

***FY 2015-16
Tuition Impact Analysis Report***



December 2015

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma**

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FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

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Executive Summary

All Approved Tuition and Mandatory Fees are Within Legislative Limits. State Regents reviewed institutional tuition and mandatory fee requests for compliance and each institution’s requests were below the posted legislative peer limits for the tier as specified in Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8 -- see Attachment 10).

Tier	Undergraduate Average				Graduate Average			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	4.7%	\$7,921	4.8%	\$21,214	4.8%	\$7,433	3.9%	\$21,101
Regional Institutions	4.9%	\$6,227	4.2%	\$14,757	4.7%	\$5,920	3.5%	\$14,220
Community Colleges	4.7%	\$3,620	3.5%	\$8,369	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
University Center of Southern Oklahoma (Ardmore)	4.7%	\$4,775	3.7%	\$12,452	5.0%	\$5,292	2.3%	\$13,320
Professional Programs	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	4.8%	\$15,331	4.4%	\$31,980

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees. Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) further provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY16. The findings from the institutions’ information are summarized below, with further details provided in the full report on the following pages.

Impact on Students’ Ability to Pay - The FY16 tuition increases are consistent with historical increases and with Oklahoma’s historically low tuition rates. For FY16, institutions made minimal increases in tuition and fees, and, at the same time, made substantial efforts to increase waivers and financial aid.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment - Institutions have not seen significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to upward adjustments in tuition and mandatory fees. Preliminary enrollment data shows a slight decrease for the fall 2015 term with enrollment headcount of 205,120, a decrease of 0.7 percent from the fall 2014 semester. Research universities have shown an enrollment increase of 331 headcount, an increase of 0.6 percent from 2014-15. Future trends indicate that external factors such as fewer high school graduates, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the lack of jobs, rather than increases in tuition and fees, impact enrollment trends.

Availability of Financial Aid - For FY16, resident tuition waivers, subject to the 3.5 percent rule, increased by 10.8 percent, approximately \$6.2 million more than in FY15 for a total of \$63.1 million in total resident waivers. Students eligible for *Oklahoma’s Promise* (Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program, or OHLAP) will

continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses. Several institutions have extended scholarship programs to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Many institutions have implemented cost-savings measures related to textbook costs. Institutions continue to help students discover all sources of available assistance and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

Implementation of Cost-effective Measures - Institutions continuously monitor administrative and programmatic costs in order to maximize their operational budgets as they deal with changes in student enrollment and increases in mandatory costs while striving to maintain a standard of excellence in instruction and in student service areas. They are proactively exploring new programs and grants in their efforts to find additional sources of revenue for their institutions and are implementing energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs and the impact on the environment and increase sustainability.

Communication with Students - Institutions presented information to students and student advisory groups in a variety of ways and on a continuing basis explaining necessary tuition increases, economic and budgetary concerns, and the impact on students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of a moderate tuition increase, particularly one to enhance the learning experience.

State Regents' Initiatives. The State Regents currently have several initiatives related to public policy questions of tuition, affordability, and student information.

1) Complete College America (CCA) is the most comprehensive and ambitious higher education initiative ever undertaken by the state of Oklahoma. The goal is to increase the number of degrees and certificates earned in Oklahoma by 1,700 per year for 12 years to a level of 50,900, resulting in a 67 percent increase by 2023. This must be done to meet the projected need of 313,073 additional college-educated workers to keep Oklahoma competitive in a global economy.

2) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a moderate range of last year's tuition rates. Collectively, the twenty-five institutions stayed within an average increase of 4.8 percent. Both research institutions, University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, kept their changes to increases of 4.8 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. The institutions had a relatively narrow range of increases, from 2.7 percent at select Constituent Agencies to 5.0 percent at several Regional Universities.

3) *Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Degree Completion Program* was launched in March 2007 at Oklahoma's regional public universities. This innovative program allows working adults with at least 72 hours of college credit to earn a bachelor's degree in 15 to 18 months in a flexible and accelerated format. The program was expanded to include two-year associates' degrees in 2010-11.

4) In spring 2007, the State Regents launched OKcollegestart.org, a comprehensive web-based information system for prospective and current college students. The state's student information portal provides college planning and preparation information for students, parents, and educators.

5) The State Regents continue to provide the *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program* for eligible high school seniors enrolled simultaneously at their high schools and at higher education institutions in the state.

6) Guaranteed tuition rates (or tuition lock rates) at four-year public institutions were offered for the first time during FY09. This program provides families with predictability in budgeting for college and also encourages students to graduate in four years.

7) Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward an associate workforce degree through assessments or contractual arrangements with local technology centers.

8) Best practices initiatives in enrollment management and financial aid programs began in 2005 with the Noel-Levitz system-wide review of Oklahoma's higher education institutions. Recent efforts are focused on Complete College America Initiatives to improve high school preparation and delivery of remediation. In addition, a new student-level financial aid data collection system is being implemented and will be used in conjunction with the current Unitized Data System (UDS) to allow more detailed analysis of financial aid programs and utilization of financial aid.

9) The State Regents provide financial support for the *Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE)*, a Legislatively created initiative designed to align high school curriculum with college entrance requirements, through EPAS, GEAR UP, the American Diploma Project, Summer Academies, the Student Information Portal, Upward Bound, and other programs that involve intervening at the high school level so students will be better prepared for college.

10) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program is responsible for three initiatives: Ready Set Ready, UCanGo2, and Oklahoma Money Matters. Ready Set Ready is a student loan management initiative to further empower student loan borrowers to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment. UCanGo2 is an outreach program designed to help high school students and parents plan, prepare, and pay for college. Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM) is an online education program designed to help students of all ages plan and manage their financial future.

National Perspective. The average national published rate for 2015-16 tuition and mandatory fees is \$9,410 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$3,435 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$6,227 and \$3,620 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits readily available from various sources. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranks Oklahoma's four-year institutions of higher education among the top 10 in the nation for efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

During 2014-15, \$238.9 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$10.1 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. A total of \$249 billion in financial aid was awarded.

Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities increased from \$78.5 billion in 2013-14 to \$81 billion in 2014-15 up approximately \$2.5 billion or 3.2 percent. State appropriations declined by 12 percent from \$92.3 billion in 2007-2008 to \$81 billion in 2014-15. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely "replaced" state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. *How America Pays for College*, a study conducted by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, reports how families pay for college varies across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 32 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 6 percent through borrowing, students contributed 27 percent, scholarships and grants covered 30 percent, and the remaining 5 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

The Investment in Higher Education. The investment in higher education has significant return, both monetary and non-monetary, for the individual and society as a whole. Higher levels of education result in higher lifetime earnings for all racial/ethnic groups compared to high school graduates. A higher education degree also improves an individual's level of civic participation, creates a decrease in dependence on social programs, and increases tax revenues.

There is a strong correlation between the educational attainment of a state's workforce and median wages in the state. States increase the strength of economic success and attract high-wage employers by investing in higher education and increasing the number of well-educated workers. Investing in higher education is good for state budgets in the long run as workers with higher incomes contribute more through taxes over the course of their lifetimes. Therefore, providing expanded access to higher education will not only expand economic opportunity for residents but also strengthen the overall state economy.

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2016

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8) specifies the maximum limits for resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate and graduate programs, by tier (research universities, regional universities, community colleges), and for professional programs. In order to establish the limits, State Regents' staff compiled a listing of tuition and mandatory fees charged by twelve public institutions, by like-type public four-year institutions in surrounding and other states, by public community colleges receiving no local tax funding in surrounding or other states, and for professional programs. This is the seventh year for the University of Central Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as a regional urban university, and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as the state's premier regional liberal arts college to have their own regional peer groups. The *FY16 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees* (Attachment 3) reflects the results of the survey whereby the statutory limits were established consistent with statutes. The steps of the approval process proceeded as follows:

- 1) State Regents posted the FY16 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 5, 2015.
- 2) Statewide, institutions held campus discussions to explain the economic realities as they related probable increases in tuition and fees and projected mandatory cost increases. The students were kept informed on a continuing basis, and student input was solicited and communicated to institutional executives and governing board members.
- 3) A public hearing was held at the State Regents' office on April 9, 2015 (Attachment 2) for the purpose of receiving comments and to comply with policy and statute. A copy of the transcript of the comments made at this meeting is attached (Attachment 5).
- 4) The *Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines* (Attachment 4) were posted at the Regents meeting on May 29, 2015 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY16, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 10, 2015, after determination of the higher education appropriation. All institutions' rates are less than the maximum legislative peer limits, although a few specialized programs are at or near 100 percent of their legislative peer limit.
- 6) Presidents presented information to the State Regents concerning their FY16 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 24, 2015.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 25, 2015.

- 8) Subsequent to the June 25, 2015 State Regents' meeting and approval of all tuition and fee requests, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' published tuition and fee schedules for compliance with policy and with State Regents' action. All institutions were found to be in compliance with the approved tuition and fee rates and with the required publication of those rates (State Regents Policy, Chapter 4.18.4.B).¹
- 9) The final step in the approval process is the submission of this *Tuition Impact Analysis Report* to the Governor and Legislature prior to January 1, 2016.

¹ Oklahoma State University in Oklahoma City and in Okmulgee and Southeastern Oklahoma State University at Grayson County College, in Idabel, and at Oklahoma City Community College each provide unique programs to upper division students. Since these programs do not admit first-time entering freshmen, the guaranteed tuition rates for these programs are established solely to accommodate eligible, upper division transfer students from four-year colleges.

Summary of FY16 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

The following table shows, by tier, the FY16 legislative peer limit, the average cost for a full-time student, the difference from the legislative peer limit, Oklahoma average rates as a percent of the legislative peer limits and the percentage change from FY15.

Analysis of FY16 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$9,804.00	\$7,921.25	\$1,882.75	80.8%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$27,019.00	\$21,214.25	\$5,804.75	78.5%	4.8%
Graduate					
Resident	\$9,575.00	\$7,433.30	\$2,141.70	77.6%	4.8%
Nonresident	\$21,385.00	\$21,100.70	\$284.30	98.7%	3.9%

Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,193.82	\$5,918.41	\$1,275.41	82.3%	4.9%
Nonresident	\$15,580.91	\$13,582.97	\$1,997.94	87.2%	4.1%
Graduate					
Resident	\$7,131.11	\$5,584.00	\$1,547.11	78.3%	4.6%
Nonresident	\$14,177.33	\$12,690.80	\$1,486.53	89.5%	3.4%

University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,668.00	\$6,096.00	\$1,572.00	79.5%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$19,178.00	\$14,971.50	\$4,206.50	78.1%	4.8%
Graduate					
Resident	\$9,180.00	\$6,182.40	\$2,997.60	67.3%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$18,844.00	\$14,342.40	\$4,501.60	76.1%	4.8%

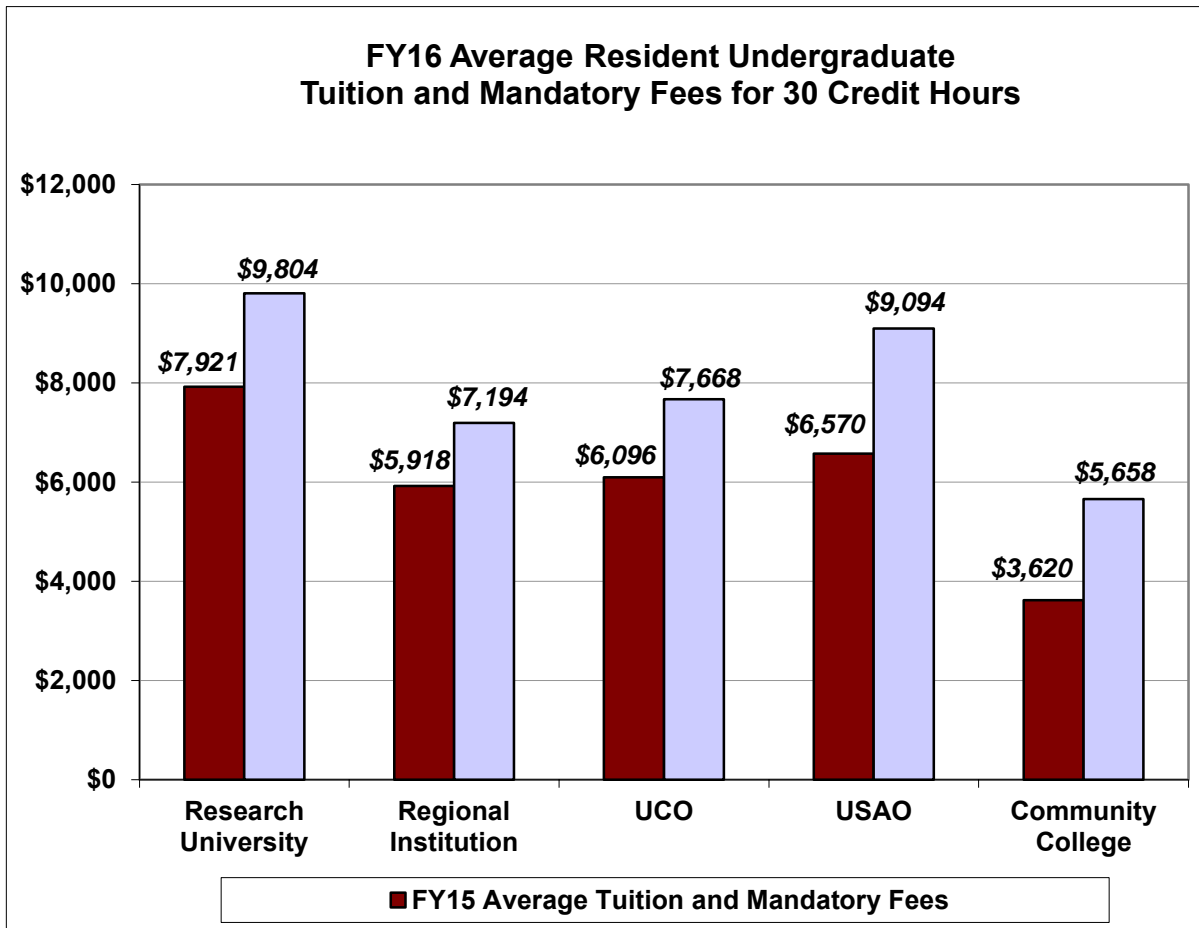
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$9,094.00	\$6,570.00	\$2,524.00	72.2%	4.8%
Nonresident	\$20,695.00	\$16,020.00	\$4,675.00	77.4%	5.3%

Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$5,658.00	\$3,619.84	\$2,038.16	64.0%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$10,246.00	\$8,368.69	\$1,877.31	81.7%	3.5%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,648.50	\$4,774.78	\$2,873.72	62.4%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$17,714.50	\$12,452.15	\$5,262.35	70.3%	3.7%
Graduate					
Resident	\$6,875.00	\$5,292.42	\$1,582.58	77.0%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$13,594.00	\$13,319.82	\$274.18	98.0%	2.3%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY16 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY16 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$19,685.13	\$15,330.58	\$4,354.55	77.9%	4.8%
Nonresident	\$36,925.00	\$31,980.04	\$4,944.96	86.6%	4.4%

The following bar graph compares the average FY16 tuition and mandatory fees paid by full-time undergraduate resident students at each tier to the legislative peer limit for each.



All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for tuition and mandatory fees as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 6 through 10 for detailed information on FY16 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY16 Guaranteed Tuition – Tuition Lock Program

During the 2007 Legislative session, House Bill No. 2103 was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This legislation, also referred to as the *Tuition Lock Program*, authorized institutions to establish a guaranteed tuition rate program for first-time-entering, full-time, undergraduate resident students starting in the 2008-09 academic year. During the 2008 Legislative session, House Bill No. 3397 made subsequent revisions and clarifications to the *Tuition Lock Program*. It was passed by the Legislature, signed by the Governor, and became effective immediately.

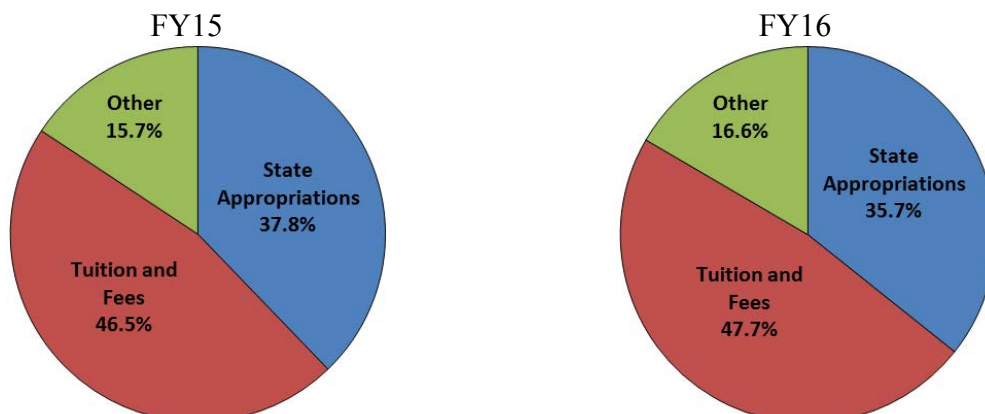
The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. The Tuition Lock Program gives students attending full-time the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed tuition rate for four years (or the normal time-to-degree if longer, as determined by the institution) as long as they maintain full-time status during the fall and spring semesters. Certain exceptions are made for students who transfer and for those who are required to withdraw due to military or other national defense emergencies. The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115 percent of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.

Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year institutions range from \$3,986 to \$6,353 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$3,986 to \$6,965. Mandatory fees are also required in addition to the guaranteed tuition.

All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for guaranteed tuition as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 11 and 12 for detailed information on FY16 guaranteed tuition by institution.

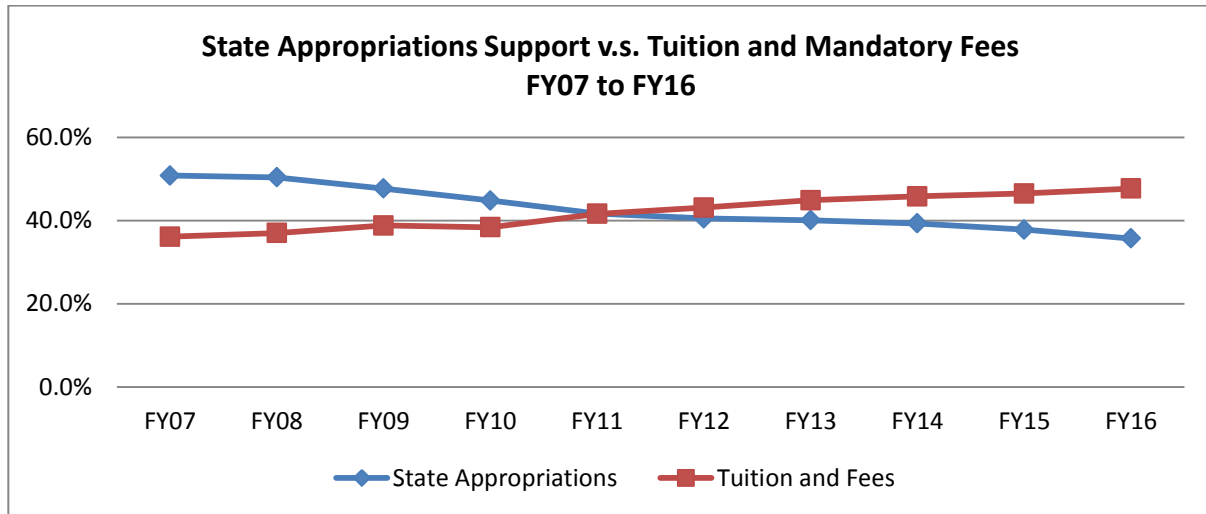
What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the budgeted portion of costs paid by students in FY16 to that of the previous year. In FY15, student revenues were budgeted at 46.5 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations (including state-funded grants) made up 37.8 percent, while other revenue contributed only 15.7 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 47.7 percent of total budgeted revenue and state appropriations contributed 35.7 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.6 percent in FY16.



Since FY07, state appropriations for Oklahoma higher education institutions have consistently decreased from 50.8 percent to 35.7 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 36.1 percent to 47.7 percent. The State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding while making tuition affordable.

The line chart below shows the decline in budgeted revenue for higher education from state appropriations and the increase from student sources since FY07.



Process for Approval of Academic Services Fees

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.10) authorizes governing boards of institutions to establish academic services fees, which are special fees charged for instruction and academic services in addition to tuition and mandatory fees. These fees are assessed certain students as a condition of enrollment and as a condition of academic recognition for completion of prescribed courses. Such fees are assessed students receiving certain courses of instruction or certain academic services as designated by the institution. These services may include, but shall not be limited to, special instruction, testing, and provision of laboratory supplies and materials.

State Regents’ policy specifies February 1 as the deadline for submission of requests for changes in these fees to be charged during the FY16 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents’ meeting held March 5, 2015. Institutions provided justifications for all of the requested changes in academic services fees, the total revenue to be collected from the fees, and the use of increased revenues.

A public hearing was held on April 9, 2015 for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the requested changes. A transcript of the comments made at the public hearing is attached (see Attachment 5). The State Regents approved all the requested changes to academic services fees for FY16 at their regular meeting held June 25, 2015.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, twenty-seven have requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2016 and four have no requests for changes in these fees. Fourteen institutions have requested 51 changes in Special Instruction Fees; seven institutions have requested 24 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees; eight institutions have requested 30 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees; eleven institutions have requested changes in 285 Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees; and seventeen institutions have requested 93 changes in various Other Special Fees. A total of 483 changes have been requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2016.

Institutions estimate approximately \$6.9 million in new revenue for academic service fees, a decrease of approximately 7% from FY15. This money will be used for costs associated with providing these services to students.

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY16. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. Institutions report that they are confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY16 tuition and fees increase requested is at a level that minimizes the impact to students while providing funding necessary to ensure continuation of excellence in instruction and operations without impacting low cost position relative to peer institutions. Institutions are able to continue offering the quality and quantity of courses and sections necessary to provide the best educational opportunities possible for Oklahoma students. The average level of tuition and fees increase of 4.8 percent is manageable through the maximum utilization of financial aid.

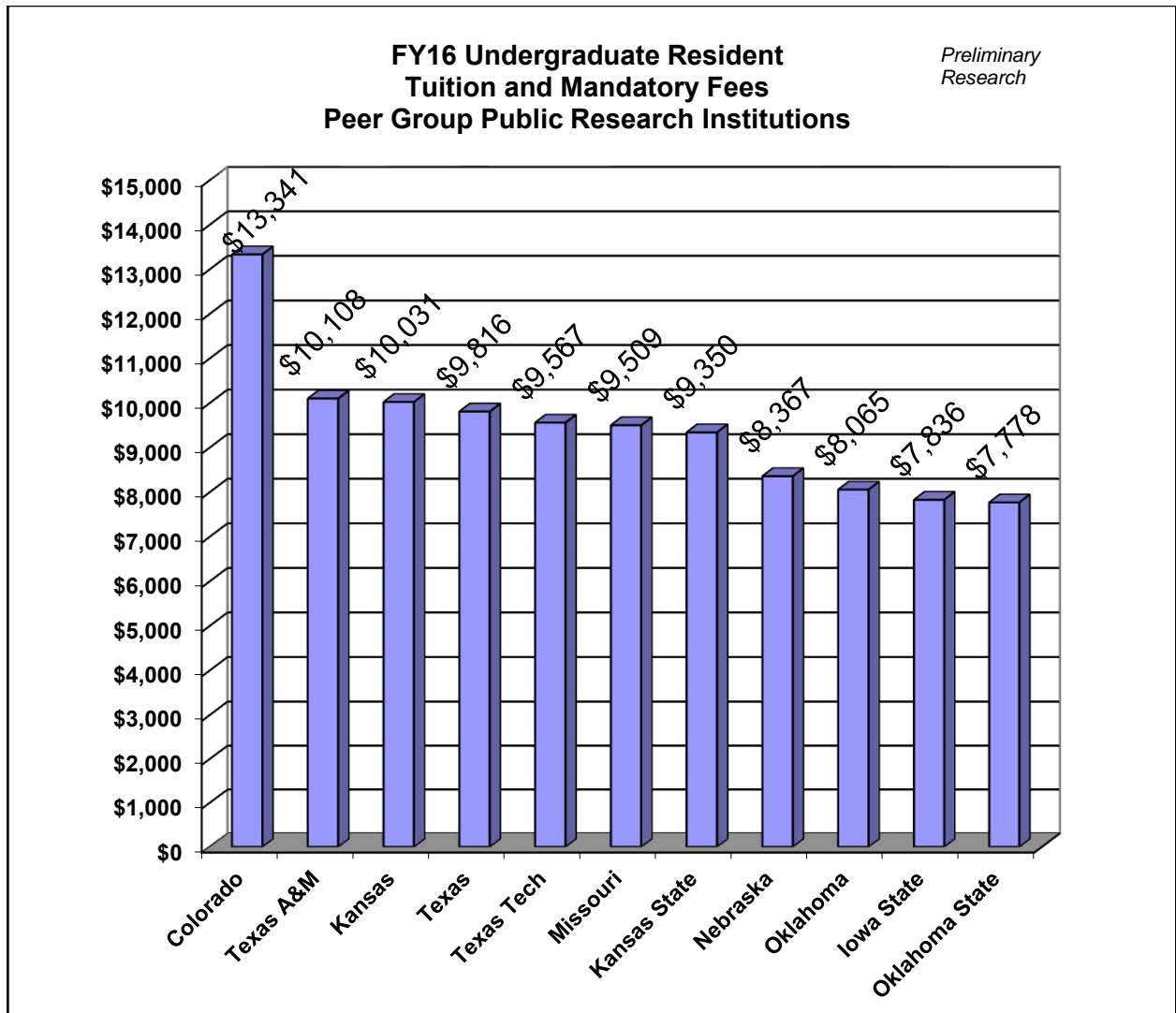
Federal changes to the Pell Grant program will provide more funding for at-need students. Additionally, Direct Lending making loans more affordable and accessible to students. Many institutions expanded scholarship programs and tuition waivers to help students. College Work Study programs expanded to offer help to students in need of additional financial aid and initiated or continued textbook reserves or rentals on campus. In addition, colleges offer payment plans that allow students to pay tuition and fees throughout the semester.

A large percentage of students receive some type of scholarship and/or financial aid which offset the cost of tuition and fees. In institutions the tuition and fees are very affordable, tuition and fees can be fully funded if a student receives Pell or loans. Some students may elect to seek alternative student loans as they manage the cost of their education. This may

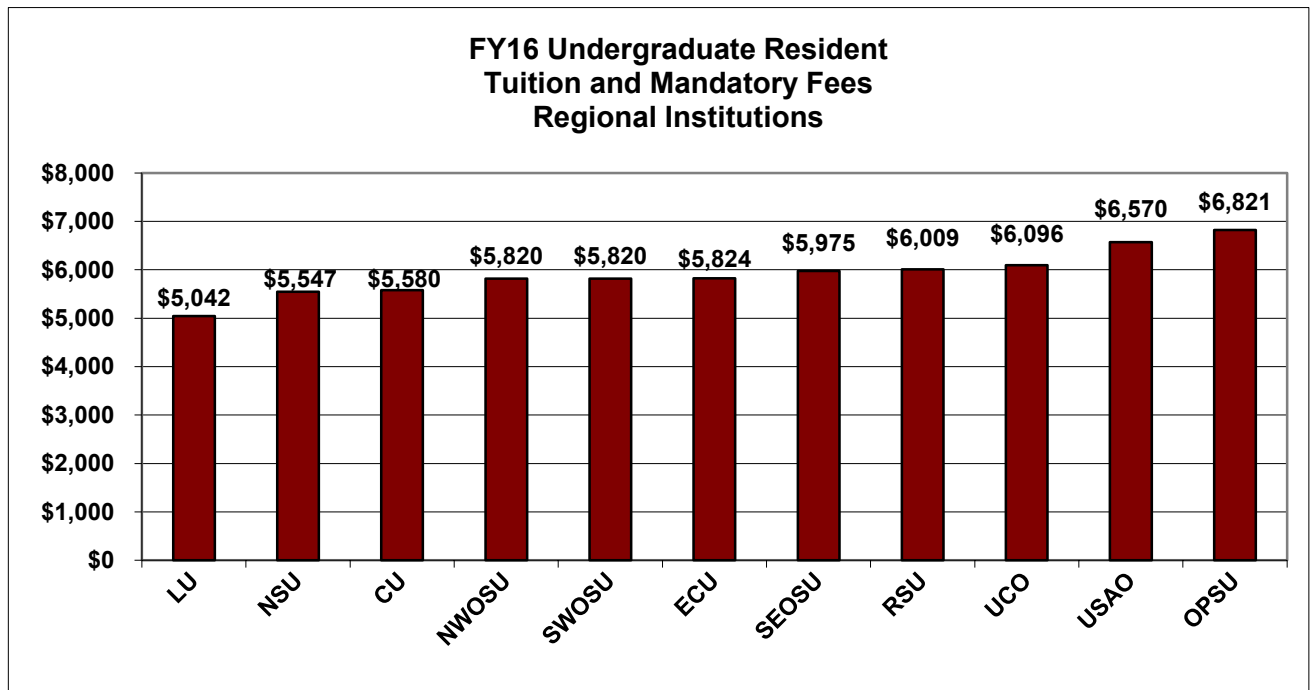
result in an increase in debt at graduation. Students may also elect to take fewer credit hours thereby reducing student FTE as well as increasing the time-to-degree.

