY16, FY17, & FY18: Balanced due to state investments, cost cutting, and tuition increases
  - FY19: Projected \$7.9 million deficit
  - FY20: Will need to address existing E&G fund deficit plus any increased costs with incremental revenue or cuts

# Agenda

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- Tuition and Fee Setting Process
- Background Information
  - Tuition & Fee Revenue Components
  - Historical and Comparative Data
  - E&G Fund Context
- • FY20 Major Cost Drivers
- Tuition and Fee Recommendations

# Summary – Major FY2020 E&G Fund Cost Drivers

Cost Driver	FY20 Cost	Notes
Faculty, Staff and GE Salary and Wages	\$10.6 million	E&G employee increases per existing collective bargaining agreement for approximately 1,402 faculty. Also includes estimates of increases for 665 classified staff, 1,272 graduate employees, and approximately 1,034 unrepresented staff. Figures are for employees paid with E&G funds only.
Medical Costs	\$1.9 million	Assumed annual increase of 3.7%
Retirement Costs	\$7.1 million	Based on new PERS rates released by PERS board in fall 2018
Institutional Expenses	\$1.0 million	Increases related to utilities, insurance, debt for academic buildings, assessments, and leases
Strategic Investments	\$2.0 million	Allocated via strategic investment process
Minimum Wage Increase	\$1.0 million	Increases per State of Oregon minimum wage increase to \$11.25/hour
<b>Total Projected Cost Increases</b>	<b>\$23.6 million</b>	

# Summary – Major FY2020 E&G Fund Cost Drivers

Cost Driver	FY19 Base	FY20 Cost Increase	FY20 % increase
Faculty, Staff and GE Salary and Wages	\$422.3 million	\$10.6 million	2.5%
Medical Costs	\$51.0 million	\$1.9 million	3.7%
Retirement Costs	\$54.4 million	\$7.1 million	13.0%
Institutional Expenses	\$36.6 million	\$1.0 million	2.7%
Strategic Investments	\$541.1 million	\$2.0 million	0.4%
Minimum Wage Increase	\$429.2 million	\$1.0 million	0.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$541.1 million</b>	<b>\$23.6 million</b>	<b>4.36%</b>

# Cost Drivers – PERS Costs

Projected Annual Increases	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
E & G Fund	\$7.1M	\$0	\$7.1M	\$0	\$7.1M
Other	\$3.4M	\$0	\$3.0M	\$0	\$3.0M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10.5M</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$10.1M</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$10.1M</b>

Projected Cumulative Increases	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
E & G Fund	\$7.1M	\$7.1M	\$14.2M	\$14.2M	\$21.3M
Other	\$3.4M	\$3.4M	\$6.4M	\$6.4M	\$9.4M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10.5M</b>	<b>\$10.5M</b>	<b>\$20.6M</b>	<b>\$20.6M</b>	<b>\$30.7M</b>

If PERS unfunded liabilities continue to grow, charges to the University of Oregon could grow significantly in future years.

# Summary of FY2020 E&G Fund Budget Challenge

- FY2019 Projected Deficit: \$7.9 million
  - FY2020 Cost Drivers: \$23.6 million
  - GRB Budget – FY20 Cut: \$2.7 million
  - Total Gap to Fill: \$34.2 million
- 

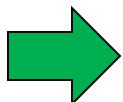
## Opportunities:

- Campus Growth
- Increased State Support

# Agenda

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- Tuition and Fee Setting Process
- Background Information
  - Tuition & Fee Revenue Components
  - Historical and Comparative Data
  - E&G Fund Context
- FY20 Major Cost Drivers
- Tuition and Fee Recommendations



# **Undergraduate Tuition Proposed Increase**

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- **Resident Tuition**
  - Recommendation scheduled for May
- **Non-resident Tuition**
  - 2.97% increase
  - Increase \$22 per student credit hour from \$741/SCH to \$763/SCH
  - Total annual non-resident undergraduate tuition on a full-time basis (45 SCH) increases from \$33,345 to \$34,335 (\$990 increase)
- Expected to generate approximately \$7.4 million of incremental revenue (after 10% of new revenue has been set aside to fund additional scholarships)

# Graduate Tuition Proposed Increases

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- With exceptions in the College of Design and the School of Law, increases range from 0% to 5.4% (see Board materials)
- College of Design
  - Some programs' non-resident tuition sees no increase
  - Resident tuition increases range from 4.9% to 15%
  - Reasons for increases vary
    - Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Historic Preservation: 15% increase to bring tuition in line with actual program costs; tuition guarantee in place – increase only affects new students
    - Planning, Public Policy and Management: 8% increase covers cost drivers and a new faculty support position
    - Sports Product Design: 7.1% increase to cover labor contract, PERS increases, and initiate a tuition guarantee for the program

# Graduate Tuition Proposed Increases

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- School of Law
  - Proposing 7% increase for resident and non-resident students in the following master's programs
    - Juris Doctorate (JD)
    - Master's in law (LLM)
    - Conflict and Dispute Resolution
  - Tuition increase to cover cost drivers (mainly PERS), student career development services and help address challenging budget situation
  - Tuition will still be priced at a lower rate than comparator schools

# Proposed Mandatory Fee Increase

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- Overall proposed mandatory fee rate increase is 6.9%
- Some fees are not increasing: building fee, rec center bond fee, technology fee
- Existing fees that are increasing:
  - Rec Center Fee: \$2 increase per term from \$62.50 to \$64.50 (3.2%)
  - EMU Fee: \$3 increase per term from \$67 to \$70 (4.5%)
  - Incidental Fee: \$8.75 increase per term from \$250.25 to \$259.50 (3.5%)
  - Health Center Fee: \$35.25 increase per term \$198 to \$233.25 (17.68%)

# Health Center Fee Increase

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- Health Center Fee: \$35.25 increase per term \$198 to \$233.25 (17.68%)
- Increase allows the University Health Center and the University Counseling Center to meet key objectives:
  - Address increased mental health care demand, including medical management and behavioral therapy
  - Provide continued resources for areas of special importance to UO student body—prevention, detection, outbreak response, and enhanced access to women's health services
  - Align UHC staffing resources to continue providing high quality service in response to increased student demand

## E&G Fund

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Existing FY2019 E&G Fund Budget Deficit:	\$7.9 million
Major cost drivers estimated at:	\$23.6 million
Governor's Recommended Budget (FY20 cut):	\$2.7 million
<b>Total costs to cover</b>	<b>\$34.2 million</b>

### Potential actions to cover costs:

- Undergraduate non-resident tuition increase:  
per year (net of new fee remissions) \$7.4 million
- Increased state funding projected: Up to \$10.7 million
- Potential new revenue from campus growth: Up to \$7.5 million
- Likely reduction in total international students: Around -\$7.0 million
- Undergraduate resident tuition increase: TBD in May
- Other initiatives (e.g. budget reductions): TBD

**Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon**

**Resolution: Certain AY19-20 Tuition and Fees**

Whereas, the Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon (the "Board") has the authority to determine tuition and mandatory enrollment fees in accordance with ORS 352.102, ORS 352.105, and other applicable law and policy;

Whereas, President Schill has established recommended non-resident undergraduate tuition rates, graduate tuition rates, and mandatory enrollment fees for Academic Year 2019-2020 (AY20);

Whereas, the Board authorizes the collection of mandatory incidental fees for AY20 recommended by the president of the University and the recognized student government (ASUO) and established in accordance with provisions outlined in ORS 352.102, ORS 352.105, and other applicable law and policy; and,

Whereas, the Board has authority to establish policies for the organization, administration and development of the university which, to the extent set forth in those policies, shall have the force of law and may be enforced through university procedures that include an opportunity for appeal and in any court of competent jurisdiction; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon hereby approves the following:

1. RESOLVED, that the AY20 non-resident undergraduate tuition, graduate tuition and mandatory fee schedule attached hereto as Exhibit A is adopted;
2. FURTHER RESOLVED, that the AY20 Tuition and Fee Policy Book attached hereto as Exhibit B is adopted effective July 1, 2019 and shall repeal, supersede and replace all University of Oregon rules and policies related to subject matters addressed in the Policies therein, except as determined by the President; and
3. FURTHER RESOLVED, that the President, or his designee(s), may take all actions necessary to implement and enforce AY20 tuition, fees, and associated Policies approved herein.

Moved: \_\_\_\_\_ Seconded: \_\_\_\_\_

Trustee	Vote	Trustee	Vote
Aaron		Kari	
Ballmer		Lillis (Chair)	
Bragdon		McIntyre	
Colas		Murray	
Curry		Paustian	
Ford		Ralph	
Gonyea		Wilcox	

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_ Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

# EXHIBIT A



## UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

### TUITION AND FEES 2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR AND 2020 Summer Session

NOTE: The following tables do not yet reflect resident undergraduate tuition rates. Those rates will be added following Board of Trustees approval, likely in May 2019.

# 2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR TUITION AND FEE INCREASES

ACADEMIC YEAR										
	2018-19 Tuition	2018-19 Fees	2018-19 Tuition and Fees	2019-20 Tuition	2019-20 Fees	2019-20 Tuition and Fees	Tuition Pct Increase	Fee Pct Increase	Tuition and Fee Pct Increase	
<b>UNDERGRADUATE (annual tuition and fees at 15 credit hours)</b>										
Resident	9,765.00	2,133.00	11,898.00	TBD	2,280.00	14,178.00	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
Nonresident	33,345.00	2,133.00	35,478.00	34,335.00	2,280.00	36,615.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.2%	
Honors Differential	2,700.00			2,700.00			0.0%			
<b>GRADUATE (annual tuition and fees at the plateau rate)</b>										
<b>COLLEGE OF DESIGN</b>										
<i>Architecture &amp; Interior Architecture</i>										
Resident	20,295.00	2,133.00	22,428.00	23,334.00	2,280.00	25,614.00	15.0%	6.9%	14.2%	
Nonresident	33,984.00	2,133.00	36,117.00	33,984.00	2,280.00	36,264.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.4%	
<i>Landscape Architecture</i>										
Resident	16,296.00	2,133.00	18,429.00	18,735.00	2,280.00	21,015.00	15.0%	6.9%	14.0%	
Nonresident	29,985.00	2,133.00	32,118.00	29,985.00	2,280.00	32,265.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%	
<i>Historic Preservation</i>										
Resident	15,297.00	2,133.00	17,430.00	17,586.00	2,280.00	19,866.00	15.0%	6.9%	14.0%	
Nonresident	28,986.00	2,133.00	31,119.00	28,986.00	2,280.00	31,266.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%	
<i>Art</i>										
Resident	16,431.00	2,133.00	18,564.00	17,241.00	2,280.00	19,521.00	4.9%	6.9%	5.2%	
Nonresident	17,970.00	2,133.00	20,103.00	18,861.00	2,280.00	21,141.00	5.0%	6.9%	5.2%	
<i>Sports Product Design</i> <sup>1</sup>										
Resident	32,424.00	1,083.00	33,507.00	34,719.00	TBD	34,719.00	7.1%			
Nonresident	32,424.00	1,083.00	33,507.00	34,719.00	TBD	34,719.00	7.1%			
<i>Planning, Public Policy, &amp; Management</i>										
Resident	16,383.00	2,133.00	18,516.00	17,697.00	2,280.00	19,977.00	8.0%	6.9%	7.9%	
Nonresident	25,884.00	2,133.00	28,017.00	27,960.00	2,280.00	30,240.00	8.0%	6.9%	7.9%	
<i>History of Art and Architecture</i>										
Resident	15,897.00	2,133.00	18,030.00	16,698.00	2,280.00	18,978.00	5.0%	6.9%	5.3%	
Nonresident	25,128.00	2,133.00	27,261.00	26,391.00	2,280.00	28,671.00	5.0%	6.9%	5.2%	
<b>COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES</b>										
<i>MA/PhD</i>										
Resident	14,526.00	2,133.00	16,659.00	14,958.00	2,280.00	17,238.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.5%	
Nonresident	26,028.00	2,133.00	28,161.00	26,811.00	2,280.00	29,091.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.3%	
<b>COLLEGE OF EDUCATION</b>										
<i>Base</i>										
Resident	17,514.00	2,133.00	19,647.00	18,243.00	2,280.00	20,523.00	4.2%	6.9%	4.5%	
Nonresident	24,858.00	2,133.00	26,991.00	26,127.00	2,280.00	28,407.00	5.1%	6.9%	5.2%	
<i>Supervision</i>										
Resident	18,867.00	2,133.00	21,000.00	19,650.00	2,280.00	21,930.00	4.2%	6.9%	4.4%	
Nonresident	26,184.00	2,133.00	28,317.00	27,534.00	2,280.00	29,814.00	5.2%	6.9%	5.3%	
<i>Clinical</i>										
Resident	20,535.00	2,133.00	22,668.00	21,399.00	2,280.00	23,679.00	4.2%	6.9%	4.5%	
Nonresident	27,771.00	2,133.00	29,904.00	29,202.00	2,280.00	31,482.00	5.2%	6.9%	5.3%	
<i>DEd</i>										
Resident	17,514.00	2,133.00	19,647.00	18,243.00	2,280.00	20,523.00	4.2%	6.9%	4.5%	
Nonresident	24,858.00	2,133.00	26,991.00	26,127.00	2,280.00	28,407.00	5.1%	6.9%	5.2%	
<b>SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION</b>										
<i>MA/PhD</i>										
Resident	15,552.00	2,133.00	17,685.00	16,011.00	2,280.00	18,291.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.4%	
Nonresident	25,164.00	2,133.00	27,297.00	25,164.00	2,280.00	27,444.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%	
<i>Strategic Communication</i>										
Resident	16,983.00	2,133.00	19,116.00	17,739.00	2,280.00	20,019.00	4.5%	6.9%	4.7%	
Nonresident	24,435.00	2,133.00	26,568.00	24,435.00	2,280.00	26,715.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.6%	

<i>Multimedia</i>									
Resident	16,983.00	2,133.00	19,116.00	17,739.00	2,280.00	20,019.00	4.5%	6.9%	4.7%
Nonresident	24,435.00	2,133.00	26,568.00	24,435.00	2,280.00	26,715.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.6%
<i>Advertising and Brand Management</i>									
Resident	15,552.00	2,133.00	17,685.00	16,011.00	2,280.00	18,291.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.4%
Nonresident	25,164.00	2,133.00	27,297.00	25,164.00	2,280.00	27,444.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%

#### SCHOOL OF LAW

<i>JD</i>									
Resident	33,282.00	2,136.00	35,418.00	35,604.00	2,282.00	37,886.00	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
Nonresident	41,886.00	2,136.00	44,022.00	44,820.00	2,282.00	47,102.00	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
<i>LLM</i>									
Resident	41,346.00	2,136.00	43,482.00	44,244.00	2,282.00	46,526.00	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
Nonresident	41,346.00	2,136.00	43,482.00	44,244.00	2,282.00	46,526.00	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
<i>CRES</i>									
Resident	20,466.00	2,133.00	22,599.00	21,897.00	2,280.00	24,177.00	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%
Nonresident	27,648.00	2,133.00	29,781.00	29,592.00	2,280.00	31,872.00	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%

#### COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

<i>PhD</i>									
Resident	14,364.00	2,133.00	16,497.00	14,364.00	2,280.00	16,644.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.9%
Nonresident	24,057.00	2,133.00	26,190.00	24,057.00	2,280.00	26,337.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.6%
<i>MBA</i>									
Resident	28,377.00	2,133.00	30,510.00	29,235.00	2,280.00	31,515.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.3%
Nonresident	39,273.00	2,133.00	41,406.00	40,461.00	2,280.00	42,741.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.2%
<i>Accounting</i>									
Resident	19,527.00	2,133.00	21,660.00	19,527.00	2,280.00	21,807.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.7%
Nonresident	27,627.00	2,133.00	29,760.00	27,627.00	2,280.00	29,907.00	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%
<i>Finance</i> <sup>2</sup>									
Resident	24,117.00	2,133.00	26,250.00	24,840.00	2,280.00	27,120.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.3%
Nonresident	31,617.00	2,133.00	33,750.00	32,565.00	2,280.00	34,845.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.2%
<i>Oregon Executive MBA</i> <sup>3</sup>									
Resident	38,418.00	1,083.00	39,501.00	40,500.00	TBD		5.4%		
Nonresident	38,418.00	1,083.00	39,501.00	40,500.00	TBD		5.4%		
<i>Sports Product Management (Face-to-Face)</i> <sup>4</sup>									
Resident	37,917.00	1,083.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	TBD		2.9%		
Nonresident	43,917.00	1,083.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	TBD		2.5%		
<i>Sports Product Management (Online)</i> <sup>4</sup>									
Resident		NEW		31,416.00	225.00				
Nonresident				36,417.00	225.00				

#### SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DANCE

<i>MA/PhD</i>									
Resident	14,382.00	2,133.00	16,515.00	14,808.00	2,280.00	17,088.00	3.0%	6.9%	3.5%
Nonresident	22,371.00	2,133.00	24,504.00	23,490.00	2,280.00	25,770.00	5.0%	6.9%	5.2%

#### KNIGHT CAMPUS

<i>Industrial Internship Program</i> <sup>5</sup>									
Resident	19,440.00	See note 5	20,100.00	19,980.00	See note 5	19,980.00	2.8%		
Nonresident	19,440.00	See note 5	20,100.00	19,980.00	See note 5	19,980.00	2.8%		

#### Notes:

- (1) Students in Sports Product Design pay Portland-based fees.
- (2) The cost reported in the table for the Master's in Finance is for three terms of a four term program.
- (3) 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.
- (4) The cost reported in the table for the SPM (Face-to-Face) is for three terms of a five term program and SPM (Online) is for three terms of a eight term program.  
Students in the SPM (Face-to-face) program pay Portland-based fees and SPM (Online) pay the Off-campus fee.
- (5) Costs calculated at 12 credit hours. IIP students pay Eugene campus fees when they are enrolled on the Eugene campus and the Off-campus fee when they are enrolled off-site.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

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

# 2019-20 SUMMER TUITION AND FEE INCREASES

## SUMMER

	Summer 2019 Tuition	Summer 2019 Fee	Summer 2019 Tuition and Fees	Summer 2020 Tuition	Summer 2020 Fee	Summer 2020 Tuition and Fees	Tuition Pct Increase	Fee Pct Increase	Tuition and Fee Pct Increase
<b>UNDERGRADUATE (summer tuition and fees at 12 credit hours)</b>									
Resident	2,208.00	512.00	2,720.00	TBD	554.00	554.00		8.2%	
Nonresident	5,784.00	512.00	6,296.00	5,952.00	554.00	6,506.00	2.9%	8.2%	3.3%
Honors Differential	-na-			-na-				-na-	
<b>GRADUATE (summer tuition and fees at 9 credit hours)</b>									
<b>COLLEGE OF DESIGN</b>									
<i>Architecture &amp; Interior Architecture</i>									
Resident	3,534.00	512.00	4,046.00	3,711.00	554.00	4,265.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%
Nonresident	4,469.00	512.00	4,981.00	4,692.00	554.00	5,246.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%
<i>Landscape Architecture</i>									
Resident	3,534.00	512.00	4,046.00	3,711.00	554.00	4,265.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%
Nonresident	4,469.00	512.00	4,981.00	4,692.00	554.00	5,246.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%
<i>Historic Preservation</i>									
Resident	3,534.00	512.00	4,046.00	3,711.00	554.00	4,265.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%
Nonresident	4,469.00	512.00	4,981.00	4,692.00	554.00	5,246.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%
<i>Art</i>									
Resident	3,534.00	512.00	4,046.00	3,711.00	554.00	4,265.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%
Nonresident	4,469.00	512.00	4,981.00	4,692.00	554.00	5,246.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%
<i>Sports Product Design</i> <sup>1</sup>									
Resident	3,534.00	256.00	3,790.00	3,711.00	TBD	3,711.00	5.0%		
Nonresident	4,469.00	256.00	4,725.00	4,692.00	TBD	4,692.00	5.0%		
<i>Planning, Public Policy, &amp; Management</i>									
Resident	3,534.00	512.00	4,046.00	3,711.00	554.00	4,265.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%
Nonresident	4,469.00	512.00	4,981.00	4,692.00	554.00	5,246.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%
<i>History of Art and Architecture</i>									
Resident	3,534.00	512.00	4,046.00	3,711.00	554.00	4,265.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%
Nonresident	4,469.00	512.00	4,981.00	4,692.00	554.00	5,246.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%
<b>COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES</b>									
<i>MA/PhD</i>									
Resident	2,871.00	512.00	3,383.00	2,952.00	554.00	3,506.00	2.8%	8.2%	3.6%
Nonresident	4,110.00	512.00	4,622.00	4,227.00	554.00	4,781.00	2.8%	8.2%	3.4%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
<i>Base</i>									
Resident	3,600.00	512.00	4,112.00	3,753.00	554.00	4,307.00	4.3%	8.2%	4.7%
Nonresident	4,257.00	512.00	4,769.00	4,473.00	554.00	5,027.00	5.1%	8.2%	5.4%
<i>Supervision</i>									
Resident	3,870.00	512.00	4,382.00	4,032.00	554.00	4,586.00	4.2%	8.2%	4.7%
Nonresident	4,464.00	512.00	4,976.00	4,698.00	554.00	5,252.00	5.2%	8.2%	5.5%
<i>Clinical</i>									
Resident	4,302.00	512.00	4,814.00	4,482.00	554.00	5,036.00	4.2%	8.2%	4.6%
Nonresident	4,847.00	512.00	5,359.00	5,099.00	554.00	5,653.00	5.2%	8.2%	5.5%
<i>DEd</i>									
Resident	3,600.00	512.00	4,112.00	3,753.00	554.00	4,307.00	4.3%	8.2%	4.7%
Nonresident	4,257.00	512.00	4,769.00	4,473.00	554.00	5,027.00	5.1%	8.2%	5.4%
<b>SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION</b>									
<i>MA/PhD</i>									
Resident	3,105.00	512.00	3,617.00	3,195.00	554.00	3,749.00	2.9%	8.2%	3.6%
Nonresident	4,164.00	512.00	4,676.00	4,164.00	554.00	4,718.00	0.0%	8.2%	0.9%
<i>Strategic Comm</i>									
Resident	3,393.00	512.00	3,905.00	3,546.00	554.00	4,100.00	4.5%	8.2%	5.0%
Nonresident	4,047.00	512.00	4,559.00	4,047.00	554.00	4,601.00	0.0%	8.2%	0.9%

<i>Multimedia</i>									
Resident	3,393.00	512.00	3,905.00	3,546.00	554.00	4,100.00	4.5%	8.2%	5.0%
Nonresident	4,047.00	512.00	4,559.00	4,047.00	554.00	4,601.00	0.0%	8.2%	0.9%
<i>Advertising and Brand Management</i>									
Resident	3,105.00	512.00	3,617.00	3,195.00	554.00	3,749.00	2.9%	8.2%	3.6%
Nonresident	4,164.00	512.00	4,676.00	4,164.00	554.00	4,718.00	0.0%	8.2%	0.9%

#### SCHOOL OF LAW

<i>JD</i>									
Resident	13,977.00	512.00	14,489.00	15,021.00	554.00	15,575.00	7.5%	8.2%	7.5%
Nonresident	15,228.00	512.00	15,740.00	16,371.00	554.00	16,925.00	7.5%	8.2%	7.5%
<i>LLM</i>									
Resident	20,673.00	512.00	21,185.00	22,122.00	554.00	22,676.00	7.0%	8.2%	7.0%
Nonresident	20,673.00	512.00	21,185.00	22,122.00	554.00	22,676.00	7.0%	8.2%	7.0%
<i>CRES</i>									
Resident	6,822.00	512.00	7,334.00	7,299.00	554.00	7,853.00	7.0%	8.2%	7.1%
Nonresident	9,216.00	512.00	9,728.00	9,864.00	554.00	10,418.00	7.0%	8.2%	7.1%

#### COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

<i>PhD</i>									
Resident	2,873.00	512.00	3,385.00	2,873.00	554.00	3,427.00	0.0%	8.2%	1.2%
Nonresident	3,975.00	512.00	4,487.00	3,975.00	554.00	4,529.00	0.0%	8.2%	0.9%
<i>MBA</i>									
Resident	5,668.00	512.00	6,180.00	5,828.00	554.00	6,382.00	2.8%	8.2%	3.3%
Nonresident	6,549.00	512.00	7,061.00	6,739.00	554.00	7,293.00	2.9%	8.2%	3.3%
<i>Accounting</i>									
Resident	3,903.00	512.00	4,415.00	3,903.00	554.00	4,457.00	0.0%	8.2%	1.0%
Nonresident	4,614.00	512.00	5,126.00	4,614.00	554.00	5,168.00	0.0%	8.2%	0.8%
<i>Finance</i> <sup>2</sup>									
Resident	8,039.00	512.00	8,551.00	8,280.17	554.00	8,834.17	3.0%	8.2%	3.3%
Nonresident	10,539.00	512.00	11,051.00	10,855.00	554.00	11,409.00	3.0%	8.2%	3.2%
<i>Oregon Executive MBA</i> <sup>3</sup>									
Resident	12,806.00	256.00	13,062.00	13,500.00	TBD	13,500.00	5.4%		
Nonresident	12,806.00	256.00	13,062.00	13,500.00	TBD	13,500.00	5.4%		
<i>Sports Product Management (Face-to-Face)</i> <sup>4</sup>									
Resident	12,639.00	256.00	12,895.00	13,000.00	TBD	13,000.00	2.9%		
Nonresident	14,639.00	256.00	14,895.00	15,000.00	TBD	15,000.00	2.5%		

#### SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DANCE

<i>MA/PhD</i>									
Resident	2,878.00	512.00	3,390.00	2,964.00	554.00	3,518.00	3.0%	8.2%	3.8%
Nonresident	3,728.00	512.00	4,240.00	3,915.00	554.00	4,469.00	5.0%	8.2%	5.4%

#### KNIGHT CAMPUS

<i>Industrial Internship Program</i> <sup>5</sup>									
Resident	6,480.00	512.00	6,982.00	6,660.00	554.00	7,214.00	2.8%	8.2%	3.3%
Nonresident	6,480.00	512.00	6,982.00	6,660.00	554.00	7,214.00	2.8%	8.2%	3.3%

#### Notes:

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

(2) The cost reported in the table for the Master's in Finance is for one term of a four term program.

(3) The cost reported in the table for the Executive MBA is for one term of a six term program.

Students in the program pay Portland-based fees.

(4) The cost reported in the table for the Sports Product Management is for one term of a five term program.

Students in the program pay Portland-based fees.

(5) Costs calculated at 12 credit hours and the rates apply to Summer 2019.

Students in the program pay Eugene-based fees in the summer.

(6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

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

## 2019-20 FEE INCREASES — PER TERM OR SEMESTER

	2018-19 Academic Year			2019-20 Academic Year			Percentage Change			Dollar Change		
	UG (per Term)	Graduate (per Term)	Law (per Semester)	UG (per Term)	Graduate (per Term)	Law (per Semester)	UG (per Term)	Graduate (per Term)	Law (per Semester)	UG (per Term)	Graduate (per Term)	Law (per Semester)
Building Fee	45.00	45.00	68.00	45.00	45.00	68.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Incidental Fee	250.50	250.50	376.00	259.25	259.25	389.00	3.49%	3.49%	3.46%	8.75	8.75	13.00
Health Service Fee	198.00	198.00	297.00	233.25	233.25	350.00	17.80%	17.80%	17.85%	35.25	35.25	53.00
Recreation Center Bond	38.00	38.00	57.00	38.00	38.00	57.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Recreation Center Fee	62.50	62.50	94.00	64.50	64.50	97.00	3.20%	3.20%	3.19%	2.00	2.00	3.00
EMU Fee	67.00	67.00	101.00	70.00	70.00	105.00	4.48%	4.48%	3.96%	3.00	3.00	4.00
Technology Fee	50.00	50.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
<b>Total Fees</b>	<b>711.00</b>	<b>711.00</b>	<b>1,068.00</b>	<b>760.00</b>	<b>760.00</b>	<b>1,141.00</b>	<b>6.89%</b>	<b>6.89%</b>	<b>6.84%</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>73.00</b>

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

## 2019-20 FEES BY LOCATION

	2019-20 Academic Year			
	Eugene Campus	Portland Campus	Charleston Campus	Off-campus Site
Building Fee	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Incidental Fee	259.25	130.00	130.00	130.00
Health Service Fee	233.25	TBD	233.25	
Recreation Center Bond	38.00			
Recreation Center Fee	64.50			
EMU Fee	70.00			
Technology Fee	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Total Fees</b>	<b>760.00</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>458.25</b>	<b>225.00</b>

*Notes:*

- (1) Students not enrolled on the Eugene campus pay 50% of the Incidental Fee and do not pay the Rec Center Fees or the EMU Fee.
- (2) The Health Service Fee for the Portland campus is the 2017-18 rate.
- (3) Students in off-campus sites do not pay the Health Service Fee.

	Summer 2020			
	Eugene Campus	Portland Campus	Charleston Campus	Off-campus Site
Building Fee	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Incidental Fee	64.50	32.00	32.00	32.00
Health Service Fee	233.00	TBD	233.00	
Recreation Center Bond	38.00			
Recreation Center Fee	64.50			
EMU Fee	70.00			
Technology Fee	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Total Fees</b>	<b>554.00</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>349.00</b>	<b>116.00</b>

*Notes:*

- (1) Students not enrolled on the Eugene campus pay 50% of the Incidental Fee and do not pay the Rec Center Fees or the EMU Fee.
- (2) The Health Service Fee for the Portland campus is the 2017-18 rate.
- (3) Students in off-campus sites do not pay the Health Service Fee.

