



COLORADO

**Colorado Commission on
Higher Education**

Department of Higher Education

**Colorado
Commission
on Higher
Education**

**2015 Annual
Retreat**

August 6-7, 2015 Colorado Mountain College, Steamboat Springs



Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Meeting Agenda..... | 3 |
| The Commission’s Statutory Charge to Develop the Tuition Policies | 5 |
| Tuition Policy Informational Paper: <i>Overview of Tuition Policies (updated July 21, 2015)</i> | 6 |
| Statutory Background | 11 |
| Current CCHE Tuition Policy | 17 |
| Commission’s DRAFT Key Principles (July 17, 2015) | 19 |
| Colorado Tuition and State Appropriations: A Primer | 20 |
| College Costs and Prices: Some Key Facts for Policymakers (Lumina Foundation) | 22 |
| Cost Driver Project Report | 27 |
| Tuition-Setting Practices in Colorado’ Public Colleges and Universities | 30 |
| Why Higher Education Costs are What they Are | 48 |
| Public Outreach Efforts..... | 67 |
| Bell Policy Center Public Comments from July 17 th Fiscal Affairs and Audit Cmte Meeting | 68 |
| Tuition and Fees Report: Fiscal Year 2014-15..... | 71 |



Meeting Agenda

| Thursday, August 6 th - Retreat Day 1 | |
|--|---|
| 9:00 AM - 9:15 AM | OPENING REMARKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lt. Governor Joe Garcia Monte Moses - Chairman, CCHE |
| 9:15 AM - 10:15 AM | WHAT DOES COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY MEAN AND WHY SHOULD WE CARE? Set the Context for “Affordability” and the Master Plan goal to Increase Postsecondary Attainment, Making the Case for why “affordability is an important state policy concern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mike Martin - Senior Fellow, Colorado Futures Center |
| 10:15 AM - 10:30 AM | BREAK |
| 10:30 AM - 11:00 AM | COLORADO’S FISCAL OUTLOOK What is the reality of Colorado’s fiscal outlook, TABOR refund possibility, and the impact to higher education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lt. Governor Joe Garcia |
| 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM | SETTING THE SCENE AND PROVIDING CONTEXT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diane Duffy - Chief Financial Officer, CDHE Todd Haggerty - Lead Finance Analyst, CDHE |
| 12:00 PM - 1:15 PM | LUNCH |
| 1:15 PM - 1:45 PM | CAMPUS TOUR |
| 1:45 PM - 3:15 PM | PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVES ON TUITION SETTING Institutional Panel moderated by Lt. Governor Garcia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tim Foster - President, Colorado Mesa Todd Saliman - CFO, University of Colorado Rich Martinez - Board Chair, CCCS Peter Han - VP, Mines |
| 3:15 PM - 3:45 PM | LEGISLATIVE PERSPECTIVE What is the General Assembly expecting from the final requirement of HB 14-1319 - Tuition Policies. Conversation led and moderated by: Kachina Weaver - Chief Policy Officer, CDHE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative Millie Hamner - Chair, Joint Budget Committee Senator Owen Hill - Chair, Senate Education Committee |
| 3:45 PM - 4:00 PM | BREAK |
| 4:00 PM - 4:30 PM | REFLECTION What did we learn today that should inform our state tuition policy development? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversation led and moderated by: Diane Duffy - Chief Financial Officer, CDHE |



| Friday, August 7th - Retreat Day 2 | |
|--|--|
| 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM | RECAP OF PREVIOUS DAY <ul style="list-style-type: none">Jennifer Sobanet - Chief Operating Officer, CDHE |
| 9:30 AM - 11:00 AM | OPEN DISCUSSION - CCHE COMMISSIONERS & ADVISORS Conversation led and moderated by: Christine Scanlan - President & CEO, The Keystone Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affirm the guiding principlesWhat should be included in the state tuition policy and why?What should not be included in the state tuition policy and why? |
| 11:00 AM - 11:15 AM | BREAK |
| 11:15 AM - 12:15 PM | CCHE PRELIMINARY GUIDANCE/RECOMMENDATION TO STAFF Conversation led and moderated by: Christine Scanlan - President & CEO, The Keystone Center |
| 12:15 PM - 1:00 PM | BUSINESS MEETING |

The Commission's Statutory Charge to Develop the Tuition Policies

C.R.S §23-18-306 (5)

The general assembly finds and declares that it is vital that Colorado's higher education system is accessible and affordable for all Coloradans. The institutions' tuition policies are an important component of ensuring both the affordability and sustainability of Colorado's higher education system. With the expiration of tuition policies implemented pursuant to recent legislation, it is imperative that the commission and the governing boards of state institutions of higher education, as well as other interested parties, work cooperatively to structure an ongoing tuition policy for the state. Therefore, by November 1, 2015, the commission shall submit to the joint budget committee and to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate tuition policies that ensure both accessible and affordable higher education for Colorado's residents. The tuition policies must also reflect the level of state funding for institutions and the need of each institution to enhance the quality of educational programs and offerings and strengthen the financial position of the institution. The commission shall develop the tuition policy recommendations in consultation with the governing boards of the institutions and other interested parties using an inclusive and transparent process.



Tuition Policy Informational Paper: *Overview of Tuition Policies* (updated July 21, 2015)

HB 14-1319 was passed by the Colorado General Assembly and signed by the Governor in May 2014. The bill eliminated the existing funding structure for how state General Fund dollars are allocated to public institutions of higher education as of Fiscal Year 2015-16, and directed the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) to develop and adopt a new base funding allocation formula for these funds within specified parameters. **HB 14-1319 also requires that the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) provide tuition policy recommendations to the General Assembly by November 1, 2015.**

The purpose of this first in a series of informational papers is to provide an overview of tuition policy setting practices, identify key issues and provide CCHE with a framework establishing tuition policies that balance ensuring affordable and accessible higher education while reflecting the reality of the cost drivers that institutions face. Future informational papers in the series will cover:

- Cost Drivers of Higher Education (this will be addressed in a report by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS))
- Fees and Fee policy
- Tuition and Fees, Financial Aid and State Appropriations

Tuition Setting In Colorado

Governing boards determine the tuition for the institutions they govern—often within statutorily prescribed limits, such as the 6 percent tuition cap under the College Affordability Act (SB14-001). Tuition setting usually occurs in the spring to allow incoming and returning students to make decisions and plan for the upcoming year. The actual impact of tuition rate increases varies from student to student and depends on a number of factors such as the student’s level (undergraduate or graduate), residency status (in-state; out of state; international), selected area of study and eligibility for financial aid.

The Charge

Pursuant to HB 14-1319, by November 1, 2015, CCHE shall submit to the Legislature tuition policies that ensure both accessible and affordable higher education for residents.

- Tuition policies must also reflect:
 - Level of state funding needed for institutions
 - The need of each institution to enhance the quality of programs and offerings to strengthen their financial position
- Tuition policy recommendations must be developed in consultation with governing boards and interested parties using an inclusive and transparent process.



The Commission has responsibility to exercise oversight to ensure that educational quality and student access are maintained consistent with the role and mission of each institution.

Historically, tuition setting parameters have been defined either through footnote in the Long Bill or through special legislation. Typically, restrictions focused on a governing boards' ability to increase *tuition rates* for undergraduate resident students. However, in some years, a revenue limit was applied—allowing institutions to apply different rate increases to different categories of students, as long as the total projected revenue fit within the limit.

The following provides a recent history of tuition policy in Colorado.

- **2014-2016:** In 2014 the College Affordability Act (SB 14-001) was passed, providing an historic \$60 million (11 percent) increase for Colorado's public institutions of higher education. Tied to this investment in operating dollars was a requirement that resident tuition rate increases be capped at no more than 6 percent for fiscal year (FY) 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. For FY 2015-16, the state provided a total operating increase for public colleges and universities of 11 percent or \$66.6 million.
- **2011 to 2014:** The passage of SB 10-003 created a five-year window of tuition-setting flexibility for higher education governing boards in response to reduced state funding. This gave governing boards the authority to raise tuition rates for resident-undergraduate students up to 9 percent for each of five years, from FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16. A mechanism was provided to allow for increases above 9 percent, by submitting a Financial Accountability Plan for the governing board and having it approved by CCHE.

More on Rate Limits vs. Revenue Limits

Rate limit

Under a rate limit the price of tuition cannot grow beyond a specified rate. For example, assuming a rate limit of 5.0%, a tuition rate for a full-time student of \$4,000 in year A would increase to a maximum tuition price of \$4,200 in year B.

Revenue limit

Under a revenue limit the growth in the price of tuition is not explicitly stated, instead the income growth an institution can generate from tuition is limited. A revenue limit does indirectly restrict the rates of tuition that the institution can charge, but it allows an institution to implement different tuition rates for different categories of students. For example, with a 5.0 percent revenue limit an institution might raise a \$4,000 tuition rate by 10 percent to \$4,400 for non-resident students, and then compensate by holding the tuition rate increase for all other students to less than 5.0 percent. Because the number of non-resident students is small compared to the rest of the student population, the institution might only need to shave a fraction off of the tuition rate increase for the remaining student body, depending on the mix of students.



- **Prior to 2011:** Prior to 2010-11 any restrictions on resident tuition increases were detailed in a footnote to the Long Bill. It is important to note that prior to 2011 tuition constraints took the form as either a *Rate limit* or a *Revenue limit*. These limitations are summarized in the following chart.

| Summary of Long Bill Footnotes | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | FY06-07 | FY07-08* | FY08-09** | FY09-10*** | FY10-11 |
| Research Institutions - CU System, CSU System, UNC, CSM | 2.5% | 7.0% | 9.5% | 9.0% | 9.0% |
| Four Year Institutions - ASC, FLC, MSC, MSCD, WSC | 2.5% | 5.0% | 7.5% | 9.0% | 9.0% |
| Two Year Institutions - CCCS | 2.5% | 3.5% | 5.5% | 9.0% | 9.0% |
| *Research and four year institutions were allowed to follow a revenue limitation in FY07-08 as opposed to a rate limit. | | | | | |
| **In addition, FY08-09 footnotes allowed governing boards to increase tuition by up to \$5 per credit hour above the specific rate limit provided this increase was approved at a student election. | | | | | |
| ***The governor vetoed the tuition footnote in FY09-10 but recommended governing boards stay within their spending authority which was based on 9.0% rate increases. | | | | | |

Tuition Policy across the States

The tuition setting process in Colorado is typical across the country. In most states, tuition rates are set by institutional governing boards with the State setting outer limits on tuition rates. Table 1 provides a 50-state overview of the primary tuition-setting authority.

Table 1. Primary Tuition-Setting Authority

| | Governor | Legislature | Statewide coordinating body | Governing board(s) | Local district governing board(s) | Individual institutions |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Two-year sector | California* | California* | Kentucky | Alaska | Idaho | Delaware |
| | | Louisiana | North Dakota | Colorado | Iowa | Ohio* |
| | | Ohio* | Oklahoma | Connecticut | Kansas | |
| | | | | Georgia | Mississippi | |
| | | | | Hawaii | Nebraska | |
| | | | | Illinois | New York (SUNY) | |
| | | | | Indiana | Oregon | |
| | | | | Montana | | |
| | | | | Nevada | | |
| | | | | New York (CUNY) | | |
| | | | | Tennessee | | |
| | | | | Texas | | |
| | | | | Washington | | |
| | | | | West Virginia | | |
| | | | Wyoming | | | |
| Four-year sector | | Florida | Iowa | Alaska | Texas | Delaware |
| | | Louisiana | Kentucky | California | | Ohio* |
| | | Ohio* | North Dakota | Colorado | | Wyoming |
| | | Washington | Oklahoma | Connecticut | | |
| | | | South Dakota | Georgia | | |
| | | | | Hawaii | | |
| | | | | Idaho | | |
| | | | | Illinois | | |



| Governor | Legislature | Statewide coordinating body | Governing board(s) | Local district governing board(s) | Individual institutions |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Indiana | | |
| | | | Kansas | | |
| | | | Maine | | |
| | | | Mississippi | | |
| | | | Montana | | |
| | | | Nebraska | | |
| | | | Nevada | | |
| | | | New York (CUNY) | | |
| | | | New York (SUNY) | | |
| | | | Oregon | | |
| | | | Tennessee | | |
| | | | West Virginia | | |
| | | | Wisconsin | | |

*California and Ohio provided two responses.

Source: State Tuition, Fees, and Financial Assistance Policies for Public Colleges and Universities: 2012-13, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association.

According to 2013 report from the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, state appropriations, prior year’s tuition, financial aid, cost of instruction and institutional role and mission were identified as common factors influencing decisions about state tuition policy—with state appropriations ranking #1 for both the 4-year and 2-year sector. This underscores the point that changes in tuition rates are closely tied to the level of state funding received by institutions of higher education—as state funding decreases students’ share of the cost typically increases.

As the student share of financing the cost has grown over time, and with state budget conditions remaining tight, states have employed numerous strategies to restrict the tuition increases. These include:

Guaranteed tuition

- Creating guaranteed tuition plans that enable students to pay the same tuition rate for four years. In 2004, Illinois adopted its Truth in Tuition Policy, which stipulates that the tuition rate a student is charged in their first semester will be the tuition rate for four continuous years.

Multi-year tuition setting

- Establishing multi-year tuition rates. Mississippi sets tuition rates in two- year cycles and the State University of New York system adopted a *rational tuition policy* that allows institutions to raise tuition up to \$300 a year in each of the next five years (2012-2017) for resident undergraduate students.

Formulas to determine an upper limit for rate increases.

- In 2009, Missouri began using a formula that if an institution’s tuition and fee increase exceeds the state average increase for 4-year public institutions, along with the national urban consumer price index (CPI-U), the institution must either remit five percent of its state appropriation or request a waiver.



These policies attempt to address the affordability of higher education. However, addressing the affordability of higher education without compromising quality is a difficult task.

Further Reading

1. *State Tuition, Fees, and Financial Assistance Policies for Public Colleges and Universities: 2012-13*. State Higher Education Executive Officers Association.
<http://www.sheeo.org/sites/default/files/publications/Tuition%20and%20Fees%20Policy%20Report%2020131015.pdf>
2. *Improving Postsecondary Education Through the Budget Process*. National Association of Budget Officers.
<http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/pdf/Improving%20Postsecondary%20Education%20Through%20the%20Budget%20Process-Challenges%20and%20Opportunities.pdf>
3. *College Costs and Prices: Some Key Facts for Policymakers*. Lumina Foundation.
http://www.luminafoundation.org/files/publications/issue_papers/College_Costs_and_Prices.pdf



Statutory Background

Current Statute on Tuition Policy (sunsets July 1, 2016), C.R.S §23-5-130.5

(1) Beginning with the 2011-12 fiscal year and for fiscal years thereafter through the 2015-16 fiscal year, each governing board, for the institutions it controls, shall annually set the amount of tuition to be paid by students with in-state classification and by nonresident students who enroll in and attend the institutions. The tuition amount may vary based on the degree program in which a student enrolls.

(2) (a) For the 2011-12 through 2013-14 fiscal years, in setting the amount of tuition pursuant to this section, a governing board shall not increase the tuition rate for undergraduate students with in-state classification by more than nine percent per student or nine percent per credit hour over the tuition rate for the preceding fiscal year; except that a governing board may increase said tuition rate by more than nine percent per student or nine percent per credit hour over the tuition rate for the preceding fiscal year if the governing board complies with the requirements specified in subsection (3) of this section and the Colorado commission on higher education, referred to in this section as the "commission", approves the increase.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) to the contrary, for the 2011-12 through 2013-14 fiscal years, the board of trustees of the Colorado school of mines shall not increase the tuition rate for undergraduate students with in-state classification by more than nine percent per student or nine percent per credit hour over the tuition rate for the preceding fiscal year or by more than a percentage equal to two times the rate of the percentage change in the consumer price index for the Denver metropolitan area, whichever is greater; except that the board of trustees may increase said tuition rate by more than either of said percentages if the board of trustees complies with the requirements specified in subsection (3) of this section and the commission approves the increase.

(2.5) For the 2014-15 and 2015-16 fiscal years:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2.5), a governing board shall not increase the tuition rate for undergraduate students with in-state classification by more than six percent per student or six percent per credit hour over the tuition rate for the preceding fiscal year regardless of whether the commission has approved or renewed a financial and accountability plan in accordance with this section.

(b) The board of trustees of the Colorado school of mines shall not increase the tuition rate for undergraduate students with in-state classification by more than six percent per student or six percent per credit hour over the preceding fiscal year or by more than a percentage equal to two times the rate of the percentage change in the consumer price index for the



Denver metropolitan area, whichever is greater, regardless of whether the commission has approved or renewed a financial and accountability plan in accordance with this section.

(3) A governing board that seeks to increase undergraduate, resident tuition by more than the percentages allowed in subsection (2) of this section shall submit to the commission a five-year financial and accountability plan in accordance with timelines adopted by the commission. The financial and accountability plan shall specify for each of the five fiscal years immediately following the fiscal year in which the governing board submits the plan:

(a) The amount of the increase in undergraduate, resident tuition that the governing board is requesting;

(b) The manner in which the governing board shall ensure that enrollment in the institution continues to be accessible and affordable for low- and middle-income students in the next following five academic years, taking into account the availability of federal, state, institutional, and private moneys for financial assistance, and measures the governing board shall implement to help reduce student debt load, including but not limited to the amount of institutional funds the governing board will allocate to need-based financial assistance;

(c) The manner in which the governing board shall specifically address the needs of students who graduate from Colorado high schools and are enrolling as first-time freshmen students and meet one or more of the following criteria:

(I) The student's family is low-income and the student is likely to incur significant student debt in attending an institution of higher education;

(II) The student's parents did not attend postsecondary education and may not have graduated from high school;

(III) The student is a member of an underrepresented population; or

(IV) The student has limited access to technologies to support learning.

(d) The manner in which the governing board is implementing the flexibility provided with regard to purchasing, central services, and other operations to ensure greater institutional efficiencies;

(e) Measures the governing board shall implement to ensure that any operational changes described in paragraph (d) of this subsection (3) do not reduce the level of service and the quality of academic programs provided to students enrolled in the state institution of higher education; and

(f) Any additional information requested by the commission.



(4) (a) The commission shall review each financial and accountability plan received pursuant to subsection (3) of this section and, within ninety days after receiving the plan, either approve or disapprove the governing board's request for an increase in undergraduate, resident tuition in excess of the percentages allowed in subsection (2) of this section. In approving a tuition increase, the commission may approve the request for two years and make approval for the subsequent three years conditional upon the governing board's success in implementing the measures specified in the financial and accountability plan. If the request is denied, the governing board may submit an alternative financial and accountability plan to the commission in accordance with timelines adopted by the commission.

(b) If the commission denies the request, the governing board shall not implement the proposed tuition increase but may increase undergraduate, resident tuition in accordance with the percentages allowed in subsection (2) of this section for the following fiscal year. A governing board may resubmit its request for an increase in undergraduate, resident tuition in excess of the percentages allowed in subsection (2) of this section, with the financial and accountability plan, in any subsequent fiscal year following a denial.

(5) This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2016.



Tuition Policy Effective July 1, 2016 (absent statutory change), C.R.S §23-1-104

(1) (a) (I) For fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16, the general assembly shall make annual appropriations of moneys that are estimated to be received by an institution, under the direction and control of the governing board, as stipends, as defined in section 23-18-102, and through fee-for-service contracts, as authorized in sections 23-1-109.7 and 23-18-303, as a single line item to each governing board for the operation of its campuses; except that, if the general assembly appropriates moneys, as described in paragraph (c) of this subsection (1), to the Colorado state forest service, the agricultural experiment station department of the Colorado state university, or the Colorado state university cooperative extension service, such moneys shall not be included within the single line item appropriations described in this paragraph (a).

(II) This paragraph (a) is repealed, effective July 1, 2016.

(b) (I) For the 2010-11 fiscal year and for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2016, the general assembly shall make annual appropriations of general fund moneys, of cash funds received from tuition income, and of moneys that are estimated to be received by an institution, under the direction and control of the governing board, as stipends, as defined in section 23-18-102, and through fee-for-service contracts, as authorized in sections 23-1-109.7 and 23-18-303, as a single line item to each governing board for the operation of its campuses; except that, if the general assembly appropriates moneys, as described in paragraph (c) of this subsection (1), to the Colorado state forest service, the agricultural experiment station department of the Colorado state university, or the Colorado state university cooperative extension service, such moneys shall not be included within the single line item appropriations described in this paragraph (b).

(II) For the 2010-11 fiscal year and for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2016, the general assembly shall also make annual appropriations of cash funds, other than cash funds received as tuition income or as fees, as a single line item to each governing board for the operation of its campuses. Each governing board shall allocate said cash fund appropriations to the institutions under its control in the manner deemed most appropriate by the governing board.

(c) In addition to any appropriations made pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection (1), the general assembly may make annual appropriations of general fund moneys and of moneys received pursuant to a fee-for-service contract negotiated by the board of governors of the Colorado state university system and the department of higher education, as described in section 23-18-303, as separate line items to:

(I) The Colorado state forest service described in part 3 of article 31 of this title;

(II) The agricultural experiment station department of the Colorado state university described



in part 6 of article 31 of this title; and

(III) The Colorado state university cooperative extension service described in part 7 of article 31 of this title.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of article VIII of the state constitution, the governing boards of the state institutions of higher education shall have control and direction of any moneys received by their respective institutions in addition to the moneys appropriated pursuant to this subsection (1), unless otherwise provided by statute.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, beginning in the 2011-12 fiscal year and for each fiscal year thereafter through the 2020-21 fiscal year, the general assembly shall appropriate moneys to the governing board of the Colorado school of mines in accordance with section 23-41-104.7, through fee-for-service contracts, as authorized in sections 23-1-109.7 and 23-18-303, and as stipends, as defined in section 23-18-102, as a single line item to said governing board.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 24-75-102, C.R.S., the governing boards are authorized to retain all moneys appropriated pursuant to this section and section 23-1-118, or otherwise generated, from fiscal year to fiscal year.

(b) All moneys raised by a governing board shall be available for expenditure by such governing board and shall not be transferred or otherwise made available for expenditure by any other governing board or by a state entity or state agency; except that said moneys may be transferred to the department of higher education or the Colorado commission on higher education to the extent required to pay indirect cost assessments, as defined in section 24-75-112 (1) (f), C.R.S.

(4) (a) On or before November 10, 2010, each governing board shall submit to the commission and to the joint budget committee of the general assembly a report describing, with regard to each institution under its governance, the governing board's plans to fund the institution in the following fiscal year if the general assembly reduces overall state funding for higher education by fifty percent.

(b) Each governing board's report prepared pursuant to this subsection (4) shall specifically address the manner in which the institutions governed by the governing board shall serve students who graduate from Colorado high schools and are enrolling as first-time freshmen students and meet one or more of the following criteria:

(I) The student's family is low-income and the student is likely to incur significant student debt in attending an institution of higher education;

(II) The student's parents did not attend postsecondary education and may not have graduated



from high school;

(III) The student is a member of an underrepresented population; or

(IV) The student has limited access to technologies to support learning.



Current CCHE Tuition Policy

1.00 General Description and Intent

Tuition and fees, along with state support, provide financial resources to the institutions of higher education to conduct academic programs and to support a complete and comprehensive learning environment for students. Tuition and fees represent a portion of a student's cost of attendance and are used to provide goods and services to students.

Governing boards have the responsibility and authority for the financial management of their institutions. A major component of sound financial management is the setting of tuition and fees, including refund policies. Since institutions have unique roles and missions and differing student needs, governing boards must consider a number of factors when setting tuition and fees, and when establishing a refund policy. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education (the Commission) has responsibility to exercise oversight to ensure that educational quality and student access are maintained consistent with the role and mission of each institution.

It is the intent of the Commission that the following will be considered when establishing tuition and fee rates:

- Tuition and fee rate setting should be done in an open and transparent manner.
- Board approved institutional tuition and fee proposals should consider financial aid available from all sources for students with documented need and, consistent with the goals of Senate Bill 10-003 (S.B. 10-003), and strive to maintain access and affordability for resident students.

CCHE Approved 8.1.12 VI-C-2 Revised June 25, 2012

2.01 Tuition Policy

Beginning in FY 2011-12 and continuing through FY 2015-16, governing boards shall have the authority to raise tuition rates for resident undergraduate students up to nine percent pursuant to S.B. 10-003. A governing board may receive additional authority to raise tuition rates for resident undergraduate students above nine percent through the Commission's approval of a financial accountability plan. Tuition rates for nonresident students and resident graduate students are not subject to the provisions of S.B. 10-003. Beyond FY 2016-17, tuition limitations will be subject to existing law and CCHE tuition and fee policy will be updated as needed.

CCHE Approved 8.1.12 VI-C-3 Revised June 25, 2012

6.00 Tuition and Fee Appropriation Over-Expenditure

Anytime a governing board exceeds its appropriation for tuition set by the General Assembly in the long bill, the Department of Higher Education will review the reasons for the increase in revenue, in order to determine that tuition policies have been followed, and whether a supplemental appropriation for spending authority should be requested. Governing boards will notify the Department of any projected over-expenditure in tuition spending authority following the deadlines established in the budget calendar. If the over-expenditure is due to increases in enrollment the governing board may utilize the Enrollment/Tuition and Stipend Contingency line from the annual long bill. Pursuant to S.B. 10-003 the requirements of this paragraph 6.00 do not apply from FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16.



Commission's DRAFT Key Principles (June 4, 2015)

Establishing a statewide tuition policy begins with developing a framework and a set of principles to balance student access and affordability with the resources necessary to maintain a high quality education. The following is a draft of those key principles:

Establish Tuition Policies in Concert with CCHE's Master Plan.

Tuition policies should be designed to help the state meet the goals outlined in CCHE's Master Plan:

1. Increase the attainment
2. Improve student success
3. Enhance access
4. Develop resources through increases in state funding

Align State Support, Tuition, and Financial Aid Policy

The major elements of higher education financing policy - appropriations, tuition, and financial aid - need to be considered in concert in order to address college affordability and student access and success. Linking these three elements is essential for making strategic policy decisions that contribute to student access and success while maintaining quality.

Develop Tuition Policies that Reflect the Share of Responsibility

Tuition policies should assess and determine the appropriate "shared responsibility" of the state, institutions and students in the financing of public higher education.

One-size does Not Fit All

Tuition rates should reflect each institution's own unique niche - reflecting differing sectors, missions, program offerings, geographic locations, competitive environments, level of state support, and other distinct characteristics.

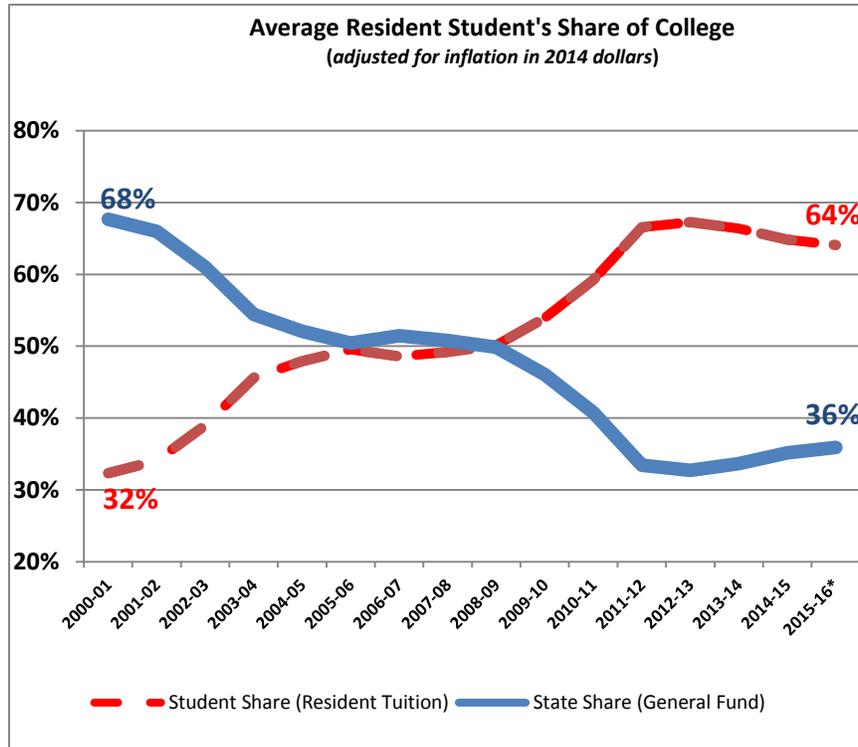
Predictability and Clarity

Promote clarity, simplicity and predictability for students, families and public institutions of higher education.



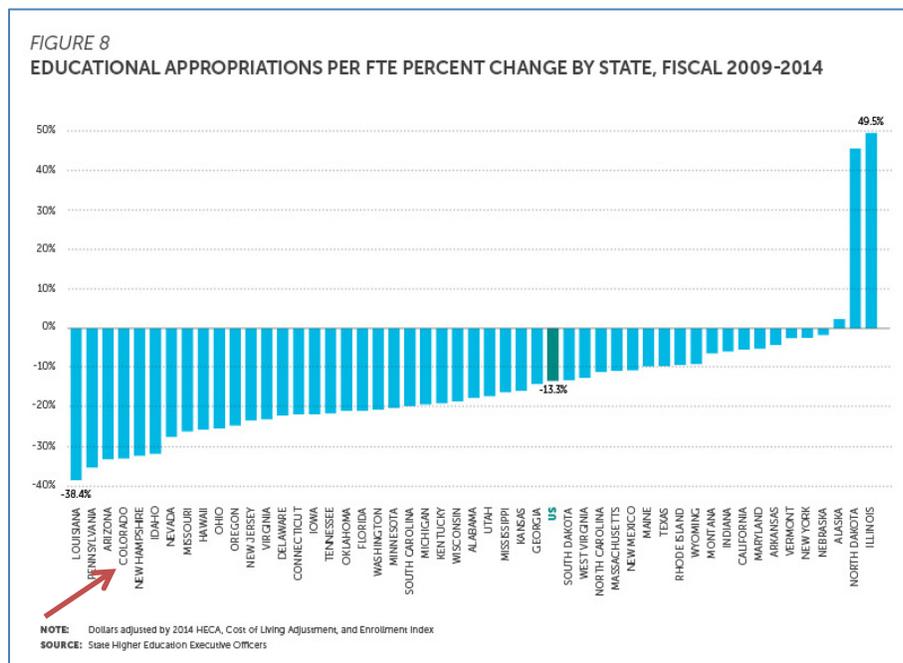
Colorado Tuition & State Support: A Primer

Sharing the Cost of Higher Education



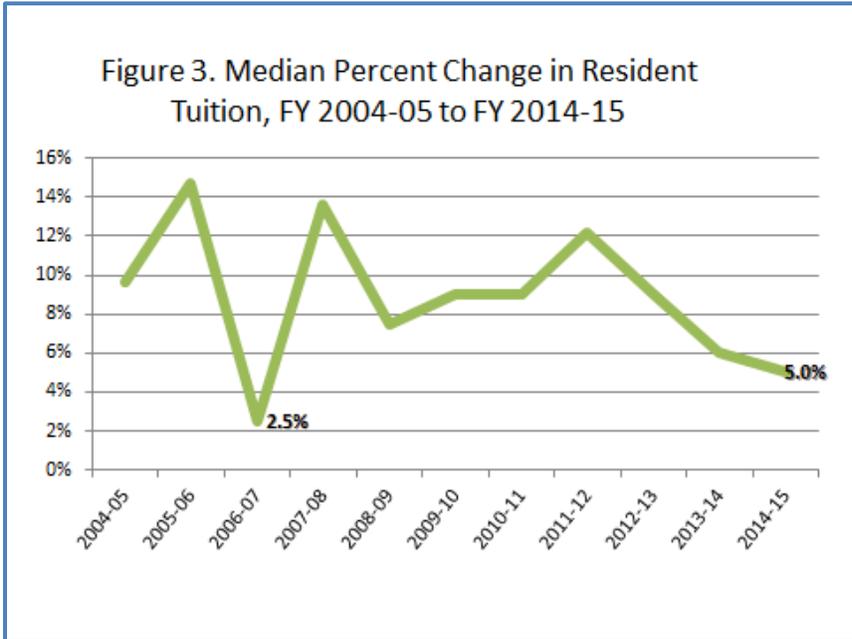
Reductions in state support over the last decade have shifted a majority of funding for higher education to students and families. In fiscal year (FY) 2001, the state covered 68% of the cost of college, while students and families picked up thirty-two percent 32%. By FY 2012, those numbers had switched, so that students and families were covering two-thirds of the costs and the state was paying for a third. In recent years, increases in state appropriations have resulted in a steady buy-down of the student and family share of the costs of college, so that in FY 2016, the state will be paying for 64%.

How Does Colorado Compare to Other States



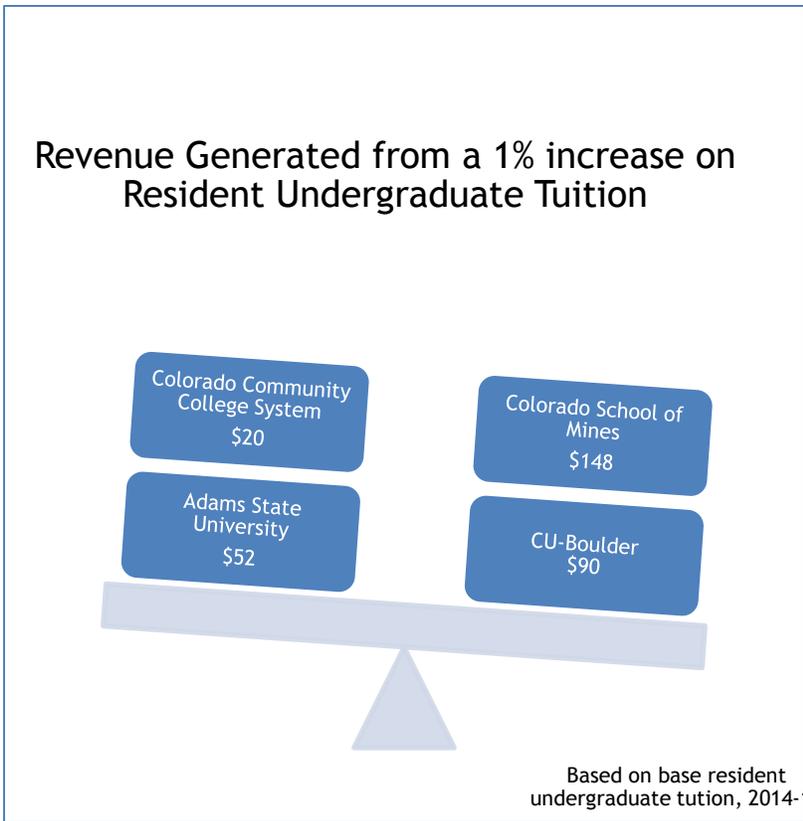
Colorado has seen the 4th largest decline in state support over the last 5-years. From FY 2009 to FY 2014, the percent change in state appropriations per student full-time equivalent declined by 33%.

Reversing the Trend



Recent investments in higher education by the State have started to reverse this trend. As a result, the median percentage increase in undergraduate resident tuition is 5% for FY 2014-15, the lowest since FY 2006-07 (2.5%).

