

*FY18-19*  
*Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



**December 2018**

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

# **OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

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## Executive Summary

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

Tier	Undergraduate Average				Graduate Average			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	1.6%	\$9,040	1.6%	\$24,491	1.6%	\$8,519	1.6%	\$23,600
Regional Institutions	4.6%	\$7,000	2.7%	\$15,350	3.6%	\$6,604	2.5%	\$14,303
Community Colleges	3.8%	\$4,374	3.2%	\$9,619	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Professional Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.3%	\$16,393	2.2%	\$33,376

**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 FY19. 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 FY19 tuition increases are on the lower end of historical increases, after higher than average increases in FY17. However, Oklahoma’s tuition rates, fees, and cost of living remain low when compared to peer institutions. For FY19, institutions worked 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 2018 term with enrollment headcount of 173,039, a decrease of 1.8 percent from the fall 2017 semester. Research universities have shown an enrollment decrease of 798 headcount, a decrease of 1.2 percent from 2017-18. 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 FY19, total budgeted tuition waivers and scholarships paid from institutions’ E&G Budgets are projected to increase from \$262.3 million in FY18 to \$268.3 million in FY19, an increase of \$6 million or 2.3 percent. 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. Additionally, institutions are increasingly finding ways to share resources, faculty, and staff in order to reduce costs.

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; 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 quality learning programs that increase student's competitiveness in the labor market.

**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. Now in the fifth year, Oklahoma institutions conferred 8,912 additional degrees and certificates, surpassing the state benchmark of a cumulative increase of 8,500 degrees and certificates.

2) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor, and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a moderate range of last year's tuition rates. Collectively, the twenty-five institutions stayed within an average increase of 4.0 percent. Both research institutions, University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, made changes of 0.0 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. The institutions had a relatively narrow range of increases. The median increase was 5.5 percent and sixteen 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. As of 2018, the program has almost 6,000 graduates across the state.

4) In spring 2007, the State Regents launched OKcollegestart.org, a comprehensive, web-based information system, which provides college planning and preparation information and tools for prospective and current 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. In 2018 it was estimated an additional \$10.8 million was needed to fully fund concurrent enrollment. The legislature successfully included \$7.5 million in additional funding in the budget that year. Fully funding concurrent enrollment remains one of the State Regents' top priorities.

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 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. Cooperative agreement programs allow students to earn college credit toward an associate of applied science degree or a college technical certificate through assessments, contractual arrangements with local technology centers, and transfer credit arrangements reviewed for major courses in technical degree programs.

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 (2020) - Superintendent/CEO of Francis Tuttle Technology Center, Chancellor Glen D. Johnson (2019), State Representative Chad Caldwell (2022), and Jennifer Monies (2021) - Executive Director of Oklahoma Achieves.

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) Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP), an operating division of the State Regents formerly known as the Oklahoma Guaranteed Student Loan Program, serves as a guarantor for federal loans through the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). OCAP is responsible for three initiatives: Ready Set Ready, UCanGo2, and Oklahoma Money Matters. Ready Set Ready is a default prevention program that empowers students to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment. UCanGo2 is a college access and aid awareness initiative designed to educate students and parents about planning, preparing, and paying for college. Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM) helps students successfully manage personal finances, consumer credit and the financial aid process.

**National Perspective.** The average national published rate for 2018-19 tuition and mandatory fees is \$10,230 for undergraduate resident students at public four-year institutions and \$3,660 at public two-year institutions. Oklahoma’s rates are \$7,314 and \$4,375 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits. In February 2018 U.S. News and World Report ranked Oklahoma the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest for tuition and fees and 10<sup>th</sup> lowest for student debt at graduation.

During 2017-18, \$241.3 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 \$12 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. According to the preliminary data for 2016-17 a total of \$252.9 billion in total student aid and nonfederal loans was awarded.

State and local funding per student for public colleges and universities rose for the fifth consecutive year in 2016-17, following for years of declines. Funding per student fell by 24 percent from 2006-07 to 2011-12. State and local funding per student then rose to \$7,640, 21 percent, from 2011-12 to 2016-17. 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 34 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 10 percent through borrowing, students contributed 13 percent through income and savings and 14 percent through borrowing, scholarships and grants covered 28 percent, and the remaining 2 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 2019**

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 *FY19 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 FY19 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 29, 2018.
- 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 26, 2018 (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 25, 2018 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY19, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 13, 2018, 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 FY19 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 27, 2018.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their meeting on June 28, 2019.
- 8) Subsequent to the June 29, 2018 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).<sup>1</sup>
- 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, 2019.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 FY19 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

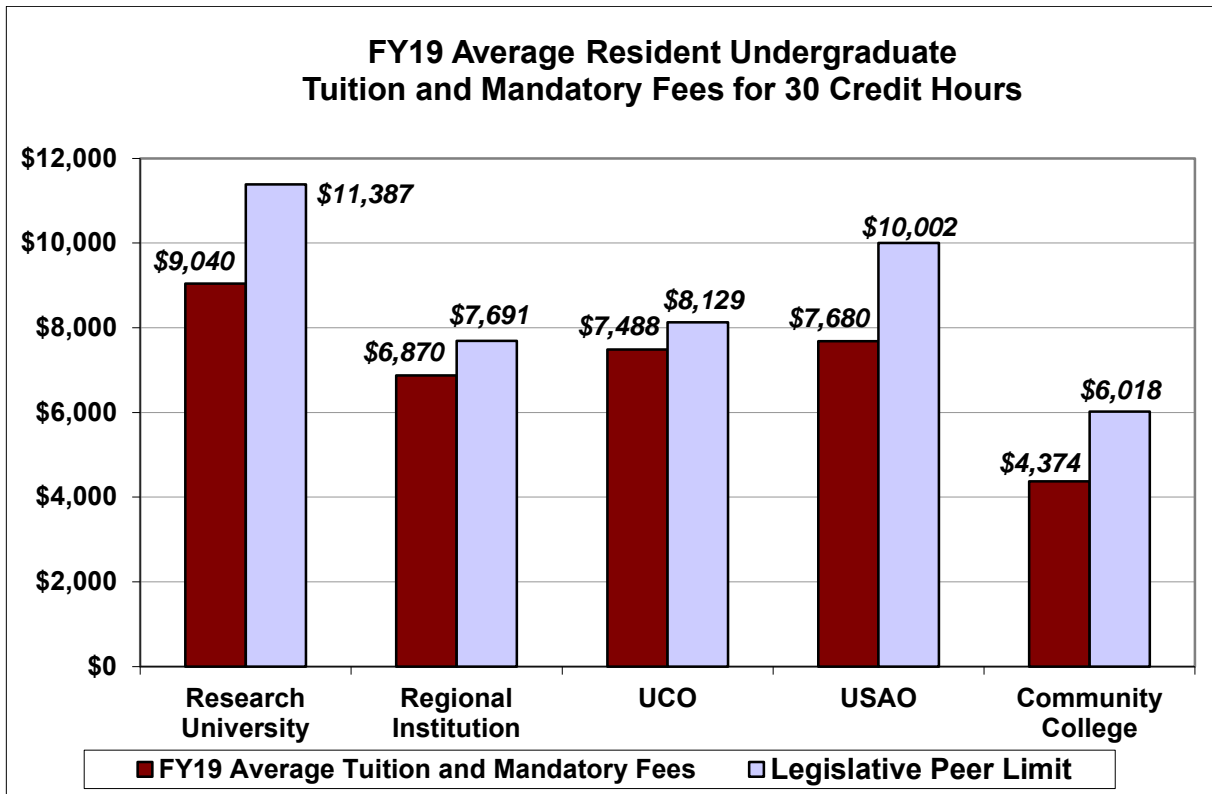
The following table shows, by tier, the FY19 legislative peer limit, the average cost for a full-time student, the difference from the legislative peer limit, Oklahoma average rates as a percent of the legislative peer limits and the percentage change from FY18.

### *Analysis of FY19 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases*

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$11,387	\$9,040	\$2,347	79.4%	1.6%
Nonresident	\$31,320	\$24,491	\$6,829	78.2%	1.6%
Graduate					
Resident	\$10,232	\$8,519	\$1,713	83.3%	1.6%
Nonresident	\$23,995	\$23,600	\$395	98.4%	1.6%
Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,691	\$6,870	\$821	89.3%	4.3%
Nonresident	\$16,192	\$14,716	\$1,476	90.9%	2.4%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,055	\$6,481	\$1,574	80.5%	3.4%
Nonresident	\$15,777	\$13,891	\$1,886	88.0%	2.0%
University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$8,129	\$7,488	\$641	92.1%	5.5%
Nonresident	\$20,585	\$18,375	\$2,210	78.1%	5.3%
Graduate					
Resident	\$9,930	\$7,591	\$2,339	76.4%	5.4%
Nonresident	\$20,947	\$17,599	\$3,348	84.0%	5.4%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$10,002	\$7,680	\$2,322	76.8%	6.7%
Nonresident	\$23,083	\$18,030	\$5,053	78.1%	2.7%
Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$6,018	\$4,374	\$1,644	72.7%	3.8%
Nonresident	\$11,189	\$9,619	\$1,570	86.0%	3.2%
Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,691	\$6,033	\$1,658	78.4%	0.7%
Nonresident	\$16,192	\$14,246	\$1,946	88.0%	0.5%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,055	\$6,226	\$1,829	77.3%	1.0%
Nonresident	\$15,777	\$14,863	\$914	94.2%	0.8%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY19 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY19 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$20,575	\$16,393	\$4,183	79.7%	3.3%
Nonresident	\$37,379	\$33,376	\$4,003	89.3%	2.2%

The following bar graph compares the average FY19 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 FY19 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

## FY19 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.

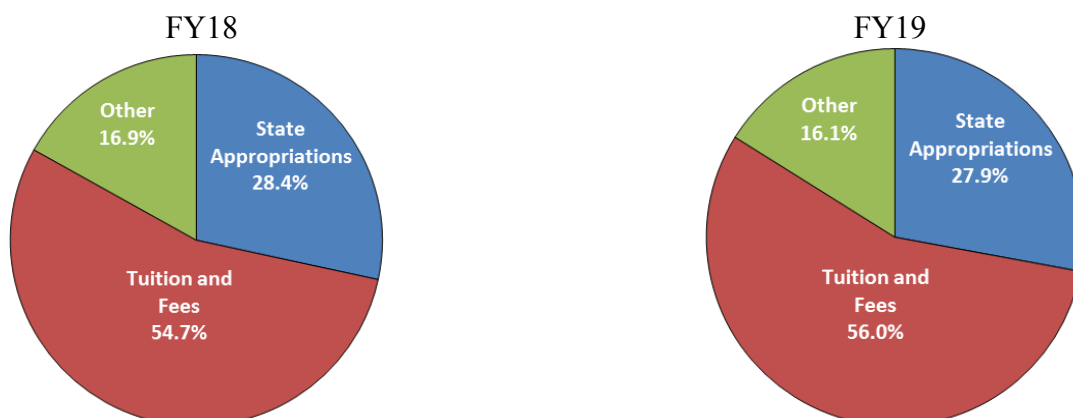
The Tuition Lock Program began with the fall 2008 semester. The Tuition Lock Program gives students attending full-time the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed 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 \$4,752 to \$7,320 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$4,251 to \$8,190. 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 FY19 guaranteed tuition by institution.

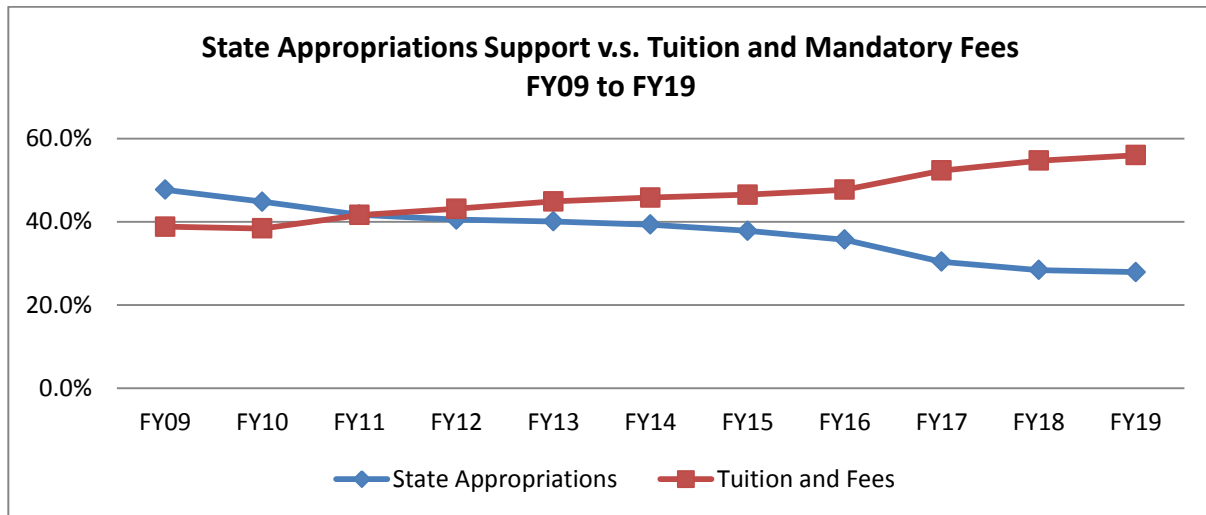
### What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the budgeted portion of costs paid by students in FY19 to that of the previous year. In FY18, student revenues were budgeted at 54.7 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations (including state-funded grants) made up 28.4 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.9 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 56.0 percent of total budgeted revenue and state appropriations contributed 27.9 percent, while other revenue contributed 16.1 percent in FY19.



Since FY09, state appropriations for Oklahoma higher education institutions have consistently decreased from 47.7 percent to 27.9 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 38.8 percent to 56.0 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 FY09.



### 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 FY19 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents’ meeting held March 29, 2018. 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 26, 2018 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 FY19 at their regular meeting held June 28, 2018.

## **Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees**

Of the twenty-five public institutions in The State System, twenty-two requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2019 and three had no requests for changes in these fees. The institutions requested 105 changes in Special Instruction Fees, 76 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees, 102 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees, 908 changes in Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees, and 121 changes in various Other Special Fees.

Institutions estimate approximately \$35 million in new revenue for academic service fees. A total of 1,312 changes were requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2019, but about 248 of these were deletions of existing fees. This money will be used for costs directly associated with providing 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 FY19. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

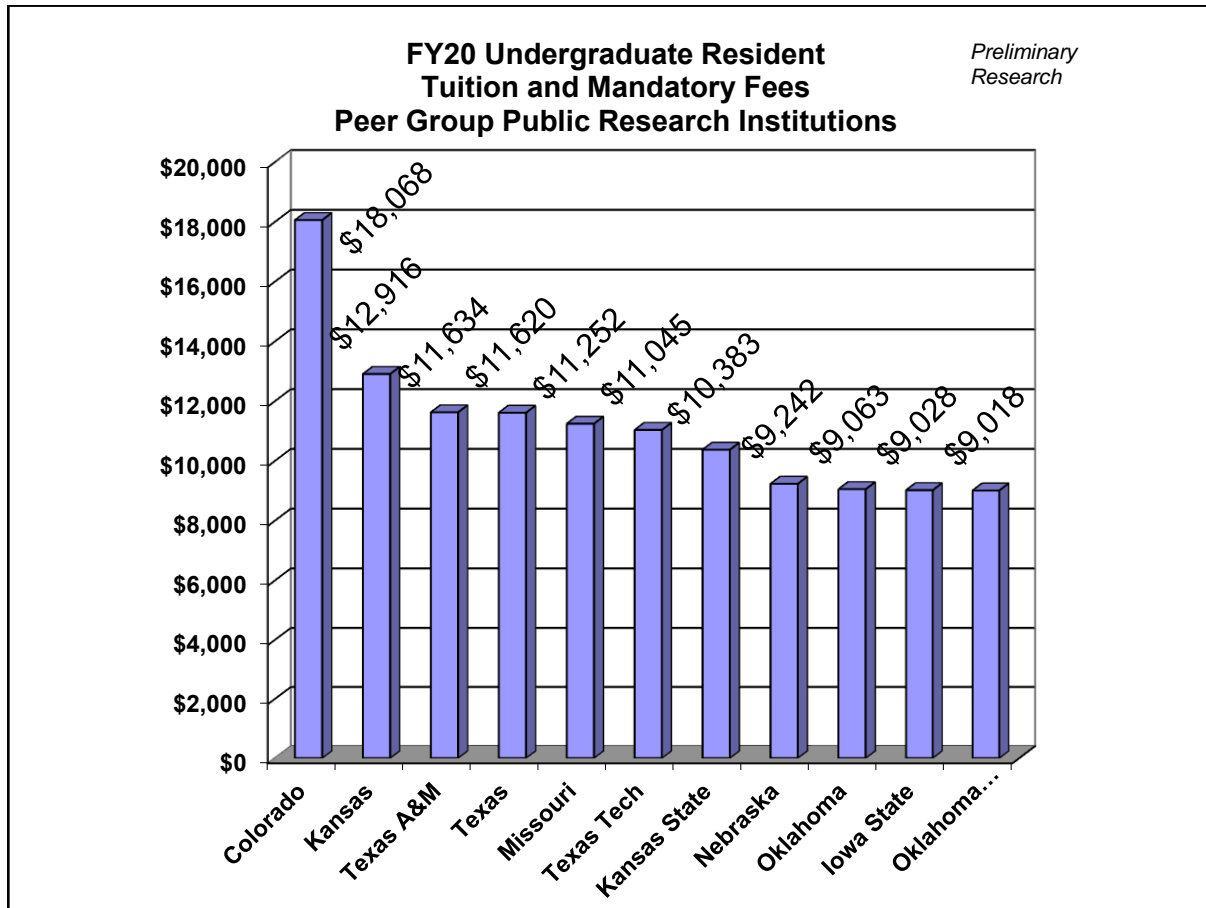
**Impact on Students' Ability to Pay.** Institutions report that they are confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY19 tuition and fees increase requested is at a level that minimizes the impact to students while providing 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 4.0 percent may be manageable through the maximum utilization of financial aid and a continued low cost of living.

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 offset by Pell Grants, scholarships, or Oklahoma's Promise. 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.

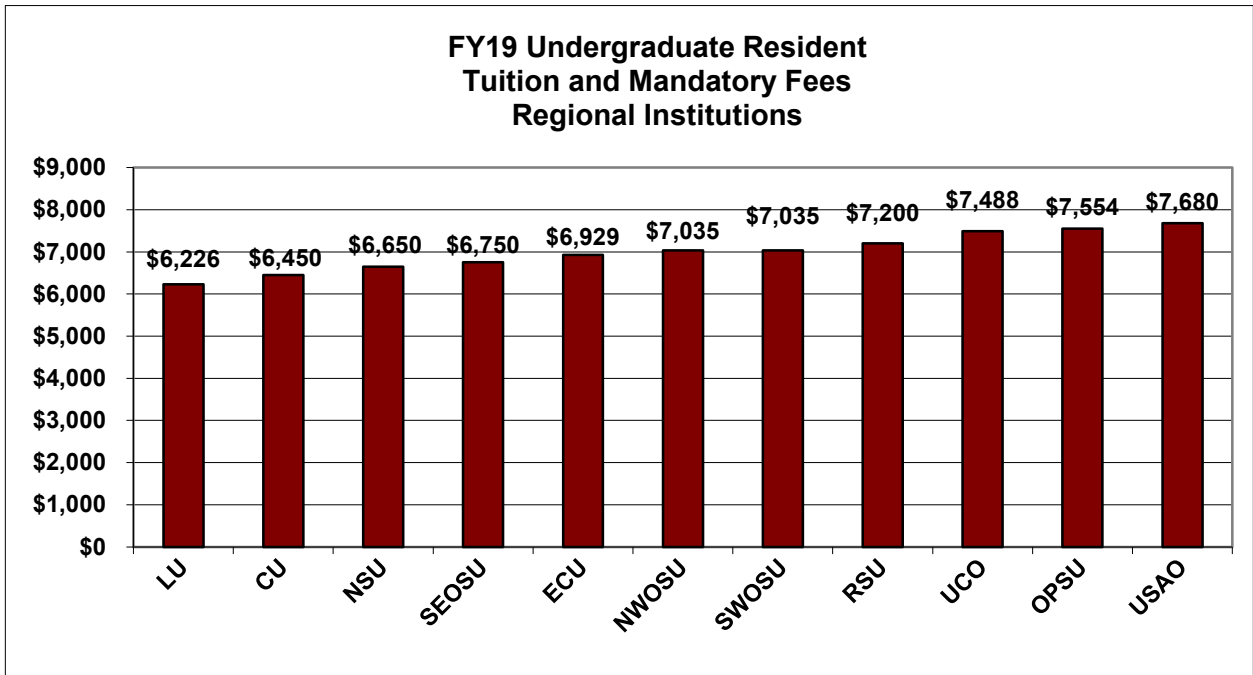
Institutions report that corresponding increases in grants, scholarships, fee waivers, and other financial aid, as well as increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset the cost of tuition and fees, particularly for those 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. Colleges anticipate students will be able to meet the cost attendance.

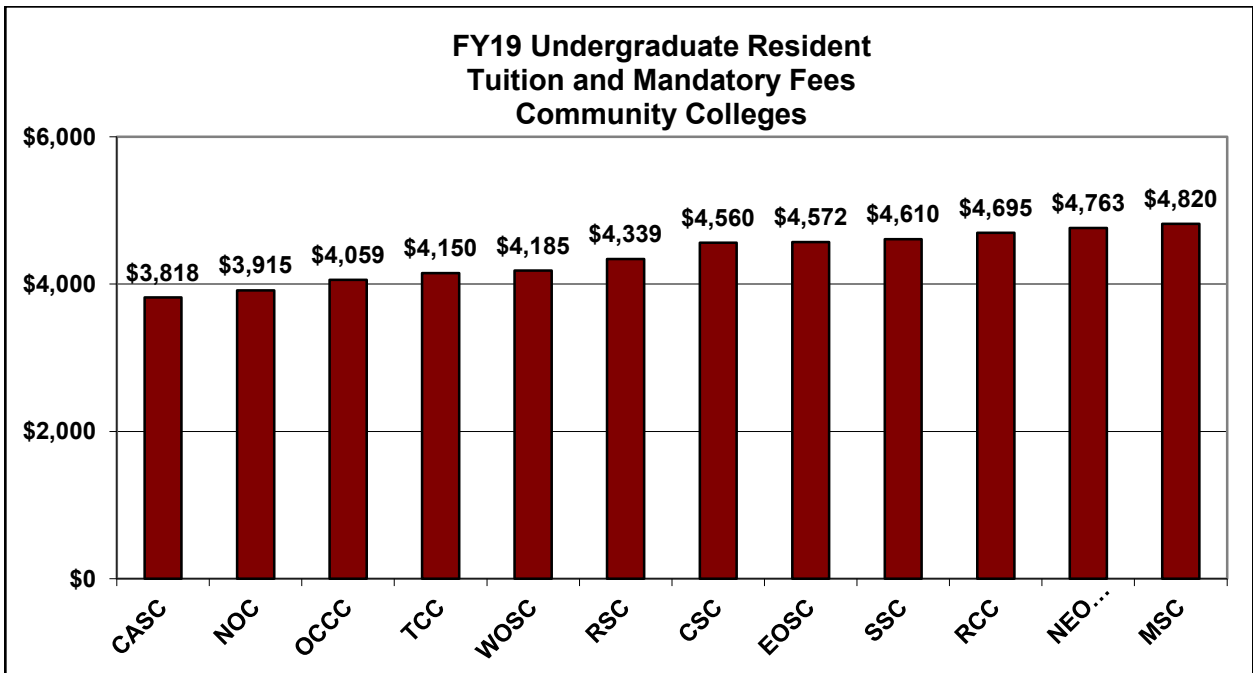
For FY19, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$9,063 and \$9,028 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the peer limits for FY20 resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student.



At regional institutions, the FY19 resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student increased on average 4.6 percent. The bar graph below shows the FY19 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 FY19 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges. Resident tuition and mandatory fees for full-time undergraduate students at community colleges increased on average 3.8 percent.





Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall average by 2.8 percent. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 3.3 percent. At the University of Oklahoma, College of Law, resident tuition and mandatory fees remained flat. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 3.1 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 1.4 percent for their various programs.

In comparison to their preliminary respective undergraduate legislative peer limits, research institutions average 80.7 percent, regional institutions average 88.5 percent, and community colleges average 68.6 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 77.0 percent at research institutions, 87.3 percent at regional institutions, and 86.1 percent at community colleges. The gap is closing, but this confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

At research institutions, graduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding preliminary legislative peer limits average 84.0 percent and 95.5 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.

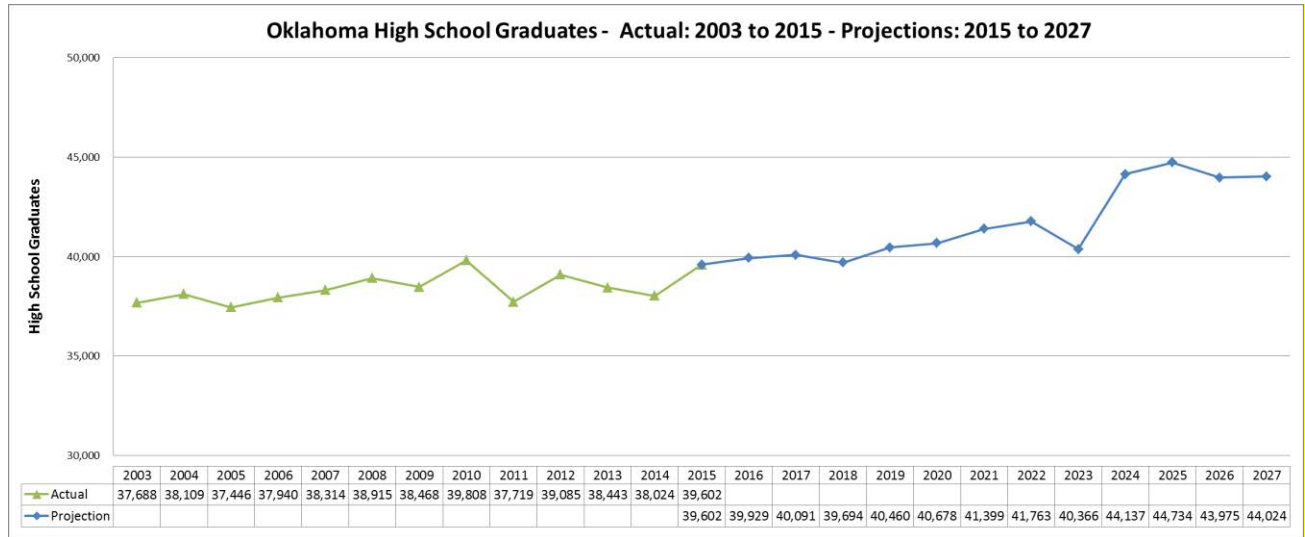
**Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment.** Most institutions do not anticipate the tuition and fee increases to have a significant impact on enrollment this year. However, some are concerned that prolonged budget cuts to public education could lead to a decline in enrollment over the long term. Each school faces unique market demographics and competition. They will have to continue to balance providing a quality education with student affordability. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have remained steady or slightly declined for fall 2018. The highest anticipated full time equivalent enrollment increases are 13.3 percent at Southeastern Oklahoma State University and 9.1 percent at Oklahoma Panhandle State University. Connors State College is projecting the greatest enrollment decrease at 11.6 percent. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, 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 is projected to decrease 2.0 percent at public institutions and 5.3 percent at private colleges and universities across the state. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY19 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 2018 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

<b>Change in FY19 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2018 Preliminary FTE Enrollment</b>		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY19 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>Fall 2018 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	0.0%	0.0%
Oklahoma State University	3.2%	-2.3%
University of Central Oklahoma	5.5%	-2.7%
East Central University	3.1%	-5.1%
Northeastern State University	5.0%	-0.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	4.9%	-2.0%
Rogers State University	4.8%	-0.4%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	0.0%	10.8%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	4.9%	-2.5%
Cameron University	4.4%	-5.1%
Langston University	4.6%	-2.4%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	6.8%	7.5%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	6.7%	-2.0%
Carl Albert State College	3.5%	-1.2%
Connors State College	3.9%	-9.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	0.0%	9.0%
Murray State College	0.0%	-9.0%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	7.1%	-6.4%
Northern Oklahoma College	7.0%	-6.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	3.8%	-4.4%
Redlands Community College	5.7%	-5.3%
Rose State College	4.7%	-3.5%
Seminole State College	3.4%	-3.9%
Tulsa Community College	4.0%	-3.1%
Western Oklahoma State College	3.5%	-7.2%
OSU-Oklahoma City	2.4%	-3.0%
OSU-IT	2.9%	-2.6%
Total	5.3%	-2.0%

*Source: FY19 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2018 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen slight decreases in recent years with preliminary FTE enrollment of 128,714 students and headcount enrollment of 173,039 students in fall 2018 at public institutions.

