

*FY 2014-15
Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



December 2014

**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 | 2.4% | \$7,568 | 2.4% | \$20,248 | 4.0% | \$7,094 | 4.6% | \$20,318 |
| Regional Institutions | 5.6% | \$5,938 | 4.8% | \$14,159 | 5.2% | \$5,657 | 4.4% | \$13,738 |
| Community Colleges | 6.0% | \$3,458 | 5.3% | \$8,084 | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> |
| University Center of Southern Oklahoma (Ardmore) | 6.8% | \$4,562 | 5.8% | \$12,003 | 7.4% | \$5,040 | 4.1% | \$13,025 |
| Professional Programs | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> | 3.5% | \$14,634 | 3.0% | \$30,619 |

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 FY15. 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 FY15, 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 FY15. Preliminary enrollment data shows slightly fewer students are enrolled in college during the fall 2014 semester than were last year with an overall 2.0 percent decrease. The full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment for the fall semester decreased by 1,954 students or 1.4 percent. Research universities report a slight increase in fall enrollment with an average 1.5 percent increase or 752 students in full-time enrollment while regional universities and community colleges report 2.3 percent (969 students) and 4.0 percent (1,738 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 FY15, resident tuition waivers increased by 4.8 percent, approximately \$2.6 million more than in FY14 for a total of \$56.8 million in total resident waivers. Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* (Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program, or OHLAP) will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses. Several institutions have extended scholarship programs to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Many institutions have implemented cost-savings measures related to textbook costs. Institutions continue to help students discover all sources of available assistance and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

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

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

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

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

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

2) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a moderate range of last year's tuition rates. The twenty-five institutions stayed within the 5.8 percent. Both research institutions, University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University kept their changes to increases of 4.8 percent and zero percent respectively. Oklahoma State University implemented a flat rate tuition and mandatory fee based on 15 credit hours per semester for full-time undergraduate

students carrying between 12 to 18 credit hours during Fall and Spring semesters. One higher education program (Ardmore) raised the tuition 8.0 percent. The constituency agencies had a large range, from an increase of zero percent (SEOSU-OKCCC/RSC) to an increase of 8.0 percent. (SEOSU-Grayson Co. and SEOSU-McAlester)

3) 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.

4) The State Regents received \$1,421,322 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.

5) 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.

6) 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.

7) 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.

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

9) 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.

10) 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.

11) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program's Ready Set Ready, a student loan management initiative to further empower student loan borrowers to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment.

12) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program's Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM), 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.

13) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program's UCanGo2, 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.

14) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education's GEAR UP Program (www.okhighered.org/gearup) received a third consecutive multi-million federal grant from the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) in 2011. The Gear Up grant will provide \$4.9 million in 2014-2015 and \$34.9 million over the seven year grant 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 and succeed in post-secondary education.

National Perspective. The average national published rate for 2014-15 tuition and mandatory fees is \$9,139 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$3,347 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$5,938 and \$3,458 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 2013-14, \$238.3 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$10 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. A total of \$248.3 billion in financial aid was awarded.

Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities increased from \$72 billion in 2012-13 to \$76.2 billion in 2013-14 up approximately \$4.2 billion or 6 percent. State appropriations declined by 16 percent from \$90.5 billion in 2007-2008 to \$76.2 billion in 2013-14. 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 30 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 7 percent through borrowing, students contributed 27 percent, scholarships and grants covered 31 percent, and the remaining 4 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

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

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

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2015

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 6th 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 *FY15 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 FY15 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 6, 2014.
- 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 24, 2014 (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 30, 2014 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY15, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 11, 2014, 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 FY15 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 25, 2014.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 26, 2014.

- 8) Subsequent to the June 26, 2014 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, 2015.

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 FY15 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

The following table shows, by tier, the FY15 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 FY14.

Analysis of FY15 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

| Research Universities | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Undergraduate | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$8,923.00 | \$7,568.00 | \$1,355.00 | 84.8% | 2.4% |
| Nonresident | \$25,384.00 | \$20,247.50 | \$5,136.00 | 79.8% | 2.4% |
| Graduate | | | | | |
| Resident | \$9,430.00 | \$7,093.70 | \$2,336.30 | 75.2% | 4.0% |
| Nonresident | \$21,050.00 | \$20,317.70 | \$732.30 | 96.5% | 4.6% |

| Regional Universities | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Undergraduate | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$6,616.00 | \$5,641.80 | \$974.20 | 85.3% | 6.4% |
| Nonresident | \$13,993.00 | \$13,052.05 | \$940.95 | 93.3% | 5.6% |
| Graduate | | | | | |
| Resident | \$6,730.00 | \$5,337.25 | \$1,392.75 | 79.3% | 5.5% |
| Nonresident | \$13,282.00 | \$12,275.83 | \$1,006.17 | 92.4% | 4.3% |

| University of Central Oklahoma | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Undergraduate | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$7,510.00 | \$5,806.50 | \$1,703.50 | 77.3% | 6.8% |
| Nonresident | \$18,894.00 | \$14,286.00 | \$4,608.00 | 75.6% | 5.4% |
| Graduate | | | | | |
| Resident | \$9,036.00 | \$5,890.80 | \$3,145.20 | 65.2% | 6.3% |
| Nonresident | \$18,579.00 | \$13,687.20 | \$4,891.80 | 73.7% | 5.2% |

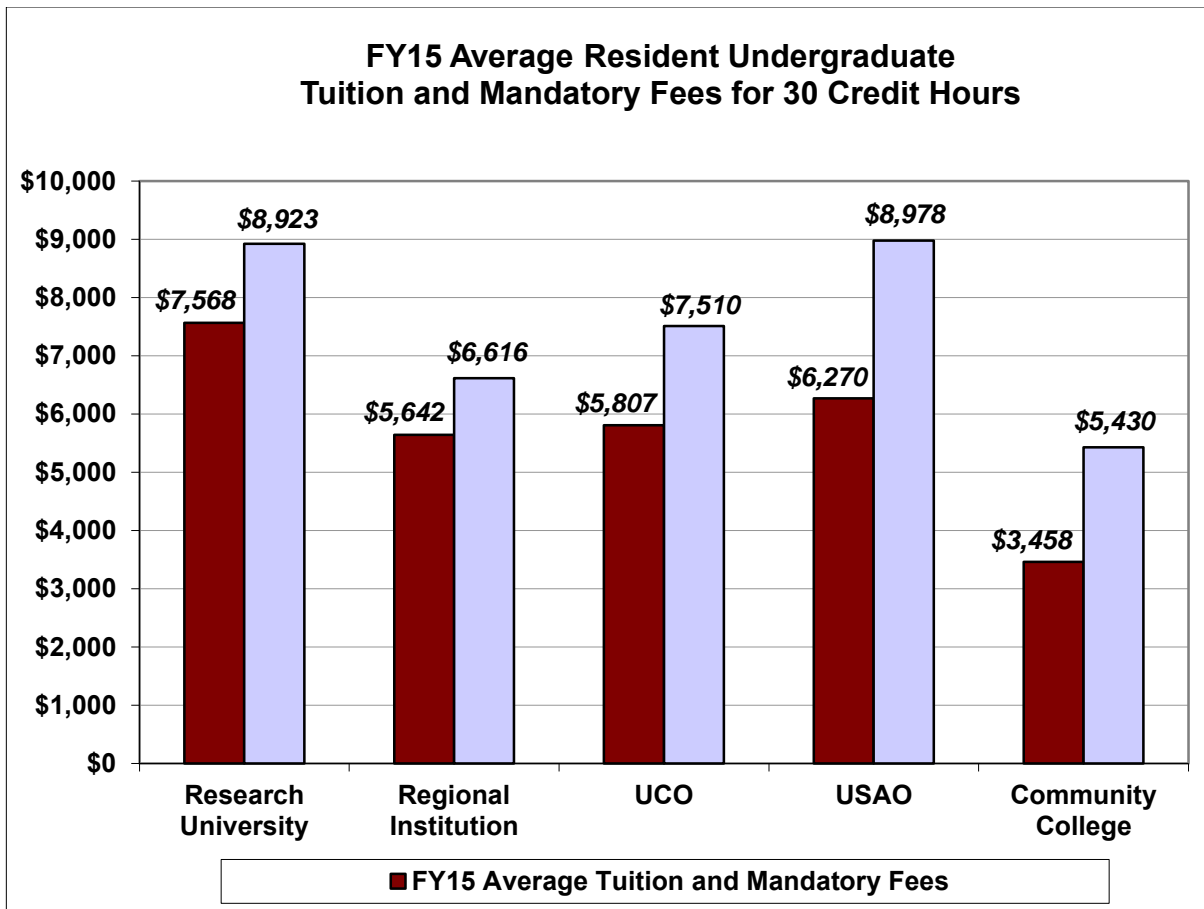
| University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Undergraduate | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$8,978.00 | \$6,270.00 | \$2,708.00 | 69.8% | 8.3% |
| Nonresident | \$20,176.00 | \$15,210.00 | \$4,966.00 | 75.4% | 10.0% |

| Community Colleges | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Undergraduate | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$5,430.00 | \$3,458.49 | \$1,971.51 | 63.7% | 6.0% |
| Nonresident | \$9,964.00 | \$8,083.67 | \$1,880.33 | 81.1% | 5.3% |

| Ardmore Higher Education Center | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Undergraduate | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$7,193.00 | \$4,561.55 | \$2,631.45 | 63.4% | 6.8% |
| Nonresident | \$16,841.00 | \$12,003.05 | \$4,837.95 | 71.3% | 5.8% |
| Graduate | | | | | |
| Resident | \$6,730.00 | \$5,039.70 | \$1,690.30 | 74.9% | 7.4% |
| Nonresident | \$13,282.00 | \$13,025.10 | \$256.90 | 98.1% | 4.1% |

| Professional Programs | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Professional Programs | FY15 Legislative Peer Limit | Average FY15 Cost | Average Difference from Peer | Oklahoma as % of Peer | Average% Change in Tuition |
| Resident | \$18,966.56 | \$14,634.15 | \$4,332.41 | 77.2% | 3.5% |
| Nonresident | \$35,698.00 | \$30,619.39 | \$5,078.61 | 85.8% | 3.0% |

This bar graph compares the average FY15 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 FY15 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY15 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.