Not all Tuition Increases are Created Equal



The public tends to focus on tuition rate increases. This does not take into consideration the corresponding dollar increase associated with the change in tuition rate. Furthermore, the amount of revenue generated from a one percent increase on tuition varies dramatically—demonstrating that institutions have differing capabilities to use tuition flexibility to offset reductions in state support. For example, at Adams State University, a one percent resident rate increase will generate \$52 per student and \$20 in the Community College System. Compare this to the Colorado School of Mines, where a one percent resident rate increase will generate \$148 per student and \$90 at CU-Boulder. However, institutions are also affected by market and competitive pressures.



LUMINA ISSUE PAPERS

**COLLEGE COSTS
AND PRICES:**
SOME KEY FACTS
FOR POLICYMAKERS

by Nate Johnson
Postsecondary Analytics



Tuition is rising, more students are in debt and at higher levels than ever before, and pressure is mounting from every direction and in both political parties—from the White House to state legislatures to overwhelmed parents and students—to do something about it.

On the other hand, many colleges and college systems across the country have become more innovative and resourceful in providing higher education at lower cost, reducing expenditures on business operations, taking advantage of new technology, and redesigning instruction to make better use of expensive faculty time. So why hasn't this translated—usually—into costs savings for students? A few key facts about higher education costs and prices may provide some context for the current policy debate.

What does it actually cost to provide a public college education?

Public four-year colleges in the United States spend an average of about \$14,000 per year per student providing undergraduate education, while two-year colleges spend \$9,000. Put together, the average across sectors is about \$12,000 per full-time student. States have different mixes of high- and low-cost institutions, research universities and community colleges, but the average cost of education in states is remarkably consistent. In 37 out of 50 states, average costs range from \$10,000–\$14,000. These numbers, estimated based on the most recent federal data available (2011–12), are for actual instruction, student support, and administration; extras like food service, student health centers, and athletic programs are not included.

How much of the cost is covered by tuition?

Even after years of sharp increases, tuition revenue remains a long way from covering the full cost. Average state resident undergraduate tuition in 2013–14, according to the College Board's Trends in College Pricing, was \$8,900 for four-year colleges and \$3,300 for two-year colleges—far short of the actual cost of education, even when students receive no direct financial aid.

To make up the difference, state and local governments contribute about \$5,900 per student per year in taxpayer subsidies that keep tuition lower than it would otherwise be, according to the 2011–12 finance survey by the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) association. The subsidies create “invisible scholarships,” an indirect form of financial aid that many students are not even aware they receive. Overall, public support amounts to 53% of total education revenue (mostly from state taxpayers, but also from local community college taxing districts in some states). The proportion has declined steadily from 77% nationally in the late 1980s, a fact which explains much of the growth in tuition charges over that time.

How do states differ in tuition and public support?

While \$5,900 is an average, states vary widely in how big a share of education costs they pay and how much they charge students in tuition. At one end of the spectrum, Wyoming pays the vast majority of the costs (86%) and charges relatively low tuition; at the other end, New Hampshire contributes very little from taxpayer funds (16%) and public institutions charge tuition for most of the cost of education.

During the Great Recession, states that experienced the fastest tuition growth tended to be the ones with the worst budget problems—places like California, Arizona, and Florida—while budget cuts and tuition increases were more modest in other states. State and local subsidies for higher education dropped 11% nationally during the recession, and much more in states where the downturn was worst. Taxpayer support actually increased by a total of \$600 million in the 13 states least affected by recession, but dropped \$5.6 billion in the 11 hardest-hit states.

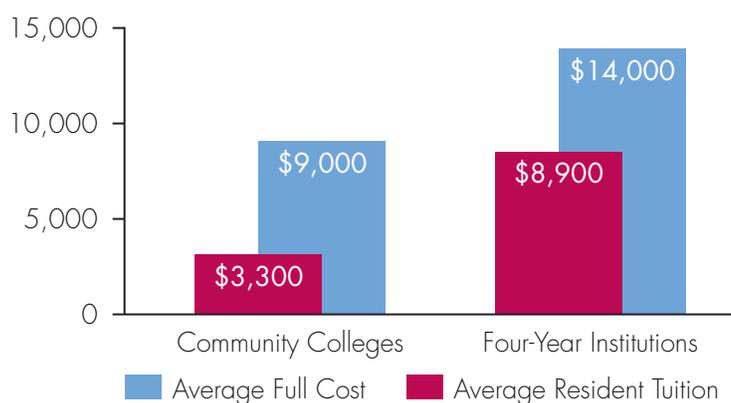
At four-year colleges in the worst-off states, tuition rose by \$2,800 from 2006–07 to 2013–14, while in those with the smallest spike in unemployment rates—such as New York, Maryland, and Iowa—it rose by an average of \$1,200. Even in those states, the recession was challenging, and the tuition increases were substantial—just not as high as in other states.

If colleges are cutting costs, why isn't tuition going down?

Overall, during the recession, increases in tuition rates and enrollments generated more tuition revenue than was lost from state appropriations. According to the SHEEO survey, total educational revenues for public higher education actually increased nationally, in inflation-adjusted terms. But a sharp spike in enrollment, largely driven by a weak employment market, meant that revenues per student decreased from about \$12,000 to about \$11,000 between 2006–07 and 2011–12. In other words, institutions were forced to find ways to operate with less money for each student enrolled. If they had maintained the same rate of spending per student, colleges would have had to raise tuition even more. So in one sense, they did pass savings on to students, and tuition increases could have been even higher.

Some of the efficiency that institutions realized in the recession was possible because the United States already has an extensive system of public higher education. It is usually easier and cheaper to add students to an existing college—by adding course sections, temporary instructors, portable buildings or leased space, etc.—than to start a new one from scratch. The severity of the budget cuts, however, also put pressure on states and institutions to find new ways of doing business beyond relying on economies of scale. Many redesigned or eliminated high-cost courses and programs, streamlined business processes, reduced energy and maintenance costs, and found other ways to save.

College tuition sticker prices compared to the cost of providing higher education



Sources: Baum and Ma, *Trends in College Pricing 2013*, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System*, (2011-12).

But there are competing demands for any education dollar, including one saved through increased efficiencies, and minimizing tuition increases is not always at the top of the list. If not simply going

to fill a hole left by declining state support, savings from improved efficiencies can be used to raise (or restore) faculty salaries, chip away at deferred maintenance, or hire additional staff to keep class sizes or advising ratios down, among other things. (And yes, savings can also be used to increase administrators' compensation, build climbing walls, or expand athletic programs.) Ultimately many institutions will increase tuition as much as they believe state regulators, their students' finances, and their potential competitors will permit.

There are exceptions. Institutions such as Austin Peay University (Tennessee), Valencia College (Florida), Columbus State University Community College (Ohio), and University of North Carolina at Pembroke all increased tuition at a slower pace during the recession than comparably situated colleges in their states. Leaders at these institutions, which serve large numbers of low-income students, deliberately made lower price increases a part of their strategy to serve their states and communities. Some states, too, such as Maine (for community colleges), and Maryland (for four-year universities), found ways to freeze or limit tuition increases during the recession.

Other institutions have focused on ways to contain student costs other than limiting tuition, including providing lower-cost campus housing (Georgia State), using open source textbooks (University of Minnesota), encouraging transfer from community colleges (University of Central Florida), or developing alternative pathways to a degree (Northern Arizona). None of these initiatives, however, has yet come close to achieving the same scale and impact on affordability as tuition policy and state budget decisions.

How do institutional subsidies differ from state financial aid?

Taxpayer subsidies to institutions keep tuition low for state residents, but are not usually considered "financial aid." Instead, discussions about financial aid focus on the much smaller investment by states in official need and merit grant programs, which average about \$700 per student nationwide—just a fraction of the total public subsidy. State aid policy may reflect a particular philosophy about fairness or efficiency, whether aid is need or merit-based, broadly distributed or narrowly targeted. But the same philosophy is rarely applied to the much larger investment in affordability made through institutional subsidies.

In practice, though, institutional subsidies may unintentionally distribute public funds according to need and merit. Subsidies to community colleges, where many low-income students end up by choice or necessity, could be seen as a form of need-based aid. Subsidies to selective four-year colleges, on the other hand, could be a form of merit-based aid, since only students who are selected for admission get the taxpayer-funded discount.

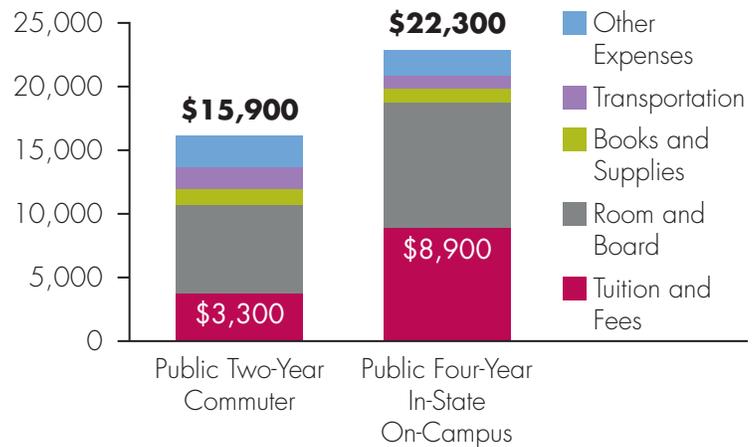
What are students' total education expenses?

Students may not always be aware of the subsidy they get from state and local governments, thinking that their tuition dollars cover it all. For their part, however, policymakers sometimes ignore the costs other than tuition that students have to pay to go to college.

Students have additional direct expenses for books and transportation, as well as for room, board and other living expenses. It is true that students would have to live and eat somewhere even if they

weren't attending school (though doing so might not be as costly as it is on or near many college campuses). On the other hand, by enrolling in courses, students have less time available to work, so economists often focus on the "opportunity cost" of being a student—the wages they are not earning when they are spending time preparing for and attending class. Calculations of that cost, based on the types of low-wage jobs available to recent high school graduates, turn out about the same as many estimates of basic living expenses. Either way, the estimated average total expense from the College Board's Trends in College Pricing—\$15,900 for community colleges and \$22,300 for four-year schools—is probably pretty close to the mark.

Average student price (before financial aid) to attend college, 2013–14



Source: Baum and Ma, *Trends in College Pricing*, 2013

Is lower tuition always better?

Tuition can clearly be too high and create an insurmountable financial barrier for students. But can it be too low? Researchers and economists have different opinions, but it is worth considering the potentially positive role tuition plays. On the one hand, it provides an additional stream of revenue for institutions that they can turn to when states are unable or unwilling to sustain their support. It can provide a strong institutional access incentive to enroll more students, as well as the budgetary means to do so, and is less subject to the political whims or economic fortunes of the state capital. When governments control prices for something but do not provide enough subsidy to meet demand, shortages can result.

If set at an appropriate level relative to students and families incomes, tuition can also provide an incentive for students to use resources wisely. People sometimes place more value on goods and services that have a price, and may not perceive as much value in free or extremely low-priced education.

On the other hand, many low-income students and families are confused about the real cost of higher education, with its opaque and unpredictable system of federal, state, and institutional financial aid. Low sticker price tuition is the easiest possible way to communicate affordability, especially at institutions like community colleges, where most students would qualify for need-based aid anyway.

The evidence from states and countries that have (or used to have) free or very low-priced education, however, is mixed. Ireland and several Canadian provinces experienced rising enrollments when they imposed tuition constraints, but in England and Australia, enrollment rose as tuition went up, perhaps because institutions then had more resources and incentive to expand. California has arguably expanded access to community college by keeping tuition near zero, but in the last recession some colleges found themselves unable to meet demand for courses, as colleges in states with higher tuition levels could do with the additional resources tuition brought in.

Cost Driver Project Executive Summary

In Colorado and across the nation, rising college tuition is receiving considerable public attention. At the same time, the importance of having a postsecondary credential has never been more important. The postsecondary credential a student earns can provide a financial return on investment in the form of higher income and greater employment opportunities. However, Colorado's decade-long shift from a funding model largely supported by state appropriations to one primarily dependent on tuition revenue has challenged institutions balancing balance operational realities and the need to ensure affordable access to higher education for Colorado families.

In response, the Department contracted with the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) to conduct an analysis of what drives costs of higher education in Colorado, how Colorado's costs compare to national costs and on the tuition-setting practices in Colorado's Public Colleges and Universities. NCHEMS's work is the two reports contained in this document:

- *Why Higher Education Costs are What they Are*
- *Tuition-Setting Practices in Colorado's Public Colleges and Universities*

The results of NCHEMS analysis found that Colorado's public institutions, of all types, have less revenue per student than do similar institutions in most other states. In other words, Colorado's colleges and universities are doing a good job holding costs down and are already far more efficient than comparable public institutions. While Colorado has been able to more with less and contain costs, continued reductions in state support have shifted a majority of funding for higher education to students and families -- paid via tuition. NCHEMS analysis also found that since such a large portion of institutional revenue comes from tuition, setting tuition rates is a high stakes endeavor -- , strongly impacted by changes in state funding. Despite these factors, Colorado is doing a better job, as compared to other states in the country, of providing opportunities to the lowest income students and families.

In addition to NCHEMS, the Department established a Cost Driver and Analysis Expert Team—comprised of individuals from Colorado's 10 governing boards, the Colorado Commission on Higher Education and the Office of State Planning and Budgeting—to advise, provide feedback, review and work with NCHEMS throughout their analysis of what is driving costs of

higher education in Colorado. The hard work and insight provided by the Cost Driver team members was a valuable and essential component of this project.

CDHE and Cost Driver Team Items of Note

As with any analysis of scope conducted by NCHEMS, the Department and representatives from the Cost Driver Group believe a few key points should be considered in evaluating the attached reports.

Item One: It is important to remember that throughout the two reports comparisons are “on average.” This means that policy makers should be aware the conclusions may not always be true for each individual governing board in Colorado.

Item Two: Figures 8 and 9, in the *Tuition-Setting Practices in Colorado’s Public Colleges and Universities* (page 12) report illustrate the net cost of attendance as a percent of median family income. It is important to consider that less than half of the cost of attendance is comprised of tuition and fees. This NCHEMS report indicates:

“Tuition and fees are 45 percent of total cost of attendance at public four-year institutions and 23 percent at public two-year institutions. Room and board and books and supplies make up the additional amount.”

It would not be accurate to interpret from this data that, on average, tuition and fees comprise 19.7 percent of the median family income in Colorado, as this calculation also includes expected living expenses, books, and supplies. Because a calculation for tuition and fees is not available, one could apply the assumption that average tuition and fees comprise 45 percent of total cost of attendance as a reasonable proxy, as is illustrated in the charts below.

Figure 8. Net Cost of Attendance as a Percent of Median Family Income, 4-Year Institutions, 2012-13

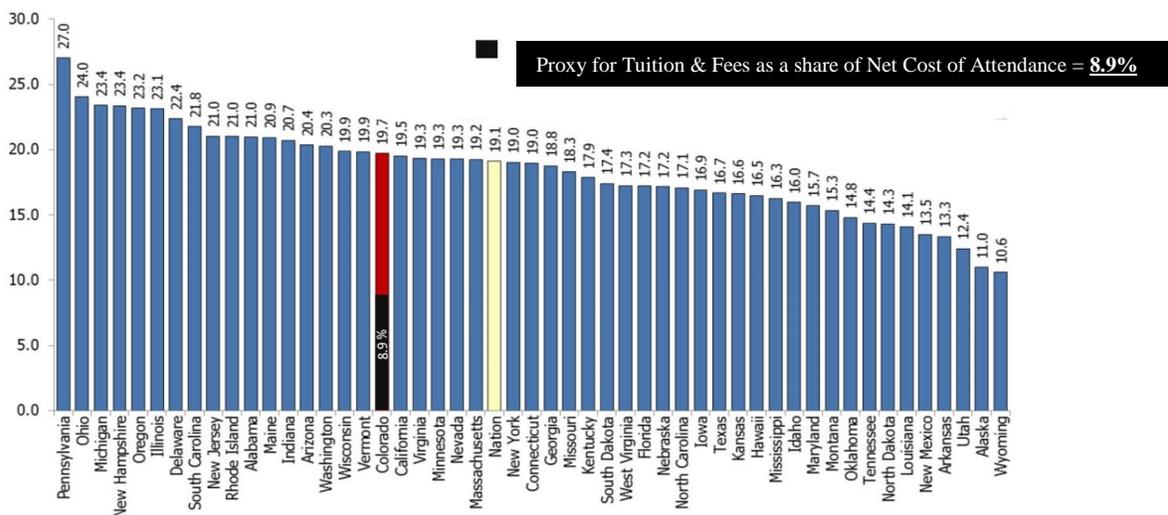
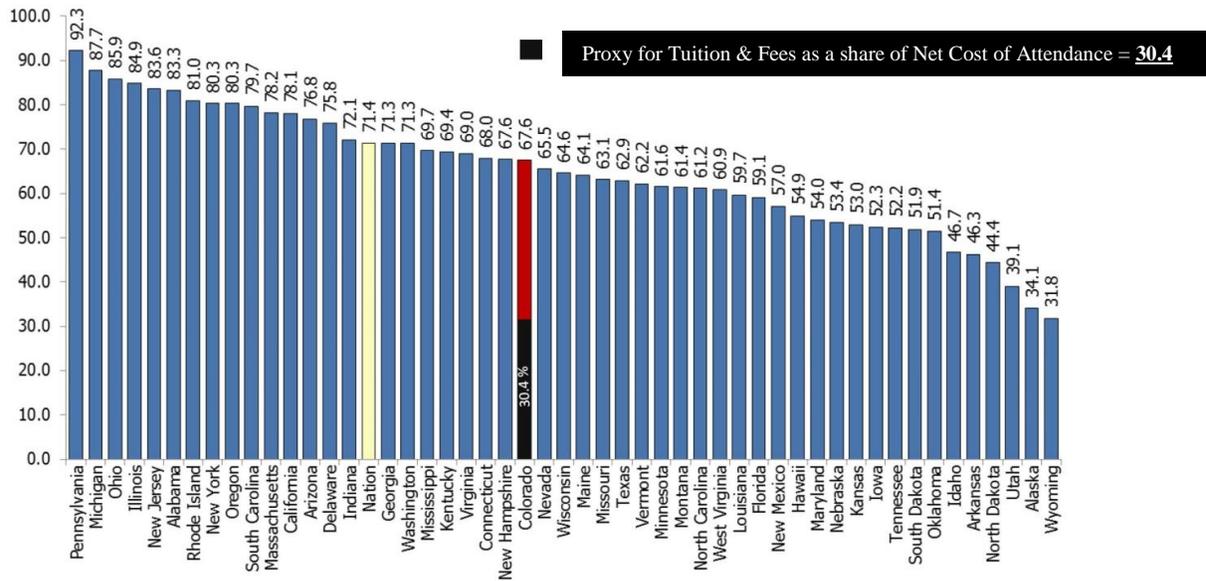


Figure 9. Net Cost of Attendance as a Percent of Lowest Quintile Family Income, 4-Year Institutions, 2012-13



Item Three: When looking at net cost of attendance as a percentage of total median family income, Colorado’s average net cost of attendance is 0.6 percentage points above the national average, 19.7 percent versus 19.1 percent (see Figure 8).

Looking at the net cost of attendance as a percentage of total median family income for the lowest quintile (lowest 20% of median), Colorado’s average net cost of attendance is 3.8 percentage points below the national average, 67.7 percent versus 71.4 percent (see Figure 9). Comparing these two figures it is clear that Colorado is doing a better job as compared to many other states in the country of providing opportunities to the lowest income students and families (lowest 20% of median household income) in the state.

Item Four: In the *Why Higher Education Costs are What they Are* report, the analysis outlines many factors determining the cost of higher education and how Colorado institutions compare nationally. It is important to note that this analysis does not explain why these costs increase.





National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

Tuition-Setting Practices in Colorado's Public Colleges and Universities

Submitted to
Colorado Department of Higher Education
June 30, 2015

Tuition-Setting Practices in Colorado’s Public Colleges and Universities

Introduction

As part of its contract with the Colorado Department of Higher Education, the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) is required to investigate the factors that influence institutional pricing strategies for different kinds of institutions. Among the questions addressed were:

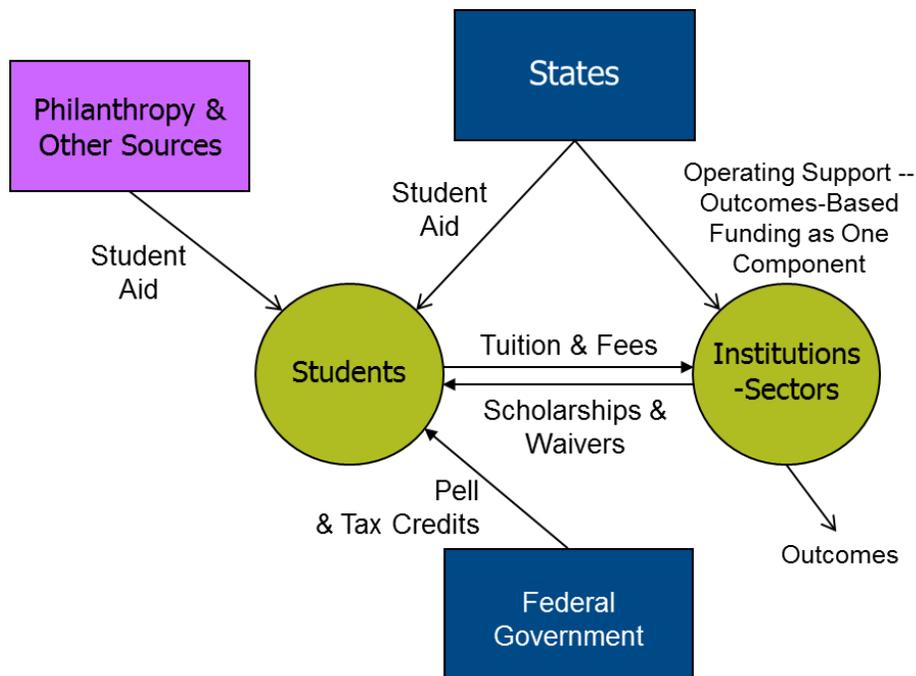
- The extent to which tuition prices are primarily determined as a residual of state appropriations actions.
- Whether or not pricing strategies are explicitly tied to the institution’s strategic plan/goals.
- Ways in which the process varies by different types of institutions.

The information to address these questions was collected through interviews conducted by Dennis Jones with individuals at each of the governing boards. In the main, these individuals were the Chief Financial Officers and their staffs.

The interview questions were framed in the context of the conceptual scheme indicated in Figure 1. This figure indicates that tuition pricing decisions are affected by:

- Institutional resource needs factoring in productivity improvements. This is the point at which cost-drivers analyses intersect with the tuition-setting process.
- The extent to which those needs are met by state appropriations.
- Subsidies students receive from multiple sources (including institutions) in the form of grant aid or tuition waivers/price discounts.

Figure 1. The Elements of Finance Policy



The decisions being made by institutions are heavily influenced by the broader financing environment in which they are made. Key elements of this environment are as follows:

1. Colorado's public institutions, of all types, have fewer resources with which to support basic operations than do similar institutions in most other states (see Figures 2, 3, and 4). These data include revenues available to institutions that can be used at their discretion. This relatively low level of funding is particularly notable at the baccalaureate and masters institutions and at the community colleges. This low level of funding means that Colorado institutions are less able to absorb revenue shortfalls through productivity enhancements and finding further efficiencies.
2. The level of funding per FTE student provided by the state is lower in Colorado than in all but two other states (Figure 5). This means that students are providing the lion's share of funding for the general operation of the institutions (Figure 6). This is a dramatic change from the situation a dozen years ago (Figure 7).
3. This heavy reliance on tuition means that affordability to students becomes a major consideration. Figures 8 and 9 show that
 - Net cost of attendance¹ as a percent of median family income is above the national level at four-year institutions.
 - For the lowest income families this cost is below the national average of 71%; but for these families the net cost of attendance is 68% of family income.

It is important to note that tuition and fees are 45 percent of total cost of attendance² at public four-year institutions and 23 percent at public two-year institutions. Room and board and books and supplies for the most part make up the additional amount that comprises an institution's cost of attendance

In these calculations, net cost of attendance is the stated tuition (the sticker price) plus room and board less grant aid from all sources. Figures 10 and 11 indicate that over the past 5 years net cost of attendance relative to family income has increased faster in Colorado than most other states.

Net cost of attendance is below the national average at two year institutions (Figures 12 and 13). However, the increases have been such over the past five years that, if continued, they will close and surpass the gap over the next few years (Figures 14 & 15).

Tuition-Setting Process in Colorado Institutions

Dennis Jones of the NCHEMS staff interviewed designated representatives of each of the governing boards regarding the process used to set tuition each year. The overall findings from that set of interviews can be generally summarized as follows:

¹ Net cost of attendance is defined as the cost of attendance (see definition below) minus grant aid from all sources.

² Total cost of attendance is defined by the U.S. Department of Education and used for Student Financial Aid purposes. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees (lower of in-district or in-state for public institutions), books and supplies, and the estimated average for room and board and other expenses for one academic year (fall through spring). Colleges adjust the Cost of Attendance yearly to reflect these costs. In actual practice, these amounts may vary to account for different academic programs and individual student circumstances

-
1. The factors considered by institutions in setting tuition are essentially the same for all institutions although the weights accorded those factors vary from institution to institution. These factors are as follows:
 - a. An estimate of the next year's current services budget including
 - Mandatory/nondiscretionary costs – most institutions use this language but what is included varies. Typically included are classified staff salary increases, utilities, and health insurance. Salary increases for non-classified staff are usually not treated as mandatory, but institutions often try to at least match classified staff increases.
 - Discretionary increases (e.g., salaries for non-classified staff)
 - b. Investments in quality enhancement and initiatives derived from the institution's strategic plan.
 - c. Estimates of cost savings generated through efficiencies.
 - d. Enrollment numbers, and the mix of students, in-state, out-of-state, international, graduate versus undergraduate.
 - e. Constraints on price increases
 - Legislative caps
 - Competitive pressures
 - Public opinion
 - Directives from Boards. These, too, vary widely reflecting low tuition philosophies on one end of the spectrum and high tuition/high aid philosophies on the other.
 - Concerns about price increases leading to revenue decreases (because of enrollment decreases)
 2. In most of the institutions the calculus of tuition-setting is generally as follows:
 - a. Develop the estimated operating budget for the coming year including discretionary, nondiscretionary and improvement/investment expenditures. [Note: for institutions in systems, this estimate is created at the campus level within parameters established at the system level).
 - b. Deduct an amount for the estimated level of the state appropriation. The remainder is the calculated level of tuition revenue required to balance the budget.
 - c. Desired/allowable tuition rates are chosen – reflecting the constraints mentioned above.
 - d. Enrollments are estimated by categories of students (e.g., in-state and out-of-state). In some institutions these estimates are made using very sophisticated tools. In others, estimates are made assuming no change from the previous year or reflecting recent year-to-year changes. The resulting enrollment estimates are multiplied by these tuition rates to determine the revenue stream from tuition.

-
- e. An iterative process of matching expenditure requirements with revenue estimates is undertaken. The variables that are considered for modification during this balancing act include:
 - Number of in-state students
 - Number of out-of-state/international students
 - Tuition rates – both in-state and out-of-state
 - Expenditures on institutional aid to students (a device for influencing enrollment numbers)
 - Reductions in planned investments
 - Identification of additional efficiency savings
 - f. Final recommendations taken to Boards for approval and subsequent implementation
3. While this calculus is presented as a set of linear steps, in reality it is an iterative series of cycles repeated until equilibrium between revenue streams based on specified tuition rates and budgeted expenditures is reached.
 4. Most, but not all, institutions utilize an inclusive decision-making process to arrive at the tuition setting decisions, involving faculty, staff, and students throughout the process. The objective is to have consensus on the recommendation taken to the board.
 5. Boards are kept informed at multiple steps along the way so that there are no surprises when final action is required.
 6. Timing of the tuition rate decision varies across institutions. In a few, the decision is made in February so that students have this information early in their own decision-making process. The majority wait until April when the state appropriation amount is much more certain.
 7. All institutions have some mechanism for adjusting if enrollment projections aren't met or if expected state appropriations aren't forthcoming in the fall. These mechanisms are designed for relatively small variations, not sudden, major revenue shortfalls.
 8. The sophistication of the analytic tools utilized by institutions in this process (especially in projecting enrollments) varies enormously across the institutions.
 9. Institutions are using large amounts of their own funds for institutional student financial aid.
 10. All institutions are mindful of the affordability of their institutions and consider students' ability to pay in the determination of their tuition rates. However, no institution utilizes an affordability metric (such as net tuition relative to household income) that is regularly calculated and made a formal part of the decision-making process.
 11. Given the instability and unpredictability of state funding, institutions are setting tuition with an eye to the future. In many cases, they try to normalize tuition increases rather than create dramatic swings, in order to try to maintain predictability for students.

Some Observations

1. Tuition rate decisions in Colorado are particularly high stakes decisions because:

-
- So much of the institutions' revenue comes from tuition. Set too low and the institutions' ability to invest in quality and initiatives designed to further goal achievement is jeopardized. Set too high and enrollment numbers could be negatively affected.
 - Colorado institutions are already operating with comparatively few general operating funds. Revenue shortfalls engender major changes not easily found through additional efficiencies.
2. Enrollment numbers (and the in-state/out-of-state mix) play an extraordinarily important role in determining the fiscal stability and health of Colorado institutions. Ability to grow helps keep tuition rates down. It is those institutions who can't grow that face the most difficult budget squeezes. For them, increases in state funding are particularly important. Colorado School of Mines, because of its decision to maintain a stable enrollment level, faces this same set of issues.
 3. Those institutions competing for student on a national/international scale are particularly sensitive to competitors' prices. Their price-setting is more outward looking than institutions whose market is much more local.
 4. Caps or limits expressed as percentages are particularly insensitive to institutional situations. The bases to which these percentages are applied vary substantially from one institution to another, even among institutions of a similar nature (e.g., CU versus CSU).
 5. Application of the same percentage to all institutions is also insensitive to institutional differences. Given the varying abilities of students in different institutions to pay higher levels of tuition, it may well make sense for some institutions to be expected to raise tuition more than others.
 6. Tuition decisions and policies are strongly tied to state funding levels but state student aid funding and policy are not well integrated into this mix.

Tuition Policy on the National Scene

There are several ideas being explored in other states and at the national level that bear watching – but not implementing – at this time. These ideas include:

- The Tennessee Promise program that offers free community college tuition to students that meet a set of (not stringent) conditions. This program is limited to recent high school graduates, pays for tuition only, not full cost of attendance, and is a last-dollar-in scholarship. This means that those students getting full Pell are not eligible for this grant. Oregon investigated implementing a similar program including expanding eligibility to all community college students and paying the last dollar in using cost of attendance as the base. That investigation led to a conclusion that Oregon's resources would better serve students if funneled through the state's need-based aid program.
- President Obama's free community college proposal. The specifics of this proposed program aren't fully developed. It is based on cost of attendance, but the price tag (60+ billion over 10 years) will provide a major barrier to enactment.
- Pay it Forward (PIF) schemes. Under this scheme, students would pay no tuition – costs would be borne by the state and in return students would repay the state through a tax on future earnings. This idea, too, is being considered in Oregon although the enormous front

end costs and the difficulties of ensuring repayment by students who have left the state made implementation on a large scale infeasible. A very small (2,000 student) pilot test has been proposed.

- Tying tuition-setting limits to performance on outcomes metrics. This has been implemented in Louisiana and is being proposed in Texas. The Louisiana initiative (through its GRAD Act) has so many flaws that it cannot be viewed as a good model. Something similar is being discussed in Wisconsin. The Louisiana idea was devised as a way of loosening very tight legislative control on tuition rates – control that requires a 2/3's vote of the legislature to raise tuition more than 3% per year. The Texas initiative is intended as a way to ensure moderation in price increases after very large tuition increases occurred when institutions were given tuition-setting authority. The Wisconsin idea is intended to give institutions more flexibility and to forestall the kind of large increases that were experienced in Texas when tuition-setting authority was given to institutions. While the Wisconsin decision has not yet been made by the legislature, a favored proposal would
 - Require reporting of a specified set of outcomes metrics
 - Cap tuition increases at 6% per year
 - Lower the tuition cap in the event that performance does not improve

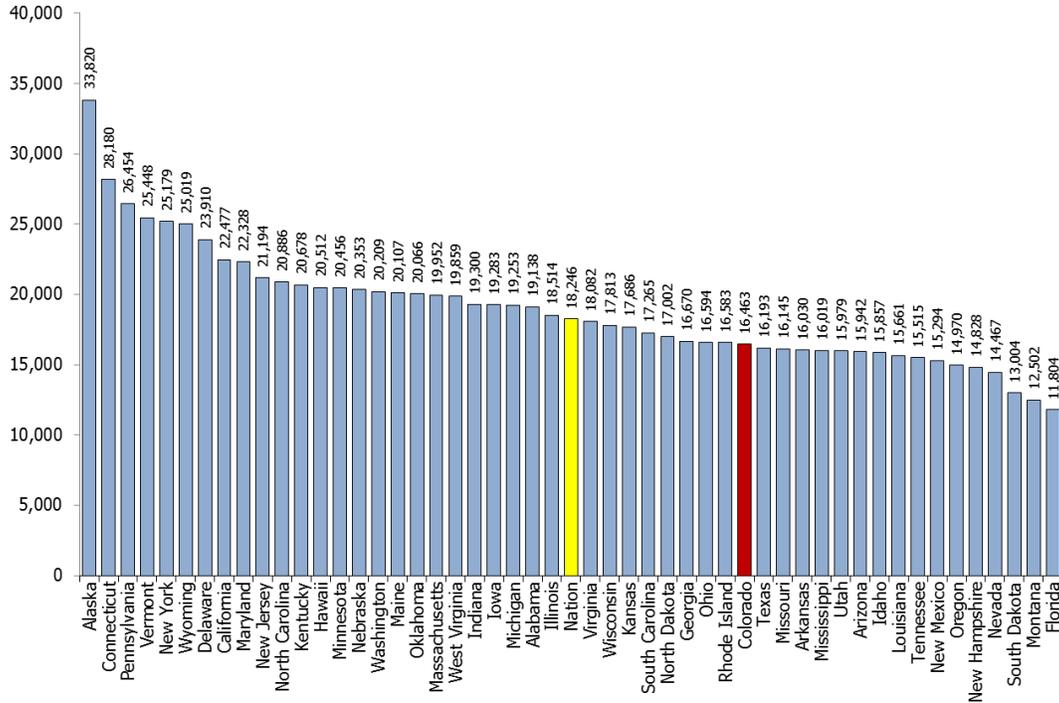
Conclusions

From these findings it can be concluded that it is not the type of institution that distinguishes differences in approach to tuition-setting; rather it is the circumstances which institutions are confronting that makes the difference. In particular:

1. Institutions pay particular attention to prices being charged by competitors. This plays a major role in constraining price increases. For the research universities, the comparisons are national, for other four-year institutions, the comparisons are mostly with in-state competitors.
2. The extent to which they are faced with no-growth or declining growth influences their decisions. The attempt to maximize revenues using a combination of higher tuition offset by higher institutional aid is more prevalent.
3. Decisions may be made with an eye to the future. If competition will allow, institutions may raise tuition to the caps recently established believing that state support will not be forthcoming in future years. Given the high reliance on tuition and the uncertainty of state funding – both levels and patterns of distribution stemming from the outcomes-based funding model – will likely increase tuitions to levels constrained only by competitive pressure (including pressures to maintain affordability).
4. Affordability is a constant concern, but no formal metrics are in place that directly influence tuition-setting practices. The open access institutions are particularly concerned with affordability and have been pricing themselves with low income students in mind.