# University of Oregon

## Academic Year 2019-20 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees

Credits	Undergraduate				Undergraduate — Clark Honors College			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
	Tuition	and Fees	Tuition	Fees	Tuition	and Fees	Tuition	Fees
1	TBD	TBD	763.00	1,501.00	TBD	TBD	1,663.00	2,401.00
2	TBD	TBD	1,526.00	2,266.00	TBD	TBD	2,426.00	3,166.00
3	TBD	TBD	2,289.00	3,031.00	TBD	TBD	3,189.00	3,931.00
4	TBD	TBD	3,052.00	3,796.00	TBD	TBD	3,952.00	4,696.00
5	TBD	TBD	3,815.00	4,561.00	TBD	TBD	4,715.00	5,461.00
6	TBD	TBD	4,578.00	5,326.00	TBD	TBD	5,478.00	6,226.00
7	TBD	TBD	5,341.00	6,091.00	TBD	TBD	6,241.00	6,991.00
8	TBD	TBD	6,104.00	6,856.00	TBD	TBD	7,004.00	7,756.00
9	TBD	TBD	6,867.00	7,621.00	TBD	TBD	7,767.00	8,521.00
10	TBD	TBD	7,630.00	8,386.00	TBD	TBD	8,530.00	9,286.00
11	TBD	TBD	8,393.00	9,151.00	TBD	TBD	9,293.00	10,051.00
12	TBD	TBD	9,156.00	9,916.00	TBD	TBD	10,056.00	10,816.00
13	TBD	TBD	9,919.00	10,679.00	TBD	TBD	10,819.00	11,579.00
14	TBD	TBD	10,682.00	11,442.00	TBD	TBD	11,582.00	12,342.00
15	TBD	TBD	11,445.00	12,205.00	TBD	TBD	12,345.00	13,105.00
16	TBD	TBD	12,208.00	12,968.00	TBD	TBD	13,108.00	13,868.00
17	TBD	TBD	12,971.00	13,731.00	TBD	TBD	13,871.00	14,631.00
18	TBD	TBD	13,734.00	14,494.00	TBD	TBD	14,634.00	15,394.00
<i>Each Add'l Credit Hour</i>		TBD	763.00		TBD		763.00	

**Notes:**

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$200 fee per term during the regular academic year.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

# University of Oregon

## Summer 2020 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees

Undergraduate					
Credits	Resident		Nonresident		
	Tuition	and Fees	Tuition	Fees	Tuition and Fees
1	TBD	TBD	496.00	1,050.00	
2	TBD	TBD	992.00	1,546.00	
3	TBD	TBD	1,488.00	2,042.00	
4	TBD	TBD	1,984.00	2,538.00	
5	TBD	TBD	2,480.00	3,034.00	
6	TBD	TBD	2,976.00	3,530.00	
7	TBD	TBD	3,472.00	4,026.00	
8	TBD	TBD	3,968.00	4,522.00	
9	TBD	TBD	4,464.00	5,018.00	
10	TBD	TBD	4,960.00	5,514.00	
11	TBD	TBD	5,456.00	6,010.00	
12	TBD	TBD	5,952.00	6,506.00	
13	TBD	TBD	6,448.00	7,002.00	
14	TBD	TBD	6,944.00	7,498.00	
15	TBD	TBD	7,440.00	7,994.00	
16	TBD	TBD	7,936.00	8,490.00	
17	TBD	TBD	8,432.00	8,986.00	
18	TBD	TBD	8,928.00	9,482.00	
<i>Each Add'l Credit Hour</i>		TBD	496.00		

**Notes:**

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$150 fee per term during the summer term.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

## **University of Oregon Academic Year 2019-20 Graduate Tuition Rates**

## **— RESIDENT TUITION RATES**

College of Design										College of Arts and Sciences		College of Business										College of Education						Graduate School																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Credits	Architecture & Interior Architecture		Landscape Architecture		Historic Preservation		Sports Product		Planning, Public Policy, & Management		History of Art and Architecture		Masters / Doctoral		MBA		Masters In Accounting		Masters In Finance		Sports Product Mngt (Face-to-face)		Sports Product Mngt (ONLINE)		Doctoral Programs		Masters / Doctoral		Masters / Doctoral Supervision		Masters Clinical Science		Administrative Licensure Programs		Master / Doctoral																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	1	2,738.00	1,205.00	822.00	1,147.00	2,693.00	947.00	894.00	554.00	2,689.00	1,621.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	532.00	1,153.00	1,153.00	1,206.00	1,261.00	450.00	554.00	2	3,368.00	1,835.00	1,452.00	1,722.00	3,803.00	1,566.00	1,478.00	1,108.00	3,571.00	2,232.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	1,064.00	1,769.00	1,769.00	1,769.00	1,874.00	1,995.00	900.00	1,108.00	3	3,998.00	2,465.00	2,082.00	2,297.00	4,913.00	2,185.00	2,062.00	1,662.00	4,453.00	2,843.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	1,596.00	2,385.00	2,385.00	2,542.00	2,729.00	1,350.00	1,662.00	4	4,628.00	3,095.00	2,712.00	2,872.00	6,023.00	2,804.00	2,646.00	2,216.00	5,335.00	3,454.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	2,128.00	3,001.00	3,001.00	3,210.00	3,463.00	1,800.00	2,216.00	5	5,258.00	3,725.00	3,342.00	3,447.00	7,133.00	3,423.00	3,230.00	2,770.00	6,217.00	4,065.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	2,660.00	3,617.00	3,617.00	3,878.00	4,197.00	2,250.00	2,770.00	6	5,888.00	4,355.00	3,972.00	4,022.00	8,243.00	4,042.00	3,814.00	3,324.00	7,099.00	4,676.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	3,192.00	4,233.00	4,233.00	4,233.00	4,546.00	4,931.00	2,700.00	3,324.00	7	6,518.00	4,985.00	4,602.00	4,597.00	9,353.00	4,661.00	4,398.00	3,878.00	7,981.00	5,287.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	3,724.00	4,849.00	4,849.00	5,214.00	5,665.00	3,150.00	3,878.00	8	7,148.00	5,615.00	5,232.00	5,172.00	10,463.00	5,280.00	4,982.00	4,432.00	8,863.00	5,898.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,256.00	5,465.00	5,465.00	5,465.00	5,882.00	6,399.00	3,600.00	4,432.00	9	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	4,050.00	4,986.00	10	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	4,500.00	4,986.00	11	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	4,950.00	4,986.00	12	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	5,400.00	4,986.00	13	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	5,850.00	4,986.00	14	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	6,300.00	4,986.00	15	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	6,750.00	4,986.00	16	7,778.00	6,245.00	5,862.00	5,747.00	11,573.00	5,899.00	5,566.00	4,986.00	9,745.00	6,509.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	4,788.00	6,081.00	6,081.00	6,550.00	7,133.00	7,200.00	4,986.00	17	8,408.00	6,875.00	6,492.00	6,322.00	12,683.00	6,518.00	6,150.00	5,540.00	9,745.00	7,120.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	5,320.00	6,697.00	6,697.00	7,218.00	7,867.00	7,650.00	5,540.00	18	9,038.00	7,505.00	7,122.00	6,897.00	13,793.00	7,137.00	6,734.00	6,094.00	9,745.00	7,731.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	5,852.00	7,313.00	7,313.00	7,886.00	8,601.00	8,100.00
Each Add'l Credit Hour	630.00	630.00	630.00	575.00	1,110.00	619.00	584.00	554.00	882.00	611.00	-na-	-na-	-na-	-na-	532.00	616.00	616.00	668.00	734.00	450.00	554.00	1	2,738.00	1,205.00	822.00	1,147.00	2,693.00	947.00	894.00	554.00	2,689.00	1,621.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	532.00	1,153.00	1,153.00	1,206.00	1,261.00	450.00	554.00	2	3,368.00	1,835.00	1,452.00	1,722.00	3,803.00	1,566.00	1,478.00	1,108.00	3,571.00	2,232.00	8,280.00	13,000.00	10,472.00	13,500.00	1,064.00	1,769.00	1,769.00	1,769.00	1,874.00	1,995.00	900.00	1,108.00	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Credits	School of Journalism and Communication				School of Music and Dance	School of Law			Knight Campus
	Media Studies	Advertising & Brand Management	Graduate Strategic Comm	Graduate Multimedia	Masters / Doctoral	JD (per semester)	Conflict Resolution	Envir. & Natural Resources LLM (per semester)	Industrial Internship Program
1	593.00	593.00	657.00	657.00	704.00	1,978.00	811.00	2,458.00	555.00
2	1,186.00	1,186.00	1,314.00	1,314.00	1,233.00	3,956.00	1,622.00	4,916.00	1,110.00
3	1,779.00	1,779.00	1,971.00	1,971.00	1,762.00	5,934.00	2,433.00	7,374.00	1,665.00
4	2,372.00	2,372.00	2,628.00	2,628.00	2,291.00	7,912.00	3,244.00	9,832.00	2,220.00
5	2,965.00	2,965.00	3,285.00	3,285.00	2,820.00	9,890.00	4,055.00	12,290.00	2,775.00
6	3,558.00	3,558.00	3,942.00	3,942.00	3,349.00	11,868.00	4,866.00	14,748.00	3,330.00
7	4,151.00	4,151.00	4,599.00	4,599.00	3,878.00	13,846.00	5,677.00	17,206.00	3,885.00
8	4,744.00	4,744.00	5,256.00	5,256.00	4,407.00	15,824.00	6,488.00	19,664.00	4,440.00
9	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	4,995.00
10	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	5,550.00
11	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	6,105.00
12	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	6,660.00
13	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	7,215.00
14	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	7,770.00
15	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	8,325.00
16	5,337.00	5,337.00	5,913.00	5,913.00	4,936.00	17,802.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	8,880.00
17	5,930.00	5,930.00	6,570.00	6,570.00	5,465.00	17,802.00	8,110.00	22,122.00	9,435.00
18	6,523.00	6,523.00	7,227.00	7,227.00	5,994.00	19,780.00	8,921.00	24,580.00	9,990.00

*Source:* UO Office of Institutional Research

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

For additional information, please contact S.H. Miron.

**University of Oregon  
Academic Year 2019-20 Graduate Tuition Rates**

— NONRESIDENT TUITION RATES

College of Design										College of Arts and Sciences		College of Business						College of Education				Graduate School			
Architecture & Interior Architecture		Landscape Architecture		Historic Preservation		Art		Planning, Public Policy, & Management		History of Art and Architecture		Masters / Doctoral	MBA	Masters in Accounting	Masters in Finance	Masters Product Mngt (Face-to-face)	Sports Product Mngt (ONLINE)	OEMBA	Doctoral Programs	Masters / Doctoral	DEd	Masters / Doctoral Supervision	Masters Clinical Science	Administrative Licensure Programs	Master / Doctoral
<b>Credits</b>																									
1	2,888.00	1,555.00	1,222.00	1,207.00	2,693.00	1,344.00	1,269.00	993.00	3,175.00	1,937.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	891.00	1,445.00	1,445.00	1,498.00	1,550.00	450.00	993.00				
2	3,943.00	2,610.00	2,277.00	1,842.00	3,803.00	2,341.00	2,210.00	1,986.00	4,464.00	2,846.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	1,782.00	2,353.00	2,353.00	2,458.00	2,573.00	900.00	1,986.00				
3	4,998.00	3,665.00	3,332.00	2,477.00	4,913.00	3,338.00	3,151.00	2,979.00	5,753.00	3,755.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	2,673.00	3,261.00	3,261.00	3,418.00	3,596.00	1,350.00	2,979.00				
4	6,053.00	4,720.00	4,387.00	3,112.00	6,023.00	4,335.00	4,092.00	3,972.00	7,042.00	4,664.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	3,564.00	4,169.00	4,169.00	4,378.00	4,619.00	1,800.00	3,972.00				
5	7,108.00	5,775.00	5,442.00	3,747.00	7,133.00	5,332.00	5,033.00	4,965.00	8,331.00	5,573.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	4,455.00	5,077.00	5,077.00	5,338.00	5,642.00	2,250.00	4,965.00				
6	8,163.00	6,830.00	6,497.00	4,382.00	8,243.00	6,329.00	5,974.00	5,958.00	9,620.00	6,482.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	5,346.00	5,985.00	5,985.00	6,298.00	6,665.00	2,700.00	5,958.00				
7	9,218.00	7,885.00	7,552.00	5,017.00	9,353.00	7,326.00	6,915.00	6,951.00	10,909.00	7,391.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	6,237.00	6,893.00	6,893.00	7,258.00	7,688.00	3,150.00	6,951.00				
8	10,273.00	8,940.00	8,607.00	5,652.00	10,463.00	8,323.00	7,856.00	7,944.00	12,198.00	8,300.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	7,128.00	7,801.00	7,801.00	8,218.00	8,711.00	3,600.00	7,944.00				
9	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	4,050.00	8,937.00				
10	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	4,500.00	8,937.00				
11	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	4,950.00	8,937.00				
12	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	5,400.00	8,937.00				
13	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	5,850.00	8,937.00				
14	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	6,300.00	8,937.00				
15	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	6,750.00	8,937.00				
16	11,328.00	9,995.00	9,662.00	6,287.00	11,573.00	9,320.00	8,797.00	8,937.00	13,487.00	9,209.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,019.00	8,709.00	8,709.00	9,178.00	9,734.00	7,200.00	8,937.00				
17	12,383.00	11,050.00	10,717.00	6,922.00	12,683.00	10,317.00	9,738.00	9,930.00	13,487.00	10,118.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	8,910.00	9,617.00	9,617.00	10,138.00	10,757.00	7,650.00	9,930.00				
18	13,438.00	12,105.00	11,772.00	7,557.00	13,793.00	11,314.00	10,679.00	10,923.00	13,487.00	11,027.00	10,855.00	15,000.00	12,139.00	13,500.00	9,801.00	10,525.00	10,525.00	11,098.00	11,780.00	8,100.00	10,923.00				
<b>Each Add'l Credit Hour</b>	1,055.00	1,055.00	1,055.00	635.00	1,110.00	997.00	941.00	993.00	1,289.00	909.00	-na-	-na-	-na-	-na-	891.00	908.00	908.00	960.00	1,023.00	450.00	993.00				

School of Journalism and Communication						School of Music and Dance		School of Law			Knight Campus			Notes:												
<b>Credits</b>	Media Studies Masters / Doctoral	Advertising & Brand Management	Graduate Strategic Comm	Graduate Multimedia	Masters / Doctoral	JD (per semester)	Conflict Resolution	Environ. & Natural Resources LLM (per semester)	Industrial Internship Program	(1) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.										(2) Law and Law LLM students pay per semester rather than per term.						
1	932.00	932.00	905.00	905.00	1,038.00	2,490.00	1,096.00	2,458.00	555.00	(3) Education "Masters / Doctoral" includes programs in Educational Leadership; Doctoral Programs in Communication Disorders and Sciences, Critical and Socio-Cultural Studies in Education, Special Education and Early Intervention, and Masters Program in Prevention Science.										(4) Education "Masters / Doctoral Supervision" includes Doctoral Programs in Counseling Psychology and School Psychology; Masters Programs in Curriculum and Teaching.						
2	1,864.00	1,864.00	1,810.00	1,810.00	1,887.00	4,980.00	2,192.00	4,916.00	1,110.00	(5) Education "Masters Clinical Science" includes programs in Communication Disorders and Sciences and Couples and Family Therapy.										(6) Journalism and Communication's professional Master's program falls under Media Studies.						
3	2,796.00	2,796.00	2,715.00	2,715.00	2,736.00	7,470.00	3,288.00	7,374.00	1,665.00	(7) LCB's Masters of Finance, OEMBA, Sport Product Management (Face-to-face), and the Sport Product Management (Online) programs charge a per quarter flat rate for enrolled students.																
4	3,728.00	3,728.00	3,620.00	3,620.00	3,585.00	9,960.00	4,384.00	9,832.00	2,220.00																	
5	4,660.00	4,660.00	4,525.00	4,525.00	4,434.00	12,450.00	5,480.00	12,290.00	2,775.00																	
6	5,592.00	5,592.00	5,430.00	5,430.00	5,283.00	14,940.00	6,576.00	14,748.00	3,330.00																	
7	6,524.00	6,524.00	6,335.00	6,335.00	6,335.00	16,132.00	7,672.00	17,206.00	3,885.00																	
8	7,456.00	7,456.00	7,240.00	7,240.00	6,981.00	19,920.00	8,768.00	19,664.00	4,440.00																	
9	8,388.00	8,388.00	8,145.00	8,145.00	7,830.00	22,410.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	4,995.00																	
10	8,388.00	8,388.00	8,145.00	8,145.00	7,830.00	22,410.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	5,550.00																	
11	8,388.00	8,388.00	8,145.00	8,145.00	7,830.00	22,410.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	6,105.00																	
12	8,388.00	8,388.00	8,145.00	8,145.00	7,830.00	22,410.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	6,660.00																	
13	8,388.00	8,388.00	8,145.00	8,145.00	7,830.00	22,410.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	7,215.00																	
14	8,388.00	8,388.00	8,145.00	8,145.00	7,830.00	22,410.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	7,770.00																	
15	8,388.00	8,388.00</td																								

**University of Oregon**  
**Summer 2019 Graduate Tuition Rates**

**— RESIDENT TUITION RATES**

Credits	Knight Campus			College of Business		
	<i>Industrial Internship Program</i>	<i>Masters In Finance</i>	<i>Sports Product</i>		<i>(ONLINE)</i>	<i>Credits</i>
			<i>8,280.17</i>	<i>10,472.00</i>		
1	555.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		1	555.00
2	1,110.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		2	1,110.00
3	1,665.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		3	1,665.00
4	2,220.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		4	2,220.00
5	2,775.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		5	2,775.00
6	3,330.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		6	3,330.00
7	3,885.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		7	3,885.00
8	4,440.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		8	4,440.00
9	4,995.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		9	4,995.00
10	5,550.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		10	5,550.00
11	6,105.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		11	6,105.00
12	6,660.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		12	6,660.00
13	7,215.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		13	7,215.00
14	7,770.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		14	7,770.00
15	8,325.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		15	8,325.00
16	8,880.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		16	8,880.00
17	9,435.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		17	9,435.00
18	9,990.00	8,280.17	10,472.00		18	9,990.00

*Each Add'l Credit Hour*      555.00      -na-      -na-

**— NONRESIDENT TUITION RATES**

Credits	Knight Campus			College of Business		
	<i>Industrial Internship Program</i>	<i>Masters In Finance</i>	<i>Sports Product</i>		<i>(ONLINE)</i>	<i>Credits</i>
			<i>10,855.00</i>	<i>12,139.00</i>		
1	555.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	1	555.00
2	1,110.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	2	1,110.00
3	1,665.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	3	1,665.00
4	2,220.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	4	2,220.00
5	2,775.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	5	2,775.00
6	3,330.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	6	3,330.00
7	3,885.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	7	3,885.00
8	4,440.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	8	4,440.00
9	4,995.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	9	4,995.00
10	5,550.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	10	5,550.00
11	6,105.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	11	6,105.00
12	6,660.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	12	6,660.00
13	7,215.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	13	7,215.00
14	7,770.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	14	7,770.00
15	8,325.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	15	8,325.00
16	8,880.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	16	8,880.00
17	9,435.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	17	9,435.00
18	9,990.00	8,280.17	10,855.00	12,139.00	18	9,990.00

*Each Add'l Credit Hour*      555.00      -na-      -na-

**Notes:**

(1) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.

(2) LCB's Masters of Finance, OEMBA, Sport Product Management (Face-to-face), and the

Sport Product Management (Online) programs charge a per quarter flat rate for enrolled students.

*Source:* UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

**University of Oregon**  
Summer 2020 Graduate Tuition Rates

**— RESIDENT TUITION RATES**

Credits	College of Design												College of Business						College of Education						Graduate School																					
	Architecture & Interior Architecture			Landscape Architecture			Historic Preservation			Art			Planning, Public Policy, & Management		Sports Product Design		History of Art and Architecture		Masters / Doctoral		MBA			Masters In Accounting		Masters In Finance		Sports Product Mngt (Face-to-face)		Sports Product Mngt (ONLINE)		OEMBA		Doctoral Programs		Masters / Doctoral		DEd		Masters / Doctoral Supervision		Masters Clinical Science		Administrative Licensure Programs		
	1	653.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	653.00	392.00	1,332.00	879.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	385.00	657.00	657.00	688.00	738.00	450.00	392.00																								
2	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00	712.00	1,894.00	1,257.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	696.00	1,044.00	1,044.00	1,106.00	1,206.00	900.00	712.00																								
3	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,418.00	1,032.00	2,456.00	1,635.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	1,007.00	1,431.00	1,431.00	1,524.00	1,674.00	1,350.00	1,032.00																								
4	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,352.00	3,018.00	2,013.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	1,318.00	1,818.00	1,818.00	1,942.00	2,142.00	1,800.00	1,352.00																								
5	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	2,182.00	1,672.00	3,580.00	2,391.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	1,629.00	2,205.00	2,205.00	2,360.00	2,610.00	2,250.00	1,672.00																								
6	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	2,564.00	1,992.00	4,142.00	2,769.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	1,940.00	2,592.00	2,592.00	2,778.00	3,078.00	2,700.00	1,992.00																								
7	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,946.00	2,312.00	4,704.00	3,147.00	13,000.00	RATES APPROVED	RATES APPROVED	13,500.00	2,251.00	2,251.00	2,979.00	3,196.00	3,150.00	2,312.00																							
8	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	3,329.00	2,632.00	5,266.00	3,525.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	2,562.00	3,366.00	3,366.00	3,614.00	4,014.00	3,600.00	2,632.00																								
9	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	3,711.00	2,952.00	5,828.00	3,903.00	FOR SUMMER 2019	13,000.00	13,500.00	2,873.00	3,753.00	3,753.00	4,032.00	4,482.00	4,050.00	2,952.00																							
10	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	4,093.00	3,272.00	6,390.00	4,281.00	SUMMER 2019	13,000.00	13,500.00	3,184.00	4,140.00	4,140.00	4,450.00	4,950.00	4,500.00	3,272.00																							
11	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	3,592.00	6,952.00	4,659.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	3,495.00	4,527.00	4,527.00	4,868.00	5,418.00	4,950.00	3,592.00																								
12	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	4,857.00	3,912.00	7,514.00	5,037.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	3,806.00	4,914.00	4,914.00	5,286.00	5,886.00	5,400.00	3,912.00																								
13	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	5,240.00	4,232.00	8,076.00	5,415.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	4,117.00	5,301.00	5,301.00	5,704.00	6,354.00	5,850.00	4,232.00																								
14	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	5,622.00	4,552.00	8,638.00	5,793.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	4,428.00	5,688.00	5,688.00	6,122.00	6,822.00	6,300.00	4,552.00																								
15	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	6,004.00	4,872.00	9,200.00	6,171.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	4,739.00	6,075.00	6,075.00	6,540.00	7,290.00	6,750.00	4,872.00																								
16	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	5,192.00	9,762.00	6,549.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	5,050.00	6,462.00	6,462.00	6,958.00	7,758.00	7,200.00	5,192.00																								
17	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	6,768.00	5,512.00	9,762.00	6,927.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	5,361.00	6,849.00	6,849.00	7,376.00	8,226.00	7,650.00	5,512.00																								
18	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	7,151.00	5,832.00	762.00	7,305.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	5,672.00	7,236.00	7,236.00	7,794.00	8,694.00	8,100.00	5,832.00																								
Each Add'l Credit Hour	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	364.00	320.00	562.00	378.00	-na-	-na-	311.00	387.00	387.00	418.00	468.00	450.00	320.00																								

Credits	School of Journalism and Communication						School of Music and Dance			School of Law						Envir. & Natural Resources LLM																																																																							
	Media Studies Masters / Doctoral	Advertising & Brand Management	Graduate Strategic Comm	Graduate Multimedia	Masters / Doctoral	JD (per semester)	Conflict Resolution	(per semester)	Notes:	Environ. & Natural Resources LLM		Environ. & Natural Resources LLM		Environ. & Natural Resources LLM		Environ. & Natural Resources LLM		Environ. & Natural Resources LLM		Environ. & Natural Resources LLM		Environ. & Natural Resources LLM																																																																	
	1	419.00	419.00	458.00	458.00	404.00	1,669.00	811.00	2,458.00	1	1,113.00	1,113.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,044.00	5,007.00	2,433.00	7,374.00	1	2,154.00	2,154.00	2,388.00	2,388.00	2,004.00	10,014.00	4,866.00	14,748.00	1	2,501.00	2,501.00	2,774.00	2,774.00	2,324.00	11,683.00	5,677.00	17,206.00	1	2,848.00	2,848.00	3,160.00	3,160.00	2,644.00	13,352.00	6,488.00	19,664.00	1	3,195.00	3,195.00	3,546.00	3,546.00	2,964.00	15,021.00	7,299.00	22,122.00	1	3,542.00	3,542.00	3,932.00	3,932.00	3,284.00	16,690.00	8,110.00	22,122.00	1	3,889.00	3,889.00	4,318.00	4,318.00	3,604.00	18,359.00	8,921.00	22,122.00	1	4,236.00	4,236.00	4,704.00	4,704.00	3,924.00	20,028.00	9,732.00	22,122.00	1	4,583.00	4,583.00	5,090.00	5,090.00	4,244.00

**University of Oregon**  
Summer 2020 Graduate Tuition Rates

— NONRESIDENT TUITION RATES

Credits	College of Design										College of Arts and Sciences						College of Business						College of Education						Graduate School																																																																																																																																				
	Architecture & Interior Architecture			Landscape Architecture			Historic Preservation			Sports Product Design			Planning, Public Policy, & Management		History of Art and Architecture		Masters / Doctoral			MBA			Masters In Accounting		Masters In Finance		Sports Product Mngt (Face-to-face)		Sports Product Mngt (ONLINE)		OEMBA			Doctoral Programs		Masters / Doctoral			DEd		Masters / Doctoral Supervision		Masters Clinical Science		Administrative Licensure Programs																																																																																																																				
	1	532.00	532.00	519.00	519.00	523.00	1,819.00	1,096.00	2,458.00	2	986.00	986.00	960.00	960.00	947.00	3,638.00	2,192.00	4,916.00	3	1,440.00	1,440.00	1,401.00	1,401.00	1,371.00	5,457.00	3,288.00	7,374.00	4	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,842.00	1,842.00	1,795.00	7,276.00	4,384.00	9,832.00	5	2,348.00	2,348.00	2,283.00	2,283.00	2,219.00	9,095.00	5,480.00	12,290.00	6	2,802.00	2,802.00	2,724.00	2,724.00	2,643.00	10,914.00	6,576.00	14,748.00	7	3,256.00	3,256.00	3,165.00	3,165.00	3,067.00	12,733.00	7,672.00	17,206.00	8	3,710.00	3,710.00	3,606.00	3,606.00	3,491.00	14,552.00	8,768.00	19,664.00	9	4,164.00	4,164.00	4,047.00	4,047.00	3,915.00	16,371.00	9,864.00	22,122.00	10	4,618.00	4,618.00	4,488.00	4,488.00	4,339.00	18,190.00	10,960.00	22,122.00	11	5,072.00	5,072.00	4,929.00	4,929.00	4,763.00	20,009.00	12,056.00	22,122.00	12	5,526.00	5,526.00	5,370.00	5,370.00	5,187.00	21,828.00	13,152.00	22,122.00	13	5,980.00	5,980.00	5,811.00	5,811.00	5,611.00	23,647.00	14,248.00	22,122.00	14	6,434.00	6,434.00	6,252.00	6,252.00	6,035.00	25,466.00	15,344.00	22,122.00	15	6,888.00	6,888.00	6,693.00	6,693.00	6,459.00	27,285.00	16,440.00	22,122.00	16	7,342.00	7,342.00	7,134.00	7,134.00	6,883.00	29,104.00	17,536.00	22,122.00	17	7,796.00	7,796.00	7,575.00	7,575.00	7,307.00	30,923.00	18,632.00	22,122.00	18	8,250.00	8,250.00	8,016.00	8,016.00	7,731.00	32,742.00	19,728.00

Each Add'l Credit Hour  
454.00 454.00 441.00 441.00 424.00 1,819.00 1,096.00 2,458.00

**Notes:**  
 (1) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.  
 (2) Law and Law LLM students pay per semester rather than per term.  
 (3) Education "Masters / Doctoral" includes programs in Educational Leadership; Doctoral Programs in Communication Disorders and Sciences, Critical and Socio-Cultural Studies in Education, Special Education and Early Intervention, and Masters Program in Prevention Science.  
 (4) Education "Masters / Doctoral Supervision" includes Doctoral Programs in Counseling Psychology and School Psychology; Masters Programs in Curriculum and Teaching.  
 (5) Education "Masters Clinical Science" includes programs in Communication Disorders and Sciences and Couples and Family Therapy.  
 (6) Journalism and Communication's professional Master's program falls under Media Studies.  
 (7) LCB's OEMBA program, and the Sport Product Management and the Sport Product Management Online programs charge a per quarter flat rate for enrolled students.

**Source:** UO Office of Institutional Research.  
For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe (jpmorroe@uoregon.edu) at 541-346-2085.