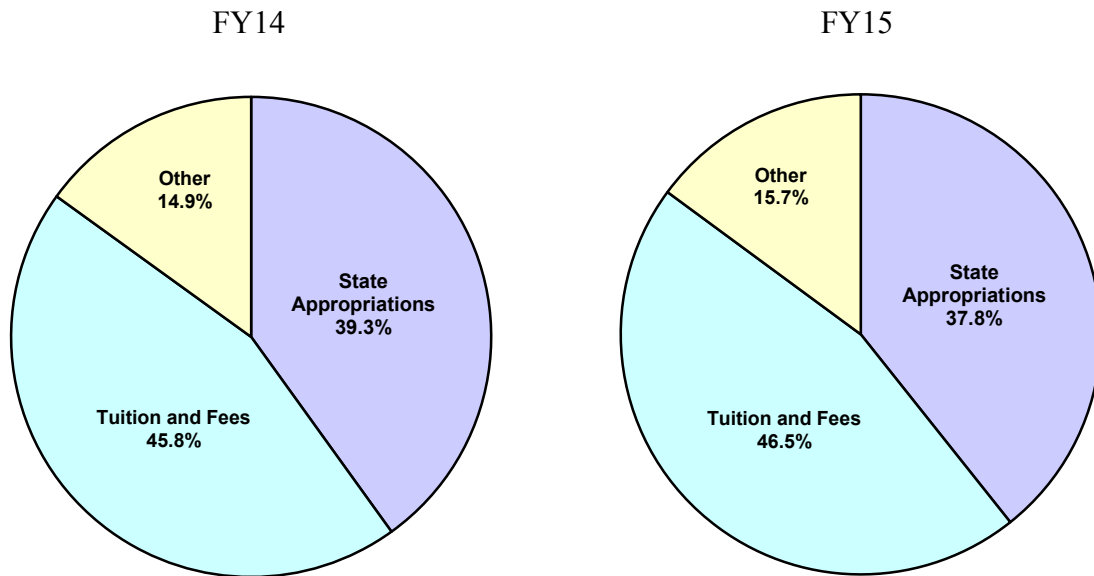
The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. First-time students attending full-time now have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate program at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed 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 \$3,800 to \$5,666 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$3,800 to \$6,701. 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 FY15 guaranteed tuition by institution.

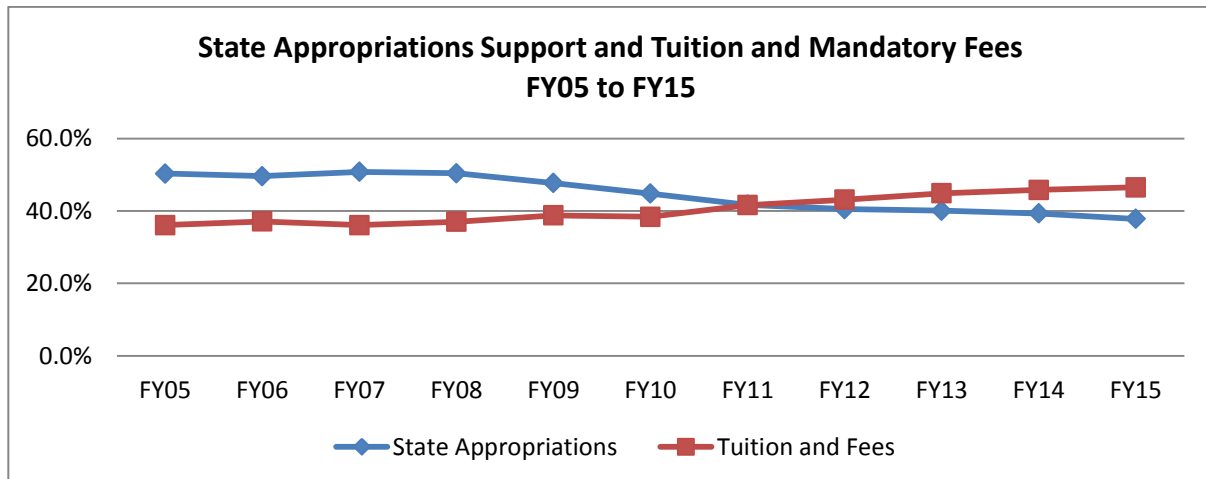
What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the portion of costs paid by students in FY15 to that of the previous year. In FY14, student revenues contributed 45.8 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations (including state-funded grants) made up 39.3 percent, while other revenue contributed only 14.9 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 46.5 percent of total revenue and state appropriations contributed 37.8 percent, while other revenue contributed only 15.7 percent in FY15.



Since FY05, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has consistently decreased from 50.3 percent to 37.8 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 36.1 percent to 46.5 percent respectively. State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding while making tuition affordable.

The line chart below shows the decreased state appropriations support and the increased student revenue for Oklahoma higher education system from FY05 to FY15.



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 FY15 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held March 6, 2014. 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 24, 2014 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 FY15 at their regular meeting held June 26, 2014.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, twenty-five have requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2015 and six have no requests for changes in these fees. Fourteen institutions have requested 45 changes in Special Instruction Fees; nine institutions have requested 56 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees; four institutions have requested 13 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees; twelve institutions have requested changes in 113 Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees; and twelve institutions have requested 44 changes in various Other Special Fees. A total of 271 changes have been requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2015, a decrease of 12 requests (-4%) when compared to FY14 requests.

Institutions estimate approximately \$7.4 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 FY15. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

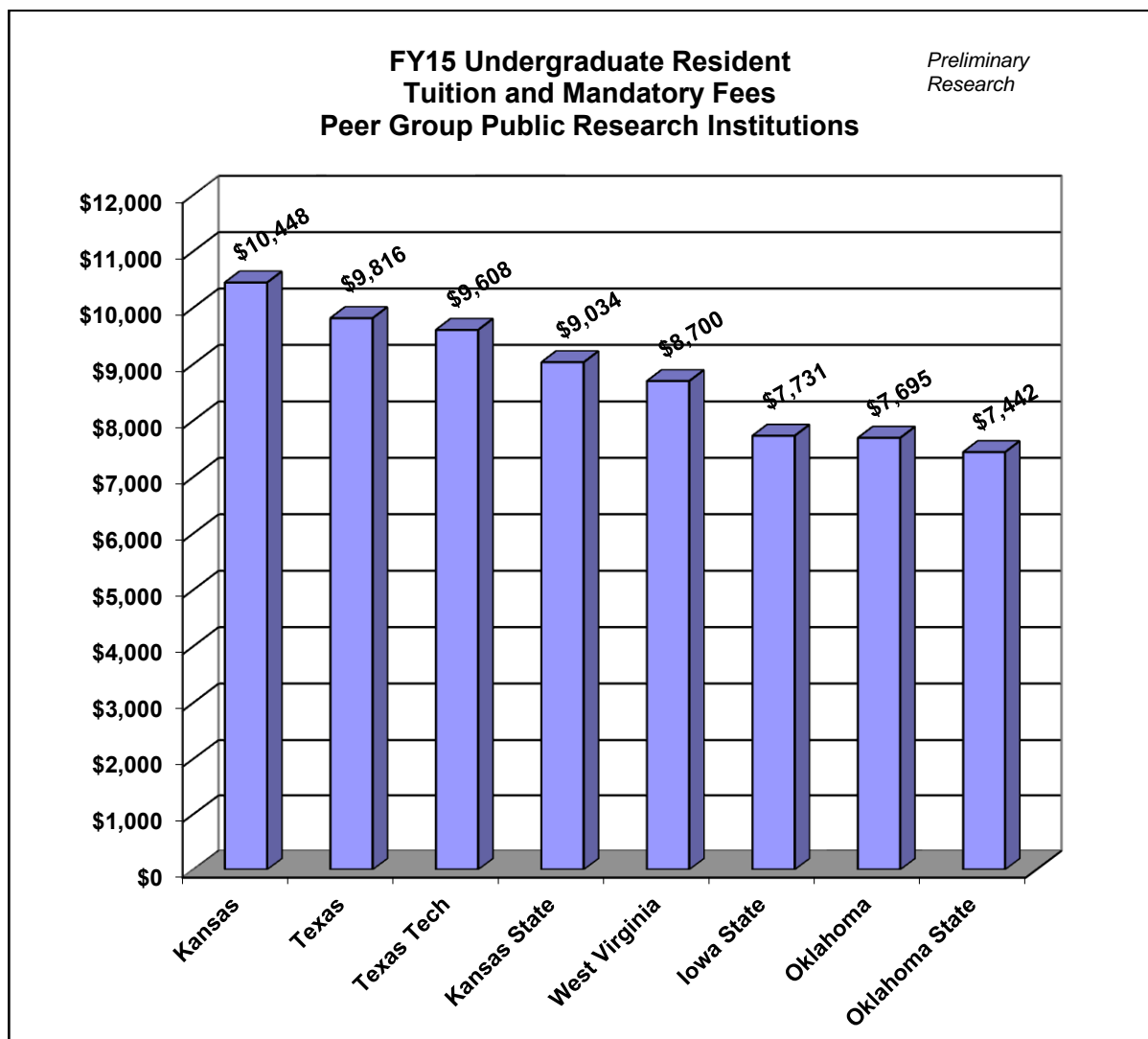
Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. Institutions report that they are confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY15 tuition and fees increase requested is at a level that minimizes the impact to students while providing 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 5.8 percent 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 that allow students to pay tuition and fees throughout the semester.