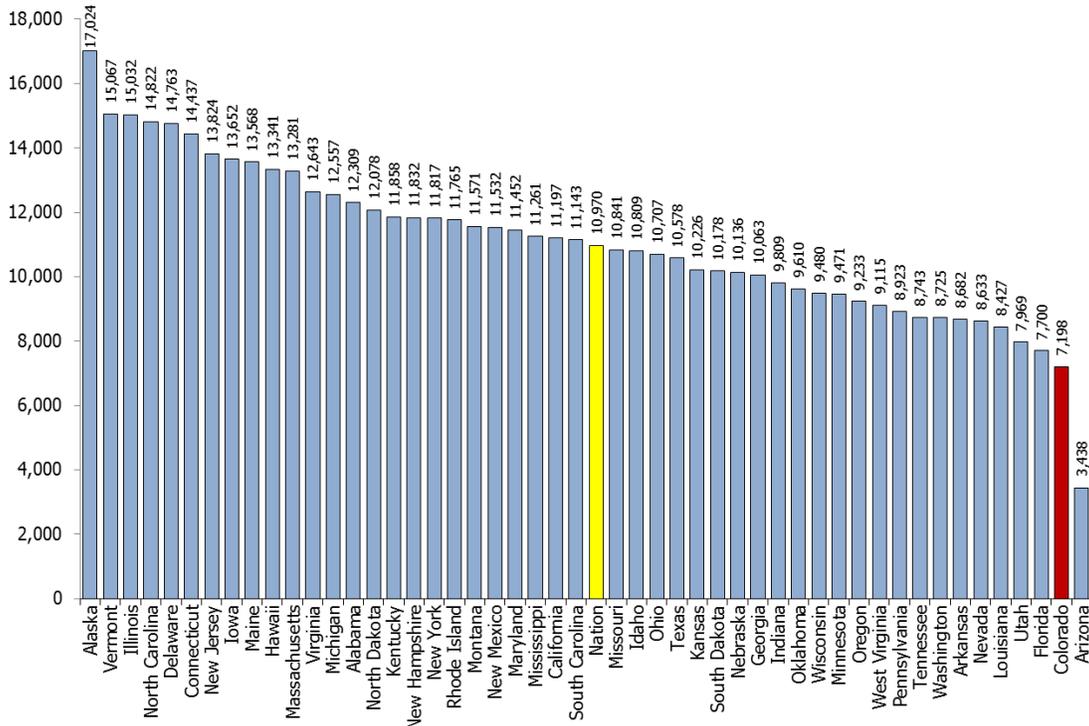
Figures

Figure 2. Funding from Tuition & Fees and State Appropriations per FTE, Public Research (Includes Medical), 2012-13



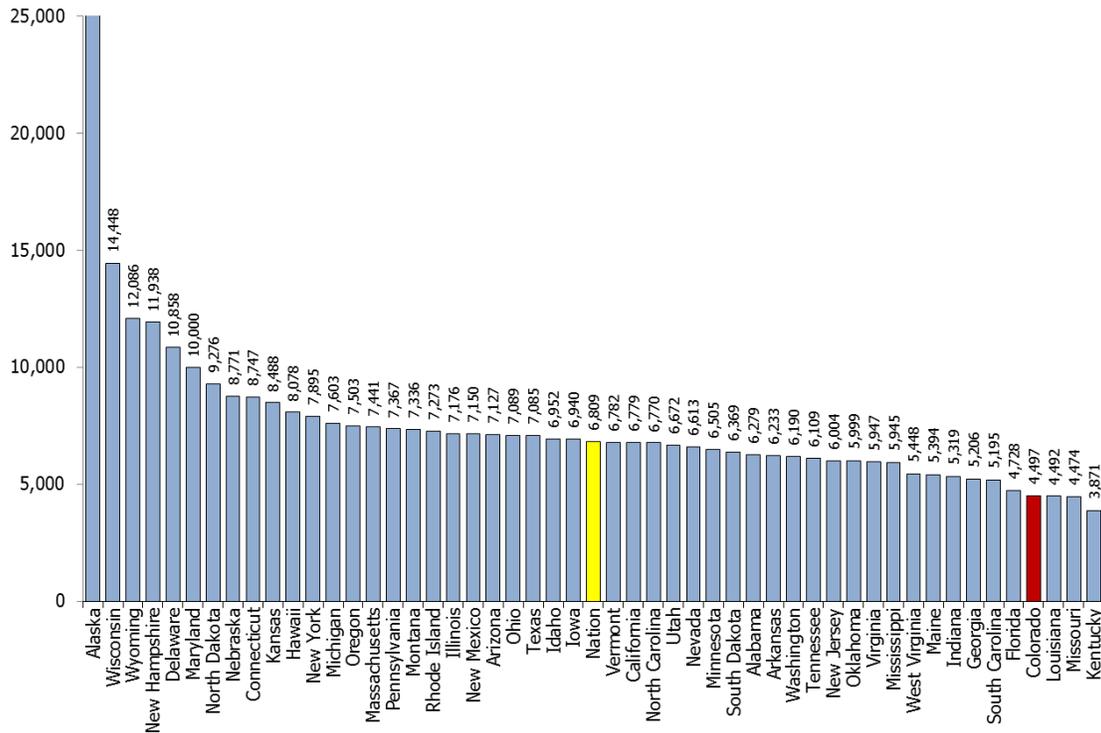
Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Provisional Release Finance Files; f1213_f1a, f1213_f2 GASB & FASB Finance Files; NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Instructional Activity File; efa2013 Provisional Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS 2013-14 Institutional Characteristics File; hd2013 Provisional Release Data File. Colorado institutions included in the calculation include University of Colorado Denver, University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University Fort Collins, and University of Northern Colorado.

Figure 3. Funding from Tuition & Fees and State Appropriations per FTE, Public Masters, Bachelors, Other 4-Year, 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Provisional Release Finance Files; f1213_f1a, f1213_f2 GASB & FASB Finance Files; NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Instructional Activity File; efaia2013 Provisional Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS 2013-14 Institutional Characteristics File; hd2013 Provisional Release Data File. Colorado institutions in this category are Adams State University, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs, Fort Lewis College, Colorado Mesa University, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Colorado State University – Pueblo, Western State Colorado University.

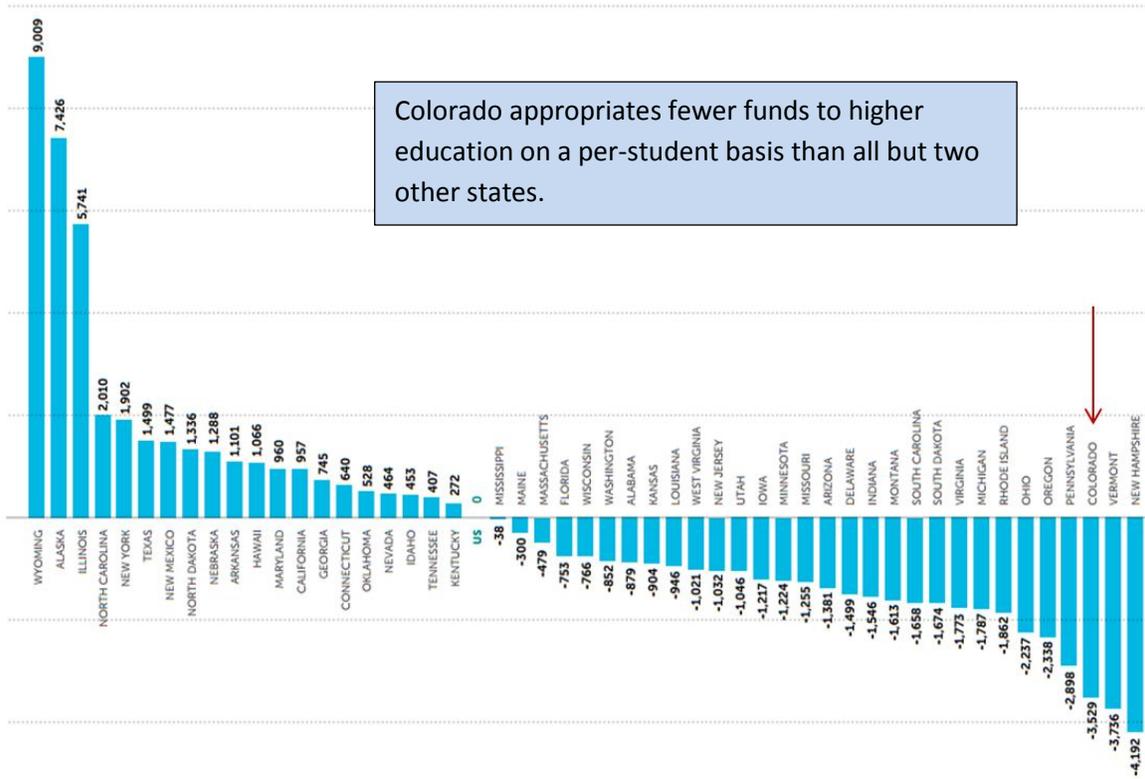
Figure 4. Funding from Tuition & Fees and State Appropriations per FTE, Public Associates and Other 2-Year, 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Provisional Release Finance Files; f1213_f1a, f1213_f2 GASB & FASB Finance Files; NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Instructional Activity File; efa13 Provisional Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS 2013-14 Institutional Characteristics File; hd2013 Provisional Release Data File. **Note:** Aims Community College and Colorado Mountain College are excluded from Colorado's figures but included in the National total. Colorado institutions in this category are Colorado Northwestern Community College, Community College of Aurora, Community College of Denver, Front Range Community College, Lamar Community College, Morgan Community College, Northeastern Junior College, Otero Junior College, Pikes Peak Community College, Pueblo Community College, Red Rocks Community College, Trinidad State Junior College.

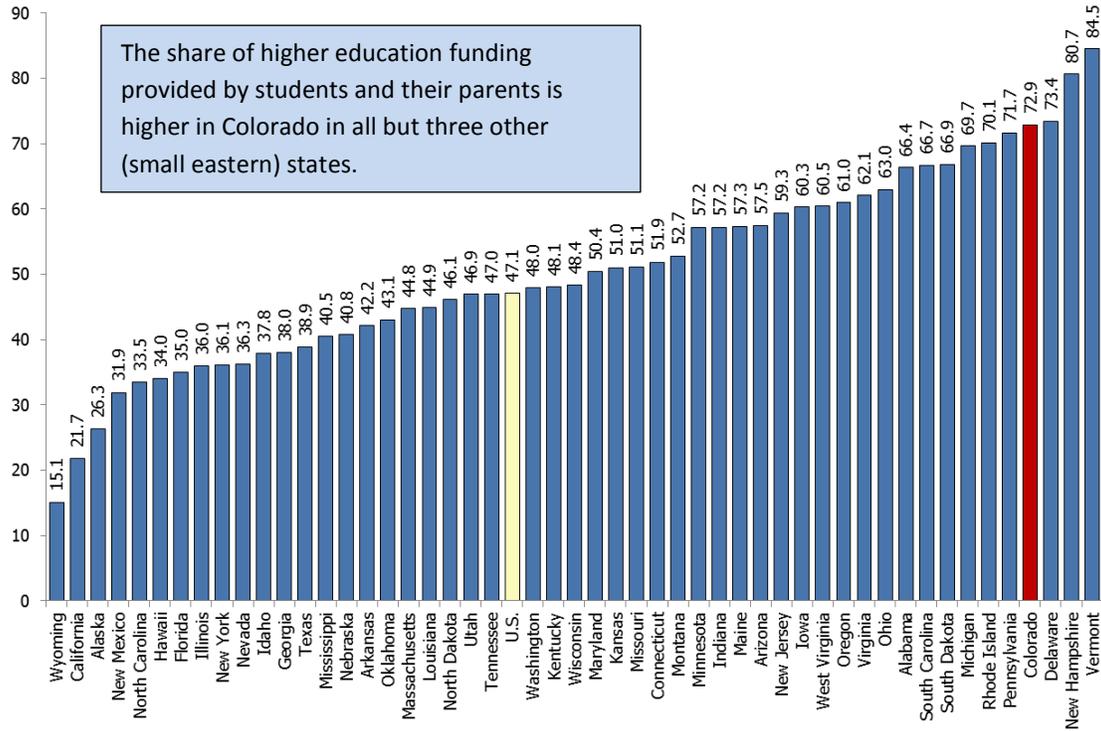
Figures 2, 3, and 4 indicate that Colorado institutions of all types are funded at levels well below similar institutions in most other states. Funds included in the calculation include both tuition and fees and state appropriations.

Figure 5. State Appropriations for Operating Purposes Per FTE Student: State Differences from U.S. Average, Fiscal 2014



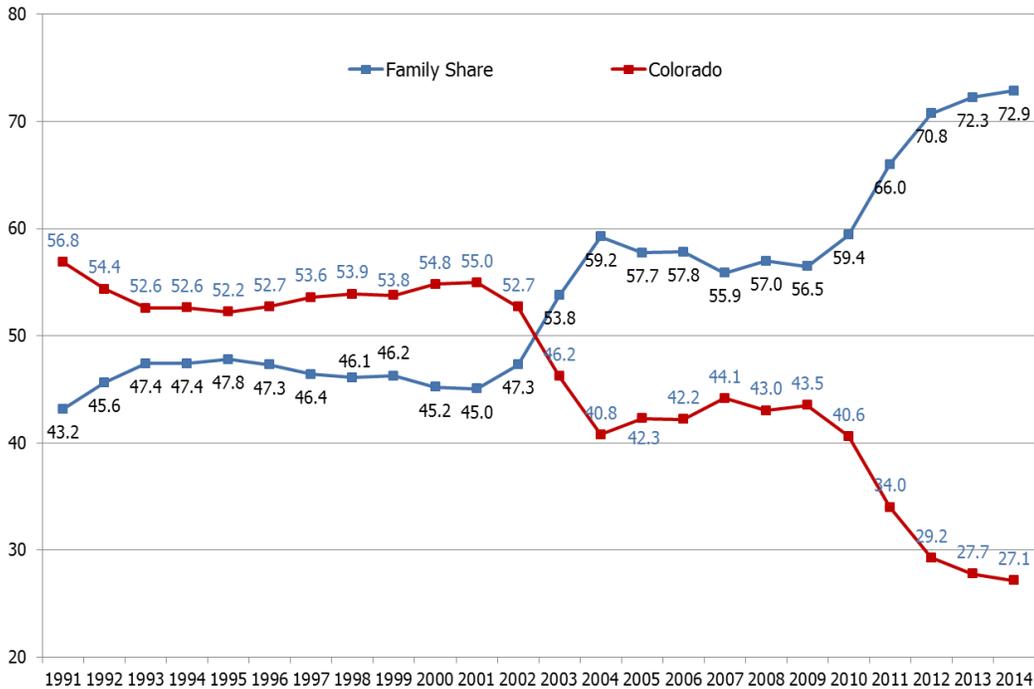
Source: SHEEO SHEF FY 2014

Figure 6. Net Tuition Revenue as a Percent of Public Higher Education Total Educational Revenue by State, FY 2014



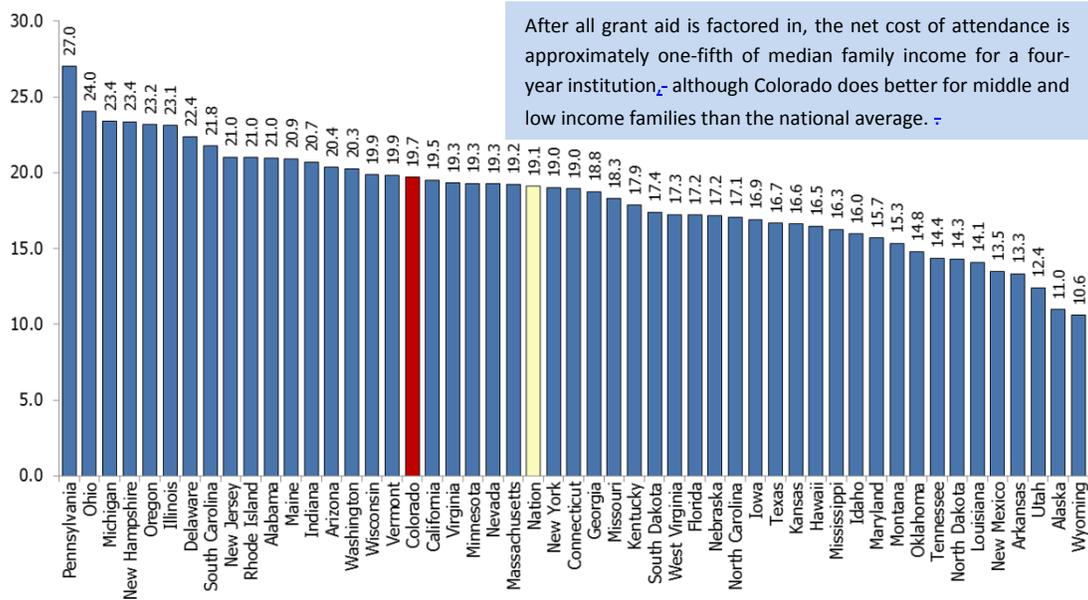
Source: SHEEO SHEF FY 2014

Figure 7. Colorado Family Share of Public Higher Education Operating Revenues



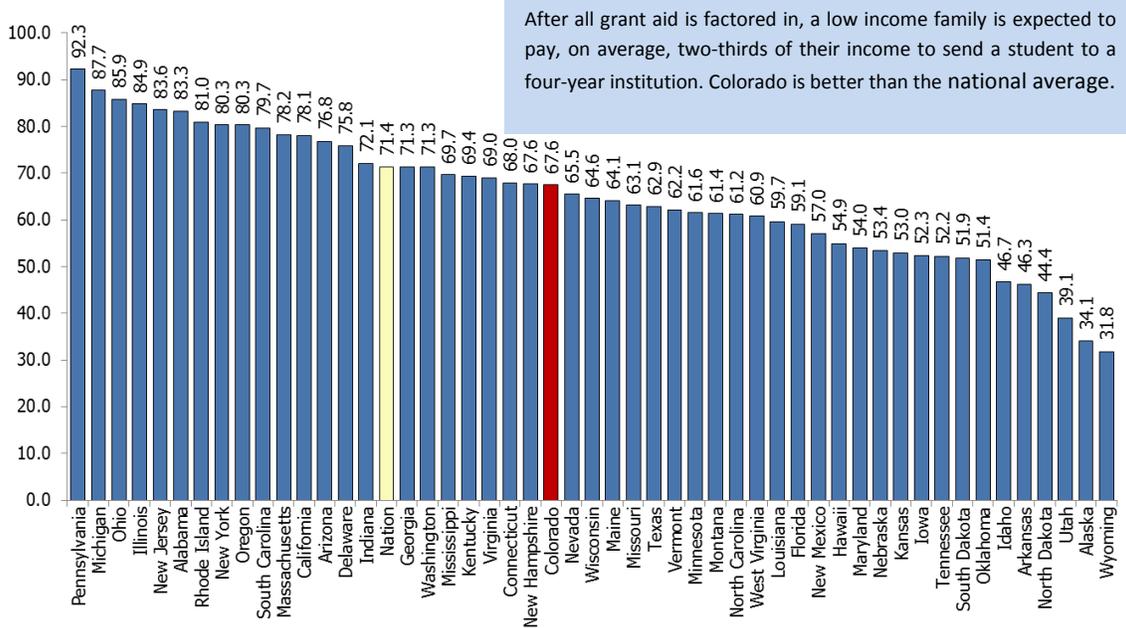
Source: SHEEO SHEF FY 2014

Figure 8. Net Cost of Attendance as a Percent of Median Family Income, 4-Year Institutions, 2012-13



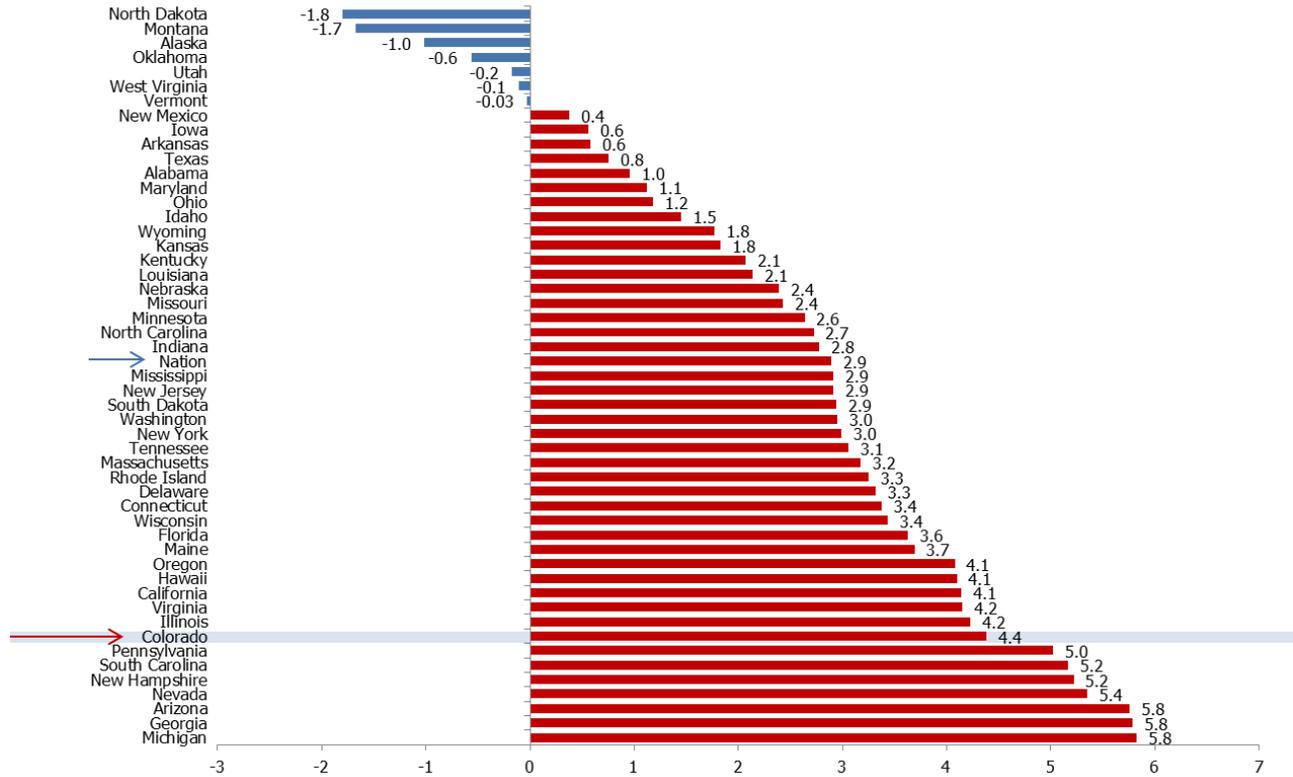
Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File and U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year PUMS File.

Figure 9. Net Cost of Attendance as a Percent of Lowest Quintile Family Income, 4-Year Institutions, 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File and U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year PUMS File.

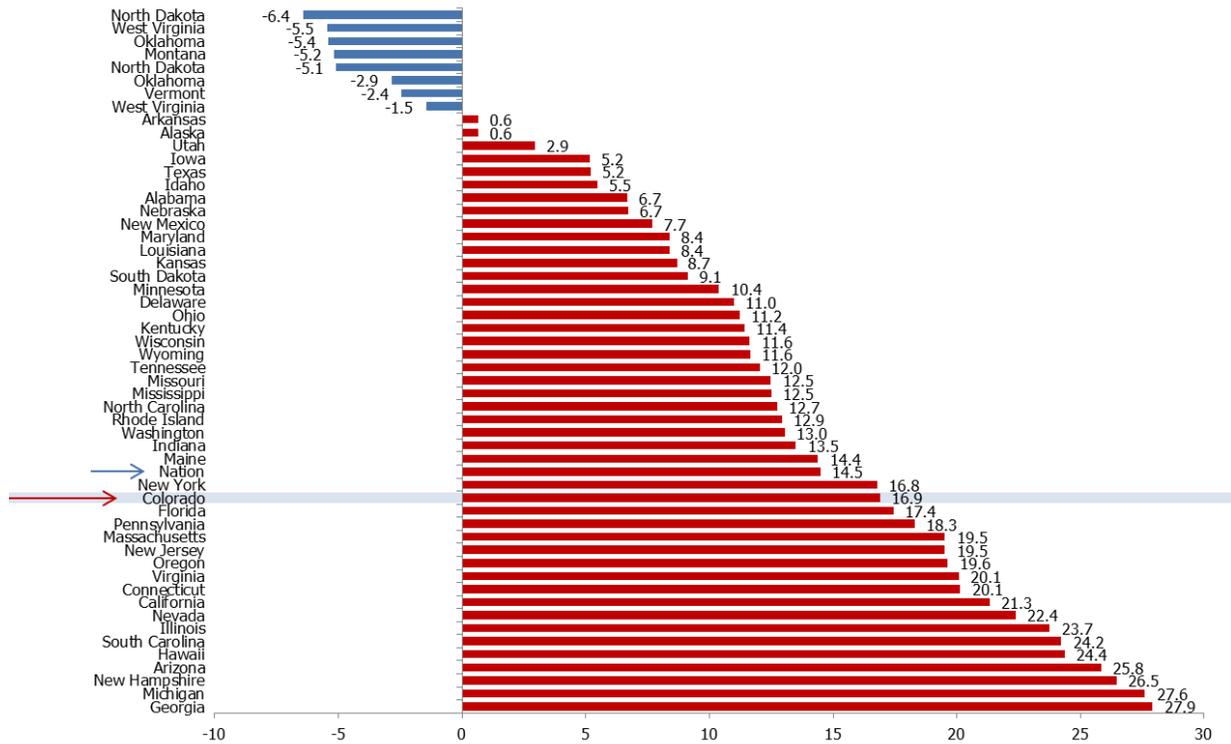
Figure 10. Change in Net Cost of Attendance for First-Time Full-Time Undergraduates as a Percent of Median Family Income, 2006-07 to 2011-12, 4-Year Institutions



Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; IC2006_ay, hd2012 and ic2012_ay Provisional Release Data Files.; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2006, Fall 2011 Enrollment Files; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2006-07, 2011-12 Student Financial Aid Files; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 & 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. 2011-2012 files provisional.

Note: State Costs are weighted averages of published institution charges for first-time full-time undergraduates.

Figure 11. Change in Net Cost of Attendance for First-Time Full-Time Undergraduates as a Percent of Low Quintile Family Income, 2006-07 to 2011-12, 4-Year Institutions

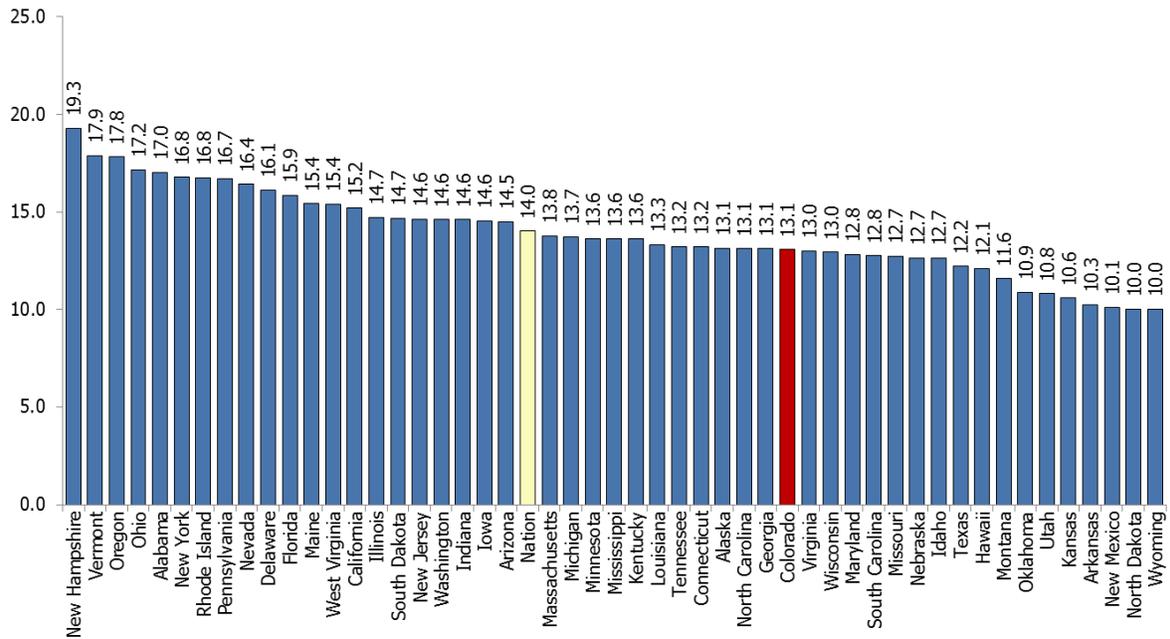


Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; IC2006_ay, hd2012 and ic2012_ay Provisional Release Data Files.; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2006, Fall 2011 Enrollment Files; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2006-07, 2011-12 Student Financial Aid Files; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 & 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. 2011-2012 files provisional.

Note: State Costs are weighted averages of published institution charges for first-time full-time undergraduates.

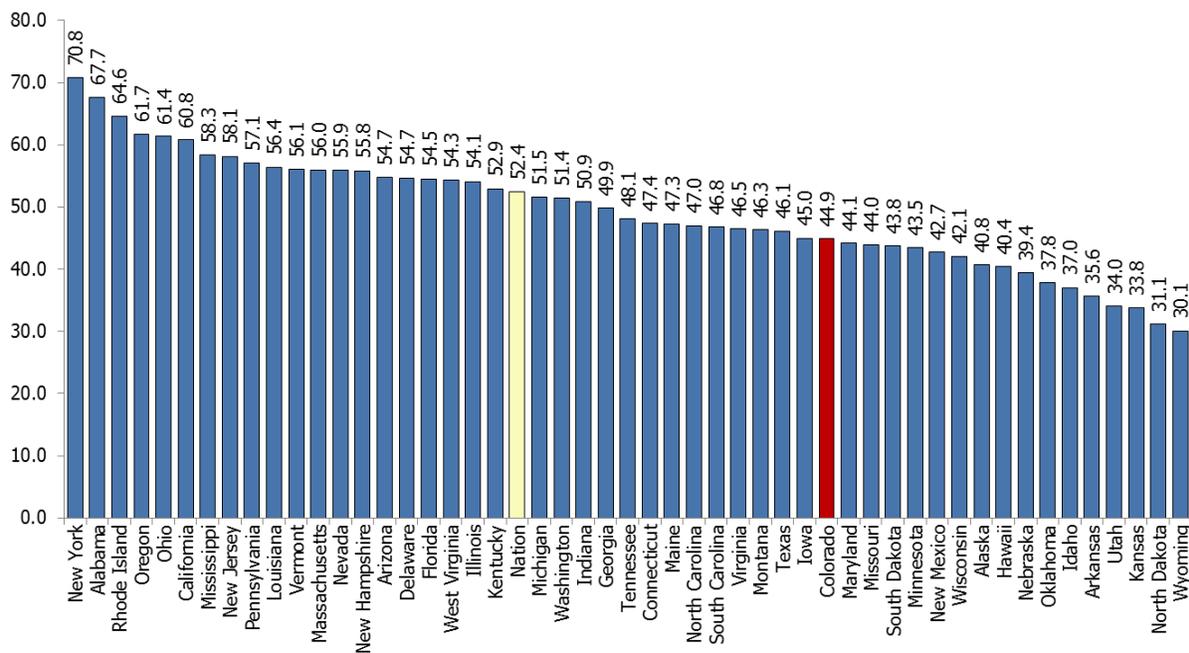
The cost to students of attending colleges has increased more rapidly in Colorado than in most other states.

Figure 12. Net Cost of Attendance as a Percent of Median Family Income, 2-Year Institutions, 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File and U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year PUMS File.

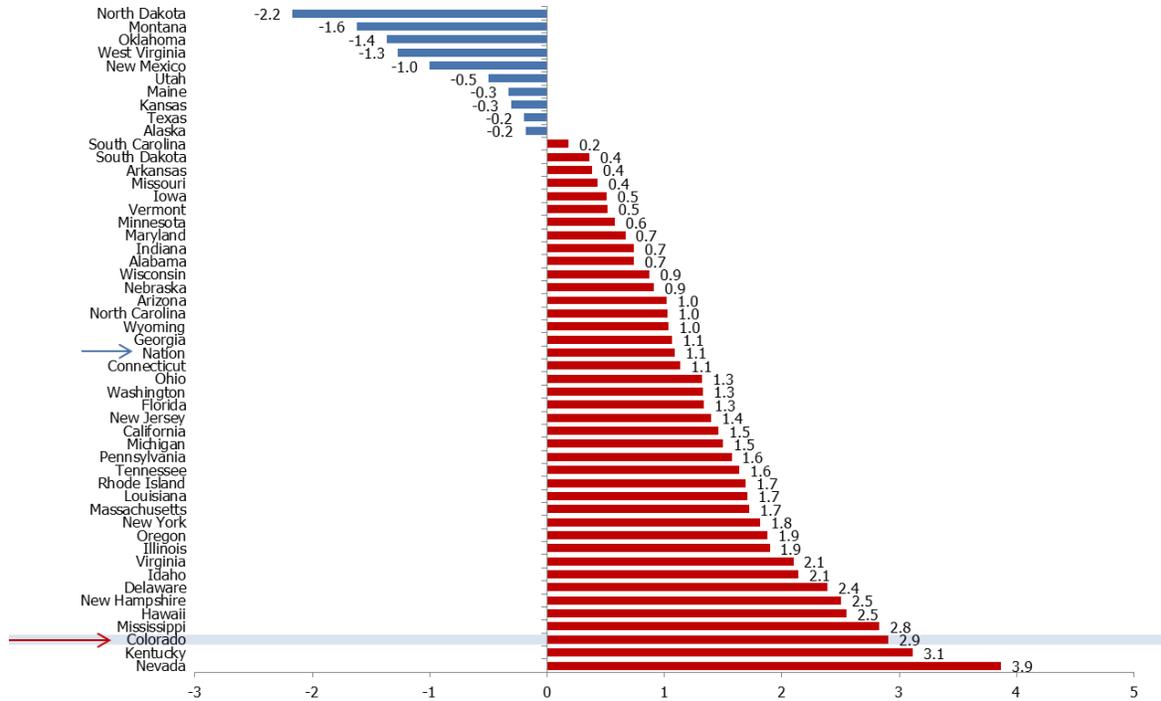
Figure 13. Net Cost of Attendance as a Percent of Lowest Quintile Family Income, 2-Year Institutions, 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File and U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year PUMS File.

After all grant aid is factored in, a median income family will pay one-eighth of their income to send a student to a two-year institution in Colorado. A low income family must pay nearly one-half of their income to cover these costs.

