

Annual Report on Tuition Remission Programs at Oregon Public Universities:

Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee
Remission, and Qualified Veteran Dependent Waivers,
Oregon Revised Statutes 350.285, 350.290, and 352.287



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Cover photo from Eastern Oregon University, Inlow Hall, 2024.

PREFACE

Oregon statute includes pathways for specific groups of students to attend public universities at reduced tuition rates, through three overlapping programs. The first program, Tuition Equity, offers in-state, resident tuition and fees at Oregon public universities to certain noncitizens of the United States and certain Veterans who are not residents of Oregon (ORS 352.287). The second program, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission (ORS 350.290), provides in-state, resident tuition to certain Veterans and their dependents. Finally, the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver program (ORS 350.290) fully waives tuition for in-state dependents of certain Veterans. All three programs share a common goal of expanding access to higher education for Veterans, noncitizens, and their families, reflecting Oregon’s commitment to supporting these communities.

The statute also requires the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) to submit an annual report to the Oregon Legislature that outlines the participation in and the financial impacts on institutions of these programs. Because of overlapping eligibility for some of the groups, this report assesses all three together to provide a more comprehensive view. The report fulfills the reporting mandate for all three programs outlined in ORS 352.287 and 350.295, highlighting their role in delivering substantial savings for eligible students and reinforcing Oregon’s priorities for Veteran and immigrant communities. It is intended for legislators; the Governor; veteran, immigrant, refugee, and visa-holding organizations; postsecondary students and their families, and public universities across the state.

This report is prepared by staff in HECC’s Office of Research and Data. As Oregon’s lead agency for higher education policy and funding—administering more than \$2 billion annually and convening partners across the public and private sectors—HECC plays a vital role in shaping pathways for success for Oregonians. More information about HECC can be found at www.oregon.gov/highered. For questions about HECC, contact info.HECC@hecc.oregon.gov; for inquiries about this report, please reach out to Dr. Amy Cox, Director of the Office of Research and Data, at amy.cox@hecc.oregon.gov.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examines the utilization and impact of three related tuition-reduction programs in Oregon: Tuition Equity (ORS 352.287), Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission (ORS 350.290), and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver (ORS 350.290). These programs share a common objective of expanding access to higher education for certain populations, including noncitizens, Veterans, and their dependents. Although they share overarching goals, each program focuses on specific groups: Tuition Equity provides resident tuition rates to certain noncitizens and Veterans; Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission offers resident tuition to certain nonresident Veterans and their dependents; and the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver fully waives tuition for in-state dependents of Veterans who are spouses or children of Purple Heart recipients and service members who are 100% service-disabled or deceased due to service.

This report fulfills the legislative requirement to detail program use and financial impacts of each of these programs, as outlined in ORS 352.287 and ORS 350.295. It includes data on the number of students served, the average savings per student, and the potential costs and benefits to Oregon's public universities. These reporting requirements are combined into a single document because two are required to be reported together and the third has overlapping eligibility. A joint report is required for the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs, and eligibility for nonresident Veterans is similar for the Fee Remission and Tuition Equity, necessitating joint assessment to understand the benefits of veteran tuition support accurately.

Together, these three programs have served an increasing number of students over the past decade, with 1,571 students benefiting in 2023-24. Participation by program has varied among different groups: 698 of participating students were veterans, 489 were dependents of veterans, and 381 were noncitizens.

Noncitizens include those from Oregon high schools, those from Compact of Free Association (COFA) Islands, and special immigrant visa holders. The number of noncitizens from Oregon high schools receiving tuition benefits declined from 362 in 2019-20 to 290 in 2023-24. Conversely, participation of COFA Islanders and special immigrant visa holders, who became eligible more recently, grew in the first three years of eligibility. The reasons behind the ongoing decline among noncitizens from Oregon high schools remain unclear.

Veteran participation in these programs has mostly increased since the Tuition Equity program began in 2013. The number of Veterans participating in 2023-24 was stable, at 698 Veterans compared to 695 in 2022-23. Prior to the launch of Tuition Equity in 2013, most Veterans benefited from the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program. Since then, Tuition Equity has become the primary program supporting reduced tuition for Veterans, with similar eligibility criteria under both. Unfortunately, data limitations prevent distinguishing Veterans from their dependents in these programs. However, the majority of participants in the Fee Remission program since 2013 are

likely dependents of Veterans, as they are not eligible for Tuition Equity. Since 2016-17, the number of students using this benefit has remained steady at ten or fewer students annually.

Finally, the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver, which provides full tuition and fee waivers for spouses and children of Purple Heart recipients and Veterans who died or are fully disabled due to service, has steadily grown. In 2023-24, 489 students benefited from this program.

The financial benefits of these programs are considerable for students and their families. Most beneficiaries are undergraduates, saving thousands of dollars annually. For full-time undergraduate students receiving in-state tuition and fees, the savings can exceed \$20,000 per year, which is the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition. Dependents of veterans enrolled through the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver also see substantial savings, nearly \$10,000 annually for a full-time student.

The impact on institutions can also be significant. For the two programs that provide in-state tuition rates, the effect could be positive if students enrolled because of these benefits, increasing tuition revenue. Conversely, if students would have enrolled regardless, institutions might have collected higher out-of-state or full tuition fees, meaning the programs could represent a revenue loss. The Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver, however, results in a direct financial cost as universities absorb the full cost of waived tuition and fees.

In a hypothetical maximum scenario, if all eligible students enrolled solely because of these resident tuition benefits, Oregon's public universities would have gained an additional \$12,575,306 in tuition and fees in 2023-24. Conversely, if all these students would have attended regardless of the benefits, the cost to the universities could have been as high as \$24,588,582 that year. The potential cost exceeds the benefit because the expense considers all three programs, while the benefit estimate only accounts for two (Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependents Fee Remission). Since 2013-14, both the positive and negative impacts have grown as program participation has increased and tuition costs have risen.

Data limitations hinder the ability to fully distinguish between Veterans and their dependents within these programs. Specifically, current records do not permit identification of whether participants are Veterans or dependents, nor whether dependents are spouses or children, which limits the precision of ongoing reporting.

The Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs help improve affordability and offer a potential pathway to higher education for three key groups: Veterans, their dependents, and noncitizens who have spent much of their childhood in Oregon or who arrived in the U.S. after significant challenges in their home countries. The ongoing use of these programs highlights their importance, particularly for Veterans and their families. While they do not fully resolve the broader affordability issues facing higher education today—serving only about 2.0% of Oregon students—they do provide substantial savings for students and families, often totaling thousands of dollars in saved tuition and fees. The programs also have a financial impact on universities, which rely heavily on tuition and fees for revenue, and

that impact may be both a loss and a gain, depending on how many students would have enrolled without the benefit. Collectively, these programs create opportunities for students who might not have otherwise been able to enroll in an Oregon university. They reflect Oregon's strong commitment to supporting Veterans, their families, and noncitizens residing in the state, emphasizing their priority in fostering equitable access to higher education.

INTRODUCTION

Oregon offers several programs to reduce university costs for students; this report is comprised of information of three of these programs offered by Oregon’s public universities: Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver. The Tuition Equity program (ORS 352.287) offers in-state, resident tuition and fees to noncitizens and Veterans who are not residents of Oregon. The Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission (ORS 350.290) also grants in-state tuition rates to eligible Veterans and their dependents. The Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver (ORS 350.290) directly waives tuition entirely for eligible Oregon residents who are dependents of certain Veterans.

While all three programs share the overarching goal of increasing access to higher education, their eligibility requirements and types of waivers differ. The Tuition Equity program and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program both provide in-state tuition to students who would not typically qualify for resident tuition. The Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver focuses on dependents of Veterans—and in some cases Veterans—who qualify (see Table 1) and waives the cost of tuition, either as a first dollar or a last dollar program. These programs are similar in intent but distinct in the specifics of who qualifies, reflecting their tailored approaches to easing access to public university education for these groups. See Figure 1 for a visual depiction of the three programs below.

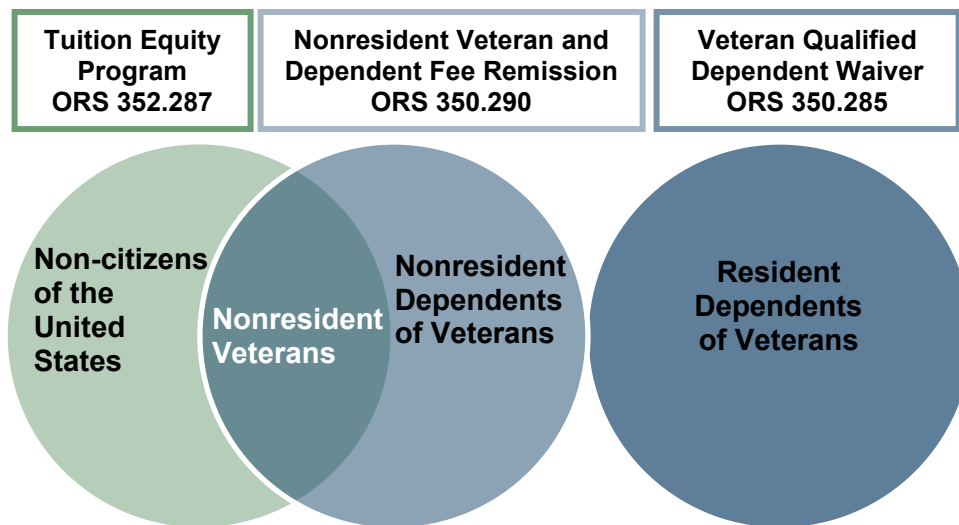


Figure 1: Similarities and Differences of Students Eligible for Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs.

In addition to serving overlapping groups of students, each program has a legislative reporting requirement, which are combined here into a single report. The decision to combine the reporting for these programs is based on two reasons: 1) the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver are mandated to be reported together; and 2) there is significant overlap in eligibility for nonresident veterans across the Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission programs. Reporting these results collectively provides a more accurate assessment of Veteran-related tuition benefits. The report presents the number of students served, the average amount of savings for students, as well as the potential benefits and costs to Oregon's public universities associated with each program.

PROGRAM SPECIFICS AND ANNUAL REPORT

The Tuition Equity program, established in 2013, supports two groups of students who would not typically qualify for in-state tuition—people who are not citizens of the United States but reside in Oregon and Veterans who were residents of Oregon but did not reside here immediately prior to enrolling in a university. Eligible noncitizens include students who attended secondary school in Oregon or elsewhere in the U.S., completed high school in Oregon, and are pursuing citizenship or permanent residency, along with their dependents. In 2021, the program expanded noncitizens to include individuals from Compacts of Free Association (COFA) island nations,¹ federally recognized refugees, and holders of federal special immigrant visas (SIV). The eligible Veterans are those who attended secondary school in Oregon or elsewhere in the U.S., completed high school in Oregon, served in the military outside of Oregon, and have not established residency in another state.

The Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program, adopted in 2009, provides in-state tuition rates to two groups: first, honorably discharged members of the Armed Forces who established a physical presence in Oregon within 12 months of enrollment; and second, dependents of Oregon residents who served domestically or overseas for the federal government and have not established residency elsewhere. The Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver, adopted in 2007, waives all tuition and fees for children, spouses, and un-remarried surviving spouses of Purple Heart recipients and service members who incurred a 100 percent disability or died during active service. Unlike the other two programs, eligibility for this waiver requires that the individual already meet Oregon's residency requirements.

The reporting requirements for these three policies are similar, as outlined in ORS 352.287 and ORS 350.295. All three require unduplicated yearly counts of students who received benefits and assessments of the programs' impact on the university. This is the fourth report from the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) on the Tuition Equity program and the second report

¹ The Compacts of Free Association are relationships between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, <https://www.doi.gov/oia/compacts-of-free-association>.

on the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs.

The reporting requirements for these three legislative policies are quite similar (ORS 352.287, ORS 350.295): providing unduplicated counts of the students who received the waivers each year and the impact of the programs on the university. Impacts include potential financial benefits and costs, the amount of nonresident tuition not assessed, and the amount of tuition waived under each policy. See Table 1 below.

Table 1: Reporting Requirements Summarized from ORS 352.287 and 350.295.