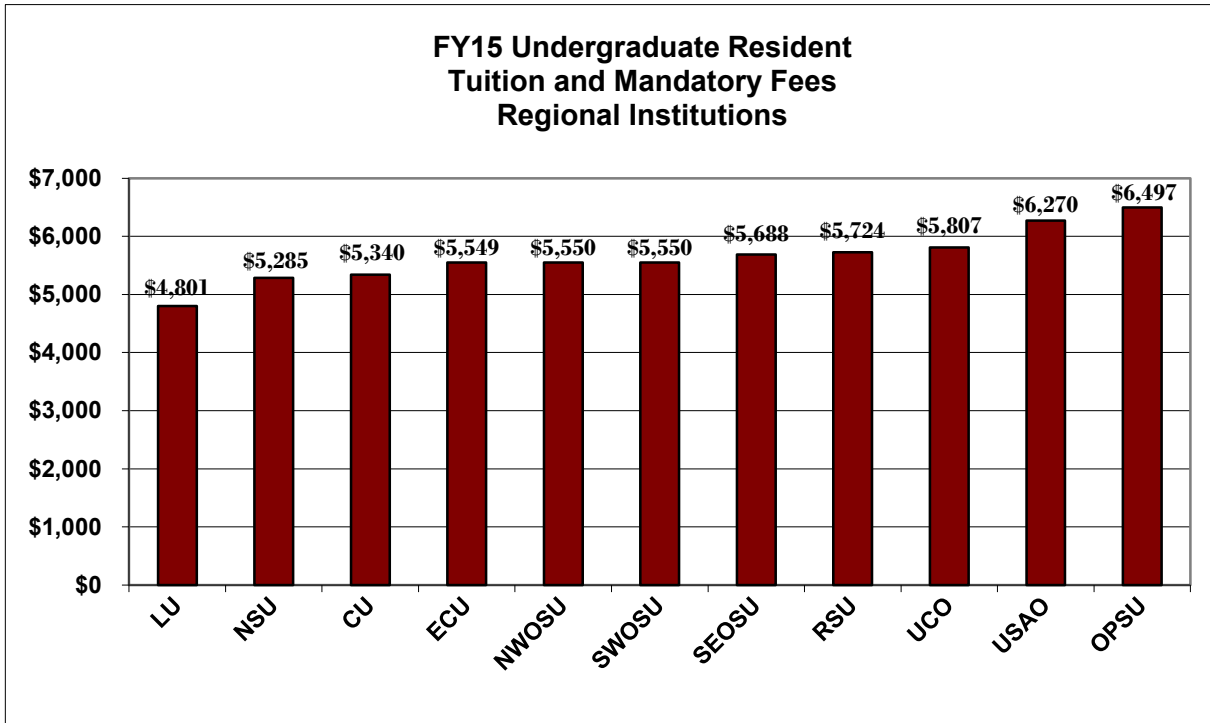
A large percentage of students receive some type of scholarship and/or financial aid which offset the cost of tuition and fees. In institutions the tuition and fees are very affordable, tuition and fees can be fully funded if a student receives Pell or loans. Some students may elect to seek alternative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

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

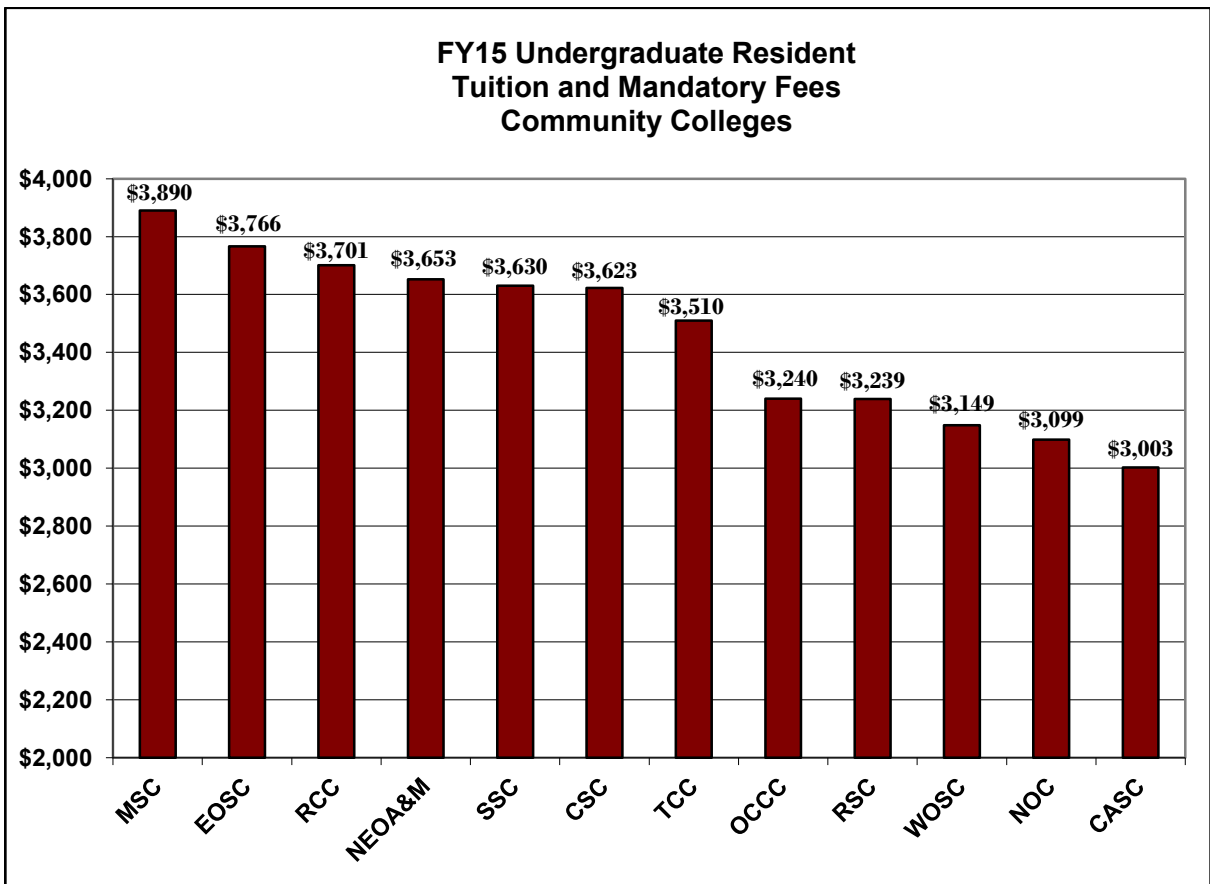
For FY15, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions (Big 12) in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. Both research institutions have not increased the tuition and fees in FY15. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$7,694.50 and \$7,441.50 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY15 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the six public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY15 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY15 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 FY15 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall average by 5.2 percent. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 3.5 percent. At the University of Oklahoma, College of Law, there is no increase on tuition and mandatory fees for both resident and nonresident students. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 3.1 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 3.1 percent for their various programs. The Professional programs mandatory fees range from a 2.3 percent increase to an increase of 9.9 percent with an overall average increase of 3.5 percent.

In comparison to their respective legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 55.3 percent to 98.2 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 74.6 percent. More specifically, research institutions average 84.8 percent, regional institutions average 81.6 percent, and community colleges average 63.7 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 83.8 percent system-wide, 79.8 percent at research institutions, 87.0 percent at regional institutions, and 81.1 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 76.1 percent and 90.5 percent respectively, and professional programs average 77.2 percent and 85.8 percent respectively. Institutions will need to be cautious when setting tuition for special programs so as not to price low-income students out of these particular academic fields.

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

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions do not expect significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have remained steady or slightly declined for fall 2014. Research universities anticipate increases in enrollment in fall 2014 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 only 8 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from a decrease of 13.7 percent at Carl Albert State College to an increase of 2.7 percent at Murray State College. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY15 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 2014 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

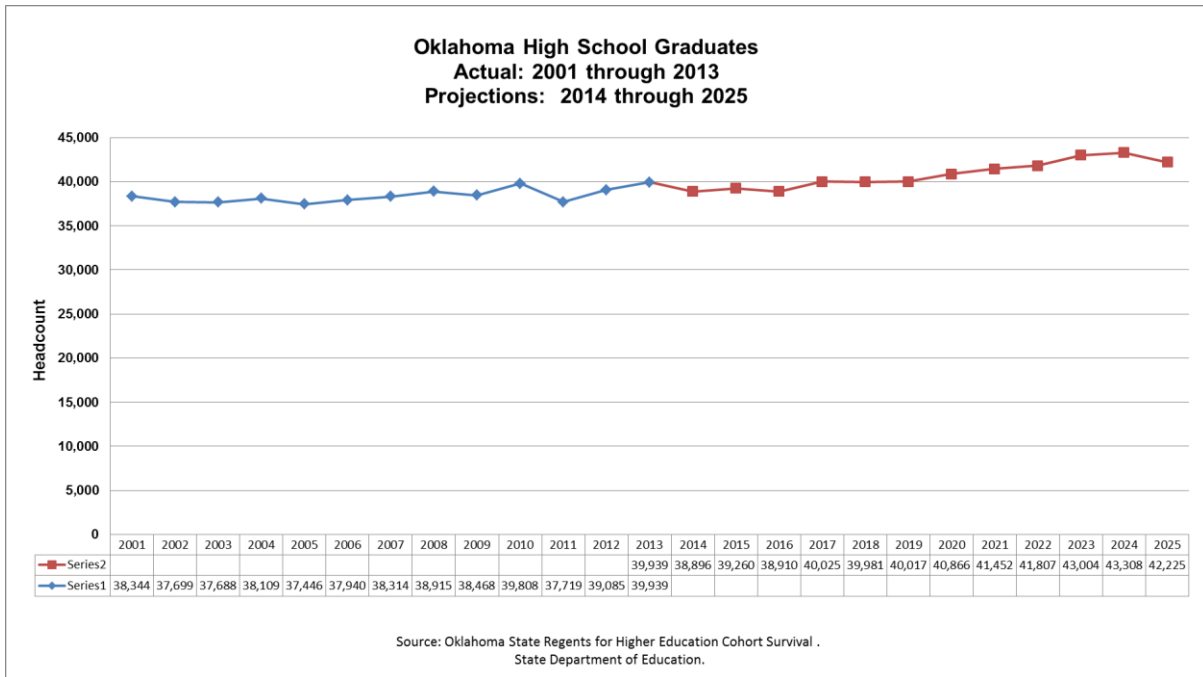
| Change in FY15 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2014 Preliminary FTE Enrollment | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Main Campus</i> | <i>FY15 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i> | <i>FY15 FTE Enrollment Change</i> |
| University of Oklahoma | 4.8% | 1.0% |
| Oklahoma State University | 0.0% | 2.1% |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 6.8% | -0.8% |
| East Central University | 6.9% | -3.4% |
| Northeastern State University | 5.9% | -2.9% |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | 6.9% | -7.7% |
| Rogers State University | 7.0% | -5.9% |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | 7.0% | 1.7% |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | 6.9% | 0.8% |
| Cameron University | 5.6% | -5.6% |
| Langston University | 2.0% | -0.8% |
| Oklahoma Panhandle State University | 6.5% | -4.7% |
| University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma | 8.3% | 0.1% |
| Carl Albert State College | 6.9% | -13.7% |
| Connors State College | 8.1% | 0.9% |
| Eastern Oklahoma State College | 6.8% | -4.6% |
| Murray State College | 7.5% | 2.7% |
| Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College | 6.9% | -5.0% |
| Northern Oklahoma College | 6.9% | -5.2% |
| Oklahoma City Community College | 4.9% | 0.1% |
| Redlands Community College | 5.9% | -9.8% |
| Rose State College | 4.3% | -1.7% |
| Seminole State College | 6.0% | -9.0% |
| Tulsa Community College | 7.8% | -4.3% |
| Western Oklahoma State College | 0.0% | -12.2% |
| OSU-Oklahoma City | 6.7% | -3.9% |
| OSU-IT | 4.7% | -7.0% |
| Total | 5.8% | -1.4% |

Source: FY15 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2014 Preliminary Enrollment Report

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen slight decreases in recent years with preliminary FTE enrollment of 134,715 students and headcount enrollment of 182,010 students in fall 2014.