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 FY19. 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. State Regents’ policy authorizes institutions to grant tuition waivers for resident students in an amount up to 3.5 percent of the current year primary Educational and General Budget. A total of \$82 million is authorized for these resident tuition waivers in FY19. The budgeted amount is \$65.3 million, which represents 79.6 percent of the authorized amount.

The total increase in institutions’ budgeted resident tuition waivers is 0.4 percent compared to an average increase of 4.0 percent in resident tuition and mandatory fees. Half of the institutions were able to increase their budgeted resident tuition waivers in FY19. Twelve institutions were able to increase resident tuition waivers while six institutions maintained the same level, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the increase across all institutions is 0.8 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY19 Tuition &amp; Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY19 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY19 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
University of Oklahoma	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Okla State University & Tulsa	3.2%	1.7%	-2.1%
<b>Research Tier Change</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
University of Central Oklahoma	5.5%	18.9%	15.1%
East Central University	3.1%	-2.3%	-14.8%
Northeastern State University	5.0%	1.7%	0.9%
Northwestern OK St University	4.9%	0.0%	0.8%
Rogers State University	4.8%	7.7%	7.2%
Southeastern OK St University	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Southwestern OK St University	4.9%	6.7%	5.5%
Cameron University	4.4%	2.0%	0.0%
Langston University	4.6%	38.8%	-4.5%
OK Panhandle State University	6.8%	0.0%	23.1%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	6.7%	4.0%	2.0%
<b>Regional Tier Change</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Carl Albert State College	3.5%	19.4%	25.4%
Connors State College	3.9%	7.1%	3.1%
Eastern Okla State College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Murray State College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	7.1%	-2.1%	2.6%
Northern Oklahoma College	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oklahoma City Comm College	3.8%	-34.8%	12.9%
Redlands Comm College	5.7%	-7.6%	-9.2%
Rose State College	4.7%	-9.2%	2.2%
Seminole State College	3.4%	10.3%	-8.3%
Tulsa Community College	4.0%	-6.2%	9.5%
Western Oklahoma St College	3.5%	1.6%	-3.0%
<b>Comm. Coll. Tier Change</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Total Average Change</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

Source: FY19 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY19 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 \$76.8 million in FY19. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 17,000 in FY19. The projected average award will be approximately \$4,300 in FY19, an increase of 4.2 percent from the average award of \$4,125 in FY18.

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 \$175 (3.0 percent) from \$5,920 in FY18 to \$6,095 per student for FY19.

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. Additionally, many leadership scholarships are available including the President's Leadership Class, Frances White Hughes Scholars, and Tinker Federal Credit Union Civic Leaders.

- 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.
- In 2017, the University of Oklahoma announced a new personalized financial education program called MoneyCoach to help incoming students better understand their personal financial actions and needs. The program — launched in collaboration with MidFirst Bank — is designed to help students build lifelong money management skills.
- In 2016, Tulsa Community College formed a partnership with OpenStax, a Rice University-based nonprofit publisher to increase the use of free online and lower-cost textbooks. TCC expects student savings of \$163,000 each year.
- Murray State College offers a variety of foundation and financial aid scholarships. These include the Kindell Agriculture Work Ethic Scholarship, Chickasaw Nation Endowment Scholarship, Brownell Gunsmithing Scholarship, and many more. A full list can be found at: <https://mscok.academicworks.com/>.
- 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.
- Redlands Community College and Savannah Station Therapeutic established a partnership in 2016 to provide a community between humans and horses. The partnership allows special-needs riders and their families’ opportunities to overcome life’s limitations, achieve optimal physical and mental well-being, and defy their disabilities. Savannah Station trains RCC students to work alongside professionals in therapeutic horsemanship while attaining an agriculture degree.
- In October of 2017 the University of Central Oklahoma announced a federal grant to expand its services to student veterans through a five-year \$1.3 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education. The grant will all allow UCO to serve 125 veterans who are first-generation college students, from low-income families, or at a high risk for academic failure.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> “University of Central Oklahoma gets \$1.3 million federal grant to serve veterans”, by *The Oklahoman*, October 2017, <http://newsok.com/university-of-central-oklahoma-gets-1.3-million-federal-grant-to-serve-veterans/article/5567697>

**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 FY15 to FY19 will generate \$238.9 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$31.4 million in utilities savings, \$11.7 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$12.8 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$43.4 million in mandatory costs, \$14.1 million in information technology, \$25.7 million reduction in property, plant and equipment, \$24.8 million in academic and other programs, \$54.0 million reduction in operations, and \$21.0 million in other expenditures. Of the \$238.9 million in cost savings, technology cost saving accounts for \$46.3 million and operational cost savings account for \$192.6 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 FY19, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 6.7 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.

### **Task Force on the Future of Higher Education**

The Task Force on the Future of Higher Education was established by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education in March 2017. The task force was charged to examine every aspect of system operations, including academic models, such as program and faculty sharing and targeted degree completion initiatives; online education models; structure; fiscal services and operational efficiencies; workforce development; and information technology to ensure they are properly aligned and defined to best serve the students and state. Members included the State Regents, private citizens, college and university representatives, and the designees of Gov. Mary Fallin, Speaker of the House Charles McCall and Senate President Pro Tempore Mike Schulz. Citizen members are well-respected Oklahomans who come from a variety of professional and educational backgrounds and represent different geographic regions within the state. Members conducted their work through subcommittees that focused on four key priority areas: college degree completion and workforce development initiatives; academic program innovations and online education; system structure; and fiscal solutions, efficiencies, affordability and technology. On February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, the Task Force's report was unanimously accepted by the State Regents. The fully released report and its findings can be found at <https://www.okhighered.org/future/>. Each subcommittee had a specific focus, but some common themes emerged including:

- The power of predictive analytics.
- Development of microcredentials to meet workforce needs in real time.
- Increased financial support from the Legislature for the concurrent enrollment program to advance degree completion efforts.
- Dedicated focus on adult student programs, scholarships, and credit for prior learning.
- Scaling delivery of online education.
- Consolidation of administrative structures and functions.
- Reemployment of cost savings to support the mission of the institution.



### **College Degree Completion and Workforce Development Initiatives**

College Degree Completion and Workforce Development Initiatives Subcommittee chair Dr. Thomas K. McKeon, President Emeritus of Tulsa Community College, presented the subcommittee's recommendations to the full Task Force, which focus on implementing predictive analytics to streamline administrative processes and strengthen student support services; expediting the approval process for workforce-oriented programs; accelerating and scaling proven degree completion strategies; fully funding the concurrent enrollment program; and developing a course equivalency matrix specifically designed for student veterans and active duty military.

### **Academic Program Innovations and Online Education**

Academic Program Innovations and Online Education Subcommittee co-chairs President Don Betz, University of Central Oklahoma, and Ken Parker, President, and CEO of NextThought, presented the subcommittee's recommendations to the full Task Force, which focus on the design and implementation of micro-degrees/micro-credentials and competency-based education; expanding public-private partnerships to address academic and non-academic student needs; and development of a system wide delivery model for online education and best practices in online instruction.

### **System Structure**

Subcommittee chair Dan Little, Little Law Firm, presented the subcommittee's recommendations, which focus on streamlining academics, student services, and administration through consolidation of institutional governing boards.

### **Fiscal Solutions, Efficiencies, Affordability and Technology**

Subcommittee chair Bruce Benbrook, Chairman of Stock Exchange Bank, presented the subcommittee's recommendations, which focus on administrative consolidation- establishing fiscal viability reviews for each institution, branch campus, and campus site; and coordinated purchasing of technology products and services across the state system.

## **State Regents' Initiatives**

The State Regents currently have several initiatives related to the findings of the taskforce and 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 five years of the CCA initiative, our goal was to cumulatively award an additional 8,500 degrees and certificates. We've exceeded the cumulate goal by awarding 8,912 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 17,000 students receiving scholarships in FY19.

**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. Seven 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 2018, the program has almost 6,000 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 over 100 languages, including information about federal and state financial aid and an online application for the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. Expanded features 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, updated postsecondary school data offering statistics and contact information for users, and a new scholarship program that offers students links to awards when they become available. 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 to institutions throughout the United States, among other key features. Since its inception, more than 400 high schools across the state have registered to use the electronic transcript system. Over 400,000 user accounts have been created, and page views exceed 12 million. Over 76,000 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 FY18, 168,114 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$57 million in tuition waivers for a total of 775,984 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 technical certificate through assessments, contractual arrangements with local technology centers, and transfer credit arrangements reviewed for major courses in technical degree programs.

**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 a 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. OCAP's outreach initiatives include: UCanGo2, the college access and aid awareness initiative designed to educate students and parents about planning, preparing and paying for college; OKcollegestart the state's official college planning web portal designed to help students, counselors, and parents explore colleges, compare careers, and plan and pay for education beyond high school; 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.

**OneNet.** OneNet operates Oklahoma’s most advanced technology network 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 in support of advanced academic research programs. 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. In addition, OneNet serves K-12 and career technology schools; public libraries; local, tribal, state and federal governments; health care providers; and nonprofit organizations. 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.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> “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 FY19 is \$10,230 at four-year institutions (\$250 or 2.5 percent higher than in 2017-18). Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,660 (\$100 or 2.8 percent higher than in 2017-18) for FY19 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2018*.<sup>4</sup>

The Consumer Price Index increased by 2.9 percent between July 2017 and July 2018. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions decreased by 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent at public two-year institutions.<sup>5</sup>

<b>The College Board Key Findings Summarized</b>	<b>Public Four-Year College</b>	<b>Public Two-Year College</b>
Published FY19 Tuition and Fees	\$10,230	\$3,660
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$250	\$100
One-Year Percentage Increase	2.5%	2.8%
One-Year Percentage Change After Inflation	-0.4%	-0.3%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$6,490	\$4,050

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY19 is \$7,314 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$4,374.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2018-19</i>	<i>Change from 2017-18</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition &amp; Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$10,230	\$250	2.5%
Oklahoma Average	\$7,314	\$284	4.0%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$3,660	\$100	2.8%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,374	\$160	3.8%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,430 per year in California to \$8,190 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$5,400 in Wyoming to \$16,610 in Vermont. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 24<sup>th</sup> for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 19<sup>th</sup> at four-year institutions (See Attachment 13).<sup>6</sup>

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$11,140 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 \$1,240 for books and supplies and \$3,280 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.<sup>7</sup>

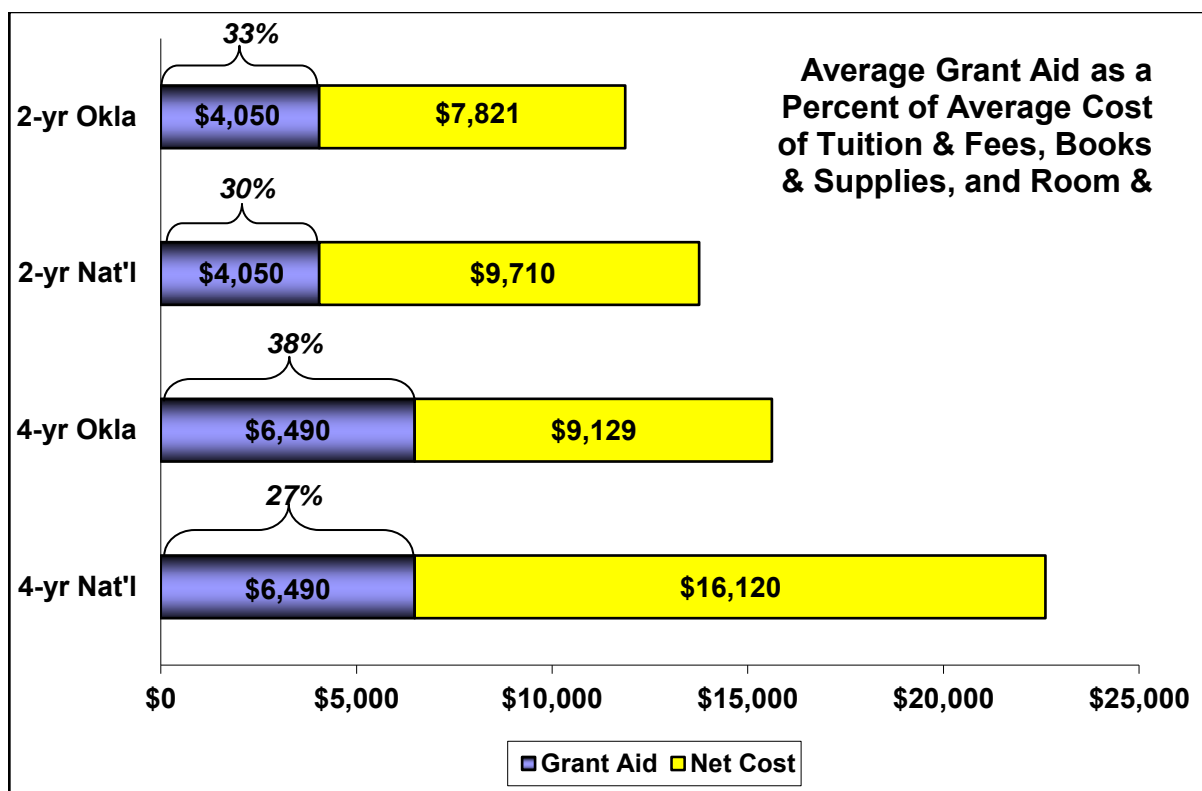
<sup>4</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 3

<sup>5</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 12, 16

<sup>6</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 14-15, Figures 5-6

<sup>7</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 10, 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 \$6,490 in public four-year institutions and \$4,050 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 FY19 is about \$3,740 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$390 toward living expenses. When the cost of room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 33 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 38 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 30 percent and 27 percent respectively nationwide.<sup>8</sup>



The University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma are all ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's 2017 Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. OU was again ranked at 52<sup>nd</sup> for in-state students up from its 62<sup>nd</sup> ranking in 2016. OSU edged slightly downward from 64<sup>th</sup> in 2016 to 81<sup>st</sup> this year. USAO remained about the same at 67<sup>th</sup> in 2017 versus 65<sup>th</sup> last 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. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2018," by The College Board, October 2018, p. 17, 18

<sup>9</sup> "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges, 2017"

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

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. In 2015, 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 16<sup>th</sup> in STEM Job Growth and 17<sup>th</sup> in Higher-Ed Degree Output.<sup>10</sup> U.S. News & World Report ranks the University of Oklahoma No. 58 and Oklahoma State University No. 80 in National Public Universities, and ranks University of Central Oklahoma No. 24 in Public Regional Universities (West) in the 2019 edition of Best College.<sup>11</sup>

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. The recession led to reduced funding and increases in FTE. On a national level, 2012 was the low point for educational appropriations due to the Great Recession. After adjusting for inflation, education appropriations are still 11.6 percent below the national pre-recession high point in 2008. However, as the economy recovered, appropriations rose and FTE declined as workers returned to the workforce. The result of this was that between 2012 and 2017 state funding per FTE rose by over 17% at the national level. In 2017, the funding per FTE was \$6,585 in Oklahoma and \$7,642 across the nation. Thirteen states remain below their inflation-adjusted appropriations per FTE from 2012. Oklahoma holds the title for the largest five-year decrease in appropriation per FTE funding at 16.1 percent. Ironically, Oklahoma's state funding level per FTE would have to rise by 16 percent in order to match the national level.<sup>12</sup>

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. 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.

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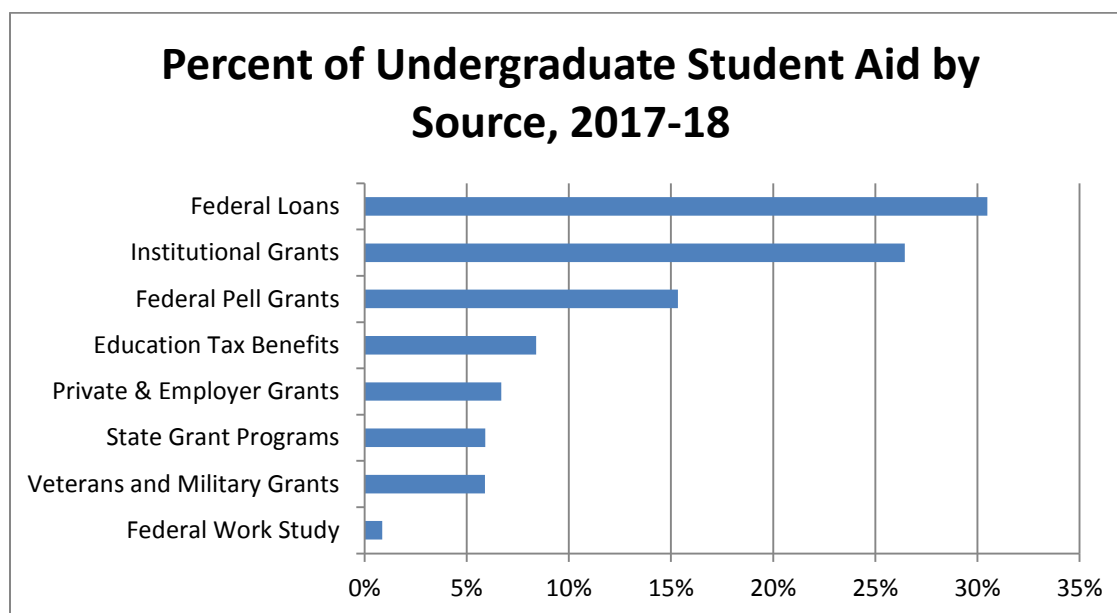
<sup>10</sup> "Enterprising States" – A Project of the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation <http://www.uschamberfoundation.org/enterprisingstates/#OK>

<sup>11</sup> "U.S. News College Compass, Best Colleges", Sept. 10, 2018, <https://www.usnews.com/best-colleges>

<sup>12</sup> "2017 SHEF Report, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association," [http://www.sheeo.org/sites/default/files/SHEF\\_FY2017.pdf](http://www.sheeo.org/sites/default/files/SHEF_FY2017.pdf), p. 25-27.

**National Availability of Financial Aid.** During 2017-18 (most recent data available), undergraduate students received an average of \$14,790 in aid per FTE student. Graduate students received an average of \$27,230. The financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal loans, and “other” aid. Other aid includes federal education tax credits, tax deductions, and federal work-study. These amounts represent a total of \$184.1 billion in total undergraduate; federal, state, institutional, and private aid for 2017-18, a \$0.3 billion increase from 2016-17.<sup>13</sup>

<b>Total Undergraduate Student Aid (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Pell Grants	\$17,247	14%	\$28,232	15%	64%
Federal Veterans Benefits	\$3,038	2%	\$10,836	6%	257%
Federal Loans	\$51,497	41%	\$56,139	30%	9%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,919	2%	\$1,592	1%	-17%
Education Tax Benefits	\$7,575	6%	\$15,461	8%	104%
<b>Total Federal Aid</b>	<b>\$81,274</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>\$112,261</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>38%</b>
State Grant Programs	\$9,277	7%	\$10,868	6%	17%
Institutional Grants	\$25,943	21%	\$48,687	26%	88%
Private/Employer Grants	\$8,351	7%	\$12,321	7%	48%
<b>Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid</b>	<b>\$124,845</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$184,136</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47%</b>



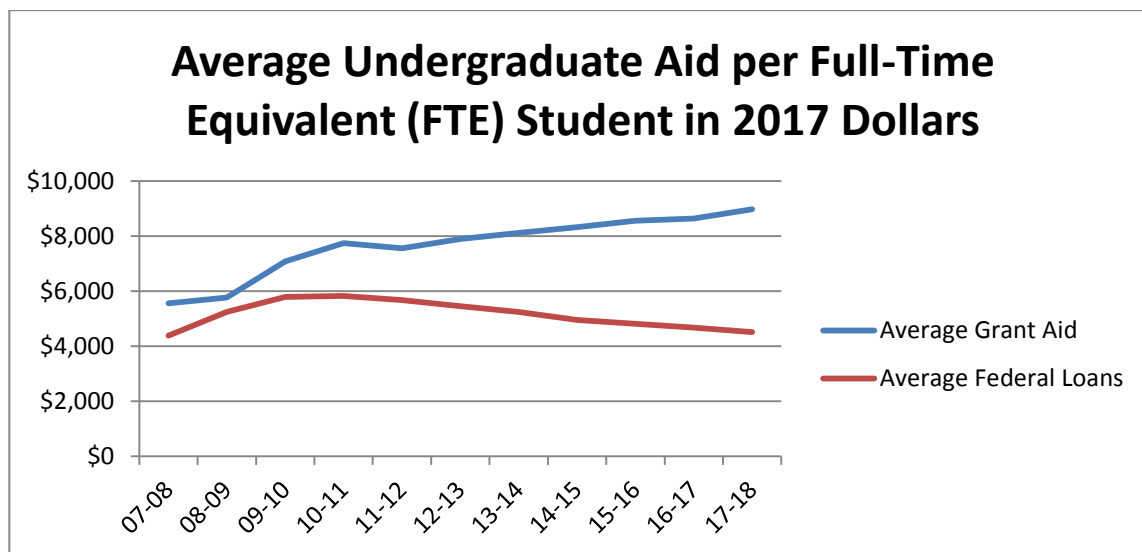
Total student aid increased by 47 percent over the decade from 2007-08 to 2017-18. Federal loans account for 30 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 8 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are 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.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 10, 12

<sup>14</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 12, Table 3 Data.



**Grant Aid.** Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student’s perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, 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 54 percent of the total in 2017-18. The average undergraduate grant aid per FTE is \$8,790 in 2017-18, up from \$5,560 in 2007-08.<sup>15</sup>



Federal aid (grants, tax credits, veteran’s benefits, work-study, and loans) represent 61 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 \$6,095 in 2018-19 from \$5,920 in 2017-18. It is important to keep in mind that most students receive less than the maximum Pell Grant; in 2017-18, the average Pell Grant was \$4,010. Pell Grants increased from \$17.2 billion in 2007-08 to \$28.2 billion in 2017-18 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 5.5 million to 7.0 million over the decade.<sup>16</sup> State grant aid provided approximately 6 percent of total aid in 2017-18, while the largest portion of aid, 30 percent, came from Federal Loans, 15 percent came from Federal Pell Grants, and 7 percent came from employers and private sources.<sup>17</sup>

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 modified the existing Hope Credit. The AOTC made the Hope Credit available to a broader range of taxpayers, including many with higher incomes and those who owe no tax. It also added 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 qualified for the maximum annual credit of \$2,500 per student.<sup>18</sup> In 2016, students and parents saved about \$16.6 billion on their federal income taxes through tax credits and deductions for educational

<sup>15</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 11, Fig. 1 Data

<sup>16</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 3, 11, 28, Fig 20A Data

<sup>17</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 11, 27

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

expenses. The average savings was about \$1,500. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2016, 12.4 million taxpayers deducted \$13.4 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$1.8 billion in tax savings.<sup>19</sup>

**Loans.** The federal government is the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2017-18, total federal and nonfederal education loans decreased from \$107.5 billion to \$106.8 billion. Nonfederal loans make up about 11 percent of total education loans, down from 29 percent in 2007-08. In 2017-18, federal subsidized loans were down to 20 percent from 37 percent in 2007-08, as a percentage of total student loans.<sup>20</sup>

<b>Total Federal and Nonfederal Loans in Billions</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Subsidized Loans	\$34.2	37%	\$21.0	20%	-39%
Federal Unsubsidized Loans	\$32.2	35%	\$49.0	46%	52%
Parent PLUS Loans	\$9.0	10%	\$12.8	12%	42%
Grad PLUS Loans	\$3.6	4%	\$10.3	10%	185%
Perkins Loans	\$1.6	2%	\$0.8	1%	-51%
Non-federal Loans	\$26.3	29%	\$11.6	11%	-56%
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>\$91.5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$106.8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17%</b>

The private loan market is a decreasingly important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets, increased criticism of for profit institutions and student debt, and a decrease in the availability of federal loans reflect the increased use of federal unsubsidized loans. In 2017-18 non-federal loan volume increased 3.6 percent from \$11.2 billion in 2016-17 to \$11.6 billion. However, during the past decade, non-federal loans, Perkins loans, and federal subsidized loans have fallen 56, 51, and 39 percent respectively. The decline in these loans resulted in an increase of Federal unsubsidized loans of 52 percent.<sup>21</sup>

Concern over increasing student reliance on unsubsidized debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant to loan ratio.” In 2017-18, the federal grant to loan ratio was federal loans at 30 percent to federal grants at 21 percent of the \$184.1 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans constituted 66 percent of the \$57.2 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 3 percent of graduate student aid.<sup>22</sup>

Nationally, 53 percent of families borrowed this year to cover some college expenses. Although costs are concerning to many, 82 percent of families were somewhat confident or completely that they made the right financial decisions regarding paying for college. Students assumed direct responsibility for 27 percent of the total cost of college in 2017-18. The 27 percent can be broken down to 13 percent from income and savings and 14 percent from

<sup>19</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 33

<sup>20</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 15, Figure 6 Data

<sup>21</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 15, Figure 6 Data

<sup>22</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 12-13 Figures 3-4

loans. Grants and scholarships covered 28 percent of college costs in 2017-18.<sup>23</sup> Student loans are useful tools that allow many students to reach their education goals. However, recently there has also been a concern about the level of student debt at graduation. According to U.S. News, Oklahoma ranked as the tenth best state for low debt at graduation and seventh best for tuition and fees.<sup>24</sup>

**FTE Enrollment.** During the national economic recovery there are signs of decline in the total FTE enrollment. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that FTE enrollment remains up 7.7 percent since FY08. However, enrollment peaked in FY11 at 11.6 million due to the great recession. In the last five years a robust economy has led to an enrollment decline of 4.6 percent. Total FTE enrollment was 11 million in FY17, a decrease of 0.1 percent from FY16. Since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, higher education enrollment has grown faster than in any decade since the 1960's.<sup>25</sup>

Productivity in state public higher education is also an important factor when analyzing enrollment. One way to measure degree completion is bachelor degrees conferred divided by the first-time fall full-time enrollment four years earlier. According to data provided by the National Center for Education Statistics, Oklahoma falls right in line with the United States Average of 55 percent for 2015-16. The jurisdictions with the highest percentage of degree conferment are the U.S. Service Academies, 85 percent, and Utah, 79 percent. The lowest states are Mississippi at 39 percent and California at 42 percent.<sup>26</sup>