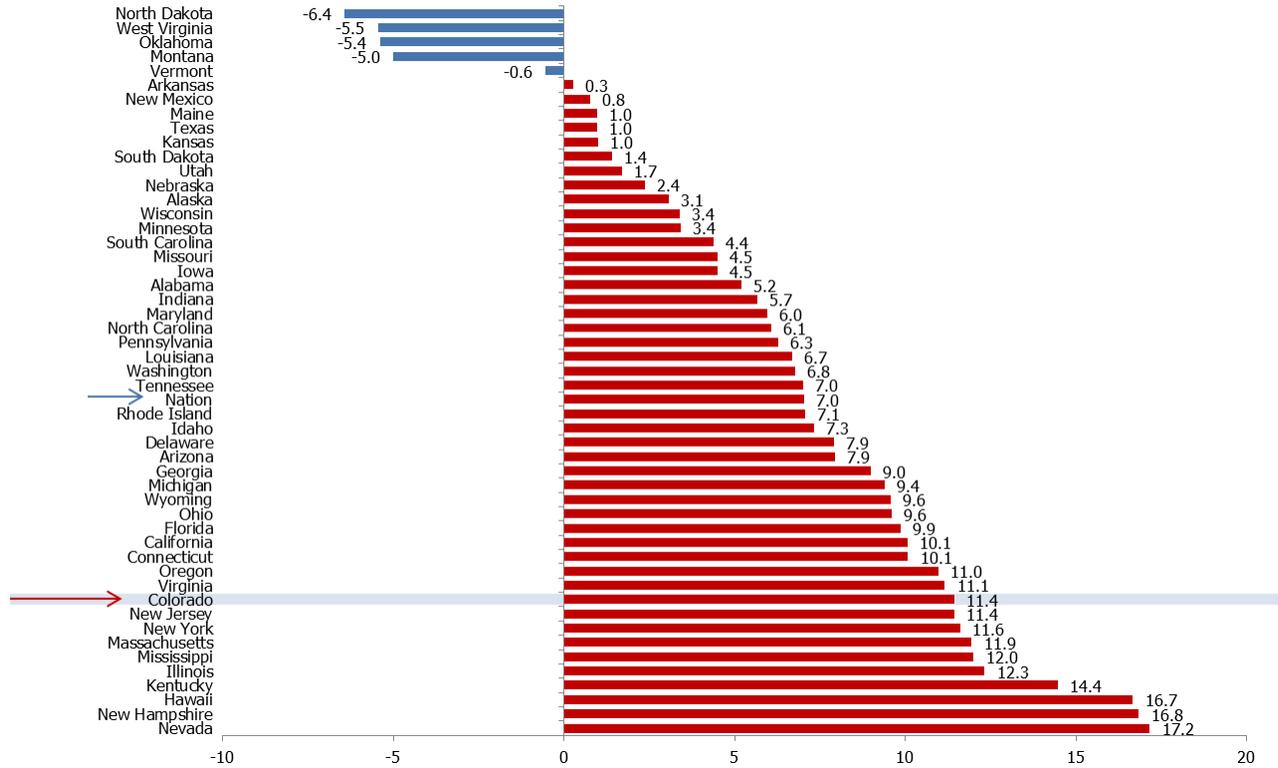
Figure 14. Change in Net Cost of Attendance for First-Time Full-Time Undergraduates as a Percent of Median Family Income, 2006-07 to 2011-12, 2-Year Institutions



Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; IC2006_ay, hd2012 and ic2012_ay Provisional Release Data Files; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2006, Fall 2011 Enrollment Files; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2006-07, 2011-12 Student Financial Aid Files; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 & 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. 2011-2012 files provisional.

Note: State Costs are weighted averages of published institution charges for first-time full-time undergraduates.

Figure 15. Change in Net Cost of Attendance for First-Time Full-Time Undergraduates as a Percent of Low Quintile Family Income, 2006-07 to 2011-12, 2-Year Institutions



Sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; IC2006_ay, hd2012 and ic2012_ay Provisional Release Data Files.; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2006, Fall 2011 Enrollment Files; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2006-07, 2011-12 Student Financial Aid Files; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 & 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. 2011-2012 files provisional.

Note: State Costs are weighted averages of published institution charges for first-time full-time undergraduates.

The cost of attending two-year institutions relative to family income is increasing more rapidly in Colorado than in almost all other states.



National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

Why Higher Education Costs are What They Are

Submitted to
Colorado Department of Higher Education
June 30, 2015

Why Higher Education Costs are What They Are

As a part of its contract with the Colorado Department of Higher education (CDHE), the National Center for Higher Education management Systems (NCHEMS) undertook an extensive series of analyses of higher education costs. These analyses are intended to:

- Provide insights that could inform the deliberations regarding the development of tuition policy by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education.
- Help address the question of why higher education costs are what they are.
- Explain why costs differ across different types of institutions.

These analyses were not designed to explain or draw attention to the costs or cost patterns of individual institutions.

In order to interpret the findings of these analyses, it is necessary to understand two fundamental points. First, there is no “right” or “standard” way to deliver higher education programs and services. As a result there is no dollar amount that represents what it should cost. Analyses, therefore, are cast in terms of comparisons with industry practices, not industry standards. Second, the real determinant of higher education costs is higher education revenues. Howard Bowen, a distinguished higher education leader and researcher, noted that institutions raise all the money they can and spend all they raise, an observation that has become known as Bowen’s Law. The validity of this claim has been reaffirmed by NCHEMS analyses; these analyses found that 97% of the variance in institutional expenditures is explained by available revenues.

The fact that Colorado has fewer resources in all sectors of higher education than most other states explains much of the cost information presented in this document.

As is shown in the following charts, the revenues per student available to Colorado institutions is substantially less than revenues available to similar institutions in most other states. Throughout this document Colorado institutions in each of the categories used are as follows:

Public Research

- University of Colorado Denver
- University of Colorado Boulder
- Colorado School of Mines
- Colorado State University Fort Collins
- University of Northern Colorado

Public Masters and Bachelors

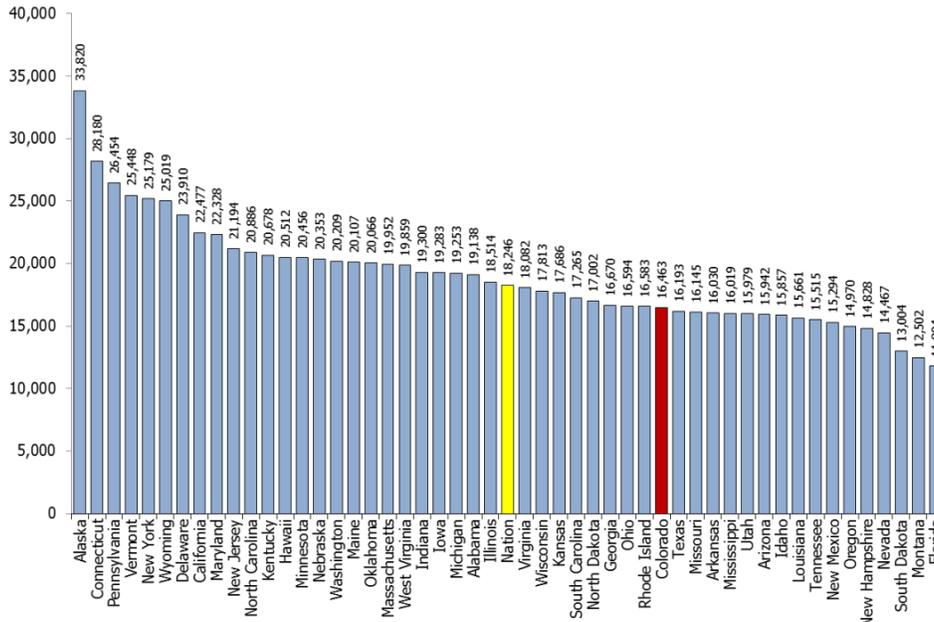
- Adams State University
- University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

- Fort Lewis College
- Colorado Mesa University
- Metropolitan State University of Denver
- Colorado State University – Pueblo
- Western State Colorado University

Community Colleges

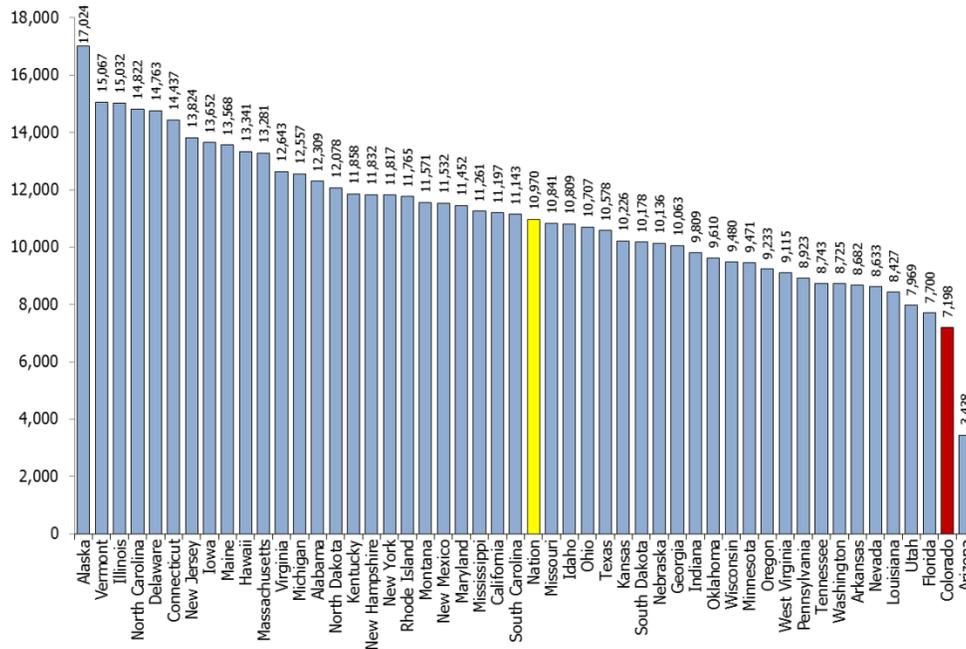
- Colorado Northwestern Community College
- Community College of Aurora
- Community College of Denver
- Front Range Community College
- Lamar Community College
- Morgan Community College
- Northeastern Junior College
- Otero Junior College
- Pikes Peak Community College
- Pueblo Community College
- Red Rocks Community College
- Trinidad State Junior College

Figure 1. Funding from Tuition & Fees and State Appropriations per FTE Student, Public Research (Includes Medical), 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Provisional Release Finance Files; f1213_f1a, f1213_f2 GASB & FASB Finance Files; NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Instructional Activity File; efa2013 Provisional Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS 2013-14 Institutional Characteristics File; hd2013 Provisional Release Data File. Colorado institutions included in the calculation include University of Colorado Denver, University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University Fort Collins, and University of Northern Colorado.

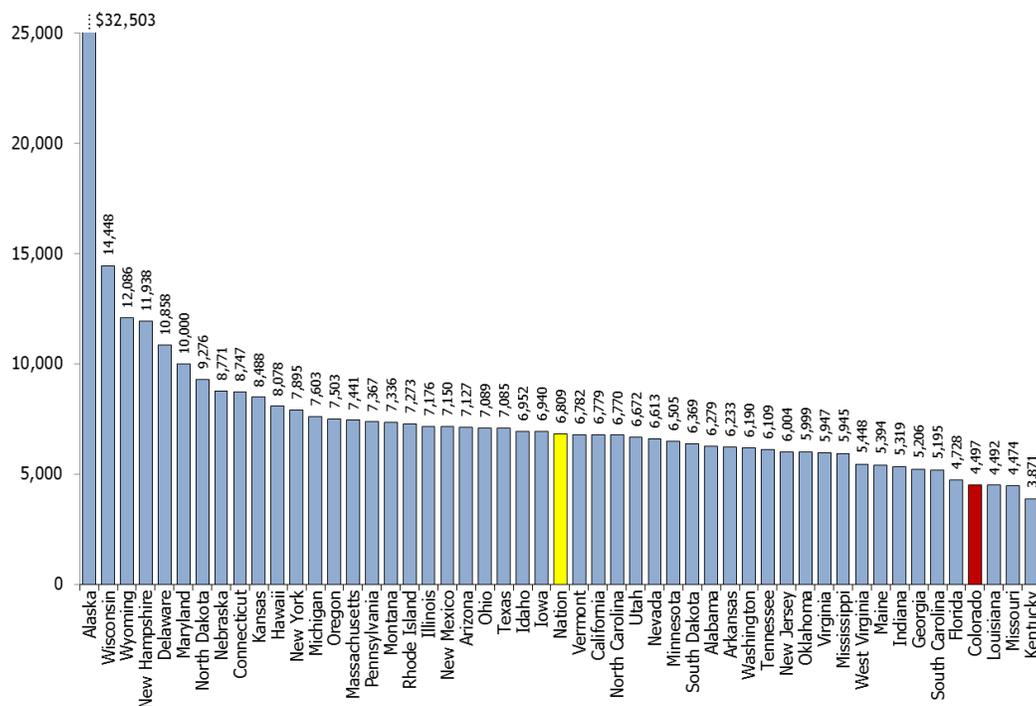
Figure 2. Funding from Tuition & Fees and State Appropriations per FTE Student, Public Masters, Bachelors, Other 4-Year, 2012-13



Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Provisional Release Finance Files; f1213_f1a, f1213_f2 GASB & FASB Finance Files; NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Instructional Activity File; efa2013 Provisional Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS 2013-14 Institutional

Characteristics File; hd2013 Provisional Release Data File. Colorado institutions in this category are Adams State University, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs, Fort Lewis College, Colorado Mesa University, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Colorado State University – Pueblo, Western State Colorado University.

Figure 3. Funding from Tuition & Fees and State Appropriations per FTE Student, Public Associates and Other 2-Year, 2012-13



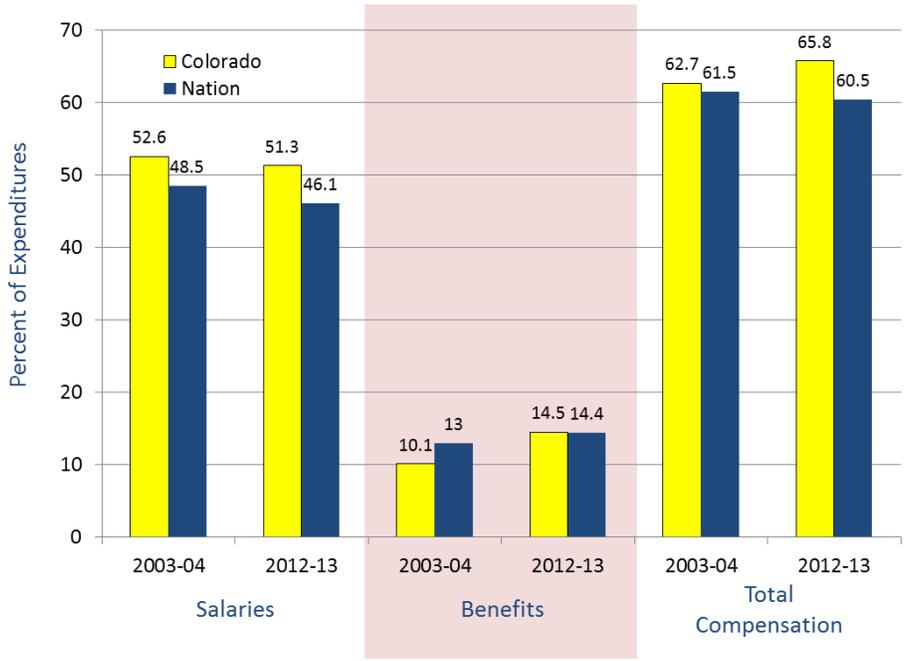
Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Provisional Release Finance Files; f1213_f1a, f1213_f2 GASB & FASB Finance Files; NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Instructional Activity File; efi2013 Provisional Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS 2013-14 Institutional Characteristics File; hd2013 Provisional Release Data File. Colorado institutions in this category are Colorado Northwestern Community College, Community College of Aurora, Community College of Denver, Front Range Community College, Lamar Community College, Morgan Community College, Northeastern Junior College, Otero Junior College, Pikes Peak Community College, Pueblo Community College, Red Rocks Community College, Trinidad State Junior College.

However strong the explanatory power of Bowen’s Law, there are additional factors that must be considered in any attempt to understand the costs of higher education. To investigate these factors, NCHEMS undertook two very different kinds of analyses, one a simple look at some of the obvious cost drivers and the other a much more sophisticated series of statistical analyses. Together they help to shed light on the question of why the costs of operating colleges and universities are what they are.

The explanation of college costs starts with a recognition that higher education is a people-intensive industry. Its key assets are faculty and the other highly educated staff that are required to teach students, conduct research, and manage complicated, multi-million (billion) dollar enterprises.

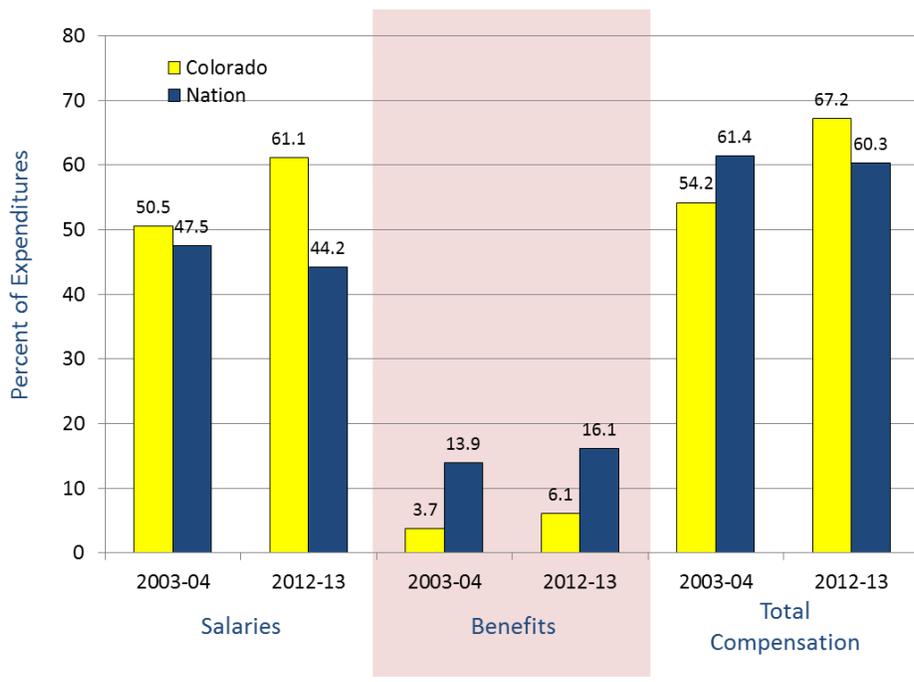
The following charts indicate the proportion of institutional expenditures devoted to salaries and benefits and the ways in which these expenditures have changed over the past decade.

Figure 4. Compensation as a Percent of Expenditures, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Research Universities (Includes Medical)



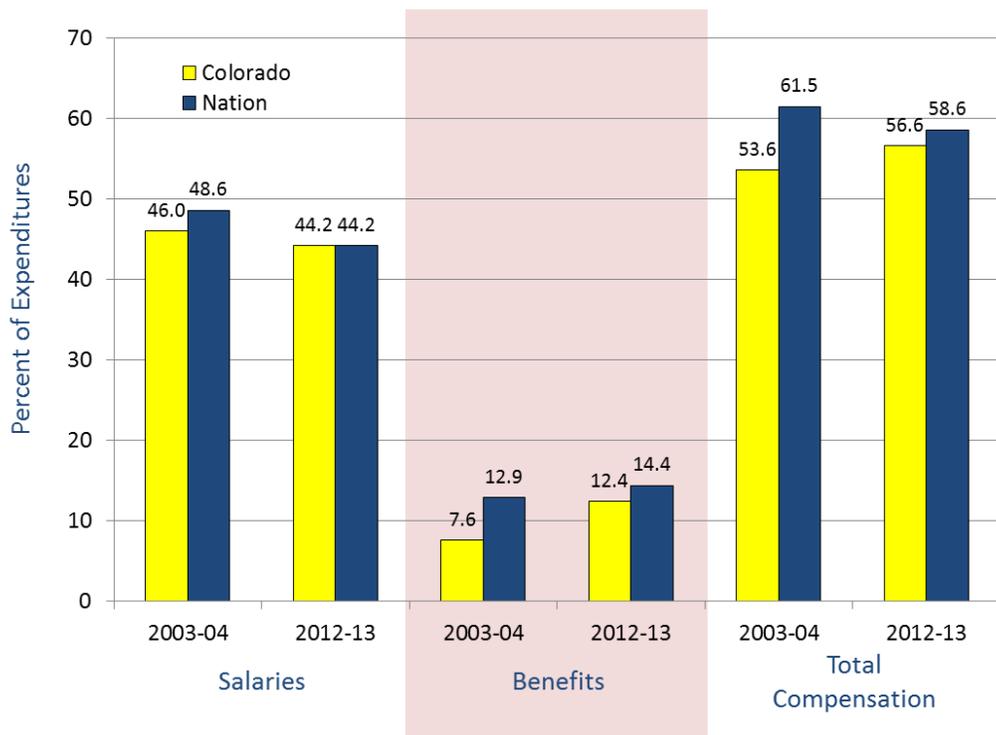
Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Finance Files; f0304_f1a and f0304_f2 Final Release Data Files. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Finance Files; f1213_f1a and f1213_f2 Final Release Data Files.

Figure 5. Compensation as a Percent of Expenditures, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 4-year



Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Finance Files; f0304_f1a and f0304_f2 Final Release Data Files. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Finance Files; f1213_f1a and f1213_f2 Final Release Data Files.

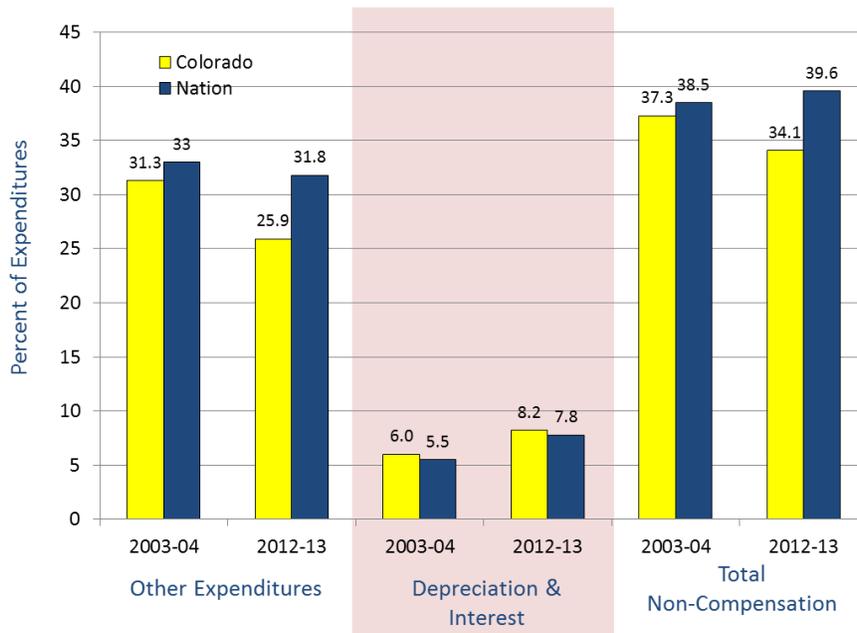
Figure 6. Compensation as a Percent of Expenditures, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 2-Year



Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Finance Files; f0304_f1a and f0304_f2 Final Release Data Files. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Finance Files; f1213_f1a and f1213_f2 Final Release Data Files.

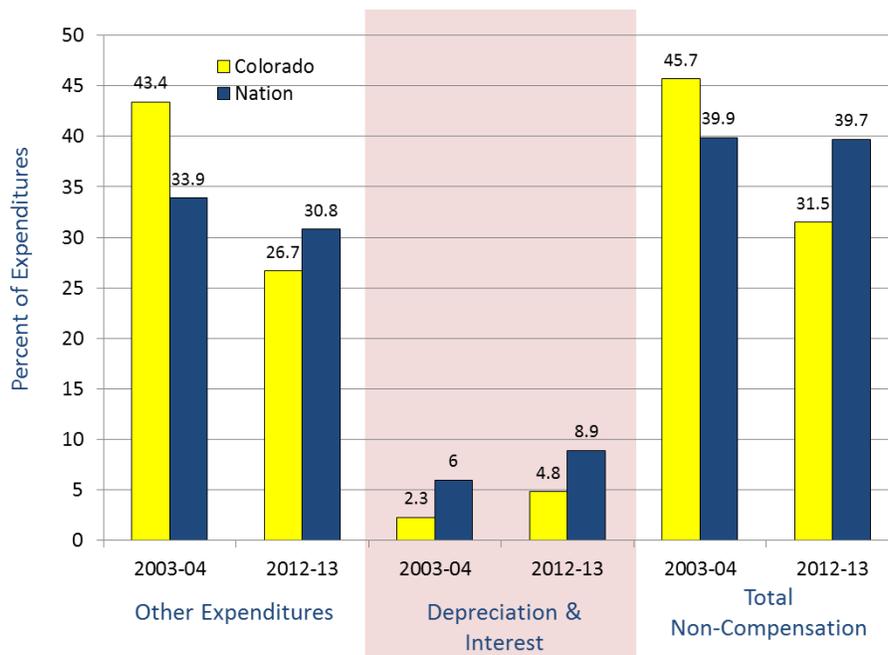
The data in these charts show that all types of institutions spend well more than half of their funds on employee compensation. The balance is devoted to supplies and operating expenses (utilities, insurance, office and laboratory supplies, etc.) interest, and depreciation. The following charts compare the expenditures of Colorado institutions with their counterparts elsewhere in the country.

Figure 7. “Other” and Depreciation & Interest as a Percent of Expenditures, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public Research (Includes Medical)



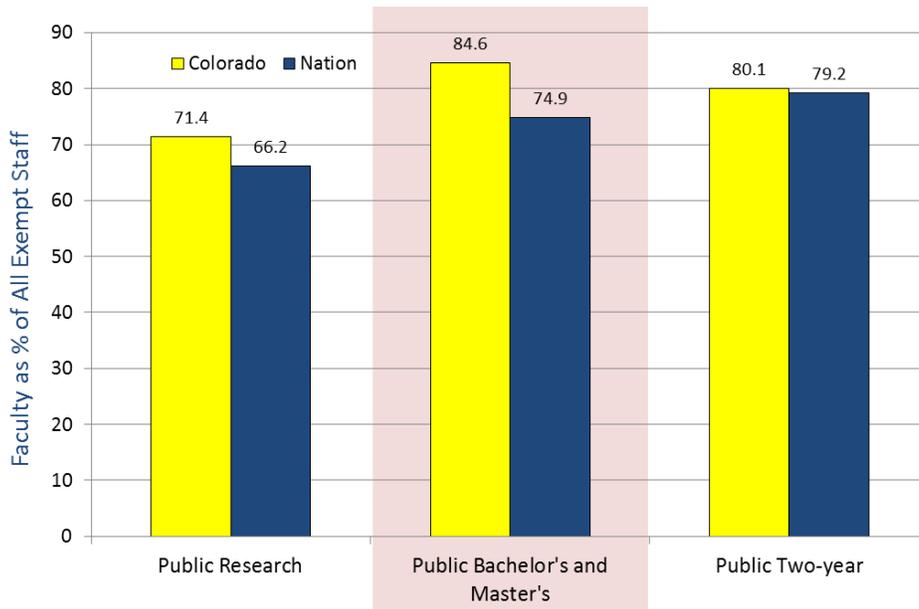
Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Finance Files; f0304_f1a and f0304_f2 Final Release Data Files. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Finance Files; f1213_f1a and f1213_f2 Final Release Data Files.

Figure 8. “Other” and Depreciation & Interest as a Percent of Expenditures, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 4-Year



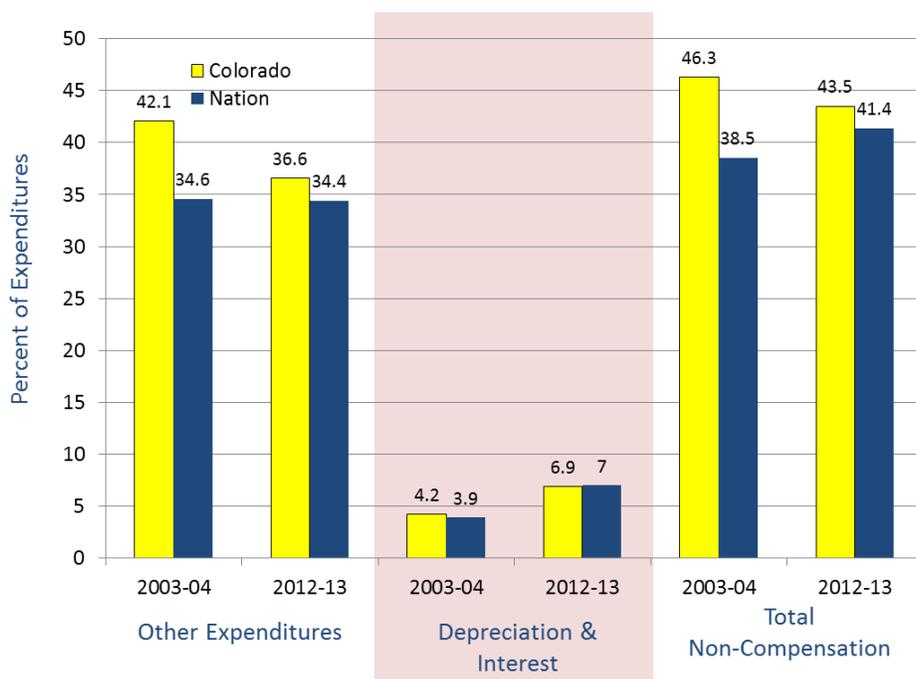
Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Finance Files; f0304_f1a and f0304_f2 Final Release Data Files. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Finance Files; f1213_f1a and f1213_f2 Final Release Data Files.

Figure 9. Faculty as a Percent of All Exempt Staff - Fall 2013



Source: NCHEMS NCES IPEDS EAP Survey, Fall 2013

Figure 10. "Other" and Depreciation & Interest as a Percent of Expenditures, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 2-Year



Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Finance Files; f0304_f1a and f0304_f2 Final Release Data Files. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Finance Files; f1213_f1a and f1213_f2 Final Release Data Files.

All sectors in Colorado have increased spending on depreciation and interest over the past decade, but the share of the budget devoted to expenditures for items other than compensation has declined

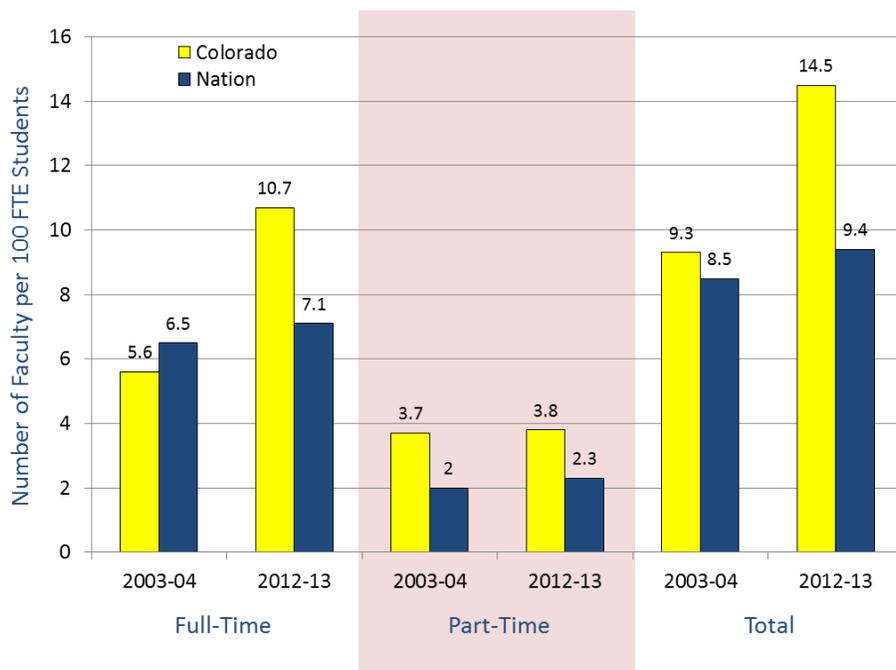
substantially in all sectors during this time period. Recognizing the importance of talented employees to their missions, Colorado institutions are spending more of their available resources on compensation.

Because higher education is labor intensive, the costs of higher education are largely determined by factors related to institutions' human assets, particularly

- The numbers of employees in each category – faculty, managers, non-managerial professionals, technical support, clerical support, etc.
- The conditions of their employment, e.g., full-time versus part-time
- Salary levels

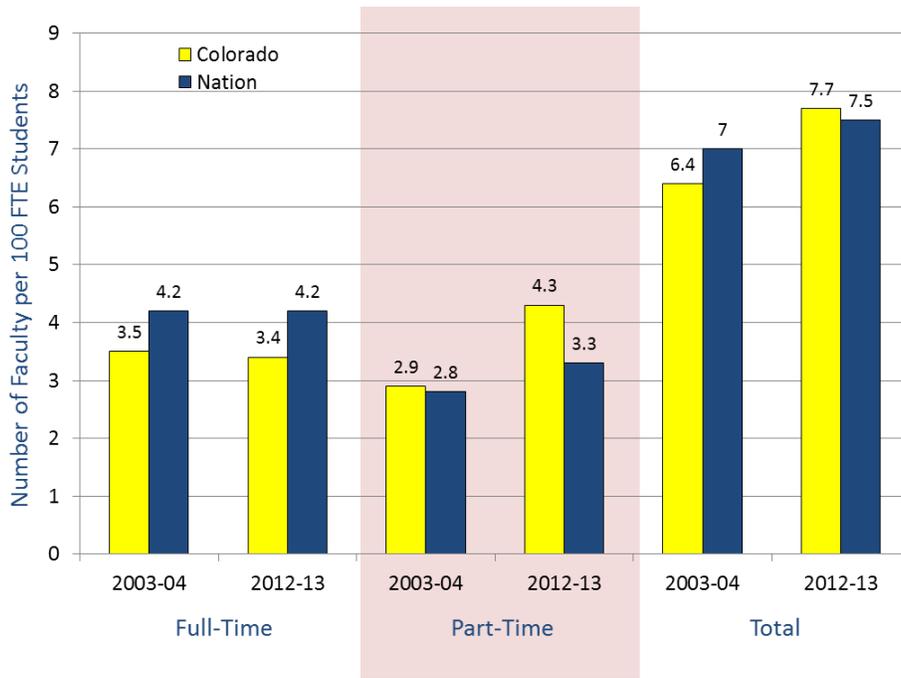
Individual institutions have enormous leeway in their staffing decisions; they can have a richer or leaner student to faculty mix, rely more or less heavily on part-time employees, have more or fewer student support staff, and pay their employees more or less well. All of these decisions ultimately affect the learning environment and student experience on campus as well as the likelihood that students will successfully complete a program of study. Faculty staffing levels and patterns at Colorado institutions vis-à-vis their national counterparts are shown in the following charts:

Figure 11. Faculty per 100 FTE Students, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public Research (Includes Medical)



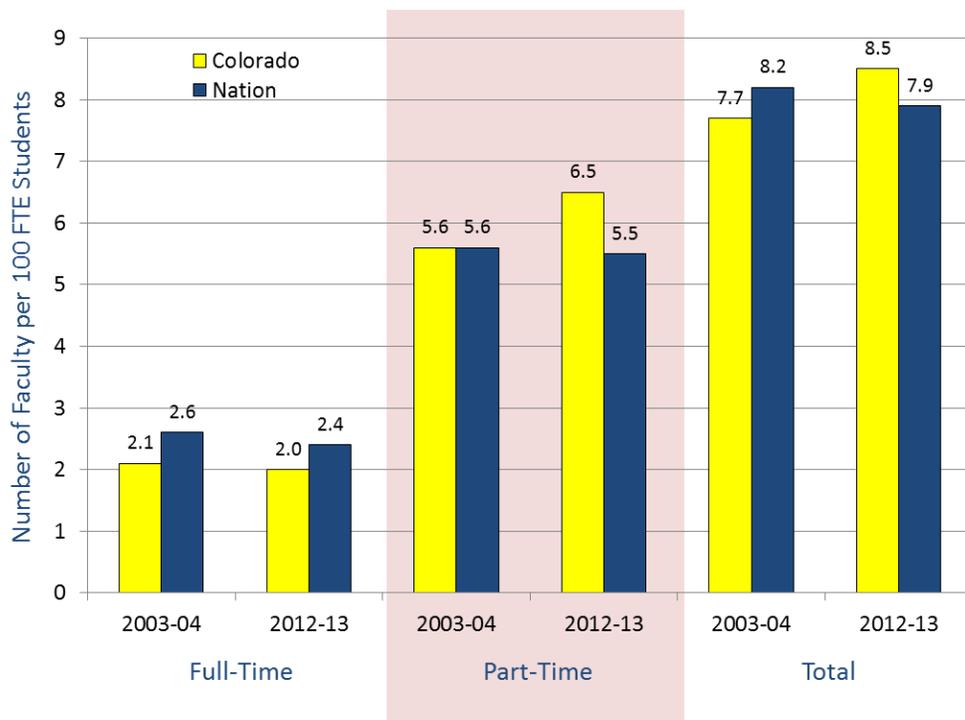
Source: NCES, IPEDS Fall 2003 Staff File; s2003_abd Final Release Data File. NCES, IPEDS Fall 2013 Staff File; s2013_oc Provisional Release Data File.