	Tuition Equity Reporting Requirements	Combined Reporting Requirement	
		Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver
Unduplicated counts of students	In total or separate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonresident Veterans • Noncitizens who graduated from high school in Oregon • Dependents of noncitizens who graduated from high school in Oregon • Compact of Free Association Islander • Federally recognized refugees • Special Immigrant Visa holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonresident Veterans who have not established residency elsewhere • Nonresident dependents and relations of Veterans and federal international positions who have not established residency elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of qualified students who received waiver • Dependents' relation to Veteran
Impact to public universities	Potential financial benefits and costs to the university	Amount of nonresident tuition moneys not assessed	Amount of tuition waived

PREVIOUS FINDINGS

Over the past decade, the combined use of these three tuition benefit programs has grown significantly, serving over 1,500 students in 2022-23. Participation has varied among groups: the number of noncitizens from Oregon high schools who received benefits declined from a peak of 362 in 2019-20 to 307 in 2022-23. This was a steeper decline than among students overall. Conversely, enrollment among newly eligible groups—COFA islanders and special immigrant visa holders—has increased, reaching 70 students in 2022-23. For Veterans, the number of recipients has steadily risen, with over 700 students in 2022-23—the highest in program history—most of whom are likely dependents. Additionally, the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver has steadily supported more

students, reaching 465 in 2022-23.² The 2024 report also identified limitations in current data that prevent distinguishing Veterans from their dependents within the programs.

The financial implications of these programs have been substantial for students and families. Most beneficiaries have been undergraduates who have saved tens of thousands of dollars annually. For students who received in-state tuition, the savings have exceeded \$20,000 per year; for dependents with waivers, savings have been over \$9,000 per year. Institutions can experience both positive and negative financial impacts: in-state tuition benefits could have increased revenue if new students enrolled because of these programs, but institutions could also have faced revenue losses if students would have attended anyway and without the tuition benefit. The maximum potential benefit to universities would have been more than \$10 million in 2022-23 if students enrolled because of the program, while the maximum potential cost would have been over \$22 million if students attended regardless of these benefits.³

Altogether, these programs serve vital roles in making higher education more affordable and accessible for Veterans, dependents, and noncitizens who have strong ties to Oregon. While they do not address all affordability challenges, they provide significant tuition savings and underscore Oregon's commitment to its Veterans and noncitizen residents.

DATA & METHODS

This year's report examines participation trends and the impact of the Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs for students and institutions. Specifically, it includes an analysis of:

- The number of students participating in each waiver program
- The savings per student among those participating in each waiver program
- The financial impacts of these three waiver programs on the institutions

Two primary data sources inform these metrics: (1) student records submitted to HECC by individual institutions, and (2) tuition and fee information published by each institution. We categorize student counts by institution, year, and level (undergraduate or graduate), and estimate financial impacts based on students' credit load, distinguishing full-time and part-time statuses.

The remainder of this report is organized as follows: first, we focus on participation and impact of the Tuition Equity program for noncitizens. Next, we examine participation and impacts related to

² Cox, A., Haluapo, S., Mayfield, V., Tao, S., & Simpkins, B. (2023, July). Tuition Equity at Oregon Public Universities: Oregon Revised Statute 352.287. Oregon Higher Education Coordinating Committee. <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Documents/Reports/2023-Tuition-Equity-Oregon-Public-Universities-ORS-352.287.pdf>

³ Ibid.

Veterans under both the Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission programs. Third, we review participation and impacts for dependents of Veterans under the Fee Remission and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs. Finally, we provide an overall assessment of participation trends and the combined financial impacts of these tuition-reduction programs.

STUDENT ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY

TUITION EQUITY

In 2013, the Oregon Legislature enacted House Bill 2787 (ORS 352.287), which expanded access to Oregon’s public universities by allowing noncitizens who graduated from an Oregon high school and Oregon Veterans who had been deployed out of state to qualify for in-state resident tuition and fees. Without the program, these two groups would not necessarily qualify for in-state tuition because it requires both U.S. citizenship and Oregon residency for a designated period of time prior to enrollment at a public university. Known as “Tuition Equity,” the program covers both undergraduate and graduate tuition. Eligible students can receive this exemption from out-of-state tuition for up to five years from their initial enrollment at an Oregon public university, including if they transfer to another public institution within the state.

Tuition Equity for Noncitizens

For noncitizens, the initial eligibility criteria are as follows:

- High school diploma from an Oregon high school, or completion of high school equivalency in Oregon.
- Attendance at an Oregon elementary, middle, or high school for each of the three years immediately preceding high school completion.
- Attendance at a U.S. elementary, middle, or high school for each of the five years immediately preceding high school completion.
- Demonstrated intent to become a lawful permanent resident or citizen of the United States (ORS 352.287).

In 2021, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 553, which extended Tuition Equity to three additional groups of noncitizens:

- Members of Compacts of Free Association (COFA) nations who have not previously established residence in any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia other than Oregon.
- Federally recognized refugees who have not previously established residence in any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia other than Oregon.
- Persons holding special immigrant visas who have not previously established residence in any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia other than Oregon (ORS 352.287).

In 2023-24, a total of 381 students participated in the Tuition Equity program for noncitizens (see Figure 2). This total includes both the original group of noncitizens—people who are not U.S. citizens and graduated from an Oregon high school—and the newer eligible groups: COFA Islanders, special immigrant visa holders, and refugees.⁴ Together, they total 0.4 percent of the Oregon resident student body at public universities. The vast majority of students who received Tuition Equity for noncitizens were undergraduate students. Since the program began, fewer than 10 percent of students in each year were graduate students. (See Figure 2 and Appendix A.) In addition, not all students receiving Tuition Equity attended full-time.

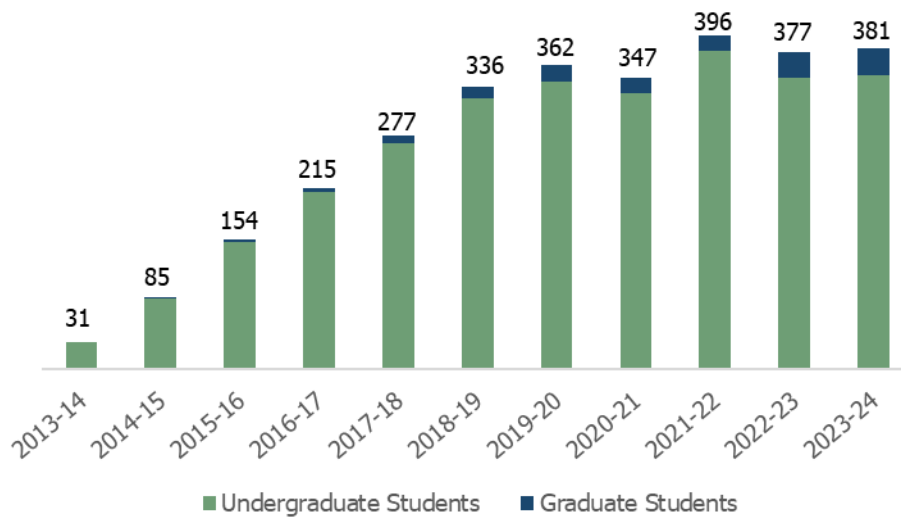


Figure 2: Number of Noncitizens who received Tuition Equity, 2013-14 – 2023-24.

The first year of eligibility for COFA Islanders, refugees, and special immigrant visa holders was 2021-22. Both COFA Islanders and special immigrant visa holders used the program; no refugees participated in the program in the first three years. The number of COFA Islanders and special immigrant visa holders combined rose from 59 in 2021-22 to 91 in 2023-24. Sixty-seven COFA Islander undergraduates were able to pay in-state resident tuition in 2023-24, up from about 50 in the first two years. Seventeen special immigrant visa undergraduates used the program in 2023-24, up from ten in 2022-23. Similar to the student body overall, most students using the program were undergraduates. (See Table 2.)

⁴ No refugee students have been awarded Tuition Equity.

Table 2: Number of Noncitizens of the United States of America who received Tuition Equity.

	Oregon High School Graduate		Compact of Free Association (COFA) Islanders		Special Immigrant Visa Holders		Refugee	Total
	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	All	
2021-22	325	12	53	*	*	*	0	396
2022-23	286	21	50	*	11	*	0	377
2023-24	266	24	67	*	17	*	0	381

Data Note: Numbers less than ten are marked with an asterisk (*) to protect student confidentiality.

Tuition Equity for Veterans

The Tuition Equity program allows eligible Veterans to pay Oregon resident tuition without having to re-establish Oregon residency after returning from serving in the Armed Forces. Listed below are the eligibility requirements for Veterans:

- Served in the U.S. Armed Forces with an honorable or general discharge;
- Received a diploma from an Oregon high school, or completed high school equivalency in Oregon;
- Attended an Oregon elementary, middle, or high school for each of the three years immediately preceding high school completion; or
- Attended a U.S. elementary, middle, or high school for each of the five years immediately preceding high school completion (ORS 352.287).

Eligible Veterans for the Tuition Equity program can also be eligible for other Veteran programs that offer resident tuition and fees for nonresident Veterans.

Most participants in the Tuition Equity program have been Veterans, and the gap between Veterans and noncitizens has widened in recent years. In 2023-24, almost twice as many Veterans (698) used the program compared to noncitizens (381). Veterans in the program comprised 0.9 percent of all Oregon students at the public universities. The number of Veterans receiving the waiver in 2023-24 was nearly identical to the number in 2022-23, though Veteran participation has grown by 15 percent over the past five years. As with noncitizens and the student body as a whole, undergraduates comprise the overwhelming majority of participants of Tuition Equity: in 2013-14, all students were undergraduates, and by 2023-24, 89 percent of those participating were undergraduates. See Figure 3 below.

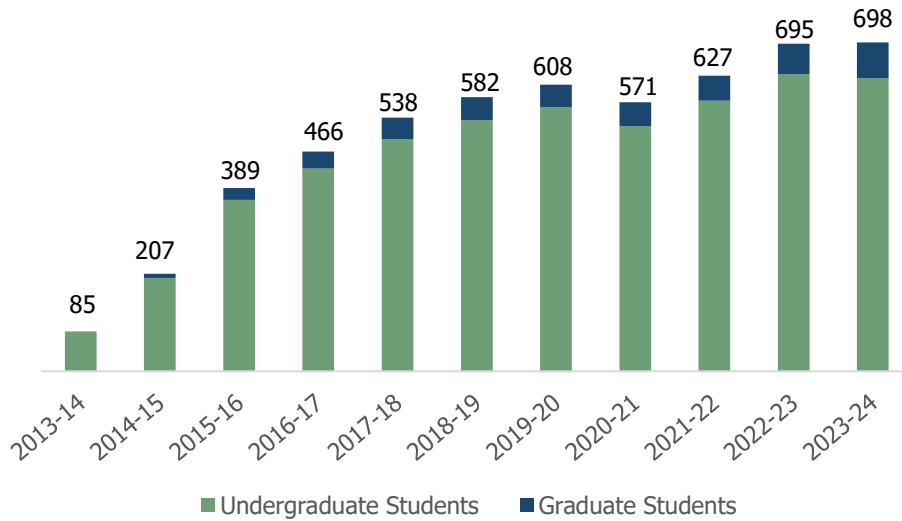


Figure 3: Number of Veterans Receiving Tuition Equity, 2013-14 through 2023-24.

Tuition Equity: Savings on Postsecondary Education

Undergraduate students participating in the Tuition Equity program experience significant cost savings as the result of paying in-state tuition. Average savings per full-time equivalent (FTE) student increased from \$19,579 in 2013-14 to \$21,354 in 2023-24, adjusted for inflation and shown in 2024 dollars.⁵ For students enrolled for the maximum five years allowed under the program, total savings amounts to \$103,067 in 2023-24. The median time to degree completion for both Veterans and noncitizens receiving Tuition Equity benefits is four years, translating to total savings of \$82,454 in 2023-24. These savings are especially significant for noncitizen students, who often do not qualify for federal financial aid. (See Appendix B.)

