

FY19-20
Tuition Impact Analysis Report



December 2019

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. 2011 Supp., Section 3218.8 - see Attachment 10).

Tier	Undergrad Resident	Percent Change	Undergrad Nonresident	Percent Change	Graduate Resident	Percent Change	Graduate Nonresident	Percent Change
Research Universities	\$9,040	0.00%	\$24,491	0.00%	\$8,519	0.00%	\$23,600	0.00%
Regional Institutions	\$7,197	2.80%	\$15,643	1.90%	\$6,756	2.30%	\$14,492	1.30%
Community Colleges	\$4,499	2.90%	\$9,807	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Professional Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$16,799	2.70%	\$33,813	2.70%

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees. Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2011 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 FY20 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 FY20, 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 2019 term with enrollment headcount of 169,740, a decrease of 1.9 percent from the fall 2018 semester. Enrollment at research universities have is decreasing by 908, a decrease of 1.6 percent from 2018-19. Future trends indicate that external factors such as fewer high school graduates, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and employment, rather than increases in tuition and fees, impact enrollment trends.

Availability of Financial Aid - For FY20, total budgeted tuition waivers and scholarships paid from institutions’ E&G Budgets are projected to increase from \$268.3 million in FY19 to \$279.6 million in FY20, an increase of \$11.2 million or 4.2 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 sixth year, Oklahoma institutions conferred 11,740 additional degrees and certificates, surpassing the state benchmark of a cumulative increase of 10,200 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 increased an average of 2.5 percent. University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Cameron University, Carl Albert State College, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Murray State College, Oklahoma City Community College, and Western Oklahoma State College remained flat from last year's undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates. The institutions had a relatively narrow range of increases. The median increase was 2.6 percent and all of the twenty-five institutions were below 5.0 percent.

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 2019, the program has over 8,400 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. Concurrent enrollment allows eligible high school juniors and seniors to earn college credit while still in high school, which strengthens student preparation, reduces family college costs, and decreases the time required to complete a degree. The \$7.5 million in additional appropriations for concurrent enrollment provided in FY19 moved the needle to cover approximately 87% of the cost to our campuses. The additional \$3.3 million provided by Gov. Stitt and the Legislature in the 2019 legislative session allowed for full funding of the concurrent enrollment program for high school seniors in FY20.
- 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 Kevin Stitt (ex officio 2023), Tom Friedman (2020) - Superintendent/CEO of Francis Tuttle Technology Center, Vice Chair Chancellor Glen D. Johnson (2019), State Representative Chad Caldwell (2022), and Jennifer Monies (2021) – Member, State Board of Education.
- 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 the Student Preparation Team, 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 \$10,440 for undergraduate resident students at public four-year institutions and \$3,730 at public two-year institutions. Oklahoma’s rates are \$7,481 and \$4,499 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits. In 2019 U.S. News and World Report ranked Oklahoma the 12th lowest for tuition and fees, and 13th lowest for student debt at graduation, and 15th best two-year college graduation rate.¹

Preliminary 2018-19 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 totaling \$241.3 billion. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$13.1 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. This aid is down from \$248.3 billion in 2017-18 and nonfederal loans are up from \$12.3 billion.²

State and local funding per student for public colleges and universities rose for the sixth consecutive year in 2017-18, following years of declines. State and local funding per student rose to \$7,850, 19 percent, from 2012-13 to 2017-18. 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.³

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 30 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 31 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.

¹ “Higher Education Rankings” by U.S. News & World Report, September 2019, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/rankings/education/higher-education>.

² “Trends in Student Aid 2019” by The College Board, November 2019, pg. 6 Table 1.

³ “Trends in College Pricing 2019” by The College Board, November 2019, pg. 4.

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Requests for Fiscal Year 2020

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 *FY20 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 FY20 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 28, 2019.
- 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 25, 2019 (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 31, 2019 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY20, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 12, 2019, 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 FY20 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 26, 2019.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their meeting on June 27, 2019.
- 8) Subsequent to the June 27, 2019 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).
- 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, 2020.

Summary of FY20 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

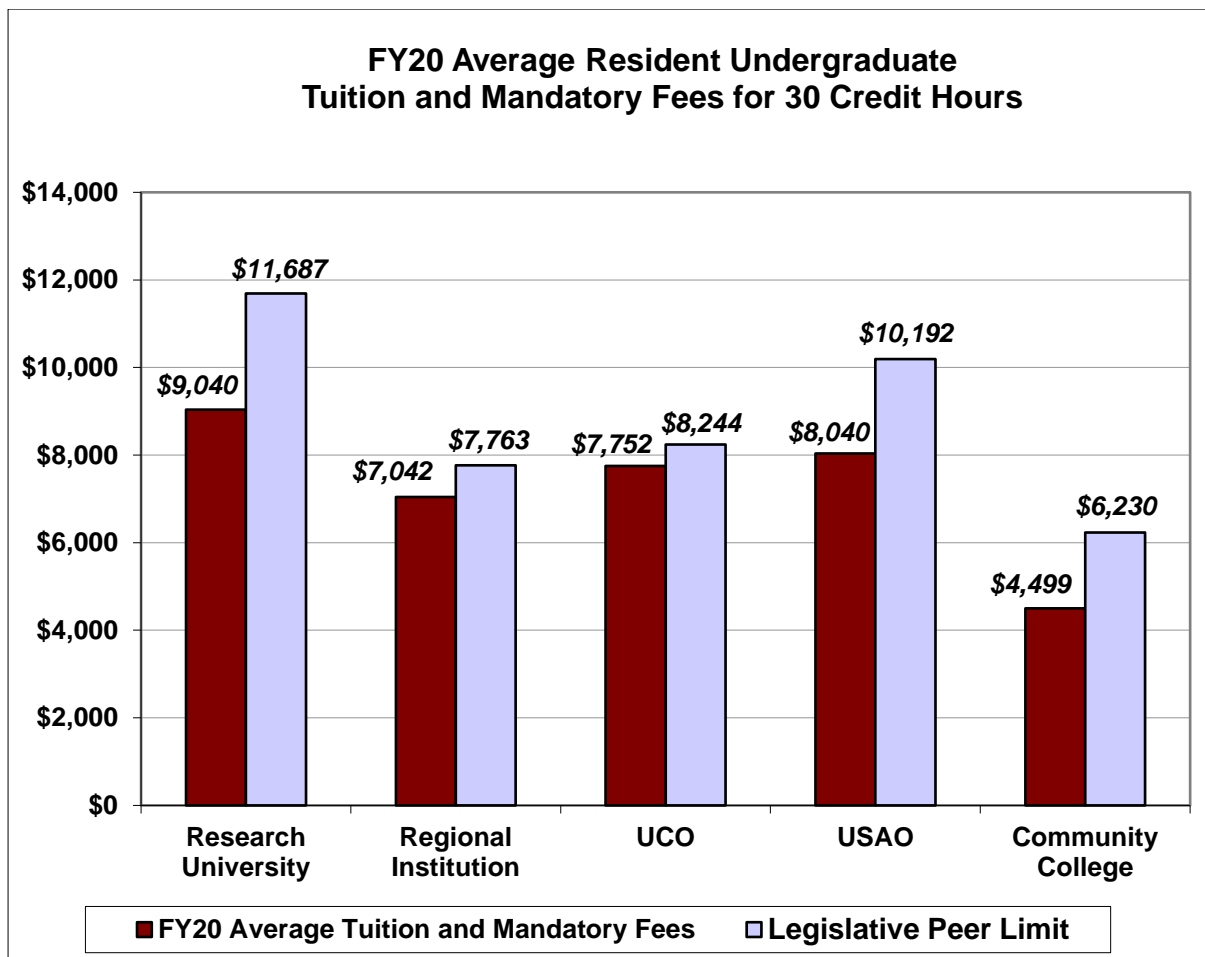
The following table shows, by tier, the FY20 legislative peer limit, the average cost for a full-time student, the difference from the legislative peer limit, Oklahoma average rates as a percent of the legislative peer limits and the percentage change from FY19.

Analysis of FY20 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$11,687	\$9,040	\$2,647	77.4%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$31,822	\$24,491	\$7,331	77.0%	0.0%
Graduate					
Resident	\$10,465	\$8,519	\$1,946	81.4%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$24,655	\$23,600	\$1,055	95.7%	0.0%
Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,763	\$7,042	\$721	90.7%	2.5%
Nonresident	\$16,857	\$14,948	\$1,909	88.7%	1.6%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,304	\$6,619	\$1,685	79.7%	2.1%
Nonresident	\$15,572	\$14,071	\$1,501	90.4%	1.3%
University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$8,244	\$7,752	\$492	94.0%	3.5%
Nonresident	\$20,996	\$18,639	\$2,357	78.1%	1.4%
Graduate					
Resident	\$9,971	\$7,853	\$2,118	78.8%	3.4%
Nonresident	\$20,917	\$17,861	\$3,056	85.4%	1.5%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$10,192	\$8,040	\$2,152	78.9%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$22,975	\$18,900	\$4,075	82.3%	4.8%
Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$6,230	\$4,499	\$1,731	72.2%	2.9%
Nonresident	\$11,255	\$9,807	\$1,448	87.1%	2.0%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,763	\$5,965	\$1,798	76.8%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$16,857	\$13,360	\$3,497	79.3%	0.0%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,304	\$6,288	\$2,016	75.7%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$15,572	\$14,496	\$1,076	93.1%	0.0%
Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY20 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY20 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$21,551	\$16,799	\$4,752	78.0%	2.7%
Nonresident	\$38,047	\$33,813	\$4,234	88.9%	2.7%

The following bar graph compares the average FY20 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 FY20 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY20 Guaranteed Tuition Rates

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.

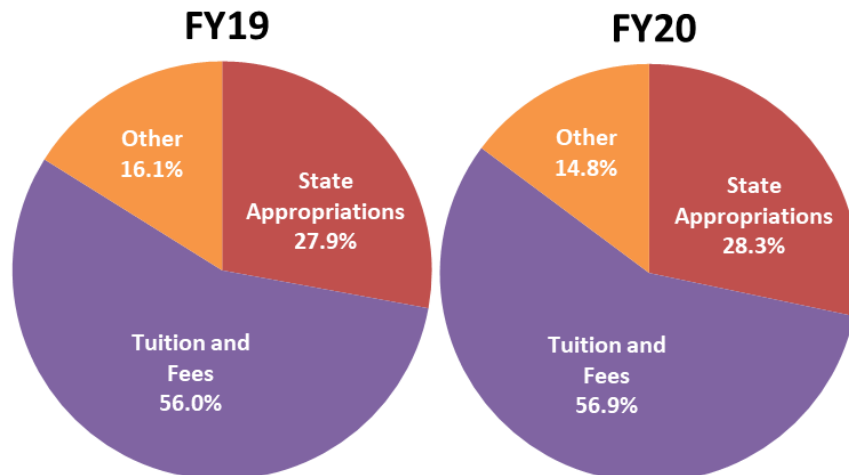
The Tuition Lock Program began with the fall 2008 semester. The Tuition Lock Program gives students attending full-time the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed 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 \$4,871 to \$7,440 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$4,350 to \$7,678. 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 FY20 guaranteed tuition by institution.

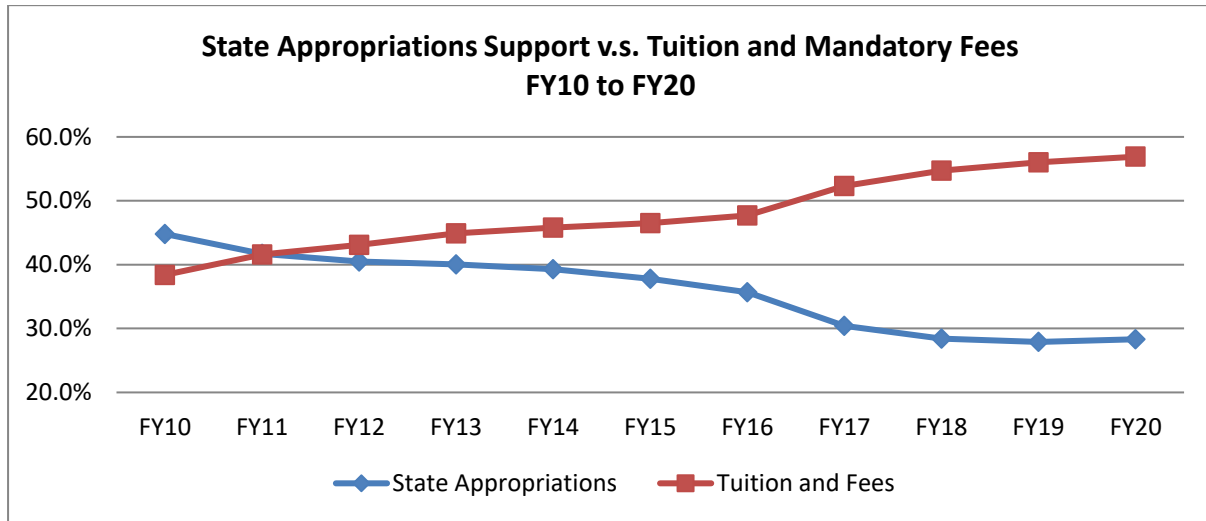
What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the budgeted portion of costs paid by students in FY20 to that of the previous year. In FY19, student revenues were budgeted at 56.0 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations (including state-funded grants) made up 27.9 percent, while other revenue contributed 16.1 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 56.9 percent of total budgeted revenue and state appropriations contributed 28.3 percent, while other revenue contributed only 14.8 percent in FY20.



Since FY10, state appropriations for Oklahoma higher education institutions have consistently decreased from 44.8 percent to 28.3 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 38.4 percent to 56.9 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 FY10.



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 FY20 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, 2019. 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 25, 2019 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 FY20 at their regular meeting held June 27, 2019.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions in The State System, twenty requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2020 and five had no requests for changes in these fees. The institutions requested 107 changes in Special Instruction Fees, 18 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees, 16 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees, 368 changes in Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees, and 76 changes in various Other Special Fees. A total of 585 changes were requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2020, a decrease of 675 requests (123%) when compared to FY19 requests. The fee requests consist of 121 new fees, 380 modifications to existing fees, and 84 deletions of current fees.

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 FY20. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

Impact on Students' Ability to Pay

The FY20 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.

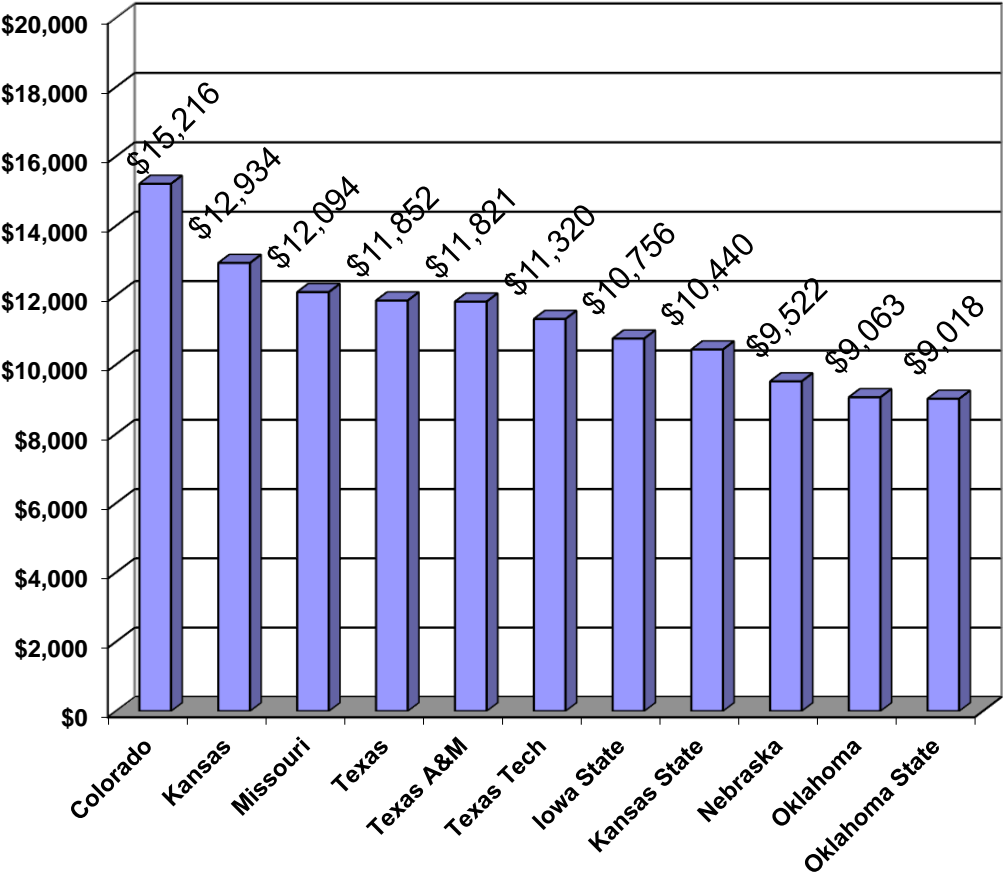
A large percentage of students receive some type of scholarship and/or financial aid which offset the cost of tuition and fees. For example, tuition and fees can be offset by Pell Grants, scholarships, or Oklahoma's Promise. Some students may elect to seek alternative student loans as they manage the 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 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.

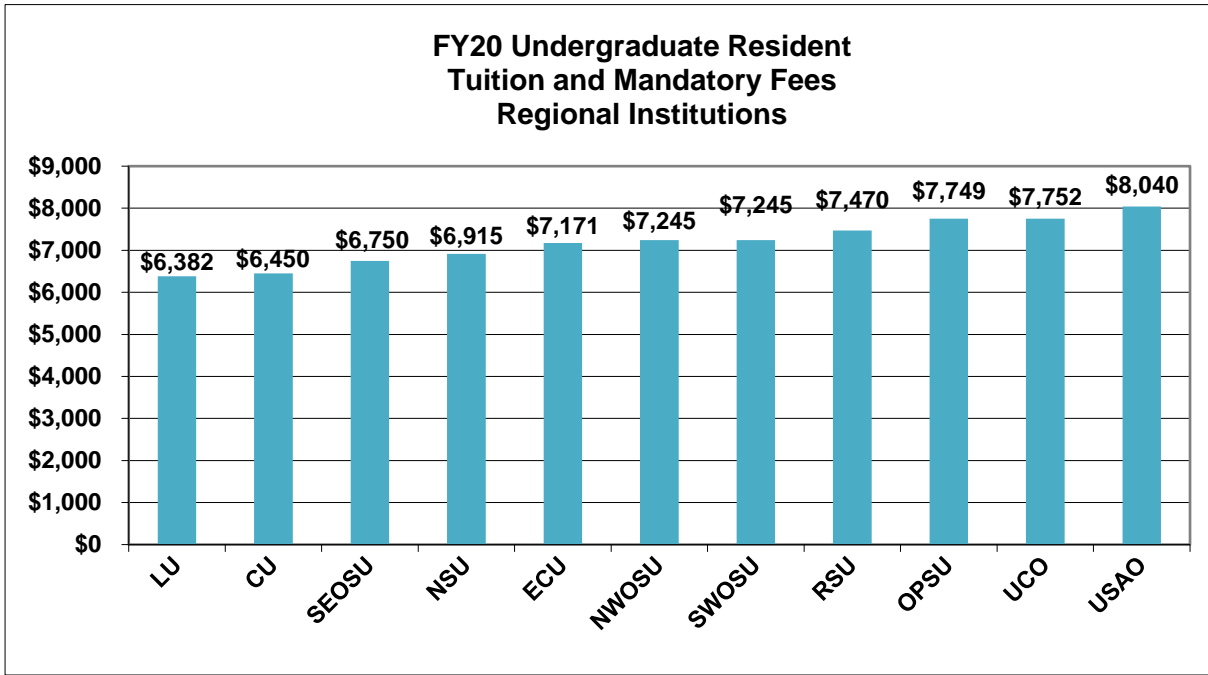
For FY20, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$9,063 and \$9,028 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the peer limits for FY21 resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student.