Institutions report that corresponding increases in grants, scholarships, fee waivers, and other financial aid, as well as increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset the cost of tuition and fees, particularly for those students who do not qualify for financial aid. Overall, institutions feel confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is one of the most affordable in the country and no student will be denied educational opportunities due to cost. Colleges anticipate student will be able to meet the cost attendance.

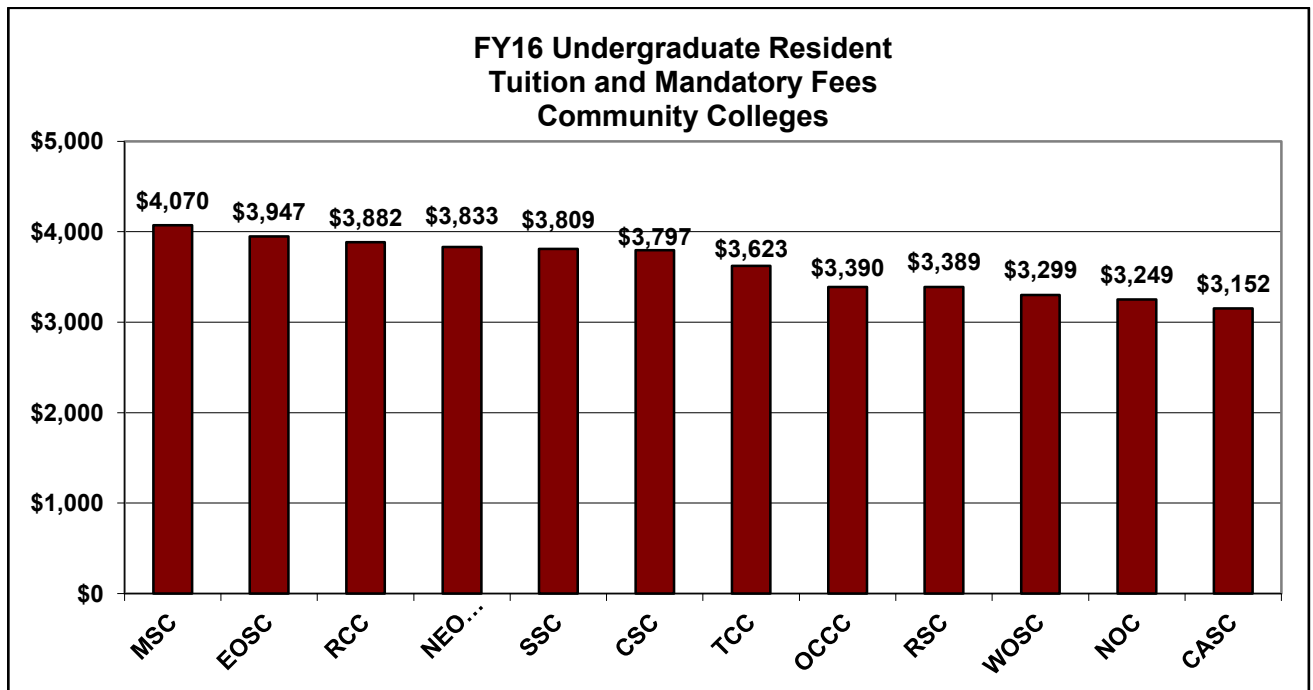
For FY16, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$8,065 and \$7,778 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY16 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the six public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY16 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY16 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the regional institutions.



The bar graph below shows the FY16 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall average by 4.7 percent. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 4.8 percent. At the University of Oklahoma, College of Law, there is no increase on tuition and mandatory fees for both resident and nonresident students. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 5.7 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 4.9 percent for their various programs.

In comparison to their preliminary respective legislative peer limits, research institutions average 81 percent, regional institutions average 82 percent, and community colleges average 64 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 79 percent at research institutions, 87 percent at regional institutions, and 82 percent at community colleges. This confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

Graduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 77.6 percent and 89.5 percent respectively, and professional programs average 77.9 percent and 86.6 percent respectively. Institutions will need to be cautious when setting tuition for special programs so as not to price low-income students out of these particular academic fields.

Institutions acknowledge concerns expressed by students of the difficulties they are experiencing in the current economic environment, but the greater impact would be the inability to provide a quality educational experience for the students by cutting services and the number of class sections offered. The institutions feel this is not an acceptable alternative and are carefully reviewing program and administrative costs in order to maintain or increase the quality of programs.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions do not expect significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have remained steady or slightly declined for fall 2015. Research universities anticipate increases in enrollment in fall 2015 as more students plan on pursuing higher education with master degrees after graduated with a bachelor degree. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market most likely will not have an adverse effect on enrollment in the short-term outlook.

Where headcount enrollment is a measurement of the number of individual students on a campus, the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is a measure of the number of credit hours in which students enroll. FTE enrollment has increased at approximately half, 13 of the 27. state institutions. The range is from a decrease of 12.1 percent at OSU-OKC to an increase of 8.1 percent at Langston University. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY16 full-time resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees by institution as compared with the full-time-equivalent change in enrollment as reported in the *Fall 2015 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

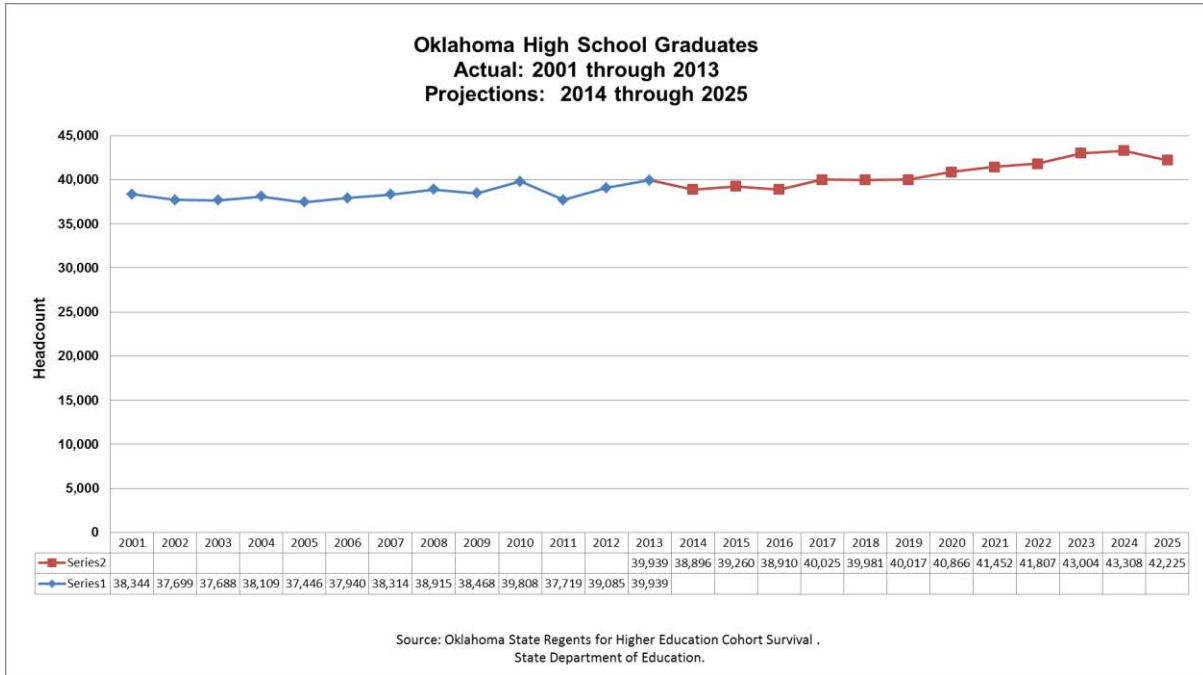
Change in FY16 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2015 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY16 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FY16 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	4.82%	1.10%
Oklahoma State University	4.52%	-0.10%
University of Central Oklahoma	4.99%	0.10%
East Central University	4.95%	1.30%
Northeastern State University	4.97%	-0.10%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	4.86%	-2.50%
Rogers State University	4.98%	1.30%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	5.04%	-4.40%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	4.86%	2.10%
Cameron University	4.49%	-3.20%
Langston University	5.01%	8.10%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	4.99%	-6.00%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	4.78%	-0.30%
Carl Albert State College	4.95%	0.90%
Connors State College	4.82%	2.90%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	4.80%	-4.00%
Murray State College	4.63%	-2.90%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	4.93%	-3.40%
Northern Oklahoma College	4.84%	1.40%
Oklahoma City Community College	4.63%	4.10%
Redlands Community College	4.90%	-2.10%
Rose State College	4.63%	0.40%
Seminole State College	4.92%	1.00%
Tulsa Community College	3.21%	-4.00%
Western Oklahoma State College	4.76%	3.90%
OSU-Oklahoma City	2.80%	-12.10%
OSU-IT	2.69%	-16.40%
Total	4.60%	-0.60%

Source: *FY16 Tuition and Fee Rate Report* and *Fall 2015 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen slight decreases in recent years with preliminary FTE enrollment of 133,859 students and headcount enrollment of 180,402 students in fall 2015.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the *2012-2013 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly from an all-time high of 39,808

graduates reported in 2010, begin a consistent decline and rebound after 2015 with consistent increases for seven years before declining again in 2023. This may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future.



Overall, the increase in tuition and fees has not significantly affected enrollment patterns for FY16. Students and the general public appear to understand the importance of obtaining a college education, that Oklahoma higher education institutions are striving to contain expenses, and that they continue to provide an exceptional value.

Availability of Financial Aid. Students will still need to take full advantage of all available student aid. Institutions are providing additional financial aid workshops to educate students about the availability of and the varying types of financial aid available and to assist students in securing all types of assistance for which they are eligible. In addition, institutions are maintaining or increasing the level of tuition waivers for both undergraduate and graduate students to insure continued progress toward degree completion and are utilizing the full 3.5 percent of their total E&G Budget – Part I for resident tuition waivers as authorized in State Regents’ policy.

The average increase in institutions’ budgeted resident tuition waivers is 10.8 percent, an increase of more than \$6.16 million over FY15, compared to an average increase of less than 4.8 percent in resident tuition. More than half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while five institutions maintained the same level, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 10.4 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY16 Tuition & Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY16 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY16 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
OU	4.8%	25.4%	26.5%
OSU	4.5%	7.2%	6.3%
Research Tier Change	4.7%	16.3%	15.2%
UCO	5.0%	8.9%	17.0%
ECU	4.9%	-0.2%	2.4%
NSU	5.0%	7.1%	0.0%
NWOSU	4.9%	60.0%	10.0%
RSU	5.0%	11.2%	3.7%
SEOSU	5.0%	5.5%	8.1%
SWOSU	4.9%	0.0%	2.1%
CU	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
LU	5.0%	-20.6%	-10.0%
OPSU	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
USAO	4.8%	1.0%	6.0%
Regional Tier Change	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%
CASC	4.9%	-13.2%	-13.2%
CSC	4.8%	-7.0%	-19.2%
EOSC	4.8%	-1.1%	16.9%
MSC	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%
NEOA&M	4.9%	24.1%	2.5%
NOC	4.8%	4.0%	4.0%
OCCC	4.6%	6.5%	6.5%
RCC	4.9%	-3.8%	-15.6%
RSC	4.6%	-1.2%	-1.9%
SSC	4.9%	2.9%	1.8%
TCC	3.2%	10.1%	3.5%
WOSC	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Comm. Coll. Tier Change	4.7%	4.6%	0.0%
Total Average Change	4.8%	10.8%	10.4%

Source: FY16 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY16 E&G Summary and Analysis

Institutions are also increasing grants, scholarships, and other financial aid, providing increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, all of which provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset educational costs for those students who are most affected by the costs or are not eligible for financial aid.

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have their tuition covered while being responsible for any increase in fees and other educational expenses. The funding allocated to *Oklahoma's Promise* increased from \$11 million in FY04 to \$61.7 million in FY15. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 18,500 in FY16. The projected average award will be approximately \$3,540 in FY16, an increase of 4 percent from the average award of \$3,400 in FY15.

In order to fully fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from a stable revenue source, the 2007 Oklahoma Legislature passed legislation to create a permanent, dedicated funding stream for *Oklahoma's Promise*. Since FY09, the State Regents have reported the level of funding needed for *Oklahoma's Promise* for the upcoming fiscal year to the State Equalization Board for certification. Once certified, the State sets aside that amount of funding for the program “off the top” before any other appropriations are made to any other programs in order to fulfill the state’s promise to qualified students. In addition, several other changes have been made to the scholarship program, which include:

- Second income limit requirement
- Statutory college grade point average (GPA) requirement
- Homeschool student eligibility;
- College conduct requirement; and
- Immigration status requirement.

For federal financial aid recipients, the “institutional cost of education” figures will continue to be based on tuition and mandatory fees. As a result, students will be eligible for aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. As the minimum hourly wage increases, student workers’ wages will also increase, mirroring the federal minimum wage increase being implemented nationwide. The maximum Pell Grant, the largest federal grant program based on financial need, has increased by \$425 (7.9 percent) from \$5,350 in FY10 to \$5,775 per student for FY16.

Institutions continue to rely on their foundations to secure private donations for the endowment of scholarship funds in order to provide scholarships to students to lessen the impact of tuition increases. Several institutions report that this high priority on fundraising has resulted in the acquisition of private donations which will fund several new annual student scholarship awards. Institutions continue to dedicate additional funding for student wages and on-campus jobs, established need-based, low interest and/or emergency student loan programs to assist students with special economic circumstances and those experiencing unexpected emergencies. Institutions offering innovative grant and scholarship programs and initiatives include:

- Rose State College offers *Ticket to Rose*, which provides scholarships to students graduating from the Carl Albert, Choctaw, Del City, Midwest City, and Star Spencer school districts. This scholarship covers any tuition and fees not covered by other federal and state financial aid programs and are designed to help meet the educational costs of financially challenged students. In addition, the institution has a program to pay the fees for any Oklahoma’s Promise student that does not have another source of financial aid to cover

these expenses. Additionally, many leadership scholarships are available including the President's Leadership Class, Legacy Scholars, and Student Ambassadors, to name a few.

- OSU-Oklahoma City has a *Bright Futures Program* geared toward incoming freshmen who are eligible for Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) funding. This program supplements OHLAP by providing additional financial assistance for tuition, fees, and books. Funds are limited; therefore, funding is provided on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO! Program 2.0* for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and the Western Heights school district. The program allows eligible students to receive free tuition for three years or 61 credit hours. The college also provides scholarships for OHLAP students' mandatory fee costs.
- Rogers State University continues to offer the Hillcat Promise to incoming freshmen participating in OKPromise to supplement the amount students receive through OKPromise and other sources of financial aid. The amount of the Hillcat Promise assistance will be determined by the amount of other aid sources to ensure that students receive the funding necessary for tuition, mandatory fees, and up to \$1000 annually to help pay for other expenses, such as books and housing.
- Northwestern Oklahoma State University has implemented several scholarships for freshmen, 4-year awards, and transfer students. A full list can be found at: <http://www.nwosu.edu/scholarships-list>.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Promise Scholarship* complements *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship* and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, in its eighth year, continues to help primarily middle income students with higher education costs. The scholarship ranges from \$700 to \$2,000, depending on need.
- Tulsa Community College's *Tulsa Achieves Program* allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for 100 percent of tuition and fees, for up to 60 college credit hours, for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average starting with the Class of 2007. The goal of the award is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. In FY09 there were 1,898 applicants with 512 students remaining in the program, and in FY14 there are 1,945 applicants. This program complements an existing program for high school students called *Attend College Early (ACE)* launched in 2004. It provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa

Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the *ACE Program* each semester.

- *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* are eligible to participate in the *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program*. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. TCC has also purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries. The *Tulsa Achieves Program* also provides the difference in what financial aid awards to a student, and what he/she needs to meet the cost of attendance. In addition, the College provides additional scholarships through the TCC Foundation.
- Tulsa Community College announced the creation of its *Second Chance Scholarship* in July 2007 and has since awarded approximately 400 certificates of achievement and/or associate degrees to students who are incarcerated.
- Murray State College works with local Native American tribal personnel to assist students who may qualify for programs they offer; and solicit their foundation for additional scholarship resources.
- Southeastern Oklahoma State University implemented the *Textbook Reserve Program (TRP)* in an effort to help meet the needs of its students. The TRP is designed to help offset the financial burden imposed on students by making available, free of charge, required textbooks for basic courses. Also, at Southeastern, students are electing to take more on-line courses and IETV courses are being offered at off campus sites to reduce personal expenses and personal time associated with attending traditional classroom courses on the main campus.

The increase in Pell Grants will minimize help offset the impact of the cost of attendance on Oklahoma students. Institutions continue to help students discover all possible sources of funding and obtain any and all types of available assistance. They are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

Implementation of Cost-Effective Measures. In an effort to maintain a standard of excellence, institutions continue to monitor their administrative and programmatic costs in order to maximize their operational budgets. They systematically review and evaluate academic programs' productivity, departmental spending, staff positions, etc. to ensure the most efficient use of funding. Some of their efforts include: 1) implementing energy management and conservation programs to save on utility costs, 2) studying and recommending ways to contain costs in health care and library acquisitions, 3) continuously reviewing and implementing "best practices" processes and procedures, 4) taking advantage of volume discounts for office supplies and equipment, 5) implementing electronic/paperless billing, payroll statements, and class information/materials, 6) closely scrutinizing purchases and travel requests, 7) pursuing outsourcing opportunities, 8) controlling adjunct costs by increasing the use of distance learning courses, 9) consolidating and/or eliminating positions,

10) implementing hiring freezes, and 11) saving on utilities by shifting to a four-day work week during the summer months. In addition, institutions are expanding their use of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas and expanding their reliance on wind power for energy as they strive to improve energy efficiency and adopt environmentally friendly programs.

In particular, most institutions indicate implementation of energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs as well as the impact on the environment and increase sustainability. System-wide estimated cumulative cost savings measures from FY12 to FY16 will generate \$330.3 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$28.0 million in utilities savings, \$13.1 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$12.5 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$61.7 million in mandatory costs, \$127.5 million in information technology, \$20.3 million reduction in property, plant and equipment, \$2.9 million in academic and other programs, \$46.9 million reduction in operations, and \$17.4 million in other expenditures. Of the \$330.3 million in cost savings, technology cost saving accounts for \$127.5 million and operational cost savings account for \$202.8 million over the past 5 years.

The State Regents mandate budgetary caps for institution's administrative expenditures. These range from 10 to 16 percent depending upon the institutional classification and are pegged to national and regional norms. For FY16, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.3 percent of the total budget, the same percentage as in FY15.

Institutions are committed to exploring new programs and grant award opportunities to assist in providing program necessities and additional revenue. They remain dedicated to cost effective operations as they attempt to 1) provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet student demand for course sections, 3) work to keep the costs for health benefits manageable, and 4) address the increasing cost of utilities, library acquisitions, and technology in order to provide quality learning and research opportunities to students while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness.

Communication with Students. Institutions presented information to their Student Senates, Student Government Associations, student advisory groups, and other student groups, in open meetings of the student body at large, on their web sites, student newspapers and in public forums and tuition hearings explaining 1) the economic and budgetary concerns, 2) the potential tuition increase, and 3) how students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus might be impacted. Notices of meetings were publicized via e-mail to students, placed in the student and local newspapers, announced in classes by faculty, and communicated to other student organizations, as well as posted around campus in strategic locations frequented by all students. Student newspapers kept the student body informed on a continuing basis. Informational letters and e-mails were also sent to students explaining the increases and offering an opportunity to meet and discuss their concerns. Presidents and their executive staff members discussed the issue at their President's Advisory Council meetings or other similar student leadership meetings and at student, faculty, and community open forums where people were encouraged to discuss the issues and voice their opinions. As expected, the general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the increase in tuition and mandatory fees in order to ensure the quality of instruction in Oklahoma higher education institutions is not compromised.

State Regents' Initiatives

The State Regents currently have several initiatives related to public policy questions of tuition, affordability, and student information.

Complete College America. The State Regents have adopted college completion as their No. 1 goal. With a focus on promoting college readiness, transforming remediation, building bridges to certificates and degrees, expanding adult degree completion efforts, and rewarding progress and completion, Oklahoma can expect a 67 percent increase in the annual number of degrees conferred by 2023. The state has surpassed its third-year benchmark for the degree completion initiative, which called for a cumulative increase of 5,100 degrees and certificates. Oklahoma institutions conferred 2,945 additional degrees and certificates in year one, 3,577 in year two and 1,842 in year three. Oklahoma's long-term commitment to performance funding, our focused efforts over the last decade to generate more college graduates for the workforce and our state leaders' embrace of the Complete College goals has led to Oklahoma being considered a national model for the 32 other CCA states to follow. The plan includes these items as its major initiatives:

- Focus on College Readiness
- Transform Remediation
- Strengthen Pathways to College Certificates and Degrees
- Increase Adult Degree Completion
- Reward Performance

Oklahoma's Promise. Oklahoma's Promise is recognized by many as America's best college access program and is considered a model that combines emphases on academic preparation and financial support for college. Since 2001, OK Promise has grown from just over 2,000 qualifying students to about 18,500 students receiving scholarships in FY 2016.

Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Degree Completion Program. The State Regents initiated the Degree Completion Program, *Reach Higher*, in 2007, allowing working adults with at least 72 credit hours of college to earn a bachelor's degree in a flexible and accelerated format. Nine universities participate in the program, sharing curriculum, and collaboratively improving the program. The Association for Continuing Education (ACHE) awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs. The ACHE also awarded the 2009 Great Plains Exceptional Program Award to the *Reach Higher* program. In 2010, the State Regents approved a collaborative associate degree program at twelve community colleges and the two technical branch campuses of OSU (in Oklahoma City and Okmulgee). This completion program targets students who earned at least 18 credit hours of college and need to complete an associate degree with a business or general education focus. Students choose among several Associate in Arts or Associate in Science degree programs or a Bachelor of Science in organizational leadership. With a Reach Higher degree, students receive the leadership training, communications skills and business knowledge they need to get ahead. As of 2015, the program has over 2,000 adult students enrolled across the state.

OKcollegestart.org. In spring 2007, the State Regents launched this comprehensive, web-based information system for prospective and current college students. The state's student information portal provides college planning and preparation information for students, parents, and educators. Through the site, students can create individual portfolios, search a national scholarship database, access ACT and SAT test prep tools, explore career interests, and access detailed information about public and independent colleges and universities. Site content is available in both English and Spanish, including information about federal and state financial aid and an online application for the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. Expanded features added in spring 2014 include a free, robust career planning assessment, an updated user-friendly interface and the ability to link career information to the high school and college planning tools. OKcollegestart.org also offers a companion private, secure site for educators, the Professional Center, which allows Oklahoma counselors and teachers to send and receive electronic transcripts. Since its inception, more than 400 high schools across the state have registered to use the electronic transcript system. Nearly 331,000 user accounts have been created, and page views exceed 8.18 million. More than 52,000 students have applied for the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship through OKcollegestart.org.

Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program. A tuition waiver program funded through state appropriations is available statewide for concurrently enrolled high school students. *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waivers* are awarded to eligible high school seniors for up to six credit hours per semester. This waiver represents tuition costs only and the students are responsible for payment of fees, books, and supplies. The program began as a pilot program in FY06 and was fully implemented in FY07. Through FY15, 112,344 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$37.2 million in tuition waivers for a total of 512,280 credit hours of college instruction.

Guaranteed Tuition Rates. In May 2007, the Oklahoma Legislature passed House Bill 2103 authorizing four-year public colleges and universities to establish guaranteed tuition rates. First-time, full-time students will have the option to choose the guaranteed tuition rate and lock it in for four years beginning with the 2008-09 academic year. Each institution's guaranteed rate can be no more than 115 percent of their non-guaranteed rate. In order to receive the guaranteed rate, students must maintain full-time enrollment during the fall and spring semesters. The goal of the legislation is to provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and encourage students to graduate on time.

Cooperative Alliances. Twenty-nine technology centers across the state have partnered with fourteen higher education institutions and branch campuses in cooperative agreement programs. Cooperative agreement programs allow students to earn college credit toward an associate of applied science degree or a college certificate through assessments or contractual arrangements with local technology centers. In Spring 2015, 2,906 students enrolled in this program and earned 23,907 credit hours.

Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE). The State Regents provide financial support for the *Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE)*, a Legislatively created initiative designed to align high school curriculum with college entrance requirements, through EPAS, GEAR UP, the American Diploma Project, Summer Academies, the Student Information Portal, Upward Bound, and other programs that involve intervening at the high school level so students will be better prepared for college. The Oklahoma Educational Planning and Assessment System

(EPAS) provide assessments of college readiness and helps teachers, students and families identify the need for academic improvements. EPAS serves more than 450 school districts, including 80 nonpublic schools. GEAR UP, Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs, is a federal grant program designed to help middle and high school students better prepare and succeed in post-secondary education.

Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP). The OCAP operates an expanded student loan management initiative, Ready Set Repay, to further empower student loan borrowers to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment. Ready Set Repay includes enhanced features and tools for students and schools, including new resources to help Oklahoma's higher education institutions maximize the effectiveness of debt education and default prevention efforts. The centerpiece of this initiative is OCAP's student loan management website, ReadySetRepay.org. OCAP's UCanGo2 program is designed to help high school students and parents plan for college. The resource includes how to pay for college with scholarship, financial aid, and federal loans. OCAP's Money Matters (OKMM) program is an online education program designed to help students of all ages plan and manage their financial future.

The Oklahoma College Access Network (OK-CAN). OK-CAN serves as a centralized hub for nonprofit and not-for-profit college access initiatives in our state. The website (www.okcollegeaccess.org) represents a coalition of college access initiatives across Oklahoma and provides professional development, technical assistance, and networking opportunities to participating organizations, facilitating the exchange of information to better service Oklahoma students.

OneNet. Oklahoma's telecommunications network for education, government, and research provides high-speed communications to hundreds of public K-12 schools as well as career technology centers; public colleges and universities; public libraries; local, tribal, state and federal governments; rural health care delivery systems; and programs engaged in research.

College Affordability Commission. As member of Southern Regional Education Board's (SREB) newly formed Commission on College Affordability, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education work cooperatively with governors, legislators and state education leaders to examine existing higher education financing policies, including state appropriations, tuition and state financial aid for students, and consider how those policies can be coordinated to improve college affordability.