Figure 12. Faculty per 100 FTE Students, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 4-Year



Source: NCES, IPEDS Fall 2003 Staff File; s2003_abd Final Release Data File. NCES, IPEDS Fall 2013 Staff File; s2013_oc Provisional Release Data File.

Figure 13. Faculty per 100 FTE Students, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 2-Year



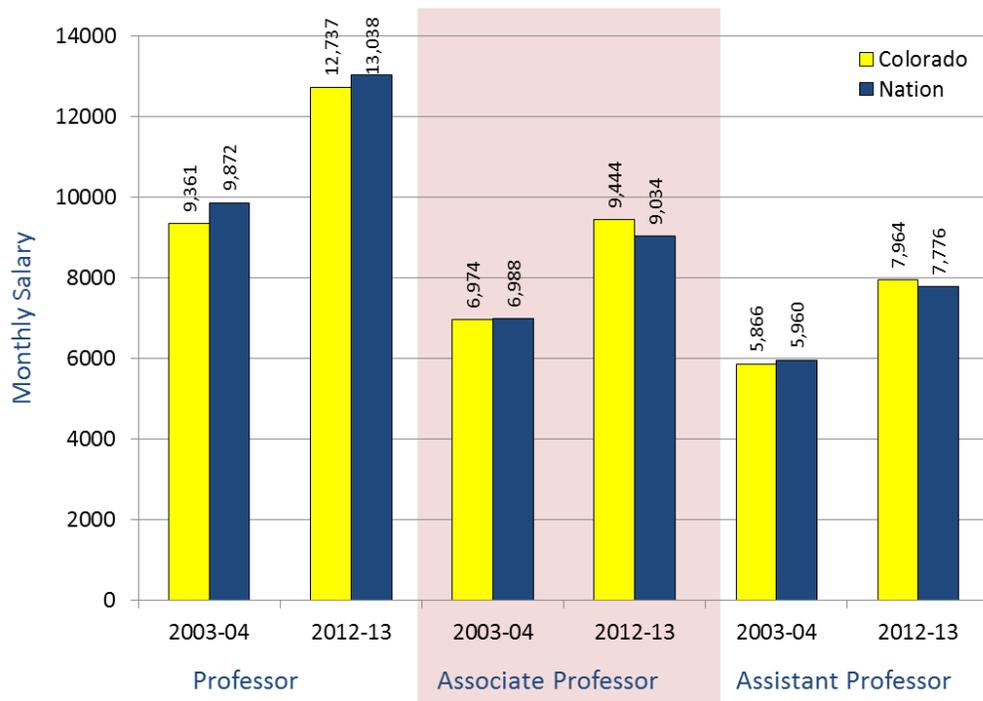
Source: NCES, IPEDS Fall 2003 Staff File; s2003_abd Final Release Data File. NCES, IPEDS Fall 2013 Staff File; s2013_oc Provisional Release Data File.

Of note are the relatively low numbers of full-time faculty and the heavy reliance on part-time faculty in those Colorado institutions that have instruction of undergraduate students as their primary mission.

The shift to part-time faculty is harder at research universities because of the necessity of full-time faculty to carry out the very important research missions at these institutions. The fact that Colorado institutions are very successful at attracting research funding largely explains the higher number of faculty per student at the state’s research universities.

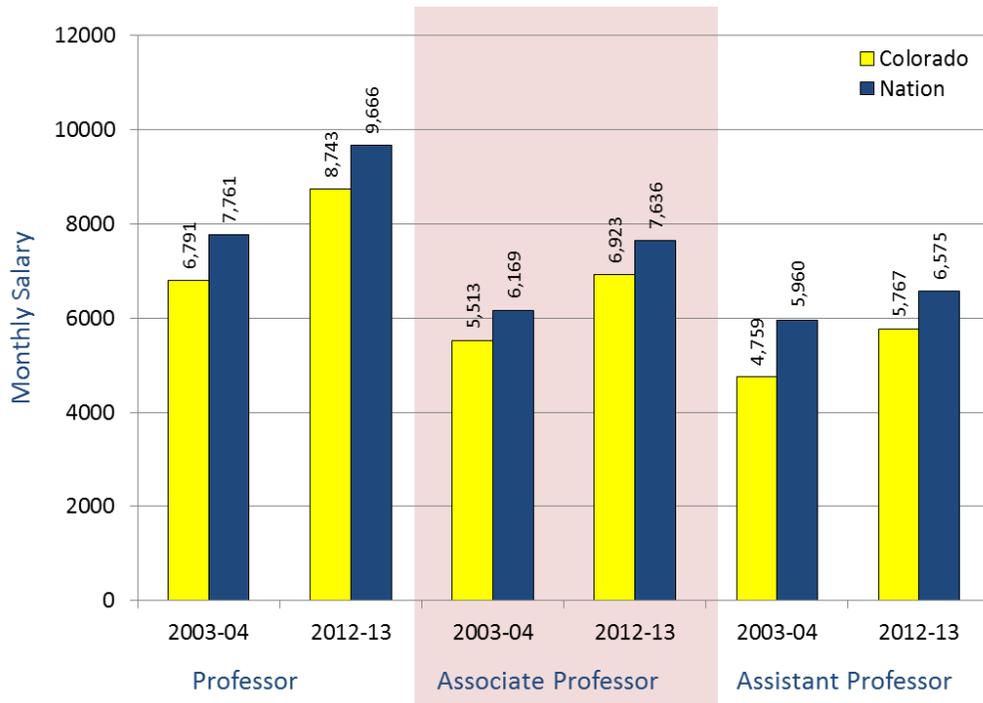
Salary comparisons are as follows:

Figure 14. Monthly Salary Comparisons, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public Research (Includes Medical)



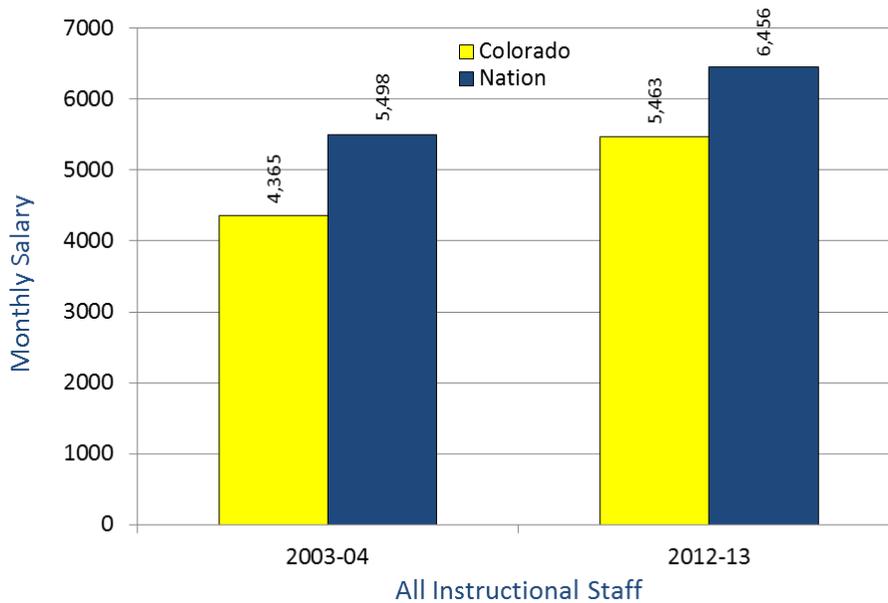
Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Faculty Salary File; sal2003_a Final Release Data File. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Faculty Salary File; sal2012_is Provisional Release Data File.

Figure 15. Monthly Salary Comparisons, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 4-Year



Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Faculty Salary File; sal2003_a Final Release Data File. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Faculty Salary File; sal2012_is Provisional Release Data File.

Figure 16. Monthly Salary Comparisons, 2003-04 Compared to 2012-13, Public 2-Year



Source: NCES, IPEDS 2003-04 Faculty Salary File; sal2003_a Final Release Data File. NCES, IPEDS 2012-13 Faculty Salary File; sal2012_is Provisional Release Data File.

The research universities have managed to maintain salary competitiveness (as measured broadly, not necessarily against specific institutions they would select as their narrower peer group). The other institutions in the state have not. Maintenance of salary competitiveness is a necessity for research universities. They hire in a national market and their ability to hire highly qualified faculty is a major factor in their ability to garner research funds. Failure to maintain competitive salaries would threaten these universities' standings in the research community and the associated contribution to the state's economy.

While institutions have discretion as to staffing patterns and the results they yield, there are institutional factors, largely reflecting mission features, which significantly affect staffing patterns and the associated cost structures and explain many of the variations in cost patterns between types of institutions revealed in the charts presented above.

Costs vary by type of institution for some very explainable reasons. These include

- Whether or not the university has medical and/or other programs that prepare health care practitioners (doctors, dentists, veterinarians). These programs are extraordinarily expensive because of the costs associated with individualized training and the clinical experiences required as an essential part of the education program. Faculty in these programs are also highly paid; they can have lucrative careers outside academe.
- The research intensity of the university. Research faculty are generally expected to raise money that pays for the time they spend on research activities as well as for graduate students and others who work in their labs. The more renowned the researcher and the more successful at acquiring grants the higher the salary required to retain the individual; good researchers are hot commodities. The need to pay competitive salaries drives up the cost of their teaching and other non-research related activities.
- The institution's emphasis on science and engineering programs. These programs require expensive laboratory equipment and a support staff to set up, maintain, and teach laboratory sections. In addition, faculty in these disciplines also:
 - Have more access to external research funds
 - Have options for highly-paid jobs in the private sector

As a consequence salaries of faculty in these disciplines tend to be (sometimes significantly) higher than salaries of faculty in disciplines that don't have these circumstances.

- The prevalence of students who need extra help to succeed. While the conditions that increase costs described above tend to be found most often in research universities; this cost driver is found in community colleges and open access four-year institutions. Many students in these types of institutions come to college ill-prepared for college-level work. In order for them to succeed they frequently need extra tutoring or additional student support services. These services drive up the cost of education.

To summarize, data presented in Figures 1 through 15 indicate that

- Colorado institutions have fewer resources to expend on activities designed to fulfill their missions than do similar institutions elsewhere in the country. The limitations are particularly severe at predominantly teaching institutions. (Figures 1-3)
- Colorado institutions spend a large and increasing proportion of their budgets on employee compensation. They spend a larger share on salaries and less on benefits. Two-year institutions spend a smaller share of their available resources on compensation than their national counterparts, likely a consequence of their heavy reliance on part-time faculty (as is revealed in later figures). (Figures 4-6)
- Colorado institutions are spending a decreasing proportion of their budgets on factors other than compensation. They are using an increasing share of their available resources on their key assets – faculty and staff. (Figures 7-9)
- Colorado institutions are more heavily reliant on part-time faculty than national counterparts. The predominantly teaching institutions have fewer full-time faculty than similar institutions elsewhere. The research universities have more, a reflection of their success in acquiring research funds that pay a significant share of the salaries for their faculties. (Figures 10-12)
- Colorado’s research universities have managed to stay more-or-less competitive on faculty salaries, a basic necessity to maintain and improve their track record on research funding. The state’s teaching institutions have been less able in this regard. (Figures 13-15)

To more rigorously examine the determinants of costs in higher education and to put Colorado’s public postsecondary institutions in a broader context, NCHEMS conducted regression analyses to determine what factors explain institutional costs – both in Colorado and for public institutions across the U.S. The regression models enabled us to (1) determine the most significant factors that explain costs, and (2) based on these factors, ascertain whether Colorado’s postsecondary institutions are spending more or less than predicted relative to these factors. The following is purposefully a brief report on our findings, in order to make it as understandable as possible. More detailed questions can always be directed to the staff at NCHEMS. As part of the project, NCHEMS delivered to the Department of Higher Education the detailed analysis and technical guide describing the methodology employed.

The analyses were conducted for all public four-year institutions in the U.S., in order to provide context for the expenditures in Colorado institutions. For this project, we were directed to consider the public two-year system (as opposed to individual community colleges) as the unit of analysis. NCHEMS was not able to run the analyses for public two-year systems in the U.S. because 50 (the number of states) is not enough to produce valid results in statistical models like these. Also, preliminary analyses conducted at the two-year college level (as opposed to systems) did not explain enough variance in costs to produce “predicted vs. actual” comparisons.

While NCHEMS has not conducted comprehensive analyses such as these in the past (and is not aware of any like them), it has been our experience through decades of work with colleges and universities that costs in higher education institutions are largely associated with:

- The number of faculty and staff, and how much they are paid.
- The allocation of faculty and staff to certain activities (what they are assigned to do), which is largely a function of institutional mission.
- The mission of institutions. For example, institutions that are more heavily involved in graduate-level education and research need to hire faculty that are priced more highly in the market.
- The characteristics of the students that institutions serve – their income levels, racial/ethnic composition, and the levels of academic preparation when they enter college.
- The complexity of academic programs offered at institutions. This includes the number of programs offered and the types of programs offered. Some programs are much more expensive than others to operate – e.g. engineering vs. English.

Based on these experiences, NCHEMS set out to determine how well many of these factors – in combination – explain costs in public four-year institutions, and whether Colorado’s institutions are spending more than they should relative to like institutions across the U.S..

The data used for these analyses are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). All U.S. colleges and universities that accept federal Pell Grant recipients are required to report data annually to NCES’ Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). They report detailed data on institutional characteristics, finance, enrollments, completions, student financial aid, faculty and staff, among other things. To learn more about IPEDS, visit <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>. Also included are some weighting factors for the complexity of programmatic offerings. The State Higher Education Executive Officers conducted a four-state study on costs of program offerings in colleges and universities. The states (and public colleges and universities within them) included Florida, Ohio, Illinois, and Nevada. From the results of this study, different weights were applied to different types and levels of academic programs based on their costs. For example, more expensive programs like engineering and nursing were given more weight than less expensive programs like many of those in the arts and humanities. The number of completers in each program were “cost adjusted” based on these weights.

Cost-Driver Analyses

There were two analyses conducted to explain costs. The two cost variables are:

1. Total expenditures at public four-year institutions
2. Instructional expenditures at public four-year institutions

The variables used to explain costs were:

1. Median family income of the county in which each institution is located (a factor for cost of living/faculty salaries)
2. Total annual full-time equivalent students
3. Entering ACT and SAT scores (preparation levels of first-time students)
4. Percentage of students who attend part-time
5. Percentage of first-time full-time students receiving federal Pell Grants
6. Percentage undergraduate underrepresented minorities (Hispanic, Black, Native American)

7. Percentage of graduate enrollment
8. Number of undergraduate programs with completers (program breadth)
9. Number of graduate programs with completers
10. Research expenditures per full-time faculty
11. Whether the institution grants a medical degree
12. Whether the institutions has land grant status
13. Percentage of full-time faculty
14. The number of faculty as a percent of all employees
15. Weighted monthly salaries for instructional staff
16. Cost adjusted undergraduate degrees awarded relative to non-weighted undergraduate degrees awarded (cost adjustments were applied to completers in programs in different fields of study – trying to account for more and less expensive program offered at the institutions)
17. Cost adjusted graduate degrees awarded relative to non-weighted graduate degrees awarded (same method as described above)
18. Employee benefits as a percent of total expenditures
19. Physical plant depreciation per full-time equivalent student (the best measure we have for the size of the physical plant)
20. Operation and maintenance expenditures as a percent of total expenditures

Results of Cost-Driver Analyses

When taking all of the above factors into account, the following variables explained 80 percent of the variance in total institutional expenditures:

- Total annual full-time equivalent students
- Percentage of undergraduate underrepresented minorities (Hispanic, Black, Native American)
- Research expenditures per full-time faculty
- Whether the institution grants a medical degree
- Percentage of full-time faculty
- The number of faculty as a percent of all employees
- Weighted monthly salaries for instructional staff
- Cost adjusted undergraduate degrees awarded relative to non-weighted undergraduate degrees awarded
- Cost adjusted graduate degrees awarded relative to non-weighted graduate degrees awarded
- Employee benefits as a percent of total expenditures
- Physical plant depreciation per full-time equivalent student
- Operation and maintenance expenditures as a percent of total expenditures

In all cases but one the higher the value of these variables, the greater the expenditures at an institution. The exception is that the greater the number of annual full-time equivalent students the lower the overall expenditure.

These findings reinforce the a priori expectations that informed the simple analyses that presented in the earlier part of this document; in other words, institutional mission; faculty-size, full-time/part-time status and pay levels; and physical plant costs explain most of the costs associated with operating a college or university.

When taking all of the above factors into account, the following variables explained 65 percent of the variance instructional institutional expenditures:

- Entering ACT and SAT scores (preparation levels of first-time students)
- Percent undergraduate underrepresented minorities (Hispanic, Black, Native American)
- Percentage of graduate enrollment
- Whether the institution grants a medical degree
- Percent full-time faculty
- The number of faculty as a percent of all employees
- Weighted monthly salaries for instructional staff
- Cost adjusted undergraduate degrees awarded relative to non-weighted undergraduate degrees awarded (cost adjustments were applied to completers in programs in different fields of study – trying to account for more and less expensive program offered at the institutions)
- Cost adjusted graduate degrees awarded relative to non-weighted graduate degrees awarded (same method as described above)
- Employee benefits as a percent of total expenditures
- Physical plant depreciation per full-time equivalent student

From each of the two regression models above, “predicted” values for (1) total expenditures and (2) instructional expenditures were generated for each public four year institution in the U.S. (using the statistical software SPSS, a product of IBM). As a result, all of the *actual* total and instructional expenditures of Colorado’s public four-year institutions are at or below what was predicted by the models – meaning they are not spending more (in total and on instruction) than institutions like them around the country). Below are the actual vs. predicted expenditures for Colorado’s public four-year institutions – by sector. Clearly, universities in Colorado are not spending more than predicted based on the characteristics of the institution and the students they serve. In fact, they are below what is predicted.

Table 1. Actual Expenditures at Colorado Institutions Compared to Values Predicted by Statistical Analyses

| Expenditures 2012-13 | Postsecondary Education Sector | Actual Expenditures | Predicted Expenditures | Difference between Actual and Predicted Expenditures |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| Total Expenditures | Research Universities | 28,075 | 29,034 | (959) |
| | Bachelor's and Master's Universities | 10,466 | 12,584 | (2,117) |
| Instructional Expenditures | Research Universities | 8,946 | 9,222 | (275) |
| | Bachelor's and Master's Universities | 4,320 | 4,672 | (352) |

Note: Research Universities include University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado State – Fort Collins, Colorado School of Mines, and Northern Colorado University. The bachelor’s and master’s institutions include Adams State University, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, Fort Lewis College, Colorado Mesa University, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Colorado State University – Pueblo, and Western State Colorado University. The University of Colorado-Denver is not included in the above analyses due to the IPEDS data not specifically segregating the four-year CU Denver campus from the CU Anschutz Medical Campus.

NCHEMS was not able to run the analyses for public two-year systems (the Colorado CC system was treated as a whole) in the U.S. because 50 (the number of states) is not enough to produce valid results in statistical models like these. Also, preliminary analyses conducted at the two-year college level (as opposed to systems) did not explain enough variance in costs to produce “predicted vs. actual” comparisons.

HB 14-1319 Public Outreach Efforts

As part of the overall implementation of HB 14-1319, CDHE established a project structure that included a public outreach process to ensure that diverse Colorado voices are heard and incorporated into the conversation about higher education in state of Colorado. The focus of the public education and outreach efforts were to help project participants and leaders understand the higher education priorities of the stakeholders across the state, and educate the public about the role of higher education and its importance to our state and our economy.

Last fall, the Department, with the assistance of Keystone and Engaged Public conducted 16 meetings statewide with 425 attendees, conducted interviews with interviews with key stakeholders and utilized an online tool to gather information on the role of higher education in Colorado.

The following emerged as the top priority areas for participants in the public education and outreach process:

Affordability

Increasing Completions

Serving low income, first generation and underserved undergraduate students

Access to higher education in all geographic areas of the state



www.bellpolicy.org

The Bell Policy Center

Research • Advocacy • Opportunity

1905 Sherman St., Suite 900, Denver, Colo. 80203 • 303-297-0456

Public Comment to the Fiscal Affairs and Audit Committee, Colorado Commission on Higher Education: Observations and Principles, HB 14-1319 Tuition Policy Development

Frank Waterous, Ph.D., Senior Policy Analyst
July 17, 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to address the committee today. My remarks provide the Bell Policy Center's observations as a key non-institutional stakeholder in the Cost Driver Team discussions, as well as recommendations for the Commission to consider in its forthcoming work on a new tuition policy for our state. Development of this tuition policy is particularly critical because of the continuing, dramatic, but unsustainable, shift in the responsibility for funding Colorado's public postsecondary education system from the state to students and families.

Overall, the Bell supports the “Draft Tuition Policy Principles” discussed by this committee at its June meeting. However, we believe that some additional points can help to further inform and guide the Commission in its work:

- **The recommended tuition policy must be developed with strong consideration for student and family perspectives and needs related to postsecondary costs and affordability.**

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems draft document “Tuition-Setting Practices in Colorado’s Public Colleges and Universities,” developed in the Cost Driver Team process, includes an excellent example of the type of information that offers this perspective through its discussion of postsecondary affordability and the relationship between net college costs and family income.

The relationship between net costs of attendance (that is, costs – including tuition – minus all grant aid received) and family income is an important factor in students’ and families’ real-world postsecondary decision-making. It directly impacts both the perception and reality of affordability. In some cases, it may affect which institution the student chooses to attend. In other cases, it can be a factor in whether the student chooses to pursue postsecondary education at all. This is particularly true for currently underserved populations, including low-income, minority and first-generation students, as well as for working-age adults. Tuition is perhaps the most visible and widely discussed component of these attendance costs.

For the recommended tuition policy to truly support your Master Plan goals of increased student access, affordability and success, as stated in your Draft Principles, we believe it is imperative for the Commission to consider tuition affordability from student and family perspectives. It is also essential because students and families have been asked to bear more and more of the responsibility for supporting public postsecondary education in our state at a time when family incomes have been largely stagnant.

- *We urge the Commission to incorporate student- and family-focused measures of affordability – such as the relationship of tuition and other costs to family income, or other similar measures – into its tuition policy discussions and recommendation.*

- **The recommended tuition policy must be responsive to the legislative and public concerns that underlie HB 14-1319’s tuition policy mandate.**

The impetus for HB 14-1319’s requirement that the Commission recommend a new tuition policy is not just that the state’s current tuition statute is set to expire and must be replaced. To be blunt, the requirement also stems from legislators’ frustration with, and the public’s confusion and concern about, why tuition and other costs are what they are, where they are going and how they can be managed to ensure affordability for all Coloradans.

Your Draft Principles call for the promotion of clarity, simplicity and predictability through the recommended tuition policy. We believe that a tuition policy that achieves these outcomes will be a significant step forward and will be responsive to public and legislative concerns.

However, any tuition policy that simply gives governing boards full tuition-setting authority and relies on them to “do the right thing” for students and families, as was discussed in a recent Cost Driver Team meeting, will fail to address the underlying frustrations and concerns of both the legislature and the public and will be unresponsive to the real problem at hand.

- *We urge the Commission to develop a tuition policy that falls within the “shared responsibility/moderately restrictive” range on the policy continuum identified in the Draft Principles and that promotes clarity, simplicity and predictability for students and families.*

- **The recommended tuition policy must treat tuition as only one part of a broader, interrelated state financing framework for postsecondary education that cannot be defined in isolation from the other elements.**

Your Draft Principles emphasize the fundamental point that tuition policy is affected by, and must be linked with, other key elements in the state’s overall postsecondary financing framework: specifically, state appropriations for institutional operating support and state-funded student financial aid. We strongly agree with this principle.

As such, any recommended tuition policy that addresses only the element of increased tuition spending authority – for example, solely imposing a soft or hard cap on permissible tuition increases, as was discussed in a recent Cost Driver Team meeting – without explicitly connecting these tuition changes to legislative decisions on state appropriations for operating support and student financial aid, will ultimately be ineffective and will fail to establish a holistic and coherent postsecondary financing policy for the future.

- *We urge the Commission to recommend a tuition policy that clearly explains, and supports the necessity for, tuition decisions in relation to interconnected decisions on state appropriations for operating support and student financial aid.*

- **The recommended tuition policy must clearly identify the state legislature’s critical shared role in appropriating the funds needed to help control tuition costs and ensure that postsecondary education is accessible and affordable for all Coloradans.**

As noted in your Draft Principles, creation of the recommended tuition policy represents an opportunity to highlight the critical nature of shared responsibility in supporting Colorado’s postsecondary education system. We strongly support this principle.

If the public dialogue about affordability and costs is allowed to focus solely on institutional and Commission responsibilities for tuition decisions, it will, quite simply, let the legislature “off the hook” in fulfilling its part by appropriating the public funds needed to mitigate tuition growth and ensure postsecondary affordability for Colorado’s students and families.

- *We urge the Commission to recommend a tuition policy that stresses the legislature’s responsibility for appropriating the funds needed to mitigate tuition growth and stop the continuing and dramatic shift of responsibility for funding our postsecondary education system to students and families.*

- **The recommended tuition policy should serve as a platform for building increased public trust in, and support for, postsecondary education as a critical investment in advancing the public good.**

Ultimately, the goal of HB 14-1319 was not just to create a more transparent funding allocation model and tuition policy for our state. It was also to use these outcomes as the catalyst for increased public trust in and support for Colorado’s postsecondary education system.

- *We urge the Commission to use the development of the recommended tuition policy as an opportunity to engage with the public in a dialogue about, and build increased public support for, postsecondary education as a public good that strengthens our state and benefits us all.*

Thank you again for your time. If you have any questions, or if I can provide any further information, please feel free to contact me at waterous@bellpolicy.org or 303-297-0456.



COLORADO

**Colorado Commission on
Higher Education**

Department of Higher Education

Tuition and Fees Report Fiscal Year 2014-15 January 2015

1560 Broadway, Suite 1600 • Denver, Colorado 80204 • (303) 866-2723
LT. GOVERNOR JOSEPH GARCIA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Introduction

Tuition policy for Colorado's public institutions has been impacted by two statutory requirements that were added in the 2014 legislative session. First, the Governor requested, and the General Assembly approved in the College Affordability Act (SB14-001), a historic \$60 million (11 percent) increase for public institutions of higher education. Tied to the 11 percent operating increase was a requirement that resident tuition rate increases be capped at no more than 6 percent for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. All Colorado public institutions of higher education again complied with the requirements of tuition restraint in FY 2014-15.

Next, HB 14-1319 was passed by the Colorado General Assembly and signed by the Governor in May 2014. The bill eliminated the existing funding structure for how state General Fund dollars are allocated to public institutions of higher education as of Fiscal Year 2015-16, and directed the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) to develop and adopt a new base funding allocation formula for these funds within specified parameters. HB 14-1319 also requires that the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) provide tuition policy recommendations to the General Assembly by November 1, 2015. Using the HB 14-1319 project structure, CDHE has established the Cost Driver Analysis expert team to provide the CCHE with a thoughtful analysis of what is driving costs of higher education in Colorado, which will be used to inform the Commission's tuition policy recommendations.

In accordance with C.R.S. § 23-1-105.5(2), this report provides detailed information on the tuition and fee rates Colorado public institutions of higher education charged to resident and non-resident students in FY 2014-15. It is the product of comprehensive tuition and fee schedules collected annually from Colorado's public institutions of higher education. This report focuses on tuition and fee rates charged to resident undergraduate students but the attached summary tables provide greater detail and information for resident and non-resident rates as well as graduate and professional program rates.

Key Findings

- For FY 2014-15, the median percentage increase in resident tuition (5%) was the lowest since FY 2006-07 (2.5%).
- In FY2014-15, the average increase in tuition and mandatory fees for Colorado resident students was \$289 (4.7%) over FY 2013-14. The average increase at four year institutions was \$462 (5.7%) and \$150 (3.8%) at community colleges.
- Tuition and mandatory fees for non-resident students increased by an average of \$808, (4.4%), or \$1,238 (6.0%) at four year institutions and \$450 (3.0%) at community colleges

The Appendix provides detailed tables on current tuition and fees for resident and non-resident classified undergraduate and graduate students. All tables provided in Appendix A are also available on the Department of Higher Education website at: <http://higher.colorado.gov/i3/Reports.aspx?cat=8>

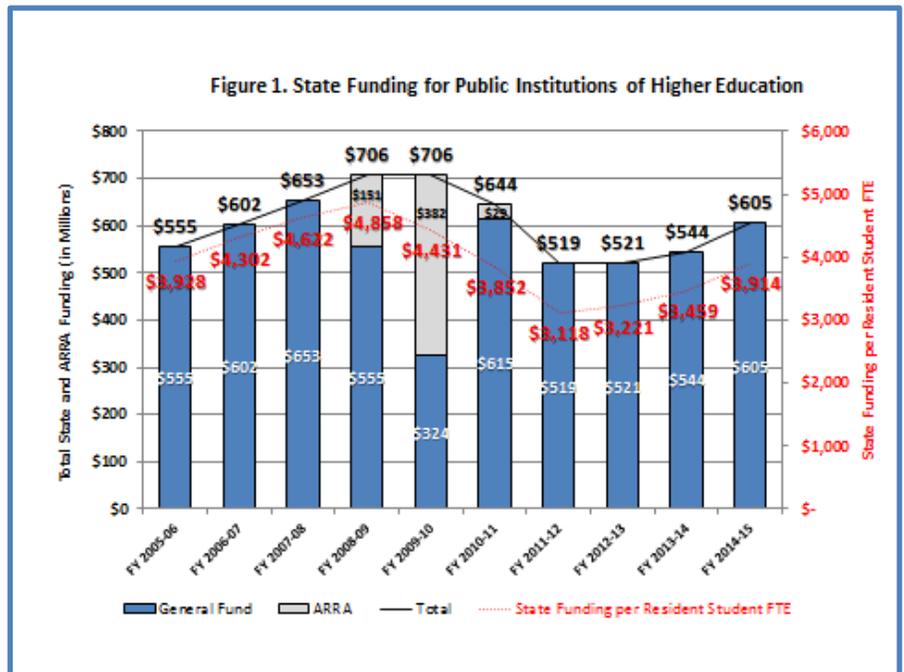
Tuition Setting

Governing boards determine the tuition for the institutions they govern—often within statutorily prescribed limits, such as the 6 percent tuition cap under the College Affordability Act (SB14-001). Tuition setting usually occurs in the spring to allow incoming and returning students to make decisions and plan for the upcoming year. The actual impact of tuition rate increases varies from student to student and depends on a number of factors such as the student’s selected area of study and eligibility for financial aid.

The tuition price determination process includes a variety of factors that depend on the pricing strategy at the particular institution. Tuition setting tools include charging more per credit hour for more expensive programs like engineering or nursing (known as tuition differentials), and charging a flat rate over a range of credit hours (known as a “tuition window”) to encourage students to take additional credit hours. In other cases, institutions use a linear tuition structure and charge the same amount per credit hour regardless of the number of hours taken. While tuition is a central part of an overall pricing strategy at an institution, the final price to attend will also include factors such as room, board and fees, and the availability of financial aid - in the form of grants and loans.

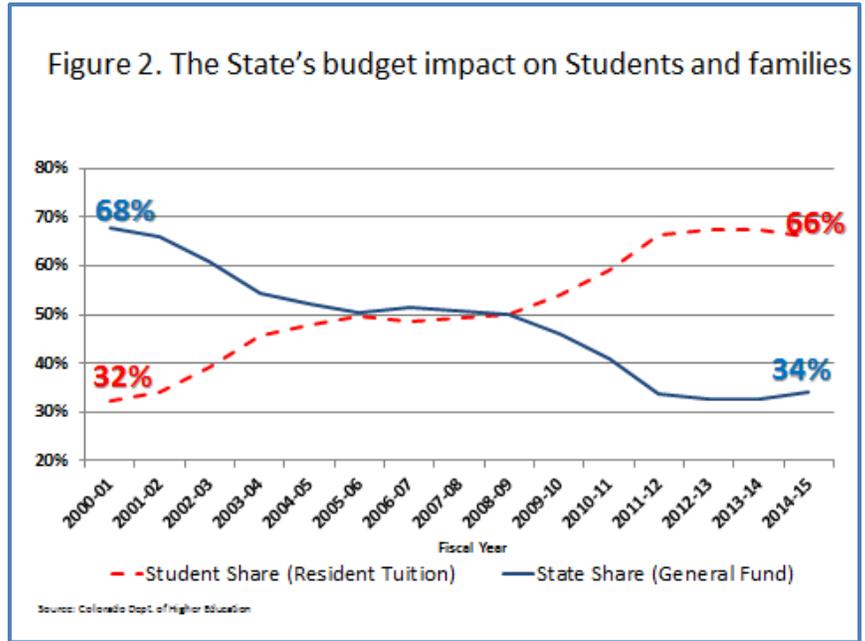
SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Changes in tuition rates are closely tied to the level of state funding received by institutions of higher education—as state funding decreases students’ share of the cost typically increase. Figure 1 depicts the trend in state funding for public institutions from FY 2005-06 through an estimate for FY 2014-15. For FY 2015-16, the Governor is requesting an increase of \$75.6 million in operating for Colorado’s public higher education, which would raise the level of state funding to \$681 million (includes \$10.4 million for the creation of the Strategic

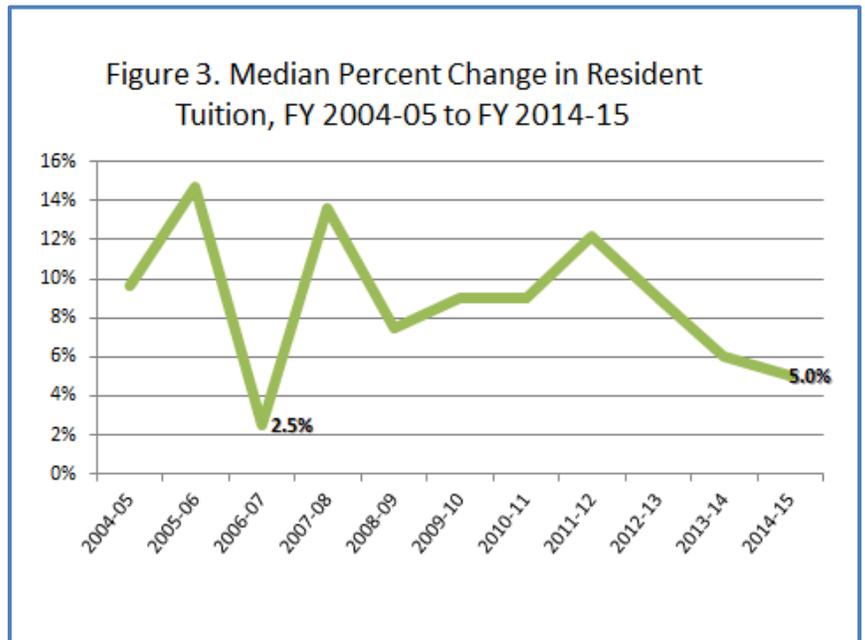


Performance Investment Program). The Governor’s request represents a continuation of increased investment in public institutions of higher education.

