

*FY 2016-17
Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



December 2016

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

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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	7.0%	\$8,476	7.0%	\$22,698	7.0%	\$7,952	6.1%	\$22,388
Regional Institutions	8.6%	\$6,428	7.3%	\$14,578	8.5%	\$6,060	6.3%	\$13,492
Community Colleges	8.6%	\$3,930	5.9%	\$8,865	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
University Center of Southern Oklahoma (Ardmore)	9.2%	\$5,577	7.0%	\$13,867	8.8%	\$5,759	8.2%	\$14,387
Professional Programs	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	5.0%	\$15,722	5.0%	\$32,674

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 FY17. 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 FY17 tuition increases are higher than historical increases. However, Oklahoma’s tuition rates, fees, and cost of living remain low when compared to peer institutions. For FY17, institutions strained to minimize the required tuition and fee increases, and, at the same time, maintain educational quality.

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 2016 term with enrollment headcount of 203,876, a decrease of 0.3 percent from the fall 2015 semester. Research universities have shown an enrollment increase of 331 headcount, an increase of 0.8 percent from 2015-16. 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 FY17, resident tuition waivers, subject to the 3.5 percent rule, increased by 5.4 percent, approximately \$3.4 million more than in FY16 for a total of \$66.5 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 maintain 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 8.4 percent. Both research institutions, University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, kept their changes to increases of 7.0 percent. The institutions had a relatively narrow range of increases. The median increase was 8.6 percent and twenty of the twenty-five institutions fell within plus or minus 2.5 percent of the median.

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 agreement programs 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) The State Regents participate with The Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) in order to collaborate with peer states to improve public education at every level, from early childhood through doctoral education. SREB's board is made up of members of each state, for Oklahoma this includes Governor Mary Fallin (ex officio 2019), Tom Friedman (2016) - Superintendent/CEO of Francis Tuttle Technology Center, Chancellor Glen D. Johnson (2019), Senator Clark Jolley (2018), and Jennifer Monies (2017) - Executive Director of the Oklahoma Educated Workforce Initiative.

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 2016-17 tuition and mandatory fees is \$9,650 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$3,520 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$6,743 and \$3,930 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits. 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 2015-16, \$240.9 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$10.9 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. According to the preliminary data for 2015-16, a total of \$251.9 billion in total student aid and nonfederal loans was awarded.

Total state and local funding for public colleges and universities rose from \$74.8 billion in 2013-14 to \$77.6 billion in 2014-15, an increase of 3.7 percent. State appropriations and local funding declined by 9 percent from \$85.2 billion in 2007-2008 to \$77.6 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 29 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 7 percent through borrowing, students contributed 12 percent through income and savings and 13 percent through borrowing, scholarships and grants covered 34 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 2017

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 *FY17 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 FY17 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 3, 2016.
- 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 21, 2016 (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 27, 2016 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY17, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 21, 2016, 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 FY17 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 29, 2016.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their meeting on June 30, 2016.
- 8) Subsequent to the June 30, 2016 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, 2017.

¹ OSU OKC, OSU-IT, SEOSU – Grayson, and OCCC each provide unique programs to upper division students. Guaranteed rates for these programs are established solely to accommodate eligible upper division transfers.

Summary of FY17 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

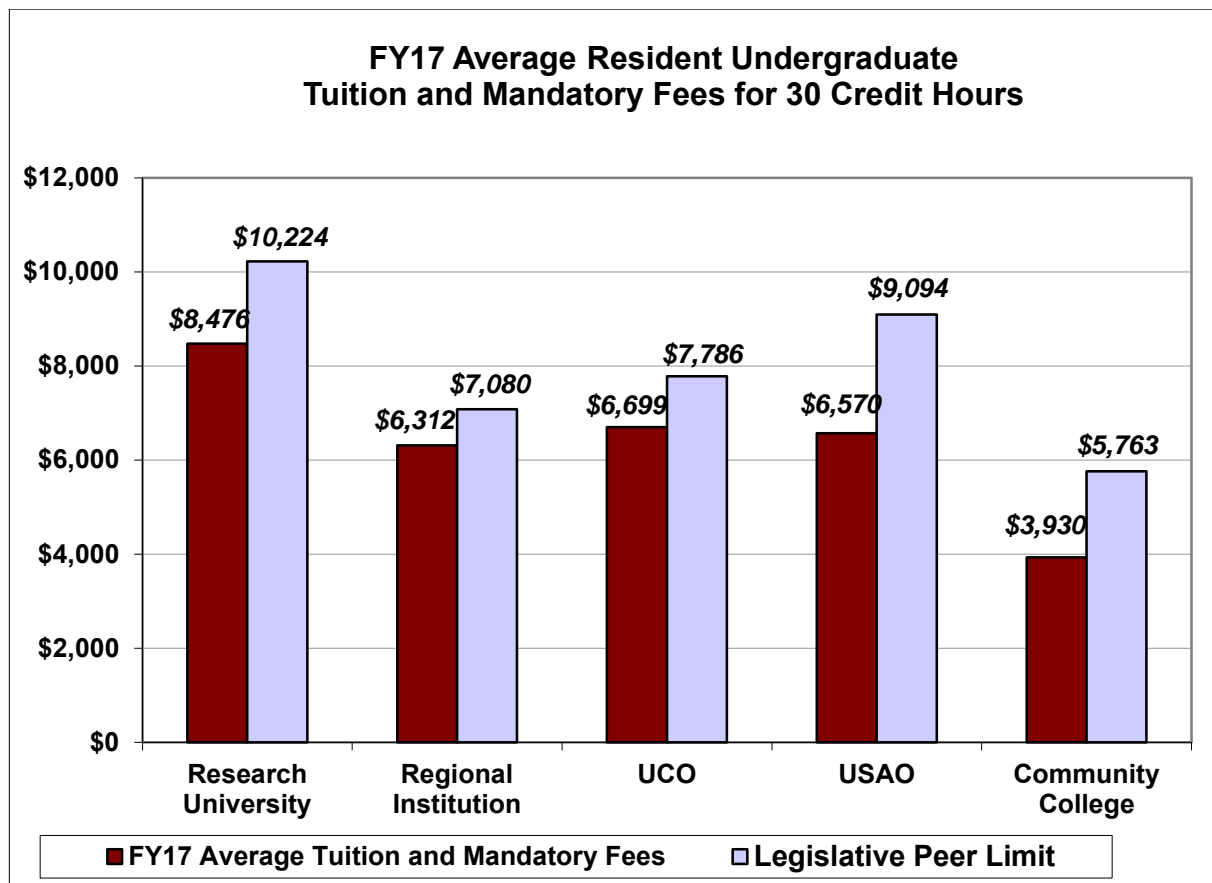
The following table shows, by tier, the FY17 legislative peer limit, the average cost for a full-time student, the difference from the legislative peer limit, Oklahoma average rates as a percent of the legislative peer limits and the percentage change from FY16.

Analysis of FY17 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$10,224	\$8,476	\$1,749	82.9%	7.0%
Nonresident	\$27,965	\$22,698	\$5,267	81.2%	7.0%
Graduate					
Resident	\$9,630	\$7,952	\$1,678	82.6%	7.0%
Nonresident	\$22,512	\$22,388	\$124	99.4%	6.1%
Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,080	\$6,312	\$768	89.2%	8.3%
Nonresident	\$15,528	\$14,039	\$1,489	90.4%	6.7%
Graduate					
Resident	\$7,303	\$5,968	\$1,335	81.7%	8.3%
Nonresident	\$14,746	\$13,209	\$1,537	89.6%	5.8%
University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,786	\$6,699	\$1,087	86.0%	9.9%
Nonresident	\$19,671	\$16,460	\$3,211	78.1%	9.9%
Graduate					
Resident	\$9,382	\$6,794	\$2,587	72.4%	9.9%
Nonresident	\$19,636	\$15,761	\$3,875	80.3%	9.9%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$9,094	\$6,570	\$2,524	72.2%	4.8%
Nonresident	\$20,695	\$16,020	\$4,675	77.4%	5.3%
Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$5,763	\$3,930	\$1,833	68.2%	8.6%
Nonresident	\$10,767	\$8,865	\$1,902	82.3%	5.9%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,080	\$5,577	\$1,503	78.8%	9.2%
Nonresident	\$15,528	\$13,867	\$1,661	89.3%	7.0%
Graduate					
Resident	\$7,303	\$5,759	\$1,544	78.9%	8.8%
Nonresident	\$14,746	\$14,387	\$360	97.6%	8.2%
Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY17 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY17 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$19,763	\$15,722	\$4,041	79.6%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$37,022	\$32,674	\$4,348	88.3%	5.0%

The following bar graph compares the average FY17 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 FY17 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY17 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.

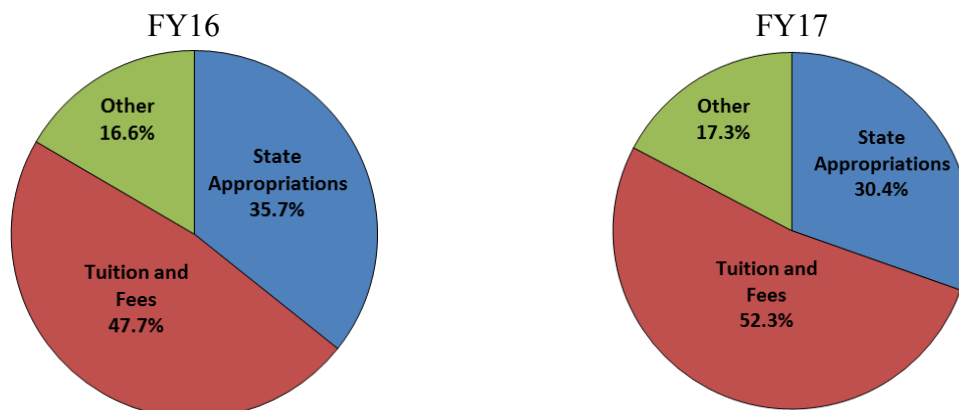
The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. The Tuition Lock Program gives students attending full-time the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed 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 \$4,262 to \$6,930 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$4,193 to \$7,659. 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.

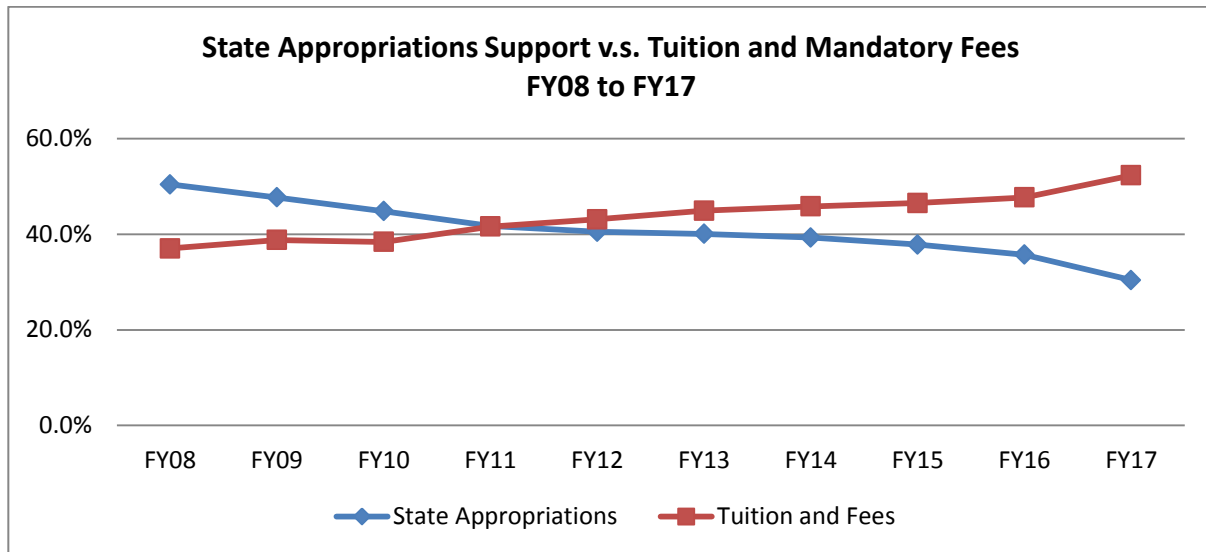
What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the budgeted portion of costs paid by students in FY17 to that of the previous year. In FY16, student revenues were budgeted at 47.7 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations (including state-funded grants) made up 35.7 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.6 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 52.3 percent of total budgeted revenue and state appropriations contributed 30.4 percent, while other revenue contributed 17.3 percent in FY17.



Since FY08, state appropriations for Oklahoma higher education institutions have consistently decreased from 50.4 percent to 30.4 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 37 percent to 52.3 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 FY08.



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 FY17 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents’ meeting held March 3, 2016. 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 21, 2016 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 FY17 at their regular meeting held June 30, 2016.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, twenty-eight requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2017 and three had no requests for changes in these fees. Eighteen institutions have requested 98 changes in Special Instruction Fees; eleven institutions have requested 36 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees; ten institutions have requested 37 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees; seventeen institutions have requested changes in 197 Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees; and seventeen institutions have requested 106 changes in various Other Special Fees. A total of 474 changes have been requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2017, a decrease of 50 requests (10%) when compared to FY16 requests.

Institutions estimate \$13.1 million in new revenue for academic service fees, a \$6.2 million increase over last year's estimated increase. 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 FY17. 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 continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY17 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. However, it is becoming more difficult for institutions 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 8.4 percent may be manageable through the maximum utilization of financial aid and a continued low cost of living.

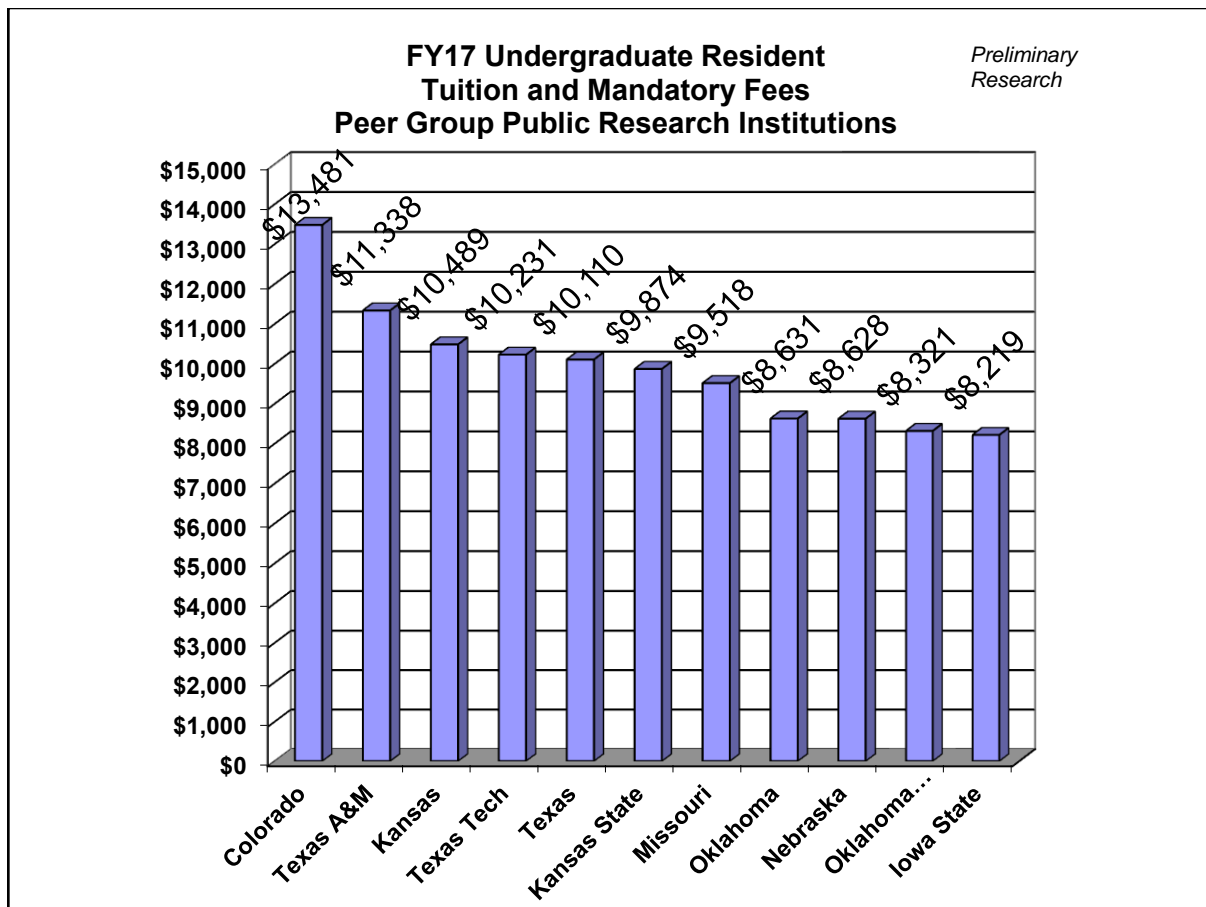
Additionally, Direct Lending is making loans more affordable and accessible to students. Many institutions expanded scholarship programs and tuition waivers to help students. Payment plans offer another option for students, allowing them to pay tuition and fees throughout the semester.

A large percentage of students receive some type of scholarship and/or financial aid which offset the cost of tuition and fees. For example, 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.

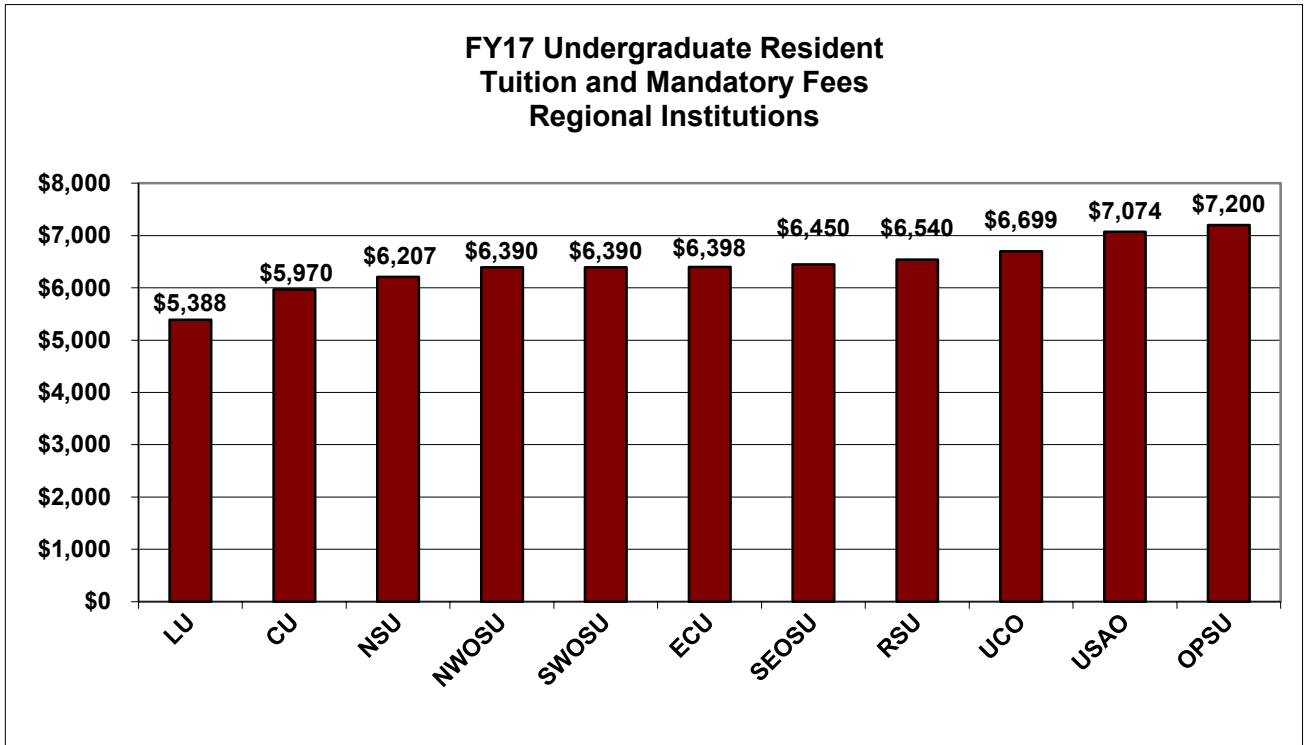
Students may also elect to take fewer credit hours thereby reducing student FTE as well as increasing the time-to-degree.

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.