**FY21 Undergraduate Resident
Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Peer Group Public Research Institutions**

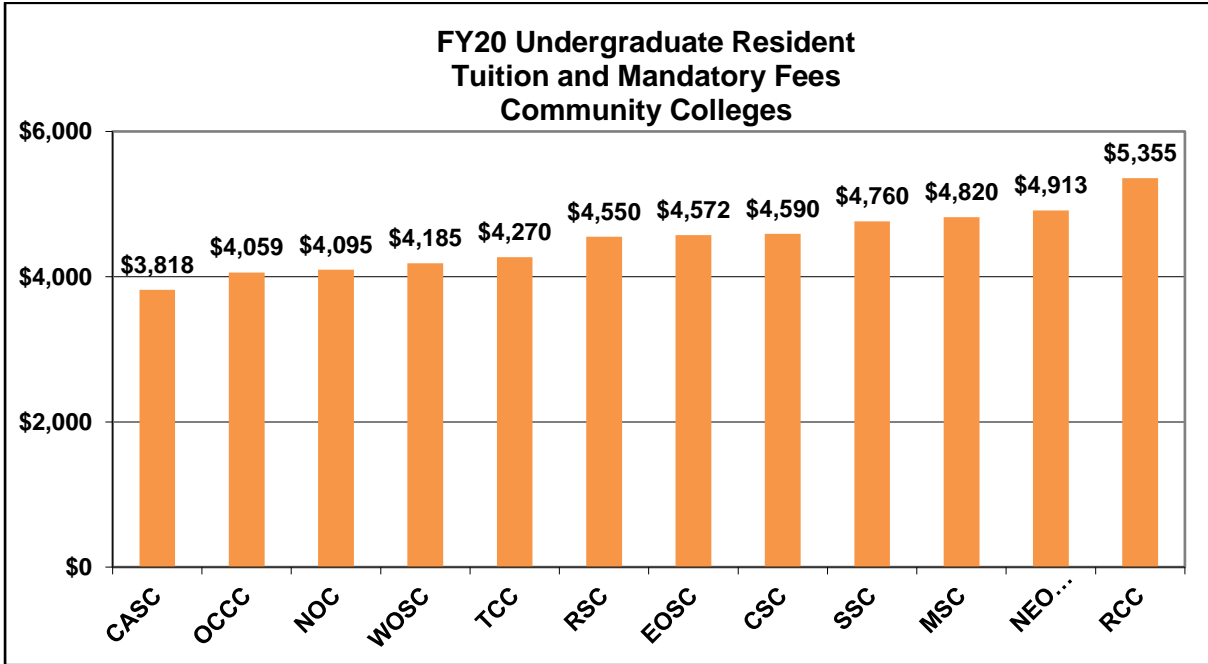
*Preliminary
Research*



At regional institutions, the FY20 resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student increased on average 2.8 percent. The bar graph below shows the FY20 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 FY20 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 2.9 percent.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall average by 2.3 percent. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 2.7 percent. At the University of Oklahoma, College of Law, resident tuition and mandatory fees increased 3.1 percent and by 3.4 percent for nonresidents. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 2.4 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 2.6 percent for their various programs.

In comparison to their FY20 respective undergraduate legislative peer limits, research institutions average 77.4 percent, regional institutions average 89.7 percent, and community colleges average 72.2 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, 87.9 percent at regional institutions, and 87.1 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 FY20 legislative peer limits average 81.4 percent and 95.7 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 2019. The highest anticipated full-time equivalent enrollment increases are 6.8 percent at Cameron and Langston Universities. Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College is projecting the greatest enrollment decrease at 6.9 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 are reducing the short-term outlook for enrollment. 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 2.1 percent at public institutions and 3.6 percent at private colleges and universities across the state. The following table reflects the percentage change in FY20 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 2019 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

Change in FY20 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2019 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY20 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>Fall 2019 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	0.0%	-1.1%
Oklahoma State University	0.0%	-2.6%
University of Central Oklahoma	3.5%	-4.6%
East Central University	3.5%	0.7%
Northeastern State University	4.0%	-5.8%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	3.0%	-3.7%
Rogers State University	3.8%	0.1%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	0.0%	4.4%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	3.0%	-5.9%
Cameron University	0.0%	6.8%
Langston University	2.5%	6.8%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	2.6%	4.1%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	4.7%	-6.1%
Carl Albert State College	0.0%	-1.7%
Connors State College	0.7%	-0.1%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	0.0%	-6.5%
Murray State College	0.0%	-3.2%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	3.1%	-6.9%
Northern Oklahoma College	4.6%	-2.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	0.0%	*
Redlands Community College	1.1%	-2.4%
Rose State College	4.9%	0.8%
Seminole State College	3.3%	-3.4%
Tulsa Community College	2.9%	0.3%
Western Oklahoma State College	0.0%	-1.6%
OSU-Oklahoma City	3.0%	-5.3%
OSU-IT	0.0%	-6.4%
Total	2.5%	-2.1%

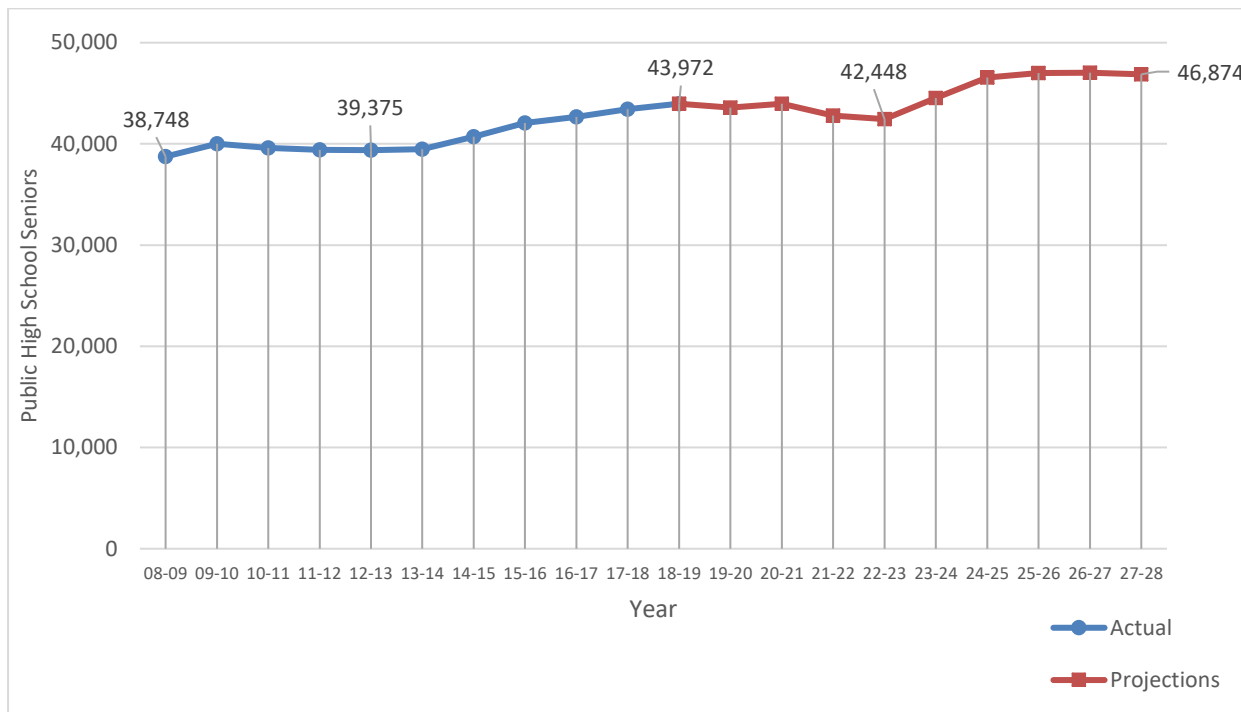
*OCCC has changed methodology, a new 2018 base has been established. Going forward preliminary data will be calculated using the number based on changed methodology.

Source: *FY20 Tuition and Fee Rate Report* and *Fall 2019 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen slight decreases in recent years with preliminary FTE enrollment of 125,864 students and headcount enrollment of 169,740 students in fall 2019 at public institutions.

One method for projecting postsecondary enrollment is to analyze trends in high school enrollment. The following graph charts eleven years of actual senior enrollment and nine years of projected senior enrollment at public high schools in Oklahoma. The lowest years for enrollment over the twenty-year period were in 2008-09 and 2012-13, 38,748 and 39,375 respectively. Enrollment then grew steadily until 2018-19 at 43,972, where it is now leveling

off. The next four years are expected to be difficult because of the shrinking size of high school senior graduates that can feed into postsecondary education. Recovery is not anticipated until 2024-25 where it is then expected to level off around 46,800 through 2027-28. Growth in high school senior enrollment from 2008-09 to 2027-28 is projected at 20 percent over the twenty-year period. However, looking forward from 2018-19, growth is projected to decline 3.5 percent over the next four years before recovering.⁴



Overall, the increase in tuition and fees has not significantly affected enrollment patterns for FY20. 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 \$84 million is authorized for these resident tuition waivers in FY20. The budgeted amount is \$68 million, which represents 80.8 percent of the authorized amount.

The total increase in institutions budgeted resident tuition waivers is 4.1 percent compared to an average increase of 2.5 percent in resident tuition and mandatory fees. Ten of the institutions were able to increase their budgeted resident tuition waivers in FY20. Meanwhile,

⁴ Actual Data from “State Public Enrollment Totals,” by Oklahoma State Department of Education. Projected Data calculated using historical averages.

eight institutions maintained the same level, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the increase across all institutions is 1.7 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY20 Tuition & Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY20 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY20 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
University of Oklahoma	0.0%	7.1%	-1.9%
Okla State University & Tulsa	0.0%	-1.9%	2.7%
Research Tier Change	0.0%	2.9%	0.1%
University of Central Oklahoma	3.5%	3.5%	5.2%
East Central University	3.5%	-0.7%	0.3%
Northeastern State University	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northwestern OK St University	3.0%	1.5%	0.7%
Rogers State University	3.8%	3.1%	6.1%
Southeastern OK St University	0.0%	5.4%	0.3%
Southwestern OK St University	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cameron University	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Langston University	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
OK Panhandle State University	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	4.7%	0.8%	0.4%
Regional Tier Change	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Carl Albert State College	0.0%	-4.6%	0.3%
Connors State College	0.7%	-9.8%	-20.5%
Eastern Okla State College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Murray State College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	3.1%	0.0%	-5.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	4.6%	-4.4%	-1.5%
Oklahoma City Comm College	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%
Redlands Comm College	1.1%	20.4%	4.3%
Rose State College	4.9%	-5.3%	2.0%
Seminole State College	3.3%	-11.7%	-4.5%
Tulsa Community College	2.9%	10.0%	8.0%
Western Oklahoma St College	0.0%	0.0%	-3.1%
Comm. Coll. Tier Change	2.9%	3.3%	-0.3%
Total Average Change	2.5%	4.1%	1.7%

Source: FY20 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY20 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 \$77.3 million in FY20. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 16,000 in FY20. The projected average award will be approximately \$4,400 in FY20, an increase of 2.3 percent from the average award of \$4,300 in FY19.

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 \$100 (2.1 percent) from \$6,095 in FY19 to \$6,195 per student for FY20.

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.

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 FY16 to FY20 will generate \$289.8 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$34.6 million in utilities savings, \$19.8 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$18.6 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$33.4 million in mandatory costs, \$15.7 million in information technology, \$15.6 million reduction in property, plant and equipment, \$18.7 million in academic and other programs, \$76.9 million reduction in operations, and \$21.7 million in other expenditures. Of the \$289.8 million in cost savings, technology cost saving accounts for \$41.6 million and operational cost savings account for \$248.2 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 FY20, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 6.9 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. Examples of cost efficiency programs include:

- Hiring of Shared English Instructor - Seminole State College (SSC) and East Central University (ECU) recently began a partnership to share the employment of a full-time English instructor. Sharing this employee is an example of a unique partnership between our institutions to better utilize resources allocated by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and the Oklahoma Legislature. In an effort to focus on cost-saving services, we reviewed possible positions that could be shared. The English position was a great fit – filling a need we had at both institutions. The shared position will devote approximately 40% of service time to ECU and 60% to SSC, and will

teach 15 hours of language arts courses each year for SSC and hold office hours on campus. SSC and ECU have a long history of working together to provide academic and cultural programs for our students and communities. Our campuses have previously worked together to create a smooth transition for students seeking an education degree, and the shared faculty member for our English programs shows our continued desire to share resources, grow our partnerships and, most importantly, better serve our students.

- Collaborative Technology Effort - Northwestern Oklahoma State University, Southeastern Oklahoma State University and Southwestern Oklahoma State University are jointly contracted with Colleague by Ellucian for enterprise resource planning (ERP), student information systems (SIS), finance, human resources, and talent management solutions. This collaborative effort resulted in cost savings of approximately \$2.7 million, including savings in such areas as consulting and assistance, initial costs (license, maintenance, third-party software), ongoing hardware costs, and ongoing software support and maintenance. The partnership also facilitates interaction among representatives from each of our campuses as they work together to solve technical issues and address other questions that may arise. In this way, expertise is shared and utilized by each of the participating entities.

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 1st, 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 the most comprehensive and ambitious higher education initiative ever undertaken by the state of Oklahoma. 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 six years of the CCA initiative, our goal was to cumulatively award an additional 10,200 degrees and certificates. We've exceeded the cumulative goal by awarding 11,740 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 16,000 students receiving scholarships in FY20.

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 2019, the program has almost 8,400 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 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, send and receive electronic transcripts to institutions throughout the United States, and customize Individual Career Academic Plans for students, among other key features. Since its inception, more than 400 high schools across the state have registered to use the electronic transcript system. Over 550,000 user accounts have been created, and page views exceed 19 million. Over 77,000 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 FY19, 187,251 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$69.5 million in tuition waivers for a total of 874,562 credit hours of college instruction. In fall 2019, the program was expanded to include high school juniors.

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 the Student Preparation Team, 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 Student Preparation Team provides the 10th grade PreACT, a college readiness assessment, to all public and private schools. The PreACT helps teachers, students and families identify the need for academic improvement. It also provides an interest inventory that helps students and families with their Individual Career Academic Plan (ICAP). 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.⁵

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally

The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for FY20 is \$10,440 at four-year institutions, \$230 or 2.3 percent higher than in 2018-19. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,730 for FY20, \$100 or 2.8 percent higher than in 2018-19, according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2019*.⁶

The Consumer Price Index increased by 1.8 percent between July 2018 and July 2019.⁷ After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 0.5 percent and 1.0 percent at public two-year institutions.

The College Board Key Findings Summarized	Public Four-Year College	Public Two-Year College
Published FY19 Tuition and Fees	\$10,440	\$3,730
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$230	\$100
One-Year Percentage Increase	2.3%	2.8%
One-Year Percentage Change After Inflation	0.5%	0.8%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$6,570	\$4,160

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY20 is \$7,481 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$4,499.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>Change from 2018-19</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$10,440	\$230	2.3%
Oklahoma Average	\$7,481	\$167	2.3%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$3,730	\$100	2.8%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,499	\$125	2.9%

⁵ “2014-15 Data Exchange Indicators Report,” by the SREB, March 2016

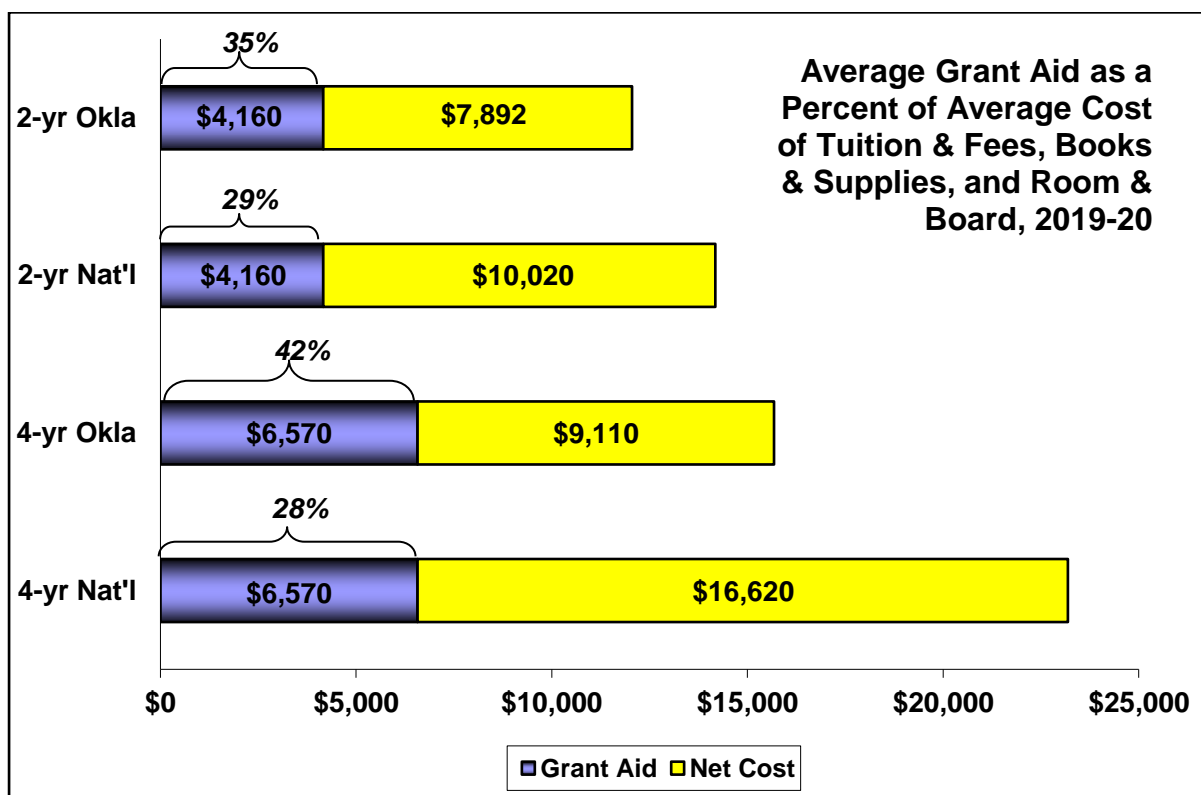
⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 3

⁷ “July 2019 Consumer Price Index” by Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2019, <https://www.bls.gov/bls/news-release/cpi.htm>

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,428 per year in California to \$8,205 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$5,581 in Wyoming to \$17,474 in Vermont. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 24th for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 15th at four-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁸

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$11,510 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 \$3,400 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁹

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 \$6,570 in public four-year institutions and \$4,160 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 FY20 is about \$3,870 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$430 toward living expenses. When the cost of room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 35 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 42 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 29 percent and 28 percent respectively nationwide.¹⁰



⁸ "Trends in College Pricing 2019," by The College Board, November 2019, p. 14-15, Figures 5-6

⁹ "Trends in College Pricing 2019," by The College Board, November 2019, p. 10, Figure 1

¹⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2019," by The College Board, November 2019, p. 17, 18

The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's 2019 Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. OU ranked at 73rd for in-state students and OSU ranked 85th this year. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality - including SAT or ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four and six-year graduations rates. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid.¹¹

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 16th in STEM Job Growth and 17th in Higher-Ed Degree Output.¹²

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, FY18 education appropriations are 15.2 percent higher than they were in FY13. However, these gains are not spread equally across all states. Funding in Oklahoma per FTE is 19.8 percent lower than it was in FY13. Oregon, on the other hand, has increased funding per FTE by 47.1 percent over this same time period. In 2018, the funding per FTE was \$6,407 in Oklahoma, \$7,853 across the nation, and \$18,001 in Wyoming. Sixteen states remain below their inflation-adjusted appropriations per FTE from 2013.¹³

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.