Figure 2 demonstrates the reduction in the state share of higher education funding versus student share of funding over ten years. In FY 2000-01 the state contributed 68% the average funding for one resident student FTE and the student was responsible for 32%. By FY 2009-10, this ratio had flipped; now in FY 2014-15 the student is responsible for 66% of their higher education expenses and the state is funding 34%.



Recent investments in higher education by the State have started to reverse this trend. As a result, the median percentage increase in undergraduate resident tuition is 5% for FY 2014-15, the lowest since FY 2006-07 (2.5%). Figure 3 demonstrates the median percent change in resident tuition over the past 10 years.



Base Tuition and Fee One-Year Increases

For FY 2014-15, Colorado public institutions of higher education are required to keep increases for resident undergraduate tuition at, or below 6 percent for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. All Colorado public institutions of higher education complied with the requirements of tuition restraint in FY 2014-15.

The following two tables present resident and non-resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory and campus wide student fees in FY 2013-14 compared to FY 2014-15. All calculations are based on a student taking 30 credit hours per year and do not include College Opportunity Fund (COF) stipend amounts. More comprehensive charts are included as an appendix to this report.

Table 1. One-Year Change Resident Undergraduate Base Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2013-14 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Student Fees | FY 2013-14 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | % Increase Resident Tuition | % Increase Resident Fees | Dollar Increase Tuition and Fees | % Increase Resident Tuition & Fees |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$8,760 | \$1,587 | \$0,347 | \$9,048 | \$1,741 | \$10,789 | 3% | 10% | \$442 | 4% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | \$7,470 | \$1,189 | \$8,659 | \$7,710 | \$1,433 | \$9,143 | 3% | 20% | \$484 | 6% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Level | \$8,460 | \$1,016 | \$9,476 | \$8,760 | \$1,078 | \$9,838 | 4% | 6% | \$362 | 4% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$7,494 | \$1,819 | \$9,313 | \$7,868 | \$2,029 | \$9,897 | 5% | 12% | \$584 | 6% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$5,494 | \$1,833 | \$7,327 | \$5,824 | \$2,010 | \$7,834 | 6% | 10% | \$507 | 7% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$5,232 | \$1,691 | \$6,923 | \$5,544 | \$1,708 | \$7,252 | 6% | 1% | \$329 | 5% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$5,748 | \$1,420 | \$7,168 | \$6,024 | \$1,709 | \$7,733 | 5% | 20% | \$565 | 8% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$4,872 | \$2,577 | \$7,449 | \$5,160 | \$2,855 | \$8,015 | 6% | 11% | \$566 | 8% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$6,438 | \$768 | \$7,206 | \$6,812 | \$813 | \$7,625 | 6% | 6% | \$419 | 6% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$4,691 | \$1,053 | \$5,744 | \$4,973 | \$1,097 | \$6,070 | 6% | 4% | \$326 | 6% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$5,275 | \$2,068 | \$7,343 | \$5,539 | \$2,335 | \$7,874 | 5% | 13% | \$531 | 7% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$14,400 | \$2,085 | \$16,485 | \$14,790 | \$2,128 | \$16,918 | 3% | 2% | \$433 | 3% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$3,585 | \$174 | \$3,759 | \$3,747 | \$178 | \$3,925 | 5% | 3% | \$166 | 4% |
| Colorado Northwestern CC | \$3,585 | \$28 | \$3,865 | \$3,747 | \$288 | \$4,035 | 5% | 3% | \$170 | 4% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$3,585 | \$189 | \$3,774 | \$3,747 | \$194 | \$3,941 | 5% | 2% | \$167 | 4% |
| Community College of Denver | \$3,585 | \$800 | \$4,385 | \$3,747 | \$833 | \$4,580 | 5% | 4% | \$195 | 4% |
| Front Range Community College | \$3,585 | \$282 | \$3,867 | \$3,747 | \$287 | \$4,034 | 5% | 2% | \$167 | 4% |
| Lamar Community College | \$3,585 | \$405 | \$3,990 | \$3,747 | \$409 | \$4,156 | 5% | 1% | \$166 | 4% |
| Morgan Community College | \$3,585 | \$177 | \$3,762 | \$3,747 | \$180 | \$3,927 | 5% | 2% | \$165 | 4% |
| Northeastern Junior College | \$3,585 | \$599 | \$4,184 | \$3,747 | \$599 | \$4,346 | 5% | 0% | \$162 | 4% |
| Otero Junior College | \$3,585 | \$292 | \$3,877 | \$3,747 | \$299 | \$4,046 | 5% | 2% | \$169 | 4% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$3,585 | \$288 | \$3,873 | \$3,747 | \$296 | \$4,043 | 5% | 3% | \$170 | 4% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$3,585 | \$537 | \$4,122 | \$3,747 | \$550 | \$4,297 | 5% | 2% | \$175 | 4% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$3,585 | \$286 | \$3,871 | \$3,747 | \$292 | \$4,039 | 5% | 2% | \$168 | 4% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$3,585 | \$434 | \$4,019 | \$3,747 | \$445 | \$4,192 | 5% | 3% | \$173 | 4% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | | | | | |
| In District Resident | \$2,021 | \$260 | \$2,281 | \$2,021 | \$260 | \$2,281 | 0% | 0% | \$(0) | 0% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level In District Resident | \$1,680 | \$180 | \$1,860 | \$1,710 | \$180 | \$1,890 | 2% | 0% | \$30 | 2% |

Table 2. One-Year Change Non-Resident Undergraduate Base Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2013-14 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Student Fees | FY 2013-14 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | % Increase Non-Resident Tuition | % Increase Non-Resident Fees | Dollar Increase Tuition and Fees | % Increase Non-Resident Tuition & Fees |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$30,528 | \$1,587 | \$32,115 | \$31,410 | \$1,740 | \$33,151 | 3% | 10% | \$1,036 | 3% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | \$17,388 | \$1,189 | \$18,577 | \$20,250 | \$1,433 | \$21,683 | 16% | 20% | \$3,106 | 17% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower and Upper Level | \$4,940 | \$1,016 | \$25,956 | \$27,030 | \$1,078 | \$28,108 | 8% | 6% | \$2,152 | 8% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$23,347 | \$1,779 | \$25,126 | \$24,048 | \$2,028 | \$26,076 | 3% | 14% | \$950 | 4% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$15,816 | \$1,833 | \$17,649 | \$6,765 | \$2,010 | \$18,775 | 6% | 10% | \$1,126 | 6% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$16,072 | \$1,691 | \$17,763 | \$16,072 | \$1,709 | \$17,781 | 0% | 1% | \$18 | 0% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$17,292 | \$1,420 | \$18,712 | \$17,568 | \$1,709 | \$19,277 | 2% | 20% | \$565 | 3% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$15,504 | \$2,577 | \$18,081 | \$15,960 | \$2,855 | \$18,815 | 3% | 11% | \$734 | 4% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$16,576 | \$768 | \$17,344 | \$18,173 | \$813 | \$18,986 | 9% | 6% | \$1,642 | 9% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$16,784 | \$1,053 | \$17,837 | \$17,791 | \$1,097 | \$18,888 | 6% | 4% | \$1,051 | 6% |
| Colorado HS/GED Tuition | \$7,801 | \$1,053 | \$8,854 | \$8,210 | \$1,097 | \$9,308 | 5% | 4% | \$454 | 5% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$15,216 | \$2,068 | \$17,284 | \$5,984 | \$2,335 | \$18,319 | 5% | 13% | \$1,035 | 6% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$30,330 | \$2,085 | \$32,415 | \$1,470 | \$2,009 | \$33,479 | 4% | -4% | \$1,064 | 3% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$14,709 | \$174 | \$14,883 | \$15,371 | \$178 | \$15,549 | 4% | 3% | \$666 | 4% |
| Colorado Northwestern CC | \$6,704 | \$280 | \$6,984 | \$6,704 | \$288 | \$6,992 | 0% | 3% | \$0 | 0.1% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$14,709 | \$189 | \$14,898 | \$15,371 | \$194 | \$15,564 | 4% | 2% | \$666 | 4% |
| Community College of Denver | \$14,709 | \$800 | \$15,509 | \$15,371 | \$833 | \$16,204 | 4% | 4% | \$695 | 4% |
| Front Range Community College | \$14,709 | \$282 | \$14,991 | \$15,371 | \$287 | \$15,658 | 4% | 2% | \$667 | 4% |
| Lamar Community College | \$6,704 | \$405 | \$7,109 | \$6,704 | \$409 | \$7,113 | 0% | 1% | \$4 | 0% |
| Morgan Community College | \$14,709 | \$177 | \$14,886 | \$15,371 | \$180 | \$15,550 | 4% | 2% | \$664 | 4% |
| Northeastern Junior College ¹ | \$11,765 | \$599 | \$12,364 | \$6,704 | \$599 | \$7,303 | -43% | 0% | \$(5,061) | -41% |
| Otero Junior College | \$6,704 | \$292 | \$6,996 | \$6,704 | \$299 | \$7,003 | 0% | 2% | \$7 | 0% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$14,709 | \$288 | \$14,997 | \$15,371 | \$296 | \$15,667 | 4% | 3% | \$670 | 4% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$14,709 | \$537 | \$15,246 | \$15,371 | \$550 | \$15,921 | 4% | 2% | \$675 | 4% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$14,709 | \$286 | \$14,995 | \$15,371 | \$292 | \$15,663 | 4% | 2% | \$668 | 4% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$6,704 | \$434 | \$7,138 | \$6,704 | \$445 | \$7,149 | 0% | 3% | \$11 | 0% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$12,758 | \$260 | \$13,018 | \$12,758 | \$260 | \$13,018 | 0% | 0% | \$0 | 0% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level Non-Resident | \$8,970 | \$180 | \$9,150 | \$9,510 | \$180 | \$9,690 | 6% | 0% | \$540 | 6% |

Notes
 * Continuing non-resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class.
¹ In 2013-14, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

Base Tuition Increases Over Five Years

Since FY 2010-11, resident undergraduate tuition increases have varied across public institutions. The following chart illustrates the increase in base tuition rates for the last five years. Table 3 illustrates the increases in base tuition rates for the last five years. The appendix to this report provides greater detail and trend data for differential tuition rates where they exist.

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | 5 Year % Increase |
|---|---|---|----------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | \$7,018 | \$9,048 | 28.9% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | \$6,270 | \$7,710 | 23.0% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | \$6,216 | \$8,760 | 40.9% |
| Colorado State University | \$5,256 | \$7,868 | 49.7% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | \$4,068 | \$5,824 | 43.2% |
| Fort Lewis College | \$3,380 | \$5,544 | 64.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado | \$4,680 | \$6,024 | 28.7% |
| Adams State University | \$2,952 | \$5,160 | 74.8% |
| Colorado Mesa University | \$5,480 | \$6,812 | 24.3% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | \$3,107 | \$4,973 | 60.1% |
| Western State Colorado University | \$3,422 | \$5,539 | 61.8% |
| Colorado School of Mines | \$11,550 | \$14,790 | 28.1% |
| Colorado Community College System | \$2,888 | \$3,747 | 29.8% |
| Aims Community College (in district) | \$1,962 | \$2,021 | 3.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College (in district) | \$1,470 | \$1,710 | 16.3% |

Tuition Differentials and Credit Hour Windows

Differential tuition rates exist where higher rates are charged for specific programs of study or based on the level of program completion. For example, an institution may charge higher tuition to students enrolled in the Engineering program or to upper-class students with junior and senior standing. The rationale for differential tuition is that these programs are usually more expensive for institutions to provide and typically have smaller class sizes.

Currently, differential tuition rates are charged to undergraduate students at institutions from five governing boards and the Local District Colleges (Adams State University, the Colorado Community College System, Colorado State University System, University of Colorado System, University of Northern Colorado, Aims Community College, and Colorado Mountain College). At the University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, the University of Colorado-Denver, Aims Community College and Colorado Mountain College, the differential is based on class standing, with upper

class students paying more. The other institutions with differentials charge higher tuition based on specific programs or courses. Currently, differential tuition rates are not charged at Colorado Mesa University, Fort Lewis College, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Western State Colorado University, and the Colorado School of Mines.

When an institution charges a flat rate for a range of credit hours, this is called a tuition or credit hour window. Institutions, through their governing boards, may choose to utilize or reduce windows over time to better align themselves with market conditions, peer institutions, and recruiting practices. Some institutions maintain a tuition window in an effort to encourage students to take a greater credit hour load each semester.

Table 4 summarizes the tuition structure for resident undergraduate students at institutions within the ten governing boards.

| Table 4. Summary of FY 2014-15 Tuition Windows | |
|--|--|
| Institution | Full Time Tuition Window |
| University of Colorado - Boulder | 1-3 credit hours 12 to 18 credit hours |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | Linear |
| University of Colorado - Denver | 17 to 18 credit hours |
| Colorado State University | Linear with discounted credit hours between 10 -18 credits |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | Linear with discounted credit hour between 12-18 credits |
| Fort Lewis College | 12 to 18 credit hours |
| University of Northern Colorado | Linear with discounted credit hour between 12-16 credits |
| Adams State University | 12 to 18 credit hours |
| Colorado Mesa University | Linear |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | 12 to 18 credit hours |
| Western State Colorado University | 12 to 18 credit hours |
| Colorado School of Mines | 15 to 18 credit hours |
| Colorado Community College System | Linear, fees may be capped at 12-15 credit hours |

Revenue Generated from Tuition Rate Increases

Typically public discussion of tuition increases often focus on tuition rate increases year over year and do not consider the corresponding dollar increase associated with the change in tuition rate.

Table 5 shows the impact of a one percent rate increase for resident and non-resident tuition by student FTE. The table shows the amount of revenue generated per student FTE from a one percent increase on the base tuition rate, illustrating that institutions have differing capabilities to use tuition flexibility to offset reductions in state support.

Table 5. Comparison of 1% Tuition Rate Increase (Per Student)

| Institution | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | Revenue from 1% Resident Tuition Increase | FY 2014-15 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | Revenue from 1% Nonresident Tuition Increase |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| University of Colorado - Boulder ¹ | \$9,048 | \$90 | \$31,410 | \$ 314 |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | \$7,710 | \$77 | \$20,250 | \$ 203 |
| University of Colorado - Denver | \$8,760 | \$88 | \$27,030 | \$ 270 |
| Colorado State University | \$7,868 | \$79 | \$24,048 | \$ 240 |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | \$5,824 | \$58 | \$16,765 | \$ 168 |
| Fort Lewis College | \$5,544 | \$55 | \$16,072 | \$ 161 |
| University of Northern Colorado | \$6,024 | \$60 | \$17,568 | \$ 176 |
| Adams State University | \$5,160 | \$52 | \$15,960 | \$ 160 |
| Colorado Mesa University | \$6,812 | \$68 | \$18,173 | \$ 182 |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | \$4,973 | \$50 | \$17,791 | \$ 178 |
| Western State Colorado University | \$5,539 | \$55 | \$15,984 | \$ 160 |
| Colorado School of Mines | \$14,790 | \$148 | \$31,470 | \$ 315 |
| Colorado Community College System | \$3,747 | \$37 | \$15,371 | \$ 154 |
| Aims Community College | \$2,021 | \$20 | \$12,758 | \$ 128 |
| Colorado Mountain College | \$6,360 | \$64 | \$12,870 | \$ 129 |
| Note: | | | | |
| ¹ Continuing non-resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class. | | | | |

Institutions with high non-resident tuition rates will generate significantly more revenue from a one percent increase on per student basis than the same increase applied to the resident rate. For example, at Western Colorado State University, a one percent resident rate increase will generate \$55 per student and a one percent non-resident rate increase will generate \$160 per student. Compare this to the Colorado School of Mines, where a one percent resident rate increase will generate \$148 per student and a one percent non-resident rate increase will generate \$315 per student.

A per student analysis considers the impact to students; however, governing boards are tasked with determining the amount of tuition revenue necessary to operate their institutions. Table 6 presents the approximate amount of revenue generated from a one percent tuition increase on resident and non-resident tuition revenue. Note that these numbers are an estimate and do not take into account exchange programs such as those offered through WICHE or any other tuition discounts. At smaller institutions, a one percent tuition increase does not generate significant revenue when compared to larger research institutions. For example, Western State Colorado University generates roughly \$74,000 from a one percent resident rate increase and

about \$77,000 on the non-resident side while Colorado State University will generate about \$1.4 million from a one percent resident rate increase across the system and \$1.3 million from a one percent increase in non-resident tuition.

Table 6. Estimated Revenue Raised by 1% Increase in Tuition by Institution ¹

| Institution | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | Revenue from 1% Resident Tuition Increase | FY 2014-15 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | Revenue from 1% Nonresident Tuition Increase |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| University of Colorado - Boulder ² | \$151,298,756 | \$1,512,988 | \$74,356,657 | \$743,567 |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | \$58,942,179 | \$589,422 | \$20,863,373 | \$208,634 |
| University of Colorado - Denver | \$75,128,476 | \$751,285 | \$44,790,872 | \$447,909 |
| Colorado State University | \$137,682,683 | \$1,376,827 | \$125,174,732 | \$1,251,747 |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | \$20,238,749 | \$202,387 | \$8,364,541 | \$83,645 |
| Fort Lewis College | \$11,867,653 | \$118,677 | \$23,368,688 | \$233,687 |
| University of Northern Colorado | \$49,163,490 | \$491,635 | \$22,305,036 | \$223,050 |
| Adams State University | \$9,456,319 | \$94,563 | \$9,525,566 | \$95,256 |
| Colorado Mesa University | \$45,669,215 | \$456,692 | \$19,440,941 | \$194,409 |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | \$79,902,652 | \$799,027 | \$8,833,865 | \$88,339 |
| Western State Colorado University | \$7,429,627 | \$74,296 | \$7,698,694 | \$76,987 |
| Colorado School of Mines | \$49,978,812 | \$499,788 | \$60,908,926 | \$609,089 |
| Colorado Community College System | \$197,811,624 | \$1,978,116 | \$50,568,945 | \$505,689 |
| Aims Community College | \$6,730,234 | \$67,302 | \$1,017,961 | \$10,180 |
| Colorado Mountain College | \$18,634,800 | \$186,348 | \$7,602,695 | \$76,027 |

Note:
¹ Based on 2013-2014 FTE actuals.
² Continuing non-resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class.

Over time Colorado institutions have optimized revenue generated from non-resident tuition rates and some institutions are at or near the maximum amount that can be charged to out-of-state students.

Student Fees

A student fee is a charge to students by any institution of higher education that are paid in addition to tuition charges. The revenues are used for academic or nonacademic purposes. In general, the Department compiles and reports **mandatory campus-wide fees**. These are fees that all students pay, regardless of their course of study, such as technology fees, capital fees, and student activity fees. It is important to note that institutions may also charge course and program-level fees, user fees, and charges for service. For more detailed information see individual institution fee plans available on institution websites and at the Department website at

<http://highered.colorado.gov/Finance/Fees/default.html>.¹

The Department annually collects and reports on students fees with particular attention paid to mandatory fees. Table 7 outlines the five year change in mandatory fees at Colorado's public higher education institutions.

Table 7. 5 Year Trend in Undergraduate Mandatory Fees

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | 5 Year % Increase Fees |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | \$1,493 | \$1,741 | 16.6% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | \$1,147 | \$1,433 | 24.9% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | \$883 | \$1,078 | 22.1% |
| Colorado State University | \$1,729 | \$2,029 | 17.4% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | \$1,547 | \$2,010 | 30.0% |
| Fort Lewis College | \$1,544 | \$1,708 | 10.7% |
| University of Northern Colorado | \$1,317 | \$1,709 | 29.8% |
| Adams State University | \$2,019 | \$2,855 | 41.4% |
| Colorado Mesa University | \$768 | \$813 | 5.8% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | \$986 | \$1,097 | 11.3% |
| Western State Colorado University | \$1,354 | \$2,335 | 72.5% |
| Colorado School of Mines | \$1,854 | \$2,128 | 14.8% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$182 | \$178 | -1.9% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | \$249 | \$280 | 12.5% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$178 | \$194 | 8.7% |
| Community College of Denver | \$637 | \$833 | 30.8% |
| Front Range Community College | \$296 | \$287 | -3.0% |
| Lamar Community College | \$394 | \$409 | 3.9% |
| Morgan Community College | \$171 | \$180 | 5.4% |
| Northeastern Junior College | \$595 | \$599 | 0.7% |
| Otero Junior College | \$206 | \$299 | 45.2% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$269 | \$296 | 10.1% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$511 | \$550 | 7.7% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$243 | \$292 | 20.4% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$405 | \$445 | 9.8% |
| Aims Community College | \$560 | \$260 | -53.6% |
| Colorado Mountain College Boulder ¹ | \$180 | \$180 | 0.0% |

NOTE: ¹ Fees at Colorado Mountain College do not apply to campuses without residence halls.

The percentage increase in fees stands out for some institutions, but in many cases this is directly related to the implementation of student approved fees for capital construction. Just as tuition increases should be considered in the context of diminished state support for institutions of higher education, the development of student fees for capital needs should be considered in the context of fluctuating state support for capital construction and controlled maintenance. Table 9 illustrates ten years of capital appropriations. The amount available changes as the economy shifts,

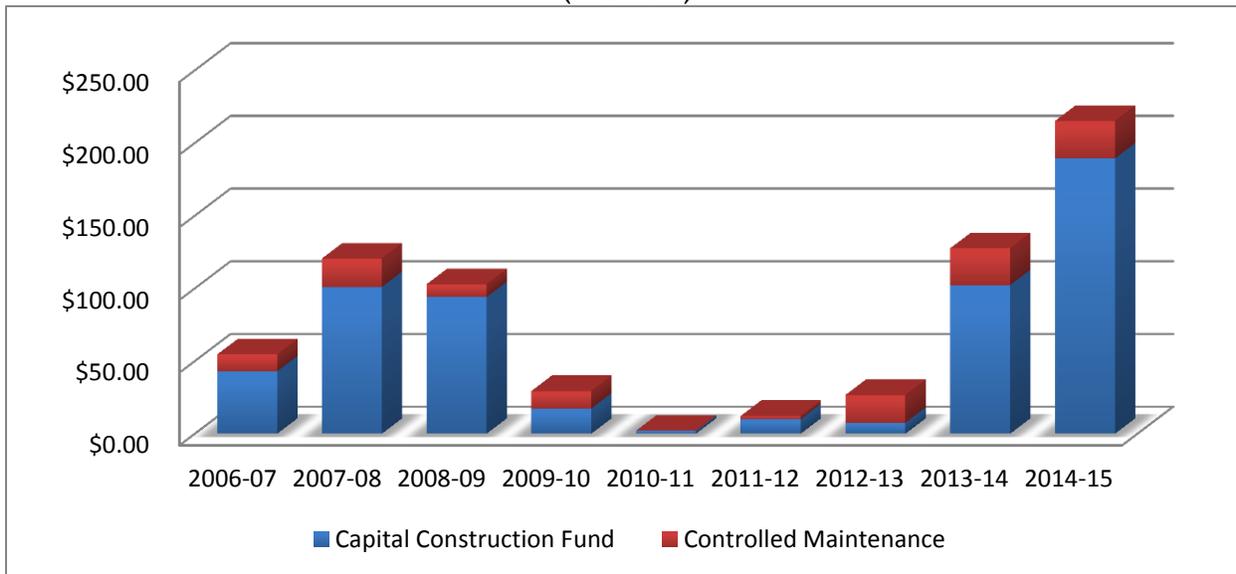
¹ C.R.S. § 23-1-105.5(2)

so in lean years, capital construction at several institutions was supported by student-approved fees.

| Year | Capital Construction Fund | Controlled Maintenance |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005-06 | \$27.8 | \$24.4 |
| 2006-07 | \$43.0 | \$11.6 |
| 2007-08 | \$101.0 | \$19.6 |
| 2008-09 | \$94.0 | \$8.9 |
| 2009-10 | \$17.4 | \$12.0 |
| 2010-11 | \$2.0 | \$0.1 |
| 2011-12 | \$10.0 | \$2.3 |
| 2012-13 | \$7.5 | \$19.2 |
| 2013-14 | \$102.3 | \$25.3 |
| 2014-15** | \$189.4 | \$25.8 |

*Note: This data includes appropriations and de-appropriations for the ten year period
 ** This amount includes Long Bill appropriations and additional funding made available through FY 2013-14 revenue spillover.
 Source: Enacted Long Bills, Supplemental Bills and Appropriation Bills

Figure 3. Ten-Year History of State-Funded Higher Education Capital Construction
(In Millions)



The Commission’s five-year capital needs projection (approved by CCHE December 2014) seeks about \$1.4 billion in state funds, while actual revenue forecasting for the state projects significantly less money to be appropriated for capital over that same time frame. The need to update, expand, or create new facilities continues even in the absence of funding leaving institutions to fund projects through cash sources such as student fees, cash reserves, private donations, and increasingly, through bonds funded by tuition revenue. In these cases, the fees are approved by the student body or by the student government representing the student body.

Increases in Institutional Financial Assistance

Institutions use tuition revenue to increase financial assistance to low and middle income students and enhance retention and completion strategies. Table 4 below shows the increases in institutional aid provided in recent years. The data below reflects FY 2009-10 through FY 2013-14, as financial aid data is one year behind tuition and fee data.

| Institution | FY2009-2010 Institutional Assistance | FY 2013-2014 Institutional Assistance | 5 Year % Increase Institutional Assistance |
|---|--|---|---|
| University of Colorado Boulder | \$84,839,170 | \$107,667,589 | 26.90% |
| University of Colorado-Colorado Springs | \$6,775,235 | \$8,351,022 | 23.30% |
| University of Colorado Denver | \$15,439,199 | \$24,207,275 | 56.80% |
| Colorado State University | \$39,135,773 | \$67,787,385 | 73.20% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | \$3,742,695 | \$5,635,739 | 50.60% |
| Fort Lewis College | \$6,479,574 | \$8,320,133 | 28.40% |
| University of Northern Colorado | \$19,603,369 | \$25,069,828 | 27.90% |
| Adams State University | \$4,486,445 | \$5,801,878 | 29.30% |
| Colorado Mesa University | \$3,089,919 | \$6,058,916 | 96.10% |
| Colorado School of Mines | \$23,661,511 | \$36,209,405 | 53.00% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | \$4,412,155 | \$9,799,954 | 122.10% |
| Western State Colorado University | \$2,917,917 | \$4,326,681 | 48.30% |
| Colorado Community College System | \$6,105,203 | \$7,851,087 | 28.60% |
| Aims Community College | \$913,045 | \$1,091,544 | 19.50% |
| Colorado Mountain College | \$519,956 | \$757,211 | 45.60% |

¹ Data pulled from SURDS financial aid files (2009-10 to 2013-14) and includes all aid paid by institutions (no filters).



COLORADO

**Colorado Commission on
Higher Education**

Department of Higher Education

Tuition and fees report Fiscal Year 2014-15

Appendix

1560 Broadway, Suite 1600 • Denver, Colorado 80204 • (303) 866-2723
LT. GOVERNOR JOSEPH GARCIA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

One-Year Change Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2013-14 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Student Fees | FY 2013-14 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | % Increase Resident Tuition | % Increase Resident Fees | % Increase Resident Tuition & Fees |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$ 8,760 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 10,347 | \$ 9,048 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 10,789 | 3.3% | 9.7% | 4.3% |
| Business | \$ 13,344 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 14,931 | \$ 13,632 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 15,373 | 2.2% | 9.7% | 3.0% |
| Engineering | \$ 11,760 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 13,347 | \$ 12,048 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 13,789 | 2.4% | 9.7% | 3.3% |
| Journalism/Music | \$ 9,072 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 10,659 | \$ 9,360 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 11,101 | 3.2% | 9.7% | 4.1% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | \$ 7,470 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 8,659 | \$ 7,710 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 9,143 | 3.2% | 20.5% | 5.6% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA | \$ 8,040 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 9,229 | \$ 8,310 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 9,743 | 3.4% | 20.5% | 5.6% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS | \$ 9,180 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 10,369 | \$ 9,480 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 10,913 | 3.3% | 20.5% | 5.2% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El | \$ 10,710 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 11,899 | \$ 11,070 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 12,503 | 3.4% | 20.5% | 5.1% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Level | \$ 8,460 | \$ 1,016 | \$ 9,476 | \$ 8,760 | \$ 1,078 | \$ 9,838 | 3.5% | 6.1% | 3.8% |
| Upper Level | \$ 9,098 | \$ 1,016 | \$ 10,114 | \$ 9,420 | \$ 1,078 | \$ 10,498 | 3.5% | 6.1% | 3.8% |
| School of Nursing | \$ 10,800 | \$ 287 | \$ 11,087 | \$ 11,445 | \$ 297 | \$ 11,742 | 6.0% | 3.4% | 5.9% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 7,494 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 9,313 | \$ 7,868 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 9,897 | 5.0% | 11.5% | 6.3% |
| Level I | \$ 8,844 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 10,663 | \$ 9,278 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 11,307 | 4.9% | 11.5% | 6.0% |
| Level II | \$ 9,294 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 11,113 | \$ 9,728 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 11,757 | 4.7% | 11.5% | 5.8% |
| Level III | \$ 9,834 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 11,653 | \$ 10,358 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 12,387 | 5.3% | 11.5% | 6.3% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 5,494 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 7,327 | \$ 5,824 | \$ 2,010 | \$ 7,834 | 6.0% | 9.7% | 6.9% |
| Differential | \$ 6,244 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 8,077 | \$ 6,619 | \$ 2,010 | \$ 8,629 | 6.0% | 9.7% | 6.8% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 5,232 | \$ 1,691 | \$ 6,923 | \$ 5,544 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 7,253 | 6.0% | 1.0% | 4.8% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 5,748 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 7,168 | \$ 6,024 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 7,733 | 4.8% | 20.3% | 7.9% |
| Music, Theatre, and Dance | \$ 6,828 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 8,248 | \$ 7,104 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 8,813 | 4.0% | 20.3% | 6.8% |
| Nursing | \$ 7,668 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 9,088 | \$ 7,944 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 9,653 | 3.6% | 20.3% | 6.2% |
| Business | \$ 6,948 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 8,368 | \$ 7,224 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 8,933 | 4.0% | 20.3% | 6.7% |
| Sciences | \$ 6,288 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 7,708 | \$ 6,564 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 8,273 | 4.4% | 20.3% | 7.3% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 4,872 | \$ 2,577 | \$ 7,449 | \$ 5,160 | \$ 2,855 | \$ 8,015 | 5.9% | 10.8% | 7.6% |
| Business | \$ 5,160 | \$ 2,577 | \$ 7,737 | \$ 5,472 | \$ 2,855 | \$ 8,327 | 6.0% | 10.8% | 7.6% |
| Nursing | \$ 6,432 | \$ 2,577 | \$ 9,009 | \$ 6,816 | \$ 2,855 | \$ 9,671 | 6.0% | 10.8% | 7.3% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 6,438 | \$ 768 | \$ 7,206 | \$ 6,812 | \$ 813 | \$ 7,625 | 5.8% | 5.8% | 5.8% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 4,691 | \$ 1,053 | \$ 5,744 | \$ 4,973 | \$ 1,097 | \$ 6,070 | 6.0% | 4.2% | 5.7% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 5,275 | \$ 2,068 | \$ 7,343 | \$ 5,539 | \$ 2,335 | \$ 7,874 | 5.0% | 12.9% | 7.2% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 14,400 | \$ 2,085 | \$ 16,485 | \$ 14,790 | \$ 2,128 | \$ 16,918 | 2.7% | 2.1% | 2.6% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 174 | \$ 3,759 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 178 | \$ 3,925 | 4.5% | 2.6% | 4.4% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 280 | \$ 3,865 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 288 | \$ 4,035 | 4.5% | 2.9% | 4.4% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$ 3,585 | \$ 189 | \$ 3,774 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 194 | \$ 3,941 | 4.5% | 2.4% | 4.4% |
| Community College of Denver | \$ 3,585 | \$ 800 | \$ 4,385 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 833 | \$ 4,698 | 4.5% | 4.1% | 7.1% |
| Front Range Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 282 | \$ 3,867 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 287 | \$ 4,367 | 4.5% | 1.8% | 12.9% |
| Lamar Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 405 | \$ 3,990 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 409 | \$ 4,156 | 4.5% | 1.1% | 4.2% |
| Morgan Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 177 | \$ 3,762 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 180 | \$ 3,927 | 4.5% | 1.5% | 4.4% |
| Northeastern Junior College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 599 | \$ 4,184 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 599 | \$ 4,047 | 4.5% | 0.0% | -3.3% |
| Otero Junior College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 292 | \$ 3,877 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 299 | \$ 4,033 | 4.5% | 2.4% | 4.0% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 288 | \$ 3,873 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 296 | \$ 4,018 | 4.5% | 2.8% | 3.7% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 537 | \$ 4,122 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 550 | \$ 4,380 | 4.5% | 2.4% | 6.3% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 286 | \$ 3,871 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 292 | \$ 4,059 | 4.5% | 2.1% | 4.9% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$ 3,585 | \$ 434 | \$ 4,019 | \$ 3,747 | \$ 445 | \$ 4,249 | 4.5% | 2.5% | 5.7% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | | | | |
| In District Resident | \$ 2,021 | \$ 260 | \$ 2,281 | \$ 2,021 | \$ 260 | \$ 2,281 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| In District - Low Differential | \$ 3,554 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,814 | \$ 3,554 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,814 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| In District - Medium Differential | \$ 3,708 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,968 | \$ 3,708 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,968 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| In District - High Differential | \$ 3,863 | \$ 260 | \$ 4,123 | \$ 3,863 | \$ 260 | \$ 4,123 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District Resident | \$ 3,172 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,432 | \$ 3,172 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,432 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District - Low Differential | \$ 6,180 | \$ 260 | \$ 6,440 | \$ 6,180 | \$ 260 | \$ 6,440 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District - Medium Differential | \$ 6,475 | \$ 260 | \$ 6,735 | \$ 6,475 | \$ 260 | \$ 6,735 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District - High Differential | \$ 6,802 | \$ 260 | \$ 7,062 | \$ 6,802 | \$ 260 | \$ 7,062 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level In District | \$ 1,680 | \$ 180 | \$ 1,860 | \$ 1,710 | \$ 180 | \$ 1,890 | 1.8% | 0.0% | 1.6% |
| 300/400 Level In District | \$ 2,850 | \$ 180 | \$ 3,030 | \$ 2,970 | \$ 180 | \$ 3,150 | 4.2% | 0.0% | 4.0% |
| 100/200 Level In State | \$ 2,850 | \$ 180 | \$ 3,030 | \$ 3,015 | \$ 180 | \$ 3,195 | 5.8% | 0.0% | 5.4% |
| 300/400 Level In State | \$ 6,000 | \$ 180 | \$ 6,180 | \$ 6,360 | \$ 180 | \$ 6,540 | 6.0% | 0.0% | 5.8% |

Notes:
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated differential no longer exists.
 Dark shading denotes what CCHE & DHE consider to be the "Base Tuition Rate" when differentials exist.
¹ Fees at Colorado Mountain College do not apply to campuses without residence halls.