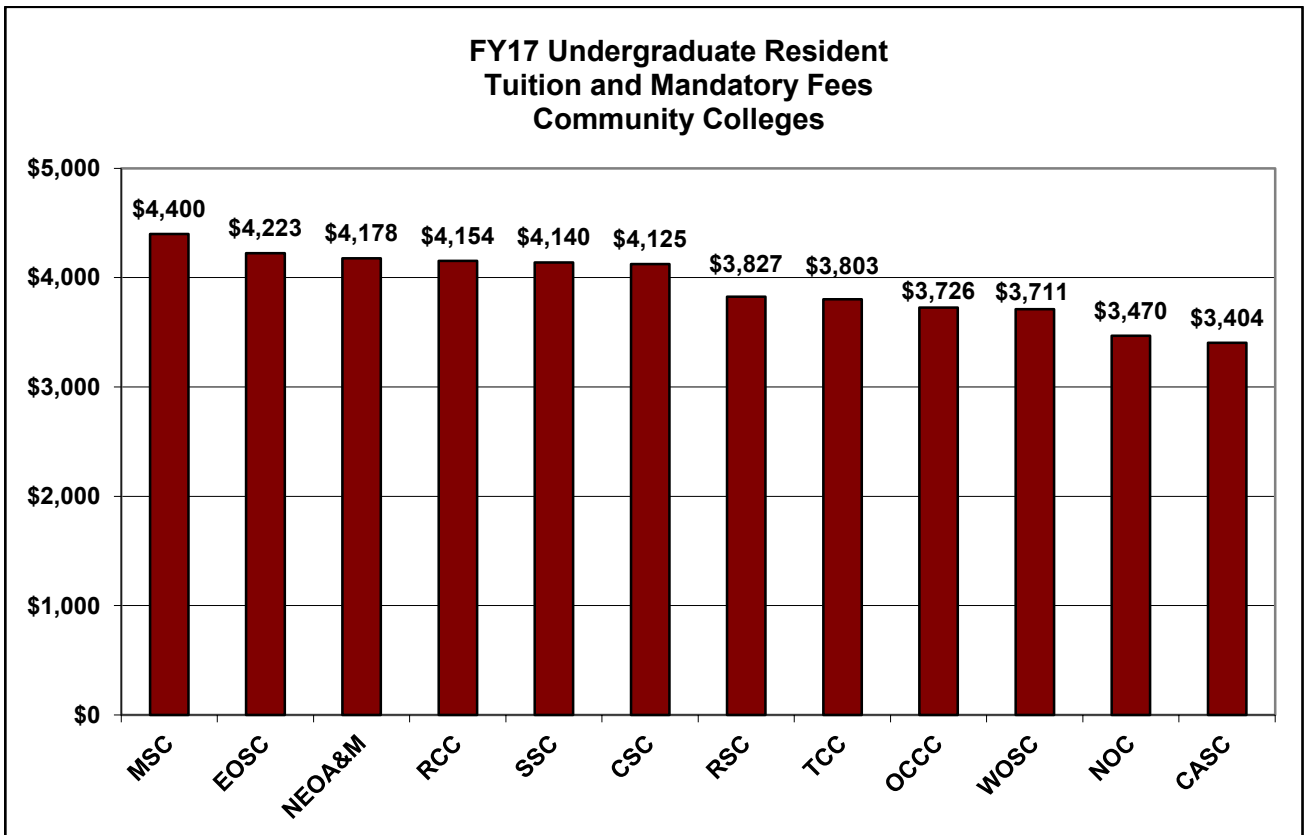
For FY17, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$8,631 and \$8,321 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY17 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the six public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY17 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY17 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 FY17 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 8.2 percent. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 5.0 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 4.8 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 82.9 percent, regional institutions average 87.6 percent, and community colleges average 68.2 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 81.2 percent at research institutions, 88.8 percent at regional institutions, and 82.3 percent at community colleges. The gap is closing, but 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 82.6 percent and 99.4 percent respectively, and professional programs average 79.0 percent and 89.2 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 program quality.

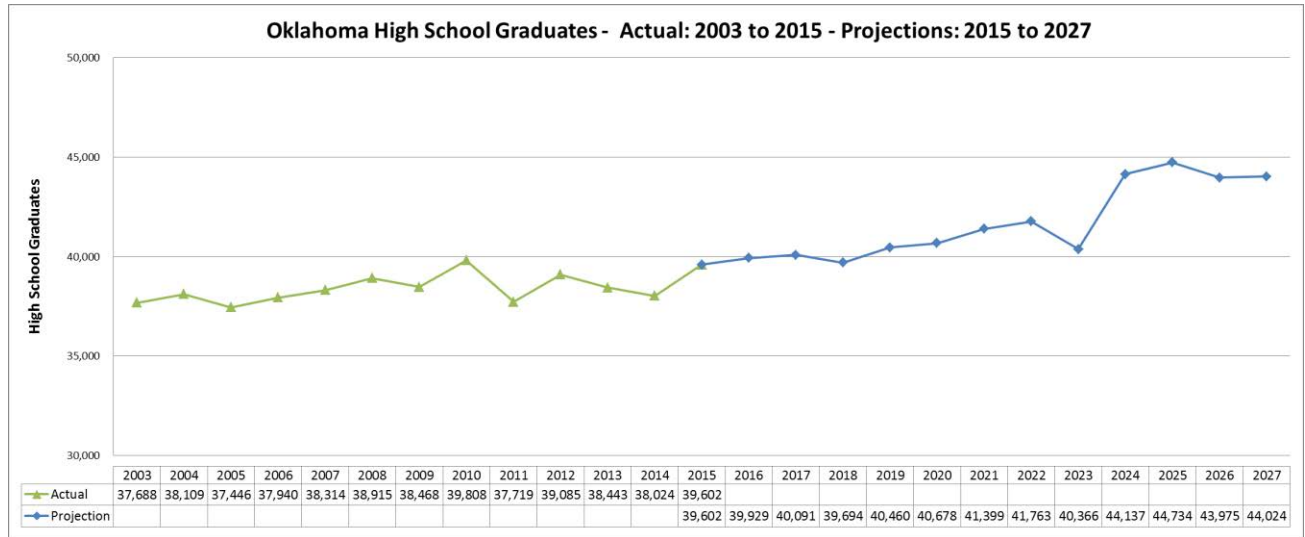
Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions do not expect significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have remained steady or slightly declined for fall 2016. The highest anticipated full time equivalent enrollment increase is 6.89 percent at Rose State College. Langston University is projecting the greatest enrollment decrease at 7.81 percent. 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, an oil downturn, an improved national 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, 10 of the 27 state institutions. 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 2016 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

Change in FY17 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2016 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY17 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FY16 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	7.00%	1.80%
Oklahoma State University	7.00%	-0.63%
University of Central Oklahoma	9.90%	-2.11%
East Central University	9.90%	-6.71%
Northeastern State University	11.90%	-2.43%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	9.80%	2.40%
Rogers State University	8.80%	-3.50%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	8.00%	-1.65%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	9.80%	4.09%
Cameron University	7.00%	-5.39%
Langston University	6.90%	-7.81%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	3.70%	-3.40%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	9.60%	-2.84%
Carl Albert State College	8.00%	-6.16%
Connors State College	8.60%	2.57%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	7.00%	-5.90%
Murray State College	8.10%	3.94%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	9.00%	-0.11%
Northern Oklahoma College	6.80%	-1.44%
Oklahoma City Community College	9.90%	-3.65%
Redlands Community College	7.00%	0.98%
Rose State College	12.90%	6.89%
Seminole State College	8.70%	-1.89%
Tulsa Community College	5.00%	0.88%
Western Oklahoma State College	12.50%	7.76%
OSU-Oklahoma City	3.10%	4.22%
OSU-IT	4.90%	-3.37%
Total	8.40%	-1.07%

Source: FY17 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2016 Preliminary Enrollment Report

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen slight decreases in recent years with preliminary FTE enrollment of 132,000 students and headcount enrollment of 179,150 students in fall 2016.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the *2015-2016 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. After 2023, rates are expected to spike to an all-time high again in 2024. 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 FY17. 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 during a difficult budget climate, and that institutions 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 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, most 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 1.5 percent, an increase that is \$5.1 million less than in FY16, compared to an average increase of 8.4 percent in resident tuition. More than half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while three 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	7.0%	1.6%	18.6%
OSU	7.0%	-0.8%	7.5%
Research Tier Change	4.7%	-0.5%	12.9%
UCO	9.9%	1.8%	1.8%
ECU	9.9%	5.3%	83.2%
NSU	11.9%	-0.7%	0.0%
NWOSU	9.8%	-0.3%	0.0%
SEOSU	8.0%	1.4%	7.2%
SWOSU	9.8%	7.9%	8.4%
CU	7.0%	0.0%	2.1%
LU	6.9%	64.8%	56.4%
OPSU	3.7%	0.0%	-3.5%
RSU	8.8%	7.5%	10.5%
USAO	9.6%	-4.7%	2.3%
Regional Tier Change	4.9%	4.5%	11.6%
CASC	8.0%	-1.0%	-12.2%
CSC	8.6%	-10.2%	25.9%
EOSC	7.0%	-44.0%	-11.1%
MSC	8.1%	25.0%	-10.7%
NEOA&M	9.0%	-7.7%	-4.9%
NOC	6.8%	3.0%	-8.4%
OCCC	9.9%	4.8%	4.8%
RCC	7.0%	183.6%	48.8%
RSC	12.9%	-15.4%	-4.6%
SSC	8.7%	6.5%	-2.2%
TCC	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
WOSC	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Comm. Coll. Tier Change	4.7%	2.5%	1.8%
Total Average Change	4.8%	1.5%	11.0%

Source: FY17 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY17 E&G Summary and Analysis

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 \$66.5 million in FY16. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 18,000 in FY16. The projected average award will be approximately \$3,900 in FY17, an increase of 10.2 percent from the average award of \$3,540 in FY16.

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 \$465 (8.7 percent) from \$5,350 in FY10 to \$5,815 per student for FY17.

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.

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 covers all of eligible students' tuition and fees for the completion of an (AAS, AA, or AS) degree at OCCC.
- 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.nwsu.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 *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, awards more than 2,700 scholarships each year which typically range in amount from \$700 to \$1,200. The Sooner Heritage Scholarship program was established in 2003, especially to help those middle-income students whose families do not qualify for federal assistance but still need a helping hand with college expenses.
- Tulsa Community College's Tulsa Achieves Program allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for up to 100 percent of tuition and fees, for 63 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 1,572 applicants with 927 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 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 offers a variety of foundation and financial aid scholarships. These include the Agriculture Work Ethic Scholarship, Chickasaw Nation Endowment Scholarship, Brownell Gunsmithing Scholarship, and many more. A full list can be found at http://www.msok.edu/future_students/scholarships.aspx.
- 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.

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 FY13 to FY17 will generate \$239.5 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$30.2 million in utilities savings, \$10.5 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$16.0 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$59.1 million in mandatory costs, \$36.4 million in information technology, \$23.3 million reduction in property, plant and equipment, \$6.4 million in academic and other programs, \$38.3 million reduction in operations, and \$19.3 million in other expenditures. Of the \$239.5 million in cost savings, technology cost saving accounts for \$73.5 million and operational cost savings account for \$166.0 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 FY17, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.0 percent of the total budget.

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 provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet student demand for course sections, work to keep the costs for health benefits manageable, and 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. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the necessary increases in tuition and mandatory fees in order to ensure the quality of instruction in Oklahoma during this difficult budgetary climate.

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. In the first four years of the CCA initiative, our goal was to cumulatively award an additional 6,800 degrees and certificates. We've exceeded the cumulative goal by awarding 8,462 additional degrees and certificates during this time period.

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 18,000 students receiving scholarships in FY 2017.

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. Eight 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 2016, the program has over 3,000 graduates across the state.

OKcollegestart.org. In spring 2007, the State Regents launched this comprehensive, web-based information system, which provides college planning and preparation information and tools for prospective and current students, parents, and educators. The state's student information portal features individual portfolios, ACT and SAT test prep, career exploration and planning, and detailed profiles of 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 Oklahoma counselors and teachers, the Professional Center, which provides additional instructional resources and allows educators to track student progress and send and receive electronic transcripts, among other key features. Since its inception, more than 400 high schools across the state have registered to use the electronic transcript system. Nearly 363,000 user accounts have been created, and page views exceed 9 million. More than 50,000 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 FY16, 128,873 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$42.4 million in tuition waivers for a total of 590,051 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 Agreement Programs. 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.

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). OCAP, an operating division of the State Regents formerly known as the Oklahoma Guaranteed Student Loan Program, serves as guarantor for federal loans through the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). Following the federal shift to direct lending in 2010, OCAP continues to service its current student loan portfolio and provide essential programs and services that support students, their families, and the financial aid and student services communities, including UCanGo2, the college access and aid awareness initiative designed to educate students and parents about planning, preparing and paying for college; a financial literacy initiative, Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM), which helps students successfully manage personal finances, consumer credit and the financial aid process; and Ready Set Repay, a default prevention program that empowers students to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment.

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. OneNet operates Oklahoma's most advanced technology network, which is designed to provide the infrastructure to support high-speed broadband services at an equitable rate. OneNet provides the technology and connectivity necessary to meet the mission-critical needs of Oklahoma's colleges and universities; K-12 and career technology schools; public libraries; local, tribal, state and federal governments; health care providers; nonprofit organizations; and programs engaged in research. OneNet is Oklahoma's only statewide Internet service provider and offers exclusive access to Internet2's 100Gbps high-speed backbone network for the state's research community. All OneNet initiatives are designed to level the playing field for innovation across the state and keep Oklahoma at the global forefront of technology.

College Affordability Commission. As a 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 SREB's State Data Exchange 2014-15 Indicators Report shows that Oklahoma's public four-year colleges and universities have the lowest annual tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate students; the third-highest increase in the number of degrees and certificates conferred; and the second-lowest full-time faculty salaries.²

² "2014-15 Data Exchange Indicators Report," by the SREB, March 2016

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally. The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for FY17 is \$9,650 at four-year institutions (\$230 or 2.4 percent higher than in 2015-16). Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,520 (\$80 or 2.3 percent higher than in 2015-16) for FY17 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2016*.³

The Consumer Price Index increased by less than 0.8 percent between July 2015 and July 2016. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 1.6 percent and increased 1.7 percent at public two-year institutions.⁴

The College Board Key Findings Summarized	Public Four-Year College	Public Two-Year College
Published FY17 Tuition and Fees	\$9,650	\$3,520
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$230	\$80
One-Year Percentage Increase	2.4%	2.3%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	1.6%	1.7%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$5,880	\$4,020

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY17 is \$6,743 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$3,930.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2016-17</i>	<i>Change from 2015-16</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$9,650	\$230	2.4%
Oklahoma Average	\$6,743	\$516	8.3%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$3,520	\$80	2.3%
Oklahoma Average	\$3,930	\$310	8.6%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,430 per year in California to \$7,740 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$5,060 in Wyoming to \$15,650 in New Hampshire. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 20th for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 14th at four-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁵

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$10,440 in room and board if they live on campus or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not. Student budgets also include about \$1,250 for books and supplies and \$3,270 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁶

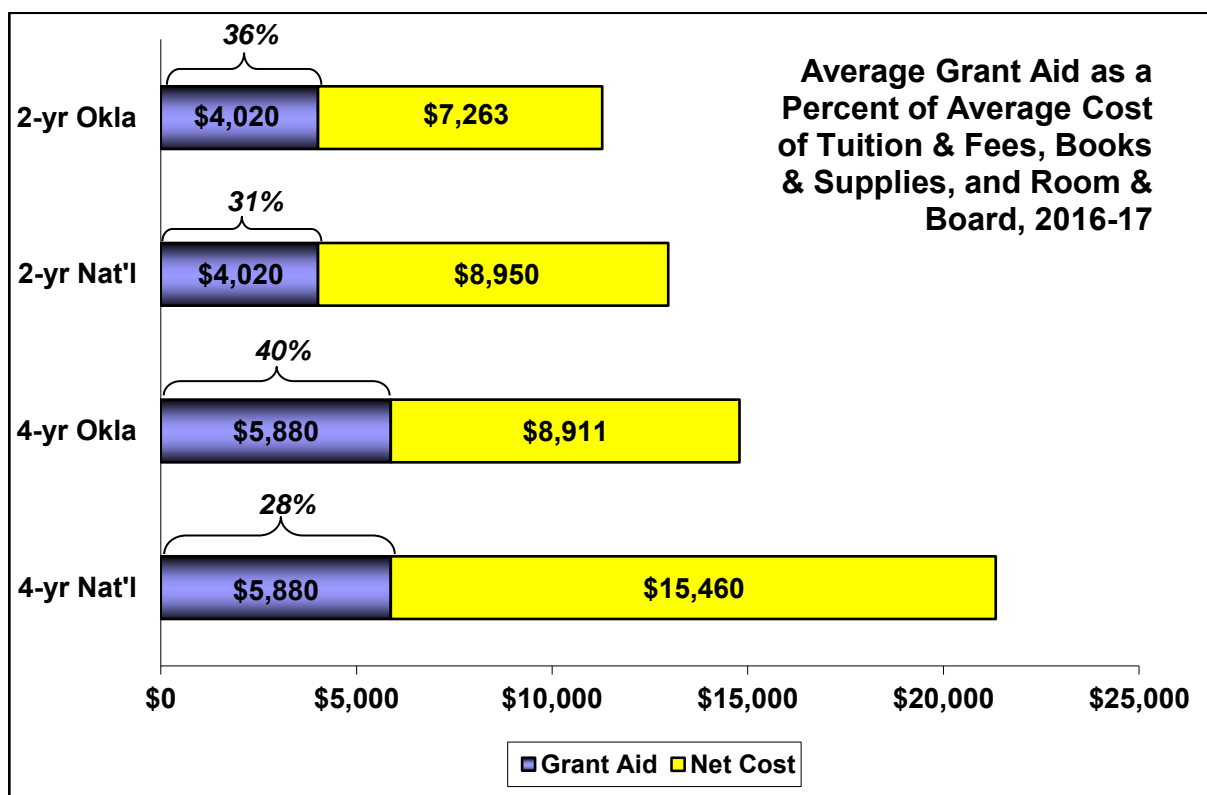
³ “Trends in College Pricing 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 3

⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 15

⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 16, 17

⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 11, Figure 1

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 \$5,880 in public four-year institutions and \$4,020 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 FY17 is about \$3,520 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$500 toward living expenses. When the cost of room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 36 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 40 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 31 percent and 28 percent respectively nationwide.⁷



The University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma are all ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's 2016 Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. OU was again ranked at 62nd for in-state students up from its 65th ranking in 2014. Likewise, OSU edged up significantly from 73rd in 2015 to 64th this year. USAO climbed from 69th in 2015 to 65th this year. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality - including SAT or ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four- and six-year graduations rates.

⁷ "Trends in College Pricing 2016," by The College Board, November 2016, p. 19, 20

Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid. In Kiplinger’s scoring system, academic quality carries more weight than.⁸

A national report on college affordability, coupled with 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 ranked 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. Furthermore, Oklahoma ranked 16th in STEM Job Growth.⁹ U.S. News & World Report ranks the University of Oklahoma No. 52 and Oklahoma State University No. 78 in National Public Universities, and ranks University of Central Oklahoma No. 32 in Public Regional Universities (West) in the 2017 edition of Best College.¹⁰

State appropriations for education are cyclical by nature. Significant decline in higher education funding typically leads to increases in tuition and fees for students. One measure of state and local funding is to divide the total appropriations by the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students. From 2007-08 to 2011-12 state and local funding per FTE fell by 26%. The recession led to reduced funding and increases in FTE. As the economy recovered, appropriations rose and FTE declined. Between 2011-12 and 2014-15, an 8% increase in appropriations combined with a 4% decline in enrollment generated a 13% increase in per-student funding. Despite this partial recovery, appropriations per FTE student were 8% lower in inflation-adjusted dollars than they were a decade earlier, and 11% lower than they were 30 years earlier. In 2014-15, before the most recent budget cuts in Oklahoma, the funding per FTE was \$6,720 in Oklahoma and \$6,966 across the nation (most recent data available).¹¹

Providing high-quality higher education is expensive, we must find ways to stem the growth in the cost 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, and create a stronger economy.

National Availability of Financial Aid. During 2015-16 (most recent data available), undergraduate students received an average of \$14,460 in aid per FTE student. Graduate students received an average of \$27,740. The financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal loans, and “other” aid.