Average adjusted state and local educational appropriations per FTE were \$8,641 in 2008, before the economic recession. Since the recession state appropriations per FTE have fallen 11.6 percent to \$7,642 in FY17. 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. Meanwhile, adjusted appropriations per FTE have fallen 32.9 percent in Oklahoma.<sup>27</sup>

Adjusted state appropriated revenue is only one part of the total funding equation. Total educational revenue includes educational appropriations and net tuition (excluding tuition revenue used for capital debt service). Total adjusted revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 2001, fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, and rebounded to \$13,375 by 2008. In 2017, total revenue per FTE was \$14,151, 1.5 percent higher than in 2016 and 5.8 percent higher than pre-recession levels.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> "How America Pays for College 2018," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, 2018, p. 3, 5, 28, 31

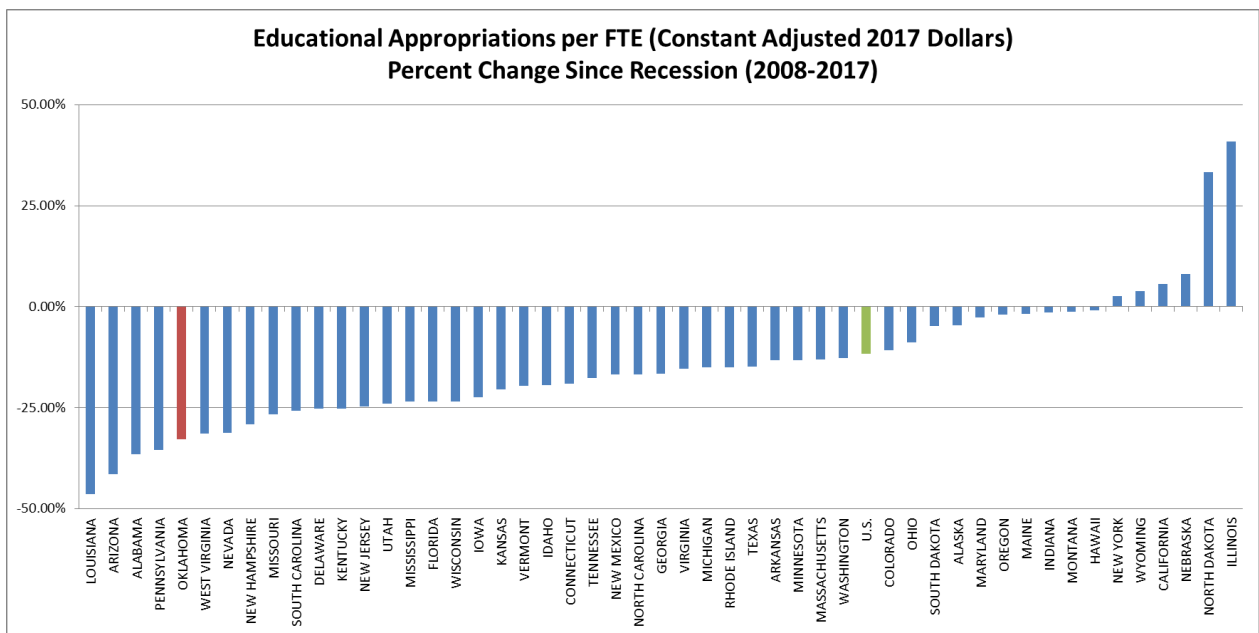
<sup>24</sup> "Best States for Higher Education," Feb. 27, 2018, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/rankings/education/higher-education>

<sup>25</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY17," by SHEEO, 2018, p. 23-24

<sup>26</sup> "Digest of Education Statistics," National Center for Education Statistics, 2018, tables 305.20 and 319.10, [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2017menu\\_tables.asp](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2017menu_tables.asp)

<sup>27</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY17," by SHEEO, 2018, p. 27, Table 4

<sup>28</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY17," by SHEEO, 2018, p. 32, Table 6



**Funding Pressures.** In Oklahoma, economic conditions have put consistent pressure on state and institutional budgets in recent years. However, a recovering economy has resulted in all but 13 states increasing appropriations to higher education over the last 5 years. 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 SHEO, total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined an average of \$1,805 per student or 20.3 percent over the past decade.<sup>29</sup>

Nationally in FY17, net tuition revenue accounted for approximately 46.4 percent of total revenue. Oklahoma students paid approximately 51.7 percent of higher education’s total revenue in FY17, 5.3 percent more than the national average.<sup>30</sup> The historical budgets of Oklahoma institutions, which includes other funding sources not included in SHEEO’s data, is in agreement that the share that students pay is on the rise. In Oklahoma budgeted revenue for tuition and fees accounted for 46.5 percent in FY15, 47.7 percent in FY16, 52.3 percent in FY17, 54.7 percent in FY18, and 56.0 percent in FY19.<sup>31</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> “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>

<sup>30</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY17,” by SHEEO, 2018, p. 29, figure 6

<sup>31</sup> “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis FY19” by OSRHE, June 2018, p. 23

State higher education appropriations increased by 4.2 percent nationally in FY17. Total funding for 2017 is approximately \$3.5 billion more than provided in 2016. Local tax appropriations, another important piece of revenue, were up approximately \$502 million in 2017 to \$10.6 billion. 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.<sup>32</sup>

Most states are seeing significant gains in higher education funding over the past five years. The economic recovery is finally made its way to state revenues and higher education. Across the United States educational appropriations per FTE has increased 17.1 percent over the past five years. Contrast that with Oklahoma where the five year change is a decrease of 16.1 percent. Decreases in the effective state tax rate combined with the pressures created by dependency on energy revenues, demands for elementary and secondary funding, rising Medicaid costs, and other factors, help explain the stress on those states that were unable to increase higher education funding. Enrollment declines may also be a factor in increases in FTE funding. Average full-time enrollment fell 4.6 percent across the United States from 2012 to 2017. It fell the most in Alaska, 14.8 percent, and rose by 7.1 percent in Utah.<sup>33</sup>

**529 College Savings Plans.** State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. As of June 30, 2018 there are \$328.9 billion assets under management in 529 plans nationally. That is an increase of 19.6 percent from the end of 2016, an increase driven largely by stock market performance. The average account balance of these plans was \$24,153. In 2018, the Oklahoma College Savings Plan has \$874.8 million assets under management and 52,326 open accounts. The OklahomaDream 529 plan has \$155.5 million assets under management and 9,702 open accounts. The average account balance in Oklahoma is \$16,610. This balance is \$7,543 or 31.2 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](http://www.ok4saving.org).<sup>34</sup>

**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. 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 2.3 percent in the 12 month period that ended September, 2018, but shelter and services rose by at least 3 percent and

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<sup>32</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY17,” by SHEEO, 2018, p. 15, table 1

<sup>33</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY17,” by SHEEO, 2018, p. 17, 23, table 4, figure 4

<sup>34</sup> “529 Plan Data,” by College Savings Plan Network, <http://www.collegesavings.org/529-plan-data/>, June 30, 2018

energy and transportation rose by at least 4 percent. Likewise, mandatory tuition and fees in Oklahoma for undergraduate resident students increased by an average of 4.0 percent.<sup>35</sup>

**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 2.8 percent for the 2018 fiscal year compared to 3.0 percent for 2014, 2.1 percent for 2015, 1.8 percent for 2016, and 3.3 percent for 2017. 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 FY17, CPI-U rose 1.6 percent.<sup>36</sup> On the other hand, the Higher Education Price Index rose 3.3 percent in FY17. This demonstrates how costs increased more for higher education in 2017 than general inflation. Policymakers must be aware that postsecondary education costs are outpacing inflation and take this into consideration when making funding decisions.<sup>37</sup>

**The Higher Education Cost Adjustment.** The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) developed the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) as an alternative to the CPI-U and the HEPI for estimating inflation in the costs paid by colleges and universities. HECA is based on a market basket with two components—personnel costs (75 percent of the index), and non-personnel costs (25 percent). SHEEO constructed the HECA based on the growth of the ECI (for 75 percent of costs) and the growth of the GDP IPD (for 25 percent of costs). Between 1990 and 2015 CPI-U grew by 81 percent, HECA by 100 percent, and HEPI by 123 percent.<sup>38</sup>

**Enrollment Projections.** The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2025* released in September 2017, that total enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased 32 percent from 2000 to fall 2014 and total enrollment in postsecondary degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to increase 15 percent, to 23.3 million, from 2014 to 2025. The number of bachelor degrees conferred increased 50 percent between 2000-01 and 2013-14. Furthermore, it is projected to increase an additional 9 percent between 2013-14 and 2025-26.<sup>39</sup>

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

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<sup>35</sup> “Consumer Price Index – September 2018,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2018, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> “2017 Detailed Reports,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2017, <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/detailed-reports/home.htm>

<sup>37</sup> Preliminary Commonfund Higher Education Price Index®, <https://www.commonfund.org/commonfund-institute/higher-education-price-index-hepi/>, October 2018

<sup>38</sup> “Technical Paper A,” by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 1, 3

<sup>39</sup> “Projections of Education Statistics to 2025,” National Center for Educational Statistics, September 2017, p. 24, Figure 16, p.32, Figure 25.

families have borne a substantially larger share of higher education costs over the past decade.<sup>40</sup>

According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the 2.9 million youth age 16 to 24 who graduated from high school between January and October 2017, about 1.9 million (66.7 percent) were enrolled in college in October. Among recent high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2017, 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 16.8 percent, much higher than the rate for recent graduates enrolled in college, 10.2 percent. Additionally, between January and October 2017, 1.2 million 20 to 29-year-olds earned a bachelor's degree; of these 77.6 percent were employed in October 2017. The unemployment rate for recent college graduates with a bachelor's degree was only 8.3 percent in October 2017.<sup>41</sup>

According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), the number of high school graduates nationwide peaked in 2012-13. It is then projected to decrease slightly until picking up again in 2017-18. The latest trend identified by the WICHE is that declines in private high school graduates did not materialize. In fact, student increases at non-Catholic religious schools accounted for the majority of the enrollment increase between 2011-12 and 2015-16. Staff from the US Department of Education suggested that the enrollment declines in private high school education may have been a result to the Great Recession and rebounds may be a result of the economic recovery. However, there is additional evidence that the growth in charter schools and other school choice options may contribute to a future decline in private school enrollment.<sup>42</sup>

**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 was signed by president Obama on August 14, 2012 and included many positives for higher education. The act included new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the rising cost of postsecondary education.<sup>43</sup> 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.<sup>44</sup> President Donald J. Trump's campaign vision included: 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.<sup>45</sup> 4) Make post-secondary options more affordable and

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<sup>40</sup> "The Great Cost Shift, How Higher Education Cuts Undermine The future Middle Class" by John Quintero, on Demos, April 2012

<sup>41</sup> "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2017 High School Graduates," by Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2018

<sup>42</sup> "Knocking update: new data about private high school graduates," by WICHE INSIGHTS, December 2017

<sup>43</sup> "Congress Passes Higher Education Reauthorization Bill" by National Education Association, August 2012

<sup>44</sup> "President's Plan to Make College More Affordable: A Better Bargain for the Middle Class", by White House , August 22, 2013

<sup>45</sup> "Donald J. Trump's Positions, Education", November 2016, [www.donaldjtrump.com/policies/education/](http://www.donaldjtrump.com/policies/education/)

accessible through technology enriched delivery models.<sup>46</sup> President Trump has looked at rewriting the Higher Education Act, but is still working congress. Trump’s next initiatives revolve around plans to deregulate and “rethink” higher education.<sup>47</sup> Like all Presidents, his plan will likely develop more as he his Secretary of Education, Betsy DeVos, continue 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.<sup>48</sup> Like President Obama, President-Elect Donald J. Trump has touted the importance of vocational, technical, and two-year education. In fact, President Trump’s first major education policy bill was the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act. “The legislation is a reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, a \$1.2 billion program last overhauled by Congress in 2006. The new law allows states to set their own goals for career and technical education programs without the education secretary’s approval, requires them to make progress toward those goals, and makes other changes to federal CTE law.”<sup>49</sup>

Community Colleges play a key role in assisting students who have delayed enrollment, have dependents, or are working while enrolled. These risk factors, among others, can reduce the likelihood of student success. Public community colleges serve 53 percent of all students who have five to seven risk factors. Meanwhile, public and private four year colleges enroll a combined 34 percent. Moving forward, community college leaders must work locally and regionally to transition to a new way of thinking about per FTE funding that honors their open-access mission and provides fully for the resources needed by all students served.<sup>50</sup>

**Miscellaneous.** More than nine years after the U.S. economy emerged from recession, most municipal governments are finally starting to return 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 extended the burdens on higher education from the downturn. This pressure is known as “The Lost Decade in

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<sup>46</sup>“Great Again, Making America Great Again”, <https://www.greatagain.gov/policy/education.html>

<sup>47</sup> “DeVos to Announce New Push for Deregulation, Innovation,” by Insider Higher Ed, July 30, 2018, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2018/07/30/trump-administration-official-describes-plan-rethink-higher-education-through>

<sup>48</sup> “Building American Skills Through Community Colleges”, by White House

<sup>49</sup> “Donald Trump Signs First Major Education Policy Bill of His Presidency”, by Education Week, <https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2018/07/31/donald-trump-signs-career-technical-education-bill.html>, July 31, 2018.

<sup>50</sup> “When Less is More: Prioritizing Open Access,” by Christopher M. Mullen, American Association of Community College, October 2017.



Higher Education Funding.” The question still remains if the usual sources of support are will be able to provide resources needed to fund a world-class education system.<sup>51</sup>

Over the decade from 2008-09 to 2018-19, public four-year tuition and fees increased at an average rate of 3.1 percent per year beyond inflation. This compares to average annual increases of 4.1 and 4.2 percent over the prior two decades. When room and board are included the increase in inflation adjusted prices are lower at 2.6 percent, 3.2 percent, and 2.4 percent – from most recent to most distant decade. At public two-year institutions the average increases, starting with the most recent, were 3.0 percent, 1.3 percent, and 3.5 percent for the past three decades. Private institutions’ prices increased at rates lower than their public counterparts over the past three decades. However, this may be a result of a larger starting price rather than actual lower dollar increases. Median family income has also increased over the last three decades, but at a significantly slower rate than postsecondary education prices.<sup>52</sup>

Across the entire United States, total full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in public colleges and universities increased by 1 million, or 11 percent, between 2006 and 2016. California and Texas enrolled 23 percent of the nation’s FTE public college students in 2016 and accounted for 35 percent of the overall FTE enrollment increase over the past decade. Overall, two-year colleges accounted for 43 percent of the public FTE undergraduate enrollment in 2016.<sup>53</sup>

The sharp declines in per student state appropriations in recent years have started to shift into increases. State and local appropriations per FTE student fell by 24 percent in inflation adjusted dollars between 2006-07 and 2011-12. However, from 2011-12 to 2016-17 state and local funding per student increased by 21 percent. This increase can be explained by a 15 percent increase in total funding and a 5 percent decline in enrollment. In 2016-17 local funding represented 13 percent of total education appropriations for higher education. In most states this funding represents less than 1 percent of the total funding, but in six states it represents over 20 percent.<sup>54</sup>

Time to degree is also an important factor for those considering the costs and benefits of postsecondary education. In 2014-15 students who completed a bachelor’s degree were enrolled for an average of 5.1 full-time academic years, 3.3 years for an associate degree.<sup>55</sup>

Post-Recession economics were especially hard on higher education institutions, which rely on three major funding streams: state appropriations, school endowments, and tuition and fees. However, the economic recovery led to many states experiencing increasing appropriations, university endowments receiving more gifts, and investment gains. In states that did not experience such gains, many state policymakers turned to the only remaining source and raised tuition, thereby increasing the proportion that students and families pay for college.

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<sup>51</sup> “A Lost Decade in Higher Education Funding” by Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, August 23, 2017, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/a-lost-decade-in-higher-education-funding>

<sup>52</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 13

<sup>53</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 31

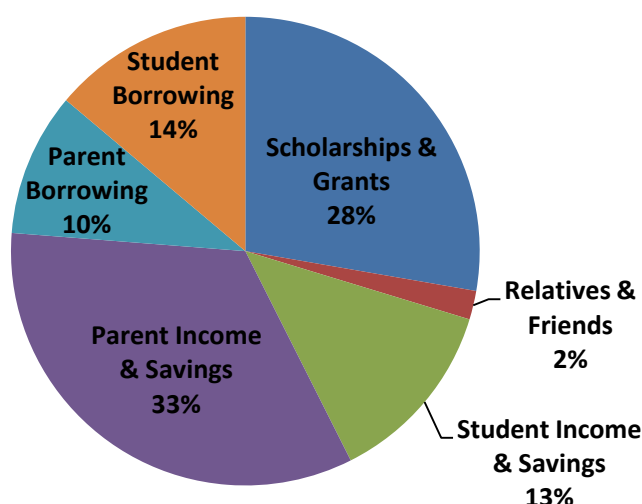
<sup>54</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 24

<sup>55</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2018,” by The College Board, October 2018, p. 22

**How America Pays for College.** According to the national survey *How America Pays for College 2018* by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in October 2018, college-going students and their parents:

- Parents typically take the lead in paying-for-college decisions at 39 percent, while 24 percent said the student made the decisions. Thirty percent of respondents said they used a joint decision making process.
- Drawing from savings, income and loans, students paid 27 percent of the college costs in 2017-18, while parents covered 43 percent of the costs compared to 31 percent in 2015-16.
- Middle income families used borrowing to cover 28 percent of the cost of college, compared to just 21 percent for lower income families and 23 percent for high income families.
- In 2016-17, financial aid continued to covers a big portion of college costs, grants and scholarships made up 28 percent of the total amount to meet college costs.
- The percentage of families who utilized scholarships was 57 percent in 2017-18, up from 49 percent in 2016-17. Likewise, grant usage grew from 47 to 56 percent.
- Three quarters of families, 75 percent, completed the FAFSA application in 2017-18. Hispanic families were the least likely to file at 69 percent, compared to black families at 75 percent and white families at 76 percent.
- More than half of families used loans to pay for college in 2017-18. However, 39 percent of families say they haven't researched any repayment topics, such as income-based repayment plans, loan consolidation, or loan forgiveness.<sup>56</sup>

*How the Average Family Pays for College*



<sup>56</sup> “How America Pays for College 2018,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, October 2018.

**Other Factors.** The Wall Street credit crisis made many families concerned about student loan affordability. The Federal Stafford Loan, with a low fixed interest rate at 5.05 percent in 2018-19, up from 4.45 percent in 2017-18. The annual borrowing limit is up to \$12,500 and is available to families, regardless of income and credit history. The time limit on receiving direct subsidized loans is 6 years for bachelor's degrees and 3 years for associate degrees.<sup>57</sup>

Total outstanding student loan debt officially surpassed total credit card debt in the United States in 2010 and in 2017 there are more than 44 million borrowers with \$1.5 trillion in student loan debt in the United States.<sup>58</sup> Depending on the program, loan forgiveness caps payments at 10 to 20 percent of the borrower's discretionary income for a maximum of 25 years. There is no limit on the amount forgiven, up to the full amount of a student's federal loans.<sup>59</sup>

The maximum Pell Grant award rose from \$5,920 to \$6,095 in 2018-19. 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.<sup>60</sup> 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.<sup>61</sup>

Colleges often consider themselves recession-proof, but stagnant endowment returns and increases in enrollment can strain resources. Most public colleges got good news as 27 state governments increased educational appropriations per FTE in the 2017 fiscal year, which came as a welcome reprieve after repeated budget cuts.<sup>62</sup> Institutions that did not receive additional appropriations will have an increasingly difficult time attracting the resources necessary to offer a world-class education.

College graduates continue to be unemployed at lower rates from the recession and through the economic recovery. The unemployment rate for college graduate in September 2018 was 2.0 percent compared with 3.7 percent for those with just a high school diploma. Among those with some college or an associate's degree the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent.<sup>63</sup> In 2016, 18 out of the 30 fastest growing occupations required some level of postsecondary education.<sup>64</sup> 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.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Federal Student Aid Office, October 2018, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized>

<sup>58</sup> "Student Loan Debt In 2018: A \$1.5 Trillion Crisis," June 2017, Zack Friedman, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/zackfriedman/2018/06/13/student-loan-debt-statistics-2018/#7f2250457310>

<sup>59</sup> "Income-Driven Plans," October 2018, Federal Student Aid (U.S. Department of Education), <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/understand/plans/income-driven>

<sup>60</sup> "U.S. Clarifies Student-Loan Policies and Pushes Income-Based Repayment" by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 1, 2013

<sup>61</sup> Federal Student Aid Office, Department of Education, October 2018, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/forgiveness-cancellation/public-service>

<sup>62</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY17," by SHEEO, 2018, p. 27, table 4

<sup>63</sup> "The Employment Situation," by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, October 2018, table A-4

<sup>64</sup> "Employment Projections" by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, October 2017, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecopro.nr0.htm>

<sup>65</sup> "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.

The first performance funding model was implemented by Tennessee in 1979. Since then, 37 states have implemented a performance based funding formula 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.<sup>66</sup>

Knowledge about the effectiveness of performance-based funding is still mixed. In the past, the amount of funding allocated to colleges based on performance was not significant enough to make a difference. For instance, one study found that, on average, performance funding produced no significant changes in completion of short-term certificates, medium-term certificates, or associate degrees.<sup>67</sup> Another study found that performance based funding resulted in lower funding at institutions that serve a greater number of minorities.<sup>68</sup> However, not until recently have states begun allocating larger amounts for this purpose. For example, in 2016 only six states; Ohio, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, Oregon, and Colorado; allocated more than 30 percent of their budget using performance based funding.<sup>69</sup> Tennessee reported positive learning gains at all institutions and Ohio reported faster time-to degree and greater completion, especially for at-risk students. Independent research indicates that benefits include greater awareness of state priorities, increased use of data to inform decision-making, and improvements in developmental education and tutoring.<sup>70</sup>

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. Unfortunately, the State Regents have not been able to use the performance funding formula in four years due to lack of new funding. 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. In 2017, performance funding was further reviewed by the Oklahoma Task Force on the Future of Higher Education. The taskforce listed utilizing performance funding as one of the eight objectives in order to increase the number of college graduates; enhance access and quality of public higher education; and better prepare students to meet the challenges of a global economy.

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<sup>66</sup> “Performance Based Funding is Here to Stay,” by MacGregor Obergfell, *New America*, June 2018, <https://www.newamerica.org/education-policy/edcentral/performance-based-funding-here-stay/>

<sup>67</sup> “Performance Funding Policy Effects on Community College Outcomes: Are Short-Term Certificates on the Rise?” by Amy Y. Li and Alic I. Kennedy, *Community College Review*, December 8, 2017

<sup>68</sup> “The Equity Implications of Paying for Performance in Higher Education,” by Nicholas Hillman and Daniel Corral, *American Behavioral Scientist*, December 13, 2017

<sup>69</sup> “Driving Better Outcomes: Fiscal Year 2016 State Status & Typology Update” by Martha Snyder and Brian Fox, *HCM Strategies*, 2016

<sup>70</sup> “Driving Better Outcomes” by Martha Snyder, *HCM Strategies*, 2015

## 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. Governor 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 8,912**, surpassing the state **benchmark of 8,500**. 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' FY19 Student Cost Survey indicates that the average cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books, and supplies at Oklahoma public research universities cost about \$47,543. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to \$85,643 in Oklahoma. These amounts do not include any scholarships, grant aid, or tax benefits students may be eligible for.

In a survey of 1,600 college students and parents, 76 percent of respondents believed higher education was a part of the American Dream. These respondents also overwhelmingly agreed that college was necessary to achieve their desired occupation and earn more money. Those who borrowed money were almost 10 percent more likely to strongly agree that a college education is part of the American dream and would lead to more earnings.<sup>71</sup>

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. 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. The Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2020, 65 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.<sup>72</sup>

Economic fluctuation affected workers very differently, depending on their level of education attainment; less-educated workers were more likely to lose their job during The Great Recession. Likewise, education plays a key role in who obtains jobs in an economic recovery. After a slow start in the economic recovery, the economy added 11.6 million jobs since January 2010. However, nearly all of the jobs created in the economic recovery, 11.5 million out of 11.6 million, went to workers with at least some postsecondary education. In fact, Bachelor's degree holders gained the most jobs in the recovery. Workers with a Bachelor's degree recovered 66,000 jobs by August 2010 and by January 2016 they added 4.6 million more new jobs. Furthermore, workers with postsecondary education are also capturing the vast majority of jobs that pay more than \$53,000 per year.<sup>73</sup>

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2017 data, the median weekly earnings of someone with a high school diploma are \$712. An associate's degree increases this to \$836, a bachelor's degree \$1,173, a master's degree \$1,401, and a doctoral degree \$1,743. Projecting the median weekly earnings over a forty year career; not adjusting for inflation, wage growth, or investment gains; results in significant gains in lifetime earnings. For example, a bachelor's degree will result in nearly one million dollars, 65 percent, of additional income. Furthermore, a master's degree leads to an individual nearly doubling their income. More education pays a sizeable economic return for going to college and earning at least a two-year or four-year degree. The Bachelor's degree holders that continue on to graduate and professional schools have even a more prosperous future ahead.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> "How America Pays for College 2017," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2017, pg. 45

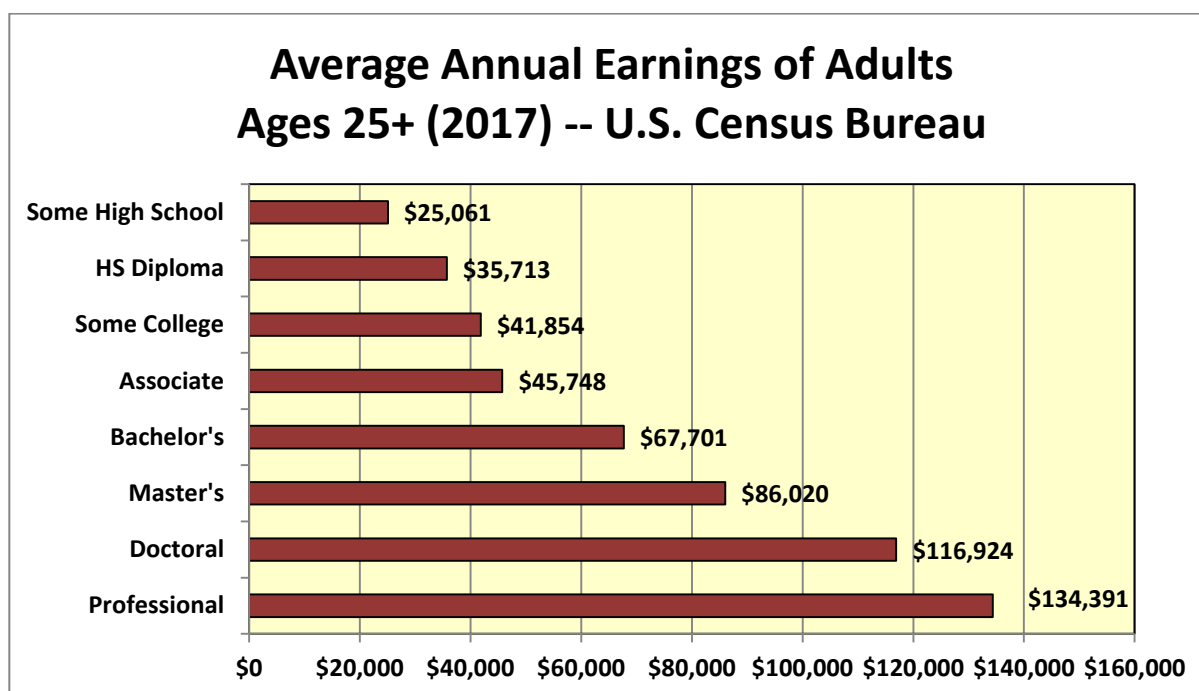
<sup>72</sup> "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2020" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2013

<sup>73</sup> "American's Divided Recovery" by Carnevale, Jayasundera, and Gulish; Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2016

<sup>74</sup> "Measuring the value of education," by Elka Torpey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics s, April 2018

In addition, college graduates suffer far fewer job losses during economic downturns than those who leave school without qualifications.<sup>75</sup> 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.<sup>76</sup>

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 2017, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.9 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.<sup>77</sup>



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the household. In 2017, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, average income was \$79,013 compared to \$35,713 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$25,061 for those with less than a high school diploma.

