

FY 2012-13
Tuition Impact Analysis Report



December 2012

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

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Executive Summary

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

Tier	Undergraduate Average				Graduate Average			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	2.9%	\$7,391	4.8%	\$19,217	4.7%	\$6,758	5.8%	\$18,861
Regional Institutions	6.0%	\$5,016	5.6%	\$11,769	6.4%	\$4,748	5.8%	\$11,198
Community Colleges	5.0%	\$3,106	4.5%	\$7,394	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ardmore Higher Education Center	5.6%	\$4,106	5.9%	\$11,509	6.4%	\$4,442	6.4%	\$11,853
Professional Programs	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	4.1%	\$14,258	3.9%	\$29,760

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees. Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) further provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY13. 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 For FY13, institutions made minimal increases in tuition and fees, and, at the same time, made substantial efforts to increase waivers and financial aid. The historically low tuition rates in Oklahoma, and the economic downturn of the economy, have attracted more students, and this has not affected their ability to meet cost of attendance.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions have not seen significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to tuition and mandatory fee increases. After the record high enrollments in FY11 and FY12, the enrollment has remained steady into FY13. Preliminary enrollment data shows slightly fewer students are enrolled in college during the fall 2012 semester than were last year with an overall 0.9 percent decrease. The full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment for the fall semester decreased by 2,228 students or 1.6 percent. Research universities report a large fall enrollment with an average 3.1 percent increase or increased by 1,689 students in full-time enrollment while regional universities and community colleges report 2.9 percent (1,749 students) and 2.1 percent (1,625 students) decreases, respectively. Future trends indicate that external factors such as fewer high school graduates, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the lack of jobs, rather than increases in tuition and fees, impact enrollment trends.

Availability of Financial Aid. For FY13, resident tuition waivers increased by 4.1 percent, approximately \$1.6 million more than in FY12 for a total of \$52.5 million in total resident waivers. Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* (Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program, or OHLAP) will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses. Several institutions have extended scholarship programs to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Many institutions have implemented cost-savings measures related to textbook costs. Institutions continue to help students discover all sources of available assistance and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

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

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

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

1) Complete College America 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, resulting in a 67 percent increase by 2023. This must be done to meet the projected need of 313,073 additional college-educated workers to keep Oklahoma competitive in a global economy.

2) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a moderate range of last year's tuition. The twenty-five institutions stayed within the 5.2 percent. Both research institutions, University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, kept their changes to increases of 3.0 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. One higher education program (Ardmore) raised the tuition 6.5 percent. The nine constituency agencies had a large range, from increase of 2.1 percent (OU Health Science Center) to an increase of 9.9 percent. (SEOSU-Grayson Co.)

3) The State Regents implemented the *Making Place Matter Project*. Designed by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, this project helps Oklahoma institutions become leaders in promoting regional stewardship and in mobilizing the

assets of higher education toward economic development, community service, and outreach goals, thereby improving Oklahoma's economic vitality.

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

5) The State Regents received \$1,647,998 from the U. S. Department of Education as a part of the *College Access Challenge Grant*. This grant program provides over 600 scholarships to students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. This program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates.

6) The student information portal OKcollegestart.org was launched in spring 2007 to help students plan and prepare for college. OKcollegestart.org is a comprehensive, web-based information system developed specifically for prospective and current college students and serves as a "one-stop" destination for students, parents and high school counselors for information about colleges and universities, financial aid, and other resources. Registration is free, and potential students can plan and apply for colleges in Oklahoma, explore careers, request high school transcripts (in Oklahoma schools,) apply for Oklahoma's Promise and other services as they prepare for college. In 2010, the site was renovated and additional features added.

7) 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.

8) 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.

9) *Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Adult 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.

10) Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward an associate workforce degree while attending their local technology center.

11) Best practices initiatives in enrollment management and financial aid programs began in 2005 with the Noel-Levitz system-wide review of Oklahoma's higher education institutions. Recent efforts are focused on Complete College America

Initiatives to improve high school preparation and delivery of remediation. In addition, a new student-level financial aid data collection system is being implemented and will be used in conjunction with the current Unitized Data System (UDS) to allow more detailed analysis of financial aid programs and utilization of financial aid.

12) More grants are being made to institutions for academic programs in employment areas that have critical shortages and cooperative agreements are being developed with local technology centers in support of workforce development.

13) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP) launched Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM) at www.OklahomaMoneyMatters.org, an online education program designed to help students of all ages plan and manage their financial future. This resource clearinghouse offers hundreds of publications, websites, calculators and other tools online. Materials cover a wide range of topics, including credit, savings, banking, teaching children about money, financial planning, managing student loans and paying for college. Most resources are in English, but some are available in multiple languages, including Spanish.

14) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP) recently launched UCanGo2 at www.ucango2.org, an outreach program designed to help high school students and parents plan for college. The resource includes how to pay for college with scholarship, financial aid, and federal loans. The Oklahoma College Access Network (OK-CAN) at www.okcollegeaccess.org is a coalition of college access initiatives across Oklahoma provides professional development, technical assistance and networking opportunities for participating organizations, facilitating the exchange of information to better service Oklahoma students.

15) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education's Gear Up Program (www.okhighered.org/gearup) received third consecutive multi-million federal grant from the U.S. Department of Education (USDE). The Gear Up grant will provide \$5.4 million in 2012-2013 and \$34.9 million over a seven-year period to continue college preparation programs that strengthen learning and increase student achievement across Oklahoma. 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 for college.

National Perspective. The average national published rate for 2012-13 tuition and mandatory fees is \$8,655 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$3,131 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$5,381.02 and \$3,106 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits readily available from various sources. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranks Oklahoma higher education No. 7 in affordability and No. 8 in efficiency in the nation.

During 2011-12, \$236.7 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$8.1 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. A total of \$244.9 billion in financial aid was awarded.

Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$78.9 billion in 2010-11 when including ARRA stimulus funding, and \$75.5 billion without ARRA, to \$72.7 billion in 2011-12 down approximately \$6.2 billion or 7.9 percent. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely "replaced" state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. *How America Pays for College*, a study conducted by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, reports how families pay for college varies across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 28 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 9 percent through borrowing, students contributed 30 percent, scholarships and grants covered 29 percent, and the remaining 4 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 were signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009. It was an unprecedented initiative to jumpstart the economy and to create or save jobs. The legislation invested heavily in education and included \$98.2 billion for supplemental appropriations for reforms to strengthen elementary, secondary and higher education, including money to stabilize state education budgets and to encourage states to improve teacher quality, improve low-performing schools and improve student readiness for college and careers through system enhancements. The Act provided \$30 billion to spur innovation, addresses college affordability and improved access to higher education. In 2010-11, Oklahoma received \$59.8 million ARRA stimulus funding compared to \$68.8 million in 2009-10. As of 2011-12, ARRA Stimulus Fund was no longer available.

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, and creates a decrease in dependence on social programs and increases tax revenues among other things.

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2013

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 second 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 *FY13 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 FY13 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 1, 2012.
- 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 19, 2012 (Attachment 2) for the purpose of receiving comments and to comply with policy and statute. A copy of the transcript of the comments made at this meeting is attached (Attachment 5).
- 4) The *Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines* (Attachment 4) were posted at the Regents meeting on May 25, 2012 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY13, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 6, 2012, 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 FY13 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 21, 2012.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 21, 2012.

- 8) Subsequent to the June 21, 2012 State Regents' meeting and approval of all tuition and fee requests, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' published tuition and fee schedules for compliance with policy and with State Regents' action. All institutions were found to be in compliance with the approved tuition and fee rates and with the required publication of those rates (State Regents Policy, Chapter 4.18.4.B).¹
- 9) The final step in the approval process is the submission of this *Tuition Impact Analysis Report* to the Governor and Legislature prior to January 1, 2013.

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

Summary of FY13 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

The following table shows, by tier, the FY13 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 FY12.

Analysis of FY13 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$8,198.00	\$7,391.00	\$807.00	90.2%	2.9%
Nonresident	\$22,738.00	\$19,217.00	\$3,521.00	84.5%	4.8%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,630.00	\$6,758.00	\$1,872.00	78.3%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$19,611.00	\$18,861.00	\$750.00	96.2%	5.8%

Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$6,281.00	\$5,016.00	\$1,265.00	79.9%	6.0%
Nonresident	\$14,313.00	\$11,769.00	\$2,544.00	82.2%	5.6%
Graduate					
Resident	\$6,272.00	\$4,748.00	\$1,524.00	75.7%	6.4%
Nonresident	\$13,057.00	\$11,198.00	\$1,859.00	85.8%	5.8%

University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$6,877.00	\$5,091.00	\$1,786.00	74.0%	7.9%
Nonresident	\$17,548.00	\$12,767.00	\$4,781.00	72.8%	7.2%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,168.00	\$5,201.00	\$2,967.00	63.7%	7.7%
Nonresident	\$17,029.00	\$12,264.00	\$4,765.00	72.0%	7.2%

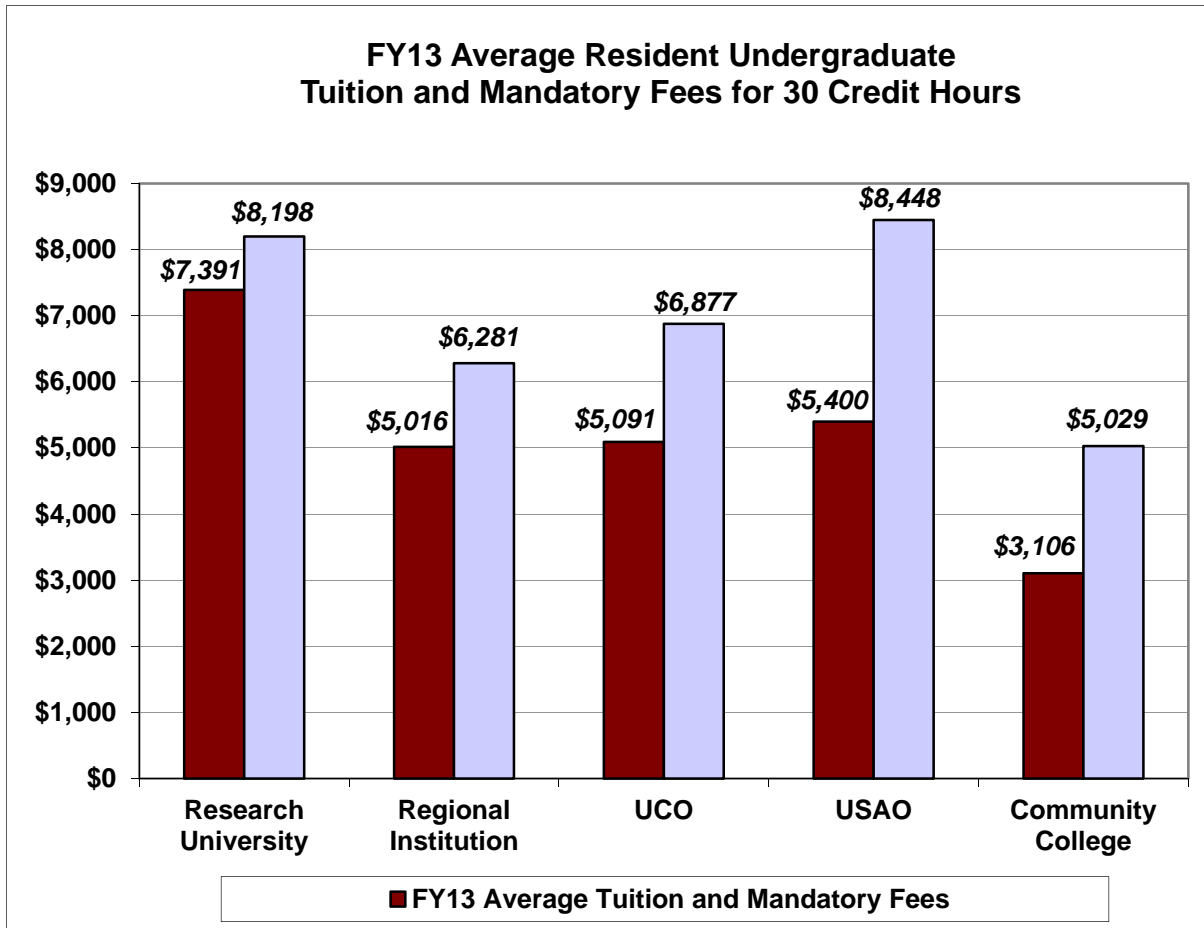
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$8,448.00	\$5,400.00	\$3,048.00	63.9%	7.1%
Nonresident	\$19,137.00	\$12,720.00	\$6,417.00	66.5%	6.0%

Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$5,029.00	\$3,106.00	\$1,923.00	61.8%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$9,205.00	\$7,394.00	\$1,811.00	80.3%	4.5%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$6,715.00	\$4,106.00	\$2,609.00	61.1%	5.6%
Nonresident	\$16,524.00	\$11,509.00	\$5,015.00	69.7%	5.9%
Graduate					
Resident	\$6,001.00	\$4,442.00	\$1,559.00	74.0%	6.4%
Nonresident	\$12,489.00	\$11,853.00	\$636.00	94.9%	6.4%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY13 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY13 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$17,980.00	\$14,258.00	\$3,722.00	79.3%	4.1%
Nonresident	\$34,333.00	\$29,760.00	\$4,573.00	86.7%	3.9%

This bar graph compares the average FY13 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 FY13 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY13 Guaranteed Tuition – Tuition Lock Program

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

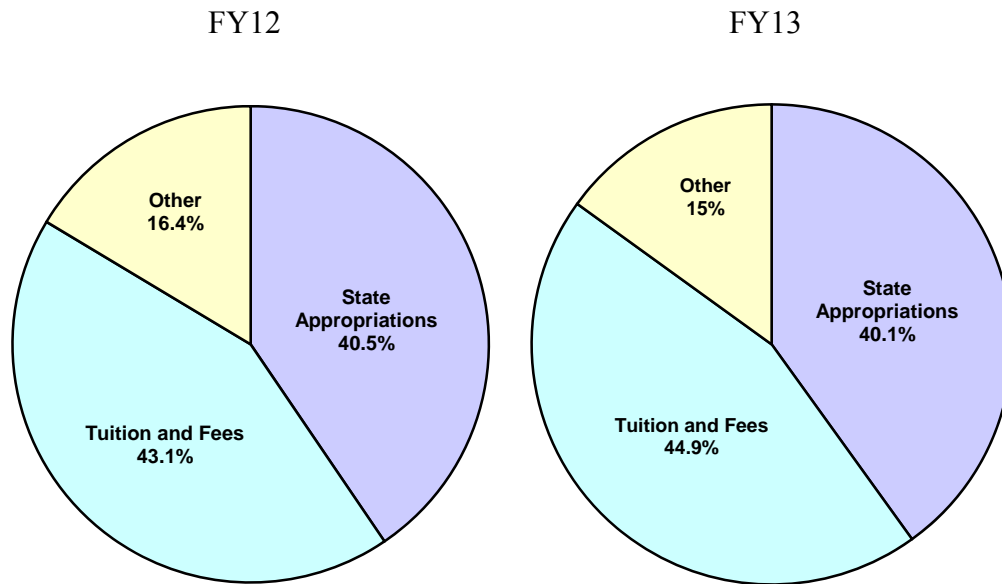
The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. First-time students attending full-time now have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate program at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed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

Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year institutions range from \$3,513 to \$5,128 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$3,513 to \$6,163. 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 FY13 guaranteed tuition by institution.

What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the portion of costs paid by students in FY13 to that of the previous year. In FY12, student revenues contributed 43.1 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations made up 40.5 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.4 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 44.9 percent of total revenue and state appropriations contributed 40.1 percent, while other revenue contributed only 15 percent in FY13.



Since FY01, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has consistently decreased from 62.3 percent to 40.1 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 25 percent to 44.9 percent respectively. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues, but since then has reverted back to the trend of decreasing state appropriations support and increasing student revenues. In an effort to combat the recession, the federal government disbursed funds to all states in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). This stimulus funding was disbursed throughout the states and through common and higher education. In FY10, Oklahoma received ARRA funds in the amount of \$68.8 million which was used to offset a decrease of \$35 million in state appropriated income during that fiscal year. For FY11, Oklahoma received its' final ARRA disbursement in the amount of \$59.8 million and was used to offset a decrease of \$38.2 million in state appropriated income for the 2011 fiscal year. The ARRA funding represented 2.9 percent of total budgeted income and accounts for the majority of the increase in the category of "Other Funds. State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding and eliminate further erosion in the future. It should be noted that all ARRA funds have been exhausted. Therefore, ARRA stimulus funding was no longer available in FY12.

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 FY13 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held March 1, 2012. 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 19, 2012 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 FY13 at their regular meeting held June 21, 2012.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, twenty-five requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2013 and six had no requests for changes in these fees. Thirteen institutions have requested 45 changes in Special Instruction Fees; five institutions have requested 22 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees; five institutions have requested 17 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees; Fifteen institutions have requested changes in 117 Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees; and fourteen institutions have requested 51 changes in various Other Special Fees. A total of 252 changes have been requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2013, a decrease of 477 requests (-66%) when compared to FY12 requests.

Institutions estimate approximately \$8.18 million in new revenue for academic service fees. This money will be used for costs associated with providing these services to students.

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY13. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. Institutions report that they are confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY13 tuition and fees increase requested is at a level that minimizes the impact to students while providing funding necessary to ensure continuation of excellence in instruction and operations without impacting low cost position relative to peer institutions. Institutions are able to continue offering the quality and quantity of courses and sections necessary to provide the best educational opportunities possible for Oklahoma students. The minimum level of tuition and fees increased by 5.2% is manageable through the maximum utilization of financial aid therefore the impact on students' ability to meet the costs of attendance is very minimum.

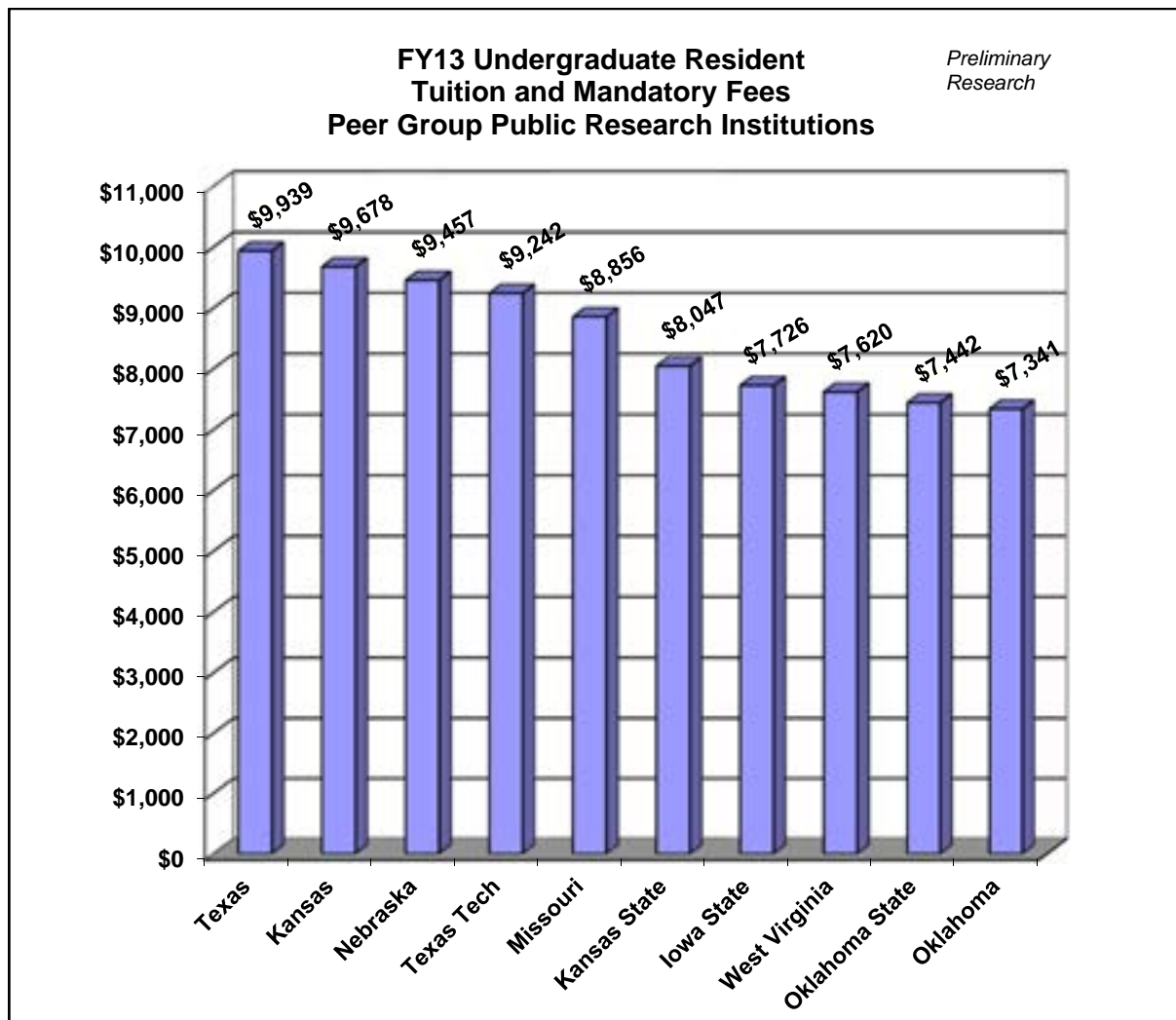
Federal changes to the Pell Grant program will provide more funding for at-need students. Additionally, Direct Lending making loans more affordable and accessible to students. Many institutions expanded scholarship programs and tuition waivers to help students. College Work Study programs expanded to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

A large percentage of students receive some type of scholarship and/or financial aid which offset the cost of tuition and fees. In institutions the tuition and fees are very affordable, tuition and fees can be fully funded if a student receives Pell or loans. Some students may elect to seek alternative student loans as they manage the cost of their education. This may result in an increase in debt at graduation. Students may also elect to take fewer credit hours thereby reducing student FTE as well as increasing the time-to-degree.

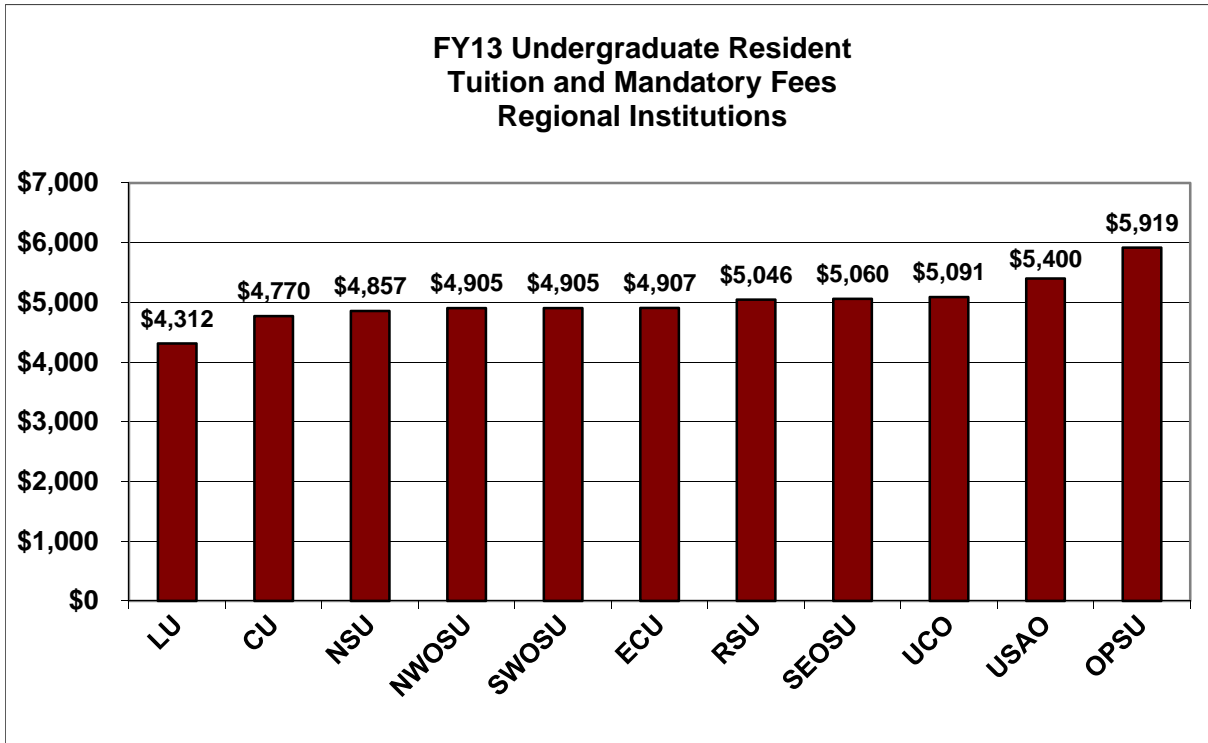
Institutions report that corresponding increases in grants, scholarships, fee waivers, and other financial aid, as well as increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset the cost of tuition and fees, particularly for those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

For FY13, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions (Original Public Big 12) in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$7,340.50 and \$7,441.50 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of

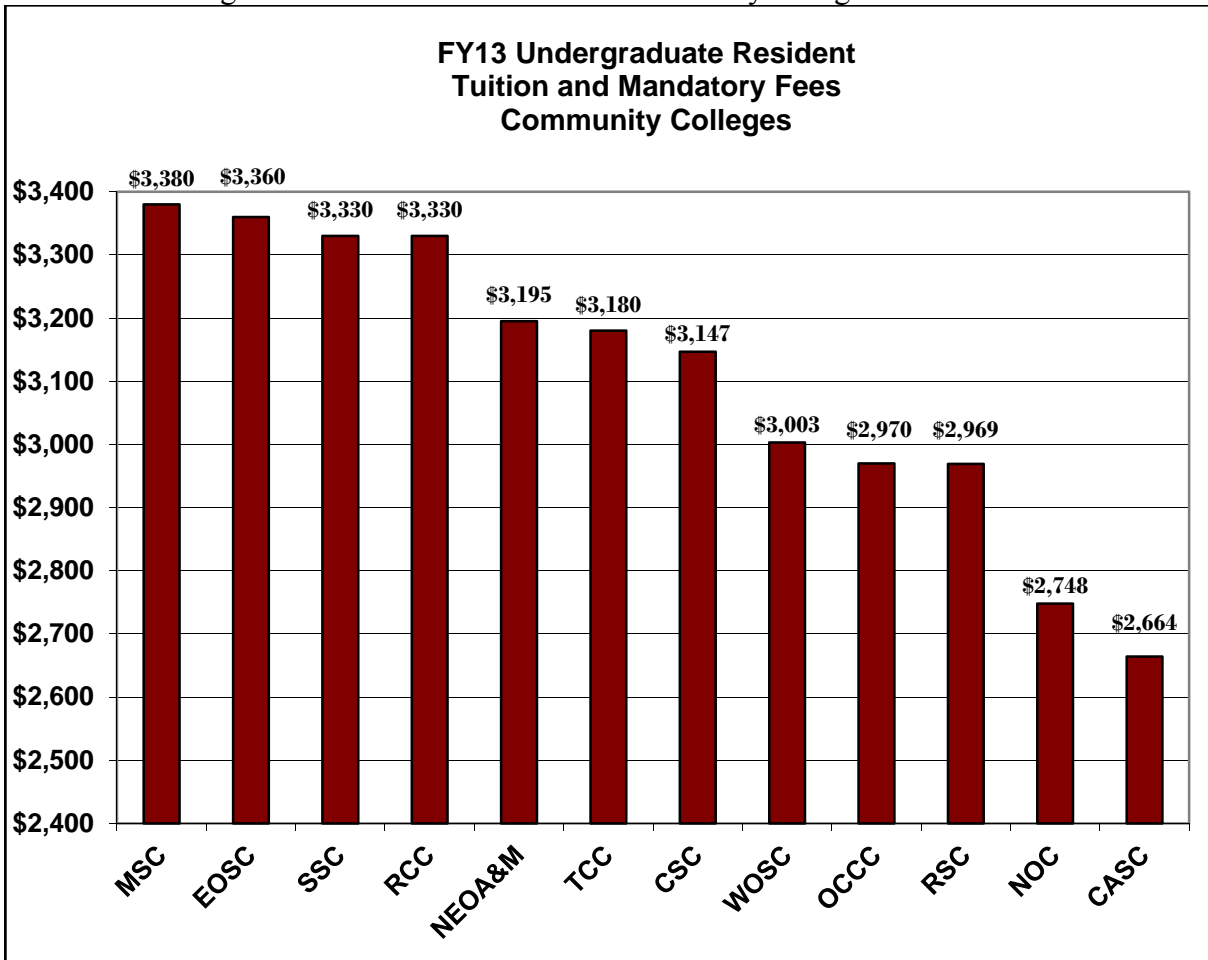
preliminary research on the FY13 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the twelve public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY13 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY13 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 FY13 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall by 5.9 percent on average. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 4.1 percent. At the University of Oklahoma College of Law, resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 3.1 percent; and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 1.9 percent. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 2.7 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 2.8 percent for their various programs. The Professional programs raised mandatory fees from a range 0.6 percent to 18 percent for the Center for Veterinary Health Sciences at OSU.