**University of Oregon**  
**Academic Year 2019-20 Mandatory Fees**

**— UNDERGRADUATE (PER TERM)**

Credits	Building Fee	Incidental Fee	Health Service Fee	Recreation Center Bond	Recreation Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Fees
1	23.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	738.00
2	25.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	740.00
3	27.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	742.00
4	29.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	744.00
5	31.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	746.00
6	33.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	748.00
7	35.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	750.00
8	37.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	752.00
9	39.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	754.00
10	41.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	756.00
11	43.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	758.00
12 or more	45.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	760.00

**— GRADUATE (PER TERM)**

Credits	Building Fee	Incidental Fee	Health Service Fee	Recreation Center Bond	Recreation Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Fees
1	23.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	738.00
2	25.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	740.00
3	28.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	743.00
4	31.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	746.00
5	34.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	749.00
6	37.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	752.00
7	40.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	755.00
8	43.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	758.00
9	45.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	760.00
10	45.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	760.00
11	45.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	760.00
12 or more	45.00	259.25	233.25	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	760.00

**— LAW (PER SEMESTER)**

Credits	Building Fee	Incidental Fee	Health Service Fee	Recreation Center Bond	Recreation Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Fees
1	35.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,108.00
2	38.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,111.00
3	42.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,115.00
4	47.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,120.00
5	51.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,124.00
6	56.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,129.00
7	60.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,133.00
8	65.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,138.00
9	68.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,141.00
10	68.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,141.00
11	68.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,141.00
12 or more	68.00	389.00	350.00	57.00	97.00	105.00	75.00	1,141.00

**Notes:**

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$200 fee per term during the regular academic year.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

**University of Oregon  
Summer 2020 Mandatory Fees**

**— UNDERGRADUATE (SUMMER TERM)**

Credits	Building Fee	Incidental Fee	Health Service Fee	Recreation Center Bond	Recreation Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Fees
1	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
2	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
3	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
4	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
5	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
6	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
7	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
8	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
9	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
10	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
11	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
12 or more	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00

**— GRADUATE (SUMMER TERM)**

Credits	Building Fee	Incidental Fee	Health Service Fee	Recreation Center Bond	Recreation Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Fees
1	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
2	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
3	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
4	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
5	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
6	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
7	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
8	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
9	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
10	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
11	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
12 or more	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00

**— LAW (SUMMER TERM)**

Credits	Building Fee	Incidental Fee	Health Service Fee	Recreation Center Bond	Recreation Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Fees
1	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
2	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
3	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
4	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
5	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
6	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
7	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
8	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
9	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
10	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
11	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00
12 or more	34.00	64.50	233.00	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	554.00

**Notes:**

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$150 fee per term during the summer term.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

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

## UNIVERSITY of OREGON

## 2019-20 Academic Year Non-Admitted Undergraduate Student Tuition and Required Fees - Per Term

Credit Hour	Course Level <i>100-499</i>	Building Fee		dental Fee	Inci-Service Fee	Health Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	Rec EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees
		Tuition	Fee							
1	TBD	23.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
2	TBD	25.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
3	TBD	27.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
4	TBD	29.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
5	TBD	31.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
6	TBD	33.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
7	TBD	35.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
8	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
9	TBD	39.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
10	TBD	41.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
11	TBD	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
12	TBD	45.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	

*Notes:*

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$200 fee per term during the regular academic year.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

*Source:* UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

## UNIVERSITY of OREGON

## 2019-20 Academic Year Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees - Per Term

## Combination Course Level

Note: During the regular academic year nonadmitted graduate student are restricted to a maximum of 8 credit hours.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	Course Level 100-499		Course Level 500 Plus		Total Tuition	Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition									
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	23.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>1</b>	554.00	TBD	23.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	25.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	TBD	25.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	TBD	25.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	28.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>3</b>	1,662.00	TBD	28.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	TBD	28.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	TBD	28.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	31.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>4</b>	2,216.00	TBD	31.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>3</b>	1,662.00	TBD	31.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	TBD	31.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>3</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	TBD	31.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	34.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>5</b>	2,770.00	TBD	34.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>4</b>	2,216.00	TBD	34.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>3</b>	1,662.00	TBD	34.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>3</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	TBD	34.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>4</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	TBD	34.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>6</b>	3,324.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>5</b>	2,770.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>4</b>	2,216.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>3</b>	TBD	<b>3</b>	1,662.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>4</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>5</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	TBD	37.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	TBD	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>7</b>	3,878.00	TBD	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>6</b>	3,324.00	TBD	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>5</b>	2,770.00	TBD	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD

**UNIVERSITY of OREGON**

**2019-20 Academic Year Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees - Per Term**

**Combination Course Level**

Note: During the regular academic year nonadmitted graduate student are restricted to a maximum of 8 credit hours.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	<i>Course Level</i> <b>100-499</b>		<i>Course Level</i> <b>500 Plus</b>		Total Tuition Fee	Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	<b>Total Tuition &amp; Fees</b>
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition									
	<b>3</b>	TBD	<b>4</b>	2,216.00	<b>TBD</b>	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>4</b>	TBD	<b>3</b>	1,662.00	<b>TBD</b>	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>5</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	<b>TBD</b>	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>6</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	<b>TBD</b>	40.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	TBD	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>0</b>	TBD	<b>8</b>	4,432.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>1</b>	TBD	<b>7</b>	3,878.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>2</b>	TBD	<b>6</b>	3,324.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>3</b>	TBD	<b>5</b>	2,770.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>4</b>	TBD	<b>4</b>	2,216.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>5</b>	TBD	<b>3</b>	1,662.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>6</b>	TBD	<b>2</b>	1,108.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>
	<b>7</b>	TBD	<b>1</b>	554.00	<b>TBD</b>	43.00	259.25	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>TBD</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$200 fee per term during the regular academic year.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

**Source:** UO Office of Institutional Research.

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## UNIVERSITY of OREGON

## 2019-20 Summer Non-Admitted Undergraduate Student Tuition and Required Fees - Per Term

*Resident Tuition and Fees*

Credit Hour	Course Level <b>100-499</b>		Building Fee	dental Fee	Inci- Service Fee	Health Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	Rec EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees
	Tuition									
1	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
2	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
3	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
4	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
5	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
6	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
7	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
8	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
9	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
10	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
11	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	
12	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD	

*Notes:*

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$150 fee per term during the summer term.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

## UNIVERSITY of OREGON

## 2019-20 Summer Non-Admitted Undergraduate Student Tuition and Required Fees - Per Term

*Nonresident Tuition and Fees*

Credit Hour	Course Level <b>100-499</b>		Building Fee	dental Fee	Inci- Service Fee	Health Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	Rec EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees
	Tuition									
<b>1</b>	496.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>817.00</b>	
<b>2</b>	992.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,313.00</b>	
<b>3</b>	1,488.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,809.00</b>	
<b>4</b>	1,984.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,305.00</b>	
<b>5</b>	2,480.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,801.00</b>	
<b>6</b>	2,976.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,297.00</b>	
<b>7</b>	3,472.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,793.00</b>	
<b>8</b>	3,968.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,289.00</b>	
<b>9</b>	4,464.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,785.00</b>	
<b>10</b>	4,960.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,281.00</b>	
<b>11</b>	5,456.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,777.00</b>	
<b>12</b>	5,952.00	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,273.00</b>	

*Notes:*

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$150 fee per term during the summer term.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

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**UNIVERSITY of OREGON**

**2020 Summer Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees**

**Combination Course Level**

**Resident Tuition and Fees**

Note: This matrix applies only to non-admitted graduate students.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	<i>Course Level</i> <b>100-499</b>		<i>Course Level</i> <b>500 Plus</b>		Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	<b>Total Tuition &amp; Fees</b>	
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition									
	Total Tuition												
<b>1</b>	1	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	0.00	1	392.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>2</b>	2	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	2	712.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	1	392.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>3</b>	3	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	3	1,032.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	2	712.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	1	392.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>4</b>	4	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	4	1,352.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	3	1,032.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	2	712.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	1	392.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>5</b>	5	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	5	1,672.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	4	1,352.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	3	1,032.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	2	712.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	4	TBD	1	392.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>6</b>	6	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	6	1,992.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	5	1,672.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	4	1,352.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	3	1,032.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	4	TBD	2	712.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	5	TBD	1	392.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
<b>7</b>	7	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	7	2,312.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	6	1,992.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	5	1,672.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	4	1,352.00		34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD

**UNIVERSITY of OREGON**

**2020 Summer Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees**

**Combination Course Level**

**Resident Tuition and Fees**

Note: This matrix applies only to non-admitted graduate students.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	Course Level 100-499		Course Level 500 Plus		Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees	
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition									
	Total Tuition												
	4	TBD	3	1,032.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	5	TBD	2	712.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	6	TBD	1	392.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
8	8	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	TBD	8	2,632.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	7	2,312.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	6	1,992.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	5	1,672.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	4	TBD	4	1,352.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	5	TBD	3	1,032.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	6	TBD	2	712.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	7	TBD	1	392.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
9	9	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	0.00	9	2,952.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	8	2,632.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	7	2,312.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	6	1,992.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	4	TBD	5	1,672.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	5	TBD	4	1,352.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	6	TBD	3	1,032.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	7	TBD	2	712.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
10	10	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	0.00	10	3,272.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	1	TBD	9	2,952.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	2	TBD	8	2,632.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	3	TBD	7	2,312.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	4	TBD	6	1,992.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	5	TBD	5	1,672.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	6	TBD	4	1,352.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	7	TBD	3	1,032.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
11	11	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0	0.00	11	3,592.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD

# UNIVERSITY of OREGON

## 2020 Summer Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees

### Combination Course Level

#### Resident Tuition and Fees

Note: This matrix applies only to non-admitted graduate students.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	Course Level 100-499		Course Level 500 Plus		Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition								
	Total Tuition											
1	TBD	10	3,272.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	9	2,952.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	8	2,632.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	7	2,312.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	6	1,992.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	5	1,672.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	4	1,352.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	3	1,032.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	2	712.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	1	392.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
12	TBD	0	0.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	0.00	12	3,912.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	11	3,592.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	10	3,272.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	9	2,952.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	8	2,632.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	7	2,312.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	6	1,992.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	5	1,672.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	4	1,352.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	3	1,032.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	2	712.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD
	TBD	1	392.00	TBD	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	TBD

#### Notes:

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$200 fee per term during the regular academic year.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe ([jpmorroe@uoregon.edu](mailto:jpmorroe@uoregon.edu)) at 541-346-2085.

**UNIVERSITY of OREGON**

**2020 Summer Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees**

**Combination Course Level**

**Nonresident Tuition and Fees**

Note: This matrix applies only to non-admitted graduate students.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	<i>Course Level</i> <b>100-499</b>		<i>Course Level</i> <b>500 Plus</b>		Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	<b>Total Tuition &amp; Fees</b>	
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition									
	Total Tuition												
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>496.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>817.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>1</b>	539.00	<b>539.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>860.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	992.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>992.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,313.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>2</b>	1,000.00	<b>1,000.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,321.00</b>
	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>1</b>	539.00	<b>1,035.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,356.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	1,488.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>1,488.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,809.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>3</b>	1,461.00	<b>1,461.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,782.00</b>
	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>2</b>	1,000.00	<b>1,496.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,817.00</b>
	<b>2</b>	992.00	<b>1</b>	539.00	<b>1,531.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>1,852.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	1,984.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>1,984.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,305.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>4</b>	1,922.00	<b>1,922.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,243.00</b>
	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>3</b>	1,461.00	<b>1,957.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,278.00</b>
	<b>2</b>	992.00	<b>2</b>	1,000.00	<b>1,992.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,313.00</b>
	<b>3</b>	1,488.00	<b>1</b>	539.00	<b>2,027.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,348.00</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	2,480.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>2,480.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,801.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>5</b>	2,383.00	<b>2,383.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,704.00</b>
	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>4</b>	1,922.00	<b>2,418.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,739.00</b>
	<b>2</b>	992.00	<b>3</b>	1,461.00	<b>2,453.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,774.00</b>
	<b>3</b>	1,488.00	<b>2</b>	1,000.00	<b>2,488.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,809.00</b>
	<b>4</b>	1,984.00	<b>1</b>	539.00	<b>2,523.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>2,844.00</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	2,976.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>2,976.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,297.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>6</b>	2,844.00	<b>2,844.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,165.00</b>
	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>5</b>	2,383.00	<b>2,879.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,200.00</b>
	<b>2</b>	992.00	<b>4</b>	1,922.00	<b>2,914.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,235.00</b>
	<b>3</b>	1,488.00	<b>3</b>	1,461.00	<b>2,949.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,270.00</b>
	<b>4</b>	1,984.00	<b>2</b>	1,000.00	<b>2,984.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,305.00</b>
	<b>5</b>	2,480.00	<b>1</b>	539.00	<b>3,019.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,340.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	3,472.00	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>3,472.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,793.00</b>
	<b>0</b>	0.00	<b>7</b>	3,305.00	<b>3,305.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,626.00</b>
	<b>1</b>	496.00	<b>6</b>	2,844.00	<b>3,340.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,661.00</b>
	<b>2</b>	992.00	<b>5</b>	2,383.00	<b>3,375.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,696.00</b>
	<b>3</b>	1,488.00	<b>4</b>	1,922.00	<b>3,410.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,731.00</b>

**UNIVERSITY of OREGON**

**2020 Summer Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees**

**Combination Course Level**

**Nonresident Tuition and Fees**

Note: This matrix applies only to non-admitted graduate students.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	Course Level 100-499		Course Level 500 Plus										Total Tuition & Fees
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition	Total Tuition	Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	
4	4	1,984.00	3	1,461.00	<b>3,445.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,766.00</b>
	5	2,480.00	2	1,000.00	<b>3,480.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,801.00</b>
	6	2,976.00	1	539.00	<b>3,515.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>3,836.00</b>
8	8	3,968.00	0	0.00	<b>3,968.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,289.00</b>
	0	0.00	8	3,766.00	<b>3,766.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,087.00</b>
	1	496.00	7	3,305.00	<b>3,801.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,122.00</b>
	2	992.00	6	2,844.00	<b>3,836.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,157.00</b>
	3	1,488.00	5	2,383.00	<b>3,871.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,192.00</b>
	4	1,984.00	4	1,922.00	<b>3,906.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,227.00</b>
	5	2,480.00	3	1,461.00	<b>3,941.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,262.00</b>
	6	2,976.00	2	1,000.00	<b>3,976.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,297.00</b>
	7	3,472.00	1	539.00	<b>4,011.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,332.00</b>
9	9	4,464.00	0	0.00	<b>4,464.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,785.00</b>
	0	0.00	9	4,227.00	<b>4,227.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,548.00</b>
	1	496.00	8	3,766.00	<b>4,262.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,583.00</b>
	2	992.00	7	3,305.00	<b>4,297.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,618.00</b>
	3	1,488.00	6	2,844.00	<b>4,332.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,653.00</b>
	4	1,984.00	5	2,383.00	<b>4,367.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,688.00</b>
	5	2,480.00	4	1,922.00	<b>4,402.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,723.00</b>
	6	2,976.00	3	1,461.00	<b>4,437.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,758.00</b>
	7	3,472.00	2	1,000.00	<b>4,472.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,793.00</b>
10	8	3,968.00	1	539.00	<b>4,507.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>4,828.00</b>
	10	4,960.00	0	0.00	<b>4,960.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,281.00</b>
	0	0.00	10	4,688.00	<b>4,688.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,009.00</b>
	1	496.00	9	4,227.00	<b>4,723.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,044.00</b>
	2	992.00	8	3,766.00	<b>4,758.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,079.00</b>
	3	1,488.00	7	3,305.00	<b>4,793.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,114.00</b>
	4	1,984.00	6	2,844.00	<b>4,828.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,149.00</b>
	5	2,480.00	5	2,383.00	<b>4,863.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,184.00</b>
	6	2,976.00	4	1,922.00	<b>4,898.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,219.00</b>
11	7	3,472.00	3	1,461.00	<b>4,933.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,254.00</b>
	8	3,968.00	2	1,000.00	<b>4,968.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,289.00</b>
	9	4,464.00	1	539.00	<b>5,003.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,324.00</b>
11	11	5,456.00	0	0.00	<b>5,456.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,777.00</b>
	0	0.00	11	5,149.00	<b>5,149.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,470.00</b>

**UNIVERSITY of OREGON**

**2020 Summer Non-Admitted Graduate Student Tuition and Required Fees**

**Combination Course Level**

**Nonresident Tuition and Fees**

Note: This matrix applies only to non-admitted graduate students.

Part-Time Students 1 - 8 Credit Hours	Course Level 100-499		Course Level 500 Plus		Building Fee	Inci- dental Fee	Health Service Fee	Rec Center Bond	Rec Center Fee	EMU Fee	Tech Fee	Total Tuition & Fees	
	Credit Hour	Tuition	Credit Hour	Tuition									
		Total Tuition											
	1	496.00	10	4,688.00	<b>5,184.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,505.00</b>
	2	992.00	9	4,227.00	<b>5,219.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,540.00</b>
	3	1,488.00	8	3,766.00	<b>5,254.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,575.00</b>
	4	1,984.00	7	3,305.00	<b>5,289.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,610.00</b>
	5	2,480.00	6	2,844.00	<b>5,324.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,645.00</b>
	6	2,976.00	5	2,383.00	<b>5,359.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,680.00</b>
	7	3,472.00	4	1,922.00	<b>5,394.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,715.00</b>
	8	3,968.00	3	1,461.00	<b>5,429.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,750.00</b>
	9	4,464.00	2	1,000.00	<b>5,464.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,785.00</b>
	10	4,960.00	1	539.00	<b>5,499.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,820.00</b>
12	12	5,952.00	0	0.00	<b>5,952.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,273.00</b>
	0	0.00	12	5,610.00	<b>5,610.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,931.00</b>
	1	496.00	11	5,149.00	<b>5,645.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>5,966.00</b>
	2	992.00	10	4,688.00	<b>5,680.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,001.00</b>
	3	1,488.00	9	4,227.00	<b>5,715.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,036.00</b>
	4	1,984.00	8	3,766.00	<b>5,750.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,071.00</b>
	5	2,480.00	7	3,305.00	<b>5,785.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,106.00</b>
	6	2,976.00	6	2,844.00	<b>5,820.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,141.00</b>
	7	3,472.00	5	2,383.00	<b>5,855.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,176.00</b>
	8	3,968.00	4	1,922.00	<b>5,890.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,211.00</b>
	9	4,464.00	3	1,461.00	<b>5,925.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,246.00</b>
	10	4,960.00	2	1,000.00	<b>5,960.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,281.00</b>
	11	5,456.00	1	539.00	<b>5,995.00</b>	34.00	64.50	-na-	38.00	64.50	70.00	50.00	<b>6,316.00</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) During the regular academic year, law students on semesters pay 150% of the academic fee.
- (2) A one-time Matriculation fee is assessed on all new and transfer students — \$430 Undergraduate / \$430 Graduate and Law.
- (3) Qualified tuition and fees do not include student health insurance fees for Tax Relief Act reporting.
- (4) Students enrolled in the Portland programs use the Portland State University Student Health Center, and pay the same Health Service Fee as PSU students.
- (5) Students coded as international undergraduates will be assessed a \$200 fee per term during the regular academic year.
- (6) Students will be charged an additional \$20 per credit hour for undergraduate courses taken in the Business School.

*Source:* UO Office of Institutional Research.

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



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

## EXHIBIT B

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

## POLICIES ON TUITION, MANDATORY ENROLLMENT FEES AND OTHER CHARGES, FINES, AND FEES

Note for Board Meeting: SECTIONS NOT CONTAINING PROPOSED EDITS, OR EDITS ONLY CHANGING THE USE OF A SPECIFIC DATE FROM FY2018-19 TO FY2019-20, ARE REDACTED TO SAVE SPACE. A FULL VERSION OF THE BOOK IS AVAILABLE ON THE UO'S POLICY LIBRARY (POLICIES.UOREGON.EDU) OR BY REQUEST.

~~2018-19~~ 2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR  
~~2019-2020~~ SUMMER SESSION

## AUTHORITY

[Section redacted, no changes.]

## TUITION AND FEE POLICIES FOR 2018-192019-20

### Tuition

[Section redacted, no changes.]

### Fees

#### Mandatory Enrollment Fees

[Section redacted, no changes.]

#### Student Residency

[Section redacted, no changes.]

#### All Other Fees

Other fees include all charges, fines and fees that are neither tuition nor mandatory enrollment fees. The Board of Trustees, the President, or designee may establish these fees and use them for services, facilities, operations, and programs.

- ***The Matriculation Fee:*** [Section redacted, no changes.]
- ***Differential Tuition:*** The University may charge additional undergraduate tuition by program whenever it has been determined, through a Board directed process, that such additional tuition is the efficient and equitable way to best support the quality and needs of the program.
- ***Undergraduate International Student Fee:*** [Section redacted, no changes.]
- ***Laboratory and Course Fees:*** [Section redacted, no changes.]
- ***Other Charges, Fees and Fines for Services, Facilities, Operations and Programs:*** [Section redacted, no changes.]
- ***Application Fee:*** [Section redacted, no changes.]

**Undergraduate Application Fee Waiver Program:** [Section redacted, no changes.]

**Graduate Application Fee Waiver:** [Section redacted, no changes.]

### **Post-baccalaureate, Non-graduate Student Classification**

[Section redacted, no changes.]

## **SCHOLARSHIP AND TUITION REMISSION POLICIES**

[Section redacted, no changes.]

## **FEE POLICIES SPECIFIC TO SUMMER SESSION**

[Section redacted, no changes.]

## **REFUNDS, WAIVERS, AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE POLICIES**

[Section redacted, no changes.]

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**UNIVERSITY OF OREGON**

*Mandatory Fee History*

Academic Year	Incidental Fee		Building Fee		Health Service Fee		Rec Center Bond		Rec Center Fee		EMU Fee		Technology Fee		Total	
	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change	Amount	Pct Change
2010-11	\$191.00		\$45.00		\$140.75				\$43.25						\$420.00	
2011-12	\$178.00	-6.8%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$144.50	2.7%			\$45.25	4.6%					\$412.75	-1.7%
2012-13	\$192.00	7.9%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$150.00	3.8%			\$46.25	2.2%					\$433.25	5.0%
2013-14	\$208.00	8.3%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$154.00	2.7%	\$38.00		\$49.25	6.5%					\$494.25	14.1%
2014-15	\$215.25	3.5%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$155.00	0.6%	\$38.00	0.0%	\$55.75	13.2%	\$67.00				\$576.00	16.5%
2015-16	\$223.75	3.9%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$161.00	3.9%	\$38.00	0.0%	\$59.75	7.2%	\$67.00	0.0%			\$594.50	3.2%
2016-17	\$233.75	4.5%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$173.75	7.9%	\$38.00	0.0%	\$59.75	0.0%	\$67.00	0.0%			\$617.25	3.8%
2017-18	\$238.50	2.0%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$191.00	9.9%	\$38.00	0.0%	\$62.50	4.6%	\$67.00	0.0%	\$50.00		\$692.00	12.1%
2018-19	\$250.50	5.0%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$198.00	3.7%	\$38.00	0.0%	\$62.50	0.0%	\$67.00	0.0%	\$50.00	0.0%	\$711.00	2.7%
2019-20	\$259.25	3.5%	\$45.00	0.0%	\$233.25	17.8%	\$38.00	0.0%	\$64.50	3.2%	\$70.00	4.5%	\$50.00	0.0%	\$760.00	6.9%

*Note: The Building Fee is based on a student's carrying load; \$45 is the full-time rate.*

## 10-Year Incidental Fee History

	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
<b>Major Program Allocations</b>										
Athletics & Contracts Finance Committee	\$ 3,745,448	\$ 4,007,629	\$ 4,290,912	\$ 4,406,459	\$ 4,409,385	\$ 4,718,672	\$ 4,673,653	\$ 4,456,680	\$ 4,559,223	\$ 4,564,409
Department Finance Committee	\$ 4,778,462	\$ 5,091,532	\$ 5,369,474	\$ 5,849,673	\$ 6,161,326	\$ 6,357,648	\$ 6,496,868	\$ 2,825,956	\$ 2,805,072	\$ 2,797,512
EMU Board Finance Committee	\$ 1,748,262	\$ 1,842,890	\$ 2,127,880	\$ 2,378,061	\$ 2,405,820	\$ 2,488,711	\$ 2,776,277	\$ 6,632,993	\$ 6,750,231	\$ 6,870,320
Programs Finance Committee	\$ 997,681	\$ 971,528	\$ 956,231	\$ 1,002,419	\$ 1,040,913	\$ 1,110,021	\$ 1,180,771	\$ 1,316,771	\$ 1,296,438	\$ 1,273,806
<b>Mandated Reserves and Assessments</b>										
ASUO Prudent Reserve Augment	\$ -	\$ 57,275	\$ 48,361	\$ 46,410	\$ 289,655	\$ 53,838	\$ 15,210	\$ 14,950	\$ 8,928	\$ 242,742
EMU Building Reserve Augment	\$ 394,445	\$ 416,975	\$ 446,057	\$ 477,281	\$ 245,305	\$ 513,627	\$ 423,572	\$ 533,134	\$ 539,384	\$ 542,712
Overhead Assessment	\$ 627,193	\$ 793,052	\$ 794,335	\$ 679,075	\$ 696,954	\$ 664,162	\$ 679,763	\$ 657,517	\$ 686,989	\$ 762,978
<b>Total Allocations</b>	<b>\$ 12,291,491</b>	<b>\$ 13,180,881</b>	<b>\$ 14,033,250</b>	<b>\$ 14,839,378</b>	<b>\$ 15,249,358</b>	<b>\$ 15,906,679</b>	<b>\$ 16,246,114</b>	<b>\$ 16,438,001</b>	<b>\$ 16,646,265</b>	<b>\$ 17,054,479</b>
<i>Anticipated Reserve/Cushion</i>										\$ 13,353
<b>Per Term Incidental Fee for the Year</b>	<b>\$ 192.00</b>	<b>\$ 178.00</b>	<b>\$ 192.00</b>	<b>\$ 208.00</b>	<b>\$ 215.25</b>	<b>\$ 223.75</b>	<b>\$ 233.75</b>	<b>\$ 238.50</b>	<b>\$ 250.50</b>	<b>\$ 259.25</b>
\$ Increase from Prior Year	\$ (3.00)	\$ (14.00)	\$ 14.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 7.25	\$ 8.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.75	\$ 12.00	\$ 8.75
% Increase from Prior Year	-1.5%	-7.3%	7.9%	8.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.5%	2.0%	5.0%	3.5%
10-Year \$ Increase										\$ 67.25
10-Year % Increase										35.0%

## **Agenda Item #4**

### **Seconded Motions from Committees**

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The Board of Trustees has retained authority to amend UO Policy III.01.01, the Student Conduct Code (“Code”). In December, 2018, as reported to the Board of Trustees, President Schill took temporary action (authorized under the Delegation of Authority) to amend Section 3.II.2 of the Code. These changes were requested as an emergency, temporary action by the Dean of Students, Office of Investigations and Civil Rights Compliance and the Office of General Counsel due to the need to clarify language conflicting with current UO practices, which aligned with best practices.

The temporary change is now before the Board as a proposed permanent change to the Code.

The Code establishes a Community Standards/Student Conduct Committee (“Committee”), tasking it with “the responsibility for formulating, approving or recommending changes related to the Student Conduct Program. In the intervening months, the Committee met to discuss these changes and is supportive.

Attached for your consideration of this matter:

1. The resolution
2. A memo from the University Secretary to the President explaining the rationale for the proposed changes (used in December to request the temporary, emergency edits)

This is a seconded motion from the Academic and Student Affairs Committee.

**Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon**

**Seconded Motion: Adoption of Proposed Changes to Student Conduct Code**

Whereas, UO Policy III.01.01, the Student Conduct Code (“Code”) stipulates that the primary mission of the Code is to “set forth the community standards and procedures necessary to maintain and protect an environment conducive to learning”;

Whereas, UO Policy III.01.01 notes that a corollary mission of the Student Conduct Code is to teach students to live and act responsibly in a community setting, with respect for the rights of other students and members of that community...and to encourage the development of good decision-making and personal integrity;

Whereas, to be effective, the Student Conduct Code must be updated and kept current, and must be aligned with state law, federal law and best practices;

Whereas, temporary emergency changes were enacted to the Code by President Schill in December 2018 to ensure such alignment and clarity in the Code’s language;

Whereas, the University, including the Community Standards/Student Conduct Committee, endorse these changes as permanent amendments to the Code; and,

Whereas, the Academic and Student Affairs Committee has referred this matter to the full Board of Trustees as a seconded motion recommending passage;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon hereby adopts changes to Section 3.II.2 of the Student Conduct Code as articulated below:

“3.II.2 Notice. Upon receiving a complaint or notice that a Student may have violated the Student Conduct Code, the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards shall assess whether an informal resolution, alternative resolution, formal student conduct action, or other process is appropriate. If the Director of Student Conduct deems formal\*\* student conduct action to be appropriate, the Director will issue/serve a written notice uponto the Student via their official University of Oregon address, either by electronic mail or by mailing to the latest address of the Student on file at the Office of the Registrar of the University, or, if necessary, by registered or certified mail or by personal service. A status update on the case shall be sent to the member of the university community who filed the complaint. Such notice shall inform the student of: [end of relevant section]”

*Vote recorded on following page*

<b>Trustee</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Aaron		
Ballmer		
Bragdon		
Colas		
Curry		
Ford		
Gonyea		
Kari		
Lillis		
McIntyre		
Murray		
Paustian		
Ralph		
Wilcox		

RECORD HERE IF VOICE VOTE: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

**POLICY MEMO**

**To:** Michael Schill, President

**CC:** Darci Heroy, AVP and Director, OCIRC  
Katy Larkin, Director, Student Conduct and Community Standards  
Kevin Marbury, VP for Student Life  
Kevin Reed, VP and General Counsel  
Kris Winter, AVP and Dean of Students

**From:** Angela Wilhelms

**Date:** December 10, 2018

**Re:** Temporary Policy Amendment Request – Student Conduct Code

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The UO's Retention and Delegation of Authority ("RDA") stipulates that only the Board of Trustees may make changes to the Student Conduct Code (UO Policy III.01.01) ("Code"). However, there is a clause in the RDA which allows the president to "establish emergency and temporary policies, standards and directives when the Board or the President deems it necessary or appropriate." Such actions "may have the scope and force of Board actions and must be reporting to the Board expeditiously." (See Section 3.3.)

The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards requests the president take such a temporary, emergency action in the form of a change to the Student Conduct Code.

The Office of the Dean of Students ("DOS"), in partnership with the Office of Investigations and Civil Rights Compliance ("OICRC") and the Office of the General Counsel ("OGC"), request such a temporary change to the Student Conduct Code. The change will be brought before the Board in March for consideration by that body in concert with any other proposed changes as part of the standard annual update process. However, DOS, OGC and OCIRC believe this change is necessary now, rather than later, due to risks inherent in the current language. There was an effort to prepare this recommendation for the Board meeting in December, but time did not allow for that as the issue with current language was only uncovered the week prior to the board meeting

The change is to Section 3.II.2. – Notice. The two primary reason for the timely change (as opposed to waiting until March) is as follows: Through work on a recent matter, the Dean's office learned that the current language is being construed as in conflict with the UO's current practices and the related Standard Operating Procedures for cases involving discrimination and harassment. The following explanation is offered from OGC:

The current language states, "Upon receiving a complaint or notice that a Student may have violated the Student Conduct Code, the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards shall serve a written notice upon the Student, either by electronic mail or by mailing to the

latest address of the Student on file at the Office of the Registrar of the University, or, if necessary, by registered or certified mail or by personal service.” The language has recently been read to indicate that a written notice must be served on a Respondent upon receiving *any* notice, allegation, or other information that the student may have violated the Code. However, this construction is contrary to best practice. It is consistent with the Student Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment and Violence Complaint and Response Policy, which preserves the possibility of an alternative resolution that can be equally effective in stopping harassment. It is also not consistent with other provisions in the Code, such as Section 5.3, which provides the Director of Student Conduct necessary discretion to initiate alternate dispute resolution or proceed pursuant to a determination of responsibility. It would require the Dean of Students to proceed with a formal process prematurely, potentially against a Complainant’s wishes, subject Respondents to a formal process when such a process is unnecessary or when alternative resolution would be equally as effective, override confidentiality requirements, and disregard any delay for good cause in coordination with law enforcement. This language, read as an automatic requirement, presents severe potential consequences to all individuals impacted by the start of a formal conduct process.

The change creates an expectation to provide notice via UO email when the DOS has decided to pursue a formal process, which aligns with existing policy and codifies the practice in use. DOS, OGC and OICRC collaborated to draft the proposed change and agree that the new language will ensure compliance and mitigate potential legal issues.

The proposed change follows. Questions about the need or language should be directed to Jessica Price in OGC, Katy Larkin in DOS, or Darci Heroy in OICRC. DOS has reached out to ASUO for a meeting about this change and to discuss the deviation from normal processes; the change will be brought to the Student Conduct Committee in winter term pursuant to normal procedures.