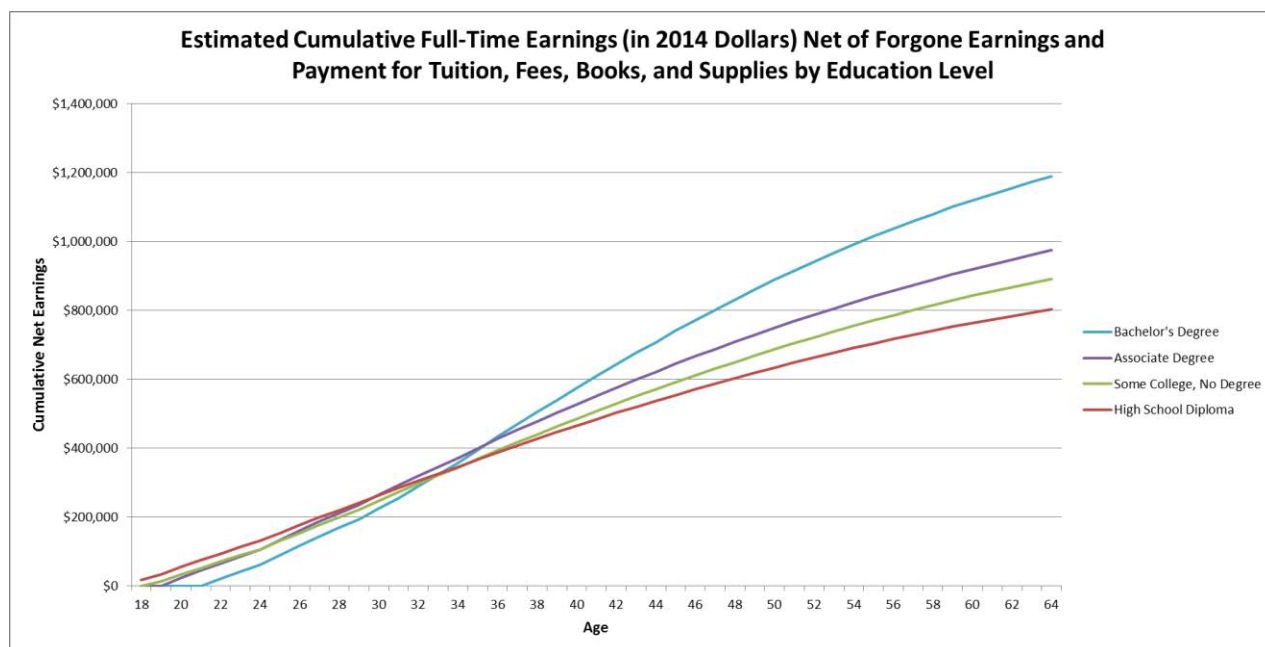
More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2017 earned 43 percent more than those with just some high school. Those with associate’s degrees earned 28 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 48 percent more than those with associates. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 99 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

<sup>75</sup> “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

<sup>76</sup> “The College Completion Agenda 2011, Keep College Affordable” by John Michael Lee Jr., College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, October, 2011

<sup>77</sup> “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, May 2017, 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 34 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.<sup>78</sup>



Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau 2016 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 48 percent more than typical high school graduates. Upon retirement, between the ages of 60 and 64, the median salary of someone with a Bachelor's degree is 75 percent higher than someone with just a high school diploma. 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.<sup>79</sup>

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

<sup>78</sup> "Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, 2016, p. 19.

<sup>79</sup> "Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, 2016, p. 19.



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. In 2015, 26 percent of individuals age 25 and older with less than a high school diploma benefitted from SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program also known as “food stamps”), compared with just 8 percent of those with an associate degree or just 3 percent of those with a Bachelor’s degree.<sup>80</sup>

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.<sup>81</sup>

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.<sup>82</sup>

The key to evaluating education’s worth is looking at its value over a lifetime, during both good and bad economic times. A college 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, the country’s average unemployment rate was more than 9 percent. Meanwhile, individuals with a bachelor’s degree faced a significantly lower unemployment rate around four percent. Education is worth the cost, time, and investment. Obtaining a top-quality education and degree will open the doors to a successful and fulfilling professional career. Our economic destiny is closely tied to higher education.<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> “Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, 2016, p. 36.

<sup>81</sup> “Education pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, 2016, p. 34-41.

<sup>82</sup> “A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education” by Lumina Foundation, June 2015, p. 2

<sup>83</sup> “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 FY18. The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education has developed cost-saving initiatives that will result in actual and projected savings totaling \$238.9 million from FY15 to FY19.

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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 main campus average cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 80.9% 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 \$76 million to Oklahoma's Promise and \$36.6 million to other assistance programs in FY19. Total budgeted tuition waivers and scholarships from E&G budgets are projected to increase \$6 million (2.3 percent) over FY18. 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 economic recovery and high school graduation trends may lead to continued decline in enrollment growth. Preliminary Oklahoma enrollment data indicates a slight decrease of 2.0 percent in FTE enrollment for the fall 2018 semester after record levels of enrollment in 2010-11. The number of first-time entering students decreased 0.1 percent from 30,574 in fall 2017 to 30,536 in fall 2018 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 rose 0.7 percent in FY19. As a share of total educational and general primary budgets, appropriated revenue decreased from 28.4 percent to 27.9 percent which lead to a moderate increase of tuition and mandatory fees of 4.0 percent in FY19 compared to 5.3 percent in FY18. State appropriations support decreased from 62 percent in FY96 to 27.9 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY19. Student revenues increased from 38 percent in FY96 to 56.0 percent in FY19.

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 21<sup>st</sup> 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. 2018-2019 Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Peers - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY19 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY19
5. Transcript of April 26, 2018 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY19
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY19
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY19
9. Summary Listing of FY19 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY19 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY19
12. Comparison of FY19 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY19 Tuition and Fees Ranked Lowest to Highest by State
14. APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees  
Research Peer Public Universities  
Academic Year 2018-19  
FY19 Peer Limits**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Colorado	\$17,332	\$39,598
Iowa State	\$8,676	\$22,512
Kansas	\$12,592	\$28,360
Kansas State	\$10,255	\$25,588
Missouri	\$11,008	\$26,596
Nebraska	\$9,242	\$25,038
Texas	\$11,392	\$40,448
Texas Tech	\$10,772	\$23,012
Texas A&M	\$11,214	\$37,317
Oklahoma	\$9,063	\$24,444
Oklahoma State	\$8,738	\$23,775
Average	\$10,935	\$28,790
105% of Average	NA	\$31,320
*Average without OK	\$11,387	\$29,829

\*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

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

\*\*\* Based on 30 Credit Hours.

Source: University Website Tuition Listing for fall 2017, dated 1-11-2018

## **PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE**

### **TUITION PEER LIMITS AND ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2018-2019**

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 26, 2018 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 20, 2018 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education**  
**FY19 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY19 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>						
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$11,387	\$379.57	\$31,320	\$1,044.00						
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$7,691	\$256.37	\$16,192	\$539.73						
<b>University of Central Oklahoma</b>	\$8,129	\$270.97	\$20,585	\$686.17						
<b>Univ of Science &amp; Arts of Okla</b>	\$10,002	\$333.40	\$23,083	\$769.43						
<b>Community Colleges</b>	\$6,018	\$200.60	\$11,189	\$372.97						
<b>Graduate (24 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY19 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>						
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$10,232	\$426.33	\$23,995	\$999.79						
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$8,055	\$335.63	\$15,777	\$657.38						
<b>University of Central Oklahoma</b>	\$9,930	\$413.75	\$20,947	\$872.79						
<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"><b><u>TIER</u></b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Research Universities</b></td> <td align="center"><b>Big 12 Public Institutions</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Regional Universities</b></td> <td align="center">Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Community Colleges</b></td> <td align="center">Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> </table>					<b>Research Universities</b>	<b>Big 12 Public Institutions</b>	<b>Regional Universities</b>	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states	<b>Community Colleges</b>	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states
<b>Research Universities</b>	<b>Big 12 Public Institutions</b>									
<b>Regional Universities</b>	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states									
<b>Community Colleges</b>	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states									
<p align="center"><i>At their meeting in June 2018, State Regents will consider FY19 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**  
***FY19 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees***

Professional Programs	FY19 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY19 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$27,633	\$41,682
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$33,357	\$62,513
Doctor of Dental Science	\$34,734	\$70,079
Physician's Associate	\$18,718	\$32,493
PharmD	\$25,182	\$44,949
Occupational Therapy	\$12,632	\$24,147
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$16,251	\$31,853
Doctor of Audiology	\$14,675	\$29,986
Public Health	\$12,989	\$25,633
Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$13,104	\$25,500
Master of Science in Nursing	\$9,481	\$19,713
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$36,612	\$66,076
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$26,741	\$53,849
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$27,225	\$42,811
<i>Northwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$11,163	\$14,921
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
Master of Science in Nursing*	\$10,886	\$16,314
PharmD	\$22,721	\$38,457
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$16,251	\$31,853
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>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.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>At their meeting in June 2018, State Regents will consider FY19 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</b></p>		
*Adjusted from 12 credit hours to 24 credit hours 6/5/2018.		



Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
**TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES**  
**Fiscal Year 2019**

**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 2018 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 26, 2018. The State Regents for Higher Education will maintain and publish a record of testimony by students and other participants who appeared at this public hearing.

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

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

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

STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
Research Park, Oklahoma City

**PUBLIC HEARING  
on Tuition and Fees**

Thursday, April 26, 2018  
State Regents' Conference Room

**Regent Ron White:** I call the meeting to order. Chancellor, has this meeting been filed and posted as required?

**Chancellor Glen D. Johnson:** Yes it has Mr. Chairman.

**Regent Ron White:** Before we start the public hearing let's review the tuition and fee items that will be the focus of the testimony today. 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. I have a short presentation that I think will be a good backdrop as we begin our discussion today with stakeholders from around the state on tuition and fees in Oklahoma higher education. Beginning, I think it would be important to look over the last decade at what our record has been with the State Regents in terms of tuition and fees. And I think it is a record that: 1) we should be very proud of and 2) distinguishes Oklahoma higher education, really, from most of the nation. If you look at the table we have here, over the last ten years you can see that our tuition and mandatory fees in Oklahoma higher education has averaged five percent. Contrast those to many other states as we read our national publications, certainly California, Arizona, Illinois, even Georgia, which at certain times have had double digit increases. Oklahoma higher education with our process which involves input from students and faculty at the institutional level and requires the institutional president to make a recommendation to their respective governing boards and that then comes to the State Regents. We have this hearing today and we have another full day in June with the presidents of each institution and we go through any tuition and fee requests. That process has resulted in this average of a five percent increase in tuition and mandatory fees in our state system. I might note, Regent White, 2009-2010 was during your last term as Chairman of the Regents so we have that backdrop. The next, in terms of what this five percent means nationally, our most recent data from the US Chamber of Commerce Foundation ranks Oklahoma higher education as fifth in the nation in terms of overall college affordability. This criteria doesn't just include tuition and fees, it includes housing and books and all the other related costs of attending college. So objective analysis, fifth in the nation from the US Chamber of Commerce in terms of overall affordability in Oklahoma higher education. Another recent bit of data is from the US News and World Report that was published in March of this year so a little over a month old, ranking Oklahoma seventh in the nation in terms of lowest tuition and fees and tenth in the nation in terms of lowest student debt at graduation. Another review from the US Department of Education, I might mention that they only conducted this study for four-year institutions but it ranks among the 50 states Oklahoma is fourth lowest in the nation in terms of tuition and fees for public higher education in the

United States. So three different objective studies all ranking us very favorably opposed to the other 50 states in terms of keeping college affordable for our students.

I might also mention as we start today on the very important area of student debt, Regent Turpen and others, the story in Oklahoma is different and frankly better than the national story on student debt. The Project on Student Debt came out with their report last November, basically telling us three things: 1) half of our students leave our colleges and universities with zero student loan debt, those that have loan debt we are significantly lower than the national average in terms of what that debt is and by this ranking we are ranked tenth in the nation in terms of our students leaving our colleges and universities with the least amount of student debt.

So again, we are on the topic today of tuition and we believe, I know the Regents believe this is a very important part of the process to hear input from our students, faculty, interested citizens on this topic and we look forward to that discussion. I would ask our Vice Chancellor for Budget and Finance Amanda Paliotta for any comments that she would like to share as we begin the discussion today. Amanda?

**Amanda Paliotta:** Good morning, so basically just as a reminder we are looking at the FY19 legislative peer limits as they are outlined in state statutes. So there is a little bit of difference between the different tiers. The research universities are actually the only tier that has their peers listed in the state statutes and as a reminder those follow the Big 12 NCAA conference. So we take those participating public institutions that are in the Big 12 and those are the averages that we use to set those peer limits. The rest of them, the regional universities, University of Central Oklahoma as a four-year urban, and then of course our liberal arts university USAO, all have separate peer limits. They are not listed in the statute but they are like-kind peers, so we try to make sure that list doesn't have mission creep, we aren't mixing in research or small research institutions in with these small four year institutions. We try to keep that pretty consistent. Same with the two-year colleges and you'll see that both the regionals and the community colleges, they're not just our area, we really do try to get a good breadth of student demographics, populations, degrees offered those types of things. So that's where the peer limits come from. If you are looking at just the per credit hour rate for FY19 of course you've got a high there for in-state tuition for tuition and mandatory fees at the research is an average of \$379.57 and then you can just follow the schedule down from there with the regionals at \$256, UCO is \$270, USAO liberal arts is at \$333 and the community colleges at \$200 as far as a per credit hour rate. This hearing will also cover requested increases in academic service fees; those are different than the mandatory fees that are included in the peer limit schedule. Academic service fees follow a specific academic course, degree or college that benefit only the purpose of that fee is provided.

**Regent Parker:** Why is a peer group determined by an athletic conference and not by a geographic measure?

**Amanda Paliotta:** That was the selection in 2004 and so as schools have come and gone we've kind of changed it up a little.

**Regent Parker:** Ok, I guess that's an answer, thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Amanda.

**Regent White:** We have several speakers today who have asked to provide public testimony on these topics. We appreciate your interest and your willingness to engage in this public policy discussion. Chancellor, will you explain the ground rules for this discussion?

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Mr. Chairman, I will go over the ground rules for each of our speakers today. Speakers will have three minutes to make comments. I will ask Kylie to let you know when those three minutes have concluded. Kylie is the person to our left here and she will be the gatekeeper. Each speaker will be allowed those three minutes and we will ask that you not exceed that time. Speakers will speak from our podium here and will state their name and what organization they represent, if any. This is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees and we ask the speakers to 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, again, over on our left. We are here for the purpose of listening to you, speakers. Regents may have a question or two if we need clarification on your comments but this is not a debate, this is a hearing where our speakers are here to give reviews on the issue. Certainly, we are here to listen today and looking forward to comments and I'm going to read the names of the individuals who have asked for an opportunity to speak on the topic of tuition and fees. If there is anyone else in the audience who wants to be added to the list, let us know at the end of me reading this list. The first speaker will be:

- Tracey Gregg-Boothby – Rose State College Faculty Council Member
- Dan Williams – Oklahoma Student Government Association President
- Rachel Woods – Oklahoma City Community College
- Jarae Williams – Langston University
- Moni Otubaga – Langston University
- Alexis Harris – Rose State College
- Kaitlyn Burden – Rose State College
- Traeton Dansby – Northeastern State University
- Daniele Obando – Oklahoma City Community College
- Remington Dean – University of Central Oklahoma Student Body President
- Madelynn Dancer – University of Central Oklahoma
- Terence Fields – University of Central Oklahoma
- Chrishell Seals – University of Central Oklahoma

Chairman White do you have any comments before we start the hearing?

**Regent White:** No.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Alright, we'll begin with our first speaker, I would ask that you come to the podium and follow the instructions that we referenced earlier, Tracey Gregg-Boothby, from Rose State College, a member of the Faculty Council.

**Tracey Gregg-Boothby:** Thank you for the opportunity to provide input at this tuition hearing. I am Tracey Gregg-Boothby, Professor of Music at Rose State College, and a member of the Faculty Advisory Council for the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

I'm actually filling in for Mindi Clark, Assistant Professor of Agriculture at Northwestern Oklahoma State University who is our current chair for the Faculty Advisory Council.

On behalf of the FAC, I want to thank Chancellor Johnson, the Regents, and support staff for their leadership, hard work, and commitment to higher education in Oklahoma, especially in the economic and budget climate we continue to face.

The council firmly believes higher education is the instrument that drives much of the economic development in Oklahoma. As educators and citizens, we are deeply committed to doing our part in the development of the state of Oklahoma and its people. As such, state support to higher education is very limited and institutions are required to do more with less. Faculty members across the state, myself included, respond in a way that few would, and they say yes to whatever is asked of them with

less in the budget. As a result, they continue to provide the best education for their students, producing outstanding graduates. However, some institutions have seen the departure of talented faculty and have been unable to fill open faculty and staff positions or maintain existing roles 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.

The Faculty Advisory Council supports 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 the degrees they offer. While we do not want to financially strap our students, it is imperative that we bolster our funding to a level sufficient to maintain current personnel and facilities while preventing the collapse of important programs and services. Even with a modest tuition increase, public higher education in Oklahoma will continue to be very affordable in comparison to peer institutions.

We know that a decision to raise tuition is difficult and appreciate your consideration for the input we have provided today. Thank you again for giving the Faculty Advisory Council the opportunity to speak today.

**Dan Williams:** Good morning, it is an honor to be standing in front of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents and to be speaking on behalf of the Oklahoma Student Government Association and the entire collegiate body of students in the state of Oklahoma. I'm here today, not to give you some sob story about how high tuition will price somebody out of college, you will hear that story today, I'm not here to give you statistics on why it will negatively impact students when we raise tuition. You'll hear that today too. I'm here to implore you to keep the student perspective in mind continuously when you are making these decisions. I've lived in Oklahoma all my life. I used to live in Enid, then I lived in Edmond, and now I go to Norman while attending the University of Oklahoma. I've seen a lot of different parts of the state while being a Boy Scout and while going on the campaign trail for Student Government Association president. And frankly, I think Oklahoman's work at their best when we work together. So I'm asking you to consider this tuition raise with the consent, with the advisement of the Oklahoma Student Government Association, with the advisement of the SAB and I want us to all work together, not only to push for more secure funding for higher ed but make sure we do it in an effective manner so we spend our resources in the best manner so that it is spent for our students and so that we are accruing those resources through methods that aren't burdening our taxpayers as much or burdening our students as much. As much as I understand that we need to keep our institutions in the black, let's make sure we don't do that at the cost of pricing our people out of our institutions. Thank you for allowing me to speak today and I'll take any questions you have.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any questions from our Regents?

**Regent Parker:** What would be an acceptable level of tuition increase?

**Dan Williams:** Now I've talked to people from across the state and the average increase we've discussed is around five percent. And I think having it around 3 to 4 percent would be an acceptable increase. I think anything more than that would begin to drastically impact the students enrolled in our collegiate institutions.

**Regent Parker:** Thank you.

**Regent Turpen:** Do you have any student debt personally?

**Dan Williams:** Yes I do.

**Regent Turpen:** Is it too personal to talk about or do you mind talking about it?

**Dan Williams:** I can talk about it.

**Regent Turpen:** Please do.

**Dan Williams:** Well I've taken a private loan, I've got about \$7,000 in student debt, I'm going to be working three jobs this summer to help pay that off and to help pay for school and I'm probably going to be working around 20 to 30 hours a week and going to class. So it is a lot to manage but I'm doing my best to make sure school stays affordable. I attend the University of Oklahoma so I understand that it is a bit of a pricier institution but it is an institution that I found to my liking and has a great program for what I do. I major in Political Science and I've seen my personal abilities enriched there to my liking and that's why I attend there.

**Regent Turpen:** What part time jobs do you have?

**Dan Williams:** I will be phone banking for two campaigns and will be taking another job this summer working for a hail damage repair service.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any other questions for Dan Williams? Regent Hickman.

**Regent Hickman:** I was just wondering if you would tell some more about the student government association and your involvement particularly as you mentioned working to get more state funding to keep tuition lower. I know there has been a lot of attention the last year or two on common education and in reality the attention should have been on higher education and career tech because a fourth of our budget has been taken and transferred to keep common education from being cut. Contrary to popular belief there haven't been cuts there but there have been cuts to higher education; that money has been moved from higher ed to common ed to pay teachers more. I think everyone agrees that, but are there things that the association does or can do to all of us, or things we can do to help the association be advocates? Because I don't know that there's a better advocate for higher education funding than students to the legislature. Are there things we can do or the association can do to tell the real story or the actual story and what the real numbers are which is higher ed has lost a fourth of their budget in the last decade while common ed's budget has been flat.

**Dan Williams:** Well thank you for bringing that up. One of the things I ran on and talked about when I was running for president is providing a united front for higher education. With the regents here, you all do a wonderful job, we have the OSGA board, we have members of the SAB here, and there is other higher education advocacy groups across the state but I feel like part of the problem when it comes to advocacy is we kind of attack this problem from right over here right over right over here when probably the most effective way to do that is to link arms and go in as a united front. If you want to get something done, you want as many people involved that know about the issue. You all are experts, I consider members of my board experts, and like you said we have been cut by nearly 23.2 percent I believe and I don't want to start a war between whether we should fund common ed or fund higher ed. All of these services are important. I believe working with the people who organized the walkout for higher ed. We need to be talking to them what worked for you, what can work for us and how can we provide a united front for education in the state of Oklahoma. Because ultimately, Oklahomans are some of the best people in America. When we had the Moore 2013 tornado, we ran into the flames, we ran into destruction, we did not turn away and run. We ran towards it. And I think Oklahomans want to help each other but we don't know how yet and I think we all need to come to a table and figure out how we can help each other, how we can construct a budget that doesn't over tax people but taxes them at the right rate so we can provide a constructive budget that the government needs to provide. So we can build a system that works for everybody. Not just a few

people. So I think working together we really need to emphasize that when we go to the legislature and ask for increased funding they can't say oh well this group says something different. If we all come to the table as one that will provide that one voice and it would be pretty hard for them to ignore us.

**Regent White:** The points that you've made about your concern for tuition are the same issues that this board sits and discusses each time we had a budget meeting, so we are your advocate for trying to keep the tuition low. I just want you to know that.

**Dan Williams:** And I appreciate that. I understand this board has gone through tremendous efforts to keep the tuition as low as possible. I mean we have seen a five percent increase in the base of a 23 percent cut. I don't know how you all manage that but that's incredible and I appreciate your hard work and thank you for that.

**Regent White:** We just want you to know that we are here for you.

**Dan Williams:** Absolutely.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Alright Dan. Thank you very much. Let's thank Dan for his comments today. Moving on to our next speaker from Oklahoma City Community College please welcome Rachel Woods.

**Rachel Woods:** Good morning, my name is Rachel Woods and I work at OCCC as well attend classes at OCCC. Many students also have jobs while getting an education. A study released by Georgetown University Center on Education in the Workforce found that over the past 25 years that more than 75 percent of students are working while attending school. They also expect for that number to keep growing as college tuition increases. So now, I want to throw some numbers out to you guys as you are considering an increase in tuition. Data from a US Census Bureau report found that one in five students work at least 35 hours per week year round. So let's say a student made \$8 an hour. So in a month, that student could make before taxes \$1,120 from one job at \$8 an hour. Now I looked up some cost of living averages for Oklahoma on bestplaces.net. Here are some bare minimum things a student might choose to pay for. Rent \$500 for a studio, food \$94, utilities \$93, car insurance \$107 for a total of \$858. After all is said and done, this student would have about \$262 left over to pay for gas, school bills and that's if they didn't have family they had to support, medical bills, because they didn't have health insurance or couldn't pay for health insurance. These students choose to go to places like OCCC because it's affordable for a quality education. The current cost of tuition per credit hour with some fees at OCCC is about \$130 per credit hour for residence and \$314 for non-residents. Let's compare this to a big name school like OU whose per credit hour with fees is about \$293 to \$600 for residents and \$806 to \$981 for non-residents. Keep in mind these costs are before textbooks, before having to pay for anything that is degree specific and it's easy to see why many students choose to start their education at places like OCCC. While in college I've had the chance to meet many people from all walks of life. Most of my friends and I have a job while going to school. Some of the friends I've made however have had to drop out of college simply because they had to go to the doctor because they didn't have health insurance or because their car was going to need repairs and they had to get a second job to keep up with these things thus taking time away from being able to go to school. Last time tuition was raised at my school it was obviously the only thing students could talk about. It wasn't complaining you would hear but actual fear. Fear for how they would afford food, fear for how they would be able to pay for things their family needed, fear for how they were going to keep a roof over their head while trying to get an education. So please don't raise tuition.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you very much. Our next speaker will be from Langston University, please welcome Jarae Williams.



**Jarae Williams:** Good morning, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education. I am Jarae Williams, a graduating senior Psychology major, Sociology minor from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It is my honor to be before you guys this morning and just tell you guys what I feel about the tuition increase. I am a resident from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and I've been here for 23 years of my life. I graduated from Douglas High School, right up the street, and my senior year of high school my grandmother pressed upon me to really apply for scholarships and things like that that were listed around for the universities around. And I know a big thing where I come from is money, I don't come from much so my main goal was to look for different universities that had a low income rate as far as the tuition. Langston University was the most affordable so I went on a college tour and I literally had the intention to pay for college myself. I graduated high school with a 3.6 and Langston University offered me a Regents Scholarship, which paid for my housing and my meals. That was just a blessing. I would never have looked into that university had the tuition rate not been what it was. And speaking for the students that come from the place I do, none of us would have been able to do that. So that's just where I come from. And with that, it's opened up so many different opportunities for me. I also had the privilege of going to the University of Oklahoma to obtain my master's degree in Social Work. I never would've looked towards that opportunity had I not seen that tuition rate at Langston University. That's kind of where I'm coming from.

**Regent Parker:** You're now going to OU?

**Jarae Williams:** I'll be attending in the fall.

**Regent Parker:** On a scholarship?

**Jarae Williams:** Yes, they have a fellowship program, a two year program on Child Welfare and basically what you do is if you promise to work for the state for two years after graduation.

**Mike Turpen:** Tell me about Langston University, what was your experience there? Give me the highlights.

**Jarae Williams:** The highlights. Langston University is the only historically black college in the state of Oklahoma. It's an amazing university; it offers so many different opportunities for me. Just for example, they like to say that Langston University is the passport to the world. I've had the honor to travel out of the country. I went to Barbados on a study abroad and Langston University helped me come up with the funds just to be able to travel. It's amazing. They offer so much. Just the experience at Langston University as far as connecting with the student body, because we are a small university, but with a small university, you have the one on one with your professor. They offer so much I just can't even express it. It's helped me become the man I am today. I don't think I would be who I am today if it wasn't for Langston University. Public speaking is not my thing but Langston University has helped me come out of my shell. And just to be able to do great things like this.

**Regent Turpen:** Thank you.

**Regent Helm:** I have one comment. The State Regents have supported Langston as well as we have. Langston right now receives more dollars from the State Regents per student than any of the other 25 institutions. We are trying to support what they do, we are excited, I think Dr. Smith is dynamic and we're excited to see fine young men like you matriculate.