⁵ Inflation adjustment based on the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). See State Higher Education Executive Officers Association. (2025, June 24). Data Downloads: State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report. SHEF. <https://shef.sheeo.org/data-downloads/>

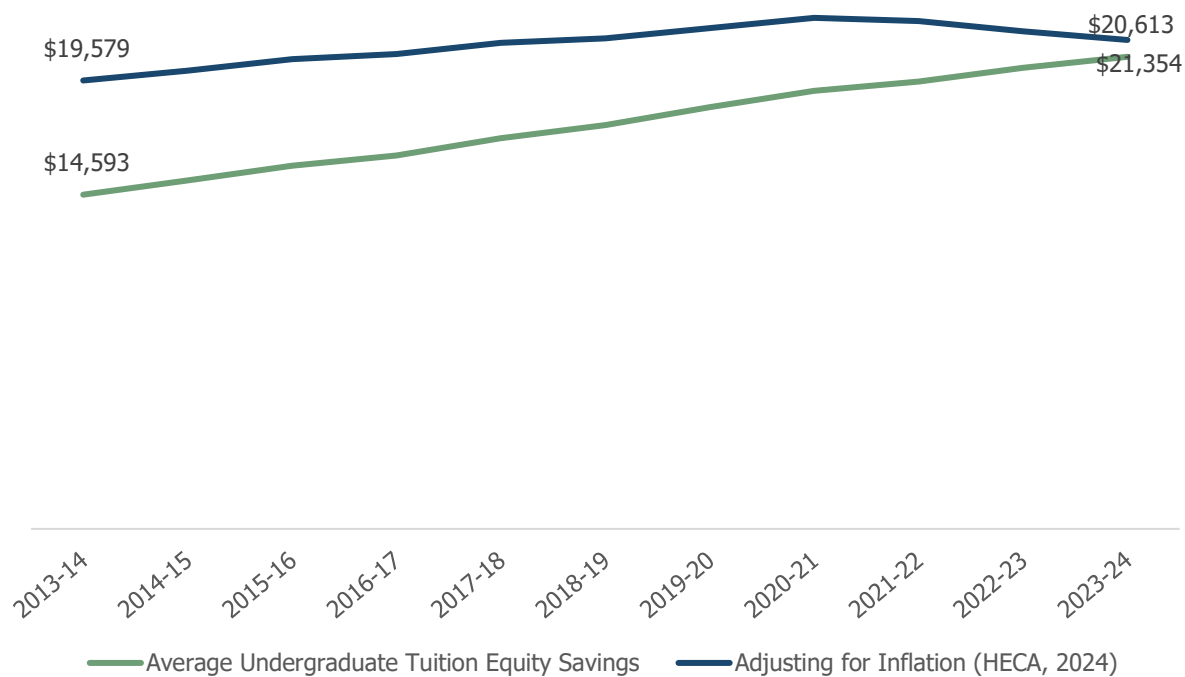


Figure 4: Average Tuition Equity Savings per Undergraduate Student, 2013-14 through 2023-24.⁶

Savings for graduate students are also substantial but are typically less than for undergraduates, ranging from \$8,883 in 2013-14 to \$8,050 in 2023-24, adjusted for inflation and shown in 2024 dollars.⁷ The lower savings for graduate students are partly due to changes at Eastern Oregon University and Western Oregon University, where graduate resident tuition was aligned with nonresident tuition. Estimating total savings for graduate students is challenging due to the variability in program lengths. However, for a two-year master’s program, Tuition Equity provides an estimated savings of \$15,542 in 2023-24 (see Appendix B).

⁶ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association. (2024, July 22). Data Downloads: State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report. SHEF. <https://shef.sheeo.org/data-downloads/>

⁷ Inflation adjustment based on the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). See State Higher Education Executive Officers Association. (2025, June 24). Data Downloads: State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report. SHEF. <https://shef.sheeo.org/data-downloads/>

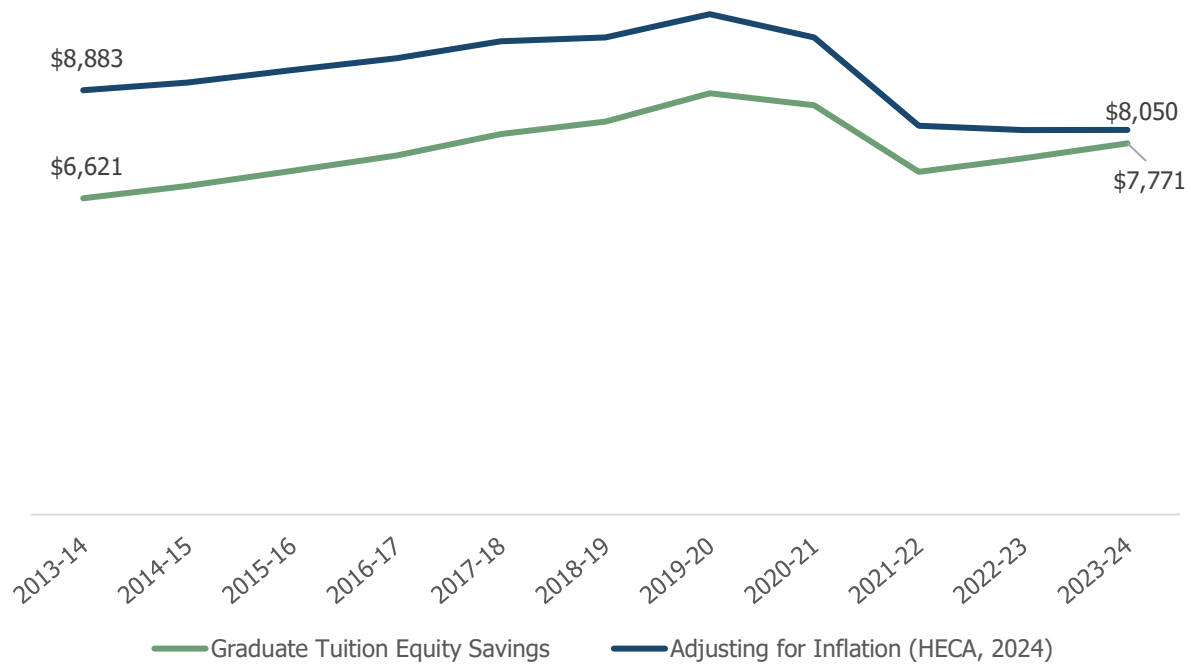


Figure 5: Average Tuition Equity Savings per Graduate Student, 2013-14 through 2023-24.⁸

⁸ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association. (2025, July 11). Data Downloads: State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report. SHEF. <https://shef.sheeo.org/data-downloads/>

NONRESIDENT VETERAN AND DEPENDENT FEE REMISSION – ORS 350.290

Similar to the Tuition Equity program, the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission provides in-state tuition and fees at Oregon public universities to Veterans who would not otherwise qualify for residency-based in-state tuition. There is significant overlap in eligibility and benefits for Veterans across both programs. The primary difference is that the Fee Remission program is also available to dependents of Veterans. Additional differences include that Tuition Equity requires a longer Oregon residency period prior to military service and an Oregon high school diploma, while the Fee Remission program does not. Additionally, the Fee Remission program does not cover distance education or self-support courses. The eligibility requirements for Veterans include:

- Served in the Armed Forces of the United States;
- Was relieved or discharged from that service with either an honorable discharge or a general discharge under honorable conditions; and
- Provides proof that the student has established a physical presence in Oregon within 12 months of being enrolled (ORS 350.290).

The eligibility requirements for dependents of Veterans are:

- Was, or is the dependent of, a resident of Oregon who left the state more than five years ago in order to serve, and who subsequently served, in the Armed Forces of the United States or in an international position with the state, the federal government or a humanitarian aid organization; and
- Since leaving the state as described above, has never established residence in another state (ORS 350.290).

The reporting requirements for the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program specify that the number of nonresident Veterans and the number of nonresident dependents of Veterans should be reported separately. However, at this time, we lack the data needed to distinguish between students who are Veterans and those who are dependents, and we report them collectively.

Participation in the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program has been limited. Since the launch of the Tuition Equity program in 2013, the number of students using the Fee Remission program dropped to just 15 over three years (see Figure 6). Prior to that, more than one hundred students utilized the program annually from 2011-12 through 2013-14. Given the significant decline since 2013-14 and the eligibility of Veterans for Tuition Equity, it is most likely that many recent participants are dependents of Veterans rather than Veterans themselves. In 2023-24, fewer than ten students participated in the program (exact number suppressed to

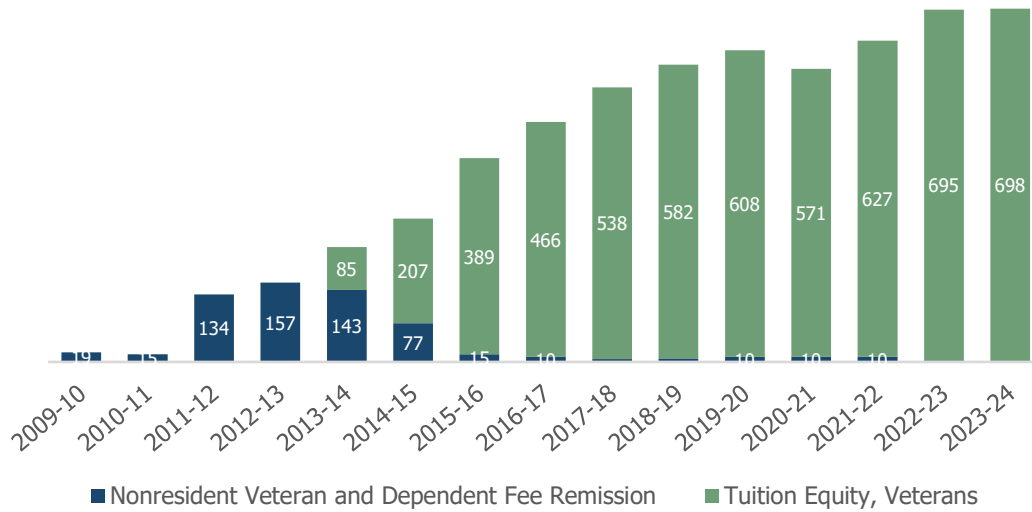


Figure 6: Number of Veterans and Veterans’ Dependents Receiving Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission and Number of Veterans Receiving Tuition Equity, 2009-10 through 2023-24.

From 2009-10 through 2023-24, the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program saved students an average of \$6,399. The amount of tuition waived each year varies significantly, largely due to the small number of students receiving the waiver and shifts in the proportion of undergraduate and graduate recipients over the past decade (see Appendix C). Additionally, institutions use this waiver at different levels depending on the number of students enrolled in it; for instance, Portland State University has the highest number of students receiving the benefit. Since the gap between resident and nonresident tuition and fees differs by institution, some fluctuations in the savings likely reflect variations among specific universities.

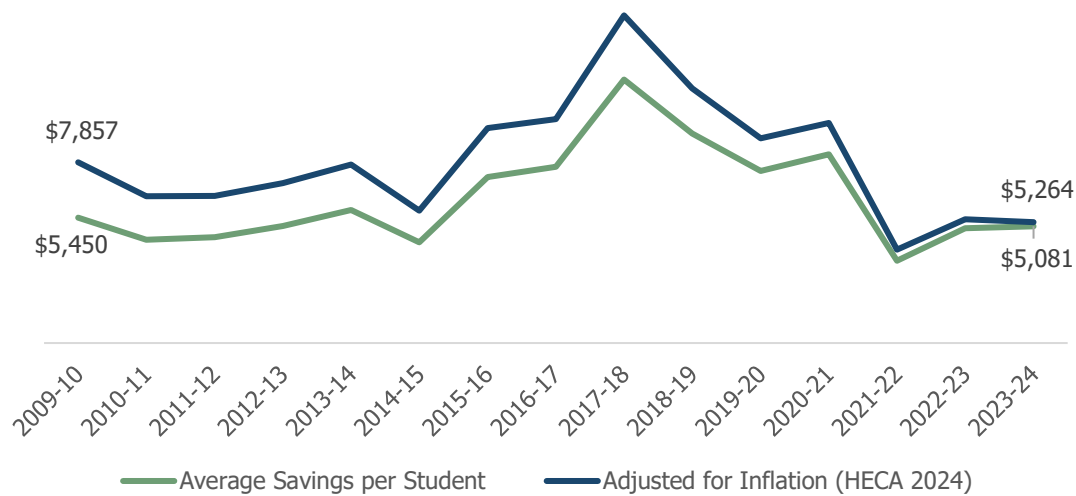


Figure 7: Average Savings per Student from Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, 2009-10 through 2023-24.

VETERAN QUALIFIED DEPENDENT WAIVER

The Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver is offered to Oregon students who are dependents—such as spouses or children—of Veterans who have experienced extraordinary circumstances. Eligibility is limited to dependents of veterans who were either Purple Heart recipients, rated 100 percent disabled due to service, or died as a result of their military service.⁹ Eligible dependents include children, spouses, or un-remarried surviving spouses of the service member. Specific criteria are:

- A child of a service member who died on active duty, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and died as a result of a military service or connected disability; or is 100 percent disabled as a result of a military service-connected disability, as certified by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs or any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States.
 - A child who is 23 years of age or younger at the time the child applies for a waiver, or
 - A child who is older than 23 years of age is eligible for a waiver for a master’s degree if the child:
 - Applied for and received a waiver for a baccalaureate degree when the child was 23 years of age or younger; and
 - Applied for a waiver for a master’s degree within 12 months of receiving a

⁹ A "Purple Heart recipient" must have been honorably discharged and awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat after 2001.

baccalaureate degree.