**If you approve this change, please sign the attached routing memo.**

\*\*\*

Current Language

“3.II.2 Notice. Upon receiving a complaint or notice that a Student may have violated the Student Conduct Code, the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards shall serve a written notice upon the Student, either by electronic mail or by mailing to the latest address of the Student on file at the Office of the Registrar of the University, or, if necessary, by registered or certified mail or by personal service. A status\* update on the case shall be sent to the member of the university community who filed the complaint. Such notice shall inform the student of: [end of relevant section]”

*\*Note from the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards, Katy Larkin: In the majority of cases, we are unable to provide a status update to the reporting party due to Federal and state privacy rights of the accused student. Cases in which complainants are permitted information are clarified elsewhere in the code and in applicable SOPs.*

Redline Version w/ Proposed Changes

"3.II.2 Notice. Upon receiving a complaint or notice that a Student may have violated the Student Conduct Code, the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards shall assess whether an informal resolution, alternative resolution, formal student conduct action, or other process is appropriate. If the Director of Student Conduct deems formal\*\* student conduct action to be appropriate, the Director will issue serve a written notice ~~upon~~ to the Student via their official University of Oregon address, either by electronic mail or by mailing to the latest address of the Student on file at the Office of the Registrar of the University, or, if necessary, by registered or certified mail or by personal service. A status update on the case shall be sent to the member of the university community who filed the complaint. Such notice shall inform the student of: [end of relevant section]"

*\*\*Note from the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards, Katy Larkin: The current language can be interpreted to mean that we will immediately serve notice to a student upon receipt of information that suggests they may have violated the code. This is impractical because we need to take reasonable time to ensure the credibility of the report, gather appropriate information to move forward with conduct action, consult with potential complainants about their requests for action/no action, and to determine which option for resolution is appropriate for each case.*

Clean Version w/ Proposed Changes

"3.II.2 Notice. Upon receiving a complaint or notice that a Student may have violated the Student Conduct Code, the Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards shall assess whether an informal resolution, alternative resolution, formal student conduct action, or other process is appropriate. If the Director of Student Conduct deems formal student conduct action to be appropriate, the Director will issue a written notice to the Student via their official University of Oregon address. Such notice shall inform the student of: [end proposed change]"

University policy stipulates that the Board of Trustees must approve the naming of any university outdoor areas in recognition of individuals. (*See Policy I.01.01, Section 1.7.1.*) One such request is now before the Board at the recommendation of President Schill. This request originated with University Advancement and the College of Arts and Sciences.

The proposal would name a third-floor terrace in the new Tykeson Hall building after George and Conn Slape, volunteers with and donors to the College of Arts and Sciences. In addition to other time and philanthropic support, the Slapes made a \$1 million gift to Tykeson Hall in fall 2016, and George—as a member of the CAS Dean’s Advisory Board—has been instrumental in supporting the vision and mission of Tykeson Hall.

The formal name would be: **Slape Terrace**.

This is a seconded motion from the Finance and Facilities Committee.

A memo from the Provost and the Vice President for Advancement is available in the Finance and Facilities Committee Packet, as is a schematic design of Tykeson Hall showing the location of the terrace.

**Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon**

**Seconded Motion: Naming Slape Terrace (Tykeson Hall)**

Whereas, the University of Oregon wishes to recognize George and Conn Slape for their generous support of Tykeson Hall and the College of Arts and Sciences;

Whereas, the Slapes have volunteered time and provided philanthropic support to the College, and have been instrumental in supporting the vision and mission of Tykeson Hall, a state-of-the art facility that will be the college and career advising hub for UO students;

Whereas, Section 1.7.1 of the University of Oregon's Policy on the Retention and Delegation of Authority requires approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") to name any outdoor area in recognition of an individual or individuals;

Whereas, the Board's Policy on Committees authorizes the Finance and Facilities Committee to refer matters to the full Board as a seconded motion;

Now, therefore, the Finance and Facilities Committee has referred this matter to the Board of Trustees as a seconded motion, recommending passage:

**RESOLVED**, the Board of Trustees hereby names the third-floor, west-facing roof terrace in Tykeson Hall **Slape Terrace**.

Trustee	Yes	No	Trustee	Yes	No
Aaron			Lillis		
Ballmer			McIntyre		
Bragdon			Murray		
Colas			Ralph		
Ford			Paustian		
Gonyea			Wilcox		
Kari					

Record here if voice vote: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_ Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_

The Board of Trustees is asked to consider approval of a capital project involving renovations of the UO's Zebrafish International Resource Center (ZIRC) facility. The project will be in excess of \$5 million, thus requiring board approval.

As communicated to trustees via email, President Schill invoked the delegation of authority clause, allowing him to act when consideration by the board is impractical. He approved the ZIRC team's grant application, which was submitted on Friday, March 1. It included a statement that the university supports and intends to embark on this project. The board is now asked to ratify that decision.

Traditionally a capital project would come before the board slightly later in the planning process, after engineering and other cost estimates can be completed in a more accurate fashion. However, we believe board approval now, before robust review of the grant at the federal level, is important to its success. Campus Planning and ZIRC staff have worked to create the best possible estimates both for your approval and the grant.

The project is supported by ZIRC, the Institute of Neuroscience, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Vice President for Research and Innovation, and the Provost. The below information is provided by Monte Westerfield, Professor of Biology and a member of the UO's Institute of Neuroscience.

### **ZIRC History**

Biomedical research using zebrafish began at the University of Oregon in the 1970's with the pioneering work of George Streisinger. Today, more than 1,000 laboratories in 41 countries use zebrafish to model human biology and disease, as well as to study basic principles of biology. The UO is known world-wide as the birthplace of zebrafish research. Today, in addition to 8 zebrafish research laboratories, UO is home to the Zebrafish International Resource Center (ZIRC) and the Zebrafish Information Network (ZFIN), two unique resources that serve vital functions for the international research community.

With the growth of zebrafish research and, particularly, the invention of powerful genetic techniques for studying gene function, it became apparent by the mid-1990's that the research community needed a centralized resource for storing genetic stocks of zebrafish. In response to this need, we established ZIRC on the University of Oregon campus in 1998 as the resource to maintain and distribute genetic lines of zebrafish and other research materials to the international biomedical research community. ZIRC also conducts husbandry research and provides diagnostic health, veterinary, and husbandry services. We currently have more than 40,000 genetic lines of zebrafish. Scientists visit ZIRC to be trained in sperm freezing, husbandry, and health program development. ZIRC has distributed more than a million animals to laboratories in the USA and more than 25 other countries. ZIRC has been granted the status of National Biomedical Models Research Center by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Core funding for ZIRC comes from an NIH grant with an annual budget of \$2 million, generating more than \$500,000 F&A for the UO every year. It also typically has 1-2 research grants at ~\$100,000 each per year. Sales and services generate about \$500,000 in additional annual income. ZIRC employs 19 full-time employees and many undergraduate student workers who often go on to successful careers in biology or medicine.

The ZIRC building was constructed in 1999. The bulk of the funds were provided by State of Oregon bonds. An NIH infrastructure construction grant provided additional money. Funding was sufficient to construct a 10,000 square foot building with an aquarium room for fish, a small laboratory, a quarantine room, and offices for up to 9 employees. As our needs have grown, we have moved some of our staff into a nearby World War II era Quonset hut. Current operations and animal support are limited by space constraints.

### **Project Overview**

The UO now has a unique opportunity to obtain a second NIH infrastructure construction grant that will support renovation and expansion of the ZIRC building. The grant will also provide funds to replace and upgrade much of our 20-year-old aquaculture equipment, research space, and biosafety. We have enlisted a local architecture firm that has extensive experience with zebrafish facility design and construction, including recent renovation of the Huestis Hall zebrafish research facility on the UO campus that was also funded by an NIH infrastructure construction grant. We have a solid construction plan and quotes for equipment.

**Goal 1:** We will modernize zebrafish life support systems. We will replace the 4 inefficient, below-capacity water systems with modern, high-efficiency systems on a smaller footprint. The new systems will hold more water and will have higher flow-rates with automated water speed and flow control. A bridge crane and increased aquaculture space will also generate better access to water conditioning equipment and enable optimal maintenance and repair. The addition of aquaculture support/auxiliary spaces and remodeling of the main fish room with 4 new isolated fish racks will enhance personnel safety, operational flexibility, and genotyping capacity.

**Goal 2:** We will improve equipment sanitation. We will triple equipment cleaning throughput by expanding the washer room and adding a walk-in washer. This will allow parallel processing of more equipment per day. To quadruple the throughput and for better biosecurity considerations, we will add 4 undercounter washers in the main fish room and in spaces outlined in goal 3. This will help separate more effectively animal operations with varying health status levels and will isolate the new quarantine space from the rest of the facility.

**Goal 3:** We will increase quarantine space and throughput of fish imports. We will construct an additional quarantine space with combined flow-through and recirculating water capability. This will enable simultaneous processing of fish imports from outside facilities with various biosecurity levels with individualized quarantine strategies and prevent backlogs for the importation pipeline.

Goal 4: We will modernize the building infrastructure to address current operational bottlenecks. We will expand laboratory space to isolate the bench space for fish diagnostic services and to double the number of PCR thermal cyclers used for line genotyping. We will expand the cryogenic freezer space to hold up to 15 freezers (currently 7). We will add a new IT office to improve staff interaction and efficiency of database development.

**Estimated Costs and Source(s) of Funds**

\$8 million – NIH C06 grant and approximately \$560,000 from the Office of the Vice President for Research and Innovation, to cover construction-associated costs that the NIH will not cover.

**Anticipated Timeline**

March 1, 2019 – grant submission to NIH  
May-June, 2019 – NIH scientific merit review  
October, 2019 – NIH Advisory Council Review  
October 1, 2019 – earliest start date  
January 1, 2020 – start of construction  
January 1, 2021 – possible completion date

**Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon**

**Seconded Motion: Preliminary Approval for ZIRC Renovation**

Whereas, the University of Oregon is committed to providing faculty with physical space necessary to conduct scholarship and research;

Whereas, The UO is home to the Zebrafish International Resource Center (ZIRC), constructed in 1999 and which helps solidify the UO's ongoing reputation as the global pioneer and leader in zebrafish-based research;

Whereas, the UO has applied for a grant offered by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to pay for nearly all of the costs associated with needed renovations to the ZIRC facility;

Whereas, the Board wishes to demonstrate its support for ZIRC and the associated grant proposal;

Whereas, ORS 352.107(1)(k) grants the University of Oregon the authority to engage in the construction, development, furnishing, equipping, and other actions relating to buildings and structures;

Whereas, University of Oregon policies require approval by the Board of Trustees for a capital project budget that is anticipated to exceed \$5,000,000;

Whereas, the approximate cost of this project is \$8,000,000, which would be covered primarily by the aforementioned grant with some additional support from available resources in the Office of the vice President for Research and Innovation (for moderate costs not expendable under the grant); and,

Whereas, the Finance and Facilities Committee has referred this matter to the full Board as a seconded motion, recommending passage;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trustees hereby authorizes the President and his designee(s) to take all actions necessary and proper to obtain grant funding from the NIH for purposes of renovating the ZIRC facility and begin appropriate associated planning for the project. The project is considered preliminarily approved, but the President or his designee(s) are expected to report back to on the project's development and seek final approval of the overall budget once established. If the grant is not obtained, all approvals herein are revoked.

*--Vote Recorded on the Following Page--*

<b>Trustee</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Trustee</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Aaron			Lillis		
Ballmer			McIntyre		
Bragdon			Murray		
Colas			Ralph		
Ford			Paustian		
Gonyea			Wilcox		
Kari					

Record here if voice vote: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_ Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Agenda Item #5**

### **Comic and Cartoon Studies**

## **PROFESSOR BEN SAUNDERS**

### **BIOGRAPHY**

Ben Saunders was born in the UK, receiving his BA from the University of East Anglia and MPhil from Cambridge University, before moving to the USA to take his PhD at Duke University. He is currently a Professor in the Department of English at the University of Oregon where he teaches English Renaissance Literature and Comics Studies. He is the author of two books: *Desiring Donne: Poetry, Sexuality, Interpretation* (Harvard University Press, 2006), which was shortlisted by *Choice* magazine as one of the most outstanding academic titles of the year; and *Do The Gods Wear Capes?: Spirituality, Fantasy, and Superheroes* (Continuum Press, 2011), described by author Greg Rucka as “the best critical work on the meaning and impact of ... super-heroes that has ever been written.” Saunders is also the co-editor of two critical anthologies — *Rock Over The Edge: Transformations in Popular Music Culture* (Duke University Press 2002), with Roger Beebe and Denise Fulbrook, and *Comic Book Apocalypse: The Graphic Worlds of Jack Kirby* (IDW, 2015), with Charles Hatfield — and has published numerous free-standing essays on a range of topics, from the plays of Shakespeare to the *Peanuts* strips of Charles Schulz.

In 2012, Professor Saunders founded the Undergraduate Minor in Comics and Cartoon Studies at the UO — the first such Minor in the country. He has also expanded his scholarly portfolio to include museum work — serving as curator for several high-profile exhibitions of comic strip and comic book art. The most recent, [\*Marvel: Universe of Superheroes\*](#) is the largest and most comprehensive museum exhibition ever devoted to Marvel Comics. This show opened at MoPOP in Seattle in April, 2018, and is scheduled to transfer to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in April of 2019; it will subsequently travel to several different locations around the world.

# What is Comics Studies?

Professor Ben Saunders



## Why Study Comics?

Because the art of comics constitutes one of the most powerful forms of human communication ever devised.

GOLF—THE GREAT SOCIETY SPORT AS PLAYED IN HOGAN'S ALLEY.





Richard Outcault's "The Yellow Kid" circa 1895



**Our Sporting  
Goods  
Department**

We give special attention to developing and retaining the patronage of all lovers of outdoor sports.

Like our Fishing Tackle and Hunting Goods Department, our Baseball Department leads all in the variety of high-class standard goods.

**GARDEN UTENSILS OF  
THE BEST MAKE AT THE  
BEST PRICE. AT THE  
BEST STORE**



Mc FADDEN'S ROW  
OF FLATS.



"YELLOW KID"  
PUZZLE

FROM  
THE N.Y. JOURNAL'S  
FAMOUS SERIES

MY SAME OLD NEW PIECE

"YELLOW KID" COPYRIGHTED BY R. - OUTCAULT, 1896

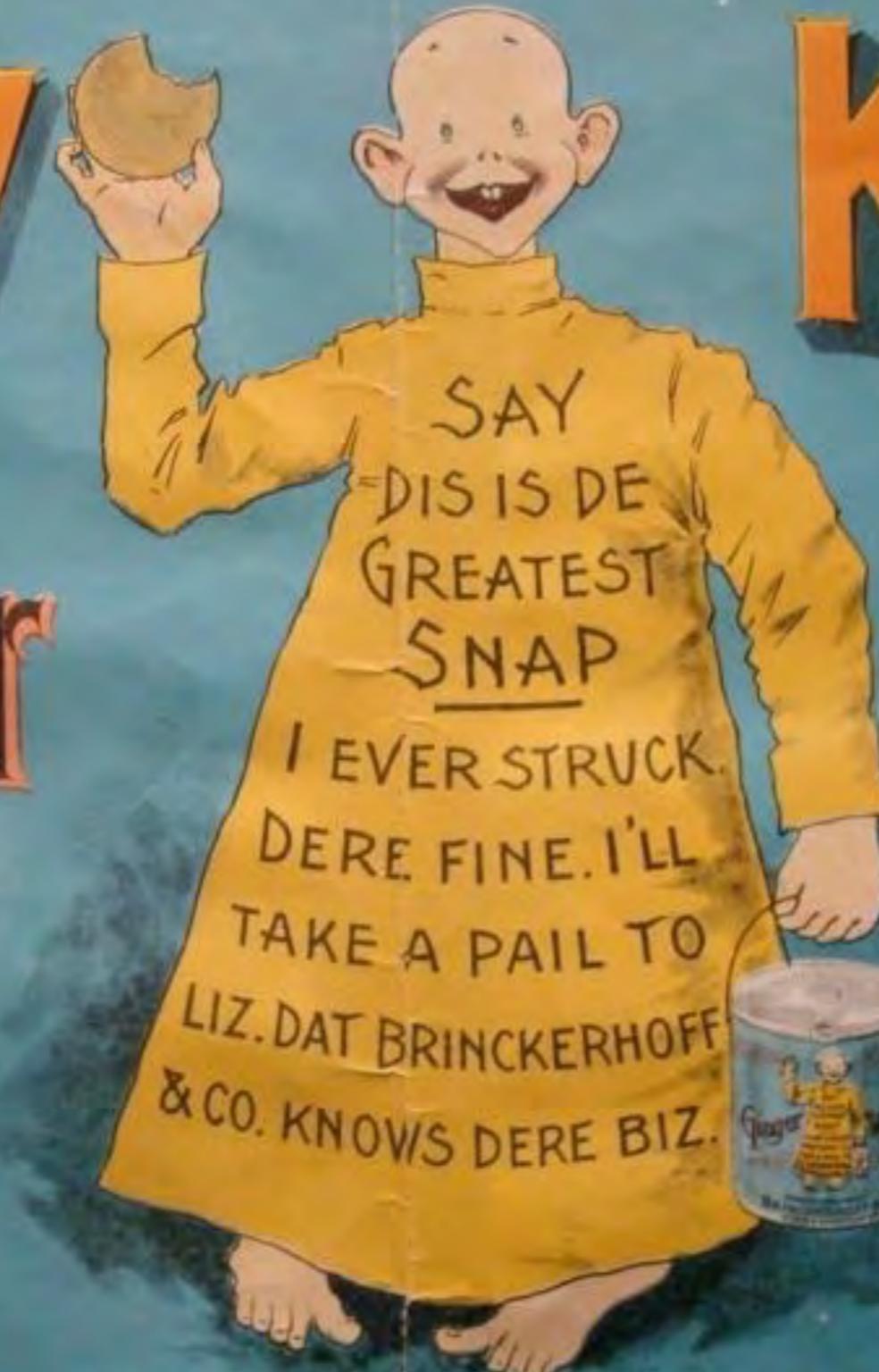
DRAWN BY R. OUTCAULT.

Published by  
The New York Journal

# YELLOW KID

# Ginger

# wafers



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**BRINCKERHOFF & Co.**

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO. 92, 94, 96 ELIZABETH ST. NEW YORK







7. JACOB RIIS.

*Tenement Baby*

(1880s–1890s).



## WHAT THEY DID TO "THE DOG-CATCHER IN HOGAN'S ALLEY."



# Forgotten Fantasy

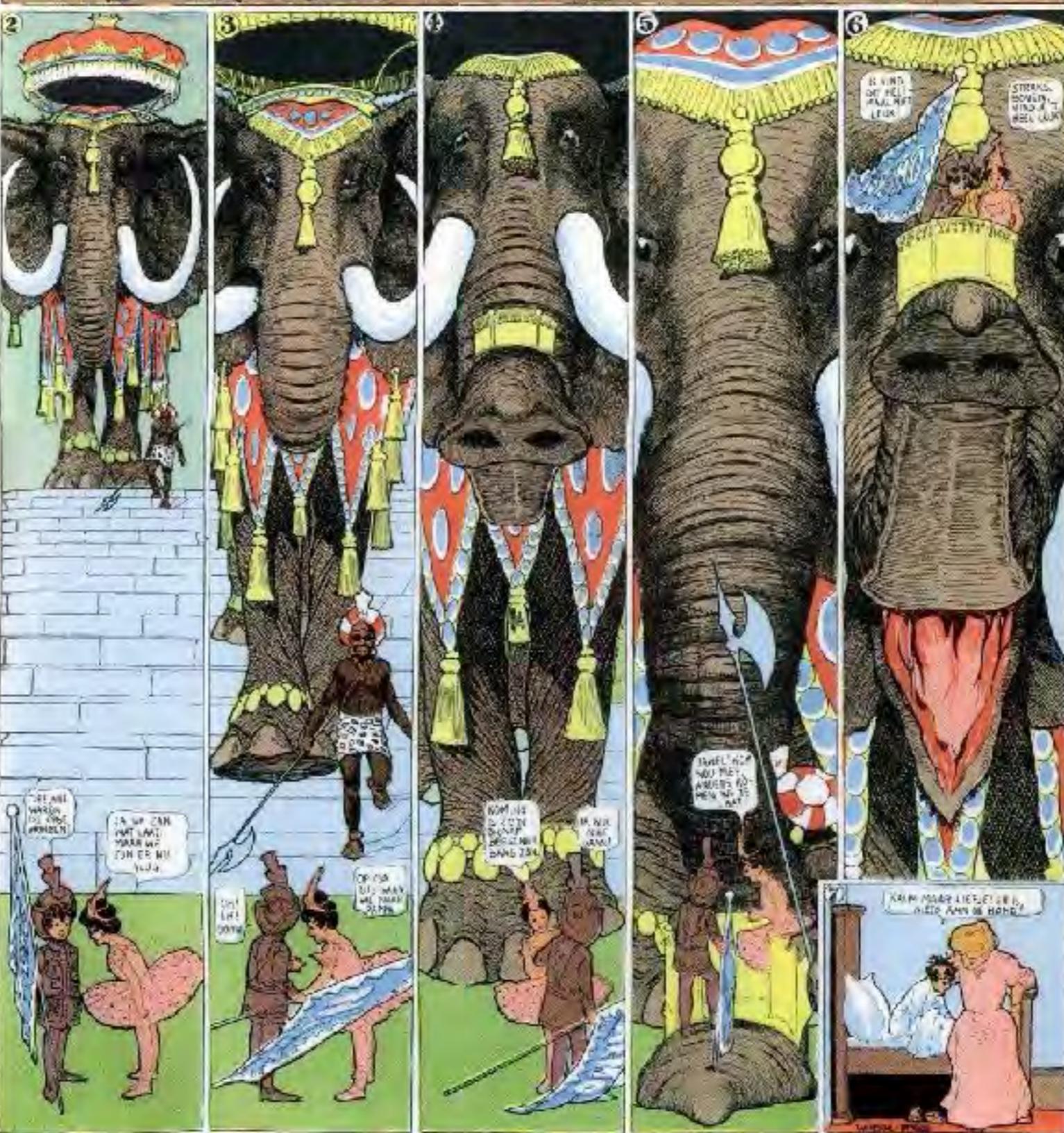
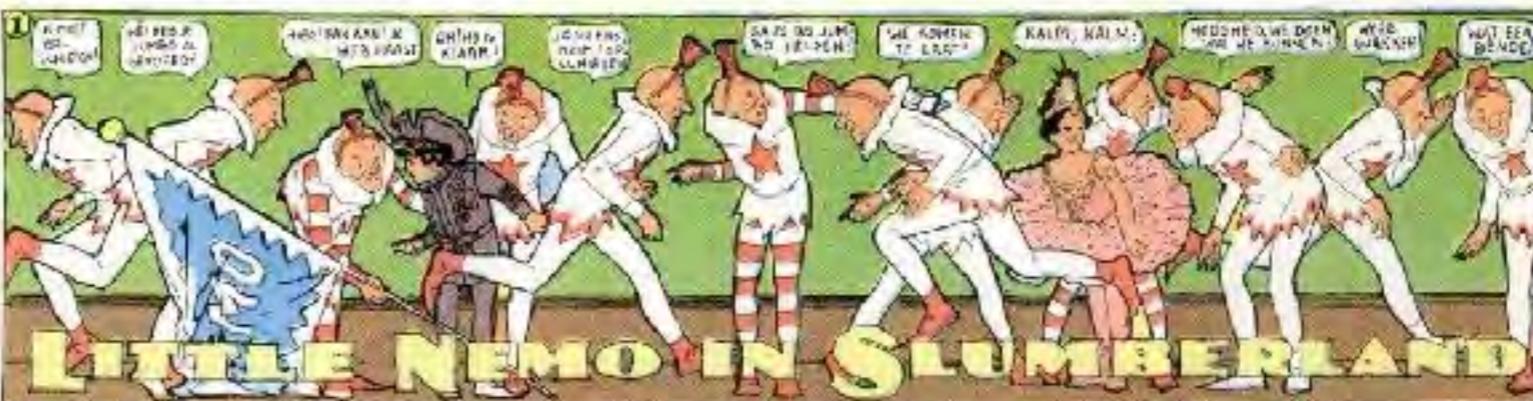
SUNDAY COMICS

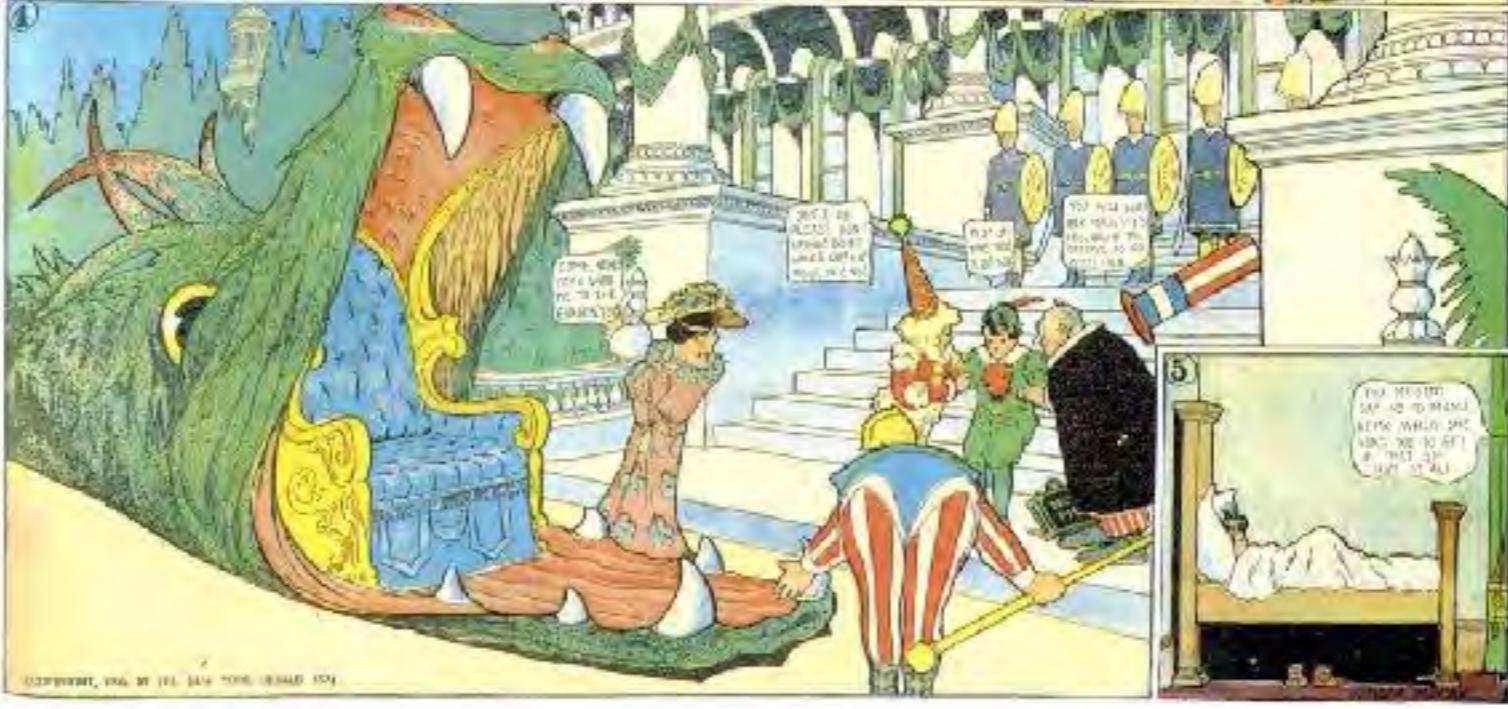
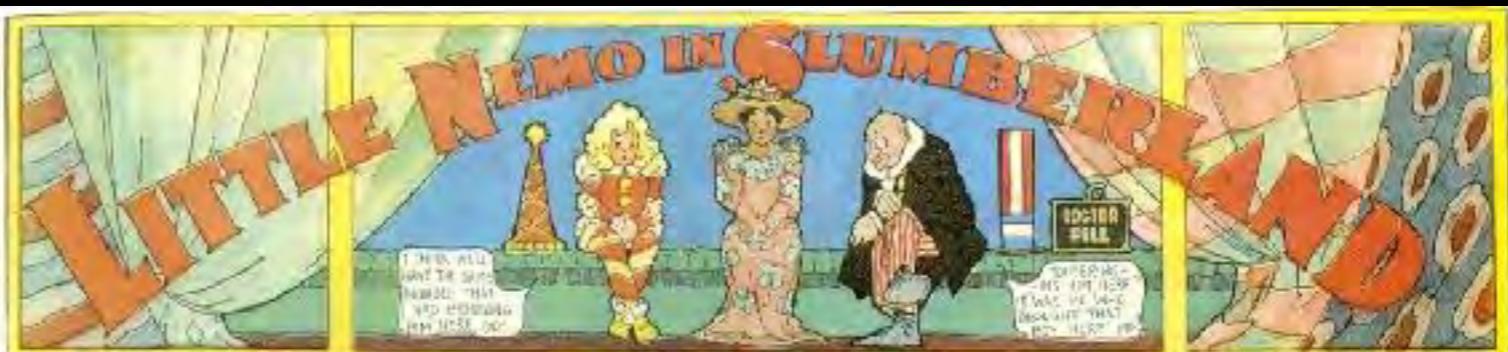
1900-1915

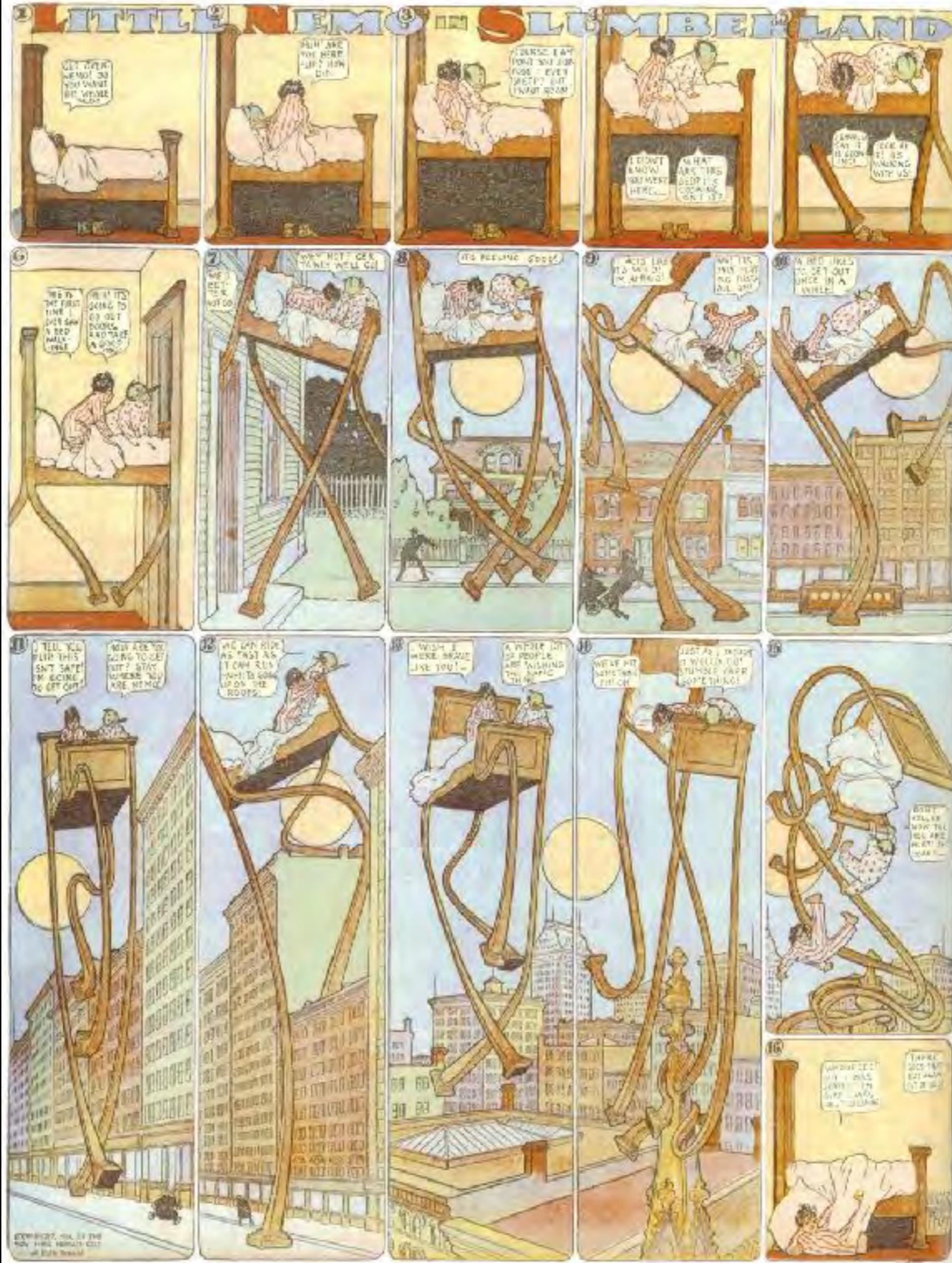
Visions from Lyonel Feininger, Winsor McCay and many more!