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

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



Overall, the increase in tuition and fees has not significantly affected enrollment patterns for FY15. 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 4.8 percent, an increase of more than \$2.62 million over FY14, compared to an average increase of less than 5.8 percent in resident tuition. More than half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while two institutions maintained the same level as in FY14 and four decreased these waivers, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 5.7 percent.

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Percent Change in FY15 Tuition & Mandatory Fees</i> | <i>Percent Change in FY15 <u>Resident</u> Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i> | <i>Percent Change in FY15 <u>Total</u> Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| OU | 4.8% | 6.3% | 12.9% |
| OSU | 0.0% | 3.7% | 4.5% |
| Research Tier Change | 2.4% | 5.0% | 8.0% |
| UCO | 6.8% | 10.6% | 9.4% |
| ECU | 6.9% | 1.7% | 33.0% |
| NSU | 5.9% | 2.8% | 2.8% |
| NWOSU | 6.9% | 2.2% | 4.7% |
| RSU | 7.0% | -4.8% | -2.3% |
| SEOSU | 7.0% | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| SWOSU | 6.9% | 12.7% | 0.4% |
| CU | 5.6% | 0.9% | 2.5% |
| LU | 2.0% | 21.7% | 10.8% |
| OPSU | 6.5% | 47.5% | -11.2% |
| USAO | 8.3% | 2.2% | 1.1% |
| Regional Tier Change | 6.4% | 6.3% | 4.1% |
| CASC | 6.9% | -1.3% | -11.8% |
| CSC | 8.1% | 8.2% | 8.2% |
| EOSC | 6.8% | 14.2% | -1.0% |
| MSC | 7.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| NEOA&M | 6.9% | 2.2% | 5.3% |
| NOC | 6.9% | 7.0% | 7.0% |
| OCCC | 4.9% | 6.4% | 6.4% |
| RCC | 5.9% | -23.0% | -23.0% |
| RSC | 4.3% | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| SSC | 6.0% | 5.8% | 0.8% |
| TCC | 7.8% | 9.1% | 8.7% |
| WOSC | 0.0% | -22.1% | -6.3% |
| Comm. Coll. Tier Change | 6.0% | 4.2% | 1.3% |
| Total Average Change | 5.8% | 4.8% | 5.7% |

Source: FY15 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY15 E&G Summary and Analysis

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

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have their tuition covered while being responsible for any increase in fees and other educational expenses. The funding allocated to *Oklahoma's Promise* increased from \$11 million in FY04 to \$61 million in FY15. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 18,300 in FY15. The projected average award will be approximately \$3,400 in FY15, an increase of 92 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
- Statutory college grade point average (GPA) requirement
- Homeschool student eligibility;
- College conduct requirement; and
- Immigration status requirement.

For federal financial aid recipients, the “institutional cost of education” figures will continue to be based on tuition and mandatory fees. As a result, students will be eligible for aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. As the minimum hourly wage increases, student workers’ wages will also increase, mirroring the federal minimum wage increase being implemented nationwide. The maximum Pell Grant, the largest federal grant program based on financial need, has increased by \$380 (7.1 percent) from \$5,350 in FY10 to \$5,730 per student for FY15.

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 FY14 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.

- 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.
- 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 FY14, 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.
- Tulsa Community College's *Tulsa Achieves Program* allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for 100 percent of tuition and fees, for up to 60 college credit hours, for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average starting with the Class of 2007. The goal of the award is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. In FY09 there were 1,898 applicants with 512 students remaining in the program, and in FY14 there are 1,945 applicants. This program complements an existing program for high school students called *Attend College Early (ACE)* launched in 2004. It provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the *ACE Program* each semester.
- *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* are eligible to participate in the *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program*. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. TCC has also purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries. The *Tulsa Achieves Program* also provides the difference in what financial aid awards to a student, and what he/she needs to meet the cost of attendance. In addition, the College provides additional scholarships through the TCC Foundation.
- Tulsa Community College announced the creation of its *Second Chance Scholarship* in July 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 FY14. 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 will minimize help offset the impact of the cost of attendance on Oklahoma students. Institutions continue to help students discover all possible sources of funding and obtain any and all types of available assistance. They are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

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

In particular, most institutions indicate implementation of energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs as well as the impact on the environment and increase sustainability. System-wide estimated cumulative cost savings measures from FY10 to FY15 will generate \$494.5 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$88.8 million in utilities savings, \$39.1 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$52.6 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$69.2 in reductions in supplies, \$215.3 million reduction in property, plant and equipment, \$2.1 million in transfers and other

disbursements, \$4.1 million in travel reductions and \$23.3 million in other expenditures. Of the \$494.5 million in cost savings, technology cost saving accounts for \$255.0 million and operational cost savings account for \$239.5 million over the past 6 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 FY15, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.3 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 32 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 about 20,000 students receiving scholarships in FY 2015.

Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Degree Completion Program. The State Regents initiated the Degree Completion Program, *Reach Higher*, in 2007, allowing working adults with at least 72 credit hours of college to earn a bachelor's degree in a flexible and accelerated format. Nine universities participate in the program, sharing curriculum, and collaboratively improving the program. The Association for Continuing Education (ACHE) awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs. The ACHE also awarded the 2009 Great Plains Exceptional Program Award to the *Reach Higher* program. In 2010, the State Regents approved a collaborative associate degree program at twelve community colleges and the two technical branch campuses of OSU (in Oklahoma City and Okmulgee). This completion program targets students who earned at least 18 credit hours of college and need to complete an associate degree with a business or general education focus. Students choose among several Associate in Arts or Associate in Science degree programs or a Bachelor of Science in organizational leadership. With a Reach Higher degree, students receive the leadership training, communications skills and business knowledge they need to get ahead. As of 2014, 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 389 high schools in the state have signed up upload electronic transcripts to OKcollegestart.org so that students can attach them and apply completely online to college. Approximately 308,644 user accounts have been created and there have been more than 7.36 million page views, with an average of 2,923 per day, since it was launched. Approximately 201,467 college applications have been received and approximately 46,246 students have applied online for Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship through this site.

College Access Challenge Grants. The State Regents received \$1,421,322 in FY15 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. These include the student information portal (OKcollegestart.org), high school counselor training, and student success programs tied to Complete College America (CCA) initiatives.

Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program. A tuition waiver program funded through state appropriations is available statewide for concurrently enrolled high school students. *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waivers* are awarded to eligible high school seniors for up to six credit hours per semester. This waiver represents tuition costs only and the students are responsible for payment of fees, books, and supplies. The program began as a pilot program in FY06 and was fully implemented in FY07. Through FY14, 97,078 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$32.1 million in tuition waivers for a total of 441,932 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 2014, 3,440 students enrolled in this program with 29,017 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. Oklahoma's telecommunications network for education, government, and research provides high-speed communications to hundreds of public K-12 schools as well as career technology centers; public colleges and universities; public libraries; local, tribal, state and federal governments; rural health care delivery systems; and programs engaged in research.

Student Loan Management Initiative, Ready Set Repay. The Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP), an operating division of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education launches expanded student loan management initiative, Ready Set Repay, to further empower student loan borrowers to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment. Ready Set Repay includes enhanced features and tools for students and schools, including new resources to help Oklahoma's higher education institutions maximize the effectiveness of debt education and default prevention efforts. The centerpiece of this initiative is OCAP's new student loan management website, ReadySetRepay.org.

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

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally. The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for FY15 is \$9,139 at four-year institutions (\$254 or 2.9 percent higher than in 2013-14). The median increase was about \$268 for a full-time student at a four-year institution. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,347 (\$106 or 3.3 percent higher than in 2013-14) for FY15 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2014*.²

The Consumer Price Index increased by 2.1 percent between July 2013 and July 2014. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 0.8 percent and increased 1.2 percent at public two-year institutions.³

| The College Board Key Findings Summarized | Public Four-Year College | Public Two-Year College |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Published FY15 Tuition and Fees | \$9,139 | \$3,347 |
| One-Year Dollar Increase | \$254 | \$106 |
| One-Year Percentage Increase | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation | 0.8% | 1.2% |
| Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student | \$5,994 | \$4,997 |

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY15 is \$5,938 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$3,458.

| Oklahoma Average vs. National Average | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sector | 2014-15 | Change from 2013-14 | |
| Four-Year Institutions | Tuition & Fees | Dollar Change | Percent Change |
| National Average | \$9,139 | \$254 | 2.9% |
| Oklahoma Average | \$5,938 | \$315 | 5.6% |
| | | | |
| Two-Year Colleges | Tuition and Fees | Dollar Change | Percent Change |
| National Average | \$3,347 | \$106 | 3.3% |
| Oklahoma Average | \$3,458 | \$197 | 6.0% |

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,429 per year in California to \$7,320 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$4,646 in Wyoming to \$14,712 in New Hampshire. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 21st for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 12th at four-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁴

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$9,804 in room and board if they live on campus or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not.