- A spouse or an un-remarried spouse of a service member who died on active duty, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and died as a result of a military service or connected disability; or is 100 percent disabled as a result of a military service-connected disability, as certified by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs or any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States. (ORS 350.285)

Legislation requires Oregon's public universities to waive tuition for qualified students pursuing bachelor's or master's degrees, with certain credit-hour limits. The waiver applies only to in-state residents admitted to a degree program at a public university in Oregon. It covers up to four years of full-time study for a bachelor's degree and up to two years for a master's degree, or the number of credits needed to graduate, whichever is less. The waiver amount can be reduced by other federal or institutional financial aid received, except for Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance.

The reporting guidelines for the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver specify that the number of recipients should be reported separately based on whether the dependent is a spouse or a child. Unfortunately, current data do not include the relationship between the student and the Veteran, so this detail cannot be distinguished.

Since the program's inception, the number of qualified dependents receiving the waiver has generally increased. After an initial period of growth, the count rose from 365 in 2013-14 to 489 in 2023-24. Consistent with trends in other programs, the vast majority of waiver recipients are undergraduates. (See Figure 8.)

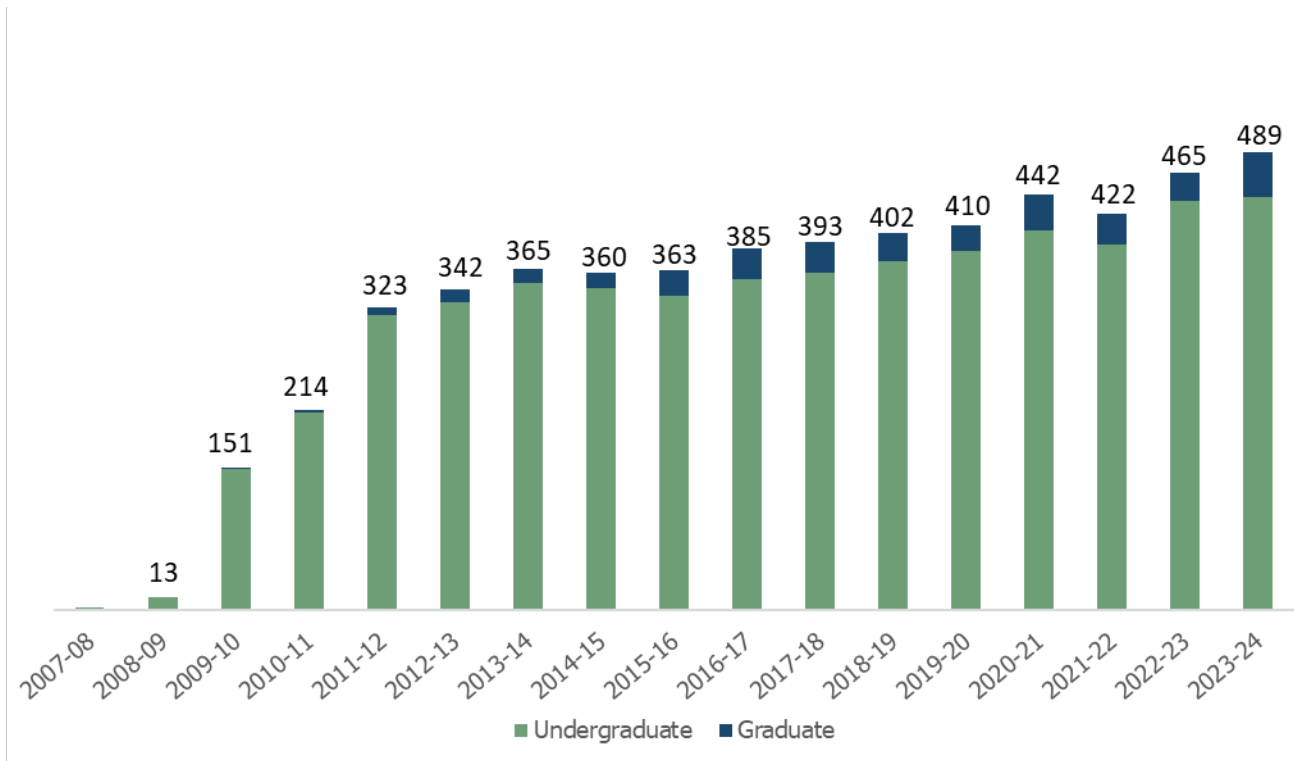


Figure 8: Number of Students who received the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver, 2009-10 through 2023-24.

Over the past fourteen years, the average value of the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver for students has generally risen, with minor decreases observed in 2018-19 and 2021-22. This trend mirrors the increasing tuition and fee costs at Oregon’s public universities. While both the number of students receiving the waiver and the average amount waived have steadily grown, they still constitute only 0.6 percent of the Oregon student body at the public universities. (See Appendix D.)

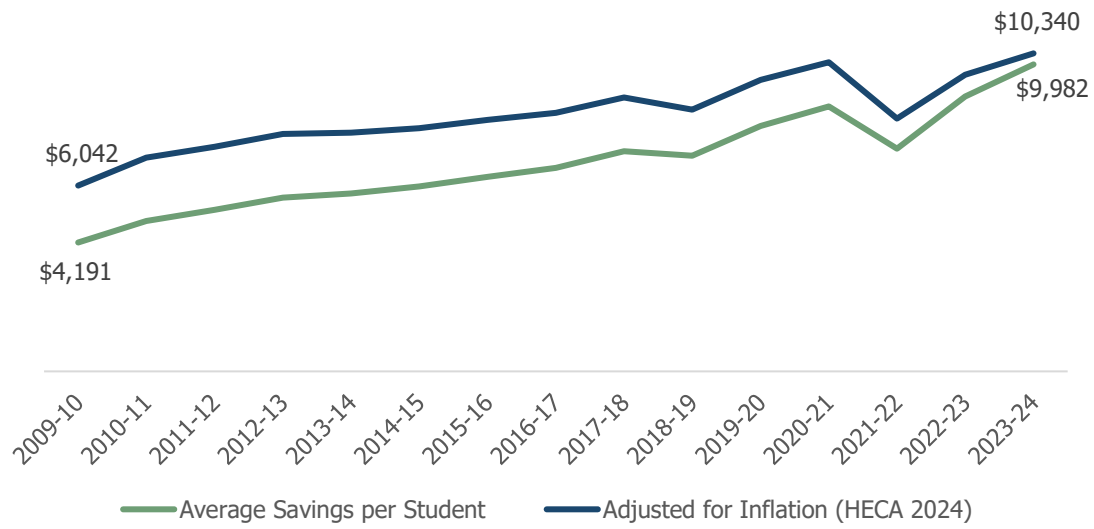


Figure 9: Average Savings per Student from Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver, 2009-10 through 2023-24.

FINANCIAL IMPACT TO INSTITUTIONS

The financial impact of the Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission programs on universities can be evaluated in two ways. If students who received these tuition reductions enrolled at Oregon’s public universities specifically because of the in-state rates—meaning the reductions enabled their enrollment—then the institutions benefit from increased revenue, as the reduced tuition attracted additional students. Conversely, if participating students would have enrolled regardless of the tuition rates, then the universities effectively lose potential revenue that they would have earned from out-of-state tuition and fees. As such, we outline a range of possible impacts these programs may have on institutional finances. For the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver, since it waives all tuition and fees rather than providing a reduced rate, the direct financial impact to the institution is a loss in revenue for those students.

The maximum potential benefit to institutions would occur if all students receiving resident, in-state tuition through these programs enrolled at the universities solely because of the in-state rates offered. Under this scenario, the universities would have gained an estimated \$1,479,899 in additional revenue in 2013-14. This value increased to \$12,575,306 in 2023-24, representing the upper bound of potential benefits (see Figure 10). Detailed information on the benefits and costs associated with Tuition Equity and program-specific benefits by year can be found in Appendix E and Appendix F.

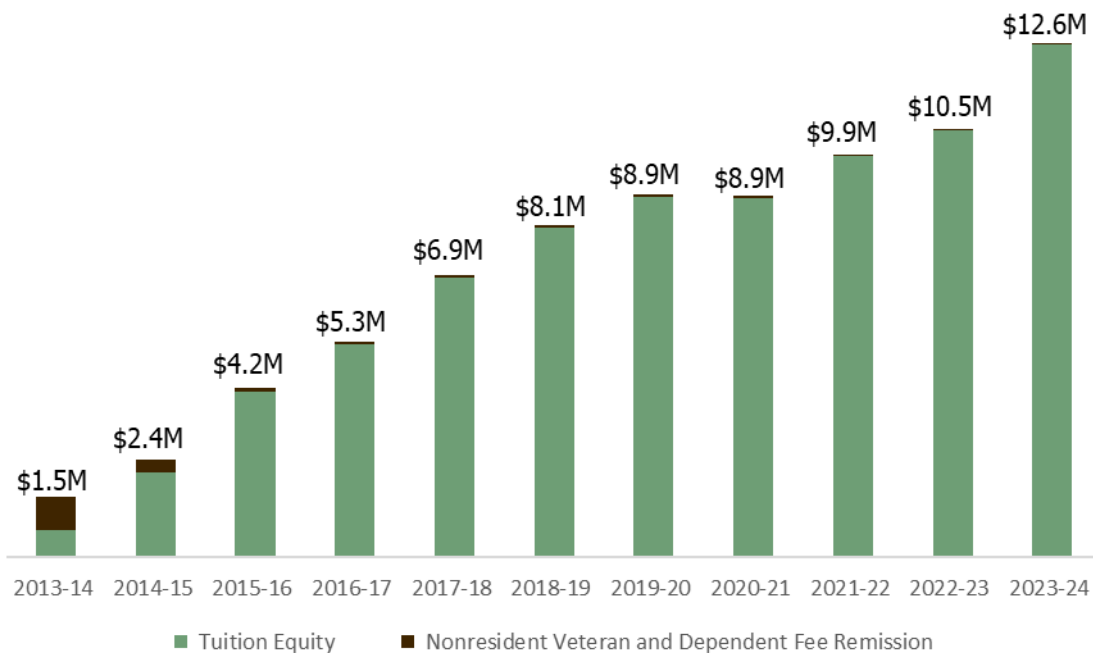


Figure 10: Total Resident Tuition and Fees, Maximum Possible Fiscal Benefit to the Oregon’s Public Universities, 2013-14 through 2023-24.

However, it is possible that some or all of these students would have enrolled at these institutions even without the Tuition Equity or Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission programs. If all participating students would have attended regardless of the out-of-state tuition waivers, the estimated cost to Oregon’s public universities would be \$2,729,816 in 2013-14 and as much as \$19,707,565 in 2023-24. This amount represents 1.6 percent of the net tuition revenue for 2023-24.¹⁰ These costs reflect the difference between nonresident and resident tuition and fees for students benefiting from these programs, including the costs associated with the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver.

Since the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver fully covers the tuition and fees for credits toward a bachelor’s or master’s degree, universities absorb the entire resident, in-state tuition and fee costs for these students. The additional financial impact on institutions was \$2,111,117 in 2013-14, increasing to \$4,881,017 in 2023-24—equivalent to an additional 0.4 percent of net tuition revenue (see Figure 11 and Appendix F).

It is important to note that the public universities who have eligible students use the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver implement it in different ways. Some universities use it like a first-dollar grant program, and some use it as a last-dollar grant program.¹¹ First-dollar programs tend to be more expensive for public universities because they subsidize the entire cost of tuition and fees upfront, regardless of whether the student receives other grants, scholarships, and/or waivers. Conversely, last-dollar programs are generally less expensive for institutions since they are only offsetting the remaining balance due after all other aid is applied. This means universities may receive less revenue in tuition and fees for students who receive first-dollar aid programs than students who receive last-dollar aid programs.

¹⁰ The net tuition revenue of Oregon’s public universities in 2023-24 was \$1,233,911,544. Source: Oregon Higher Education Coordinating Commission 2023 EG Funding Survey, Office of Postsecondary Finance and Capital.

¹¹ First dollar grant programs provide funding to students that is used before any other financial aid, covering tuition and fees upfront from the very start of their college enrollment. These programs typically have fewer restrictions on how the funds are used and are applied directly to reduce the student’s initial costs. Last dollar programs, on the other hand, are awarded after other aid—such as federal or state grants and scholarships—has been applied, covering remaining expenses if there is a gap.