**Jarae Williams:** Thank you guys, I really appreciate it.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Jarae. We appreciate you being here. Our next speaker, also from Langston University, is Moni Otubaga. Please welcome Moni.

**Moni Otubaga:** Hello, thank you guys so much for the pleasure and the opportunity to have this platform to speak before you guys. My name is Moni Otubaga. I guess I'm just going to come from a different perspective and that's a perspective of gratitude. I'm glad that you mentioned what you mentioned as far as what you are doing for Langston University. I am also a graduating senior at the institution and I'm just so grateful for everything you all have done for Langston University. I'm probably just going to give my testimony. I'm from Houston, Texas and I'm originally from West Africa Nigeria so I came to Langston University on an athletic scholarship. During my matriculation through Langston University I've been able to just be given so many opportunities and though I don't participate in athletics anymore I have been able to be given so much money and so much opportunity at Langston University that I'm graduating in May with zero debt and I'm just so grateful for that. I'm also entering a doctoral program of physical therapy at Baylor University so just each and every opportunity Langston University has given me because of their ability to do more with less has provided me with opportunities that I have today and I'm just so grateful for it. During my matriculation at Langston University I've been able to create an organization for international students as I've mentioned before I'm originally from Nigeria so with that opportunity to just be able to provide a safe space for international students I've been able to see their struggles and have been able to provide them with resources that would otherwise have not been provided for them. So for me, I'm just coming from a perspective of gratitude and just wanting to give my story so you guys know that there are other populations and other types of students who are out there that are benefitting from the work you guys are putting in for institutions such as Langston University and I'm just extremely grateful for it. So yeah, that's my piece. Thank you so much.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Moni. Our next speaker will be from Rose State College, please welcome Alexis Harris.

**Alexis Harris:** Good morning. My name is Alexis Harris and I am an outgoing student at Rose State College. When I heard about the idea of raising tuition it made me think about the students that already find it difficult to pay for college without financial assistance like myself. My brother and I both go to institutions that require a large amount of money for us to be able to continue our education. Being from a middle class family, we did not qualify for grants. According to our FAFSA, we made too much. Our parents really didn't want us to be saddled with high student loan debt upon graduating. Therefore, until I received scholarships, my parents were paying out of pocket for both of our tuition. I know it was extremely difficult for them but they always managed to have the funds we needed. There could be hundreds of families that are in the same boat as mine. The raising of tuition could be the reason that someone who wants to attend college decides not to. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any questions? Thank you very much. For our student speakers that have spoken and those that will follow, we would like to get a group photo at the end, we will probably do it right over here and for those of you that have your smart phones and would like an individual picture, if you'll provide your smart phones we'll have those that will help with the pictures as well. The next speaker is Kaitlyn Burden from Rose State College.

**Kaitlyn Burden:** Good morning. I just want to first say thank you guys for allowing students like me to come and speak on behalf of our feelings and experiences in college. My name is Kaitlyn Burden and I'm outgoing student from Rose State College. I'm also on the OSGA Executive Board, I am the treasurer. I am actually am from a small town near Tulsa called Mannford, Oklahoma. I came to Rose State College because my parents make too much money for me to qualify for Oklahoma's Promise and they actually wanted all of their daughters, they have three daughters, to pay for college

on their own. They have blessed me with other things but college is up to me. So Rose State College intrigued me because it was very affordable and they had just built student housing, which is perfect. I went there, had a tour and they told me about this really great leadership program. I was very involved in high school and I was blessed enough to be awarded the opportunity to be a part of the President's Leadership Class at Rose State. This opportunity has allowed me to graduate with my associates this spring with zero college debt. I couldn't be more grateful for what Rose State has done. They have all kinds of things to provide money to students. They keep growing their leadership program but it gets harder every year to withstand whenever tuition keeps growing and rising. But I do understand the other side of it. I actually work for the Vice President for Student Affairs at Rose State and I can just see every day walking into the office what these support staff are doing for the students. They are really needed and honestly I can see why tuition needs to be raised so we can support the support staff. I know from personal experience, my advisor has talked me off the ledge from dropping out so many times. I mean, college can be really stressful but I'm so thankful for people like her that I can go to be advised and just to be told that I'm going to be ok and that I can do it and I can achieve. So I just want to thank you guys for keeping that in mind and if you do raise it, keep it an affordable rate for students like me that have to pay for college on their own. Thank you so much for letting me speak today.

**Regent Hickman:** Did you say you're from Medford or Mannford?

**Kaitlyn Burden:** Mannford.

**Regent Hickman:** And you may have said it and I missed it, but, what is your associate's degree from Rose State and what's next, how will you continue to move forward since you are doing this on your own.

**Kaitlyn Burden:** My degree is in Enterprise Development at Rose State. It's kind of just a really general degree, I switched around my major a lot to figure out my life because you never really know going into college what you want to do but I am transferring to UCO this fall and I will be pursuing a Strategic Communications degree. Thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Kaitlyn. Next we'll move to our speaker and presenter from Northeastern State University, welcome again, Traeton Dansby.

**Traeton Dansby:** First of all I would like to thank you for letting me come and speak on this matter and your commitment to student voices and hearing them throughout this matter because it does directly impact us. I'm Traeton Dansby, a sophomore from Valliant, Oklahoma, majoring in Elementary Education at Northeastern State University. I'm currently a two-time member of the Student Advisory Board for the State Regents and I'm the OSGA state vice president and Northeastern State University's student body vice president. I've had the incredible opportunity to advocate for hundreds and thousands of students and when I'm not doing that I'm working one of my three jobs as a resident assistant, lead mentor for Native American children in an after-school setting, and a substitute teacher. So my story is not unlike most of my peers. So many of us work multiple jobs or take out tremendous loans on the money we accrued to better ourselves for society. For myself, I'm going to be using my \$56,000 bachelor's degree to earn a starting salary of \$36,000. Had I not been fortunate enough to receive scholarships or be able to work, there's a very good chance that my four year experience would leave me in a lifetime of debt. Regents as you know, higher education is extremely important. Whenever we are able to produce more college students, crimes go down, the economy goes up and as a society we benefit as a whole. With this in mind, I hope you will remain dedicated to keeping tuition cost at their lowest. Now, I would also like to praise NSU for just a minute. We have taken cuts and faced adversaries just like any other institution. And under the leadership of our president, we've been able to stay true to our mission of advocating for all students

and providing them a quality education. Now we've been forced to make cuts, and it hurts, we've seen it over and over. However, we've still been able to stay the third most affordable university, while upholding that green standard of academic excellence. Now to any state legislators that might be listening in, we've made the cuts, we've taken hit after hit and yet we've remained steadfast in our mission, enough is enough. On behalf of the 100,000 students I represent, I challenge you to immediately halt any discussion of a cut to higher education, as a cut to education is not only a cut to our future, but to the great state of Oklahoma. Thank you for providing this opportunity for me to speak.

**Regent White:** Any questions or comments?

**Regent Turpen:** Did you say where you went to high school?

**Traeton Dansby:** Valliant High School.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Valliant, tell me about that, where is that?

**Traeton Dansby:** McCurtain County, we have a very large population of 753 people.

**Regent Turpen:** How many did you graduate with?

**Traeton Dansby:** I graduated with 86 kids. So we were larger for our area.

**Regent Turpen:** Why did you go to Northeastern?

**Traeton Dansby:** I went to Northeastern because they were able to offer me the PLC scholarship which was a huge incentive to want to go there, like I said, that's going to alleviate a lot of weight on my shoulders having to graduate with a debt that is almost impossible to pay. So that was a big reason to go there.

**Regent Turpen:** How many did you graduate with?

**Regent White:** We appreciate your comments.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Ok, thanks again Traeton. Our next speaker from Oklahoma City Community College please welcome Daniela Obando.

(Daniela Obando was not present)

**Chancellor Johnson:** Ok, we'll move to the next speaker, the student body president at UCO, welcome Remington Dean.

**Remington Dean:** Hello everyone. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Remington Dean and I am the student body president at the University of Central Oklahoma. US founding father Benjamin Franklin once asserted that investment in knowledge pays the best interest. This seems to be common knowledge but in case many of us didn't know a recent study from Georgetown University from May 2017, found that individuals with a bachelor's degree earn on average 84 percent more than those with only a high school education. Yet the evidence goes further and even found that an individual with a Ph.D. degree will earn 61 percent more than those with a bachelor's degree. It is undisputable and very recognizable the correlation between education and economic yield. But what does that mean for UCO? The University of Central Oklahoma used to pride itself on being an affordable education and institution but with cuts to higher education and

tuition increases this seems not to be the plausible idea anymore. Tuition increases mean more hours for students working and this will lead to them having to work more to pay off student loans which could lead to them studying less and lower grades. Additionally, UCO is an institution that prides itself on having its students fully immersed and fully involved. I myself am the president of one organization, the vice president of another, and a member of several others. And sadly to say, with the tuition increases I may have to pick up more hours working and have to be less involved in the organizations I am currently in. While this may not seem like a lot to you all it is everything to me. I pride myself on being immersed and being a student leader at the University of Central Oklahoma and pride myself on being able to serve those around me with no expectation of getting anything back. However, at the University of Central Oklahoma, I have been afforded the opportunity to set on the UPC Council which is the University Planning Committee and I have heard their concerns and voices for students and I know the University of Central Oklahoma administration has the students at the top of their mind in anything that they do. I am very understanding that there is a lack of funding for education, specifically, higher education at the University of Central Oklahoma and I know that these tuition increases are something that the University of Central Oklahoma has in mind for its students and the tuition increases are something that is necessary at the University of Central Oklahoma to keep up with the mandatory fees we have and all the things it takes to make a university run and to keep the qualified staff and faculty so that way we can have the most high quality education that we can have in Oklahoma and I would just like to thank you all for coming here today and hearing not only me but the students from across Oklahoma.

**Regent White:** Regent Lester?

**Regent Lester:** Thanks for your comments. I will tell you that it does mean a lot to us and I know I speak for all my colleagues here what happens with the tuition increase and what it means to students like you. We want students to get the best education but we want it to be affordable, we want you to enjoy all the wonderful things that an institution for higher education has. Sometimes when you say these numbers they don't really mean anything to people when we've got from about \$1.1 billion down to \$773 million that is a huge cut. Somehow there are ways to save money but we've kind of blown through the ways to save money and now we're in the place of having to cut programs and unfortunately those cuts have to involve aid to students. It's tragic. I do appreciate the fact that it appears the legislature looks to approve a slight increase this year, that's helpful. I don't know that it keeps up with the inflation for this last year but it's still certainly better than what we've had the last several years. I'm appreciative of that. I hope that others understand what this is doing to students. Because ultimately, that's the point isn't it? We're about students. If we're running students off or if we're forcing students not to be able to take advantage of what college is all about well maybe we need to be in a different business. I don't think we do, I think we need to be in the business of caring for our future, caring for our students, so I want you to know that we certainly agree with you and are very concerned about the impact of any tuition increase on students.

**Chancellor Johnson:** We'll move to our next speaker, from the University of Central Oklahoma, please welcome Madelynn Dancer.

**Madelynn Dancer:** I'd like to thank you for having me this morning. My name is Madelynn Dancer, I'm from the small town of Soper, Oklahoma which is actually not very far from Valliant and I'm a business administration/legal studies major at the University of Central Oklahoma. I would like to stress that we understand the need for tuition increases given the lack of adequate state funding from state legislators but with that being said UCO has to raise mandatory costs each year in order to manage maintenance, health insurance, technology, all the fees that are needed for students at the University of Central Oklahoma to have the support that we need and the classes we need in order to graduate on time. I would like to stress that while we do understand these fees, I currently work two jobs while being a member of the National Residence Hall Honorary, UCO Student Congress Senator,

and serving as a member of the UCO Public Affairs Task Force. With that being said, I try to apply for as many scholarships as I can with the goal of going to law school after I receive my undergraduate degree. With that being said, I would like to stress that we are grateful for all the work that you do and I truly appreciate you taking the time to hear our voices and concerns today.

**Regent White:** Thank you very much. Well said. Any comments? How did you happen to decide to go to UCO?

**Madelynn Dancer:** I actually received a scholarship for being on the President's Leadership Council.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Madelynn. Our next speaker will be from the University of Central Oklahoma, please welcome Terence Fields.

**Terence Fields:** Good morning, I'm currently a junior at the University of Central Oklahoma, majoring in Political Science and I would like to say that my freshman year I attended Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado and I had to move back to be closer to my family. One of the things that made me choose UCO was the low tuition rate in the state of Oklahoma. That's one of the reasons I chose it. With the tuition increases, I recently found that the UCO has one of the highest tuition rates here in Oklahoma. Me being a first generation college student, coming from a low poverty family I had to take out student loans in college and with the tuition increases I will have to take out more. I do currently work two jobs, one on campus, and one for the YMCA. I would like to say that I am thankful for you all keeping the tuition rate as low as you can in the past years and I would just like to go ahead and keep the students in mind whenever making these decisions in the future as well. Thank you.

**Regent White:** Any questions? Comments?

**Regent Holloway:** What is your hometown?

**Terence Fields:** I'm from Pawnee, Oklahoma.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Terence. Our final speaker today, from the University of Central Oklahoma, will be Chrishell Seals.

**Chrishell Seals:** I would like to say good morning and thank you for hearing us out on tuition increases. My name is Chrishell Seals and I'm originally from New Orleans, Louisiana but I've been here for about ten years. I'm a pre-med student at the University of Central Oklahoma majoring in Psychology and I also intend to get an associates in Anesthesiology Technology from OCCC, so when I speak, I'm speaking on behalf of UCO but considering tuition at every university. I want to start by saying that I have a brain injury and I have seizures and my seizures are stress induced seizures. It's important to hear that because when we are talking about increasing tuition we are also talking about increasing stress levels in students. And having been someone that was very involved in school, involved in multiple organizations and the community, now I am not a part of any club because I have had to cut so much out in order to handle my health with my classes and with working. I am a first generation college student so having support from my parents financially is not reality at all. It's not practical at all. So my funding comes directly from work, directly from any scholarship I earn in that year if I have time from work or from any grant that I receive from the state. I do get FAFSA so that helps out a lot. But when it comes to tuition increases I want it to be known completely that I understand why we need them. I understand that organizations need funding because being a part of an organization it's very hard to get work done for your students if you're not getting the support from your university. So I appreciate where the money goes, so it's helping out our organizations, however, what I share with a student who gets a little irritated when tuition increases are seen as not just for students. So all that I ask is with this increase I ask that you focus on anything that students

actually need and not what beautifies the school or increases the publicity of the school. So with the tuition increase, if it goes through, just please focus on the necessities of what we need in order to graduate. Because one of the benefits of a tuition increase is making more classes available so we can graduate on time. We can't do that if we can't pay. So that's just a little bit about how I feel about it. Thank you.

**Regent Turpen:** What are your various part time jobs along the way?

**Chrishell Seals:** I have an internship with High Impact Management, it's a construction consultant firm, and I'm not going into architect or construction. I work on community events and mentor programs and that's a stipend of around \$250 a month. I work with B&B Catering, it's a catering company that also has a facility that they host events at, I would say that's maybe \$80-\$100 each event and they are not every day and because of my schedule and health issues, I can only work 15-20 hours a week and then I'm a full-time student as well.

**Regent Turpen:** Thank you.

**Regent Parker:** With regard to the allocation of funds generated by tuition and fees this body really doesn't have the authority to control that. That's not our role.

**Regent White:** Very good. We appreciate your comments today.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Chrishell. Chairman and Regents that concludes the speakers for our hearing today on tuition and fees.

**Regent White:** Any questions at this point?

**Regent Lester:** If I could make a couple of comments. I think we heard from 12 different speakers I heard several common threads and I just wanted to point out a couple of them. We had lots of students working to make ends meet. And these numbers that we talk about whether its \$1.1 billion or \$773 million and as it's been mentioned before it can be almost meaningless when it's a job that's at or close to minimum wage and trying to make ends meet as a student. That's the business we are in is helping young people, students be able to do better for themselves and in doing better for themselves they are of course doing the work of the state. And I hope all our friends at the legislature understand that these are real lives, real people, real dollars. The first speaker also said something I hope our friends at the legislature remember and she mentioned that talented professors are being lured elsewhere. This is a huge issue and when we are losing some of our best professors and they are being lured away and we can't keep them because of what is relatively a really small dollar amount to keep folk like that. That's sad and it's not serving our state it's not serving our students and frankly it's a lousy investment. To lose a guy, a woman or a man professor over let's say \$30,000 to someone who is perhaps bringing in millions of dollars in grants, that seems like a really bad tradeoff to me and not helpful to the state of Oklahoma. One of our speakers, Traeton, mentioned that we've taken hit after hit and enough is enough. I agree. What else needs to be said? We've taken hit after hit, enough is enough, again I'm grateful that appears we won't be losing ground this year again, I'm grateful for that. It would certainly be nice if we could start gaining back some of the ground that we've lost over the last several years. When I say "us" and "we", that's not us. It doesn't help anybody on this board. It doesn't hurt anybody on this board. We're talking about the students who have come out here and spoken to us and somebody mentioned they hoped the legislature hears as well and I agree. I hope they do too. Thank you.

**Regent Parker:** Just a comment. We've taken hit after hit and of course we are still standing but we're standing in a weakened condition with a diminished offering and that is not the right trajectory for higher ed and for the state of Oklahoma. It can only damage us if we continue on that trajectory.

**Regent Hickman:** A couple of questions. One, I'd be curious to know from our students, how many of you did concurrent enrollment when you were in high school? That is the one area where we are seeing an increase is concurrent enrollment. It obviously has a big impact and allows you to finish faster by allowing you to get those classes in high school at a much reduced rate to the state, to you and to your families. I think it would be a very popular program for the legislators to see the impact to the students, parents and voters across the state. Did Amanda step out? And Chancellor you may know this as well, when tuition is increased, is any portion of that set aside for scholarships, and if so, do we know if those dollars are then being reinvested and then on the flip side of that, raising tuition on some students to move those dollars around to, how does that process work?

**Chancellor Johnson:** Well, I think it's really different between institutions. There is some discretion at the institutional level on how that's done. Some programs funds scholarships to augment either private or some of our tuition waiver programs. So, the short answer is yes.

**Regent Holloway:** Question. How many of you are OHLAP students? Thank you.

**Regent White:** Any other questions? Again, the State Regents want to thank all the individuals who have testified today for us and I hope all of you realize from your presentations and the comments from the board that it's sort of like preaching to the choir because we are on your side. And the comments you made are all valid and we've been trying to carry that message to the people we need to carry it to and we hope that you do the same. All the written and oral commentary received today as well as commentary received via email in the State Regents office will be assembled and provided to all State Regents. If there are no other comments we are now adjourned.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH University</b>												
University of Oklahoma	159.60	4,788.00	159.60	4,788.00	0.0%	0.00	672.30	20,169.00	672.30	20,169.00	0.0%	0.00
Okla State University & Tulsa	173.00	5,190.00	178.55	5,356.50	3.2%	166.50	674.25	20,227.50	695.90	20,877.00	3.2%	649.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>166.30</i>	<i>4,989.00</i>	<i>169.08</i>	<i>5,072.25</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>83.25</i>	<i>673.28</i>	<i>20,198.25</i>	<i>684.10</i>	<i>20,523.00</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>324.75</i>
<b>REGIONAL University</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	205.35	6,160.50	216.05	6,481.50	5.2%	321.00	550.25	16,507.50	578.95	17,368.50	5.2%	861.00
East Central University	176.70	5,301.00	180.20	5,406.00	2.0%	105.00	480.70	14,421.00	487.20	14,616.00	1.4%	195.00
Northeastern State University	173.75	5,212.50	184.25	5,527.50	6.0%	315.00	430.00	12,900.00	453.25	13,597.50	5.4%	697.50
Northwestern OK St University	201.75	6,052.50	212.75	6,382.50	5.5%	330.00	439.00	13,170.00	450.00	13,500.00	2.5%	330.00
Rogers State University	139.00	4,170.00	146.00	4,380.00	5.0%	210.00	417.00	12,510.00	424.00	12,720.00	1.7%	210.00
Southeastern OK St University	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
Southwestern OK St University	187.00	5,610.00	198.00	5,940.00	5.9%	330.00	417.00	12,510.00	428.00	12,840.00	2.6%	330.00
Cameron University	149.00	4,470.00	158.00	4,740.00	6.0%	270.00	460.00	13,800.00	472.00	14,160.00	2.6%	360.00
Langston University	131.46	3,943.72	137.77	4,133.01	4.8%	189.29	376.45	11,293.43	383.11	11,493.32	1.8%	199.89
OK Panhandle State University	154.00	4,620.00	154.00	4,620.00	0.0%	0.00	339.30	10,179.00	339.30	10,179.00	0.0%	0.00
University of Sci & Arts of OK	201.00	6,030.00	201.00	6,030.00	0.0%	0.00	546.00	16,380.00	546.00	16,380.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>175.18</i>	<i>5,255.47</i>	<i>181.46</i>	<i>5,443.68</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>188.21</i>	<i>450.15</i>	<i>13,504.63</i>	<i>459.80</i>	<i>13,794.03</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>289.40</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>173.82</i>	<i>5,214.48</i>	<i>179.55</i>	<i>5,386.54</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>172.06</i>	<i>484.48</i>	<i>14,534.42</i>	<i>494.31</i>	<i>14,829.26</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>294.84</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>												
Carl Albert State College	86.89	2,606.70	91.25	2,737.50	5.0%	130.80	217.84	6,535.20	228.75	6,862.50	5.0%	327.30
Connors State College	96.00	2,880.00	98.00	2,940.00	2.1%	60.00	252.76	7,582.80	256.76	7,702.80	1.6%	120.00
Eastern Okla State College	109.93	3,297.90	109.93	3,297.90	0.0%	0.00	230.49	6,914.70	230.49	6,914.70	0.0%	0.00
Murray State College	140.00	4,200.00	140.00	4,200.00	0.0%	0.00	345.00	10,350.00	345.00	10,350.00	0.0%	0.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	90.50	2,715.00	97.50	2,925.00	7.7%	210.00	283.50	8,505.00	297.50	8,925.00	4.9%	420.00
Northern Oklahoma College	88.00	2,640.00	95.00	2,850.00	8.0%	210.00	292.00	8,760.00	314.50	9,435.00	7.7%	675.00
Oklahoma City Comm College	97.84	2,935.19	100.84	3,025.19	3.1%	90.00	282.27	8,468.22	292.54	8,776.22	3.6%	308.00
Redlands Comm College	147.47	4,424.10	154.84	4,645.20	5.0%	221.10	228.91	6,867.30	240.35	7,210.50	5.0%	343.20
Rose State College	110.20	3,306.00	114.70	3,441.00	4.1%	135.00	322.75	9,682.50	327.25	9,817.50	1.4%	135.00
Seminole State College	96.00	2,880.00	99.00	2,970.00	3.1%	90.00	294.00	8,820.00	303.00	9,090.00	3.1%	270.00
Tulsa Community College	103.22	3,096.60	108.55	3,256.50	5.2%	159.90	313.22	9,396.60	326.55	9,796.50	4.3%	399.90
Western Oklahoma St College	95.45	2,863.50	100.15	3,004.50	4.9%	141.00	240.60	7,218.00	245.30	7,359.00	2.0%	141.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>105.12</i>	<i>3,153.75</i>	<i>109.15</i>	<i>3,274.40</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>120.65</i>	<i>275.28</i>	<i>8,258.36</i>	<i>284.00</i>	<i>8,519.98</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>261.62</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>140.84</i>	<i>4,225.33</i>	<i>145.76</i>	<i>4,372.71</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>147.38</i>	<i>384.06</i>	<i>11,521.91</i>	<i>393.36</i>	<i>11,800.80</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>278.89</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	159.60	4,788.00	159.60	4,788.00	0.0%	0.00	672.30	20,169.00	672.30	20,169.00	0.0%	0.00
OSUIT, OKM	135.00	4,050.00	145.00	4,350.00	7.4%	300.00	322.00	9,660.00	332.00	9,960.00	3.1%	300.00
OSU - OKC	116.13	3,483.75	123.25	3,697.50	6.1%	213.75	340.73	10,221.75	359.25	10,777.50	5.4%	555.75
<i>Average</i>	<i>136.91</i>	<i>4,107.25</i>	<i>142.62</i>	<i>4,278.50</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>171.25</i>	<i>445.01</i>	<i>13,350.25</i>	<i>454.52</i>	<i>13,635.50</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>285.25</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	201.15	6,034.50	205.17	6,155.10	2.0%	120.60	526.15	15,784.50	533.42	16,002.60	1.4%	218.10
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	181.00	5,430.00	181.00	5,430.00	0.0%	0.00	386.00	11,580.00	386.00	11,580.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>196.72</i>	<i>5,901.50</i>	<i>198.06</i>	<i>5,941.70</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>40.20</i>	<i>469.38</i>	<i>14,081.50</i>	<i>471.81</i>	<i>14,154.20</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>72.70</i>
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO - Nursing	231.25	6,937.50	237.40	7,122.00	2.7%	184.50	576.15	17,284.50	600.30	18,009.00	4.2%	724.50
UCO - CBA	222.70	6,681.00	233.40	7,002.00	4.8%	321.00	567.60	17,028.00	596.30	17,889.00	5.1%	861.00
UCO - Language Pathology	230.35	6,910.50	237.40	7,122.00	3.1%	211.50	575.25	17,257.50	600.30	18,009.00	4.4%	751.50
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	210.35	6,310.50	221.05	6,631.50	5.1%	321.00	555.25	16,657.50	583.95	17,518.50	5.2%	861.00
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort*	169.50	5,085.00	169.50	5,085.00	0.0%	0.00	419.50	12,585.00	170.50	5,115.00	-59.4%	-7,470.00
NSU - BSN Online Program*	173.75	5,212.50	184.25	5,527.50	6.0%	315.00	430.00	12,900.00	185.25	5,557.50	-56.9%	-7,342.50
SEOSU - Grayson	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McAlester	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online Undergrad*	0.00		208.00	6,240.00		6,240.00	0.00		496.00	14,880.00		14,880.00
SWOSU - Sayre	187.00	5,610.00	198.00	5,940.00	5.9%	330.00	417.00	12,510.00	428.00	12,840.00	2.6%	330.00
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	194.00	5,820.00	204.00	6,120.00	5.2%	300.00	424.00	12,720.00	434.00	13,020.00	2.4%	300.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	147.70	4,431.00	154.20	4,626.00	4.4%	195.00	360.25	10,807.50	366.75	11,002.50	1.8%	195.00
Rose State - OU Development	110.20	3,306.00	114.70	3,441.00	4.1%	135.00	322.75	9,682.50	327.25	9,817.50	1.4%	135.00
Langston University - OKC	131.46	3,943.72	137.77	4,133.01	4.8%	189.29	376.45	11,293.43	383.11	11,493.32	1.8%	199.89
Langston University - Tulsa	131.46	3,943.72	137.77	4,133.01	4.8%	189.29	376.45	11,293.43	383.11	11,493.32	1.8%	199.89
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program	88.00	2,640.00	95.00	2,850.00	8.0%	210.00	292.00	8,760.00	314.50	9,435.00	7.7%	675.00
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	242.00	7,260.00	254.00	7,620.00	5.0%	360.00	542.00	16,260.00	557.00	16,710.00	2.8%	450.00