⁸ “Kiplinger’s 100 Best Values in Public Colleges, 2016”

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

⁹ “Enterprising States” – A Project of the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation

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

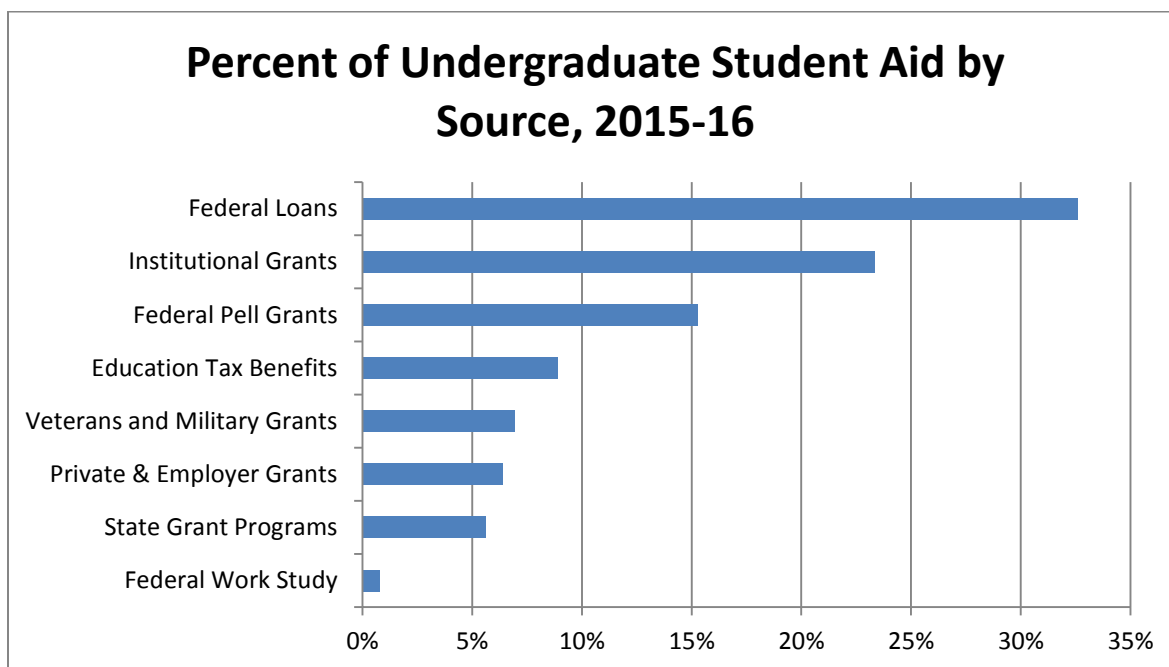
¹⁰ “U.S. News College Compass, Best Colleges”

<http://colleges.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-colleges/rankings/national-universities/top-public>

¹¹ “Trends in College Pricing 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 24, 25

Other aid includes federal education tax credits, tax deductions and work-study. These amounts represent a total of \$184 billion in total; federal, state, institutional, and private aid for preliminary 2015-16 data, a \$1.7 billion decrease from 2014-15.¹²

Total Undergraduate Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2005-06	% of Total	2015-16	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$20,633	18%	\$41,736	23%	102%
Federal Loans	\$47,953	42%	\$60,042	33%	25%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,063	1%	\$797	0%	-25%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$6,608	6%	\$16,403	9%	148%
Total Federal Aid	\$76,257	66%	\$118,978	65%	56%
State Grant Programs	\$8,384	7%	\$10,357	6%	24%
Institutional Grants	\$22,572	20%	\$43,000	23%	91%
Private/Employer Grants	\$7,642	7%	\$11,756	6%	54%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$114,855	100%	\$184,091	100%	60%



Total student aid increased by 60 percent over the decade from 2005-06 to 2015-16. Federal loans account for 33 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 9 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,

¹² “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 10, 11

¹³ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 10, 11

state governments, employers, other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. Grant Aid remains a substantial contributor to total student aid, at 58 percent of the total in 2015-16.¹⁴

Federal grants and loans represent over 50 percent of total aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the federal aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant rose to \$5,815 in 2016-17 from \$5,350 in 2015-16. It is important to keep in mind that most students receive less than the maximum Pell Grant; in 2015-16, the average Pell Grant was \$3,724. Pell Grants increased from \$15.5 billion in 2005-06 to \$28.2 billion in 2015-16 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 5.2 million to 7.6 million respectively over the decade.¹⁵

State grant aid provided approximately 6 percent of total aid in 2015-16, while the largest portion of aid, 33 percent, came from Federal Loans, 15 percent came from Federal Pell Grants, and 6 percent came from employers and private sources.¹⁶

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.¹⁷ In 2014, the AOTC represented approximately 86 percent of the total credits and deductions. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2014, 12.1 million taxpayers deducted \$12.8 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$1.7 billion in tax savings.¹⁸

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 2015-16, total education loans decreased from \$108.1 billion to \$106.8 billion, or approximately \$1.3 billion. Nonfederal loans make up about 10 percent of total education loans, up from only 6 percent in 2010-11.¹⁹

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 2015-16 private loan volume increased 6.8 percent from \$10.3 billion in 2014-15 to \$11 billion in 2015-16. From 2005-06 to 2015-16 nonfederal loans have decreased by 47 percent or \$9.9 billion. The 36 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$25.2 billion increase from \$70.6 billion to \$95.8 billion over the same time

¹⁴ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 10, 11

¹⁵ “Trends in Student Aid 2015,” by The College Board, November 2015, p. 10, 11, 26, 32

¹⁶ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 11

¹⁷ “IRS-American Opportunity Tax Credit” <http://www.irs.gov/uac/American-Opportunity-Tax-Credit>

¹⁸ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 32

¹⁹ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 15

period. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant to loan ratio.”²⁰

In 2015-16, federal loans constituted 33 percent and federal grants constituted 23 percent of the \$184 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans constituted 63 percent of the \$56.9 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 3 percent of graduate student aid.²¹

Total Federal and Nonfederal Loans in Billions					
Source	2005-06	% of Total	2015-16	% of Total	% Change
Federal Subsidized Loans	\$29.9	33%	\$23.0	22%	-23%
Federal Unsubsidized Loans	\$28.8	32%	\$50.8	48%	76%
Parent PLUS Loans	\$10.0	11%	\$12.0	11%	20%
Grad PLUS Loans	\$0.0	0%	\$8.9	8%	NA
Perkins Loans	\$1.9	2%	\$1.2	1%	-40%
Nonfederal Loans	\$20.9	23%	\$11.0	10%	-47%
Total Loans	\$91.5	100%	\$106.8	100%	17%

The composition of grant aid is different for undergraduate and graduate students. Most of graduate grant aid, 61 percent, came from institutions. The remaining aid came from the federal government (8 percent), employers (30 percent), and from the states (1 percent). Undergraduates on the other hand receive 39 percent from the federal government, 40 percent from institutions, 11 percent from employers and private sources, and 10 percent from states.²²

Although costs are concerning to many, 82 percent of families strongly agreed that college is an investment in the future. Students assumed direct responsibility for 23 percent of the total cost of college. Grants and scholarships covered 34 percent of college costs in 2015-16.²³

529 College Savings Plans. State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. In the second quarter of 2016 there were \$266.2 billion assets under management in 529 plans nationally. The average account balance of these plans was \$20,975. In 2016, the Oklahoma College Savings Plan has \$710.7 million assets under management and 47,473 open accounts. The OklahomaDream 529 plan has \$118.5 million assets under management and 8,298 open accounts. The average account balance in Oklahoma is \$14,870. This balance is \$6,105 or 29 percent below the national average. In order to increase awareness, Oklahoma Treasurer Ken Miller, in partnership with the Oklahoma College Savings Plan, has appeared on commercials, awarded newborn giveaways, and conducted other marketing that is not funded through tax dollars. To learn more about this plan visit www.ok4saving.org.²⁴

²⁰ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 15, Figure 5 Data

²¹ “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 12, 13, Figure 2B

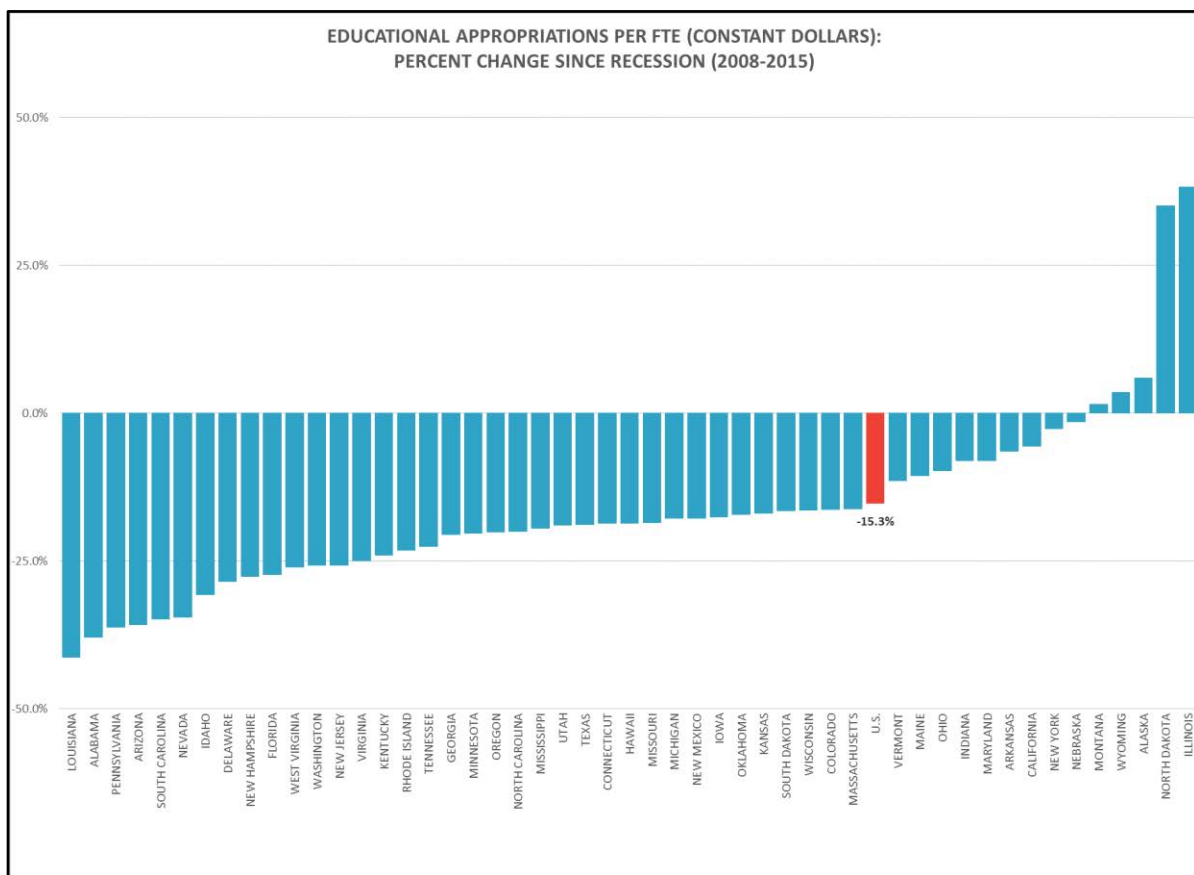
²² “Trends in Student Aid 2016,” by The College Board, November 2016, p. 14

²³ “How America Pays for College 2016,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2016, p. 7, 31

²⁴ “529 Plan Data,” by College Savings Plan Network, <http://www.collegesavings.org/529-plan-data/>

FTE Enrollment. During the national economic recovery there are signs of decline in the the total FTE enrollment. However, the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that FTE enrollment remains 8.6 percent higher than in 2008. Total FTE enrollment is now at 11.1 million. Peak enrollment occurred in 2011 and has declined for the last four years. 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 2015 fell another 1.1 percent versus 2014.²⁵

State educational appropriations per FTE were \$8,220 in 2008, before the economic recession. Since the recession state appropriations per FTE have fallen 15.3 percent to \$6,966. However, this amount has risen by 5.2 percent since 2014, from \$6,620. Keep in mind that these are national numbers and there are variations among the states. As seen in the chart below, five states were able to increase their appropriations over this time period.²⁶



State appropriated revenue is only one part of the total funding equation. Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 2001, fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, and rebounded to \$12,753 by 2008. In 2015, total revenue per FTE was \$12,907, 3.9 percent higher than in 2014 and 1.4 percent higher than pre-recession levels.²⁷

²⁵ “State Higher Education Finance FY2015,” by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 9
²⁶ “State Higher Education Finance FY2015,” by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 9, Table 5
²⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2015,” by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 9, Table 7

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 ranks as a top-performer in the number of certificates and degrees awarded per 100 FTE students, 28 compared to the national average of 23.²⁸

Funding Pressures. Economic conditions have put consistent pressure on state and institutional budgets in recent years. State appropriations for higher education have not always 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.

In order to account for the decreasing level of state appropriations, the average share of revenues coming from net tuition increased for public institutions. According to a 2015 study by the Center on Budget and Policy, which uses different methodologies than SHEEO, total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined an average of \$1,805 per student or 20.3 percent over the past decade.²⁹

Nationally in FY15, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 46.5 percent of total revenue. Oklahoma students paid approximately 44 percent of higher education's total revenue in FY15, 2.5 percent less than the national average.³⁰ However, according to the historical budgets of Oklahoma institutions, which includes other funding sources not included in SHEEO's data, the share that students pay is on the rise. In Oklahoma budgeted revenue for tuition and fees accounted for 44.9 percent in FY13, 45.8 percent in FY14, 46.5 percent in FY15, 47.7 percent in FY16, and 52.3 percent in FY17.³¹ 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 6.0 percent nationally in FY15. Total funding for 2015 is approximately \$4.6 billion more than provided in 2014. However, local tax appropriations, another important piece of revenue, were down approximately 300 million in 2015. Despite the net increase in national funding, the broadly recognized cost pressures and budgetary stresses on public resources compound the financial challenges colleges and universities are facing.³²

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

²⁸ "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.

²⁹ "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>

³⁰ "State Higher Education Finance FY2015," by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 20, figure 1

³¹ "Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis, FY13-17" by OSRHE, p. 13

³² "State Higher Education Finance FY2015," by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 9, table 1

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 2016 appropriations for higher education show continued growth overall of 4.1 percent in nominal terms. However, some states made reductions in 2016 and there is evidence that other states will make cuts in 2017 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.³³

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. 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. The un-adjusted CPI-U for all items increased by 1.5 percent in the 12 month period that ended September, 2016, but shelter, transportation, and medical care services all rose by at least 3 percent.³⁴

The Higher Education Price Index. The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs indexed to 1983 by The Commonfund Institute, is forecast to rise by 1.8 percent for the 2016 fiscal year compared to 1.7 percent for 2012, 1.6 percent for 2013, 3.0 percent for 2014, and 2.1 percent for 2015. 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. In 2015, CPI-U rose 0.7 percent. On the other hand, the Higher Education Price Index rose 2.1 percent in 2015. 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.³⁵

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

³³ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 55

³⁴ “Consumer Price Index – September 2016,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2016, http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cpi_10182016.pdf

³⁵ Commonfund Higher Education Price Index®, 2002-2015, September 2016, pg. 3, 8, Table A

growth of the ECI (for 75 percent of costs) and the growth of the GDP IPD (for 25 percent of costs). Between 1990 and 2015 CPI-U grew by 81 percent, HECA by 100 percent, and HEPI by 123 percent.³⁶

Enrollment Projections. The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2023* released in April 2016, that total enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased 42 percent from 1998 to fall 2012 and total enrollment in postsecondary degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to increase 15 percent, to 24 million, from 2012 to 2023.³⁷

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.³⁸

In 2015, 69.2 percent of 2015 high school graduates were enrolled in college or universities, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Among recent high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2015, 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 20.7 percent, much higher than the rate for recent graduates enrolled in college, 12.6 percent.³⁹

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.⁴⁰

Federal Higher Education Policy. 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 included new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the

³⁶ "Technical Paper A," by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 1, 3

³⁷ "Projections of Education Statistics to 2023" National Center for Educational Statistics, April 2016, p. 24

³⁸ "The Great Cost Shift, How Higher Education Cuts Undermine The future Middle Class" by John Quintero, on Demos, April 2012

³⁹ "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2015 High School Graduates", April 2016

⁴⁰ "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

rising cost of postsecondary education.⁴¹ President Obama presented a plan for the reform of higher education that targets three major areas: paying colleges and students for performance, promoting innovation and competition, and ensuring student debt is affordable.⁴² President-Elect Donald J. Trump's inauguration will be Friday, January 20th, 2017. His vision includes: 1) Working with Congress on reforms to ensure universities are making a good faith effort to reduce the cost of college and student debt in exchange for the federal tax breaks and tax dollars. 2) Ensuring that the opportunity to attend a two or four-year college, or to pursue a trade or a skill set through vocational and technical education, will be easier to access, pay for, and finish. 3) Improve college and career readiness by promoting school choice in common education.⁴³ 4) Make post-secondary options more affordable and accessible through technology enriched delivery models.⁴⁴ Like all Presidents, his plan will likely develop more as he appoints his Secretary of Education and begins to negotiate with Congress.

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 2020.⁴⁵ Like President Obama, President-Elect Donald J. Trump has touted the importance of vocational, technical, and two-year education.

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.⁴⁶

⁴¹ "Congress Passes Higher Education Reauthorization Bill" by National Education Association, August 2012

⁴² "President's Plan to Make College More Affordable: A Better Bargain for the Middle Class", by White House, August 22, 2013

⁴³ "Donald J. Trump's Positions, Education", November 2016, www.donaldjtrump.com/policies/education/

⁴⁴ "Great Again, Making America Great Again", <https://www.greatagain.gov/policy/education.html>

⁴⁵ "Building American Skills Through Community Colleges", by White House

⁴⁶ "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.

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 the 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 resources⁴⁷

Over the decade from 2006-07 to 2016-17, dollar increases in average public four-year tuition and fees ranged from \$1,970 in the middle states region to \$3,640 in the West. Percentage increases ranged from 24 percent in the middle states region to 66 percent in the West. Oklahoma is part of the southwest region where prices have increased on average \$580 at public two-year institutions, \$2,450 at public four-year institutions, and \$9,980 at private nonprofit four-year institutions. The southwest region has seen the largest increase in private nonprofit four year average prices over this ten year period.⁴⁸

California and Texas enrolled 22 percent of the nation's full-time equivalent (FTE) public college students in 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).⁴⁹

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. State appropriations per FTE student fell by 26% in inflation adjusted dollars between 2007-08 and 2011-12. Additionally, average tuition and fees at public institutions rose by 28% between 2008-09 and 2012-13. The portion of state resources going to support higher education has declined steadily while FTE enrollment in public institutions has increased by 13 percent between 2011-12 and 2014-15.⁵⁰

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.⁵¹

⁴⁷ "U.S. Cities Still Reeling from Great Recession" by Jonathan House, Wall Street Journal, October 23, 2013

⁴⁸ "Trends in College Pricing 2016," by The College Board, November 2016, p. 12

⁴⁹ "Trends in College Pricing 2016," by The College Board, November 2016, p. 31

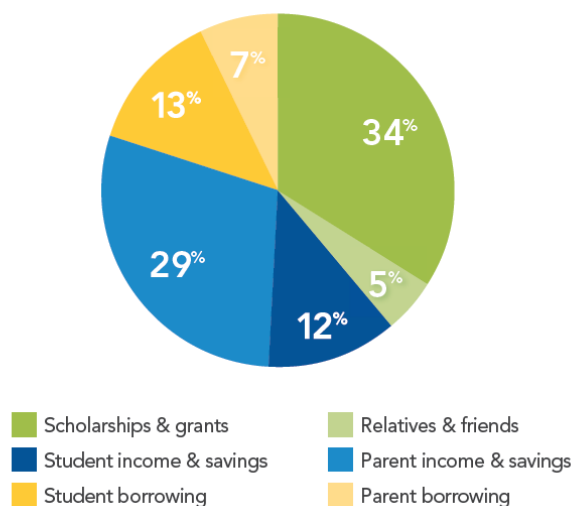
⁵⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2015," by The College Board, November 2015, p. 24

⁵¹ "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 2016* by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in August 2016, college-going students and their parents:

- Ninety-seven percent of families believe college “is an investment in the future” and 79 percent of families agreed college is part of the American dream.
- Most families expressed financial concerns and are cost-consciousness about paying for college, 23 percent focus on rising school costs when worrying about paying for college next year.
- Drawing from savings, income and loans, students paid 25 percent of the college costs in 2015, while parents covered 36 percent of the costs compared to 38 percent in 2014.
- Families took cost-savings measures to make college more affordable. Seventy percent of students opting for in-state tuition, 49 percent of students living at home or with relatives, 44 percent of students filing for education tax credits, 53 percent of students getting a roommate, 26 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 34 percent of the total amount to meet college costs.
- More families utilized scholarships at 50 percent in 2016, up from 46 percent in 2015 while grant usage was up to 47 percent from 45 percent in 2015.
- At four-year private colleges, grants and scholarships paid 25 percent of the cost. These covered just 16 percent and 9 percent at four and two-year public schools.
- Twenty-seven percent of students used loans to pay for college in 2015-16. Nineteen percent reported using federal loans, 6 percent used both federal and private loans, and 2 percent used private loans.⁵²

How the Average Family Pays for College



⁵² “How America Pays for College 2016,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2016.

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 3.76 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.⁵³

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.⁵⁴

The maximum Pell Grant award rose from \$5,350 to \$5,815 in 2016-17. 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.⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶

Colleges often consider themselves recession-proof, but stagnant endowment returns and increases in enrollment strained resources. Some public colleges got good news as 13 state governments increased educational appropriations per FTE in the 2015 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.⁵⁷

College graduates have suffered through the recession and lackluster recovery with remarkable resilience. The unemployment rate for college graduate in October 2016 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 3.8 percent.⁵⁸ In 2015, 11 out of the 15 fastest growing occupations required some level of postsecondary education.⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰

⁵³ Federal Student Aid Office, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized>

⁵⁴ “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>

⁵⁵ “U.S. Clarifies Student-Loan Policies and Pushes Income-Based Repayment” by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 1, 2013

⁵⁶ “Ensuring That Student Loans are Affordable,” <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/education/higher-education>

⁵⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2014,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 32

⁵⁸ “The Employment Situation,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, October 2016

⁵⁹ “Employment Projections” by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, April 2015

⁶⁰ “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.

Thirty-two states—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming - 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. Five 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. The remaining 75 percent of funding will be based on enrollment and institutional needs. Tennessee is the first state to base 100 percent of higher education funding on course completion and other performance indicators.

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 performance factors for Oklahoma are First-year retention, first-year retention for Pell recipients, 24 credits in first academic year, cohort graduation rates anywhere in the system, degrees granted, and program accreditation.

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 a top priority. 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 67 percent by 2023 to meet our state's workforce needs and keep Oklahoma competitive in a global economy. Gov. Mary Fallin is a strong advocate for the initiative, saying at the kickoff press conference in September 2011, "We can and must do better in producing a highly skilled and educated workforce in our state. This is part of our agenda – developing the Complete College America program." Oklahoma's five-point plan to increase degree and certificate completion has led CCA to name Oklahoma the national model for degree completion. Our state plan focuses on promoting college readiness, transforming remediation, strengthening pathways to certificates and degrees, expanding adult degree completion efforts, and rewarding performance and completion.

- **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.

Significant progress is being made toward these goals. In the first four years of the CCA initiative, the number of degrees and certificates earned in Oklahoma has **increased by 8,462**, surpassing the state **benchmark of 6,800**. While we have made substantial gains and exceeded these early benchmarks, we acknowledge the growing challenges we face in maintaining this significant momentum. Other CCA states have increased their investment in degree completion initiatives, while Oklahoma has repeatedly surpassed our goals on either flat or reduced budgets.

Source: Oklahoma State Regent's For Higher Education, <http://www.okhighered.org/complete-college-america/>

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY17 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public research universities at current rates cost about than \$42,586. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$77,992 in Oklahoma. These amounts do not include any scholarships, grant aid, or tax benefits students may be eligible for.