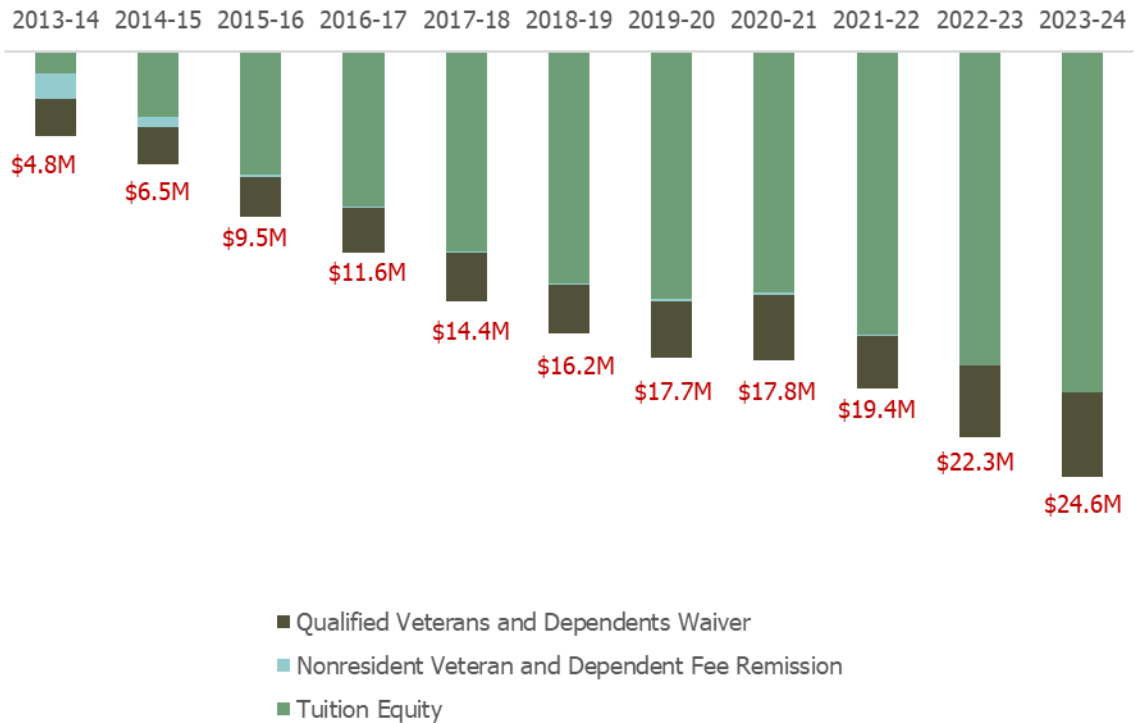


Figure 11: Maximum Possible Fiscal Cost of to Oregon Public Universities, 2013-14 through 2023-24.

Although both the potential benefits and fiscal impacts are notable, each reflects only about two percent of the tuition and fee differences for resident undergraduates and approximately one percent for graduate students at public universities. While relatively small, this proportion has been gradually increasing for both undergraduate and graduate populations over time. (See Figure 12 and Appendix G.)

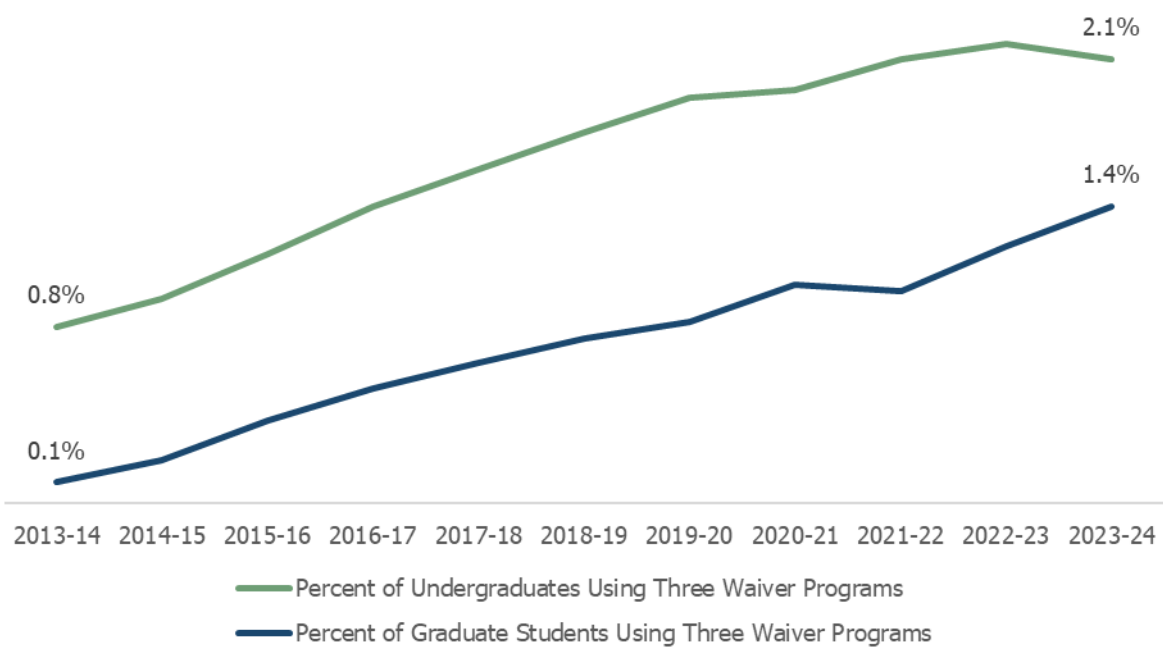


Figure 12: Percent of Unduplicated Students at Oregon’s Public Universities Using Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, or Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver by Year and Student Level, 2013-14 through 2023-2024.

CONCLUSION

This year's analysis highlights evolving participation and fiscal implications of three Oregon tuition-reduction programs: Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, and the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver. These three programs share several similarities, and we report their progress in the same document. Two of the programs, Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, allow nonresident students to pay resident, in-state tuition and fees for both undergraduate and graduate education. Two also offer financial support for dependents of military personnel: Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission offers resident tuition rates to nonresident dependents of Veterans, and the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver provides full resident tuition waivers for select dependents. All three programs aim to make higher education more accessible for specific groups.

There are also notable differences across the programs. Tuition Equity offers resident tuition rates to four groups of noncitizen students: those who went to secondary school in Oregon and graduated from an Oregon high school, and COFA Islanders, refugees, and special immigrant visa holders who were not residents of other states. The other two programs do not designate benefits to noncitizens. In addition, the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver is the only one of the programs that provides benefits to students who already meet Oregon residency requirements—those who are spouses and children of Purple Heart recipients and service-members who were 100 percent service-disabled or who died as a result of their service.

Combined, the programs have served a growing number of students over the last decade—1,571 in 2023-24. Separately, participation has risen for some groups and declined for others. The number of noncitizens from Oregon high schools who receive tuition benefits has declined since the COVID-19 pandemic, falling from 362 in 2019-20 to 290 in 2023-24. The reasons behind the continued decline of noncitizens from Oregon high schools remain unclear. In contrast, three other populations were newly eligible under the noncitizen Tuition Equity program in the last three years: COFA Islanders, special immigrant visa holders, and refugees. The participation of COFA islanders and special immigrant visa holders have increased from 59 in 2021-22 to 91 in 2023-24; no refugees were reported using the Tuition Equity programs.

The number of Veterans receiving reduced tuition through the Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission programs remained stable in 2023-24. In 2023-24, 698 Veterans received in-state tuition because of these programs, up from 695 Veterans in 2022-23. Between 2009-10 and 2013-14, the Veterans receiving the benefit were mostly or exclusively doing so through the Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission program. After the Tuition Equity program began in 2013, it became the primary program for reduced tuition for Veterans. Eligibility is similar under the two programs.

Finally, the Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver program waives tuition and fees entirely for spouses and children of Purple Heart recipients and Veterans who died from their service or have full

service-related disabilities. The number of students receiving this waiver has risen relatively steadily since the program began, reaching 489 in 2023-24.

Over the years, the number of students benefiting from these programs has generally increased over the years, albeit with a slight decline in 2023-24. Tuition savings for undergraduate students typically amount to over \$20,000 annually for full-time undergraduate students, while dependents benefiting from the Veteran Qualified Waiver save nearly \$10,000 per year. The size of the student populations served varies across programs, though declines in 2023-24 warrant attention in next year's report.

The total potential institutional benefit of the Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission programs, if all participating students enrolled at the universities solely because of these tuition benefits, was estimated at \$12.6 million in 2023-24. However, actual benefits depend on whether students would have enrolled without the programs' reduced rates. In contrast, if all participating students would have attended without the tuition benefits, the cost to Oregon's public universities would have been \$24.6 million in 2023-24. This is the maximum possible cost to the universities. The potential cost is higher than the potential benefit in part because the cost includes students in all three programs, whereas the potential benefit is only realized for two programs (Tuition Equity and Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission). The size of the impacts—both positive and negative—has increased since 2013-14 as the number of students supported by the programs has grown and as the cost of tuition and fees has risen.

The Tuition Equity, Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission, and Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver programs increase affordability and offer a potential pathway to higher education for three vital groups: Veterans, dependents of Veterans, and noncitizens who spent much of their childhood in Oregon or have come to the U.S. after significant challenges in their home countries. While these programs do not fully address the broader affordability issues in higher education—they serve roughly 2.0% of Oregon students—they provide substantial savings for these students and their families, amounting to thousands of dollars for eligible individuals. These positive impacts also have financial implications that are potentially positive and negative for Oregon's public universities, which rely on tuition and fees for revenue. Together, they reflect Oregon's commitment to supporting its Veterans, their dependents, and noncitizens residing in the state, reinforcing the importance placed on these key communities in shaping equitable access to higher education.

APPENDIX A: TUITION EQUITY PARTICIPATION

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix A is student records submitted by the institutions and analyzed and tallied by HECC staff. We do not identify the number of graduate students participating in Tuition Equity by institution to protect student confidentiality because of small sizes. Numbers less than ten are marked with an asterisk (*).

Table A1: Tuition Equity Participation 2013-14

	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	31	85	22.8	52.2
EOU		*		*
OIT		*		*
OSU	*	41	*	25.0
PSU	*	12	*	7.8
SOU		*		*
UO	12	22	11.0	15.8
WOU	*	*	*	*
Graduate	0	0	0.0	0.0

Table A2: Tuition Equity Participation 2014-15

	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	84	198	71.7	146.0
EOU		19		7.6
OIT	*	*	*	*
OSU	19	90	14.6	70.7
PSU	30	24	24.9	16.0
SOU	*	*	*	*
UO	13	53	12.6	41.0
WOU	18	*	16.4	*
Graduate	*	*	*	*

Table A3: Tuition Equity Participation, 2015-16

	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	151	364	114.3	276.1
EOU		20		11.2
OIT	*	39	*	31.5
OSU	31	131	23.2	100.2
PSU	55	36	40.4	25.6
SOU	*	39	*	27.3
UO	17	85	13.9	69.6
WOU	35	14	27.2	10.8
Graduate	*	25	*	26.5

Table A4: Tuition Equity Participation, 2016-17

	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	211	430	149.4	333.2
EOU	*	20	*	11.1
OIT	*	43	*	30.5
OSU	39	180	22.8	133.0
PSU	94	40	66.8	33.0
SOU	*	42	*	30.0
UO	22	83	16.3	79.2
WOU	41	22	32.0	16.4
Graduate	*	36	*	36.4

Table A5: Tuition Equity Participation, 2017-18

	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	269	493	196.7	398.5
EOU	*	22	*	11.5
OIT	10	36	7.9	29.8
OSU	42	192	31.9	153.5
PSU	119	41	81.8	29.2
SOU	*	45	*	35.7
UO	30	130	24.5	115.7
WOU	53	27	38.8	23.1
Graduate	*	45	*	44.9

Table A6: Tuition Equity Participation, 2018-19

	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Non-Citizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	322	533	243.9	434.3
EOU	10	29	6.7	13.3
OIT	14	53	11.0	40.6
OSU	47	206	38.6	169.6
PSU	136	39	97.6	29.6
SOU	11	34	10.0	29.1
UO	35	145	30.4	132.8
WOU	69	27	49.4	19.4
Graduate	14	49	12.1	46.6