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 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					
	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH University</b>																		
University of Oklahoma	142.48	4,274.50	142.48	4,274.50	0.0%	0.00	302.08	9,062.50	302.08	9,062.50	0.0%	0.00	814.78	24,443.50	814.78	24,443.50	0.0%	0.00
Okla State University & Tulsa	118.25	3,547.50	122.05	3,661.50	3.2%	114.00	291.25	8,737.50	300.60	9,018.00	3.2%	280.50	792.50	23,775.00	817.95	24,538.50	3.2%	763.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>130.37</i>	<i>3,911.00</i>	<i>132.27</i>	<i>3,968.00</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>57.00</i>	<i>296.67</i>	<i>8,900.00</i>	<i>301.34</i>	<i>9,040.25</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>140.25</i>	<i>803.64</i>	<i>24,109.25</i>	<i>816.37</i>	<i>24,491.00</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>381.75</i>
<b>REGIONAL University</b>																		
University of Central Oklahoma	31.30	939.00	33.55	1,006.50	7.2%	67.50	236.65	7,099.50	249.60	7,488.00	5.5%	388.50	581.55	17,446.50	612.50	18,375.00	5.3%	928.50
East Central University	47.27	1,418.00	50.77	1,523.00	7.4%	105.00	223.97	6,719.00	230.97	6,929.00	3.1%	210.00	527.97	15,839.00	537.97	16,139.00	1.9%	300.00
Northeastern State University	37.40	1,122.00	37.40	1,122.00	0.0%	0.00	211.15	6,334.50	221.65	6,649.50	5.0%	315.00	467.40	14,022.00	490.65	14,719.50	5.0%	697.50
Northwestern OK St University	21.75	652.50	21.75	652.50	0.0%	0.00	223.50	6,705.00	234.50	7,035.00	4.9%	330.00	460.75	13,822.50	471.75	14,152.50	2.4%	330.00
Rogers State University	90.00	2,700.00	94.00	2,820.00	4.4%	120.00	229.00	6,870.00	240.00	7,200.00	4.8%	330.00	507.00	15,210.00	518.00	15,540.00	2.2%	330.00
Southeastern OK St University	17.00	510.00	17.00	510.00	0.0%	0.00	225.00	6,750.00	225.00	6,750.00	0.0%	0.00	513.00	15,390.00	513.00	15,390.00	0.0%	0.00
Southwestern OK St University	36.50	1,095.00	36.50	1,095.00	0.0%	0.00	223.50	6,705.00	234.50	7,035.00	4.9%	330.00	453.50	13,605.00	464.50	13,935.00	2.4%	330.00
Cameron University	57.00	1,710.00	57.00	1,710.00	0.0%	0.00	206.00	6,180.00	215.00	6,450.00	4.4%	270.00	517.00	15,510.00	529.00	15,870.00	2.3%	360.00
Langston University	66.86	2,005.91	69.77	2,093.08	4.3%	87.17	198.32	5,949.63	207.54	6,226.09	4.6%	276.46	443.31	13,299.34	452.88	13,586.40	2.2%	287.06
OK Panhandle State University	81.80	2,454.00	97.80	2,934.00	19.6%	480.00	235.80	7,074.00	251.80	7,554.00	6.8%	480.00	421.10	12,633.00	437.10	13,113.00	3.8%	480.00
University of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	55.00	1,650.00	41.0%	480.00	240.00	7,200.00	256.00	7,680.00	6.7%	480.00	585.00	17,550.00	601.00	18,030.00	2.7%	480.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>47.81</i>	<i>1,434.22</i>	<i>51.87</i>	<i>1,556.01</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>121.79</i>	<i>222.99</i>	<i>6,689.69</i>	<i>233.32</i>	<i>6,999.69</i>	<i>4.6%</i>	<i>310.00</i>	<i>497.96</i>	<i>14,938.85</i>	<i>511.67</i>	<i>15,350.04</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>411.19</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>60.51</i>	<i>1,815.26</i>	<i>64.24</i>	<i>1,927.08</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>111.82</i>	<i>234.32</i>	<i>7,029.74</i>	<i>243.79</i>	<i>7,313.62</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>283.88</i>	<i>544.99</i>	<i>16,349.68</i>	<i>558.54</i>	<i>16,756.34</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>406.66</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>																		
Carl Albert State College	36.00	1,080.00	36.00	1,080.00	0.0%	0.00	122.89	3,686.70	127.25	3,817.50	3.5%	130.80	253.84	7,615.20	264.75	7,942.50	4.3%	327.30
Connors State College	50.25	1,507.50	54.00	1,620.00	7.5%	112.50	146.25	4,387.50	152.00	4,560.00	3.9%	172.50	303.01	9,090.30	310.76	9,322.80	2.6%	232.50
Eastern Okla State College	42.47	1,274.10	42.47	1,274.10	0.0%	0.00	152.40	4,572.00	152.40	4,572.00	0.0%	0.00	272.96	8,188.80	272.96	8,188.80	0.0%	0.00
Murray State College	20.67	620.00	20.67	620.00	0.0%	0.00	160.67	4,820.00	160.67	4,820.00	0.0%	0.00	365.67	10,970.00	365.67	10,970.00	0.0%	0.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	57.75	1,732.50	61.25	1,837.50	6.1%	105.00	148.25	4,447.50	158.75	4,762.50	7.1%	315.00	341.25	10,237.50	358.75	10,762.50	5.1%	525.00
Northern Oklahoma College	34.00	1,020.00	35.50	1,065.00	4.4%	45.00	122.00	3,660.00	130.50	3,915.00	7.0%	255.00	326.00	9,780.00	350.00	10,500.00	7.4%	720.00
Oklahoma City Comm College	32.45	973.50	34.45	1,033.50	6.2%	60.00	130.29	3,908.69	135.29	4,058.69	3.8%	150.00	314.72	9,441.72	326.99	9,809.72	3.9%	368.00
Redlands Comm College	0.67	20.00	1.67	50.00	0.0%	30.00	148.14	4,444.10	156.51	4,695.20	5.7%	251.10	229.58	6,887.30	242.02	7,260.50	5.4%	373.20
Rose State College	27.92	837.50	29.92	897.50	7.2%	60.00	138.12	4,143.50	144.62	4,338.50	4.7%	195.00	350.67	10,520.00	357.17	10,715.00	1.9%	195.00
Seminole State College	52.67	1,580.00	54.67	1,640.00	3.8%	60.00	148.67	4,460.00	153.67	4,610.00	3.4%	150.00	346.67	10,400.00	357.67	10,730.00	3.2%	330.00
Tulsa Community College	29.78	893.50	29.78	893.50	0.0%	0.00	133.00	3,990.10	138.33	4,150.00	4.0%	159.90	343.00	10,290.10	356.33	10,690.00	3.9%	399.90
Western Oklahoma St College	39.35	1,180.50	39.35	1,180.50	0.0%	0.00	134.80	4,044.00	139.50	4,185.00	3.5%	141.00	279.95	8,398.50	284.65	8,539.50	1.7%	141.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>35.33</i>	<i>1,059.93</i>	<i>36.64</i>	<i>1,099.30</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>39.38</i>	<i>140.46</i>	<i>4,213.67</i>	<i>145.79</i>	<i>4,373.70</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>160.03</i>	<i>310.61</i>	<i>9,318.29</i>	<i>320.64</i>	<i>9,619.28</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>300.99</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>48.42</i>	<i>1,452.70</i>	<i>50.99</i>	<i>1,529.75</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>77.05</i>	<i>189.27</i>	<i>5,678.03</i>	<i>196.75</i>	<i>5,902.46</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>224.43</i>	<i>432.49</i>	<i>12,974.61</i>	<i>444.35</i>	<i>13,330.55</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>355.94</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 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					
	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>																		
OU Health Sciences Center	78.83	2,365.00	91.73	2,752.00	16.4%	387.00	238.43	7,153.00	251.33	7,540.00	5.4%	387.00	751.13	22,534.00	764.03	22,921.00	1.7%	387.00
OSUIT, OKM	40.00	1,200.00	40.00	1,200.00	0.0%	0.00	175.00	5,250.00	185.00	5,550.00	5.7%	300.00	362.00	10,860.00	372.00	11,160.00	2.8%	300.00
OSU - OKC	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	142.16	4,264.75	149.28	4,478.50	5.0%	213.75	366.76	11,002.75	385.28	11,558.50	5.1%	555.75
<i>Average</i>	<i>48.29</i>	<i>1,448.67</i>	<i>52.59</i>	<i>1,577.67</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>129.00</i>	<i>185.20</i>	<i>5,555.92</i>	<i>195.21</i>	<i>5,856.17</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>300.25</i>	<i>493.30</i>	<i>14,798.92</i>	<i>507.11</i>	<i>15,213.17</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>414.25</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>																		
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	201.65	6,049.50	205.67	6,170.10	2.0%	120.60	526.65	15,799.50	533.92	16,017.60	1.4%	218.10
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	8.67	260.00	8.67	260.00	0.0%	0.00	189.67	5,690.00	189.67	5,690.00	0.0%	0.00	394.67	11,840.00	394.67	11,840.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>91.67</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>91.67</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>199.77</i>	<i>5,993.17</i>	<i>201.11</i>	<i>6,033.37</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>40.20</i>	<i>472.44</i>	<i>14,173.17</i>	<i>474.86</i>	<i>14,245.87</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>72.70</i>
<b>OTHER</b>																		
UCO - Nursing	31.30	939.00	33.55	1,006.50	7.2%	67.50	262.55	7,876.50	270.95	8,128.50	3.2%	252.00	607.45	18,223.50	633.85	19,015.50	4.3%	792.00
UCO - CBA	31.30	939.00	33.55	1,006.50	7.2%	67.50	254.00	7,620.00	266.95	8,008.50	5.1%	388.50	598.90	17,967.00	629.85	18,895.50	5.2%	928.50
UCO - Language Pathology	31.30	939.00	33.55	1,006.50	7.2%	67.50	261.65	7,849.50	270.95	8,128.50	3.6%	279.00	606.55	18,196.50	633.85	19,015.50	4.5%	819.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	31.30	939.00	33.55	1,006.50	7.2%	67.50	241.65	7,249.50	254.60	7,638.00	5.4%	388.50	586.55	17,596.50	617.50	18,525.00	5.3%	928.50
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort*	37.40	1,122.00	37.40	1,122.00	0.0%	0.00	206.90	6,207.00	206.90	6,207.00	0.0%	0.00	456.90	13,707.00	207.90	6,237.00	-54.5%	-7,470.00
NSU - BSN Online Program*	37.40	1,122.00	37.40	1,122.00	0.0%	0.00	211.15	6,334.50	221.65	6,649.50	5.0%	315.00	467.40	14,022.00	222.65	6,679.50	-52.4%	-7,342.50
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	0.00	496.00	14,880.00	496.00	14,880.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online Undergrad*	0.00		0.00	0.00	100.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	6,240.00			0.00	0.00	496.00	14,880.00		14,880.00
SWOSU - Sayre	33.50	1,005.00	33.50	1,005.00	0.0%	0.00	220.50	6,615.00	231.50	6,945.00	5.0%	330.00	450.50	13,515.00	461.50	13,845.00	2.4%	330.00
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	11.00	330.00	11.00	330.00	0.0%	0.00	205.00	6,150.00	215.00	6,450.00	4.9%	300.00	435.00	13,050.00	445.00	13,350.00	2.3%	300.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	147.70	4,431.00	154.20	4,626.00	4.4%	195.00	360.25	10,807.50	366.75	11,002.50	1.8%	195.00
Rose State - OU Development	27.92	837.50	29.92	897.50	7.2%	60.00	138.12	4,143.50	144.62	4,338.50	4.7%	195.00	350.67	10,520.00	357.17	10,715.00	1.9%	195.00
Langston University - OKC	48.51	1,455.30	50.84	1,525.15	4.8%	69.85	179.97	5,399.02	188.61	5,658.16	4.8%	259.14	424.96	12,748.73	433.95	13,018.47	2.1%	269.74
Langston University - Tulsa	48.51	1,455.30	50.84	1,525.15	4.8%	69.85	179.97	5,399.02	188.61	5,658.16	4.8%	259.14	424.96	12,748.73	433.95	13,018.47	2.1%	269.74
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program	118.57	3,557.00	121.02	3,630.50	2.1%	73.50	206.57	6,197.00	216.02	6,480.50	4.6%	283.50	410.57	12,317.00	435.52	13,065.50	6.1%	748.50
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	242.00	7,260.00	254.00	7,620.00	5.0%	360.00	542.00	16,260.00	557.00	16,710.00	2.8%	450.00

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY19 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY19 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>RESEARCH University</b>												
University of Oklahoma	379.57	11,387.00	302.08	9,062.50	2,324.50	79.6%	1,044.00	31,320.00	814.78	24,443.50	6,876.50	78.0%
Okla State University & Tulsa	379.57	11,387.00	300.60	9,018.00	2,369.00	79.2%	1,044.00	31,320.00	817.95	24,538.50	6,781.50	78.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>379.57</i>	<i>11,387.00</i>	<i>301.34</i>	<i>9,040.25</i>	<i>2,346.75</i>	<i>79.4%</i>	<i>1,044.00</i>	<i>31,320.00</i>	<i>816.37</i>	<i>24,491.00</i>	<i>6,829.00</i>	<i>78.2%</i>
<b>REGIONAL University</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	270.97	8,129.00	249.60	7,488.00	641.00	92.1%	686.17	20,585.00	612.50	18,375.00	2,210.00	89.3%
East Central University	256.37	7,691.00	230.97	6,929.00	762.00	90.1%	539.73	16,192.00	537.97	16,139.00	53.00	99.7%
Northeastern State University	256.37	7,691.00	221.65	6,649.50	1,041.50	86.5%	539.73	16,192.00	490.65	14,719.50	1,472.50	90.9%
Northwestern OK St University	256.37	7,691.00	234.50	7,035.00	656.00	91.5%	539.73	16,192.00	471.75	14,152.50	2,039.50	87.4%
Rogers State University	256.37	7,691.00	240.00	7,200.00	491.00	93.6%	539.73	16,192.00	518.00	15,540.00	652.00	96.0%
Southeastern OK St University	256.37	7,691.00	225.00	6,750.00	941.00	87.8%	539.73	16,192.00	513.00	15,390.00	802.00	95.0%
Southwestern OK St University	256.37	7,691.00	234.50	7,035.00	656.00	91.5%	539.73	16,192.00	464.50	13,935.00	2,257.00	86.1%
Cameron University	256.37	7,691.00	215.00	6,450.00	1,241.00	83.9%	539.73	16,192.00	529.00	15,870.00	322.00	98.0%
Langston University	256.37	7,691.00	207.54	6,226.09	1,464.91	81.0%	539.73	16,192.00	452.88	13,586.40	2,605.60	83.9%
OK Panhandle State University	256.37	7,691.00	251.80	7,554.00	137.00	98.2%	539.73	16,192.00	437.10	13,113.00	3,079.00	81.0%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	333.40	10,002.00	256.00	7,680.00	2,322.00	76.8%	769.43	23,083.00	601.00	18,030.00	5,053.00	78.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>264.70</i>	<i>7,940.91</i>	<i>233.32</i>	<i>6,999.69</i>	<i>941.22</i>	<i>88.1%</i>	<i>573.93</i>	<i>17,217.82</i>	<i>511.67</i>	<i>15,350.04</i>	<i>1,867.78</i>	<i>89.2%</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>282.37</i>	<i>8,471.08</i>	<i>243.79</i>	<i>7,313.62</i>	<i>1,157.45</i>	<i>87.0%</i>	<i>646.25</i>	<i>19,387.38</i>	<i>558.54</i>	<i>16,756.34</i>	<i>2,631.05</i>	<i>87.8%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>												
Carl Albert State College	200.60	6,018.00	127.25	3,817.50	2,200.50	63.4%	372.97	11,189.00	264.75	7,942.50	3,246.50	71.0%
Connors State College	200.60	6,018.00	152.00	4,560.00	1,458.00	75.8%	372.97	11,189.00	310.76	9,322.80	1,866.20	83.3%
Eastern Okla State College	200.60	6,018.00	152.40	4,572.00	1,446.00	76.0%	372.97	11,189.00	272.96	8,188.80	3,000.20	73.2%
Murray State College	200.60	6,018.00	160.67	4,820.00	1,198.00	80.1%	372.97	11,189.00	365.67	10,970.00	219.00	98.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	200.60	6,018.00	158.75	4,762.50	1,255.50	79.1%	372.97	11,189.00	358.75	10,762.50	426.50	96.2%
Northern Oklahoma College	200.60	6,018.00	130.50	3,915.00	2,103.00	65.1%	372.97	11,189.00	350.00	10,500.00	689.00	93.8%
Oklahoma City Comm College	200.60	6,018.00	135.29	4,058.69	1,959.31	67.4%	372.97	11,189.00	326.99	9,809.72	1,379.28	87.7%
Redlands Comm College	200.60	6,018.00	156.51	4,695.20	1,322.80	78.0%	372.97	11,189.00	242.02	7,260.50	3,928.50	64.9%
Rose State College	200.60	6,018.00	144.62	4,338.50	1,679.50	72.1%	372.97	11,189.00	357.17	10,715.00	474.00	95.8%
Seminole State College	200.60	6,018.00	153.67	4,610.00	1,408.00	76.6%	372.97	11,189.00	357.67	10,730.00	459.00	95.9%
Tulsa Community College	200.60	6,018.00	138.33	4,150.00	1,868.00	69.0%	372.97	11,189.00	356.33	10,690.00	499.00	95.5%
Western Oklahoma St College	200.60	6,018.00	139.50	4,185.00	1,833.00	69.5%	372.97	11,189.00	284.65	8,539.50	2,649.50	76.3%
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>200.60</i>	<i>6,018.00</i>	<i>145.79</i>	<i>4,373.70</i>	<i>1,644.30</i>	<i>72.7%</i>	<i>372.97</i>	<i>11,189.00</i>	<i>320.64</i>	<i>9,619.28</i>	<i>1,569.72</i>	<i>86.0%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>243.12</i>	<i>7,293.60</i>	<i>196.75</i>	<i>5,902.46</i>	<i>1,391.14</i>	<i>80.9%</i>	<i>515.07</i>	<i>15,452.16</i>	<i>444.35</i>	<i>13,330.55</i>	<i>2,121.61</i>	<i>86.3%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY19 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY19 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	379.57	11,387.00	251.33	7,540.00	3,847.00	66.2%	1,044.00	31,320.00	764.03	22,921.00	8,399.00	73.2%
OSUIT, OKM	379.57	11,387.00	185.00	5,550.00	5,837.00	48.7%	1,044.00	31,320.00	372.00	11,160.00	20,160.00	35.6%
OSU - OKC	379.57	11,387.00	149.28	4,478.50	6,908.50	39.3%	1,044.00	31,320.00	385.28	11,558.50	19,761.50	36.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>379.57</i>	<i>11,387.00</i>	<i>195.21</i>	<i>5,856.17</i>	<i>5,530.83</i>	<i>51.4%</i>	<i>1,044.00</i>	<i>31,320.00</i>	<i>507.11</i>	<i>15,213.17</i>	<i>16,106.83</i>	<i>48.6%</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	256.37	7,691.00	205.67	6,170.10	1,520.90	80.2%	539.73	16,192.00	533.92	16,017.60	174.40	98.9%
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	256.37	7,691.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,451.00	81.1%	539.73	16,192.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,312.00	91.9%
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	256.37	7,691.00	189.67	5,690.00	2,001.00	74.0%	539.73	16,192.00	394.67	11,840.00	4,352.00	73.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>256.37</i>	<i>7,691.00</i>	<i>201.11</i>	<i>6,033.37</i>	<i>1,657.63</i>	<i>78.4%</i>	<i>539.73</i>	<i>16,192.00</i>	<i>474.86</i>	<i>14,245.87</i>	<i>1,946.13</i>	<i>88.0%</i>
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO - Nursing	270.97	8,129.00	270.95	8,128.50	0.50	99.99%	686.17	20,585.00	633.85	19,015.50	1,569.50	92.4%
UCO - CBA	270.97	8,129.00	266.95	8,008.50	120.50	98.5%	686.17	20,585.00	629.85	18,895.50	1,689.50	91.8%
UCO - Language Pathology	270.97	8,129.00	270.95	8,128.50	0.50	99.99%	686.17	20,585.00	633.85	19,015.50	1,569.50	92.4%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	270.97	8,129.00	254.60	7,638.00	491.00	94.0%	686.17	20,585.00	617.50	18,525.00	2,060.00	90.0%
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort*	256.37	7,691.00	206.90	6,207.00	1,484.00	80.7%	539.73	16,192.00	207.90	6,237.00	9,955.00	38.5%
NSU - BSN Online Program*	256.37	7,691.00	221.65	6,649.50	1,041.50	86.5%	539.73	16,192.00	222.65	6,679.50	9,512.50	41.3%
SEOSU - Grayson	256.37	7,691.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,451.00	81.1%	539.73	16,192.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,312.00	91.9%
SEOSU - McAlester	256.37	7,691.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,451.00	81.1%	539.73	16,192.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,312.00	91.9%
SEOSU - McCurtain	256.37	7,691.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,451.00	81.1%	539.73	16,192.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,312.00	91.9%
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	256.37	7,691.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,451.00	81.1%	539.73	16,192.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,312.00	91.9%
SEOSU - Online Undergrad*	256.37	7,691.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,451.00	81.1%	539.73	16,192.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,312.00	91.9%
SWOSU - Sayre	256.37	7,691.00	231.50	6,945.00	746.00	90.3%	539.73	16,192.00	461.50	13,845.00	2,347.00	85.5%
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	256.37	7,691.00	215.00	6,450.00	1,241.00	83.9%	539.73	16,192.00	445.00	13,350.00	2,842.00	82.4%
Rose State - Tinker AFB	200.60	6,018.00	154.20	4,626.00	1,392.00	76.9%	372.97	11,189.00	366.75	11,002.50	186.50	98.3%
Rose State - OU Development	200.60	6,018.00	144.62	4,338.50	1,679.50	72.1%	372.97	11,189.00	357.17	10,715.00	474.00	95.8%
Langston University - OKC	256.37	7,691.00	188.61	5,658.16	2,032.84	73.6%	539.73	16,192.00	433.95	13,018.47	3,173.53	80.4%
Langston University - Tulsa	256.37	7,691.00	188.61	5,658.16	2,032.84	73.6%	539.73	16,192.00	433.95	13,018.47	3,173.53	80.4%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program	200.60	6,018.00	216.02	6,480.50	840.00	86.0%	372.97	11,189.00	435.52	13,065.50	-547.00	104.9%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	256.37	7,691.00	254.00	7,620.00	71.00	99.1%	539.73	16,192.00	557.00	16,710.00	-518.00	103.2%

*-NOC-Stillwater has \$1,302.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Graduate</i>  Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
University of Oklahoma	213.30	5,119.20	236.80	5,683.20	11.0%	564.00	824.10	19,778.40	847.60	20,342.40	2.9%	564.00
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	223.30	5,359.20	230.45	5,530.80	3.2%	171.60	849.20	20,380.80	876.40	21,033.60	3.2%	652.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>218.30</i>	<i>5,239.20</i>	<i>233.63</i>	<i>5,607.00</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>367.80</i>	<i>836.65</i>	<i>20,079.60</i>	<i>862.00</i>	<i>20,688.00</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>608.40</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	268.75	6,450.00	282.75	6,786.00	5.2%	336.00	664.75	15,954.00	699.75	16,794.00	5.3%	840.00
East Central University	224.50	5,388.00	229.00	5,496.00	2.0%	108.00	578.10	13,874.40	586.15	14,067.60	1.4%	193.20
Northeastern State University	222.00	5,328.00	235.00	5,640.00	5.9%	312.00	501.75	12,042.00	528.75	12,690.00	5.4%	648.00
Northwestern OK State University	244.25	5,862.00	257.25	6,174.00	5.3%	312.00	514.25	12,342.00	527.25	12,654.00	2.5%	312.00
Rogers State University	166.00	3,984.00	166.00	3,984.00	0.0%	0.00	449.00	10,776.00	449.00	10,776.00	0.0%	0.00
Southeastern OK State University	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
Southwestern OK State University	234.00	5,616.00	245.50	5,892.00	4.9%	276.00	504.00	12,096.00	515.50	12,372.00	2.3%	276.00
Cameron University	188.00	4,512.00	198.00	4,752.00	5.3%	240.00	558.00	13,392.00	571.00	13,704.00	2.3%	312.00
Langston University	169.28	4,062.78	177.41	4,257.79	4.8%	195.01	450.27	10,806.36	458.73	11,009.52	1.9%	203.16
<i>Average</i>	<i>219.86</i>	<i>5,276.75</i>	<i>228.10</i>	<i>5,474.42</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>197.67</i>	<i>536.01</i>	<i>12,864.31</i>	<i>548.90</i>	<i>13,173.68</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>309.37</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>219.58</i>	<i>5,269.93</i>	<i>229.11</i>	<i>5,498.53</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>228.60</i>	<i>590.67</i>	<i>14,176.18</i>	<i>605.83</i>	<i>14,539.92</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>363.74</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	213.30	5,119.20	213.30	5,119.20	0.0%	0.00	824.10	19,778.40	824.10	19,778.40	0.0%	0.00
OSU Center for Health Science	223.30	5,359.20	230.45	5,530.80	3.2%	171.60	849.20	20,380.80	876.40	21,033.60	3.2%	652.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>218.30</i>	<i>5,239.20</i>	<i>221.88</i>	<i>5,325.00</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>85.80</i>	<i>836.65</i>	<i>20,079.60</i>	<i>850.25</i>	<i>20,406.00</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>326.40</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore - ECU	251.21	6,029.04	256.23	6,149.52	2.0%	120.48	625.21	15,005.04	633.93	15,214.32	1.4%	209.28
Ardmore - SEOSU	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>256.61</i>	<i>6,158.52</i>	<i>259.12</i>	<i>6,218.76</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>60.24</i>	<i>614.61</i>	<i>14,750.52</i>	<i>618.97</i>	<i>14,855.16</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>104.64</i>
<b>OTHER</b>												
OSU & Tulsa - Online Programs*	0.00		230.45	5,530.80		5,530.80	0.00		360.00	8,640.00		8,640.00
OSU CHS - Online Programs*	0.00		230.45	5,530.80		5,530.80	0.00		360.00	8,640.00		8,640.00
UCO - MBA	361.30	8,671.20	375.30	9,007.20	3.9%	336.00	757.30	18,175.20	792.30	19,015.20	4.6%	840.00
UCO - Language Pathology	293.80	7,051.20	307.80	7,387.20	4.8%	336.00	689.80	16,555.20	724.80	17,395.20	5.1%	840.00
NSU - Occupational Therapy	271.25	6,510.00	286.75	6,882.00	5.7%	372.00	551.00	13,224.00	580.50	13,932.00	5.4%	708.00
NSU - MSN Online Program*	0.00		237.00	5,688.00		5,688.00	0.00		238.00	5,712.00		5,712.00
NSU - Online Only*	222.00	5,328.00	235.00	5,640.00	5.9%	312.00	501.75	12,042.00	236.00	5,664.00	-53.0%	-6,378.00
NSU - PA Program*	0.00		298.00	7,152.00		7,152.00	0.00		597.50	14,340.00		14,340.00
SEOSU - Grayson	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McAlester	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	250.00	6,000.00	250.00	6,000.00	0.0%	0.00	592.00	14,208.00	592.00	14,208.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online MBA	225.00	5,400.00	225.00	5,400.00	0.0%	0.00	567.00	13,608.00	567.00	13,608.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online M. Ed	190.00	4,560.00	190.00	4,560.00	0.0%	0.00	532.00	12,768.00	532.00	12,768.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online M. NAL & SPRT	255.00	6,120.00	255.00	6,120.00	0.0%	0.00	597.00	14,328.00	597.00	14,328.00	0.0%	0.00
Cameron University - Online MBA	310.00	7,440.00	320.00	7,680.00	3.2%	240.00	410.00	9,840.00	425.00	10,200.00	3.7%	360.00
Cameron University - Online MSOL	310.00	7,440.00	320.00	7,680.00	3.2%	240.00	410.00	9,840.00	425.00	10,200.00	3.7%	360.00
Langston University - OKC	169.28	4,062.78	177.41	4,257.79	4.8%	195.01	450.27	10,806.36	458.73	11,009.52	1.9%	203.16
Langston University - Tulsa	169.28	4,062.78	177.41	4,257.79	4.8%	195.01	450.27	10,806.36	458.73	11,009.52	1.9%	203.16
<i>Total Average*</i>	<i>239.87</i>	<i>5,756.78</i>	<i>246.65</i>	<i>5,919.56</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>162.78</i>	<i>593.74</i>	<i>14,249.84</i>	<i>605.78</i>	<i>14,538.72</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>288.88</i>