² “Trends in College Pricing 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 3, 15

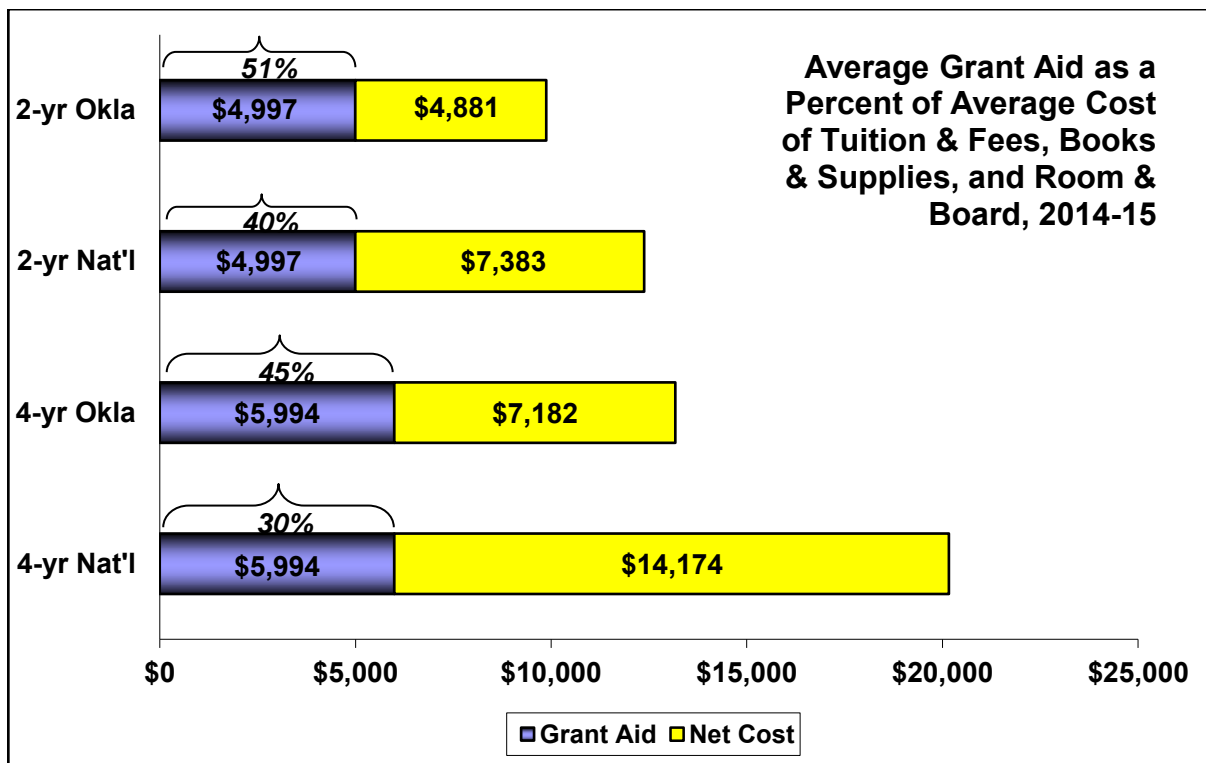
³ “Trends in College Pricing 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 17

⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 3, 10

“Trends in College Pricing 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p 18, 19, Figure 7, 8

Student budgets also include about \$1,225 for books and supplies and \$3,242 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁵

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$5,994 in public four-year institutions and \$4,997 in public two-year colleges. Nationally, the estimated net price (taking into consideration funding received from grant aid and tax benefits) of tuition and fees paid by full-time students at four-year public colleges and universities in FY15 is about \$3,145 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$1,650 toward living expenses. When the cost of books and supplies and room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 51 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 45 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 40 percent and 30 percent respectively nationwide.⁶



⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, Table 1A, Figure 1

⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, Table 1A, Figure 1

The University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma are all climbing up the ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's 2014 Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. OU was ranked at 65th for in-state students up from its 70th ranking in 2013. Likewise, OSU edged up significantly from 93rd in 2013 to 79th this year. USAO climbed from 91st in 2013 to 85th this year. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality - including SAT or ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four- and six-year graduations rates. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid. In Kiplinger's scoring system, academic quality carries more weight than.⁷

A national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is highly affordable with great value. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranks Oklahoma higher education No. 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.⁸ U.S. News & World Report ranks the University of Oklahoma No. 106 and Oklahoma State University No. 145 in National Universities, and ranks University of Central Oklahoma No. 75 in Regional Universities (West) in the 2015 edition of Best College.⁹

The increase in average published tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities for the 2014-15 academic year is smaller than it has been in recent years and below the average growth rate for the decade from 2004-05 to 2014-15. Total state appropriations declined by 16 percent in 2013-14 from 2007-08 while FTE enrollment in public institutions increased by 9 percent over these six years. Total state appropriations to public institutions declined by 11 percent in 2011-12, declined by another 4 percent in 2012-13, and increased 3 percent in 2013-14.¹⁰

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

⁷ "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges, 2014"

<http://www.kiplinger.com/article/college/T014-C000-S002-best-values-in-public-colleges-2014.html>

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

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

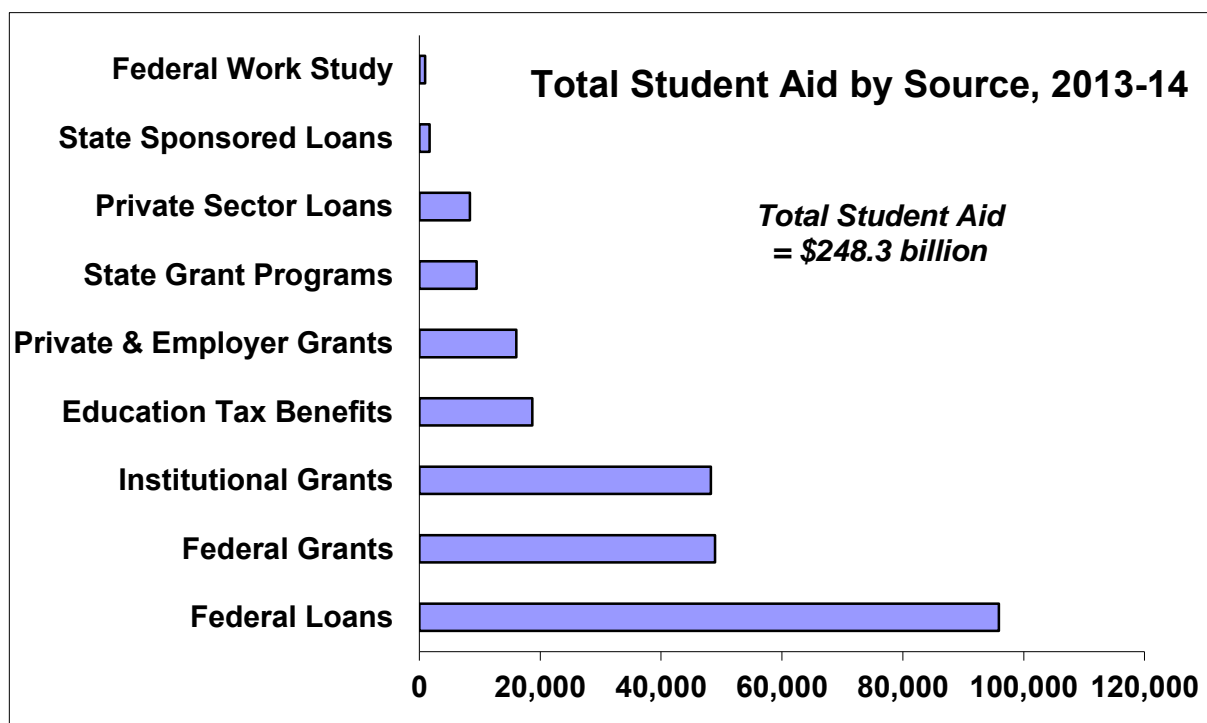
⁹ "U.S. News College Compass, Best Colleges"

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

¹⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 4, 27, 28, Figure 17A

National Availability of Financial Aid. During 2013-14 (most recent data available), \$238.3 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$10 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$248.3 billion in financial aid was awarded.¹¹

| Total Student Aid (in Millions) | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Source | 2003-04 | % of Total | 2013-14 | % of Total | % Change |
| Federal Grants | \$21,705 | 14% | \$48,926 | 20% | 125% |
| Federal Work-Study | \$1,271 | 1% | \$975 | 0% | -23% |
| Federal Loans | \$63,048 | 42% | \$95,914 | 39% | 52% |
| Education Tax Benefits* | \$7,347 | 5% | \$18,700 | 8% | 155% |
| Total Federal Aid | \$93,371 | 62% | \$164,515 | 66% | 76% |
| State Grant Programs | \$7,833 | 5% | \$9,454 | 4% | 21% |
| Institutional Grants | \$25,163 | 17% | \$48,240 | 19% | 92% |
| Private/Employer Grants | \$9,781 | 7% | \$16,050 | 6% | 64% |
| Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid | \$136,148 | 91% | \$238,259 | 96% | 75% |
| State Sponsored Loans | \$1,804 | 1% | \$1,690 | 1% | -6% |
| Private Sector Loans | \$11,940 | 8% | \$8,350 | 3% | -30% |
| Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses | \$149,892 | 100% | \$248,299 | 100% | 66% |



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

Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2013-14, undergraduate students received an average of \$14,180 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$8,080 in grant aid and \$4,840 in federal loans, and \$1,195 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study. Graduate students received an average of \$26,200 in aid, including \$8,540 in grant aid and \$16,080 in federal loans, and \$1,580 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study.¹²

Total student aid increased by 86 percent in constant dollars over the decade from 2003-04 to 2013-14. Federal loans account for 39 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 8 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.¹³

Grant Aid. Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student's perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1999-2000 to 2013-14. Grant Aid remains substantial level at 20 percent, 19 percent, and 20 percent of the total in 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 respectively.¹⁴

On average for 2013-14, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive a total of approximately \$5,994 in grants and tax benefits and students at two-year colleges receive about \$4,997. As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-time student would pay an average net price of about \$3,145 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and at a two-year colleges this aid covers tuition and fees and provides about \$1,650 toward living expenses.¹⁵

Federal grants represent 50 percent of total grant aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant rose to \$5,730 in 2014-15 after remaining at \$5,550 from 2010-11 to 2013-14, it was \$5,350 in 2009-10 and \$4,731 in 2008-09. Pell Grants increased from \$16.1 billion in 2003-04 to \$33.7 billion in 2013-14 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 5.1 million to 9.2 million respectively over the decade, an increase of 5 percent over the previous year. The average grant per recipient was \$3,678¹⁶

¹² "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 3

¹³ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10

¹⁴ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10

¹⁵ "Trends in College Pricing 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, Table 1A, Figure 1