Table A7: Tuition Equity Participation, 2019-20

	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	342	561	253	445.0
EOU	10	34	4.9	15.0
OIT	15	70	10.3	55.0
OSU	47	202	37.8	160
PSU	149	50	108.8	37
SOU	10	24	7.0	17.8
UO	44	152	32.0	135.2
WOU	67	29	51.7	25.2
Graduate	20	47	15.7	44.4

Table A9: Tuition Equity Participation, 2020-21

	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)
Undergraduate	324	520	229	420.1
EOU	*	16	*	8.4
OIT	13	81	9.0	63.0
OSU	45	187	31.4	154.1
PSU	143	49	96.1	38.6
SOU	*	11	*	6.8
UO	38	146	32.0	128.7
WOU	71	30	50.7	20.5
Graduate	19	51	17.7	47.4

Table A10: Tuition Equity Participation, 2021-22

	Tuition Equity for Original Noncitizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for COFA and SIV (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)	Tuition Equity for COFA and SIV (FTE)
Under-graduate	325	574	53	229.4	459.6	32.0
EOU	*	*		*	*	
OIT	15	82		8.2	61.6	
OSU	38	207		27.6	156.7	
PSU	144	45		92.7	34.6	
SOU	*	*		*	*	
UO	40	197		32.8	175.4	
WOU	74	32		57.6	25.8	
Graduate	12	53	*	7.6	48.6	*

Table A11: Tuition Equity Participation, 2022-23

	Tuition Equity for Original Noncitizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for COFA and SIV (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)	Tuition Equity for COFA and SIV (Headcount)
Under-graduate	286	679	60	197.2	516.2	12.3
EOU	*	*		*	*	
OIT	10	78		*	56.3	
OSU	36	218		25.1	150.8	
PSU	132	28		86.6	15.3	
SOU	10	*		*	*	
UO	35	312		26.0	262.7	
WOU	59	33		43.1	27.2	
Graduate	21	64	*	12.9	62.1	12.3

Table A12: Tuition Equity Participation of Newly Eligible Groups, 2023-24.

	Tuition Equity for Original Noncitizens (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for COFA and SIV (Headcount)	Tuition Equity for Noncitizens (FTE)	Tuition Equity for Veterans (FTE)	Tuition Equity for COFA and SIV (Headcount)
Under-graduate	266	622	84	181.5	538.0	13.5
EOU	7	11		2.1	7.5	
OIT	14	58		9.4	43.6	
OSU	37	162		22.0	131.0	
PSU	110	21		70.1	14.5	
SOU	10	2		6.7	1.5	
UO	30	341		26.1	319.1	
WOU	58	27		45.1	20.7	
Graduate	24	76	*	16.0	77.7	*

APPENDIX B: TUITION EQUITY SAVINGS PER STUDENT

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix B are from HECC’s analysis of student records combined with tuition and fees posted on Oregon’s public universities website. All tuition and fees reflect base tuition and enrollment in 15 credits per term for fall, winter, and spring terms. Numbers less than ten are marked with an asterisk (*) to protect student confidentiality.

Table B1: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2013-14

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$7,470	\$16,744	\$9,274	\$46,369	\$37,095
OIT	\$8,480	\$23,671	\$15,191	\$75,956	\$60,765
OSU	\$8,274	\$23,514	\$15,240	\$76,200	\$60,960
PSU	\$7,818	\$23,088	\$15,270	\$76,350	\$61,080
SOU	\$7,733	\$21,278	\$13,545	\$67,727	\$54,181
UO	\$9,703	\$29,788	\$20,085	\$100,425	\$80,340
WOU	\$8,214	\$21,759	\$13,545	\$67,725	\$54,180

Table B2: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2013-14

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$11,733	\$14,640	\$2,907	\$5,814
OIT	\$14,718	\$23,709	\$8,991	\$17,982
OSU	\$13,110	\$20,643	\$7,533	\$15,066
PSU	\$13,539	\$20,451	\$6,912	\$13,824
SOU	\$15,029	\$18,437	\$3,408	\$6,817
UO	\$15,307	\$23,839	\$8,532	\$17,064
WOU	\$13,677	\$21,741	\$8,064	\$16,128

Table B3: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2014-15

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$7,449	\$17,518	\$10,069	\$50,344	\$40,275
OIT	\$8,460	\$23,686	\$15,226	\$76,129	\$60,903
OSU	\$9,122	\$26,294	\$17,172	\$85,860	\$68,688
PSU	\$7,794	\$23,319	\$15,525	\$77,625	\$62,100
SOU	\$7,720	\$21,296	\$13,576	\$67,880	\$54,304
UO	\$9,918	\$30,888	\$20,970	\$104,850	\$83,880
WOU	\$8,277	\$22,257	\$13,980	\$69,900	\$55,920

Table B4: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2014-15

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$12,255	\$15,315	\$3,060	\$6,120
OIT	\$14,733	\$23,724	\$8,991	\$17,982
OSU	\$13,379	\$21,425	\$8,046	\$16,092
PSU	\$13,689	\$20,673	\$6,984	\$13,968
SOU	\$15,047	\$18,455	\$3,408	\$6,817
UO	\$15,552	\$24,759	\$9,207	\$18,414
WOU	\$14,022	\$22,482	\$8,460	\$16,920

Table B5: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2015-16

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$7,757	\$17,994	\$10,238	\$51,188	\$40,950
OIT	\$8,839	\$24,826	\$15,987	\$79,936	\$63,949
OSU	\$10,107	\$28,767	\$18,660	\$93,300	\$74,640
PSU	\$8,124	\$24,009	\$15,885	\$79,425	\$63,540
SOU	\$8,145	\$22,365	\$14,220	\$71,100	\$56,880
UO	\$10,289	\$32,024	\$21,735	\$108,675	\$86,940
WOU	\$8,433	\$22,728	\$14,295	\$71,475	\$57,180

Table B6: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2015-16

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$12,810	\$15,762	\$2,952	\$5,904
OIT	\$15,187	\$24,466	\$9,279	\$18,557
OSU	\$13,722	\$22,524	\$8,802	\$17,604
PSU	\$14,100	\$21,300	\$7,200	\$14,400
SOU	\$15,822	\$19,422	\$3,600	\$7,200
UO	\$16,040	\$25,949	\$9,909	\$19,818
WOU	\$14,295	\$22,935	\$8,640	\$17,280

Table B7: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2016-17

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$8,004	\$18,647	\$10,643	\$53,213	\$42,570
OIT	\$9,103	\$25,570	\$16,467	\$82,334	\$65,867
OSU	\$10,366	\$28,846	\$18,480	\$92,400	\$73,920
PSU	\$8,337	\$24,852	\$16,515	\$82,575	\$66,060
SOU	\$8,523	\$23,170	\$14,647	\$73,233	\$58,586
UO	\$10,762	\$33,442	\$22,680	\$113,400	\$90,720
WOU	\$8,700	\$23,445	\$14,745	\$73,725	\$58,980

Table B8: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2016-17

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$13,242	\$16,320	\$3,078	\$6,156
OIT	\$15,642	\$25,199	\$9,557	\$19,115
OSU	\$13,801	\$23,440	\$9,639	\$19,278
PSU	\$14,565	\$22,053	\$7,488	\$14,976
SOU	\$16,002	\$19,602	\$3,600	\$7,200
UO	\$16,243	\$26,611	\$10,368	\$20,736
WOU	\$14,778	\$23,670	\$8,892	\$17,784

Table B9: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2017-18

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$8,362	\$19,682	\$11,320	\$56,599	\$45,279
OIT	\$9,540	\$26,831	\$17,290	\$86,452	\$69,161
OSU	\$10,797	\$29,457	\$18,660	\$93,300	\$74,640
PSU	\$8,783	\$26,130	\$17,348	\$86,738	\$69,390
SOU	\$9,287	\$24,630	\$15,343	\$76,716	\$61,373
UO	\$11,571	\$34,611	\$23,040	\$115,200	\$92,160
WOU	\$9,198	\$25,653	\$16,455	\$82,275	\$65,820

Table B10: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2017-18

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$13,944	\$17,202	\$3,258	\$6,516
OIT	\$16,547	\$26,678	\$10,131	\$20,262
OSU	\$14,061	\$24,483	\$10,422	\$20,844
PSU	\$15,816	\$23,160	\$7,344	\$14,688
SOU	\$17,016	\$20,832	\$3,816	\$7,632
UO	\$16,602	\$27,591	\$10,989	\$21,978
WOU	\$16,122	\$25,914	\$9,792	\$19,584

Table B11: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2018-19

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$8,679	\$20,739	\$12,060	\$60,300	\$48,240
OIT	\$10,077	\$28,145	\$18,068	\$90,342	\$72,274
OSU	\$11,211	\$30,141	\$18,930	\$94,650	\$75,720
PSU	\$9,105	\$27,060	\$17,955	\$89,775	\$71,820
SOU	\$9,615	\$25,545	\$15,930	\$79,650	\$63,720
UO	\$11,898	\$35,478	\$23,580	\$117,900	\$94,320
WOU	\$9,540	\$26,415	\$16,875	\$84,375	\$67,500

Table B12: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2018-19

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$14,448	\$17,814	\$3,366	\$6,732
OIT	\$17,175	\$27,609	\$10,435	\$20,869
OSU	\$14,331	\$25,563	\$11,232	\$22,464
PSU	\$16,314	\$24,090	\$7,776	\$15,552
SOU	\$17,355	\$21,243	\$3,888	\$7,776
UO	\$16,659	\$28,161	\$11,502	\$23,004
WOU	\$16,596	\$25,956	\$9,360	\$18,720

Table B13: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2019-20

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$9,101	\$21,746	\$12,645	\$63,225	\$50,580
OIT	\$10,718	\$29,870	\$19,152	\$95,762	\$76,610
OSU	\$12,188	\$32,288	\$20,100	\$100,500	\$80,400
PSU	\$9,578	\$28,410	\$18,833	\$94,163	\$75,330
SOU	\$10,479	\$26,814	\$16,335	\$81,675	\$65,340
UO	\$12,720	\$36,615	\$23,895	\$119,475	\$95,580
WOU	\$9,768	\$27,678	\$17,910	\$89,550	\$71,640

Table B14: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2019-20

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$15,158	\$18,704	\$3,546	\$7,092
OIT	\$18,087	\$29,044	\$10,957	\$21,913
OSU	\$15,569	\$29,420	\$13,851	\$27,702
PSU	\$17,124	\$25,296	\$8,172	\$16,344
SOU	\$19,002	\$22,314	\$3,312	\$6,624
UO	\$17,238	\$29,091	\$11,853	\$23,706
WOU	\$17,148	\$27,192	\$10,044	\$20,088

Table B15: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2020-21

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$9,503	\$22,193	\$12,690	\$63,450	\$50,760
OIT	\$11,269	\$31,379	\$20,110	\$100,550	\$80,440
OSU	\$12,503	\$33,188	\$20,685	\$103,425	\$82,740
PSU	\$10,112	\$29,001	\$18,889	\$94,444	\$75,555
SOU	\$10,917	\$28,197	\$17,280	\$86,400	\$69,120
UO	\$13,856	\$39,308	\$25,452	\$127,261	\$101,809
WOU	\$10,194	\$29,004	\$18,810	\$94,050	\$75,240

Table B16: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2020-21

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$17,550	\$17,550	\$-	\$-
OIT	\$19,007	\$30,512	\$11,505	\$23,009
OSU	\$15,569	\$29,420	\$13,851	\$27,702
PSU	\$17,625	\$25,797	\$8,172	\$16,344
SOU	\$19,773	\$23,445	\$3,672	\$7,344
UO	\$17,788	\$29,992	\$12,204	\$24,408
WOU	\$17,970	\$28,518	\$10,548	\$21,096

Table B17: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2021-22

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$9,696	\$22,386	\$12,690	\$63,450	\$50,760
OIT	\$11,622	\$32,516	\$20,894	\$104,472	\$83,578
OSU	\$12,683	\$33,638	\$20,955	\$104,775	\$83,820
PSU	\$10,386	\$29,286	\$18,900	\$94,500	\$75,600
SOU	\$11,166	\$28,986	\$17,820	\$89,100	\$71,280
UO	\$14,421	\$40,465	\$26,044	\$130,219	\$104,175
WOU	\$10,269	\$29,709	\$19,440	\$97,200	\$77,760