\*New Programs excluded from Total Avg.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Graduate  Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>																		
University of Oklahoma	144.09	3,458.20	120.59	2,894.20	-16.3%	-564.00	357.39	8,577.40	357.39	8,577.40	0.0%	0.00	968.19	23,236.60	968.19	23,236.60	0.0%	0.00
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	118.25	2,838.00	122.05	2,929.20	3.2%	91.20	341.55	8,197.20	352.50	8,460.00	3.2%	262.80	967.45	23,218.80	998.45	23,962.80	3.2%	744.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>131.17</i>	<i>3,148.10</i>	<i>121.32</i>	<i>2,911.70</i>	<i>-7.5%</i>	<i>-236.40</i>	<i>349.47</i>	<i>8,387.30</i>	<i>354.95</i>	<i>8,518.70</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>131.40</i>	<i>967.82</i>	<i>23,227.70</i>	<i>983.32</i>	<i>23,599.70</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>372.00</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>																		
University of Central Oklahoma	31.30	751.20	33.55	805.20	7.2%	54.00	300.05	7,201.20	316.30	7,591.20	5.4%	390.00	696.05	16,705.20	733.30	17,599.20	5.4%	894.00
East Central University	48.26	1,158.20	51.76	1,242.20	7.3%	84.00	272.76	6,546.20	280.76	6,738.20	2.9%	192.00	626.36	15,032.60	637.91	15,309.80	1.8%	277.20
Northeastern State University	37.40	897.60	37.40	897.60	0.0%	0.00	259.40	6,225.60	272.40	6,537.60	5.0%	312.00	539.15	12,939.60	566.15	13,587.60	5.0%	648.00
Northwestern OK State University	21.75	522.00	21.75	522.00	0.0%	0.00	266.00	6,384.00	279.00	6,696.00	4.9%	312.00	536.00	12,864.00	549.00	13,176.00	2.4%	312.00
Rogers State University	90.00	2,160.00	94.00	2,256.00	4.4%	96.00	256.00	6,144.00	260.00	6,240.00	1.6%	96.00	539.00	12,936.00	543.00	13,032.00	0.7%	96.00
Southeastern OK State University	17.00	408.00	17.00	408.00	0.0%	0.00	279.00	6,696.00	279.00	6,696.00	0.0%	0.00	621.00	14,904.00	621.00	14,904.00	0.0%	0.00
Southwestern OK State University	36.50	876.00	36.50	876.00	0.0%	0.00	270.50	6,492.00	282.00	6,768.00	4.3%	276.00	540.50	12,972.00	552.00	13,248.00	2.1%	276.00
Cameron University	57.00	1,368.00	57.00	1,368.00	0.0%	0.00	245.00	5,880.00	255.00	6,120.00	4.1%	240.00	615.00	14,760.00	628.00	15,072.00	2.1%	312.00
Langston University	71.61	1,718.52	74.66	1,791.89	4.3%	73.37	240.89	5,781.30	252.07	6,049.68	4.6%	268.38	521.87	12,524.88	533.39	12,801.41	2.2%	276.53
<i>Average</i>	<i>45.65</i>	<i>1,095.50</i>	<i>47.07</i>	<i>1,129.65</i>	<i>3.1%</i>	<i>34.15</i>	<i>265.51</i>	<i>6,372.26</i>	<i>275.17</i>	<i>6,604.08</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>231.82</i>	<i>581.66</i>	<i>13,959.81</i>	<i>595.97</i>	<i>14,303.33</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>343.53</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>61.20</i>	<i>1,468.70</i>	<i>60.57</i>	<i>1,453.66</i>	<i>-1.0%</i>	<i>-15.04</i>	<i>280.78</i>	<i>6,738.63</i>	<i>289.67</i>	<i>6,952.19</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>213.56</i>	<i>651.87</i>	<i>15,644.88</i>	<i>666.40</i>	<i>15,993.58</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>348.70</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>																		
OU Health Sciences Center	81.75	1,962.10	97.65	2,343.70	19.4%	381.60	295.05	7,081.30	310.95	7,462.90	5.4%	381.60	905.85	21,740.50	921.75	22,122.10	1.8%	381.60
OSU Center for Health Science	26.90	645.60	31.73	761.60	18.0%	116.00	250.20	6,004.80	262.18	6,292.40	4.8%	287.60	876.10	21,026.40	908.13	21,795.20	3.7%	768.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>54.33</i>	<i>1,303.85</i>	<i>64.69</i>	<i>1,552.65</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>248.80</i>	<i>272.63</i>	<i>6,543.05</i>	<i>286.57</i>	<i>6,877.65</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>334.60</i>	<i>890.98</i>	<i>18,898.05</i>	<i>914.94</i>	<i>21,958.65</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>575.20</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>																		
Ardmore - ECU	0.63	15.00	0.63	15.00	0.0%	0.00	251.84	6,044.04	256.86	6,164.52	2.0%	120.48	625.84	15,020.04	634.56	15,229.32	1.4%	209.28
Ardmore - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
<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>256.92</i>	<i>6,166.02</i>	<i>259.43</i>	<i>6,226.26</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>60.24</i>	<i>614.92</i>	<i>13,025.10</i>	<i>619.28</i>	<i>14,862.66</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>104.64</i>
<b>OTHER</b>																		
OSU & Tulsa - Online Programs*	0.00		122.05	2,929.20		2,929.20	0.00	0.00	352.50	8,460.00		8,460.00	0.00	0.00	482.05	11,569.20		11,569.20
OSU CHS - Online Programs*	0.00		31.73	761.60		761.60	0.00	0.00	262.18	6,292.40		6,292.40	0.00	0.00	391.73	9,401.60		9,401.60
UCO - MBA	31.30	751.20	33.55	805.20	7.2%	54.00	392.60	9,422.40	408.85	9,812.40	4.1%	390.00	788.60	18,926.40	825.85	19,820.40	4.7%	894.00
UCO - Language Pathology	31.30	751.20	33.55	805.20	7.2%	54.00	325.10	7,802.40	341.35	8,192.40	5.0%	390.00	721.10	17,306.40	758.35	18,200.40	5.2%	894.00
NSU - Occupational Therapy	37.40	897.60	37.40	897.60	0.0%	0.00	308.65	7,407.60	324.15	7,779.60	5.0%	372.00	588.40	14,121.60	617.90	14,829.60	5.0%	708.00
NSU - MSN Online Program*	0.00		37.40	897.60		897.60	0.00	0.00	274.40	6,585.60		6,585.60	0.00	0.00	275.40	6,609.60		6,609.60
NSU - Online Only*	37.40	897.60	37.40	897.60	0.0%	0.00	259.40	6,225.60	272.40	6,537.60	5.0%	312.00	539.15	12,939.60	273.40	6,561.60	-49.3%	-6,378.00
NSU - PA Program*	0.00		37.40	897.60		897.60	0.00	0.00	335.40	8,049.60		8,049.60	0.00	0.00	634.90	15,237.60		15,237.60
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	262.00	6,288.00	262.00	6,288.00	0.0%	0.00	604.00	14,496.00	604.00	14,496.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	250.00	6,000.00	250.00	6,000.00	0.0%	0.00	592.00	14,208.00	592.00	14,208.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online MBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	225.00	5,400.00	225.00	5,400.00	0.0%	0.00	567.00	13,608.00	567.00	13,608.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online M. Ed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	190.00	4,560.00	190.00	4,560.00	0.0%	0.00	532.00	12,768.00	532.00	12,768.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU - Online M. NAL & SPRT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	255.00	6,120.00	255.00	6,120.00	0.0%	0.00	597.00	14,328.00	597.00	14,328.00	0.0%	0.00
Cameron University - Online MBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	310.00	7,440.00	320.00	7,680.00	3.2%	240.00	410.00	9,840.00	425.00	10,200.00	3.7%	360.00
Cameron University - Online MSOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	310.00	7,440.00	320.00	7,680.00	3.2%	240.00	410.00	9,840.00	425.00	10,200.00	3.7%	360.00
Langston University - OKC	48.80	1,171.15	51.14	1,227.37	4.8%	56.22	218.08	5,233.93	228.55	5,485.16	4.8%	251.23	499.06	11,977.51	509.87	12,236.89	2.2%	259.38
Langston University - Tulsa	48.80	1,171.15	51.14	1,227.37	4.8%	56.22	218.08	5,233.93	228.55	5,485.16	4.8%	251.23	499.06	11,977.51	509.87	12,236.89	2.2%	259.38
<i>Total Average*</i>	<i>33.79</i>	<i>811.06</i>	<i>34.59</i>	<i>830.11</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>19.06</i>	<i>273.66</i>	<i>6,567.84</i>	<i>281.24</i>	<i>6,749.68</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>181.84</i>	<i>627.54</i>	<i>15,060.90</i>	<i>640.37</i>	<i>15,368.83</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>307.94</i>

\*New Programs excluded from Total Avg.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Graduate</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY19 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY19 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
University of Oklahoma	426.33	10,232.00	357.39	8,577.40	1,654.60	83.8%	999.79	23,995.00	968.19	23,236.60	758.40	96.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	426.33	10,232.00	352.50	8,460.00	1,772.00	82.7%	999.79	23,995.00	998.45	23,962.80	32.20	99.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>426.33</i>	<i>10,232.00</i>	<i>354.95</i>	<i>8,518.70</i>	<i>1,713.30</i>	<i>83.3%</i>	<i>999.79</i>	<i>23,995.00</i>	<i>983.32</i>	<i>23,599.70</i>	<i>395.30</i>	<i>98.4%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	413.75	9,930.00	316.30	7,591.20	2,338.80	76.4%	872.79	20,947.00	733.30	17,599.20	3,347.80	84.0%
East Central University	335.63	8,055.00	280.76	6,738.20	1,316.80	83.7%	657.38	15,777.00	637.91	15,309.80	467.20	97.0%
Northeastern State University	335.63	8,055.00	272.40	6,537.60	1,517.40	81.2%	657.38	15,777.00	566.15	13,587.60	2,189.40	86.1%
Northwestern OK State University	335.63	8,055.00	279.00	6,696.00	1,359.00	83.1%	657.38	15,777.00	549.00	13,176.00	2,601.00	83.5%
Rogers State University	335.63	8,055.00	260.00	6,240.00	1,815.00	77.5%	657.38	15,777.00	543.00	13,032.00	2,745.00	82.6%
Southeastern OK State University	335.63	8,055.00	279.00	6,696.00	1,359.00	83.1%	657.38	15,777.00	621.00	14,904.00	873.00	94.5%
Southwestern OK State University	335.63	8,055.00	282.00	6,768.00	1,287.00	84.0%	657.38	15,777.00	552.00	13,248.00	2,529.00	84.0%
Cameron University	335.63	8,055.00	255.00	6,120.00	1,935.00	76.0%	657.38	15,777.00	628.00	15,072.00	705.00	95.5%
Langston University	335.63	8,055.00	252.07	6,049.68	2,005.32	75.1%	657.38	15,777.00	533.39	12,801.41	2,975.59	81.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>344.31</i>	<i>8,263.33</i>	<i>275.17</i>	<i>6,604.08</i>	<i>1,659.26</i>	<i>79.9%</i>	<i>681.31</i>	<i>15,777.00</i>	<i>595.97</i>	<i>14,303.33</i>	<i>2,048.11</i>	<i>90.7%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>359.22</i>	<i>8,621.27</i>	<i>289.67</i>	<i>6,952.19</i>	<i>1,669.08</i>	<i>80.6%</i>	<i>739.22</i>	<i>17,741.18</i>	<i>666.40</i>	<i>15,993.58</i>	<i>1,747.60</i>	<i>90.1%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	426.33	10,232.00	310.95	7,462.90	2,769.10	72.9%	999.79	23,995.00	921.75	22,122.10	1,872.90	92.2%
OSU Center for Health Science	426.33	10,232.00	262.18	6,292.40	3,939.60	61.5%	999.79	23,995.00	908.13	21,795.20	2,199.80	90.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>426.33</i>	<i>10,232.00</i>	<i>286.57</i>	<i>6,877.65</i>	<i>3,354.35</i>	<i>67.2%</i>	<i>999.79</i>	<i>23,995.00</i>	<i>914.94</i>	<i>21,958.65</i>	<i>2,036.35</i>	<i>91.5%</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore - ECU	335.63	8,055.00	256.86	6,164.52	1,890.48	76.5%	657.38	15,777.00	634.56	15,229.32	547.68	96.5%
Ardmore - SEOSU	335.63	8,055.00	262.00	6,288.00	1,767.00	78.1%	657.38	15,777.00	604.00	14,496.00	1,281.00	91.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>335.63</i>	<i>8,055.00</i>	<i>259.43</i>	<i>6,226.26</i>	<i>1,828.74</i>	<i>77.3%</i>	<i>657.38</i>	<i>15,777.00</i>	<i>619.28</i>	<i>14,862.66</i>	<i>914.34</i>	<i>94.2%</i>
<b>OTHER</b>												
OSU & Tulsa - Online Programs*	426.33	10,232.00	352.50	8,460.00	1,772.00	82.7%	999.79	23,995.00	482.05	11,569.20	12,425.80	48.2%
OSU CHS - Online Programs*	426.33	10,232.00	262.18	6,292.40	3,939.60	61.5%	999.79	23,995.00	391.73	9,401.60	14,593.40	39.2%
UCO - MBA	413.75	9,930.00	408.85	9,812.40	117.60	98.8%	872.79	20,947.00	825.85	19,820.40	1,126.60	94.6%
UCO - Language Pathology	413.75	9,930.00	341.35	8,192.40	1,737.60	82.5%	872.79	20,947.00	758.35	18,200.40	2,746.60	86.9%
NSU - Occupational Therapy	335.63	8,055.00	324.15	7,779.60	275.40	96.6%	657.38	15,777.00	617.90	14,829.60	947.40	94.0%
NSU - MSN Online Program*	335.63	8,055.00	274.40	6,585.60	1,469.40	81.8%	657.38	15,777.00	275.40	6,609.60	9,167.40	41.9%
NSU - Online Only*	335.63	8,055.00	272.40	6,537.60	1,517.40	81.2%	657.38	15,777.00	273.40	6,561.60	9,215.40	41.6%
NSU - PA Program*	335.63	8,055.00	335.40	8,049.60	5.40	99.9%	657.38	15,777.00	634.90	15,237.60	539.40	96.6%
SEOSU - Grayson	335.63	8,055.00	262.00	6,288.00	1,767.00	78.1%	657.38	15,777.00	604.00	14,496.00	1,281.00	91.9%
SEOSU - McAlester	335.63	8,055.00	262.00	6,288.00	1,767.00	78.1%	657.38	15,777.00	604.00	14,496.00	1,281.00	91.9%
SEOSU - McCurtain	335.63	8,055.00	262.00	6,288.00	1,767.00	78.1%	657.38	15,777.00	604.00	14,496.00	1,281.00	91.9%
SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC	335.63	8,055.00	250.00	6,000.00	2,055.00	74.5%	657.38	15,777.00	592.00	14,208.00	1,569.00	90.1%
SEOSU - Online MBA	335.63	8,055.00	225.00	5,400.00	2,655.00	67.0%	657.38	15,777.00	567.00	13,608.00	2,169.00	86.3%
SEOSU - Online M. Ed	335.63	8,055.00	190.00	4,560.00	3,495.00	56.6%	657.38	15,777.00	532.00	12,768.00	3,009.00	80.9%
SEOSU - Online M. NAL & SPRT	335.63	8,055.00	255.00	6,120.00	1,935.00	76.0%	657.38	15,777.00	597.00	14,328.00	1,449.00	90.8%
Cameron University - Online MBA	335.63	8,055.00	320.00	7,680.00	375.00	95.3%	657.38	15,777.00	425.00	10,200.00	5,577.00	64.7%
Cameron University - Online MSOL	335.63	8,055.00	320.00	7,680.00	375.00	95.3%	657.38	15,777.00	425.00	10,200.00	5,577.00	64.7%
Langston University - OKC	335.63	8,055.00	228.55	5,485.16	2,569.84	68.1%	657.38	15,777.00	509.87	12,236.89	3,540.11	77.6%
Langston University - Tulsa	335.63	8,055.00	228.55	5,485.16	2,569.84	68.1%	657.38	15,777.00	509.87	12,236.89	3,540.11	77.6%
<i>Total Average*</i>	<i>356.22</i>	<i>8,549.24</i>	<i>281.24</i>	<i>6,749.68</i>	<i>1,799.56</i>	<i>79.0%</i>	<i>726.89</i>	<i>17,445.34</i>	<i>640.37</i>	<i>15,368.83</i>	<i>2,076.51</i>	<i>88.1%</i>

\*New Programs excluded from Total Avg.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Professional</i>  Institution	Resident Tuition							Nonresident Tuition						
	Annual Credit Hours per Program	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for Full-time Student	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for Full-time Student	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>														
College of Law	30	504.00	15,120.00	504.00	15,120.00	0.0%	0.00	883.50	26,505.00	883.50	26,505.00	0.0%	0.00	
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>														
Doctor of Medicine	24	1,031.33	24,752.00	1,031.33	24,752.00	0.0%	0.00	2,353.83	56,492.00	2,353.83	56,492.00	0.0%	0.00	
Doctor of Dental Science	24	1,092.83	26,228.00	1,092.83	26,228.00	0.0%	0.00	2,593.88	62,253.00	2,593.88	62,253.00	0.0%	0.00	
Physician's Associate	24	518.71	12,449.00	518.71	12,449.00	0.0%	0.00	1,169.79	28,075.00	1,169.79	28,075.00	0.0%	0.00	
Doctor of Pharmacy	24	663.08	15,914.00	663.08	15,914.00	0.0%	0.00	1,487.75	35,706.00	1,487.75	35,706.00	0.0%	0.00	
Occupational Therapy	24	345.50	8,292.00	345.50	8,292.00	0.0%	0.00	829.25	19,902.00	829.25	19,902.00	0.0%	0.00	
Doctor of Physical Therapy	24	437.17	10,492.00	437.17	10,492.00	0.0%	0.00	1,104.04	26,497.00	1,104.04	26,497.00	0.0%	0.00	
Doctor of Audiology	24	390.13	9,363.00	390.13	9,363.00	0.0%	0.00	1,019.71	24,473.00	1,019.71	24,473.00	0.0%	0.00	
Public Health	24	291.23	6,989.40	291.23	6,989.40	0.0%	0.00	787.35	18,896.40	787.35	18,896.40	0.0%	0.00	
Doctor of Nursing Practice	24	361.46	8,675.10	361.46	8,675.10	0.0%	0.00	868.80	20,851.20	868.80	20,851.20	0.0%	0.00	
Master of Science in Nursing	24	209.81	5,035.50	209.81	5,035.50	0.0%	0.00	677.40	16,257.60	677.40	16,257.60	0.0%	0.00	
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>														
Center for Health Sciences-College of Osteo Med	24	1,058.97	25,415.37	1,074.86	25,796.60	1.5%	381.23	2,139.47	51,347.36	2,220.77	53,298.56	3.8%	1,951.20	
College of Vet Medicine	38	502.26	19,086.00	537.63	20,430.00	7.0%	1,344.00	1,162.95	44,192.00	1,231.45	46,795.00	5.9%	2,603.00	
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>														
College of Optometry	28	610.71	17,100.00	641.96	17,975.00	5.1%	875.00	1,221.43	34,200.00	1,283.93	35,950.00	5.1%	1,750.00	
<i>Northwestern State Univ</i>														
Doctor of Nursing Practice	28	300.00	8,400.00	315.00	8,820.00	5.0%	420.00	501.43	14,040.00	516.43	14,460.00	3.0%	420.00	
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>														
Master of Science in Nursing	24	315.00	7,560.00	330.00	7,920.00	4.8%	360.00	585.00	14,040.00	600.00	14,400.00	2.6%	360.00	
Doctor of Pharmacy	32	578.50	18,512.00	606.00	19,392.00	4.8%	880.00	1,004.50	32,144.00	1,032.00	33,024.00	2.7%	880.00	
<i>Langston University</i>														
Doctor of Physical Therapy	44	213.54	9,395.97	223.80	9,846.98	4.8%	451.01	565.59	24,886.03	576.22	25,353.89	1.9%	467.86	
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>523.57</i>	<i>13,821.07</i>	<i>531.92</i>	<i>14,082.81</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>261.74</i>	<i>1,164.20</i>	<i>30,597.64</i>	<i>1,179.78</i>	<i>31,066.09</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>468.45</i>	

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Professional</i>  Institution	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY18 Cost for Full-time Student	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for Full-time Student	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for Full-time Student	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 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	644.27	19,328.00	644.27	19,328.00	0.0%	0.00	1,023.77	30,713.00	1,023.77	30,713.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>																
Doctor of Medicine	3,194.50	3,590.50	12.4%	396.00	1,164.44	27,946.50	1,180.94	28,342.50	1.4%	396.00	2,486.94	59,686.50	2,503.44	60,082.50	0.7%	396.00
Doctor of Dental Science	2,936.50	3,332.50	13.5%	396.00	1,215.19	29,164.50	1,231.69	29,560.50	1.4%	396.00	2,716.23	65,189.50	2,732.73	65,585.50	0.6%	396.00
Physician's Associate	2,936.50	3,332.50	13.5%	396.00	641.06	15,385.50	657.56	15,781.50	2.6%	396.00	1,292.15	31,011.50	1,308.65	31,407.50	1.3%	396.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,692.90	3,085.30	14.6%	392.40	775.29	18,606.90	791.64	18,999.30	2.1%	392.40	1,599.95	38,398.90	1,616.30	38,791.30	1.0%	392.40
Occupational Therapy	1,962.10	2,343.70	19.4%	381.60	427.25	10,254.10	443.15	10,635.70	3.7%	381.60	911.00	21,864.10	926.90	22,245.70	1.7%	381.60
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,692.90	3,085.30	14.6%	392.40	549.37	13,184.90	565.72	13,577.30	3.0%	392.40	1,216.25	29,189.90	1,232.60	29,582.30	1.3%	392.40
Doctor of Audiology	1,962.10	2,343.70	19.4%	381.60	471.88	11,325.10	487.78	11,706.70	3.4%	381.60	1,101.46	26,435.10	1,117.36	26,816.70	1.4%	381.60
Public Health	1,596.70	1,972.90	23.6%	376.20	357.75	8,586.10	373.43	8,962.30	4.4%	376.20	853.88	20,493.10	869.55	20,869.30	1.8%	376.20
Doctor of Nursing Practice	1,596.70	1,972.90	23.6%	376.20	427.99	10,271.80	443.67	10,648.00	3.7%	376.20	935.33	22,447.90	951.00	22,824.10	1.7%	376.20
Master of Science in Nursing	1,596.70	1,972.90	23.6%	376.20	276.34	6,632.20	292.02	7,008.40	5.7%	376.20	743.93	17,854.30	759.60	18,230.50	2.1%	376.20
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																
Center for Health Sciences-College of Osteo Med	1,449.48	2,098.48	44.8%	649.00	1,119.37	26,864.85	1,162.30	27,895.08	3.8%	1,030.23	2,199.87	52,796.84	2,308.21	55,397.04	4.9%	2,600.20
College of Vet Medicine	3,007.70	3,127.40	4.0%	119.70	581.41	22,093.70	619.93	23,557.40	6.6%	1,463.70	1,242.10	47,199.70	1,313.75	49,922.40	5.8%	2,722.70
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																
College of Optometry	1,047.20	1,047.20	0.0%	0.00	648.11	18,147.20	679.36	19,022.20	4.8%	875.00	1,258.83	35,247.20	1,321.33	36,997.20	5.0%	1,750.00
<i>Northwestern State Univ</i>																
Doctor of Nursing Practice	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	300.00	8,400.00	315.00	8,820.00	5.0%	420.00	501.43	14,040.00	516.43	14,460.00	3.0%	420.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>																
Master of Science in Nursing	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	315.00	7,560.00	330.00	7,920.00	4.8%	360.00	585.00	14,040.00	600.00	14,400.00	2.6%	360.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	1,168.00	1,168.00	0.0%	0.00	615.00	19,680.00	642.50	20,560.00	4.5%	880.00	1,041.00	33,312.00	1,068.50	34,192.00	2.6%	880.00
<i>Langston University</i>																
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,771.23	2,895.13	4.5%	123.90	276.53	12,167.20	289.59	12,742.11	4.7%	574.91	628.57	27,657.26	642.02	28,249.02	2.1%	591.76
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>2,045.51</i>	<i>2,309.80</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>264.29</i>	<i>600.35</i>	<i>15,866.59</i>	<i>619.47</i>	<i>16,392.61</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>526.02</i>	<i>1,240.98</i>	<i>32,643.16</i>	<i>1,267.34</i>	<i>33,375.89</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>732.74</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY19 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Professional</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY19 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY19 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY19 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Peer Limit	FY19 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY19 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	921.10	27,633.00	644.27	19,328.00	8,305.00	69.9%	1,389.40	41,682.00	1,023.77	30,713.00	10,969.00	73.7%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	1,389.88	33,357.00	1,180.94	28,342.50	5,014.50	85.0%	2,604.71	62,513.00	2,503.44	60,082.50	2,430.50	96.1%
Doctor of Dental Science	1,447.25	34,734.00	1,231.69	29,560.50	5,173.50	85.1%	2,919.96	70,079.00	2,732.73	65,585.50	4,493.50	93.6%
Physician's Associate	779.92	18,718.00	657.56	15,781.50	2,936.50	84.3%	1,353.88	32,493.00	1,308.65	31,407.50	1,085.50	96.7%
Doctor of Pharmacy	1,049.25	25,182.00	791.64	18,999.30	6,182.70	75.4%	1,872.88	44,949.00	1,616.30	38,791.30	6,157.70	86.3%
Occupational Therapy	526.33	12,632.00	443.15	10,635.70	1,996.30	84.2%	1,006.13	24,147.00	926.90	22,245.70	1,901.30	92.1%
Doctor of Physical Therapy	677.13	16,251.00	565.72	13,577.30	2,673.70	83.5%	1,327.21	31,853.00	1,232.60	29,582.30	2,270.70	92.9%
Doctor of Audiology	611.46	14,675.00	487.78	11,706.70	2,968.30	79.8%	1,249.42	29,986.00	1,117.36	26,816.70	3,169.30	89.4%
Public Health	541.21	12,989.00	373.43	8,962.30	4,026.70	69.0%	1,068.04	25,633.00	869.55	20,869.30	4,763.70	81.4%
Doctor of Nursing Practice	546.00	13,104.00	443.67	10,648.00	2,456.00	81.3%	1,062.50	25,500.00	951.00	22,824.10	2,675.90	89.5%
Master of Science in Nursing	395.04	9,481.00	292.02	7,008.40	2,472.60	73.9%	821.38	19,713.00	759.60	18,230.50	1,482.50	92.5%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences-College of Osteo Med	1,525.50	36,612.00	1,162.30	27,895.08	8,716.92	76.2%	2,753.17	66,076.00	2,308.21	55,397.04	10,678.96	83.8%
College of Vet Medicine	703.71	26,741.00	619.93	23,557.40	3,183.60	88.1%	1,417.08	53,849.00	1,313.75	49,922.40	3,926.60	92.7%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry	972.32	27,225.00	679.36	19,022.20	8,202.80	69.9%	1,528.96	42,811.00	1,321.33	36,997.20	5,813.80	86.4%
<i>Northwestern State Univ</i>												
Doctor of Nursing Practice	398.68	11,163.00	315.00	8,820.00	2,343.00	79.0%	532.89	14,921.00	516.43	14,460.00	461.00	96.9%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
Master of Science in Nursing	453.58	10,886.00	330.00	7,920.00	2,966.00	72.8%	679.75	16,314.00	600.00	14,400.00	1,914.00	88.3%
Doctor of Pharmacy	710.03	22,721.00	642.50	20,560.00	2,161.00	90.5%	1,201.78	38,457.00	1,068.50	34,192.00	4,265.00	88.9%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Doctor of Physical Therapy	369.34	16,251.00	289.59	12,742.11	3,508.89	78.4%	723.93	31,853.00	642.02	28,249.02	3,603.98	88.7%
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>778.76</i>	<i>20,575.28</i>	<i>619.47</i>	<i>16,392.61</i>	<i>4,182.67</i>	<i>79.7%</i>	<i>1,417.39</i>	<i>37,379.39</i>	<i>1,267.34</i>	<i>33,375.89</i>	<i>4,003.50</i>	<i>89.3%</i>