Edited by Peter Maresca











Lions Hunting Bison, Chauvet Cave, France  
(at least 30,000 years old)







A page from the manuscript known as St. Stephen's Bible (from the early 12th century, Burgundy, France)

This page tells the story of David and Goliath.



Facias enim ad  
ut et gloria tua

Iudea et  
Iudea et

intrae transjudeam. Ad hanc dia presentem  
temporalem occidet et. Vnde hoc est  
ad hunc tempore fieri iustitia nisi summa iusti-

zia. Atque etsi dicitur. ut pascimus nos  
hunc. Atque audiremus. Non potest esse  
hunc. non potest esse. quod dicitur. quod est. Atque





Behold how a rathy Troops fightes  
Only to draw a Zealous Knight in.



Whose purpos to speare their brons  
That woul d man doo bache thralde.



See how they rune being much delighted  
Whiles Ladies dance and Poppey singe.



The watchful gentleyns are now come  
For th' knyt through his Pow' heretore.



Behold though how his syndys are bredded  
In Chayre, and thair armes extende.



Our Townes ther burn our poys ther plunder  
By fact he wris, twill make you wonder.



Land wondre were how they durst venture  
For killing King to sume Indenture.



Behold their Generall, a good Troy,  
Potos synges was only Glory.



Potos might hope to mend his fortune,  
What Sibbards end was, we are certain.



Their Chaylors were studid leare  
The Major General Campe were far.



The pious Pylt wres inclination  
Was so pervert and down the Nation.



A good Troy with blach Bill  
Gentillit us all, we are still.



I am Caparet, he says that Blathers  
Desired members his Disciples -



Against Edwarde for our ruler  
And of false Blathers his simple master.



Workeough Ayde, Ayde, an evyn blithe  
A thought in his fore father's bosome.



In other wher we maintained blithe  
Companie for Ayde to fighte with.



The King chide Agnes was in error  
He kept an Almoe at Pickering late

For this Tom John



Edwarde had told the lond her deale  
But Blathers left and Tom dropt out -



And Edward the man were wrothe  
For he old Blathers did bring his Arse



Our doctor he done valent hardy  
And done quacke to his face red



Upon a night his blome is to per  
True Gare mynory Jesus ple



His kno was done by candle light  
And growing fast does not under right



They fel and merr, At evyn  
The fatal kno they finally chose



And to be out with your Country  
Cause shal be countred for Martin

- Comics and cartoons have occupied a central place in the visual culture of the United States since the late 19th century.
- Comics in Europe can be traced back to *at least* the 17th century.
- Early comics are a fascinating and neglected resource for the exploration of historical and political issues that were of vital importance to the cultures that produced them.
- They are often also art-objects of considerable aesthetic value.

The ESSENTIAL GUIDE

TO

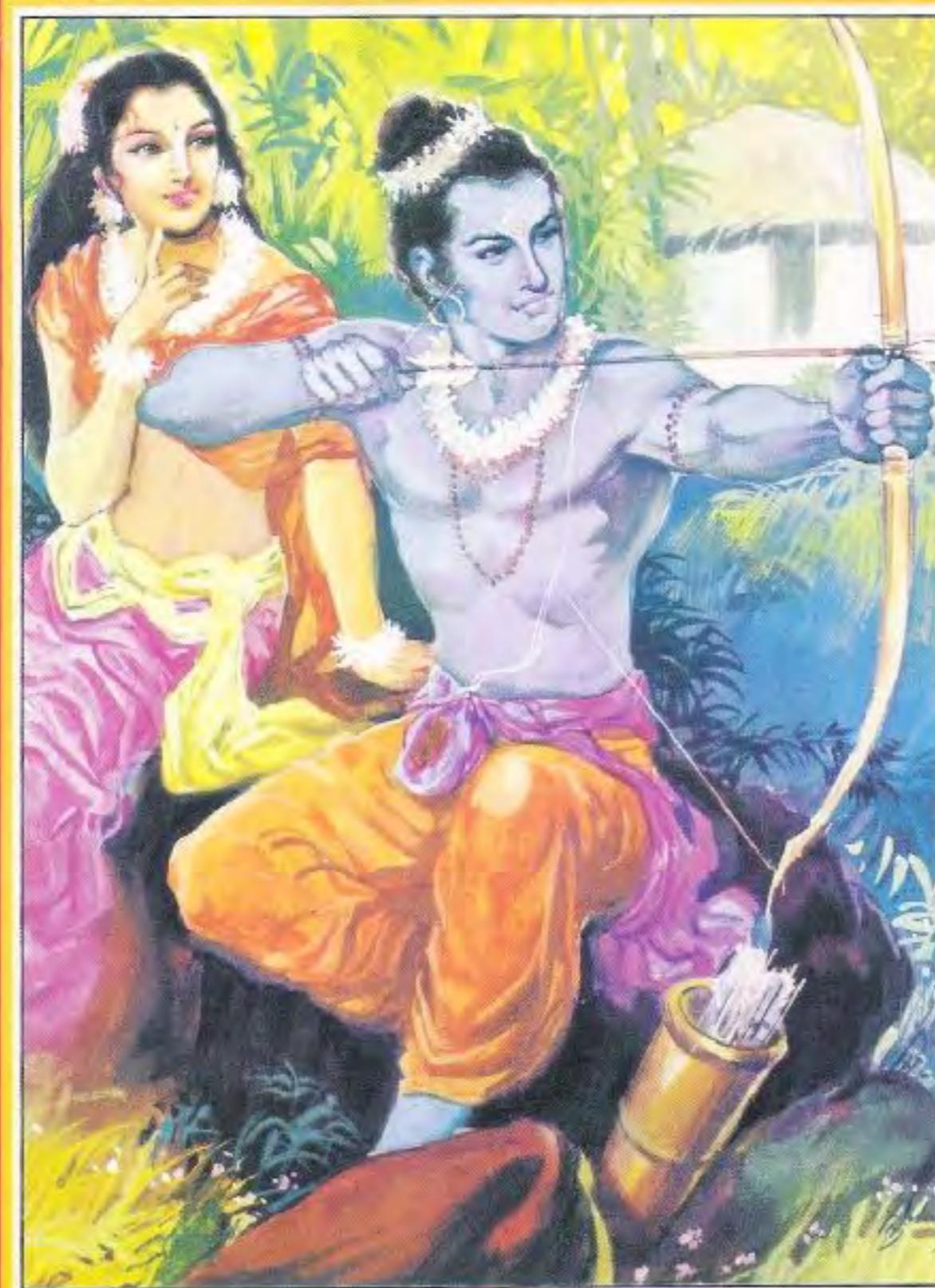
# WORLD COMICS



**Tim Pilcher and Brad Brooks**  
Foreword by Dave Gibbons



# Rama



Amar Chitra Katha: the Glorious Heritage of India



# 医 療

[いりゅう]

**Team Medical Dragon**

# 医 療 龍

University hospitals,  
Japan Medical Association,  
and the Administration.....

Serious distrust of medical treatment  
finally obliges you to speak  
the necessity of reforms.  
Your real intention is,  
however, to protect your own field.  
Patients still have been victims  
behind superficial reforms today.



乃木坂太郎  
Nogizaka Taro  
原案 永井 明  
[Original Story] Nagai Akira  
8  
京文庫  
英社  
◆

# OISHINBO

A la Carte



# BO

A la Carte



# NBO

A la Carte



Ramen &  
Gyōza

Story by Tetsu Kariya  
Art by Akira Hanasaki

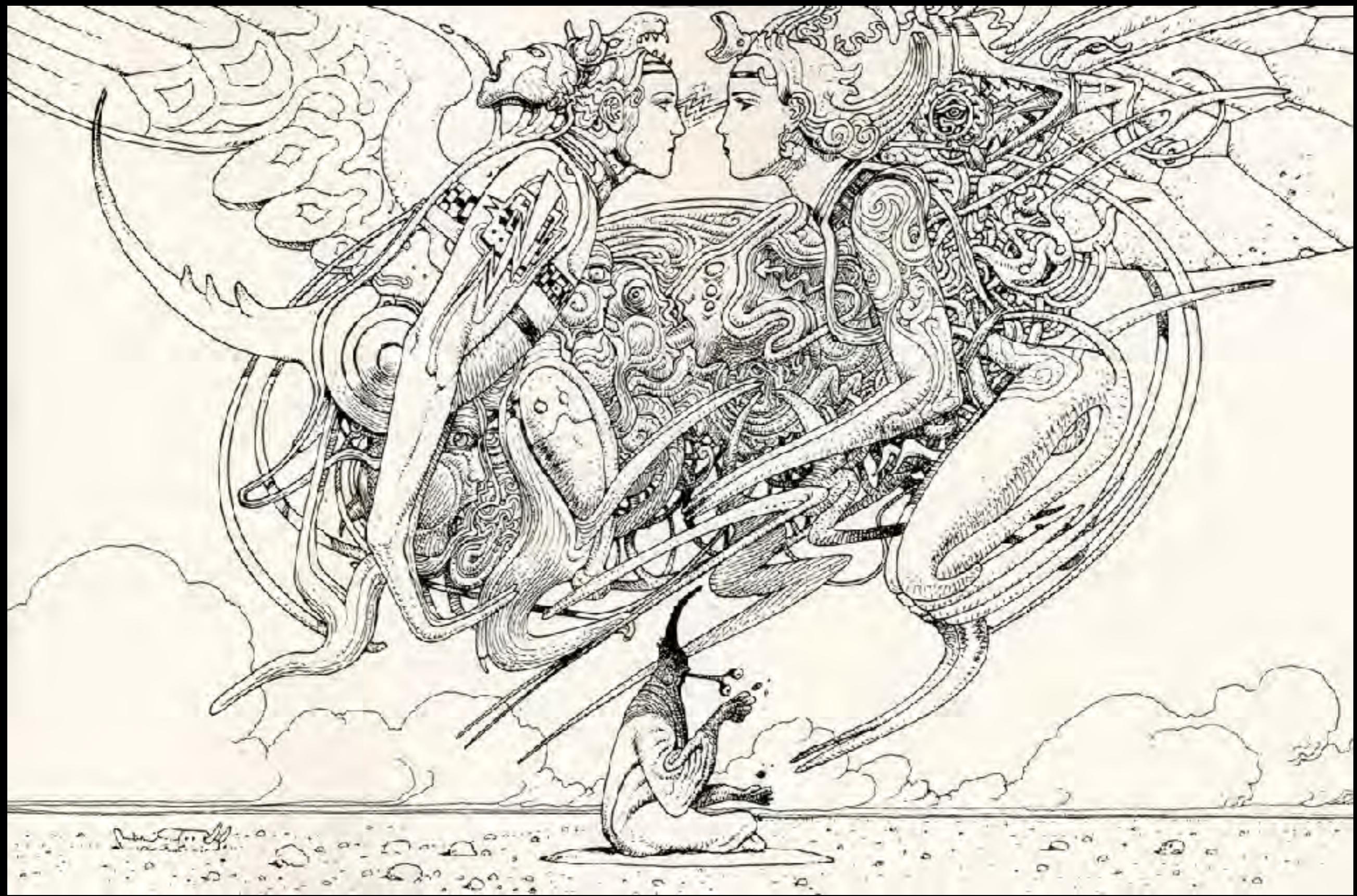
Story by Tetsu Kariya  
Art by Akira Hanasaki

# AKIRA

KATSUHIRO OTOMO

6





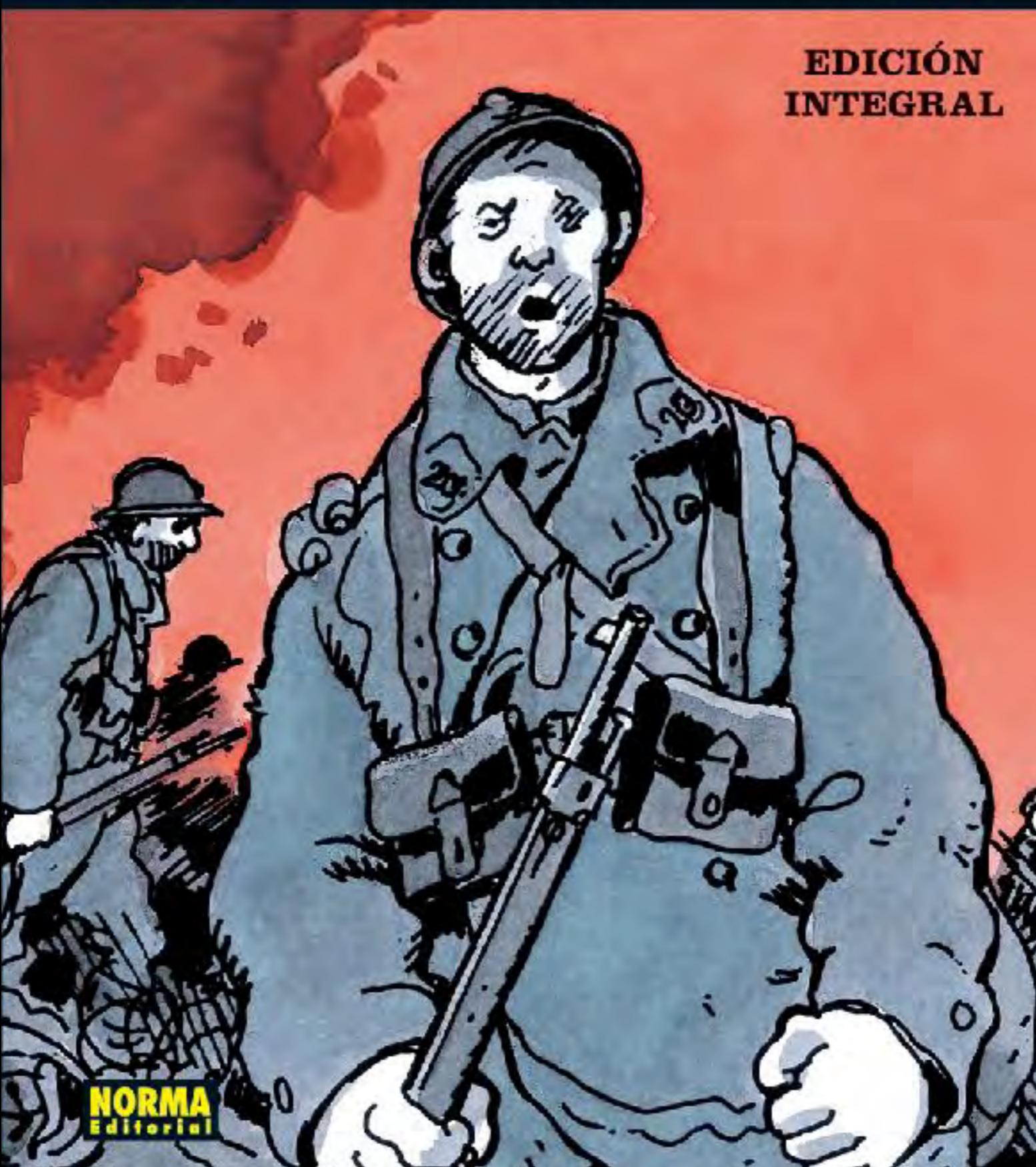
# ¡PUTA GUERRA!

TARDI

1914 - 1919

VERNEY

EDICIÓN  
INTEGRAL



NORMA  
Editorial



A Public Lecture by Bart Beaty, Professor of  
English, University of Calgary

# Qui Est Charlie Hebdo?

French Satirical Cartooning in its Contexts

February 6, 2015

3:00 p.m.

Lillis 112

Free & Open to the Public



Sponsored by College Scholars and Comics & Cartoon Studies

An equal-opportunity, affirmative-action institution committed to cultural diversity and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. This publication will be made available in accessible formats upon request. Accommodations for people with disabilities will be provided if requested in advance by calling 541-346-1505.

# COMICS & CARTOON STUDIES

**FACULTY**

**COURSES**

**RESOURCES**

**NEWS**





MARVEL

EVOK-050000.982

# X-UNCANNY X-MEN

category: MUTANT  
name: EMMA FROST

category: MUTANT  
name: MAGIK

category: MUTANT  
name: CYCLOPS

ASSESSING THREATS

MUTANT STATUS CONFIRMED

# TERMINATE

67.652-85 note

762870

898-9

BRIAN MICHAEL BENDIS ■ FRAZER IRVING ■ KRIS ANKA

RATED T+  
658885  
DIRECT EDITION  
MARVEL.COM



JOIN THE  
REVOLUTION

BONUS  
DIGITAL  
EDITION

AR

011

DELL  
A DELL COMIC  
NO. 386

10¢

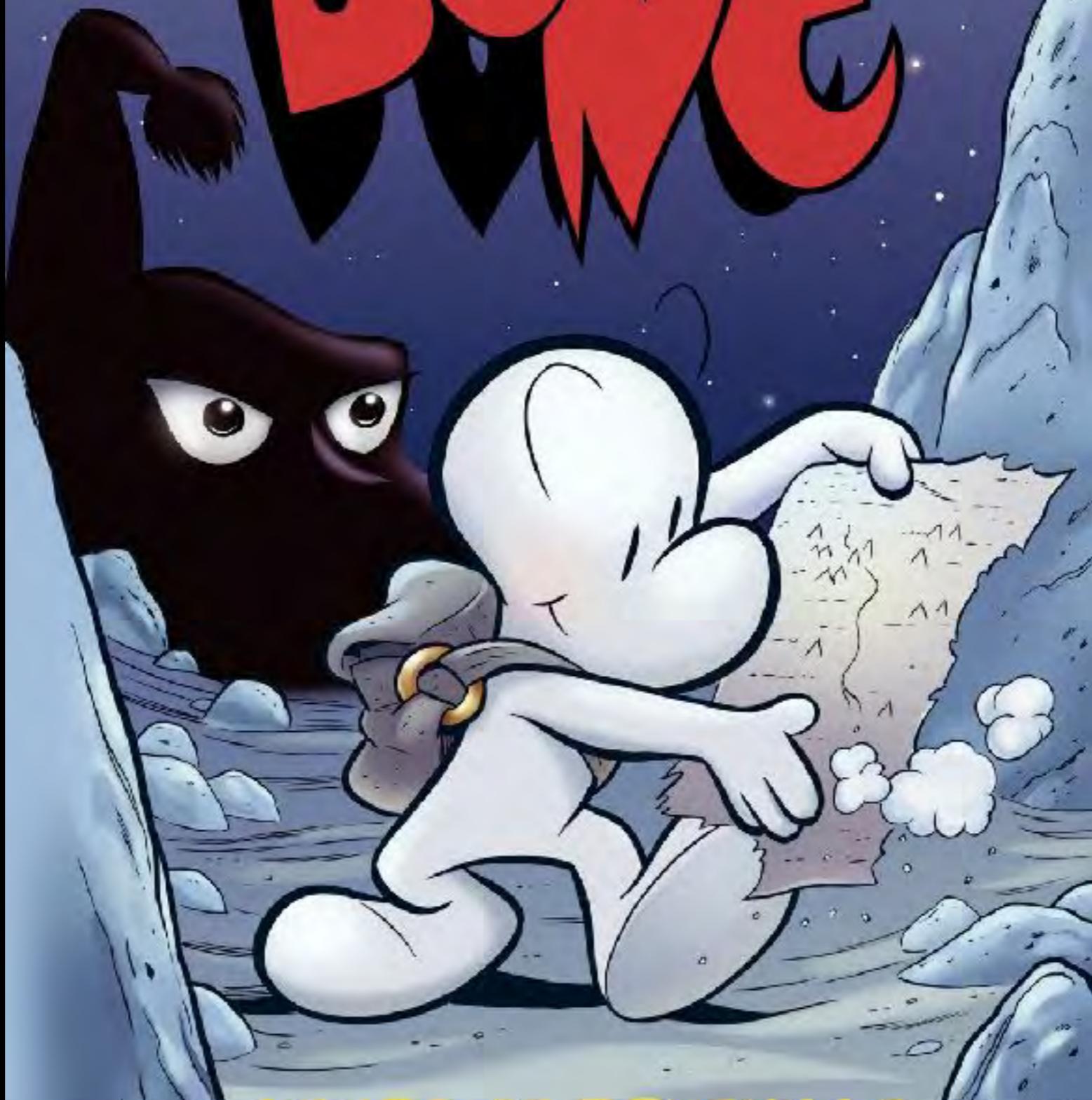
# WALT DISNEY'S **UNCLE SCROOGE**

in "ONLY A POOR OLD MAN"



JEFF SMITH

# BONE

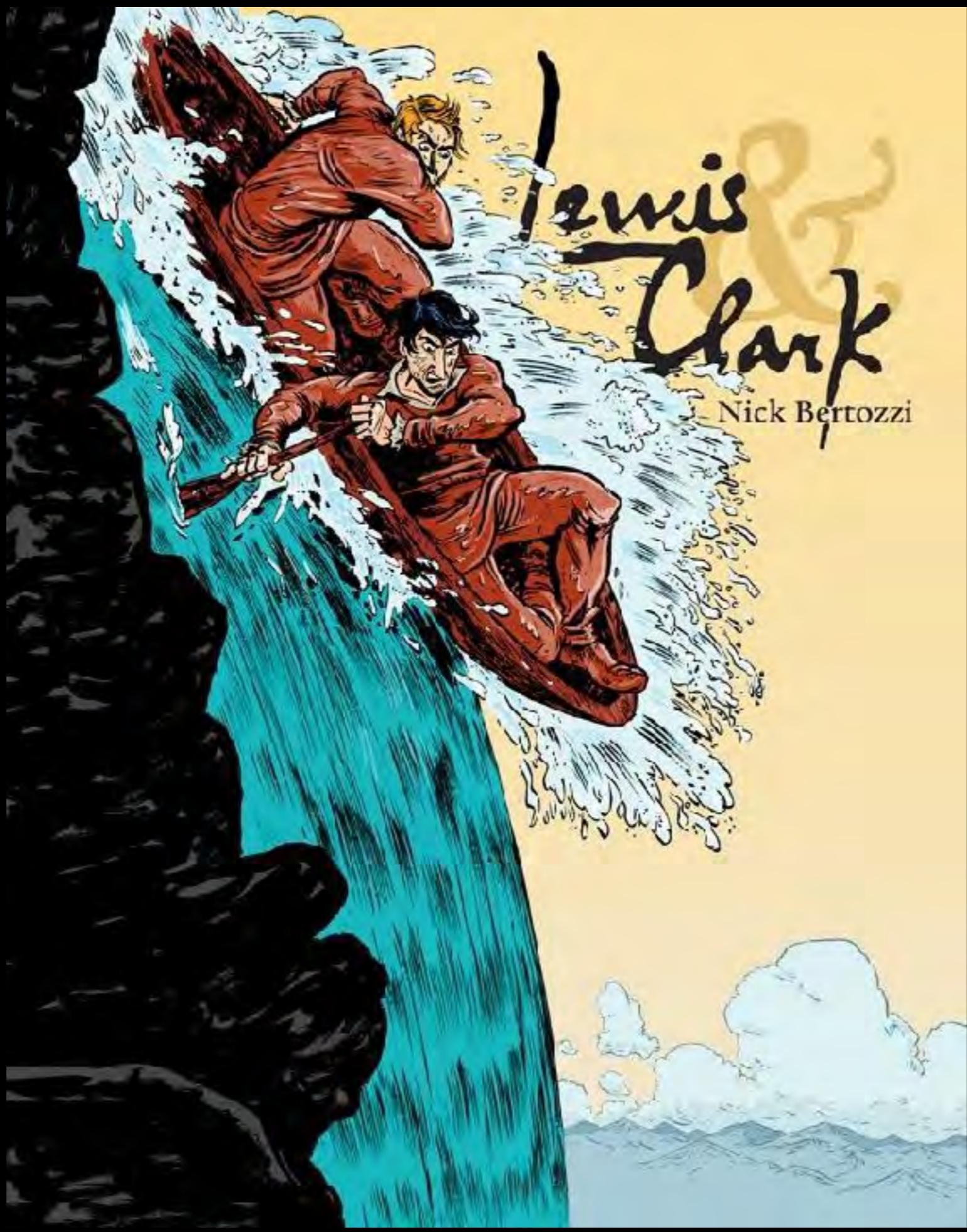


BONE © 1991 by Jeff Smith

# Blankets



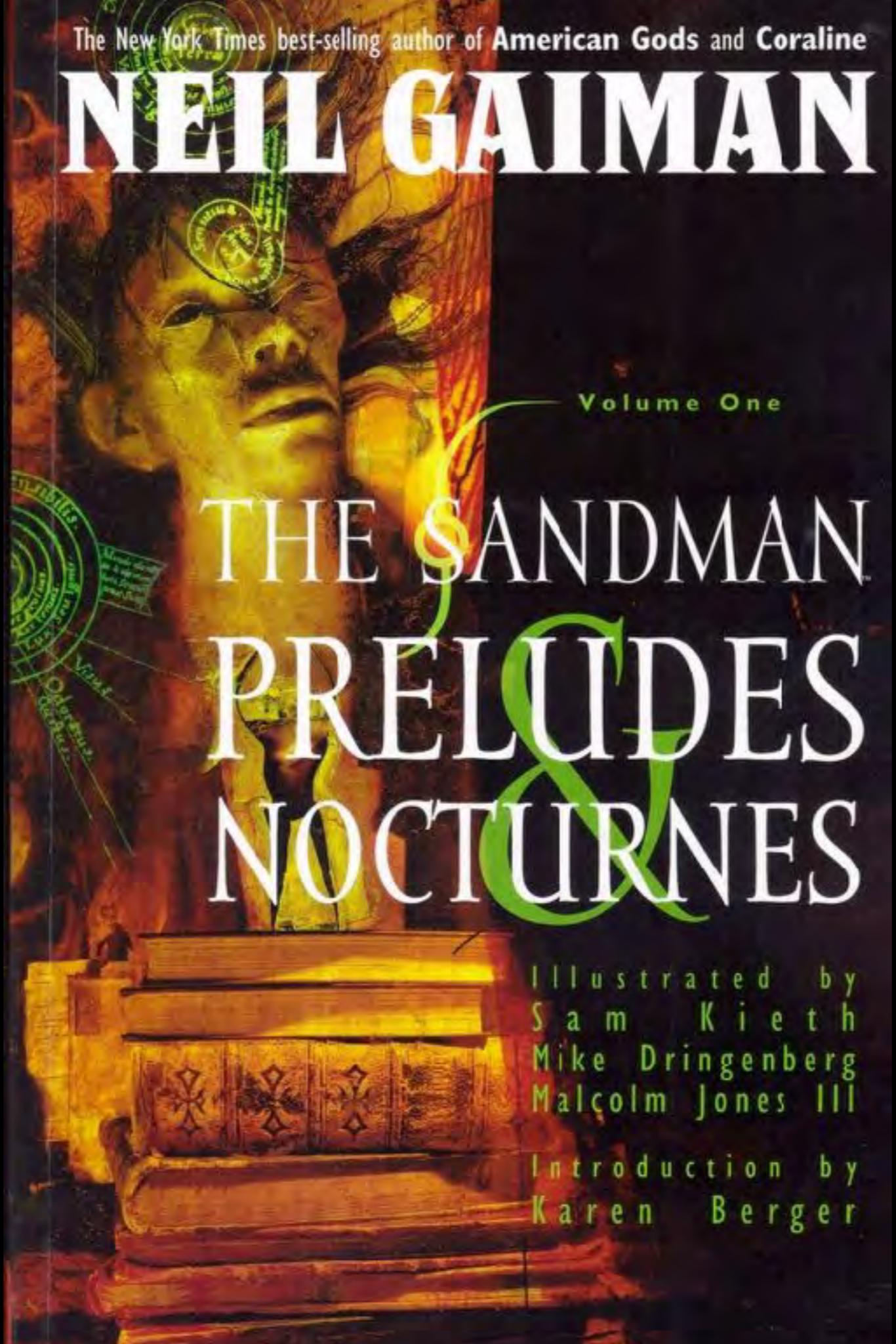
*an illustrated novel by*  
**CRAIG THOMPSON**



The New York Times best-selling author of **American Gods** and **Coraline**

**NEIL GAIMAN**

Volume One



The background of the cover features a stylized illustration of the Sandman's face, which is partially obscured by shadows and light. He has a serene expression with his eyes closed. A glowing yellow rose is positioned near his eye. To the left of the rose, there is a circular emblem or seal with intricate text and symbols. Below the emblem, several stacked books are visible, with one book showing decorative gold-tooled patterns on its spine. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by yellows, oranges, and reds.