Table B18: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2021-22

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$17,928	\$17,928	\$-	\$-
OIT	\$19,662	\$31,616	\$11,953	\$23,907
OSU	\$15,569	\$29,420	\$13,851	\$27,702
PSU	\$17,865	\$26,037	\$8,172	\$16,344
SOU	\$20,301	\$24,081	\$3,780	\$7,560
UO	\$18,121	\$30,568	\$12,447	\$24,894
WOU	\$18,369	\$18,369	\$-	\$-

Table B19: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2022-23

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$10,195.50	\$23,515.50	\$13,320.00	\$66,600	\$53,280
OIT	\$12,121.65	\$33,956.55	\$21,834.90	\$109,175	\$87,340
OSU	\$13,248.78	\$35,148.78	\$21,900.00	\$109,500	\$87,600
PSU	\$10,806.00	\$29,706.00	\$18,900.00	\$94,500	\$75,600
SOU	\$11,694.00	\$30,054.00	\$18,360.00	\$91,800	\$73,440
UO	\$15,054.00	\$41,699.40	\$26,645.40	\$133,225	\$106,580
WOU	\$10,602.00	\$30,582.00	\$19,980.00	\$99,900	\$79,920

Table B20: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2022-23

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$18,378.00	\$18,378.00	\$-	\$-
OIT	\$20,523.42	\$33,015.06	\$12,491.64	\$24,984
OSU	\$15,684.78	\$30,480.78	\$14,796.00	\$29,592
PSU	\$18,222.00	\$26,394.00	\$8,172.00	\$16,344
SOU	\$21,189.00	\$24,969.00	\$3,780.00	\$7,560
UO	\$18,495.75	\$31,455.75	\$12,960.00	\$25,920
WOU	\$18,432.00	\$18,432.00	\$-	\$-

Table B21: Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2023-24

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 5 years	Savings across 4 years
EOU	\$10,709	\$24,380	\$13,671	\$68,355	\$54,684
OIT	\$12,687	\$35,592	\$22,905	\$114,525	\$91,620
OSU	\$13,809	\$36,654	\$22,845	\$114,225	\$91,380
PSU	\$11,238	\$30,138	\$18,900	\$94,500	\$75,600
SOU	\$12,093	\$30,723	\$18,630	\$93,150	\$74,520
UO	\$15,667	\$43,300	\$27,633	\$138,166	\$110,533
WOU	\$11,025	\$30,735	\$19,710	\$98,550	\$78,840

Table B22: Graduate Tuition & Fees at Oregon Public Universities, 2023-24

	Resident Tuition + Fees	Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Tuition Equity Savings Per Full-time Student	Savings across 2 years
EOU	\$18,749	\$18,749	-	-
OIT	\$21,500	\$34,604	\$13,104	\$26,207
OSU	\$15,795	\$31,698	\$15,903	\$31,806
PSU	\$18,591	\$26,763	\$8,172	\$16,344
SOU	\$21,822	\$25,566	\$3,744	\$7,488
UO	\$19,236	\$32,709	\$13,473	\$26,946
WOU	\$18,585	\$18,585	-	-

APPENDIX C: NONRESIDENT VETERAN AND DEPENDENT FEE REMISSION PARTICIPATION AND WAIVER AMOUNTS

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix C are from HECC’s analysis of student records combined with tuition and fee data posted on university websites. Numbers less than ten are marked with an asterisk (*). Since the most recent data include ten or fewer students per year, the data is not disaggregated by university.

Table C1: Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission Program: Undergraduate Student Participation and Waiver Amounts

	Undergraduate Students	Full Time Equivalent Undergraduate Students	Non-Resident Veteran Fee Savings	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
2009-10	19	14.8	\$103,549	\$98,055	\$(169,436)
2010-11	15	13.0	\$67,473	\$93,128	\$(157,245)
2011-12	132	89.3	\$616,177	\$695,467	\$(1,113,656)
2012-13	157	108.0	\$799,782	\$866,046	\$(1,518,032)
2013-14	143	100.8	\$828,035	\$831,114	\$(1,471,613)
2014-15	73	34.2	\$318,886	\$286,798	\$(520,076)
2015-16	13	10.6	\$101,136	\$93,225	\$(167,763)
2016-17	*	*	\$68,591	\$53,872	\$(96,415)
2017-18	*	*	\$68,784	\$50,599	\$(89,497)
2018-19	*	*	\$62,974	\$52,761	\$(92,843)
2019-20	*	*	\$60,713	\$49,851	\$(86,398)
2020-21	*	*	\$74,722	\$61,423	\$(105,043)
2021-22	*	*	\$21,060	\$25,729	\$(43,845)
2022-23	*	*	\$7,481	\$7,176	\$(12,081)
2023-24	*	*	\$9,450	\$5,619	\$(9,450)

Table C2: Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission Program: Graduate Student Participation and Waiver Amounts

	Graduate Students	Full Time Equivalent Undergraduate Students	Non-Resident Veteran Fee Savings	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
	0	--	--	--	--
	0	--	--	--	--
	*	*	\$1,225	\$22,118	\$(9,613)
	0	--	--	--	--
	0	--	--	--	--
	*	*	\$18,757	\$39,941	\$(21,293)
	*	*	\$7,300	\$22,257	\$(11,000)
	*	*	\$8,099	\$20,689	\$(10,400)
	0	--	--	--	--
	*	*	\$846	\$4,479	\$(2,160)
	*	*	\$14,235	\$46,577	\$(22,473)
	*	*	\$7,394	\$22,814	\$(10,442)
	*	*	\$14,755	\$45,648	\$(10,442)
	*	*	\$7,495	\$28,575	\$(12,485)
	*	*	\$6,538	\$14,873	\$(6,538)

APPENDIX D: VETERAN QUALIFIED DEPENDENT WAIVER PARTICIPATION AND WAIVER AMOUNTS

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix D are from HECC’s analysis of student records combined with tuition and fees posted on Oregon’s public universities website. Numbers less than ten are marked with an asterisk (*).

Table D1: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2009-10

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Undergraduate	150	121.8	\$(631,960)
EOU	*	*	\$(11,714)
OIT	*	*	\$(24,371)
OSU	15	14.2	\$(64,232)
PSU	39	27.1	\$(131,824)
SOU	14	10.4	\$(43,672)
UO	52	42.8	\$(254,435)
WOU	22	20.2	\$(101,712)
Graduate	*	*	\$(849)

Table D2: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2010-11

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Undergraduate	211	175.6	\$(1,018,678)
EOU	*	*	\$51,188
OIT	13	10.5	\$86,454
OSU	38	34.0	\$280,477
PSU	43	32.3	\$298,310
SOU	23	18.0	\$148,225
UO	58	50.8	\$603,864
WOU	29	25.2	\$135,477
Graduate	*	*	\$(28,321)

Table D3: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2011-12

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Undergraduate	315	246.3	\$(1,603,995)
EOU	14	9.8	\$(51,188)
OIT	17	14.4	\$(86,454)
OSU	50	43.3	\$(280,477)
PSU	67	51.1	\$(298,310)
SOU	33	24.2	\$(148,225)
UO	100	79.4	\$(603,864)
WOU	34	24.0	\$(135,477)
Graduate	*	*	\$(92,151)

Table D4: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2012-13

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Undergraduate	329	262.9	\$(1,796,306)
EOU	13	8.8	\$(54,616)
OIT	19	15.8	\$(115,232)
OSU	58	49.6	\$(354,988)
PSU	75	59.1	\$(362,915)
SOU	38	28.4	\$(183,985)
UO	93	73.3	\$(560,810)
WOU	33	28.0	\$(163,760)
Graduate	13	11.2	\$(135,666)

Table D5: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2013-14

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	350	280.2	\$(1,985,795)
EOU	15	11.4	\$(71,880)
OIT	30	25.9	\$(190,794)
OSU	73	63.3	\$(478,515)
PSU	88	66.5	\$(428,775)
SOU	33	25.9	\$(174,456)
UO	86	65.8	\$(505,944)
WOU	25	21.5	\$(135,431)
Graduate	15	9.6	\$(125,322)

Table D6: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2014-15

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	344	269.8	\$(1,969,307)
EOU	25	13.4	\$(88,029)
OIT	36	29.3	\$(220,965)
OSU	76	63.9	\$(518,144)
PSU	85	63.1	\$(410,606)
SOU	28	18.9	\$(132,195)
UO	78	64.4	\$(512,665)
WOU	16	16.8	\$(86,703)
Graduate	17	14.3	\$(196,279)

Table D7: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2015-16

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	336	264.2	\$(1,975,065)
EOU	16	15.9	\$(69,584)
OIT	22	15.4	\$(124,583)
OSU	86	70.1	\$(604,787)
PSU	89	64.8	\$(427,668)
SOU	37	26.4	\$(186,968)
UO	71	61.4	\$(513,200)
WOU	15	10.2	\$(48,275)
Graduate	27	22.5	\$(320,286)

Table D8: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2016-17

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	354	288.4	\$(2,184,506)
EOU	26	20.7	\$(51,953)
OIT	29	18.3	\$(142,604)
OSU	87	77.4	\$(679,442)
PSU	91	74.7	\$(541,609)
SOU	33	24.8	\$(150,717)
UO	77	62.4	\$(560,044)
WOU	11	10.1	\$(58,137)
Graduate	32	24.8	\$(362,723)

Table D9: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2017-18

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	360	296.1	\$(2,386,935)
EOU	26	21.0	\$(106,464)
OIT	24	18.7	\$(172,595)
OSU	103	83.8	\$(748,319)
PSU	84	67.9	\$(508,323)
SOU	31	27.5	\$(177,846)
UO	78	67.4	\$(628,807)
WOU	14	9.8	\$(44,581)
Graduate	33	24.6	\$(427,601)

Table D10: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2018-19

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	373	295.1	\$(2,468,537)
EOU	26	22.9	\$(83,239)
OIT	24	19.0	\$(192,436)
OSU	103	93.0	\$(921,926)
PSU	84	66.7	\$(533,196)
SOU	31	14.3	\$(50,953)
UO	78	64.4	\$(614,580)
WOU	14	14.8	\$(72,207)
Graduate	30	19.3	\$(348,871)

Table D11: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2019-20

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	384	308.0	\$(2,875,386)
EOU	21	15.8	\$(93,173)
OIT	20	12.9	\$(129,115)
OSU	129	107.2	\$(1,249,895)
PSU	85	64.3	\$(537,224)
SOU	23	16.3	\$(63,132)
UO	79	69.0	\$(703,592)
WOU	27	22.5	\$(99,255)
Graduate	27	20.8	\$(396,068)

Table D12: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2020-21

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	406	330.9	\$(3,217,144)
EOU	25	19.1	\$(72,077)
OIT	23	17.5	\$(188,600)
OSU	140	118.8	\$(1,374,820)
PSU	92	70.1	\$(587,784)
SOU	14	8.5	\$(35,677)
UO	87	74.9	\$(813,322)
WOU	25	21.9	\$(144,864)
Graduate	38	29.4	\$(590,538)

Table D13: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2021-22

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	391	266.0	\$(2,724,940)
EOU	17	13.0	\$(62,064)
OIT	21	16.2	\$(180,625)
OSU	155	117.7	\$(1,441,128)
PSU	82	62.7	\$(551,115)
SOU	8	6.8	\$(29,326)
UO	86	30.9	\$(337,259)
WOU	22	18.7	\$(123,423)
Graduate	33	18.4	\$(330,682)

Table D14: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2022-23

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	437	340.8	\$(3,741,606)
EOU	19	14.0	\$(90,464)
OIT	28	20.4	\$(240,729)
OSU	173	129.6	\$(1,741,087)
PSU	69	50.4	\$(457,700)
SOU	11	8.2	\$(35,577)
UO	103	88.0	\$(1,014,303)
WOU	34	30.1	\$(161,746)
Graduate	30	24.2	\$(412,511)

Table D15: Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Participation and Fiscal Impact to Institutions, 2023-24

	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver Headcount	Veteran Qualified Dependent Waiver FTE	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institution
Undergraduate	441	361.7	(\$4,198,252)
EOU	24	18.6	(\$133,801)
OIT	27	22.9	(\$256,605)
OSU	196	159.3	(\$2,195,962)
PSU	59	46.7	(\$438,434)
SOU	*	*	(\$35,577)
UO	96	80.5	(\$980,186)
WOU	31	26.8	(\$156,457)
Graduate	49	35.9	(\$682,765)

APPENDIX E: FINANCIAL IMPACT TO THE INSTITUTIONS—TUITION EQUITY ONLY

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix E are from HECC’s analysis of student records combined with tuition and fees posted on Oregon’s public universities website. All tuition and fees reflect base tuition and enrollment in 15 credits per term for fall, winter, and spring terms. These numbers include students who received the Tuition Equity waiver for noncitizens, Veterans, Compact of Free Association, and those with a special immigrant visa.