The survey results of Parent Expectations and Planning for College found that 91 percent of students in grades 6 through 12 had parents who expected them to continue their education beyond high school. Of these, 65 percent had parents who expected them to earn a bachelor's degree or higher and 26 percent had parents who expected them to complete some postsecondary education.⁶¹

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 2020, 65 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.⁶²

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.⁶³

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.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Parent Expectations and Planning for College, April 2008, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008079.pdf>

⁶² "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2020" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2013

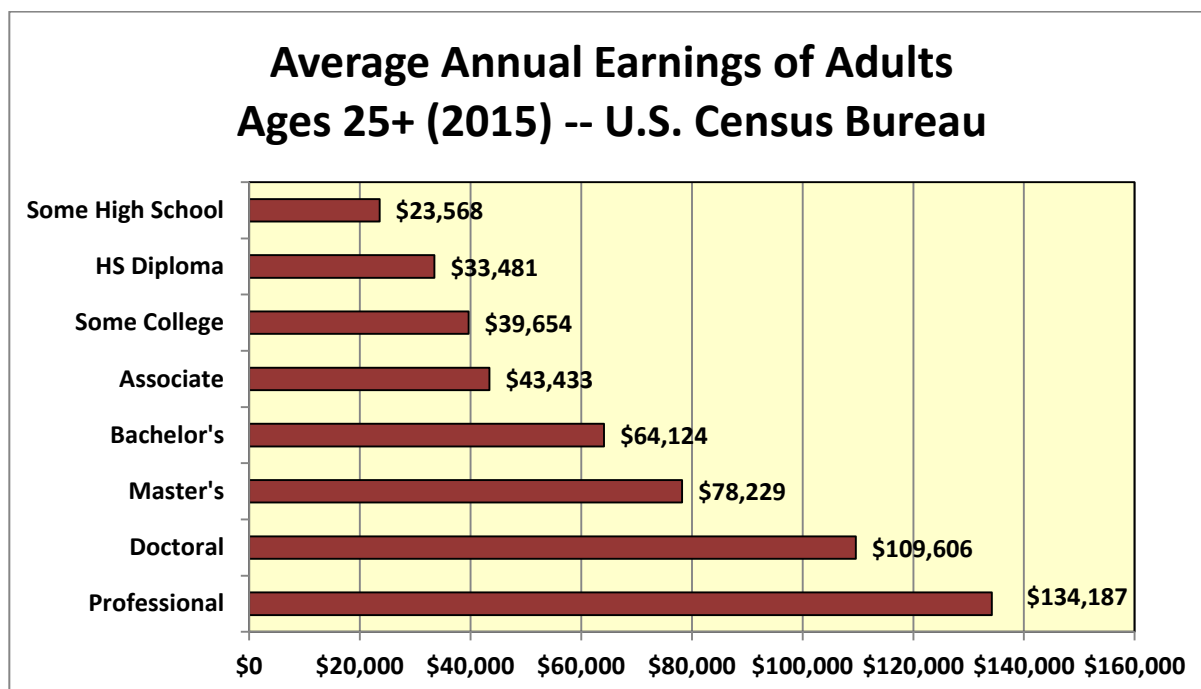
⁶³ "One More Time: Yes, College Is Worth It" by Kayla Webley, Time, August 16, 2012

"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

⁶⁴ "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.⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶

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 2015, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.92 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.⁶⁷



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the householder. In 2015, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, average income was \$73,750 compared to \$33,481 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$23,568 for those with less than a high school diploma.

More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2015 earned 42 percent more than those with just some high school. Those with associate’s degrees earned 30 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 48 percent more than those with associates. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 109 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

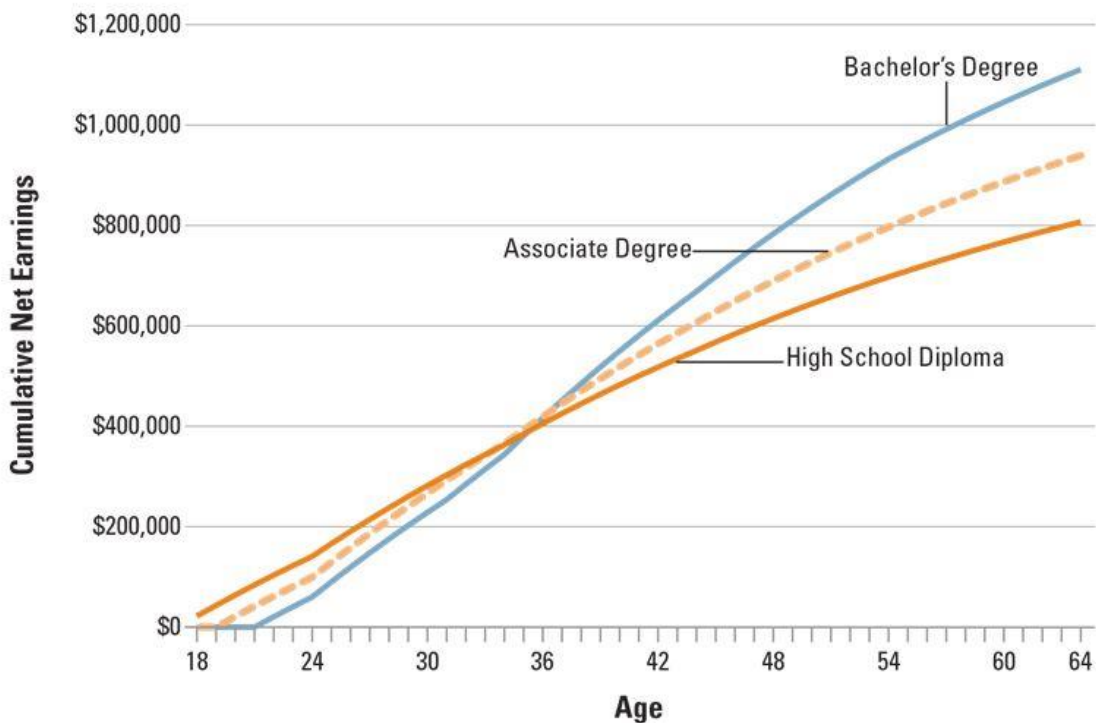
⁶⁵ “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

⁶⁶ “The College Completion Agenda 2011, Keep College Affordable” by John Michael Lee Jr., College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, October, 2011

⁶⁷ “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 2016, 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.⁶⁸

**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.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ "Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 13.

⁶⁹ "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.⁷⁰

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.⁷¹

A study by the Lumina Foundation confirms that the value of college degrees is increasing. Today, two-thirds of all jobs being created today require some form of postsecondary education or training. Approximately, 45.3 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.⁷²

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.⁷³

⁷⁰ "Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 11.

⁷¹ "Education pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 31.

⁷² "A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education" by Lumina Foundation, June 2015, p. 2

⁷³ "College Is Still Worth It" by Mark Yzaguirre, Huffington Post Education, January 16, 2013

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 FY17. The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education has developed cost-saving initiatives that will result in actual and projected savings totaling \$239.5 million from FY13 to FY17.

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 79.1% 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 \$67 million to Oklahoma's Promise and \$31.2 million to other assistance programs in FY17. Total budgeted tuition waivers for FY17 increased by almost 22 million (11 percent) over FY16. 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. Preliminary enrollment data indicates a slight decrease of 1.1 percent in FTE enrollment for the fall 2016 semester after record levels of enrollment in 2010-11. However, the number of first-time entering students increased 1.9 percent from 31,703 in fall 2015 to 32,317 in fall 2016 at Oklahoma public institutions. 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 16.1 percent in FY17. As a share of total educational and general primary budgets, appropriated revenue decreased from 35.7 percent to 30.4 percent which lead to a moderate increase of tuition and mandatory fees of 8.4 percent in FY17 compared to 4.8 percent in FY16. State appropriations support decreased from 62 percent in FY96 to 30.4 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY17. Student revenues increased from 38 percent in FY96 to 52.3 percent in FY17.

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. 2016-2017 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY17 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY17
5. Transcript of April 21, 2016 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY17
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY17
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY17
9. Summary Listing of FY17 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY17 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY17
12. Comparison of FY17 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY17 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)
14. APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Research Peer Public Universities
Academic Year 2016-17 -- Preliminary**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Texas	\$10,110	\$35,906
Missouri	\$9,518	\$25,892
Texas Tech	\$10,231	\$22,471
Colorado	\$13,481	\$34,109
Texas A&M	\$11,338	\$31,516
Kansas	\$10,489	\$25,872
Nebraska	\$8,628	\$23,148
Iowa State	\$8,219	\$21,583
Kansas State	\$9,874	\$24,775
Oklahoma	\$8,631	\$22,953
Oklahoma State	\$8,321	\$22,443
Average	\$9,895	\$26,424
105% of Average	NA	\$27,746
*Average without OK	\$10,210	\$27,253

*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

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

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for Fall 2016, dated 10-3-2016

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION PEER LIMITS AND ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2016-2017

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 21, 2016 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 5:00 p.m. on Friday, April 15, 2016 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY17 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate						
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$10,244.15	\$340.81	\$27,964.70	\$932.16						
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$7,080.00	\$236.00	\$15,528.00	\$517.60						
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,786.03	\$259.53	\$19,670.91	\$655.70						
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	\$9,249.09	\$308.30	\$21,205.05	\$706.84						
Community Colleges	\$5,763.47	\$192.12	\$10,767.32	\$358.91						
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)										
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$9,630.04	\$401.25	\$22,511.96	\$938.00						
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$7,302.63	\$304.28	\$14,746.06	\$614.42						
University of Central Oklahoma	\$9,381.87	\$390.91	\$19,635.88	\$818.16						
<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>										
<p align="center"><u>TIER</u></p> <table> <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></td> </tr> </table>					Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions	Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states	Community Colleges	
Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions									
Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states									
Community Colleges										
<p align="center"><i>At their meeting in June 2016, State Regents will consider FY17 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
FY17 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Professional Programs	FY17 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY17 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$26,738.50	\$40,467.40
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$31,461.27	\$58,828.36
Doctor of Dental Science	\$32,293.11	\$66,068.93
Physician's Associate	\$17,698.91	\$31,048.98
PharmD	\$23,398.00	\$42,233.86
Occupational Therapy	\$11,953.68	\$22,736.05
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$14,369.05	\$29,065.34
Doctor of Audiology	\$13,899.44	\$28,411.04
Public Health	\$12,081.83	\$24,108.07
Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$13,052.88	\$24,995.21
Master of Science in Nursing	\$8,684.20	\$18,559.80
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$34,191.29	\$62,216.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$24,307.63	\$50,983.75
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$26,141.80	\$40,737.35
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
PharmD	\$21,396.36	\$36,295.86
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$14,369.05	\$29,065.34
<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">At their meeting in June 2016, State Regents will consider FY17 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</p>		

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2017

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 2016 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 21, 2016. 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 seven percent (7%); 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 21, 2016
State Regents' Conference Room

Regent Toney Stricklin: 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 D. Johnson: Yes, I would, Mr. Chairman and welcome to everyone who is here today. As we start our hearing on tuition and fees I think we should recognize that as a state we know if we are going to be economically competitive we must have the best educated and the most productive workforce we can assemble. Our State Regents have made it very clear that whether a student going to college is right out of high school or an adult learner who is returning to college, if they demonstrate that they have the ability to achieve in college, we feel we have a responsibility as a State Regent body to give them the opportunity or the access to go to college and certainly an additional responsibility to keep college affordable for our students.

As we look back on what's happened on the tuition front in Oklahoma since 2009, as our Chairman says, this is another good news story. It's a great story that we should emphasize and I think it's important that we look at how the State Regents have set the pace and, quite frankly, if you look at these numbers how the State Regents have bucked the national trend by making college affordable and, quite frankly, by making college affordability their top priority.

As we look back, Oklahoma was one of only two states in the nation in 2009 to freeze tuition. Since that time if you look at the tuition trend in Oklahoma since 2008, you can see as the slide shows, it has resulted in a seven year average of a 4.5 percent increase. So if you think about that, at a time when many states raised tuition in the high double digits, Oklahoma through our process with our Regents, our State Regents making the final decision, we've kept tuition below 5 percent at 4.5 percent. As you look at one study that's been released by the United States Department of Education, now this only deals with four-year colleges and universities, but it ranks Oklahoma higher education third in the nation in terms of overall affordability and student cost to attend our four-year colleges. You can see the national average on the slide is \$17,474 to attend college per year in the nation. Oklahoma ranks well below that at \$13,005. And in case you have difficulty looking at the slide, the only states deemed to be more affordable than Oklahoma are Utah and Wyoming. Another survey and study released by our U.S. Chamber of Commerce last May ranks the 50 states in terms of overall college affordability, not just in terms of tuition and fees, but room and board, books and all the related costs of going to college. The United States Chamber of Commerce report ranks Oklahoma higher education as fifth in the nation in overall college affordability. So certainly as we go into this discussion today, our higher education system ranks very well and compares very favorably nationally in terms of keeping tuition low and overall college affordability.

Student debt should also be addressed. The most recent report from The Institute for College Access and Success for the Project on Student Debt came out in November of this last year. Three very important takeaways: 45 percent, or essentially half, of our students leave our colleges and universities in Oklahoma with zero student debt, no student debt. Those that have student debt, those numbers are 30 percent below the national average in terms of our students leaving higher education in Oklahoma compared to students across the nation. And finally, this has resulted in a ranking of Oklahoma higher education being seventh in the nation in terms of our students leaving our colleges and universities with the least amount of student debt. Another very good place to be.

You've seen the Forbes report which was a recent article that listed the best and worst places for recent college graduates to locate. We were pleased that Forbes magazine ranked Oklahoma second in the nation as far as best places for recent college graduates to locate. There were three reasons for this: 1) consistently low tuition, 2) consistently low unemployment rates, and finally good starting salaries for graduates coming directly from college.

This again is a hearing that the Regents look forward to because we absolutely are interested in input from all those that are here on this very important issue of tuition. And we are pleased to proceed.

Mr. Chairman and Regents, I might ask Amanda Paliotta to go over the items we are going to address today and then Mr. Chairman we can begin the hearing.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you.

Vice Chancellor Amanda Paliotta: Good morning, so what we have here today is just one step of many that this body, this board and our institutions will be undertaking as we set forth establishing tuition and fees for the 2016-2017 academic year. These mandatory limits that have been posted and have been provided to the public have been prescribed by the Legislature and state statutes. These are the maximum amounts that our institutions will be able to charge in their various tiers. You have the research tier which is of course OU and OSU, the regional universities, the University of Central Oklahoma, the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma and then our two-year community colleges. We also have maximum limits for all the graduate level courses as well as the professional. In addition to the tuition and mandatory fees, we've also posted as a supplement a list of academic service fees that have been requested by each of the institutions. They're broken down in categories and you can see there they include special instruction fees, classroom, laboratory, etc. So again, this is one step of many and this hearing definitely meets the requirements as required by law.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you Amanda. Well, we have several speakers here who have asked to provide public testimony on these topics. We thank them for their interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in these public policy discussions.

First I want to cover some ground rules if I may. Each of our speakers will have three minutes to make comments and Kylie will watch the time for us and let us know when that three minute period has in fact expired. Each speaker will be allowed only their time allotted. Speakers will speak from the podium and will state your name, your institution, and organization that they represent. This is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees and we ask that all speakers confine their comments to that topic of tuition and fees. If speakers have written comments or materials they can be submitted at the end of their comments or at the end of the meeting to Kylie.

We are here for the purpose of listening to you. The Regents may have a question or two for speakers if we need clarification regarding your comments but Regents I remind you that we are not here to debate the issue. We will have time between today and the June meeting for further debate and

discussion. So Regents, just a reminder that we're just here to listen to the folks who want to speak today.

I'm going to read the names of the individuals who have asked for an opportunity to comment on the tuition and fees topic and I will start with:

- Rayshell Clapper, Professor of English at Seminole State College and the current chair of the Faculty Advisory Council;
- Matt Chuning, Oklahoma State University and Chair of the Student Advisory Board;
- Austin Sheehy, University of Central Oklahoma;
- Kiana Irby, University of Central Oklahoma; and
- Alana Johnson, University of Central Oklahoma.

Is there anyone else in the audience whose name I did not call that would like to speak today? Very well, let's begin. Our first speaker is going to be Rayshell Clapper

Rayshell Clapper: Good morning. The following was adopted at the April Faculty Advisory Council meeting. Thank you for the opportunity for us to provide input at the annual Tuition Hearing. We want to thank Chancellor Johnson, the Regents and support staff for their leadership, commitment, 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 and facilities available for achieving higher education goals, namely in teaching, research and service. Achieving our educational objectives can be especially difficult in the economic shortfall we are 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 of state funding. As educators and citizens, we are deeply committed to doing our part in the development of the state of Oklahoma and its people. As has happened, 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 continue to do more with less. Educators at these institutions have responded in a highly admirable fashion. Faculty and staff at some schools have been without any or minimal increases in salary or benefits for more than six years. Despite increases in mandatory costs, faculty and staff continue to provide an 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 on higher education. Some institutions have seen the departure of talented faculty and have 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 access to courses and support services as well as fewer opportunities for students to benefit from the mentoring and professional advising by experienced faculty.

We support a measured increase in tuition. One that accounts for changes in appropriations for higher education and allows each institution to fulfill their missions and sustain the value and quality of 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 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 your consideration for the input we have provided today. Thank you for giving the Faculty Advisory Council the opportunity to speak at this tuition hearing.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you Rayshell. Next, we'll call Matt Chuning.

Matt Chuning: Hi, my name is Matt Chuning and I'm here representing the Student Advisory Board to the Board of Regents as well as Oklahoma State University and kind of in these two roles its really two different perspectives on the prospect of a tuition increase. In general, after visiting with the Student Advisory Board, it is our opinion that a modest tuition increase is probably necessary. We recognize, I think what our previous speaker spoke about earlier, about maintaining a high quality level of academic, our education, and in general the Student Advisory Board supports that. However, we also want to pass on some things I'm sure you guys are all very aware about that are challenges to raising tuition because it has impact beyond just an increase in the amount that students spend. For instance, one of the biggest issues the Student Advisory Board tackled this year was the funding of Oklahoma's Promise. And as you know, since Oklahoma's Promise funds full tuition, an increase in tuition increases the amount of money that has to be spent on Oklahoma's Promise, which is circular in nature, because that ends up decreasing enrollment and increasing the cost of the program, which is something we looked at. Another problem with it is, and this speaks specifically to me, as a student at Oklahoma State University, being a land grant institution, the land grant mission is all about providing quality education at an affordable price to all Oklahomans. And as we raise tuition, it's the opinion of both the Student Advisory Board and the students at Oklahoma State University, that we limit access to education the more the financial burden of individual students increases.

So, that being said and with those considerations, I think students are very understanding about the need to increase tuition, especially in this economic climate and as funding from the state has decreased however I think it would go a long way in terms of transparency to just help students understand and anything you could do to help relay what student fee money is going to as well as what the increase in tuition is actually funding. Anything you can do to provide that information to students will go a long way towards making that pill a lot easier to swallow. Because I think, in general, students are very receptive to the idea of providing quality education and that being of the utmost importance, but at the same time, with increased financial burden we just want you to be aware that it is decreasing access to education in Oklahoma at least on a small scale and hopefully not on a large scale. In general, the Student Advisory Board can support a moderate tuition increase so long as it is justified and so long as there's reason to do it. And that's all I have on that.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you Matt. Austin Sheehy?

Austin Sheehy: Hello, thank you guys for being here today. My name is Austin Sheehy and I'm the student body president at the University of Central Oklahoma. During my time in office I've spent a lot time talking to my fellow students and they're aware of the situation our state is in. And quite frankly, we as students are worried about the future of our state. And I think this discussion, yes, is about this next year and how are we going to operate but it's also about investing in the future of our state. I kind of feel like I'm going to be preaching to the choir with you guys but I know you are able to pass along these concerns.

I hear Chancellor Johnson say it over and over again: higher education is the best investment we can make in the future of our state. You know they said \$4.70 come back for every dollar we invest. But I think it's more than that. I think it's important to ask ourselves the question "do we feel that a highly educated workforce is essential to our state's future?" And if we don't, then we can dismiss this conversation, but I think you all do. I'm worried though that our friends at 23rd and Lincoln don't all feel the same way. I don't think they quite grasp the gravity of not properly investing in higher education. So when we talk about the funding level, I think if you lower the funding level any further

the schools are getting from the state legislature, one of two things will happen: the schools are either going to further cut down their operating costs at the expense of the student experience, whether it's cutting faculty and stuff or cutting programs, whether it's athletic programs or extracurricular programs. Those things are just as important as the in-class experience. Or they are going to pass on that cost to the students through even more of an increase in tuition and we're talking about asking to increase tuition already. So if we have to pass on more of that cost it's just going to be too much of a burden on the students. And again, you're talking about how much of an educated workforce do we want for the future of our state.

So I think there's a lot of gravity and seriousness to this conversation and you all know that. I'm just asking you to do your best to pass that on to our state legislature so that we can end up in the best possible situation not just for the coming year but for many years to come. Thank you.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you Austin. Kiana Irby?

Kiana Irby: Hello everyone, my name is Kiana Irby. I am a junior at the University of Central Oklahoma, fashion marketing major, a first generation college student. I also serve as the Senator of the Black Student Association at the University of Central Oklahoma and I'm just going to kind of share my personal experience with Oklahoma's Promise and what it's done for me. It has paid for my tuition essentially and it's the best thing that's literally ever happened to me. But when you think of students being in college, we have more than tuition and fees. When you come from a first generation college home you want to stay on campus and you have a car to get from here and there and if you work you also need transportation and that's something that definitely affects me is those outside sources. My tuition and fees being paid by Oklahoma's Promise is a blessing but when I have to worry about paying for my apartment and my car that's where it comes into play having to work those long hours. And when you're working those long hours, you don't get to put in the hours to study and do homework and if your grades drop then you lose that tuition waiver we get in the Oklahoma's Pell Grant and all those things. So I just think it's very vital for us as students to stress the importance that we feel we need for the tuition to stay at the level it is and not to go any higher. And also it's going to affect me when I go into my professional career. I'm going to go into higher education myself and be able to help minority students and if budgets are cut, the funding for more professors to come in and assist these students won't be there. And I just really want to stress that us students we really care about this tuition being increased and I think it's going to take for more students to come out and speak on these topics for the legislators to see how important this is to us. Thank you.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you Ms. Irby. Ms. Johnson?