**THE SANDMAN**  
**PRELUDES &**  
**NOCTURNES**

Illustrated by  
Sam Kieth  
Mike Dringenberg  
Malcolm Jones III

Introduction by  
Karen Berger



# BETWEEN GEARS

BY  
NATALIE  
NOURIGAT

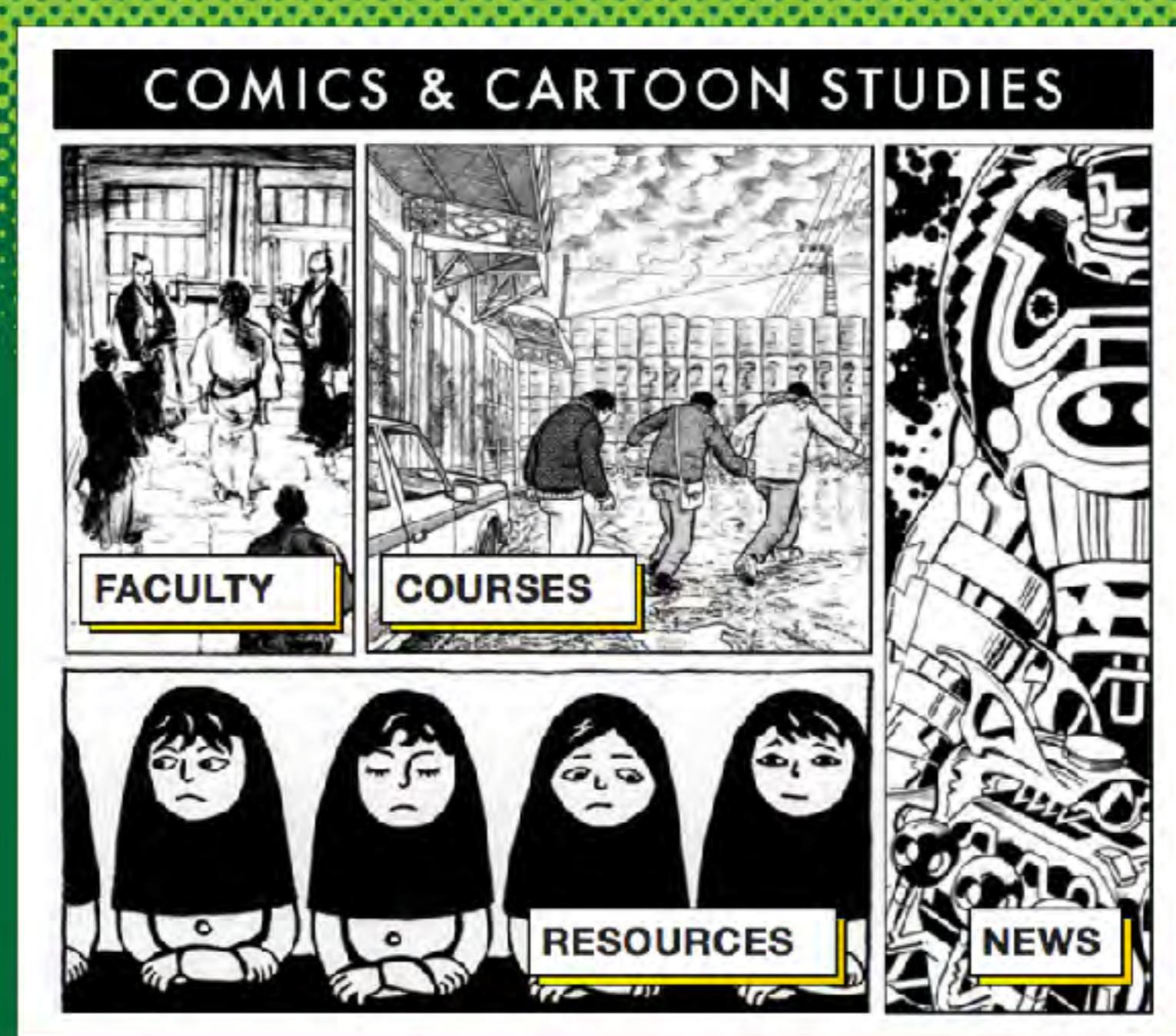




Natalie Nourigat

# What is Comics Studies?

- Comics studies is an exciting new academic discipline, with potential both as an area of intellectual research and as a vocational path.
- The University of Oregon is one of the best places in the country to pursue this new discipline.
- Our unique program offers a\ comprehensive, coherent and intellectually rigorous selection of undergraduate courses in this emergent field.
- Major comics creators have taught in the program and regularly visit the campus to give guest lectures.



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## **Agenda Item #6**

### **Economic Impact Report**

Dr. Tim Duy, a professor of practice in the Department of Economics, recently updated a report, "The Economic Impact of the University of Oregon", originally published in June 2014. The January 2019 update is the third amendment to the report. Professor Duy will present his key findings to the Board of Trustees and discuss relevant trends and key findings. As noted on the first slide in his deck, the report covers four key areas of spending: direct spending, student spending, visitor spending, and construction spending. Through economic modeling techniques and practices, Dr. Duy extrapolates that the UO has an economic impact of \$1.57 billion per year, and an overall economic footprint of \$2.2 billion per year. ("Impact" vs. "footprint" is explained in his slide deck.)

Attached are Dr. Duy's slides for his presentation, which includes summary information, and the entire report.

**About Dr. Tim Duy**

Professor Duy received his B.A. in Economics in 1991 from the University of Puget Sound, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in Economics in 1998 from the University of Oregon. Following graduate school, Tim worked in Washington, D.C. for the United States Department of Treasury as an economist in the International Affairs division and later with the G7 Group, a political and economic consultancy for clients in the financial industry. In the latter position, he was responsible for monitoring the activities of the Federal Reserve and currency markets. Tim returned to the University of Oregon in 2002. He is the Senior Director of the Oregon Economic Forum and the author of the University of Oregon Statewide Economic Indicators, Regional Economic Indicators, and the Central Oregon Business Index. Tim has published in the Journal of Economics and Business and is currently a member of the Oregon Governor's Council of Economic Advisors and the State Debt Policy Advisory Commission

# UO Economic Impact

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# What is covered in an economic impact report?

Objective is to identify the spending associated with the institution.

1. Direct university spending

Includes athletics and auxiliary units

2. Student spending

Spending that is not captured above; off-campus spending

3. Visitor spending

Likely underestimated due to limited data.

4. Construction spending

# What not covered in an economic impact report?

Things that are not direct spending!

Examples: Human capital, connections with the business community, goodwill in the community, etc.

These things are important and should be part of the story, but are a separate part of the story that can be integrated with an economic impact report.

Can't compare apples with apples because each university would add in these factors differently.

# Footprint versus impact

Not all spending is new economic impact, a fact that most studies fail to acknowledge.

Some spending is just rearranging the deck chairs.

Our goal in measuring impact to determine the new activity supported by the institution. We call this the *economic impact*.

Overall spending still leaves an imprint on patterns of activity. We call the impact of overall spending regardless of whether or not it is new *economic footprint*.

What most studies call economic impact, I call economic footprint.

# The University as a traded sector firm.

A traded sector firm is one whose output is traded outside its geographic boundaries.

It on net brings in new resources (dollars) from outside its community. Those new resources create new economic activity, or economic impact.

External resources include nonresident tuition, federal research dollar, visitors from outside the state of Oregon, etc.

# The University as a traded sector firm.

To capture the economic impact, we prorate spending according to external demand.

One common approach is the % of nonresident students on the theory that our basic commodity is education.

I have adopted in this version the % of tuition from nonresident students as a more accurate representation of external demand.

I calculated percentage of tuition and fees attributable to nonresidents as 67.1%

# Impact versus footprint

Table 56: University of Oregon Economic Footprint and Impact, Final Estimates, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Footprint	\$836,000,000	\$1,647,003,600	\$653,343,534 (\$582m-\$725m)	\$979,708,400	17,577 (15,587-19,566)
Impact	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Impact	\$560,968,092	\$1,105,163,238	\$438,402,961 (\$390m-\$486m)	\$657,398,507	11,794 (10,724-13,461)

# Student Spending

Table 57: University of Oregon Student Spending, 2017-18

Student Categories	(per student)	(total)
Total Headcount		22,980
Students living in dorms		4,082
Students in family housing & UO apartments		414
Students at home		400
Students living off campus		18,084
On Campus Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,125	\$4,592,250
Miscellaneous	\$2,356	\$9,617,192
		\$14,209,442
Off Campus Student Spending		
Housing	\$7,038	\$130,188,924.00
Food	\$2,790	\$51,609,420.00
Books & Supplies	\$1,125	\$20,810,250.00
Miscellaneous	\$2,356	\$43,581,288.00
		\$246,189,882
At-Home Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,125	\$450,000
Miscellaneous	\$2,356	\$942,400
Total Student Spending		\$261,791,724.00

# Student Spending

Table 58: Student Spending Economic Footprint, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$130,188,924	\$204,461,705	\$40,931,398	\$135,761,010	1,763
Food	\$13,859,204	\$25,503,707	\$7,981,515	\$15,726,038	282
Books and Supplies	\$8,484,567	\$15,613,301	\$4,886,262	\$9,627,439	171
Miscellaneous	\$46,582,874	\$91,292,188	\$28,035,352	\$54,820,385	1,127
Total	\$199,115,569	\$336,870,901	\$81,834,528	\$215,934,872	3,526

Table 59: Student Spending Economic Impact, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$63,961,399.13	\$137,196,762	\$27,465,560	\$91,097,601	1,183
Food	\$6,808,982.13	\$17,113,356	\$5,355,712	\$10,552,399	189
Books and Supplies	\$4,168,440.64	\$10,476,751	\$3,278,753	\$6,460,151	114
Miscellaneous	\$22,886,015.75	\$61,258,379	\$18,812,127	\$36,785,271	756
Total	\$97,824,838	\$226,045,247	\$54,912,152	\$144,895,422	2,243

# Visitor Spending

Table 60: Tourist Spending Footprint and Impact, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Food Service	\$11,091,377	\$21,313,190	\$6,115,785	\$11,783,479	264
Accommodations	\$7,533,865	\$13,322,888	\$3,806,109	\$8,108,699	120
Retail Sales	\$2,285,110	\$4,205,059	\$1,315,995	\$2,592,914	46
Local Tran. & Gas	\$593,469	\$1,092,102	\$341,779	\$673,410	12
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	\$4,787,530	\$9,251,423	\$2,748,042	\$5,092,017	13
Food Stores	\$984,993	\$1,812,585	\$567,258	\$1,117,672	20
Total	\$27,276,345	\$50,997,246	\$14,894,968	\$29,368,191	475

# Construction Spending

Table 61: University of Oregon Economic Construction Footprint and Impact 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-added	Jobs
Construction	\$98,455,000	\$196,299,579	\$72,009,987	\$112,356,846	1,537

# Overall Impact

Table 62: University of Oregon Economic Footprint 2017-18, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$836,000,000	\$1,647,003,600	\$653,343,534	\$979,708,400	17,577
Student Spending	\$199,115,569	\$336,870,901	\$81,834,528	\$215,934,872	3,342
Visitor Spending	\$27,276,345	\$50,997,246	\$14,894,968	\$29,368,191	414
Construction Spending	\$98,455,000	\$196,299,579	\$72,009,987	\$112,356,846	1,537
Total	\$1,160,846,913	\$2,231,171,326	\$822,083,016	\$1,337,368,309	22,869

Table 63: University of Oregon Economic Impact 2017-18, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$560,968,092	\$1,105,163,238	\$438,402,961	\$657,398,507	11,794
Student Spending	\$97,824,838	\$226,045,247	\$54,912,152	\$144,895,422	2,243
Visitor Spending	\$23,854,077	\$42,570,030	\$11,894,445	\$24,556,642	414
Construction Spending	\$98,455,000	\$196,299,579	\$72,009,987	\$112,356,846	1,537
Total	\$781,102,007	\$1,570,078,095	\$577,219,545	\$939,207,417	15,987

# The Economic Impact of the University of Oregon

## *A Comprehensive Revision*

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## 1 Introduction

In the face of seemingly relentless funding cuts by state governments, colleges and universities increasingly perceive the need to justify their importance and relevance. Their public relations toolkit includes the now-common economic impact report, a study which purports to detail the institution's economic relevance in the state. Thanks to "multiplier" tools, institutions are able to show that their impact exceeds that of the state's initial contribution, often by a wide margin. Hence, it is argued, the institution is important not only for providing the public good of higher education, but also for the economic boost it provides its region. The latter impact is considered of greater importance in an era where, as arguably revealed through budget cutting, state officials are losing interest the public good aspects of higher education.

But how accurate are these economic impact studies? It is difficult to answer this question given that so few details of many studies are actually made available. What is made available is often little more than a brochure, heavy on graphics and light on detail, that highlights some of the study's key findings. Information on methodology, data sources, size of multipliers, and so on is often not available to the general public, nor is it available in a peer-reviewed publication format. As such, it is difficult to make apples-to-apples comparisons across institutions.

While university administrators may find the inability to make these comparisons something of a helpful ambiguity, the lack of methodological consistency presents significant challenges to the researcher. Where does one find a methodology to follow when many studies provide few details? And even if the researcher finds a consistent methodology for a subset of studies, how can they be assured that the methodology is in fact accurate? What are the underlying assumptions to the

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\*Contact: [duy@uoregon.edu](mailto:duy@uoregon.edu) ph: 541.346.4660 address: 1285 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97405-1285. The impetus for this paper was the review of impact studies at the APLU and AAU University Economic Impact Workshop, May 3, 2013, in Washington, DC and my subsequent desire to update the report as an effort to help standardize practices. I thank Zoë Ambargis (Chief, RIMS II Branch, Bureau of Economic Analysis) for comments and feedback. I also thank University of Oregon employees Teri Rowe, J.P. Monroe, and Shelby Cooper for data assistance. All errors are my own.

methodology, and are those assumptions appropriate? Indeed, perhaps the researcher can be sure of only one thing – that the impact estimates presented in many if not most studies are probably inflated, inadvertently or not.

This paper is an effort to begin establishing a standard methodology that can serve as an example of “best practices” in the estimation of the economic impacts of colleges and universities. Creation of a such a methodology has several important benefits. First, I hope to provide credibility to the estimates of economic impact. The lack of consistent methodology leaves the researcher vulnerable to charges of inflating the purported benefits of the institution. Second, I provide the researcher with a framework that can make apples-to-apples comparisons across institutions. Third, I hope to bring clarity to the public and, perhaps more importantly, the administrators that use these studies, about the proper interpretation of the results and their limitations. Fourth, I intend to update the methodology of the University of Oregon Economic Impact study (largely unchanged since 2002) to ensure that it remains consistent with current standards.

The paper is organized as follows. The first section discusses the specific objective of the study. Then follows a discussion of the multipliers used in this study, including limitations of multipliers in their application to economic impact studies. Subsequently, I build an economic impact study, using the University of Oregon as an example, in stages. I begin with the impact of institutional spending, and then work through other types of spending traditionally captured in university economic impact studies. These include off-campus student spending, tourism, and construction. I conclude with some thoughts and words of caution about the proper dissemination of information from impact studies.

## 2 Defining the Objective

Prior to beginning an analysis, the researcher needs to clearly define his/her objective. You might think this is obvious – an economic impact study. Yes, on the surface, but even the term “economic impact” is open to question. Interestingly, most university economic impact studies capture some measure of activity that is greater than the true economic impact, and it is important that the researcher acknowledge this from the beginning. In addition, the researcher needs to define the area of study (local or state) as well as the types of activity that are appropriate to include.

Most studies overestimate the economic impact of an institution or activity by not isolating new spending, or spending that is derived from sources outside the region of interest. For instance, consider the economic impact of a local event such as a fair or a concert. It is most likely the case that such an event merely displaces spending on entertainment, food outside the home, etc., that would have occurred elsewhere in the community. In other words, the event *has no economic impact on the community*. No new spending, no new household income, no new jobs. The deck chairs have been rearranged, but there are no new chairs.

To claim that an event or activity has an economic impact, the researcher needs to be able to identify a new source of spending associated with the event. Typically, this means identifying the spending of persons from outside of the community – tourists. Of course, you need to include the additional assumption that the tourist’s objective was the specific event under investigation, as opposed to being incidental to an overall trip. But with that assumption in hand, the researcher can then identify new spending in the community, and thus an economic impact from the event.

Alternatively, there is often the claim that the event retains spending by local residents that would have otherwise left the community, and thus does create new spending in the region. Here the researcher is on tenuous ground and very much needs additional information to identify participants

who would have otherwise spent their earnings outside the community. That said, such effects can be identified. For example, if the regional hospital adds a clinic for patients that previously had no other option but to travel to another community, then the hospital can be said to be retaining spending that would otherwise have left the community. Such cases, however, may be somewhat difficult to identify.

But what about the local vendors that claim the event does in fact have an impact to their revenue flow, even if all of the event participants are local? While an event or institution might not have an economic impact in the shape of new spending, income, etc., it still shapes the local economy. There may not be more jobs in the absence of the event, but there would presumably be different jobs. Consequently, the activity does have a “economic footprint” in the community even if it yields no new activity.

Likewise, identifying the economic impact of a university involves isolating spending that would not have occurred in the community in the absence of the university. In general, a university’s economic impact derives from revenue from nonresident students and external grants. The spending of resident students would be already captured in the local economy, and thus creates no new impact. Thus, such spending should be excluded from the study if that study is truly limited to economic impact in the strict sense.

Of course, it should be immediately obvious that excluding local revenue sources will dramatically reduce traditional estimates of economic impact. This is particularly the case of institutions designed to serve a local population as opposed to a research-oriented university with large numbers of nonresident students and external grants. This option will not be particularly appealing to researchers and consultants under the direction of university administrators. After all, administrators are hoping to use the impact study to justify their relevance and importance. In that game, bigger numbers are better.

The researcher, however, is not out of luck. Like the example of the local fair above, activity that does not create new spending still shapes the patterns of activity within the economy. The key, then, is to clearly differentiate between the spending associated with new activity – the proper economic impact – and the overall “economic footprint” of the institution. By doing so, the researcher can paint a picture of the depth of the institution’s connections with the community as well as the additional economic benefit received because the institution is able to leverage local resources (state budget allocations, for example), to attract revenue from outside the area. *If a study does not clearly differentiate between external and internal sources of demand, for the purpose of comparison the results are best considered estimates of the “economic footprint” rather than the more narrowly defined “economic impact.”*

In addition to properly identifying the economic impact, the researcher should carefully define the appropriate region of that impact. In general, a more narrowly defined area will yield more accurate estimates. For universities and colleges, the impact generally falls within the boundaries of the local metropolitan area. For the practitioner, however, this presents two problems. The first is that as the region of interest narrows, the multipliers become smaller as more activity leaks out to surrounding areas. As noted above, from the perspective of university administrators – the clients – bigger is better, smaller is worse. But perhaps a more important concern is that administrators are typically pressing their case to legislators from around the state, and the senator from rural southeastern Oregon, for example, may not be particularly responsive to estimates of the impact of the University of Oregon on Lane County or the impact of Portland State University on Multnomah County. Thus, for the purpose of this study, I define the area of study as the state of Oregon.

Finally, researchers should take care when dealing with auxiliary enterprises. These are entities which could stand on their own and as such are subject to different multipliers than those of universities and colleges. A common example is a university hospital. While the research and teaching activities of the hospital come under the university's umbrella, the actual operation of the hospital (the treatment of patients) does not and should be considered separately. As noted above, however, the hospital itself likely has minimal actual economic impact if it is primarily serving the local population. Presumably, the health care services provided by the community would exist in the absence of the university hospital; they would simply be provided by another entity.

### 3 Multipliers

Multipliers are the key tool of economic impact studies. They account for the expansion of activity within a local economy as a result of a change in demand for a final good or service within that economy. In short, the location of new widget factory in a community, for example, creates additional activity for local suppliers. In addition, the new jobs at the factory support household spending and the associated firms. Thus, the initial new demand from the widget factory propagates through a community to produce an impact that exceeds the initial new demand. This initial impact of spending and the expanded impact combined is measured by the multiplier.

Care must be taken in the interpretation of multipliers. Multipliers are composed of three effects. The first is the direct effect, which is the output of the institution, typically measured by spending on goods, services and labor in the regional area. The second is the indirect effect, which is the subsequent impact on demand from the suppliers of inputs. The third is the induced effect, the impact of household consumption derived from salaries and wages paid by the institution and its suppliers. As a general rule, most economic impact studies will use multipliers that include an induced effect. Including the induced effect results in larger multipliers and thus larger impacts. Using multipliers that include the induced effects, however, can lead to inflated estimates of economic impact because they already include the spending of workers who live within the region. Thus only the spending by households from outside the region should be considered when calculating the proper economic impact when including induced effects. This highlights the importance of identifying demand from outside the community.

Given the predominant use of multipliers that include the induced effects, it is difficult for researchers to make apples-to-apples comparisons with other institutions unless they too apply the larger multipliers. This is not true economic impact, however, because it includes economic activity that would that is already engrained in the local region. One solution, applied in this study, is to use multipliers that include induced effects to estimate the economic "footprint" of an institution<sup>1</sup> while then prorating the related spending to account for the portion of activity derived from sources outside the study area to obtain an estimate of the economic "impact." Thus the researcher can present a number that is generally comparable to other studies while at the same time identifying the actual new economic activity supported by the institution.<sup>2</sup>

Mutlipliers are available from a number of reputable suppliers; popular sources are the consulting firm IMPLAN and the RIMS II program available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. This study employs the RIMS II multipliers; specifically, the 2012 versions for Oregon based on 2010

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<sup>1</sup>Swenson (2011) uses the term economic "value" rather than "footprint."

<sup>2</sup>Note that an additional challenge when using multipliers including induced effects is that they capture the impact of additional spending on all goods and services, including education services. This can lead to some double counting of spending (local spending on the services was already included in the first order impact). This reinforces the idea that we should not consider these measures of the true economic impact.

regional data and 2002 national data.<sup>3</sup> Tables 1 and 2 contains the multipliers for the categories of spending used in this study, while Table 3 provides definitions of the multipliers. Two types of multipliers are presented. The final demand multipliers are used to compute the impact of change in the final demand of a good or service. The direct effect multipliers are used to compute the impact of a change in household earnings and job associated with the demand for a good or service. In theory, the estimated results of the impact on earnings and jobs should be the same in both procedures. In practice, the results may differ. University economic impact studies typically utilize the final demand multipliers. Below I present an application of the direct effect approach to the spending of the University of Oregon for comparison.

Providers update their multipliers annually; it is considered good practice to use multipliers as close to the year of study as possible. That said, the multipliers are not free, and the year to year changes may be relatively minor if the economy under study has not experienced any significant changes. Researchers should use their best judgment and clearly identify the source of the multipliers.

Finally, note that the final-demand employment multipliers are in terms of \$1,000,000 of final demand. For the “Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools” category – obviously critical for this analysis – each \$1,000,000 of additional final demand creates 27.23 jobs in the study area. Note that these are not “full-time equivalent” jobs. They may be full-time, they may be part-time, but are likely a mix. The variability of the nature of a “job” should leave the researcher cautious about their jobs estimates. For example, new demand may be satisfied with an expansion of the hours of an existing employee. While the aggregate amount of labor performed within the study area has expanded, the actual number of jobs may remain the same. Also note that these are in nominal dollars; the greater the time span between the multipliers and the study, the more likely it is that job estimates will be inflated. This is another reason to update multipliers relatively frequently.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>At the time of this study, the RIMS II program was suspended due to 2014 sequestration-related budget cuts. The resumption of the program is expected under subsequent budget agreements, but not yet certain. If the program is not renewed, note that IMPLAN is currently producing their own alternative, I-RIMS, to support studies that previously relied on the RIMS II data.

<sup>4</sup>Some researchers (including, in the past, myself) attempt to correct for the timing differences by adjusting the final-demand multipliers for inflation, often using the Consumer Price Index. While a reasonable effort, a better metric would be sector specific producer price indexes. In practice, however, adjustments for inflation are probably unnecessary, especially considering the uncertainty of jobs estimates (see discussion above). The most defensible approach is to regularly update multipliers.

Table 1: Final-Demand Multipliers

	Output	Earnings	Employment	Value-added
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	2.1412	0.7333	27.2335	1.2377
Real estate	1.471	0.2624	17.7677	1.0791
Retail trade	1.8822	0.579	21.2559	1.1884
Utilities	1.491	0.3312	5.9938	0.8877
Food services and drinking places	2.0652	0.5977	26.1144	1.1348
Personal care services	1.9034	0.6162	19.0938	1.2017
Other amusement and recreation industries	1.945	0.6017	28.6725	1.1889
Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	1.8855	0.554	20.7508	1.1774
Air transportation	1.8279	0.4552	11.2717	0.9241
Construction	2.1975	0.6873	17.356	1.1765
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	1.8819	0.4481	9.8386	1.1084

Table 2: Direct-Effect Multipliers

	Earnings	Employment
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1.6814	1.5247
Real estate	1.9437	1.3013
Retail trade	1.7348	1.5426
Utilities	1.7238	3.1221
Food services and drinking places	1.9163	1.4674
Personal care services	1.6868	1.7033
Other amusement and recreation industries	1.7747	1.3918
Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	1.8532	1.5478
Air transportation	2.1151	2.5871
Construction	1.921	2.1625
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	2.3442	3.5594

Table 3: Multiplier Definitions

Multiplier	Explanation
Final-demand output	Change in industry output for each additional dollar of final demand.
Final-demand earnings	Change in household earnings for each additional dollar of final demand.
Final-demand employment	Change in number of jobs for each additional \$1,000,000 of final demand
Final-demand value-added	Change in value added for each additional dollar of final demand.
Direct-effect earning	Change in household earnings for each additional dollar of household earnings.
Direct-effect employment	Change in jobs for each additional job.

## 4 Impact of University Spending

### 4.1 Analysis Using Operating Expenses

The final demand approach begins by identifying expenses used to measure university output. This information is typically available using university financial reports. Expenses that measure university output include employee compensation, services and supplies, and maintenance. It is important to exclude items that have no regional economic impact. Typically, this means excluding equipment and software purchases (although they may be included if produced by a local supplier), interest on debt, and depreciation and amortization expenses. Table 4 details current expenses for the University of Oregon for fiscal year 2012-13. These numbers exclude capital expenditures and interest and depreciation expenses.

Calculating the total amount of economic activity – the “economic footprint” – associated with the University then becomes a straightforward application of the multipliers presented in the previous section. Tables 5 contains the results. The \$692 million of University of Oregon spending leaves an economic footprint on the Oregon economy of \$1.5 billion, creates \$856 million in value added, and supports \$507 million of household earnings, and 18,838 full- and part-time jobs.

Recall that economic footprint differs from the economic impact. The impact is a result of new money brought into the state by the activities of the University of Oregon. To calculate the impact, I prorate the estimates in Table 5 by the percentage of nonresident students as a proxy for the demand from households outside of the study area.<sup>5</sup> In the fall of 2012, 24,591 students were enrolled at the University of Oregon, of which 11,112 (45.1%) were nonresident students. It is this outside demand that creates economic impact as the outside money propagates throughout the Oregon economy. Table 6 prorates the estimates of economic footprint in Table 5 to obtain an estimate of the economic impact of the University of Oregon. The new activity in the state of Oregon attributable to the University of Oregon, direct spending amounts to \$669 million of

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<sup>5</sup> Alternatively, the researcher could prorate by the percentage of revenue from out-of-state sources. Prorating by the percentage of out-of-state residents might underestimate the impact of grants, for example, because a large proportion of grants are from federal sources. The complication of prorating by revenue source, however, is the possible lack of data on the origin of revenue for auxiliary enterprise such as dorms.

Table 4: University of Oregon Operating Expenses

Category	
Instruction	\$239,858,000
Auxiliary Programs	\$71,235,000
Research	\$37,674,000
Institutional Support	\$47,212,000
Other Operating Expenses	\$32,295,000
Academic Support	\$164,860,000
Public Service	\$47,416,000
Operations and Maintenance	\$50,635,000
Student Services	\$15,902,000
Student Aid	\$65,941,000
 Subtotal	 \$773,028,000
(less) Interest Expense	(\$34,352,000)
(less) Depreciation	(\$46,969,000)
 Total	 \$691,707,000

Table 5: University of Oregon Spending Economic Footprint, Final Demand Approach

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$691,707,000	\$1,481,083,028	\$507,228,743	\$856,125,754	18,838

Table 6: University of Oregon Spending Economic Impact, Final Demand Approach

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$312,563,465.66	\$669,260,893	\$229,202,789	\$386,859,801	8,512

output and \$387 million of value-added, supporting household incomes of \$229 million and 8,512 jobs. This represents additional economic activity in Oregon directly attributable to the University of Oregon.

## 4.2 Analysis Using Payroll

The direct effect approach utilizes data on payroll and the number of employees to generate an alternative estimate of the aggregate household income supported by the University of Oregon. In principle, the direct effect analysis should produce results that are qualitatively and quantitatively similar to those obtained using the final demand analysis. Consequently, the direct effect approach is arguably redundant and unnecessary. As a result, it would not be typical to conduct the analysis. The direct effect approach, however, can be useful in confirming the results of the final demand analysis, or providing a basis for clarifying the results.<sup>6</sup> Considering that the appropriate data is available, I employ the direct effect analysis to enhance the final demand results.

The direct effect approach requires an estimate of employee compensation that are generally available for spending within the local economy. In practice, this means gross pay plus contributions for health insurance less employee payments for social insurance.<sup>7</sup> Table 7 contains employee compensation estimate for the 2012-13 fiscal year. In addition, Table 8 contains the number of employees in the fall of that same period.

Table 7: University of Oregon Employee Compensation

Payroll	\$323,077,182
Health Benefits	\$60,928,695
(less) Medicare	(\$4,203,940)
(less) Social Security	(\$13,955,240)
Total	\$365,846,697

The direct effect estimates are presented in Table 9. As with the final demand analysis, to calculate the economic impact rather than the wider footprint, the results in Table 9 need to be prorated by demand from out-of-state households, proxies by the percentage of nonresident students. Results are presented in Table 10.

## 4.3 Final Estimates

Notice that the estimated impact on household earnings is greater in the direct-effect approach than the final demand approach, while the estimated employment impact is lower. This indicates the relationship between output, jobs, and earnings for the University of Oregon differs from the national averages used to calculate the RIMS II multipliers. Which approach, then, yields the more accurate analysis? My approach to this question is to report the household earnings and jobs

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<sup>6</sup>The direct effect approach, however, might be the only avenue available if the researcher is limited to payroll and employee data. This may be the case, for instance, in evaluating the impact of a new auxiliary unit for which estimates of revenue and expenditures are not yet available.