In comparison to their respective legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 53.0 percent to 99.1 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 73.5 percent. More specifically, research institutions average 90.2 percent, regional institutions average 79.9 percent, and community colleges average 61.8 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 81.9 percent system-wide, 84.5 percent at research institutions, 82.2 percent at regional institutions, and 80.3 percent at community colleges. This confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

Graduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 76.4 percent and 88.6 percent respectively, and professional programs average 79.3 percent and 86.7 percent respectively. However, several institutions are over 90 percent of the legislative peer limit for their professional programs, as are several institutions' nonresident graduate programs and undergraduate programs as following: Southeastern Oklahoma State University's undergraduate Aviation Program at Oklahoma City Community College and the Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program, nonresident graduate programs at University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City University, Ardmore higher education centers, and professional programs at OU Health Science Center and Langston University. Institutions will need to be cautious when setting tuition for special programs so as not to price low-income students out of these particular academic fields.

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

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions do not expect significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have remained steady or slightly declined for fall 2012. Research universities anticipate increases in enrollment in fall 2012 as more students plan on pursuing higher education with master degrees after graduated with a bachelor degree. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market most likely will not have an adverse effect on enrollment in the short-term outlook.

Where headcount enrollment is a record of the number of individual students on a campus, the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is a measure of the number of credit hours in which students enroll. FTE enrollment has increased at 11 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from a decrease of 12.5 percent at Rose Langston University to an increase of 8.0 percent at Carl Albert State College, confirming that students are enrolling in a greater number of credit hours. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY13 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 2012 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

Change in FY13 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2012 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY13 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FY13 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	3.0%	1.8%
Oklahoma State University	2.8%	5.9%
University of Central Oklahoma	7.9%	-0.4%
East Central University	5.4%	-1.8%
Northeastern State University	5.5%	-7.5%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	6.9%	1.7%
Rogers State University	5.7%	0.6%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	5.3%	0.4%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	6.9%	-3.1%
Cameron University	3.9%	-5.4%
Langston University	4.9%	-12.5%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	5.9%	-6.6%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	7.1%	-3.1%
Carl Albert State College	7.0%	8.0%
Connors State College	5.0%	-2.0%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	5.0%	-4.5%
Murray State College	5.6%	0.1%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	6.7%	-1.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	6.8%	-9.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	4.2%	-8.9%
Redlands Community College	4.7%	-3.0%
Rose State College	4.2%	-3.1%
Seminole State College	3.1%	2.4%
Tulsa Community College	3.9%	-9.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	5.0%	1.2%
OSU-Oklahoma City	3.1%	0.7%
OSU-Okmulgee	4.0%	0.7%
Total	5.2%	-1.6%

Source: *FY13 Tuition and Fee Rate Report* and *Fall 2012 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen steady increases in recent years. Since fall 2000, 37,107 more students have enrolled in Oklahoma public colleges and universities, a 19.4 percent increase, to a fall enrollment of 191,537 in Fall 2012.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the *2010-2011 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly from an all-time high of 39,808 graduates reported in 2010, begin a consistent decline and rebound after 2014 follow consistent increase for 7 years before declining again in 2021. This may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future.



Overall, the increase in tuition and fees has not significantly affected enrollment patterns for FY13. Students and the general public appear to understand the importance of obtaining a college education, that Oklahoma higher education institutions are striving to contain expenses, and that they continue to provide an exceptional value.

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

The average increase in institutions' budgeted resident tuition waivers is 4.1 percent, an increase of more than \$1.60 million over FY12, compared to an average increase of less than 5.2 percent in resident tuition. Half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while four institutions maintained the same level as in FY12 and three decreased these waivers, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 7.4 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY13 Tuition & Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY13 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY13 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
OU	3.0%	3.1%	5.4%
OSU	2.8%	2.5%	13.2%
Research Tier Change	2.9%	2.8%	9.5%
UCO	7.9%	8.8%	6.3%
ECU	5.4%	0.8%	6.9%
NSU	5.5%	7.3%	6.7%
NWOSU	6.9%	0.0%	-3.1%
RSU	5.7%	6.8%	8.0%
SEOSU	5.3%	8.0%	7.5%
SWOSU	6.9%	6.0%	4.8%
CU	3.9%	15.6%	4.3%
LU	4.9%	3.7%	-0.5%
OPSU	5.9%	9.9%	11.3%
USAO	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Regional Tier Change	6.0%	6.6%	5.1%
CASC	7.0%	4.0%	0.5%
CSC	5.0%	18.9%	-9.3%
EOSC	5.0%	4.0%	7.5%
MSC	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
NEOA&M	6.7%	1.1%	2.0%
NOC	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%
OCCC	4.2%	-6.4%	-6.4%
RCC	4.7%	-18.4%	6.7%
RSC	4.2%	2.1%	5.4%
SSC	3.1%	-3.5%	0.0%
TCC	3.9%	19.2%	13.6%
WOSC	5.0%	8.3%	24.4%
Comm. Coll. Tier Change	5.0%	4.5%	6.2%
Total Average Change	5.2%	4.1%	7.4%

Source: FY13 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY13 E&G Summary & Analysis

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

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have their tuition covered while being responsible for any increase in fees and other educational expenses. The State Regents increased the funding allocated to fund *Oklahoma's Promise* increased from \$11 million in FY04 to \$63 million in FY13. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 20,000 in FY13. The projected average award will be approximately \$3,170 in FY13, an increase of 79 percent from the average award of \$1,770 in FY04. Since FY05, ten institutions have rolled some or all of their mandatory fees into their tuition rate in order for students to receive more aid from *Oklahoma's Promise*, as well as other similar scholarship programs that fund the tuition-only portion of expenses, although a moratorium was placed on this practice for FY08 and successive years.

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 (scheduled to be implemented in FY2013);
- Statutory college grade point average (GPA) requirement (scheduled to be implemented in FY2013);
- 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, increased by \$200 (3.7 percent) from \$5,350 in FY10 to \$5,550 per student for FY11. The maximum Pell Grant for FY13 remains the same as FY11 and FY12, at \$5,550 per student.

Student loan providers have implemented some incentives to students in the form of a reduction in student loan interest rates and a decrease in the origination fee. Subsidized Stafford loan interest rates decreased to 4.5 percent for 2010-2011, and 3.4 percent for 2011-2012 and 2012-13.

Data released by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education reveals that 68 percent of students attending state system institutions received nearly \$1.14 billion in some form of financial aid during 2008-09, an increase of 12.8 percent, or \$129 million, compared to 2007-08. However, more than half of all financial aid dollars awarded, 52 percent or \$593 million, were in the form of loans, whereas \$547 million or 48 percent were in the form of scholarships, grants and work-study. Over the past five years, the total amount of financial

aid distributed to state system students increased by \$370 million (48 percent) while the amount of student loans borrowed by state students increased by 52 percent.²

Financial Aid for Students Attending State System Institutions				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
<i>Type of Financial Aid</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>\$ Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Grants/Waivers/Scholarships	\$319	\$476	\$156	49%
Loans	\$391	\$593	\$202	52%
Employment	\$60	\$71	\$11	18%
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$770</i>	<i>\$1,140</i>	<i>\$369</i>	<i>48%</i>

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

- Rose State College offers *Ticket to Rose*, (previously called the *Mid-Del to Rose Scholarship Program*, established in FY08) which provides scholarships to students graduating from the Mid-Del School District. In FY13 it was expanded to include schools in eastern Oklahoma County and includes Choctaw High School. This scholarship covers any tuition and fees not covered by other federal and state financial aid programs and are designed to help meet the educational costs of financially challenged students. In addition, the institution has a program to pay the fees for any Oklahoma’s Promise student that does not have another source of financial aid to cover these expenses. Additionally, Rose State College has implemented the “*Rent-A-Text*” through the Rose State College Bookstore program for Fall 2010. Students can now rent textbooks through the program. It offers students 50 percent or more off the price of new textbooks and will provide an affordable alternative to rising education costs.
- Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City will award scholarships to Westwood Elementary School students who are in the fifth grade during 2009, 2010, and 2011. Qualifying students must stay in school and graduate from the Oklahoma City Public School District, stay out of trouble, and apply for financial aid. Scholarships cover tuition, fees, and books.

² “Financial Aid Update and Annual Student Financial Aid Survey for 2008-09,” by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, March 11, 2010, p. 1-4.

- OSU-Oklahoma City has a *Bright Futures Program* geared toward incoming freshmen who are eligible for Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) funding. This program supplements OHLAP by providing additional financial assistance for fees and book assistance. Funds are limited; therefore, funding is provided on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Oklahoma State University continues the *Cowboy Covenant Program*, which was created to fill gaps in funding if Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) and other grants or scholarships. After other gift-aid has been deducted, this scholarship funds any gaps in tuition, most mandatory fees, and required textbooks during fall and spring semesters at OSU. The amount of additional scholarship funds provided through Cowboy Covenant may vary each year depending on changes in costs to attend OSU and other federal, state, OSU or private grants and scholarships the student receives. Oklahoma State University implemented the Centennial Housing Scholarships, designed to commemorate 100 years of Student Housing at Oklahoma State University. Thirty-two students in financial need received housing scholarships through this program.
- Cameron University continues its *Cameron Gold Program* to cover the costs of mandatory fees and book expenses for qualifying students who receive Oklahoma's Promise Scholarships. Cameron is in its second year of funding the textbook reserves program.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO! Program* for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and the Western Heights school district. The program allows eligible students to receive free tuition for three years or 61 credit hours. The college also provides scholarships for OHLAP students' mandatory fee costs.
- In FY08, Rogers State University implemented the *Hillcat Promise*, which pays for fees and provides \$500 per semester for four years for academic expenses not covered by the *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship Program*.
- Northeastern State University has implemented the *YES!Northeastern* program which will give freshmen up to \$500 per semester for four years for books, fees, and university housing to supplement Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. In addition, NSU has increased its endowed scholarships through its foundation's Centennial Fund Drive. For FY13, Northeastern has had one of the best fundraising years in its history, further providing scholarship funds for students.
- The City of Alva Sales Tax Incentive continues to generate new funds to award students attending Northwestern Oklahoma State University.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Promise Scholarship* complements *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship* and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks.

- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, in its eighth year, continues to help primarily middle income students with higher education costs. The scholarship has provided more than \$9.0 million in scholarships to over 16,575 students since its inception in FY04.
- The University of Oklahoma implemented a new program beginning in FY09 called the *OU Academic Success Rebate Program* which offers rebates at the end of the semester ranging from \$100 to \$400 on university housing for upper-class and graduate students based on their cumulative grade point average at the first of the semester. This is being implemented in an attempt to keep more high-achieving upperclassmen living on campus and benefiting from the advantages which living on campus offers, such as maintaining substantially higher GPA's and higher graduation rates.
- The University of Oklahoma College of Law has implemented a \$5 million scholarship fund-raising campaign. These scholarships will be available to help offset an increase in the law student technology services fee. In FY09 more than \$1 million in private funds was used to provide financial assistance to OU law students.
- Tulsa Community College's *Tulsa Achieves Program* allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for 100 percent of tuition and fees, for up to 60 college credit hours, for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average starting with the Class of 2007. The goal of the award is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. In FY09 there were 1,898 applicants with 512 students remaining in the program, and in FY13 there are 1,945 applicants. This program complements an existing program for high school students called *Attend College Early (ACE)* launched in 2004. It provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the *ACE Program* each semester.
- *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* are eligible to participate in the *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program*. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. TCC has also purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries. The *Tulsa Achieves Program* also provides the difference in what financial aid awards to a student, and what he/she needs to meet the cost of attendance. In addition, the College provides additional scholarships through the TCC Foundation.
- Tulsa Community College announced the creation of its *Second Chance Scholarship* in July 2009. The purpose is to provide an additional source of funding to support qualifying students and bridge the gap between funding

they may receive from grants and other sources and the actual cost of tuition and books.

- Murray State College, like many others, has increased tuition waiver scholarships for FY13. The college also works with local Native American tribal personnel to assist students who may qualify for programs they offer; and solicit their foundation for additional scholarship resources.
- Southeastern Oklahoma State University implemented the *Textbook Reserve Program (TRP)* in an effort to help meet the needs of its students. The TRP is designed to help offset the financial burden imposed on students by making available, free of charge, required textbooks for basic courses. At least one of each of the required textbooks for all general education courses, all remedial courses, and the College Success Course are now available on reserve in the Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library on campus. All enrolled students are eligible to participate in the program and plans are being made for the program to be expanded in the future. At Southeastern, students are electing to take more on-line courses and IETV courses are being offered at off campus sites to reduce personal expenses and personal time associated with attending traditional classroom courses on the main campus.

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

Implementation of Cost-Effective Measures. In an effort to maintain a standard of excellence, institutions continue to monitor their administrative and programmatic costs in order to maximize their operational budgets. They systematically review and evaluate academic programs' productivity, departmental spending, staff positions, etc. to ensure the most efficient use of funding. Some of their efforts include: 1) implementing energy management and conservation programs to save on utility costs, 2) studying and recommending ways to contain costs in health care and library acquisitions, 3) continuously reviewing and implementing "best practices" processes and procedures, 4) taking advantage of volume discounts for office supplies and equipment, 5) implementing electronic/paperless billing, payroll statements, and class information/materials, 6) closely scrutinizing purchases and travel requests, 7) pursuing outsourcing opportunities, 8) controlling adjunct costs by increasing the use of distance learning courses, 9) consolidating and/or eliminating positions, 10) implementing hiring freezes, and 11) saving on utilities by shifting to a four-day work week during the summer months. In addition, institutions are expanding their use of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas and expanding their reliance on wind power for energy as they strive to improve energy efficiency and adopt environmentally friendly programs.

In particular, most institutions indicate implementation of energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs as well as the impact on the environment and increase sustainability. System-wide estimated cumulative cost savings measures from FY09 – FY13 will generate \$347.3 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$43.6 million in utilities

savings, \$24.2 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$33.2 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$27.7 in reductions in supplies, \$40 million saving in IT expenditures, \$10.4 million in transfers and other disbursements, \$4.3 million in travel reductions and other expenditures. Technology cost saving accounts for \$203.9 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 FY13, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.8 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 1) provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet student demand for course sections, 3) work to keep the costs for health benefits manageable, and 4) address the increasing cost of utilities, library acquisitions, and technology in order to provide quality learning and research opportunities to students while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness.

Communication with Students. Institutions presented information to their Student Senates, Student Government Associations, student advisory groups, and other student groups, in open meetings of the student body at large, on their web sites, student newspapers and in public forums and tuition hearings explaining 1) the economic and budgetary concerns, 2) the potential tuition increase, and 3) how students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus might be impacted. Notices of meetings were publicized via e-mail to students, placed in the student and local newspapers, announced in classes by faculty, and communicated to other student organizations, as well as posted around campus in strategic locations frequented by all students. Student newspapers kept the student body informed on a continuing basis. Informational letters and e-mails were also sent to students explaining the increases and offering an opportunity to meet and discuss their concerns.

Presidents and their executive staff members discussed the issue at their President's Advisory Council meetings or other similar student leadership meetings and at student, faculty, and community open forums where people were encouraged to discuss the issues and voice their opinions. As expected, the general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the increase in tuition and mandatory fees in order to ensure the quality of instruction in Oklahoma higher education institutions is not compromised.

State Regents' Initiatives

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

Complete College America. The State Regents have adopted college completion as their No. 1 goal. With a focus on promoting college readiness, transforming remediation, building bridges to certificates and degrees, expanding adult degree completion efforts, and rewarding progress and completion, Oklahoma can expect a 67 percent increase in the annual number of degrees conferred by 2023. Oklahoma's long-term commitment to performance funding, our focused efforts over the last decade to generate more college graduates for the workforce and our state leaders' embrace of the Complete College goals has led to Oklahoma being considered a national model for the 28 other CCA states to follow.

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 more than 20,000 students receiving scholarships in FY 2012.

Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Adult Degree Completion Program. The State Regents initiated the Adult 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 fifteen to eighteen months in a flexible and accelerated format. Nine universities participate in the program, sharing curriculum, and collaboratively improving the program. The Association for Continuing Education (ACHE) awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs. The ACHE also awarded the 2009 Great Plains Exceptional Program Award to the *Reach Higher* program. In 2010, the State Regents approved a collaborative associate degree program at twelve community colleges and the two technical branch campuses of OSU (in Oklahoma City and Okmulgee). This completion program targets adult 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 between an Associate in Arts or Associate in Science in enterprise development (general studies or business administration) 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 2012, the program has over 1,000 adult students enrolled across the state.

OKcollegestart.org. In spring 2007, the State Regents launched the comprehensive, web-based information system for prospective and current college students. The state's student information portal provides college planning and preparation information to students, parents and high school counselors. Through the site, students can create individual portfolios, access campus information, apply for federal and state financial aid, and apply to multiple colleges, preparing for the ACT, learning about career opportunities, and getting detailed information about the state's college campuses. The Web site is offered in English and Spanish and includes information about both public and independent Oklahoma colleges and universities. Financial aid information is also available, including an online application for the Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship program. An important feature of OKcollegestart.org is the site's Transcript Exchange System. This private, secure system allows high school

counselors and students to send transcripts and apply quickly and easily to more colleges. Since 2008, more than 360 high schools in the state have signed up upload electronic transcripts to OKcollegestart so that students can attach them and apply completely online to college. Approximately 239,833 user accounts have been created and there have been more than 4.4 million page views, with an average of 2,410 per day, since it was launched. Approximately 157,270 college applications have been received and approximately 37,522 students have applied online for Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship through this site.

College Access Challenge Grant Program. The College Access Challenge Grant Program is a federal program focused on projects increasing the number of students from underrepresented groups who are enrolled and retained and complete degrees in higher education. Funds are used to expand existing projects, including scholarships, development of degree completion curriculum, promotion of the EPAS program and OKcollegestart.org to school counselors, and providing support for a new statewide college access network in Oklahoma. The State Regents received \$1,647,998 in FY13 from the U. S. Department of Education for the College Access Challenge Grant (CACGP). This grant program will provide over 600 scholarships to students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. In Addition, this program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates. As in FY12, scholarships will be made available to students pursuing either a baccalaureate degree or an associate degree.

Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE). Rigor of a high school student's high school curriculum is the biggest factor in determining whether a student will be successful in college. In 2005, the Oklahoma Legislature established the ACE project to better align high school curriculums with college entrance requirements. The State Regents provide financial support by funding the EPAS program, GEAR UP, the American Diploma Project, Summer Academies, the Student Information Portal, and Upward Bound as well as other programs that involve intervening at the high school level so students will be better prepared by the time they reach college.

Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program. A tuition waiver program funded through state appropriations is available statewide for concurrently enrolled high school students. The program began as a pilot program in FY06 and was fully implemented in FY07. Concurrent enrollment allows outstanding junior and senior high school students the opportunity to earn college credit while still in high school. *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. More than 58,000 credit hours were earned in FY12 through concurrent enrollment compared to 56,000 credit hours were earned in FY11. Through FY12, 69,594 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$20.9 million in tuition waivers for a total of 317,350 credit hours of college instruction.

Guaranteed Tuition Rates. In May 2007, the Oklahoma Legislature passed House Bill 2103 authorizing four-year public colleges and universities to establish guaranteed tuition rates. First-time, full-time students will have the option to choose the guaranteed tuition rate and lock it in for four years beginning with the 2008-09 academic year. Each institution's guaranteed rate can be no more than 115 percent of their non-guaranteed rate. Mandatory fees

are required in addition to tuition. In order to receive the guaranteed rate, students must maintain full-time enrollment during the fall and spring semesters. The goal of the legislation is to provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and encourage students to graduate on time.

Cooperative Alliances. Twenty-nine technology centers across the state have partnered with eighteen higher education institutions and branch campuses in cooperative alliance agreements. Cooperative alliance allowing students to earn college credit toward an associate of applied science degree or a college certificate while attending their local technology center. As of spring 2011, 4,106 students enrolled in this program with more than 38,000 credit hours.

Noel-Levitz Enrollment Management and Financial Aid Study. In 2005 the State Regents contracted with Noel-Levitz consultants to conduct a system-wide review of Oklahoma's enrollment management practices and state-based student financial aid programs to determine if their financial aid resources are being used for the best possible outcomes for students. The review culminated in the two-day workshop *Best Practices in Marketing, Recruitment, Retention, and the Strategic Use of Financial Aid* detailing findings and providing the most current information about best practices. Findings include twenty-six recommendations categorized in two areas: 1) institutional recommendations and 2) statewide recommendations which institutions have begun to implement in order to increase the success of students. Institutions are following up with individualized enrollment management initiatives and continuation of best practices initiatives. In addition, a new student-level financial aid data collection system is being implemented and will be used in conjunction with the current Unitized Data System (UDS) to allow more detailed analysis of financial aid programs and utilization of financial aid.

OK EPAS. The Oklahoma Educational Planning and Assessment System provide assessments of college readiness and helps teachers, students and families identify the need for academic improvements. EPAS serves more than 450 school districts, including 84 nonpublic schools.

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

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally. The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for FY13 is \$8,655 at four-year institutions (\$399 or 4.8 percent higher than in 2011-12). The median increase was about \$384 for a full-time student at a four-year institution. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,131 (\$172 or 5.8 percent higher than in 2011-12) for FY13 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2012*.³

The Consumer Price Index increased by 1.4 percent between July 2011 and July 2012. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 3.4 percent and increased 4.4 percent at public two-year institutions.⁴

The College Board Key Findings Summarized	Public Four-Year College	Public Two-Year College
Published FY13 Tuition and Fees	\$8,655	\$3,131
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$399	\$172
One-Year Percentage Increase	4.8%	5.8%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	3.4%	4.4%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$5,750	\$4,350

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY13 is \$5,381 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$3,106.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>Change from 2011-12</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$8,655	\$399	4.8%
Oklahoma Average	\$5,381	\$271	5.3%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$3,131	\$172	5.8%
Oklahoma Average	\$3,106	\$149	5.0%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,418 per year in California to \$6,790 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$4,278 in Wyoming to \$14,576 in New Hampshire. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 29th for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 39th at 4-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁵

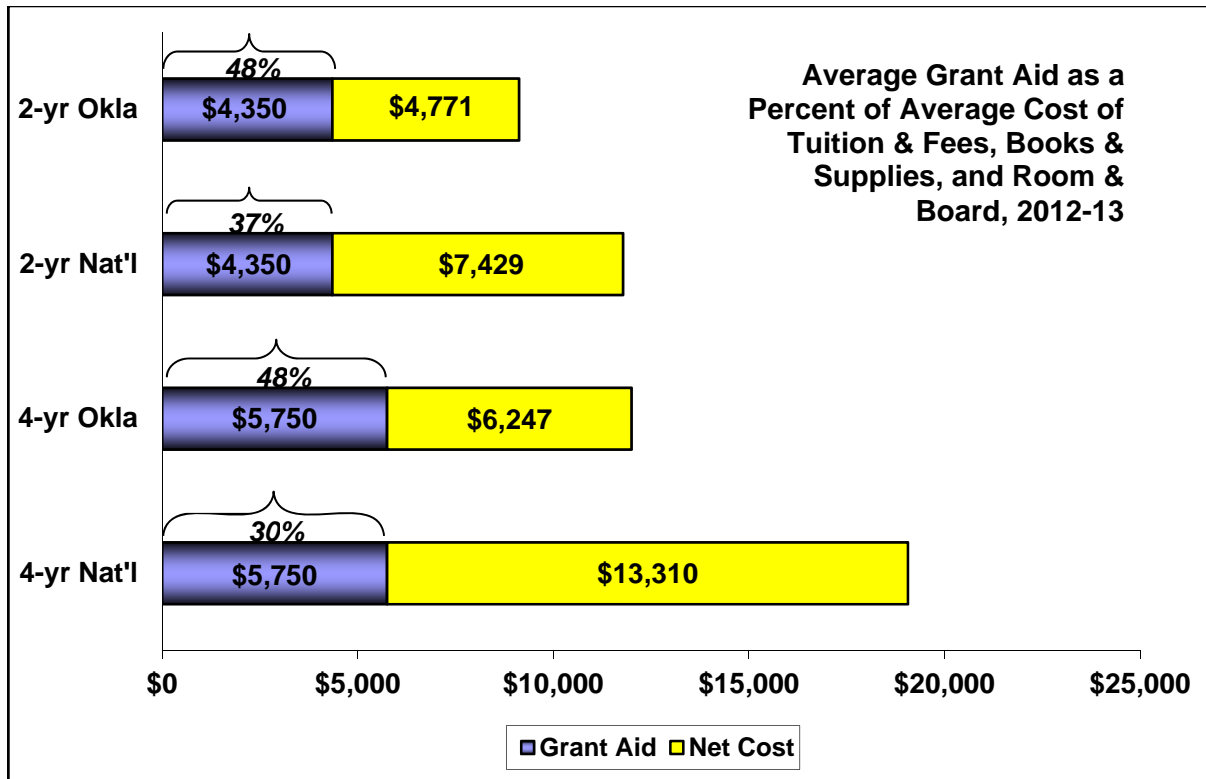
³ “Trends in College Pricing 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 3, 12

⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 3, 9

⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2012 Online,” by The College Board, October 2012, <http://www.collegeboard.com/html/costs/pricing>.