¹¹ "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges, 2019," by Kiplinger, July 2019

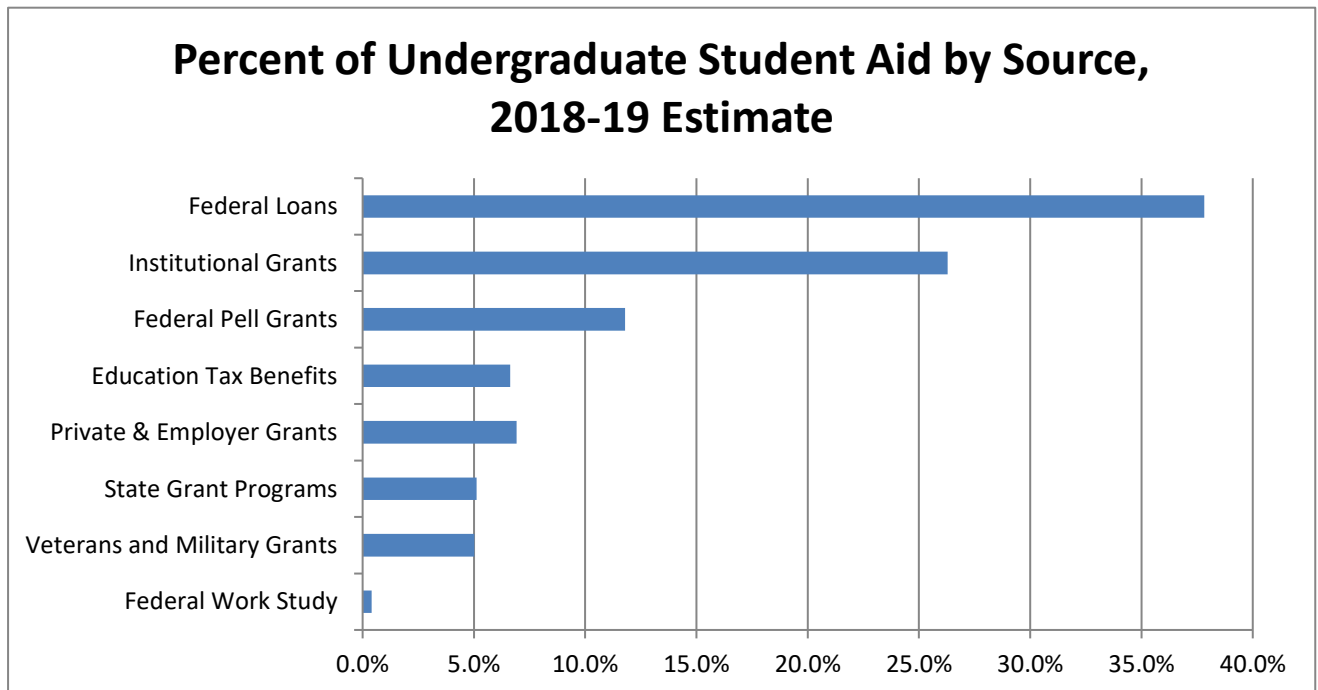
¹² "Enterprising States" – A Project of the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation <http://www.uschamberfoundation.org/enterprisingstates/#OK>

¹³ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO. p. 28-29.

National Availability of Financial Aid

During 2019-19, most recent data available, undergraduate students received an average of \$15,210 in aid per FTE student. Graduate students received an average of \$28,140. 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 \$186.9 billion in total undergraduate; federal, state, institutional, and private aid for 2018-19, a 1.5 percent decrease from 2017-18. ¹⁴

Total Undergraduate Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2008-09	% of Total	2018-19 (est.)	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants (Pell, FSEOG)	\$19,588	11%	\$28,999	12%	48%
Federal Veterans Benefits	\$3,439	2%	\$12,355	5%	259%
Federal Loans	\$86,429	49%	\$93,056	38%	8%
Federal Work-Study	\$974	1%	\$1,010	0%	4%
Education Tax Benefits	\$12,370	7%	\$16,300	7%	32%
Total Federal Aid	\$122,800	70%	\$151,720	62%	24%
State Grant Programs	\$8,563	5%	\$12,589	5%	47%
Institutional Grants	\$31,682	18%	\$64,666	26%	104%
Private/Employer Grants	\$12,430	7%	\$17,040	7%	37%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$175,475	100%	\$246,016	100%	40%



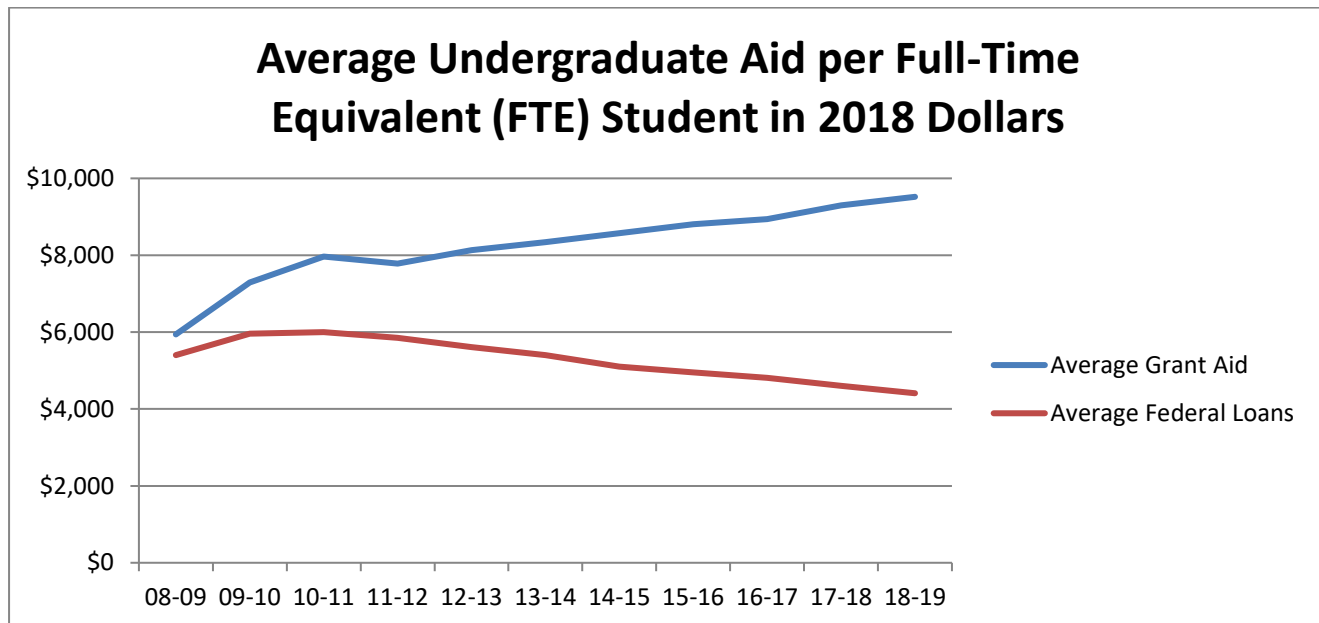
Total student aid increased by 40 percent over the decade from 2008-09 to 2018-19. However, federal loans account for 37.8 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 6.6 percent of financial aid to postsecondary

¹⁴ “Trends in Student Aid 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 10, 12

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.¹⁵

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 59 percent of the total in 2018-19. The average undergraduate grant aid per FTE is \$9,520 in 2018-19, up from \$5,940 in 2008-09.¹⁶



Federal aid (grants, tax credits, veteran’s benefits, work-study, and loans) represent 62 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 \$6,195 in 2019-20 from \$6,095 in 2018-19. It is important to keep in mind that most students receive less than the maximum Pell Grant; in 2018-19, the average Pell Grant was \$4,160. Pell Grants increased from \$21.0 billion in 2008-09 to \$28.2 billion in 2018-19 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 6.2 million to 6.8 million over the decade.¹⁷ State grant aid provided approximately 5 percent of total aid in 2018-19, while the largest portion of aid, 38 percent, came from Federal Loans, 12 percent came from Federal Pell Grants, and 7 percent came from employers and private sources.¹⁸

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

¹⁵ “Trends in Student Aid 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, Table 2 Data.
¹⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 10-11, Fig. 1 Data
¹⁷ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 3, 11, 28, Fig 20A Data
¹⁸ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 11, 27

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.¹⁹ In 2018-19, students and parents saved an estimated \$16.3 billion on their federal income taxes through tax credits and deductions for educational expenses.²⁰

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 2018-19, total federal and nonfederal education loans decreased from \$108.4 billion to \$105.1 billion. Nonfederal loans make up about 12 percent of total education loans, down from 15 percent in 2008-09. In 2018-19, federal subsidized loans were down to 19 percent from 41 percent of the total percentage of student loans in 2007-08.²¹

Total Federal and Nonfederal Loans in Billions					
Source	2008-09	% of Total	2018-19 (est.)	% of Total	% Change
Federal Subsidized Loans	\$37.8	41%	\$20.2	19%	-47%
Federal Unsubsidized Loans	46.3	51%	49.0	46%	6%
Parent PLUS Loans	8.8	10%	12.9	12%	46%
Grad PLUS Loans	5.0	5%	11.0	10%	121%
Perkins Loans	1.1	1%	0.0	0%	-100%
Non-federal Loans	13.3	15%	13.1	12%	-2%
Total Loans	\$91.5	100%	\$106.8	100%	17%

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 2018-19 non-federal loan volume increased 6.5 percent from \$12.3 billion in 2017-18 to \$13.1 billion. However, during the past decade, non-federal loans, Perkins loans, and federal subsidized loans have fallen 2, 100, and 47 percent respectively. According to federal law schools no longer have the authority to make new Perkins Loans, as of Sept. 30, 2017. Final disbursements were permitted through June 30, 2018, students can no longer receive Perkins Loans. The decline in these loans resulted in an increase of Federal unsubsidized loans of 46 percent.²²

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 2018-19, the federal grant to loan ratio was federal loans at 29 percent to federal grants at 21 percent of the \$186.9 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans

¹⁹ “IRS-American Opportunity Tax Credit” <http://www.irs.gov/uac/American-Opportunity-Tax-Credit>

²⁰ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 33

²¹ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 15, Figure 6 Data

²² “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 15, Figure 6 Data

constituted 66 percent of the \$69.2 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 3 percent of graduate student aid.²³

According to a national survey, 51 percent of families borrowed this year to cover some college expenses. Although costs are concerning to many, 79 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 2018-19. The 27 percent can be broken down to 13 percent from income and savings and 14 percent from loans. Grants and scholarships covered 31 percent of college costs in 2018-19.²⁴ 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 thirteenth best state for low debt at graduation, twelfth best for tuition and fees, and fifteenth best for two-year college graduation rate.²⁵

FTE Enrollment

During the national economic recovery there are signs of decline in the total FTE enrollment. 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 3.3 percent. Total FTE enrollment was 10.9 million in FY17 and FY18, a decrease of 0.1 percent from FY16. FTE enrollment is currently at its lowest point since 2009.²⁶

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.²⁷

Average adjusted state and local educational appropriations per FTE were \$8,848 in 2008, before the economic recession. Since the recession state appropriations per FTE have fallen 11.2 percent to \$7,853 in FY18. Since FY13, state appropriations per FTE rose 15.2% at a national level. Keep in mind that these are national numbers and there are variations among the states. For example, in Oklahoma they fell by 19.8% during the five-year period. As seen in the chart below, all but sixteen states were able to increase their appropriations over this time period. Meanwhile, Oklahoma had the largest reduction over this time period.²⁸

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

²³ "Trends in College Pricing 2019," by The College Board, November 2019, p. 12-13 Figures 3-4

²⁴ "How America Pays for College 2019," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, 2018, p. 17, 70, 28, 31

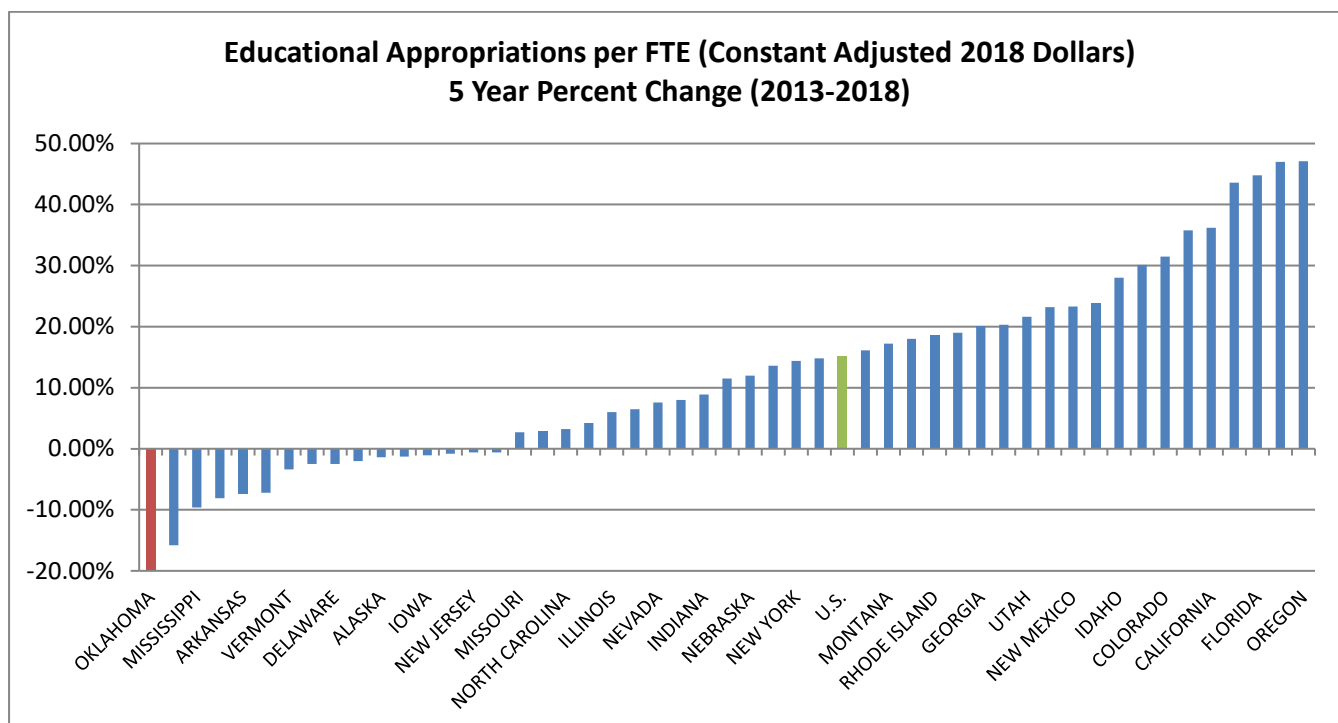
²⁵ "Best States for Higher Education," U.S. News & World Report, 2019, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/rankings/education/higher-education>

²⁶ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO. p. 24-25

²⁷ "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

²⁸ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO, p. 29, Table 4

1994 to 2001, fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, and rebounded to \$13,695 by 2008. In 2018, total revenue per FTE was \$14,566, 0.15 percent higher than in 2017 and 6.4 percent higher than pre-recession levels. In Oklahoma, the total revenue funding is 4.6 percent below recession levels.²⁹



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 16 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.³⁰

Nationally in FY18, net tuition revenue accounted for approximately 46.6 percent of total revenue. Oklahoma students paid approximately 54.0 percent of higher education’s total

²⁹ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO, p. 36, Table 6

³⁰“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>

revenue in FY18, 7.4 percent more than the national average.³¹ The historical budgets of Oklahoma institutions, which includes other funding sources not included in SHEEO's data, agrees that the share that students pay is on the rise. In Oklahoma budgeted revenue for tuition and fees accounted for 47.7 percent in FY16, 52.3 percent in FY17, 54.7 percent in FY18, 56.0 percent in FY19, and 56.9 percent in FY20.³² 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.

Total unadjusted educational appropriations increased by 14.8 percent nationally over the past ten years. However, when adjusted for inflation this amount is a decrease of 4.9 percent. Furthermore, when adjusted for FTE enrollment, funding educational appropriations have fallen by 11.2 percent. These negative changes in funding over time summarize the combined impact of inflation and enrollment on education funding.³³

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, 2019, there are \$352.4 billion assets under management in 529 plans nationally. That is an increase of 13.2 percent from the end of 2017, an increase driven largely by stock market performance. The average account balance of these plans was \$25,128. In June 2019, the Oklahoma College Savings Plan has \$940.3 million assets under management and 56,241 open accounts. The OklahomaDream 529 plan has \$169.0 million assets under management and 10,373 open accounts. The average account balance in Oklahoma is \$16,654. This balance is \$8,474 or 33.7 percent below the national average. To learn more about this plan visit www.ok4saving.org.³⁴

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 70 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 2.4 percent in the 12-month period that ended September, 2019. This represents an average, changes in price vary by category for example food at home increased 0.6 percent while prices for food away from home increased 3.2 percent. Shelter, non-energy services, and medical care services increased 3.5, 2.9, and 4.4

³¹ “State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO, p. 36, figure 6

³² “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis FY20” by OSRHE, June 2019, p. 23

³³ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO, p. 17, table 2

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

percent respectively. Likewise, mandatory tuition and fees in Oklahoma for undergraduate resident students increased by an average of 2.3 percent.³⁵

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 2.6 percent for the 2019 fiscal year compared to 2.0 percent for 2015, 1.4 percent for 2016, 3.4 percent for 2017, and 2.9 percent for 2018. 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.³⁶ In FY18, CPI-U rose 2.9 percent.³⁷ Likewise, the Higher Education Price Index rose 2.9 percent in FY18. Historically, HEPI is higher than CPI-U; however, this was the largest 12-month increase since the period ending September 2008 for CPI-U. This increase was largely due to rising food prices, which may be a result of trade negotiations at the national level.