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally. The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for FY16 is \$9,410 at four-year institutions (\$265 or 2.9 percent higher than in 2014-15). Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,435 (\$99 or 3.0 percent higher than in 2014-15) for FY16 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2015*.²

The Consumer Price Index increased by less than 0.2 percent between July 2014 and July 2015. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 2.7 percent and increased 2.8 percent at public two-year institutions.³

The College Board Key Findings Summarized	Public Four-Year College	Public Two-Year College
Published FY16 Tuition and Fees	\$9,410	\$3,768
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$265	\$99
One-Year Percentage Increase	2.9%	3.0%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	2.7%	2.8%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$5,430	\$4,280

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY16 is \$6,227 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$3,620.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Change from 2014-15</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$9,410	\$265	2.9%
Oklahoma Average	\$6,227	\$288	4.9%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$3,768	\$99	2.8%
Oklahoma Average	\$3,620	\$161	4.7%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,420 per year in California to \$7,530 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$4,890 in Wyoming to \$15,160 in New Hampshire. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 20th for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 12th at four-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁴

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$10,138 in room and board if they live on campus or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not.

² “Trends in College Pricing 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 3

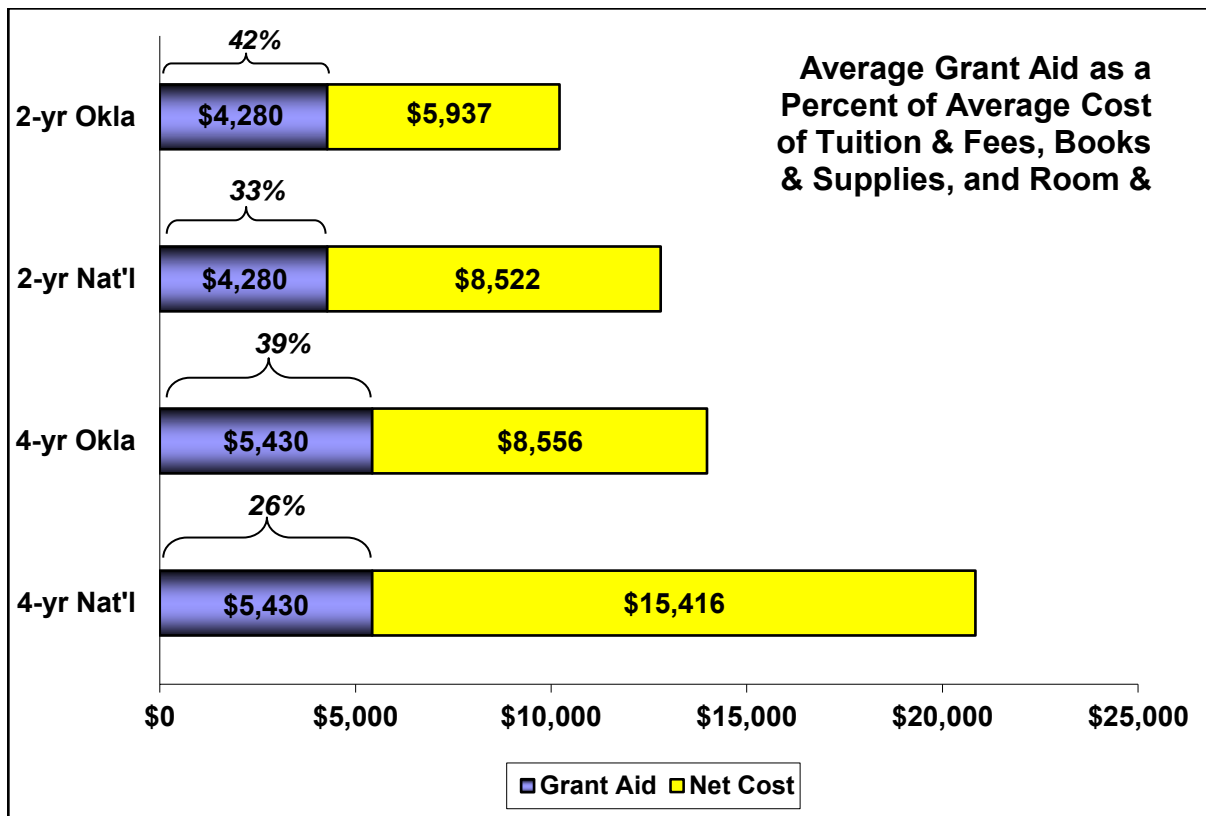
³ “Trends in College Pricing 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 17

⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 3, 10

“Trends in College Pricing 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p 18, 19, Figure 7, 8

Student budgets also include about \$1,298 for books and supplies and \$3,215 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁵

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$5,430 in public four-year institutions and \$4,280 in public two-year colleges. Nationally, the estimated net price (taking into consideration funding received from grant aid and tax benefits) of tuition and fees paid by full-time students at four-year public colleges and universities in FY15 is about \$3,980 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$840 toward living expenses. When the cost of books and supplies and room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 42 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 39 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 33 percent and 26 percent respectively nationwide.⁶



The University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma are all climbing up the ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's 2015 Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. OU was ranked at 62nd for in-state students up from its 65th ranking in 2014. Likewise, OSU edged up significantly from 79th in 2014 to 73rd this year. USAO climbed significantly from 85th in 2014 to 69th this year. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality - including SAT or

⁵ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, Table 1A, Figure 1

⁶ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 22, 23, Table 7

ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four- and six-year graduations rates. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid. In Kiplinger's scoring system, academic quality carries more weight than.⁷

A national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is highly affordable with great value. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranks Oklahoma higher education No. 5 nationally in affordability. Its rankings are based on the evaluation of education costs, such as tuition, fees, books, and living costs, including room and board, as well as sources of funding support through student grants, loans, and individual tax benefits. The report also factored in each state's median household income. This year Oklahoma also ranked 16th in STEM Job Growth.⁸ U.S. News & World Report ranks the University of Oklahoma No. 108 and Oklahoma State University No. 149 in National Universities, and ranks University of Central Oklahoma No. 81 in Regional Universities (West) in the 2015 edition of Best College.⁹

Total state appropriations declined by 15 percent from 2009-10 to 2014-15. Total state appropriations to public institutions declined by 5 percent in 2012-13, increased by 3 percent in 2013-14, and increased by 1.5 percent in 2014-15. Total postsecondary enrollment increased by 20 percent between 2005 and 2010 and declined by 3 percent between 2010 and 2013.¹⁰

Providing high-quality higher education is expensive, we must find ways to stem the growth in the cost, the resources invested, and the prices paid by student and family. The wide variety of student aid programs and policies coupled with the average net price at public institutions should make a college education more affordable. Institutions are finding ways to offer high-quality education in a more cost-effective manner. State and federal governments are improving their systems for supporting both postsecondary institutions and the students they educate. The priority placed on investing in education will have to be greater at all levels of government, as well as among students and families, in order to improve the quality of education, prepare a better-educated labor force, create a healthier society and a stronger economy.

National Availability of Financial Aid. During 2014-15 (most recent data available), \$238.9 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$10.1 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$249 billion in financial aid was awarded.¹¹

⁷ "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges, 2015"

<http://www.kiplinger.com/tool/college/T014-S001-kiplinger-s-best-values-in-public-colleges/>

⁸ "Enterprising States" – A Project of the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation

<http://www.uschamberfoundation.org/enterprisingstates/#OK>

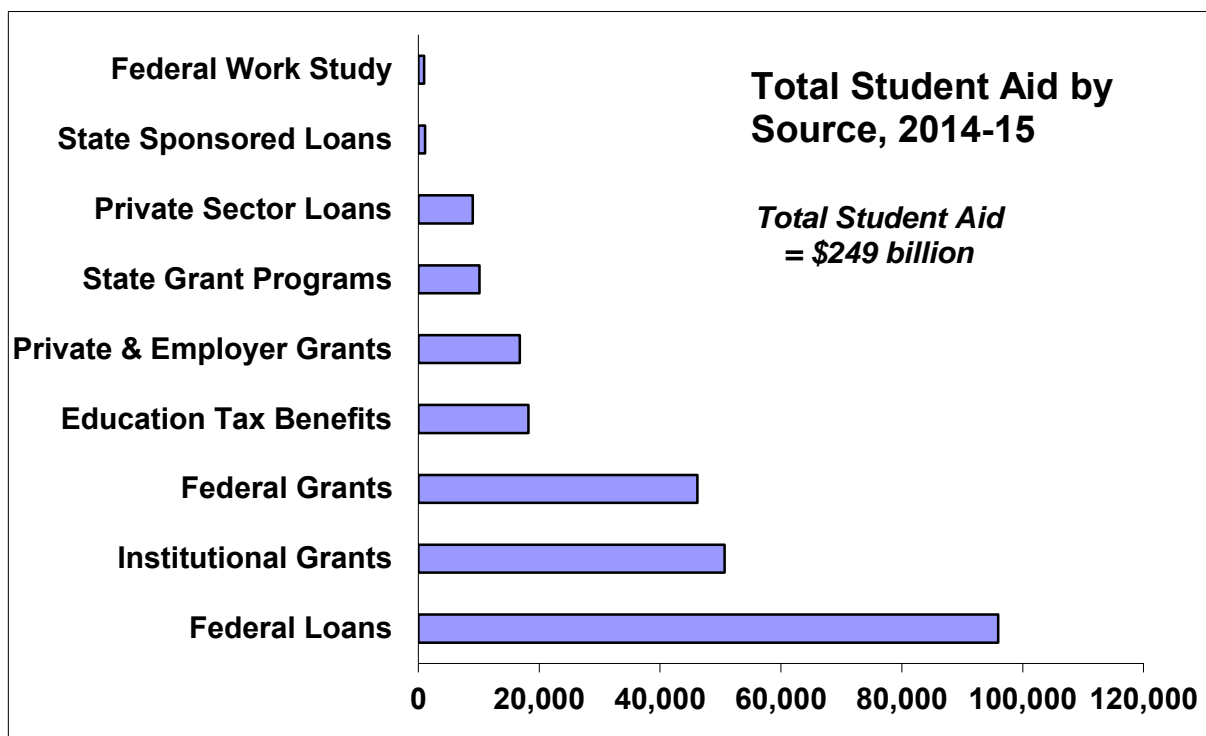
⁹ "U.S. News College Compass, Best Colleges"

<http://colleges.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-colleges>

¹⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 34, Figure 17A

¹¹ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10

Total Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2004-05	% of Total	2014-15	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$22,017	13%	\$46,180	19%	110%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,250	1%	\$960	0%	-23%
Federal Loans	\$68,790	42%	\$95,959	39%	39%
Education Tax Benefits	\$7,711	5%	\$18,215	7%	136%
Total Federal Aid	\$99,768	61%	\$161,314	65%	62%
State Grant Programs	\$8,408	5%	\$10,136	4%	21%
Institutional Grants	\$27,209	17%	\$50,660	20%	86%
Private/Employer Grants	\$10,717	7%	\$16,800	7%	57%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$146,102	89%	\$238,910	96%	64%
State Sponsored Loans	\$1,321	1%	\$1,120	0%	-15%
Private Sector Loans	\$16,353	10%	\$9,000	4%	-45%
Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses	\$163,776	100%	\$249,030	100%	52%



Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2014-15, undergraduate students received an average of \$14,210 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$8,170 in grant aid and \$4,800 in federal loans, and \$1,240 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study. Graduate students received an average of \$26,950 in aid, including \$8,840 in grant aid and \$16,570 in federal loans, and \$1,540 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study.¹²

¹² “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 3

Total student aid increased by 52 percent over the decade from 2004-05 to 2014-15. Federal loans account for 39 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 7 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.¹³

Grant Aid. Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student’s perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1999-2000 to 2014-15. Grant Aid remains a substantial contributor to total student aid, at 29 percent of the total in 2014-15.¹⁴

On average for 2015-16, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive a total of approximately \$5,430 in grants and tax benefits and students at two-year colleges receive about \$4,280. As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-time student would pay an average net price of about \$3,980 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and at a two-year colleges this aid covers tuition and fees and provides about \$840 toward living expenses.¹⁵

Federal grants and loans represent over 50 percent of total grant aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant rose to \$5,775 in 2015-16 from \$5,730 in 2014-15. Pell Grants increased from \$16.5 billion in 2004-05 to \$30 billion in 2014-15 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 5.3 million to 8.2 million respectively over the decade. Most students receive less than the maximum grant because they are enrolled part time or their parents or spouses incomes reduce their eligibility for aid. The average grant per recipient was \$3,673 in 2014-15.¹⁶

Grant Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2004-05	% of Total	2014-15	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$22,017	32%	\$46,180	37%	110%
State Grant Programs	\$8,408	12%	\$10,136	8%	21%
Institutional Grants	\$27,209	40%	\$50,660	41%	86%
Private/Employer Grants	\$10,717	16%	\$16,800	14%	57%
Total Federal, State, Inst. Grant	\$68,351	100%	\$123,776	100%	81%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,250	14%	\$960	5%	-23%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$7,711	86%	\$18,215	95%	136%
Total Additional Federal Benefits	\$8,961	100%	\$19,175	100%	114%
Combined Total	\$77,312		\$142,951		85%

¹³ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 10

¹⁴ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 10

¹⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, Figure 11, 12

¹⁶ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 10, 25, 32

State grant aid provided approximately 8 percent of total grant aid in 2014-15, while the largest portion of grant aid, 41 percent, came from Institutional Grants, 37 percent came from Federal Grants, and 14 percent came from employers and private sources.¹⁷

The American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) introduced in 2009, increased the total tax savings for college students and their parents claiming education credits and tuition deductions. The tax credit was set to expire at the end of 2012 but was expanded to 2017 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. The American Opportunity Tax Credit modifies the existing Hope Credit. The AOTC makes the Hope Credit available to a broader range of taxpayers, including many with higher incomes and those who owe no tax. It also adds required course materials to the list of qualifying expenses and allows the credit to be claimed for four post-secondary education years instead of two. Many of those eligible will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,500 per student.¹⁸ In 2013, the AOTC represented approximately \$15.4 billion in total tax credits and deductions. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2013, 11.5 million taxpayers deducted \$11.6 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$1.7 billion in tax savings.¹⁹

Loans. The federal government was the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2014-15, total federal education loans decreased from \$103.4 billion to \$96 billion, or approximately \$7.4 billion. This 7.2 percent decrease in federal education loans was accompanied by an increase of approximately 4.2 percent in nonfederal education loans.²⁰

The private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with decreases in the availability of federal loans and state sponsored loans for students are reflected in the increase use of private education loans in 2014-15 private loan volume increased 5.3 percent from \$8.5 billion in 2013-14 to \$9 billion in 2014-15. Private education loans decreased from about 10 percent of total educational borrowing in 2004-05 to 4 percent in 2014-15. The 45 percent decrease in nonfederal loans represents a \$7.6 billion decrease from \$17.7 billion in 2004-05 to \$10.1 billion in 2014-15. The 39 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$27.2 billion increase from \$68.8 billion to \$96 billion. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant to loan ratio.”²¹

In 2014-15, federal loans constituted 34 percent and federal grants constituted 16 percent of the \$184 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans constituted 61 percent of the \$55.1 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 3 percent of graduate student aid.²²

¹⁷ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 15

¹⁸ “IRS-American Opportunity Tax Credit” <http://www.irs.gov/uac/American-Opportunity-Tax-Credit>

¹⁹ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 39

²⁰ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 10

²¹ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 10

²² “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 12, 13, Table 1A, 1B

Student Loans (in Millions)					
Source	2004-05	% of Total	2014-15	% of Total	% Change
Federal Loans	\$68,790	80%	\$95,959	90%	39%
State Sponsored Loans	\$1,321	2%	\$1,120	1%	-15%
Private Sector Loans	\$16,353	19%	\$9,000	8%	-45%
Total Student Loans	\$86,464	100%	\$106,079	100%	23%

In 2015, approximately 86.5 percent of FTE students are projected to be undergraduate students and 13.5 percent graduate students.²³ Grants constituted 55 percent of the funds used by undergraduates to supplement student and family resources, compared to 32 percent for graduate students. Loans constituted 37 percent of the funds for undergraduates, compared to 63 percent for graduate students.²⁴

Although costs are concerning to many, 97 percent of families strongly agreed that college is an investment in the future. Students assumed direct responsibility for 26 percent of the total cost of college. Grants and scholarships covered 30 percent of college costs in 2014-15.²⁵

Other Forms of Student Aid. State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. In 2014, 91 percent of funds in these accounts were in standard savings accounts and 9 percent are in prepaid tuition accounts. The total assets in the Section 529 plans reached an all-time high of \$247.6 billion in 2014. Other forms of savings for education that are granted special tax status by the federal government include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, as well as IRA withdrawals for education expenses.²⁶

Thirteen states provide matching grants or other subsidies for some families who contribute to 529 savings accounts. Seventeen states have prepaid tuition plans. Other forms of saving for education include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, and IRA withdrawals for education expenses.²⁷

FTE Enrollment. There are no signs of decline in the demand for higher education. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that since 1989 to 2014, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.5 million to 11.1 million. Peak enrollment occurred in 2011 and has declined for the last three years.²⁸ Since the beginning of the 21st century, higher education enrollment has grown faster than in any decade since the 1960's. Nationally, these explosive enrollments tapered off in 2012 and in 2014 fell another 1.3 percent versus 2013.²⁹

Educational appropriations per FTE reached a high of \$8,964 in 2001, following four years of decline from 2002 to 2005, increased from 2006 to 2008, recovering to \$8,081 and then

²³ "Digest of Education Statistics" by National Center for Education Statistics, March 2015, Table 303.7, 303.8

²⁴ "Trends in Student Aid 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 14

²⁵ "How America Pays for College 2015," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2015, p. 8, 31

²⁶ "Trends in Student Aid 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 40

²⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 40

²⁸ "State Higher Education Finance FY2014," by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 9

²⁹ "State Higher Education Finance FY2014," by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 22, 47

declining the following four years to \$6,122 in 2012, and increased to \$6,215 in 2013. In 2014 educational appropriations per FTE were up to \$6,552, but still below pre-recession levels.³⁰

Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 2001, reaching \$12,700, then fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, rebounded to \$12,521 by 2008. In 2014, total revenue per FTE is \$12,266, 4.1 percent higher than in 2013 and 1.7 percent higher than 2009. However, total revenue per FTE is down by 2 percent since the great recession in 2008.³¹

The Delta Cost Project released a market-based methodology for estimating productivity in state public higher education systems and compares the results across the states. Oklahoma ranks 13th lowest in cost per FTE student and Oklahoma is also ranked as a top-performer in the number of certificates and degrees awarded per 100 FTE students, 28 compared to the national average of 23.³²

Funding Pressures. Economic conditions have put consistent pressure on state and institutional budgets in recent years. State appropriations for higher education have not been able to keep pace with inflation, increases in enrollment, and the costs of delivering postsecondary education. These costs, for example providing health benefits personnel, continue to rise faster than average prices in the economy. Despite these market conditions, state appropriations remain a major source of revenue for public colleges and universities, yet have remained flat or steadily declined.

³⁰ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 10, 22

³¹ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 10, 36, Table 7

³² “The Dreaded ‘P’ Word: An Examination of Productivity in Public Postsecondary Education,” by Patrick J. Kelly, Delta Cost Project White Paper Series, July 2009, p. 7, 12, 13, 15.

Education Appropriations for Higher Education FY08 - FY15



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and Illinois State University's Grapevine Report

During the past decade, the average share of revenues coming from state and local appropriations decreased, and the average share of revenues coming from net tuition increased for public institutions. Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined an average of \$1,805 per student, or 20.3 percent.³³

Nationally in FY14, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 43 percent of total revenue.³⁴ In Oklahoma budgeted revenue for tuition and fees accounted for 43.1 percent in FY12, 44.9 percent in FY13, 45.8 percent in FY14, 46.5 percent in FY15, and 47.7 percent in FY16.³⁵ Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations increased by 5.7 percent nationally in FY14. Total funding for 2015 is approximately \$4.6 billion more than provided in 2012. Despite above-average enrollment and growth in tuition revenue per student, the broadly recognized pressures and budgetary stresses on public resources compound the financial challenges colleges and universities are facing.³⁶

States are facing the fact that revenues lost during the past few years of economic downturn will not come back and that they could face several more years of fiscal challenges. Decreases in the effective state tax rate combined with the pressures created by growing higher education enrollment, demands for elementary and secondary funding, rising Medicaid costs, and other factors, help explain the stress on state budgets and policymakers. Initial estimates from the Grapevine survey of FY 2015 appropriations for higher education show continued growth overall of 5.2 percent in nominal terms. However, ten states made reductions in 2015 and there is evidence that other states will make cuts in 2016 due to state budget revenue shortfalls, some caused by the low price of oil and others by slow economic recovery and changes in tax policy.³⁷

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers. The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices compared to how much consumers pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is most often used for such comparisons. The CPI-U “market basket” consists of: housing (42 percent), transportation (19 percent), food and beverage (18 percent), apparel and upkeep (7 percent), medical care (5 percent), entertainment (4 percent), and other goods and services (5 percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in 27 local areas. While consumers' prices grew by 43 percent between 1995 and 2010, the cost of medical care grew by 85 percent, and enrollment-weighted tuition and fees for four-year public universities grew by 175 percent. U.S. income per capita grew by 85 percent during the same period.

³³ “Years of Cuts Threaten to Put College Out of Reach for More Students,” by Center on Budget and Policy, May 2015, <http://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/years-of-cuts-threaten-to-put-college-out-of-reach-for-more-students>

³⁴ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 9, figure 1

³⁵ “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY12-16, by OSRHE, p. 22

³⁶ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 8

³⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 43, 47

The CPI-U is based on goods and services purchased by the typical urban consumer. Colleges and universities spend their funds on different things – about 75 percent on salaries and benefits for faculty and staff, and lesser amounts on utilities, supplies, books and library materials, and computing. Trends in the costs of these items don't necessarily run parallel to the average price increases tracked by the CPI-U.³⁸

The Higher Education Price Index. The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs compiled since 1961 by The Commonfund Institute, is forecast to rise by 2.1 percent for the 2015 fiscal year compared to a 2.3 percent for 2011, a 1.7 percent for the 2012, a 1.6 percent for the 2013, and a 3.0 percent for the 2014. The HEPI is derived by calculating the change in the costs of eight categories of goods and services that colleges pay for in the course of the year. Salaries and related costs make up five of the categories and 85 percent of the costs. Utilities count for seven percent, and supplies and materials six percent.³⁹

In 2014, CPI-U has rose 0.8 percent. On the other hand, the Higher Education Price Index rose 3 percent in 2014. This demonstrates how costs increased more for higher education in 2014 than general inflation. Policymakers must be aware that postsecondary education costs are outpacing inflation and take this into consideration when making funding decisions.

The Higher Education Cost Adjustment. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) developed the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) as an alternative to the CPI-U and the HEPI for estimating inflation in the costs paid by colleges and universities. HECA is based on a market basket with two components—personnel costs (75 percent of the index), and non-personnel costs (25 percent). SHEEO constructed the HECA based on the growth of the ECI (for 75 percent of costs) and the growth of the GDP IPD (for 25 percent of costs). Between 1989 and 2014 CPI-U grew by 90.6 percent, HECA by 106.6 percent, and HEPI by 130.9 percent.⁴⁰

Enrollment Projections. The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2022* released in February 2014, that total enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased 46 percent from 1996 to 2010 and total enrollment in postsecondary degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to increase 14 percent, to 24 million, from 2011 to 2022.⁴¹

Projected increases in the college age population, the increasing economic importance of education, and survey data on student aspirations all suggest the demand for higher education will continue to increase for the foreseeable future in the United States. In recent experience, when state and local support has failed to match enrollment growth and inflation, an increasing share of the cost has been shifted to students and their families. Students and their families have borne a substantially larger share of higher education costs over the past decade.⁴²

³⁸ "State Higher Education Finance FY2013," by SHEEO, April 2014, p. 44

³⁹ Commonfund Higher Education Price Index®, 2002-2015, September 2015

⁴⁰ "Technical Paper A," by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 1, 3

⁴¹ "Projections of Education Statistics to 2022" National Center for Educational Statistics, February 2014, p. 20

⁴² "The Great Cost Shift, How Higher Education Cuts Undermine The future Middle Class" by John Quintero, on Demos, April 2012

In 2014, 68.4 percent of recent high school graduates were enrolled in college or universities, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Among high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2014, about 9 in 10 were full time students. About 2 in 3 recent high school graduates enrolled in college attended 4-year institutions. The unemployment rate for recent high school graduates not enrolled in school was 28.8 percent, about twice the rate for college students at 14.5 percent.⁴³

According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the number of high school graduates nationwide peaked in 2010-11 with slightly decreases the following term, before settling down at a stable rate by 2013-14. The next period of sustained growth is expected in 2020-21 and should continue through 2026-27. The graduating classes of public high schools are rapidly growing in diversity as the data indicates that minorities will account for all the growth in high school graduates projected at 45 percent of the nation's public high school graduates by 2020-21, compared to 38 percent in 2009. Postsecondary institutions need to be aware of these trends and how they might impact curriculum and preparation, support services, the demand for higher education, and affordability.⁴⁴

College Affordability. A national trend over the last 30 years has seen the burden of financing higher education shift from the state to the student. Since 2008, state funding to higher education has dropped 28 percent, while tuition at public four-year universities has increased 27 percent. Nearly two out of three college students owe an average of \$26,600. The cost of attending a public four-year college has almost doubled over the last 20 years. Every year, approximately 400,000 qualified high school graduates cannot afford to go on to college. Congress passed the College Cost Reduction and Access Act it helped to make the dream of higher education a reality for most low- and middle-income students.⁴⁵

Higher Education Reauthorization Act. President Bush signed the bill reauthorizing the Higher Education Act (HEA) on August 14, 2008. Congress passed legislation reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. The new law (Pub. L. 110-315), which was signed by president Obama on August 14, 2012, includes many positives for higher education. The act includes new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the rising cost of postsecondary education, such as 1) increasing the purchasing power of Pell Grants by raising the maximum award to \$6,000 (from \$4,310) followed by increases of \$400 in subsequent years to reach \$8,000 in academic year 2014-2015, 2) addressing the growing crisis of affordable textbooks by balancing students' abilities to manage costs through advanced planning with respect for faculty's legitimate academic freedom concerns, 3) creating the Patsy T. Mink Fellowship Program to help minorities and women enter the professoriate, 4) authorizing scholarships, support programs, and counseling for community college students to help them stay in school and, if possible, enroll in a four-year school, 5) protecting collective bargaining rights, and 6) rejecting any mention of "merit pay."⁴⁶

Higher Education Reform. President Obama presented a plan for the reform of higher education. The plan targets three major areas of reform: paying colleges and students for

⁴³ "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2014 High School Graduates", April 2015

⁴⁴ "Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2009-10 to 2027-28," Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2012, Executive Summary

⁴⁵ "College Affordability" by National Education Association

⁴⁶ "Congress Passes Higher Education Reauthorization Bill" by National Education Association, August 2012

performance, promoting innovation and competition, and ensuring student debt is affordable. To establish a new rating system focused on identifying colleges that provide the best value for students and incentivizing colleges to place a priority on serving more low-income disadvantaged students and to tackle the sources of rising college costs through a \$1 billion *Race to the Top* (RTT) fund attempts to “reshape the federal-state partnership” and incentivize state-level innovation and funding. The plan also supports the expansion of competency-based models, which allow students to get credit for learning based on the competencies rather than the number of hours spent in a classroom. The plan supports innovation to make college more affordable for the millions of student who could benefit from postsecondary education and training.⁴⁷

Community College Support. Politically, community colleges, a uniquely American educational model, have received greater visibility and more substantive support than at any time in their history. President Obama proposed the *American Graduation Initiative* to invest in community colleges and help American workers get the skills and credentials they need to succeed. The Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act includes \$2 billion over four years for community college and career training. These resources will help community colleges and other institutions develop, improve, and provide education and training, suitable for workers who are eligible for trade adjustment assistance. The initiative will be housed at the Department of Labor and implemented in close cooperation with the Department of Education. The Federal American Graduation Initiative is calling for an additional 5 million student to graduate from community colleges by 2020.⁴⁸

A report from the 21st-Century Commission on the Future of Community Colleges by American Association of Community College suggested community colleges are the gateway in reclaiming the American dream of higher education. Attending community colleges improve college readiness for higher school graduates that dramatically reduce numbers of students entering college unprepared for rigorous college-level work and double the number of students who complete developmental education programs and progress to successful completion of related freshman-level courses. By redesigning students’ educational experiences, community colleges also have the great potential to close the American skills gaps by sharply focusing career and technical education on preparing students with the knowledge and skills required for existing and future jobs in regional and global economies.⁴⁹

Miscellaneous. More than six years after the U.S. economy emerged from recession, most municipal governments haven’t returned to their revenue and employment levels from before the downturn. The Federal government shutdown in October 2013 along with leaving America’s debt crisis unaddressed by increasing debt ceiling will have long term effects on higher education. Now many state economies are facing further cuts due to the plunge in oil prices at the end of 2014. The pressure on colleges will be greater even when the economy rebounds as all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources⁵⁰

⁴⁷ “President’s Plan to Make College More Affordable: A Better Bargain for the Middle Class”, by White House , August 22, 2013

⁴⁸ “Building American Skills Through Community Colleges”, by White House

⁴⁹ “Community Reclaiming the American Dream” a report from the 21st-Century Commission on the Future of Community College, by American Association of Community College, April 2012.