<b>FY19 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$9,062.50	\$9,062.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$8,737.50	\$9,018.00	\$280.50	3.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$8,900.00</i>	<i>\$9,040.25</i>	<i>\$140.25</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,099.50	\$7,488.00	\$388.50	5.5%
East Central University	\$6,719.00	\$6,929.00	\$210.00	3.1%
Northeastern State University	\$6,334.50	\$6,649.50	\$315.00	5.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,705.00	\$7,035.00	\$330.00	4.9%
Rogers State University	\$6,870.00	\$7,200.00	\$330.00	4.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,750.00	\$6,750.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,705.00	\$7,035.00	\$330.00	4.9%
Cameron University	\$6,180.00	\$6,450.00	\$270.00	4.4%
Langston University	\$5,949.63	\$6,226.09	\$276.46	4.6%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$7,074.00	\$7,554.00	\$480.00	6.8%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$7,200.00	\$7,680.00	\$480.00	6.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,689.69</i>	<i>\$6,999.69</i>	<i>\$310.00</i>	<i>4.6%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$3,686.70	\$3,817.50	\$130.80	3.5%
Connors State College	\$4,387.50	\$4,560.00	\$172.50	3.9%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$4,572.00	\$4,572.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Murray State College	\$4,820.00	\$4,820.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$4,447.50	\$4,762.50	\$315.00	7.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$3,660.00	\$3,915.00	\$255.00	7.0%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$3,908.69	\$4,058.69	\$150.00	3.8%
Redlands Community College	\$4,444.10	\$4,695.20	\$251.10	5.7%
Rose State College	\$4,143.50	\$4,338.50	\$195.00	4.7%
Seminole State College	\$4,460.00	\$4,610.00	\$150.00	3.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$3,990.10	\$4,150.00	\$159.90	4.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$4,044.00	\$4,185.00	\$141.00	3.5%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$4,213.67</i>	<i>\$4,373.70</i>	<i>\$160.03</i>	<i>3.9%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$5,678.03</b>	<b>\$5,902.46</b>	<b>\$224.43</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

<b>FY19 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$24,443.50	\$24,443.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$23,775.00	\$24,538.50	\$763.50	3.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$24,109.25</i>	<i>\$24,491.00</i>	<i>\$381.75</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$17,446.50	\$18,375.00	\$928.50	5.3%
East Central University	\$15,839.00	\$16,139.00	\$300.00	1.9%
Northeastern State University	\$14,022.00	\$14,719.50	\$697.50	5.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,822.50	\$14,152.50	\$330.00	2.4%
Rogers State University	\$15,210.00	\$15,540.00	\$330.00	2.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$15,390.00	\$15,390.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,605.00	\$13,935.00	\$330.00	2.4%
Cameron University	\$15,510.00	\$15,870.00	\$360.00	2.3%
Langston University	\$13,299.34	\$13,586.40	\$287.06	2.2%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$12,633.00	\$13,113.00	\$480.00	3.8%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$17,550.00	\$18,030.00	\$480.00	2.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$14,938.85</i>	<i>\$15,350.04</i>	<i>\$411.19</i>	<i>2.7%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$7,615.20	\$7,942.50	\$327.30	4.3%
Connors State College	\$9,090.30	\$9,322.80	\$232.50	2.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$8,188.80	\$8,188.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Murray State College	\$10,970.00	\$10,970.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$10,237.50	\$10,762.50	\$525.00	5.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$9,780.00	\$10,500.00	\$720.00	7.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$9,441.72	\$9,809.72	\$368.00	3.9%
Redlands Community College	\$6,887.30	\$7,260.50	\$373.20	5.4%
Rose State College	\$10,520.00	\$10,715.00	\$195.00	1.9%
Seminole State College	\$10,400.00	\$10,730.00	\$330.00	3.2%
Tulsa Community College	\$10,290.10	\$10,690.00	\$399.90	3.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$8,398.50	\$8,539.50	\$141.00	1.7%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$9,318.29</i>	<i>\$9,619.28</i>	<i>\$300.99</i>	<i>3.3%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$12,974.61</b>	<b>\$13,330.55</b>	<b>\$355.94</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

<b>FY19 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$8,577.40	\$8,577.40	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$8,197.20	\$8,460.00	\$262.80	3.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$8,387.30</i>	<i>\$8,518.70</i>	<i>\$131.40</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,201.20	\$7,591.20	\$390.00	5.4%
East Central University	\$6,546.20	\$6,738.20	\$192.00	2.9%
Northeastern State University	\$6,225.60	\$6,537.60	\$312.00	5.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,384.00	\$6,696.00	\$312.00	4.9%
Rogers State University	\$6,144.00	\$6,240.00	\$96.00	1.6%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,696.00	\$6,696.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,492.00	\$6,768.00	\$276.00	4.3%
Cameron University	\$5,880.00	\$6,120.00	\$240.00	4.1%
Langston University	\$5,781.30	\$6,049.68	\$268.38	4.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,372.26</i>	<i>\$6,604.08</i>	<i>\$231.82</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$6,738.63</b>	<b>\$6,952.19</b>	<b>\$213.56</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

<b>FY19 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$23,236.60	\$23,236.60	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$23,218.80	\$23,962.80	\$744.00	3.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$23,227.70</i>	<i>\$23,599.70</i>	<i>\$372.00</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$16,705.20	\$17,599.20	\$894.00	5.4%
East Central University	\$15,032.60	\$15,309.80	\$277.20	1.8%
Northeastern State University	\$12,939.60	\$13,587.60	\$648.00	5.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,864.00	\$13,176.00	\$312.00	2.4%
Rogers State University	\$12,936.00	\$13,032.00	\$96.00	0.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$14,904.00	\$14,904.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,972.00	\$13,248.00	\$276.00	2.1%
Cameron University	\$14,760.00	\$15,072.00	\$312.00	2.1%
Langston University	\$12,524.88	\$12,801.41	\$276.53	2.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$13,959.81</i>	<i>\$14,303.33</i>	<i>\$343.53</i>	<i>2.4%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$15,644.88</b>	<b>\$15,993.58</b>	<b>\$348.70</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

<b>FY19 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$19,328.00	\$19,328.00	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$27,946.50	\$28,342.50	\$396.00	1.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$29,164.50	\$29,560.50	\$396.00	1.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$15,385.50	\$15,781.50	\$396.00	2.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$18,606.90	\$18,999.30	\$392.40	2.1%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$10,254.10	\$10,635.70	\$381.60	3.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$13,184.90	\$13,577.30	\$392.40	3.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$11,325.10	\$11,706.70	\$381.60	3.4%
OUHSC Public Health	\$8,586.10	\$8,962.30	\$376.20	4.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$10,271.80	\$10,648.00	\$376.20	3.7%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$6,632.20	\$7,008.40	\$376.20	5.7%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$26,864.85	\$27,895.08	\$1,030.23	3.8%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$22,093.70	\$23,557.40	\$1,463.70	6.6%
NSU Optometry Program	\$18,147.20	\$19,022.20	\$875.00	4.8%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$8,400.00	\$8,820.00	\$420.00	5.0%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$7,560.00	\$7,920.00	\$360.00	4.8%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$19,680.00	\$20,560.00	\$880.00	4.5%
LU Physical Therapy	\$12,167.20	\$12,742.11	\$574.91	4.7%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$15,866.59</i>	<i>\$16,392.61</i>	<i>\$526.02</i>	<i>3.6%</i>

<b>FY19 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$30,713.00	\$30,713.00	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$59,686.50	\$60,082.50	\$396.00	0.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$65,189.50	\$65,585.50	\$396.00	0.6%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$31,011.50	\$31,407.50	\$396.00	1.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$38,398.90	\$38,791.30	\$392.40	1.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$21,864.10	\$22,245.70	\$381.60	1.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$29,189.90	\$29,582.30	\$392.40	1.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$26,435.10	\$26,816.70	\$381.60	1.4%
OUHSC Public Health	\$20,493.10	\$20,869.30	\$376.20	1.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$22,447.90	\$22,824.10	\$376.20	1.7%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$17,854.30	\$18,230.50	\$376.20	2.1%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$52,796.84	\$55,397.04	\$2,600.20	4.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$47,199.70	\$49,922.40	\$2,722.70	5.8%
NSU Optometry Program	\$35,247.20	\$36,997.20	\$1,750.00	5.0%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$14,040.00	\$14,460.00	\$420.00	3.0%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$14,040.00	\$14,400.00	\$360.00	2.6%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$33,312.00	\$34,192.00	\$880.00	2.6%
LU Physical Therapy	\$27,657.26	\$28,249.02	\$591.76	2.1%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$32,643.16</i>	<i>\$33,375.89</i>	<i>\$732.74</i>	<i>2.2%</i>



<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY19 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY19 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY19 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$302.08	\$9,062.50	\$11,387.00	79.6%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$300.60	\$9,018.00	\$11,387.00	79.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$301.34</i>	<i>\$9,040.25</i>	<i>\$11,387.00</i>	<i>79.4%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$249.60	\$7,488.00	\$8,129.00	92.1%
East Central University	\$230.97	\$6,929.00	\$7,691.00	90.1%
Northeastern State University	\$221.65	\$6,649.50	\$7,691.00	86.5%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$234.50	\$7,035.00	\$7,691.00	91.5%
Rogers State University	\$240.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,691.00	93.6%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$225.00	\$6,750.00	\$7,691.00	87.8%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$234.50	\$7,035.00	\$7,691.00	91.5%
Cameron University	\$215.00	\$6,450.00	\$7,691.00	83.9%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$207.54	\$6,226.09	\$7,691.00	81.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$251.80	\$7,554.00	\$7,691.00	98.2%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$256.00	\$7,680.00	\$10,002.00	76.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$233.32</i>	<i>\$6,999.69</i>	<i>\$7,940.91</i>	<i>88.1%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$127.25	\$3,817.50	\$6,018.00	63.4%
Connors State College	\$152.00	\$4,560.00	\$6,018.00	75.8%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$152.40	\$4,572.00	\$6,018.00	76.0%
Murray State College	\$160.67	\$4,820.00	\$6,018.00	80.1%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$158.75	\$4,762.50	\$6,018.00	79.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$130.50	\$3,915.00	\$6,018.00	65.1%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$135.29	\$4,058.69	\$6,018.00	67.4%
Redlands Community College	\$156.51	\$4,695.20	\$6,018.00	78.0%
Rose State College	\$144.62	\$4,338.50	\$6,018.00	72.1%
Seminole State College	\$153.67	\$4,610.00	\$6,018.00	76.6%
Tulsa Community College	\$138.33	\$4,150.00	\$6,018.00	69.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$139.50	\$4,185.00	\$6,018.00	69.5%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$145.79</i>	<i>\$4,373.70</i>	<i>\$6,018.00</i>	<i>72.7%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$196.75</i>	<i>\$5,902.46</i>	<i>\$7,293.60</i>	<i>80.9%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY19 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY19 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY19 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$814.78	\$24,443.50	\$31,320.00	78.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$817.95	\$24,538.50	\$31,320.00	78.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$816.37</i>	<i>\$24,491.00</i>	<i>\$31,320.00</i>	<i>78.2%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$612.50	\$18,375.00	\$20,585.00	89.3%
East Central University	\$537.97	\$16,139.00	\$16,192.00	99.7%
Northeastern State University	\$490.65	\$14,719.50	\$16,192.00	90.9%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$471.75	\$14,152.50	\$16,192.00	87.4%
Rogers State University	\$518.00	\$15,540.00	\$16,192.00	96.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$513.00	\$15,390.00	\$16,192.00	95.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$464.50	\$13,935.00	\$16,192.00	86.1%
Cameron University	\$529.00	\$15,870.00	\$16,192.00	98.0%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$452.88	\$13,586.40	\$16,192.00	83.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$437.10	\$13,113.00	\$16,192.00	81.0%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$601.00	\$18,030.00	\$23,083.00	78.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$511.67</i>	<i>\$15,350.04</i>	<i>\$17,217.82</i>	<i>89.2%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$264.75	\$7,942.50	\$11,189.00	71.0%
Connors State College	\$310.76	\$9,322.80	\$11,189.00	83.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$272.96	\$8,188.80	\$11,189.00	73.2%
Murray State College	\$365.67	\$10,970.00	\$11,189.00	98.0%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$358.75	\$10,762.50	\$11,189.00	96.2%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$350.00	\$10,500.00	\$11,189.00	93.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$326.99	\$9,809.72	\$11,189.00	87.7%
Redlands Community College	\$242.02	\$7,260.50	\$11,189.00	64.9%
Rose State College	\$357.17	\$10,715.00	\$11,189.00	95.8%
Seminole State College	\$357.67	\$10,730.00	\$11,189.00	95.9%
Tulsa Community College	\$356.33	\$10,690.00	\$11,189.00	95.5%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$284.65	\$8,539.50	\$11,189.00	76.3%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$320.64</i>	<i>\$9,619.28</i>	<i>\$11,189.00</i>	<i>86.0%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$444.35</i>	<i>\$13,330.55</i>	<i>\$15,452.16</i>	<i>86.3%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY19 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY19 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY19 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$357.39	\$8,577.40	\$10,232.00	83.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$352.50	\$8,460.00	\$10,232.00	82.7%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$354.95</i>	<i>\$8,518.70</i>	<i>\$10,232.00</i>	<i>83.3%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$316.30	\$7,591.20	\$9,930.00	76.4%
East Central University	\$280.76	\$6,738.20	\$8,055.00	83.7%
Northeastern State University	\$272.40	\$6,537.60	\$8,055.00	81.2%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$279.00	\$6,696.00	\$8,055.00	83.1%
Rogers State University	\$260.00	\$6,240.00	\$8,055.00	77.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$279.00	\$6,696.00	\$8,055.00	83.1%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$282.00	\$6,768.00	\$8,055.00	84.0%
Cameron University	\$255.00	\$6,120.00	\$8,055.00	76.0%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$252.07	\$6,049.68	\$8,055.00	75.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$275.17</i>	<i>\$6,604.08</i>	<i>\$8,263.33</i>	<i>79.9%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$289.67</i>	<i>\$6,952.19</i>	<i>\$8,621.27</i>	<i>80.6%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY19 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY19 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY19 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY19 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$968.19	\$23,236.60	\$23,995.00	96.84%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$998.45	\$23,962.80	\$23,995.00	99.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$983.32</i>	<i>\$23,599.70</i>	<i>\$23,995.00</i>	<i>98.35%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$733.30	\$17,599.20	\$20,947.00	84.0%
East Central University	\$637.91	\$15,309.80	\$15,777.00	97.0%
Northeastern State University	\$566.15	\$13,587.60	\$15,777.00	86.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$549.00	\$13,176.00	\$15,777.00	83.5%
Rogers State University	\$543.00	\$13,032.00	\$15,777.00	82.6%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$621.00	\$14,904.00	\$15,777.00	94.5%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$552.00	\$13,248.00	\$15,777.00	84.0%
Cameron University	\$628.00	\$15,072.00	\$15,777.00	95.5%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$533.39	\$12,801.41	\$15,777.00	81.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$595.97</i>	<i>\$14,303.33</i>	<i>\$16,351.44</i>	<i>87.5%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$666.40</i>	<i>\$15,993.58</i>	<i>\$17,741.18</i>	<i>90.1%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY19 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY19 Cost for Academic Year</b>	<b>FY19 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY19 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$644.27	\$19,328.00	\$27,633.00	69.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,180.94	\$28,342.50	\$33,357.00	85.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,231.69	\$29,560.50	\$34,734.00	85.1%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$657.56	\$15,781.50	\$18,718.00	84.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$791.64	\$18,999.30	\$25,182.00	75.4%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$443.15	\$10,635.70	\$12,632.00	84.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$565.72	\$13,577.30	\$16,251.00	83.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$487.78	\$11,706.70	\$14,675.00	79.8%
OUHSC Public Health	\$373.43	\$8,962.30	\$12,989.00	69.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$443.67	\$10,648.00	\$13,104.00	81.3%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$292.02	\$7,008.40	\$9,481.00	73.9%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,162.30	\$27,895.08	\$36,612.00	76.2%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$619.93	\$23,557.40	\$26,741.00	88.1%
NSU Optometry Program	\$679.36	\$19,022.20	\$27,225.00	69.9%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$315.00	\$8,820.00	\$11,163.00	79.0%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$330.00	\$7,920.00	\$10,886.00	72.8%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$642.50	\$20,560.00	\$22,721.00	90.5%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$289.59	\$12,742.11	\$16,251.00	78.4%

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY19 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY19 Cost for Academic Year</b>	<b>FY19 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY19 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$1,023.77	\$30,713.00	\$41,682.00	73.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$2,503.44	\$60,082.50	\$62,513.00	96.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$2,732.73	\$65,585.50	\$70,079.00	93.6%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$1,308.65	\$31,407.50	\$32,493.00	96.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,616.30	\$38,791.30	\$44,949.00	86.3%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$926.90	\$22,245.70	\$24,147.00	92.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$1,232.60	\$29,582.30	\$31,853.00	92.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$1,117.36	\$26,816.70	\$29,986.00	89.4%
OUHSC Public Health	\$869.55	\$20,869.30	\$25,633.00	81.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$951.00	\$22,824.10	\$25,500.00	89.5%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$759.60	\$18,230.50	\$19,713.00	92.5%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$2,308.21	\$55,397.04	\$66,076.00	83.8%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$1,313.75	\$49,922.40	\$53,849.00	92.7%
NSU Optometry Program	\$1,321.33	\$36,997.20	\$42,811.00	86.4%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$516.43	\$14,460.00	\$14,921.00	96.9%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$600.00	\$14,400.00	\$16,314.00	88.3%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,068.50	\$34,192.00	\$38,457.00	88.9%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$642.02	\$28,249.02	\$31,853.00	88.7%

<b>FY19 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)</b>			
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Guaranteed Tuition</b>	<b>FY19 Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY19 Total</b>
<b>Research</b>			
University of Oklahoma	\$5,505.00	\$4,274.50	\$9,779.50
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$6,159.00	\$3,661.50	\$9,820.50
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$5,832.00</i>	<i>\$3,968.00</i>	<i>\$9,800.00</i>
<b>Regional</b>			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,453.50	\$1,006.50	\$8,460.00
East Central University	\$6,216.00	\$1,523.00	\$7,739.00
Northeastern State University	\$6,157.50	\$1,122.00	\$7,279.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$7,320.00	\$652.50	\$7,972.50
Rogers State University	\$5,010.00	\$2,820.00	\$7,830.00
Southeastern OK State University	\$7,140.00	\$510.00	\$7,650.00
Southwestern OK State University	\$6,450.00	\$1,095.00	\$7,545.00
Cameron University	\$5,430.00	\$1,710.00	\$7,140.00
Langston University	\$4,752.90	\$2,093.08	\$6,845.98
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$5,313.00	\$2,934.00	\$8,247.00
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$6,930.00	\$1,650.00	\$8,580.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$6,197.54</i>	<i>\$1,556.01</i>	<i>\$7,753.54</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$6,141.30</i>	<i>\$1,927.08</i>	<i>\$8,068.38</i>
<b>Other</b>			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$5,505.00	\$2,752.00	\$8,257.00
OSU, OKC	\$4,251.00	\$781.00	\$5,032.00
OSU, OKM	\$4,995.00	\$1,200.00	\$6,195.00
UCO - Nursing	\$8,190.30	\$1,006.50	\$9,196.80
UCO - CBA	\$8,052.30	\$1,006.50	\$9,058.80
UCO - Language Pathology	\$8,190.30	\$1,006.50	\$9,196.80
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$7,626.00	\$1,006.50	\$8,632.50
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	\$5,085.00	\$1,122.00	\$6,207.00
NSU - BSN Online Program	\$6,157.50	\$1,122.00	\$7,279.50
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$7,077.00	\$15.00	\$7,092.00
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - McAlester	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - Online Undergrad	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SWOSU - Sayre	\$6,450.00	\$1,005.00	\$7,455.00
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	\$6,450.00	\$330.00	\$6,780.00
Langston University - OKC	\$4,752.90	\$1,525.15	\$6,278.05
Langston University - Tulsa	\$4,752.90	\$1,525.15	\$6,278.05

<b>FY19 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit</b>					
<i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i>					
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY19 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate</b>	<b>FY19 Guaranteed Tuition Rate</b>	<b>Legislative Limit*</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>Research</b>					
University of Oklahoma	\$4,788.00	\$5,505.00	\$5,506.20	\$1.20	100.0%
Oklahoma State University and Tulsa	\$5,356.50	\$6,159.00	\$6,159.98	\$0.97	100.0%
<b>Regional</b>					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,481.50	\$7,453.50	\$7,453.73	\$0.22	100.0%
East Central University	\$5,406.00	\$6,216.00	\$6,216.90	\$0.90	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$5,527.50	\$6,157.50	\$6,356.63	\$199.12	96.9%
Northwestern OK State University	\$6,382.50	\$7,320.00	\$7,339.88	\$19.87	99.7%
Rogers State University	\$4,380.00	\$5,010.00	\$5,037.00	\$27.00	99.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$5,940.00	\$6,450.00	\$6,831.00	\$381.00	94.4%
Cameron University	\$4,740.00	\$5,430.00	\$5,451.00	\$21.00	99.6%
Langston University	\$4,133.01	\$4,752.90	\$4,752.96	\$0.06	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%
<b>Other</b>					
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,788.00	\$5,505.00	\$5,506.20	\$1.20	100.0%
OSU, OKC	\$3,697.50	\$4,251.00	\$4,252.13	\$1.13	100.0%
OSU, OKM	\$4,350.00	\$4,995.00	\$5,002.50	\$7.50	99.9%
UCO - Nursing	\$7,122.00	\$8,190.30	\$8,190.30	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - CBA	\$7,002.00	\$8,052.30	\$8,052.30	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	\$7,122.00	\$8,190.30	\$8,190.30	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$6,631.50	\$7,626.00	\$7,626.23	\$0.22	100.0%
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	\$5,085.00	\$5,085.00	\$5,847.75	\$762.75	87.0%
NSU - BSN Online Program	\$5,527.50	\$6,157.50	\$6,356.63	\$199.12	96.9%
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$6,155.10	\$7,077.00	\$7,078.37	\$1.36	100.0%
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - McAlester	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - Online Undergrad	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SWOSU - Sayre	\$5,940.00	\$6,450.00	\$6,831.00	\$381.00	94.4%
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	\$6,120.00	\$6,450.00	\$7,038.00	\$588.00	91.6%
Langston University - OKC	\$4,133.01	\$4,752.90	\$4,752.96	\$0.06	100.0%
Langston University - Tulsa	\$4,133.01	\$4,752.90	\$4,752.96	\$0.06	100.0%

\*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY19 nonguaranteed tuition rate

**FY19 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Lowest to Highest**

	State	Public 2-Yr College
1	California	\$1,430
2	New Mexico	\$1,840
3	North Carolina	\$2,470
4	Arizona	\$2,580
5	Texas	\$2,620
6	Kansas	\$3,130
7	Nebraska	\$3,180
8	Mississippi	\$3,190
9	Wyoming	\$3,240
10	Florida	\$3,250
11	Nevada	\$3,400
12	Missouri	\$3,580
13	Arkansas	\$3,700
14	Montana	\$3,730
15	Maine	\$3,750
16	Georgia	\$3,810
17	Utah	\$3,810
18	Michigan	\$3,860
19	Hawaii	\$3,920
20	Illinois	\$4,140
21	Idaho	\$4,190
22	Louisiana	\$4,190
23	West Virginia	\$4,320
24	Oklahoma	\$4,380
25	Connecticut	\$4,400
26	Washington	\$4,440
27	Colorado	\$4,510
28	Wisconsin	\$4,550
29	Rhode Island	\$4,560
30	Tennessee	\$4,560
31	Maryland	\$4,680
32	Indiana	\$4,710
33	Ohio	\$4,720
34	Alabama	\$4,760
35	North Dakota	\$4,830
36	Delaware	\$4,850
37	New Jersey	\$5,040
38	Virginia	\$5,260
39	Kentucky	\$5,310
40	Oregon	\$5,310
41	Iowa	\$5,320
42	Minnesota	\$5,440
43	Pennsylvania	\$5,480
44	New York	\$5,490
45	South Carolina	\$5,640
46	Massachusetts	\$6,300
47	South Dakota	\$6,700
48	New Hampshire	\$7,090
49	Vermont	\$8,190
50	Alaska*	N/A

	State	Public 4-Yr College
1	Wyoming	\$5,400
2	Florida	\$6,360
3	Utah	\$6,990
4	Montana	\$7,100
5	New Mexico	\$7,130
6	North Carolina	\$7,220
7	Idaho	\$7,590
8	Nevada	\$7,660
9	Alaska	\$7,820
10	New York	\$8,190
11	West Virginia	\$8,290
12	Mississippi	\$8,420
13	Nebraska	\$8,510
14	Georgia	\$8,580
15	North Dakota	\$8,660
16	Missouri	\$8,670
17	South Dakota	\$8,690
18	Arkansas	\$8,710
19	Oklahoma	\$8,750
20	Iowa	\$9,080
21	Wisconsin	\$9,080
22	Kansas	\$9,100
23	Indiana	\$9,490
24	Louisiana	\$9,550
25	Washington	\$9,760
26	California	\$9,870
27	Maryland	\$9,900
28	Tennessee	\$9,950
29	Maine	\$10,230
30	Texas	\$10,300
31	Oregon	\$10,610
32	Kentucky	\$10,710
33	Ohio	\$10,790
34	Hawaii	\$10,800
35	Alabama	\$10,870
36	Colorado	\$11,140
37	Arizona	\$11,540
38	Minnesota	\$11,540
39	Rhode Island	\$12,530
40	Delaware	\$12,700
41	Connecticut	\$12,760
42	South Carolina	\$12,950
43	Massachusetts	\$13,200
44	Michigan	\$13,420
45	Virginia	\$13,490
46	Illinois	\$13,970
47	New Jersey	\$14,180
48	Pennsylvania	\$14,770
49	New Hampshire	\$16,460
50	Vermont	\$16,610

\*Alaska is not included in Figure 5 because it does not have a separate community college system.

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2018, The College Board, October 2018, Figures 5-6.

## **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.