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$9,205 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 \$1,200 for books and supplies and \$3,201 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁶

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$5,750 in public four-year institutions and \$4,350 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 FY13 is about \$2,905 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$1,219 toward living expenses. When the cost of books and supplies and room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 48 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 48 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 37 percent and 30 percent respectively nationwide.⁷



⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, Table 1

⁷ “Trends in College Pricing 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, Table 1, p. 4, 15

The University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma are ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. In 2012, OU ranked 67st, OSU ranked 92nd, and USAO ranked 93rd in criteria for in-state students. OU ranked 77th in 2010 and 81st in 2011 respectively while OSU ranked 91st in 2010. 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. In Kiplinger's scoring system, academic quality carries more weight than costs (almost two-thirds of the total).⁸

A recent national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is highly affordable with great value. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranks Oklahoma higher education No. 7 nationally in affordability and No. 8 in efficiency. 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.⁹ U.S. News & World Report ranks the University of Oklahoma No. 101 and Oklahoma State University No. 139 in National Universities in the 2012 edition of Best College.¹⁰

The increase in average published tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities for the 2012-13 academic year is smaller than it has been in recent years and below the average growth rate for the decade from 2002-03 to 2012-13. State appropriations per full-time equivalent (FTE) student declined by 10 percent in 2011-12, leaving this source of funding 25 percent below its level five years earlier, after adjusting for inflation. Total state appropriations to public institutions declined by 3 percent in constant dollars in 2010-11 and by another 11 percent in 2011-12.¹¹

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

⁸ "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges 2011-12, 2010-11, and 2009-10"

<http://www.kiplinger.com/tools/colleges>,

<http://www.kiplinger.com/magazine/archives/best-values-in-public-colleges-2011.html>

<http://www.kiplinger.com/magazine/archives/best-values-in-public-colleges-200910.html>

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

<http://nfc.uschamber.com/topics/enterprising-states?page=4>

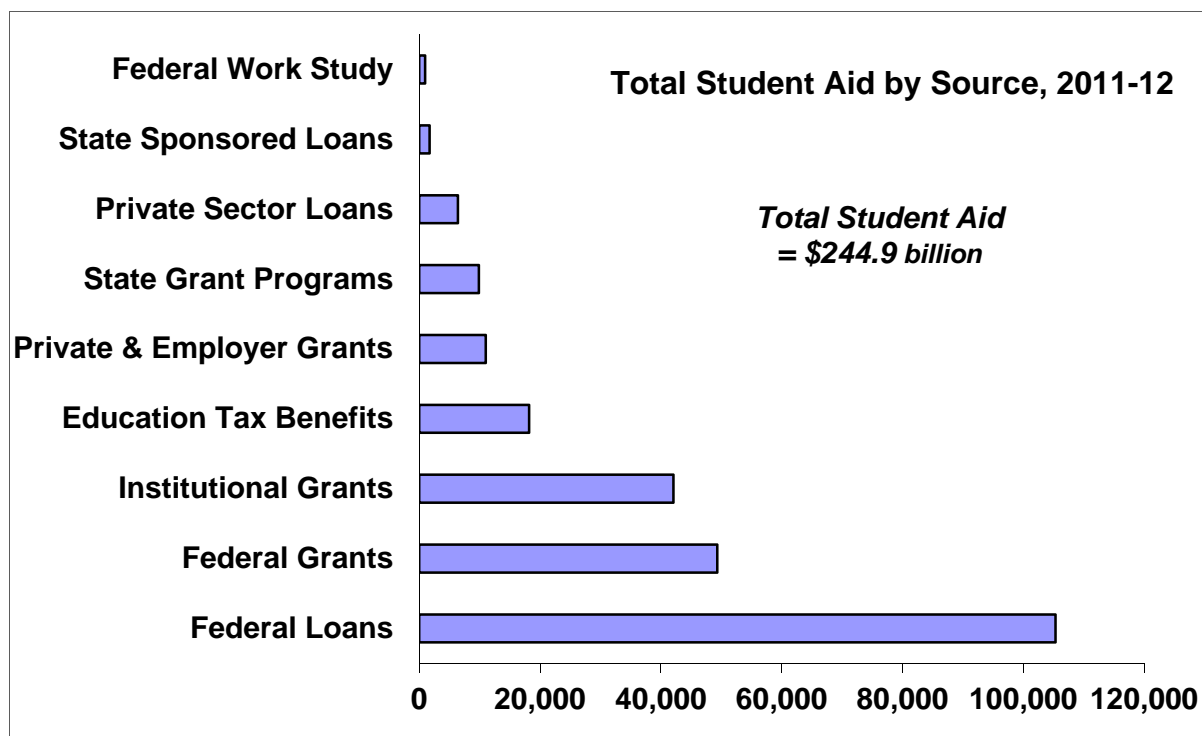
¹⁰ "U.S. News College Compass, Best Colleges"

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

¹¹ "Trends in College Pricing 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 7, 22

National Availability of Financial Aid. During 2011-12 (most recent data available), \$236.7 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$8.1 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$244.80 billion in financial aid was awarded.¹²

Total Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2001-02	% of Total	2011-12	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$17,307	15%	\$49,321	20%	185%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,277	1%	\$972	0%	-24%
Federal Loans	\$47,795	41%	\$105,283	43%	120%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$5,890	5%	\$18,179	7%	209%
Total Federal Aid	\$72,269	62%	\$173,755	71%	140%
State Grant Programs	\$6,647	6%	\$9,887	4%	49%
Institutional Grants	\$21,560	18%	\$42,060	17%	95%
Private/Employer Grants	\$8,160	7%	\$11,020	5%	35%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$108,636	93%	\$236,722	97%	118%
State Sponsored Loans	\$1,550	1%	\$1,730	1%	12%
Private Sector Loans	\$6,360	5%	\$6,400	3%	1%
Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses	\$116,546	100%	\$244,852	100%	110%



¹² "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 10

Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2011-12, undergraduate students received an average of \$13,218 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$6,932 in grant aid and \$5,056 in federal loans, and \$1,230 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study. Graduate students received an average of \$25,152 in aid, including \$7,417 in grant aid and \$16,796 in federal loans, and \$939 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study.¹³

Total student aid increased by 110 percent in constant dollars over the decade from 2001-02 to 2011-12. Federal loans account for 43 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 7 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.¹⁴

Grant Aid. Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student's perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1998-99 to 2011-12. Grant Aid remains substantial level at 20 percent, 21 percent, and 20 percent of the total in 2009-2010, 2010-11, and 2011-12 respectively.¹⁵

On average for 2011-12, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive a total of approximately \$5,750 in grants and tax benefits and students at two-year colleges receive about \$4,350.¹⁶ As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-time student would pay an average net price of about \$2,905 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and at a two-year colleges this aid covers tuition and fees and provides about \$1,219 toward living expenses.

Federal grants represent 44 percent of total grant aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant remains at \$5,550 in 2011-12 since its increase in 2010-11, it was \$5,350 in 2009-10, \$4,731 in 2008-09, \$4,310 in 2007-08, after remaining at \$4,050 from 2003-04 through 2006-07. Pell Grants increased from \$12.7 billion in 2001-02 to \$34.5 billion in 2011-12 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 4.3 million to 9.4 million respectively over the decade, and increased from 9.3 million recipients in 2010-11, an increase of 1 percent over the previous year. The average grant per recipient was \$3,685¹⁷

The Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) program, SMART Grants, and Leveraging Education Assistance Partnership (LEAP) formerly known as the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program are no longer available. Funding for these programs ended in 2010-11 academic year.

¹³ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 3

¹⁴ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 10

¹⁵ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 10

¹⁶ "Trends in College Pricing 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 4, 19

¹⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 8, 10, 24

Grant Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2001-02	% of Total	2011-12	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$17,307	32%	\$49,321	44%	185%
State Grant Programs	\$6,647	12%	\$9,887	9%	49%
Institutional Grants	\$21,560	40%	\$42,060	37%	95%
Private/Employer Grants	\$8,160	15%	\$11,020	10%	35%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Grant Aid	\$53,674	100%	\$112,288	100%	109%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,277	18%	\$972	5%	-24%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$5,890	82%	\$18,179	95%	209%
Total Additional Federal Benefits	\$7,167	100%	\$19,151	100%	167%
Combined Total	\$60,841		\$131,439		116%

State grant aid provided approximately 9 percent of total grant aid in 2011-12, while the largest portion of grant aid, 44 percent, came from Federal grants, 37 percent came from college and universities, and 10 percent comes from employers and private sources.¹⁸

In addition, the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) introduced in 2009, more than 10 million taxpayers benefited from federal education tax credits and deductions totaling \$7.0 billion in 2008 to \$15.4 billion in 2009 and to \$18.8 billion in 2010. Education tax credits and deductions are also pure subsidies, although these savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid which makes them less effective in facilitating college access. Education tax credits and deductions, which began in 1998-99, constituted 6 percent of funds in 2010-11.¹⁹ The American Opportunity Tax Credit was originally to expire at the end of 2010, yet was extended for an additional two years through December 2012 by the Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2010.²⁰

Loans. The federal government was the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2011-12, total federal education loans decreased from \$110.4 billion to \$105.3 billion, or approximately \$5.1 billion. This 4.7 percent decrease in federal education loans was accompanied by an increase of approximately 0.3 percent in nonfederal education loans.²¹

The private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with increases in the availability of federal loans for students are reflected in the diminished use of private education loans in 2011-12 private loan volume increased 2.9 percent from \$6.2 billion in 2010-11 to \$6.4 billion in 2011-12. Private education loans decreased from about 11 percent of total educational borrowing in 2001-02 to 6 percent in 2011-12. The 2.8 percent increase in nonfederal loans represents a \$220 million increase from \$7.9 billion in 2001-02 to \$8.1

¹⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 10

¹⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 27

²⁰ "IRS-American Opportunity Tax Credit" <http://www.irs.gov/uac/American-Opportunity-Tax-Credit>

²¹ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 10.

billion in 2011-12. The 120 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$57.5 billion increase from \$47.8 billion to \$105.3 billion. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant/loan ratio.”²²

In 2011-12, federal loans constituted 38 percent and federal grants constituted 26 percent of the \$185.1 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans constituted 67 percent of the \$51.7 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 3 percent of graduate student aid.²³

Student Loans (in Millions)					
Source	2001-02	% of Total	2011-12	% of Total	% Change
Federal Loans	\$47,795	86%	\$105,283	93%	120%
State Sponsored Loans	\$1,550	3%	\$1,730	2%	12%
Private Sector Loans	\$6,360	11%	\$6,400	6%	1%
Total Student Loans	\$55,705	100%	\$113,413	100%	104%

In 2011-12, approximately 87 percent of FTE students were undergraduate students and 13 percent were graduate students. Grants constituted 50 percent of the funds used by undergraduates to supplement student and family resources, compared to 29 percent for graduate students. Loans constituted 40 percent of the funds for undergraduates, compared to 68 percent for graduate students.²⁴

Although costs and the current state of the economy are concerning to many, 89 percent of students and 77 percent of parents strongly agreed that college is an investment in the future. Students assumed direct responsibility for 30 percent of the total cost of college. Grants and scholarships covered 29 percent of college costs in 2011-12.²⁵

Other Forms of Student Aid. As mentioned earlier, the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) increased the total tax savings for college students and their parents claiming education credits and tuition deductions from totaling \$18.8 billion in 2010. Unlike most other forms of student aid, tax credits and deductions cover only tuition and fees. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2010, 7.6 million taxpayers with taxable returns deducted about \$7.0 billion in student loan interest, generating over \$1 billion in savings.²⁶

Other significant subsidies to students through the tax code include the personal exemption allowed for students ages 19 and over, which saved parents about \$5 billion in 2010, and the excludability of tuition assistance from employers, which saved students about \$700 million.²⁷

²² “Trends in Student Aid 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 10

²³ “Trends in Student Aid 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 12, 13

²⁴ “Trends in Student Aid 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 12, 13, 15

²⁵ “How America Pays for College 2012,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2012, p. 7, 12, 13

²⁶ “Trends in Student Aid 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 27

²⁷ “Trends in Student Aid 2012,” by The College Board, October 2012, p. 27

State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. Eighty-eight percent of funds in these accounts are in standard savings accounts and 12 percent are in prepaid tuition accounts. The total number of Section 529 accounts at June 30, 2012 was 11 million with an average value of \$16,300. The total assets in the Section 529 plans reached an all-time high of \$178.8 billion in June 2012.²⁸ Other forms of savings for education that are granted special tax status by the federal government include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts.²⁹

FTE Enrollment. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that since 1985, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.2 million to 11.8 million full-time equivalent students.³⁰ The long-term enrollment trend for public institutions indicates continued growth. Enrollment grew rapidly from 2002 to 2005, and then more modestly in 2006 and 2007 only to increase sharply again between 2007 and 2011. Nationally, FTE enrollment grew 17 percent in the past four years. In 2011, FTE enrollments reflected a national increase of 275,000 students, or 2.4 percent above 2010. Over the last ten years, enrollment grew by about 33 percent to 11.8 million.³¹

Educational appropriations per FTE reached a high of \$8,316 in 2001. Following four years of decline in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, per student educational appropriations increased in 2006, 2007, and 2008, recovering to \$7,488 and then declining each of the last three years to \$6,290 in 2011. Appropriations per FTE were lower in 2010 and 2011 than in any year since 1980.³² Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 2001, reaching \$11,766, then fell sharply from 2002 to 2005, rebounded to \$11,733 by 2008, fell to \$11,034 by 2010, and falling again to \$11,016 in 2011.³³

There are no signs of decline in the demand for higher education. Nationally, FTE enrollment grew 17 percent between 2007 and 2011 and total public FTE enrollment increased by 33 percent from 2001 to 2011.³⁴

The Delta Cost Project released a new market-based methodology for estimating productivity in state public higher education systems and compares the results across the states. Oklahoma ranks 13th lowest in cost per FTE student and Oklahoma is also ranks as a top-performer in the number of certificates and degrees awarded per 100 FTE students, 28 compared to the national average of 23.³⁵

²⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 32

²⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 32

³⁰ "State Higher Education Finance FY2011," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 9

³¹ "State Higher Education Finance FY2011," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 10

³² "State Higher Education Finance FY2011," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 19.

³³ "State Higher Education Finance FY2011," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 20, 33

³⁴ "State Higher Education Finance FY2011," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 10

³⁵ "The Dreaded 'P' Word: An Examination of Productivity in Public Postsecondary Education," by Patrick J. Kelly, Delta Cost Project White Paper Series, July 2009, p. 7, 12, 13, 15.

Funding Pressures. Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$78.9 billion in 2010-11, with Federal Stimulus funding added into the total, to \$72.5 billion in 2011-12. The stimulus funds are no longer available in 2011-12. Public appropriations for higher education institutions show sustained declines corresponding to a cyclically weak economy and show signs of growth occurring during periods of economic strength.³⁶

Nationally in FY11, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 39 percent of total revenue.³⁷ In Oklahoma tuition and fees accounted for 38.8 percent in FY09, 38.4 percent in FY10, 41.6 percent in FY11, 43.1 percent in FY12, and 44.9 percent in FY13.³⁸ Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations are down by 4 percent, and when ARRA funds for 2011 are included for comparison, the total is down 7.5% nationally in FY 2012. Total funding, (including federal stimulus funds) for 2012 is approximately \$5.9 billion less than provided in 2011, as reported by Grapevine (www.grapevine.ilstu.edu). According to the National Association of Budget Officers, state revenue has fallen at an unprecedented rate and full recovery will, at best, take many years. This outlook suggests that 2013 is likely to be a highly challenging budget year.³⁹

A weak economy has put increasing pressure on state and institutional budgets in recent years. State appropriations for higher education have not been able to keep pace with increases in enrollment, and college prices continue to rise faster than average prices in the economy. State appropriations are a major source of revenue for public colleges and universities. During the past decade, the average share of revenues coming from state and local appropriations decreased, and the average share of revenues coming from net tuition increased for public institutions. In 2011-12, total state appropriations in the U.S. declined by 7.5%. Despite above-average increases in enrollment and growth in tuition revenue per student, the broadly recognized pressures and budgetary stresses on public resources compound the financial challenges colleges and universities are facing.⁴⁰

States are facing the fact that revenues lost during the recent economic downturn will not come back and that they could face several more years of fiscal distress. At a recent conference hosted by the Lumina Foundation, participants were told that tax revenues will not return to 2008 levels in most states until 2013 or 2014, and even after that point it is believed that economic growth will be at a much lower level than seen before the recession⁴¹

³⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2012,” The College Board, October 2012, data table for figure 12B

³⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2011,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 9, figure 2

³⁸ “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY08, FY09, FY10, FY11, and FY12, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, p. 14

³⁹ “State Higher Education Finance FY2011,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 12

⁴⁰ “Trends in Tuition and Fees, Enrollment, and State Appropriations for Higher Education by State” by College Board Advocacy & Policy Center, July 2012

⁴¹ “With Revenues Drying Up, Educators Look to Productivity as the Way to Serve More Students,” by Eric Kelderman, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, November 15, 2010.

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems reports that most states will face continuing problems in financing current services and will not have sufficient resources to support real increases in spending. They conclude that higher education in most states will face strong competition from other state offices and services, resulting in potential deficits by the year 2013.⁴²

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers. The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices compared to how much consumers pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is most often used for such comparisons. The CPI-U “market basket” consists of: housing (42 percent), transportation (19 percent), food and beverage (18 percent), apparel and upkeep (7 percent), medical care (5 percent), entertainment (4 percent), and other goods and services (5 percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in 27 local areas. While consumers' prices grew by 43 percent between 1999 and 2010, the cost of medical care grew by 85 percent, and enrollment-weighted tuition and fees for four-year public universities grew by 175 percent. U.S. income per capita grew by 85 percent during the same period.⁴³

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

The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs compiled since 1961 by The Commonfund Institute, rose by 2.3 percent for the 2011 fiscal year compared to a 5.1 percent increase reported for 2006, a 2.8 percent increase for 2007, a 5.0 percent for 2008, a 2.2 percent for 2009, and a 0.9 percent for the 2010.⁴⁴

The HEPI is derived by calculating the change in the costs of eight categories of goods and services that colleges pay for in the course of the year. Salaries and related costs make up five of the categories and 85 percent of the costs. Utilities count for seven percent, and supplies and materials six percent. In 2008, for the first time since 1995, the annual increase in the index was smaller than that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which went up 3.7 percent for the same period and is more heavily influenced by increases in costs for housing, transportation, and food.⁴⁵ In 2011, the HEPI (67 percent per SHEEO) was again more than the CPI-U (43 percent per SHEEO), which declined by 1 percent, as historically has been the case.

⁴² “State Fiscal Outlooks from 2005 to 2013: Implications for Higher Education,” by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, June 2005, p. 1, 5

⁴³ “State Higher Education Finance FY2011,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 49

⁴⁴ “Fiscal 2011 Inflation Index for College and Universities is 2.3% more than double the rate for 2010” by Commonfund

⁴⁵ “Prices Paid by Colleges Rise 3.6 Percent, Trailing Consumer Price Index,” by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle of Higher Education, August 1, 2008, p. 3-4

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 constructed from two federally developed and maintained price indices – the Employment Cost Index (ECI), which reflects employer compensation costs, and the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator (GDP IPD), which reflect general price inflation in the U. S. economy. The HECA is based on a market basket with two components – personnel costs (75 percent) and non-personnel costs (25 percent). As estimated by HECA, provider prices for higher education grew by 55 percent between 1996 and 2011.⁴⁶

Enrollment Projections. The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2020* released in September 2011, that total enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased 43 percent from 1995 to 2009 and total enrollment in postsecondary degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to increase 13 percent, to 23 million, from 2009 to 2020.⁴⁷

Projected increases in the college age population, the increasing economic importance of education, and survey data on student aspirations all suggest the demand for higher education will continue to increase for the foreseeable future in the United States. In recent experience, when state and local support has failed to match enrollment growth and inflation, an increasing share of the cost has been shifted to students and their families. Students and their families have borne a substantially larger share of higher education costs over the past decade.⁴⁸

In October 2011, 68.3 percent of 2011 high school graduates were enrolled in college or universities, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Among high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2011, 91.9 percent were full-time students. About 6 in 10 recent high school graduates enrolled in college attended 4-year institutions. In October 2011, 58.5 percent of the nation’s population between age of 16 and 24 (22.4 million) were either enrolled in high school (9.6 million) or in college (12.8 million). About 85 percent of college students were enrolled full time. The unemployment rate for high school students, at 25.2 percent in October 2011, was more than twice the rate for college students at 10.7 percent.⁴⁹

According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the number of high school graduates nationwide will peak in 2008 and begin a slow decline until 2015. The Commission also predicts pronounced population shifts as Americans migrate to the Sun Belt from mid-western and northeastern states. In addition, data indicates that minorities will account for all the growth in high school graduates. Postsecondary institutions need to be aware of these changes and how they might impact curriculum and preparation, support services, the demand for higher education, and affordability.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ “State Higher Education Finance FY2011,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2012, p. 50, 51

⁴⁷ “Projections of Education Statistics to 2020,” National Center for Educational Statistics, September 2011, Section 5.

⁴⁸ “The Great Cost Shift, How Higher Education Cuts Undermine The future Middle Class” by John Quintero, on Demos, March 2012

⁴⁹ “College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2011 High School Graduates” by Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2012

⁵⁰ “Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992-2022,” Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, March 2008, Executive Summary p. iii.

Higher Education Reauthorization Act. President Bush signed the bill reauthorizing the Higher Education Act (HEA) on August 14, 2008. After five years, Congress passed legislation reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. The new law (Pub. L. 110-315), which was signed by president Obama on August 14, 2012, includes many positives for higher education. The act includes new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the rising cost of postsecondary education, such as 1) increasing the purchasing power of Pell Grants by raising the maximum award to \$6,000 (from \$4,310) followed by increases of \$400 in subsequent years to reach \$8,000 in academic year 2014-2015, 2) addressing the growing crisis of affordable textbooks by balancing students' abilities to manage costs through advanced planning with respect for faculty's legitimate academic freedom concerns, 3) creating the Patsy T. Mink Fellowship Program to help minorities and women enter the professoriate, 4) authorizing scholarships, support programs, and counseling for community college students to help them stay in school and, if possible, enroll in a four-year school, 5) protecting collective bargaining rights, and 6) rejecting any mention of "merit pay."⁵¹

College Affordability. A national trend over the last 30 years has seen the burden of financing higher education shift from the state to the student. Almost 65 percent of students graduating in 2003-04 took out loans to help pay for college. The average student debt burden in 2004 was almost 60 percent higher than the mid 1990's. Nearly two out of three college students owe an average of more than \$19,000. And, 37 percent of graduates of public institutions say their starting salaries are insufficient to repay college debt. The cost of attending a public four-year college has almost doubled over the last 20 years. Every year, approximately 400,000 qualified high school graduates cannot afford to go on to college. Congress passed the College Cost Reduction and Access Act it helped to make the dream of higher education a reality for most low- and middle-income students. The legislation would implement several student loan program reforms designed to eliminate waste and mismanagement, but there's more work to do.⁵²

The Dream Act. Higher Education for Undocumented Immigrants. Currently federal law prevents many talented undocumented immigrants who have lived much of their lives in the United States and have graduated from high school from pursuing higher education. Bipartisan legislation (the DREAM Act, H.R. 12754/S. 774) has been introduced in Congress to allow states to determine their own residency rules, thereby permitting them to offer in-state tuition and higher education benefits to undocumented students.

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. The colleges were lauded by the Bush Administration as critical to preparing the nation's workforce for in-demand jobs of the future and a Community Based Job Training Grant Program was developed to provide \$250 million per year to the colleges. In Congress, both the Senate and the House established Community Colleges Caucuses, which now number 34 and 201 members respectively.⁵³

⁵¹ "Congress Passes Higher Education Reauthorization Bill" by National Education Association, August 2012

⁵² "College Affordability" by National Education Association

⁵³ "National Community College Leader to Step Down in 2010", press release, American Association of Community Colleges, November 3, 2009.

President Barack Obama announced the *American Graduation Initiative* to spend an unprecedented \$12 billion over the next decade to improve programs, courses, and facilities at community colleges. The Federal American Graduation Initiative is calling for an additional 5 million student to graduate from community colleges by 2020. Further, the creation of the Initiative's Community College Challenge Fund injects approximately \$9 billion in challenge grant funding into the sector for innovative programs such as workforce partnerships and \$500 million to develop online courses. Another \$2.5 billion is to "catalyze \$10 billion in community-college facility investments," in upgrading community colleges' facilities so they can expand their infrastructure to meet the challenge of graduating considerably more students. The fund can be used to pay the interest on debt, create state revolving-loan funds, and kick-start capital campaigns. Another \$500,000 is for the President's proposal to develop online education which would be freely available on the public domain and through the Defense Department's distributed-learning network.⁵⁴

The Lumina Foundation for Education and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provided \$1 million grant and technical assistance for eight community colleges across the country to begin a two-year effort to study how they can produce more graduates at a lower cost per student. The project will begin by identifying a set of common data that community colleges need to collect to determine their effectiveness. The project's goal is to have a voluntary accountability system in 20 community colleges by 2011. Oklahoma City Community College is one of the eight institutions participating in the effort.⁵⁵ The first-ever White House Summit on Community Colleges took place on October 5, 2010. President Obama encouraged community colleges to produce an additional five million graduates by 2020. The Summit was to spotlight the two-year institutions and the role they plan in the American education system and the development of America's workforce.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ "Top 10 Higher Education State Policy Issues for 2010", A Higher Education Policy Brief, American Association of State Colleges and University (AASCU) State Relations and Policy Analysis Research Team, January 2010

⁵⁵ "Community Colleges Begin \$1 Million Project to Improve Graduate Rates," by Eric Kelderman, The Chronicle of Higher Education, October 6, 2009.

⁵⁶ "Community Colleges to Take Center Stage at White House Next Month," by Jennifer Gonzalez, The Chronicle of Higher Education, September 15, 2010.

Miscellaneous. The full effect of the economic fallout has yet to hit home on many college campuses. A recent survey by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that respondents did not think the worst of the financial pressures on their institutions had passed. Nearly two-thirds of them worry that 2011, 2012, or later will be even tougher, and even when the economy rebounds, the pressure on colleges will be greater and all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources.⁵⁷

Over the decade from 2002-03 to 2012-13, dollar increases in average public four-year tuition and fees ranged from \$2100 in the middle states region to \$4,874 in the West. Percentage increases ranged from 30% in the middle states region to 126% in the West.⁵⁸

The State of California enrolls about 9% of the nation's full-time public four-year students and 20% of the nation's full-time public two-year students. 13% of all full-time equivalent enrollments (FTE) in degree-granting public institutions in the U.S. are in California colleges and universities. Over the five years from 2007-08 to 2012-13, California's published in-state tuition and fee increases of 72% to \$3,923 at public four-year universities and 104% to \$722 at public two-year colleges, Although it raised the national average markedly, California still has the lowest price on tuition and fees in the country.⁵⁹

Texas was the first state to adopt The Dream Act, a law allowing undocumented students to pay in-state tuition rates to attend public universities. Since 2001, California, Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Utah and Washington have adopted similar laws, according to the Education Commission of the State.⁶⁰ The State of Texas' college tuition and fees have increased 55 percent since 2003.⁶¹ The state appropriation of Texas higher education accounts for 12.6 percent of total state budget in 2012-13.⁶²

Over the decade from 2001-02 to 2011-12, state appropriations per \$1,000 in personal income declined by 41% in Iowa, declined by 37% in Oregon, increased by 32% in Wyoming, and increased by 25% in Georgia. From 1990-1991 through 2011-12, the State of New Hampshire had the lowest appropriations relative to personal income and the State of New Mexico had the highest appropriations relative to personal income.⁶³

Financial woes brought on by global economic weakness have been especially hard on higher education institutions, which rely on three major funding streams: state appropriations, school endowments and tuition. In addition to declining appropriations, university endowments have received fewer gifts and experienced massive investment losses. With two of the three major funding sources down, many state policymakers turned to the only remaining source and raised tuition, thereby increasing the proportion that students and families pay for college.⁶⁴

⁵⁷ "In Time of Uncertainty, Colleges Hold Fast to Status Quo," by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 25, 2009.

⁵⁸ "Trends in College Pricing 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 16

⁵⁹ "Trends in College Pricing 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 31, 17

⁶⁰ "Tribpedia: Dream Act" by The Texas Tribune, 2012

⁶¹ "Texas College Tuition up 55% since 2003 deregulation, analysis shows" by Dallas News, Sept. 22, 2012

⁶² "Recent Developments in Texas Higher Education" by Texas Almanac, 2012

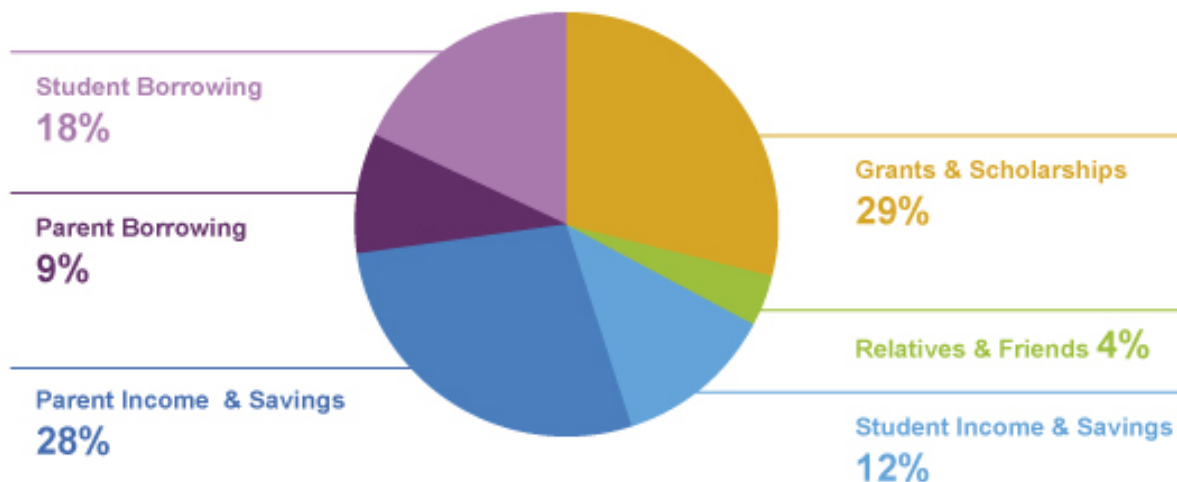
⁶³ "Trends in College Pricing 2012," by The College Board, October 2012, p. 19

⁶⁴ "Declining Investment in Higher Education Hurts Students," by U.S. News, Education, April 18, 2012.