<sup>7</sup>See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMSII)*, Third Edition, March 1997.

Table 8: University of Oregon Employees

Employee Type	Head Count	FTE
Administrators	38	36
<b>Faculty</b>		
Tenured/Tenure-Track Faculty	715	695
Full Professor	253	242
Associate Professor	264	256
Assistant Professor	191	190
Senior Instructor	7	6
NTTF Regular Faculty	701	595
Adjunct/Visiting	523	290
Retired	87	47
Total Faculty	2,026	1,627
<b>Classified Employees</b>		
Secretary/Clerical	598	550
Tech/Para Professional	324	283
Skilled Craft	111	110
Service/Maintenance	421	385
Other Professionals	156	145
Retired	15	10
Total Classified	1,625	1,483
<b>Officers of Administration</b>		
Secretary/Clerical	74	73
Tech/Para Professional	5	5
Skilled Craft	48	48
Service/Maintenance	11	11
Other Professionals	1,065	1,020
Retired	43	22
Total Officers of Administration	1,246	1,178
Librarians	51	50
Total Regular Employees	4,986	4,375
Graduate Teaching Fellows	1,470	635
Students	3,607	1,783
Temporary Employees	436	216
Total Employees	10,499	7,010

Table 9: University of Oregon Spending Economic Footprint, Direct Effect Approach

	Direct Earnings	Direct Jobs	Earnings	Jobs
UO Payroll	\$365,846,697		\$615,134,637	
UO Employment		10,499		16,008

Table 10: University of Oregon Spending Economic Impact, Direct Effect Approach

	Direct Earnings	Direct Jobs	Earnings	Jobs
UO Payroll	\$165,316,112		\$277,962,510	
UO Employment		4,744		7,233

estimates as the average of the two methodologies while also providing the high and low results as a range of potential outcomes. Results are presented in Table 11. The University of Oregon leaves a wide economic impact on the state, affecting \$1.48 billion of activity, \$561 million of household earnings (range of \$507-\$615 million), and supporting 17,423 jobs (range of 16,008-18,838). This is the number comparable to most economic “impact” studies. The proper economic impact of UO spending, however, is estimated to be \$669 million of output, \$387 million of value-added, \$254 million of household earnings (range of \$229-\$278 million), and 7,873 jobs (range of 7,233-8,512). In the calculation of the total economic impact, I suppress the ranges in favor of the averages for clarity of presentation.

Table 11: University of Oregon Economic Footprint and Impact, Final Estimates

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Footprint	\$691,707,000	\$1,481,083,028	\$561,181,690 (\$507m-\$615m)	\$856,125,754	17,423 (16,008-18,838)
	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Impact	\$312,563,466	\$669,260,893	\$253,582,650 (\$229m-\$278m)	\$386,859,801	7,873 (7,233-8,512)

## 5 Impact of Off-Campus Student Spending

Student spending is an important source of economic activity for the local community. A broad range of firms – from eating places to clothes retailers to hair stylists – have all grown on the back of student spending in college towns. Moreover, in theory, information on students' spending habits should be accessible for most researchers. But care must be taken to avoid double counting of student spending. In particular, it is important to identify only spending for off-campus expenditures. Spending for on-campus expenditures, such as dorms and meal plans, are already incorporated in the overall institution spending. Thus, when identifying student expenditures, it is important to restrict the analysis to off-campus spending.

Estimates of student spending are generally obtained using two methods. The first is to conduct a survey of students, utilizing proper survey methodology. Generally, the expense of this exercise is prohibitive, and consequently, researchers often default to spending estimates obtained from the campus financial aid office. How accurate are such estimates? It is easy to expect such estimates to tend toward the conservative side of student spending as they likely represent something close to a minimum cost of living associated with being a university student. Students from more affluent backgrounds, however, would be expected to spend considerably more freely. For example, estimates of student spending certainly do not include the new cars often purchased by some international students. On one hand, using conservative estimates has the benefit of being defensible. On the other hand, the conservative estimates will obviously yield a smaller economic impact, which could be problematic if defending an institution's contribution relative to another's. My preference, however, is to err on the side of defensibility.

Table 12 shows suggested estimated budgets for off-campus students from the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland State University for the nine-month 2013-14 school year. Portland State includes a transportation line-item as it serves larger population spread over a greater area and includes a higher population of nontraditional students. Estimated student budgets for University of Oregon, however, are still substantially less than other institutions even after adjusting for the transportation item. Moreover, the estimates of both Oregon State University and Portland State University may also be conservative. According to the College Board, the low nine-month budget for a Portland area student for 2013-14 is \$12,158 while the moderate is \$18,138. The estimate from Portland State falls roughly between these two budgets. And what would be a high budget in any of these areas? Presumably, more affluent students are spending well in excess of each school's estimated budget. With these considerations in mind, it is reasonable to believe that the University of Oregon student spending estimates are conservative.

Table 12: Off-Campus Student Budgets, 2013-14

	University of Oregon	Oregon State University	Portland State University
Room and board	\$9,501	\$10,578	\$11,349
Books and supplies	\$1,050	\$1,965	\$2,028
Miscellaneous personal	\$2,430	\$2,577	\$2,130
Transportation			\$936
Total	\$12,981	\$15,120	\$16,443

Table 13 contains information on the student population at the University of Oregon. While the 2013-14 school year was used above for comparison with other institutions, I revert to the 2012-13 numbers to remain consistent with the time period covered by this report. The University of Oregon also breaks down estimated spending for room and board into rent, utilities, and food components, which is helpful for computing impacts. When preparing estimates of students spending, I exclude room and board expenses for students living on campus as these are already captured in the overall university spending numbers. Likewise, I also exclude the same expense for students who report living at home.

Table 13: University of Oregon Student Spending, 2012-13

Student Categories		(per student)	(total)
Total headcount		24,591	
Students living in dorms		4,015	
Students in family housing & UO apartments		419	
Students living at home		374	
Students living off campus		19,783	
On Campus Student Spending			
Books & supplies	\$1,050	\$4,655,700	
Miscellaneous	\$2,430	\$10,774,620	
			\$15,430,320
Off Campus Student Spending			
Housing	\$4,815	\$95,255,145.00	
Food	\$3,420	\$67,657,860.00	
Utilities	\$1,260	\$24,926,580.00	
Books & supplies	\$1,050	\$20,772,150.00	
Miscellaneous	\$2,430	\$48,072,690.00	
			\$256,684,425
At-Home Student Spending			
Books & supplies	\$1,050	\$392,700	
Miscellaneous	\$2,430	\$908,820	
			\$1,301,520
Total Student Spending			\$273,416,265

Caution is warranted at this point. This methodology captures spending that would likely have occurred in the state even in the absence of the University of Oregon. Such spending would not represent “economic impact” as it does not represent new spending in the community. It still represents, however, spending associated with the University, and as a consequence is part of the University’s economic footprint in the state. It only represents economic impact under the

assumption that resident students would choose to be educated out-of-state in the absence of the University of Oregon. While certainly true for some students, this is a difficult assumption to justify applying to the entire population of resident students as they obviously have other in-state education opportunities. In a later section I adjust the spending numbers to estimate the economic impact attributable to nonresident students. Such spending does represent new economic activity in the state.

Before applying multipliers to the spending estimates, two complications need to be addressed. First, we need to make a margin adjustment to certain spending categories. For retail sales, including books and supplies, a portion of the spending passes through the seller to the producer. What is left to support local activity is the seller's margin. To obtain estimates of the margin, I use the 2002 benchmark distribution costs data that are used in the construction of the RIMS II multipliers. Table 14 provides the margin estimates for the food and books and supplies categories, while Table 15 provides the margin estimates for general retail sales (following the example of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *RIMS II: An Essential Tool for Regional Developers and Planners*, 2012). The estimates of spending available to the community is then the product of the margin and the student spending estimates.

Table 14: U.S. Retail Margins for Apparel, Leather, and Allied Products

Commodity	(Millions of Dollars)	Retail Margin	Purchaser Value	Retail Share
Women's and girls' clothing	94,606	159,820	0.59	
Men's and boys' clothing	40,612	95,382	0.43	
Children's and infants' clothing	3,193	6,836	0.47	
Other clothing materials	0	326	0.00	
Footwear	21,999	59,172	0.37	
Furniture, furnishings, and floor coverings	16	89	0.18	
Household textiles	80	236	0.34	
Other sporting and recreational goods	58	233	0.25	
Pets, pet products, and related services	265	791	0.34	
Photographic goods and services	3	10	0.30	
Personal care	12	37	0.32	
Personal items	11,138	22,921	0.49	
Total	171,982	345,853	0.50	

Table 15: U.S. Retail Margins for Food, Manufacturing and Publishing

Commodity Title	(Millions of Dollars)	Retail Margin	Purchaser Value	Retail Share
Food, beverage, and tobacco product manufacturing	\$155,819	\$571,999	0.27	
Publishing industries, except Internet	\$3,601	\$13,187	0.27	

The second complication is the breakdown of miscellaneous spending. Some of this spending is expected to be on what is broadly defined as retail sales, and thus needs to be margin adjusted as well. I assume that miscellaneous spending is split equally across four categories: Retail, eating out, personal care, and recreation. A survey, however, might suggest a different pattern of spending that could impact the final results.

Table 16 summarizes the components of student spending and the estimate margins for selected categories of spending. As noted earlier, the final direct spending is the product of the estimated spending and the margin, if appropriate. Once we have estimates of direct spending, we need to apply the appropriate multipliers. The RIMS II multipliers for each component are listed in Table 17. Combining the estimates of direct spending with the appropriate multipliers yields estimates of the economic footprint related to University of Oregon student spending in Table 18. Estimated direct spending of \$195 million yields output of \$291 million, household earnings of \$71 million, value-added of \$196 million, and 3,351 jobs. These numbers are methodologically consistent with those traditionally reported in economic impact studies of institutions of higher education and can serve as a basis of comparison between reports.

Recall, however, that the estimates in Table 18 do not represent economic impact, but only economic footprint, or activity related to spending on the part of University of Oregon students. Presumably, some of the students are Oregon residents, and thus their spending would exist in the state regardless of their attendance at the University of Oregon. Perhaps the student may have chosen instead to attend Oregon State University rather than the University of Oregon, for example. In order to claim that the total economic footprint related to student spending represents economic impact as properly considered, one would need to assume that in the absence of the University of Oregon, resident students would choose out-of-state institutions to complete their educations. In other words, one would need to assume that the University of Oregon is capturing economic activity that would otherwise be lost to the state.

The assumption that resident students would leave the state in the absence of the University of Oregon would be something of a heroic assumption. There are five other institutions of higher education in Oregon that offer four-year degrees; presumably, they would expand capacity in the absence of the University of Oregon. Instead, the more conservative approach is to assume that only the spending of non-resident students represents new spending in the state associated with the University of Oregon, which would be the basis for proper economic impact. As noted earlier, non-residents comprise 45.1% of University of Oregon students and thus the economic footprint of student spending should be prorated by 0.451 to obtain estimates of the economic impact of student spending. Results are reported in Table 19.

Table 16: Student Spending Multipliers

	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent (Housing)	1.47	0.26	1.08	17.77
Food	1.88	0.58	1.19	21.26
Utilities	1.49	0.33	0.89	5.99
Books and supplies	1.88	0.58	1.19	21.26
Retail	1.88	0.58	1.19	21.26
Eating out	2.07	0.60	1.20	19.09
Personal care	1.90	0.62	1.19	28.67
Recreation	1.95	0.60	1.18	20.75

Table 17: Student Spending Estimates

	Estimated Spending	Margin Adjustment	Direct Expenditures
Rent (Housing)	\$95,255,145		\$95,255,145
Food	\$67,657,860	0.27	\$18,430,767
Utilities	\$24,926,580		\$24,926,580
Books and supplies	\$25,820,550	0.27	\$7,050,868
Retail	\$14,939,033	0.50	\$7,428,719
Eating out	\$14,939,033		\$14,939,033
Personal care	\$14,939,033		\$14,939,033
Recreation	\$14,939,033		\$14,939,033
Total	\$273,416,265		\$197,909,176

Table 18: Student Spending Economic Footprint

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$95,255,145	\$140,120,318	\$24,994,950	\$102,789,827	1,692
Food	\$18,430,767	\$34,690,389	\$10,671,414	\$21,903,123	392
Utilities	\$24,926,580	\$37,165,531	\$8,255,683	\$22,127,325	149
Books and supplies	\$7,050,868	\$13,271,144	\$4,082,453	\$8,379,252	142
Miscellaneous	\$52,245,816	\$102,325,797	\$31,424,536	\$61,494,355	1,262
Total	\$197,909,176	\$327,573,180	\$79,429,036	\$216,693,882	3,637

Table 19: Student Spending Economic Impact

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$43,043,193	\$63,316,538	\$11,294,534	\$46,447,910	765
Food	\$8,328,359	\$15,675,638	\$4,822,120	\$9,897,422	177
Utilities	\$11,263,639	\$16,794,086	\$3,730,517	\$9,998,733	68
Books and supplies	\$3,186,094	\$5,996,867	\$1,844,749	\$3,786,355	64
Miscellaneous	\$23,608,455	\$46,238,228	\$14,199,888	\$27,787,616	570
Total	\$89,429,741	\$148,021,356	\$35,891,808	\$97,918,036	1,643

## 6 Impact of Tourism Spending

Tourism spending is generally considered to be an important impact derived from a University presence in a community. College-hunting visits, parents's weekend, athletics, and a myriad of other events all help support the local economy. Quantifying this impact, however, can be a challenge. One challenge is measuring the number of tourists that are drawn by the University. Does the researcher have good data on the number of tourists? Should the researcher include events that are not University sponsored by are nonetheless made possible by the existence of the University? A second challenge is measuring the spending habits of tourists. Does the researcher have an adequate survey of tourists or some other credible source of spending data on which to base their estimates? This section considers these issues for the University of Oregon.

A preliminary issue of importance is to recognize that researchers should avoid attempting to measure the tourism impact associated with any single event, such a the benefit of one football game. The multiplier approach assumes a supply response in the community to new demand, but it is likely that only a partial response occurs in the wake of a single event. This is particularly true with respect to employment. For example, while a restaurant may order additional food supplies from local suppliers in preparation for a game day weekend, they are not as likely to create a new job for that event. They would instead simply temporarily increase the hours of existing employees. Hence the total labor supplied might increase, but the number of jobs might be unchanged. This again highlights the uncertainty of jobs estimates.

It is reasonable to assume, however, that the sum total of visits generated by an institution over the course of a year, and with the expectation of repeated activity across years, will support a portion of the local economy. A firm might not expand capacity for a single football game, but it will expand capacity for a combination of seven games, plus graduation weekend, plus parents' weekend, plus homecoming weekend, etc. Thus the researcher can reasonably consider the impact of the aggregate amount of tourism activity supported by the university

Data to identify university-related tourism visits is likely incomplete. Potential sources might include ticket data for athletic and other events. Often ticket sales are tied to zipcode that can be used to identify the purchaser as in-state or out-of-state. Similarly, the admissions office might have information on campus visitors. But information on tourism generated by the constant ebb and flow associated with university activities that do not require tickets or registration will likely be spotty. So too will be visits by parents and friends. The researcher will often be required to offer estimates based on rough assumptions. It should go without saying the those assumptions should be defensible and lean well toward the credible. Credibility would be enhanced by focusing

exclusively on out-of-area tourists; the lines between tourism and existing economic activity may be very blurred within the area.<sup>8</sup>

For the University of Oregon, I draw on two sources of data. First is ticket sales for men's football and basketball games. In another study of the economic impact of the University of Oregon Athletic Department, I used zipcodes associated with ticket sales to identify out-of-state attendees to games. Note, however, that this assumes that the purchaser actually traveled to the game. Perhaps instead they fell ill and were unable to attend, or gave the tickets to an in-state resident who generates no additional economic activity. Again, this highlights the importance of making conservative assumptions. I estimate that Oregon Football and Men's Basketball attracts 62,430 out-of-state visitors annually, with each visit spanning two days. The second data source is information for out-of-state attendees of campus visits, both prospective students and parents, supplied by Enrollment Services. Enrollment Services can identify 17,402 out-of-state visitors, each of which I again assume a two-day trip. Finally, to estimate parent visits for students, I assume that each of the 11,112 nonresident students is associated with one visit each year by two parents for two days. The total visitor days generated by the University of Oregon sums to 203,392. While this might seem like a large number, it is on average only 560 persons per day.

These are almost certainly conservative estimates of tourism supported by the university. They do not include, for instance, the track events hosted by the community but made possible by university athletic facilities. They do not include other events such as the Oregon Bach Festival. They do not include conferences that may be hosted by university faculty. In short, a complete list of university-associated tourist visits is simply often not available, leaving behind conservative estimates based on what is available.<sup>9</sup>

Spending estimates may be available from survey data. In the earlier mentioned Athletic Department study, Professor Dennis Howard and I conducted a survey for spending by Oregon Football season ticket holders. The survey indicated the average spending of out-of-state ticket holders was \$158.6 per day, with an average visit of two days. The breakdown of spending is reported in Table 20, including a margin adjustment where appropriate (see student spending section above for more details). Is this an accurate estimate? In comparison, the consulting firm Dean Ruynan and Associates estimates the average overnight visitor to the Willamette Valley staying at a hotel spending \$124 per day. See Table 21.<sup>10</sup> The difference is largely attributable to air travel. Note that the Dean Ruynan estimates do not differentiate between in-state and out-of-state tourists, while the study of Oregon Football season ticket holders isolates out-of-state visitors, accounting for the difference in spending. Since this study concerns exclusively out-of-state visitors, it is reasonable to use the higher estimates. For illustration purposes, however, I construct separate impact analyses for each spending estimate.

Tables 22 and 23 present the economic impact of University of Oregon driven tourism spending using the season ticket holder and Dean Runyan approaches, respectively. Notice that using either approach the impact is relatively small compared to other sources of spending associated with the University of Oregon. This is partly the result of using conservative estimates, but also indicates

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<sup>8</sup>If I narrowed the focus to Lane County, it would be appropriate to include Oregon tourists from outside of Lane County.

<sup>9</sup>For example, in my study of the University of Oregon Athletic Department, I included estimates of the impact of the 2011 Olympic Trials held in Eugene and the annual Prefontaine classic. The irregular nature of the Olympic trials, however, implies that the impact numbers would exhibit a temporary increase, followed by a decrease the following year. This may lead to a perceived inconsistency between reports. I alleviate the perception of inconsistency in this and future analyses by focusing solely on regular tourism related activities of nonresidents

<sup>10</sup>The estimated spending per person is split into categories based on Dean Runyan's estimates of aggregate spending in each category.

Table 20: Tourist Spending: Oregon Football Season Ticket Holder Survey

	Estimated Spending	Margin	Direct Spending
Accommodations	\$31.46		\$31.46
Retail sales	\$23.81	0.50	\$11.84
Food service	\$32.59		\$32.59
Local transportation & gas	\$19.31	0.50	\$9.60
Rental car	\$5.66		\$5.66
Visitor air transportation	\$37.20		\$37.20
Other	\$8.60	0.50	\$4.28
Total	\$158.63		\$132.63

Table 21: Tourist Spending: Dean Runyan Associates

	Estimated Spending	Margin	Direct Spending
Food service	\$33.36		\$33.36
Accommodations	\$20.09		\$20.09
Retail sales	\$18.23	0.50	\$9.06
Local transportation & gas	\$16.99	0.17	\$2.83
Arts, ent. & rec.	\$15.38		\$15.38
Food stores	\$11.66	0.27	\$3.18
Visitor air transportation	\$8.31		\$8.31
Total	\$124.00		\$92.20

that the tourism impacts are secondary to the impacts of demand for the University of Oregon's primary activities as a research institution. In computing the total impact below, I use the somewhat larger estimates based on the spending figures derived from the season ticket holder survey (Table 22).<sup>11</sup>

Table 22: Tourist Spending: Oregon Football Season Ticket Holder Survey

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Accommodations	\$6,398,712	\$12,064,772	\$3,544,887	\$7,533,844	133
Retail sales	\$2,408,157	\$4,532,632	\$1,394,323	\$2,861,853	51
Food service	\$6,628,545	\$13,689,272	\$3,961,882	\$7,522,073	173
Local tran. & gas	\$1,953,024	\$3,675,982	\$1,130,801	\$2,320,974	42
Rental car	\$1,151,199	\$2,166,441	\$515,852	\$1,275,989	11
Visitor air tran.	\$7,566,182	\$13,830,225	\$3,444,126	\$6,991,909	85
Other	\$869,809	\$1,637,154	\$503,619	\$1,033,681	18
Total	\$26,975,628	\$51,596,478	\$14,495,489	\$29,540,323	514

Table 23: Tourist Spending Impacts: Dean Runyan Associates

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Food service	\$6,784,344	\$14,011,026	\$4,055,002	\$7,698,873	177
Accommodations	\$4,085,738	\$7,703,660	\$2,263,499	\$4,810,549	85
Retail sales	\$1,843,590	\$3,470,005	\$1,067,439	\$2,190,922	39
Local tran. & gas	\$575,602	\$1,083,397	\$333,273	\$684,045	12
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	\$3,127,355	\$6,082,706	\$1,881,730	\$3,718,113	9
Food stores	\$645,816	\$1,215,554	\$373,927	\$767,487	14
Visitor air tran.	\$1,689,781	\$3,088,750	\$769,188	\$1,561,526	19
Total	\$18,752,225	\$36,655,099	\$10,744,058	\$21,431,515	355

## 7 Impact of Construction Spending

Construction is a recurring event on many campuses due to the revocation, replacement, and expansion of facilities including, for example, classrooms, dorms, offices, research space, and student recreation and athletics facilities. Here the researcher should use reasonable judgment in including the impacts, especially if they seem improbably large. Note that large construction projects may require resources not generally available in a community and thus such projects involve a high proportion of outside contractors. This may involve more leakage outside the local area than

<sup>11</sup>The implicit assumption is that some tourism-related firms would suffer loss of revenue or close entirely in the absence of the tourism generated by the University of Oregon.

implied by the multipliers. This may especially be the case with regards to the metro area effects as compared to the statewide impacts.

The preceding discussion should not be interpreted as an argument against the inclusion of construction impacts, but instead as a reminder to exercise good judgment in when assessing those impacts. Campus construction projects can have important impacts on the local economy. For example, the construction of the Matt Knight Arena and additional dorm space at the University of Oregon in recent years serendipitously occurred during the 2007-09 recession and its aftermath, likely helping to mitigate some of the local impact of that recession. Including the impacts of this construction seems appropriate.

The pace of construction slowed in 2012-13 compared to the previous year, from \$118.6 million to \$44.9 million. Applying the construction multipliers from section 2 yields the economic impact estimates in Table 24.<sup>12</sup> Considering that much of this activity is supported by donations and bond financing, I treat this as new spending that would not have occurred in the absence of the University of Oregon. Consequently, Table 24 serves as an estimate of both the impact and the footprint.<sup>13</sup>

Table 24: University of Oregon Economic Construction Footprint and Impact 2012-13

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-added	Jobs
Construction	\$44,854,812	\$98,568,448	\$30,828,712	\$52,771,686	779

## 8 Total Impact

Computing the total impact of the University of Oregon becomes a straightforward summing of the individual components. Table 25 lists the components of the University of Oregon’s economic footprint – the aggregate activity affected by spending related to the University. The University of Oregon accounts for nearly \$1 billion of direct spending, which in turn supports \$2 billion of output, including \$1.2 billion of value-added, \$686 billion of household earnings, and 22,352 jobs. What I define as the economic “footprint” of \$2 billion is what most studies erroneously define as the economic “impact.” Hence, for comparison purposes other reports, administrators should consider the \$2 billion figure as relevant if alternative studies do not explicitly identify economic activity from out-of-state demand.<sup>14</sup>

The more narrowly – and appropriately – defined economic “impact” is detailed in Table 26. The University of Oregon generates \$474 million dollars of spending in the state of Oregon that is additional spending that would not occur in the state in the absence of the University of Oregon. That spending propagates throughout the economy to support \$967 billion of output, create \$567 billion of value-added, support household earnings of \$335 million and an associated 10,809 jobs.

<sup>12</sup>“Jobs” are more accurately considered “job-years,” an estimate of the number of full- and part-time jobs necessary to complete construction in one year.

<sup>13</sup>Note that the depreciation of capital is subsequently removed from estimates of University of Oregon output. What construction giveth, depreciation taketh away.

<sup>14</sup>These numbers are not directly comparable to previous studies of the University of Oregon’s economic impact. The numbers are lower due to methodological changes (treatment of depreciation, net interest, margins, and tourism) and lower construction spending. And with respect to tourism, even if the methodology was the same, the impact of the Olympic Trials would be eliminated as this is not an annual event.

This figure represents the proper economic impact of the University, but as noted above is generally not comparable with other economic impact studies because those studies erroneously call “economic impact” what is defined in this report as “economic footprint.”

Table 25: University of Oregon Economic Footprint 2012-13

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$691,707,000	\$1,481,083,028	\$561,181,690	\$856,125,754	17,423
Student spending	\$197,909,176	\$327,573,180	\$79,429,036	\$216,693,882	3,637
Visitor spending	\$26,975,628	\$51,596,478	\$14,495,489	\$29,540,323	514
Construction spending	\$44,854,812	\$98,568,448	\$30,828,712	\$52,771,686	779
Total	\$961,446,616	\$1,958,821,134	\$685,934,927	\$1,155,131,644	22,352

Table 26: University of Oregon Economic Impact 2012-13

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO spending	\$312,563,466	\$669,260,893	\$253,582,650	\$386,859,801	7,873
Student spending	\$89,429,741	\$148,021,356	\$35,891,808	\$97,918,036	1,643
Visitor spending	\$26,975,628	\$51,596,478	\$14,495,489	\$29,540,323	514
Construction spending	\$44,854,812	\$98,568,448	\$30,828,712	\$52,771,686	779
Total	\$473,823,646	\$967,447,175	\$334,798,659	\$567,089,845	10,809

## 9 Leverage Ratios, Taxes, & Human Capital

This final section considers some of the extensions of impact studies toward which administrators gravitate: Leverage ratios, taxes, and human capital.

Administrators are often enamored with leverage or investment ratios that purport to show the return on investment in higher education. Figure 1, from a report by the consulting firm Tripp Umbach, is an example. With such examples now commonplace, administrators and legislators might seek them out as evidence of the return on the state’s investment. For example, using the University of Oregon’s economic footprint of \$2 billion and Oregon’s distribution to the University of Oregon of \$47.3 million, the University of Oregon supports \$40 of activity in the state for each \$1 of investment. If other state support is included (see Table 27), that figure drops to \$32.5 of state economic activity for each \$1 of investment.

Administrators, however, should be cautioned against using these figures or, at a minimum, be warned about the implications. As I have noted in previous reports, the most obvious way to force the leverage ratio higher is to lower the State’s contribution! In other words, by this metric the State can achieve a better “return” by shifting additional costs on students in the form of

Table 27: State Support for the University of Oregon, 2012-13

State Contributions	
State resource dedistribution	\$47,342,000
State resource debt service	\$950,321
Lottery resources redistribution	\$1,081,609
Debt payments at system level for UO Debt	\$10,520,940
Total State Support	\$59,894,870

higher tuition. In fact, as the State's contribution falls to zero, the leverage ratio will rise toward infinity. Similarly, if the state were to double the contribution with the goal of reducing the tuition costs of in-state students, the leverage ratio would fall, erroneously suggesting that the institution's investment returns decrease if the state bears more of the financial burden of higher education.

Similarly, studies will create estimates of State revenue that flows from the institution's output. Using the economic footprint estimate of household earnings, combined with an estimated personal tax rate of 5.4%, the taxes associated with the University of Oregon's economic footprint equal \$37 million, which covers much of the State's direct contribution to the University of Oregon. Studies might also include estimates of the associated property and sales taxes (the latter not applicable in Oregon in any event).

While not technically incorrect, administrators should be cautious with the interpretation of the taxes supported by the institution. Often the implication is that the institution nearly covers its own costs. This is not accurate. *The taxes directly and indirectly supported by the institution are intended to fund the full array of public services, not simply the particular institution.* Hence it is incorrect to suggest that the support for the institution pays for itself. It only pays for a fraction of itself.

Finally, studies may attempt to include measures of the human capital impact. Typically, such estimates suggest the institution has a direct, causal relationship on the number of college graduates in the state. Applying the well-known income differential between high-school and college graduates then allows for an estimate of the additional earnings directly attributable to the institution. Such studies, however, are suspect. To be accurate, it must be shown that the worker *would not have received* a college degree in the absence of the institution. Obviously, in an era of high mobility, the worker could receive an equivalent degree from another institution either in- or out-of-state. Moreover, it would be necessary to differentiate between individual and institution specific results. In other words, are there characteristics of the individual student that influence their wage that are separate from the direct impact of the institution?

Another difficulty in human capital studies is the alumni who leave the state for employment. Should that count as a net negative for the institution? Would the impact on the state be higher with a high-school graduate than no worker? In addition, it raises interesting policy questions. If the goal is simply more college educated citizens, is it more cost effective to provide a tax break to college-educated migrants than to fund higher education? Another issue is the causal impact. Community colleges, for example, might boast of their local human capital impact. This might be seen as necessary to boost their economic impact numbers as their budgets are typically well below that of a four-year institution and largely dependent on in-state revenue sources. But the

community college is often a middle-man in the process. The real causal demand stems from the firms in the community. In short, caution is warranted with respect to human capital studies and they are probably best treated as separate from economic impact studies.

Peer University Comparisons					
Peer University	State Investment FY 07-08	State Investment FY 08-09	Economic Impact*	Statewide Economic Activity Generated per Dollar of State Investment	Efficiency of Dollars
University of Iowa	\$343.7 M	\$379.4 M	\$6.0 B (2009, ACE)	\$15.81	\$379.4 M in investment leads to \$6.0B in impact
Indiana University	\$489.4 M	\$509.6 M	\$4.6 B (2008, IMPLAN)	\$9.03	\$509.6 M in investment leads to \$4.6 B in impact
University of Wisconsin-Madison	\$461.1 M	\$491.9 M	\$4.7 B (2002, Input-Output)	\$9.55	\$491.9 M in investment leads to \$4.7 B in impact
University of Minnesota	\$711.3 M	\$697.4 M	\$9.6 B (2003, IMPLAN)	\$13.76	\$697.4 M in investment leads to \$9.6 B in impact
University of North Carolina	\$596.3 M	\$622.1 M	\$10.4 B (2009, REMI)	\$16.72	\$622.1 M in investment leads to \$10.4 B in impact

\*Note: The methodologies used to complete the economic impact studies by the peer universities in the table vary by entity. It is also important to note that Tripp Umbach did not perform the analysis for these economic impact studies.