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 1980 and FY2017 CPI-U grew by 197 percent, HECA by 252 percent, and HEPI by 327 percent. Over the last five years CPI-U grew by 6.8 percent, HECA by 10.0 percent, and HEPI by 12.8 percent.³⁸

Enrollment Projections

The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2027* released in February 2019, that total enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased 19 percent from 2002 to fall 2016 and total enrollment in postsecondary degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to increase 3 percent, to 20.5 million, from 2016 to 2027. The number of bachelor degrees conferred increased 42 percent between 2002-03 and 2015-16. However, it is projected to be about the same in 2027-28 as 2015-16.³⁹

In recent experience, when state and local support has failed to match enrollment growth and inflation, an increasing share of the cost has been shifted to students and their families. Students and their families have borne a substantially larger share of higher education costs over the past decade. From FY2008 to FY2016 higher education support per capita has fallen

³⁵ "Consumer Price Index – September 2019," by Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2019, https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cpi_10102019.htm

³⁶ "Table 3.1 Higher Education Price Index®, 2009-2019," by Commonfund Institute, August 2019, <https://www.commonfund.org/news-research/index/hepi-estimate-august-2019/>

³⁷ "July 2018 Consumer Price Index News Release," by Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2018, <https://www.bls.gov/bls/news-release/cpi.htm#2019>

³⁸ "Technical Paper A," by SHEEO, April 2019, p. 1, 3

³⁹ Hussar, W.J., and Bailey, T.M. (2019). *Projections of Education Statistics to 2027* (NCES 2019-001). U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, February 2019, p. 24, Figure 16, p.32, Figure 25.

by 11.5 percent across the nation. In Oklahoma, higher education support per capita has decreased by 28.7 percent.⁴⁰ These funding shifts, in conjunction with other factors, may begin impacting enrollment in some areas across the nation.

According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the 3.2 million youth age 16 to 24 who graduated from high school between January and October 2018, about 2.2 million (69.1 percent) were enrolled in college in October. Among recent high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2018, 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 18.6 percent, much higher than the rate for recent graduates enrolled in college, 10.1 percent. Additionally, between January and October 2018, 1.1 million 20 to 29-year-olds earned a bachelor's degree; of these 72.3 percent were employed in October 2018. The unemployment rate for recent college graduates with a bachelor's degree was only 12.9 percent in October 2018. Of those who graduated with an advanced degree between January and October 2018, the unemployment rate was 10.4 percent.⁴¹

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.⁴²

Recent History of Executive 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.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴ On March 18, 2019 President Trump released the following Proposals for Reforming the Higher Education Act: Reorient the Accreditation Process to Focus on Student Outcomes, Increase Innovation in the Education Marketplace, Better Align Education to the Needs of Today's Workforce, Increase Institutional Accountability, Accelerate Program Completion, Support Historically Black Colleges and Universities,

⁴⁰ State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (2019). State Higher Education Finance: FY 2018. Boulder, CO., p. 48, table 8

⁴¹ "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2018 High School Graduates," by Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2019, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/hsgec.htm>

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

⁴³ "Congress Passes Higher Education Reauthorization Bill" by National Education Association, August 2012

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

Encourage Responsible Borrowing, Simplify Student Aid, Support Returning Citizens, and Give Prospective Students More Meaningful and Useful Information about Schools and Programs.⁴⁵

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 students to graduate from community colleges by 2020.⁴⁶ 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 21st 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."⁴⁷

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.⁴⁸

Miscellaneous

More than nine years after the U.S. economy emerged from recession, most municipal governments finally started 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 Higher

⁴⁵ "Proposals to Reform the Higher Education Act," by White House Press Secretary, March 18, 2019

⁴⁶ "Building American Skills Through Community Colleges," by Obama White House, October 17, 2016

⁴⁷ "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.

⁴⁸ "When Less is More: Prioritizing Open Access," by Christopher M. Mullen, American Association of Community College, October 2017.

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.⁴⁹

Over the past three decades, starting with the most recent 2009-10 to 2019-20, public four-year tuition and fees increased at an average rate of 2.2, 5.50, and 3.9 percent per year beyond inflation. When room and board are included the increase in inflation adjusted prices are lower at 1.9 percent, 3.9 percent, and 2.5 percent – from most recent to most distant decade. At public two-year institutions the average increases were 2.0 percent, 1.9 percent, and 3.9 percent for the past three decades. Private institutions’ prices increased 1.9, 2.5, and 3.0 percent over the past three decades.⁵⁰ Median family income has also increased over the last three decades, but at a significantly slower rate than postsecondary education prices. The inflation-adjusted average income for the highest 20 percent of families grew by 18, 2, and 25 percent over the past three decades. In 2018, the median family income for a family headed by a four-year college graduate was \$121,060, more than twice that of families headed by a high-school graduate.⁵¹

Across the entire United States, total full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in public colleges and universities increased by 0.8 million, or 8 percent, between 2007 and 2017. California and Texas enrolled 24 percent of the nation’s FTE public college students in 2017 and accounted for 41 percent of the overall FTE enrollment increase over the past decade. Overall, two-year colleges accounted for 42 percent of the public FTE undergraduate enrollment in 2017.⁵²

Between 2007-08 and 2012-13 a 15 percent decline in total funding and an 11 percent increase in enrollment led to a 23 percent decline in state and local funding per student. However, between 2012-13 and 2017-18, a 15 percent increase in total funding and a 3 percent decline in enrollment led to a 19 percent increase in funding per student. In 2017-18 local funding represented 13 percent of total education appropriations for higher education.⁵³

Time to degree is an important factor for those considering the costs and benefits of higher education. In 2015-16, 41 percent of students completed their bachelor’s degree within their first four years. Completing on time is highly correlated with academic readiness, 62 percent of BA recipients with a high school GPA of 3.5 or higher graduated within four years. Only 26 percent of those with GPAs lower than 3.0 completed within four years.⁵⁴

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 2016-17 and 2017-18 institutions spent an average of 4.4 percent of their endowments.⁵⁵ 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.

⁴⁹ “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>

⁵⁰ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 13

⁵¹ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 29

⁵² “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 31

⁵³ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 24

⁵⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 22

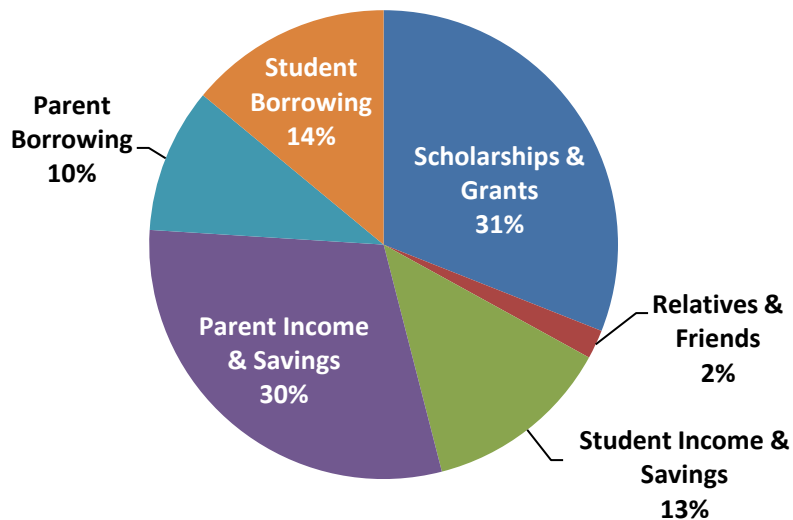
⁵⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2019,” by The College Board, November 2019, p. 28

How America Pays for College

According to the national survey *How America Pays for College 2019* by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in October 2019, college-going students and their parents:

- Parents typically take the lead in paying-for-college decisions at 12 percent, while 18 percent said the student made the decisions. Fifty-one 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 2018-19, while parents covered 40 percent of the costs compared to 43 percent in 2017-18.
- In 2018-19, financial aid continued to covers a big portion of college costs, grants and scholarships made up 31 percent of the total amount to meet college costs.
- Higher income families said they always planned to borrow to pay for college at a higher rate than lower income families, 72 percent for high, 57 percent for middle, and 47 percent for low income families. for lower income families and 23 percent for high income families.
- The percentage of families who utilized scholarships was 65 percent in 2018-19, up from 57 percent in 2017-18. Likewise, grant usage grew from 56 to 57 percent.
- Three quarters of families, 77 percent, completed the FAFSA application in 2018-19.
- More than half of families used loans to pay for college in 2018-19. However, half of borrowing families say they haven't researched any repayment topics, such as income-based repayment plans, loan consolidation, or loan forgiveness.⁵⁶

How the Average Family Pays for College



⁵⁶ "How America Pays for College 2019," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, October 2019.

Other Factors

Globally, interest rates are at historic lows. However, federal loan interest rates have fallen more slowly and less significantly than the prime rate. The Federal Stafford Loan' rate is a fixed interest rate of 4.53 percent in 2019-20, down from 5.05 percent in 2018-19. The annual borrowing limit is \$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.⁵⁷

Total outstanding student loan debt officially surpassed total credit card debt in the United States in 2010 and in 2017 there are more than 45 million borrowers with more than \$1.5 trillion in student loan debt in the United States.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹

Income-based repayment (IBR) may benefit millions of graduates who are eligible to take advantage of the option to cap repayment of student loans at 10 percent of monthly income.⁶⁰ The total federal loans in default has increased 41% in just three years, from \$150.3 billion in the first quarter of FY16 to \$211.9 billion the first quarter of FY19.⁶¹ Qualifying 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.⁶²

Colleges often consider themselves recession-proof, but stagnant endowment returns and increases in enrollment can strain resources. Nationally, per student appropriations were stable over the past year – up less than 1 percent in 14 states. Over the past five years 34 states have seen per FTE funding increases with the highest in Oregon and New Hampshire. However, the largest decrease was in Oklahoma.⁶³ 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 a college graduate in October 2019 was 2.0 percent compared with 3.5 percent for those with just a high school diploma. Among those with some college or an associate's degree the unemployment rate was 2.7 percent.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵

⁵⁷ Federal Student Aid Office, October 2019, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized>

⁵⁸ "Student Loan Debt In 2019: A \$1.5 Trillion Crisis," February 2019, Zack Friedman

⁵⁹ "Income-Driven Plans," October 2019, Federal Student Aid (U.S. Department of Education),

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

⁶¹ "Student Loan Repayment Statistics," by Mark Kantroqitz, July 2019

⁶² Federal Student Aid Office, Department of Education, October 2019,

⁶³ "State Higher Education Finance FY18," by SHEEO, 2019, p. 27, table 5

⁶⁴ "The Employment Situation," by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, October 2018, table A-4

⁶⁵ "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.⁶⁶

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.⁶⁷ Another study found that performance-based funding resulted in lower funding at institutions that serve a greater number of minorities.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰

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.

⁶⁶ “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/>

⁶⁷ “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

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

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

⁷⁰ “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 11,740**, surpassing the state **benchmark of 10,200**. While we have made substantial gains in the first six years, 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' FY20 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 \$48,516. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to \$84,504 in Oklahoma. These amounts do not include any scholarships, grant aid, or tax benefits students may be eligible for.

In a survey of 2,000 college students and parents, 74 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 5 percent more likely to strongly agree that a college education is an investment in the future.⁷¹

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. In 2018, the American Community Survey reports that America is becoming increasingly educated with more than 32 percent of United States residents 25 or older now having a college degree. However, in Oklahoma this number is only 25.6 percent.⁷² From May 2007 to May 2016, the share of employment in occupations typically requiring postsecondary education for entry rose by 2.3 percentage points, from 34.2 to 36.5 percent. Over this same time period, occupations that typically require a bachelor's or master's degree for entry rose from 21.1 percent of employment to 23.0 percent.⁷³ In 2013, the Center on Education and the Workforce predicted that by 2020, 65 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.⁷⁴

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.⁷⁵

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

⁷¹ "How America Pays for College 2019," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2018, pg. 63

⁷² "American Community Survey," by United States Census Bureau, 2018, Educational Attainment, Table S1501.

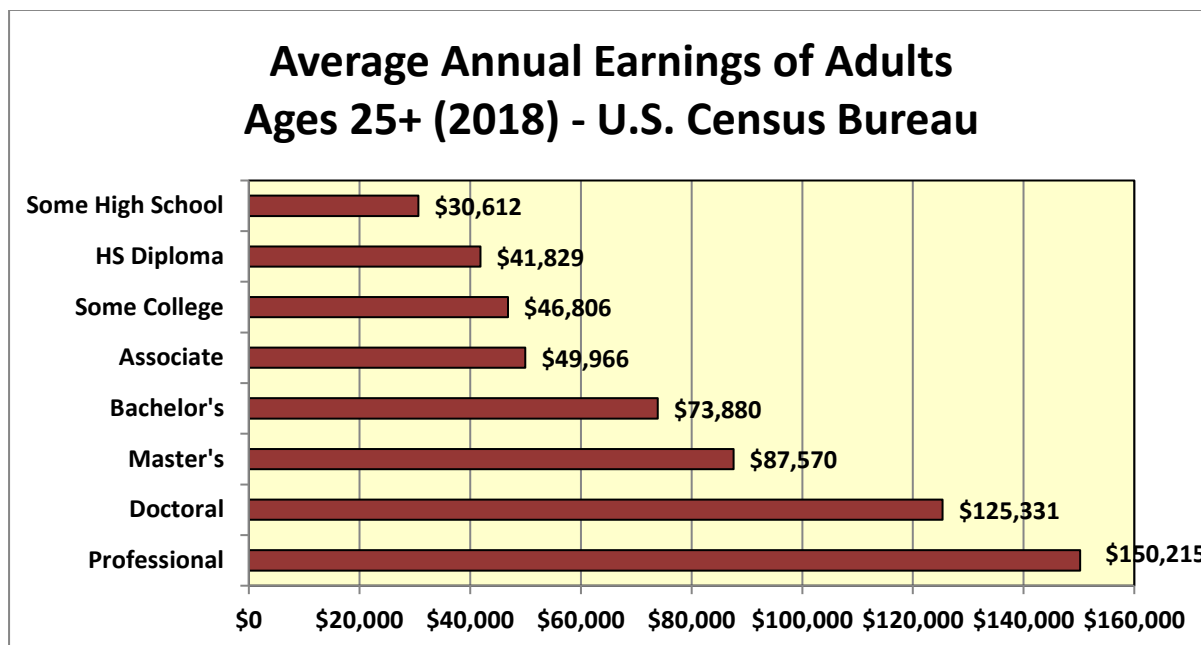
⁷³ Audrey L. Watson, "Employment trends by typical entry-level education requirement," Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2017, <https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2017.22>.

⁷⁴ "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2020" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2013

⁷⁵ "American's Divided Recovery" by Carnevale, Jayasundera, and Gulish; Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2016

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 an even more prosperous future ahead.⁷⁶

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 2018, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.8 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.⁷⁷



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the household. In 2018, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, average income was \$83,949 compared to \$41,829 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$30,612 for those with less than a high school diploma.

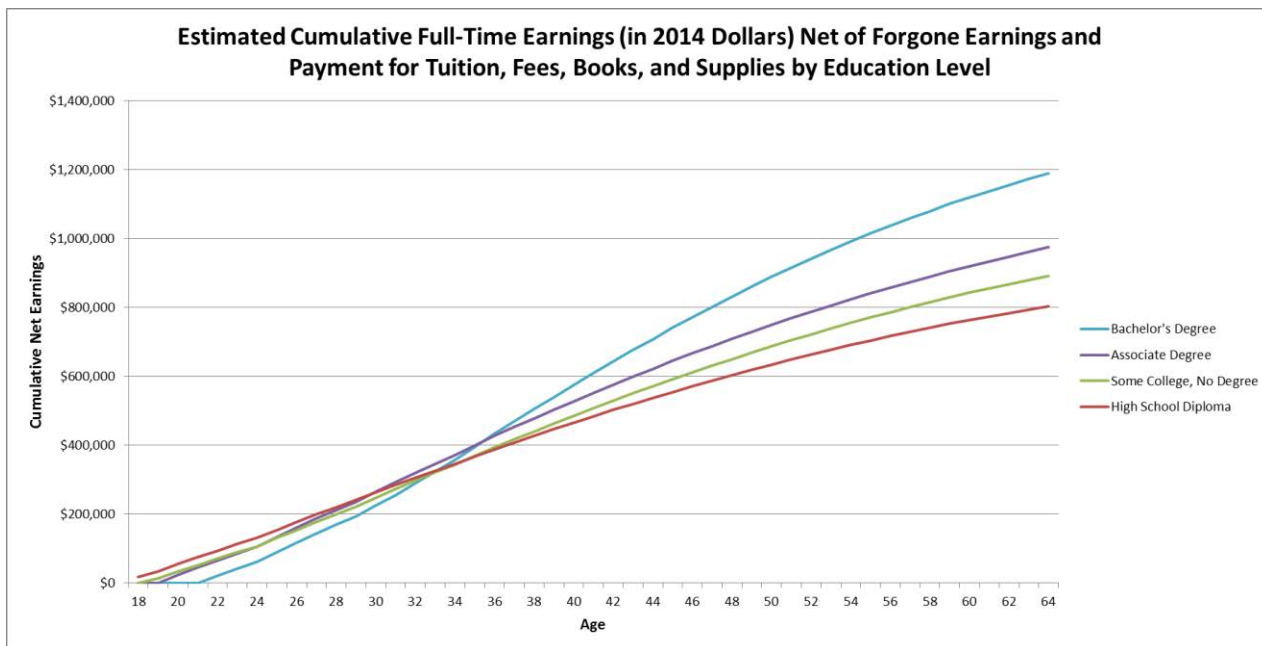
More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2018 earned 37 percent more than those with just some high school. Those with associate’s degrees earned 19 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 48 percent more than those with associates. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 103 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

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

⁷⁶ Elka Torpey, "Measuring the value of education," Career Outlook, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2018.

⁷⁷ "PINC-03. Educational Attainment-People 25 Years Old and Over, by Total Money Earnings, Work Experience, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex.," by U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) 2019 Supplement, February 2019

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.⁷⁸



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 a college education a good investment.⁷⁹

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

⁷⁸ “Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, 2016, p. 19.