Alana Johnson: Hello, I'm a student at the University of Central Oklahoma, my name is Alana Johnson. I'm part of NASA, the Native American Student Association, and I'm also Ms. Native American UCO. I just wanted to talk about how Oklahoma's Promise really has helped me a lot with my tuition also but it doesn't really cover everything. It was about this time last year, I was a senior in high school. I had a 4.0 GPA. I was very active in school but I had not had any scholarships come in. My mom was just freaking out and was wondering how I was going to pay for college. There's a Native American college that I would have everything paid for but I really wanted to go to UCO. It was the college I had my heart set on. But I didn't know what I was supposed to do. But eventually everything worked out in its place. I had to take out a student loan to pay for some of it. But I just really wanted to stress how important it is to keep the tuition rates as low as it is right now and it would also help me as well as other students who actually have to pay for college. I'm lucky I didn't have to pay anything out of pocket. Ok, that's all I have.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you very much. Well done. And our final speaker is going to be Anthony Hill from Southeastern Oklahoma State University.

Anthony Hill: Hello everyone, I thank you for being here today. And I know I saw some of ya'll at Oklahoma's Promise day on Tuesday. I come from southeastern Oklahoma. I mean I was raised in a rural country living family and I'm a first generation college student. I had my tuition and everything paid for through Oklahoma's Promise and that's a really great blessing and I couldn't go to college if it wasn't for that promise that we made to our students. I'm grateful for that, but I still see instances with all my other cousins and others students today. I mean they're still having to go through paying for tuition and not being able to continue for a steady track to graduate from a four-year institution. They have to either take time off and either come back later on and make it either a six year span period to graduate or anything like that. And that doesn't help our institutions in the long run because they don't have that record of the four year graduation program to receive funds from other sorts. I know that being in Oklahoma we are the fifth highest in the lowest tuition rating right now, and I thank ya'll for doing your best to get it there. That does help us but I'm still seeing instances of dropout rates and people who are having to drop out and losing focus of not having a better education and continuing their education. If we want to continue to bring the brightest people into Oklahoma and continue growing as Oklahomans and bring in new jobs and more money into our system we need to be the best educated for our college students. We need to provide them something that will keep them here in the long run and let them give back into our system. That's what's really from Oklahoma's Promise. That's really what gave me the drive and the passion to want to come back and stay in Oklahoma and pour back into what I want to do. After I go to law school and do whatever I want to do, I want to stay in Oklahoma and help other students in this process of being able to go to college and continue a short track to be here. I thank ya'll for your time and effort you've already put out into it but I still feel like there's something more we can do for our students that are having to lengthen that span of time in their college career. Thank ya'll for your time today.

Regent Toney Stricklin: Thank you Anthony. On behalf of all of us sitting at the table today I want to thank all of our students, who are all very articulate, our students and our faculty. We want to thank you because your comments were very articulate, we understand what you mean and believe me, we're working as hard as we can to benefit the student. One of the things I said as I started my term, regardless of the decisions that we have to make as State Regents, the filter really needs to be the student. Any decision we make needs to benefit the student. And we have done that. All written and oral commentary received today as well as commentary received via mail and e-mail in the State Regents office will be assembled and provided to all State Regents. If there are no other comments we're adjourned. Thank you.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH University												
University of Oklahoma	143.20	4,296.00	152.50	4,575.00	6.5%	279.00	589.40	17,682.00	629.90	18,897.00	6.9%	1,215.00
Okla State University & Tulsa	154.00	4,620.00	164.75	4,942.50	7.0%	322.50	594.00	17,820.00	635.50	19,065.00	7.0%	1,245.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>148.60</i>	<i>4,458.00</i>	<i>158.63</i>	<i>4,758.75</i>	<i>6.7%</i>	<i>300.75</i>	<i>591.70</i>	<i>17,751.00</i>	<i>632.70</i>	<i>18,981.00</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>1,230.00</i>
REGIONAL University												
University of Central Oklahoma	171.90	5,157.00	192.00	5,760.00	11.7%	603.00	467.75	14,032.50	517.35	15,520.50	10.6%	1,488.00
East Central University	150.35	4,510.50	166.00	4,980.00	10.4%	469.50	427.29	12,818.70	470.00	14,100.00	10.0%	1,281.30
Northeastern State University	147.50	4,425.00	169.50	5,085.00	14.9%	660.00	392.50	11,775.00	419.50	12,585.00	6.9%	810.00
Northwestern OK St University	172.25	5,167.50	191.25	5,737.50	11.0%	570.00	387.25	11,617.50	419.50	12,585.00	8.3%	967.50
Rogers State University	121.50	3,645.00	132.00	3,960.00	8.6%	315.00	364.50	10,935.00	396.00	11,880.00	8.6%	945.00
Southeastern OK St University	184.15	5,524.50	198.00	5,940.00	7.5%	415.50	472.10	14,163.00	507.00	15,210.00	7.4%	1,047.00
Southwestern OK St University	157.50	4,725.00	176.50	5,295.00	12.1%	570.00	372.50	11,175.00	401.50	12,045.00	7.8%	870.00
Cameron University	132.00	3,960.00	142.00	4,260.00	7.6%	300.00	419.00	12,570.00	450.00	13,500.00	7.4%	930.00
Langston University	115.55	3,466.50	123.55	3,706.50	6.9%	240.00	359.85	10,795.50	368.20	11,046.00	2.3%	250.50
OK Panhandle State University	145.55	4,366.50	154.00	4,620.00	5.8%	253.50	330.85	9,925.50	339.30	10,179.00	2.6%	253.50
University of Sci & Arts of OK	180.00	5,400.00	201.00	6,030.00	11.7%	630.00	495.00	14,850.00	546.00	16,380.00	10.3%	1,530.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>152.57</i>	<i>4,577.05</i>	<i>167.80</i>	<i>5,034.00</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>456.95</i>	<i>408.05</i>	<i>12,241.61</i>	<i>439.49</i>	<i>13,184.59</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>942.98</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>151.96</i>	<i>4,558.73</i>	<i>166.39</i>	<i>4,991.65</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>432.92</i>	<i>436.31</i>	<i>13,089.21</i>	<i>469.21</i>	<i>14,076.35</i>	<i>7.5%</i>	<i>987.14</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	72.55	2,176.50	80.45	2,413.50	10.9%	237.00	184.80	5,544.00	201.70	6,051.00	9.1%	507.00
Connors State College	84.32	2,529.60	92.25	2,767.50	9.4%	237.90	241.08	7,232.40	249.01	7,470.30	3.3%	237.90
Eastern Okla State College	95.44	2,863.20	104.65	3,139.50	9.7%	276.30	216.00	6,480.00	225.21	6,756.30	4.3%	276.30
Murray State College	116.00	3,480.00	128.00	3,840.00	10.3%	360.00	301.00	9,030.00	323.00	9,690.00	7.3%	660.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	78.00	2,340.00	85.50	2,565.00	9.6%	225.00	256.00	7,680.00	273.50	8,205.00	6.8%	525.00
Northern Oklahoma College	78.00	2,340.00	83.00	2,490.00	6.4%	150.00	250.00	7,500.00	270.50	8,115.00	8.2%	615.00
Oklahoma City Comm College	87.55	2,626.50	91.75	2,752.61	4.8%	126.11	255.35	7,660.50	276.19	8,285.64	8.2%	625.14
Redlands Comm College	129.41	3,882.30	138.47	4,154.10	7.0%	271.80	200.88	6,026.40	214.94	6,448.20	7.0%	421.80
Rose State College	91.50	2,745.00	100.65	3,019.50	10.0%	274.50	304.05	9,121.50	313.20	9,396.00	3.0%	274.50
Seminole State College	83.45	2,503.50	90.50	2,715.00	8.4%	211.50	255.45	7,663.50	277.00	8,310.00	8.4%	646.50
Tulsa Community College	90.97	2,729.10	96.97	2,909.10	6.6%	180.00	296.97	8,909.10	296.97	8,909.10	0.0%	0.00
Western Oklahoma St College	70.60	2,118.00	84.35	2,530.50	19.5%	412.50	215.75	6,472.50	229.50	6,885.00	6.4%	412.50
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>89.82</i>	<i>2,694.48</i>	<i>98.05</i>	<i>2,941.36</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>246.88</i>	<i>248.11</i>	<i>7,443.33</i>	<i>262.56</i>	<i>7,876.80</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>433.47</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>122.13</i>	<i>3,663.89</i>	<i>133.58</i>	<i>4,007.51</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>343.62</i>	<i>345.97</i>	<i>10,379.18</i>	<i>370.02</i>	<i>11,100.56</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>721.38</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	143.20	4,296.00	152.50	4,575.00	6.5%	279.00	589.40	17,682.00	629.90	18,897.00	6.9%	1,215.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	95.10	2,852.90	98.90	2,967.00	4.0%	114.10	304.70	9,141.12	317.00	9,510.00	4.0%	368.88
OSU, OKC - Upper	121.70	3,650.88	126.60	3,798.00	4.0%	147.12	331.30	9,939.11	344.65	10,339.50	4.0%	400.39
OSUIT, OKM	124.00	3,720.00	130.00	3,900.00	4.8%	180.00	311.00	9,330.00	317.00	9,510.00	1.9%	180.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>121.00</i>	<i>3,629.95</i>	<i>127.00</i>	<i>3,810.00</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>180.06</i>	<i>384.10</i>	<i>11,523.06</i>	<i>402.14</i>	<i>12,064.13</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>541.07</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	174.17	5,225.10	191.50	5,745.00	10.0%	519.90	486.17	14,585.10	516.50	15,495.00	6.2%	909.90
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	154.00	4,620.00	168.00	5,040.00	9.1%	420.00	339.00	10,170.00	363.00	10,890.00	7.1%	720.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>168.34</i>	<i>5,050.20</i>	<i>183.50</i>	<i>5,505.00</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>454.80</i>	<i>429.99</i>	<i>12,899.70</i>	<i>459.83</i>	<i>13,795.00</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>895.30</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	201.90	6,057.00	222.00	6,660.00	10.0%	603.00	497.75	14,932.50	547.35	16,420.50	10.0%	1,488.00
UCO - CBA	186.80	5,604.00	208.35	6,250.50	11.5%	646.50	482.65	14,479.50	533.70	16,011.00	10.6%	1,531.50
UCO - Language Pathology	196.90	5,907.00	217.00	6,510.00	10.2%	603.00	492.75	14,782.50	542.35	16,270.50	10.1%	1,488.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	176.90	5,307.00	197.00	5,910.00	11.4%	603.00	472.75	14,182.50	522.35	15,670.50	10.5%	1,488.00
SEOSU - Grayson	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
SEOSU - McAlester	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	197.35	5,920.50	213.00	6,390.00	7.9%	469.50	485.30	14,559.00	522.00	15,660.00	7.6%	1,101.00
SWOSU - Sayre	157.50	4,725.00	176.50	5,295.00	12.1%	570.00	372.50	11,175.00	401.50	12,045.00	7.8%	870.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	128.00	3,840.00	137.15	4,114.50	7.1%	274.50	340.55	10,216.50	349.70	10,491.00	2.7%	274.50
Langston University - OKC	115.55	3,466.50	123.55	3,706.50	6.9%	240.00	359.85	10,795.50	368.20	11,046.00	2.3%	250.50
Langston University - Tulsa	115.55	3,466.50	123.55	3,706.50	6.9%	240.00	359.85	10,795.50	368.20	11,046.00	2.3%	250.50
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	78.00	2,340.00	83.00	2,490.00	6.4%	150.00	250.00	7,500.00	270.50	8,115.00	8.2%	615.00
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	212.00	6,360.00	231.00	6,930.00	9.0%	570.00	487.00	14,610.00	517.00	15,510.00	6.2%	900.00

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																		
RESEARCH University																		
University of Oklahoma	125.63	3,769.00	135.18	4,055.50	7.6%	286.50	268.83	8,065.00	287.68	8,630.50	7.0%	565.50	715.03	21,451.00	765.08	22,952.50	7.0%	1,501.50
Okla State University & Tulsa	105.25	3,157.50	112.60	3,378.00	7.0%	220.50	259.25	7,777.50	277.35	8,320.50	7.0%	543.00	699.25	20,977.50	748.10	22,443.00	7.0%	1,465.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>115.44</i>	<i>3,463.25</i>	<i>123.89</i>	<i>3,716.75</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>253.50</i>	<i>264.04</i>	<i>7,921.25</i>	<i>282.52</i>	<i>8,475.50</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>554.25</i>	<i>707.14</i>	<i>21,214.25</i>	<i>756.59</i>	<i>22,697.75</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>1,483.50</i>
REGIONAL University																		
University of Central Oklahoma	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	203.20	6,096.00	223.30	6,699.00	9.9%	603.00	499.05	14,971.50	548.65	16,459.50	9.9%	1,488.00
East Central University	43.77	1,313.00	47.27	1,418.00	8.0%	105.00	194.12	5,823.50	213.27	6,398.00	9.9%	574.50	471.06	14,131.70	517.27	15,518.00	9.8%	1,386.30
Northeastern State University	37.40	1,122.00	37.40	1,122.00	0.0%	0.00	184.90	5,547.00	206.90	6,207.00	11.9%	660.00	429.90	12,897.00	456.90	13,707.00	6.3%	810.00
Northwestern OK St University	21.75	652.50	21.75	652.50	0.0%	0.00	194.00	5,820.00	213.00	6,390.00	9.8%	570.00	409.00	12,270.00	441.25	13,237.50	7.9%	967.50
Rogers State University	78.80	2,364.00	86.00	2,580.00	9.1%	216.00	200.30	6,009.00	218.00	6,540.00	8.8%	531.00	443.30	13,299.00	482.00	14,460.00	8.7%	1,161.00
Southeastern OK St University	15.00	450.00	17.00	510.00	13.3%	60.00	199.15	5,974.50	215.00	6,450.00	8.0%	475.50	487.10	14,613.00	524.00	15,720.00	7.6%	1,107.00
Southwestern OK St University	36.50	1,095.00	36.50	1,095.00	0.0%	0.00	194.00	5,820.00	213.00	6,390.00	9.8%	570.00	409.00	12,270.00	438.00	13,140.00	7.1%	870.00
Cameron University	54.00	1,620.00	57.00	1,710.00	5.6%	90.00	186.00	5,580.00	199.00	5,970.00	7.0%	390.00	473.00	14,190.00	507.00	15,210.00	7.2%	1,020.00
Langston University	52.52	1,575.50	56.05	1,681.40	6.7%	105.90	168.07	5,042.00	179.60	5,387.90	6.9%	345.90	412.37	12,371.00	424.25	12,727.40	2.9%	356.40
OK Panhandle State University	81.80	2,454.00	81.80	2,454.00	0.0%	0.00	227.35	6,820.50	235.80	7,074.00	3.7%	253.50	412.65	12,379.50	421.10	12,633.00	2.0%	253.50
University of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	39.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	219.00	6,570.00	240.00	7,200.00	9.6%	630.00	534.00	16,020.00	585.00	17,550.00	9.6%	1,530.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>44.71</i>	<i>1,341.36</i>	<i>46.46</i>	<i>1,393.81</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>52.45</i>	<i>197.28</i>	<i>5,918.41</i>	<i>214.26</i>	<i>6,427.81</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>509.40</i>	<i>452.77</i>	<i>13,582.97</i>	<i>485.95</i>	<i>14,578.40</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>995.43</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>55.59</i>	<i>1,667.81</i>	<i>58.37</i>	<i>1,751.18</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>83.38</i>	<i>207.55</i>	<i>6,226.54</i>	<i>224.76</i>	<i>6,742.84</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>516.30</i>	<i>491.90</i>	<i>14,757.02</i>	<i>527.58</i>	<i>15,827.53</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>1,070.52</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES																		
Carl Albert State College	32.50	975.00	33.00	990.00	1.5%	15.00	105.05	3,151.50	113.45	3,403.50	8.0%	252.00	217.30	6,519.00	234.70	7,041.00	8.0%	522.00
Connors State College	42.25	1,267.50	45.25	1,357.50	7.1%	90.00	126.57	3,797.10	137.50	4,125.00	8.6%	327.90	283.33	8,499.90	294.26	8,827.80	3.9%	327.90
Eastern Okla State College	36.13	1,083.90	36.13	1,083.90	0.0%	0.00	131.57	3,947.10	140.78	4,223.40	7.0%	276.30	252.13	7,563.90	261.34	7,840.20	3.7%	276.30
Murray State College	19.67	590.00	18.67	560.00	-5.1%	-30.00	135.67	4,070.00	146.67	4,400.00	8.1%	330.00	320.67	9,620.00	341.67	10,250.00	6.5%	630.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	49.75	1,492.50	53.75	1,612.50	8.0%	120.00	127.75	3,832.50	139.25	4,177.50	9.0%	345.00	305.75	9,172.50	327.25	9,817.50	7.0%	645.00
Northern Oklahoma College	30.30	909.00	32.65	979.50	7.8%	70.50	108.30	3,249.00	115.65	3,469.50	6.8%	220.50	280.30	8,409.00	303.15	9,094.50	8.2%	685.50
Oklahoma City Comm College	25.45	763.50	32.45	973.50	27.5%	210.00	113.00	3,390.00	124.20	3,726.11	9.9%	336.11	280.80	8,424.00	308.64	9,259.14	9.9%	835.14
Redlands Comm College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	129.41	3,882.30	138.47	4,154.10	7.0%	271.80	200.88	6,026.40	214.94	6,448.20	7.0%	421.80
Rose State College	21.47	644.00	26.92	807.50	25.4%	163.50	112.97	3,389.00	127.57	3,827.00	12.9%	438.00	325.52	9,765.50	340.12	10,203.50	4.5%	438.00
Seminole State College	43.50	1,305.00	47.50	1,425.00	9.2%	120.00	126.95	3,808.50	138.00	4,140.00	8.7%	331.50	298.95	8,968.50	324.50	9,735.00	8.5%	766.50
Tulsa Community College	29.78	893.50	29.78	893.50	0.0%	0.00	120.75	3,622.60	126.75	3,802.60	5.0%	180.00	326.75	9,802.60	326.75	9,802.60	0.0%	0.00
Western Oklahoma St College	39.35	1,180.50	39.35	1,180.50	0.0%	0.00	109.95	3,298.50	123.70	3,711.00	12.5%	412.50	255.10	7,653.00	268.85	8,065.50	5.4%	412.50
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>30.85</i>	<i>925.37</i>	<i>32.95</i>	<i>988.62</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>63.25</i>	<i>120.66</i>	<i>3,619.84</i>	<i>131.00</i>	<i>3,929.98</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>310.13</i>	<i>278.96</i>	<i>8,368.69</i>	<i>295.51</i>	<i>8,865.41</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>496.72</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>43.71</i>	<i>1,311.44</i>	<i>46.17</i>	<i>1,385.15</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>73.72</i>	<i>165.84</i>	<i>4,975.32</i>	<i>179.76</i>	<i>5,392.66</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>417.34</i>	<i>389.69</i>	<i>11,690.62</i>	<i>416.19</i>	<i>12,485.71</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>795.09</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 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					
	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	73.50	2,205.00	76.33	2,290.00	3.9%	85.00	216.70	6,501.00	228.83	6,865.00	5.6%	364.00	662.90	19,887.00	706.23	21,187.00	6.5%	1,300.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	121.13	3,633.90	124.93	3,748.00	3.1%	114.10	330.74	9,922.12	343.03	10,291.00	3.7%	368.88
OSU, OKC - Upper	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	147.73	4,431.88	152.63	4,579.00	3.3%	147.12	357.34	10,720.11	370.68	11,120.50	3.7%	400.39
OSUIT, OKM	38.00	1,140.00	40.00	1,200.00	5.3%	60.00	162.00	4,860.00	170.00	5,100.00	4.9%	240.00	349.00	10,470.00	357.00	10,710.00	2.3%	240.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>40.89</i>	<i>1,226.75</i>	<i>42.10</i>	<i>1,263.00</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>36.25</i>	<i>161.89</i>	<i>4,856.70</i>	<i>169.10</i>	<i>5,073.00</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>216.31</i>	<i>424.99</i>	<i>12,749.81</i>	<i>444.24</i>	<i>13,327.13</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>577.32</i>
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	174.67	5,240.10	192.00	5,760.00	9.9%	519.90	486.67	14,600.10	517.00	15,510.00	6.2%	909.90
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	5.22	156.50	6.67	200.00	27.8%	43.50	159.22	4,776.50	174.67	5,240.00	9.7%	463.50	344.22	10,326.50	369.67	11,090.00	7.4%	763.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>57.17</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>71.67</i>	<i>25.4%</i>	<i>14.50</i>	<i>170.25</i>	<i>5,107.37</i>	<i>185.89</i>	<i>5,576.67</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>469.30</i>	<i>431.90</i>	<i>12,956.87</i>	<i>462.22</i>	<i>13,866.67</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>909.80</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - Nursing	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	233.20	6,996.00	253.30	7,599.00	8.6%	603.00	529.05	15,871.50	578.65	17,359.50	9.4%	1,488.00
UCO - CBA	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	218.10	6,543.00	239.65	7,189.50	9.9%	646.50	513.95	15,418.50	565.00	16,950.00	9.9%	1,531.50
UCO - Language Pathology	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	228.20	6,846.00	248.30	7,449.00	8.8%	603.00	524.05	15,721.50	573.65	17,209.50	9.5%	1,488.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	208.20	6,246.00	228.30	6,849.00	9.7%	603.00	504.05	15,121.50	553.65	16,609.50	9.8%	1,488.00
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	176.85	5,305.50	191.00	5,730.00	8.0%	424.50	464.80	13,944.00	500.00	15,000.00	7.6%	1,056.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	197.35	5,920.50	213.00	6,390.00	7.9%	469.50	485.30	14,559.00	522.00	15,660.00	7.6%	1,101.00
SWOSU - Sayre	33.50	1,005.00	33.50	1,005.00	0.0%	0.00	191.00	5,730.00	210.00	6,300.00	9.9%	570.00	406.00	12,180.00	435.00	13,050.00	7.1%	870.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	128.00	3,840.00	137.15	4,114.50	7.1%	274.50	340.55	10,216.50	349.70	10,491.00	2.7%	274.50
Langston University - OKC	43.80	1,314.00	44.92	1,347.50	2.5%	33.50	159.35	4,780.50	168.47	5,054.00	5.7%	273.50	403.65	12,109.50	413.12	12,393.50	2.3%	284.00
Langston University - Tulsa	43.80	1,314.00	44.92	1,347.50	2.5%	33.50	159.35	4,780.50	168.47	5,054.00	5.7%	273.50	403.65	12,109.50	413.12	12,393.50	2.3%	284.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	105.47	3,164.00	110.42	3,312.50	4.7%	148.50	183.47	5,504.00	193.42	5,802.50	5.4%	298.50	355.47	10,664.00	380.92	11,427.50	7.2%	763.50
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	212.00	6,360.00	231.00	6,930.00	9.0%	570.00	487.00	14,610.00	517.00	15,510.00	6.2%	900.00