How America Pays for College. According to the national study *How America Pays for College 2012*⁶⁵ by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in August 2012, college-going students and their parents:

- Eighty-nine percent of students and 77 percent of parents strongly agreed that higher education “is an investment in the future” it was 90 percent in 2011; 73 percent of students and 65 percent of parents agreed college is essential for earning more over the course for the student’s future career.
- Rising college tuition remains the No. 1 concern for parents and students. However, the total amount paid for college declined. The average family paid 5 percent less for college compared to one year ago.
- The percentage of families who eliminated college choices because of cost rose to the highest level in the five years at 69 percent. In 2012, families continued the shift toward lower-cost community college, with 29 percent enrolled, compared to 23 percent two years ago.
- Drawing from savings, income and loans, students paid 30 percent of the college costs, up from 24 percent four years ago, while parents covered 37 percent of the costs, down from 45 percent four years ago.
- To make college more affordable, families exercised cost-savings measures, including 50 percent of students working more hours, 51 percent of students living at home, and 55 percent of students adding a roommate. Sixty-six percent of students and 50 percent of parents reduced spending to cover the cost.
- In 2012, families reported grants and scholarships made up 29 percent of the total amount to meet college costs compared to 33 percent reported in 2011.
- Fewer families utilized scholarships at 35 percent in 2012, down from 45 percent in 2011. Grant usage remained elevated as 45 percent of families qualified for grants.
- Thirty-five percent of students borrowed education loans to pay for college: 25 percent borrowing federal loans only, 9 percent using a mix of federal and private loans, and 1% tapping private loans only.

How the Average Family Pays for College



⁶⁵ “How America Pays for College 2012,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2012.

Other Factors. The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families concern about student loans availability. Federal Stafford Loan with an interest rate cap at 3.4 percent has increased borrowing limits up to \$20,500 per year and is available to families, regardless of income and credit history. With U.S. Department of Education’s William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program, there is no danger that families will be deprived access to federal student loans.⁶⁶

Total outstanding student loan debt officially surpassed total credit card debt in the United States in 2010, and is estimated to exceed \$1 billion in 2012. The Obama Loan Forgiveness Program was introduced on March 8, 2012. The loan forgiveness act caps payments at 10% of the borrower’s income. The plan provides forgiveness for ten years in the event of economic hardship. Students may have up to \$45,520 in loans forgiven.⁶⁷

The maximum Pell Grant award was raised to \$5,550 since 2008, with 9.5 million students receiving Pell Grants in 2012-13. Income-based repayment (IBR) enables 1.6 million students to take advantage of a new option to cap repayment of student loans at 10 percent of monthly income. Additionally, millions of borrowers are now eligible to consolidate Direct Loans and FFEL Loans and save up to half a percentage point on their interest rate.⁶⁸

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, but the recent credit crisis has compounded an already difficult year for many institutions, which have suffered from declining state support, tightening credit, and losses on endowment earnings. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. They are considering 1) tuition increases as other sources of revenue fall, 2) offering classes in the evenings and weekends to maximize campus efficiency, and 3) borrowing money from auxiliary operations. In past recessions, colleges cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy improved.⁶⁹

Concern about rising tuition has led some in Congress to consider proposals that would require universities to spend more of their endowments or risk losing their tax-exempt status. Several elite higher education institutions have responded by implementing new aid policies which will improve accessibility to students from a wide range of economic backgrounds and therefore will ultimately allow the institutions to enroll even more top students. The institutions are making student aid one of their highest priorities by increasing their student aid budgets, spending more from their endowments, and raising additional money from donors, as well as using other tuition discounting methods in their efforts to increase affordability.⁷⁰

⁶⁶ “<http://Staffordloan.com>” and “<http://direct.ed.gov>”

⁶⁷ “Trillion Dollar Crisis: The Case for Student Loan Forgiveness” by Hansen Clarke, Huffington Post, April 25, 2012

⁶⁸ “The White House, Higher Education” <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/education/higher-education>

⁶⁹ “The Recession is Not Over for Higher Education, The NEA 2011 Almanac of Higher Education” by William Zumeta and Alicia Kinne, National Education Association, October 2011

⁷⁰ “University Endowments Face a Hard Landing” by James B. Stewart, The New York Times, October 12, 2012
“Harvard Increases Financial Aid to Low-Income Students” HarvardGazette, September 1, 2011

Higher Education Funding During The Great Recession

The following excerpts from a report written by John Quintero summarize the impact of the recent economic recession beginning in 2008 and its impact on Higher Education:

“According to the Center on Budget Policies and Priorities, the recession that began in late 2007 “brought about the largest collapse in state revenues on record.” Between fiscal years 2008-09 and 2011-12, states faced a combined shortfall of \$431 billion the cost of providing public services exceeded the resources available to pay for them by \$431 billion. In response, states cut services, raised taxes, and used federal recovery dollars to fill budget holes.

As higher education is a discretionary budget item rather than one that states must provide regardless of economic conditions, revenue shortfalls have led state legislatures to reduce support for higher education relative to fiscal year 2007-08, the year prior to Great Recession. Between 2007-08 and 2010-11, states reduced aggregate support for higher education by \$4 billion, or 5 percent. Over that period, 29 states cut funding. Additionally, almost every state used ARRA funding to offset the decline in state support. When ARRA dollars are included, total state funding for higher education fell by 1.5 percent between 2007-08 and 2010-11.

State support for public higher education has historically followed the business cycle, falling during recessions and rising during recoveries. Consistent with the pattern, state support for two-year colleges and four year universities plunged as state revenue collections cratered in the wake of the Great Recession. During the recession, support per capita, exclusive of ARRA funds, dropped by 7.5 percent, support per young adult by 7.9 percent, and support per \$1,000 in personal income by 3.6 percent. At the same time, public FTE enrollments jumped by 19.3 percent - rising from 9.7 million to 11.6 million - as both Millennials and displaced workers entered school. The state support per public FTE student declined 22.2 percent between 2007-08 and 2009-10.

A recent analysis of state tax data found that state revenue collections essentially flat-lined in the third quarter of 2008 and contracted for four straight quarters. Tepid revenue growth resumed in 2010 and accelerated through mid-2011. If state support for higher education tracked the business cycle, funding should have fallen in 2009-10 and 2010-11 and have begun to rebound in 2011-12. Unfortunately, that has not happened, based on a review of advance Grapevine data for 2011-12 from the Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University. In January 2012, advance data appeared for 2011-2012. Alarmingly, the preliminary findings point to reductions in state support even greater than first thought. Between 2007-08 and 2011-12, total real support for public higher education (excluding ARRA) fell by \$8.9 billion, or 11.1 percent, with funding dropping in 38 states.

The preliminary figures also contain no signs of a rebound in 2011-12 despite mild improvements in economic conditions. States instead reduced funding by \$4.8 billion, or 6.4 percent, over the year. Because most states already had expended all of their ARRA funding, they had no federal aid with which to offset the cuts. The situation for 2012-13 currently looks no better. In fact, revenue collections in 35 states still remain below their pre-recessionary levels. This makes a significant funding recovery unlikely; in fact, more cuts are possible unless elected officials move to address issues of revenue reform and adequacy.”⁷¹

⁷¹ "The Great Cost Shift, How Higher Education Cuts Undermine The future Middle Class" by John Quintero, Demos, March 2012

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY13 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public college or university at current rates cost less than \$37,772. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$66,352 in Oklahoma. (These amounts do not include any grant aid or tax benefits students may be eligible for.)

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

In recent years, there has been a dramatic growth in the perception that college is not only important but is absolutely essential for success in today's economy and nearly nine in ten Americans have come to regard access to higher education as a virtual right. The American Community Survey reports that America is becoming increasingly educated with more than one in four United States residents now having a college degree. And the Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.⁷²

The recent recession affected workers very differently, depending on their level of education attainment, less-educated workers lost nearly four out of five jobs during the recession. Those with a high school diploma or less need 5.8 million more jobs to reach their prerecession employment level, while workers with a Bachelor's degree or better have 2.2 million jobs over their prerecession level. The average earnings of a Bachelor's degree-holder remain nearly twice as much as those of a worker with only a high school diploma. In addition, employers are willing to pay more for educated workers as they see great value and added benefit in such workers.⁷³

The average lifetime earning of a Bachelor's degree holder is \$2.3 million, 84 percent more than that earned by high school graduates, up from 75 percent in 1999. Over a lifetime, a Bachelor's degree holder expects median lifetime earnings of \$2.3 million. More education pays a sizeable economic return for going to college and earning at least a two-year or four-year degree. The 33 percent of Bachelor's degree holders that continue on to graduate and professional schools have even a more prosperous future ahead. Moreover, the difference in earnings between those who go to college and those who don't is growing- meaning that postsecondary education is more important than ever. More highly-educated people usually earn considerably more than their less-educated counterparts in the same occupation.⁷⁴

⁷² "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2010

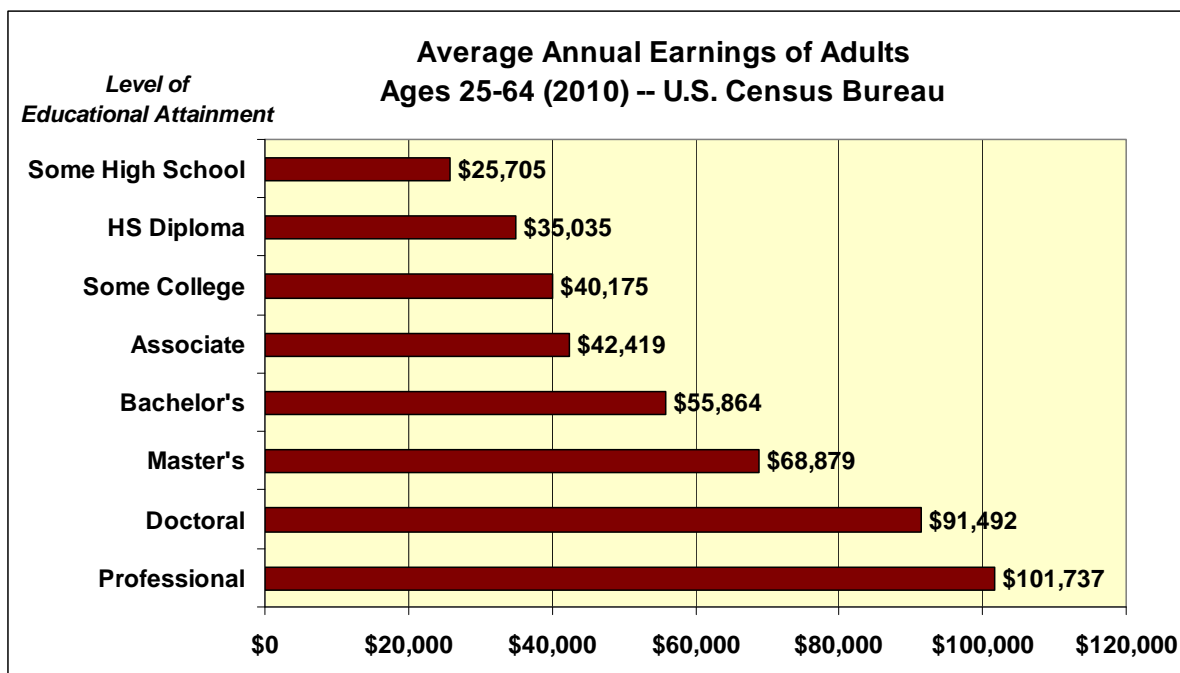
⁷³ "One More Time: Yes, College Is Worth It" by Kayla Webley, Time, August 16, 2012

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

⁷⁴ "The College Payoff" Center of Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University, August 5, 2011

In addition, college graduates have suffered far fewer job losses during the global economic crisis than those who left school without qualifications.⁷⁵ In a tight economy, students and their families are likely to focus more on affordability and less on finding just the right college for a student academically, socially, and culturally.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 2010, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.6 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 householder. In 2010, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, median income was \$101,737 compared to \$35,035 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$25,705 for those with less than a high school diploma.

More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2010 earned 56 percent more than those with no high school attendance and 14 percent more than those who attended high school but did not earn diplomas or GED credentials. Those with associate’s degrees earned 12 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 59 percent more. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 82 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

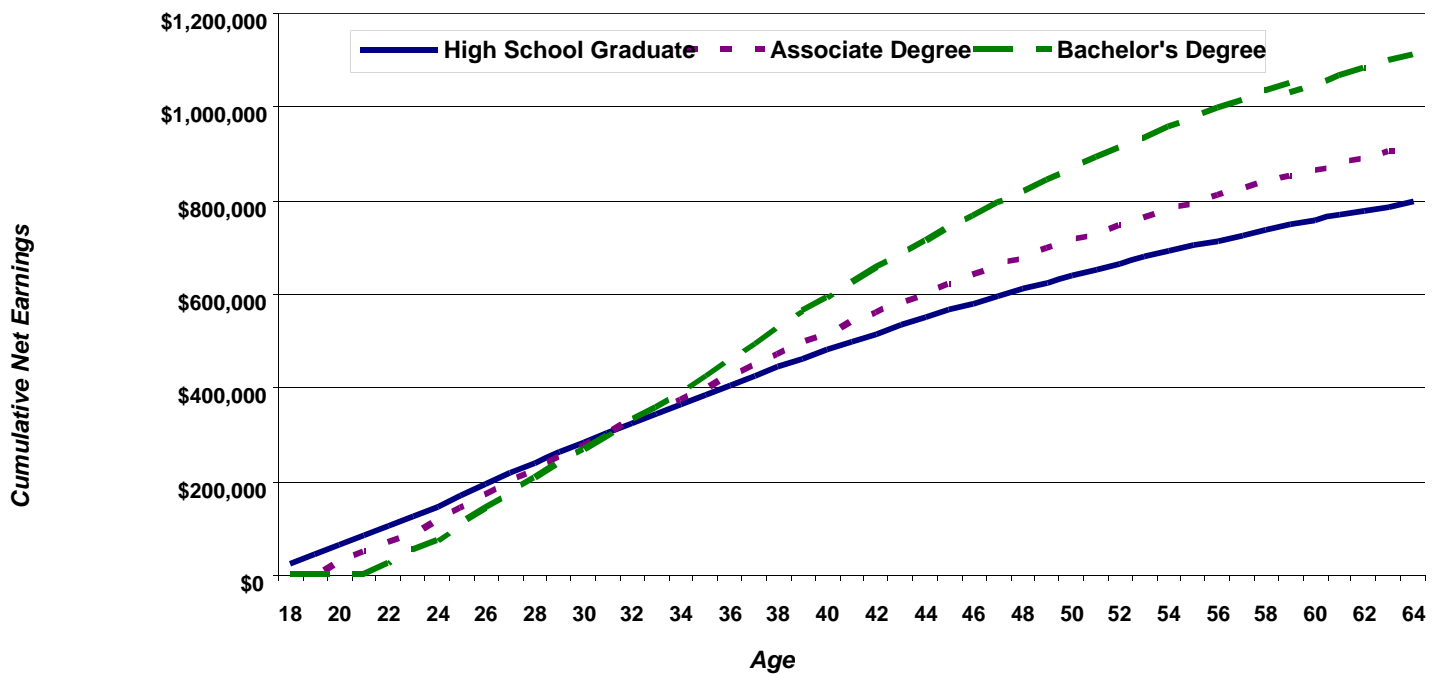
⁷⁵ “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

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

⁷⁷ “Median Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers Aged 25-64 by Educational Attainment (2010)” U.S. Census Bureau, 2011, PINC-03, Table 28

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 typical four-year college student who enrolled at age 18 had earned enough by age 33 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

Estimated Cumulative Earnings Net of Loan Repayment for Tuition and Fees, by Education Level



Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau 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 over 66 percent more than typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two or three times as much as high school graduates. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁷⁹

⁷⁸ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10, 13.

⁷⁹ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 13.

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.⁸⁰

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in many ways. It reduced 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 Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce confirms that the value of college degrees is increasing. By 2018, 63 percent of U.S. jobs will require some form of postsecondary education or training. Today, approximately 41 percent of adults have a college degree in America. Postsecondary education has become the new gateway to the middle class and the upper class, and one of the most important economic issues of our time. It makes education one of the most critical factors in our nation's long-term economic growth plans. A dramatic increase in educational attainment must become a top national priority. Lumina Foundation calling on leaders in business, education, government and civic engagement to embrace national initiative called Goal 2025 to increase the percentage of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by the year 2025 in order to make America the leader in education attainment in the world.⁸²

The key to evaluating education's worth is looking at its value over a lifetime. College degree holders will earn an average of 74 percent more over the course of their lifetime. A college graduate's degree provides the power to leverage personal worth and protect themselves during poor economic times. During one of the worse economic periods our country has witnessed, while the country's average unemployment rate was more than 9 percent, individuals with a bachelor's degree were significantly lower, around four percent. Education is worth the cost, time, and investment. To obtain top-quality education and degree will open the doors to a successful and fulfilling professional career. Our economic destiny is determined through higher education.⁸³

⁸⁰ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

⁸¹ "Education pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

⁸² "A college Degree is Critical to Economic Opportunity" by Georgetown University Center on Education and Workforce, Lumina Foundation, August 2011

⁸³ "Is Higher Education Even Worth It?" by Huffington Post Education, November 2, 2012

Conclusions

Maintaining a high-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is a challenge for every state in the nation. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to provide students with access to a top-quality education opportunity at a very affordable cost while ensuring that Oklahoma's colleges and universities are keeping their costs down. They have demonstrated this commitment by implementing only moderate increases in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions for the FY13.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. Recently, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Oklahoma Higher Education 7th in affordability, 8th in efficiency, and 16th in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) 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 as prescribed by state law. The average cost of tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 74 percent of the average legislative peer limit.

College affordability is essential, and our highly successful Oklahoma's Promise 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 \$267 million in total expenditures to student assistance in FY13, a 33 percent increase over five years ago. Students have opportunities to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY13 increased by over \$1.6 million (4.1 percent) over FY12. 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.

Oklahoma's public colleges and universities are producing more college graduates regardless economic downturn in recent years. Preliminary enrollment data indicates a slightly decrease of 0.9 percent in headcount enrollment for the Fall 2012 semester after record levels of enrollment in 2010-11. The major enrollment increases were seen at the research universities, which saw an increase of 1,631 students, a 2.5 percent increase in 2012 compared to an increase of 1,144 students, a 2.1 percent increase in 2011. Preliminary data for the *2010-11 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will begin a consistent decline in 2010, which may have an impact on college enrollment in the future. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restriction on international students, fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market are not likely have an adverse effect on enrollment. As for Fall 2012, Oklahoma enrollment pattern remains steady near record level since Fall 2010.

Administrators are committed to maintain 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. In addition, institutions continue to pursue private scholarship funds available for financial assistance and are implementing scholarship programs to assist eligible students with the additional costs of attendance.

State appropriated income increased \$9.3 million (1.1 percent) in FY13 which lead to less increase of tuition and mandatory fees by 5.2 percent in FY13 compared to 5.9 percent in FY12. State appropriations support decreased from 62.3 percent in FY01 to 40.1 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY13. Student revenues increased from 24.6 percent in FY01 to 44.9 percent in FY13. The trend of declining state appropriations and the resulting dependence upon increases in revolving funds, namely tuition and mandatory fees, has been the norm since FY97. State leaders communicated moderation in tuition increases, while the reduced appropriations demanded more innovation and more frugality from the entire institution of higher education. With this in mind, as well as the primary consideration of providing a quality educational experience for students, and working to improve graduation and retention rates, Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to strive to ensure efficient operation of the State System as a whole and keep tuition affordable and accessible.

Even in the worst economic decline in a generation, achieving a college education has continued to be a core value for American families. President Obama has called for 8 million additional degrees by 2020. Lumina Foundation Goal 2025 is to increase the percentage of Americans who hold high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by 2025. Oklahoma has committed to participate in Complete College America, a plan for increasing postsecondary credentials to fuel a strong economy on helping more Americans achieve their dream of a college education. Oklahoma's goal is to increase annual degree's earned to 20,400 students or 67 percent increase, from 30,500 in year 2011 to 50,900 in year 2023. Oklahoma has made a commitment to significantly increase the number of students successfully completing college and is consider national model for the other twenty eight CCA states to follow.

There is no better investment in our state's future than higher education. The value of education is that it makes lasting changes in the lives of those who seek it. 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. Oklahoma students, institutions and state leaders are working together to offer high-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 critical to success in the global economy. The focus on higher education has reaped large dividends for the country. If we want America to lead in the 21st century, we must commit to helping generations continued to have access to quality education. Higher education has contributed immeasurably to America's culture of freedom and, more generally, to human flourishing. It has been a powerful economic engine promoting rising levels of prosperity. In today's global economy, it is imperative to have an educated and skilled workforce, and Oklahoma's State System of Higher Education is committed to this priority.

Attachments

1. FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY13 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY13
5. Transcript of April 20, 2011 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY13
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY13
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY13
9. Summary Listing of FY13 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY13 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY13
12. Comparison of FY13 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY13 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)

APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Research Peer Public Universities
Academic Year 2012-13 -- Preliminary**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Texas	\$9,816	\$33,278
Texas Tech	\$9,242	\$19,772
Kansas	\$9,678	\$23,748
Kansas State	\$8,047	\$20,146
Missouri	\$8,859	\$22,734
Iowa State	\$7,726	\$19,838
West Virginia	\$7,620	\$23,610
Nebraska	\$7,897	\$20,647
Oklahoma	\$7,341	\$18,978
Oklahoma State	\$7,442	\$19,457
 *Average w/o OK	 \$8,610	 \$22,971
**Average w/o NE, WV, OK	\$8,895	\$23,253

*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

**Excluding Nebraska, West Virginia and Oklahoma Institutions

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for Fall 2012, dated 10-3-2012

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION AND FEES Effective Academic Year 2012-2013

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 and 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 19, 2012 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 13, 2012 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY13 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate		
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$8,198.00	\$273.27	\$22,738.00	\$757.93		
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$5,974.00	\$199.13	\$13,417.00	\$447.23		
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,877.00	\$229.23	\$17,548.00	\$584.93		
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	\$8,448.00	\$281.60	\$19,137.00	\$637.90		
Community Colleges	\$5,029.00	\$167.63	\$9,205.00	\$306.83		
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)	FY13 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate		
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$8,630.00	\$359.58	\$19,611.00	\$817.13		
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$6,001.00	\$250.04	\$12,489.00	\$520.37		
University of Central Oklahoma	\$8,168.00	\$340.33	\$17,029.00	\$709.54		
<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> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u>TIER</u></p> <p>Research Universities Regional Universities Community Colleges</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u></p> <p>Big 12 Public Institutions Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>At their meeting in June 2012, State Regents will consider FY13 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>					<p><u>TIER</u></p> <p>Research Universities Regional Universities Community Colleges</p>	<p><u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u></p> <p>Big 12 Public Institutions Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states</p>
<p><u>TIER</u></p> <p>Research Universities Regional Universities Community Colleges</p>	<p><u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u></p> <p>Big 12 Public Institutions Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states</p>					

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Professional Programs	FY13 Peer Limit for <u>Resident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY13 Peer Limit for <u>Nonresident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i> College of Law	\$24,348.00	\$37,136.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i> Doctor of Medicine	\$28,246.00	\$53,536.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$28,472.00	\$61,335.00
Physician's Associate	\$13,023.00	\$27,205.00
PharmD	\$19,076.00	\$35,200.00
Occupational Therapy	\$10,251.00	\$19,167.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$12,562.00	\$25,393.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$11,835.00	\$23,756.00
Public Health	\$10,212.00	\$20,830.00
Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$9,173.00	\$20,024.00
<i>Oklahoma State University</i> Center for Health Sciences	\$28,775.00	\$54,258.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$21,006.00	\$42,611.00
<i>Northeastern State University</i> College of Optometry	\$22,937.00	\$35,410.00
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i> PharmD	\$17,216.00	\$33,748.00
<i>Langston University</i> Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$12,562.00	\$25,393.00
<p>70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.</p>		

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2012

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. 2004 Supp., 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 the 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.

(FY13 Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines -- Continued)

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 2011 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Wednesday, April 20, 2011. 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 nine percent (9%); and
- 6) Dedication to cost-effectiveness in institutional operations.

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

OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Research Park, Oklahoma City

**PUBLIC HEARING
On Tuition and Fees**

Thursday, April 19, 2012
State Regents' Conference Room

Regent Ike Glass: Thank you. We have several speakers who have asked to provide public comments and testimony on these topics. We thank you for your interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in public policy discussions. Our ground rules are: 1) you'll have three minutes for comments and Raquel [Schmitz] will tell you when your time is up; 2) this is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees and we ask that all speakers confine their comments to this topic; 3) if speakers have written comments or materials they would like to submit at the end of the comments or at the end of the meeting, please give them to Raquel.

Our first speaker will be Dr. Montes.

Dr. Luis Montes: Thank you for allowing the Faculty Advisory Council the opportunity to provide input at the annual tuition hearing. The Faculty Advisory Council is composed of faculty representing research universities, regional universities, community colleges, and private institutions throughout the state of Oklahoma. My name is Luis Montes. I served as chair of the Faculty Advisory Council from January to March this year, and I am past president of the faculty senate at the University of Central Oklahoma. I'd like to begin by thanking Chancellor Johnson, the Regents, and all of the personnel associated with the Regents for their leadership, commitment, and hard work dedicated to substantially enhancing the quality of higher education, broadening the availability of higher education to all citizens, minimizing the economic burdens on our students, and improving the quality of education in the state of Oklahoma. Achieving these sometimes opposing goals can be especially difficult during economic downturns. The Faculty Advisory Council firmly believes that higher education is the engine that drives economic development in the state of Oklahoma. As educators, we are deeply committed to doing our part in developing the students that will lead the state of Oklahoma and its people during the 21st century.

Recent economic troubles and the subsequent reductions in state support for higher education have required that all institutions of higher education do more with less. The educators at these institutions have responded in a highly admirable fashion. Some have been without increases in salary and benefits for more than five years. Despite decreases in the workforce and increases in healthcare costs, the faculty and staff at our higher education institutions continue to provide an outstanding and affordable education to the citizens of Oklahoma. However, because of declining resources we are beginning to see negative impacts on higher education in Oklahoma. Some institutions have been unable to fill open faculty and staff positions because of the inability to offer competitive salaries. Faculty and staff have also been lured away from our institutions by offers of higher pay at institutions of higher

education in other states or in jobs outside of higher education. Continued budgetary stress has already lead to a reduction in student access to courses and support services, as well as fewer opportunities for students to benefit from the mentoring and professional advising by experienced faculty.

In conclusion, we support responsible increases in tuition that allow each institution to fulfill their mission as well as maintain the value and quality of the degrees they offer. While we do not want to financially encumber our students, it is imperative that we bolster our funding in order to maintain our personnel and quality of facilities. Even with a modest tuition increase, public higher education in Oklahoma will continue to be very affordable in comparison to peer institutions in other states. We know that a decision to raise tuition is difficult and we greatly appreciate your consideration of the input we have provided today. Thank you again for allowing the Faculty Advisory Council the opportunity to speak at today's tuition hearing.

Glass: Thank you. Any questions? Our next speaker is Steve Sichterman, Chairman of the Student Advisory Board from the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. Steve Sichterman: Regents, Chancellor, I am Steve Sichterman. I'm the Student Advisory Board Chairman and also from the University of Oklahoma. I also wanted to mention that the new President and Vice-President of the University of Oklahoma Student Government are here in support of all of our students. Higher education is very essential to the economy of the state of Oklahoma. As you know, for every dollar that we are able to the state of Oklahoma's education, there is a benefit of at least \$5.15. It is even greater at the University of Oklahoma. Institutions have been tightening their belts for the past few years to cover the costs that have not come in from the state. They've been doing their best to do that. What we have been seeing, especially at OU, is the number of courses being offered are decreasing, making it much more difficult for students to graduate on time, which increases their costs dramatically. Students have to take a fifth year sometimes to be able to take all the classes they need to graduate, because they are just not offered enough. Many classes are only offered a single semester because there is less money available.

The economy is tough for students. It is tough for everyone right now. Honestly, from speaking with students, it seems like the middle class is being hit the hardest. A lot of those people did their best to save up for college and now there is just nothing left. They have to take out student loans that are going to put them in major debt when they try to enter the workforce. Many students are taking on more jobs while also trying to go to school, which is obviously making it more difficult to finish on time. We understand that tuition increases have to happen and we are in support of modest and small increases when needed. We just want to make sure that everybody understands that everyone is tightening their belts and everybody is doing their best to get through this tough situation. Thank you.