⁷⁹ “Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, 2016, p. 19.

just 8 percent of those with an associate degree or just 3 percent of those with a Bachelor's degree.⁸⁰

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.⁸¹

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.⁸²

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.⁸³

⁸⁰ "Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, 2016, p. 36.

⁸¹ "Education pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, 2016, p. 34-41.

⁸² "A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education" by Lumina Foundation, June 2015, p. 2

⁸³ "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 FY20. The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education has developed cost-saving initiatives that will result in actual and projected savings totaling \$289.8 million from FY16 to FY20.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Oklahoma Higher Education 5th in affordability and 16th in STEM job growth nationally. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs. The main campus average cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 81.1% percent of the average legislative peer limit.

College affordability is essential, and the OKPromise scholarship program is considered to be one of the most successful college access programs in the nation. The state system invests heavily in total student financial aid, devoting over \$77 million to Oklahoma's Promise and \$39.9 million to other assistance programs in FY20. Total budgeted tuition waivers and scholarships from E&G budgets are projected to increase \$11.2 million (4.2 percent) over FY19. 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 1.9 percent in FTE enrollment for the fall 2019 semester. However, the number of first-time entering students increased 1.4 percent from 30,536 in fall 2018 to 30,976 in fall 2019 at Oklahoma public institutions.

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 \$9.40 in economic output for every \$1 of state appropriations invested. Budgeted state appropriated income rose 3.9 percent in FY20. As a share of total educational and general primary budgets, appropriated revenue increased from 27.9 percent to 28.3 percent which lead to a moderate increase of tuition and mandatory fees of 2.5 percent in FY20 compared to 4.0 percent in

FY19. State appropriations support decreased from 62 percent in FY00 to 28.2 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY20.

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 degrees 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 \$8.2 billion in economic output in the state and support an estimated 78,500 Oklahoma jobs.⁸⁴

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

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

⁸⁴ "The Economic Role of Oklahoma's Public Colleges and Universities," by Region Tack Inc., prepared for State Chamber Research Foundation, January 2019

Attachments

1. 2019-2020 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees – Big Twelve
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY20 Legislative Peer Limits for Undergraduate and Graduate Programs
4. Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines Fiscal Year 2020
5. Transcript of April 25, 2019 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY20
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY20
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY20
9. Summary Listing of FY20 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY20 Tuition and Mandatory Fees to Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY20
12. Comparison of FY20 Guaranteed Tuition with Legislative Limits
13. FY20 Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees Ranked by State
14. Appendix: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Coordination of Higher Education Tuition and Fees

FY20 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees – Big Twelve

University	Resident	Nonresident
Colorado	\$18,068	\$39,614
Iowa State	\$9,028	\$23,432
Kansas	\$12,916	\$29,127
Kansas State	\$10,383	\$25,887
Missouri	\$11,252	\$27,090
Nebraska	\$9,242	\$25,038
Texas	\$11,620	\$41,256
Texas Tech	\$11,045	\$23,495
Texas A&M	\$11,634	\$37,824
Oklahoma	\$9,063	\$24,444
Oklahoma State	\$9,018	\$24,539
Average	\$11,206	\$29,250
105% of Average	NA	\$31,822
*Average without OK	\$11,687	\$30,307

*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 2019, dated 1-11-2019

Public Hearing Notice

TUITION PEER LIMITS AND ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES
Effective Academic Year 2019-2020

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 25, 2019 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 19, 2019 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



FY20 Legislative Peer Limits for Undergraduate and Graduate Programs

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY20 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$11,687	\$389.57	\$31,822	\$1,060.73
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$7,763	\$258.77	\$16,857	\$561.90
University of Central Oklahoma	\$8,244	\$274.80	\$20,996	\$699.87
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	\$10,192	\$339.73	\$22,975	\$765.83
Community Colleges	\$6,230	\$207.67	\$11,255	\$375.17
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)	FY20 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$10,465	\$436.04	\$24,655	\$1,027.29
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$8,304	\$346.00	\$15,572	\$648.83
University of Central Oklahoma	\$9,971	\$415.46	\$20,917	\$871.54
<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>				
<u>TIER</u>				
Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions			
Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states			
Community Colleges	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states			

FY20 Legislative Peer Limits for Professional Programs

Professional Programs	FY20 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY20 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$28,238	\$42,231
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$34,018	\$63,651
Doctor of Dental Science	\$36,604	\$72,463
Physician's Associate	\$19,115	\$32,801
PharmD	\$25,875	\$45,763
Occupational Therapy	\$12,929	\$24,803
Physical Therapy - Doctoral	\$16,513	\$32,260
Doctor of Audiology	\$15,221	\$31,119
Public Health	\$13,312	\$26,402
Nursing - Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$14,547	\$24,733
Master of Science in Nursing	\$10,117	\$20,302
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$37,964	\$67,174
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$27,415	\$54,694
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$27,457	\$40,942
<i>Northwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
Nursing - Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$13,743	\$17,030
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
Master of Science in Nursing	\$13,382	\$23,447
PharmD	\$24,173	\$37,033
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy - Doctoral	\$16,513	\$32,260
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.		

Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines Fiscal Year 2020

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.

Transcript of April 25, 2019 Public Hearing

STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Research Park, Oklahoma City

PUBLIC HEARING

on Tuition and Fees

Thursday, April 25, 2019

State Regents' Conference Room

Regent Jay Helm: I call the meeting to order. We will now do the tuition and fee review. Before we start the public hearing portion of the meeting, let's review the tuition and fee items that will be the focus of the testimony. The information has been posted on the State Regents' website and is also available on the registration table outside the door.

Chancellor, would you like to comment on these issues?

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: I will, Mr. Chairman. I think we should say as we start the hearing the State Regents take this issue very seriously and hopefully from some of the data and information we'll provide we will make that case that through our process in Oklahoma, which provides input at the college and university level from students, from faculty through the administrative process with our governing board to the State Regents where in addition to this hearing today we will also in June have a thorough review with all 25 colleges and universities to the request they make with regard to tuition and fees. We have a process that you can see from the first slide that we will put up here has resulted in something that really bucks the national trend in terms of what has happened in the tuition and fee space over the last decade. You can see from the slide here that Oklahoma higher education has kept tuition and fees below five percent over this last decade, most recently, with our decisions that were made last June at four percent, we have continued that trend. I would mention that as you look nationally, there have been a number of states, California, Arizona, Illinois, Georgia, that have experienced not only double digit increases but some in the rather high double digits, some in particular had a couple of years in a row where their tuition exceeded twenty percent.

So again, I think this reflects the fact that the State Regents have been very prudent in this space and the information we have there makes that case.

Regent Jody Parker: These have all occurred at the same time as the appropriation to higher education has until last year declined precipitously.

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: Declined 26 percent over the last eight years. A great point and all the more important that we've made an effort to keep tuition low. Recognized nationally, in the most recent U.S. News and World Report publication, two important takeaways, our higher ed system was ranked seventh in the nation in terms of the lowest tuition and fee structure in the country. Another very important takeaway, tenth lowest in the nation in terms of our students leaving our colleges and universities with the least amount of student debt. And on that issue of student debt, we always compile data from the Institute for College Access and Success Project on Student Debt November 2018 data tells us several important things. In the far-right column there, over half or 51 percent leave our colleges and universities with zero student debt. You can see those that have debt, the debt is below the national average in terms of debt. In this survey, we rank in the top 12 states in the country in terms of our students leaving our colleges with the least amount of debt. So by any number of comparisons, we compare extremely well nationally for tuition and fees and keeping student debt low which of course are priorities of the State Regents. So with that as a backdrop I think, again, we are here today Mr. Chairman and Regents, we value the input of those that come here to this hearing. We

are always please to host the hearing and with that Mr. Chairman, I might ask Amanda Paliotta to join us at the podium and go over the items we will cover today.

Regent Jay Helm: One question before Amanda starts, with 51 percent of our students not having any debt does any of these national polls take that into account?

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: Yes, they do. We rank in that space, I mean there's only probably three or four that have a higher percentage than that. It's a great number and a great data point that basically half of our students leave college with no debt. So it ranks us very high on that score.

Regent Jay Helm: Ok, thank you. Amanda, please.

Amanda Paliotta: So, I'm going to focus first on legislative tuition and mandatory fee limits as they are applied to our undergraduate programs. That seems to be the primary focus a lot of times particularly at our annual hearing. So, just a little bit of context. The peer limits that are prescribed are set up by statute. Research, our big 12 public universities, and then select institutions, peer institutions for the regional and liberal arts colleges as well as the community colleges here in the state. And so as they are applied to these peers, it changes year to year on where exactly they are going to fall. But for example, right now our two research institutions are actually going to be a decrease against their peers this go round by a little under one percent. The exact opposite is going on with our regional and our two-years with our regionals are actually going to increase against their peers by about 2.8 percent and our community colleges. That always varies from year to year depending on what their peers are doing the previous year as well.

Also, as far as this posting is concerned, you also have your legislative peer limits for your professional programs, so those are also prescribed as well as academic service fees.

Regent Jay Helm: Thank you. Amanda, please.

Regent Ron White: The hourly credit on the first page, it has the OSU – Oklahoma City, the OU Health Sciences Center and had OSU Okmulgee. My question is on the FY20 per credit hour rate is the same for all of those? Okmulgee has to pay the same as a medical student?

Amanda Paliotta: Those are not what they are paying. These are the limits that they will be applied against. So all they are having to do is make sure when they come in for June they can't go over those amounts.

Regent Ron White: So, they don't pay the same amount?

Amanda Paliotta: No, that's what you will decide at the June hearings.

Regent Jay Helm: We have several speakers today who have asked to provide public testimony on these topics. We thank each of you for your interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in this public policy discussion. Chancellor, will you explain the ground rules as we proceed?

Chancellor Johnson: I will Mr. Chairman, I will go over briefly the ground rules for our hearing on tuition this morning. Each speaker we hear from this morning will have three minutes to make comments. I will ask Kylie Smith to let us know when that time period is over. Each speaker will be allowed your time allotment 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. If speakers have written comments or materials they can be submitted at the end of their comments or at the end of the meeting to Kylie. We are here for the purpose of listening to you, 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. The first speaker will be:

- Nicholas Glasgow – Northern Oklahoma College
- Dan Williams – Former Oklahoma Student Government Association President

Is there anyone else in the audience who wants to be added to the list? Seeing none, our first speaker this morning will be Nicholas Glasgow, Student Advisory Board member. Let's give a warm welcome to Nicholas this morning.

Nicholas Glasgow: Good morning. As Chancellor Johnson said, I am Nicholas Glasgow, I come from Northern Oklahoma College, the Tonkawa campus. And I am a member of the Student Advisory Board and this fall I will be attending the University of Oklahoma, which is killing some of the people in my family. I'm here today to speak about an issue that is facing all students in Oklahoma and that's the cost of college. But as a member of the Student Advisory Board, I've been able to go talk to those students across the state, I've been able to talk to fellow two-year institutions, four-year institutions and students at OU and OSU. But the biggest thing I've heard when it comes to tuition and fees, a lot of them complain about the fees.

The way that we understand it, what the state legislature has done that they cut funding for higher education and what colleges have been doing is raising fees to cover their losses for the funding. So today, our two major research university's or the big 12's, OU and OSU, the cost of student fees are getting closer to the cost of tuition per hour. For example, at OU the cost of tuition for 15 hours is \$159.60 while fees are \$134.03 for 15 hours. So they are getting close to the cost of tuition. At OSU, I tried to find it out, but OSU they did not give how much fees are they just book it all together. I have two cousins who go to OSU, they are both engineering students and they say when they get their billing the fees are about the same amount as the tuition costs. So it is the fees that are causing students to, it's costing kids more money. And I know it's tough for kids to go to college because when I went down to OU to my financial aid office, the first thing they said to me was "what kind of loan do you want?" My two older siblings' graduate college without loans which my parents are proud of. When a student walks into a financial aid office and the first thing the officer says is "what kind of loan do you want" you know there is some sort of a problem. A kid should not have to go to college to get an education and be saddled with on average \$28,000 debt. Thank you for your time.

Chancellor Johnson: Any questions of Nicholas?

Regent Michael C. Turpen: Where did you go to high school?

Nicholas Glasgow: I am from Tonkawa so I went to high school in Tonkawa. What NOC Tonkawa does, if you are a Tonkawa student, you can basically go to NOC for free.

Regent Jody Parker: So you did two years at Tonkawa?

Nicholas Glasgow: Yes. And at the Student Advisory Board, my recommendation to the board will be transfer of credits because a lot of two-year institutions they will have some credits that won't transfer to their next college. For example, I applied to a couple of colleges and I narrowed it down to two, The University of Missouri, which is where my mom and dad went and then OU. I went to Mizzou and when I asked them about my credits, they said all of your credits will transfer no problem. OU said they would have to look over my math one.

Regent Jody Parker: But you chose OU anyway?

Nicholas Glasgow: I had a lot more opportunities down here for people. I want to go into Political Science, that's something I'm thinking about double majoring in or minor. I have a couple of colleagues that work at the capitol and they said they could help me get into stuff.

Regent Jody Parker: Do you plan to work while you're in college, at OU I mean?

Nicholas Glasgow: I've held a job since sophomore year at high school and I've worked at the same job until now. My parents told me they don't want me working during the first semester of college

because it's a transition and they basically said I had earned it because I had just worked all the way through and they said that I should take some time off.

Regent Michael C. Turpen: What is your major?

Nicholas Glasgow: Right now, I will double major in History and Political Science and I hope I could maybe teach it but I've also thought I might go to law school.

Regent Andy Lester: As a former history student and somebody who flipped between History and political science, I ultimately ended up in History. I absolutely love both topics but I did go to law school.

Nicholas Glasgow: Which law school?

Regent Andy Lester: Georgetown Law School. I wish you good luck with your future down at OU whether you teach history. I thought about that too and at the time there were absolutely zero History jobs anywhere in the country according to my History professor. He said if he had to do it over again he would go to law school. This was a long time ago. So good luck with that. That's great.

Regent Ron White: That was a very good presentation. I think it brings up a point that we need to have the total segregated into the tuition and fees and then the total. But we have them here grouped together. I think for real transparency we need to have it outlined so we can see the difference.

Regent Andy Lester: From my experience on the A&M board, one of the problems we had with this is, how do you break it out? You get this laundry list of fees and nobody could figure out what this fee was for and really what the total was so part of the issue was and at some point you also get the bill that has the breakdown of the fees. We had an ongoing debate on our board. You had a fee for engineering. Well engineering cost more to teach than History. History, you need a room and a blackboard, you might not, you don't need much else, so books, but you don't need much else to teach History. Engineering or Chemistry, there are breakage fees, lots of different fees. To me, those fees make sense. I mean, my understanding of fees, they are to cover a cost that wouldn't exist otherwise, you know such as breakage fee in Chemistry, as opposed to being something to replace tuition. I think there's a debate that perhaps we all ought to have at some point about what's called fees and what's called tuition.

Regent Ron White: The bottom line is you have to pay it and for us to assess it, at least for me, it's more helpful to see it.

Regent Jody Parker: Is this correct that some fees are born universally across the student body and some are specific to course of study?

Regent Jay Helm: In 2001, we had an \$18.4 million appropriation from the state. This last year we had \$774 million. You would think our costs had gone up, insurance, health insurance, utility costs, raises. Basically, if we would have just stayed with inflation we would be at \$1.35 billion in state appropriations and we only got \$774 million. So to make sure that you can get a good education, these institutions have had to raise tuition and fees just to survive.

Regent Jody Parker: And to only partially offset the decrease in appropriations.

Regent Jay Helm: Exactly, and we've had a 25 percent cut since 2013 in money from the state and none of the institutions have raised enough tuition to cover that cost. So, it's hard but if you'll compare yourself to going to the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, the two research schools, their structure and total costs are similar, OSU may be \$100, \$200 a little less, not a lot, but if you compare that to the rest of the Big 12 you are getting a bargain.

Regent Ron White: It's really two different topics we have here. One is whether or not fees are justified but my point is, if I'm looking at going to school I'd like to know when I'm comparing one school with another, whether its Missouri or Tennessee or wherever you have to be able to compare apples to apples. And if you don't have that separated out you can't really tell. And when we sit here

and say we have a five percent tuition increase well obviously that's not enough to cover it but basically you probably have a certain percentage increase in fees too.

Regent Jeff Hickman: Does the cap only apply to tuition or does it apply to fees too?

Amanda Paliotta: If it's a mandatory fee and it's assessed across the board it is included in the cap. And the tuition and mandatory fees you have there in that limit those are the fees that are included. But the ones you're talking about like breakage, equipment so that would be added to that amount.

Regent Jeff Hickman: I think a good point, as Regent Helm was making the point, about higher ed's fixed costs, families have the same thing. Fixed costs, health insurance costs, utilities, it's the same issue so that's where I think we have to balance that out. We have increased costs but the families that are paying the bill have increased costs as well. It's probably been 20 years since the legislature gave that authority up.

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: It was 2003.

Regent Andy Lester: On the fees thing, I appreciate you, Mr. Glasgow, bringing this issue up. It's an important issue. I personally would love to see us get to a place where we just call it tuition. Because these fees go on forever and ever.

Nicholas Glasgow: At NOC we got the bill, and luckily I didn't have to pay because I was on scholarships, but we still got the bill and we got the tuition for the classes and the books and it was one sheet long. We got the fees, it was three sheets long. So we thought, if that's what it is at NOC, what is that going to be at OU?

Regent Jay Helm: I think OSU is instead of just quoting you the entire amount, is saying this is realistically what it is. Because all of those fees, a lot of those fees were done when the legislature wouldn't approve a tuition increase and costs were going up.

Regent Jeff Hickman: Has the cap always only been on tuition or at one time was it on tuition and fees?

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: It's always included tuition and mandatory fees.

Regent Jeff Hickman: If the fees are mandatory they should just all be called tuition.

Regent Jay Helm: You want to know why we don't roll them in? With the Oklahoma's Promise, the Regents pay tuition but we don't pay fees and we could change that policy and roll the fees into tuition but it would raise the bill for Oklahoma's Promise quite a bit. But Oklahoma's Promise is one of the better programs, actually it's considered one of the best programs in the country, and 87 percent of the recipients are still in Oklahoma as tax paying citizens. So it's a great program, but we only pay tuition so as that got separated and tuition didn't occur it spread to that number. And maybe we need to look at how we can adjust that to where OU and OSU in particular just put all the mandatory fees as tuition.

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: Nicholas, you might on your course transfer to OU you might visit with Dr. Blanke. We have a comprehensive course equivalency project matrix and she can talk to you about whether or not some of those courses you referenced may or may not transfer.

Nicholas Glasgow: I went back down and asked them and they said that they would transfer down.

Regent Jay Helm: Congratulations and we wish you luck.

Nicholas Glasgow: Thank you

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: Thank you Nicholas. Let's give Nicholas a round of applause. Now we are also very pleased to welcome our next presenter, please welcome Mr. Dan Williams.