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 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					
	FY17 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY17 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH University												
University of Oklahoma	340.81	10,224.15	287.68	8,630.50	1,593.65	84.4%	932.16	27,964.70	765.08	22,952.50	5,012.20	82.1%
Okla State University & Tulsa	340.81	10,224.15	277.35	8,320.50	1,903.65	81.4%	932.16	27,964.70	748.10	22,443.00	5,521.70	80.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>340.81</i>	<i>10,224.15</i>	<i>282.52</i>	<i>8,475.50</i>	<i>1,748.65</i>	<i>82.9%</i>	<i>932.16</i>	<i>27,964.70</i>	<i>756.59</i>	<i>22,697.75</i>	<i>5,266.95</i>	<i>81.2%</i>
REGIONAL University												
University of Central Oklahoma	259.53	7,786.03	223.30	6,699.00	1,087.03	86.0%	655.70	19,670.91	548.65	16,459.50	3,211.41	83.7%
East Central University	236.00	7,080.00	213.27	6,398.00	682.00	90.4%	517.60	15,528.00	517.27	15,518.00	10.00	99.9%
Northeastern State University	236.00	7,080.00	206.90	6,207.00	873.00	87.7%	517.60	15,528.00	456.90	13,707.00	1,821.00	88.3%
Northwestern OK St University	236.00	7,080.00	213.00	6,390.00	690.00	90.3%	517.60	15,528.00	441.25	13,237.50	2,290.50	85.2%
Rogers State University	236.00	7,080.00	218.00	6,540.00	540.00	92.4%	517.60	15,528.00	482.00	14,460.00	1,068.00	93.1%
Southeastern OK St University	236.00	7,080.00	215.00	6,450.00	630.00	91.1%	517.60	15,528.00	524.00	15,720.00	-192.00	101.2%
Southwestern OK St University	236.00	7,080.00	213.00	6,390.00	690.00	90.3%	517.60	15,528.00	438.00	13,140.00	2,388.00	84.6%
Cameron University	236.00	7,080.00	199.00	5,970.00	1,110.00	84.3%	517.60	15,528.00	507.00	15,210.00	318.00	98.0%
Langston University	236.00	7,080.00	179.60	5,387.90	1,692.10	76.1%	517.60	15,528.00	424.25	12,727.40	2,800.60	82.0%
OK Panhandle State University	236.00	7,080.00	235.80	7,074.00	6.00	99.9%	517.60	15,528.00	421.10	12,633.00	2,895.00	81.4%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	308.30	9,249.09	240.00	7,200.00	2,049.09	77.8%	706.84	21,205.05	585.00	17,550.00	3,655.05	82.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>244.71</i>	<i>7,341.37</i>	<i>214.26</i>	<i>6,427.81</i>	<i>913.57</i>	<i>87.6%</i>	<i>547.36</i>	<i>16,420.72</i>	<i>485.95</i>	<i>14,578.40</i>	<i>1,842.32</i>	<i>88.8%</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>259.50</i>	<i>7,784.88</i>	<i>224.76</i>	<i>6,742.84</i>	<i>1,042.04</i>	<i>87.1%</i>	<i>606.56</i>	<i>18,196.72</i>	<i>527.58</i>	<i>15,827.53</i>	<i>2,369.19</i>	<i>87.9%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	192.12	5,763.47	113.45	3,403.50	2,359.97	59.1%	358.91	10,767.32	234.70	7,041.00	3,726.32	65.4%
Connors State College	192.12	5,763.47	137.50	4,125.00	1,638.47	71.6%	358.91	10,767.32	294.26	8,827.80	1,939.52	82.0%
Eastern Okla State College	192.12	5,763.47	140.78	4,223.40	1,540.07	73.3%	358.91	10,767.32	261.34	7,840.20	2,927.12	72.8%
Murray State College	192.12	5,763.47	146.67	4,400.00	1,363.47	76.3%	358.91	10,767.32	341.67	10,250.00	517.32	95.2%
Northeastern OK A&M College	192.12	5,763.47	139.25	4,177.50	1,585.97	72.5%	358.91	10,767.32	327.25	9,817.50	949.82	91.2%
Northern Oklahoma College	192.12	5,763.47	115.65	3,469.50	2,293.97	60.2%	358.91	10,767.32	303.15	9,094.50	1,672.82	84.5%
Oklahoma City Comm College	192.12	5,763.47	124.20	3,726.11	2,037.36	64.7%	358.91	10,767.32	308.64	9,259.14	1,508.18	86.0%
Redlands Comm College	192.12	5,763.47	138.47	4,154.10	1,609.37	72.1%	358.91	10,767.32	214.94	6,448.20	4,319.12	59.9%
Rose State College	192.12	5,763.47	127.57	3,827.00	1,936.47	66.4%	358.91	10,767.32	340.12	10,203.50	563.82	94.8%
Seminole State College	192.12	5,763.47	138.00	4,140.00	1,623.47	71.8%	358.91	10,767.32	324.50	9,735.00	1,032.32	90.4%
Tulsa Community College	192.12	5,763.47	126.75	3,802.60	1,960.87	66.0%	358.91	10,767.32	326.75	9,802.60	964.72	91.0%
Western Oklahoma St College	192.12	5,763.47	123.70	3,711.00	2,052.47	64.4%	358.91	10,767.32	268.85	8,065.50	2,701.82	74.9%
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>192.12</i>	<i>5,763.47</i>	<i>131.00</i>	<i>3,929.98</i>	<i>1,833.49</i>	<i>68.2%</i>	<i>358.91</i>	<i>10,767.32</i>	<i>295.51</i>	<i>8,865.41</i>	<i>1,901.91</i>	<i>82.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>227.15</i>	<i>6,814.60</i>	<i>179.76</i>	<i>5,392.66</i>	<i>1,421.94</i>	<i>79.1%</i>	<i>487.69</i>	<i>14,630.61</i>	<i>416.19</i>	<i>12,485.71</i>	<i>2,144.89</i>	<i>85.3%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 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					
	FY17 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY17 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	340.81	10,224.15	228.83	6,865.00	3,359.15	67.1%	932.16	27,964.70	706.23	21,187.00	6,777.70	75.8%
OSU, OKC - Lower	340.81	10,224.15	124.93	3,748.00	6,476.15	36.7%	932.16	27,964.70	343.03	10,291.00	17,673.70	36.8%
OSU, OKC - Upper	340.81	10,224.15	152.63	4,579.00	5,645.15	44.8%	932.16	27,964.70	370.68	11,120.50	16,844.20	39.8%
OSUIT, OKM	340.81	10,224.15	170.00	5,100.00	5,124.15	49.9%	932.16	27,964.70	357.00	10,710.00	17,254.70	38.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>340.81</i>	<i>10,224.15</i>	<i>169.10</i>	<i>5,073.00</i>	<i>5,151.15</i>	<i>49.6%</i>	<i>932.16</i>	<i>27,964.70</i>	<i>444.24</i>	<i>13,327.13</i>	<i>14,637.58</i>	<i>47.7%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	236.00	7,080.00	192.00	5,760.00	1,320.00	81.4%	517.60	15,528.00	517.00	15,510.00	18.00	99.9%
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	236.00	7,080.00	191.00	5,730.00	1,350.00	80.9%	517.60	15,528.00	500.00	15,000.00	528.00	96.6%
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	236.00	7,080.00	174.67	5,240.00	1,840.00	74.0%	517.60	15,528.00	369.67	11,090.00	4,438.00	71.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>236.00</i>	<i>7,080.00</i>	<i>185.89</i>	<i>5,576.67</i>	<i>1,503.33</i>	<i>78.8%</i>	<i>517.60</i>	<i>15,528.00</i>	<i>462.22</i>	<i>13,866.67</i>	<i>1,661.33</i>	<i>89.3%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	259.53	7,786.03	253.30	7,599.00	187.03	97.6%	655.70	19,670.91	578.65	17,359.50	2,311.41	88.2%
UCO - CBA	259.53	7,786.03	239.65	7,189.50	596.53	92.3%	655.70	19,670.91	565.00	16,950.00	2,720.91	86.2%
UCO - Language Pathology	259.53	7,786.03	248.30	7,449.00	337.03	95.7%	655.70	19,670.91	573.65	17,209.50	2,461.41	87.5%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	259.53	7,786.03	228.30	6,849.00	937.03	88.0%	655.70	19,670.91	553.65	16,609.50	3,061.41	84.4%
SEOSU - Grayson	236.00	7,080.00	191.00	5,730.00	1,350.00	80.9%	517.60	15,528.00	500.00	15,000.00	528.00	96.6%
SEOSU - McAlester	236.00	7,080.00	191.00	5,730.00	1,350.00	80.9%	517.60	15,528.00	500.00	15,000.00	528.00	96.6%
SEOSU - McCurtain	236.00	7,080.00	191.00	5,730.00	1,350.00	80.9%	517.60	15,528.00	500.00	15,000.00	528.00	96.6%
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	236.00	7,080.00	213.00	6,390.00	690.00	90.3%	517.60	15,528.00	522.00	15,660.00	-132.00	100.9%
SWOSU - Sayre	236.00	7,080.00	210.00	6,300.00	780.00	89.0%	517.60	15,528.00	435.00	13,050.00	2,478.00	84.0%
Rose State - Tinker AFB	192.12	5,763.47	137.15	4,114.50	1,648.97	71.4%	358.91	10,767.32	349.70	10,491.00	276.32	97.4%
Langston University - OKC	236.00	7,080.00	168.47	5,054.00	2,026.00	71.4%	517.60	15,528.00	413.12	12,393.50	3,134.50	79.8%
Langston University - Tulsa	236.00	7,080.00	168.47	5,054.00	2,026.00	71.4%	517.60	15,528.00	413.12	12,393.50	3,134.50	79.8%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	192.12	5,763.47	193.42	5,802.50	1,263.47	78.1%	358.91	10,767.32	380.92	11,427.50	642.32	94.0%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	236.00	7,080.00	231.00	6,930.00	150.00	97.9%	517.60	15,528.00	517.00	15,510.00	18.00	99.9%