⁵⁰ “U.S. Cities Still Reeling from Great Recession” by Jonathan House, Wall Street Journal, October 23, 2013

Over the decade from 2005-06 to 2015-16, dollar increases in average public four-year tuition and fees ranged from \$1,934 in the middle states region to \$3,600 in the West. Percentage increases ranged from 24 percent in the middle states region to 66 percent in the West.⁵¹

In the public four-year sector, the increase in published tuition and fees from \$2,918 in 1985-86 to \$9,410 in 2015-16 is an increase of 223 percent. The increase over the most recent five years, from 2010-11 to 2015-16, was 11 percent. In the public two-year sector, the increase in published tuition and fees from \$1,419 in 1985-86 to \$3,435 in 2015-16 is an increase of 142 percent. The increase over the most recent five years, from 2010-11 to 2015-16, is 14 percent.⁵²

California enrolled about one sixth of the nation's full-time equivalent (FTE) public two-year students in fall 2014. Over the five years from 2010-11 to 2015-16, California's published in-state tuition and fee increases of 59 percent at public two-year colleges, second only to Louisiana's 64% increase. Although it raised the national average markedly, California still has the lowest price on tuition and fees in the country for two-year colleges (see attachment 13).⁵³

The sharp declines in per student state appropriations in recent years have been accompanied by rapid increases in public four-year college tuition and fees. Total state appropriations declined by 14 percent from 2004-05 to \$80.1 billion in 2014-15. In other words, the portion of state resources going to support higher education has declined steadily in recent decade while FTE enrollment in public institutions has increased by 30 percent in the last 14 years.⁵⁴

Post-Recession economics have been especially hard on higher education institutions, which rely on three major funding streams: state appropriations, school endowments and tuition. In addition to declining appropriations, university endowments have received fewer gifts and experienced significant investment losses. With two of the three major funding sources down, many state policymakers turned to the only remaining source and raised tuition, thereby increasing the proportion that students and families pay for college.⁵⁵

⁵¹ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 13

⁵² "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 17

⁵³ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 18

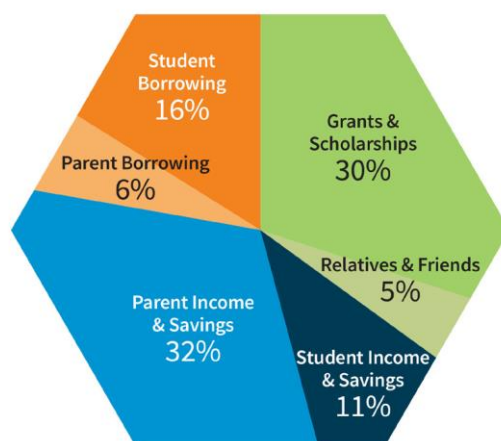
⁵⁴ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 27

⁵⁵ "State Are Still Funding Higher Education Below Pre-Recession Levels," by Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, May 1, 2014.

How America Pays for College. According to the national study *How America Pays for College 2015* by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in August 2015, college-going students and their parents:

- Ninety-seven percent of families believe college “is an investment in the future” and 80 percent of families agreed college is part of the American dream.
- Most families expressed financial concerns and are cost-consciousness about paying for college, 27 percent focus on rising school costs when worrying about paying for college next year.
- Drawing from savings, income and loans, students paid 27 percent of the college costs in 2014, while parents covered 38 percent of the costs compared to 37 percent in 2013.
- Families took cost-savings measures to make college more affordable. Seventy-six percent of students opting for in-state tuition, 53 percent of students living closer to home and 48 percent of students living at home or with relatives, 37 percent of students filing for education tax credits, 35 percent of students getting a roommate, 25 percent of students accelerated the pace of course work earning a degree.
- In 2014, financial aid continued to covers a big portion of college costs, grants and scholarships made up 30 percent of the total amount to meet college costs.
- More families utilized scholarships at 46 percent in 2015, up from 44 percent in 2014 while grant usage remained constant at 45 percent in 2015.
- At four-year private colleges, grants and scholarships paid two-fifths of the cost. Twenty-six percent of total funding was designated as scholarships and 13 percent as grants.
- Thirty-three percent of students borrowed education loans to pay for college in 2015: 30 percent using federal student loans and 7 percent tapping private education loans.⁵⁶

How the Average Family Pays for College



⁵⁶ “How America Pays for College 2015,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2015.

Other Factors. The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families concerned about student loan availability. The Federal Stafford Loan, with a low fixed interest rate at 4.29 percent in 2015-16, has increased borrowing limits up to \$12,500 and is available to families, regardless of income and credit history. U.S. Department of Education's William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program provides students and family access to low-interest federal student loans.⁵⁷

Total outstanding student loan debt officially surpassed total credit card debt in the United States since 2010, and is exceed \$1.2 trillion in 2014. The Obama Loan Forgiveness Program was introduced in 2012 and the Pay-As-You-Earn program created in 2013. The loan forgiveness act caps payments at 10 percent of the borrower's discretionary income for the maximum of 20 years. The plan provides forgiveness for ten years in the event of economic hardship. Students may have up to \$45,520 in loans forgiven.⁵⁸

The maximum Pell Grant award has raise from \$5,730 to \$5,775 in 2015-16. Income-based repayment (IBR) may benefit 3.5 million students who are eligible to take advantage of a new option to cap repayment of student loans at 10 percent of monthly income.⁵⁹ 4 Students who take responsibility for their loans by making monthly payments will have remaining balances forgiven after 20 years of payments or forgiven after 10 years for those who serve in public service.⁶⁰

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, but stagnant endowment returns and enrollment decline resulted in tuition revenue decreases. Public colleges got some good news as 36 state governments increased educational appropriations per FTE in the 2014 fiscal year, which came as a welcome reprieve after repeated budget cuts. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. Colleges have cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy is fully recovered.⁶¹

College graduates have suffered through the recession and lackluster recovery with remarkable resilience. The unemployment rate for college graduate in July 2015 was 2.6 percent compared with 5.5 percent for those with no college. Among those with some college or an associate's degree the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent.⁶² In 2014, the full-time worker with a bachelor's degree earned 65 percent more than a full-time worker with a high school diploma.⁶³ The return on investment on a college degree remains high and is equivalent to an investment with annual return of 15 percent, but varies by major. Assuming that all workers retire at age 65, workers with a bachelor's degree earn well over \$1 million more than high school graduates during their working lives.⁶⁴

⁵⁷ Federal Student Aid Office, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized>

⁵⁸ "How The \$1.2 Trillion College Debt Crisis is Crippling Students, Parents And The Economy," by Chris Denhart, Forbes, August 7, 2013 <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sites/default/files/income-driven-repayment.pdf>

⁵⁹ "U.S. Clarifies Student-Loan Policies and Pushes Income-Based Repayment" by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle of Higher Education, November 1, 2013

⁶⁰ "Ensuring That Student Loans are Affordable," <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/education/higher-education>

⁶¹ "State Higher Education Finance FY2014," by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 32

⁶² "The Employment Situation," by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, October 2015

⁶³ "Employment Projections" by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, April 2015

⁶⁴ "Is a college degree still worth it?" by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, November 2014

Performance Funding for Higher Education

In traditional enrollment-based funding models, colleges receive state funding based on the number of full-time equivalent students enrolled at the beginning of the semester. Such a model provides incentives for colleges to enroll students but not necessarily in helping students graduate. Many states are reconsidering the typical enrollment-based funding models and have developed reinvented performance-based funding models that allocating money to colleges based on the number of students who complete courses and degrees.

Twelve states - Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington - have a funding formula in place that provides some amount of funding based on performance indicators such as course completion, time to degree, transfer rates, the number of degrees awarded, or the number of low-income and minority graduates. Four states are transitioning to some type of performance funding, meaning the Legislature or governing board has approved a performance funding program and the details are currently being worked out. Several more states have had "formal discussions" about performance funding. This means that there have been formal hearings held at the Legislature or meetings conducted by governing boards on the topic.

Knowledge about the effectiveness of performance-based funding is limited at this initial stage. In the past, the amount of funding allocated to colleges based on performance was not significant enough to make a difference. Not until recently have states begun allocating larger amounts for this purpose. Arkansas, for example is beginning at just 5 percent of higher education funding but increasing the amount to 25 percent over five years. Tennessee will be the first state to base 100 percent of higher education funding on course completion and other performance indicators.

Although the effectiveness of a performance-based funding formula is not yet well known, there is some evidence of success. In Pennsylvania, four-year institutions have received performance-based funding for the last decade. During that time, graduation rates have increased by about 10 percentage points, and retention rates for Hispanic students have increased by 15 percentage points.

Oklahoma has successfully adopted a revised performance-funding formula that allocates a percentage of the overall budget for higher education based on performance and outcomes. In 2008, performance-based funding averaged \$2.2 million a year. The focus of the incentives is on student retention, graduation, and degree completion. The Board of State Regents in April 2012, voted to approve a revised and expanded funding formula for new money, or any funding the system receives beyond its current base level. The revised formula rewarded schools for student retention and degree completion.

*Source: Performance Funding for Higher Education,
<http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/performance-funding.aspx>*

Complete College America

The State Regents have adopted college completion as their number one priority. With a focus on promoting college readiness, transforming remediation, building bridges to certificates and degrees, expanding adult degree completion efforts, and rewarding progress and completion, Oklahoma can expect a 67 percent increase in the annual number of degrees conferred by 2023. Oklahoma's long-term commitment to performance funding, our focused efforts over the last decade to generate more college graduates for the workforce and our state leaders' embrace of the Complete College goals has led to Oklahoma being considered a national model for the 28 other CCA states to follow.

- **Focus on College Readiness**
Higher education and K-12 are working together to develop and implement strategies that focus on better preparing students in high school for success in college. Enhancements in academic activities in the 11th and 12th grades will be made to reduce the need for remediation.
- **Transform Remediation**
Oklahoma public higher education institutions are implementing programs in the areas of math, language skills and reading that will dramatically improve developmental programs and reduce the time it takes to earn a degree.
- **Strengthen Pathways to College Certificates and Degrees**
Our colleges and universities are implementing programs that create clear pathways to certificates and degrees, including cooperative alliance agreements with career technology centers and new CCA-pioneered techniques to provide electronic degree checklists, advising and academic support.
- **Increase Degree Completion**
The Reach Higher program provides degree completion opportunities to students who have some college credit but have not completed an associate or bachelor's degree.
- **Reward Performance**
In April 2012, the State Regents adopted a performance-based funding formula providing incentives to institutions that increase their degree completion rates in addition to other performance factors.

Source: Oklahoma State Regent's For Higher Education, <http://okhighered.org>

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY16 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public college or university at current rates cost less than \$39,714. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$73,458 in Oklahoma. These amounts do not include any grant aid or tax benefits students may be eligible for.

The survey results of a Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) indicates that 94 percent of Oklahoma parents expect their children to attend college. It also indicates that 82 percent of families with household incomes of less than \$20,000 expect their children to attend college. The increase in expectations is in part due to an increase in the perceived value of a college degree.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic growth in the perception that college is not only important but is absolutely essential for success in today's economy and nearly nine in ten Americans have come to regard access to higher education as a virtual right. The American Community Survey reports that America is becoming increasingly educated with more than one in four United States residents now having a college degree. And the Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.⁶⁵

Economic fluctuation affected workers very differently, depending on their level of education attainment; less-educated workers lost nearly four out of five jobs during the recession. Those with a high school diploma or less need 5.8 million more jobs to reach their prerecession employment level, while workers with a Bachelor's degree or better have 2.2 million jobs over their prerecession level. The average earnings of a Bachelor's degree-holder remain nearly twice as much as those of a worker with only a high school diploma. In addition, employers are willing to pay more for educated workers as they see great value and added benefit in such workers.⁶⁶

The average lifetime earning of a Bachelor's degree holder is \$2.3 million, 79 percent more than that earned by high school graduates, up from 75 percent in 1999. Over a lifetime, a Bachelor's degree holder expects median lifetime earnings of \$2.3 million. More education pays a sizeable economic return for going to college and earning at least a two-year or four-year degree. The 33 percent of Bachelor's degree holders that continue on to graduate and professional schools have even a more prosperous future ahead. Moreover, the difference in earnings between those who go to college and those who don't is growing- meaning that postsecondary education is more important than ever. More highly-educated people usually earn considerably more than their less-educated counterparts in the same occupation.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2010

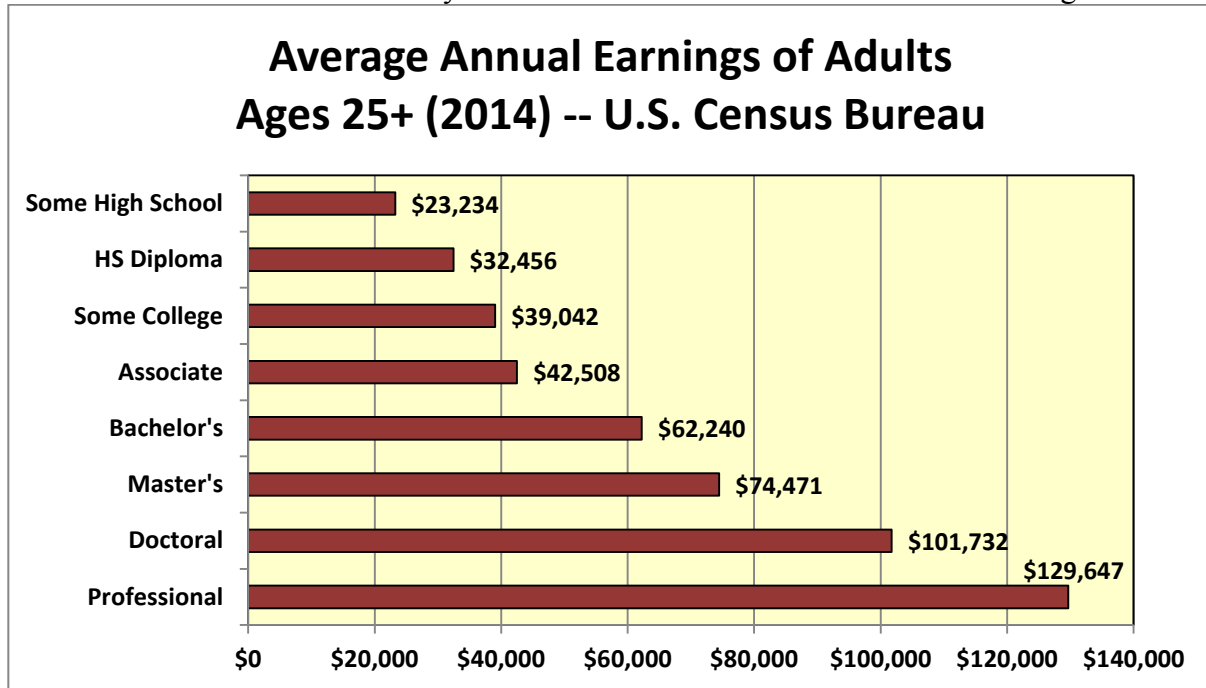
⁶⁶ "One More Time: Yes, College Is Worth It" by Kayla Webley, Time, August 16, 2012

"The College Advantage: Weathering The Economic Storm" by Anthony P. Carnevale, Tamara Jayasundera, Ban Cheah, Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, August 15, 2012, p. 4, 6, 12, 29

⁶⁷ "College Graduates Fare Well in Jobs Market, Even Through Recession," by The New York Times, May 3, 2013

In addition, college graduates have suffered far fewer job losses during the global economic downturn than those who left school without qualifications.⁶⁸ In a tight economy, students and their families are likely to focus more on affordability and less on finding just the right college for a student academically, socially, and culturally.⁶⁹

The chart below shows the average annual earnings of adults ages 25 or older by educational attainment according to U. S. Census Bureau figures. In 2014, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.918 times as much as did a high school graduate. A college degree continues to be one of the best ways for individuals to increase their annual earnings.⁷⁰



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the householder. In 2015, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, average income was \$70,987 compared to \$32,456 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$22,267 for those with less than a high school diploma.

More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2014 earned 39 percent more than those with just some high school. Those with associate’s degrees earned 31 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 46 percent more than those with associates. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 108 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

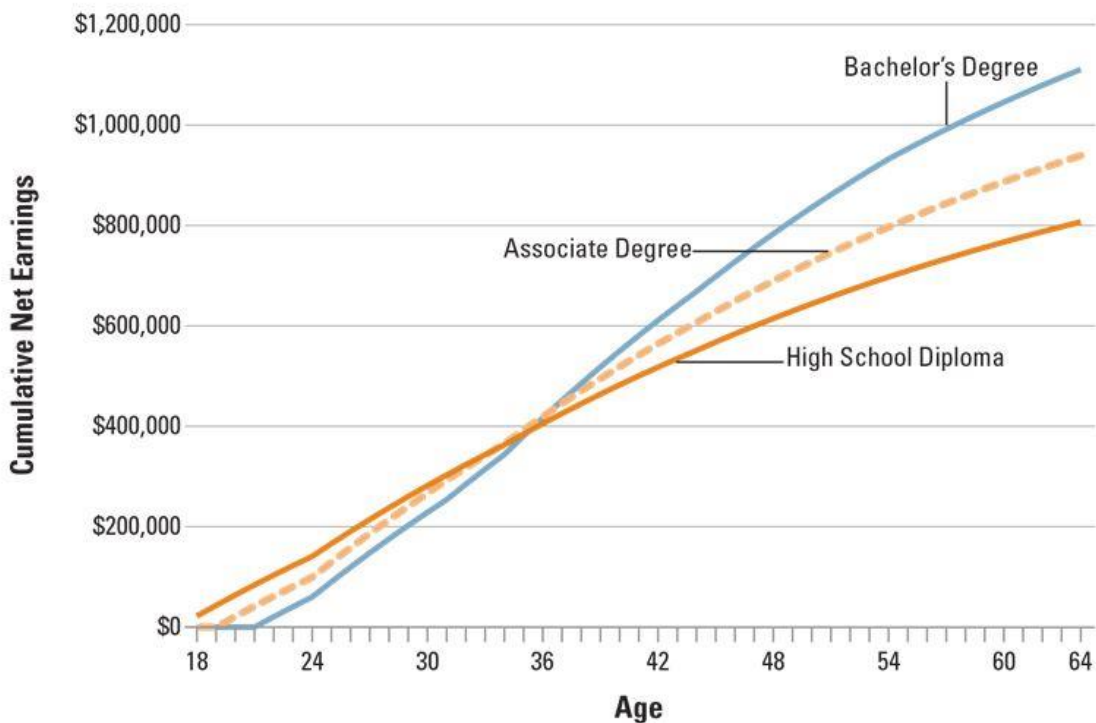
⁶⁸ “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

⁶⁹ “The College Completion Agenda 2011, Keep College Affordable” by John Michael Lee Jr., College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, October, 2011

⁷⁰ “Educational Attainment—People 25 Years Old and Over by Mean Income and Sex” by U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement, March 2015, Table P-18

The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate on average, each year of education and each credential add measurably to an individual's earnings. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn significantly more than the typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two to three times as much as high school graduates. Compared to a high school graduate, the median four-year college graduate who enrolls at age 18 and graduates in four years expect to earn enough by age 36 to compensate for being out of the labor force for four years and for borrowing the full amount required to pay tuition and fees without any grant assistance.⁷¹

**Estimated Cumulative Full-Time Earnings
Net of Loan Repayment for Tuition and Fees, by Education Level**



Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau 2013 and The College Board

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn 62 percent more than typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two or three times as much as high school graduates. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁷²

⁷¹ "Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 13.

⁷² "Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 11.

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. Some advantages are immediate while others pay off over the longer term. In addition to widespread productivity increases, the higher earnings of educated workers generate higher tax payments at the local, state, and federal levels. Consistent productive employment reduces dependence on public income-transfer programs and all workers, regardless of education level, earn more when there are more college graduates in the labor force.⁷³

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in many ways. It reduces poverty, increases material standards of living and improves the overall well-being of the population; the psychological implications of unemployment are also significant. In addition to their non-monetary benefits, poverty and unemployment affect spending on public assistance programs. Moreover, adults with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in organized volunteer work, to vote, and to donate blood; they are also more likely than others to live healthy lifestyles. College-educated adults are more likely than others to be open to differing views of others, and the young children of adults with higher levels of education have higher cognitive skills and engage in more extracurricular, cultural, athletic, and religious activities than other children. In other words, participation in postsecondary education improves the quality of civil society.⁷⁴

A study by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce confirms that the value of college degrees is increasing. By 2018, 63 percent of U.S. jobs will require some form of postsecondary education or training. Today, approximately 41 percent of adults have a college degree in America. Postsecondary education has become the new gateway to the middle class and the upper class, and one of the most important economic issues of our time. It makes education one of the most critical factors in our nation's long-term economic growth plans. A dramatic increase in educational attainment must become a top national priority. Lumina Foundation calling on leaders in business, education, government and civic engagement to embrace national initiative called Goal 2025 to increase the percentage of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by the year 2025 in order to make America the leader in education attainment in the world.⁷⁵

The key to evaluating education's worth is looking at its value over a lifetime. College degree holders will earn an average of 74 percent more over the course of their lifetime. A college graduate's degree provides the power to leverage personal worth and protect themselves during poor economic times. During one of the worse economic periods our country has witnessed, while the country's average unemployment rate was more than 9 percent, individuals with a bachelor's degree were significantly lower, around four percent. Education is worth the cost, time, and investment. To obtain top-quality education and degree will open the doors to a successful and fulfilling professional career. Our economic destiny is determined through higher education.⁷⁶

⁷³ "Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 11.

⁷⁴ "Education pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 31.

⁷⁵ "A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education" by Lumina Foundation, June 2014

⁷⁶ "College Is Still Worth It" by Mark Yzaguirre, Huffington Post Education, January 16, 2014

Conclusions

There is no better investment in our state's future than higher education. Maintaining a top-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is a top priority for our state. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to providing students with access to a top-quality educational opportunity at a very affordable cost. They have demonstrated this commitment by implementing only moderate increases in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions in FY15. The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education has developed cost-saving initiatives that will result in actual and projected savings totaling \$330.3 million from FY12 to FY16.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Oklahoma Higher Education 5th in affordability and 16th in STEM job growth nationally. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs. The average cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 82.3% percent of the average legislative peer limit.

College affordability is essential, and the OKPromise scholarship program is considered to be one of the most successful college access programs in the nation. The state system invests heavily in total student financial aid, devoting over \$60 million to Oklahoma's Promise and \$37.1 million to other assistance programs in 2015. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY16 increased by over \$6.2 million (10.8 percent) over FY15. A dedicated revenue source in state appropriations has been secured to meet the demand for State Regents' *Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP)* scholarship commitments. Financial aid is readily available for those who need financial assistance in order to meet the costs associated with pursuing a college degree.

The decline of oil prices at the end of 2014 may lead to continued enrollment growth as laid-off workers consider returning to school to improve their career opportunities. Oklahoma enrollment has increased by more than 5,000 students since 2008. Preliminary enrollment data indicates a slight decrease of -0.8 percent in FTE enrollment for the fall 2015 semester after record levels of enrollment in 2010-11. However, in fall 2015, an increase of 327 students was seen at the research universities. Data for the *2012-13 Annual Report* projected that high school graduation rates would begin a consistent decline in 2013, which has had an impact on college enrollment.

Administrators are committed to maintaining a standard of excellence in instructional and student service areas by monitoring and reducing operational costs as needed while addressing the challenges of increased mandatory costs and rising tuition. Institutions are proactive in their interactions with students and other constituencies resulting in students being more informed and presidents, institutions and local governing boards being more accountable and focusing on institutional differentiation to meet the needs of the community. They continue to explore new programs and grant possibilities to assist in providing additional revenue for institutions and implementing scholarship programs to assist eligible students with the additional costs of attendance.

The estimated return on investment for Oklahoma public higher education is \$4.72 for every \$1 of state funding. Budgeted state appropriated income declined 1.9 percent in FY16. As a share of total educational and general primary budgets, appropriated revenue decreased from 37.8 percent to 35.7 percent which lead to a moderate increase of tuition and mandatory fees of 4.8 percent in FY16 compared to 5.8 percent in FY15. State appropriations support decreased from 62 percent in FY96 to 35.7 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY16. Student revenues increased from 38 percent in FY96 to 64.3 percent in FY16.

State leaders communicated moderation in tuition increases while Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to strive to keep tuition affordable and accessible as well as to meet the primary goals of providing a quality educational experience for students and working to improve graduation and retention rates. Oklahoma has committed to significantly increase the number of students successfully completing college to fuel a strong economy by helping more Oklahomans achieve their dream of a college education. Oklahoma's goal is to increase annual degree's earned to 20,400 students, or 67 percent increase, from 30,500 in year 2011 to 50,900 in year 2023.

Earning a college degree significantly increases an individual's earning potential as well as improves the quality of life. A college degree provides greater career mobility opportunities, greater lifetime earning power, and a more promising future. Higher education brings substantial benefits individually and collectively across the economy and society. Achieving higher education in Oklahoma brings financial benefits in terms of income and employment benefit levels come with greater job satisfaction, health, and longevity. Government, industry and society benefit from those achieving higher education through economic productivity, economic growth and government revenues.

Furthermore, society benefits by having well educated populace in terms of civic engagement and political involvement. Economic performances are linked to research performance in the modern innovation-based economy. Oklahoma State System institutions are at the forefront in the performance of research, the State has outstanding performers in science and engineering. The research base in Oklahoma has been growing at a pace faster than that for the nation as a whole. Expenditures of the Oklahoma public higher education system generate \$9.2 billion in economic output in the state and support more than 85,000 Oklahoma jobs.

Oklahoma students, institutions and state leaders are working together to offer quality higher education in the most cost-effective manner. These investments are being made because we understand that a highly educated workforce is critical to Oklahoma's future. These increases are certainly attainable, but only if we continue to invest in higher education, an investment that benefits the individual and our state. Higher education is also critical to success in the global economy.

The focus on higher education has reaped large dividends for the country. If we want America to continue to be world leader in the 21st century, we must commit to helping generations have access to quality education. Higher education has contributed immeasurably to America's culture of freedom and it has been a powerful economic engine promoting rising levels of prosperity. In today's global economy, it is imperative to have an educated and skilled workforce, and Oklahoma's State System of Higher Education is committed to this priority.