¹⁶ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10, 24, 25

| Grant Aid (in Millions) | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Source | 2003-04 | % of Total | 2013-14 | % of Total | % Change |
| Federal Grants | \$21,705 | 34% | \$48,926 | 40% | 125% |
| State Grant Programs | \$7,833 | 12% | \$9,454 | 8% | 21% |
| Institutional Grants | \$25,163 | 39% | \$48,240 | 39% | 92% |
| Private/Employer Grants | \$9,781 | 15% | \$16,050 | 13% | 64% |
| Total Federal, State, Institutional Grant Aid | \$64,482 | 100% | \$122,670 | 100% | 90% |
| Federal Work-Study | \$1,271 | 15% | \$975 | 5% | -23% |
| Education Tax Benefits* | \$7,347 | 85% | \$18,700 | 95% | 155% |
| Total Additional Federal Benefits | \$8,618 | 100% | \$19,675 | 100% | 128% |
| Combined Total | \$73,100 | | \$142,345 | | 95% |

State grant aid provided approximately 8 percent of total grant aid in 2013-14, while the largest portion of grant aid, 40 percent, came from Federal grants, 39 percent came from college and universities, and 13 percent came from employers and private sources.¹⁷

The American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) introduced in 2009, increased the total tax savings for college students and their parents claiming education credits and tuition deductions from totaling \$17.4 billion in 2012. 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. 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 2012, 10.8 million taxpayers with taxable returns deducted about \$10.7 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$1.7 billion in tax savings.¹⁸ 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 2010.¹⁹

Loans. The federal government was the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2013-14, total federal education loans decreased from \$105.1 billion to \$95.9 billion, or approximately \$9.2 billion. This 8.7 percent decrease in federal education loans was accompanied by an increase of approximately 4.4 percent in nonfederal education loans.²⁰

The private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with decreases in the availability of federal loans and state sponsored loans for students are reflected in the increase use of private education loans in 2013-14 private loan volume increased 3.9 percent from \$8 billion in 2012-13 to \$8.4 billion in 2013-14. Private education loans decreased from about 16

¹⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10

¹⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 3, 33

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

²⁰ "Trends in Student Aid 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10

percent of total educational borrowing in 2003-04 to 8 percent in 2013-14. The 27 percent decrease in nonfederal loans represents a \$3.7 billion decrease from \$13.7 billion in 2003-04 to \$10 billion in 2013-14. The 52 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$32.9 billion increase from \$63 billion to \$95.9 billion. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant/loan ratio.”²¹

In 2013-14, federal loans constituted 34 percent and federal grants constituted 26 percent of the \$184.5 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans constituted 61 percent of the \$53.7 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 3.4 percent of graduate student aid.²²

| Student Loans (in Millions) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Source | 2003-04 | % of Total | 2013-14 | % of Total | % Change |
| Federal Loans | \$63,048 | 82% | \$95,914 | 91% | 52% |
| State Sponsored Loans | \$1,804 | 2% | \$1,690 | 2% | -6% |
| Private Sector Loans | \$11,940 | 16% | \$8,350 | 8% | -30% |
| Total Student Loans | \$76,792 | 100% | \$105,954 | 100% | 38% |

In 2013-14, approximately 86 percent of FTE students were undergraduate students and 14 percent were graduate students. Grants constituted 54 percent of the funds used by undergraduates to supplement student and family resources, compared to 32 percent for graduate students. Loans constituted 37 percent of the funds for undergraduates, compared to 62 percent for graduate students.²³

Although costs and the current state of the economy are concerning to many, 84 percent of families strongly agreed that college is an investment in the future. Students assumed direct responsibility for 27 percent of the total cost of college. Grants and scholarships covered 31 percent of college costs in 2013-14.²⁴

Other Forms of Student Aid. State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. Eighty-nine percent of funds in these accounts are in standard savings accounts and 10 percent are in prepaid tuition accounts. The total assets in the Section 529 plans reached an all-time high of \$226.8 billion in June 2014. Other forms of savings for education that are granted special tax status by the federal government include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, as well as IRA withdrawals for education expenses.²⁵

Other significant subsidies to students through the tax code include the personal exemption allowed for students ages 19 and over, which saved parents about \$5.2 billion in 2013-14, and

²¹ “Trends in Student Aid 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 10

²² “Trends in Student Aid 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 12, 13, Table 1A, 1B

²³ “Trends in Student Aid 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 14

²⁴ “How America Pays for College 2014,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2014, p. 7

²⁵ “Trends in Student Aid 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 40

the excludability of tuition assistance from employers, which saved students about \$1 billion.²⁶

FTE Enrollment. There are no signs of decline in the demand for higher education. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that since 1988 to 2013, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.3 million to 11.3 million.²⁷ Total public higher education enrollment has increased substantially in recent years. Following dramatic increases nationally from 2002 through 2005, FTE enrollment at public institutions of higher education slowed somewhat, only to increase sharply again between 2007 and 2011, tapering off slightly in 2012 and declining in 2013.²⁸

In 2013, FTE enrollments reflected a national decrease of 281,511 students, or 2.4 percent below 2012. Nationally, FTE enrollment grew 10 percent in the past five years and the total public FTE enrollment increased by 31.8 percent since the beginning of the 21st century.²⁹

Educational appropriations per FTE reached a high of \$8,670 in 2001, following four years of decline from 2002 to 2005, increased from 2006 to 2008, recovering to \$7,924 and then declining the following four years to \$6,020 in 2012, and increased to \$6,105 or 1.4 percent in FY13. Educational appropriations per FTE were down 23 percent in the past five years.³⁰

Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 2001, reaching \$12,267, then fell sharply from 2001 to 2004 to \$11,067, rebounded to \$12,067 by 2008 and again to \$12,248 by 2011, and falling again to \$11,195 in 2012, and raise slightly to \$11,523 in 2013, or 2.9 percent above 2012.³¹

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

Funding Pressures. Economy has put consistent 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, yet have been steadily declining.

²⁶ “Trends in Student Aid 2014,” by The College Board, November 2014, p. 33

²⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 9

²⁸ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 10

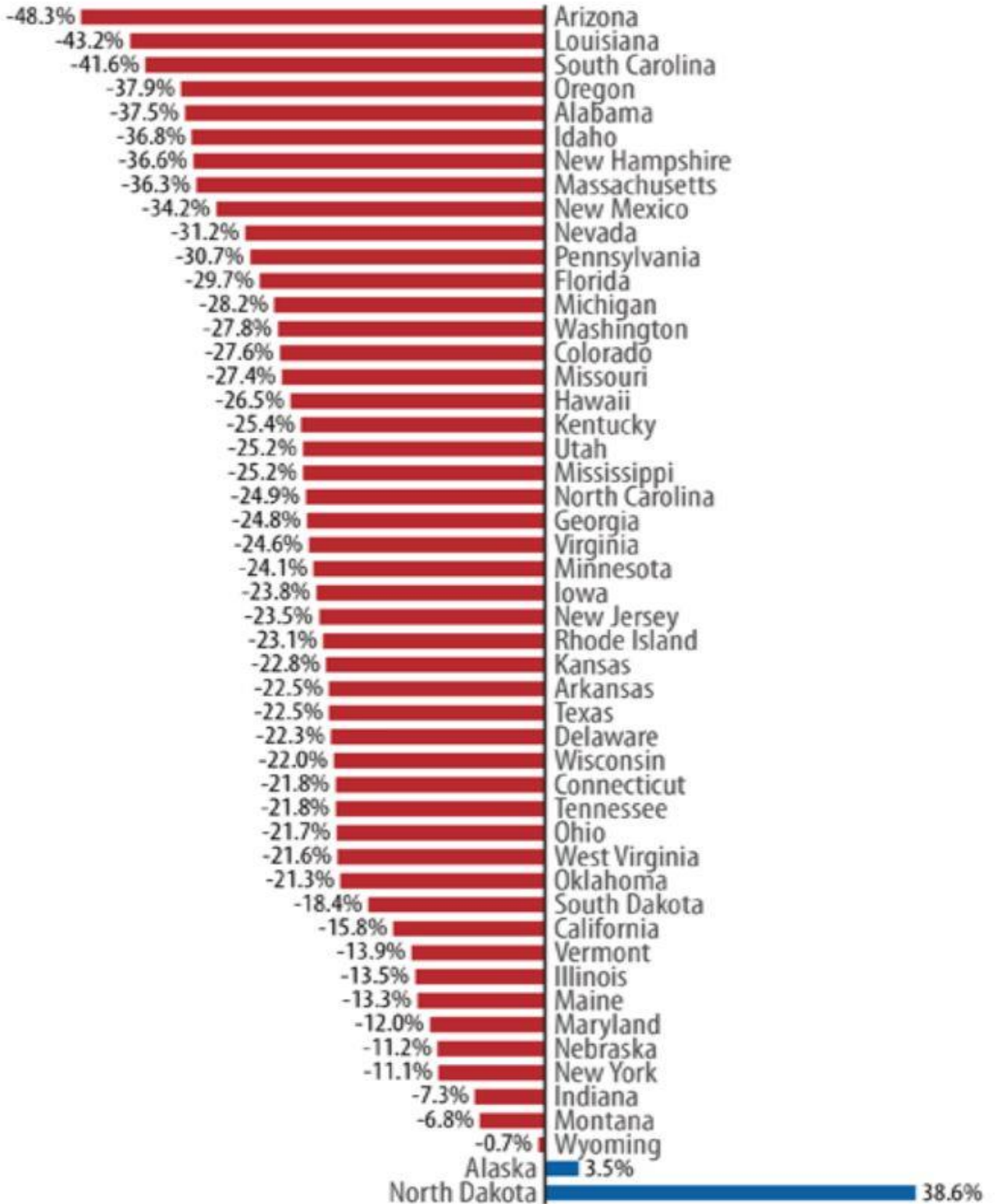
²⁹ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 25, Table 4

³⁰ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 27, Table 5

³¹ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 31, Table 7

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

State Funding for Higher Education FY08 - FY14



Source: Grapevine: An Annual Compilation of Data on State Fiscal Support for Higher Education

During the past decade, the average share of revenues coming from state and local appropriations decreased, and the average share of revenues coming from net tuition increased for public institutions. Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$90.5 billion in 2007-08 to \$76.2 billion in 2013-14.³³

Nationally in FY13, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 43 percent of total revenue.³⁴ In Oklahoma tuition and fees accounted for 41.6 percent in FY11, 43.1 percent in FY12, 44.9 percent in FY13, 45.8 percent in FY14, and 46.5 percent in FY15.³⁵ Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations increased by 0.28 percent nationally in FY13. Total funding for 2014 is approximately \$0.2 billion more than provided in 2013. Despite above-average enrollment and growth in tuition revenue per student, the broadly recognized pressures and budgetary stresses on public resources compound the financial challenges colleges and universities are facing.³⁶