One-Year Change Non-Resident, Undergraduate Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2013-14 Non-Res Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Student Fees | FY 2013-14 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Non-Res Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS) | % Increase Non-Resident Tuition | % Increase Non-Resident Fees | % Increase Non-Resident Tuition & Fees |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$ 30,528 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 32,115 | \$ 31,410 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 33,151 | 2.9% | 9.7% | 3.2% |
| Business | \$ 33,804 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 35,391 | \$ 34,416 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 36,157 | 1.8% | 9.7% | 2.2% |
| Engineering | \$ 33,102 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 34,689 | \$ 34,056 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 35,797 | 2.9% | 9.7% | 3.2% |
| Journalism/Music | \$ 30,834 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 32,421 | \$ 31,734 | \$ 1,741 | \$ 33,475 | 2.9% | 9.7% | 3.3% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | \$ 17,388 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 18,577 | \$ 20,250 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 21,683 | 16.5% | 20.5% | 16.7% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA | \$ 17,640 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 18,829 | \$ 21,000 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 22,433 | 19.0% | 20.5% | 19.1% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS | \$ 17,960 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 19,149 | \$ 21,750 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 23,183 | 21.1% | 20.5% | 21.1% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El | \$ 17,960 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 19,149 | \$ 21,750 | \$ 1,433 | \$ 23,183 | 21.1% | 20.5% | 21.1% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower and Upper Level | \$ 24,940 | \$ 1,016 | \$ 25,956 | \$ 27,030 | \$ 1,078 | \$ 28,108 | 8.4% | 6.1% | 8.3% |
| School of Nursing | \$ 24,570 | \$ 287 | \$ 24,857 | \$ 26,040 | \$ 297 | \$ 26,337 | 6.0% | 3.4% | 6.0% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 23,347 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 25,166 | \$ 24,048 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 26,076 | 3.0% | 11.5% | 3.6% |
| Level I | \$ 24,697 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 26,516 | \$ 25,458 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 27,486 | 3.1% | 11.5% | 3.7% |
| Level II | \$ 25,147 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 26,966 | \$ 25,908 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 27,936 | 3.0% | 11.5% | 3.6% |
| Level III | \$ 25,747 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 27,566 | \$ 26,538 | \$ 2,029 | \$ 28,566 | 3.1% | 11.5% | 3.6% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 15,816 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 17,649 | \$ 16,765 | \$ 2,010 | \$ 18,775 | 6.0% | 9.7% | 6.4% |
| Differential | \$ 16,566 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 18,399 | \$ 17,560 | \$ 2,010 | \$ 19,570 | 6.0% | 9.7% | 6.4% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 16,072 | \$ 1,691 | \$ 17,763 | \$ 16,072 | \$ 1,708 | \$ 17,780 | 0.0% | 1.0% | 0.1% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 17,292 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 18,712 | \$ 17,568 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 19,277 | 1.6% | 20.3% | 3.0% |
| Music, Theatre, and Dance | \$ 18,372 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 19,792 | \$ 18,648 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 20,357 | 1.5% | 20.3% | 2.9% |
| Nursing | \$ 19,212 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 20,632 | \$ 19,488 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 21,197 | 1.4% | 20.3% | 2.7% |
| Business | \$ 18,492 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 19,912 | \$ 18,768 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 20,477 | 1.5% | 20.3% | 2.8% |
| Sciences | \$ 17,832 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 19,252 | \$ 18,108 | \$ 1,709 | \$ 19,817 | 1.5% | 20.3% | 2.9% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 15,504 | \$ 2,577 | \$ 18,081 | \$ 15,960 | \$ 2,855 | \$ 18,815 | 2.9% | 10.8% | 4.1% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 16,576 | \$ 768 | \$ 17,344 | \$ 18,173 | \$ 813 | \$ 18,986 | 9.6% | 5.9% | 9.5% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 16,784 | \$ 1,053 | \$ 17,837 | \$ 17,791 | \$ 1,097 | \$ 18,888 | 6.0% | 4.2% | 5.9% |
| Colorado HS/GED Tuition | \$ 7,801 | \$ 1,053 | \$ 8,854 | \$ 8,210 | \$ 1,097 | \$ 9,308 | 5.2% | 4.2% | 5.1% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 15,216 | \$ 2,068 | \$ 17,284 | \$ 15,984 | \$ 2,335 | \$ 18,319 | 5.0% | 12.9% | 6.0% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 30,330 | \$ 2,085 | \$ 32,415 | \$ 31,470 | \$ 2,128 | \$ 33,598 | 3.8% | 2.1% | 3.6% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$ 14,709 | \$ 174 | \$ 14,883 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 178 | \$ 15,549 | 4.5% | 2.6% | 4.5% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | \$ 6,704 | \$ 280 | \$ 6,984 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 288 | \$ 6,992 | 0.0% | 2.9% | 0.1% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$ 14,709 | \$ 189 | \$ 14,898 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 194 | \$ 15,564 | 4.5% | 2.4% | 4.5% |
| Community College of Denver | \$ 14,709 | \$ 800 | \$ 15,509 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 833 | \$ 16,204 | 4.5% | 4.1% | 4.5% |
| Front Range Community College | \$ 14,709 | \$ 282 | \$ 14,991 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 287 | \$ 15,658 | 4.5% | 1.8% | 4.4% |
| Lamar Community College | \$ 6,704 | \$ 405 | \$ 7,109 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 409 | \$ 7,113 | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.1% |
| Morgan Community College | \$ 14,709 | \$ 177 | \$ 14,886 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 180 | \$ 15,550 | 4.5% | 1.5% | 4.5% |
| Northeastern Junior College ¹ | \$ 11,765 | \$ 599 | \$ 12,364 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 599 | \$ 7,303 | -43.0% | 0.0% | -40.9% |
| Otero Junior College | \$ 6,704 | \$ 292 | \$ 6,996 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 299 | \$ 7,003 | 0.0% | 2.4% | 0.1% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$ 14,709 | \$ 288 | \$ 14,997 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 296 | \$ 15,667 | 4.5% | 2.8% | 4.5% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$ 14,709 | \$ 537 | \$ 15,246 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 550 | \$ 15,921 | 4.5% | 2.4% | 4.4% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$ 14,709 | \$ 286 | \$ 14,995 | \$ 15,371 | \$ 292 | \$ 15,663 | 4.5% | 2.1% | 4.5% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$ 6,704 | \$ 434 | \$ 7,138 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 445 | \$ 7,149 | 0.0% | 2.5% | 0.1% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 12,758 | \$ 260 | \$ 13,018 | \$ 12,758 | \$ 260 | \$ 13,018 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Non-Resident - Low Differential | \$ 17,735 | \$ 260 | \$ 17,995 | \$ 17,735 | \$ 260 | \$ 17,995 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Non-Resident - Medium Differential | \$ 18,617 | \$ 260 | \$ 18,877 | \$ 18,617 | \$ 260 | \$ 18,877 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Non-Resident - High Differential | \$ 19,530 | \$ 260 | \$ 19,790 | \$ 19,530 | \$ 260 | \$ 19,790 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College ² | | | | | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level Non-Resident | \$ 8,970 | \$ 180 | \$ 9,150 | \$ 9,510 | \$ 180 | \$ 9,690 | 6.0% | 0.0% | 5.9% |
| 300/400 Level Non-Resident | \$ 12,150 | \$ 180 | \$ 12,330 | \$ 12,870 | \$ 180 | \$ 13,050 | 5.9% | 0.0% | 5.8% |

Note:

* Continuing non-resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class.

N/A denotes a year in which the stated differential no longer exists.

Dark shading denotes what CCHS & DHE consider to be the "Base Tuition Rate" when differentials exist

¹ In 2013-14, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

² Fees at Colorado Mountain College do not apply to campuses without residence halls.

5 Year History of Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2011-12 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2012-13 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | 5 Year % Increase Resident Tuition |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$ 7,018 | \$ 7,672 | \$ 8,056 | \$ 8,760 | \$ 9,048 | 28.9% |
| Business | \$ 11,220 | \$ 12,262 | \$ 12,646 | \$ 13,344 | \$ 13,632 | 21.5% |
| Engineering | \$ 9,746 | \$ 10,666 | \$ 11,048 | \$ 11,760 | \$ 12,048 | 23.6% |
| Journalism/Music | \$ 7,282 | \$ 7,966 | \$ 8,348 | \$ 9,072 | \$ 9,360 | 28.5% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | \$ 6,270 | \$ 6,720 | \$ 7,050 | \$ 7,470 | \$ 7,710 | 23.0% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA | \$ 6,750 | \$ 7,230 | \$ 7,590 | \$ 8,040 | \$ 8,310 | 23.1% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS | \$ 7,710 | \$ 8,250 | \$ 8,670 | \$ 9,180 | \$ 9,480 | 23.0% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El | \$ 9,000 | \$ 9,630 | \$ 10,110 | \$ 10,710 | \$ 11,070 | 23.0% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | |
| Lower Level | \$ 6,216 | \$ 6,776 | \$ 7,980 | \$ 8,460 | \$ 8,760 | 40.9% |
| Upper Level | \$ 6,672 | \$ 7,272 | \$ 8,580 | \$ 9,098 | \$ 9,420 | 41.2% |
| Dental Hygiene | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| School of Nursing | \$ 9,600 | \$ 9,900 | \$ 10,200 | \$ 10,800 | \$ 11,445 | 19.2% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 5,256 | \$ 6,307 | \$ 6,875 | \$ 7,494 | \$ 7,868 | 49.7% |
| College of Business | \$ 5,877 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| College of Engineering | \$ 5,666 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Department of Computer Science | \$ 5,666 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Upper Division Courses | \$ 5,387 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| High Cost Programs | \$ 5,453 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Level I | N/A | \$ 7,057 | \$ 7,925 | \$ 8,844 | \$ 8,073 | N/A |
| Level II | N/A | \$ 7,357 | \$ 8,225 | \$ 9,294 | \$ 8,798 | N/A |
| Level III | N/A | \$ 7,657 | \$ 8,675 | \$ 9,834 | \$ 9,113 | N/A |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 4,068 | \$ 4,592 | \$ 5,494 | \$ 5,494 | \$ 5,824 | 43.2% |
| Differential | \$ 4,678 | \$ 5,282 | \$ 6,244 | \$ 6,244 | \$ 6,221 | 33.0% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 3,380 | \$ 4,048 | \$ 4,800 | \$ 5,232 | \$ 5,544 | 64.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 4,680 | \$ 5,300 | \$ 5,464 | \$ 5,748 | \$ 6,024 | 28.7% |
| Music, Theatre, and Nursing | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Music, Theatre, and Dance | \$ 5,385 | \$ 6,380 | \$ 6,544 | \$ 6,828 | \$ 7,104 | 31.9% |
| Nursing | \$ 6,045 | \$ 7,220 | \$ 7,384 | \$ 7,668 | \$ 7,944 | 31.4% |
| Business | \$ 5,565 | \$ 6,500 | \$ 6,664 | \$ 6,948 | \$ 7,224 | 29.8% |
| Sciences | N/A | \$ 5,840 | \$ 6,004 | \$ 6,288 | \$ 6,564 | N/A |
| Adams State University ¹ | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 2,952 | \$ 3,312 | \$ 3,816 | \$ 4,872 | \$ 5,160 | 74.8% |
| Business | \$ 2,952 | \$ 3,552 | \$ 3,981 | \$ 5,160 | \$ 5,472 | 85.4% |
| Nursing | \$ 2,952 | \$ 3,672 | \$ 4,206 | \$ 6,432 | \$ 6,816 | 130.9% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | |
| Freshmen | \$ 5,480 | \$ 5,780 | \$ 6,102 | \$ 6,438 | \$ 6,812 | 24.3% |
| Sophomore-Senior ² | \$ 5,114 | \$ 5,394 | \$ 5,694 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 3,107 | \$ 3,809 | \$ 4,304 | \$ 4,691 | \$ 4,973 | 60.1% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 3,422 | \$ 3,922 | \$ 4,627 | \$ 5,275 | \$ 5,539 | 61.8% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 11,550 | \$ 12,585 | \$ 13,590 | \$ 14,400 | \$ 14,790 | 28.1% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Community College of Denver | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Front Range Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Lamar Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Morgan Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Northeastern Junior College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Otero Junior College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$ 2,888 | \$ 3,176 | \$ 3,383 | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,747 | 29.8% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | |
| In District Resident | \$ 1,962 | \$ 2,021 | \$ 2,021 | \$ 2,021 | \$ 2,021 | 3.0% |
| In District - Low Differential | \$ 3,450 | \$ 3,554 | \$ 3,554 | \$ 3,554 | \$ 3,554 | 3.0% |
| In District - Medium Differential | \$ 3,600 | \$ 3,708 | \$ 3,708 | \$ 3,708 | \$ 3,708 | 3.0% |
| In District - High Differential | \$ 3,750 | \$ 3,863 | \$ 3,863 | \$ 3,863 | \$ 3,863 | 3.0% |
| Out of District Resident | \$ 2,910 | \$ 3,172 | \$ 3,172 | \$ 3,172 | \$ 3,172 | 9.0% |
| Out of District - Low Differential | \$ 5,670 | \$ 6,180 | \$ 6,180 | \$ 6,180 | \$ 6,180 | 9.0% |
| Out of District - Medium Differential | \$ 5,940 | \$ 6,475 | \$ 6,475 | \$ 6,475 | \$ 6,475 | 9.0% |
| Out of District - High Differential | \$ 6,240 | \$ 6,802 | \$ 6,802 | \$ 6,802 | \$ 6,802 | 9.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level In District | \$ 1,470 | \$ 1,590 | \$ 1,680 | \$ 1,680 | \$ 1,710 | 16.3% |
| 300/400 Level In District | N/A | \$ 2,850 | \$ 2,850 | \$ 2,850 | \$ 2,970 | N/A |
| 100/200 Level In State | \$ 2,460 | \$ 2,670 | \$ 2,850 | \$ 2,850 | \$ 3,015 | 22.6% |
| 300/400 Level In State | N/A | \$ 6,000 | \$ 6,000 | \$ 6,000 | \$ 6,360 | N/A |

NOTE:

Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.

N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

² 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.

Percent Change in 5 Year History of Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | % Change FY2009-10 to FY2010-11 | % Change FY2010-11 to FY2011-12 | % Change FY2011-12 to FY2012-13 | % Change FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 | % Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | |
| All-Other | 8.9% | 9.3% | 5.0% | 8.7% | 3.3% |
| Business | 9.0% | 9.3% | 3.1% | 5.5% | 2.2% |
| Engineering | 9.1% | 9.4% | 3.6% | 6.4% | 2.4% |
| Journalism/Music | 8.9% | 9.4% | 4.8% | 8.7% | 3.2% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | |
| Incoming Freshman | 7.2% | 7.2% | 4.9% | 6.0% | 3.2% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA | 7.1% | 7.1% | 5.0% | 5.9% | 3.4% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS | 7.1% | 7.0% | 5.1% | 5.9% | 3.3% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El | 7.1% | 7.0% | 5.0% | 5.9% | 3.4% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | |
| Lower Level | 8.8% | 9.0% | 17.8% | 6.0% | 3.5% |
| Upper Level | 8.8% | 9.0% | 18.0% | 6.0% | 3.5% |
| School of Nursing | 8.8% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 5.9% | 6.0% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | |
| Resident | 9.0% | 20.0% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 5.0% |
| College of Business | 9.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| College of Engineering | 9.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Department of Computer Science | 9.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Upper Division Courses | 9.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| High Cost Programs | 9.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Level I | N/A | N/A | 12.3% | 11.6% | -8.7% |
| Level II | N/A | N/A | 11.8% | 13.0% | -5.3% |
| Level III | N/A | N/A | 13.3% | 13.4% | -7.3% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | |
| Base | 9.0% | 12.9% | 19.6% | 0.0% | 6.0% |
| Differential | 9.0% | 12.9% | 18.2% | 0.0% | -0.4% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | |
| Resident | 9.0% | 19.8% | 18.6% | 9.0% | 6.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | |
| Resident | 8.9% | 13.2% | 3.1% | 5.2% | 4.8% |
| Music, Theatre, and Dance | 9.0% | 18.5% | 2.6% | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| Nursing | 9.1% | 19.4% | 2.3% | 3.8% | 3.6% |
| Business | 9.0% | 16.8% | 2.5% | 4.3% | 4.0% |
| Sciences | N/A | N/A | 2.8% | 4.7% | 4.4% |
| Adams State University ¹ | | | | | |
| Resident | 8.8% | 12.2% | 15.2% | 27.7% | 5.9% |
| Business | 8.8% | 20.3% | 12.1% | 29.6% | 6.0% |
| Nursing | 8.8% | 24.4% | 14.5% | 52.9% | 6.0% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | |
| Freshmen | 16.8% | 5.5% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| Sophomore-Senior ¹ | 9.0% | 5.5% | 5.6% | N/A | N/A |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | |
| Resident | 9.0% | 22.6% | 13.0% | 9.0% | 6.0% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | |
| Resident | 9.0% | 14.6% | 18.0% | 14.0% | 5.0% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | |
| Resident | 9.1% | 9.0% | 8.0% | 6.0% | 2.7% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Community College of Aurora | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Community College of Denver | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Front Range Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Lamar Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Morgan Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Northeastern Junior College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Otero Junior College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Pueblo Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Red Rocks Community College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | |
| In District Resident | 9.0% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| In District - Low Differential | 9.5% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| In District - Medium Differential | 9.1% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| In District - High Differential | 8.7% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District Resident | 9.0% | 9.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District - Low Differential | 9.2% | 9.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District - Medium Differential | 8.8% | 9.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Out of District - High Differential | 8.9% | 9.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level In District | 8.9% | 8.2% | 5.7% | 0.0% | 1.8% |
| 300/400 Level In District | N/A | N/A | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.2% |
| 100/200 Level In State | 9.3% | 8.5% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 5.8% |
| 300/400 Level In State | N/A | N/A | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.0% |

NOTE:
 Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.
¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.
² 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.

5 Year History of Non-Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2011-12 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2012-13 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS) | 5 Year % Increase Non-Resident Tuition |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$ 28,000 | \$ 28,850 | \$ 29,952 | \$ 30,528 | \$ 31,410 | 12.2% |
| Business | \$ 31,500 | \$ 32,400 | \$ 33,462 | \$ 33,804 | \$ 34,416 | 9.3% |
| Engineering | \$ 30,400 | \$ 31,300 | \$ 32,490 | \$ 33,102 | \$ 34,056 | 12.0% |
| Journalism/Music | \$ 28,300 | \$ 29,150 | \$ 30,258 | \$ 30,834 | \$ 31,734 | 12.1% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | \$ 15,920 | \$ 16,240 | \$ 16,720 | \$ 17,388 | \$ 20,250 | 27.2% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA | \$ 16,140 | \$ 16,460 | \$ 16,960 | \$ 17,640 | \$ 21,000 | 30.1% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS | \$ 16,440 | \$ 16,760 | \$ 17,260 | \$ 17,960 | \$ 21,750 | 32.3% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in Beth EI | \$ 16,440 | \$ 16,760 | \$ 17,260 | \$ 17,960 | \$ 21,750 | 32.3% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 19,128 | \$ 21,138 | \$ 23,124 | \$ 24,940 | \$ 27,030 | 41.3% |
| School of Nursing | \$ 24,570 | \$ 24,570 | \$ 24,570 | \$ 24,570 | \$ 26,040 | 6.0% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 21,366 | \$ 22,007 | \$ 22,667 | \$ 23,347 | \$ 24,048 | 12.6% |
| College of Business | \$ 21,987 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| College of Engineering | \$ 21,776 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Department of Computer Science | \$ 21,776 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Upper Division Courses | \$ 21,497 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| High Cost Programs | \$ 21,563 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Level I | N/A | \$ 22,757 | \$ 23,717 | \$ 24,697 | \$ 24,753 | N/A |
| Level II | N/A | \$ 23,057 | \$ 24,017 | \$ 25,147 | \$ 24,978 | N/A |
| Level III | N/A | \$ 23,357 | \$ 24,467 | \$ 25,747 | \$ 25,293 | N/A |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 14,141 | \$ 15,294 | \$ 15,816 | \$ 15,816 | \$ 16,765 | 18.6% |
| Differential | \$ 14,751 | \$ 15,984 | \$ 16,566 | \$ 16,566 | \$ 17,162 | 16.3% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 16,072 | \$ 16,072 | \$ 16,072 | \$ 16,072 | \$ 16,072 | 0.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 15,864 | \$ 16,822 | \$ 16,988 | \$ 17,292 | \$ 17,568 | 10.7% |
| Music, Theatre, and Dance | \$ 16,569 | \$ 17,902 | \$ 18,068 | \$ 18,372 | \$ 18,648 | 12.5% |
| Nursing | \$ 17,229 | \$ 18,742 | \$ 18,908 | \$ 19,212 | \$ 19,488 | 13.1% |
| Business | \$ 16,749 | \$ 18,022 | \$ 18,188 | \$ 18,492 | \$ 18,768 | 12.1% |
| Sciences | N/A | \$ 17,362 | \$ 17,528 | \$ 17,832 | \$ 18,108 | N/A |
| Adams State University | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 12,912 | \$ 13,560 | \$ 14,784 | \$ 15,504 | \$ 15,960 | 23.6% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | |
| Freshmen | \$ 15,658 | \$ 15,958 | \$ 16,280 | \$ 16,576 | \$ 18,173 | 16.1% |
| Sophomore-Senior ⁵ | \$ 14,614 | \$ 14,894 | \$ 15,195 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 13,454 | \$ 14,665 | \$ 15,985 | \$ 16,784 | \$ 17,791 | 32.2% |
| Colorado HS/GED Tuition | N/A | N/A | \$ 7,157 | \$ 7,801 | \$ 8,210 | N/A |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 12,888 | \$ 13,536 | \$ 14,496 | \$ 15,216 | \$ 15,984 | 24.0% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 25,980 | \$ 27,270 | \$ 28,620 | \$ 30,330 | \$ 31,470 | 21.1% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | \$ 5,723 | \$ 6,294 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | 17.1% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Community College of Denver | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Front Range Community College | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Lamar Community College | \$ 5,723 | \$ 6,294 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | 17.1% |
| Morgan Community College | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Northeastern Junior College ² | \$ 9,924 | \$ 10,421 | \$ 11,099 | \$ 11,765 | \$ 6,704 | -32.5% |
| Otero Junior College | \$ 5,723 | \$ 6,294 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | 17.1% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$ 12,408 | \$ 13,029 | \$ 13,877 | \$ 14,709 | \$ 15,371 | 23.9% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$ 5,723 | \$ 6,294 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | \$ 6,704 | 17.1% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 12,150 | \$ 12,756 | \$ 12,756 | \$ 12,758 | \$ 12,758 | 5.0% |
| Non-Resident - Low Differential | \$ 16,890 | \$ 17,735 | \$ 17,735 | \$ 17,735 | \$ 17,735 | 5.0% |
| Non-Resident - Medium Differential | \$ 17,730 | \$ 18,617 | \$ 18,617 | \$ 18,617 | \$ 18,617 | 5.0% |
| Non-Resident - High Differential | \$ 18,600 | \$ 19,530 | \$ 19,530 | \$ 19,530 | \$ 19,530 | 5.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level Non-Resident | \$ 7,680 | \$ 8,370 | \$ 8,970 | \$ 8,970 | \$ 9,510 | 23.8% |
| 300/400 Level Non-Resident | N/A | \$ 12,150 | \$ 12,150 | \$ 12,150 | \$ 12,870 | N/A |

NOTE:
Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.

² 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.
⁵ Before 2014-15, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

Percent change in 5 Year History of Non-Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | % Change FY2009-10 to FY2010-11 | % Change FY2010-11 to FY2011-12 | % Change FY2011-12 to FY2012-13 | % Change FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 | % Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | |
| All-Other | 4.9% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3% |
| Business | 4.9% | 2.9% | 3.3% | 1.0% | 2% |
| Engineering | 4.8% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3% |
| Journalism/Music | 5.0% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | |
| Linear Freshman & Sophomore | 2.1% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 16% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 19% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.1% | 21% |
| Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.1% | 21% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 2.0% | 10.5% | 9.4% | 7.9% | 8% |
| School of Nursing | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3% |
| College of Business | 3.2% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| College of Engineering | 3.1% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Department of Computer Science | 3.1% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Upper Division Courses | 3.0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| High Cost Programs | 3.1% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Level I | N/A | N/A | 4.2% | 4.1% | 0% |
| Level II | N/A | N/A | 4.2% | 4.7% | -1% |
| Level III | N/A | N/A | 4.8% | 5.2% | -2% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | |
| Base | 0.1% | 8.2% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 6% |
| Differential | 0.5% | 8.4% | 3.6% | 0.0% | 4% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 9.1% | 6.0% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 2% |
| Music, Theatre, and Dance | 9.1% | 8.0% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 2% |
| Nursing | 9.1% | 8.8% | 0.9% | 1.6% | 1% |
| Business | 9.1% | 7.6% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 1% |
| Sciences | N/A | N/A | 1.0% | 1.7% | 2% |
| Adams State University | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 8.9% | 5.0% | 9.0% | 4.9% | 3% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | |
| Freshmen | 14.6% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 5.5% | 10% |
| Sophomore-Senior ¹ | 7.0% | 1.9% | 2.0% | N/A | N/A |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 9.0% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 5.0% | 6% |
| Colorado HS/GED Tuition | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9.0% | 5% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | |
| Resident | 4.5% | 5.0% | 7.1% | 5.0% | 5% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | |
| Resident | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | 5.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Community College of Aurora | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Community College of Denver | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Front Range Community College | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Lamar Community College | 5.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Morgan Community College | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Northeastern Junior College ² | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | -43% |
| Otero Junior College | 5.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Pueblo Community College | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Red Rocks Community College | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | 5.0% | 10.0% | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 4.9% | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Non-Resident - Low Differential | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Non-Resident - Medium Differential | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Non-Resident - High Differential | 5.1% | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | |
| 100/200 Level Non-Resident | 8.9% | 9.0% | 7.2% | 0.0% | 6% |
| 300/400 Level Non-Resident | N/A | N/A | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6% |

NOTE:
 Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.
¹ 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.
² Before 2014-15, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

5 Year History of Undergraduate Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

* Includes mandatory fees paid by all enrolled students. Institutions may utilize course or program specific fees or charges-for-service which are not listed.

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Student Fees | FY 2011-12 Student Fees | FY 2012-13 Student Fees | FY 2013-14 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | 5 Year % Increase Fees |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,493 | \$ 1,480 | \$ 1,426 | \$ 1,587 | \$ 1,741 | 16.6% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,147 | \$ 1,174 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 1,433 | 24.9% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 883 | \$ 926 | \$ 960 | \$ 1,016 | \$ 1,078 | 22.1% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,729 | \$ 1,735 | \$ 1,774 | \$ 1,819 | \$ 2,029 | 17.4% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,547 | \$ 1,677 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 2,010 | 30.0% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,544 | \$ 1,544 | \$ 1,662 | \$ 1,691 | \$ 1,708 | 10.7% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,317 | \$ 1,324 | \$ 1,373 | \$ 1,420 | \$ 1,709 | 29.8% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees ¹ | \$ 2,019 | \$ 2,315 | \$ 2,632 | \$ 2,577 | \$ 2,855 | 41.4% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 768 | \$ 768 | \$ 768 | \$ 768 | \$ 813 | 5.8% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 986 | \$ 1,025 | \$ 1,037 | \$ 1,053 | \$ 1,097 | 11.3% |
| Western State Colorado University | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,354 | \$ 1,582 | \$ 1,822 | \$ 2,068 | \$ 2,335 | 72.5% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,874 | \$ 1,869 | \$ 2,064 | \$ 2,085 | \$ 2,128 | 13.6% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | \$ 182 | \$ 185 | \$ 192 | \$ 174 | \$ 178 | -1.9% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | \$ 249 | \$ 249 | \$ 280 | \$ 280 | \$ 288 | 15.8% |
| Community College of Aurora | \$ 178 | \$ 179 | \$ 185 | \$ 189 | \$ 194 | 8.7% |
| Community College of Denver | \$ 637 | \$ 652 | \$ 729 | \$ 800 | \$ 833 | 30.8% |
| Front Range Community College | \$ 296 | \$ 227 | \$ 230 | \$ 282 | \$ 287 | -3.0% |
| Lamar Community College | \$ 394 | \$ 397 | \$ 402 | \$ 405 | \$ 409 | 3.9% |
| Morgan Community College | \$ 171 | \$ 172 | \$ 175 | \$ 177 | \$ 180 | 5.4% |
| Northeastern Junior College | \$ 595 | \$ 595 | \$ 596 | \$ 599 | \$ 599 | 0.7% |
| Otero Junior College | \$ 206 | \$ 206 | \$ 287 | \$ 292 | \$ 299 | 45.2% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | \$ 269 | \$ 274 | \$ 283 | \$ 288 | \$ 296 | 10.1% |
| Pueblo Community College | \$ 511 | \$ 511 | \$ 529 | \$ 537 | \$ 550 | 7.7% |
| Red Rocks Community College | \$ 243 | \$ 243 | \$ 285 | \$ 286 | \$ 292 | 20.4% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | \$ 405 | \$ 406 | \$ 435 | \$ 434 | \$ 445 | 9.8% |
| Aims Community College | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | \$ 560 | \$ 600 | \$ 600 | \$ 260 | \$ 260 | -53.6% |
| Colorado Mountain College | | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees ² | \$ 180 | \$ 180 | \$ 180 | \$ 180 | \$ 180 | 0.0% |

NOTE:

For FY09-10 the official CCHE policy on mandatory fees was amended with new definitions for mandatory fees. This may impact the historical trend analysis.

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

² Fees at Colorado Mountain College do not apply to campuses without residence halls.

Percent Change in 5 Year History of Undergraduate Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | % Change FY2009-10 to FY2010-11 | % Change FY2010-11 to FY2011-12 | % Change FY2011-12 to FY2012-13 | % Change FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 | % Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder Mandatory Fees | 0.4% | (0.9%) | (3.6%) | 11.3% | 9.7% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Mandatory Fees | 0.0% | 2.4% | 1.3% | 0.0% | 20.5% |
| University of Colorado - Denver Mandatory Fees | 6.3% | 4.9% | 3.7% | 5.8% | 6.1% |
| Colorado State University Mandatory Fees | 15.6% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 2.6% | 11.5% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo Mandatory Fees | 4.7% | 8.4% | 9.3% | 0.0% | 9.7% |
| Fort Lewis College Mandatory Fees | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.6% | 1.7% | 1.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado Mandatory Fees | 14.0% | 0.5% | 3.7% | 3.4% | 20.3% |
| Adams State University Mandatory Fees ¹ | 15.9% | 14.7% | 13.7% | (2.1%) | 10.8% |
| Colorado Mesa University Mandatory Fees | 9.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | (0.0%) | 5.9% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver Mandatory Fees | 24.8% | 4.0% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 4.2% |
| Western State Colorado University Mandatory Fees | 46.5% | 16.9% | 15.2% | 13.5% | 12.9% |
| Colorado School of Mines Mandatory Fees | 12.1% | 0.8% | 10.4% | 1.0% | 2.1% |
| Colorado Community College System | | | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | 0.0% | 1.9% | 3.6% | (9.4%) | 2.6% |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | 0.0% | 0.2% | 12.4% | 0.0% | 2.9% |
| Community College of Aurora | 19.1% | 0.6% | 3.3% | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| Community College of Denver | 16.5% | 2.4% | 11.9% | 9.7% | 4.1% |
| Front Range Community College | 0.0% | (23.4%) | 1.5% | 22.6% | 1.8% |
| Lamar Community College | 0.0% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 1.1% |
| Morgan Community College | 0.0% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| Northeastern Junior College | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.0% |
| Otero Junior College | 0.0% | 0.2% | 39.1% | 1.7% | 2.4% |
| Pikes Peak Community College | 3.6% | 1.8% | 3.4% | 1.8% | 2.8% |
| Pueblo Community College | 49.0% | 0.1% | 3.5% | 1.5% | 2.4% |
| Red Rocks Community College | 0.0% | 0.4% | 17.1% | 0.4% | 2.1% |
| Trinidad State Junior College | 0.0% | 0.1% | 7.2% | (0.2%) | 2.5% |
| Aims Community College Mandatory Fees | 20.4% | 7.1% | 0.0% | (56.7%) | 0.0% |
| Colorado Mountain College Mandatory Fees ² | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

NOTE:

For FY09-10 the official CCHE policy on mandatory fees was amended with new definitions for mandatory fees. This may impact the historical trend

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

² Fees at Colorado Mountain College do not apply to campuses without residence halls.