Attachments

1. 2015-2016 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY16 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY16
5. Transcript of April 09, 2015 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY16
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY16
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY16
9. Summary Listing of FY16 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY16 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY16
12. Comparison of FY16 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY16 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)
14. APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Research Peer Public Universities
Academic Year 2015-16 -- Preliminary**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Texas	\$9,816	\$34,860
Missouri	\$9,509	\$25,166
Texas Tech	\$9,567	\$21,267
Colorado	\$13,341	\$34,125
Texas A&M	\$10,108	\$28,700
Kansas	\$10,031	\$24,671
Nebraska	\$8,367	\$22,534
Iowa State	\$7,836	\$20,856
Kansas State	\$9,350	\$23,429
Oklahoma	\$8,065	\$21,451
Oklahoma State	\$7,778	\$20,978
Average	\$9,433	\$25,276
105% of Average	NA	\$26,540
*Average without OK	\$9,769	\$26,179

*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

** Baylor is not included in this comparison because it is a private institution.

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for Fall 2015, dated 10-3-2015

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION PEER LIMITS AND ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2015-2016

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of tuition peer limits and academic services fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on **Thursday, April 9, 2015 at 9:00 a.m.**

The following will be presented for comment:

- Tuition and mandatory fee limits for undergraduate and graduate programs;
- Tuition and mandatory fee limits for professional programs;
- Academic service fee proposals.

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5 p.m. on Friday, April 3, 2015, at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY15 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate								
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$9,804.00	\$326.80	\$27,019.00	\$900.63								
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$6,930.00	\$231.00	\$14,613.00	\$487.10								
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,668.00	\$255.60	\$19,178.00	\$639.27								
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	\$9,094.00	\$303.13	\$20,695.00	\$689.83								
Community Colleges	\$5,658.00	\$188.60	\$10,246.00	\$341.53								
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)	FY15 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate								
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$9,575.00	\$398.96	\$21,385.00	\$891.04								
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$6,875.00	\$286.46	\$13,594.00	\$566.42								
University of Central Oklahoma	\$9,180.00	\$382.50	\$18,844.00	\$785.17								
<p>70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, provides that the limits for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier. Guaranteed tuition shall not exceed one hundred and fifteen percent (115%) of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.</p> <p>Undergraduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than 105 percent (105%) of the average of nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p> <p>70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for graduate resident and graduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center"><u>TIER</u></td> <td align="center"><u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research Universities</td> <td>Big 12 Public Institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional Universities</td> <td>Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Colleges</td> <td>Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>At their meeting in June 2014, State Regents will consider FY15 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>					<u>TIER</u>	<u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u>	Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions	Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states	Community Colleges	Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states
<u>TIER</u>	<u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u>											
Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions											
Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states											
Community Colleges	Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states											

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Professional Programs	FY16 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY16 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$26,098.00	\$39,532.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$30,772.00	\$57,715.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$31,121.00	\$65,952.00
Physician's Associate	\$14,449.00	\$30,784.00
PharmD	\$22,833.00	\$41,503.00
Occupational Therapy	\$11,598.00	\$22,058.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$14,067.00	\$28,576.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$13,383.00	\$27,288.00
Public Health	\$11,678.00	\$23,472.00
Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$12,005.00	\$23,518.00
Master of Science in Nursing*	\$8,209.00	\$17,635.00
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$32,523.00	\$60,546.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$24,211.00	\$46,854.00
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$26,428.00	\$40,574.00
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
PharmD	\$21,520.00	\$36,217.00
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$14,067.00	\$28,576.00
<p align="center">70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.</p> <p align="center"><i>At their meeting in June 2015, State Regents will consider FY16 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>		

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2016

Responsibility to Establish Tuition and Fees. The Oklahoma Constitution, statutes, and State Regents for Higher Education policy confer responsibility for the establishment of tuition and fees at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education at four levels: 1) Presidents of institutions analyze the need for resources to ensure the quality and availability of higher education offerings, balanced by students' needs and ability to pay, and propose tuition and fees to their respective governing board; 2) Governing boards review presidents' proposals and make a recommendation to the State Regents for Higher Education; 3) the State Regents for Higher Education review governing boards' recommendations, approve tuition and fees within legislatively prescribed statutory limits, and report to the Legislature annually their actions; and 4) the Legislature reviews State Regents for Higher Education actions.

Publication of Peer Information for Planning Purposes. Pursuant to 70 O. S. Section 3218.8, tuition and mandatory fees at public higher education institutions in Oklahoma will be compared to tuition and mandatory fees at peer (i.e., like-type) institutions in other states. State Regents will annually monitor and publish tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions. Published in a timely fashion, the information will show the level of tuition and mandatory fees at each institution in Oklahoma compared to the legislative peer limit and the maximum possible dollar and percentage increase for the next academic year.

Compliance with Legislative Peer Limits. The Oklahoma Constitution authorizes the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to establish tuition and mandatory fees within limits prescribed by the Legislature. At the research institutions, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees must be at levels less than the average resident tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference. At the regional and community colleges, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates must be at levels less than the average tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at like-type institutions in surrounding and other states. Nonresident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates must be at levels less than 105 percent of the average nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at their respective peer institutions. For graduate and professional programs, resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates shall remain less than the average tuition and mandatory fee rates at like-type graduate and professional programs.

Establishment of Guaranteed Tuition Rates. House Bill 2103 passed during the 2007 legislative session authorized the State Regents to establish a guaranteed tuition rate program for first-time, full-time resident students beginning with the FY2008-09 academic year. Students will have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate or the non-guaranteed tuition rate at the time of first enrollment and will be guaranteed this rate for four years, or the normal time-to-completion of the program as determined by the institution. Each institution shall provide students with the annual non-guaranteed tuition rate charged

and the percentage increase that it would have to increase to equal or exceed the guaranteed tuition rate for the succeeding four years. The guaranteed rate shall not exceed 115 percent of the non-guaranteed tuition rate charged to students at the same institution.

Communication Between State Regents and Students. Staff of the State Regents for Higher Education will assist in the preparation and dissemination of guidelines for students and student groups to inform themselves about the process and issues and to provide input both at the campus level and to the State Regents for Higher Education. The State Regents for Higher Education will hold a public hearing on proposed changes in tuition and fees at least 20 days prior to the date the change becomes effective. For changes effective for the 2015 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 9, 2015. The State Regents for Higher Education will maintain and publish a record of testimony by students and other participants who appeared at this public hearing.

Guidelines to Institutions and Governing Boards. Each institutional request for tuition and mandatory fees should be accompanied by documentation on the following items:

- 1) Communication of the tuition and mandatory fee request to student government organizations, other student groups, and students at large;
- 2) Efforts to increase need-based financial aid proportionately to tuition and fee increases;
- 3) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on the ability of students to meet the cost of attendance;
- 4) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on enrollment;
- 5) Detailed justification for all tuition and mandatory fee increases in excess of five percent (5%); and
- 6) Dedication to cost-effectiveness in institutional operations.

Use of Revenue from Dedicated Fees. Institutions that charge students' academic services fees, i.e. special fees for library materials and services, classroom and laboratory materials, technology, etc., must ensure that 1) the revenues are spent for the approved purpose of the fee and 2) that these fees must not exceed the cost of providing the service. Likewise, to the extent possible, traditional E&G support for the above and similar purposes should not be diminished as a result of student fee revenue. Requests for new fees or increases to existing fees will be thoroughly reviewed to ensure 1) that the fees are required to meet specific costs and 2) that they are not requested to obscure, in essence, a tuition increase. According to existing policy, institutions submit requests related to academic services fees to the State Regents for Higher Education by February 1 of the year prior to the effective date of the fee request.

OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Research Park, Oklahoma City

**PUBLIC HEARING
on Tuition and Fees**

Thursday, April 9, 2015
State Regents' Conference Room

Regent Mike Turpen: Before we start the public hearing portion of the meeting, let's review the tuition and fee items that will be the focus of the testimony. The information has been posted on the State Regents' website and is also available on the registration table outside the door. Chancellor, would you like to comment on these issues?

Chancellor Glen Johnson: Ok, thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Regents and guests today. We are here for our annual hearing on tuition and I want to welcome all the guests that are here today as well. I do have a presentation that will kick us off this morning. A couple of additional comments, our Governor, Governor Fallin has made it very clear I think to all of us that if our state is going to remain economically competitive, we have to have the best educated and the most productive workforce that we can put together and assemble.

Our State Regents have made it very clear as well that we should make commitments to our students whether they are students right out of high school or college or adult students who may have dropped out for one reason or another that are going back to college, if that student demonstrates that he or she has the ability to achieve in college through our various admissions requirements, our testing requirements, then we believe as a state and as a State Regent body that we should give them or do everything we can to give them the opportunity or the access to attend college. And we understand that a critical component in providing access to college is to keep college affordable and certainly to structure our tuition and fee rates where they will be affordable to our students.

So, I think it's important to go back and look at what has occurred on the tuition and mandatory fee front, in terms of action the State Regents have taken going back all the way to 2009. I think as you look at this you will see, quite frankly, that we have a really good story, we have a great story to tell in terms of what Oklahoma higher education has done with regard to tuition and fees particularly in relationship to other states around the United States. As we look back since 2009, as you may remember Regent White was Chair in 2009 when Oklahoma was only one of two states in the nation that froze tuition, there was no tuition increase in 2009. You can see that since then, over the next five year period, that the tuition and mandatory fee rates have averaged under five percent, the six year average that's on the screen there, averages as you can see is 4.4 percent. So, essentially over the six year period, with the process that we have which involves input from students, student government associations, input on tuition and fees from our faculty organizations, our faculty senate, our presidents and our administration then make the recommendation on our tuition and fees to their respective governing boards, the governing boards then make their recommendations to the State Regents, and the State Regents in June, we have two days of hearings with our institutions, where they in addition to presenting their budget requests also will make recommendations to the Regents with regard to tuition and fees. A very comprehensive process and this tuition hearing today is a critical component in that process.

Well as you look at Oklahoma, being at 4.4 percent over this time period, I think it's important to look at recent figures from the College Board over the last five years, with regard to tuition and fee increases at our four-year institutions. These numbers are recent as of last November. You can see that some states have increased tuition and fees significantly. Our cumulative total is ten percent where Arizona has raised tuition to the tune of 70 percent. California you may recall had back to back increases to tuition and fees in excess of 25 percent two years in a row. So clearly, where other states have simply tried to fill the gap by increasing tuition and fees that's not what Oklahoma higher education has done, it's not what the State Regents have done.

The result of that, the United States Chamber of Commerce Foundation issued a report last summer, in June, that ranked the 50 states in terms of overall affordability. Now this study not only included tuition and fees but included housing, books, and related costs of attending college and you can see that Oklahoma was ranked, Oklahoma higher education, was ranked fifth in the nation in overall college affordability. A very very significant position and we were ranked the previous year seventh, so we've gone from seventh to fifth over the last year.

But also note as you can see, 17th in job growth, simply related to STEM, which again has been another priority for the Governor, the legislature and Oklahoma higher education. So as we are ranked 5th in affordability, it's also important, I know our Chairman Regent Turpen has made the student debt issue one of his priorities this year as Chair of our Regents; three takeaways from a report that came out in November of this last year on student debt. This report was issued by the Institute for College Access and Student Success, their project on student debt. First of all, 47 percent of our students leave Oklahoma colleges and universities with zero student debt, so almost 50 percent of our students have no debt when they leave college. For those that do have debt, our numbers in Oklahoma higher education are 33 percent below the national average. And those two components have resulted in the Institute for College Access and Student Success ranking Oklahoma as 5th in the nation in terms of our students leaving Oklahoma colleges and universities with the least amount of student debt. Fifth in the nation as far as students leaving with the least amount of student debt.

I might also note, Forbes Magazine in their July addition had a survey and a project and an article that ranked the best and worst states in terms of the best locations for recent college graduates to locate. We were very pleased that Forbes Magazine ranked Oklahoma the second most desirable state in the nation in terms of places where recent college graduations should locate. Their criteria for this decision: consistently low tuition rates, good starting salaries and good per capita income for students, and finally consistently low unemployment rates in Oklahoma.

OETA in February of last year came out with a survey that asked an open ended question. The question was if you have to rank the services of the state of Oklahoma, as citizens what do you rank, which area do you rank as the most valued area and what is the most valued public service. We were pleased that Oklahoma higher education tied with the Oklahoma National Guard in terms of the most valued service provided to the citizens of the state of Oklahoma.

We are here again this year we want to hear from our students, faculty, citizens of this state on this very very important issue of tuition and fees. I think it's clear from this information our State Regents take this issue and this topic very seriously. And with that, I think it's important that we have input from those that we will be hearing from today. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask our Vice Chancellor for Budget and Finance, Amanda Paliotta to go over the items that we will be looking at today.

Amanda Paliotta: Thank you Chancellor. So, Chairman and Regents, this morning what you have in front of you are the prescribed legislative limits for tuition and mandatory fees. You see that those are the tables that are included in your packet and are also available for the public to look at as well. Just a couple of points of interest, I think before we get started, is that when we are looking and comparing to the increase in limits from one year to the next, FY15 to FY16 you have in resident undergraduate which is what we normally focus on is with research institutions you have a three percent increase in legislative limits, five percent for regional institutions and four percent for community colleges. Now, what this actually means for our institutions and where they fall within those limits currently, if you look at our FY15 tuition and mandatory fees and compare them to the new limits for next year, research universities are going to be right around 82.1 percent below the new prescribed limits, regionals are just a little over 78 percent and community colleges are about 61 percent, with a system average of 71 percent. So, those are the tuition and mandatory fees.

Now, what you also have in front of you as well is the academic service fees, those have also been posted. Those were posted on March 5th for your review and you've got about 22 institutions asking for changes in academic service fees that are estimated to net about \$6.9 of the \$7 million increase for the following academic year.

I would also just like to point out, we have Yolenda Collier here, who is on our staff and sitting in the back and I just want to thank her publicly for compiling this information. It is her responsibility to put this data together for your review. You cannot underestimate the amount of information and figures that flow across her computer to bring this to you today, so thank you Yolenda.

I'll be happy to answer any questions.

Regent Mike Turpen: Questions, comments? Thank you. Well, we have several speakers here who have asked to provide public testimony on these topics. We thank them for their interest and their willingness to engage in a public policy discussion and for their willingness to come to the podium and break the silence of the room with the sound of their voice.

First let's discuss the ground rules: 1) each speaker will have three minutes to make comments; 2) each speaker is allowed only their time allotted; 3) speakers will speak from the podium and will state their name, institution, and organization if you don't mind please; 4) as we all know this is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees and we ask that all speakers confine their comments to that topic; and 5) if you have written comments you can submit them to Kylie as part of the record here.

We are here for the purpose of listening to you. The Regents may have a question or two but this is not a debate as you know. And now I have the opportunity to read the names of the people who have agreed to participate in this process which we appreciate immensely. I have three, there may be more so let me know if your name is not on this list:

- Dr. Kenneth Bartels, McCasland Professor for Laser Surgery, Co-Chair for Laser Research, and Professor of Small Animal Surgery, Oklahoma State University. He will be representing the Faculty Advisory Council at our hearing this morning.
- Mr. Sean Baser, Chair of the Student Advisory Board and student at Oklahoma State University – Stillwater.
- Ms. Chelsea Fiedler, member of the Student Advisory Board and a student at Rogers State University.

Thank you for being here. We'll go ahead and get started with Dr. Kenneth Bartels. Thanks for being here.

Dr. Kenneth Bartels: Thank you. Good morning. Thanks for the opportunity for the Faculty Advisory Council to provide input for the annual tuition hearing. As you know, the Faculty Advisory Council is composed of faculty representing research universities, regional universities, community colleges and private institutions throughout the state of Oklahoma. Each representative serves a two year term as a member, with a chair that rotates quarterly among the members.

As the chair said, my name is Ken Bartels and I am a Professor of Clinical Science at the Center of Veterinary Health Sciences at Oklahoma State University. I am currently serving as chair of the Faculty Advisory Council from April to June this year and I am also the past chair of Oklahoma State University's university Faculty Council. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Chancellor Johnson, the regents and support staff for their leadership, commitment and guidance and hard work to increase the number of graduates, improve the quality of higher education in Oklahoma and enhance access to all citizens while minimizing the economic burdens on our students.

At the same time, as faculty members, we want to collaborate to improve the quality of personnel, facilities available for achieving higher education goals, namely teaching, research and service. Additionally, resources are essential to meet for example, the ambitious graduation targets set by state leaders for competitive 21st century workforce. Achieving our educational objectives can be especially difficult given the economic shortfall we've been experiencing in Oklahoma this year. The council firmly believes higher education is the instrument that drives much of the economic development in Oklahoma. We know that the estimated return on investment for Oklahoma public higher education is \$4.72 for every dollar the state funds. As educators and citizens, we are deeply committed to doing our part in the development of the state of Oklahoma and its people.

As it has happened in recent past, our economic dilemma has either resulted in decreased or flat state support for higher education, which has required all institutions of higher education to tighten their belts and to continue to do more with less. Educators at these institutions have responded, we feel, in a highly admirable fashion. Each faculty and staff at some schools have been without any or minimal increases in salary or benefits for more than 5 years. Despite increases in mandatory costs, faculty and staff continue to provide outstanding and affordable education for the citizens of Oklahoma.

However, because of declining flat or minimal increases in state appropriations, we are now witnessing the associated negative impacts to higher education. Some institutions have seen the departure of talented faculty and they have also been unable to fill open faculty and staff positions or maintain existing slots because of their inability to offer competitive salaries. Continued budgetary stress could lead to reduction in student's access to courses and support services as well as fewer opportunities for students to benefit from the mentoring and professional advising by experience faculty.

In conclusion, we support a measured increase in tuition. One that accounts for changes in appropriations for higher education and allows each institution to fulfill their mission and sustain the value and quality of the degrees they offer. While we do not want to financially strap our students, it is imperative that we bolster our funding to a level sufficient to maintain current personnel and facilities while preventing the collapse of important programs and services. Even with a modest tuition increase, public higher education tuition in Oklahoma will continue to be very affordable in comparison to peer institutions. We know that a decision to raise tuition is difficult and do appreciate consideration of the input we have provided today. Thank you again for giving the Faculty Advisory Council the opportunity to speak at this tuition hearing.

Regent Mike Turpen: Nicely done. Thank you. Questions, comments? Sean, a little bit of background, I have the basics here, a student at OSU, what year?

Mr. Sean Baser: I'm a senior at OSU, Management Information Systems and Political Science dual degree and Chair of the Student Advisory Board.

Regent Mike Turpen: You went to high school where?

Mr. Sean Baser: I went to high school at Jenks High School.

Regent Mike Turpen: Please continue.

Mr. Sean Baser: Good morning members of the Oklahoma Board of Regents. My name is Sean Baser and as I said I am a Management Information Systems and Political Science dual degree senior expecting to graduate from Oklahoma State University this May.

As a proud product of more than one institution in the Oklahoma higher education system, I stand before you today to urge you to protect the accessibility of higher education in the state of Oklahoma. Oklahoma continues to be a leader in college affordability, with the United States Chamber of Commerce ranking the state as 5th in terms of cost. I want to commend the Board of Regents and all those in higher education for working alongside and sometimes in opposition to legislators in order to keep the cost of higher education in reach of students and parents.

In the current and past few legislative sessions, Oklahoma's Promise has had legislation proposed to add more stringent requirements to a program already focused on the most economically susceptible students. Requiring Oklahoma's Promise students to take on a larger academic load while not providing more scholarship support seems counterintuitive while the students are required to pay for books and all living expenses. As we discuss the proposed changes to OHLAP, participating students from a broad array of institutions types across the state, believe this proposal to be an obstacle to graduation from college because in addition to attending college full time many of them work more than 30 hours a week in an effort to pay their living expenses. We should be striving to increase access to higher education by protecting Oklahoma's Promise and doing everything we can to help Oklahoma's most at risk students.

While we as students understand the implications of budget shortfalls, tuition and fee increases are still opposed by students across college campuses. It is vital that we keep increases to tuition as low as possible to encourage access to the benefits of higher education to the individual as well as the long term economic health of the state of Oklahoma. Substantial increases in tuition and fees challenge the Complete College America initiative and our ability to produce the highest quality workforce possible. While we want to protect the high quality higher education available in the state of Oklahoma, we encourage the Board of Regents to keep in mind the most economically vulnerable students while acting on the tuition proposals.

Regent Mike Turpen: Thanks for being here. Chelsea? And I'll ask you the same question if you don't mind.

Ms. Chelsea Fiedler: I'm a sophomore at Rogers State University and I'm also a member of the Student Advisory Board.

Regent Mike Turpen: And you went to high school where?

Ms. Chelsea Fiedler: At Vinita High School. Well, hi everyone and good morning. I'd love to start by thanking the State Regents for Higher Education for letting me come to speak today. And I hope you all consider my words in making decisions that will affect the students across Oklahoma. My name is Chelsea Fiedler and I am a Political Science major at Rogers State University. I am in the

Honors program at my college which provides a private scholarship covering tuition and fees, books housing and meals. Being a part of Honors at my school has taken the financial burden off of me, allowing me to keep a high GPA while making school wide impact with our student government and making statewide impact with the Student Advisory Board.

However, the blessings I have at RSU is not the typical college student experience. The typical college student that I speak of does not have it easy. He or she is working on average 20-30 hours per week covering living costs at the bare minimum while relying on financial aid and student loans to cover the rest of the slack. At my college alone, 70 percent of students rely on financial aid to cover some of their costs. A typical college student relies on colleges that have increasingly seen cuts in funding from the state. This typical college student bears \$19,000 in student loans after graduating. This typical college student will see 38 percent of their classmates drop out with financial burdens being one of the causing factors.

As you can see, the students in this state are far from fine when it comes to financial security. Oklahoma continues to be one of the most affordable states to attend college and my biggest hope is that it stays that way. Keeping tuition and fees low is an investment in Oklahoma's future. These students who graduate with degrees end up becoming engineers, scientists, teachers and many more who directly benefit this great state.

An investment in higher education is unlike any other venture. While we may not see the outcomes immediately, Oklahoma will only be affected positively by investing in higher education. Ensuring that the costs are low will do nothing but guarantee that these students have resources to shape their futures and the future of Oklahoma. Thank you all for giving me the time to speak and I hope that with my words you have taken the voice of our students in Oklahoma to heart.

Regent Mike Turpen: Comments, questions? Thank you for being here. Well done. Now that's the list I had, but this is a public hearing obviously so is there anybody else that I didn't have on my list that would like to speak to the issue? Yes, sir. If you don't mind please tell us your name, institution.

Mr. Marcus Garlington: Good morning Regents, my name is Marcus Garlington. I am a sophomore McCabe Scholar at Langston University. I am here on behalf of the Langston Gazette, my editor sent me on a mission to cover this meeting but I could not sit there when I have tons of classmates, people in my major...

Regent Mike Turpen: I'm going to stop you, you are doing great already, but where did you go to high school?

Mr. Marcus Garlington: I'm from Kansas City, Missouri and I went to Lincoln College Preparatory Academy.

Regent Mike Turpen: How did you end up at Langston?

Mr. Marcus Garlington: The McCabe Scholarship afforded me the opportunity to attend.

Regent Mike Turpen: Please continue.

Mr. Marcus Garlington: So, as Chelsea said, I have been afforded the opportunity to attend college in this state and I find that this tuition especially at Langston is one of the cheapest tuitions you can find, and I say cheapest as in inexpensive meaning that for in-state I think the tuition is under \$3,000 and out-of-state is under \$6,000 just for tuition alone each semester.

I think that raising tuition would deeply disturb the students at our institution because a lot of them are under advantaged. A lot of them come from underrepresented populations and they are piecing together the best they can to survive. We even have a residence on campus called the Commons where people who are married and attending college or have children and are attending college must live, I'm sure you know that as the Board of Regents.

But I just beseech you on behalf of all the students at Langston University to please consider the fact that many of us are from underrepresented backgrounds, a lot of us are first generation college students, a lot of us are working, a lot of us have children, a lot of us are just barely making it. I didn't prepare a speech or anything like that, I didn't know I would be here before you today but I would just hope that you would consider all of these things.

I would also like to add that in my department I know that we do not have the resources to acquire a lot of the knowledge and equipment that a lot of these others schools have. I know we have implemented a fee within our own institution with the purposes of revitalizing and maintaining a lot of programs that we have ourselves. I just ask for the state to consider Langston in the divvying up of these funds and disbursing them to schools because we suffer greatly and we want to be as great as an OU and OSU and we want to have the reputation that many of these Oklahoma schools have.

Chancellor Glen Johnson: Congratulations on your scholarship at Langston. Were you aware of Langston prior to receiving the scholarship? Did you have any previous knowledge?

Mr. Marcus Garlington: I did, and I had a few friends who had applied. I applied myself to Howard University, the University of Southern California, but when it came down to the scholarship it was something I could not refuse.

Chancellor Glen Johnson: I know in conversations with President Smith, they've been very aggressive in looking for students all over the United States and have a great scholarship program so I wondered exactly what your history was as far as your decisions and deciding to come to Langston.

Regent Mike Turpen: What percentage of your friends do you think in fact do work part time?

Mr. Marcus Garlington: I would probably say 75-85 percent. I myself, I am on a full tuition scholarship, room, board, expenses, books covered and I also work 20 hours a week.

Regent Mike Turpen: Where do you work?

Mr. Marcus Garlington: I am a tutor in the university Office of Retention.

Regent Mike Turpen: Thanks for being here and speaking up and thanks for coming to Langston and thanks for coming to Oklahoma.