Glass: Thank you, Steve. Any questions? Our next speaker will be Ms. Mary Lawless from Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

Ms. Mary Lawless: Chancellor. Regents. Hi, I'm Mary Lawless. I'm from Southwestern Oklahoma State University. I was asked to come here and say that, essentially, these fee increases and tuition increases are directly related to the cost of service. I have spoken to some of my fellow students that would be affected by these. They are concerned. They would

like to see Southwestern's reputation, especially in the College of Pharmacy, to stay where it is (it is an extremely good reputation). They are just concerned to see more new facilities and would be in favor of a larger increase if they would be getting more out of it. They are okay with these modest increases and that is what I would like you to consider.

Glass: Any questions? Thank you, Mary. Our next speaker will be Matt Blubaugh from the University of Central Oklahoma.

Mr. Matt Blubaugh: Good morning, Chancellor Johnson and Regents. My name is Matt Blubaugh. I am a senior political science major and currently serve as the UCO Student Body President and justice of the Oklahoma Student Government Association Supreme Court. Let me begin first by saying thank you for your contributions to higher education in Oklahoma. But I would also like to say thank you for giving us the opportunity to present the opinions of students from over 114 nations, 1400 students from 25 native American tribes that attend institutions of higher education in this great state. We very much appreciate the time that you've taken out of your day to address this very important issue of funding higher education in Oklahoma.

Today, I'm not here to represent UCO, but to represent students from across this state. Students and parents both understand that in this economy, in order to be successful, you have to obtain a college degree. We as students understand that state colleges and universities are facing cost increases. We also understand that there are many variables to the equation. We understand that many mandatory costs, such as utilities and insurance rates, are likely to increase. To put it quite simply, the cost of doing business in this state and in higher education is increasing. Students themselves may even want to invest in education by increasing their own activity fees or other fees to ensure that their educational experience is an investment for their future.

That being said, students cannot do it alone. We as students cannot make up the difference of all the mandatory costs that our institutions are facing. Students understand that we must contribute our fair share and believe that the state should too. Most of our students at these institutions have jobs. Many of those students have to work 20-30 hours each week in order to support themselves while pursuing their degree and find time to study as well. We as students are having to strike a balance between working and studying. That's why we're here today to ask you to strike a balance as you consider what changes to make to tuition and fees for next year. We don't want to force students out of higher education. Many of our students are taking out loans and are willing to do so since they are investing in their future. That's why we are asking the state legislature to meet us in the middle and invest in Oklahoma's future.

With tuition and fees, students like me make adjustments and are willing to do so in order to receive a quality education. If the increases that you vote on are kept at a reasonable amount, that means that students will be able to stay in school, complete their degrees, and graduate to become successful, contributing, tax-paying citizens of Oklahoma. Once again, I'd like to say thank you for allowing us, the students, to convey our thoughts, concerns, and opinions to you. We understand you, the State Regents, are our advocates and, therefore, you are here to ensure that we have the resources to successfully produce college graduates. Thank you.

Glass: Any questions? Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Mr. Darrell Hamilton, also from UCO.

Mr. Darrell Hamilton: I want to first begin by thanking Chancellor Johnson and the Board of Regents for, as my colleagues said, allowing us to come before you all and address this issue as far as tuition cost increases. My name is Darrell Hamilton. I'm a senior at the University of Central Oklahoma and I am also a political science major. I am a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and I am also active through the office of diversity and inclusion at the University of Central Oklahoma, as well as organizations such as the Black Student Association, and current vice president of the National PanHellenic Council at UCO. I am here to represent non-traditional students across the state, who, like myself, work an average of 20-30 hours each week in addition to maintaining full-time standing at a college or university. On top of those 20-30 hours each week, I also have to maintain two jobs in order to make sure I have the finances that I need to sustain my own way of life.

Furthermore, I also represent students whose middle-class family background is one that disqualifies us from utilization of government Pell grants and scholarships to pay for tuition, and we are forced to resort to loans and our own individual financing to afford our education. We fully understand the necessity of increasing tuition; however, we ask that these tuitions continue to be affordable and predictable—that they be made in a manner that is equitable so as to not place an unreasonable burden on us as students of higher learning. For us 40 percent of students, we are faced with hard decisions every day. One of those decisions is to either continue or stop our education due to growing debt and financial struggle. However, we are willing to continue to invest in our future and continue to do what we need in order to make sure that we cultivate for ourselves a positive way of life in the long run.

What we do need is for the state to do the same. We need the state to also want to invest in our future. We do understand that things are getting rough around the world. Everybody has been affected by it, and we just ask that the state consider the burden that we have to go through as students each and every day as we continue to make our own way. We ask that the state just do us right. Like I said, I am that student and I am here to represent all these students. We do not disagree with cost increases. We understand that they serve their purpose. We just ask again that it be made in a reasonable way that does not put an undue pressure or undue burden on us students. Again we just want to thank you for time and your ears and thank you for continuing to be our advocates and our voice in the state of Oklahoma. Thank you.

Glass: Thank you, Darrel. Our next speaker is Mr. Joe Sangirardi from the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. Joe Sangirardi: Good morning, my name is Joe Sangirardi and I'm the newly elected student body president of OU. Thank you for having us here today to address our concerns. We continually talk about the economy and how difficult it is right now. Over the last few decades, higher education has become more and more accessible to students and because of that, more and more students who previously weren't able to go to college have come to college. As he said, they work because they have to. It just hasn't become accessible enough that they can come without working 20-30 or even 40 hour weeks. The question is, as the economy gets better, will any of these things be reversed? Will these fee and tuition increases

ever actually go the other way. I think the fear of a lot of students is that [the answer is] no. Year after year will see only an increase. Even when the economy does get better they fear that it won't decrease at any point.

I think we also need to talk about the bigger picture of what the effects [of the budget] will do over the long-term. Right now there's been a national discussion over American exceptionalism and what that really means right now for the future of America, especially being a world power. The one thing that really sets America apart is our higher education system. Fewer and fewer American students are being able to access education over the last decade. Meanwhile, people come from abroad and access our higher education system. The more we raise our tuition and fees the less accessible it continually becomes for our own citizens and the more accessible it becomes for people from other countries who are already making up a very large portion of students at public universities in the United States. So, I would be remiss to not speak today on behalf of the students and to keep in mind that while these are temporary issues we have with the economy, they are going to affect the long-term benefits of America and the success we have in the future. Thank you again for letting us come speak today. We greatly appreciate it.

Regent Jody Parker: I didn't understand your point about international students. Could you elaborate?

Sangirardi: Yes. There has been an increase over the last two decades of international students coming to America and coming to state institutions because of our wonderful education systems. But because of the wealth that they bring, they come here and use our system, while our system isn't as accessible to our own citizens as it is to [international students]. The average income isn't the same, especially considering the amount of people they have in the countries that are coming over, where even if they do have a lower average income, the amount of people they have is so much larger that they may have many more people who are able to afford coming here. Does that make sense?

Parker: That makes sense but I don't understand what the dynamic is. Are they crowding out Americans? Or are they helping to support our system?

Sangirardi: I think that it is very possible that it could be both.

Glass: Thank you, Joe. We appreciate everyone being here today.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	128.30	3,849.00	131.90	3,957.00	2.8%	108.00	493.40	14,802.00	519.80	15,594.00	5.4%	792.00
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	143.45	4,303.50	147.50	4,425.00	2.8%	121.50	521.70	15,651.00	548.00	16,440.00	5.0%	789.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>135.88</i>	<i>4,076.25</i>	<i>139.70</i>	<i>4,191.00</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>114.75</i>	<i>507.55</i>	<i>15,226.50</i>	<i>533.90</i>	<i>16,017.00</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>790.50</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla**	139.20	4,176.00	148.65	4,459.50	6.8%	283.50	378.75	11,362.50	404.50	12,135.00	6.8%	772.50
East Central Univ	114.81	3,444.30	120.26	3,607.80	4.7%	163.50	335.85	10,075.50	353.46	10,603.80	5.2%	528.30
Northeastern State Univ	116.50	3,495.00	125.00	3,750.00	7.3%	255.00	334.00	10,020.00	350.00	10,500.00	4.8%	480.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	132.25	3,967.50	141.75	4,252.50	7.2%	285.00	317.25	9,517.50	339.50	10,185.00	7.0%	667.50
Rogers State Univ	100.75	3,022.50	108.75	3,262.50	7.9%	240.00	302.25	9,067.50	326.25	9,787.50	7.9%	720.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
Southwestern OK St Univ	122.00	3,660.00	132.50	3,975.00	8.6%	315.00	324.00	9,720.00	344.50	10,335.00	6.3%	615.00
Cameron Univ	103.50	3,105.00	107.50	3,225.00	3.9%	120.00	323.75	9,712.50	340.00	10,200.00	5.0%	487.50
Langston Univ, Main	97.00	2,910.00	101.85	3,055.50	5.0%	145.50	302.10	9,063.00	317.20	9,516.00	5.0%	453.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	104.50	3,135.00	115.50	3,465.00	10.5%	330.00	289.80	8,694.00	300.80	9,024.00	3.8%	330.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	129.00	3,870.00	141.00	4,230.00	9.3%	360.00	361.00	10,830.00	385.00	11,550.00	6.6%	720.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>117.91</i>	<i>3,537.44</i>	<i>126.39</i>	<i>3,791.75</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>254.32</i>	<i>331.52</i>	<i>9,945.68</i>	<i>351.51</i>	<i>10,545.30</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>599.62</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	55.00	1,650.00	58.80	1,764.00	6.9%	114.00	155.00	4,650.00	158.80	4,764.00	2.5%	114.00
Connors State College	70.14	2,104.20	70.14	2,104.20	0.0%	0.00	211.03	6,330.90	211.03	6,330.90	0.0%	0.00
Eastern Okla State College	79.47	2,384.10	81.60	2,448.00	2.7%	63.90	200.03	6,000.90	202.16	6,064.80	1.1%	63.90
Murray State College	92.00	2,760.00	98.00	2,940.00	6.5%	180.00	240.00	7,200.00	255.00	7,650.00	6.3%	450.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	67.85	2,035.50	71.85	2,155.50	5.9%	120.00	212.60	6,378.00	224.85	6,745.50	5.8%	367.50
Northern Okla College	61.80	1,854.00	65.65	1,969.50	6.2%	115.50	192.55	5,776.50	205.30	6,159.00	6.6%	382.50
Okla City Comm College	71.55	2,146.50	74.55	2,236.50	4.2%	90.00	219.15	6,574.50	228.36	6,850.80	4.2%	276.30
Redlands Comm College	106.00	3,180.00	111.00	3,330.00	4.7%	150.00	181.00	5,430.00	186.00	5,580.00	2.8%	150.00
Rose State College	75.00	2,250.00	79.00	2,370.00	5.3%	120.00	265.10	7,953.00	284.05	8,521.50	7.1%	568.50
Seminole State College	68.55	2,056.50	71.85	2,155.50	4.8%	99.00	215.00	6,450.00	222.85	6,685.50	3.7%	235.50
Tulsa Comm College	72.55	2,176.50	76.22	2,286.60	5.1%	110.10	246.55	7,396.50	257.03	7,710.90	4.3%	314.40
Western Okla St College	62.50	1,875.00	67.25	2,017.50	7.6%	142.50	190.50	5,715.00	205.50	6,165.00	7.9%	450.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>73.53</i>	<i>2,206.03</i>	<i>77.16</i>	<i>2,314.78</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>108.75</i>	<i>210.71</i>	<i>6,321.28</i>	<i>220.08</i>	<i>6,602.33</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>281.05</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>98.05</i>	<i>2,941.46</i>	<i>103.82</i>	<i>3,114.74</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>173.28</i>	<i>287.61</i>	<i>8,628.43</i>	<i>303.01</i>	<i>9,090.41</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>461.98</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCY												
OU Health Science Center	128.30	3,849.00	131.90	3,957.00	2.8%	108.00	493.40	14,802.00	519.80	15,594.00	5.4%	792.00
TECHNICAL BRANCHES												
OSU, OKC - Lower	85.30	2,559.00	87.50	2,625.00	2.6%	66.00	264.55	7,936.50	277.60	8,328.00	4.9%	391.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	109.10	3,273.00	112.00	3,360.00	2.7%	87.00	288.10	8,643.00	302.10	9,063.00	4.9%	420.00
OSU, OKM - Lower	101.50	3,045.00	105.50	3,165.00	3.9%	120.00	278.50	8,355.00	282.50	8,475.00	1.4%	120.00
OSU, OKM - Upper	110.00	3,300.00	114.00	3,420.00	3.6%	120.00	287.00	8,610.00	291.00	8,730.00	1.4%	120.00
<i>Average</i>	101.48	3,044.25	104.75	3,142.50	3.2%	98.25	279.54	8,386.13	288.30	8,649.00	3.1%	262.88
CENTERS												
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	112.30	3,369.00	115.90	3,477.00	3.2%	108.00	318.55	9,556.50	332.40	9,972.00	4.3%	415.50
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	138.57	4,157.10	146.65	4,399.50	5.8%	242.40	390.25	11,707.50	412.63	12,378.90	5.7%	671.40
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	120.00	3,600.00	128.00	3,840.00	6.7%	240.00	270.00	8,100.00	290.00	8,700.00	7.4%	600.00
<i>Average</i>	129.47	3,884.20	136.70	4,101.00	5.6%	216.80	362.27	10,868.00	383.48	11,504.30	5.9%	636.30
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	169.20	5,076.00	178.65	5,359.50	5.6%	283.50	408.75	12,262.50	434.50	13,035.00	6.3%	772.50
UCO - CBA	139.20	4,176.00	161.15	4,834.50	15.8%	658.50	378.75	11,362.50	417.00	12,510.00	10.1%	1,147.50
UCO-Language Pathology	139.20	4,176.00	173.65	5,209.50	24.7%	1,033.50	378.75	11,362.50	429.50	12,885.00	13.4%	1,522.50
SEOSU - Grayson Co	120.75	3,622.50	132.75	3,982.50	9.9%	360.00	361.20	10,836.00	390.60	11,718.00	8.1%	882.00
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - OCCC / RSC	173.00	5,190.00	183.00	5,490.00	5.8%	300.00	413.45	12,403.50	441.85	13,255.50	6.9%	852.00
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	122.00	3,660.00	132.50	3,975.00	8.6%	315.00	324.00	9,720.00	344.50	10,335.00	6.3%	615.00
Langston Univ, OKC	97.00	2,910.00	101.85	3,055.50	5.0%	145.50	302.10	9,063.00	317.20	9,516.00	5.0%	453.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	97.00	2,910.00	101.85	3,055.50	5.0%	145.50	302.10	9,063.00	317.20	9,516.00	5.0%	453.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	61.80	1,854.00	65.65	1,969.50	6.2%	115.50	192.55	5,776.50	205.30	6,159.00	6.6%	382.50
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	174.00	5,220.00	184.00	5,520.00	5.7%	300.00	413.00	12,390.00	436.00	13,080.00	5.6%	690.00

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,152.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

** UCO - The Student Activity Fee increase was voted by the student body and approved by the Budget Task Force.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																			
Univ of Oklahoma	109.18	3,275.50	112.78	3,383.50	3.3%	108.00	237.48	7,124.50	244.68	7,340.50	3.0%	216.00	602.58	18,077.50	632.58	18,977.50	5.0%	900.00	
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	97.80	2,934.00	100.55	3,016.50	2.8%	82.50	241.25	7,237.50	248.05	7,441.50	2.8%	204.00	619.50	18,585.00	648.55	19,456.50	4.7%	871.50	
<i>Average</i>	<i>103.49</i>	<i>3,104.75</i>	<i>106.67</i>	<i>3,200.00</i>	<i>3.1%</i>	<i>95.25</i>	<i>239.37</i>	<i>7,181.00</i>	<i>246.37</i>	<i>7,391.00</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>210.00</i>	<i>611.04</i>	<i>18,331.25</i>	<i>640.57</i>	<i>19,217.00</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>885.75</i>	
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY																			
Univ of Central Okla**	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	157.25	4,717.50	169.70	5,091.00	7.9%	373.50	396.80	11,904.00	425.55	12,766.50	7.2%	862.50	
East Central Univ	40.30	1,209.00	43.30	1,299.00	7.4%	90.00	155.11	4,653.30	163.56	4,906.80	5.4%	253.50	376.15	11,284.50	396.76	11,902.80	5.5%	618.30	
Northeastern State Univ	36.90	1,107.00	36.90	1,107.00	0.0%	0.00	153.40	4,602.00	161.90	4,857.00	5.5%	255.00	370.90	11,127.00	386.90	11,607.00	4.3%	480.00	
Northwestern OK St Univ	20.75	622.50	21.75	652.50	4.8%	30.00	153.00	4,590.00	163.50	4,905.00	6.9%	315.00	338.00	10,140.00	361.25	10,837.50	6.9%	697.50	
Rogers State Univ	58.45	1,753.50	59.45	1,783.50	1.7%	30.00	159.20	4,776.00	168.20	5,046.00	5.7%	270.00	360.70	10,821.00	385.70	11,571.00	6.9%	750.00	
Southeastern OK St Univ	22.55	676.50	21.10	633.00	-6.4%	-43.50	160.10	4,803.00	168.65	5,059.50	5.3%	256.50	400.55	12,016.50	426.50	12,795.00	6.5%	778.50	
Southwestern OK St Univ	31.00	930.00	31.00	930.00	0.0%	0.00	153.00	4,590.00	163.50	4,905.00	6.9%	315.00	355.00	10,650.00	375.50	11,265.00	5.8%	615.00	
Cameron Univ	49.50	1,485.00	51.50	1,545.00	4.0%	60.00	153.00	4,590.00	159.00	4,770.00	3.9%	180.00	373.25	11,197.50	391.50	11,745.00	4.9%	547.50	
Langston Univ, Main	40.05	1,201.50	41.88	1,256.50	4.6%	55.00	137.05	4,111.50	143.73	4,312.00	4.9%	200.50	342.15	10,264.50	359.08	10,772.50	4.9%	508.00	
OK Panhandle State Univ	81.80	2,454.00	81.80	2,454.00	0.0%	0.00	186.30	5,589.00	197.30	5,919.00	5.9%	330.00	371.60	11,148.00	382.60	11,478.00	3.0%	330.00	
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	39.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	168.00	5,040.00	180.00	5,400.00	7.1%	360.00	400.00	12,000.00	424.00	12,720.00	6.0%	720.00	
<i>Average</i>	<i>39.85</i>	<i>1,195.50</i>	<i>40.79</i>	<i>1,223.82</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>28.32</i>	<i>157.76</i>	<i>4,732.94</i>	<i>167.19</i>	<i>5,015.57</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>282.64</i>	<i>371.37</i>	<i>11,141.18</i>	<i>392.30</i>	<i>11,769.12</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>627.94</i>	
COMMUNITY COLLEGES																			
Carl Albert State College	28.00	840.00	30.00	900.00	7.1%	60.00	83.00	2,490.00	88.80	2,664.00	7.0%	174.00	183.00	5,490.00	188.80	5,664.00	3.2%	174.00	
Connors State College	29.75	892.50	34.75	1,042.50	16.8%	150.00	99.89	2,996.70	104.89	3,146.70	5.0%	150.00	240.78	7,223.40	245.78	7,373.40	2.1%	150.00	
Eastern Okla State College	27.20	816.00	30.40	912.00	11.8%	96.00	106.67	3,200.10	112.00	3,360.00	5.0%	159.90	227.23	6,816.90	232.56	6,976.80	2.3%	159.90	
Murray State College	14.67	440.00	14.67	440.00	0.0%	0.00	106.67	3,200.00	112.67	3,380.00	5.6%	180.00	254.67	7,640.00	269.67	8,090.00	5.9%	450.00	
Northeastern OK A&M College	31.98	959.50	34.65	1,039.50	8.3%	80.00	99.83	2,995.00	106.50	3,195.00	6.7%	200.00	244.58	7,337.50	259.50	7,785.00	6.1%	447.50	
Northern Okla College	23.95	718.50	25.95	778.50	8.4%	60.00	85.75	2,572.50	91.60	2,748.00	6.8%	175.50	216.50	6,495.00	231.25	6,937.50	6.8%	442.50	
Okla City Comm College	23.45	703.50	24.45	733.50	4.3%	30.00	95.00	2,850.00	99.00	2,970.00	4.2%	120.00	242.60	7,278.00	252.81	7,584.30	4.2%	306.30	
Redlands Comm College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	106.00	3,180.00	111.00	3,330.00	4.7%	150.00	181.00	5,430.00	186.00	5,580.00	2.8%	150.00	
Rose State College	19.97	599.00	19.97	599.00	0.0%	0.00	94.97	2,849.00	98.97	2,969.00	4.2%	120.00	285.07	8,552.00	304.02	9,120.50	6.6%	568.50	
Seminole State College	39.15	1,174.50	39.15	1,174.50	0.0%	0.00	107.70	3,231.00	111.00	3,330.00	3.1%	99.00	254.15	7,624.50	262.00	7,860.00	3.1%	235.50	
Tulsa Comm College	29.45	883.60	29.78	893.50	1.1%	9.90	102.00	3,060.10	106.00	3,180.10	3.9%	120.00	276.00	8,280.10	286.81	8,604.40	3.9%	324.30	
Western Okla St College	32.85	985.50	32.85	985.50	0.0%	0.00	95.35	2,860.50	100.10	3,003.00	5.0%	142.50	223.35	6,700.50	238.35	7,150.50	6.7%	450.00	
<i>Average</i>	<i>25.04</i>	<i>751.05</i>	<i>26.38</i>	<i>791.54</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>40.49</i>	<i>98.57</i>	<i>2,957.08</i>	<i>103.54</i>	<i>3,106.32</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>149.24</i>	<i>235.74</i>	<i>7,072.33</i>	<i>246.46</i>	<i>7,393.87</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>321.54</i>	
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>37.83</i>	<i>1,134.90</i>	<i>39.15</i>	<i>1,174.42</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>39.52</i>	<i>135.88</i>	<i>4,076.37</i>	<i>142.97</i>	<i>4,289.16</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>212.80</i>	<i>325.44</i>	<i>9,763.34</i>	<i>342.16</i>	<i>10,264.83</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>501.49</i>	

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCY																		
OU Health Science Center	69.33	2,080.00	69.83	2,095.00	0.7%	15.00	197.63	5,929.00	201.73	6,052.00	2.1%	123.00	562.73	16,882.00	589.63	17,689.00	4.8%	807.00
TECHNICAL BRANCHES																		
OSU, OKC - Lower	21.67	650.00	22.83	685.00	5.4%	35.00	106.97	3,209.00	110.33	3,310.00	3.1%	101.00	286.22	8,586.50	300.43	9,013.00	5.0%	426.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	21.67	650.00	22.83	685.00	5.4%	35.00	130.77	3,923.00	134.83	4,045.00	3.1%	122.00	309.77	9,293.00	324.93	9,748.00	4.9%	455.00
OSU, OKM - Lower	33.50	1,005.00	35.00	1,050.00	4.5%	45.00	135.00	4,050.00	140.50	4,215.00	4.1%	165.00	312.00	9,360.00	317.50	9,525.00	1.8%	165.00
OSU, OKM - Upper	33.50	1,005.00	35.00	1,050.00	4.5%	45.00	143.50	4,305.00	149.00	4,470.00	3.8%	165.00	320.50	9,615.00	326.00	9,780.00	1.7%	165.00
<i>Average</i>	27.58	827.50	28.92	867.50	4.8%	40.00	129.06	3,871.75	133.67	4,010.00	3.6%	138.25	307.12	9,213.63	317.22	9,516.50	3.3%	302.88
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	112.30	3,369.00	115.90	3,477.00	3.2%	108.00	318.55	9,556.50	332.40	9,972.00	4.3%	415.50
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	139.07	4,172.10	147.15	4,414.50	5.8%	242.40	390.75	11,722.50	413.13	12,393.90	5.7%	671.40
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	3.67	110.00	3.67	110.00	0.0%	0.00	123.67	3,710.00	131.67	3,950.00	6.5%	240.00	273.67	8,210.00	293.67	8,810.00	7.3%	600.00
<i>Average</i>	0.17	5.00	0.17	5.00	0.0%	0.00	129.64	3,889.20	136.87	4,106.00	5.6%	216.80	362.43	10,873.00	383.64	11,509.30	5.9%	636.30
OTHER																		
UCO - Nursing	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	187.25	5,617.50	199.70	5,991.00	6.6%	373.50	426.80	12,804.00	455.55	13,666.50	6.7%	862.50
UCO - CBA	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	157.25	4,717.50	182.20	5,466.00	15.9%	748.50	396.80	11,904.00	438.05	13,141.50	10.4%	1,237.50
UCO-Language Pathology	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	157.25	4,717.50	194.70	5,841.00	23.8%	1,123.50	396.80	11,904.00	450.55	13,516.50	13.5%	1,612.50
SEOSU - Grayson Co	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	120.75	3,622.50	132.75	3,982.50	9.9%	360.00	361.20	10,836.00	390.60	11,718.00	8.1%	882.00
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - OCCC / RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	173.00	5,190.00	183.00	5,490.00	5.8%	300.00	413.45	12,403.50	441.85	13,255.50	6.9%	852.00
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	26.00	780.00	26.00	780.00	0.0%	0.00	148.00	4,440.00	158.50	4,755.00	7.1%	315.00	350.00	10,500.00	370.50	11,115.00	5.9%	615.00
Langston Univ, OKC	31.05	931.50	33.55	1,006.50	8.1%	75.00	128.05	3,841.50	135.40	4,062.00	5.7%	220.50	333.15	9,994.50	350.75	10,522.50	5.3%	528.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	35.55	1,066.50	35.55	1,066.50	0.0%	0.00	132.55	3,976.50	137.40	4,122.00	3.7%	145.50	337.65	10,129.50	352.75	10,582.50	4.5%	453.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	90.27	2,708.00	93.02	2,790.50	3.0%	82.50	152.07	4,562.00	158.67	4,760.00	4.3%	198.00	282.82	8,484.50	298.32	8,949.50	5.5%	465.00
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	174.00	5,220.00	184.00	5,520.00	5.7%	300.00	413.00	12,390.00	436.00	13,080.00	5.6%	690.00

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,152.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

** UCO - The Student Activity Fee increase was voted by the student body and approved by the Budget Task Force.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	273.27	8,198.00	244.68	7,340.50	857.50	89.5%	757.93	22,738.00	632.58	18,977.50	3,760.50	83.5%
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	273.27	8,198.00	248.05	7,441.50	756.50	90.8%	757.93	22,738.00	648.55	19,456.50	3,281.50	85.6%
<i>Average</i>	273.27	8,198.00	246.37	7,391.00	807.00	90.2%	757.93	22,738.00	640.57	19,217.00	3,521.00	84.5%
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla**	229.23	6,877.00	169.70	5,091.00	1,786.00	74.0%	584.93	17,548.00	425.55	12,766.50	4,781.50	72.8%
East Central Univ	199.13	5,974.00	163.56	4,906.80	1,067.20	82.1%	447.23	13,417.00	396.76	11,902.80	1,514.20	88.7%
Northeastern State Univ	199.13	5,974.00	161.90	4,857.00	1,117.00	81.3%	447.23	13,417.00	386.90	11,607.00	1,810.00	86.5%
Northwestern OK St Univ	199.13	5,974.00	163.50	4,905.00	1,069.00	82.1%	447.23	13,417.00	361.25	10,837.50	2,579.50	80.8%
Rogers State Univ	199.13	5,974.00	168.20	5,046.00	928.00	84.5%	447.23	13,417.00	385.70	11,571.00	1,846.00	86.2%
Southeastern OK St Univ	199.13	5,974.00	168.65	5,059.50	914.50	84.7%	447.23	13,417.00	426.50	12,795.00	622.00	95.4%
Southwestern OK St Univ	199.13	5,974.00	163.50	4,905.00	1,069.00	82.1%	447.23	13,417.00	375.50	11,265.00	2,152.00	84.0%
Cameron Univ	199.13	5,974.00	159.00	4,770.00	1,204.00	79.8%	447.23	13,417.00	391.50	11,745.00	1,672.00	87.5%
Langston Univ, Main	199.13	5,974.00	143.73	4,312.00	1,662.00	72.2%	447.23	13,417.00	359.08	10,772.50	2,644.50	80.3%
OK Panhandle State Univ	199.13	5,974.00	197.30	5,919.00	55.00	99.1%	447.23	13,417.00	382.60	11,478.00	1,939.00	85.5%
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	281.60	8,448.00	180.00	5,400.00	3,048.00	63.9%	637.90	19,137.00	424.00	12,720.00	6,417.00	66.5%
<i>Average</i>	209.37	6,281.00	167.19	5,015.57	1,265.43	79.9%	477.08	14,312.55	392.30	11,769.12	2,543.43	82.2%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	167.63	5,029.00	88.80	2,664.00	2,365.00	53.0%	306.83	9,205.00	188.80	5,664.00	3,541.00	61.5%
Connors State College	167.63	5,029.00	104.89	3,146.70	1,882.30	62.6%	306.83	9,205.00	245.78	7,373.40	1,831.60	80.1%
Eastern Okla State College	167.63	5,029.00	112.00	3,360.00	1,669.00	66.8%	306.83	9,205.00	232.56	6,976.80	2,228.20	75.8%
Murray State College	167.63	5,029.00	112.67	3,380.00	1,649.00	67.2%	306.83	9,205.00	269.67	8,090.00	1,115.00	87.9%
Northeastern OK A&M College	167.63	5,029.00	106.50	3,195.00	1,834.00	63.5%	306.83	9,205.00	259.50	7,785.00	1,420.00	84.6%
Northern Okla College	167.63	5,029.00	91.60	2,748.00	2,281.00	54.6%	306.83	9,205.00	231.25	6,937.50	2,267.50	75.4%
Okla City Comm College	167.63	5,029.00	99.00	2,970.00	2,059.00	59.1%	306.83	9,205.00	252.81	7,584.30	1,620.70	82.4%
Redlands Comm College	167.63	5,029.00	111.00	3,330.00	1,699.00	66.2%	306.83	9,205.00	186.00	5,580.00	3,625.00	60.6%
Rose State College	167.63	5,029.00	98.97	2,969.00	2,060.00	59.0%	306.83	9,205.00	304.02	9,120.50	84.50	99.1%
Seminole State College	167.63	5,029.00	111.00	3,330.00	1,699.00	66.2%	306.83	9,205.00	262.00	7,860.00	1,345.00	85.4%
Tulsa Comm College	167.63	5,029.00	106.00	3,180.10	1,848.90	63.2%	306.83	9,205.00	286.81	8,604.40	600.60	93.5%
Western Okla St College	167.63	5,029.00	100.10	3,003.00	2,026.00	59.7%	306.83	9,205.00	238.35	7,150.50	2,054.50	77.7%
<i>Average</i>	167.63	5,029.00	103.54	3,106.32	1,922.68	61.8%	306.83	9,205.00	246.46	7,393.87	1,811.13	80.3%
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	194.45	5,833.40	142.97	4,289.16	1,544.24	73.5%	417.83	12,534.96	342.16	10,264.83	2,270.13	81.9%