States are facing the fact that revenues lost during the past few years of economic downturn will not come back and that they could face several more years of fiscal challenges. Tax revenues will not return to 2008 levels in most states until 2015, and even after that point it is believed that economic growth will be at a lower rate than seen prior to recession. State revenue has fallen at an unprecedented rate and full recovery will, at best, take a few more years. This outlook suggests that 2015 is likely to be another challenging budget year.³⁷

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

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

³³ “Trends in College Pricing 2014,” The College Board, November 2014, p. 27

³⁴ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 9, figure 2

³⁵ “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, p. 14

³⁶ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 8, figure 1, p. 9, figure 2

³⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2013,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 10, p. 26, figure 6, p. 27, table 5

“Grapevine, An Annual Compilation of Data on State Fiscal Support for Higher Education “
<http://www.grapevine.ilstu.edu>, Table 1

benefits for faculty and staff, and lesser amounts on utilities, supplies, books and library materials, and computing. Trends in the costs of these items don't necessarily run parallel to the average price increases tracked by the CPI-U.³⁸

The Higher Education Price Index. The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs compiled since 1961 by The Commonfund Institute, rose by 1.6 percent for the 2013 fiscal year compared to a 2.2 percent for 2009, a 0.9 percent for the 2010, a 2.3 percent for the 2011, and a 1.7 percent for the 2012. 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. In 2012, the HEPI (64 percent per SHEEO) was again more than the CPI-U (43 percent per SHEEO), which remains the same as historically has been the case.³⁹

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 51 percent between 1998 and 2013.⁴⁰

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

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

³⁸ "State Higher Education Finance FY2013," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 44

³⁹ "State Higher Education Finance FY2013," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 46

⁴⁰ "State Higher Education Finance FY2013," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), April 2014, p. 46

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

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

In 2013, 65.9 percent of recent high school graduates were enrolled in college or universities, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Among high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2013, 92.8 percent were full-time students. About 6 in 10 recent high school graduates enrolled in college attended 4-year institutions. In 2013, 56.6 percent of the nation's population between age of 16 and 24 (22 million) were either enrolled in high school (9.5 million) or in college (12.5 million). About 85 percent of college students were enrolled full time. The unemployment rate for high school students, at 21.3 percent in October 2013, was more than twice the rate for college students at 8.6 percent.⁴³

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

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

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

⁴³ "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2012 High School Graduates", April 2014

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

⁴⁵ "College Affordability" by National Education Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous. More than four years after the U.S. economy emerged from recession, most municipal governments haven't returned to their revenue and employment levels from before the downturn. The Federal government shutdown in October 2013 along with leaving America's debt crisis unaddressed by increasing debt ceiling will have long term effects on higher education. The pressure on colleges will be greater even when the economy rebounds as all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources.⁵⁰

Over the decade from 2004-05 to 2014-15, dollar increases in average public four-year tuition and fees ranged from \$1,866 in the middle states region to \$3,725 in the West. Percentage increases ranged from 24 percent in the middle states region to 72 percent in the West.⁵¹

In the public four-year sector, the increase in published tuition and fees from \$2,810 in 1984-85 to \$9,139 in 2014-15 is an increase of 225 percent, or 4.0 percent per year over 30 years. The increase over the most recent five years, from 2009-10 to 2014-15, was 17 percent, or 3.2 percent per year. In the public two-year sector, the increase in published tuition and fees from \$1,337 in 1984-85 to \$3,347 in 2014-15 is an increase of 150 percent, or 3.1 percent per year over 30 years. The increase over the most recent five years, from 2009-10 to 2014-15, is 18 percent, or 3.3 percent per year.⁵²

California enrolled 21 percent of the nation's full-time equivalent (FTE) public two-year and 8 percent of the nation's public four-year FTE students in fall 2012. Over the five years from 2009-10 to 2014-15, California's published in-state tuition and fee increases of 58 percent 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 for two-year colleges (see attachment 13).⁵³

The sharp declines in per student state appropriations in recent years have been accompanied by rapid increases in public four-year college tuition and fees. Total state appropriations declined by 16 percent, from \$90.5 billion in 2007-08 to \$76.2 billion in 2013-14. In other words, the portion of state resources going to support higher education has declined steadily in recent decade. From fall 2002 to fall 2012, total FTE enrollment in public institutions in the United States increased by 30 percent while FTE enrollment in public institutions increased by 9 percent from 2007-08 to 2013-14.⁵⁴

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

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

⁵¹ "Trends in College Pricing 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 13

⁵² "Trends in College Pricing 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 17

⁵³ "Trends in College Pricing 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 18

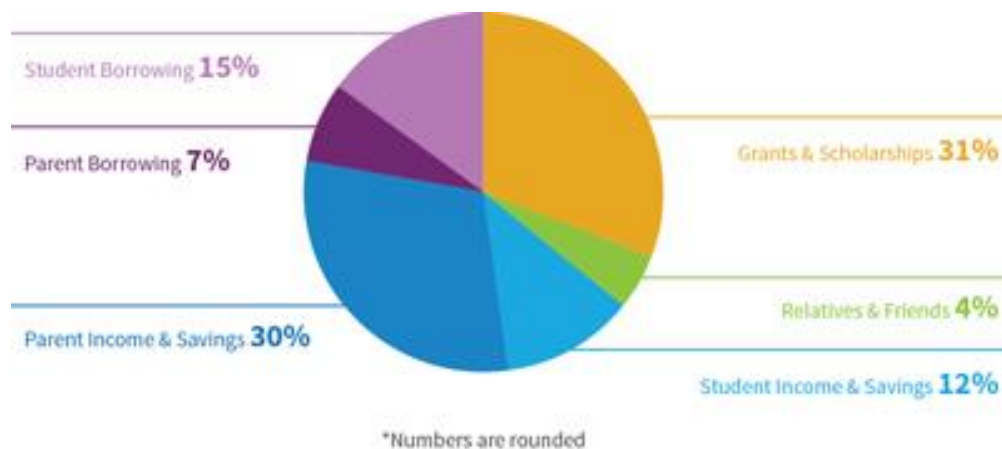
⁵⁴ "Trends in College Pricing 2014," by The College Board, November 2014, p. 27

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

How America Pays for College. According to the national study *How America Pays for College 2014* by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in August 2014, college-going students and their parents:⁵⁶

- Ninety-eight percent of families believe in the value of college education with 84 percent strongly agreeing that college “is an investment in the future”; 67 percent of family agreed college is essential for higher lifetime earnings for the student’s future career.
- While most families expressed financial concerns and are cost-consciousness about paying for college, 61 percent of parents and students agreed taking joint responsibilities to pay for the college in 2014.
- Drawing from savings, income and loans, students paid 27 percent of the college costs compared to 29 percent in 2013, while parents covered 37 percent of the costs compared to 36 percent in 2013.
- Families took cost-savings measures to make college more affordable. Sixty-nine percent of students opting for in-state tuition, 61 percent of students living closer to home and 54 percent of students living at home or with relatives, 42 percent of students filing for education tax credits, 41 percent of students getting a roommate, 28 percent of students accelerated the pace of course work earning a degree.
- In 2014, financial aid covers a bigger portion of college costs than it has in the past. Grants and scholarships made up 31 percent of the total amount to meet college costs compared to 30 percent in 2013.
- More families utilized scholarships at 44 percent in 2014, up from 39 percent in 2013 while grant usage at 43 percent in 2014 compared to 45 percent in 2013.
- Twenty-nine percent of students borrowed education loans to pay for college in 2014: 28 percent using federal student loans and 7 percent tapping private education loans.

How the Average Family Pays for College



⁵⁶ “How America Pays for College 2014,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2014.

Other Factors. The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families concerned about student loan availability. The Federal Stafford Loan with a low fixed interest rate at 3.86 percent has increased borrowing limits up to \$12,500 per year and is available to families, regardless of income and credit history. U.S. Department of Education’s William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program provides students and family access to low-interest federal student loans.⁵⁷

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

The maximum Pell Grant award has raise from \$5,635 to \$5,730 in 2014-15 with 8.7 million students receiving Pell Grants. Income-based repayment (IBR) may benefit 3.5 million students who are eligible to take advantage of a new option to cap repayment of student loans at 10 percent of monthly income.⁵⁹ Students who take responsibility for their loans by making monthly payments will have remaining balances forgiven after 20 years of payments or forgiven after 10 years for those who serve in public service.⁶⁰

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, just as the economic recovery allowed some colleges to add some extra padding to their budgets in 2013-14, stagnant endowment returns and enrollment decline resulted in tuition revenue decreases. Public colleges got some good news as 30 state governments allotted more tax dollars to higher education in the 2014 fiscal year, which came as a welcome reprieve after repeated budget cuts. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. Colleges have cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy is fully recovered.⁶¹

College graduates have suffered through the recession and lackluster recovery with remarkable resilience. The unemployment rate for college graduate in July 2014 was 3.1 percent compared with 5.8 percent for the work force as a whole. The number of college-educated workers with jobs has risen by 9 percent since the beginning of the recession. In 2013, the full-time worker with a bachelor’s degree earned 79 percent more than a full-time worker with a high school diploma, in comparison, 20 years ago the premium was 73 percent, and 30 years ago it was 48 percent. The return on investment on a college degree remains high and is equivalent to an investment with annual return of 15.2 percent, that is more than double the average return to stock market since 1950 and more than five times the returns to corporate bonds, government bonds, homeownership, or gold.⁶²

⁵⁷ “<http://Staffordloan.com>” and “<http://direct.ed.gov>”

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

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

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

⁶¹ “Almanac of Higher Education 2014,” by The Chronicle of Higher Education, October 2013

⁶² “The Employment Situation,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, November 7, 2014

Performance Funding for Higher Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complete College America

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

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

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

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY15 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 \$38,166. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$69,098 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.⁶³

Economic fluctuation affected workers very differently, depending on their level of education attainment; less-educated workers lost nearly four out of five jobs during the recession. Those with a high school diploma or less need 5.8 million more jobs to reach their prerecession employment level, while workers with a Bachelor's degree or better have 2.2 million jobs over their prerecession level. The average earnings of a Bachelor's degree-holder remain nearly twice as much as those of a worker with only a high school diploma. In addition, employers are willing to pay more for educated workers as they see great value and added benefit in such workers.⁶⁴