Additional charges

| Institution | Course Fee | Program Fee | Charge-For-Service |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Adams State University | Yes | No | Yes |
| Colorado School of Mines | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Colorado State University System | | | |
| Colorado State University | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Fort Lewis College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Colorado Mesa University | Yes | No | Yes |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | No | Yes | Yes |
| University of Colorado System | | | |
| University of Colorado - Boulder | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| University of Colorado - Denver | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| University of Northern Colorado | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Western State Colorado University | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Colorado Community College System | | | |
| Arapahoe Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Colorado Northwestern Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Community College of Aurora | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Community College of Denver | Yes | No | Yes |
| Front Range Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Lamar Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Morgan Community College | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Northeastern Junior College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Otero Junior College | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Pikes Peak Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Pueblo Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Red Rocks Community College | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Trinidad State Junior College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Aims Community College | Yes | No | Yes |
| Colorado Mountain College | Yes | Yes | Yes |

NOTE:

Course Fees - Charges associated with the delivery of a specific course that are required only by students enrolled in the course (e.g. Art 101)

Program Fees - Charges associated with an academic program that are required only by students enrolled in the program (e.g. All Art)

Charges-For-Service - Costs associated with a specific service that are required only by students using said service (e.g. transcript fee; application fee; returned check charge; orientation charge)

| 5 Year History of Resident Graduate & Professional Tuition Differentials (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year) | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Institution | FY 2010-11 Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2011-12 Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2012-13 Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | 5 Year % Increase Resident Tuition |
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$ 8,928 | \$ 9,378 | \$ 9,738 | \$ 9,918 | \$ 10,224 | 14.5% |
| Business | \$ 12,798 | \$ 13,446 | \$ 13,950 | \$ 14,202 | \$ 16,362 | 27.8% |
| Engineering | \$ 11,682 | \$ 12,258 | \$ 12,726 | \$ 12,960 | \$ 13,356 | 14.3% |
| Journalism & Music | \$ 8,928 | \$ 9,378 | \$ 9,738 | \$ 9,918 | \$ 10,224 | 14.5% |
| Law - Year 1 | \$ 27,072 | \$ 29,214 | \$ 29,718 | \$ 29,718 | N/A | N/A |
| Law - Year 2 | \$ 24,264 | \$ 27,072 | \$ 29,484 | \$ 29,718 | N/A | N/A |
| Law - Year 3 | \$ 22,086 | \$ 24,264 | \$ 27,342 | \$ 29,484 | N/A | N/A |
| Law- JD | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 29,718 | N/A |
| Law - LLM | \$ 31,500 | \$ 33,100 | \$ 33,100 | \$ 30,402 | \$ 30,402 | -3.5% |
| Business Prof | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 21,816 | N/A |
| Business PhD | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 14,634 | N/A |
| MBA | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 16,866 | N/A |
| MBA Business Year 1 | \$ 14,760 | \$ 15,498 | \$ 16,092 | \$ 16,380 | N/A | N/A |
| MBA Business Year 2 | \$ 13,284 | \$ 13,950 | \$ 14,472 | \$ 14,760 | N/A | N/A |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | |
| Communication | \$ 7,426 | \$ 7,974 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 8,960 | \$ 9,252 | 24.6% |
| Geography | \$ 7,426 | \$ 7,974 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 8,960 | \$ 9,252 | 24.6% |
| History | \$ 7,426 | \$ 7,974 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 8,960 | \$ 9,252 | 24.6% |
| Psychology | \$ 7,426 | \$ 7,974 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 8,960 | \$ 9,252 | 24.6% |
| Sociology | \$ 7,426 | \$ 7,974 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 8,960 | \$ 9,252 | 24.6% |
| Basic Science | \$ 7,426 | \$ 7,974 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 8,960 | \$ 9,252 | 24.6% |
| Education | \$ 8,464 | \$ 9,180 | \$ 9,600 | \$ 10,288 | \$ 11,824 | 39.7% |
| Public Affairs | \$ 8,464 | \$ 9,180 | \$ 9,600 | \$ 10,288 | \$ 11,824 | 39.7% |
| Business | \$ 8,464 | \$ 9,180 | \$ 9,600 | \$ 10,288 | \$ 11,940 | 41.1% |
| Engineering | \$ 8,464 | \$ 9,180 | \$ 9,600 | \$ 10,288 | \$ 11,940 | 41.1% |
| Geropsychology | \$ 8,464 | \$ 9,180 | \$ 9,600 | \$ 10,288 | \$ 11,940 | 41.1% |
| Beth El Nursing | \$ 11,506 | \$ 12,558 | \$ 13,056 | \$ 13,840 | \$ 15,620 | 35.8% |
| Health Sciences | \$ 11,506 | \$ 12,558 | \$ 13,056 | \$ 13,840 | \$ 15,620 | 35.8% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | |
| Liberal Arts & Sciences | \$ 6,624 | \$ 6,744 | \$ 6,980 | \$ 7,260 | \$ 8,344 | 26.0% |
| Architecture & Planning | \$ 7,992 | \$ 8,134 | \$ 8,418 | \$ 8,754 | \$ 10,014 | 25.3% |
| Arts & Media | \$ 8,080 | \$ 8,226 | \$ 8,514 | \$ 8,854 | \$ 10,188 | 26.1% |
| Education | \$ 6,978 | \$ 6,978 | \$ 7,222 | \$ 7,510 | \$ 8,174 | 17.1% |
| Engineering & Applied Science | \$ 8,080 | \$ 8,226 | \$ 8,514 | \$ 8,854 | \$ 10,188 | 26.1% |
| Public Affairs | \$ 9,224 | \$ 9,388 | \$ 9,718 | \$ 10,106 | \$ 11,560 | 25.3% |
| Business & Non-Degree | \$ 9,256 | \$ 9,422 | \$ 9,754 | \$ 10,114 | \$ 11,664 | 26.0% |
| Phd Engineering | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 7,044 | N/A |
| Health | | | | | | |
| MS in Anesthesiology | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 16,080 | N/A |
| MS in Child Health Associate | \$ 7,776 | \$ 8,160 | \$ 8,568 | \$ 8,568 | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Physician Assistant Studies | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 8,568 | N/A |
| MS in Genetic Counseling | \$ 11,544 | \$ 12,120 | \$ 15,900 | \$ 13,368 | \$ 13,368 | 15.8% |
| MS in Clinical Science | \$ 3,288 | \$ 3,384 | \$ 3,888 | \$ 2,264 | \$ 6,072 | 84.7% |
| MS in Modern Anatomy | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 15,720 | N/A |
| MS in Nursing | \$ 11,040 | \$ 11,400 | \$ 11,760 | \$ 12,480 | \$ 13,440 | 21.7% |
| PhD in Nursing | \$ 10,200 | \$ 10,800 | \$ 11,160 | \$ 12,000 | \$ 12,600 | 23.5% |
| MS in Public Health | \$ 13,272 | \$ 14,472 | \$ 15,336 | \$ 16,176 | \$ 16,992 | 28.0% |
| DRPH in Public Health | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 10,608 | N/A |
| MS in Biostatistics and PhD in Analytical Health Sciences | \$ 8,280 | \$ 9,024 | \$ 9,576 | \$ 10,104 | \$ 11,592 | 40.0% |
| PhD in Biostatistics | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 10,608 | N/A |
| PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences or PhD in Toxicology | \$ 2,464 | \$ 2,538 | \$ 3,408 | \$ 3,504 | N/A | N/A |
| Professional | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | \$ 9,120 | \$ 9,576 | \$ 10,056 | \$ 10,560 | \$ 11,208 | 22.9% |
| Doctor of Nursing Practice | \$ 11,040 | \$ 11,400 | \$ 11,760 | \$ 12,480 | \$ 13,440 | 21.7% |
| Dentistry - DDS | \$ 24,297 | \$ 26,484 | \$ 28,868 | \$ 30,889 | \$ 32,125 | 32.2% |
| Medicine - MD | \$ 28,207 | \$ 29,984 | \$ 32,683 | \$ 33,663 | \$ 34,639 | 22.8% |
| Pharmacy - PharmD | \$ 19,542 | \$ 20,910 | \$ 22,582 | \$ 24,614 | \$ 25,599 | 31.0% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | |
| Graduate School | \$ 7,434 | \$ 7,992 | \$ 8,392 | \$ 8,811 | \$ 9,075 | 22.1% |
| Professional Veterinary Medicine | \$ 19,967 | \$ 21,764 | \$ 23,328 | \$ 24,452 | \$ 25,919 | 29.8% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 4,560 | \$ 5,150 | \$ 5,640 | \$ 5,640 | \$ 5,978 | 31.1% |
| Teacher Education | \$ 4,152 | \$ 4,690 | \$ 5,135 | \$ 5,135 | \$ 5,978 | 44.0% |
| Business | \$ 6,330 | \$ 7,154 | \$ 7,824 | \$ 7,824 | \$ 8,858 | 39.9% |
| Computer Information Sciences | \$ 6,330 | \$ 7,154 | \$ 7,824 | \$ 7,824 | \$ 8,858 | 39.9% |
| Nursing | \$ 5,586 | \$ 6,314 | \$ 6,912 | \$ 6,912 | \$ 8,858 | 58.6% |
| Engineering | \$ 5,586 | \$ 6,314 | \$ 6,912 | \$ 6,912 | \$ 8,858 | 58.6% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | |
| Resident ¹ | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 7,200 | \$ 7,632 | N/A |
| University of Northern Colorado² | | | | | | |
| Masters-Education | \$ 7,416 | \$ 8,520 | \$ 10,224 | \$ 10,632 | \$ 10,944 | 47.6% |
| Masters-Biomedical Science | N/A | \$ 10,680 | \$ 11,256 | \$ 11,592 | \$ 11,928 | N/A |
| Masters-Liberal Arts & Sciences | \$ 8,160 | \$ 9,792 | \$ 11,256 | \$ 11,712 | \$ 12,072 | 47.9% |
| Masters-Science, Accounting & Music | N/A | \$ 10,680 | \$ 12,288 | \$ 12,648 | \$ 13,032 | N/A |
| Doctoral-Audiology | \$ 10,392 | \$ 11,952 | \$ 10,920 | \$ 11,352 | \$ 11,688 | N/A |
| Doctoral -Higher Ed and Student Affairs Leadership | \$ 9,504 | \$ 10,920 | \$ 12,312 | \$ 12,816 | \$ 13,200 | N/A |
| Doctoral-Education & Liberal Arts | \$ 9,504 | \$ 10,920 | \$ 12,888 | \$ 13,392 | \$ 13,800 | 45.2% |
| Doctoral-Nursing, Sciences, Music | \$ 10,392 | \$ 11,952 | \$ 13,392 | \$ 13,920 | \$ 14,328 | 37.9% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | |
| Art | \$ 5,400 | \$ 4,656 | \$ 5,136 | \$ 5,568 | \$ 5,568 | 3.1% |
| Counselor Education | \$ 6,600 | \$ 4,656 | \$ 5,136 | \$ 5,568 | \$ 5,568 | -15.6% |
| HPPE | \$ 5,400 | \$ 4,656 | \$ 5,136 | \$ 5,568 | \$ 5,568 | 3.1% |
| Teacher Education | \$ 5,280 | \$ 7,080 | \$ 7,440 | \$ 7,680 | \$ 7,680 | 45.5% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | |
| Resident | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Returning | \$ 5,210 | \$ 5,450 | \$ 5,690 | \$ 6,022 | \$ 6,371 | 22.3% |
| Business - Incoming | \$ 7,320 | \$ 7,560 | \$ 7,800 | \$ 8,248 | \$ 8,726 | 19.2% |
| Nursing - Incoming | \$ 7,200 | \$ 7,440 | \$ 7,680 | \$ 8,121 | \$ 8,592 | 19.3% |
| Teacher Education - Incoming | \$ 6,840 | \$ 7,080 | \$ 7,320 | \$ 7,742 | \$ 8,191 | 19.7% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver³ | | | | | | |
| Teacher Education | \$ 5,232 | \$ 6,960 | \$ 7,865 | \$ 8,573 | \$ 8,573 | 63.9% |
| Accounting | \$ 3,107 | \$ 3,809 | \$ 4,304 | \$ 4,691 | \$ 4,973 | 60.1% |
| Social Work | N/A | \$ 6,960 | \$ 7,865 | \$ 8,573 | \$ 9,088 | N/A |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$ 11,550 | \$ 12,585 | \$ 13,590 | \$ 14,400 | \$ 14,790 | 28.1% |

NOTE:
 Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.
¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14
² UNC graduate degree programs listed are examples
³ MSU Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11

Percent Change in 5 Year History of Resident Graduate & Professional Tuition Differentials (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | % Change FY2009-10 to FY2010-11 | % Change FY2010-11 to FY2011-12 | % Change FY2011-12 to FY2012-13 | % Change FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 | % Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | |
| All-Other | 9.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.8% | 3.1% |
| Business | 9.0% | 5.1% | 3.7% | 1.8% | 15.2% |
| Engineering | 9.1% | 4.9% | 3.8% | 1.8% | 3.1% |
| Journalism & Music | 9.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.8% | 3.1% |
| Law - Year 1 | 14.9% | 7.9% | 1.7% | 0.0% | N/A |
| Law - Year 2 | 10.5% | 11.6% | 8.9% | 0.8% | N/A |
| Law - Year 3 | 11.6% | 9.9% | 12.7% | 7.8% | N/A |
| Law- JD | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Law - LLM | N/A | 5.1% | 0.0% | (8.2%) | 0.0% |
| Business Prof | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Business PhD | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MBA - All | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MBA Business Year 1 | 9.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.8% | N/A |
| MBA Business Year 2 | 9.0% | 5.0% | 3.7% | 2.0% | N/A |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | |
| Communication | 7.0% | 7.4% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% |
| Geography | 7.0% | 7.4% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% |
| History | 7.0% | 7.4% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% |
| Psychology | 7.0% | 7.4% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% |
| Sociology | 7.0% | 7.4% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% |
| Basic Science | 7.0% | 7.4% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% |
| Education | 7.0% | 8.5% | 4.6% | 7.2% | 14.9% |
| Public Affairs | 7.0% | 8.5% | 4.6% | 7.2% | 14.9% |
| Business | 5.9% | 8.5% | 4.6% | 7.2% | 16.1% |
| Engineering | 5.9% | 8.5% | 4.6% | 7.2% | 16.1% |
| Geropsychology | 5.9% | 8.5% | 4.6% | 7.2% | 16.1% |
| Beth El Nursing | 7.0% | 9.1% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 12.9% |
| Health Sciences | 7.0% | 9.1% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 12.9% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | |
| Liberal Arts & Sciences | 2.9% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 14.9% |
| Architecture & Planning | 2.9% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 14.4% |
| Arts & Media | 3.1% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 15.1% |
| Education | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 8.8% |
| Engineering & Applied Science | 3.1% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 15.1% |
| Public Affairs | 3.0% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 14.4% |
| Business & Non-Degree | 2.8% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 15.3% |
| PhD Engineering | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Health | | | | | |
| MS in Anesthesiology | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Child Health Associate | 3.8% | 4.9% | 5.0% | 0.0% | N/A |
| MS in Physician Assistant Studies | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Genetic Counseling | 3.0% | 5.0% | 31.2% | (15.9%) | 0.0% |
| MS in Clinical Science | 3.0% | 2.9% | 14.9% | (41.8%) | 168.2% |
| MS in Modern Anatomy | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Nursing | 8.2% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 6.1% | 7.7% |
| PhD in Nursing | 0.0% | 5.9% | 3.3% | 7.5% | 5.0% |
| MS in Public Health | 6.1% | 9.0% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 5.0% |
| DRPH in Public health | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Biostatistics and PhD in Analytical Health Sciences | 6.2% | 9.0% | 6.1% | 5.5% | 14.7% |
| PhD in Biostatistics | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences or PhD in Toxicology | 3.0% | 3.0% | 34.3% | 2.8% | N/A |
| Professional | | | | | |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | 1.6% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.1% |
| Doctor of Nursing Practice | 8.2% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 6.1% | 7.7% |
| Dentistry - DDS | 9.0% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 7.0% | 4.0% |
| Medicine - MD | 6.5% | 6.3% | 9.0% | 3.0% | 2.9% |
| Pharmacy - PharmD | 9.0% | 7.0% | 8.0% | 9.0% | 4.0% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | |
| Graduate School | 15.0% | 7.5% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 3.0% |
| Professional Veterinary Medicine | 15.0% | 16.8% | 7.2% | 4.8% | 6.0% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | |
| Base | 9.0% | 12.9% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 6.0% |
| Teacher Education | 9.0% | 13.0% | 9.5% | N/A | 16.4% |
| Business | 9.0% | 13.0% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 13.2% |
| Computer Information Sciences | 9.0% | 13.0% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 13.2% |
| Nursing | 10.0% | 13.0% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 28.2% |
| Engineering | 10.0% | 13.0% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 28.2% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | |
| Resident | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado ² | | | | | |
| Masters-Education | 15.1% | 14.9% | 20.0% | 4.0% | 2.9% |
| Masters-Biomedical Science | N/A | N/A | 5.4% | 3.0% | 2.9% |
| Masters-Liberal Arts & Sciences | 15.2% | 20.0% | 15.0% | 4.1% | 3.1% |
| Masters-Science, Accounting & Music | N/A | N/A | 15.1% | 2.9% | 3.0% |
| Doctoral-Audiology | N/A | 15.0% | (8.6%) | 4.0% | 3.0% |
| Doctoral-Higher Ed and Student Affairs Leadership | N/A | 14.9% | 12.7% | 4.1% | 3.0% |
| Doctoral-Education & Liberal Arts | 14.9% | 14.9% | 18.0% | 3.9% | 3.0% |
| Doctoral-Nursing, Sciences, Music | 15.2% | 15.0% | 12.0% | 3.9% | 2.9% |
| Adams State University | | | | | |
| Art | 0.0% | N/A | 10.3% | 8.4% | 0.0% |
| Counselor Education | 0.0% | (29.5%) | 10.3% | 8.4% | 0.0% |
| HPPE | 0.0% | N/A | 10.3% | 8.4% | 0.0% |
| Teacher Education | 0.0% | 34.1% | 5.1% | 3.2% | 0.0% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | |
| Resident | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Returning | 9.0% | 4.6% | 4.4% | 5.8% | 5.8% |
| Business - Incoming | 53.1% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 5.7% | 5.8% |
| Nursing - Incoming | 50.6% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 5.7% | 5.8% |
| Teacher Education - Incoming | 43.1% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 5.8% | 5.8% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver ³ | | | | | |
| Teacher Education | N/A | 33.0% | 13.0% | 9.0% | (0.0%) |
| Accounting | N/A | 22.6% | 13.0% | 9.0% | 6.0% |
| Social Work | N/A | N/A | 13.0% | 9.0% | 6.0% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | |
| Resident | 9.1% | 9.0% | 8.0% | 6.0% | 2.7% |

NOTE:
 Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.
¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14
² UNC graduate degree programs listed are examples
³ MSU Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11

5 Year History of Non-Resident Graduate & Professional Tuition Differentials (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Non-Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2011-12 Non-Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2012-13 Non-Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2013-14 Non-Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | FY 2014-15 Non-Resident Tuition (24 CHRS) | 5 Year % Increase Non-Resident Tuition |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | | |
| All-Other | \$ 24,048 | \$ 25,254 | \$ 26,208 | \$ 26,712 | \$ 27,522 | 14.4% |
| Business | \$ 27,018 | \$ 28,368 | \$ 29,448 | \$ 30,006 | \$ 30,552 | 13.1% |
| Business PhD | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 30,906 | N/A |
| Engineering | \$ 26,244 | \$ 27,558 | \$ 28,602 | \$ 29,142 | \$ 30,024 | 14.4% |
| Journalism & Music | \$ 24,318 | \$ 25,542 | \$ 26,514 | \$ 27,018 | \$ 27,828 | 14.4% |
| Law - JD | \$ 33,930 | \$ 35,622 | \$ 36,504 | \$ 36,504 | \$ 36,504 | 7.6% |
| Law - LLM | \$ 35,000 | \$ 36,800 | \$ 36,800 | \$ 36,594 | \$ 36,594 | N/A |
| MBA - All | \$ 27,432 | \$ 28,800 | \$ 29,898 | \$ 30,474 | \$ 30,474 | 14.4% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | | |
| Communication | \$ 17,480 | \$ 17,820 | \$ 18,360 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 24,812 | 41.9% |
| Geography | \$ 17,480 | \$ 17,820 | \$ 18,360 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 24,812 | 41.9% |
| History | \$ 17,480 | \$ 17,820 | \$ 18,360 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 24,812 | 41.9% |
| Psychology | \$ 17,480 | \$ 17,820 | \$ 18,360 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 24,812 | 41.9% |
| Sociology | \$ 17,480 | \$ 17,820 | \$ 18,360 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 24,812 | 41.9% |
| Basic Science | \$ 17,480 | \$ 17,820 | \$ 18,360 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 24,812 | 41.9% |
| Education | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 24,812 | 32.5% |
| Public Affairs | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 24,812 | 32.5% |
| Business | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 26,492 | 41.5% |
| Engineering | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 26,492 | 41.5% |
| Geropsychology | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 26,492 | 41.5% |
| Beth El Nursing | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 26,492 | 41.5% |
| Health Sciences | \$ 18,720 | \$ 19,100 | \$ 19,680 | \$ 20,460 | \$ 26,492 | 41.5% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | | |
| Liberal Arts & Sciences | \$ 18,990 | \$ 20,982 | \$ 22,038 | \$ 23,892 | \$ 27,408 | 44.3% |
| Architecture & Planning | \$ 20,268 | \$ 22,404 | \$ 23,526 | \$ 25,492 | \$ 29,256 | 44.3% |
| Arts & Media | \$ 20,268 | \$ 22,404 | \$ 23,526 | \$ 25,492 | \$ 29,256 | 44.3% |
| Education | \$ 20,268 | \$ 22,404 | \$ 23,526 | \$ 25,492 | \$ 29,256 | 44.3% |
| Engineering & Applied Science | \$ 20,268 | \$ 22,404 | \$ 23,526 | \$ 25,492 | \$ 29,256 | 44.3% |
| Public Affairs | \$ 20,268 | \$ 22,404 | \$ 23,526 | \$ 25,942 | \$ 29,256 | 44.3% |
| Business & Non-Degree | \$ 20,628 | \$ 22,794 | \$ 23,940 | \$ 25,940 | \$ 29,760 | 44.3% |
| PhD Engineering | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 21,792 | N/A |
| Health | | | | | | |
| MS in Child Health Associate | \$ 16,824 | \$ 17,664 | \$ 18,552 | \$ 18,552 | N/A | N/A |
| MS Physician Assistant Studies | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 18,552 | N/A |
| MS in Genetic Counseling | \$ 22,560 | \$ 23,688 | \$ 24,864 | \$ 26,112 | \$ 26,112 | 15.7% |
| MS in Clinical Science | \$ 14,424 | \$ 14,568 | \$ 15,288 | \$ 16,056 | \$ 17,640 | 22.3% |
| MS in Modern Anatomy | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 25,584 | N/A |
| MS in Nursing | \$ 23,496 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 24,480 | 4.2% |
| PhD in Nursing | \$ 23,496 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 24,480 | 4.2% |
| MS in Public Health | \$ 23,928 | \$ 26,088 | \$ 27,648 | \$ 29,160 | \$ 29,160 | 21.9% |
| DRPH in Public Health | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 25,632 | N/A |
| MS in Biostatistics and PhD in Analytical Health Sciences | \$ 22,272 | \$ 24,288 | \$ 24,288 | \$ 25,632 | \$ 29,160 | 30.9% |
| MS in Anesthesiology | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 16,080 | N/A |
| PhD in Biostatistics and PhD in Analytical Health Sciences | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 25,632 | N/A |
| PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences or PhD in Toxicology | \$ 10,818 | \$ 10,926 | \$ 14,712 | \$ 14,712 | N/A | 37.4% |
| Professional | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | \$ 19,968 | \$ 20,976 | \$ 22,032 | \$ 23,136 | \$ 25,008 | 25.2% |
| Doctor of Nursing Practice | \$ 23,496 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 23,760 | \$ 24,480 | 4.2% |
| Dentistry - DDS | \$ 54,789 | \$ 59,720 | \$ 65,095 | \$ 69,652 | \$ 72,184 | 31.7% |
| Medicine - MD | \$ 82,059 | \$ 83,290 | \$ 83,290 | \$ 83,290 | \$ 83,290 | 1.5% |
| Pharmacy - PharmD | \$ 32,676 | \$ 34,962 | \$ 37,758 | \$ 38,891 | \$ 39,280 | 20.2% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | | |
| Graduate School | \$ 19,022 | \$ 19,592 | \$ 20,572 | \$ 21,600 | \$ 22,248 | 17.0% |
| Professional Veterinary Medicine | \$ 48,967 | \$ 51,264 | \$ 50,263 | \$ 51,269 | \$ 52,807 | 7.8% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | | |
| Base | \$ 13,560 | \$ 15,312 | \$ 16,767 | \$ 16,767 | \$ 17,773 | 31.1% |
| Teacher Education | \$ 13,560 | \$ 15,312 | \$ 16,767 | \$ 16,767 | \$ 17,773 | 31.1% |
| Business | \$ 15,330 | \$ 17,316 | \$ 18,951 | \$ 18,951 | \$ 20,653 | 34.7% |
| Computer Information Sciences | \$ 15,330 | \$ 17,316 | \$ 18,951 | \$ 18,951 | \$ 20,653 | 34.7% |
| Nursing | \$ 14,586 | \$ 16,476 | \$ 18,039 | \$ 18,039 | \$ 20,653 | 41.6% |
| Engineering | \$ 14,586 | \$ 16,476 | \$ 18,039 | \$ 18,039 | \$ 20,653 | 41.6% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident ¹ | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 20,160 | \$ 20,160 | N/A |
| University of Northern Colorado ² | | | | | | |
| Masters-Education | \$ 18,936 | \$ 21,768 | \$ 23,472 | \$ 23,880 | \$ 24,192 | 27.8% |
| Masters-Biomedical Science | N/A | \$ 23,472 | \$ 18,480 | \$ 18,816 | \$ 19,152 | N/A |
| Masters-Liberal Arts & Sciences | \$ 19,680 | \$ 22,632 | \$ 24,096 | \$ 24,552 | \$ 24,912 | 26.6% |
| Masters-Science, Accounting & Music | N/A | \$ 23,472 | \$ 25,080 | \$ 25,440 | \$ 25,824 | N/A |
| Doctoral-Audiology | \$ 23,808 | \$ 26,184 | \$ 25,704 | \$ 26,136 | \$ 26,472 | 11.2% |
| Doctoral-Higher Ed and Student Affairs Leadership | \$ 22,944 | \$ 25,704 | \$ 27,096 | \$ 27,600 | \$ 27,984 | 22.0% |
| Doctoral-Education & Liberal Arts | \$ 22,944 | \$ 25,704 | \$ 27,672 | \$ 28,176 | \$ 28,584 | 24.6% |
| Doctoral-Nursing, Sciences & Music | \$ 23,808 | \$ 26,184 | \$ 27,624 | \$ 28,152 | \$ 28,560 | 20.0% |
| Adams State University | | | | | | |
| Art | \$ 12,504 | \$ 12,504 | \$ 12,984 | \$ 13,416 | \$ 13,416 | 7.3% |
| Counselor Education | \$ 12,504 | \$ 12,504 | \$ 12,984 | \$ 13,416 | \$ 13,416 | 7.3% |
| HPPE | \$ 12,504 | \$ 12,504 | \$ 12,984 | \$ 13,416 | \$ 13,416 | 7.3% |
| Teacher Education ³ | \$ 12,504 | \$ 14,304 | \$ 14,784 | \$ 14,784 | \$ 14,784 | 18.2% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Returning | \$ 15,306 | \$ 15,546 | \$ 15,804 | \$ 16,673 | \$ 17,640 | 15.3% |
| Business - Incoming | \$ 21,840 | \$ 22,080 | \$ 22,338 | \$ 23,567 | \$ 24,933 | 14.2% |
| Nursing - Incoming | \$ 21,600 | \$ 21,840 | \$ 22,098 | \$ 23,313 | \$ 24,665 | 14.2% |
| Teacher Education - Incoming | \$ 20,520 | \$ 20,760 | \$ 21,018 | \$ 22,174 | \$ 23,460 | 14.3% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver ⁴ | | | | | | |
| Teacher Education | \$ 14,520 | \$ 15,827 | \$ 17,885 | \$ 18,779 | \$ 18,779 | 29.3% |
| Accounting | \$ 13,454 | \$ 14,665 | \$ 15,985 | \$ 16,784 | \$ 17,791 | 32.2% |
| Social Work | N/A | \$ 15,827 | \$ 17,885 | \$ 18,779 | \$ 19,906 | N/A |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | \$ 25,980 | \$ 27,270 | \$ 28,620 | \$ 30,330 | \$ 31,470 | 21.1% |

NOTE:
 Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.
¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14.
² UNC graduate degree programs listed are examples.
³ In 2012-13, ASU's Teacher Education program became online only and costs the same amount for residential and non-residential students.
⁴ MSC Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11.

Percent Change in 5 Year History of Non-Resident Graduate & Professional Tuition Differentials (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | % Change FY2009-10 to FY2010-11 | % Change FY2010-11 to FY2011-12 | % Change FY2011-12 to FY2012-13 | % Change FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 | % Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | |
| All-Other | 3.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3.0% |
| Business | 3.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| PhD Business | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Engineering | 3.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3.0% |
| All-Other | 3.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3.0% |
| Business | 7.3% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Engineering | N/A | 5.1% | 0.0% | N/A | |
| Journalism/Music | 3.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 0.0% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | |
| Communication | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.9% |
| Geography | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.9% |
| History | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.9% |
| Psychology | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.9% |
| Sociology | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.9% |
| Basic Science | 2.0% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.9% |
| Education | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 21.3% |
| Public Affairs | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 21.3% |
| Business | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.5% |
| Engineering | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.5% |
| Geropsychology | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.5% |
| Beth El Nursing | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.5% |
| Health Sciences | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 29.5% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | |
| Liberal Arts & Sciences | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 8.4% | 14.7% |
| Architecture & Planning | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 8.4% | 14.8% |
| Arts & Media | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 8.4% | 14.8% |
| Education | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 8.4% | 14.8% |
| Engineering & Applied Science | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 8.4% | 14.8% |
| Public Affairs | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 10.3% | 12.8% |
| Business & Non-Degree | 0.0% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 8.4% | 14.7% |
| PhD Engineering | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Health | | | | | |
| MS in Child Health Associate | 4.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% | N/A |
| MS Physician Assistant Studies | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Genetic Counseling | 3.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% |
| MS in Clinical Science | 1.0% | 1.0% | 4.9% | 5.0% | 9.9% |
| MS in Modern Anatomy | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Nursing | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% |
| PhD in Nursing | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% |
| MS in Public Health | 6.0% | 9.0% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 0.0% |
| DRPH in Public Health | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MS in Biostatistics and PhD in Analytical Heal | 6.1% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 5.5% | 13.8% |
| MS in Anesthesiology | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| PhD in Biostatistics and PhD in Analytical Hea | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences or PhD in Tox | 1.0% | 1.0% | 34.7% | 0.0% | N/A |
| Professional | | | | | |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | 1.5% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 8.1% |
| Doctor of Nursing Practice | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% |
| Dentistry - DDS | 9.0% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 7.0% | 3.6% |
| Medicine - MD | 0.0% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pharmacy - PharmD | 9.0% | 7.0% | 8.0% | 3.0% | 1.0% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | |
| Graduate School | 5.0% | 3.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 3.0% |
| Professional Veterinary Medicine | 7.7% | 4.7% | N/A | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | |
| Base | 0.1% | 12.9% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 6.0% |
| Teacher Education | 0.1% | 12.9% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 6.0% |
| Business | 1.1% | 13.0% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 9.0% |
| Computer Information Sciences | 1.1% | 13.0% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 9.0% |
| Nursing | 1.0% | 13.0% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 14.5% |
| Engineering | 1.0% | 13.0% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 14.5% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | |
| Non-Resident ¹ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.0% |
| University of Northern Colorado ² | | | | | |
| Masters-Education | 15.1% | 15.0% | 7.8% | 1.7% | 1.3% |
| Masters-Biomedical Science | N/A | N/A | (21.3%) | 1.8% | 1.8% |
| Masters-Liberal Arts & Sciences | 15.1% | 15.0% | 6.5% | 1.9% | 1.5% |
| Masters-Science, Accounting & Music | N/A | N/A | 6.9% | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| Doctoral-Audiology | N/A | 10.0% | (1.8%) | 1.7% | 1.3% |
| Doctoral-Higher Ed and Student Affairs Leader | N/A | 12.0% | 5.4% | 1.9% | 1.4% |
| Doctoral-Education & Liberal Arts | 15.0% | 12.0% | 7.7% | 1.8% | 1.4% |
| Doctoral-Nursing, Sciences & Music | 15.0% | 10.0% | 5.5% | 1.9% | 1.4% |
| Adams State University | | | | | |
| Art | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.8% | 3.3% | 0.0% |
| Counselor Education | 0.0% | 0.0% | 18.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| HPPE | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.8% | 3.3% | 0.0% |
| Teacher Education ³ | 0.0% | 14.4% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Returning | 7.0% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| Business - Incoming | 52.7% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| Nursing - Incoming | 51.0% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| Teacher Education - Incoming | 43.5% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver ⁴ | | | | | |
| Teacher Education | N/A | 9.0% | 13.0% | 5.0% | (0.0%) |
| Accounting | N/A | 9.0% | 9.0% | 5.0% | 6.0% |
| Social Work | N/A | N/A | 13.0% | 5.0% | 6.0% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | |
| Non-Resident | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.0% | 3.8% |

NOTE:

Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.

N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.

¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14.

² UNC graduate degree programs listed are examples

³ In 2012-13, ASU's Teacher Education program became online only and costs the same amount for residential and non-residential students.

⁴ MSC Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11.

5 Year History of Graduate & Professional Mandatory Fees (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

* Includes mandatory fees paid by all students. Institutions may utilize course or program specific fees or charges-for-service which are not listed.

| Institution | FY 2010-11 Student Fees | FY 2011-12 Student Fees | FY 2012-13 Student Fees | FY 2013-14 Student Fees | FY 2014-15 Student Fees | 5 Year % Increase Fees |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,502 | \$ 1,489 | \$ 1,426 | \$ 1,596 | \$ 1,750 | 16.5% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,012 | \$ 1,036 | \$ 1,189 | \$ 1,048 | \$ 1,433 | 41.5% |
| University of Colorado - Denver Mandatory Fees - Downtown Campus | \$ 779 | \$ 818 | \$ 853 | \$ 898 | \$ 1,078 | 38.3% |
| Mandatory Fees - Anschutz Medical Campus | \$ 256 | \$ 267 | \$ 287 | \$ 287 | \$ 297 | 16.0% |
| Colorado State University Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,639 | \$ 1,645 | \$ 1,684 | \$ 1,729 | \$ 2,029 | 23.8% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,237 | \$ 1,340 | \$ 1,466 | \$ 1,466 | \$ 2,010 | 62.5% |
| Fort Lewis College Mandatory Fees ¹ | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$ 1,352 | \$ 1,367 | N/A |
| University of Northern Colorado Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,261 | \$ 1,266 | \$ 1,316 | \$ 1,363 | \$ 1,741 | 38.1% |
| Adams State University Mandatory Fees | \$ 2,019 | \$ 2,315 | \$ 2,632 | \$ 2,577 | \$ 2,855 | 41.4% |
| Colorado Mesa University Mandatory Fees | \$ 615 | \$ 615 | \$ 615 | \$ 615 | \$ 650 | 5.8% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver Mandatory Fees ² | \$ 987 | \$ 1,025 | \$ 1,037 | \$ 1,053 | \$ 1,097 | N/A |
| Colorado School of Mines Mandatory Fees | \$ 1,874 | \$ 1,869 | \$ 2,064 | \$ 2,085 | \$ 2,128 | 13.6% |

NOTE:

¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14

² MSC Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11

Percent Change in 5 Year History of Graduate & Professional Mandatory Fees (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

| Institution | % Change FY2009-10 to FY2010-11 | % Change FY2010-11 to FY2011-12 | % Change FY2011-12 to FY2012-13 | % Change FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 | % Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| University of Colorado - Boulder | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 0.4% | 0.9% | 4.4% | 11.9% | 9.6% |
| University of Colorado - Colorado Springs | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 0.0% | 2.4% | 14.7% | (11.9%) | 36.7% |
| University of Colorado - Denver | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees - Downtown Campus | 6.7% | 5.0% | 4.2% | 5.3% | 20.0% |
| Mandatory Fees - Anschutz Medical Campus | 0.0% | 4.3% | 7.5% | 0.0% | 3.5% |
| Colorado State University | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 14.1% | 0.4% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 17.4% |
| Colorado State University - Pueblo | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 4.7% | 8.3% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 37.1% |
| Fort Lewis College | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees ¹ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.1% |
| University of Northern Colorado | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 14.5% | 0.4% | 3.9% | 3.6% | 27.7% |
| Adams State University | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 15.9% | 14.7% | 13.7% | (2.1%) | 10.8% |
| Colorado Mesa University | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 7.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.7% |
| Metropolitan State University of Denver | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees ² | N/A | 3.9% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 4.2% |
| Colorado School of Mines | | | | | |
| Mandatory Fees | 12.1% | 0.8% | 10.4% | 1.0% | 2.1% |

NOTE:

*For FY09-10 the official CCHE policy on mandatory fees was amended with new definitions for mandatory fees. This may impact the historical trend analysis.

¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14

² MSC Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11