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
CONSTITUENT AGENCY	0.00											
OU Health Science Center	273.27	8,198.00	201.73	6,052.00	2,146.00	73.8%	757.93	22,738.00	589.63	17,689.00	5,049.00	77.8%
TECHNICAL BRANCHES												
OSU, OKC - Lower	273.27	8,198.00	110.33	3,310.00	4,888.00	40.4%	757.93	22,738.00	300.43	9,013.00	13,725.00	39.6%
OSU, OKC - Upper	273.27	8,198.00	134.83	4,045.00	4,153.00	49.3%	757.93	22,738.00	324.93	9,748.00	12,990.00	42.9%
OSU, OKM - Lower	273.27	8,198.00	140.50	4,215.00	3,983.00	51.4%	757.93	22,738.00	317.50	9,525.00	13,213.00	41.9%
OSU, OKM - Upper	273.27	8,198.00	149.00	4,470.00	3,728.00	54.5%	757.93	22,738.00	326.00	9,780.00	12,958.00	43.0%
CENTERS												
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	273.27	8,198.00	115.90	3,477.00	4,721.00	42.4%	757.93	22,738.00	332.40	9,972.00	12,766.00	43.9%
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	199.13	5,974.00	147.15	4,414.50	1,559.50	73.9%	447.23	13,417.00	413.13	12,393.90	1,023.10	92.4%
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	199.13	5,974.00	147.55	4,426.50	1,547.50	74.1%	447.23	13,417.00	405.40	12,162.00	1,255.00	90.6%
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	167.63	5,029.00	131.67	3,950.00	1,079.00	78.5%	306.83	9,205.00	293.67	8,810.00	395.00	95.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>223.84</i>	<i>6,715.33</i>	<i>136.87</i>	<i>4,106.00</i>	<i>2,609.33</i>	<i>61.1%</i>	<i>550.80</i>	<i>16,524.00</i>	<i>383.64</i>	<i>11,509.30</i>	<i>5,014.70</i>	<i>69.7%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	229.23	6,877.00	199.70	5,991.00	886.00	87.1%	584.93	17,548.00	455.55	13,666.50	3,881.50	77.9%
UCO - CBA	229.23	6,877.00	182.20	5,466.00	1,411.00	79.5%	584.93	17,548.00	438.05	13,141.50	4,406.50	74.9%
UCO-Language Pathology	229.23	6,877.00	194.70	5,841.00	1,036.00	84.9%	584.93	17,548.00	450.55	13,516.50	4,031.50	77.0%
SEOSU - Grayson Co	199.13	5,974.00	132.75	3,982.50	1,991.50	66.7%	447.23	13,417.00	390.60	11,718.00	1,699.00	87.3%
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	199.13	5,974.00	147.55	4,426.50	1,547.50	74.1%	447.23	13,417.00	405.40	12,162.00	1,255.00	90.6%
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	199.13	5,974.00	147.55	4,426.50	1,547.50	74.1%	447.23	13,417.00	405.40	12,162.00	1,255.00	90.6%
SEOSU - OCCO / RSC	199.13	5,974.00	183.00	5,490.00	484.00	91.9%	447.23	13,417.00	441.85	13,255.50	161.50	98.8%
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	199.13	5,974.00	158.50	4,755.00	1,219.00	79.6%	447.23	13,417.00	370.50	11,115.00	2,302.00	82.8%
Langston Univ, OKC	199.13	5,974.00	135.40	4,062.00	1,912.00	68.0%	447.23	13,417.00	350.75	10,522.50	2,894.50	78.4%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	199.13	5,974.00	137.40	4,122.00	1,852.00	69.0%	447.23	13,417.00	352.75	10,582.50	2,834.50	78.9%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	167.63	5,029.00	158.67	4,760.00	1,421.50	71.7%	306.83	9,205.00	298.32	8,949.50	1,408.00	84.7%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	199.13	5,974.00	184.00	5,520.00	454.00	92.4%	447.23	13,417.00	436.00	13,080.00	337.00	97.5%

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,152.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

** UCO - The Student Activity Fee increase was voted by the student body and approved by the Budget Task Force.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	128.30	3,849.00	131.90	3,957.00	2.8%	108.00	493.40	14,802.00	519.80	15,594.00	5.4%	792.00
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	143.45	4,303.50	147.50	4,425.00	2.8%	121.50	521.70	15,651.00	548.00	16,440.00	5.0%	789.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>135.88</i>	<i>4,076.25</i>	<i>139.70</i>	<i>4,191.00</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>114.75</i>	<i>507.55</i>	<i>15,226.50</i>	<i>533.90</i>	<i>16,017.00</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>790.50</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla**	139.20	4,176.00	148.65	4,459.50	6.8%	283.50	378.75	11,362.50	404.50	12,135.00	6.8%	772.50
East Central Univ	114.81	3,444.30	120.26	3,607.80	4.7%	163.50	335.85	10,075.50	353.46	10,603.80	5.2%	528.30
Northeastern State Univ	116.50	3,495.00	125.00	3,750.00	7.3%	255.00	334.00	10,020.00	350.00	10,500.00	4.8%	480.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	132.25	3,967.50	141.75	4,252.50	7.2%	285.00	317.25	9,517.50	339.50	10,185.00	7.0%	667.50
Rogers State Univ	100.75	3,022.50	108.75	3,262.50	7.9%	240.00	302.25	9,067.50	326.25	9,787.50	7.9%	720.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
Southwestern OK St Univ	122.00	3,660.00	132.50	3,975.00	8.6%	315.00	324.00	9,720.00	344.50	10,335.00	6.3%	615.00
Cameron Univ	103.50	3,105.00	107.50	3,225.00	3.9%	120.00	323.75	9,712.50	340.00	10,200.00	5.0%	487.50
Langston Univ, Main	97.00	2,910.00	101.85	3,055.50	5.0%	145.50	302.10	9,063.00	317.20	9,516.00	5.0%	453.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	104.50	3,135.00	115.50	3,465.00	10.5%	330.00	289.80	8,694.00	300.80	9,024.00	3.8%	330.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	129.00	3,870.00	141.00	4,230.00	9.3%	360.00	361.00	10,830.00	385.00	11,550.00	6.6%	720.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>117.91</i>	<i>3,537.44</i>	<i>126.39</i>	<i>3,791.75</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>254.32</i>	<i>331.52</i>	<i>9,945.68</i>	<i>351.51</i>	<i>10,545.30</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>599.62</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	55.00	1,650.00	58.80	1,764.00	6.9%	114.00	155.00	4,650.00	158.80	4,764.00	2.5%	114.00
Connors State College	70.14	2,104.20	70.14	2,104.20	0.0%	0.00	211.03	6,330.90	211.03	6,330.90	0.0%	0.00
Eastern Okla State College	79.47	2,384.10	81.60	2,448.00	2.7%	63.90	200.03	6,000.90	202.16	6,064.80	1.1%	63.90
Murray State College	92.00	2,760.00	98.00	2,940.00	6.5%	180.00	240.00	7,200.00	255.00	7,650.00	6.3%	450.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	67.85	2,035.50	71.85	2,155.50	5.9%	120.00	212.60	6,378.00	224.85	6,745.50	5.8%	367.50
Northern Okla College	61.80	1,854.00	65.65	1,969.50	6.2%	115.50	192.55	5,776.50	205.30	6,159.00	6.6%	382.50
Okla City Comm College	71.55	2,146.50	74.55	2,236.50	4.2%	90.00	219.15	6,574.50	228.36	6,850.80	4.2%	276.30
Redlands Comm College	106.00	3,180.00	111.00	3,330.00	4.7%	150.00	181.00	5,430.00	186.00	5,580.00	2.8%	150.00
Rose State College	75.00	2,250.00	79.00	2,370.00	5.3%	120.00	265.10	7,953.00	284.05	8,521.50	7.1%	568.50
Seminole State College	68.55	2,056.50	71.85	2,155.50	4.8%	99.00	215.00	6,450.00	222.85	6,685.50	3.7%	235.50
Tulsa Comm College	72.55	2,176.50	76.22	2,286.60	5.1%	110.10	246.55	7,396.50	257.03	7,710.90	4.3%	314.40
Western Okla St College	62.50	1,875.00	67.25	2,017.50	7.6%	142.50	190.50	5,715.00	205.50	6,165.00	7.9%	450.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>73.53</i>	<i>2,206.03</i>	<i>77.16</i>	<i>2,314.78</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>108.75</i>	<i>210.71</i>	<i>6,321.28</i>	<i>220.08</i>	<i>6,602.33</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>281.05</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>98.05</i>	<i>2,941.46</i>	<i>103.82</i>	<i>3,114.74</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>173.28</i>	<i>287.61</i>	<i>8,628.43</i>	<i>303.01</i>	<i>9,090.41</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>461.98</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCY												
OU Health Science Center	128.30	3,849.00	131.90	3,957.00	2.8%	108.00	493.40	14,802.00	519.80	15,594.00	5.4%	792.00
TECHNICAL BRANCHES												
OSU, OKC - Lower	85.30	2,559.00	87.50	2,625.00	2.6%	66.00	264.55	7,936.50	277.60	8,328.00	4.9%	391.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	109.10	3,273.00	112.00	3,360.00	2.7%	87.00	288.10	8,643.00	302.10	9,063.00	4.9%	420.00
OSU, OKM - Lower	101.50	3,045.00	105.50	3,165.00	3.9%	120.00	278.50	8,355.00	282.50	8,475.00	1.4%	120.00
OSU, OKM - Upper	110.00	3,300.00	114.00	3,420.00	3.6%	120.00	287.00	8,610.00	291.00	8,730.00	1.4%	120.00
<i>Average</i>	101.48	3,044.25	104.75	3,142.50	3.2%	98.25	279.54	8,386.13	288.30	8,649.00	3.1%	262.88
CENTERS												
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	112.30	3,369.00	115.90	3,477.00	3.2%	108.00	318.55	9,556.50	332.40	9,972.00	4.3%	415.50
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	138.57	4,157.10	146.65	4,399.50	5.8%	242.40	390.25	11,707.50	412.63	12,378.90	5.7%	671.40
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	120.00	3,600.00	128.00	3,840.00	6.7%	240.00	270.00	8,100.00	290.00	8,700.00	7.4%	600.00
<i>Average</i>	129.47	3,884.20	136.70	4,101.00	5.6%	216.80	362.27	10,868.00	383.48	11,504.30	5.9%	636.30
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	169.20	5,076.00	178.65	5,359.50	5.6%	283.50	408.75	12,262.50	434.50	13,035.00	6.3%	772.50
UCO - CBA	139.20	4,176.00	161.15	4,834.50	15.8%	658.50	378.75	11,362.50	417.00	12,510.00	10.1%	1,147.50
UCO-Language Pathology	139.20	4,176.00	173.65	5,209.50	24.7%	1,033.50	378.75	11,362.50	429.50	12,885.00	13.4%	1,522.50
SEOSU - Grayson Co	120.75	3,622.50	132.75	3,982.50	9.9%	360.00	361.20	10,836.00	390.60	11,718.00	8.1%	882.00
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - OCCC / RSC	173.00	5,190.00	183.00	5,490.00	5.8%	300.00	413.45	12,403.50	441.85	13,255.50	6.9%	852.00
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	122.00	3,660.00	132.50	3,975.00	8.6%	315.00	324.00	9,720.00	344.50	10,335.00	6.3%	615.00
Langston Univ, OKC	97.00	2,910.00	101.85	3,055.50	5.0%	145.50	302.10	9,063.00	317.20	9,516.00	5.0%	453.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	97.00	2,910.00	101.85	3,055.50	5.0%	145.50	302.10	9,063.00	317.20	9,516.00	5.0%	453.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	61.80	1,854.00	65.65	1,969.50	6.2%	115.50	192.55	5,776.50	205.30	6,159.00	6.6%	382.50
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	174.00	5,220.00	184.00	5,520.00	5.7%	300.00	413.00	12,390.00	436.00	13,080.00	5.6%	690.00

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,152.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

** UCO - The Student Activity Fee increase was voted by the student body and approved by the Budget Task Force.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																		
Univ of Oklahoma	109.18	3,275.50	112.78	3,383.50	3.3%	108.00	237.48	7,124.50	244.68	7,340.50	3.0%	216.00	602.58	18,077.50	632.58	18,977.50	5.0%	900.00
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	97.80	2,934.00	100.55	3,016.50	2.8%	82.50	241.25	7,237.50	248.05	7,441.50	2.8%	204.00	619.50	18,585.00	648.55	19,456.50	4.7%	871.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>103.49</i>	<i>3,104.75</i>	<i>106.67</i>	<i>3,200.00</i>	<i>3.1%</i>	<i>95.25</i>	<i>239.37</i>	<i>7,181.00</i>	<i>246.37</i>	<i>7,391.00</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>210.00</i>	<i>611.04</i>	<i>18,331.25</i>	<i>640.57</i>	<i>19,217.00</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>885.75</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY																		
Univ of Central Okla**	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	157.25	4,717.50	169.70	5,091.00	7.9%	373.50	396.80	11,904.00	425.55	12,766.50	7.2%	862.50
East Central Univ	40.30	1,209.00	43.30	1,299.00	7.4%	90.00	155.11	4,653.30	163.56	4,906.80	5.4%	253.50	376.15	11,284.50	396.76	11,902.80	5.5%	618.30
Northeastern State Univ	36.90	1,107.00	36.90	1,107.00	0.0%	0.00	153.40	4,602.00	161.90	4,857.00	5.5%	255.00	370.90	11,127.00	386.90	11,607.00	4.3%	480.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	20.75	622.50	21.75	652.50	4.8%	30.00	153.00	4,590.00	163.50	4,905.00	6.9%	315.00	338.00	10,140.00	361.25	10,837.50	6.9%	697.50
Rogers State Univ	58.45	1,753.50	59.45	1,783.50	1.7%	30.00	159.20	4,776.00	168.20	5,046.00	5.7%	270.00	360.70	10,821.00	385.70	11,571.00	6.9%	750.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	22.55	676.50	21.10	633.00	-6.4%	-43.50	160.10	4,803.00	168.65	5,059.50	5.3%	256.50	400.55	12,016.50	426.50	12,795.00	6.5%	778.50
Southwestern OK St Univ	31.00	930.00	31.00	930.00	0.0%	0.00	153.00	4,590.00	163.50	4,905.00	6.9%	315.00	355.00	10,650.00	375.50	11,265.00	5.8%	615.00
Cameron Univ	49.50	1,485.00	51.50	1,545.00	4.0%	60.00	153.00	4,590.00	159.00	4,770.00	3.9%	180.00	373.25	11,197.50	391.50	11,745.00	4.9%	547.50
Langston Univ, Main	40.05	1,201.50	41.88	1,256.50	4.6%	55.00	137.05	4,111.50	143.73	4,312.00	4.9%	200.50	342.15	10,264.50	359.08	10,772.50	4.9%	508.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	81.80	2,454.00	81.80	2,454.00	0.0%	0.00	186.30	5,589.00	197.30	5,919.00	5.9%	330.00	371.60	11,148.00	382.60	11,478.00	3.0%	330.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	39.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	168.00	5,040.00	180.00	5,400.00	7.1%	360.00	400.00	12,000.00	424.00	12,720.00	6.0%	720.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>39.85</i>	<i>1,195.50</i>	<i>40.79</i>	<i>1,223.82</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>28.32</i>	<i>157.76</i>	<i>4,732.94</i>	<i>167.19</i>	<i>5,015.57</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>282.64</i>	<i>371.37</i>	<i>11,141.18</i>	<i>392.30</i>	<i>11,769.12</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>627.94</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES																		
Carl Albert State College	28.00	840.00	30.00	900.00	7.1%	60.00	83.00	2,490.00	88.80	2,664.00	7.0%	174.00	183.00	5,490.00	188.80	5,664.00	3.2%	174.00
Connors State College	29.75	892.50	34.75	1,042.50	16.8%	150.00	99.89	2,996.70	104.89	3,146.70	5.0%	150.00	240.78	7,223.40	245.78	7,373.40	2.1%	150.00
Eastern Okla State College	27.20	816.00	30.40	912.00	11.8%	96.00	106.67	3,200.10	112.00	3,360.00	5.0%	159.90	227.23	6,816.90	232.56	6,976.80	2.3%	159.90
Murray State College	14.67	440.00	14.67	440.00	0.0%	0.00	106.67	3,200.00	112.67	3,380.00	5.6%	180.00	254.67	7,640.00	269.67	8,090.00	5.9%	450.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	31.98	959.50	34.65	1,039.50	8.3%	80.00	99.83	2,995.00	106.50	3,195.00	6.7%	200.00	244.58	7,337.50	259.50	7,785.00	6.1%	447.50
Northern Okla College	23.95	718.50	25.95	778.50	8.4%	60.00	85.75	2,572.50	91.60	2,748.00	6.8%	175.50	216.50	6,495.00	231.25	6,937.50	6.8%	442.50
Okla City Comm College	23.45	703.50	24.45	733.50	4.3%	30.00	95.00	2,850.00	99.00	2,970.00	4.2%	120.00	242.60	7,278.00	252.81	7,584.30	4.2%	306.30
Redlands Comm College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	106.00	3,180.00	111.00	3,330.00	4.7%	150.00	181.00	5,430.00	186.00	5,580.00	2.8%	150.00
Rose State College	19.97	599.00	19.97	599.00	0.0%	0.00	94.97	2,849.00	98.97	2,969.00	4.2%	120.00	285.07	8,552.00	304.02	9,120.50	6.6%	568.50
Seminole State College	39.15	1,174.50	39.15	1,174.50	0.0%	0.00	107.70	3,231.00	111.00	3,330.00	3.1%	99.00	254.15	7,624.50	262.00	7,860.00	3.1%	235.50
Tulsa Comm College	29.45	883.60	29.78	893.50	1.1%	9.90	102.00	3,060.10	106.00	3,180.10	3.9%	120.00	276.00	8,280.10	286.81	8,604.40	3.9%	324.30
Western Okla St College	32.85	985.50	32.85	985.50	0.0%	0.00	95.35	2,860.50	100.10	3,003.00	5.0%	142.50	223.35	6,700.50	238.35	7,150.50	6.7%	450.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>25.04</i>	<i>751.05</i>	<i>26.38</i>	<i>791.54</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>40.49</i>	<i>98.57</i>	<i>2,957.08</i>	<i>103.54</i>	<i>3,106.32</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>149.24</i>	<i>235.74</i>	<i>7,072.33</i>	<i>246.46</i>	<i>7,393.87</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>321.54</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>37.83</i>	<i>1,134.90</i>	<i>39.15</i>	<i>1,174.42</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>39.52</i>	<i>135.88</i>	<i>4,076.37</i>	<i>142.97</i>	<i>4,289.16</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>212.80</i>	<i>325.44</i>	<i>9,763.34</i>	<i>342.16</i>	<i>10,264.83</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>501.49</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
CONSTITUENT AGENCY																		
OU Health Science Center	69.33	2,080.00	69.83	2,095.00	0.7%	15.00	197.63	5,929.00	201.73	6,052.00	2.1%	123.00	562.73	16,882.00	589.63	17,689.00	4.8%	807.00
TECHNICAL BRANCHES																		
OSU, OKC - Lower	21.67	650.00	22.83	685.00	5.4%	35.00	106.97	3,209.00	110.33	3,310.00	3.1%	101.00	286.22	8,586.50	300.43	9,013.00	5.0%	426.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	21.67	650.00	22.83	685.00	5.4%	35.00	130.77	3,923.00	134.83	4,045.00	3.1%	122.00	309.77	9,293.00	324.93	9,748.00	4.9%	455.00
OSU, OKM - Lower	33.50	1,005.00	35.00	1,050.00	4.5%	45.00	135.00	4,050.00	140.50	4,215.00	4.1%	165.00	312.00	9,360.00	317.50	9,525.00	1.8%	165.00
OSU, OKM - Upper	33.50	1,005.00	35.00	1,050.00	4.5%	45.00	143.50	4,305.00	149.00	4,470.00	3.8%	165.00	320.50	9,615.00	326.00	9,780.00	1.7%	165.00
<i>Average</i>	27.58	827.50	28.92	867.50	4.8%	40.00	129.06	3,871.75	133.67	4,010.00	3.6%	138.25	307.12	9,213.63	317.22	9,516.50	3.3%	302.88
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	112.30	3,369.00	115.90	3,477.00	3.2%	108.00	318.55	9,556.50	332.40	9,972.00	4.3%	415.50
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	139.07	4,172.10	147.15	4,414.50	5.8%	242.40	390.75	11,722.50	413.13	12,393.90	5.7%	671.40
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	3.67	110.00	3.67	110.00	0.0%	0.00	123.67	3,710.00	131.67	3,950.00	6.5%	240.00	273.67	8,210.00	293.67	8,810.00	7.3%	600.00
<i>Average</i>	0.17	5.00	0.17	5.00	0.0%	0.00	129.64	3,889.20	136.87	4,106.00	5.6%	216.80	362.43	10,873.00	383.64	11,509.30	5.9%	636.30
OTHER																		
UCO - Nursing	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	187.25	5,617.50	199.70	5,991.00	6.6%	373.50	426.80	12,804.00	455.55	13,666.50	6.7%	862.50
UCO - CBA	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	157.25	4,717.50	182.20	5,466.00	15.9%	748.50	396.80	11,904.00	438.05	13,141.50	10.4%	1,237.50
UCO-Language Pathology	18.05	541.50	21.05	631.50	16.6%	90.00	157.25	4,717.50	194.70	5,841.00	23.8%	1,123.50	396.80	11,904.00	450.55	13,516.50	13.5%	1,612.50
SEOSU - Grayson Co	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	120.75	3,622.50	132.75	3,982.50	9.9%	360.00	361.20	10,836.00	390.60	11,718.00	8.1%	882.00
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.55	4,126.50	147.55	4,426.50	7.3%	300.00	378.00	11,340.00	405.40	12,162.00	7.2%	822.00
SEOSU - OCCC / RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	173.00	5,190.00	183.00	5,490.00	5.8%	300.00	413.45	12,403.50	441.85	13,255.50	6.9%	852.00
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	26.00	780.00	26.00	780.00	0.0%	0.00	148.00	4,440.00	158.50	4,755.00	7.1%	315.00	350.00	10,500.00	370.50	11,115.00	5.9%	615.00
Langston Univ, OKC	31.05	931.50	33.55	1,006.50	8.1%	75.00	128.05	3,841.50	135.40	4,062.00	5.7%	220.50	333.15	9,994.50	350.75	10,522.50	5.3%	528.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	35.55	1,066.50	35.55	1,066.50	0.0%	0.00	132.55	3,976.50	137.40	4,122.00	3.7%	145.50	337.65	10,129.50	352.75	10,582.50	4.5%	453.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	90.27	2,708.00	93.02	2,790.50	3.0%	82.50	152.07	4,562.00	158.67	4,760.00	4.3%	198.00	282.82	8,484.50	298.32	8,949.50	5.5%	465.00
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	174.00	5,220.00	184.00	5,520.00	5.7%	300.00	413.00	12,390.00	436.00	13,080.00	5.6%	690.00

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,152.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

** UCO - The Student Activity Fee increase was voted by the student body and approved by the Budget Task Force.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	273.27	8,198.00	244.68	7,340.50	857.50	89.5%	757.93	22,738.00	632.58	18,977.50	3,760.50	83.5%
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	273.27	8,198.00	248.05	7,441.50	756.50	90.8%	757.93	22,738.00	648.55	19,456.50	3,281.50	85.6%
<i>Average</i>	273.27	8,198.00	246.37	7,391.00	807.00	90.2%	757.93	22,738.00	640.57	19,217.00	3,521.00	84.5%
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla**	229.23	6,877.00	169.70	5,091.00	1,786.00	74.0%	584.93	17,548.00	425.55	12,766.50	4,781.50	72.8%
East Central Univ	199.13	5,974.00	163.56	4,906.80	1,067.20	82.1%	447.23	13,417.00	396.76	11,902.80	1,514.20	88.7%
Northeastern State Univ	199.13	5,974.00	161.90	4,857.00	1,117.00	81.3%	447.23	13,417.00	386.90	11,607.00	1,810.00	86.5%
Northwestern OK St Univ	199.13	5,974.00	163.50	4,905.00	1,069.00	82.1%	447.23	13,417.00	361.25	10,837.50	2,579.50	80.8%
Rogers State Univ	199.13	5,974.00	168.20	5,046.00	928.00	84.5%	447.23	13,417.00	385.70	11,571.00	1,846.00	86.2%
Southeastern OK St Univ	199.13	5,974.00	168.65	5,059.50	914.50	84.7%	447.23	13,417.00	426.50	12,795.00	622.00	95.4%
Southwestern OK St Univ	199.13	5,974.00	163.50	4,905.00	1,069.00	82.1%	447.23	13,417.00	375.50	11,265.00	2,152.00	84.0%
Cameron Univ	199.13	5,974.00	159.00	4,770.00	1,204.00	79.8%	447.23	13,417.00	391.50	11,745.00	1,672.00	87.5%
Langston Univ, Main	199.13	5,974.00	143.73	4,312.00	1,662.00	72.2%	447.23	13,417.00	359.08	10,772.50	2,644.50	80.3%
OK Panhandle State Univ	199.13	5,974.00	197.30	5,919.00	55.00	99.1%	447.23	13,417.00	382.60	11,478.00	1,939.00	85.5%
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	281.60	8,448.00	180.00	5,400.00	3,048.00	63.9%	637.90	19,137.00	424.00	12,720.00	6,417.00	66.5%
<i>Average</i>	209.37	6,281.00	167.19	5,015.57	1,265.43	79.9%	477.08	14,312.55	392.30	11,769.12	2,543.43	82.2%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	167.63	5,029.00	88.80	2,664.00	2,365.00	53.0%	306.83	9,205.00	188.80	5,664.00	3,541.00	61.5%
Connors State College	167.63	5,029.00	104.89	3,146.70	1,882.30	62.6%	306.83	9,205.00	245.78	7,373.40	1,831.60	80.1%
Eastern Okla State College	167.63	5,029.00	112.00	3,360.00	1,669.00	66.8%	306.83	9,205.00	232.56	6,976.80	2,228.20	75.8%
Murray State College	167.63	5,029.00	112.67	3,380.00	1,649.00	67.2%	306.83	9,205.00	269.67	8,090.00	1,115.00	87.9%
Northeastern OK A&M College	167.63	5,029.00	106.50	3,195.00	1,834.00	63.5%	306.83	9,205.00	259.50	7,785.00	1,420.00	84.6%
Northern Okla College	167.63	5,029.00	91.60	2,748.00	2,281.00	54.6%	306.83	9,205.00	231.25	6,937.50	2,267.50	75.4%
Okla City Comm College	167.63	5,029.00	99.00	2,970.00	2,059.00	59.1%	306.83	9,205.00	252.81	7,584.30	1,620.70	82.4%
Redlands Comm College	167.63	5,029.00	111.00	3,330.00	1,699.00	66.2%	306.83	9,205.00	186.00	5,580.00	3,625.00	60.6%
Rose State College	167.63	5,029.00	98.97	2,969.00	2,060.00	59.0%	306.83	9,205.00	304.02	9,120.50	84.50	99.1%
Seminole State College	167.63	5,029.00	111.00	3,330.00	1,699.00	66.2%	306.83	9,205.00	262.00	7,860.00	1,345.00	85.4%
Tulsa Comm College	167.63	5,029.00	106.00	3,180.10	1,848.90	63.2%	306.83	9,205.00	286.81	8,604.40	600.60	93.5%
Western Okla St College	167.63	5,029.00	100.10	3,003.00	2,026.00	59.7%	306.83	9,205.00	238.35	7,150.50	2,054.50	77.7%
<i>Average</i>	167.63	5,029.00	103.54	3,106.32	1,922.68	61.8%	306.83	9,205.00	246.46	7,393.87	1,811.13	80.3%
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	194.45	5,833.40	142.97	4,289.16	1,544.24	73.5%	417.83	12,534.96	342.16	10,264.83	2,270.13	81.9%