Is there anybody else that wants to say anything? If not, the State Regents want to thank you. All written and oral commentary received today as well as commentary received by mail, by electronic mail will be assembled and provided to the State Regents. If there are no other comments by anybody, then this meeting is adjourned.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH University												
University of Oklahoma	137.60	4,128.00	143.20	4,296.00	4.1%	168.00	563.40	16,902.00	589.40	17,682.00	4.6%	780.00
Okla State University & Tulsa	147.50	4,425.00	154.00	4,620.00	4.4%	195.00	567.00	17,010.00	594.00	17,820.00	4.8%	810.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>142.55</i>	<i>4,276.50</i>	<i>148.60</i>	<i>4,458.00</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>181.50</i>	<i>565.20</i>	<i>16,956.00</i>	<i>591.70</i>	<i>17,751.00</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>795.00</i>
REGIONAL University												
University of Central Oklahoma	164.25	4,927.50	171.90	5,157.00	4.7%	229.50	446.90	13,407.00	467.75	14,032.50	4.7%	625.50
East Central University	141.20	4,236.00	150.35	4,510.50	6.5%	274.50	404.96	12,148.80	427.29	12,818.70	5.5%	669.90
Northeastern State University	138.75	4,162.50	147.50	4,425.00	6.3%	262.50	383.75	11,512.50	392.50	11,775.00	2.3%	262.50
Northwestern OK St University	163.25	4,897.50	172.25	5,167.50	5.5%	270.00	378.25	11,347.50	387.25	11,617.50	2.4%	270.00
Rogers State University	117.35	3,520.50	121.50	3,645.00	3.5%	124.50	352.05	10,561.50	364.50	10,935.00	3.5%	373.50
Southeastern OK St University	168.50	5,055.00	184.15	5,524.50	9.3%	469.50	445.30	13,359.00	472.10	14,163.00	6.0%	804.00
Southwestern OK St University	148.50	4,455.00	157.50	4,725.00	6.1%	270.00	363.50	10,905.00	372.50	11,175.00	2.5%	270.00
Cameron University	124.00	3,720.00	132.00	3,960.00	6.5%	240.00	392.00	11,760.00	419.00	12,570.00	6.9%	810.00
Langston University	110.16	3,304.80	115.55	3,466.50	4.9%	161.70	343.04	10,291.20	359.85	10,795.50	4.9%	504.30
OK Panhandle State University	134.75	4,042.50	145.55	4,366.50	8.0%	324.00	320.05	9,601.50	330.85	9,925.50	3.4%	324.00
University of Sci & Arts of OK	170.00	5,100.00	180.00	5,400.00	5.9%	300.00	468.00	14,040.00	495.00	14,850.00	5.8%	810.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>143.70</i>	<i>4,311.03</i>	<i>152.57</i>	<i>4,577.05</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>266.02</i>	<i>390.71</i>	<i>11,721.27</i>	<i>408.05</i>	<i>12,241.61</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>520.34</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>143.52</i>	<i>4,305.72</i>	<i>151.96</i>	<i>4,558.73</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>253.02</i>	<i>417.55</i>	<i>12,526.62</i>	<i>436.31</i>	<i>13,089.21</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>562.59</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	69.10	2,073.00	72.55	2,176.50	5.0%	103.50	176.02	5,280.60	184.80	5,544.00	5.0%	263.40
Connors State College	80.00	2,400.00	84.32	2,529.60	5.4%	129.60	232.44	6,973.20	241.08	7,232.40	3.7%	259.20
Eastern Okla State College	89.41	2,682.30	95.44	2,863.20	6.7%	180.90	209.97	6,299.10	216.00	6,480.00	2.9%	180.90
Murray State College	110.00	3,300.00	116.00	3,480.00	5.5%	180.00	295.00	8,850.00	301.00	9,030.00	2.0%	180.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	77.00	2,310.00	78.00	2,340.00	1.3%	30.00	247.00	7,410.00	256.00	7,680.00	3.6%	270.00
Northern Oklahoma College	74.00	2,220.00	78.00	2,340.00	5.4%	120.00	231.95	6,958.50	250.00	7,500.00	7.8%	541.50
Oklahoma City Comm College	82.55	2,476.50	87.55	2,626.50	6.1%	150.00	250.35	7,510.50	255.35	7,660.50	2.0%	150.00
Redlands Comm College	123.37	3,701.10	129.41	3,882.30	4.9%	181.20	191.50	5,745.00	200.88	6,026.40	4.9%	281.40
Rose State College	86.50	2,595.00	91.50	2,745.00	5.8%	150.00	299.05	8,971.50	304.05	9,121.50	1.7%	150.00
Seminole State College	79.50	2,385.00	83.45	2,503.50	5.0%	118.50	243.50	7,305.00	255.45	7,663.50	4.9%	358.50
Tulsa Community College	87.22	2,616.60	90.97	2,729.10	4.3%	112.50	286.79	8,603.70	296.97	8,909.10	3.5%	305.40
Western Oklahoma St College	70.60	2,118.00	70.60	2,118.00	0.0%	0.00	215.75	6,472.50	215.75	6,472.50	0.0%	0.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>85.77</i>	<i>2,573.13</i>	<i>89.82</i>	<i>2,694.48</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>121.35</i>	<i>239.94</i>	<i>7,198.30</i>	<i>248.11</i>	<i>7,443.33</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>245.03</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>115.80</i>	<i>3,474.07</i>	<i>122.13</i>	<i>3,663.89</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>189.82</i>	<i>332.30</i>	<i>9,969.02</i>	<i>345.97</i>	<i>10,379.18</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>410.16</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	137.60	4,128.00	143.20	4,296.00	4.1%	168.00	563.40	16,902.00	589.40	17,682.00	4.6%	780.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	91.90	2,757.00	95.10	2,852.90	3.5%	95.90	294.40	8,832.00	304.70	9,141.12	3.5%	309.12
OSU, OKC - Upper	117.60	3,528.00	121.70	3,650.88	3.5%	122.88	320.10	9,603.00	331.30	9,939.11	3.5%	336.11
OSUIT, OKM	119.75	3,592.50	124.00	3,720.00	3.5%	127.50	306.75	9,202.50	311.00	9,330.00	1.4%	127.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>116.71</i>	<i>3,501.38</i>	<i>121.00</i>	<i>3,629.95</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>128.57</i>	<i>371.16</i>	<i>11,134.88</i>	<i>384.10</i>	<i>11,523.06</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>388.18</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	121.65	3,649.50	125.90	3,777.00	3.5%	127.50	352.25	10,567.50	364.60	10,938.00	3.5%	370.50
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	165.89	4,976.70	174.17	5,225.10	5.0%	248.40	465.69	13,970.70	486.17	14,585.10	4.4%	614.40
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	146.00	4,380.00	154.00	4,620.00	5.5%	240.00	331.00	9,930.00	339.00	10,170.00	2.4%	240.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>150.51</i>	<i>4,515.30</i>	<i>157.73</i>	<i>4,731.90</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>216.60</i>	<i>398.56</i>	<i>11,956.80</i>	<i>413.64</i>	<i>12,409.28</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>452.48</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	194.25	5,827.50	201.90	6,057.00	3.9%	229.50	476.90	14,307.00	497.75	14,932.50	4.4%	625.50
UCO - CBA	178.45	5,353.50	186.80	5,604.00	4.7%	250.50	461.10	13,833.00	482.65	14,479.50	4.7%	646.50
UCO - Language Pathology	189.25	5,677.50	196.90	5,907.00	4.0%	229.50	471.90	14,157.00	492.75	14,782.50	4.4%	625.50
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	169.25	5,077.50	176.90	5,307.00	4.5%	229.50	451.90	13,557.00	472.75	14,182.50	4.6%	625.50
SEOSU - Grayson	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
SEOSU - McAlester	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	188.00	5,640.00	197.35	5,920.50	5.0%	280.50	464.80	13,944.00	485.30	14,559.00	4.4%	615.00
SWOSU - Sayre	148.50	4,455.00	157.50	4,725.00	6.1%	270.00	363.50	10,905.00	372.50	11,175.00	2.5%	270.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	86.50	2,595.00	128.00	3,840.00	48.0%	1,245.00	299.05	8,971.50	340.55	10,216.50	13.9%	1,245.00
Langston University - OKC	110.16	3,304.80	115.55	3,466.50	4.9%	161.70	343.04	10,291.20	359.85	10,795.50	4.9%	504.30
Langston University - Tulsa	110.16	3,304.80	115.55	3,466.50	4.9%	161.70	343.04	10,291.20	359.85	10,795.50	4.9%	504.30
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	74.00	2,220.00	78.00	2,340.00	5.4%	120.00	231.95	6,958.50	250.00	7,500.00	7.8%	541.50
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	203.00	6,090.00	212.00	6,360.00	4.4%	270.00	466.00	13,980.00	487.00	14,610.00	4.5%	630.00

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																		
RESEARCH University																		
University of Oklahoma	118.88	3,566.50	125.63	3,769.00	5.7%	202.50	256.48	7,694.50	268.83	8,065.00	4.8%	370.50	682.28	20,468.50	715.03	21,451.00	4.8%	982.50
Okla State University & Tulsa	100.55	3,016.50	105.25	3,157.50	4.7%	141.00	248.05	7,441.50	259.25	7,777.50	4.5%	336.00	667.55	20,026.50	699.25	20,977.50	4.7%	951.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>109.72</i>	<i>3,291.50</i>	<i>115.44</i>	<i>3,463.25</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>171.75</i>	<i>252.27</i>	<i>7,568.00</i>	<i>264.04</i>	<i>7,921.25</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>353.25</i>	<i>674.92</i>	<i>20,247.50</i>	<i>707.14</i>	<i>21,214.25</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>966.75</i>
REGIONAL University																		
University of Central Oklahoma	29.30	879.00	31.30	939.00	6.8%	60.00	193.55	5,806.50	203.20	6,096.00	5.0%	289.50	476.20	14,286.00	499.05	14,971.50	4.8%	685.50
East Central University	43.77	1,313.00	43.77	1,313.00	0.0%	0.00	184.97	5,549.00	194.12	5,823.50	4.9%	274.50	448.73	13,461.80	471.06	14,131.70	5.0%	669.90
Northeastern State University	37.40	1,122.00	37.40	1,122.00	0.0%	0.00	176.15	5,284.50	184.90	5,547.00	5.0%	262.50	421.15	12,634.50	429.90	12,897.00	2.1%	262.50
Northwestern OK St University	21.75	652.50	21.75	652.50	0.0%	0.00	185.00	5,550.00	194.00	5,820.00	4.9%	270.00	400.00	12,000.00	409.00	12,270.00	2.3%	270.00
Rogers State University	73.45	2,203.50	78.80	2,364.00	7.3%	160.50	190.80	5,724.00	200.30	6,009.00	5.0%	285.00	425.50	12,765.00	443.30	13,299.00	4.2%	534.00
Southeastern OK St University	21.10	633.00	15.00	450.00	-28.9%	-183.00	189.60	5,688.00	199.15	5,974.50	5.0%	286.50	466.40	13,992.00	487.10	14,613.00	4.4%	621.00
Southwestern OK St University	36.50	1,095.00	36.50	1,095.00	0.0%	0.00	185.00	5,550.00	194.00	5,820.00	4.9%	270.00	400.00	12,000.00	409.00	12,270.00	2.3%	270.00
Cameron University	54.00	1,620.00	54.00	1,620.00	0.0%	0.00	178.00	5,340.00	186.00	5,580.00	4.5%	240.00	446.00	13,380.00	473.00	14,190.00	6.1%	810.00
Langston University	49.88	1,496.50	52.52	1,575.50	5.3%	79.00	160.04	4,801.30	168.07	5,042.00	5.0%	240.70	392.92	11,787.70	412.37	12,371.00	4.9%	583.30
OK Panhandle State University	81.80	2,454.00	81.80	2,454.00	0.0%	0.00	216.55	6,496.50	227.35	6,820.50	5.0%	324.00	401.85	12,055.50	412.65	12,379.50	2.7%	324.00
University of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	39.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	209.00	6,270.00	219.00	6,570.00	4.8%	300.00	507.00	15,210.00	534.00	16,020.00	5.3%	810.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>44.36</i>	<i>1,330.77</i>	<i>44.71</i>	<i>1,341.36</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>188.06</i>	<i>5,641.80</i>	<i>197.28</i>	<i>5,918.41</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>276.61</i>	<i>435.07</i>	<i>13,052.05</i>	<i>452.77</i>	<i>13,582.97</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>530.93</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>54.41</i>	<i>1,632.42</i>	<i>55.59</i>	<i>1,667.81</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>35.38</i>	<i>197.94</i>	<i>5,938.14</i>	<i>207.55</i>	<i>6,226.54</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>288.40</i>	<i>471.97</i>	<i>14,159.04</i>	<i>491.90</i>	<i>14,757.02</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>597.98</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES																		
Carl Albert State College	31.00	930.00	32.50	975.00	4.8%	45.00	100.10	3,003.00	105.05	3,151.50	4.9%	148.50	207.02	6,210.60	217.30	6,519.00	5.0%	308.40
Connors State College	40.75	1,222.50	42.25	1,267.50	3.7%	45.00	120.75	3,622.50	126.57	3,797.10	4.8%	174.60	273.19	8,195.70	283.33	8,499.90	3.7%	304.20
Eastern Okla State College	36.13	1,083.90	36.13	1,083.90	0.0%	0.00	125.54	3,766.20	131.57	3,947.10	4.8%	180.90	246.10	7,383.00	252.13	7,563.90	2.5%	180.90
Murray State College	19.67	590.00	19.67	590.00	0.0%	0.00	129.67	3,890.00	135.67	4,070.00	4.6%	180.00	314.67	9,440.00	320.67	9,620.00	1.9%	180.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	44.75	1,342.50	49.75	1,492.50	11.2%	150.00	121.75	3,652.50	127.75	3,832.50	4.9%	180.00	291.75	8,752.50	305.75	9,172.50	4.8%	420.00
Northern Oklahoma College	29.30	879.00	30.30	909.00	3.4%	30.00	103.30	3,099.00	108.30	3,249.00	4.8%	150.00	261.25	7,837.50	280.30	8,409.00	7.3%	571.50
Oklahoma City Comm College	25.45	763.50	25.45	763.50	0.0%	0.00	108.00	3,240.00	113.00	3,390.00	4.6%	150.00	275.80	8,274.00	280.80	8,424.00	1.8%	150.00
Redlands Comm College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	123.37	3,701.10	129.41	3,882.30	4.9%	181.20	191.50	5,745.00	200.88	6,026.40	4.9%	281.40
Rose State College	21.47	644.00	21.47	644.00	0.0%	0.00	107.97	3,239.00	112.97	3,389.00	4.6%	150.00	320.52	9,615.50	325.52	9,765.50	1.6%	150.00
Seminole State College	41.50	1,245.00	43.50	1,305.00	4.8%	60.00	121.00	3,630.00	126.95	3,808.50	4.9%	178.50	285.00	8,550.00	298.95	8,968.50	4.9%	418.50
Tulsa Community College	29.78	893.50	29.78	893.50	0.0%	0.00	117.00	3,510.10	120.75	3,622.60	3.2%	112.50	316.57	9,497.20	326.75	9,802.60	3.2%	305.40
Western Oklahoma St College	34.35	1,030.50	39.35	1,180.50	14.6%	150.00	104.95	3,148.50	109.95	3,298.50	4.8%	150.00	250.10	7,503.00	255.10	7,653.00	2.0%	150.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>29.51</i>	<i>885.37</i>	<i>30.85</i>	<i>925.37</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>115.28</i>	<i>3,458.49</i>	<i>120.66</i>	<i>3,619.84</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>161.35</i>	<i>269.46</i>	<i>8,083.67</i>	<i>278.96</i>	<i>8,368.69</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>285.03</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>42.46</i>	<i>1,273.84</i>	<i>43.71</i>	<i>1,311.44</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>37.60</i>	<i>158.26</i>	<i>4,747.91</i>	<i>165.84</i>	<i>4,975.32</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>227.42</i>	<i>374.76</i>	<i>11,242.86</i>	<i>389.69</i>	<i>11,690.62</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>447.76</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	73.00	2,190.00	73.50	2,205.00	0.7%	15.00	210.60	6,318.00	216.70	6,501.00	2.9%	183.00	636.40	19,092.00	662.90	19,887.00	4.2%	795.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	117.93	3,538.00	121.13	3,633.90	2.7%	95.90	320.43	9,613.00	330.74	9,922.12	3.2%	309.12
OSU, OKC - Upper	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	143.63	4,309.00	147.73	4,431.88	2.9%	122.88	346.13	10,384.00	357.34	10,720.11	3.2%	336.11
OSUIT, OKM	38.00	1,140.00	38.00	1,140.00	0.0%	0.00	157.75	4,732.50	162.00	4,860.00	2.7%	127.50	344.75	10,342.50	349.00	10,470.00	1.2%	127.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>40.77</i>	<i>1,223.00</i>	<i>40.89</i>	<i>1,226.75</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>157.48</i>	<i>4,724.38</i>	<i>161.89</i>	<i>4,856.70</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>132.32</i>	<i>411.93</i>	<i>12,357.88</i>	<i>424.99</i>	<i>12,749.81</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>391.93</i>
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	121.65	3,649.50	125.90	3,777.00	3.5%	127.50	352.25	10,567.50	364.60	10,938.00	3.5%	370.50
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	166.39	4,991.70	174.67	5,240.10	5.0%	248.40	466.19	13,985.70	486.67	14,600.10	4.4%	614.40
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	5.67	170.00	5.22	156.50	-7.9%	-13.50	151.67	4,550.00	159.22	4,776.50	5.0%	226.50	336.67	10,100.00	344.22	10,326.50	2.2%	226.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>46.25</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>42.88</i>	<i>-7.3%</i>	<i>-3.38</i>	<i>152.05</i>	<i>4,561.55</i>	<i>159.16</i>	<i>4,774.78</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>213.22</i>	<i>400.10</i>	<i>12,003.05</i>	<i>415.07</i>	<i>12,452.15</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>449.10</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - Nursing	29.30	879.00	31.30	939.00	6.8%	60.00	223.55	6,706.50	233.20	6,996.00	4.3%	289.50	506.20	15,186.00	529.05	15,871.50	4.5%	685.50
UCO - CBA	29.30	879.00	31.30	939.00	6.8%	60.00	207.75	6,232.50	218.10	6,543.00	5.0%	310.50	490.40	14,712.00	513.95	15,418.50	4.8%	706.50
UCO - Language Pathology	29.30	879.00	31.30	939.00	6.8%	60.00	218.55	6,556.50	228.20	6,846.00	4.4%	289.50	501.20	15,036.00	524.05	15,721.50	4.6%	685.50
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	29.30	879.00	31.30	939.00	6.8%	60.00	198.55	5,956.50	208.20	6,246.00	4.9%	289.50	481.20	14,436.00	504.05	15,121.50	4.7%	685.50
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	168.50	5,055.00	176.85	5,305.50	5.0%	250.50	445.30	13,359.00	464.80	13,944.00	4.4%	585.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	188.00	5,640.00	197.35	5,920.50	5.0%	280.50	464.80	13,944.00	485.30	14,559.00	4.4%	615.00
SWOSU - Savre	33.50	1,005.00	33.50	1,005.00	0.0%	0.00	182.00	5,460.00	191.00	5,730.00	4.9%	270.00	397.00	11,910.00	406.00	12,180.00	2.3%	270.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	36.50	1,095.00	0.00	0.00	-100.0%	-1095.00	123.00	3,690.00	128.00	3,840.00	4.1%	150.00	335.55	10,066.50	340.55	10,216.50	1.5%	150.00
Langston University - OKC	41.55	1,246.50	43.80	1,314.00	5.4%	67.50	151.71	4,551.30	159.35	4,780.50	5.0%	229.20	384.59	11,537.70	403.65	12,109.50	5.0%	571.80
Langston University - Tulsa	41.55	1,246.50	43.80	1,314.00	5.4%	67.50	151.71	4,551.30	159.35	4,780.50	5.0%	229.20	384.59	11,537.70	403.65	12,109.50	5.0%	571.80
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	100.77	3,023.00	105.47	3,164.00	4.7%	141.00	174.77	5,243.00	183.47	5,504.00	5.0%	261.00	332.72	9,981.50	355.47	10,664.00	6.8%	682.50
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	203.00	6,090.00	212.00	6,360.00	4.4%	270.00	466.00	13,980.00	487.00	14,610.00	4.5%	630.00

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY16 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY16 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH University												
University of Oklahoma	326.80	9,804.00	268.83	8,065.00	1,739.00	82.3%	900.63	27,019.00	715.03	21,451.00	5,568.00	79.4%
Okla State University & Tulsa	326.80	9,804.00	259.25	7,777.50	2,026.50	79.3%	900.63	27,019.00	699.25	20,977.50	6,041.50	77.6%
<i>Average</i>	<i>326.80</i>	<i>9,804.00</i>	<i>264.04</i>	<i>7,921.25</i>	<i>1,882.75</i>	<i>80.8%</i>	<i>900.63</i>	<i>27,019.00</i>	<i>707.14</i>	<i>21,214.25</i>	<i>5,804.75</i>	<i>78.5%</i>
REGIONAL University												
University of Central Oklahoma	255.60	7,668.00	203.20	6,096.00	1,572.00	79.5%	639.27	19,178.00	499.05	14,971.50	4,206.50	78.1%
East Central University	231.00	6,930.00	194.12	5,823.50	1,106.50	84.0%	487.10	14,613.00	471.06	14,131.70	481.30	96.7%
Northeastern State University	231.00	6,930.00	184.90	5,547.00	1,383.00	80.0%	487.10	14,613.00	429.90	12,897.00	1,716.00	88.3%
Northwestern OK St University	231.00	6,930.00	194.00	5,820.00	1,110.00	84.0%	487.10	14,613.00	409.00	12,270.00	2,343.00	84.0%
Rogers State University	231.00	6,930.00	200.30	6,009.00	921.00	86.7%	487.10	14,613.00	443.30	13,299.00	1,314.00	91.0%
Southeastern OK St University	231.00	6,930.00	199.15	5,974.50	955.50	86.2%	487.10	14,613.00	487.10	14,613.00	0.00	100.0%
Southwestern OK St University	231.00	6,930.00	194.00	5,820.00	1,110.00	84.0%	487.10	14,613.00	409.00	12,270.00	2,343.00	84.0%
Cameron University	231.00	6,930.00	186.00	5,580.00	1,350.00	80.5%	487.10	14,613.00	473.00	14,190.00	423.00	97.1%
Langston University	231.00	6,930.00	168.07	5,042.00	1,888.00	72.8%	487.10	14,613.00	412.37	12,371.00	2,242.00	84.7%
OK Panhandle State University	231.00	6,930.00	227.35	6,820.50	109.50	98.4%	487.10	14,613.00	412.65	12,379.50	2,233.50	84.7%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	303.13	9,094.00	219.00	6,570.00	2,524.00	72.2%	689.83	20,695.00	534.00	16,020.00	4,675.00	77.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>239.79</i>	<i>7,193.82</i>	<i>197.28</i>	<i>5,918.41</i>	<i>1,275.41</i>	<i>82.3%</i>	<i>519.36</i>	<i>15,580.91</i>	<i>452.77</i>	<i>13,582.97</i>	<i>1,997.94</i>	<i>87.2%</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>253.18</i>	<i>7,595.38</i>	<i>207.55</i>	<i>6,226.54</i>	<i>1,368.85</i>	<i>82.3%</i>	<i>578.02</i>	<i>17,340.62</i>	<i>491.90</i>	<i>14,757.02</i>	<i>2,583.60</i>	<i>86.4%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	188.60	5,658.00	105.05	3,151.50	2,506.50	55.7%	341.53	10,246.00	217.30	6,519.00	3,727.00	63.6%
Connors State College	188.60	5,658.00	126.57	3,797.10	1,860.90	67.1%	341.53	10,246.00	283.33	8,499.90	1,746.10	83.0%
Eastern Okla State College	188.60	5,658.00	131.57	3,947.10	1,710.90	69.8%	341.53	10,246.00	252.13	7,563.90	2,682.10	73.8%
Murray State College	188.60	5,658.00	135.67	4,070.00	1,588.00	71.9%	341.53	10,246.00	320.67	9,620.00	626.00	93.9%
Northeastern OK A&M College	188.60	5,658.00	127.75	3,832.50	1,825.50	67.7%	341.53	10,246.00	305.75	9,172.50	1,073.50	89.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	188.60	5,658.00	108.30	3,249.00	2,409.00	57.4%	341.53	10,246.00	280.30	8,409.00	1,837.00	82.1%
Oklahoma City Comm College	188.60	5,658.00	113.00	3,390.00	2,268.00	59.9%	341.53	10,246.00	280.80	8,424.00	1,822.00	82.2%
Redlands Comm College	188.60	5,658.00	129.41	3,882.30	1,775.70	68.6%	341.53	10,246.00	200.88	6,026.40	4,219.60	58.8%
Rose State College	188.60	5,658.00	112.97	3,389.00	2,269.00	59.9%	341.53	10,246.00	325.52	9,765.50	480.50	95.3%
Seminole State College	188.60	5,658.00	126.95	3,808.50	1,849.50	67.3%	341.53	10,246.00	298.95	8,968.50	1,277.50	87.5%
Tulsa Community College	188.60	5,658.00	120.75	3,622.60	2,035.40	64.0%	341.53	10,246.00	326.75	9,802.60	443.40	95.7%
Western Oklahoma St College	188.60	5,658.00	109.95	3,298.50	2,359.50	58.3%	341.53	10,246.00	255.10	7,653.00	2,593.00	74.7%
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>188.60</i>	<i>5,658.00</i>	<i>120.66</i>	<i>3,619.84</i>	<i>2,038.16</i>	<i>64.0%</i>	<i>341.53</i>	<i>10,246.00</i>	<i>278.96</i>	<i>8,368.69</i>	<i>1,877.31</i>	<i>81.7%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>222.18</i>	<i>6,665.44</i>	<i>165.84</i>	<i>4,975.32</i>	<i>1,690.12</i>	<i>74.6%</i>	<i>464.51</i>	<i>13,935.20</i>	<i>389.69</i>	<i>11,690.62</i>	<i>2,244.58</i>	<i>83.9%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY16 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY16 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	326.80	9,804.00	216.70	6,501.00	3,303.00	66.3%	900.63	27,019.00	662.90	19,887.00	7,132.00	73.6%
OSU, OKC - Lower	326.80	9,804.00	121.13	3,633.90	6,170.10	37.1%	900.63	27,019.00	330.74	9,922.12	17,096.88	36.7%
OSU, OKC - Upper	326.80	9,804.00	147.73	4,431.88	5,372.12	45.2%	900.63	27,019.00	357.34	10,720.11	16,298.89	39.7%
OSUIT, OKM	326.80	9,804.00	162.00	4,860.00	4,944.00	49.6%	900.63	27,019.00	349.00	10,470.00	16,549.00	38.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>326.80</i>	<i>9,804.00</i>	<i>161.89</i>	<i>4,856.70</i>	<i>4,947.31</i>	<i>49.5%</i>	<i>900.63</i>	<i>27,019.00</i>	<i>424.99</i>	<i>12,749.81</i>	<i>14,269.19</i>	<i>47.2%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	326.80	9,804.00	125.90	3,777.00	6,027.00	38.5%	900.63	27,019.00	364.60	10,938.00	16,081.00	40.5%
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	231.00	6,930.00	174.67	5,240.10	1,689.90	75.6%	487.10	14,613.00	486.67	14,600.10	12.90	99.9%
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	231.00	6,930.00	176.85	5,305.50	1,624.50	76.6%	487.10	14,613.00	464.80	13,944.00	669.00	95.4%
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	231.00	6,930.00	159.22	4,776.50	2,153.50	68.9%	487.10	14,613.00	344.22	10,326.50	4,286.50	70.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>254.95</i>	<i>7,648.50</i>	<i>159.16</i>	<i>4,774.78</i>	<i>2,873.73</i>	<i>62.4%</i>	<i>590.48</i>	<i>17,714.50</i>	<i>415.07</i>	<i>12,452.15</i>	<i>5,262.35</i>	<i>70.3%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	255.60	7,668.00	233.20	6,996.00	672.00	91.2%	639.27	19,178.00	529.05	15,871.50	3,306.50	82.8%
UCO - CBA	255.60	7,668.00	218.10	6,543.00	1,125.00	85.3%	639.27	19,178.00	513.95	15,418.50	3,759.50	80.4%
UCO - Language Pathology	255.60	7,668.00	228.20	6,846.00	822.00	89.3%	639.27	19,178.00	524.05	15,721.50	3,456.50	82.0%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	255.60	7,668.00	208.20	6,246.00	1,422.00	81.5%	639.27	19,178.00	504.05	15,121.50	4,056.50	78.8%
SEOSU - Grayson	231.00	6,930.00	176.85	5,305.50	1,624.50	76.6%	487.10	14,613.00	464.80	13,944.00	669.00	95.4%
SEOSU - McAlester	231.00	6,930.00	176.85	5,305.50	1,624.50	76.6%	487.10	14,613.00	464.80	13,944.00	669.00	95.4%
SEOSU - McCurtain	231.00	6,930.00	176.85	5,305.50	1,624.50	76.6%	487.10	14,613.00	464.80	13,944.00	669.00	95.4%
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	231.00	6,930.00	197.35	5,920.50	1,009.50	85.4%	487.10	14,613.00	485.30	14,559.00	54.00	99.6%
SWOSU - Savre	231.00	6,930.00	191.00	5,730.00	1,200.00	82.7%	487.10	14,613.00	406.00	12,180.00	2,433.00	83.4%
Rose State - Tinker AFB	188.60	5,658.00	128.00	3,840.00	1,818.00	67.9%	341.53	10,246.00	340.55	10,216.50	29.50	99.7%
Langston University - OKC	231.00	6,930.00	159.35	4,780.50	2,149.50	69.0%	487.10	14,613.00	403.65	12,109.50	2,503.50	82.9%
Langston University - Tulsa	231.00	6,930.00	159.35	4,780.50	2,149.50	69.0%	487.10	14,613.00	403.65	12,109.50	2,503.50	82.9%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	188.60	5,658.00	183.47	5,504.00	1,395.00	75.3%	341.53	10,246.00	355.47	10,664.00	823.00	92.0%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	231.00	6,930.00	212.00	6,360.00	570.00	91.8%	487.10	14,613.00	487.00	14,610.00	3.00	100.0%