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	190.70	4,576.80	203.60	4,886.40	6.8%	309.60	739.90	17,757.60	791.20	18,988.80	6.9%	1,231.20
OSU & OSU Tulsa	196.00	4,704.00	209.70	5,032.80	7.0%	328.80	785.75	18,858.00	825.05	19,801.20	5.0%	943.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>193.35</i>	<i>4,640.40</i>	<i>206.65</i>	<i>4,959.60</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>319.20</i>	<i>762.83</i>	<i>18,307.80</i>	<i>808.13</i>	<i>19,395.00</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>1,087.20</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
UCO	226.30	5,431.20	251.80	6,043.20	11.3%	612.00	566.30	13,591.20	625.40	15,009.60	10.4%	1,418.40
ECU	192.01	4,608.24	211.50	5,076.00	10.2%	467.76	521.51	12,516.24	565.75	13,578.00	8.5%	1,061.76
NEOSU	189.60	4,550.40	216.60	5,198.40	14.2%	648.00	462.60	11,102.40	489.60	11,750.40	5.8%	648.00
NWOSU	209.25	5,022.00	231.75	5,562.00	10.8%	540.00	464.25	11,142.00	491.75	11,802.00	5.9%	660.00
Rogers State University	155.65	3,735.60	159.00	3,816.00	2.2%	80.40	420.80	10,099.20	430.00	10,320.00	2.2%	220.80
SEOSU	229.95	5,518.80	248.00	5,952.00	7.8%	433.20	551.40	13,233.60	593.00	14,232.00	7.5%	998.40
SWOSU	199.50	4,788.00	221.50	5,316.00	11.0%	528.00	459.50	11,028.00	485.50	11,652.00	5.7%	624.00
Cameron University	169.00	4,056.00	179.00	4,296.00	5.9%	240.00	509.00	12,216.00	544.00	13,056.00	6.9%	840.00
Langston University	148.90	3,573.60	159.10	3,818.40	6.9%	244.80	429.85	10,316.40	440.40	10,569.60	2.5%	253.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>191.13</i>	<i>4,587.09</i>	<i>208.69</i>	<i>5,008.67</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>421.57</i>	<i>487.25</i>	<i>11,693.89</i>	<i>518.38</i>	<i>12,441.07</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>747.17</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>191.53</i>	<i>4,596.79</i>	<i>208.32</i>	<i>4,999.75</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>402.96</i>	<i>537.35</i>	<i>12,896.42</i>	<i>571.06</i>	<i>13,705.42</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>809.00</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	190.70	4,576.80	203.60	4,886.40	6.8%	309.60	739.90	17,757.60	791.20	18,988.80	6.9%	1,231.20
OSU Center for Health Science	196.00	4,704.00	209.70	5,032.80	7.0%	328.80	785.75	18,858.00	825.05	19,801.20	5.0%	943.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>193.35</i>	<i>4,640.40</i>	<i>206.65</i>	<i>4,959.60</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>319.20</i>	<i>762.83</i>	<i>18,307.80</i>	<i>808.13</i>	<i>19,395.00</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>1,087.20</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	217.61	5,222.64	239.25	5,742.00	9.9%	519.36	565.11	13,562.64	613.25	14,718.00	8.5%	1,155.36
Ardmore - SEOSU	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>220.21</i>	<i>5,284.92</i>	<i>239.63</i>	<i>5,751.00</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>466.08</i>	<i>554.68</i>	<i>13,312.32</i>	<i>599.13</i>	<i>14,379.00</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>1,066.68</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	318.80	7,651.20	344.35	8,264.40	8.0%	613.20	658.80	15,811.20	717.95	17,230.80	9.0%	1,419.60
UCO - Language Pathology	251.30	6,031.20	276.85	6,644.40	10.2%	613.20	591.30	14,191.20	650.45	15,610.80	10.0%	1,419.60
NSU - Occupational Therapy	189.60	4,550.40	264.60	6,350.40	39.6%	1,800.00	462.60	11,102.40	537.60	12,902.40	16.2%	1,800.00
SEOSU - Grayson	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
SEOSU - McAlester	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	230.05	5,521.20	248.00	5,952.00	7.8%	430.80	551.50	13,236.00	593.00	14,232.00	7.5%	996.00
CU - Online MBA	285.00	6,840.00	295.00	7,080.00	3.5%	240.00	365.00	8,760.00	390.00	9,360.00	6.8%	600.00
CU - Online MSOL	285.00	6,840.00	295.00	7,080.00	3.5%	240.00	365.00	8,760.00	390.00	9,360.00	6.8%	600.00
LU - OKC	148.90	3,573.60	159.10	3,818.40	6.9%	244.80	429.85	10,316.40	440.40	10,569.60	2.5%	253.20
LU - Tulsa	148.90	3,573.60	159.10	3,818.40	6.9%	244.80	429.85	10,316.40	440.40	10,569.60	2.5%	253.20
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>210.00</i>	<i>5,039.93</i>	<i>231.34</i>	<i>5,552.09</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>448.78</i>	<i>539.71</i>	<i>12,953.10</i>	<i>567.07</i>	<i>13,609.73</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>903.17</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 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					
	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																		
University of Oklahoma	127.49	3,059.80	136.79	3,283.00	7.3%	223.20	318.19	7,636.60	340.39	8,169.40	7.0%	532.80	867.39	20,817.40	927.99	22,271.80	7.0%	1,454.40
OSU & OSU Tulsa	105.25	2,526.00	112.60	2,702.40	7.0%	176.40	301.25	7,230.00	322.30	7,735.20	7.0%	505.20	891.00	21,384.00	937.65	22,503.60	5.2%	1,119.60
<i>Average</i>	<i>116.37</i>	<i>2,792.90</i>	<i>124.70</i>	<i>2,992.70</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>199.80</i>	<i>309.72</i>	<i>7,433.30</i>	<i>331.35</i>	<i>7,952.30</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>519.00</i>	<i>879.20</i>	<i>21,100.70</i>	<i>932.82</i>	<i>22,387.70</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>1,287.00</i>
REGIONAL UNIV																		
UCO	31.30	751.20	31.30	751.20	0.0%	0.00	257.60	6,182.40	283.10	6,794.40	9.9%	612.00	597.60	14,342.40	656.70	15,760.80	9.9%	1,418.40
ECU	44.26	1,062.20	48.26	1,158.20	9.0%	96.00	236.27	5,670.44	259.76	6,234.20	9.9%	563.76	565.77	13,578.44	614.01	14,736.20	8.5%	1,157.76
NEOSU	37.40	897.60	37.40	897.60	0.0%	0.00	227.00	5,448.00	254.00	6,096.00	11.9%	648.00	500.00	12,000.00	527.00	12,648.00	5.4%	648.00
NWOSU	21.75	522.00	21.75	522.00	0.0%	0.00	231.00	5,544.00	253.50	6,084.00	9.7%	540.00	486.00	11,664.00	513.50	12,324.00	5.7%	660.00
Rogers State University	78.80	1,891.20	86.00	2,064.00	9.1%	172.80	234.45	5,626.80	245.00	5,880.00	4.5%	253.20	499.60	11,990.40	516.00	12,384.00	3.3%	393.60
SEOSU	15.00	360.00	17.00	408.00	13.3%	48.00	244.95	5,878.80	265.00	6,360.00	8.2%	481.20	566.40	13,593.60	610.00	14,640.00	7.7%	1,046.40
SWOSU	36.50	876.00	36.50	876.00	0.0%	0.00	236.00	5,664.00	258.00	6,192.00	9.3%	528.00	496.00	11,904.00	522.00	12,528.00	5.2%	624.00
Cameron University	54.00	1,296.00	57.00	1,368.00	5.6%	72.00	223.00	5,352.00	236.00	5,664.00	5.8%	312.00	563.00	13,512.00	601.00	14,424.00	6.7%	912.00
Langston University	54.83	1,316.00	58.97	1,415.30	7.5%	99.30	203.73	4,889.60	218.07	5,233.70	7.0%	344.10	484.68	11,632.40	499.37	11,984.90	3.0%	352.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>41.54</i>	<i>996.91</i>	<i>43.80</i>	<i>1,051.14</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>54.23</i>	<i>232.67</i>	<i>5,584.00</i>	<i>252.49</i>	<i>6,059.81</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>475.81</i>	<i>528.78</i>	<i>12,690.80</i>	<i>562.18</i>	<i>13,492.21</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>801.41</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>55.14</i>	<i>1,323.45</i>	<i>58.51</i>	<i>1,404.15</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>80.70</i>	<i>246.68</i>	<i>5,920.24</i>	<i>266.83</i>	<i>6,403.90</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>483.66</i>	<i>592.49</i>	<i>14,219.88</i>	<i>629.57</i>	<i>15,109.57</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>889.70</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	76.34	1,832.10	79.25	1,902.10	3.8%	70.00	267.04	6,408.90	282.85	6,788.50	5.9%	379.60	816.24	19,589.70	870.45	20,890.90	6.6%	1,301.20
OSU Center for Health Science	26.90	645.60	26.90	645.60	0.0%	0.00	222.90	5,349.60	236.60	5,678.40	6.1%	328.80	812.65	19,503.60	851.95	20,446.80	4.8%	943.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>51.62</i>	<i>1,238.85</i>	<i>53.08</i>	<i>1,273.85</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>35.00</i>	<i>244.97</i>	<i>5,879.25</i>	<i>259.73</i>	<i>6,233.45</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>354.20</i>	<i>814.44</i>	<i>18,898.05</i>	<i>861.20</i>	<i>20,668.85</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>1,122.20</i>
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - ECU	0.63	15.00	0.63	15.00	0.0%	0.00	218.24	5,237.64	239.88	5,757.00	9.9%	519.36	565.74	13,577.64	613.88	14,733.00	8.5%	1,155.36
Ardmore - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
<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>220.52</i>	<i>5,292.42</i>	<i>239.94</i>	<i>5,758.50</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>466.08</i>	<i>554.99</i>	<i>13,025.10</i>	<i>599.44</i>	<i>14,386.50</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>1,066.68</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - MBA	31.30	751.20	31.30	751.20	0.0%	0.00	350.10	8,402.40	375.65	9,015.60	7.3%	613.20	690.10	16,562.40	749.25	17,982.00	8.6%	1,419.60
UCO - Language Pathology	31.30	751.20	31.30	751.20	0.0%	0.00	282.60	6,782.40	308.15	7,395.60	9.0%	613.20	622.60	14,942.40	681.75	16,362.00	9.5%	1,419.60
NSU - Occupational Therapy	37.40	897.60	37.40	897.60	0.0%	0.00	227.00	5,448.00	302.00	7,248.00	33.0%	1,800.00	500.00	12,000.00	575.00	13,800.00	15.0%	1,800.00
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	222.80	5,347.20	240.00	5,760.00	7.7%	412.80	544.25	13,062.00	585.00	14,040.00	7.5%	978.00
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	230.05	5,521.20	248.00	5,952.00	7.8%	430.80	551.50	13,236.00	593.00	14,232.00	7.5%	996.00
CU - Online MBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	285.00	6,840.00	295.00	7,080.00	3.5%	240.00	365.00	8,760.00	390.00	9,360.00	6.8%	600.00
CU - Online MSOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	285.00	6,840.00	295.00	7,080.00	3.5%	240.00	365.00	8,760.00	390.00	9,360.00	6.8%	600.00
LU - OKC	44.06	1,057.50	45.18	1,084.40	2.5%	26.90	192.96	4,631.10	204.28	4,902.80	5.9%	271.70	473.91	11,373.90	485.58	11,654.00	2.5%	280.10
LU - Tulsa	44.06	1,057.50	45.18	1,084.40	2.5%	26.90	192.96	4,631.10	204.28	4,902.80	5.9%	271.70	473.91	11,373.90	485.58	11,654.00	2.5%	280.10
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>34.56</i>	<i>829.45</i>	<i>34.84</i>	<i>836.19</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>38.90</i>	<i>244.56</i>	<i>5,869.38</i>	<i>266.18</i>	<i>6,388.28</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>487.69</i>	<i>574.27</i>	<i>13,782.55</i>	<i>601.91</i>	<i>14,445.93</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>942.07</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY17 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY17 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	401.25	9,630.04	340.39	8,169.40	1,460.64	84.8%	938.00	22,511.96	927.99	22,271.80	240.16	98.9%
OSU & OSU Tulsa	401.25	9,630.04	322.30	7,735.20	1,894.84	80.3%	938.00	22,511.96	937.65	22,503.60	8.36	100.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>401.25</i>	<i>9,630.04</i>	<i>331.35</i>	<i>7,952.30</i>	<i>1,677.74</i>	<i>82.6%</i>	<i>938.00</i>	<i>22,511.96</i>	<i>932.82</i>	<i>22,387.70</i>	<i>124.26</i>	<i>99.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
UCO	390.91	9,381.87	283.10	6,794.40	2,587.47	72.4%	818.16	19,635.88	656.70	15,760.80	3,875.08	80.3%
ECU	304.28	7,302.63	259.76	6,234.20	1,068.43	85.4%	614.42	14,746.06	614.01	14,736.20	9.86	99.9%
NEOSU	304.28	7,302.63	254.00	6,096.00	1,206.63	83.5%	614.42	14,746.06	527.00	12,648.00	2,098.06	85.8%
NWOSU	304.28	7,302.63	253.50	6,084.00	1,218.63	83.3%	614.42	14,746.06	513.50	12,324.00	2,422.06	83.6%
Rogers State University	304.28	7,302.63	245.00	5,880.00	1,422.63	80.5%	614.42	14,746.06	516.00	12,384.00	2,362.06	84.0%
SEOSU	304.28	7,302.63	265.00	6,360.00	942.63	87.1%	614.42	14,746.06	610.00	14,640.00	106.06	99.3%
SWOSU	304.28	7,302.63	258.00	6,192.00	1,110.63	84.8%	614.42	14,746.06	522.00	12,528.00	2,218.06	85.0%
Cameron University	304.28	7,302.63	236.00	5,664.00	1,638.63	77.6%	614.42	14,746.06	601.00	14,424.00	322.06	97.8%
Langston University	304.28	7,302.63	218.07	5,233.70	2,068.93	71.7%	614.42	14,746.06	499.37	11,984.90	2,761.16	81.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>313.90</i>	<i>7,533.66</i>	<i>252.49</i>	<i>6,059.81</i>	<i>1,473.85</i>	<i>80.4%</i>	<i>637.06</i>	<i>15,289.37</i>	<i>562.18</i>	<i>13,492.21</i>	<i>1,797.16</i>	<i>88.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>329.78</i>	<i>7,914.82</i>	<i>266.83</i>	<i>6,403.90</i>	<i>1,510.92</i>	<i>80.9%</i>	<i>691.77</i>	<i>16,602.57</i>	<i>629.57</i>	<i>15,109.57</i>	<i>1,493.00</i>	<i>91.0%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	401.25	9,630.04	282.85	6,788.50	2,841.54	70.5%	938.00	22,511.96	870.45	20,890.90	1,621.06	92.8%
OSU Center for Health Science	401.25	9,630.04	236.60	5,678.40	3,951.64	59.0%	938.00	22,511.96	851.95	20,446.80	2,065.16	90.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>401.25</i>	<i>9,630.04</i>	<i>259.73</i>	<i>6,233.45</i>	<i>3,396.59</i>	<i>64.7%</i>	<i>938.00</i>	<i>22,511.96</i>	<i>861.20</i>	<i>20,668.85</i>	<i>1,843.11</i>	<i>91.8%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	304.28	7,302.63	239.88	5,757.00	1,545.63	78.8%	614.42	14,746.06	613.88	14,733.00	13.06	99.9%
Ardmore - SEOSU	304.28	7,302.63	240.00	5,760.00	1,542.63	78.9%	614.42	14,746.06	585.00	14,040.00	706.06	95.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>304.28</i>	<i>7,302.63</i>	<i>239.94</i>	<i>5,758.50</i>	<i>1,544.13</i>	<i>78.9%</i>	<i>614.42</i>	<i>14,746.06</i>	<i>599.44</i>	<i>14,386.50</i>	<i>359.56</i>	<i>97.6%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	390.91	9,381.87	375.65	9,015.60	366.27	96.1%	818.16	19,635.88	749.25	17,982.00	1,653.88	91.6%
UCO - Language Pathology	390.91	9,381.87	308.15	7,395.60	1,986.27	78.8%	818.16	19,635.88	681.75	16,362.00	3,273.88	83.3%
NSU - Occupational Therapy	304.28	7,302.63	302.00	7,248.00	54.63	99.3%	614.38	14,745.06	575.00	13,800.00	945.06	93.6%
SEOSU - Grayson	304.28	7,302.63	240.00	5,760.00	1,542.63	78.9%	614.42	14,746.06	585.00	14,040.00	706.06	95.2%
SEOSU - McAlester	304.28	7,302.63	240.00	5,760.00	1,542.63	78.9%	614.42	14,746.06	585.00	14,040.00	706.06	95.2%
SEOSU - McCurtain	304.28	7,302.63	240.00	5,760.00	1,542.63	78.9%	614.42	14,746.06	585.00	14,040.00	706.06	95.2%
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	304.28	7,302.63	248.00	5,952.00	1,350.63	81.5%	614.42	14,746.06	593.00	14,232.00	514.06	96.5%
CU - Online MBA	304.28	7,302.63	295.00	7,080.00	222.63	97.0%	614.42	14,746.06	390.00	9,360.00	5,386.06	63.5%
CU - Online MSOL	304.28	7,302.63	295.00	7,080.00	222.63	97.0%	614.42	14,746.06	390.00	9,360.00	5,386.06	63.5%
LU - OKC	304.28	7,302.63	204.28	4,902.80	2,399.83	67.1%	614.42	14,746.06	485.58	11,654.00	3,092.06	79.0%
LU - Tulsa	304.28	7,302.63	204.28	4,902.80	2,399.83	67.1%	614.42	14,746.06	485.58	11,654.00	3,092.06	79.0%
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>328.27</i>	<i>7,878.46</i>	<i>266.18</i>	<i>6,388.28</i>	<i>1,490.18</i>	<i>81%</i>	<i>684.99</i>	<i>16,439.88</i>	<i>601.91</i>	<i>14,445.93</i>	<i>1,993.95</i>	<i>87%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Resident Tuition							Nonresident Tuition					
	Annual Credit Hours per Program	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<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	953.58	22,886.00	1,001.25	24,030.00	5.0%	1,144.00	2,176.33	52,232.00	2,285.17	54,844.00	5.0%	2,612.00
Doctor of Dental Science	24	954.83	22,916.00	1,002.58	24,062.00	5.0%	1,146.00	2,266.33	54,392.00	2,379.67	57,112.00	5.0%	2,720.00
Physician's Associate	24	479.58	11,510.00	503.58	12,086.00	5.0%	576.00	1,081.58	25,958.00	1,135.67	27,256.00	5.0%	1,298.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	24	631.50	15,156.00	663.08	15,914.00	5.0%	758.00	1,416.92	34,006.00	1,487.75	35,706.00	5.0%	1,700.00
Occupational Therapy	24	313.38	7,521.00	329.04	7,897.00	5.0%	376.00	752.13	18,051.00	789.75	18,954.00	5.0%	903.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	24	396.50	9,516.00	416.33	9,992.00	5.0%	476.00	1,001.33	24,032.00	1,051.42	25,234.00	5.0%	1,202.00
Doctor of Audiology	24	371.54	8,917.00	390.13	9,363.00	5.0%	446.00	971.13	23,307.00	1,019.71	24,473.00	5.0%	1,166.00
Public Health	24	277.35	6,656.40	291.23	6,989.40	5.0%	333.00	749.85	17,996.40	787.35	18,896.40	5.0%	900.00
Doctor of Nursing Practice	24	334.20	8,020.80	350.93	8,422.20	5.0%	401.40	803.29	19,278.90	843.49	20,243.70	5.0%	964.80
Master of Science in Nursing	24	193.99	4,655.70	203.70	4,888.80	5.0%	233.10	626.29	15,030.90	657.64	15,783.30	5.0%	752.40
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>													
College of Osteo Med	24	951.46	22,835.00	999.03	23,976.75	5.0%	1,141.75	1,873.58	44,966.00	1,990.32	47,767.58	6.2%	2,801.58
College of Vet Medicine	38	436.47	16,586.00	460.26	17,490.00	5.5%	904.00	1,023.71	38,901.00	1,120.95	42,596.00	9.5%	3,695.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>													
College of Optometry	28	565.71	15,840.00	595.71	16,680.00	5.3%	840.00	1,132.14	31,700.00	1,191.43	33,360.00	5.2%	1,660.00
Physician Assistant Studies	24	0.00	0.00	362.00	8,688.00	NA	8,688.00	0.00	0.00	703.25	16,878.00	NA	16,878.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>													
Doctor of Pharmacy	32	513.50	16,432.00	551.50	17,648.00	7.4%	1,216.00	939.50	30,064.00	977.50	31,280.00	4.0%	1,216.00
<i>Langston University</i>													
Doctor of Physical Therapy	44	187.75	8,261.00	200.70	8,830.80	6.9%	569.80	540.00	23,760.00	553.20	24,340.80	2.4%	580.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>502.15</i>	<i>13,243.68</i>	<i>517.30</i>	<i>13,596.94</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>660.07</i>	<i>1,135.91</i>	<i>29,893.14</i>	<i>1,164.40</i>	<i>30,549.40</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>1,510.72</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 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					
	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	FY17 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY16 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY16 Cost for Full-time Student	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 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	2,964.50	3,074.50	3.7%	110.00	1,077.10	25,850.50	1,129.35	27,104.50	4.9%	1,254.00	2,299.85	55,196.50	2,413.27	57,918.50	4.9%	2,722.00
Doctor of Dental Science	2,726.50	2,836.50	4.0%	110.00	1,068.44	25,642.50	1,120.77	26,898.50	4.9%	1,256.00	2,379.94	57,118.50	2,497.85	59,948.50	5.0%	2,830.00
Physician's Associate	2,726.50	2,836.50	4.0%	110.00	593.19	14,236.50	621.77	14,922.50	4.8%	686.00	1,195.19	28,684.50	1,253.85	30,092.50	4.9%	1,408.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,502.90	2,602.90	4.0%	100.00	735.79	17,658.90	771.54	18,516.90	4.9%	858.00	1,521.20	36,508.90	1,596.20	38,308.90	4.9%	1,800.00
Occupational Therapy	1,832.10	1,902.10	3.8%	70.00	389.71	9,353.10	408.30	9,799.10	4.8%	446.00	828.46	19,883.10	869.00	20,856.10	4.9%	973.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,502.90	2,602.90	4.0%	100.00	500.79	12,018.90	524.79	12,594.90	4.8%	576.00	1,105.62	26,534.90	1,159.87	27,836.90	4.9%	1,302.00
Doctor of Audiology	1,832.10	1,902.10	3.8%	70.00	447.88	10,749.10	469.38	11,265.10	4.8%	516.00	1,047.46	25,139.10	1,098.96	26,375.10	4.9%	1,236.00
Public Health	1,496.70	1,551.70	3.7%	55.00	339.71	8,153.10	355.88	8,541.10	4.8%	388.00	812.21	19,493.10	852.00	20,448.10	4.9%	955.00
Doctor of Nursing Practice	1,496.70	1,551.70	3.7%	55.00	396.56	9,517.50	415.58	9,973.90	4.8%	456.40	865.65	20,775.60	908.14	21,795.40	4.9%	1,019.80
Master of Science in Nursing	1,496.70	1,551.70	3.7%	55.00	256.35	6,152.40	268.35	6,440.50	4.7%	288.10	688.65	16,527.60	722.29	17,335.00	4.9%	807.40
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																
College of Osteo Med	699.48	949.48	35.7%	250.00	980.60	23,534.48	1,038.59	24,926.23	5.9%	1,391.75	1,902.73	45,665.48	2,029.88	48,717.06	6.7%	3,051.58
College of Vet Medicine	2,439.60	2,857.60	17.1%	418.00	500.67	19,025.60	535.46	20,347.60	6.9%	1,322.00	1,087.91	41,340.60	1,196.15	45,453.60	9.9%	4,113.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																
College of Optometry	1,047.20	1,047.20	0.0%	0.00	603.11	16,887.20	633.11	17,727.20	5.0%	840.00	1,169.54	32,747.20	1,228.83	34,407.20	5.1%	1,660.00
Physician Assistant Studies	0.00	1,092.00	NA	1,092.00	0.00	0.00	407.50	9,780.00		9,780.00	0.00	0.00	748.75	17,970.00	NA	17,970.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>																
Doctor of Pharmacy	1,168.00	1,168.00	0.0%	0.00	550.00	17,600.00	588.00	18,816.00	6.9%	1,216.00	976.00	31,232.00	1,014.00	32,448.00	3.9%	1,216.00
<i>Langston University</i>																
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,250.50	2,390.03	6.2%	139.53	238.90	10,511.50	255.02	11,220.83	6.7%	709.33	591.15	26,010.50	607.52	26,730.83	2.8%	720.33
<i>Average</i>	<i>2,086.90</i>	<i>2,124.99</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>102.66</i>	<i>580.75</i>	<i>15,330.58</i>	<i>597.45</i>	<i>15,721.93</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>762.72</i>	<i>1,214.52</i>	<i>31,980.04</i>	<i>1,244.55</i>	<i>32,674.39</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>1,613.38</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY17 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					
	FY17 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY17 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY17 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Peer Limit	FY17 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY17 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	891.28	26,738.50	613.27	18,398.00	8,340.50	68.8%	1,348.91	40,467.40	960.77	28,823.00	11,644.40	71.2%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	1,310.89	31,461.27	1,129.35	27,104.50	4,356.77	86.2%	2,451.18	58,828.36	2,413.27	57,918.50	909.86	98.5%
Doctor of Dental Science	1,345.55	32,293.11	1,120.77	26,898.50	5,394.61	83.3%	2,752.87	66,068.93	2,497.85	59,948.50	6,120.43	90.7%
Physician's Associate	737.45	17,698.91	621.77	14,922.50	2,776.41	84.3%	1,293.71	31,048.98	1,253.85	30,092.50	956.48	96.9%
Doctor of Pharmacy	974.92	23,398.00	771.54	18,516.90	4,881.10	79.1%	1,759.74	42,233.86	1,596.20	38,308.90	3,924.96	90.7%
Occupational Therapy	498.07	11,953.68	408.30	9,799.10	2,154.58	82.0%	947.34	22,736.05	869.00	20,856.10	1,879.95	91.7%
Doctor of Physical Therapy	598.71	14,369.05	524.79	12,594.90	1,774.15	87.7%	1,211.06	29,065.34	1,159.87	27,836.90	1,228.44	95.8%
Doctor of Audiology	579.14	13,899.44	469.38	11,265.10	2,634.34	81.0%	1,183.79	28,411.04	1,098.96	26,375.10	2,035.94	92.8%
Public Health	503.41	12,081.83	355.88	8,541.10	3,540.73	70.7%	1,004.50	24,108.07	852.00	20,448.10	3,659.97	84.8%
Doctor of Nursing Practice	543.87	13,052.88	415.58	9,973.90	3,078.98	76.4%	1,041.47	24,995.21	908.14	21,795.40	3,199.81	87.2%
Master of Science in Nursing	361.84	8,684.20	268.35	6,440.50	2,243.70	74.2%	773.33	18,559.80	722.29	17,335.00	1,224.80	93.4%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
College of Osteo Med	1,424.64	34,191.29	1,038.59	24,926.23	9,265.06	72.9%	2,592.33	62,216.00	2,029.88	48,717.06	13,498.94	78.3%
College of Vet Medicine	639.67	24,307.63	535.46	20,347.60	3,960.03	83.7%	1,341.68	50,983.75	1,196.15	45,453.60	5,530.15	89.2%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry	933.64	26,141.80	633.11	17,727.20	8,414.60	67.8%	1,454.91	40,737.35	1,228.83	34,407.20	6,330.15	84.5%
Physician Assistant Studies	414.03	9,936.75	407.50	9,780.00	156.75	98.4%	981.71	23,561.00	748.75	17,970.00	5,591.00	76.3%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
Doctor of Pharmacy	668.64	21,396.36	588.00	18,816.00	2,580.36	87.9%	1,134.25	36,295.86	1,014.00	32,448.00	3,847.86	89.4%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Doctor of Physical Therapy	326.57	14,369.05	255.02	11,220.83	3,148.22	78.1%	660.58	29,065.34	607.52	26,730.83	2,334.51	92.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>750.14</i>	<i>19,763.16</i>	<i>597.45</i>	<i>15,721.93</i>	<i>4,041.23</i>	<i>79.6%</i>	<i>1,407.84</i>	<i>37,022.49</i>	<i>1,244.55</i>	<i>32,674.39</i>	<i>4,348.10</i>	<i>88.3%</i>

FY17 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Rate	FY17 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$8,065.00	\$8,630.50	\$565.50	7.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$7,777.50	\$8,320.50	\$543.00	7.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$7,921.25</i>	<i>\$8,475.50</i>	<i>\$554.25</i>	<i>7.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,096.00	\$6,699.00	\$603.00	9.9%
East Central University	\$5,823.50	\$6,398.00	\$574.50	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$5,547.00	\$6,207.00	\$660.00	11.9%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,820.00	\$6,390.00	\$570.00	9.8%
Rogers State University	\$6,009.00	\$6,540.00	\$531.00	8.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$5,974.50	\$6,450.00	\$475.50	8.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,820.00	\$6,390.00	\$570.00	9.8%
Cameron University	\$5,580.00	\$5,970.00	\$390.00	7.0%
Langston University	\$5,042.00	\$5,387.90	\$345.90	6.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$6,820.50	\$7,074.00	\$253.50	3.7%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$6,570.00	\$7,200.00	\$630.00	9.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$5,918.41</i>	<i>\$6,427.81</i>	<i>\$509.40</i>	<i>8.6%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$3,151.50	\$3,403.50	\$252.00	8.0%
Connors State College	\$3,797.10	\$4,125.00	\$327.90	8.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$3,947.10	\$4,223.40	\$276.30	7.0%
Murray State College	\$4,070.00	\$4,400.00	\$330.00	8.1%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$3,832.50	\$4,177.50	\$345.00	9.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$3,249.00	\$3,469.50	\$220.50	6.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$3,390.00	\$3,726.11	\$336.11	9.9%
Redlands Community College	\$3,882.30	\$4,154.10	\$271.80	7.0%
Rose State College	\$3,389.00	\$3,827.00	\$438.00	12.9%
Seminole State College	\$3,808.50	\$4,140.00	\$331.50	8.7%
Tulsa Community College	\$3,622.60	\$3,802.60	\$180.00	5.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$3,298.50	\$3,711.00	\$412.50	12.5%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$3,619.84</i>	<i>\$3,929.98</i>	<i>\$310.13</i>	<i>8.6%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$4,975.32	\$5,392.66	\$417.34	8.4%

FY17 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Rate	FY17 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$21,451.00	\$22,952.50	\$1,501.50	7.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$20,977.50	\$22,443.00	\$1,465.50	7.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$21,214.25</i>	<i>\$22,697.75</i>	<i>\$1,483.50</i>	<i>7.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$14,971.50	\$16,459.50	\$1,488.00	9.9%
East Central University	\$14,131.70	\$15,518.00	\$1,386.30	9.8%
Northeastern State University	\$12,897.00	\$13,707.00	\$810.00	6.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,270.00	\$13,237.50	\$967.50	7.9%
Rogers State University	\$13,299.00	\$14,460.00	\$1,161.00	8.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$14,613.00	\$15,720.00	\$1,107.00	7.6%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,270.00	\$13,140.00	\$870.00	7.1%
Cameron University	\$14,190.00	\$15,210.00	\$1,020.00	7.2%
Langston University	\$12,371.00	\$12,727.40	\$356.40	2.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$12,379.50	\$12,633.00	\$253.50	2.0%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$16,020.00	\$17,550.00	\$1,530.00	9.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$13,582.97</i>	<i>\$14,578.40</i>	<i>\$995.43</i>	<i>7.3%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$6,519.00	\$7,041.00	\$522.00	8.0%
Connors State College	\$8,499.90	\$8,827.80	\$327.90	3.9%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$7,563.90	\$7,840.20	\$276.30	3.7%
Murray State College	\$9,620.00	\$10,250.00	\$630.00	6.5%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$9,172.50	\$9,817.50	\$645.00	7.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$8,409.00	\$9,094.50	\$685.50	8.2%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$8,424.00	\$9,259.14	\$835.14	9.9%
Redlands Community College	\$6,026.40	\$6,448.20	\$421.80	7.0%
Rose State College	\$9,765.50	\$10,203.50	\$438.00	4.5%
Seminole State College	\$8,968.50	\$9,735.00	\$766.50	8.5%
Tulsa Community College	\$9,802.60	\$9,802.60	\$0.00	0.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$7,653.00	\$8,065.50	\$412.50	5.4%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$8,368.69</i>	<i>\$8,865.41</i>	<i>\$496.72</i>	<i>5.9%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$11,690.62	\$12,485.71	\$795.09	6.8%