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
CONSTITUENT AGENCY	0.00											
OU Health Science Center	273.27	8,198.00	201.73	6,052.00	2,146.00	73.8%	757.93	22,738.00	589.63	17,689.00	5,049.00	77.8%
TECHNICAL BRANCHES												
OSU, OKC - Lower	273.27	8,198.00	110.33	3,310.00	4,888.00	40.4%	757.93	22,738.00	300.43	9,013.00	13,725.00	39.6%
OSU, OKC - Upper	273.27	8,198.00	134.83	4,045.00	4,153.00	49.3%	757.93	22,738.00	324.93	9,748.00	12,990.00	42.9%
OSU, OKM - Lower	273.27	8,198.00	140.50	4,215.00	3,983.00	51.4%	757.93	22,738.00	317.50	9,525.00	13,213.00	41.9%
OSU, OKM - Upper	273.27	8,198.00	149.00	4,470.00	3,728.00	54.5%	757.93	22,738.00	326.00	9,780.00	12,958.00	43.0%
CENTERS												
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	273.27	8,198.00	115.90	3,477.00	4,721.00	42.4%	757.93	22,738.00	332.40	9,972.00	12,766.00	43.9%
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	199.13	5,974.00	147.15	4,414.50	1,559.50	73.9%	447.23	13,417.00	413.13	12,393.90	1,023.10	92.4%
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	199.13	5,974.00	147.55	4,426.50	1,547.50	74.1%	447.23	13,417.00	405.40	12,162.00	1,255.00	90.6%
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	167.63	5,029.00	131.67	3,950.00	1,079.00	78.5%	306.83	9,205.00	293.67	8,810.00	395.00	95.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>223.84</i>	<i>6,715.33</i>	<i>136.87</i>	<i>4,106.00</i>	<i>2,609.33</i>	<i>61.1%</i>	<i>550.80</i>	<i>16,524.00</i>	<i>383.64</i>	<i>11,509.30</i>	<i>5,014.70</i>	<i>69.7%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - Nursing	229.23	6,877.00	199.70	5,991.00	886.00	87.1%	584.93	17,548.00	455.55	13,666.50	3,881.50	77.9%
UCO - CBA	229.23	6,877.00	182.20	5,466.00	1,411.00	79.5%	584.93	17,548.00	438.05	13,141.50	4,406.50	74.9%
UCO-Language Pathology	229.23	6,877.00	194.70	5,841.00	1,036.00	84.9%	584.93	17,548.00	450.55	13,516.50	4,031.50	77.0%
SEOSU - Grayson Co	199.13	5,974.00	132.75	3,982.50	1,991.50	66.7%	447.23	13,417.00	390.60	11,718.00	1,699.00	87.3%
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	199.13	5,974.00	147.55	4,426.50	1,547.50	74.1%	447.23	13,417.00	405.40	12,162.00	1,255.00	90.6%
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	199.13	5,974.00	147.55	4,426.50	1,547.50	74.1%	447.23	13,417.00	405.40	12,162.00	1,255.00	90.6%
SEOSU - OCCO / RSC	199.13	5,974.00	183.00	5,490.00	484.00	91.9%	447.23	13,417.00	441.85	13,255.50	161.50	98.8%
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	199.13	5,974.00	158.50	4,755.00	1,219.00	79.6%	447.23	13,417.00	370.50	11,115.00	2,302.00	82.8%
Langston Univ, OKC	199.13	5,974.00	135.40	4,062.00	1,912.00	68.0%	447.23	13,417.00	350.75	10,522.50	2,894.50	78.4%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	199.13	5,974.00	137.40	4,122.00	1,852.00	69.0%	447.23	13,417.00	352.75	10,582.50	2,834.50	78.9%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	167.63	5,029.00	158.67	4,760.00	1,421.50	71.7%	306.83	9,205.00	298.32	8,949.50	1,408.00	84.7%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	199.13	5,974.00	184.00	5,520.00	454.00	92.4%	447.23	13,417.00	436.00	13,080.00	337.00	97.5%

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,152.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

** UCO - The Student Activity Fee increase was voted by the student body and approved by the Budget Task Force.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	170.30	4,087.20	175.20	4,204.80	2.9%	117.60	619.80	14,875.20	652.80	15,667.20	5.3%	792.00
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	168.50	4,044.00	178.00	4,272.00	5.6%	228.00	667.00	16,008.00	709.00	17,016.00	6.3%	1,008.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>169.40</i>	<i>4,065.60</i>	<i>176.60</i>	<i>4,238.40</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>172.80</i>	<i>643.40</i>	<i>15,441.60</i>	<i>680.90</i>	<i>16,341.60</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>900.00</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	183.20	4,396.80	195.65	4,695.60	6.8%	298.80	458.75	11,010.00	489.95	11,758.80	6.8%	748.80
East Central University	148.03	3,552.72	155.30	3,727.20	4.9%	174.48	412.63	9,903.12	434.45	10,426.80	5.3%	523.68
Northeastern State University	151.00	3,624.00	161.25	3,870.00	6.8%	246.00	398.00	9,552.00	411.25	9,870.00	3.3%	318.00
Northwestern OK State University	161.75	3,882.00	173.25	4,158.00	7.1%	276.00	384.25	9,222.00	410.25	9,846.00	6.8%	624.00
Southeastern OK State University	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
Southwestern OK State University	149.00	3,576.00	169.00	4,056.00	13.4%	480.00	393.00	9,432.00	425.00	10,200.00	8.1%	768.00
Cameron University	134.25	3,222.00	139.50	3,348.00	3.9%	126.00	398.75	9,570.00	419.00	10,056.00	5.1%	486.00
Langston University - Main	125.10	3,002.40	131.35	3,152.40	5.0%	150.00	361.20	8,668.80	379.25	9,102.00	5.0%	433.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>153.29</i>	<i>3,678.84</i>	<i>163.95</i>	<i>3,934.80</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>255.96</i>	<i>408.24</i>	<i>9,797.64</i>	<i>432.68</i>	<i>10,384.35</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>586.71</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>156.51</i>	<i>3,756.19</i>	<i>166.48</i>	<i>3,995.52</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>239.33</i>	<i>455.27</i>	<i>10,926.43</i>	<i>482.33</i>	<i>11,575.80</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>649.37</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	170.30	4,087.20	175.20	4,204.80	2.9%	117.60	619.80	14,875.20	652.80	15,667.20	5.3%	792.00
OSU Center for Health Science	168.50	4,044.00	178.00	4,272.00	5.6%	228.00	667.00	16,008.00	709.00	17,016.00	6.3%	1,008.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>169.40</i>	<i>4,065.60</i>	<i>176.60</i>	<i>4,238.40</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>172.80</i>	<i>643.40</i>	<i>15,441.60</i>	<i>680.90</i>	<i>16,341.60</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>900.00</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	173.22	4,157.28	183.21	4,397.04	5.8%	239.76	468.19	11,236.56	494.86	11,876.64	5.7%	640.08
Ardmore - SEOSU	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>173.59</i>	<i>4,166.04</i>	<i>184.76</i>	<i>4,434.12</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>268.08</i>	<i>463.75</i>	<i>11,129.88</i>	<i>493.58</i>	<i>11,845.92</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>716.04</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	239.30	5,743.20	288.15	6,915.60	20.4%	1,172.40	514.85	12,356.40	582.45	13,978.80	13.1%	1,622.40
UCO - Language Pathology	139.20	3,340.80	220.65	5,295.60	58.5%	1,954.80	414.75	9,954.00	515.00	12,360.00	24.2%	2,406.00
SEOSU - Grayson County	160.85	3,860.40	176.85	4,244.40	9.9%	384.00	446.20	10,708.80	482.85	11,588.40	8.2%	879.60
SEOSU - McAlester	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	204.00	4,896.00	214.00	5,136.00	4.9%	240.00	489.35	11,744.40	520.00	12,480.00	6.3%	735.60
Langston University - OKC	125.10	3,002.40	131.35	3,152.40	5.0%	150.00	361.20	8,668.80	379.25	9,102.00	5.0%	433.20
Langston University - Tulsa	125.10	3,002.40	131.35	3,152.40	5.0%	150.00	361.20	8,668.80	379.25	9,102.00	5.0%	433.20
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>163.30</i>	<i>3,919.09</i>	<i>178.29</i>	<i>4,279.05</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>359.96</i>	<i>466.96</i>	<i>11,207.04</i>	<i>500.71</i>	<i>12,017.03</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>809.99</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																		
University of Oklahoma	110.79	2,659.00	114.39	2,745.40	3.2%	86.40	281.09	6,746.20	289.59	6,950.20	3.0%	204.00	730.59	17,534.20	767.19	18,412.60	5.0%	878.40
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	88.45	2,122.80	95.55	2,293.20	8.0%	170.40	256.95	6,166.80	273.55	6,565.20	6.5%	398.40	755.45	18,130.80	804.55	19,309.20	6.5%	1,178.40
<i>Average</i>	<i>99.62</i>	<i>2,390.90</i>	<i>104.97</i>	<i>2,519.30</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>128.40</i>	<i>269.02</i>	<i>6,456.50</i>	<i>281.57</i>	<i>6,757.70</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>301.20</i>	<i>743.02</i>	<i>17,832.50</i>	<i>785.87</i>	<i>18,860.90</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>1,028.40</i>
REGIONAL UNIV																		
University of Central Oklahoma	18.05	433.20	21.05	505.20	16.6%	72.00	201.25	4,830.00	216.70	5,200.80	7.7%	370.80	476.80	11,443.20	511.00	12,264.00	7.2%	820.80
East Central University	40.68	976.20	43.68	1,048.20	7.4%	72.00	188.71	4,528.92	198.98	4,775.40	5.4%	246.48	453.31	10,879.32	478.13	11,475.00	5.5%	595.68
Northeastern State University	36.90	885.60	36.90	885.60	0.0%	0.00	187.90	4,509.60	198.15	4,755.60	5.5%	246.00	434.90	10,437.60	448.15	10,755.60	3.0%	318.00
Northwestern OK State University	20.75	498.00	21.75	522.00	4.8%	24.00	182.50	4,380.00	195.00	4,680.00	6.8%	300.00	405.00	9,720.00	432.00	10,368.00	6.7%	648.00
Southeastern OK State University	22.55	541.20	21.10	506.40	-6.4%	-34.80	196.50	4,716.00	207.40	4,977.60	5.5%	261.60	481.85	11,564.40	513.40	12,321.60	6.5%	757.20
Southwestern OK State University	31.00	744.00	31.00	744.00	0.0%	0.00	180.00	4,320.00	200.00	4,800.00	11.1%	480.00	424.00	10,176.00	456.00	10,944.00	7.5%	768.00
Cameron University	49.50	1,188.00	51.50	1,236.00	4.0%	48.00	183.75	4,410.00	191.00	4,584.00	3.9%	174.00	448.25	10,758.00	470.50	11,292.00	5.0%	534.00
Langston University - Main	42.43	1,018.20	44.09	1,058.20	3.9%	40.00	167.53	4,020.60	175.44	4,210.60	4.7%	190.00	403.63	9,687.00	423.34	10,160.20	4.9%	473.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>32.73</i>	<i>785.55</i>	<i>33.88</i>	<i>813.20</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>27.65</i>	<i>186.02</i>	<i>4,464.39</i>	<i>197.83</i>	<i>4,748.00</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>283.61</i>	<i>440.97</i>	<i>10,583.19</i>	<i>466.56</i>	<i>11,197.55</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>614.36</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>46.11</i>	<i>1,106.62</i>	<i>48.10</i>	<i>1,154.42</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>47.80</i>	<i>202.62</i>	<i>4,862.81</i>	<i>214.58</i>	<i>5,149.94</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>287.13</i>	<i>501.38</i>	<i>12,033.05</i>	<i>530.43</i>	<i>12,730.22</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>697.17</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	72.05	1,729.30	72.55	1,741.30	0.7%	12.00	242.35	5,816.50	247.75	5,946.10	2.2%	129.60	691.85	16,604.50	725.35	17,408.50	4.8%	804.00
OSU Center for Health Science	24.32	583.68	24.32	583.68	0.0%	0.00	192.82	4,627.68	202.32	4,855.68	4.9%	228.00	691.32	16,591.68	733.32	17,599.68	6.1%	1,008.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>48.19</i>	<i>1,156.49</i>	<i>48.44</i>	<i>1,162.49</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>217.59</i>	<i>5,222.09</i>	<i>225.04</i>	<i>5,400.89</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>178.80</i>	<i>691.59</i>	<i>16,598.09</i>	<i>729.34</i>	<i>17,504.09</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>906.00</i>
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - ECU	0.63	15.00	0.63	15.00	0.0%	0.00	173.85	4,172.28	183.84	4,412.04	5.7%	239.76	468.82	11,251.56	495.49	11,891.64	5.7%	640.08
Ardmore - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>173.90</i>	<i>4,173.54</i>	<i>185.07</i>	<i>4,441.62</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>268.08</i>	<i>464.06</i>	<i>11,137.38</i>	<i>493.89</i>	<i>11,853.42</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>716.04</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - MBA	18.05	433.20	21.05	505.20	16.6%	72.00	257.35	6,176.40	309.20	7,420.80	20.1%	1,244.40	532.90	12,789.60	603.50	14,484.00	13.2%	1,694.40
UCO - Language Pathology	18.05	433.20	21.05	505.20	16.6%	72.00	157.25	3,774.00	241.70	5,800.80	53.7%	2,026.80	432.80	10,387.20	536.05	12,865.20	23.9%	2,478.00
SEOSU - Grayson County	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	160.85	3,860.40	176.85	4,244.40	9.9%	384.00	446.20	10,708.80	482.85	11,588.40	8.2%	879.60
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	173.95	4,174.80	186.30	4,471.20	7.1%	296.40	459.30	11,023.20	492.30	11,815.20	7.2%	792.00
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	204.00	4,896.00	214.00	5,136.00	4.9%	240.00	489.35	11,744.40	520.00	12,480.00	6.3%	735.60
Langston University - OKC	31.30	751.20	33.80	811.20	8.0%	60.00	156.40	3,753.60	165.15	3,963.60	5.6%	210.00	392.50	9,420.00	413.05	9,913.20	5.2%	493.20
Langston University - Tulsa	35.80	859.20	35.80	859.20	0.0%	0.00	160.90	3,861.60	167.15	4,011.60	3.9%	150.00	397.00	9,528.00	415.05	9,961.20	4.5%	433.20
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>30.06</i>	<i>721.41</i>	<i>31.37</i>	<i>752.95</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>31.55</i>	<i>193.35</i>	<i>4,640.50</i>	<i>209.67</i>	<i>5,032.00</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>391.50</i>	<i>497.02</i>	<i>11,928.45</i>	<i>532.08</i>	<i>12,769.98</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>841.53</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY13 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	359.58	8,630.00	289.59	6,950.20	1,679.80	80.5%	817.13	19,611.00	767.19	18,412.60	1,198.40	93.9%
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	359.58	8,630.00	273.55	6,565.20	2,064.80	76.1%	817.13	19,611.00	804.55	19,309.20	301.80	98.5%
<i>Average</i>	<i>359.58</i>	<i>8,630.00</i>	<i>281.57</i>	<i>6,757.70</i>	<i>1,872.30</i>	<i>78.3%</i>	<i>817.13</i>	<i>19,611.00</i>	<i>785.87</i>	<i>18,860.90</i>	<i>750.10</i>	<i>96.2%</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	340.33	8,168.00	216.70	5,200.80	2,967.20	63.7%	709.54	17,029.00	511.00	12,264.00	4,765.00	72.0%
East Central University	250.04	6,001.00	198.98	4,775.40	1,225.60	79.6%	520.38	12,489.00	478.13	11,475.00	1,014.00	91.9%
Northeastern State University	250.04	6,001.00	198.15	4,755.60	1,245.40	79.2%	520.38	12,489.00	448.15	10,755.60	1,733.40	86.1%
Northwestern OK State University	250.04	6,001.00	195.00	4,680.00	1,321.00	78.0%	520.38	12,489.00	432.00	10,368.00	2,121.00	83.0%
Southeastern OK State University	250.04	6,001.00	207.40	4,977.60	1,023.40	82.9%	520.38	12,489.00	513.40	12,321.60	167.40	98.7%
Southwestern OK State University	250.04	6,001.00	200.00	4,800.00	1,201.00	80.0%	520.38	12,489.00	456.00	10,944.00	1,545.00	87.6%
Cameron University	250.04	6,001.00	191.00	4,584.00	1,417.00	76.4%	520.38	12,489.00	470.50	11,292.00	1,197.00	90.4%
Langston University - Main	250.04	6,001.00	175.44	4,210.60	1,790.40	70.2%	520.38	12,489.00	423.34	10,160.20	2,328.80	81.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>261.33</i>	<i>6,271.88</i>	<i>197.83</i>	<i>4,748.00</i>	<i>1,523.88</i>	<i>75.7%</i>	<i>544.02</i>	<i>13,056.50</i>	<i>466.56</i>	<i>11,197.55</i>	<i>1,858.95</i>	<i>85.8%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>280.98</i>	<i>6,743.50</i>	<i>214.58</i>	<i>5,149.94</i>	<i>1,593.56</i>	<i>76.4%</i>	<i>598.64</i>	<i>14,367.40</i>	<i>530.43</i>	<i>12,730.22</i>	<i>1,637.18</i>	<i>88.6%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	359.58	8,630.00	247.75	5,946.10	2,683.90	68.9%	817.13	19,611.00	725.35	17,408.50	2,202.50	88.8%
OSU Center for Health Science	359.58	8,630.00	202.32	4,855.68	3,774.32	56.3%	817.13	19,611.00	733.32	17,599.68	2,011.32	89.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>359.58</i>	<i>8,630.00</i>	<i>225.04</i>	<i>5,400.89</i>	<i>3,229.11</i>	<i>62.6%</i>	<i>817.13</i>	<i>19,611.00</i>	<i>729.34</i>	<i>17,504.09</i>	<i>2,106.91</i>	<i>89.3%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	250.04	6,001.00	183.84	4,412.04	1,588.96	73.5%	520.38	12,489.00	495.49	11,891.64	597.36	95.2%
Ardmore - SEOSU	250.04	6,001.00	186.30	4,471.20	1,529.80	74.5%	520.38	12,489.00	492.30	11,815.20	673.80	94.6%
<i>Average</i>	<i>250.04</i>	<i>6,001.00</i>	<i>185.07</i>	<i>4,441.62</i>	<i>1,559.38</i>	<i>74.0%</i>	<i>520.38</i>	<i>12,489.00</i>	<i>493.89</i>	<i>11,853.42</i>	<i>635.58</i>	<i>94.9%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	340.33	8,168.00	309.20	7,420.80	747.20	90.9%	709.54	17,029.00	603.50	14,484.00	2,545.00	85.1%
UCO - Language Pathology	340.33	8,168.00	241.70	5,800.80	2,367.20	71.0%	709.54	17,029.00	536.05	12,865.20	4,163.80	75.5%
SEOSU - Grayson County	250.04	6,001.00	176.85	4,244.40	1,756.60	70.7%	520.38	12,489.00	482.85	11,588.40	900.60	92.8%
SEOSU - McAlester	250.04	6,001.00	186.30	4,471.20	1,529.80	74.5%	520.38	12,489.00	492.30	11,815.20	673.80	94.6%
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	250.04	6,001.00	186.30	4,471.20	1,529.80	74.5%	520.38	12,489.00	492.30	11,815.20	673.80	94.6%
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	250.04	6,001.00	214.00	5,136.00	865.00	85.6%	520.38	12,489.00	520.00	12,480.00	9.00	99.9%
Langston University - OKC	250.04	6,001.00	165.15	3,963.60	2,037.40	66.0%	520.38	12,489.00	413.05	9,913.20	2,575.80	79.4%
Langston University - Tulsa	250.04	6,001.00	167.15	4,011.60	1,989.40	66.8%	520.38	12,489.00	415.05	9,961.20	2,527.80	79.8%
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>282.27</i>	<i>6,774.50</i>	<i>209.67</i>	<i>5,032.00</i>	<i>1,742.50</i>	<i>74.3%</i>	<i>600.13</i>	<i>14,403.00</i>	<i>532.08</i>	<i>12,769.98</i>	<i>1,633.02</i>	<i>88.7%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Annual Credit Hours per Program	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
		FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>													
College of Law	30	459.25	13,777.50	473.00	14,190.00	3.0%	412.50	806.75	24,202.50	820.50	24,615.00	1.7%	412.50
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>													
Doctor of Medicine	40	478.00	19,120.00	492.50	19,700.00	3.0%	580.00	1,120.40	44,816.00	1,154.25	46,170.00	3.0%	1,354.00
Doctor of Dental Science	40	478.68	19,147.00	493.13	19,725.00	3.0%	578.00	1,136.20	45,448.00	1,170.50	46,820.00	3.0%	1,372.00
Physician Associate	40	243.70	9,748.00	251.13	10,045.00	3.0%	297.00	549.63	21,985.00	566.33	22,653.00	3.0%	668.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	36	366.81	13,205.00	377.92	13,605.00	3.0%	400.00	823.03	29,629.00	847.92	30,525.00	3.0%	896.00
Occupational Therapy	24	273.00	6,552.00	281.25	6,750.00	3.0%	198.00	655.25	15,726.00	675.08	16,202.00	3.0%	476.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	36	234.81	8,453.00	241.89	8,708.00	3.0%	255.00	592.97	21,347.00	610.89	21,992.00	3.0%	645.00
Doctor of Audiology	24	323.75	7,770.00	333.54	8,005.00	3.0%	235.00	846.13	20,307.00	871.75	20,922.00	3.0%	615.00
Public Health	18	325.10	5,851.80	334.90	6,028.20	3.0%	176.40	879.15	15,824.70	905.60	16,300.80	3.0%	476.10
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	18	372.25	6,700.50	383.50	6,903.00	3.0%	202.50	944.50	17,001.00	973.00	17,514.00	3.0%	513.00
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>													
Center for Health Sciences-C	40	523.84	20,953.50	553.18	22,127.00	5.6%	1,173.50	1,024.73	40,989.18	1,089.29	43,571.50	6.3%	2,582.32
College of Vet Medicine	38	359.50	13,661.15	377.14	14,331.50	4.9%	670.35	860.71	32,707.16	910.30	34,591.50	5.8%	1,884.34
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>													
Coll of Optometry	28	463.39	12,975.00	491.07	13,750.00	6.0%	775.00	931.25	26,075.00	984.82	27,575.00	5.8%	1,500.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>													
PharmD	32	357.00	11,424.00	403.00	12,896.00	12.9%	1,472.00	745.00	23,840.00	826.00	26,432.00	10.9%	2,592.00
<i>Langston University</i>													
Physical Therapy	44	154.75	6,809.00	162.50	7,150.00	5.0%	341.00	467.25	20,559.00	467.25	20,559.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	33	360.92	11,743.16	376.64	12,260.91	4.4%	517.75	825.53	26,697.10	858.23	27,762.85	4.0%	1,065.75

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 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					
	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	FY13 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>																
College of Law	4,073.00	4,208.00	3.3%	135.00	595.02	17,850.50	613.27	18,398.00	3.1%	547.50	942.52	28,275.50	960.77	28,823.00	1.9%	547.50
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>																
Doctor of Medicine	2,782.50	2,802.50	0.7%	20.00	547.56	21,902.50	562.56	22,502.50	2.7%	600.00	1,189.96	47,598.50	1,224.31	48,972.50	2.9%	1,374.00
Doctor of Dental Science	2,564.50	2,584.50	0.8%	20.00	542.79	21,711.50	557.74	22,309.50	2.8%	598.00	1,200.31	48,012.50	1,235.11	49,404.50	2.9%	1,392.00
Physician Associate	2,564.50	2,584.50	0.8%	20.00	307.81	12,312.50	315.74	12,629.50	2.6%	317.00	613.74	24,549.50	630.94	25,237.50	2.8%	688.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,355.70	2,373.70	0.8%	18.00	432.24	15,560.70	443.85	15,978.70	2.7%	418.00	888.46	31,984.70	913.85	32,898.70	2.9%	914.00
Occupational Therapy	1,729.30	1,741.30	0.7%	12.00	345.05	8,281.30	353.80	8,491.30	2.5%	210.00	727.30	17,455.30	747.64	17,943.30	2.8%	488.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,355.70	2,373.70	0.8%	18.00	300.24	10,808.70	307.83	11,081.70	2.5%	273.00	658.41	23,702.70	676.83	24,365.70	2.8%	663.00
Doctor of Audiology	1,729.30	1,741.30	0.7%	12.00	395.80	9,499.30	406.10	9,746.30	2.6%	247.00	918.18	22,036.30	944.30	22,663.30	2.8%	627.00
Public Health	1,416.10	1,425.10	0.6%	9.00	403.77	7,267.90	414.07	7,453.30	2.6%	185.40	957.82	17,240.80	984.77	17,725.90	2.8%	485.10
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	1,416.10	1,425.10	0.6%	9.00	450.92	8,116.60	462.67	8,328.10	2.6%	211.50	1,023.17	18,417.10	1,052.17	18,939.10	2.8%	522.00
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																
Center for Health Sciences-C	579.48	579.48	0.0%	0.00	538.32	21,532.98	567.66	22,706.48	5.4%	1,173.50	1,039.22	41,568.66	1,103.77	44,150.98	6.2%	2,582.32
College of Vet Medicine	1,957.00	2,308.50	18.0%	351.50	411.00	15,618.15	437.89	16,640.00	6.5%	1,021.85	912.21	34,664.16	971.05	36,900.00	6.5%	2,235.84
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																
Coll of Optometry	1,033.20	1,033.20	0.0%	0.00	500.29	14,008.20	527.97	14,783.20	5.5%	775.00	968.15	27,108.20	1,021.72	28,608.20	5.5%	1,500.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>																
PharmD	992.00	992.00	0.0%	0.00	388.00	12,416.00	434.00	13,888.00	11.9%	1,472.00	776.00	24,832.00	857.00	27,424.00	10.4%	2,592.00
<i>Langston University</i>																
Physical Therapy	1,700.45	1,785.45	5.0%	85.00	193.40	8,509.45	203.08	8,935.45	5.0%	426.00	505.90	22,259.45	507.83	22,344.45	0.4%	85.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,949.92</i>	<i>1,997.22</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>47.30</i>	<i>423.48</i>	<i>13,693.09</i>	<i>440.55</i>	<i>14,258.14</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>565.05</i>	<i>888.09</i>	<i>28,647.02</i>	<i>922.14</i>	<i>29,760.08</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>1,113.05</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY13 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY13 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY13 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY13 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY13 Peer Limit	FY13 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY13 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	811.60	24,348.00	613.27	18,398.00	5950.00	75.6%	1,237.87	37,136.00	960.77	28,823.00	8,313.00	77.6%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	706.15	28,246.00	562.56	22,502.50	5743.50	79.7%	1,338.40	53,536.00	1,224.31	48,972.50	4,563.50	91.5%
Doctor of Dental Science	711.80	28,472.00	557.74	22,309.50	6162.50	78.4%	1,533.38	61,335.00	1,235.11	49,404.50	11,930.50	80.5%
Physician Associate	325.58	13,023.00	315.74	12,629.50	393.50	97.0%	680.13	27,205.00	630.94	25,237.50	1,967.50	92.8%
Doctor of Pharmacy	529.89	19,076.00	443.85	15,978.70	3097.30	83.8%	977.78	35,200.00	913.85	32,898.70	2,301.30	93.5%
Occupational Therapy	427.13	10,251.00	353.80	8,491.30	1759.70	82.8%	798.63	19,167.00	747.64	17,943.30	1,223.70	93.6%
Doctor of Physical Therapy	348.94	12,562.00	307.83	11,081.70	1480.30	88.2%	705.36	25,393.00	676.83	24,365.70	1,027.30	96.0%
Doctor of Audiology	493.13	11,835.00	406.10	9,746.30	2088.70	82.4%	989.83	23,756.00	944.30	22,663.30	1,092.70	95.4%
Public Health	567.33	10,212.00	414.07	7,453.30	2758.70	73.0%	1,157.22	20,830.00	984.77	17,725.90	3,104.10	85.1%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	509.61	9,173.00	462.67	8,328.10	844.90	90.8%	1,112.44	20,024.00	1,052.17	18,939.10	1,084.90	94.6%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences-C	719.38	28,775.00	567.66	22,706.48	6068.52	78.9%	1,356.45	54,258.00	1,103.77	44,150.98	10,107.02	81.4%
College of Vet Medicine	552.79	21,006.00	437.89	16,640.00	4366.00	79.2%	1,121.34	42,611.00	971.05	36,900.00	5,711.00	86.6%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
Coll of Optometry	819.18	22,937.00	527.97	14,783.20	8153.80	64.5%	1,264.64	35,410.00	1,021.72	28,608.20	6,801.80	80.8%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
PharmD	538.00	17,216.00	434.00	13,888.00	3328.00	80.7%	1,054.63	33,748.00	857.00	27,424.00	6,324.00	81.3%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Physical Therapy	285.50	12,562.00	203.08	8,935.45	3626.55	71.1%	577.11	25,393.00	507.83	22,344.45	3,048.55	88.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>556.40</i>	<i>17,979.60</i>	<i>440.55</i>	<i>14,258.14</i>	<i>3,721.46</i>	<i>79.3%</i>	<i>1,060.35</i>	<i>34,333.47</i>	<i>922.14</i>	<i>29,760.08</i>	<i>4,573.39</i>	<i>86.7%</i>