Dr. Debbie Blanke: Daniel is a student at OU and the outgoing president of the Oklahoma Student Government Association and he was detained. He is on his way but not sure he will make it here before 10:00.

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: Well, our regular meeting starts at 10:00 and we could recess until 10:00 if he is our only other speaker.

(Daniel Williams was not present)

Regent Jeff Hickman: I would make a motion that we recess at the call of the Chairman.

Regent Ann Holloway: Second.

Regent Jay Helm: All in favor. Ok, we are going to recess and give him ten minutes.

FY20 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH University												
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	178.55	5,356.50	178.55	5,356.50	0.0%	0.00	695.90	20,877.00	695.90	20,877.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>169.08</i>	<i>5,072.25</i>	<i>169.08</i>	<i>5,072.25</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>684.10</i>	<i>20,523.00</i>	<i>684.10</i>	<i>20,523.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
REGIONAL University												
University of Central Oklahoma	216.05	6,481.50	222.85	6,685.50	3.1%	204.00	578.95	17,368.50	585.75	17,572.50	1.2%	204.00
East Central University	180.20	5,406.00	188.25	5,647.50	4.5%	241.50	487.20	14,616.00	500.25	15,007.50	2.7%	391.50
Northeastern State University	184.25	5,527.50	197.10	5,913.00	7.0%	385.50	453.25	13,597.50	477.10	14,313.00	5.3%	715.50
Northwestern OK St University	212.75	6,382.50	219.75	6,592.50	3.3%	210.00	450.00	13,500.00	457.00	13,710.00	1.6%	210.00
Rogers State University	146.00	4,380.00	152.00	4,560.00	4.1%	180.00	424.00	12,720.00	430.00	12,900.00	1.4%	180.00
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	198.00	5,940.00	205.00	6,150.00	3.5%	210.00	428.00	12,840.00	435.00	13,050.00	1.6%	210.00
Cameron University	158.00	4,740.00	158.00	4,740.00	0.0%	0.00	472.00	14,160.00	472.00	14,160.00	0.0%	0.00
Langston University	137.77	4,133.01	141.21	4,236.34	2.5%	103.33	383.11	11,493.32	388.51	11,655.38	1.4%	162.06
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	213.00	6,390.00	6.0%	360.00	546.00	16,380.00	575.00	17,250.00	5.3%	870.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>181.46</i>	<i>5,443.68</i>	<i>187.20</i>	<i>5,615.89</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>172.21</i>	<i>459.80</i>	<i>13,794.03</i>	<i>468.72</i>	<i>14,061.58</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>267.55</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>179.55</i>	<i>5,386.54</i>	<i>184.41</i>	<i>5,532.26</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>145.72</i>	<i>494.31</i>	<i>14,829.26</i>	<i>501.85</i>	<i>15,055.64</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>226.39</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	91.25	2,737.50	91.25	2,737.50	0.0%	0.00	228.75	6,862.50	228.75	6,862.50	0.0%	0.00
Connors State College	98.00	2,940.00	98.00	2,940.00	0.0%	0.00	256.76	7,702.80	256.76	7,702.80	0.0%	0.00
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	97.50	2,925.00	99.00	2,970.00	1.5%	45.00	297.50	8,925.00	304.00	9,120.00	2.2%	195.00
Northern Oklahoma College	95.00	2,850.00	101.00	3,030.00	6.3%	180.00	314.50	9,435.00	326.50	9,795.00	3.8%	360.00
Oklahoma City Comm College	100.84	3,025.19	100.84	3,025.19	0.0%	0.00	292.54	8,776.22	292.54	8,776.22	0.0%	0.00
Redlands Comm College*	154.84	4,645.20	154.84	4,645.20	0.0%	0.00	240.35	7,210.50	240.35	7,210.50	0.0%	0.00
Rose State College	114.70	3,441.00	120.45	3,613.50	5.0%	172.50	327.25	9,817.50	333.00	9,990.00	1.8%	172.50
Seminole State College	99.00	2,970.00	104.00	3,120.00	5.1%	150.00	303.00	9,090.00	315.00	9,450.00	4.0%	360.00
Tulsa Community College	108.55	3,256.50	112.55	3,376.50	3.7%	120.00	326.55	9,796.50	337.55	10,126.50	3.4%	330.00
Western Oklahoma St College	100.15	3,004.50	100.15	3,004.50	0.0%	0.00	245.30	7,359.00	245.30	7,359.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>109.15</i>	<i>3,274.40</i>	<i>111.00</i>	<i>3,330.02</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>55.63</i>	<i>284.00</i>	<i>8,519.98</i>	<i>287.94</i>	<i>8,638.10</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>118.13</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>145.76</i>	<i>4,372.71</i>	<i>149.17</i>	<i>4,475.19</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>102.47</i>	<i>393.36</i>	<i>11,800.80</i>	<i>399.17</i>	<i>11,975.22</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>174.42</i>

FY20 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
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	145.00	4,350.00	145.00	4,350.00	0.0%	0.00	332.00	9,960.00	332.00	9,960.00	0.0%	0.00
OSU - OKC	123.25	3,697.50	127.75	3,832.50	3.7%	135.00	359.25	10,777.50	371.00	11,130.00	3.3%	352.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>142.62</i>	<i>4,278.50</i>	<i>144.12</i>	<i>4,323.50</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>45.00</i>	<i>454.52</i>	<i>13,635.50</i>	<i>458.43</i>	<i>13,753.00</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>117.50</i>
CENTERS												
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>194.50</i>	<i>5,835.00</i>	<i>194.50</i>	<i>5,835.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>441.00</i>	<i>13,230.00</i>	<i>441.00</i>	<i>13,230.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	237.40	7,122.00	239.20	7,176.00	0.8%	54.00	600.30	18,009.00	602.10	18,063.00	0.3%	54.00
UCO - CBA	233.40	7,002.00	239.20	7,176.00	2.5%	174.00	596.30	17,889.00	602.10	18,063.00	1.0%	174.00
UCO - Language Pathology	237.40	7,122.00	239.20	7,176.00	0.8%	54.00	600.30	18,009.00	602.10	18,063.00	0.3%	54.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	221.05	6,631.50	227.85	6,835.50	3.1%	204.00	583.95	17,518.50	590.75	17,722.50	1.2%	204.00
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	169.50	5,085.00	173.50	5,205.00	2.4%	120.00	170.50	5,115.00	174.50	5,235.00	2.3%	120.00
NSU - BSN Online Program	184.25	5,527.50	197.10	5,913.00	7.0%	385.50	185.25	5,557.50	198.10	5,943.00	6.9%	385.50
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	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
SWOSU - Sayre	198.00	5,940.00	205.00	6,150.00	3.5%	210.00	428.00	12,840.00	435.00	13,050.00	1.6%	210.00
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	204.00	6,120.00	212.00	6,360.00	3.9%	240.00	434.00	13,020.00	442.00	13,260.00	1.8%	240.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	154.20	4,626.00	159.95	4,798.50	3.7%	172.50	366.75	11,002.50	372.50	11,175.00	1.6%	172.50
Rose State - OU Development	114.70	3,441.00	120.45	3,613.50	5.0%	172.50	327.25	9,817.50	333.00	9,990.00	1.8%	172.50
Langston University - OKC	137.77	4,133.01	141.21	4,236.34	2.5%	103.33	383.11	11,493.32	388.51	11,655.38	1.4%	162.06
Langston University - Tulsa	137.77	4,133.01	141.21	4,236.34	2.5%	103.33	383.11	11,493.32	388.51	11,655.38	1.4%	162.06
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	95.00	2,850.00	130.55	3,916.50	37.4%	1,066.50	314.50	9,435.00	317.90	9,537.00	1.1%	102.00
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	254.00	7,620.00	258.00	7,740.00	1.6%	120.00	557.00	16,710.00	583.00	17,490.00	4.7%	780.00

FY20 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	91.73	2,752.00	91.73	2,752.00	0.0%	0.00	251.33	7,540.00	251.33	7,540.00	0.0%	0.00	764.03	22,921.00	764.03	22,921.00	0.0%	0.00
OSUIT, OKM	40.00	1,200.00	40.00	1,200.00	0.0%	0.00	185.00	5,550.00	185.00	5,550.00	0.0%	0.00	372.00	11,160.00	372.00	11,160.00	0.0%	0.00
OSU - OKC	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	149.28	4,478.50	153.78	4,613.50	3.0%	135.00	385.28	11,558.50	397.03	11,911.00	3.0%	352.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>52.59</i>	<i>1,577.67</i>	<i>52.59</i>	<i>1,577.67</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>195.21</i>	<i>5,856.17</i>	<i>196.71</i>	<i>5,901.17</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>45.00</i>	<i>507.11</i>	<i>15,213.17</i>	<i>511.02</i>	<i>15,330.67</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>117.50</i>
CENTERS																		
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>4.33</i>	<i>130.00</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>130.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>198.83</i>	<i>5,965.00</i>	<i>198.83</i>	<i>5,965.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>445.33</i>	<i>13,360.00</i>	<i>445.33</i>	<i>13,360.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - Nursing	33.55	1,006.50	35.55	1,066.50	6.0%	60.00	270.95	8,128.50	274.75	8,242.50	1.4%	114.00	633.85	19,015.50	637.65	19,129.50	0.6%	114.00
UCO - CBA	33.55	1,006.50	35.55	1,066.50	6.0%	60.00	266.95	8,008.50	274.75	8,242.50	2.9%	234.00	629.85	18,895.50	637.65	19,129.50	1.2%	234.00
UCO - Language Pathology	33.55	1,006.50	35.55	1,066.50	6.0%	60.00	270.95	8,128.50	274.75	8,242.50	1.4%	114.00	633.85	19,015.50	637.65	19,129.50	0.6%	114.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	33.55	1,006.50	35.55	1,066.50	6.0%	60.00	254.60	7,638.00	263.40	7,902.00	3.5%	264.00	617.50	18,525.00	626.30	18,789.00	1.4%	264.00
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	37.40	1,122.00	33.40	1,002.00	-10.7%	-120.00	206.90	6,207.00	206.90	6,207.00	0.0%	0.00	207.90	6,237.00	207.90	6,237.00	0.0%	0.00
NSU - BSN Online Program	37.40	1,122.00	33.40	1,002.00	-10.7%	-120.00	221.65	6,649.50	230.50	6,915.00	4.0%	265.50	222.65	6,679.50	231.50	6,945.00	4.0%	265.50
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	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
SWOSU - Sayre	33.50	1,005.00	33.50	1,005.00	0.0%	0.00	231.50	6,945.00	238.50	7,155.00	3.0%	210.00	461.50	13,845.00	468.50	14,055.00	1.5%	210.00
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	11.00	330.00	11.00	330.00	0.0%	0.00	215.00	6,450.00	223.00	6,690.00	3.7%	240.00	445.00	13,350.00	453.00	13,590.00	1.8%	240.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	154.20	4,626.00	159.95	4,798.50	3.7%	172.50	366.75	11,002.50	372.50	11,175.00	1.6%	172.50
Rose State - OU Development	29.92	897.50	31.22	936.50	4.3%	39.00	144.62	4,338.50	151.67	4,550.00	4.9%	211.50	357.17	10,715.00	364.22	10,926.50	2.0%	211.50
Langston University - OKC	50.84	1,525.15	52.11	1,563.25	2.5%	38.10	188.61	5,658.16	193.32	5,799.59	2.5%	141.43	433.95	13,018.47	440.62	13,218.63	1.5%	200.16
Langston University - Tulsa	50.84	1,525.15	52.11	1,563.25	2.5%	38.10	188.61	5,658.16	193.32	5,799.59	2.5%	141.43	433.95	13,018.47	440.62	13,218.63	1.5%	200.16
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	121.02	3,630.50	121.02	3,630.50	0.0%	0.00	216.02	6,480.50	251.57	7,547.00	16.5%*	1,066.50	435.52	13,065.50	438.92	13,167.50	0.8%	102.00
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	254.00	7,620.00	258.00	7,740.00	1.6%	120.00	557.00	16,710.00	583.00	17,490.00	4.7%	780.00

*NOC/OSU - Gateway Program: shifting gateway fees to tuition in order to maximize financial assistance for students.

FY20 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY20 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit	FY20 per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY20 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit	FY20 per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
Institution												
RESEARCH University												
University of Oklahoma	389.57	11,687.00	302.08	9,062.50	2,624.50	77.5%	1,060.73	31,822.00	814.78	24,443.50	7,378.50	76.8%
Okla State University & Tulsa	389.57	11,687.00	300.60	9,018.00	2,669.00	77.2%	1,060.73	31,822.00	817.95	24,538.50	7,283.50	77.1%
<i>Average</i>	389.57	11,687.00	301.34	9,040.25	2,646.75	77.4%	1,060.73	31,822.00	816.37	24,491.00	7,331.00	77.0%
REGIONAL University												
University of Central Oklahoma	274.80	8,244.00	258.40	7,752.00	492.00	94.0%	699.87	20,996.00	621.30	18,639.00	2,357.00	88.8%
East Central University	258.77	7,763.00	239.02	7,170.50	592.50	92.4%	561.90	16,857.00	551.02	16,530.50	326.50	98.1%
Northeastern State University	258.77	7,763.00	230.50	6,915.00	848.00	89.1%	561.90	16,857.00	510.50	15,315.00	1,542.00	90.9%
Northwestern OK St University	258.77	7,763.00	241.50	7,245.00	518.00	93.3%	561.90	16,857.00	478.75	14,362.50	2,494.50	85.2%
Rogers State University	258.77	7,763.00	249.00	7,470.00	293.00	96.2%	561.90	16,857.00	527.00	15,810.00	1,047.00	93.8%
Southeastern OK St University	258.77	7,763.00	225.00	6,750.00	1,013.00	87.0%	561.90	16,857.00	513.00	15,390.00	1,467.00	91.3%
Southwestern OK St University	258.77	7,763.00	241.50	7,245.00	518.00	93.3%	561.90	16,857.00	471.50	14,145.00	2,712.00	83.9%
Cameron University	258.77	7,763.00	215.00	6,450.00	1,313.00	83.1%	561.90	16,857.00	529.00	15,870.00	987.00	94.1%
Langston University	258.77	7,763.00	212.73	6,381.83	1,381.17	82.2%	561.90	16,857.00	460.03	13,800.87	3,056.13	81.9%
OK Panhandle State University	258.77	7,763.00	258.30	7,749.00	14.00	99.8%	561.90	16,857.00	443.60	13,308.00	3,549.00	78.9%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	339.73	10,192.00	268.00	8,040.00	2,152.00	78.9%	765.83	22,975.00	630.00	18,900.00	4,075.00	82.3%
<i>Average</i>	267.58	8,027.55	239.90	7,197.12	830.42	89.7%	592.98	17,789.45	521.43	15,642.81	2,146.65	87.9%
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	286.35	8,590.54	249.36	7,480.68	1,109.86	88.0%	664.94	19,948.31	566.80	17,004.07	2,944.24	86.4%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	207.67	6,230.00	127.25	3,817.50	2,412.50	61.3%	375.17	11,255.00	264.75	7,942.50	3,312.50	70.6%
Connors State College	207.67	6,230.00	153.00	4,590.00	1,640.00	73.7%	375.17	11,255.00	311.76	9,352.80	1,902.20	83.1%
Eastern Okla State College	207.67	6,230.00	152.40	4,572.00	1,658.00	73.4%	375.17	11,255.00	272.96	8,188.80	3,066.20	72.8%
Murray State College	207.67	6,230.00	160.67	4,820.00	1,410.00	77.4%	375.17	11,255.00	365.67	10,970.00	285.00	97.5%
Northeastern OK A&M College	207.67	6,230.00	163.75	4,912.50	1,317.50	78.9%	375.17	11,255.00	368.75	11,062.50	192.50	98.3%
Northern Oklahoma College	207.67	6,230.00	136.50	4,095.00	2,135.00	65.7%	375.17	11,255.00	362.00	10,860.00	395.00	96.5%
Oklahoma City Comm College	207.67	6,230.00	135.29	4,058.69	2,171.31	65.1%	375.17	11,255.00	326.99	9,809.72	1,445.28	87.2%
Redlands Comm College*	207.67	6,230.00	178.51	5,355.20	874.80	86.0%	375.17	11,255.00	264.02	7,920.50	3,334.50	70.4%
Rose State College	207.67	6,230.00	151.67	4,550.00	1,680.00	73.0%	375.17	11,255.00	364.22	10,926.50	328.50	97.1%
Seminole State College	207.67	6,230.00	158.67	4,760.00	1,470.00	76.4%	375.17	11,255.00	369.67	11,090.00	165.00	98.5%
Tulsa Community College	207.67	6,230.00	142.33	4,270.00	1,960.00	68.5%	375.17	11,255.00	367.33	11,020.00	235.00	97.9%
Western Oklahoma St College	207.67	6,230.00	139.50	4,185.00	2,045.00	67.2%	375.17	11,255.00	284.65	8,539.50	2,715.50	75.9%
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	207.67	6,230.00	149.96	4,498.82	1,731.18	72.2%	375.17	11,255.00	326.90	9,806.90	1,448.10	87.1%
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	248.58	7,457.48	201.65	6,049.39	1,408.09	81.1%	525.85	15,775.52	451.65	13,549.43	2,226.09	85.9%