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	183.10	4,394.40	190.70	4,576.80	4.2%	182.40	707.10	16,970.40	739.90	17,757.60	4.6%	787.20
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	187.00	4,488.00	196.00	4,704.00	4.8%	216.00	765.00	18,360.00	785.75	18,858.00	2.7%	498.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>185.05</i>	<i>4,441.20</i>	<i>193.35</i>	<i>4,640.40</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>199.20</i>	<i>736.05</i>	<i>17,665.20</i>	<i>762.83</i>	<i>18,307.80</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>642.60</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	216.15	5,187.60	226.30	5,431.20	4.7%	243.60	541.00	12,984.00	566.30	13,591.20	4.7%	607.20
East Central University	180.88	4,341.12	192.01	4,608.24	6.2%	267.12	496.59	11,918.16	521.51	12,516.24	5.0%	598.08
Northeastern State University	178.75	4,290.00	189.60	4,550.40	6.1%	260.40	451.75	10,842.00	462.60	11,102.40	2.4%	260.40
Northwestern OK State University	198.25	4,758.00	209.25	5,022.00	5.5%	264.00	453.25	10,878.00	464.25	11,142.00	2.4%	264.00
Rogers State University	155.65	3,735.60	155.65	3,735.60	0.0%	0.00	420.80	10,099.20	420.80	10,099.20	0.0%	0.00
Southeastern OK State University	212.10	5,090.40	229.95	5,518.80	8.4%	428.40	532.30	12,775.20	551.40	13,233.60	3.6%	458.40
Southwestern OK State University	188.50	4,524.00	199.50	4,788.00	5.8%	264.00	448.50	10,764.00	459.50	11,028.00	2.5%	264.00
Cameron University	159.00	3,816.00	169.00	4,056.00	6.3%	240.00	479.00	11,496.00	509.00	12,216.00	6.3%	720.00
Langston University	142.09	3,410.16	148.90	3,573.60	4.8%	163.44	410.15	9,843.60	429.85	10,316.40	4.8%	472.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>181.26</i>	<i>4,350.32</i>	<i>191.13</i>	<i>4,587.09</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>236.77</i>	<i>470.37</i>	<i>11,288.91</i>	<i>487.25</i>	<i>11,693.89</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>404.99</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>181.95</i>	<i>4,366.84</i>	<i>191.53</i>	<i>4,596.79</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>229.94</i>	<i>518.68</i>	<i>12,448.23</i>	<i>537.35</i>	<i>12,896.42</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>448.19</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	183.10	4,394.40	190.70	4,576.80	4.2%	182.40	707.10	16,970.40	739.90	17,757.60	4.6%	787.20
OSU Center for Health Science	187.00	4,488.00	196.00	4,704.00	4.8%	216.00	765.00	18,360.00	785.75	18,858.00	2.7%	498.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>185.05</i>	<i>4,441.20</i>	<i>193.35</i>	<i>4,640.40</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>199.20</i>	<i>736.05</i>	<i>17,665.20</i>	<i>762.83</i>	<i>18,307.80</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>642.60</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	207.25	4,974.00	217.61	5,222.64	5.0%	248.64	552.50	13,260.00	565.11	13,562.64	2.3%	302.64
Ardmore - SEOSU	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>209.68</i>	<i>5,032.20</i>	<i>220.21</i>	<i>5,284.92</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>252.72</i>	<i>542.40</i>	<i>13,017.60</i>	<i>554.68</i>	<i>13,312.32</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>294.72</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	308.65	7,407.60	318.80	7,651.20	3.3%	243.60	633.50	15,204.00	658.80	15,811.20	4.0%	607.20
UCO - Language Pathology	241.15	5,787.60	251.30	6,031.20	4.2%	243.60	566.00	13,584.00	591.30	14,191.20	4.5%	607.20
SEOSU - Grayson	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
SEOSU - McAlester	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
SEOSU - McCurtain	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	219.00	5,256.00	230.05	5,521.20	5.0%	265.20	539.20	12,940.80	551.50	13,236.00	2.3%	295.20
Cameron University - Online MBA	275.00	6,600.00	285.00	6,840.00	3.6%	240.00	345.00	8,280.00	365.00	8,760.00	5.8%	480.00
Cameron University - Online MSOL	275.00	6,600.00	285.00	6,840.00	3.6%	240.00	345.00	8,280.00	365.00	8,760.00	5.8%	480.00
Langston University - OKC	142.09	3,410.16	148.90	3,573.60	4.8%	163.44	410.15	9,843.60	429.85	10,316.40	4.8%	472.80
Langston University - Tulsa	142.09	3,410.16	148.90	3,573.60	4.8%	163.44	410.15	9,843.60	429.85	10,316.40	4.8%	472.80
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>201.21</i>	<i>4,828.99</i>	<i>210.81</i>	<i>5,059.51</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>230.52</i>	<i>524.33</i>	<i>12,583.91</i>	<i>542.80</i>	<i>13,027.12</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>443.21</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																		
University of Oklahoma	120.49	2,891.80	127.49	3,059.80	5.8%	168.00	303.59	7,286.20	318.19	7,636.60	4.8%	350.40	827.59	19,862.20	867.39	20,817.40	4.8%	955.20
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	100.55	2,413.20	105.25	2,526.00	4.7%	112.80	287.55	6,901.20	301.25	7,230.00	4.8%	328.80	865.55	20,773.20	891.00	21,384.00	2.9%	610.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>110.52</i>	<i>2,652.50</i>	<i>116.37</i>	<i>2,792.90</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>140.40</i>	<i>295.57</i>	<i>7,093.70</i>	<i>309.72</i>	<i>7,433.30</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>339.60</i>	<i>846.57</i>	<i>20,317.70</i>	<i>879.20</i>	<i>21,100.70</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>783.00</i>
REGIONAL UNIV																		
University of Central Oklahoma	29.30	703.20	31.30	751.20	6.8%	48.00	245.45	5,890.80	257.60	6,182.40	5.0%	291.60	570.30	13,687.20	597.60	14,342.40	4.8%	655.20
East Central University	44.26	1,062.20	44.26	1,062.20	0.0%	0.00	225.14	5,403.32	236.27	5,670.44	4.9%	267.12	540.85	12,980.36	565.77	13,578.44	4.6%	598.08
Northeastern State University	37.40	897.60	37.40	897.60	0.0%	0.00	216.15	5,187.60	227.00	5,448.00	5.0%	260.40	489.15	11,739.60	500.00	12,000.00	2.2%	260.40
Northwestern OK State University	21.75	522.00	21.75	522.00	0.0%	0.00	220.00	5,280.00	231.00	5,544.00	5.0%	264.00	475.00	11,400.00	486.00	11,664.00	2.3%	264.00
Rogers State University	73.70	1,768.80	78.80	1,891.20	6.9%	122.40	229.35	5,504.40	234.45	5,626.80	2.2%	122.40	494.50	11,868.00	499.60	11,990.40	1.0%	122.40
Southeastern OK State University	21.10	506.40	15.00	360.00	-28.9%	-146.40	233.20	5,596.80	244.95	5,878.80	5.0%	282.00	553.40	13,281.60	566.40	13,593.60	2.3%	312.00
Southwestern OK State University	36.50	876.00	36.50	876.00	0.0%	0.00	225.00	5,400.00	236.00	5,664.00	4.9%	264.00	485.00	11,640.00	496.00	11,904.00	2.3%	264.00
Cameron University	54.00	1,296.00	54.00	1,296.00	0.0%	0.00	213.00	5,112.00	223.00	5,352.00	4.7%	240.00	533.00	12,792.00	563.00	13,512.00	5.6%	720.00
Langston University	52.09	1,250.20	54.83	1,316.00	5.3%	65.80	194.18	4,660.36	203.73	4,889.60	4.9%	229.24	462.24	11,093.80	484.68	11,632.40	4.9%	538.60
<i>Average</i>	<i>41.12</i>	<i>986.93</i>	<i>41.54</i>	<i>996.91</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>9.98</i>	<i>222.39</i>	<i>5,337.25</i>	<i>232.67</i>	<i>5,584.00</i>	<i>4.6%</i>	<i>246.75</i>	<i>511.49</i>	<i>12,275.84</i>	<i>528.78</i>	<i>12,690.80</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>414.96</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>53.74</i>	<i>1,289.76</i>	<i>55.14</i>	<i>1,323.45</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>33.69</i>	<i>235.69</i>	<i>5,656.61</i>	<i>246.68</i>	<i>5,920.24</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>263.63</i>	<i>572.42</i>	<i>13,738.00</i>	<i>592.49</i>	<i>14,219.88</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>481.88</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	75.84	1,820.10	76.34	1,832.10	0.7%	12.00	258.94	6,214.50	267.04	6,408.90	3.1%	194.40	782.94	18,790.50	816.24	19,589.70	4.3%	799.20
OSU Center for Health Science	26.90	645.60	26.90	645.60	0.0%	0.00	213.90	5,133.60	222.90	5,349.60	4.2%	216.00	791.90	19,005.60	812.65	19,503.60	2.6%	498.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>51.37</i>	<i>1,232.85</i>	<i>51.62</i>	<i>1,238.85</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>236.42</i>	<i>5,674.05</i>	<i>244.97</i>	<i>5,879.25</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>205.20</i>	<i>787.42</i>	<i>18,898.05</i>	<i>814.44</i>	<i>19,546.65</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>648.60</i>
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - ECU	0.63	15.00	0.63	15.00	0.0%	0.00	207.88	4,989.00	218.24	5,237.64	5.0%	248.64	553.13	13,275.00	565.74	13,577.64	2.3%	302.64
Ardmore - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>209.99</i>	<i>5,039.70</i>	<i>220.52</i>	<i>5,292.42</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>252.72</i>	<i>542.71</i>	<i>13,025.10</i>	<i>554.99</i>	<i>13,319.82</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>294.72</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - MBA	29.30	703.20	31.30	751.20	6.8%	48.00	337.95	8,110.80	350.10	8,402.40	3.6%	291.60	662.80	15,907.20	690.10	16,562.40	4.1%	655.20
UCO - Language Pathology	29.30	703.20	31.30	751.20	6.8%	48.00	270.45	6,490.80	282.60	6,782.40	4.5%	291.60	595.30	14,287.20	622.60	14,942.40	4.6%	655.20
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	212.10	5,090.40	222.80	5,347.20	5.0%	256.80	532.30	12,775.20	544.25	13,062.00	2.2%	286.80
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	219.00	5,256.00	230.05	5,521.20	5.0%	265.20	539.20	12,940.80	551.50	13,236.00	2.3%	295.20
Cameron University - Online MBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	275.00	6,600.00	285.00	6,840.00	3.6%	240.00	345.00	8,280.00	365.00	8,760.00	5.8%	480.00
Cameron University - Online MSOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	275.00	6,600.00	285.00	6,840.00	3.6%	240.00	345.00	8,280.00	365.00	8,760.00	5.8%	480.00
Langston University - OKC	41.80	1,003.20	44.06	1,057.50	5.4%	54.30	183.89	4,413.36	192.96	4,631.10	4.9%	217.74	451.95	10,846.80	473.91	11,373.90	4.9%	527.10
Langston University - Tulsa	41.80	1,003.20	44.06	1,057.50	5.4%	54.30	183.89	4,413.36	192.96	4,631.10	4.9%	217.74	451.95	10,846.80	473.91	11,373.90	4.9%	527.10
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>33.47</i>	<i>803.24</i>	<i>34.45</i>	<i>826.72</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>23.49</i>	<i>234.68</i>	<i>5,632.23</i>	<i>245.26</i>	<i>5,886.23</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>254.00</i>	<i>557.80</i>	<i>13,387.15</i>	<i>577.24</i>	<i>13,853.85</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>466.70</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i>	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						
	Institution	FY16 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY16 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY													
University of Oklahoma	398.96	9,575.00	318.19	7,636.60	1,938.40	79.8%	891.04	21,385.00	867.39	20,817.40	567.60	97.3%	
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	398.96	9,575.00	301.25	7,230.00	2,345.00	75.5%	891.04	21,385.00	891.00	21,384.00	1.00	100.0%	
<i>Average</i>	<i>398.96</i>	<i>9,575.00</i>	<i>309.72</i>	<i>7,433.30</i>	<i>2,141.70</i>	<i>77.6%</i>	<i>891.04</i>	<i>21,385.00</i>	<i>879.20</i>	<i>21,100.70</i>	<i>284.30</i>	<i>98.7%</i>	
REGIONAL UNIV													
University of Central Oklahoma	382.50	9,180.00	257.60	6,182.40	2,997.60	67.3%	785.17	18,844.00	597.60	14,342.40	4,501.60	76.1%	
East Central University	286.46	6,875.00	236.27	5,670.44	1,204.56	82.5%	566.42	13,594.00	565.77	13,578.44	15.56	99.9%	
Northeastern State University	286.46	6,875.00	227.00	5,448.00	1,427.00	79.2%	566.42	13,594.00	500.00	12,000.00	1,594.00	88.3%	
Northwestern OK State University	286.46	6,875.00	231.00	5,544.00	1,331.00	80.6%	566.42	13,594.00	486.00	11,664.00	1,930.00	85.8%	
Rogers State University	286.46	6,875.00	234.45	5,626.80	1,248.20	81.8%	566.42	13,594.00	499.60	11,990.40	1,603.60	88.2%	
Southeastern OK State University	286.46	6,875.00	244.95	5,878.80	996.20	85.5%	566.42	13,594.00	566.40	13,593.60	0.40	100.0%	
Southwestern OK State University	286.46	6,875.00	236.00	5,664.00	1,211.00	82.4%	566.42	13,594.00	496.00	11,904.00	1,690.00	87.6%	
Cameron University	286.46	6,875.00	223.00	5,352.00	1,523.00	77.8%	566.42	13,594.00	563.00	13,512.00	82.00	99.4%	
Langston University	286.46	6,875.00	203.73	4,889.60	1,985.40	71.1%	566.42	13,594.00	484.68	11,632.40	1,961.60	85.6%	
<i>Average</i>	<i>297.13</i>	<i>7,131.11</i>	<i>232.67</i>	<i>5,584.00</i>	<i>1,547.11</i>	<i>78.3%</i>	<i>590.72</i>	<i>14,177.33</i>	<i>528.78</i>	<i>12,690.80</i>	<i>1,486.53</i>	<i>89.5%</i>	
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>315.64</i>	<i>7,575.45</i>	<i>246.68</i>	<i>5,920.24</i>	<i>1,655.21</i>	<i>78.2%</i>	<i>645.33</i>	<i>15,487.82</i>	<i>592.49</i>	<i>14,219.88</i>	<i>1,267.94</i>	<i>91.8%</i>	
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES													
OU Health Sciences Center	398.96	9,575.00	267.04	6,408.90	3,166.10	66.9%	891.04	21,385.00	816.24	19,589.70	1,795.30	91.6%	
OSU Center for Health Science	398.96	9,575.00	222.90	5,349.60	4,225.40	55.9%	891.04	21,385.00	812.65	19,503.60	1,881.40	91.2%	
<i>Average</i>	<i>398.96</i>	<i>9,575.00</i>	<i>244.97</i>	<i>5,879.25</i>	<i>3,695.75</i>	<i>61.4%</i>	<i>891.04</i>	<i>21,385.00</i>	<i>814.44</i>	<i>19,546.65</i>	<i>1,838.35</i>	<i>91.4%</i>	
CENTERS													
Ardmore - ECU	286.46	6,875.00	218.24	5,237.64	1,637.36	76.2%	566.42	13,594.00	565.74	13,577.64	16.36	99.9%	
Ardmore - SEOSU	286.46	6,875.00	222.80	5,347.20	1,527.80	77.8%	566.42	13,594.00	544.25	13,062.00	532.00	96.1%	
<i>Average</i>	<i>286.46</i>	<i>6,875.00</i>	<i>220.52</i>	<i>5,292.42</i>	<i>1,582.58</i>	<i>77.0%</i>	<i>566.42</i>	<i>13,594.00</i>	<i>554.99</i>	<i>13,319.82</i>	<i>274.18</i>	<i>98.0%</i>	
OTHER													
UCO - MBA	382.50	9,180.00	350.10	8,402.40	777.60	91.5%	785.17	18,844.00	690.10	16,562.40	2,281.60	87.9%	
UCO - Language Pathology	382.50	9,180.00	282.60	6,782.40	2,397.60	73.9%	785.17	18,844.00	622.60	14,942.40	3,901.60	79.3%	
SEOSU - Grayson	286.46	6,875.00	222.80	5,347.20	1,527.80	77.8%	566.42	13,594.00	544.25	13,062.00	532.00	96.1%	
SEOSU - McAlester	286.46	6,875.00	222.80	5,347.20	1,527.80	77.8%	566.42	13,594.00	544.25	13,062.00	532.00	96.1%	
SEOSU - McCurtain	286.46	6,875.00	222.80	5,347.20	1,527.80	77.8%	566.42	13,594.00	544.25	13,062.00	532.00	96.1%	
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	286.46	6,875.00	230.05	5,521.20	1,353.80	80.3%	566.42	13,594.00	551.50	13,236.00	358.00	97.4%	
Cameron University - Online MBA	286.46	6,875.00	285.00	6,840.00	35.00	99.5%	566.42	13,594.00	365.00	8,760.00	4,834.00	64.4%	
Cameron University - Online MSOL	286.46	6,875.00	285.00	6,840.00	35.00	99.5%	566.42	13,594.00	365.00	8,760.00	4,834.00	64.4%	
Langston University - OKC	286.46	6,875.00	192.96	4,631.10	2,243.90	67.4%	566.42	13,594.00	473.91	11,373.90	2,220.10	83.7%	
Langston University - Tulsa	286.46	6,875.00	192.96	4,631.10	2,243.90	67.4%	566.42	13,594.00	473.91	11,373.90	2,220.10	83.7%	
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>315.98</i>	<i>7,583.60</i>	<i>245.26</i>	<i>5,886.23</i>	<i>1,697.37</i>	<i>77.6%</i>	<i>644.61</i>	<i>15,470.56</i>	<i>577.24</i>	<i>13,853.85</i>	<i>1,616.71</i>	<i>89.5%</i>	

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Annual Credit Hours per Program	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
		FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for Full-time Student	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for Full-time Student	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Institution</i>													
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>													
College of Law	30	473.00	14,190.00	473.00	14,190.00	0.0%	0.00	820.50	24,615.00	820.50	24,615.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>													
Doctor of Medicine	24	870.83	20,900.00	953.58	22,886.00	9.5%	1,986.00	2,040.92	48,982.00	2,176.33	52,232.00	6.6%	3,250.00
Doctor of Dental Science	24	871.96	20,927.00	954.83	22,916.00	9.5%	1,989.00	2,069.67	49,672.00	2,266.33	54,392.00	9.5%	4,720.00
Physician's Associate	24	444.04	10,657.00	479.58	11,510.00	8.0%	853.00	1,001.42	24,034.00	1,081.58	25,958.00	8.0%	1,924.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	24	601.38	14,433.00	631.50	15,156.00	5.0%	723.00	1,349.33	32,384.00	1,416.92	34,006.00	5.0%	1,622.00
Occupational Therapy	24	298.42	7,162.00	313.38	7,521.00	5.0%	359.00	716.25	17,190.00	752.13	18,051.00	5.0%	861.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	24	384.92	9,238.00	396.50	9,516.00	3.0%	278.00	972.13	23,331.00	1,001.33	24,032.00	3.0%	701.00
Doctor of Audiology	24	353.83	8,492.00	371.54	8,917.00	5.0%	425.00	924.83	22,196.00	971.13	23,307.00	5.0%	1,111.00
Public Health	24	266.59	6,398.10	277.35	6,656.40	4.0%	258.30	720.83	17,299.80	749.85	17,996.40	4.0%	696.60
Doctor of Nursing Practice	24	305.14	7,323.30	334.20	8,020.80	9.5%	697.50	774.23	18,581.40	803.29	19,278.90	3.8%	697.50
Master of Science in Nursing	24	177.15	4,251.60	193.99	4,655.70	9.5%	404.10	609.45	14,626.80	626.29	15,030.90	2.8%	404.10
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>													
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	24	951.46	22,835.00	951.46	22,835.00	0.0%	0.00	1,873.58	44,966.00	1,873.58	44,966.00	0.0%	0.00
College of Vet Medicine	38	415.80	15,800.50	436.47	16,586.00	5.0%	785.50	975.62	37,073.50	1,023.71	38,901.00	4.9%	1,827.50
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>													
College of Optometry	28	536.79	15,030.00	565.71	15,840.00	5.4%	810.00	1,076.25	30,135.00	1,132.14	31,700.00	5.2%	1,565.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>													
Doctor of Pharmacy	32	487.50	15,600.00	513.50	16,432.00	5.3%	832.00	910.50	29,136.00	939.50	30,064.00	3.2%	928.00
<i>Langston University</i>													
Doctor of Physical Therapy	44	179.12	7,881.28	187.75	8,261.00	4.8%	379.72	515.00	22,660.00	540.00	23,760.00	4.9%	1,100.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>476.12</i>	<i>12,569.92</i>	<i>502.15</i>	<i>13,243.68</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>673.76</i>	<i>1,084.41</i>	<i>28,555.16</i>	<i>1,135.91</i>	<i>29,893.14</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>1,337.98</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY15 Cost for Full-time Student	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for Full-time Student	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY15 Cost for Full-time Student	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>																
College of Law	4,208.00	4,208.00	0.0%	0.00	613.27	18,398.00	613.27	18,398.00	0.0%	0.00	960.77	28,823.00	960.77	28,823.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>																
Doctor of Medicine	2,944.50	2,964.50	0.7%	20.00	993.52	23,844.50	1,077.10	25,850.50	8.4%	2,006.00	2,163.60	51,926.50	2,299.85	55,196.50	6.3%	3,270.00
Doctor of Dental Science	2,706.50	2,726.50	0.7%	20.00	984.73	23,633.50	1,068.44	25,642.50	8.5%	2,009.00	2,182.44	52,378.50	2,379.94	57,118.50	9.0%	4,740.00
Physician's Associate	2,706.50	2,726.50	0.7%	20.00	556.81	13,363.50	593.19	14,236.50	6.5%	873.00	1,114.19	26,740.50	1,195.19	28,684.50	7.3%	1,944.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,484.90	2,502.90	0.7%	18.00	704.91	16,917.90	735.79	17,658.90	4.4%	741.00	1,452.87	34,868.90	1,521.20	36,508.90	4.7%	1,640.00
Occupational Therapy	1,820.10	1,832.10	0.7%	12.00	374.25	8,982.10	389.71	9,353.10	4.1%	371.00	792.09	19,010.10	828.46	19,883.10	4.6%	873.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,484.90	2,502.90	0.7%	18.00	488.45	11,722.90	500.79	12,018.90	2.5%	296.00	1,075.66	25,815.90	1,105.62	26,534.90	2.8%	719.00
Doctor of Audiology	1,820.10	1,832.10	0.7%	12.00	429.67	10,312.10	447.88	10,749.10	4.2%	437.00	1,000.67	24,016.10	1,047.46	25,139.10	4.7%	1,123.00
Public Health	1,487.70	1,496.70	0.6%	9.00	328.58	7,885.80	339.71	8,153.10	3.4%	267.30	782.81	18,787.50	812.21	19,493.10	3.8%	705.60
Doctor of Nursing Practice	1,487.70	1,496.70	0.6%	9.00	367.13	8,811.00	396.56	9,517.50	8.0%	706.50	836.21	20,069.10	865.65	20,775.60	3.5%	706.50
Master of Science in Nursing	1,487.70	1,496.70	0.6%	9.00	239.14	5,739.30	256.35	6,152.40	7.2%	413.10	671.44	16,114.50	688.65	16,527.60	2.6%	413.10
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	699.48	699.48	0.0%	0.00	980.60	23,534.48	980.60	23,534.48	0.0%	0.00	1,902.73	45,665.48	1,902.73	45,665.48	0.0%	0.00
College of Vet Medicine	2,337.00	2,439.60	4.4%	102.60	477.30	18,137.50	500.67	19,025.60	4.9%	888.10	1,037.12	39,410.50	1,087.91	41,340.60	4.9%	1,930.10
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																
College of Optometry	1,047.20	1,047.20	0.0%	0.00	574.19	16,077.20	603.11	16,887.20	5.0%	810.00	1,113.65	31,182.20	1,169.54	32,747.20	5.0%	1,565.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>																
Doctor of Pharmacy	1,168.00	1,168.00	0.0%	0.00	524.00	16,768.00	550.00	17,600.00	5.0%	832.00	947.00	30,304.00	976.00	31,232.00	3.1%	928.00
<i>Langston University</i>																
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,137.45	2,250.50	5.3%	113.05	227.70	10,018.73	238.90	10,511.50	4.9%	492.77	563.58	24,797.45	591.15	26,010.50	4.9%	1,213.05
<i>Average</i>	2,064.23	2,086.90	1.1%	22.67	554.02	14,634.16	580.75	15,330.58	4.8%	696.42	1,162.30	30,619.39	1,214.52	31,980.04	4.4%	1,360.65

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY16 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY16 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY16 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY16 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Peer Limit	FY16 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY16 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	869.93	26,098.00	613.27	18,398.00	7,700.00	70.5%	1,317.73	39,532.00	960.77	28,823.00	10,709.00	72.9%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	1,282.17	30,772.00	1,077.10	25,850.50	4,921.50	84.0%	2,404.79	57,715.00	2,299.85	55,196.50	2,518.50	95.6%
Doctor of Dental Science	1,296.71	31,121.00	1,068.44	25,642.50	5,478.50	82.4%	2,748.00	65,952.00	2,379.94	57,118.50	8,833.50	86.6%
Physician's Associate	602.04	14,449.00	593.19	14,236.50	212.50	98.5%	1,282.67	30,784.00	1,195.19	28,684.50	2,099.50	93.2%
Doctor of Pharmacy	951.38	22,833.00	735.79	17,658.90	5,174.10	77.3%	1,729.29	41,503.00	1,521.20	36,508.90	4,994.10	88.0%
Occupational Therapy	483.25	11,598.00	389.71	9,353.10	2,244.90	80.6%	919.08	22,058.00	828.46	19,883.10	2,174.90	90.1%
Doctor of Physical Therapy	586.13	14,067.00	500.79	12,018.90	2,048.10	85.4%	1,190.67	28,576.00	1,105.62	26,534.90	2,041.10	92.9%
Doctor of Audiology	557.62	13,383.00	447.88	10,749.10	2,633.90	80.3%	1,137.00	27,288.00	1,047.46	25,139.10	2,148.90	92.1%
Public Health	486.58	11,678.00	339.71	8,153.10	3,524.90	69.8%	978.00	23,472.00	812.21	19,493.10	3,978.90	83.0%
Doctor of Nursing Practice	500.21	12,005.00	396.56	9,517.50	2,487.50	79.3%	979.92	23,518.00	865.65	20,775.60	2,742.40	88.3%
Master of Science in Nursing	342.04	8,209.00	256.35	6,152.40	2,056.60	74.9%	734.79	17,635.00	688.65	16,527.60	1,107.40	93.7%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	1,355.13	32,523.00	980.60	23,534.48	8,988.52	72.4%	2,522.75	60,546.00	1,902.73	45,665.48	14,880.52	75.4%
College of Vet Medicine	637.13	24,211.00	500.67	19,025.60	5,185.40	78.6%	1,233.00	46,854.00	1,087.91	41,340.60	5,513.40	88.2%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry	943.86	26,428.00	603.11	16,887.20	9,540.80	63.9%	1,449.07	40,574.00	1,169.54	32,747.20	7,826.80	80.7%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
Doctor of Pharmacy	672.50	21,520.00	550.00	17,600.00	3,920.00	81.8%	1,131.78	36,217.00	976.00	31,232.00	4,985.00	86.2%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Doctor of Physical Therapy	319.70	14,067.00	238.90	10,511.50	3,555.50	74.7%	649.45	28,576.00	591.15	26,010.50	2,565.50	91.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>742.90</i>	<i>19,685.13</i>	<i>580.75</i>	<i>15,330.58</i>	<i>4,354.55</i>	<i>77.9%</i>	<i>1,400.50</i>	<i>36,925.00</i>	<i>1,214.52</i>	<i>31,980.04</i>	<i>4,944.96</i>	<i>86.6%</i>