FY17 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Rate	FY17 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$7,636.60	\$8,169.40	\$532.80	7.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$7,230.00	\$7,735.20	\$505.20	7.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$7,433.30</i>	<i>\$7,952.30</i>	<i>\$519.00</i>	<i>7.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,182.40	\$6,794.40	\$612.00	9.9%
East Central University	\$5,670.44	\$6,234.20	\$563.76	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$5,448.00	\$6,096.00	\$648.00	11.9%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,544.00	\$6,084.00	\$540.00	9.7%
Rogers State University	\$5,626.80	\$5,880.00	\$253.20	4.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$5,878.80	\$6,360.00	\$481.20	8.2%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$5,664.00	\$6,192.00	\$528.00	9.3%
Cameron University	\$5,352.00	\$5,664.00	\$312.00	5.8%
Langston University	\$4,889.60	\$5,233.70	\$344.10	7.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$5,584.00</i>	<i>\$6,059.81</i>	<i>\$475.81</i>	<i>8.5%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$5,920.24	\$6,403.90	\$483.66	8.2%

FY17 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Rate	FY17 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$20,817.40	\$22,271.80	\$1,454.40	7.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$21,384.00	\$22,503.60	\$1,119.60	5.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$21,100.70</i>	<i>\$22,387.70</i>	<i>\$1,287.00</i>	<i>6.1%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$14,342.40	\$15,760.80	\$1,418.40	9.9%
East Central University	\$13,578.44	\$14,736.20	\$1,157.76	8.5%
Northeastern State University	\$12,000.00	\$12,648.00	\$648.00	5.4%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$11,664.00	\$12,324.00	\$660.00	5.7%
Rogers State University	\$11,990.40	\$12,384.00	\$393.60	3.3%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$13,593.60	\$14,640.00	\$1,046.40	7.7%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$11,904.00	\$12,528.00	\$624.00	5.2%
Cameron University	\$13,512.00	\$14,424.00	\$912.00	6.7%
Langston University	\$11,632.40	\$11,984.90	\$352.50	3.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$12,690.80</i>	<i>\$13,492.21</i>	<i>\$801.41</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$14,219.88	\$15,109.57	\$889.70	6.3%

FY17 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Rate	FY17 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$18,398.00	\$18,398.00	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$25,850.50	\$27,104.50	\$1,254.00	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$25,642.50	\$26,898.50	\$1,256.00	4.9%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$14,236.50	\$14,922.50	\$686.00	4.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$17,658.90	\$18,516.90	\$858.00	4.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$9,353.10	\$9,799.10	\$446.00	4.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$12,018.90	\$12,594.90	\$576.00	4.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$10,749.10	\$11,265.10	\$516.00	4.8%
OUHSC Public Health	\$8,153.10	\$8,541.10	\$388.00	4.8%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice	\$9,517.50	\$9,973.90	\$456.40	4.8%
Master of Science in Nursing	\$6,152.40	\$6,440.50	\$288.10	4.7%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$23,534.48	\$24,926.23	\$1,391.75	5.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$19,025.60	\$20,347.60	\$1,322.00	6.9%
NSU Optometry Program	\$16,887.20	\$17,727.20	\$840.00	5.0%
NSU Physician Assistant Studies	New Program	\$9,780.00	NA	NA
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$17,600.00	\$18,816.00	\$1,216.00	6.9%
LU Physical Therapy	\$10,511.50	\$11,220.83	\$709.33	6.7%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$15,330.58</i>	<i>\$15,721.93</i>	<i>\$762.72</i>	<i>5.0%</i>

FY17 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY16 Rate	FY17 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$28,823.00	\$28,823.00	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$55,196.50	\$57,918.50	\$2,722.00	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$57,118.50	\$59,948.50	\$2,830.00	5.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$28,684.50	\$30,092.50	\$1,408.00	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$36,508.90	\$38,308.90	\$1,800.00	4.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$19,883.10	\$20,856.10	\$973.00	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$26,534.90	\$27,836.90	\$1,302.00	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$25,139.10	\$26,375.10	\$1,236.00	4.9%
OUHSC Public Health	\$19,493.10	\$20,448.10	\$955.00	4.9%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice	\$20,775.60	\$21,795.40	\$1,019.80	4.9%
Master of Science in Nursing	\$16,527.60	\$17,335.00	\$807.40	4.9%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$45,665.48	\$48,717.06	\$3,051.58	6.7%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$41,340.60	\$45,453.60	\$4,113.00	9.9%
NSU Optometry Program	\$32,747.20	\$34,407.20	\$1,660.00	5.1%
NSU Physician Assistant Studies	New Program	\$17,970.00	NA	NA
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$31,232.00	\$32,448.00	\$1,216.00	3.9%
LU Physical Therapy	\$26,010.50	\$26,730.83	\$720.33	2.8%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$31,980.04</i>	<i>\$32,674.39</i>	<i>\$1,613.38</i>	<i>5.0%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY17 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Legislative Limit	FY17 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$287.68	\$8,630.50	\$10,224.15	84.4%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$277.35	\$8,320.50	\$10,224.15	81.4%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$282.52</i>	<i>\$8,475.50</i>	<i>\$10,224.15</i>	<i>82.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$223.30	\$6,699.00	\$7,786.03	86.0%
East Central University	\$213.27	\$6,398.00	\$7,080.00	90.4%
Northeastern State University	\$206.90	\$6,207.00	\$7,080.00	87.7%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$213.00	\$6,390.00	\$7,080.00	90.3%
Rogers State University	\$218.00	\$6,540.00	\$7,080.00	92.4%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$215.00	\$6,450.00	\$7,080.00	91.1%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$213.00	\$6,390.00	\$7,080.00	90.3%
Cameron University	\$199.00	\$5,970.00	\$7,080.00	84.3%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$179.60	\$5,387.90	\$7,080.00	76.1%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$235.80	\$7,074.00	\$7,080.00	99.9%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$240.00	\$7,200.00	\$9,249.09	77.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$214.26</i>	<i>\$6,427.81</i>	<i>\$7,341.37</i>	<i>87.6%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$113.45	\$3,403.50	\$5,763.47	59.1%
Connors State College	\$137.50	\$4,125.00	\$5,763.47	71.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$140.78	\$4,223.40	\$5,763.47	73.3%
Murray State College	\$146.67	\$4,400.00	\$5,763.47	76.3%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$139.25	\$4,177.50	\$5,763.47	72.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$115.65	\$3,469.50	\$5,763.47	60.2%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$124.20	\$3,726.11	\$5,763.47	64.7%
Redlands Community College	\$138.47	\$4,154.10	\$5,763.47	72.1%
Rose State College	\$127.57	\$3,827.00	\$5,763.47	66.4%
Seminole State College	\$138.00	\$4,140.00	\$5,763.47	71.8%
Tulsa Community College	\$126.75	\$3,802.60	\$5,763.47	66.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$123.70	\$3,711.00	\$5,763.47	64.4%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$131.00</i>	<i>\$3,929.98</i>	<i>\$5,763.47</i>	<i>68.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$179.76</i>	<i>\$5,392.66</i>	<i>\$6,814.60</i>	<i>79.1%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY17 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Legislative Limit	FY17 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$765.08	\$22,952.50	\$27,964.70	82.1%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$748.10	\$22,443.00	\$27,964.70	80.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$756.59</i>	<i>\$22,697.75</i>	<i>\$27,964.70</i>	<i>81.2%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$548.65	\$16,459.50	\$19,670.91	83.7%
East Central University	\$517.27	\$15,518.00	\$15,528.00	99.9%
Northeastern State University	\$456.90	\$13,707.00	\$15,528.00	88.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$441.25	\$13,237.50	\$15,528.00	85.2%
Rogers State University	\$482.00	\$14,460.00	\$15,528.00	93.1%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$524.00	\$15,720.00	\$15,528.00	101.2%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$438.00	\$13,140.00	\$15,528.00	84.6%
Cameron University	\$507.00	\$15,210.00	\$15,528.00	98.0%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$424.25	\$12,727.40	\$15,528.00	82.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$421.10	\$12,633.00	\$15,528.00	81.4%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$585.00	\$17,550.00	\$21,205.05	82.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$485.95</i>	<i>\$14,578.40</i>	<i>\$16,420.72</i>	<i>88.8%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$234.70	\$7,041.00	\$10,767.32	65.4%
Connors State College	\$294.26	\$8,827.80	\$10,767.32	82.0%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$261.34	\$7,840.20	\$10,767.32	72.8%
Murray State College	\$341.67	\$10,250.00	\$10,767.32	95.2%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$327.25	\$9,817.50	\$10,767.32	91.2%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$303.15	\$9,094.50	\$10,767.32	84.5%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$308.64	\$9,259.14	\$10,767.32	86.0%
Redlands Community College	\$214.94	\$6,448.20	\$10,767.32	59.9%
Rose State College	\$340.12	\$10,203.50	\$10,767.32	94.8%
Seminole State College	\$324.50	\$9,735.00	\$10,767.32	90.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$326.75	\$9,802.60	\$10,767.32	91.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$268.85	\$8,065.50	\$10,767.32	74.9%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$295.51</i>	<i>\$8,865.41</i>	<i>\$10,767.32</i>	<i>82.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$416.19</i>	<i>\$12,485.71</i>	<i>\$14,630.61</i>	<i>85.3%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY17 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Legislative Limit	FY17 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$340.39	\$8,169.40	\$9,630.04	84.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$322.30	\$7,735.20	\$9,630.04	80.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$331.35</i>	<i>\$7,952.30</i>	<i>\$9,630.04</i>	<i>82.6%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$283.10	\$6,794.40	\$9,381.87	72.4%
East Central University	\$259.76	\$6,234.20	\$7,302.63	85.4%
Northeastern State University	\$254.00	\$6,096.00	\$7,302.63	83.5%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$253.50	\$6,084.00	\$7,302.63	83.3%
Rogers State University	\$245.00	\$5,880.00	\$7,302.63	80.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$265.00	\$6,360.00	\$7,302.63	87.1%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$258.00	\$6,192.00	\$7,302.63	84.8%
Cameron University	\$236.00	\$5,664.00	\$7,302.63	77.6%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$218.07	\$5,233.70	\$7,302.63	71.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$252.49</i>	<i>\$6,059.81</i>	<i>\$7,533.66</i>	<i>80.4%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$266.83</i>	<i>\$6,403.90</i>	<i>\$7,914.82</i>	<i>80.9%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY17 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY17 Legislative Limit	FY17 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$927.99	\$22,271.80	\$22,511.96	98.9%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$937.65	\$22,503.60	\$22,511.96	100.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$932.82</i>	<i>\$22,387.70</i>	<i>\$22,511.96</i>	<i>99.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$656.70	\$15,760.80	\$19,635.88	80.3%
East Central University	\$614.01	\$14,736.20	\$14,746.06	99.9%
Northeastern State University	\$527.00	\$12,648.00	\$14,746.06	85.8%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$513.50	\$12,324.00	\$14,746.06	83.6%
Rogers State University	\$516.00	\$12,384.00	\$14,746.06	84.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$610.00	\$14,640.00	\$14,746.06	99.3%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$522.00	\$12,528.00	\$14,746.06	85.0%
Cameron University	\$601.00	\$14,424.00	\$14,746.06	97.8%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$499.37	\$11,984.90	\$14,746.06	81.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$562.18</i>	<i>\$13,492.21</i>	<i>\$15,289.37</i>	<i>88.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$629.57</i>	<i>\$15,109.57</i>	<i>\$16,602.57</i>	<i>91.0%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY17 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY17 Cost for Academic Year	FY17 Legislative Limit	FY17 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$613.27	\$18,398.00	\$26,738.50	68.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,129.35	\$27,104.50	\$31,461.27	86.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,120.77	\$26,898.50	\$32,293.11	83.3%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$621.77	\$14,922.50	\$17,698.91	84.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$771.54	\$18,516.90	\$23,398.00	79.1%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$408.30	\$9,799.10	\$11,953.68	82.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$524.79	\$12,594.90	\$14,369.05	87.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$469.38	\$11,265.10	\$13,899.44	81.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$355.88	\$8,541.10	\$12,081.83	70.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$415.58	\$9,973.90	\$13,052.88	76.4%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$268.35	\$6,440.50	\$8,684.20	74.2%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,038.59	\$24,926.23	\$34,191.29	72.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$535.46	\$20,347.60	\$24,307.63	83.7%
NSU Optometry Program	\$633.11	\$17,727.20	\$26,141.80	67.8%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$588.00	\$18,816.00	\$21,396.36	87.9%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$255.02	\$11,220.83	\$14,369.05	78.1%

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY17 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY17 Cost for Academic Year	FY17 Legislative Limit	FY17 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$960.77	\$28,823.00	\$40,467.40	71.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$2,413.27	\$57,918.50	\$58,828.36	98.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$2,497.85	\$59,948.50	\$66,068.93	90.7%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$1,253.85	\$30,092.50	\$31,048.98	96.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,596.20	\$38,308.90	\$42,233.86	90.7%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$869.00	\$20,856.10	\$22,736.05	91.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$1,159.87	\$27,836.90	\$29,065.34	95.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$1,098.96	\$26,375.10	\$28,411.04	92.8%
OUHSC Public Health	\$852.00	\$20,448.10	\$24,108.07	84.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$908.14	\$21,795.40	\$24,995.21	87.2%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$722.29	\$17,335.00	\$18,559.80	93.4%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$2,029.88	\$48,717.06	\$62,216.00	78.3%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$1,196.15	\$45,453.60	\$50,983.75	89.2%
NSU Optometry Program	\$1,228.83	\$34,407.20	\$40,737.35	84.5%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,014.00	\$32,448.00	\$36,295.86	89.4%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$607.52	\$26,730.83	\$29,065.34	92.0%

FY17 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees <i>(Undergraduate Resident)</i>			
Institution	FY17 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY17 Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)	FY17 Total (30 Credit Hours)
Research			
University of Oklahoma	\$5,259.60	\$4,055.50	\$9,315.10
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,682.39	\$3,378.00	\$9,060.39
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$5,471.00</i>	<i>\$3,716.75</i>	<i>\$9,187.75</i>
Regional			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,624.00	\$939.00	\$7,563.00
East Central University	\$5,726.70	\$1,418.00	\$7,144.70
Northeastern State University	\$5,847.00	\$1,122.00	\$6,969.00
Northwestern OK State University	\$6,570.00	\$652.50	\$7,222.50
Rogers State University	\$4,530.00	\$2,580.00	\$7,110.00
Southeastern OK State University	\$6,810.00	\$510.00	\$7,320.00
Southwestern OK State University	\$5,985.00	\$1,095.00	\$7,080.00
Cameron University	\$4,890.00	\$1,710.00	\$6,600.00
Langston University	\$4,262.48	\$1,681.40	\$5,943.88
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$5,313.00	\$2,454.00	\$7,767.00
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$6,930.00	\$1,170.00	\$8,100.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$5,771.65</i>	<i>\$1,393.81</i>	<i>\$7,165.46</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$5,725.40</i>	<i>\$1,751.18</i>	<i>\$7,476.58</i>
Other			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$5,259.60	\$2,290.00	\$7,549.60
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$4,192.50	\$781.00	\$4,973.50
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$4,470.00	\$1,200.00	\$5,670.00
UCO - Nursing	\$7,659.00	\$939.00	\$8,598.00
UCO - CBA	\$7,188.00	\$939.00	\$8,127.00
UCO - Language Pathology	\$7,486.50	\$939.00	\$8,425.50
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$6,796.50	\$939.00	\$7,735.50
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$6,606.60	\$15.00	\$6,621.60
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$6,570.00	\$0.00	\$6,570.00
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$6,570.00	\$0.00	\$6,570.00
SEOSU - McAlester	\$6,570.00	\$0.00	\$6,570.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$6,570.00	\$0.00	\$6,570.00
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$7,320.00	\$0.00	\$7,320.00
SWOSU - Sayre	\$5,985.00	\$1,005.00	\$6,990.00
Langston University - OKC	\$4,262.40	\$1,347.50	\$5,609.90
Langston University - Tulsa	\$4,262.40	\$1,347.50	\$5,609.90

FY17 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit					
<i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i>					
Institution	FY17 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate	FY17 Guaranteed Tuition Rate	Legislative Limit*	Difference from Legislative Limit	Percent of Legislative Limit
Research					
University of Oklahoma	\$4,575.00	\$5,259.60	\$5,261.25	\$1.65	100.0%
Oklahoma State University and Tulsa	\$4,942.50	\$5,682.39	\$5,683.88	\$1.48	100.0%
Regional					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,760.00	\$6,624.00	\$6,624.00	\$0.00	100.0%
East Central University	\$4,980.00	\$5,726.70	\$5,727.00	\$0.30	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$5,085.00	\$5,847.00	\$5,847.75	\$0.75	100.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$5,737.50	\$6,570.00	\$6,598.13	\$28.12	99.6%
Rogers State University	\$3,960.00	\$4,530.00	\$4,554.00	\$24.00	99.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$5,940.00	\$6,810.00	\$6,831.00	\$21.00	99.7%
Southwestern OK State University	\$5,295.00	\$5,985.00	\$6,089.25	\$104.25	98.3%
Cameron University	\$4,260.00	\$4,890.00	\$4,899.00	\$9.00	99.8%
Langston University	\$3,706.50	\$4,262.48	\$4,262.48	\$0.00	100.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$4,620.00	\$5,313.00	\$5,313.00	\$0.00	100.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$6,030.00	\$6,930.00	\$6,934.50	\$4.50	99.9%
Other					
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,575.00	\$5,259.60	\$5,261.25	\$1.65	100.0%
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$3,798.00	\$4,192.50	\$4,367.70	\$175.20	96.0%
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$3,900.00	\$4,470.00	\$4,485.00	\$15.00	99.7%
UCO - Nursing	\$6,660.00	\$7,659.00	\$7,659.00	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - CBA	\$6,250.50	\$7,188.00	\$7,188.08	\$0.07	100.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	\$6,510.00	\$7,486.50	\$7,486.50	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$5,910.00	\$6,796.50	\$6,796.50	\$0.00	100.0%
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$5,745.00	\$6,606.60	\$6,606.75	\$0.15	100.0%
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$5,730.00	\$6,570.00	\$6,589.50	\$19.50	99.7%
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$5,730.00	\$6,570.00	\$6,589.50	\$19.50	99.7%
SEOSU - McAlester	\$5,730.00	\$6,570.00	\$6,589.50	\$19.50	99.7%
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$5,730.00	\$6,570.00	\$6,589.50	\$19.50	99.7%
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$6,390.00	\$7,320.00	\$7,348.50	\$28.50	99.6%
SWOSU - Sayre	\$5,295.00	\$5,985.00	\$6,089.25	\$104.25	98.3%
Langston University - OKC	\$3,706.50	\$4,262.40	\$4,262.48	\$0.07	100.0%
Langston University - Tulsa	\$3,706.50	\$4,262.40	\$4,262.48	\$0.07	100.0%

*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY17 nonguaranteed tuition rate

FY17 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest

	State	Public 2-Yr College
1	Vermont	\$7,740
2	New Hampshire	\$6,530
3	South Dakota	\$6,320
4	Massachusetts	\$5,870
5	Minnesota	\$5,380
6	New York	\$5,260
7	Pennsylvania	\$5,160
8	Virginia	\$4,950
9	South Carolina	\$4,940
10	Iowa	\$4,920
11	Kentucky	\$4,910
12	Oregon	\$4,760
13	New Jersey	\$4,720
14	Ohio	\$4,530
15	Maryland	\$4,420
16	Indiana	\$4,410
17	North Dakota	\$4,400
18	Alabama	\$4,390
19	Wisconsin	\$4,290
20	Colorado	\$4,280
21	Tennessee	\$4,280
22	Rhode Island	\$4,270
23	Washington	\$4,200
24	Connecticut	\$4,190
25	Louisiana	\$4,090
26	Idaho	\$4,030
27	West Virginia	\$3,950
28	Illinois	\$3,890
29	Hawaii	\$3,850
30	Oklahoma	\$3,790
31	Georgia	\$3,700
32	Utah	\$3,690
33	Delaware	\$3,660
34	Maine	\$3,640
35	Arkansas	\$3,600
36	Michigan	\$3,600
37	Montana	\$3,300
38	Missouri	\$3,250
39	Florida	\$3,240
40	Wyoming	\$2,990
41	Nebraska	\$2,980
42	Nevada	\$2,910
43	Kansas	\$2,890
44	Mississippi	\$2,770
45	Arizona	\$2,550
46	North Carolina	\$2,420
47	Texas	\$2,410
48	New Mexico	\$1,660
49	California	\$1,430
50	Alaska	N/A

	State	Public 4-Yr College
1	New Hampshire	\$15,650
2	Vermont	\$15,450
3	Pennsylvania	\$13,880
4	New Jersey	\$13,560
5	Illinois	\$13,280
6	Michigan	\$12,460
7	Virginia	\$12,320
8	Massachusetts	\$12,280
9	South Carolina	\$12,190
10	Delaware	\$11,930
11	Connecticut	\$11,730
12	Rhode Island	\$11,410
13	Arizona	\$10,960
14	Minnesota	\$10,950
15	Hawaii	\$10,670
16	Ohio	\$10,270
17	Colorado	\$10,260
18	Alabama	\$10,040
19	Kentucky	\$9,950
20	Maine	\$9,690
21	Oregon	\$9,690
22	Texas	\$9,570
23	Tennessee	\$9,520
24	Maryland	\$9,370
25	California	\$9,350
26	Washington	\$9,270
27	Indiana	\$9,200
28	Wisconsin	\$8,930
29	Kansas	\$8,920
30	Louisiana	\$8,900
31	Missouri	\$8,630
32	Georgia	\$8,450
33	Iowa	\$8,270
34	Arkansas	\$8,250
35	South Dakota	\$8,140
36	Oklahoma	\$8,030
37	Nebraska	\$7,880
38	North Dakota	\$7,880
39	New York	\$7,710
40	West Virginia	\$7,490
41	Mississippi	\$7,410
42	North Carolina	\$7,200
43	Alaska	\$7,130
44	Idaho	\$7,010
45	Nevada	\$6,910
46	New Mexico	\$6,620
47	Utah	\$6,580
48	Montana	\$6,410
49	Florida	\$6,360
50	Wyoming	\$5,060

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2016, The College Board, November 2016, Tables 6 & 7

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.