FY20 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY20 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit	FY20 per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY20 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit	FY20 per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	389.57	11,687.00	251.33	7,540.00	4,147.00	64.5%	1,060.73	31,822.00	764.03	22,921.00	8,901.00	72.0%
OSUIT, OKM	389.57	11,687.00	185.00	5,550.00	6,137.00	47.5%	1,060.73	31,822.00	372.00	11,160.00	20,662.00	35.1%
OSU - OKC	389.57	11,687.00	153.78	4,613.50	7,073.50	39.5%	1,060.73	31,822.00	397.03	11,911.00	19,911.00	37.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>389.57</i>	<i>11,687.00</i>	<i>196.71</i>	<i>5,901.17</i>	<i>5,785.83</i>	<i>50.5%</i>	<i>1,060.73</i>	<i>31,822.00</i>	<i>511.02</i>	<i>15,330.67</i>	<i>16,491.33</i>	<i>48.2%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	258.77	7,763.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,523.00	80.4%	561.90	16,857.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,977.00	88.3%
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	258.77	7,763.00	189.67	5,690.00	2,073.00	73.3%	561.90	16,857.00	394.67	11,840.00	5,017.00	70.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>258.77</i>	<i>7,763.00</i>	<i>198.83</i>	<i>5,965.00</i>	<i>1,798.00</i>	<i>76.8%</i>	<i>561.90</i>	<i>16,857.00</i>	<i>445.33</i>	<i>13,360.00</i>	<i>3,497.00</i>	<i>79.3%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	274.80	8,244.00	274.75	8,242.50	1.50	99.98%	699.87	20,996.00	637.65	19,129.50	1,866.50	91.1%
UCO - CBA	274.80	8,244.00	274.75	8,242.50	1.50	99.98%	699.87	20,996.00	637.65	19,129.50	1,866.50	91.1%
UCO - Language Pathology	274.80	8,244.00	274.75	8,242.50	1.50	99.98%	699.87	20,996.00	637.65	19,129.50	1,866.50	91.1%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	274.80	8,244.00	263.40	7,902.00	342.00	95.9%	699.87	20,996.00	626.30	18,789.00	2,207.00	89.5%
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	258.77	7,763.00	206.90	6,207.00	1,556.00	80.0%	561.90	16,857.00	207.90	6,237.00	10,620.00	37.0%
NSU - BSN Online Program	258.77	7,763.00	230.50	6,915.00	848.00	89.1%	561.90	16,857.00	231.50	6,945.00	9,912.00	41.2%
SEOSU - Grayson	258.77	7,763.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,523.00	80.4%	561.90	16,857.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,977.00	88.3%
SEOSU - McAlester	258.77	7,763.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,523.00	80.4%	561.90	16,857.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,977.00	88.3%
SEOSU - McCurtain	258.77	7,763.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,523.00	80.4%	561.90	16,857.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,977.00	88.3%
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	258.77	7,763.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,523.00	80.4%	561.90	16,857.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,977.00	88.3%
SEOSU - Online Undergrad	258.77	7,763.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,523.00	80.4%	561.90	16,857.00	496.00	14,880.00	1,977.00	88.3%
SWOSU - Sayre	258.77	7,763.00	238.50	7,155.00	608.00	92.2%	561.90	16,857.00	468.50	14,055.00	2,802.00	83.4%
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	258.77	7,763.00	223.00	6,690.00	1,073.00	86.2%	561.90	16,857.00	453.00	13,590.00	3,267.00	80.6%
Rose State - Tinker AFB	207.67	6,230.00	159.95	4,798.50	1,431.50	77.0%	375.17	11,255.00	372.50	11,175.00	80.00	99.3%
Rose State - OU Development	207.67	6,230.00	151.67	4,550.00	1,680.00	73.0%	375.17	11,255.00	364.22	10,926.50	328.50	97.1%
Langston University - OKC	258.77	7,763.00	193.32	5,799.59	1,963.41	74.7%	561.90	16,857.00	440.62	13,218.63	3,638.37	78.4%
Langston University - Tulsa	258.77	7,763.00	193.32	5,799.59	1,963.41	74.7%	561.90	16,857.00	440.62	13,218.63	3,638.37	78.4%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	207.67	6,230.00	251.57	7,547.00	39.50	99.4%	375.17	11,255.00	438.92	13,167.50	-556.00	104.9%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	258.77	7,763.00	258.00	7,740.00	23.00	99.7%	561.90	16,857.00	583.00	17,490.00	-633.00	103.8%

-NOC-Stillwater has \$1,356.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

FY20 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Resident Tuition							Nonresident Tuition					
	Annual Credit Hours per Program	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Ok College of Law</i>													
Juris Doctor	30	504.00	15,120.00	524.00	15,720.00	4.0%	600.00	883.50	26,505.00	918.50	27,555.00	4.0%	1,050.00
Masters (LL.M., MLS)	24	504.00	12,096.00	524.00	12,576.00	4.0%	480.00	883.50	21,204.00	918.50	22,044.00	4.0%	840.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>													
Doctor of Medicine	24	1,031.33	24,752.00	1,082.92	25,990.00	5.0%	1,238.00	2,353.83	56,492.00	2,471.54	59,317.00	5.0%	2,825.00
Doctor of Dental Science	24	1,092.83	26,228.00	1,196.67	28,720.00	9.5%	2,492.00	2,593.88	62,253.00	2,840.33	68,168.00	9.5%	5,915.00
Physician's Associate	24	518.71	12,449.00	539.46	12,947.00	4.0%	498.00	1,169.79	28,075.00	1,216.63	29,199.00	4.0%	1,124.00
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	379.54	9,108.90	5.0%	433.80	868.80	20,851.20	912.26	21,894.30	5.0%	1,043.10
Master of Science in Nursing	24	209.81	5,035.50	220.31	5,287.50	5.0%	252.00	677.40	16,257.60	711.30	17,071.20	5.0%	813.60
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>													
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	24	1,074.86	25,796.60	1,074.86	25,796.60	0.0%	0.00	2,220.77	53,298.56	2,220.77	53,298.56	0.0%	0.00
College of Vet Medicine	38	537.63	20,430.00	537.63	20,430.00	0.0%	0.00	1,231.45	46,795.00	1,231.45	46,795.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>													
College of Optometry	28	641.96	17,975.00	673.21	18,850.00	4.9%	875.00	1,283.93	35,950.00	1,341.07	37,550.00	4.5%	1,600.00
<i>Northwestern State Univ</i>													
Doctor of Nursing Practice	28	315.00	8,820.00	323.57	9,060.00	2.7%	240.00	516.43	14,460.00	525.00	14,700.00	1.7%	240.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>													
Master of Science in Nursing	24	330.00	7,920.00	329.00	7,896.00	-0.3%	-24.00	600.00	14,400.00	599.00	14,376.00	-0.2%	-24.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	32	606.00	19,392.00	624.00	19,968.00	3.0%	576.00	1,032.00	33,024.00	1,050.00	33,600.00	1.7%	576.00
<i>Langston University</i>													
Doctor of Physical Therapy	44	223.80	9,846.98	229.38	10,092.93	2.5%	245.95	576.22	25,353.89	584.34	25,711.17	1.4%	357.28
<i>Total Average</i>	27	530.45	13,978.24	546.61	14,394.39	3.0%	416.14	1,164.19	30,547.03	1,198.36	31,408.09	2.8%	861.05

FY20 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees					Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY19 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY19 Cost for Full-time Student	FY20 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Ok College of Law</i>																	
Juris Doctor	4,208.00	140.27	4,208.00	0.0%	0.00	644.27	19,328.00	664.27	19,928.00	3.1%	600.00	1,023.77	30,713.00	1,058.77	31,763.00	3.4%	1,050.00
Masters (LL.M., MLS)	3,407.00	141.96	3,407.00	0.0%	0.00	645.96	15,503.00	665.96	15,983.00	3.1%	480.00	1,025.46	24,611.00	1,060.46	25,451.00	3.4%	840.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>																	
Doctor of Medicine	3,590.50	149.60	3,590.50	0.0%	0.00	1,180.94	28,342.50	1,232.52	29,580.50	4.4%	1,238.00	2,503.44	60,082.50	2,621.15	62,907.50	4.7%	2,825.00
Doctor of Dental Science	3,332.50	138.85	3,332.50	0.0%	0.00	1,231.69	29,560.50	1,335.52	32,052.50	8.4%	2,492.00	2,732.73	65,585.50	2,979.19	71,500.50	9.0%	5,915.00
Physician's Associate	3,332.50	138.85	3,332.50	0.0%	0.00	657.56	15,781.50	678.31	16,279.50	3.2%	498.00	1,308.65	31,407.50	1,355.48	32,531.50	3.6%	1,124.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	3,085.30	128.55	3,085.30	0.0%	0.00	791.64	18,999.30	791.64	18,999.30	0.0%	0.00	1,616.30	38,791.30	1,616.30	38,791.30	0.0%	0.00
Occupational Therapy	2,343.70	97.65	2,343.70	0.0%	0.00	443.15	10,635.70	443.15	10,635.70	0.0%	0.00	926.90	22,245.70	926.90	22,245.70	0.0%	0.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	3,085.30	128.55	3,085.30	0.0%	0.00	565.72	13,577.30	565.72	13,577.30	0.0%	0.00	1,232.60	29,582.30	1,232.60	29,582.30	0.0%	0.00
Doctor of Audiology	2,343.70	97.65	2,343.70	0.0%	0.00	487.78	11,706.70	487.78	11,706.70	0.0%	0.00	1,117.36	26,816.70	1,117.36	26,816.70	0.0%	0.00
Public Health	1,972.90	82.20	1,972.90	0.0%	0.00	373.43	8,962.30	373.43	8,962.30	0.0%	0.00	869.55	20,869.30	869.55	20,869.30	0.0%	0.00
Doctor of Nursing Practice	1,972.90	82.20	1,972.90	0.0%	0.00	443.67	10,648.00	461.74	11,081.80	4.1%	433.80	951.00	22,824.10	994.47	23,867.20	4.6%	1,043.10
Master of Science in Nursing	1,972.90	82.20	1,972.90	0.0%	0.00	292.02	7,008.40	302.52	7,260.40	3.6%	252.00	759.60	18,230.50	793.50	19,044.10	4.5%	813.60
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																	
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	2,098.48	107.59	2,582.22	23.1%	483.74	1,162.30	27,895.08	1,182.45	28,378.82	1.7%	483.74	2,308.21	55,397.04	2,328.37	55,880.78	0.9%	483.74
College of Vet Medicine	3,127.40	82.30	3,127.40	0.0%	0.00	619.93	23,557.40	619.93	23,557.40	0.0%	0.00	1,313.75	49,922.40	1,313.75	49,922.40	0.0%	0.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																	
College of Optometry	1,047.20	33.40	935.20	-10.7%	-112.00	679.36	19,022.20	706.61	19,785.20	4.0%	763.00	1,321.33	36,997.20	1,374.47	38,485.20	4.0%	1,488.00
<i>Northwestern State Univ</i>																	
Doctor of Nursing Practice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	315.00	8,820.00	323.57	9,060.00	2.7%	240.00	516.43	14,460.00	525.00	14,700.00	1.7%	240.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>																	
Master of Science in Nursing	264.00	11.00	264.00	0.0%	0.00	341.00	8,184.00	340.00	8,160.00	-0.3%	-24.00	611.00	14,664.00	610.00	14,640.00	-0.2%	-24.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	1,168.00	36.50	1,168.00	0.0%	0.00	642.50	20,560.00	660.50	21,136.00	2.8%	576.00	1,068.50	34,192.00	1,086.50	34,768.00	1.7%	576.00
<i>Langston University</i>																	
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,895.13	67.45	2,967.63	2.5%	72.50	289.59	12,742.11	296.83	13,060.56	2.5%	318.45	642.02	28,249.02	651.79	28,678.80	1.5%	429.78
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>2,381.44</i>	<i>89.24</i>	<i>2,404.82</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>23.38</i>	<i>621.45</i>	<i>16,359.68</i>	<i>638.55</i>	<i>16,799.21</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>439.53</i>	<i>1,255.19</i>	<i>32,928.48</i>	<i>1,290.29</i>	<i>33,812.91</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>884.43</i>

FY20 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY20 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit	FY20 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY20 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY20 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY20 Peer Limit	FY20 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY20 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>Univ of Ok College of Law</i>												
Juris Doctor	941.27	28,238.00	664.27	19,928.00	8,310.00	70.6%	1,407.70	42,231.00	1,058.77	31,763.00	10,468.00	75.2%
Masters (LL.M., MLS)	941.25	22,590.00	665.96	15,983.00	6,607.00	70.8%	1,407.67	33,784.00	1,060.46	25,451.00	8,333.00	75.3%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	1,417.42	34,018.00	1,232.52	29,580.50	4,437.50	87.0%	2,652.13	63,651.00	2,621.15	62,907.50	743.50	98.8%
Doctor of Dental Science	1,525.17	36,604.00	1,335.52	32,052.50	4,551.50	87.6%	3,019.29	72,463.00	2,979.19	71,500.50	962.50	98.7%
Physician's Associate	796.46	19,115.00	678.31	16,279.50	2,835.50	85.2%	1,366.71	32,801.00	1,355.48	32,531.50	269.50	99.2%
Doctor of Pharmacy	1,078.13	25,875.00	791.64	18,999.30	6,875.70	73.4%	1,906.79	45,763.00	1,616.30	38,791.30	6,971.70	84.8%
Occupational Therapy	538.71	12,929.00	443.15	10,635.70	2,293.30	82.3%	1,033.46	24,803.00	926.90	22,245.70	2,557.30	89.7%
Doctor of Physical Therapy	688.04	16,513.00	565.72	13,577.30	2,935.70	82.2%	1,344.17	32,260.00	1,232.60	29,582.30	2,677.70	91.7%
Doctor of Audiology	634.21	15,221.00	487.78	11,706.70	3,514.30	76.9%	1,296.63	31,119.00	1,117.36	26,816.70	4,302.30	86.2%
Public Health	554.67	13,312.00	373.43	8,962.30	4,349.70	67.3%	1,100.08	26,402.00	869.55	20,869.30	5,532.70	79.0%
Doctor of Nursing Practice	606.13	14,547.00	461.74	11,081.80	3,465.20	76.2%	1,030.54	24,733.00	994.47	23,867.20	865.80	96.5%
Master of Science in Nursing	421.54	10,117.00	302.52	7,260.40	2,856.60	71.8%	845.92	20,302.00	793.50	19,044.10	1,257.90	93.8%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	1,581.83	37,964.00	1,182.45	28,378.82	9,585.18	74.8%	2,798.92	67,174.00	2,328.37	55,880.78	11,293.22	83.2%
College of Vet Medicine	721.45	27,415.00	619.93	23,557.40	3,857.60	85.9%	1,439.32	54,694.00	1,313.75	49,922.40	4,771.60	91.3%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry	980.61	27,457.00	706.61	19,785.20	7,671.80	72.1%	1,462.21	40,942.00	1,374.47	38,485.20	2,456.80	94.0%
<i>Northwestern State Univ</i>												
Doctor of Nursing Practice	490.82	13,743.00	323.57	9,060.00	4,683.00	65.9%	608.21	17,030.00	525.00	14,700.00	2,330.00	86.3%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
Master of Science in Nursing	557.58	13,382.00	340.00	8,160.00	5,222.00	61.0%	976.96	23,447.00	610.00	14,640.00	8,807.00	62.4%
Doctor of Pharmacy	755.41	24,173.00	660.50	21,136.00	3,037.00	87.4%	1,157.28	37,033.00	1,086.50	34,768.00	2,265.00	93.9%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Doctor of Physical Therapy	369.34	16,251.00	296.83	13,060.56	16,513.00	80.4%	733.18	32,260.00	651.79	28,678.80	3,581.20	88.9%
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>821.05</i>	<i>21,550.74</i>	<i>638.55</i>	<i>16,799.21</i>	<i>5,452.71</i>	<i>78.0%</i>	<i>1,451.96</i>	<i>38,046.95</i>	<i>1,290.29</i>	<i>33,812.91</i>	<i>4,234.04</i>	<i>88.9%</i>

Summary Listing of FY20 Average Tuition Increases by Tier

FY20 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$9,062.50	\$9,062.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$9,018.00	\$9,018.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$9,040.25</i>	<i>\$9,040.25</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,488.00	\$7,752.00	\$264.00	3.5%
East Central University	\$6,929.00	\$7,170.50	\$241.50	3.5%
Northeastern State University	\$6,649.50	\$6,915.00	\$265.50	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$7,035.00	\$7,245.00	\$210.00	3.0%
Rogers State University	\$7,200.00	\$7,470.00	\$270.00	3.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,750.00	\$6,750.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$7,035.00	\$7,245.00	\$210.00	3.0%
Cameron University	\$6,450.00	\$6,450.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$6,226.09	\$6,381.83	\$155.74	2.5%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$7,554.00	\$7,749.00	\$195.00	2.6%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$7,680.00	\$8,040.00	\$360.00	4.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,999.69</i>	<i>\$7,197.12</i>	<i>\$197.43</i>	<i>2.8%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$3,817.50	\$3,817.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Connors State College	\$4,560.00	\$4,590.00	\$30.00	0.7%
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	\$4,762.50	\$4,912.50	\$150.00	3.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$3,915.00	\$4,095.00	\$180.00	4.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$4,058.69	\$4,058.69	\$0.00	0.0%
Redlands Community College	\$4,695.20	\$5,355.20	\$660.00	14.1%
Rose State College	\$4,338.50	\$4,550.00	\$211.50	4.9%
Seminole State College	\$4,610.00	\$4,760.00	\$150.00	3.3%
Tulsa Community College	\$4,150.00	\$4,270.00	\$120.00	2.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$4,185.00	\$4,185.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$4,373.70</i>	<i>\$4,498.82</i>	<i>\$125.13</i>	<i>2.9%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$5,902.46	\$6,049.39	\$146.93	2.5%

FY20 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$24,443.50	\$24,443.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$24,538.50	\$24,538.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$24,491.00</i>	<i>\$24,491.00</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$18,375.00	\$18,639.00	\$264.00	1.4%
East Central University	\$16,139.00	\$16,530.50	\$391.50	2.4%
Northeastern State University	\$14,719.50	\$15,315.00	\$595.50	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$14,152.50	\$14,362.50	\$210.00	1.5%
Rogers State University	\$15,540.00	\$15,810.00	\$270.00	1.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$15,390.00	\$15,390.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,935.00	\$14,145.00	\$210.00	1.5%
Cameron University	\$15,870.00	\$15,870.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$13,586.40	\$13,800.87	\$214.47	1.6%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$13,113.00	\$13,308.00	\$195.00	1.5%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$18,030.00	\$18,900.00	\$870.00	4.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$15,350.04</i>	<i>\$15,642.81</i>	<i>\$292.77</i>	<i>1.9%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$7,942.50	\$7,942.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Connors State College	\$9,322.80	\$9,352.80	\$30.00	0.3%
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	\$10,762.50	\$11,062.50	\$300.00	2.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$10,500.00	\$10,860.00	\$360.00	3.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$9,809.72	\$9,809.72	\$0.00	0.0%
Redlands Community College	\$7,260.50	\$7,920.50	\$660.00	9.1%
Rose State College	\$10,715.00	\$10,926.50	\$211.50	2.0%
Seminole State College	\$10,730.00	\$11,090.00	\$360.00	3.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$10,690.00	\$11,020.00	\$330.00	3.1%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$8,539.50	\$8,539.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$9,619.28</i>	<i>\$9,806.90</i>	<i>\$187.63</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$13,330.55	\$13,549.43	\$218.88	1.6%

FY20 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$8,577.40	\$8,577.40	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$8,460.00	\$8,460.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$8,518.70</i>	<i>\$8,518.70</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,591.20	\$7,852.80	\$261.60	3.4%
East Central University	\$6,738.20	\$6,972.20	\$234.00	3.5%
Northeastern State University	\$6,537.60	\$6,801.60	\$264.00	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,696.00	\$6,888.00	\$192.00	2.9%
Rogers State University	\$6,240.00	\$6,312.00	\$72.00	1.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,696.00	\$6,696.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,768.00	\$6,960.00	\$192.00	2.8%
Cameron University	\$6,120.00	\$6,120.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$6,049.68	\$6,201.05	\$151.37	2.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,604.08</i>	<i>\$6,755.96</i>	<i>\$151.89</i>	<i>2.3%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$6,952.19	\$7,076.46	\$124.27	1.8%