Table E1: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2013-14

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$996	\$2,233	\$(1,237)
OIT	\$7,349	\$20,515	\$(13,166)
OSU	\$227,078	\$645,331	\$(418,253)
PSU	\$93,990	\$277,569	\$(183,579)
SOU	\$6,530	\$17,968	\$(11,438)
UO	\$260,249	\$798,974	\$(538,724)
WOU	\$55,673	\$147,478	\$(91,805)
Total	\$651,864	\$1,910,067	\$(1,258,203)

Table E2: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2014-15

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$56,281	\$132,356	\$(76,075)
OIT	\$35,720	\$100,007	\$(64,287)
OSU	\$777,778	\$2,241,977	\$(1,464,199)
PSU	\$318,688	\$953,488	\$(634,800)
SOU	\$24,532	\$67,673	\$(43,142)
UO	\$532,046	\$1,656,970	\$(1,124,924)
WOU	\$190,371	\$511,911	\$(321,540)
Total	\$1,935,415	\$5,664,382	\$(3,728,966)

Table E3: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2014-15

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$150,906.80	\$215,988	\$(65,081)

Table E4: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2015-16

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$86,528	\$200,733	\$(114,205)
OIT	\$320,552	\$900,353	\$(579,801)
OSU	\$1,247,245	\$3,549,889	\$(2,302,644)
PSU	\$535,823	\$1,583,527	\$(1,047,704)
SOU	\$261,545	\$718,165	\$(456,620)
UO	\$858,747	\$2,672,895	\$(1,814,148)
WOU	\$320,641	\$864,169	\$(543,528)
Total	\$3,631,081	\$10,489,730	\$(6,858,649)

Table E5: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2015-16

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$427,821	\$636,052	\$(208,231)

Table E6: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2016-17

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$96,048	\$223,758	\$(127,710)
OIT	\$327,316	\$919,391	\$(592,075)
OSU	\$1,615,012	\$4,494,196	\$(2,879,184)
PSU	\$831,292	\$2,478,021	\$(1,646,729)
SOU	\$300,594	\$817,130	\$(516,537)
UO	\$1,028,106	\$3,194,802	\$(2,166,696)
WOU	\$420,500	\$1,133,175	\$(712,675)
Total	\$4,618,867	\$13,260,472	\$(8,641,606)

Table E7: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2016-17

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$602,627	\$906,791	\$(304,165)

Table E8: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2017-18

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$134,160	\$315,779	\$(181,619)
OIT	\$359,569	\$1,011,223	\$(651,654)
OSU	\$2,001,708	\$5,461,272	\$(3,459,564)
PSU	\$974,662	\$2,899,849	\$(1,925,187)
SOU	\$398,507	\$1,056,901	\$(658,394)
UO	\$1,621,997	\$4,851,693	\$(3,229,696)
WOU	\$570,072	\$1,589,916	\$(1,019,844)
Total	\$6,060,675	\$17,186,633	\$(11,125,958)

Table E9: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2017-18

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$788,423.89	\$1,174,118	\$(385,695)

Table E10: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2018-19

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$173,001	\$413,397	\$(240,396)
OIT	\$519,742	\$1,451,669	\$(931,928)
OSU	\$2,334,361	\$6,276,007	\$(3,941,647)
PSU	\$1,157,954	\$3,441,431	\$(2,283,477)
SOU	\$376,694	\$1,000,796	\$(624,102)
UO	\$1,941,754	\$5,790,010	\$(3,848,256)
WOU	\$657,200	\$1,819,700	\$(1,162,500)
Total	\$7,160,705	\$20,193,011	\$(13,032,306)

Table E11: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2018-19

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$919,034	\$1,258,329	\$(339,295)

Table E12: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2019-20

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$180,797	\$432,011	\$(251,214)
OIT	\$699,982	\$1,950,849	\$(1,250,868)
OSU	\$2,411,083	\$6,387,310	\$(3,976,227)
PSU	\$1,396,612	\$4,142,809	\$(2,742,431)
SOU	\$259,413	\$663,795	\$(404,382)
UO	\$2,127,067	\$6,122,842	\$(3,995,775)
WOU	\$751,919	\$2,130,591	\$(1,378,672)
Total	\$7,826,873	\$21,830,207	\$(13,999,568)

Table E13: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2019-20

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$995,213	\$1,288,339	\$(293,126)

Table E14: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2020-21

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$120,365	\$281,105	\$(160,740)
OIT	\$810,860	\$2,257,890	\$(1,447,030)
OSU	\$2,319,053	\$6,155,661	\$(3,836,608)
PSU	\$1,362,008	\$3,906,112	\$(2,544,105)
SOU	\$130,761	\$337,737	\$(206,976)
UO	\$2,226,223	\$6,315,550	\$(4,089,327)
WOU	\$726,266	\$2,066,374	\$(1,340,108)
Total	\$7,695,536	\$21,320,429	\$(13,624,893)

Table E15: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2020-21

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$1,109,967.83	\$1,886,369.80	\$(776,402)

Table E16: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2021-22

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$72,827.73	\$168,143.73	\$(95,316.00)
OIT	\$1,169,173.20	\$3,271,149.84	\$(2,101,976.64)
OSU	\$2,337,641.78	\$6,199,881.12	\$(3,862,239.33)
PSU	\$1,322,714.80	\$3,729,734.80	\$(2,407,020.00)
SOU	\$95,035.07	\$246,703.07	\$(151,668.00)
UO	\$3,002,100.51	\$8,423,830.51	\$(5,421,730.00)
WOU	\$855,522	\$2,475,089.80	\$(1,619,568.00)
Total	\$8,855,014.89	\$24,514,532.86	\$(15,659,517.97)

Table E17: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Equity at Public Universities, 2021-22

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$1,100,928	\$1,396,575	\$(295,647)

Table E18: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Remission at Public Universities, 2022-23

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$366,018	\$844,206.45	\$(478,188.00)
OIT	\$762,452	\$2,135,867.00	\$(1,373,415.21)
OSU	\$2,454,999	\$6,513,068.93	\$(4,058,070.00)
PSU	\$1,132,469	\$3,113,188.80	\$(1,980,720.00)
SOU	\$81,858	\$210,378.00	\$(128,520.00)
UO	\$4,346,090	\$12,038,616.78	\$(7,692,526.98)
WOU	\$758,043	\$2,186,613.00	\$(1,428,570.00)
Total	\$9,043,164	\$24,266,730.30	\$(17,140,010.19)

Table E19: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Remission at Public Universities, 2022-23

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$979,807	\$1,655,854	\$(676,047)

Table E20: Cost of Undergraduate Students Receiving Tuition Remission at Public Universities, 2023-24

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
EOU	\$559,222	\$1,273,152	\$(713,930)
OIT	\$677,047	\$1,899,410	\$(1,222,364)
OSU	\$2,226,989	\$5,911,126	\$(3,684,137)
PSU	\$1,019,661	\$2,734,521	\$(1,714,860)
SOU	\$98,625	\$250,563	\$(151,938)
UO	\$5,408,214	\$14,947,177	\$(9,538,963)
WOU	\$782,408	\$2,181,161	\$(1,398,753)
Total	\$10,772,166	\$29,197,111	\$(18,424,945)

Table E21: Cost of Graduate Students Receiving Tuition Remission at Public Universities, 2023-24

	Total Resident Tuition + Fees, Maximum Fiscal Benefit	Total Non-resident Tuition + Fees	Maximum Fiscal Cost to Institutions
Total	\$1,427,731	\$2,408,183	\$(980,452)

APPENDIX F: TOTAL POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND COSTS

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix F are HECC’s analysis of student records combined with tuition and fees posted on Oregon’s public universities website. All tuition and fees reflect base tuition and enrollment in 15 credits per term for fall, winter, and spring terms. Numbers less than ten are marked with an asterisk (*).

Table F1: Total Potential Benefit by Undergraduate and Graduate Waiver of Nonresident Tuition and Fee Programs by Year

	Tuition Equity	Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission	Qualified Veterans and Dependents Waiver	Maximum Benefit to OR Public Universities
2009-10	--	\$103,549	--	\$103,549
2010-11	--	\$67,473	--	\$67,473
2011-12	--	\$616,177	--	\$616,177
2012-13	--	\$799,782	--	\$799,782
2013-14	\$651,864	\$828,035	--	\$1,479,899
2014-15	\$2,086,322	\$318,886	--	\$2,405,208
2015-16	\$4,058,902	\$101,136	--	\$4,160,038
2016-17	\$5,221,494	\$68,591	--	\$5,290,085
2017-18	\$6,849,099	\$68,784	--	\$6,917,883
2018-19	\$8,079,739	\$62,974	--	\$8,142,713
2019-20	\$8,822,086	\$60,713	--	\$8,882,799
2020-21	\$8,796,464	\$74,722	--	\$8,871,186
2021-22	\$9,834,822	\$21,060	--	\$9,855,882
2022-23	\$10,470,895	\$7,481	--	\$10,478,376
2023-24	\$12,566,066	\$9,240	--	\$12,575,306

Table F2: Total Potential Cost by Undergraduate and Graduate Waiver of Nonresident Tuition and Fee Programs by Year

	Tuition Equity	Nonresident Veteran and Dependent Fee Remission	Qualified Veterans and Dependents Waiver	Maximum Cost to OR Public Universities
2007-08			\$(3,323)	\$(3,323)
2008-09			\$(41,683)	\$(41,683)
2009-10		\$(169,436)	\$(632,809)	\$(802,245)
2010-11		\$(157,245)	\$(1,046,999)	\$(1,204,244)
2011-12		\$(1,123,269)	\$(1,696,146)	\$(2,819,415)
2012-13		\$(1,518,032)	\$(1,931,972)	\$(3,450,004)
2013-14	\$(1,258,203)	\$(1,471,613)	\$(2,111,117)	\$(4,840,933)
2014-15	\$(3,794,047)	\$(541,369)	\$(2,165,586)	\$(6,501,002)
2015-16	\$(7,066,880)	\$(178,763)	\$(2,295,351)	\$(9,540,994)
2016-17	\$(8,945,771)	\$(106,815)	\$(2,547,229)	\$(11,599,815)
2017-18	\$(11,511,653)	\$(89,497)	\$(2,814,536)	\$(14,415,686)
2018-19	\$(13,371,601)	\$(95,003)	\$(2,817,408)	\$(16,284,012)
2019-20	\$(14,292,694)	\$(108,871)	\$(3,271,454)	\$(17,673,019)
2020-21	\$(13,920,540)	\$(115,485)	\$(3,807,682)	\$(17,843,707)
2021-22	\$(16,335,565)	\$(54,287)	\$(3,055,622)	\$(19,445,474)
2022-23	\$(18,120,462)	\$(24,566)	\$(4,154,117)	\$(22,299,145)
2023-24	\$(19,691,577)	\$(15,988)	\$(4,881,017)	\$(24,588,582)

APPENDIX G: PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT USING WAIVER PROGRAMS

The source of the data in all of the tables in Appendix G are from HECC’s analysis of student records submitted by universities.

Table G1: Number and Percent of Oregon Undergraduate Students Who Used One of the Three Waiver Programs

	Number of Undergraduate Students Served with Three Waiver Programs	Total Number of Oregon Undergraduate Students	Percent of Undergraduate Students
2013-14	609	74,820	0.8%
2014-15	699	74,068	0.9%
2015-16	864	74,883	1.2%
2016-17	1,003	73,053	1.4%
2017-18	1,128	73,269	1.5%
2018-19	1,234	71,917	1.7%
2019-20	1,294	69,163	1.9%
2020-21	1,260	65,997	1.9%
2021-22	1,348	65,667	2.1%
2022-23	1,464	66,686	2.1%
2023-24	1,414	68,843	2.1%

Table G2: Number and Percent of Graduate Students Who Used One of the Three Waiver Programs

	Number of Graduate Students Served with Three Waiver Programs	Total Number of Oregon Graduate Students	Percent of Graduate Students
2013-14	15	15,669	0.1%
2014-15	31	15,666	0.2%
2015-16	57	14,918	0.4%
2016-17	74	13,894	0.5%
2017-18	86	13,319	0.6%
2018-19	94	12,313	0.8%
2019-20	97	11,594	0.8%

2020-21	112	11,069	1.0%
2021-22	109	11,099	1.0%
2022-23	126	10,623	1.2%
2023-24	157	11,435	1.4%