Figure 1: Example of Leverage Ratios

## 10 Concluding Remarks

This study is an effort to standardize and improve the presentation of University economic impact reports. Primarily, the intent is to draw attention to the distinction between proper economic impact and the broader measures of activity generally characterized as impact. The actual impact – the additional economic activity attributable to an institution – is generally less than the headline numbers of most studies. In the case of the University of Oregon, the headline number comparable

to generally accepted methodologies is nearly \$2 billion of activity, while the more narrowly defined impact is closer to \$1 billion. The larger number, however, is not entirely without meaning. The University of Oregon touches more activity than represented by just its economic impact. But some of that activity can be considered rearranging the deck chairs, moving spending patterns within Oregon but having little if any impact on the overall level of activity. In contrast, the economic impact of \$1 billion represents an increase in the overall level of activity associated with the University of Oregon. At this time, it remains important to report the higher numbers to provide administrators with a figure that is roughly comparable to that issued by other institutions. That said, researchers would be doing a service if they encourage administrators to place less emphasis on measures of economic footprint and more on measures of economic impact, perhaps over time shifting the common frame of reference.

## 11 Addendum I: Economic Impact of Student Spending in Lane County

The University of Oregon grew substantially in recent years, and the subsequent impact on the local economy has been notable. In particular, the increase has triggered a boom in apartment construction near campus as preferences shifted toward higher-end rental units. This presumably reflects the higher family incomes of nonresident students. Parents may find even the higher-end apartments in Eugene to cost considerably less than average rent in the San Francisco area or Beijing, for example. Additional retail activity is also evident, and retailers often cite increased numbers of students as a key factor in the decision to open new locations.

Table 28: Lane County Student Spending Multipliers

	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent (Housing)	1.36	0.24	1.02	17.39
Food	1.64	0.53	1.05	20.19
Utilities	1.42	0.34	0.85	5.97
Books and supplies	1.64	0.53	1.05	20.19
Retail	1.64	0.53	1.05	20.19
Eating out	1.72	0.53	1.09	17.89
Personal care	1.70	0.57	1.05	27.17
Recreation	1.69	0.54	1.05	19.50

How much does student spending contribute to the area economy? To answer that question, two modifications to the above methodology are necessary. First, the multipliers used above are for the entire state of Oregon. They need to be replaced with multipliers specific to Lane County. These multipliers, presented in Table 28, are somewhat smaller than the statewide multipliers as some activity leaks out of Lane County into the rest of the state. Second, to calculate the economic impact, I need to prorate the spending numbers by the percentage of students from outside Lane County. This means the impact on Lane County will be larger than the impact on the state as some of the local impact simply represents a shifting of activity away from other parts of the state. In the 2012-13 fiscal year, 84% of University of Oregon students were from outside of Lane County.

Applying the new multipliers and prorating by 84% yields the economic impact estimates presented in Table 29. Recall that the direct expenditures numbers are also adjusted to take account for the margins on retail goods the actual spending by students from outside of Lane County was \$229 million. This spending creates an additional \$245 million of economic activity, \$59 million in household earnings, and nearly 3,000 jobs in Lane County than would not exist in the absence of the out-of-area student population.

Table 29: Lane County Student Spending Economic Impact

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$79,660,122	\$108,624,542	\$18,951,143	\$81,213,494	1,385
Food	\$15,413,310	\$25,253,168	\$8,135,145	\$16,250,253	311
Utilities	\$20,845,639	\$29,648,753	\$7,189,661	\$17,700,032	125
Books and Supplies	\$5,896,511	\$9,660,844	\$3,112,179	\$6,216,692	119
Miscellaneous	\$43,692,213	\$72,300,566	\$21,826,939	\$44,982,724	978
Total	\$165,507,796	\$245,487,872	\$59,215,067	\$166,363,195	2,918

Table 30: Lane County Economic Student Spending Economic Impact - Impact of Growth

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$17,179,920	\$23,426,539	\$4,087,103	\$17,514,928	299
Food	\$3,324,115	\$5,446,231	\$1,754,468	\$3,504,615	67
Utilities	\$4,495,680	\$6,394,206	\$1,550,560	\$3,817,282	27
Books and Supplies	\$1,278,796	\$2,095,179	\$674,949	\$1,348,235	26
Miscellaneous	\$9,475,676	\$15,680,064	\$4,733,681	\$9,755,553	212
Total	\$35,754,187	\$53,042,219	\$12,800,761	\$35,940,613	631

Moreover, we can use these techniques to determine the impact of the student spending associated with the recent growth at the University of Oregon (see Figure 2). Between 2007 and 2012, the University of Oregon grew by 4,215 students. During that same period, the number of Lane County students dropped by 245, so the net increase in out-of-area students was 4,460. I assume that 80% of the additional students reside off-campus, while the remaining 20% reside in dorms.<sup>15</sup> The economic impact of these additional students is presented in Table 30. The growth added \$36 million of direct expenditures (\$49 million before margin adjustments), which created a total of \$53 million of additional activity, \$13 million of household earnings, and 631 jobs in the community.

How accurate are these estimates? As noted earlier, the estimates of students spending derived from the University of Oregon Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships are likely conservative as they reflect an expected minimum level of spending. Actual spending may be – and is likely –

<sup>15</sup>This represents the dorm/off-campus split of the entire student body.

considerably higher. If so, these estimates represent only a likely lower bound on the impact of spending. Raising the estimates, however, would require a careful survey of spending habits that is not available at this time.

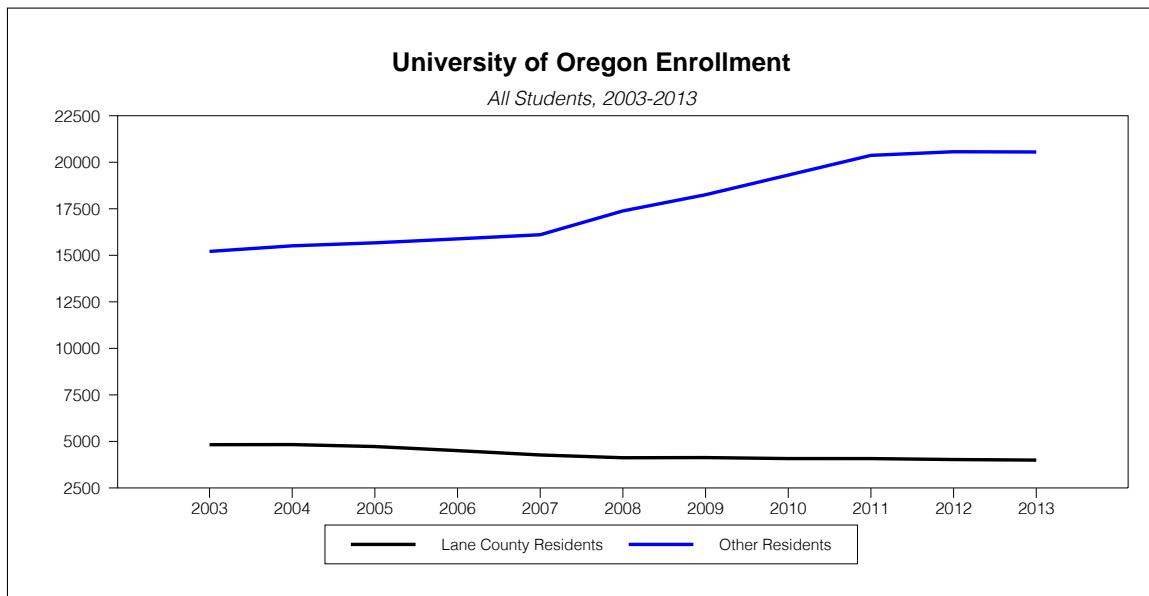


Figure 2: Enrollment Growth at the University of Oregon

## **12 Addendum II: Economic Impact 2013-14 Update**

This section updates key tables from above for the 2013-14 fiscal year. Updated tables below. Highlights of the update:

- The University of Oregon remains a significant force in the Oregon economy. The estimated economic impact of the University of Oregon increased 33.8% to \$1.3 billion in the 2013-14 fiscal year. The estimated economic footprint increased 16.6% to \$2.3 billion.
- Three factors primarily account for the increased economic impact. First, direct spending on the part of the University rose 6.4% to \$736 million. Second, the percentage of out-of-state students rose to 47.8% from 45.2%. Recall that the primary economic impact is derived from out-of-state demand for the University's product (higher education). Higher demand from out-of-state sources yields greater economic impact because it represents new activity in the state or Oregon rather than simply a shifting of activity within the state. Finally, construction spending rose sharply to \$151.8 million compared to \$44.9 million the previous year
- Spending by the University of Oregon and its students and visitors drives an additional \$440 million of household earnings and 13,420 jobs in the state (economic impact). Overall, the University of Oregon affects \$790.1 million of household earnings and 24,597 jobs in the state (economic footprint). Assuming an average tax rate of 5.4%, the household earnings of \$790.1 million was associated with \$42.7 million of tax revenue for the state. University of Oregon employees has \$21.6 million of state income tax withheld during the fiscal year.
- State support from the University of Oregon was \$61.8 million, of which \$49.4 million was for general operations, while the remainder was for debt service. The ratio of economic footprint to general operations funding was 46.7.

Table 31: University of Oregon Operating Expenses 2013-14

Category	
Instruction	\$254,000,000
Auxiliary Programs	\$175,000,000
Research	\$71,000,000
Institutional Support	\$53,000,000
Academic Support	\$51,000,000
Public Service	\$38,000,000
Student Aid	\$16,000,000
Other Operating Expenses	\$131,000,000
 Subtotal	 \$789,000,000
 (less) Depreciation	 (\$53,000,000)
 Total	 \$736,000,000

Table 32: University of Oregon Employees, Fall 2013

Employee Type	Head Count	FTE
Administrators	35	35
<b>Faculty</b>		
Tenured/Tenure-Track Faculty	719	700
Full Professor	255	248
Associate Professor	258	249
Assistant Professor	199	198
Senior Instructor	7	6
NTTF Regular Faculty	704	596
Adjunct/Visiting	503	283
Retired	105	56
Total Faculty	2,031	1,635
<b>Classified Employees</b>		
Secretary/Clerical	593	552
Tech/Para Professional	328	293
Skilled Craft	113	112
Service/Maintenance	462	425
Other Professionals	154	144
Retired	15	11
Total Classified	1,665	1,536
<b>Officers of Administration</b>		
Secretary/Clerical	71	70
Tech/Para Professional	6	6
Skilled Craft	57	56
Service/Maintenance	8	8
Other Professionals	1,129	1,084
Retired	50	28
Total Officers of Administration	1,321	1,252
Librarians	53	52
Total Regular Employees	5,105	4,510
Graduate Teaching Fellows	1,488	645
Students	3,290	1,627
Temporary Employees	409	201
Total Employees	10,292	6,983

Table 33: University of Oregon Employee Compensation, 2013-14

Payroll	\$323,077,182
Benefits (HC)	\$60,928,695
(less) Medicare	(\$4,203,940)
(less) Social Security	(\$13,955,240)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$365,846,697</b>

Table 34: University of Oregon Economic Footprint and Impact, Final Estimates

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Footprint	\$736,000,000	\$1,575,923,200	\$593,138,382 (\$539m-\$646m)	\$910,947,200	17,868 (15,692-20,044)
UO Impact	\$352,400,976	\$754,560,970	\$283,998,023 (\$258m-\$310m)	\$436,166,688	8,555 (7,514-9,597)

Table 35: University of Oregon Student Spending, 2013-14

Student Categories	(per student)	(total)
Total Headcount	24,548	
Students living in dorms	4,082	
Students in family housing & UO apartments	414	
Students living at home	374	
Students living off campus	19,678	
On Campus Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,050	\$4,720,800
Miscellaneous	\$2,340	\$10,520,640
		\$15,241,440
Off Campus Student Spending		
Housing	\$4,815	\$94,749,570.00
Food	\$3,420	\$67,298,760.00
Utilities	\$1,260	\$24,794,280.00
Books & Supplies	\$1,050	\$20,661,900.00
Miscellaneous	\$2,340	\$46,046,520.00
		\$253,551,030
At-Home Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,050	\$392,700
Miscellaneous	\$2,340	\$875,160
		\$1,267,860
Total Student Spending		\$270,060,330

Table 36: Student Spending Economic Footprint, 2013-14

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$94,749,570	\$139,376,617	\$24,862,287	\$102,244,261	1,683
Food	\$18,332,944	\$34,506,267	\$10,614,774	\$21,786,870	390
Utilities	\$24,794,280	\$36,968,271	\$8,211,866	\$22,009,882	149
Books and Supplies	\$7,038,539	\$13,247,938	\$4,075,314	\$8,364,600	142
Miscellaneous	\$50,222,812	\$98,363,652	\$30,207,750	\$59,113,239	1,213
Total	\$195,138,145	\$322,462,746	\$77,971,991	\$213,518,853	3,576

Table 37: Student Spending Economic Impact

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$45,366,632	\$66,734,315	\$11,904,204	\$48,955,132	806
Food	\$8,777,917	\$16,521,796	\$5,082,414	\$10,431,677	187
Utilities	\$11,871,642	\$17,700,618	\$3,931,888	\$10,538,457	71
Books and Supplies	\$3,370,092	\$6,343,188	\$1,951,284	\$4,005,018	68
Miscellaneous	\$24,046,967	\$47,097,075	\$14,463,642	\$28,303,754	581
Total	\$93,433,251	\$154,396,992	\$37,333,432	\$102,234,038	1,712

Table 38: Tourist Spending Footprint and Impact, 2013-14

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Accommodations	\$6,457,354	\$12,175,341	\$3,577,374	\$7,602,888	134
Retail Sales	\$2,430,226	\$4,574,172	\$1,407,101	\$2,888,081	52
Food Service	\$6,689,293	\$13,814,728	\$3,998,190	\$7,591,010	175
Local Tran. & Gas	\$1,970,923	\$3,709,671	\$1,141,164	\$2,342,244	42
Rental Car	\$1,161,749	\$2,186,295	\$520,580	\$1,287,683	11
Visitor Air Tran.	\$7,635,523	\$13,956,973	\$3,475,690	\$7,055,987	86
Other	\$877,780	\$1,652,158	\$508,235	\$1,043,154	19
Total	\$27,222,848	\$52,069,337	\$14,628,334	\$29,811,047	518

Table 39: University of Oregon Economic Construction Footprint and Impact 2013-14

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-added	Jobs
Construction	\$151,776,787	\$333,529,489	\$104,316,185	\$178,565,389	2,634

Table 40: University of Oregon Economic Footprint 2013-14, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$736.0	\$1,575.9	\$593.1 (\$539.7-\$646.6)	\$910.9	17,868 (15,692-20,044)
Student Spending	\$195.1	\$322.5	\$78.0	\$213.5	3,576
Visitor Spending	\$27.2	\$52.1	\$14.6	\$29.8	518
Construction Spending	\$151.8	\$333.5	\$104.3	\$178.6	2,634
Total	\$1,110.1	\$2,284.0	\$790.1 (\$736.6-\$843.5)	\$1,332.8	24,597 (22,421-26,773)

Table 41: University of Oregon Economic Impact 2013-14, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$352.4	\$754.6	\$284.0 (\$258.4-\$309.6)	\$436.2	8,555 (7,514-9,597)
Student Spending	\$93.4	\$154.4	\$37.3	\$102.2	1,712
Visitor Spending	\$27.2	\$52.1	\$14.6	\$29.8	518
Construction Spending	\$151.8	\$333.5	\$104.3	\$178.6	2,634
Total	\$624.8	\$1,294.6	\$440.3 (\$414.7-\$465.9)	\$746.8	13,420 (12,378-14,462)

## **13 Addendum III: Economic Impact 2015-16 Update**

This section updates key tables from above for the 2013-14 fiscal year. Updated tables below. Highlights of the update:

- The University of Oregon remains a significant force in the Oregon economy. The estimated economic impact of the University of Oregon was \$1.2 billion in the 2015-16 fiscal year. The estimated economic footprint - a measure of the aggregate economic activity affected by the University of Oregon, comparable to the definition of economic impact commonly used in impact studies - was \$2.2 billion.
- Spending by the University of Oregon and its students and visitors drives an additional \$447 million of household earnings and 12,307 jobs in the state (economic impact). Overall, the University of Oregon affects \$816 million of household earnings and 22,852 jobs in the state (economic footprint).
- Economic footprint and economic impact were largely unchanged from the 2013-14 estimates. An increase in University spending was offset by a decrease in construction activity over the period (new building construction tends to be variable over time and can substantially affect the impact estimates). The numbers of students fell slightly compared to 2013-14, limiting growth in the estimated impact of student spending. The percentage of nonresident students rose from 47.7% to 48.8%. A larger percentage of nonresident students boosts the economic impact of the University of Oregon because the University serves as a traded-sector firm that exports higher education services to the rest of the world, thereby drawing new resources into the state of Oregon.
- Additional factors incorporated into this revision:
  - Multipliers (see section 3 above) updated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis were used to calculate the estimate economic impact. The new multipliers are modestly smaller than previously reported and hence depressed estimated economic impact relative to 2013-14.
  - The Office of Admissions ceased breaking out spending on utilities from their estimated cost of living for off-campus students (many rental units include utilities as part of the lease). Consequently, the category of utilities was eliminated and the spending counted as part of rent.
  - Estimates of tourism spending from the research firm Dean Runyan have risen to the estimates obtained from an earlier study of spending by University of Oregon football season ticket holders. Consequently, the Dean Runyan estimates are now used when estimating the impact of tourism spending.
  - Estimates of student spending likely reflect a minimum relative to average spending (see section 5). As such, estimated student spending should be considered a conservative number. A formal study of student spending patterns would be helpful in establishing more accurate estimates.

Table 42: University of Oregon Operating Expenses 2015-16

Category	
Instruction	\$276,000,000
Auxiliary Programs	\$183,000,000
Research	\$65,000,000
Institutional Support	\$64,000,000
Academic Support	\$57,000,000
Public Service	\$42,000,000
Student Aid	\$29,000,000
Other Operating Expenses	\$130,000,000
 Subtotal	 \$846,000,000
 (less) Depreciation	 (\$57,000,000)
 Total	 \$789,000,000

Table 43: University of Oregon Employees

Employee Type (Headcount)	2014	2015	2016
Administrators	26	28	30
Faculty	2,066	2,154	2,081
Classified Employees	1,639	1,651	1,635
Officers of Administration	1,367	1,408	1,410
Librarians	54	51	51
GTFs	1,504	1,455	1,433
Students	3,128	3,150	3,294
Temporary Employees	356	309	336
 Total Employees	 10,140	 10,206	 10,270

Table 44: University of Oregon Employee Compensation, 2015-16

Payroll	\$379,000,000
Benefits (HC)	\$67,700,000
(less) Medicare	(\$5,000,000)
(less) Social Security	(\$19,300,000)
 Total	 \$421,400,000

Table 45: University of Oregon Economic Footprint and Impact, Final Estimates

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Footprint	\$789,000,000	\$1,554,408,900	\$628,810,701 (\$549m-\$709m)	\$924,629,100	17,062 (15,659-18,466)
Impact	Direct Expenditures \$384,901,181	Output \$758,293,817	Earnings \$306,755,363 (\$268m-\$346m)	Value-Added \$451,065,694	Jobs 8,324 (7,639-9,008)

Table 46: University of Oregon Student Spending, 2015-16

Student Categories		
Total Headcount		24,125
Students living in dorms		4,047
Students in family housing & UO apartments		303
Students living off campus		19,775
	(per student)	(total)
On Campus Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,050	\$4,249,350
Miscellaneous	\$2,340	\$9,469,980
		\$13,719,330
Off Campus Student Spending		
Housing	\$6,633	\$133,177,374
Food	\$3,294	\$66,136,932
Books & Supplies	\$1,068	\$21,443,304
Miscellaneous	\$2,382	\$47,825,796
		\$268,583,406
Total Student Spending		\$282,302,736

Table 47: Student Spending Economic Footprint, 2015-16

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$133,177,374	\$209,155,066	\$41,870,966	\$138,877,366	1,803
Food	\$17,760,425	\$32,682,733	\$10,228,229	\$20,152,754	361
Books and Supplies	\$8,432,107	\$15,516,764	\$4,856,051	\$9,567,912	170
Miscellaneous	\$49,297,350	\$96,611,964	\$29,669,027	\$58,014,877	1,193
Total	\$208,667,255	\$353,966,527	\$86,624,273	\$226,612,909	3,526

Table 48: Student Spending Economic Impact, 2015-16

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$64,968,477	\$102,032,994	\$20,426,089	\$67,749,128	880
Food	\$8,664,142	\$15,943,755	\$4,989,680	\$9,831,202	176
Books and Supplies	\$4,113,470	\$7,569,608	\$2,368,948	\$4,667,555	83
Miscellaneous	\$24,048,933	\$47,130,620	\$14,473,566	\$28,301,641	582
Total	\$101,795,023	\$172,676,977	\$42,258,283	\$110,549,526	1,720

Table 49: Tourist Spending Footprint and Impact, 2015-16

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Food Service	\$10,088,769	\$19,386,578	\$5,562,947	\$10,718,308	240
Accommodations	\$6,602,404	\$11,675,690	\$3,335,534	\$7,106,167	106
Retail Sales	\$2,242,808	\$4,127,216	\$1,291,633	\$2,544,915	46
Local Tran. & Gas	\$582,696	\$1,072,276	\$335,574	\$661,185	12
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	\$4,555,024	\$8,802,128	\$2,614,584	\$4,844,723	12
Food Stores	\$939,637	\$1,729,120	\$541,137	\$1,066,206	19
Total	\$25,011,337	\$46,793,009	\$13,681,410	\$26,941,504	434

Table 50: University of Oregon Economic Construction Footprint and Impact 2015-16

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-added	Jobs
Construction	\$118,221,000	\$235,709,030	\$86,466,839	\$134,913,805	1,845

Table 51: University of Oregon Economic Footprint 2015-16, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$789,000,000	\$1,554,408,900	\$628,810,701	\$924,629,100	17,062
Student Spending	\$208,667,255	\$353,966,527	\$86,624,273	\$226,612,909	3,526
Visitor Spending	\$25,011,337	\$46,793,009	\$13,681,410	\$26,941,504	418
Construction Spending	\$118,221,000	\$235,709,030	\$86,466,839	\$134,913,805	1,845
Total	\$1,140,899,592	\$2,190,877,466	\$815,583,223	\$1,313,097,318	22,852

Table 52: University of Oregon Economic Impact 2015-16, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$384,901,181	\$758,293,817	\$306,755,363	\$451,065,694	8,324
Student Spending	\$101,795,023	\$172,676,977	\$42,258,283	\$110,549,526	1,720
Visitor Spending	\$24,067,040	\$42,950,084	\$12,000,636	\$24,775,877	418
Construction Spending	\$118,221,000	\$235,709,030	\$86,466,839	\$134,913,805	1,845
Total	\$628,984,244	\$1,209,629,908	\$447,481,121	\$721,304,903	12,307

## **14 Addendum IV: Economic Impact 2017-18 Update**

This section updates key tables from above for the 2017-18 fiscal year. Updated tables below. Highlights of the update:

- The estimated economic impact of the University of Oregon was \$1.6 billion in the 2017-18 fiscal year. The estimated economic footprint - a measure of the aggregate economic activity affected by the University of Oregon and comparable to the definition of economic impact commonly used in impact studies - was \$2.2 billion.
- Spending by the University of Oregon, including the activities of students and visitors, drives an additional \$577 million of household earnings and 15,987 jobs in the state (economic impact). Overall, the University of Oregon affects \$816 million of household earnings and 22,852 jobs in the state (economic footprint).
- The overall economic footprint estimate was largely unchanged from the 2015-16 estimate. An increase in University spending was offset by a decrease in construction activity over the period. Note that new building construction tends to be variable over time and can substantially alter the impact estimates, but more important to the local economy is the consistency of new activity, which provides regional suppliers with the steady business necessary to justify permanent firm expansions. In other words, having a steady flow of construction projects available is more important for the local economy than infrequent projects.
- The total numbers of students fell by 1,145 compared to the 2015-6 update. As a consequence, estimated total student spending fell from \$282 million to \$262 million. The negative impact was made more pronounced because the reported number of students living off-campus fell by 1,691. Off-campus students have higher estimated spending than students living in dorms because the room and board expenses of the latter are captured in the overall university spending numbers.
- The University of Oregon is a traded-sector firm that exports higher education services to the rest of the world. A larger percentage of nonresident students boosts the economic impact of the University of Oregon because it represents a larger draw of resources from out of state. The percentage of nonresident students rose from 47.7% to 48.8% while the percentage of tuition and fees attributable to nonresident students was 67.1%. This update uses the latter figure to prorate the University of Oregon spending estimates to determine the economic impact versus the larger economic footprint. This represents a methodological change from previous updates which used the lower percentage of nonresident students figure. The prior updates thus applied a likely overly conservative assumption considering the impact is driven by aggregate spending rather than the number of students.

Table 53: University of Oregon Operating Expenses 2017-18

Category	
Instruction	\$280,000,000
Auxiliary Programs	\$193,000,000
Research	\$70,000,000
Institutional Support	\$70,000,000
Academic Support	\$64,000,000
Public Service	\$48,000,000
Student Aid	\$38,000,000
Other Operating Expenses	\$138,000,000
Subtotal	<u>\$846,000,000</u>
(less) Depreciation	<u>(\$65,000,000)</u>
Total	<u>\$836,000,000</u>

Table 54: University of Oregon Employees

Employee Type (Headcount)	2014	2016	2018
Administrators	26	30	28
Faculty	2,066	2,081	2,061
Classified Employees	1,639	1,635	1,580
Officers of Administration	1,367	1,410	1,483
Librarians	54	51	53
GEs	1,504	1,433	1,463
Students	3,128	3,294	3,168
Temporary Employees	356	336	387
Total Employees	10,140	10,270	10,233

Table 55: University of Oregon Employee Compensation, 2017-18

Payroll	\$379,000,000
Benefits (HC)	\$77,600,000
(less) Medicare	(\$5,200,000)
(less) Social Security	(\$20,300,000)
Total	<u>\$431,100,000</u>

Table 56: University of Oregon Economic Footprint and Impact, Final Estimates, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Footprint	\$836,000,000	\$1,647,003,600	\$653,343,534 (\$582m-\$725m)	\$979,708,400	17,577 (15,587-19,566)
Impact	\$560,968,092	\$1,105,163,238	\$438,402,961 (\$390m-\$486m)	\$657,398,507	11,794 (10,724-13,461)

Table 57: University of Oregon Student Spending, 2017-18

Student Categories		
Total Headcount		22,980
Students living in dorms		4,082
Students in family housing & UO apartments		414
Students at home		400
Students living off campus		18,084
	(per student)	(total)
On Campus Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,125	\$4,592,250
Miscellaneous	\$2,356	\$9,617,192
		\$14,209,442
Off Campus Student Spending		
Housing	\$7,038	\$130,188,924.00
Food	\$2,790	\$51,609,420.00
Books & Supplies	\$1,125	\$20,810,250.00
Miscellaneous	\$2,356	\$43,581,288.00
		\$246,189,882
At-Home Student Spending		
Books & Supplies	\$1,125	\$450,000
Miscellaneous	\$2,356	\$942,400
Total Student Spending		\$261,791,724.00

Table 58: Student Spending Economic Footprint, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$130,188,924	\$204,461,705	\$40,931,398	\$135,761,010	1,763
Food	\$13,859,204	\$25,503,707	\$7,981,515	\$15,726,038	282
Books and Supplies	\$8,484,567	\$15,613,301	\$4,886,262	\$9,627,439	171
Miscellaneous	\$46,582,874	\$91,292,188	\$28,035,352	\$54,820,385	1,127
Total	\$199,115,569	\$336,870,901	\$81,834,528	\$215,934,872	3,526

Table 59: Student Spending Economic Impact, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Rent	\$63,961,399.13	\$137,196,762	\$27,465,560	\$91,097,601	1,183
Food	\$6,808,982.13	\$17,113,356	\$5,355,712	\$10,552,399	189
Books and Supplies	\$4,168,440.64	\$10,476,751	\$3,278,753	\$6,460,151	114
Miscellaneous	\$22,886,015.75	\$61,258,379	\$18,812,127	\$36,785,271	756
Total	\$97,824,838	\$226,045,247	\$54,912,152	\$144,895,422	2,243

Table 60: Tourist Spending Footprint and Impact, 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
Food Service	\$11,091,377	\$21,313,190	\$6,115,785	\$11,783,479	264
Accommodations	\$7,533,865	\$13,322,888	\$3,806,109	\$8,108,699	120
Retail Sales	\$2,285,110	\$4,205,059	\$1,315,995	\$2,592,914	46
Local Tran. & Gas	\$593,469	\$1,092,102	\$341,779	\$673,410	12
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	\$4,787,530	\$9,251,423	\$2,748,042	\$5,092,017	13
Food Stores	\$984,993	\$1,812,585	\$567,258	\$1,117,672	20
Total	\$27,276,345	\$50,997,246	\$14,894,968	\$29,368,191	475

Table 61: University of Oregon Economic Construction Footprint and Impact 2017-18

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-added	Jobs
Construction	\$98,455,000	\$196,299,579	\$72,009,987	\$112,356,846	1,537

Table 62: University of Oregon Economic Footprint 2017-18, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$836,000,000	\$1,647,003,600	\$653,343,534	\$979,708,400	17,577
Student Spending	\$199,115,569	\$336,870,901	\$81,834,528	\$215,934,872	3,342
Visitor Spending	\$27,276,345	\$50,997,246	\$14,894,968	\$29,368,191	414
Construction Spending	\$98,455,000	\$196,299,579	\$72,009,987	\$112,356,846	1,537
Total	\$1,160,846,913	\$2,231,171,326	\$822,083,016	\$1,337,368,309	22,869

Table 63: University of Oregon Economic Impact 2017-18, Millions of Dollars

	Direct Expenditures	Output	Earnings	Value-Added	Jobs
UO Spending	\$560,968,092	\$1,105,163,238	\$438,402,961	\$657,398,507	11,794
Student Spending	\$97,824,838	\$226,045,247	\$54,912,152	\$144,895,422	2,243
Visitor Spending	\$23,854,077	\$42,570,030	\$11,894,445	\$24,556,642	414
Construction Spending	\$98,455,000	\$196,299,579	\$72,009,987	\$112,356,846	1,537
Total	\$781,102,007	\$1,570,078,095	\$577,219,545	\$939,207,417	15,987

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