FY16 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY15 Rate	FY16 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$7,694.50	\$8,065.00	\$370.50	4.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$7,441.50	\$7,777.50	\$336.00	4.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$7,568.00</i>	<i>\$7,921.25</i>	<i>\$353.25</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,806.50	\$6,096.00	\$289.50	5.0%
East Central University	\$5,549.00	\$5,823.50	\$274.50	4.9%
Northeastern State University	\$5,284.50	\$5,547.00	\$262.50	5.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,550.00	\$5,820.00	\$270.00	4.9%
Rogers State University	\$5,724.00	\$6,009.00	\$285.00	5.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$5,688.00	\$5,974.50	\$286.50	5.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,550.00	\$5,820.00	\$270.00	4.9%
Cameron University	\$5,340.00	\$5,580.00	\$240.00	4.5%
Langston University	\$4,801.30	\$5,042.00	\$240.70	5.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$6,496.50	\$6,820.50	\$324.00	5.0%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$6,270.00	\$6,570.00	\$300.00	4.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$5,641.80</i>	<i>\$5,918.41</i>	<i>\$276.61</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$3,003.00	\$3,151.50	\$148.50	4.9%
Connors State College	\$3,622.50	\$3,797.10	\$174.60	4.8%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$3,766.20	\$3,947.10	\$180.90	4.8%
Murray State College	\$3,890.00	\$4,070.00	\$180.00	4.6%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$3,652.50	\$3,832.50	\$180.00	4.9%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$3,099.00	\$3,249.00	\$150.00	4.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$3,240.00	\$3,390.00	\$150.00	4.6%
Redlands Community College	\$3,701.10	\$3,882.30	\$181.20	4.9%
Rose State College	\$3,239.00	\$3,389.00	\$150.00	4.6%
Seminole State College	\$3,630.00	\$3,808.50	\$178.50	4.9%
Tulsa Community College	\$3,510.10	\$3,622.60	\$112.50	3.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$3,148.50	\$3,298.50	\$150.00	4.8%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$3,458.49</i>	<i>\$3,619.84</i>	<i>\$161.35</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$4,747.91	\$4,975.32	\$227.42	4.8%

FY16 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY15 Rate	FY16 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$20,468.50	\$21,451.00	\$982.50	4.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$20,026.50	\$20,977.50	\$951.00	4.7%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$20,247.50</i>	<i>\$21,214.25</i>	<i>\$966.75</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$14,286.00	\$14,971.50	\$685.50	4.8%
East Central University	\$13,461.80	\$14,131.70	\$669.90	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$12,634.50	\$12,897.00	\$262.50	2.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,000.00	\$12,270.00	\$270.00	2.3%
Rogers State University	\$12,765.00	\$13,299.00	\$534.00	4.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$13,992.00	\$14,613.00	\$621.00	4.4%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,000.00	\$12,270.00	\$270.00	2.3%
Cameron University	\$13,380.00	\$14,190.00	\$810.00	6.1%
Langston University	\$11,787.70	\$12,371.00	\$583.30	4.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$12,055.50	\$12,379.50	\$324.00	2.7%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$15,210.00	\$16,020.00	\$810.00	5.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$13,052.05</i>	<i>\$13,582.97</i>	<i>\$530.93</i>	<i>4.1%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$6,210.60	\$6,519.00	\$308.40	5.0%
Connors State College	\$8,195.70	\$8,499.90	\$304.20	3.7%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$7,383.00	\$7,563.90	\$180.90	2.5%
Murray State College	\$9,440.00	\$9,620.00	\$180.00	1.9%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$8,752.50	\$9,172.50	\$420.00	4.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$7,837.50	\$8,409.00	\$571.50	7.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$8,274.00	\$8,424.00	\$150.00	1.8%
Redlands Community College	\$5,745.00	\$6,026.40	\$281.40	4.9%
Rose State College	\$9,615.50	\$9,765.50	\$150.00	1.6%
Seminole State College	\$8,550.00	\$8,968.50	\$418.50	4.9%
Tulsa Community College	\$9,497.20	\$9,802.60	\$305.40	3.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$7,503.00	\$7,653.00	\$150.00	2.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$8,083.67</i>	<i>\$8,368.69</i>	<i>\$285.03</i>	<i>3.5%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$11,242.86	\$11,690.62	\$447.76	4.0%

FY16 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY15 Rate	FY16 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$7,286.20	\$7,636.60	\$350.40	4.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$6,901.20	\$7,230.00	\$328.80	4.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$7,093.70</i>	<i>\$7,433.30</i>	<i>\$339.60</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,890.80	\$6,182.40	\$291.60	5.0%
East Central University	\$5,403.32	\$5,670.44	\$267.12	4.9%
Northeastern State University	\$5,187.60	\$5,448.00	\$260.40	5.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,280.00	\$5,544.00	\$264.00	5.0%
Rogers State University	\$5,504.40	\$5,626.80	\$122.40	2.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$5,596.80	\$5,878.80	\$282.00	5.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,400.00	\$5,664.00	\$264.00	4.9%
Cameron University	\$5,112.00	\$5,352.00	\$240.00	4.7%
Langston University	\$4,660.36	\$4,889.60	\$229.24	4.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$5,337.25</i>	<i>\$5,584.00</i>	<i>\$246.75</i>	<i>4.6%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$5,656.61	\$5,920.24	\$263.63	4.7%

FY16 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY15 Rate	FY16 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$19,862.20	\$20,817.40	\$955.20	4.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$20,773.20	\$21,384.00	\$610.80	2.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$20,317.70</i>	<i>\$21,100.70</i>	<i>\$783.00</i>	<i>3.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$13,687.20	\$14,342.40	\$655.20	4.8%
East Central University	\$12,980.36	\$13,578.44	\$598.08	4.6%
Northeastern State University	\$11,739.60	\$12,000.00	\$260.40	2.2%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$11,400.00	\$11,664.00	\$264.00	2.3%
Rogers State University	\$11,868.00	\$11,990.40	\$122.40	1.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$13,281.60	\$13,593.60	\$312.00	2.3%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$11,640.00	\$11,904.00	\$264.00	2.3%
Cameron University	\$12,792.00	\$13,512.00	\$720.00	5.6%
Langston University	\$11,093.80	\$11,632.40	\$538.60	4.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$12,275.84</i>	<i>\$12,690.80</i>	<i>\$414.96</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$13,738.00	\$14,219.88	\$481.88	3.5%

FY16 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY15 Rate	FY16 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$18,398.00	\$18,398.00	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$23,844.50	\$25,850.50	\$2,006.00	8.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$23,633.50	\$25,642.50	\$2,009.00	8.5%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$13,363.50	\$14,236.50	\$873.00	6.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$16,917.90	\$17,658.90	\$741.00	4.4%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$8,982.10	\$9,353.10	\$371.00	4.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$11,722.90	\$12,018.90	\$296.00	2.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$10,312.10	\$10,749.10	\$437.00	4.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$7,885.80	\$8,153.10	\$267.30	3.4%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice	\$8,811.00	\$9,517.50	\$706.50	8.0%
Master of Science in Nursing	\$5,739.30	\$6,152.40	\$413.10	7.2%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$23,534.48	\$23,534.48	\$0.00	0.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$18,137.50	\$19,025.60	\$888.10	4.9%
NSU Optometry Program	\$16,077.20	\$16,887.20	\$810.00	5.0%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$16,768.00	\$17,600.00	\$832.00	5.0%
LU Physical Therapy	\$10,018.73	\$10,511.50	\$492.77	4.9%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$14,634.16</i>	<i>\$15,330.58</i>	<i>\$696.42</i>	<i>4.8%</i>

FY16 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY15 Rate	FY16 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$28,823.00	\$28,823.00	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$51,926.50	\$55,196.50	\$3,270.00	6.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$52,378.50	\$57,118.50	\$4,740.00	9.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$26,740.50	\$28,684.50	\$1,944.00	7.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$34,868.90	\$36,508.90	\$1,640.00	4.7%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$19,010.10	\$19,883.10	\$873.00	4.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$25,815.90	\$26,534.90	\$719.00	2.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$24,016.10	\$25,139.10	\$1,123.00	4.7%
OUHSC Public Health	\$18,787.50	\$19,493.10	\$705.60	3.8%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice	\$20,069.10	\$20,775.60	\$706.50	3.5%
Master of Science in Nursing	\$16,114.50	\$16,527.60	\$413.10	2.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$45,665.48	\$45,665.48	\$0.00	0.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$39,410.50	\$41,340.60	\$1,930.10	4.9%
NSU Optometry Program	\$31,182.20	\$32,747.20	\$1,565.00	5.0%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$30,304.00	\$31,232.00	\$928.00	3.1%
LU Physical Therapy	\$24,797.45	\$26,010.50	\$1,213.05	4.9%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$30,619.39</i>	<i>\$31,980.04</i>	<i>\$1,360.65</i>	<i>4.4%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY16 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Legislative Limit	FY16 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$268.83	\$8,065.00	\$9,804.00	82.3%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$259.25	\$7,777.50	\$9,804.00	79.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$264.04</i>	<i>\$7,921.25</i>	<i>\$9,804.00</i>	<i>80.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$203.20	\$6,096.00	\$7,668.00	79.5%
East Central University	\$194.12	\$5,823.50	\$6,930.00	84.0%
Northeastern State University	\$184.90	\$5,547.00	\$6,930.00	80.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$194.00	\$5,820.00	\$6,930.00	84.0%
Rogers State University	\$200.30	\$6,009.00	\$6,930.00	86.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$199.15	\$5,974.50	\$6,930.00	86.2%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$194.00	\$5,820.00	\$6,930.00	84.0%
Cameron University	\$186.00	\$5,580.00	\$6,930.00	80.5%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$168.07	\$5,042.00	\$6,930.00	72.8%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$227.35	\$6,820.50	\$6,930.00	98.4%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$219.00	\$6,570.00	\$9,094.00	72.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$197.28</i>	<i>\$5,918.41</i>	<i>\$7,193.82</i>	<i>82.3%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$105.05	\$3,151.50	\$5,658.00	55.7%
Connors State College	\$126.57	\$3,797.10	\$5,658.00	67.1%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$131.57	\$3,947.10	\$5,658.00	69.8%
Murray State College	\$135.67	\$4,070.00	\$5,658.00	71.9%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$127.75	\$3,832.50	\$5,658.00	67.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$108.30	\$3,249.00	\$5,658.00	57.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$113.00	\$3,390.00	\$5,658.00	59.9%
Redlands Community College	\$129.41	\$3,882.30	\$5,658.00	68.6%
Rose State College	\$112.97	\$3,389.00	\$5,658.00	59.9%
Seminole State College	\$126.95	\$3,808.50	\$5,658.00	67.3%
Tulsa Community College	\$120.75	\$3,622.60	\$5,658.00	64.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$109.95	\$3,298.50	\$5,658.00	58.3%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$120.66</i>	<i>\$3,619.84</i>	<i>\$5,658.00</i>	<i>64.0%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$165.84</i>	<i>\$4,975.32</i>	<i>\$6,665.44</i>	<i>74.6%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY16 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Legislative Limit	FY16 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$715.03	\$21,451.00	\$27,019.00	79.4%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$699.25	\$20,977.50	\$27,019.00	77.6%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$707.14</i>	<i>\$21,214.25</i>	<i>\$27,019.00</i>	<i>78.5%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$499.05	\$14,971.50	\$19,178.00	78.1%
East Central University	\$471.06	\$14,131.70	\$14,613.00	96.7%
Northeastern State University	\$429.90	\$12,897.00	\$14,613.00	88.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$409.00	\$12,270.00	\$14,613.00	84.0%
Rogers State University	\$443.30	\$13,299.00	\$14,613.00	91.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$487.10	\$14,613.00	\$14,613.00	100.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$409.00	\$12,270.00	\$14,613.00	84.0%
Cameron University	\$473.00	\$14,190.00	\$14,613.00	97.1%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$412.37	\$12,371.00	\$14,613.00	84.7%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$412.65	\$12,379.50	\$14,613.00	84.7%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$534.00	\$16,020.00	\$20,695.00	77.4%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$452.77</i>	<i>\$13,582.97</i>	<i>\$15,580.91</i>	<i>87.2%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$217.30	\$6,519.00	\$10,246.00	63.6%
Connors State College	\$283.33	\$8,499.90	\$10,246.00	83.0%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$252.13	\$7,563.90	\$10,246.00	73.8%
Murray State College	\$320.67	\$9,620.00	\$10,246.00	93.9%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$305.75	\$9,172.50	\$10,246.00	89.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$280.30	\$8,409.00	\$10,246.00	82.1%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$280.80	\$8,424.00	\$10,246.00	82.2%
Redlands Community College	\$200.88	\$6,026.40	\$10,246.00	58.8%
Rose State College	\$325.52	\$9,765.50	\$10,246.00	95.3%
Seminole State College	\$298.95	\$8,968.50	\$10,246.00	87.5%
Tulsa Community College	\$326.75	\$9,802.60	\$10,246.00	95.7%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$255.10	\$7,653.00	\$10,246.00	74.7%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$278.96</i>	<i>\$8,368.69</i>	<i>\$10,246.00</i>	<i>81.7%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$389.69</i>	<i>\$11,690.62</i>	<i>\$13,935.20</i>	<i>83.9%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY16 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Legislative Limit	FY16 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$318.19	\$7,636.60	\$9,575.00	79.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$301.25	\$7,230.00	\$9,575.00	75.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$309.72</i>	<i>\$7,433.30</i>	<i>\$9,575.00</i>	<i>77.6%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$257.60	\$6,182.40	\$9,180.00	67.3%
East Central University	\$236.27	\$5,670.44	\$6,875.00	82.5%
Northeastern State University	\$227.00	\$5,448.00	\$6,875.00	79.2%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$231.00	\$5,544.00	\$6,875.00	80.6%
Rogers State University	\$234.45	\$5,626.80	\$6,875.00	81.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$244.95	\$5,878.80	\$6,875.00	85.5%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$236.00	\$5,664.00	\$6,875.00	82.4%
Cameron University	\$223.00	\$5,352.00	\$6,875.00	77.8%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$203.73	\$4,889.60	\$6,875.00	71.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$232.67</i>	<i>\$5,584.00</i>	<i>\$7,131.11</i>	<i>78.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$246.68</i>	<i>\$5,920.24</i>	<i>\$7,575.45</i>	<i>78.2%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY16 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY16 Legislative Limit	FY16 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$867.39	\$20,817.40	\$21,385.00	97.3%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$891.00	\$21,384.00	\$21,385.00	100.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$879.20</i>	<i>\$21,100.70</i>	<i>\$21,385.00</i>	<i>98.7%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$597.60	\$14,342.40	\$18,844.00	76.1%
East Central University	\$565.77	\$13,578.44	\$13,594.00	99.9%
Northeastern State University	\$500.00	\$12,000.00	\$13,594.00	88.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$486.00	\$11,664.00	\$13,594.00	85.8%
Rogers State University	\$499.60	\$11,990.40	\$13,594.00	88.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$566.40	\$13,593.60	\$13,594.00	100.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$496.00	\$11,904.00	\$13,594.00	87.6%
Cameron University	\$563.00	\$13,512.00	\$13,594.00	99.4%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$484.68	\$11,632.40	\$13,594.00	85.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$528.78</i>	<i>\$12,690.80</i>	<i>\$14,177.33</i>	<i>89.5%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$592.49</i>	<i>\$14,219.88</i>	<i>\$15,487.82</i>	<i>91.8%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY16 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY16 Cost for Academic Year	FY16 Legislative Limit	FY16 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$613.27	\$18,398.00	\$26,098.00	70.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,077.10	\$25,850.50	\$30,772.00	84.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,068.44	\$25,642.50	\$31,121.00	82.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$593.19	\$14,236.50	\$14,449.00	98.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$735.79	\$17,658.90	\$22,833.00	77.3%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$389.71	\$9,353.10	\$11,598.00	80.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$500.79	\$12,018.90	\$14,067.00	85.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$447.88	\$10,749.10	\$13,383.00	80.3%
OUHSC Public Health	\$339.71	\$8,153.10	\$11,678.00	69.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$396.56	\$9,517.50	\$12,005.00	79.3%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$256.35	\$6,152.40	\$8,209.00	74.9%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$980.60	\$23,534.48	\$32,523.00	72.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$500.67	\$19,025.60	\$24,211.00	78.6%
NSU Optometry Program	\$603.11	\$16,887.20	\$26,428.00	63.9%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$550.00	\$17,600.00	\$21,520.00	81.8%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$238.90	\$10,511.50	\$14,067.00	74.7%

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY16 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY16 Cost for Academic Year	FY16 Legislative Limit	FY16 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$960.77	\$28,823.00	\$39,532.00	72.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$2,299.85	\$55,196.50	\$57,715.00	95.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$2,379.94	\$57,118.50	\$65,952.00	86.6%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$1,195.19	\$28,684.50	\$30,784.00	93.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,521.20	\$36,508.90	\$41,503.00	88.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$828.46	\$19,883.10	\$22,058.00	90.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$1,105.62	\$26,534.90	\$28,576.00	92.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$1,047.46	\$25,139.10	\$27,288.00	92.1%
OUHSC Public Health	\$812.21	\$19,493.10	\$23,472.00	83.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$865.65	\$20,775.60	\$23,518.00	88.3%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$688.65	\$16,527.60	\$17,635.00	93.7%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,902.73	\$45,665.48	\$60,546.00	75.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$1,087.91	\$41,340.60	\$46,854.00	88.2%
NSU Optometry Program	\$1,169.54	\$32,747.20	\$40,574.00	80.7%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$976.00	\$31,232.00	\$36,217.00	86.2%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$591.15	\$26,010.50	\$28,576.00	91.0%

FY16 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees <i>(Undergraduate Resident)</i>			
Institution	FY16 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY16 Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)	FY16 Total (30 Credit Hours)
Research			
University of Oklahoma	\$4,939.50	\$3,769.00	\$8,708.50
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,310.00	\$3,157.50	\$8,467.50
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$5,124.75</i>	<i>\$3,463.25</i>	<i>\$8,588.00</i>
Regional			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,930.40	\$939.00	\$6,869.40
East Central University	\$5,187.00	\$1,313.00	\$6,500.00
Northeastern State University	\$4,747.50	\$1,122.00	\$5,869.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$5,857.50	\$652.50	\$6,510.00
Rogers State University	\$4,191.60	\$2,364.00	\$6,555.60
Southeastern OK State University	\$6,352.50	\$450.00	\$6,802.50
Southwestern OK State University	\$5,415.00	\$1,095.00	\$6,510.00
Cameron University	\$4,530.00	\$1,620.00	\$6,150.00
Langston University	\$3,986.40	\$1,575.50	\$5,561.90
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$5,021.40	\$2,454.00	\$7,475.40
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$6,210.00	\$1,170.00	\$7,380.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$5,220.85</i>	<i>\$1,341.36</i>	<i>\$6,562.21</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$5,206.06</i>	<i>\$1,667.81</i>	<i>\$6,873.87</i>
Other			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,939.50	\$2,205.00	\$7,144.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$4,192.50	\$781.00	\$4,973.50
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$4,260.00	\$1,140.00	\$5,400.00
UCO - Nursing	\$6,965.40	\$939.00	\$7,904.40
UCO - CBA	\$6,444.60	\$939.00	\$7,383.60
UCO - Language Pathology	\$6,792.90	\$939.00	\$7,731.90
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$6,102.90	\$939.00	\$7,041.90
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$6,008.70	\$15.00	\$6,023.70
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$6,100.50	\$0.00	\$6,100.50
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$6,100.50	\$0.00	\$6,100.50
SEOSU - McAlester	\$6,100.50	\$0.00	\$6,100.50
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$6,100.50	\$0.00	\$6,100.50
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$6,808.50	\$0.00	\$6,808.50
SWOSU - Sayre	\$5,415.00	\$1,005.00	\$6,420.00
Langston University - OKC	\$3,986.40	\$1,314.00	\$5,300.40
Langston University - Tulsa	\$3,986.40	\$1,314.00	\$5,300.40

FY16 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit <i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i>					
Institution	FY16 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate	FY16 Guaranteed Tuition Rate	Legislative Limit*	Difference from Legislative Limit	Percent of Legislative Limit
Research					
University of Oklahoma	\$4,296.00	\$4,939.50	\$4,940.40	\$0.90	100.0%
Oklahoma State University and Tulsa	\$4,620.00	\$5,310.00	\$5,313.00	\$3.00	99.9%
Regional					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,157.00	\$5,930.40	\$5,930.55	\$0.15	100.0%
East Central University	\$4,510.50	\$5,187.00	\$5,187.08	\$0.07	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,425.00	\$4,747.50	\$5,088.75	\$341.25	93.3%
Northwestern OK State University	\$5,167.50	\$5,857.50	\$5,942.63	\$85.12	98.6%
Rogers State University	\$3,645.00	\$4,191.60	\$4,191.75	\$0.15	100.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$5,524.50	\$6,352.50	\$6,353.18	\$0.67	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,725.00	\$5,415.00	\$5,433.75	\$18.75	99.7%
Cameron University	\$3,960.00	\$4,530.00	\$4,554.00	\$24.00	99.5%
Langston University	\$3,466.50	\$3,986.40	\$3,986.48	\$0.08	100.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$4,366.50	\$5,021.40	\$5,021.48	\$0.07	100.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$5,400.00	\$6,210.00	\$6,210.00	\$0.00	100.0%
Other					
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,296.00	\$4,939.50	\$4,940.40	\$0.90	100.0%
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$3,650.88	\$4,192.50	\$4,198.51	\$6.01	99.9%
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$3,720.00	\$4,260.00	\$4,278.00	\$18.00	99.6%
UCO - Nursing	\$6,057.00	\$6,965.40	\$6,965.55	\$0.15	100.0%
UCO - CBA	\$5,604.00	\$6,444.60	\$6,444.60	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	\$5,907.00	\$6,792.90	\$6,793.05	\$0.15	100.0%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$5,307.00	\$6,102.90	\$6,103.05	\$0.15	100.0%
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$5,225.10	\$6,008.70	\$6,008.87	\$0.16	100.0%
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$5,305.50	\$6,100.50	\$6,101.33	\$0.82	100.0%
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$5,305.50	\$6,100.50	\$6,101.33	\$0.82	100.0%
SEOSU - McAlester	\$5,305.50	\$6,100.50	\$6,101.33	\$0.82	100.0%
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$5,305.50	\$6,100.50	\$6,101.33	\$0.82	100.0%
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$5,920.50	\$6,808.50	\$6,808.58	\$0.07	100.0%
SWOSU - Sayre	\$4,725.00	\$5,415.00	\$5,433.75	\$18.75	99.7%
Langston University - OKC	\$3,466.50	\$3,986.40	\$3,986.48	\$0.08	100.0%
Langston University - Tulsa	\$3,466.50	\$3,986.40	\$3,986.48	\$0.08	100.0%

*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY16 nonguaranteed tuition rate

FY16 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest

	State	Public 2-Yr College
1	Vermont	\$7,530
2	New Hampshire	\$6,512
3	South Dakota	\$6,138
4	Massachusetts	\$5,616
5	Minnesota	\$5,391
6	New York	\$5,103
7	Pennsylvania	\$4,927
8	Virginia	\$4,802
9	South Carolina	\$4,798
10	Iowa	\$4,751
11	Oregon	\$4,666
12	Kentucky	\$4,653
13	New Jersey	\$4,596
14	Ohio	\$4,534
15	Wisconsin	\$4,466
16	North Dakota	\$4,406
17	Indiana	\$4,324
18	Alabama	\$4,314
19	Maryland	\$4,274
20	Rhode Island	\$4,266
21	Washington	\$4,149
22	Tennessee	\$4,103
23	Colorado	\$4,077
24	Connecticut	\$4,048
25	Louisiana	\$3,970
26	Idaho	\$3,872
27	West Virginia	\$3,801
28	Illinois	\$3,751
29	Hawaii	\$3,664
30	Oklahoma	\$3,647
31	Georgia	\$3,647
32	Delaware	\$3,568
33	Utah	\$3,565
34	Michigan	\$3,510
35	Maine	\$3,491
36	Arkansas	\$3,403
37	Montana	\$3,250
38	Florida	\$3,232
39	Missouri	\$3,194
40	Nebraska	\$2,887
41	Wyoming	\$2,810
42	Nevada	\$2,805
43	Kansas	\$2,793
44	Mississippi	\$2,585
45	Arizona	\$2,481
46	Texas	\$2,361
47	North Carolina	\$2,320
48	New Mexico	\$1,676
49	California	\$1,423
50	Alaska	N/A

	State	Public 4-Yr College
1	New Hampshire	\$15,160
2	Vermont	\$14,993
3	Pennsylvania	\$13,395
4	New Jersey	\$13,303
5	Illinois	\$13,189
6	Michigan	\$11,991
7	Virginia	\$11,819
8	South Carolina	\$11,816
9	Delaware	\$11,676
10	Massachusetts	\$11,588
11	Connecticut	\$11,397
12	Rhode Island	\$11,390
13	Minnesota	\$10,831
14	Arizona	\$10,646
15	Washington	\$10,288
16	Ohio	\$10,196
17	Hawaii	\$10,175
18	Alabama	\$9,751
19	Colorado	\$9,748
20	Maine	\$9,573
21	Kentucky	\$9,567
22	Oregon	\$9,371
23	California	\$9,270
24	Tennessee	\$9,263
25	Maryland	\$9,163
26	Indiana	\$9,120
27	Texas	\$9,117
28	Wisconsin	\$8,815
29	Missouri	\$8,564
30	Kansas	\$8,530
31	Georgia	\$8,447
32	South Dakota	\$8,055
33	Iowa	\$7,877
34	Louisiana	\$7,871
35	Arkansas	\$7,867
36	North Dakota	\$7,688
37	New York	\$7,644
38	Nebraska	\$7,608
39	Oklahoma	\$7,450
40	West Virginia	\$7,171
41	Mississippi	\$7,147
42	North Carolina	\$6,973
43	Idaho	\$6,818
44	Nevada	\$6,667
45	Alaska	\$6,571
46	Utah	\$6,363
47	Florida	\$6,360
48	New Mexico	\$6,355
49	Montana	\$6,351
50	Wyoming	\$4,891

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2015, The College Board, November 2015, Table 5

APPENDIX

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Coordination of Higher Education Tuition and Fees

Article XIII-A of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma establishes the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education as the coordinating board of control for all public institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. Among others, specific powers enumerated include the power to prescribe and coordinate student fees and tuition within limits prescribed by the Legislature.

70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, specifies the statutory limits and emphasizes the role of institutional governing boards in the establishment of tuition. This authorizes the State Regents to establish resident tuition and mandatory fees at levels less than the average rate charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference for research universities, and less than the average rate charged at peer institutions for regional universities and community colleges. In addition, it authorizes institutions to offer a guaranteed tuition rate, not to exceed 115 % of the nonguaranteed tuition rate, to full-time resident students enrolling for the first time.

Further, the State Regents are authorized to establish academic services fees, not to exceed the cost of the actual services provided, and are required to report annually to the Governor and Legislative leadership the impact of changes to tuition and fees. It also stipulates that the State Regents will make a reasonable effort to increase need-based financial aid available to students proportionate to any increase in tuition.