FY20 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$23,236.60	\$23,236.60	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$23,962.80	\$23,962.80	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$23,599.70</i>	<i>\$23,599.70</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$17,599.20	\$17,860.80	\$261.60	1.5%
East Central University	\$15,309.80	\$15,543.80	\$234.00	1.5%
Northeastern State University	\$13,587.60	\$14,133.60	\$546.00	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,176.00	\$13,368.00	\$192.00	1.5%
Rogers State University	\$13,032.00	\$13,104.00	\$72.00	0.6%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$14,904.00	\$14,904.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,248.00	\$13,440.00	\$192.00	1.4%
Cameron University	\$15,072.00	\$15,072.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$12,801.41	\$13,001.51	\$200.10	1.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$14,303.33</i>	<i>\$14,491.97</i>	<i>\$188.63</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$15,993.58	\$16,147.92	\$154.34	1.0%

FY20 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU Law, Juris Doctor	\$19,328.00	\$19,928.00	\$600.00	3.1%
OU Law, Masters (LL.M., MLS)	\$15,503.00	\$15,983.00	\$480.00	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$28,342.50	\$29,580.50	\$1,238.00	4.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$29,560.50	\$32,052.50	\$2,492.00	8.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$15,781.50	\$16,279.50	\$498.00	3.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$18,999.30	\$18,999.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$10,635.70	\$10,635.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$13,577.30	\$13,577.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$11,706.70	\$11,706.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$8,962.30	\$8,962.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$10,648.00	\$11,081.80	\$433.80	4.1%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$7,008.40	\$7,260.40	\$252.00	3.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$27,895.08	\$28,378.82	\$483.74	1.7%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$23,557.40	\$23,557.40	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$19,022.20	\$19,785.20	\$763.00	4.0%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$8,820.00	\$9,060.00	\$240.00	2.7%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$8,184.00	\$8,160.00	-\$24.00	-0.3%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$20,560.00	\$21,136.00	\$576.00	2.8%
LU Physical Therapy	\$12,742.11	\$13,060.56	\$318.45	2.5%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$16,359.68</i>	<i>\$16,799.21</i>	<i>\$439.53</i>	<i>2.7%</i>

FY20 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU Law, Juris Doctor	\$30,713.00	\$31,763.00	\$1,050.00	3.4%
OU Law, Masters (LL.M., MLS)	\$24,611.00	\$25,451.00	\$840.00	3.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$60,082.50	\$62,907.50	\$2,825.00	4.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$65,585.50	\$71,500.50	\$5,915.00	9.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$31,407.50	\$32,531.50	\$1,124.00	3.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$38,791.30	\$38,791.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$22,245.70	\$22,245.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$29,582.30	\$29,582.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$26,816.70	\$26,816.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$20,869.30	\$20,869.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$22,824.10	\$23,867.20	\$1,043.10	4.6%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$18,230.50	\$19,044.10	\$813.60	4.5%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$55,397.04	\$55,880.78	\$483.74	0.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$49,922.40	\$49,922.40	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$36,997.20	\$38,485.20	\$1,488.00	4.0%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$14,460.00	\$14,700.00	\$240.00	1.7%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$14,664.00	\$14,640.00	-\$24.00	-0.2%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$34,192.00	\$34,768.00	\$576.00	1.7%
LU Physical Therapy	\$28,249.02	\$28,678.80	\$429.78	1.5%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$32,928.48</i>	<i>\$33,812.91</i>	<i>\$884.43</i>	<i>2.7%</i>

Comparison of FY20 Tuition and Mandatory Fees to Legislative Peer Limits

Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$9,062.50	\$9,062.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$9,018.00	\$9,018.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$9,040.25</i>	<i>\$9,040.25</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,488.00	\$7,752.00	\$264.00	3.5%
East Central University	\$6,929.00	\$7,170.50	\$241.50	3.5%
Northeastern State University	\$6,649.50	\$6,915.00	\$265.50	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$7,035.00	\$7,245.00	\$210.00	3.0%
Rogers State University	\$7,200.00	\$7,470.00	\$270.00	3.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,750.00	\$6,750.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$7,035.00	\$7,245.00	\$210.00	3.0%
Cameron University	\$6,450.00	\$6,450.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$6,226.09	\$6,381.83	\$155.74	2.5%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$7,554.00	\$7,749.00	\$195.00	2.6%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$7,680.00	\$8,040.00	\$360.00	4.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,999.69</i>	<i>\$7,197.12</i>	<i>\$197.43</i>	<i>2.8%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$3,817.50	\$3,817.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Connors State College	\$4,560.00	\$4,590.00	\$30.00	0.7%
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	\$4,762.50	\$4,912.50	\$150.00	3.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$3,915.00	\$4,095.00	\$180.00	4.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$4,058.69	\$4,058.69	\$0.00	0.0%
Redlands Community College	\$4,695.20	\$5,355.20	\$660.00	14.1%
Rose State College	\$4,338.50	\$4,550.00	\$211.50	4.9%
Seminole State College	\$4,610.00	\$4,760.00	\$150.00	3.3%
Tulsa Community College	\$4,150.00	\$4,270.00	\$120.00	2.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$4,185.00	\$4,185.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$4,373.70</i>	<i>\$4,498.82</i>	<i>\$125.13</i>	<i>2.9%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$5,902.46	\$6,049.39	\$146.93	2.5%

FY20 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$24,443.50	\$24,443.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$24,538.50	\$24,538.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$24,491.00</i>	<i>\$24,491.00</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$18,375.00	\$18,639.00	\$264.00	1.4%
East Central University	\$16,139.00	\$16,530.50	\$391.50	2.4%
Northeastern State University	\$14,719.50	\$15,315.00	\$595.50	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$14,152.50	\$14,362.50	\$210.00	1.5%
Rogers State University	\$15,540.00	\$15,810.00	\$270.00	1.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$15,390.00	\$15,390.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,935.00	\$14,145.00	\$210.00	1.5%
Cameron University	\$15,870.00	\$15,870.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$13,586.40	\$13,800.87	\$214.47	1.6%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$13,113.00	\$13,308.00	\$195.00	1.5%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$18,030.00	\$18,900.00	\$870.00	4.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$15,350.04</i>	<i>\$15,642.81</i>	<i>\$292.77</i>	<i>1.9%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$7,942.50	\$7,942.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Connors State College	\$9,322.80	\$9,352.80	\$30.00	0.3%
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	\$10,762.50	\$11,062.50	\$300.00	2.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$10,500.00	\$10,860.00	\$360.00	3.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$9,809.72	\$9,809.72	\$0.00	0.0%
Redlands Community College	\$7,260.50	\$7,920.50	\$660.00	9.1%
Rose State College	\$10,715.00	\$10,926.50	\$211.50	2.0%
Seminole State College	\$10,730.00	\$11,090.00	\$360.00	3.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$10,690.00	\$11,020.00	\$330.00	3.1%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$8,539.50	\$8,539.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$9,619.28</i>	<i>\$9,806.90</i>	<i>\$187.63</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$13,330.55	\$13,549.43	\$218.88	1.6%

FY20 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$8,577.40	\$8,577.40	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$8,460.00	\$8,460.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$8,518.70</i>	<i>\$8,518.70</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,591.20	\$7,852.80	\$261.60	3.4%
East Central University	\$6,738.20	\$6,972.20	\$234.00	3.5%
Northeastern State University	\$6,537.60	\$6,801.60	\$264.00	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,696.00	\$6,888.00	\$192.00	2.9%
Rogers State University	\$6,240.00	\$6,312.00	\$72.00	1.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,696.00	\$6,696.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,768.00	\$6,960.00	\$192.00	2.8%
Cameron University	\$6,120.00	\$6,120.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$6,049.68	\$6,201.05	\$151.37	2.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,604.08</i>	<i>\$6,755.96</i>	<i>\$151.89</i>	<i>2.3%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$6,952.19	\$7,076.46	\$124.27	1.8%

FY20 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$23,236.60	\$23,236.60	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$23,962.80	\$23,962.80	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$23,599.70</i>	<i>\$23,599.70</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$17,599.20	\$17,860.80	\$261.60	1.5%
East Central University	\$15,309.80	\$15,543.80	\$234.00	1.5%
Northeastern State University	\$13,587.60	\$14,133.60	\$546.00	4.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,176.00	\$13,368.00	\$192.00	1.5%
Rogers State University	\$13,032.00	\$13,104.00	\$72.00	0.6%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$14,904.00	\$14,904.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,248.00	\$13,440.00	\$192.00	1.4%
Cameron University	\$15,072.00	\$15,072.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$12,801.41	\$13,001.51	\$200.10	1.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$14,303.33</i>	<i>\$14,491.97</i>	<i>\$188.63</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
Main Campus Average	\$15,993.58	\$16,147.92	\$154.34	1.0%

FY20 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU Law, Juris Doctor	\$19,328.00	\$19,928.00	\$600.00	3.1%
OU Law, Masters (LL.M., MLS)	\$15,503.00	\$15,983.00	\$480.00	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$28,342.50	\$29,580.50	\$1,238.00	4.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$29,560.50	\$32,052.50	\$2,492.00	8.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$15,781.50	\$16,279.50	\$498.00	3.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$18,999.30	\$18,999.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$10,635.70	\$10,635.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$13,577.30	\$13,577.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$11,706.70	\$11,706.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$8,962.30	\$8,962.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$10,648.00	\$11,081.80	\$433.80	4.1%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$7,008.40	\$7,260.40	\$252.00	3.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$27,895.08	\$28,378.82	\$483.74	1.7%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$23,557.40	\$23,557.40	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$19,022.20	\$19,785.20	\$763.00	4.0%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$8,820.00	\$9,060.00	\$240.00	2.7%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$8,184.00	\$8,160.00	-\$24.00	-0.3%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$20,560.00	\$21,136.00	\$576.00	2.8%
LU Physical Therapy	\$12,742.11	\$13,060.56	\$318.45	2.5%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$16,359.68</i>	<i>\$16,799.21</i>	<i>\$439.53</i>	<i>2.7%</i>

FY20 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY19 Rate	FY20 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU Law, Juris Doctor	\$30,713.00	\$31,763.00	\$1,050.00	3.4%
OU Law, Masters (LL.M., MLS)	\$24,611.00	\$25,451.00	\$840.00	3.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$60,082.50	\$62,907.50	\$2,825.00	4.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$65,585.50	\$71,500.50	\$5,915.00	9.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$31,407.50	\$32,531.50	\$1,124.00	3.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$38,791.30	\$38,791.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$22,245.70	\$22,245.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$29,582.30	\$29,582.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$26,816.70	\$26,816.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$20,869.30	\$20,869.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$22,824.10	\$23,867.20	\$1,043.10	4.6%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$18,230.50	\$19,044.10	\$813.60	4.5%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$55,397.04	\$55,880.78	\$483.74	0.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$49,922.40	\$49,922.40	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$36,997.20	\$38,485.20	\$1,488.00	4.0%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$14,460.00	\$14,700.00	\$240.00	1.7%
SWOSU Master of Science in Nursing	\$14,664.00	\$14,640.00	-\$24.00	-0.2%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$34,192.00	\$34,768.00	\$576.00	1.7%
LU Physical Therapy	\$28,249.02	\$28,678.80	\$429.78	1.5%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$32,928.48</i>	<i>\$33,812.91</i>	<i>\$884.43</i>	<i>2.7%</i>

Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY20

Institution	FY20 Guaranteed Tuition	FY20 Mandatory Fees	FY20 Total
Research			
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>
Regional			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,153.50	\$1,066.50	\$8,220.00
East Central University	\$6,493.50	\$1,523.00	\$8,016.50
Northeastern State University	\$6,637.50	\$1,002.00	\$7,639.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$7,440.00	\$652.50	\$8,092.50
Rogers State University	\$5,220.00	\$2,910.00	\$8,130.00
Southeastern OK State University	\$7,140.00	\$510.00	\$7,650.00
Southwestern OK State University	\$7,005.00	\$1,095.00	\$8,100.00
Cameron University	\$5,430.00	\$1,710.00	\$7,140.00
Langston University	\$4,871.40	\$2,145.49	\$7,016.89
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$5,313.00	\$3,129.00	\$8,442.00
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$7,320.00	\$1,650.00	\$8,970.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$6,365.81</i>	<i>\$1,581.23</i>	<i>\$7,947.04</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$6,283.68</i>	<i>\$1,948.42</i>	<i>\$8,232.11</i>
Other			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$5,505.00	\$2,752.00	\$8,257.00
OSU, OKC	\$4,350.00	\$781.00	\$5,131.00
OSU, OKM	\$5,002.50	\$1,200.00	\$6,202.50
UCO - Nursing	\$7,678.20	\$1,066.50	\$8,744.70
UCO - CBA	\$7,678.20	\$1,066.50	\$8,744.70
UCO - Language Pathology	\$7,678.20	\$1,066.50	\$8,744.70
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$7,314.00	\$1,066.50	\$8,380.50
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	\$5,205.00	\$1,002.00	\$6,207.00
NSU - BSN Online Program	\$6,637.50	\$1,002.00	\$7,639.50
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	\$7,005.00	\$1,005.00	\$8,010.00
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	\$7,245.00	\$330.00	\$7,575.00
Langston University - OKC	\$4,871.40	\$1,563.25	\$6,434.65
Langston University - Tulsa	\$4,871.40	\$1,563.25	\$6,434.65

Comparison of FY20 Guaranteed Tuition with Legislative Limits

Institution	FY20 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate	FY20 Guaranteed Tuition Rate	Legislative Limit*	Difference	Percent of Legislative Limit
Research					
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%
Regional					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,685.50	\$7,153.50	\$7,688.33	\$534.83	93.0%
East Central University	\$5,647.50	\$6,493.50	\$6,494.63	\$1.12	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$5,913.00	\$6,637.50	\$6,799.95	\$162.45	97.6%
Northwestern OK State University	\$6,592.50	\$7,440.00	\$7,581.38	\$141.37	98.1%
Rogers State University	\$4,560.00	\$5,220.00	\$5,244.00	\$24.00	99.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$6,150.00	\$7,005.00	\$7,072.50	\$67.50	99.0%
Cameron University	\$4,740.00	\$5,430.00	\$5,451.00	\$21.00	99.6%
Langston University	\$4,236.34	\$4,871.40	\$4,871.79	\$0.39	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	\$6,390.00	\$7,320.00	\$7,348.50	\$28.50	99.6%
Other					
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,788.00	\$5,505.00	\$5,506.20	\$1.20	100.0%
OSU, OKC	\$3,832.50	\$4,350.00	\$4,407.38	\$57.38	98.7%
OSU, OKM	\$4,350.00	\$5,002.50	\$5,002.50	\$0.00	100.0%
UCO - Nursing	\$7,176.00	\$7,678.20	\$8,252.40	\$574.20	93.0%
UCO - CBA	\$7,176.00	\$7,678.20	\$8,252.40	\$574.20	93.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	\$7,176.00	\$7,678.20	\$8,252.40	\$574.20	93.0%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$6,835.50	\$7,314.00	\$7,860.83	\$546.83	93.0%
NSU - BSN online 2018 cohort	\$5,205.00	\$5,205.00	\$5,985.75	\$780.75	87.0%
NSU - BSN Online Program	\$5,913.00	\$6,637.50	\$6,799.95	\$162.45	97.6%
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	\$6,150.00	\$7,005.00	\$7,072.50	\$67.50	99.0%
SWOSU - Online RN to BSN	\$6,360.00	\$7,245.00	\$7,314.00	\$69.00	99.1%
Langston University - OKC	\$4,236.34	\$4,871.40	\$4,871.79	\$0.39	100.0%
Langston University - Tulsa	\$4,236.34	\$4,871.40	\$4,871.79	\$0.39	100.0%

*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY20 nonguaranteed tuition rate

FY20 Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees Ranked by State

	State	Public 2-Yr College
1	California	\$1,428
2	New Mexico	\$1,859
3	North Carolina	\$2,449
4	Arizona	\$2,606
5	Texas	\$2,754
6	Kansas	\$3,194
7	Florida	\$3,249
8	Nebraska	\$3,271
9	Mississippi	\$3,332
10	Nevada	\$3,543
11	Arkansas	\$3,761
12	Maine	\$3,767
13	Missouri	\$3,780
14	Montana	\$3,796
15	Utah	\$3,901
16	Michigan	\$3,991
17	Hawaii	\$4,018
18	Georgia	\$4,042
19	Wyoming	\$4,173
20	Louisiana	\$4,189
21	Idaho	\$4,192
22	Illinois	\$4,198
23	West Virginia	\$4,384
24	Oklahoma	\$4,494
25	Connecticut	\$4,505
26	Colorado	\$4,525
27	Washington	\$4,611
28	Wisconsin	\$4,619
29	Tennessee	\$4,646
30	Rhode Island	\$4,700
31	Maryland	\$4,782
32	Indiana	\$4,840
33	Alabama	\$4,871
34	Ohio	\$4,873
35	Delaware	\$4,925
36	North Dakota	\$4,989
37	New Jersey	\$5,218
38	Virginia	\$5,255
39	Iowa	\$5,459
40	Kentucky	\$5,460
41	Minnesota	\$5,605
42	Oregon	\$5,624
43	New York	\$5,634
44	Pennsylvania	\$5,658
45	South Carolina	\$5,854
46	Massachusetts	\$6,580
47	South Dakota	\$6,989
48	New Hampshire	\$7,095
49	Vermont	\$8,205
50	Alaska	N/A

	State	Public 4-Yr College
1	Wyoming	\$5,581
2	Florida	\$6,352
3	Utah	\$7,162
4	Montana	\$7,204
5	North Carolina	\$7,281
6	New Mexico	\$7,432
7	Nevada	\$7,953
8	Idaho	\$7,999
9	Alaska	\$8,233
10	New York	\$8,434
11	West Virginia	\$8,487
12	Mississippi	\$8,596
13	Georgia	\$8,719
14	Nebraska	\$8,745
15	Oklahoma	\$8,919
16	South Dakota	\$8,977
17	Missouri	\$9,022
18	Arkansas	\$9,033
19	Wisconsin	\$9,104
20	Kansas	\$9,196
21	North Dakota	\$9,289
22	Iowa	\$9,364
23	Louisiana	\$9,614
24	Indiana	\$9,675
25	California	\$9,966
26	Washington	\$10,077
27	Maryland	\$10,115
28	Tennessee	\$10,255
29	Texas	\$10,468
30	Maine	\$10,478
31	Kentucky	\$10,902
32	Alabama	\$10,918
33	Hawaii	\$10,978
34	Oregon	\$11,220
35	Ohio	\$11,330
36	Colorado	\$11,380
37	Minnesota	\$11,834
38	Arizona	\$11,921
39	South Carolina	\$13,057
40	Rhode Island	\$13,060
41	Delaware	\$13,292
42	Virginia	\$13,627
43	Massachusetts	\$13,641
44	Connecticut	\$13,664
45	Michigan	\$13,771
46	Illinois	\$14,166
47	New Jersey	\$14,536
48	Pennsylvania	\$14,937
49	New Hampshire	\$16,916
50	Vermont	\$17,474

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

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.