FY13 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Rate	FY13 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$7,124.50	\$7,340.50	\$216.00	3.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$7,237.50	\$7,441.50	\$204.00	2.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$7,181.00</i>	<i>\$7,391.00</i>	<i>\$210.00</i>	<i>2.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,717.50	\$5,091.00	\$373.50	7.9%
East Central University	\$4,653.30	\$4,906.80	\$253.50	5.4%
Northeastern State University	\$4,602.00	\$4,857.00	\$255.00	5.5%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$4,590.00	\$4,905.00	\$315.00	6.9%
Rogers State University	\$4,776.00	\$5,046.00	\$270.00	5.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$4,803.00	\$5,059.50	\$256.50	5.3%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$4,590.00	\$4,905.00	\$315.00	6.9%
Cameron University	\$4,590.00	\$4,770.00	\$180.00	3.9%
Langston University	\$4,111.50	\$4,312.00	\$200.50	4.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$5,589.00	\$5,919.00	\$330.00	5.9%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$5,040.00	\$5,400.00	\$360.00	7.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,732.94</i>	<i>\$5,015.57</i>	<i>\$282.64</i>	<i>6.0%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$2,490.00	\$2,664.00	\$174.00	7.0%
Connors State College	\$2,996.70	\$3,146.70	\$150.00	5.0%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$3,200.10	\$3,360.00	\$159.90	5.0%
Murray State College	\$3,200.00	\$3,380.00	\$180.00	5.6%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$2,995.00	\$3,195.00	\$200.00	6.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$2,572.50	\$2,748.00	\$175.50	6.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$2,850.00	\$2,970.00	\$120.00	4.2%
Redlands Community College	\$3,180.00	\$3,330.00	\$150.00	4.7%
Rose State College	\$2,849.00	\$2,969.00	\$120.00	4.2%
Seminole State College	\$3,231.00	\$3,330.00	\$99.00	3.1%
Tulsa Community College	\$3,060.10	\$3,180.10	\$120.00	3.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$2,860.50	\$3,003.00	\$142.50	5.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$2,957.08</i>	<i>\$3,106.32</i>	<i>\$149.24</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$4,076.37	\$4,289.16	\$212.80	5.2%

FY13 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Rate	FY13 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$18,077.50	\$18,977.50	\$900.00	5.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$18,585.00	\$19,456.50	\$871.50	4.7%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$18,331.25</i>	<i>\$19,217.00</i>	<i>\$885.75</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$11,904.00	\$12,766.50	\$862.50	7.2%
East Central University	\$11,284.50	\$11,902.80	\$618.30	5.5%
Northeastern State University	\$11,127.00	\$11,607.00	\$480.00	4.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$10,140.00	\$10,837.50	\$697.50	6.9%
Rogers State University	\$10,821.00	\$11,571.00	\$750.00	6.9%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$12,016.50	\$12,795.00	\$778.50	6.5%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$10,650.00	\$11,265.00	\$615.00	5.8%
Cameron University	\$11,197.50	\$11,745.00	\$547.50	4.9%
Langston University	\$10,264.50	\$10,772.50	\$508.00	4.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$11,148.00	\$11,478.00	\$330.00	3.0%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$12,000.00	\$12,720.00	\$720.00	6.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$11,141.18</i>	<i>\$11,769.12</i>	<i>\$627.94</i>	<i>5.6%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$5,490.00	\$5,664.00	\$174.00	3.2%
Connors State College	\$7,223.40	\$7,373.40	\$150.00	2.1%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$6,816.90	\$6,976.80	\$159.90	2.3%
Murray State College	\$7,640.00	\$8,090.00	\$450.00	5.9%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$7,337.50	\$7,785.00	\$447.50	6.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$6,495.00	\$6,937.50	\$442.50	6.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$7,278.00	\$7,584.30	\$306.30	4.2%
Redlands Community College	\$5,430.00	\$5,580.00	\$150.00	2.8%
Rose State College	\$8,552.00	\$9,120.50	\$568.50	6.6%
Seminole State College	\$7,624.50	\$7,860.00	\$235.50	3.1%
Tulsa Community College	\$8,280.10	\$8,604.40	\$324.30	3.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$6,700.50	\$7,150.50	\$450.00	6.7%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$7,072.33</i>	<i>\$7,393.87</i>	<i>\$321.54</i>	<i>4.5%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$9,763.34	\$10,264.83	\$501.49	5.1%

FY13 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Rate	FY13 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,746.20	\$6,950.20	\$204.00	3.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$6,166.80	\$6,565.20	\$398.40	6.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$6,456.50</i>	<i>\$6,757.70</i>	<i>\$301.20</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,830.00	\$5,200.80	\$370.80	7.7%
East Central University	\$4,528.92	\$4,775.40	\$246.48	5.4%
Northeastern State University	\$4,509.60	\$4,755.60	\$246.00	5.5%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$4,380.00	\$4,680.00	\$300.00	6.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$4,716.00	\$4,977.60	\$261.60	5.5%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$4,320.00	\$4,800.00	\$480.00	11.1%
Cameron University	\$4,410.00	\$4,584.00	\$174.00	3.9%
Langston University	\$4,020.60	\$4,210.60	\$190.00	4.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,464.39</i>	<i>\$4,748.00</i>	<i>\$283.61</i>	<i>6.4%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$4,862.81	\$5,149.94	\$287.13	5.9%

FY13 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Rate	FY13 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$17,534.20	\$18,412.60	\$878.40	5.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$18,130.80	\$19,309.20	\$1,178.40	6.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$17,832.50</i>	<i>\$18,860.90</i>	<i>\$1,028.40</i>	<i>5.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$11,443.20	\$12,264.00	\$820.80	7.2%
East Central University	\$10,879.32	\$11,475.00	\$595.68	5.5%
Northeastern State University	\$10,437.60	\$10,755.60	\$318.00	3.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$9,720.00	\$10,368.00	\$648.00	6.7%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$11,564.40	\$12,321.60	\$757.20	6.5%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$10,176.00	\$10,944.00	\$768.00	7.5%
Cameron University	\$10,758.00	\$11,292.00	\$534.00	5.0%
Langston University	\$9,687.00	\$10,160.20	\$473.20	4.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$10,583.19</i>	<i>\$11,197.55</i>	<i>\$614.36</i>	<i>5.8%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$12,033.05	\$12,730.22	\$697.17	5.8%

FY13 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Rate	FY13 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$17,850.50	\$18,398.00	\$547.50	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$21,902.50	\$22,502.50	\$600.00	2.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$21,711.50	\$22,309.50	\$598.00	2.8%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$12,312.50	\$12,629.50	\$317.00	2.6%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$15,560.70	\$15,978.70	\$418.00	2.7%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$8,281.30	\$8,491.30	\$210.00	2.5%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$10,808.70	\$11,081.70	\$273.00	2.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$9,499.30	\$9,746.30	\$247.00	2.6%
OUHSC Public Health	\$7,267.90	\$7,453.30	\$185.40	2.6%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice	\$8,116.60	\$8,328.10	\$211.50	2.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$21,532.98	\$22,706.48	\$1,173.50	5.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$15,618.15	\$16,640.00	\$1,021.85	6.5%
NSU Optometry Program	\$14,008.20	\$14,783.20	\$775.00	5.5%
SWOSU PharmD	\$12,416.00	\$13,888.00	\$1,472.00	11.9%
LU Physical Therapy	\$8,509.45	\$8,935.45	\$426.00	5.0%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$13,693.09</i>	<i>\$14,258.14</i>	<i>\$565.05</i>	<i>4.1%</i>

FY13 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Rate	FY13 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$28,275.50	\$28,823.00	\$547.50	1.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$47,598.50	\$48,972.50	\$1,374.00	2.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$48,012.50	\$49,404.50	\$1,392.00	2.9%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$24,549.50	\$25,237.50	\$688.00	2.8%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$31,984.70	\$32,898.70	\$914.00	2.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$17,455.30	\$17,943.30	\$488.00	2.8%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$23,702.70	\$24,365.70	\$663.00	2.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$22,036.30	\$22,663.30	\$627.00	2.8%
OUHSC Public Health	\$17,240.80	\$17,725.90	\$485.10	2.8%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	\$18,417.10	\$18,939.10	\$522.00	2.8%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$41,568.66	\$44,150.98	\$2,582.32	6.2%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$34,664.16	\$36,900.00	\$2,235.84	6.5%
NSU Optometry Program	\$27,108.20	\$28,608.20	\$1,500.00	5.5%
SWOSU PharmD	\$24,832.00	\$27,424.00	\$2,592.00	10.4%
LU Physical Therapy	\$22,259.45	\$22,344.45	\$85.00	0.4%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$28,647.02</i>	<i>\$29,760.08</i>	<i>\$1,113.05</i>	<i>3.9%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY13 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Legislative Limit	FY13 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$244.68	\$7,340.50	\$8,198.00	89.5%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$248.05	\$7,441.50	\$8,198.00	90.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$246.37</i>	<i>\$7,391.00</i>	<i>\$8,198.00</i>	<i>90.2%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$169.70	\$5,091.00	\$6,877.00	74.0%
East Central University	\$163.56	\$4,906.80	\$5,974.00	82.1%
Northeastern State University	\$161.90	\$4,857.00	\$5,974.00	81.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$163.50	\$4,905.00	\$5,974.00	82.1%
Rogers State University	\$168.20	\$5,046.00	\$5,974.00	84.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$168.65	\$5,059.50	\$5,974.00	84.7%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$163.50	\$4,905.00	\$5,974.00	82.1%
Cameron University	\$159.00	\$4,770.00	\$5,974.00	79.8%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$143.73	\$4,312.00	\$5,974.00	72.2%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$197.30	\$5,919.00	\$5,974.00	99.1%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$180.00	\$5,400.00	\$8,448.00	63.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$167.19</i>	<i>\$5,015.57</i>	<i>\$6,281.00</i>	<i>79.9%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$88.80	\$2,664.00	\$5,029.00	53.0%
Connors State College	\$104.89	\$3,146.70	\$5,029.00	62.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$112.00	\$3,360.00	\$5,029.00	66.8%
Murray State College	\$112.67	\$3,380.00	\$5,029.00	67.2%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$106.50	\$3,195.00	\$5,029.00	63.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$91.60	\$2,748.00	\$5,029.00	54.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$99.00	\$2,970.00	\$5,029.00	59.1%
Redlands Community College	\$111.00	\$3,330.00	\$5,029.00	66.2%
Rose State College	\$98.97	\$2,969.00	\$5,029.00	59.0%
Seminole State College	\$111.00	\$3,330.00	\$5,029.00	66.2%
Tulsa Community College	\$106.00	\$3,180.10	\$5,029.00	63.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$100.10	\$3,003.00	\$5,029.00	59.7%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$103.54</i>	<i>\$3,106.32</i>	<i>\$5,029.00</i>	<i>61.8%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$142.97</i>	<i>\$4,289.16</i>	<i>\$5,833.40</i>	<i>73.5%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY13 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Legislative Limit	FY13 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$632.58	\$18,977.50	\$22,738.00	83.5%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$648.55	\$19,456.50	\$22,738.00	85.6%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$640.57</i>	<i>\$19,217.00</i>	<i>\$22,738.00</i>	<i>84.5%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$425.55	\$12,766.50	\$17,548.00	72.8%
East Central University	\$396.76	\$11,902.80	\$13,417.00	88.7%
Northeastern State University	\$386.90	\$11,607.00	\$13,417.00	86.5%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$361.25	\$10,837.50	\$13,417.00	80.8%
Rogers State University	\$385.70	\$11,571.00	\$13,417.00	86.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$426.50	\$12,795.00	\$13,417.00	95.4%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$375.50	\$11,265.00	\$13,417.00	84.0%
Cameron University	\$391.50	\$11,745.00	\$13,417.00	87.5%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$359.08	\$10,772.50	\$13,417.00	80.3%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$382.60	\$11,478.00	\$13,417.00	85.5%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$424.00	\$12,720.00	\$19,137.00	66.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$392.30</i>	<i>\$11,769.12</i>	<i>\$14,312.55</i>	<i>82.2%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$188.80	\$5,664.00	\$9,205.00	61.5%
Connors State College	\$245.78	\$7,373.40	\$9,205.00	80.1%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$232.56	\$6,976.80	\$9,205.00	75.8%
Murray State College	\$269.67	\$8,090.00	\$9,205.00	87.9%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$259.50	\$7,785.00	\$9,205.00	84.6%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$231.25	\$6,937.50	\$9,205.00	75.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$252.81	\$7,584.30	\$9,205.00	82.4%
Redlands Community College	\$186.00	\$5,580.00	\$9,205.00	60.6%
Rose State College	\$304.02	\$9,120.50	\$9,205.00	99.1%
Seminole State College	\$262.00	\$7,860.00	\$9,205.00	85.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$286.81	\$8,604.40	\$9,205.00	93.5%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$238.35	\$7,150.50	\$9,205.00	77.7%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$246.46</i>	<i>\$7,393.87</i>	<i>\$9,205.00</i>	<i>80.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$342.16</i>	<i>\$10,264.83</i>	<i>\$12,534.96</i>	<i>81.9%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY13 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Legislative Limit	FY13 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$289.59	\$6,950.20	\$8,630.00	80.5%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$273.55	\$6,565.20	\$8,630.00	76.1%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$281.57</i>	<i>\$6,757.70</i>	<i>\$8,630.00</i>	<i>78.3%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$216.70	\$5,200.80	\$8,168.00	63.7%
East Central University	\$198.98	\$4,775.40	\$6,001.00	79.6%
Northeastern State University	\$198.15	\$4,755.60	\$6,001.00	79.2%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$195.00	\$4,680.00	\$6,001.00	78.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$207.40	\$4,977.60	\$6,001.00	82.9%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$200.00	\$4,800.00	\$6,001.00	80.0%
Cameron University	\$191.00	\$4,584.00	\$6,001.00	76.4%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$175.44	\$4,210.60	\$6,001.00	70.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$197.83</i>	<i>\$4,748.00</i>	<i>\$6,271.88</i>	<i>75.7%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$214.58</i>	<i>\$5,149.94</i>	<i>\$6,743.50</i>	<i>76.4%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY13 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Legislative Limit	FY13 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$767.19	\$18,412.60	\$19,611.00	93.9%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$804.55	\$19,309.20	\$19,611.00	98.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$785.87</i>	<i>\$18,860.90</i>	<i>\$19,611.00</i>	<i>96.2%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$511.00	\$12,264.00	\$17,029.00	72.0%
East Central University	\$478.13	\$11,475.00	\$12,489.00	91.9%
Northeastern State University	\$448.15	\$10,755.60	\$12,489.00	86.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$432.00	\$10,368.00	\$12,489.00	83.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$513.40	\$12,321.60	\$12,489.00	98.7%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$456.00	\$10,944.00	\$12,489.00	87.6%
Cameron University	\$470.50	\$11,292.00	\$12,489.00	90.4%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$423.34	\$10,160.20	\$12,489.00	81.4%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$466.56</i>	<i>\$11,197.55</i>	<i>\$13,056.50</i>	<i>85.8%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$530.43</i>	<i>\$12,730.22</i>	<i>\$14,367.40</i>	<i>88.6%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY13 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Legislative Limit	FY13 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$613.27	\$18,398.00	\$24,348.00	75.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$562.56	\$22,502.50	\$28,246.00	79.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$557.74	\$22,309.50	\$28,472.00	78.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$315.74	\$12,629.50	\$13,023.00	97.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$443.85	\$15,978.70	\$19,076.00	83.8%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$353.80	\$8,491.30	\$10,251.00	82.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$307.83	\$11,081.70	\$12,562.00	88.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$406.10	\$9,746.30	\$11,835.00	82.4%
OUHSC Public Health	\$414.07	\$7,453.30	\$10,212.00	73.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$462.67	\$8,328.10	\$9,173.00	90.8%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$567.66	\$22,706.48	\$28,775.00	78.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$437.89	\$16,640.00	\$21,006.00	79.2%
NSU Optometry Program	\$527.97	\$14,783.20	\$22,937.00	64.5%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$434.00	\$13,888.00	\$17,216.00	80.7%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$203.08	\$8,935.45	\$12,562.00	71.1%

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY13 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY13 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY13 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY13 Legislative Limit	FY13 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$960.77	\$28,823.00	\$37,136.00	77.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,224.31	\$48,972.50	\$53,536.00	91.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,235.11	\$49,404.50	\$61,335.00	80.5%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$630.94	\$25,237.50	\$27,205.00	92.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$913.85	\$32,898.70	\$35,200.00	93.5%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$747.64	\$17,943.30	\$19,167.00	93.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$676.83	\$24,365.70	\$25,393.00	96.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$944.30	\$22,663.30	\$23,756.00	95.4%
OUHSC Public Health	\$984.77	\$17,725.90	\$20,830.00	85.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$1,052.17	\$18,939.10	\$20,024.00	94.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,103.77	\$44,150.98	\$54,258.00	81.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$971.05	\$36,900.00	\$42,611.00	86.6%
NSU Optometry Program	\$1,021.72	\$28,608.20	\$35,410.00	80.8%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$857.00	\$27,424.00	\$33,748.00	81.3%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$507.83	\$22,344.45	\$25,393.00	88.0%

FY13 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees <i>(Undergraduate Resident)</i>			
Institution	FY13 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY13 Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)	FY13 Total (30 Credit Hours)
Research			
University of Oklahoma	\$4,549.50	\$3,383.50	\$7,933.00
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,088.00	\$3,016.50	\$8,104.50
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$4,818.75</i>	<i>\$3,200.00</i>	<i>\$8,018.75</i>
Regional			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,128.20	\$631.50	\$5,759.70
East Central University	\$4,148.70	\$1,299.00	\$5,447.70
Northeastern State University	\$4,305.00	\$1,107.00	\$5,412.00
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,837.50	\$652.50	\$5,490.00
Rogers State University	\$3,750.00	\$1,783.50	\$5,533.50
Southeastern OK State University	\$5,089.50	\$633.00	\$5,722.50
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,560.00	\$930.00	\$5,490.00
Cameron University	\$3,705.00	\$1,545.00	\$5,250.00
Langston University	\$3,513.00	\$1,256.50	\$4,769.50
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,933.00	\$2,454.00	\$6,387.00
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,860.00	\$1,170.00	\$6,030.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$4,348.17</i>	<i>\$1,223.82</i>	<i>\$5,571.99</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$4,420.57</i>	<i>\$1,527.85</i>	<i>\$5,948.42</i>
Other			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,549.50	\$2,095.00	\$6,644.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$3,829.50	\$685.00	\$4,514.50
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$3,930.00	\$1,050.00	\$4,980.00
UCO - Nursing	\$6,163.20	\$631.50	\$6,794.70
UCO - CBA	\$5,559.60	\$631.50	\$6,191.10
UCO - Language Pathology	\$5,990.70	\$631.50	\$6,622.20
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$5,059.20	\$15.00	\$5,074.20
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$5,089.50	\$0.00	\$5,089.50
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$4,579.50	\$0.00	\$4,579.50
SEOSU - McAlester	\$5,089.50	\$0.00	\$5,089.50
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$5,089.50	\$0.00	\$5,089.50
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$5,968.50	\$0.00	\$5,968.50
SWOSU - Sayre	\$4,560.00	\$780.00	\$5,340.00
Langston University - OKC	\$3,513.00	\$1,006.50	\$4,519.50
Langston University - Tulsa	\$3,513.00	\$1,066.50	\$4,579.50

FY13 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit <i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i>					
Institution	FY13 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate	FY13 Guaranteed Tuition Rate	Legislative Limit*	Difference from Legislative Limit	Percent of Legislative Limit
Research					
University of Oklahoma	\$3,957.00	\$4,549.50	\$4,550.55	\$1.05	100.0%
Oklahoma State University and Tulsa	\$4,425.00	\$5,088.00	\$5,088.75	\$0.75	100.0%
Regional					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,459.50	\$5,128.20	\$5,128.43	\$0.22	100.0%
East Central University	\$3,607.80	\$4,148.70	\$4,148.97	\$0.27	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$3,750.00	\$4,305.00	\$4,312.50	\$7.50	99.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,252.50	\$4,837.50	\$4,890.38	\$52.88	98.9%
Rogers State University	\$3,262.50	\$3,750.00	\$3,751.88	\$1.87	100.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,426.50	\$5,089.50	\$5,090.48	\$0.97	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,975.00	\$4,560.00	\$4,571.25	\$11.25	99.8%
Cameron University	\$3,225.00	\$3,705.00	\$3,708.75	\$3.75	99.9%
Langston University	\$3,055.50	\$3,513.00	\$3,513.83	\$0.82	100.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,465.00	\$3,933.00	\$3,984.75	\$51.75	98.7%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$4,230.00	\$4,860.00	\$4,864.50	\$4.50	99.9%
Other					
OU Health Sciences Center	\$3,957.00	\$4,549.50	\$4,550.55	\$1.05	100.0%
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$3,360.00	\$3,829.50	\$3,864.00	\$34.50	99.1%
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$3,420.00	\$3,930.00	\$3,933.00	\$3.00	99.9%
UCO - Nursing	\$5,359.50	\$6,163.20	\$6,163.43	\$0.22	100.0%
UCO - CBA	\$4,834.50	\$5,559.60	\$5,559.68	\$0.07	100.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	\$5,209.50	\$5,990.70	\$5,990.93	\$0.22	100.0%
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$4,399.50	\$5,059.20	\$5,059.43	\$0.22	100.0%
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$4,426.50	\$5,089.50	\$5,090.48	\$0.97	100.0%
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$3,982.50	\$4,579.50	\$4,579.88	\$0.38	100.0%
SEOSU - McAlester	\$4,426.50	\$5,089.50	\$5,090.48	\$0.97	100.0%
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$4,426.50	\$5,089.50	\$5,090.48	\$0.97	100.0%
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$5,490.00	\$5,968.50	\$6,313.50	\$345.00	94.5%
SWOSU - Sayre	\$3,975.00	\$4,560.00	\$4,571.25	\$11.25	99.8%
Langston University - OKC	\$3,055.50	\$3,513.00	\$3,513.83	\$0.82	100.0%
Langston University - Tulsa	\$3,055.50	\$3,513.00	\$3,513.83	\$0.82	100.0%

*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY13 nonguaranteed tuition rate

Attachment 13

FY13 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State					
State		Public 2-Yr College	State		Public 4-Yr College
1	Vermont	\$6,790	1	New Hampshire	\$14,576
2	New Hampshire	\$6,752	2	Vermont	\$13,582
3	Minnesota	\$5,380	3	New Jersey	\$12,399
4	South Dakota	\$5,159	4	Pennsylvania	\$12,330
5	Massachusetts	\$5,118	5	Illinois	\$12,118
6	New York	\$4,452	6	Michigan	\$11,172
7	Washington	\$4,247	7	Delaware	\$10,890
8	Iowa	\$4,237	8	Rhode Island	\$10,849
9	New Jersey	\$4,218	9	Washington	\$10,774
10	Oregon	\$4,214	10	South Carolina	\$10,698
11	Pennsylvania	\$4,202	11	Massachusetts	\$10,619
12	Kentucky	\$4,201	12	Minnesota	\$10,388
13	Virginia	\$4,184	13	Virginia	\$9,907
14	Alabama	\$4,086	14	Arizona	\$9,729
15	Wisconsin	\$4,058	15	Connecticut	\$9,630
16	North Dakota	\$3,964	16	Maine	\$9,471
17	Alaska	\$3,963	17	California	\$9,368
18	Rhode Island	\$3,950	18	Ohio	\$9,190
19	Maryland	\$3,875	19	Alabama	\$8,741
20	South Carolina	\$3,834	20	Indiana	\$8,704
21	Ohio	\$3,816	21	Wisconsin	\$8,690
22	Tennessee	\$3,690	22	Hawaii	\$8,665
23	Indiana	\$3,650	23	Kentucky	\$8,455
24	Colorado	\$3,599	24	Colorado	\$8,416
25	Connecticut	\$3,598	25	Texas	\$8,354
26	Maine	\$3,329	26	Oregon	\$8,303
27	Illinois	\$3,261	27	Maryland	\$8,220
28	Georgia	\$3,176	28	Missouri	\$7,917
29	Oklahoma	\$3,168	29	Iowa	\$7,830
30	Utah	\$3,149	30	Tennessee	\$7,676
31	Delaware	\$3,113	31	Georgia	\$7,504
32	Florida	\$3,100	32	Kansas	\$7,277
33	Hawaii	\$3,098	33	Nebraska	\$7,199
34	Montana	\$3,079	34	South Dakota	\$7,082
35	Michigan	\$3,048	35	North Dakota	\$6,973
36	Louisiana	\$3,001	36	Arkansas	\$6,968
37	West Virginia	\$2,901	37	New York	\$6,560
38	Missouri	\$2,890	38	Nevada	\$6,371
39	Idaho	\$2,864	39	Oklahoma	\$6,350
40	Arkansas	\$2,815	40	Florida	\$6,232
41	Nevada	\$2,700	41	North Carolina	\$6,220
42	Nebraska	\$2,608	42	Mississippi	\$6,147
43	Kansas	\$2,480	43	Montana	\$6,139
44	Wyoming	\$2,432	44	Idaho	\$5,991
45	Mississippi	\$2,265	45	West Virginia	\$5,883
46	Arizona	\$2,209	46	Alaska	\$5,818
47	North Carolina	\$2,161	47	Louisiana	\$5,812
48	Texas	\$2,131	48	New Mexico	\$5,687
49	New Mexico	\$1,537	49	Utah	\$5,595
50	California	\$1,418	50	Wyoming	\$4,278

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2012, by The College Board, October 2012

APPENDIX

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

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

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

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