The average lifetime earning of a Bachelor's degree holder is \$2.3 million, 79 percent more than that earned by high school graduates, up from 75 percent in 1999. Over a lifetime, a Bachelor's degree holder expects median lifetime earnings of \$2.3 million. More education pays a sizeable economic return for going to college and earning at least a two-year or four-year degree. The 33 percent of Bachelor's degree holders that continue on to graduate and professional schools have even a more prosperous future ahead. Moreover, the difference in earnings between those who go to college and those who don't is growing- meaning that postsecondary education is more important than ever. More highly-educated people usually earn considerably more than their less-educated counterparts in the same occupation.⁶⁵

⁶³ "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2010

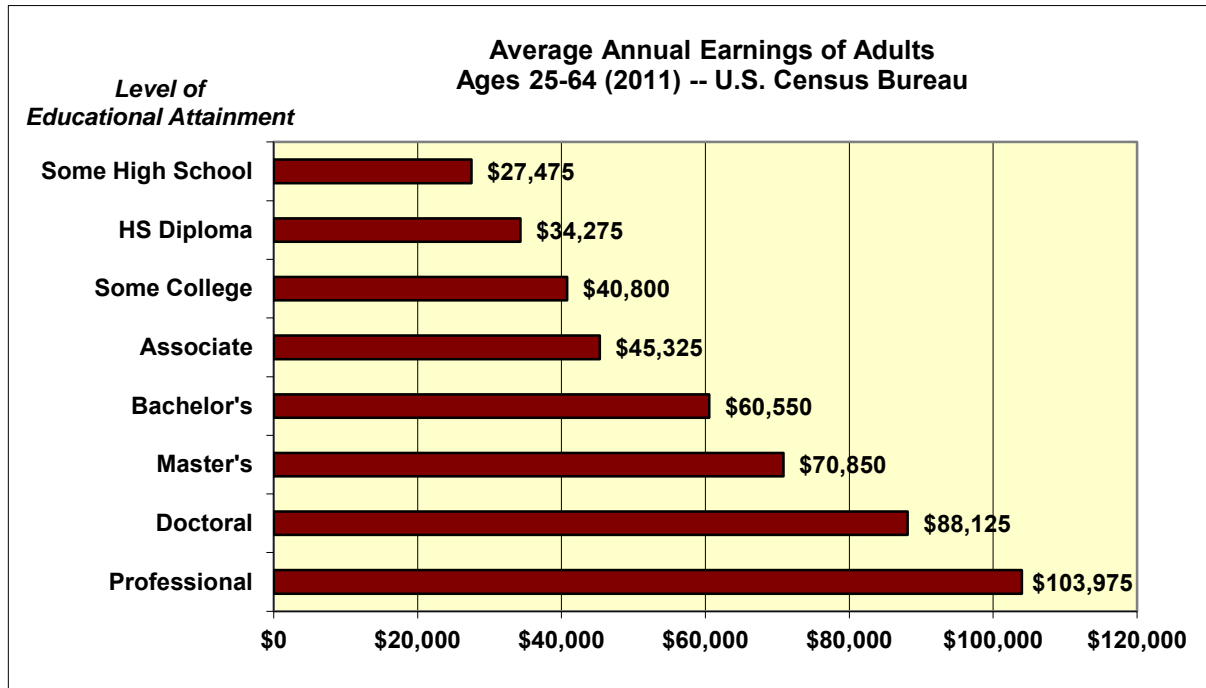
⁶⁴ "One More Time: Yes, College Is Worth It" by Kayla Webley, Time, August 16, 2012

"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

⁶⁵ "College Graduates Fare Well in Jobs Market, Even Through Recession," by The New York Times, May 3, 2013

In addition, college graduates have suffered far fewer job losses during the global economic downturn than those who left school without qualifications.⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷

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 2011, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.76 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.⁶⁸



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the householder. In 2011, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, median income was \$60,550 compared to \$34,275 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$27,475 for those with less than a high school diploma.

More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2011 earned 46 percent more than those with no high school attendance and 25 percent more than those who attended high school but did not earn diplomas or GED credentials. Those with associate’s degrees earned 32 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 77 percent more. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 72 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

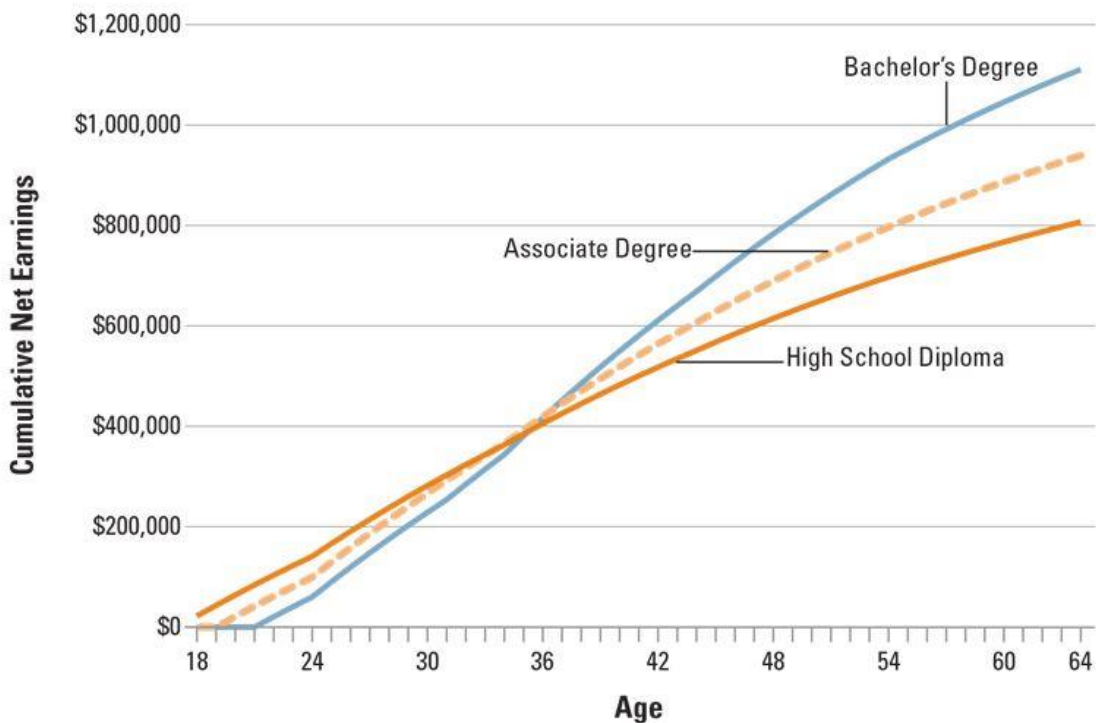
⁶⁶ “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

⁶⁷ “The College Completion Agenda 2011, Keep College Affordable” by John Michael Lee Jr., College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, October, 2011

⁶⁸ “Work-Life Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers Aged 25-64 by Educational Attainment ” by U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey, October 2012, Table 1

The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate on average, each year of education and each credential add measurably to an individual’s earnings. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn significantly more than the typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two to three times as much as high school graduates. Compared to a high school graduate, the median four-year college graduate who enrolls at age 18 and graduates in four years expect to earn enough by age 36 to compensate for being out of the labor force for four years and for borrowing the full amount required to pay tuition and fees without any grant assistance.⁶⁹

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



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

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn 62 percent more than typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two or three times as much as high school graduates. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ “Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, April 2014, p. 13.

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

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. Some advantages are immediate while others pay off over the longer term. In addition to widespread productivity increases, the higher earnings of educated workers generate higher tax payments at the local, state, and federal levels. Consistent productive employment reduces dependence on public income-transfer programs and all workers, regardless of education level, earn more when there are more college graduates in the labor force.⁷¹

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in many ways. It reduces poverty, increases material standards of living and improves the overall well-being of the population; the psychological implications of unemployment are also significant. In addition to their non-monetary benefits, poverty and unemployment affect spending on public assistance programs. Moreover, adults with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in organized volunteer work, to vote, and to donate blood; they are also more likely than others to live healthy lifestyles. College-educated adults are more likely than others to be open to differing views of others, and the young children of adults with higher levels of education have higher cognitive skills and engage in more extracurricular, cultural, athletic, and religious activities than other children. In other words, participation in postsecondary education improves the quality of civil society.⁷²

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.⁷³

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.⁷⁴

⁷¹ "Education Pays 2014: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 11.

⁷² "Education pays 2014: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, April 2014, p. 31.

⁷³ "A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education" by Lumina Foundation, June 2014

⁷⁴ "College Is Still Worth It" by Mark Yzaguirre, Huffington Post Education, January 16, 2014

Conclusions

There is no better investment in our state's future than higher education. Maintaining a top-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is the top priority for our state. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to providing students with access to a top-quality educational opportunity at a very affordable cost. They have demonstrated this commitment by implementing only moderate increases in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions for the FY15. The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education has developed cost-saving initiatives that will result in actual and projected savings totaling \$494.5 million from FY10 to FY15.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Oklahoma Higher Education 7th in affordability, 8th in efficiency, and 16th in STEM job growth nationally. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs as prescribed by state law. The average cost of tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 74.6 percent of the average legislative peer limit.

College affordability is essential, and OKPromise scholarship program is considered to be one of the most successful college access programs in the nation. The state system invests heavily in total student financial aid, devoting nearly \$100 million in total expenditures to student assistance in FY15, a 33 percent increase over five years ago. Students have opportunities to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY15 increased by over \$2.6 million (4.8 percent) over FY14. 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 of the economic downturn in recent years. As for Fall 2014, Oklahoma enrollment has increased by more than 14,000 students since 2008. Preliminary enrollment data indicates a slight decrease of 1.4 percent in FTE enrollment for the Fall 2014 semester after record levels of enrollment in 2010-11. However, the significant enrollment increases were seen at the research universities, an increase of 752 students, a 1.5 percent increase in 2014. Preliminary data for the *2012-13 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will begin a consistent decline in 2013, which may have an impact on future college enrollment.

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

The estimated return on investment for Oklahoma public higher education is \$4.72 for every \$1 of state funding. State appropriated income remained the same in FY15, as a share of total revenue decreased from 39.3 percent to 37.8 percent which lead to a moderate increase of tuition and mandatory fees of 5.8 percent in FY15 compared to 4.7 percent in FY14. State appropriations support decreased from 62.3 percent in FY01 to 37.8 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY15. Student revenues increased from 24.6 percent in FY01 to 46.5 percent in FY15.

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

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

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

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

The focus on higher education has reaped large dividends for the country. If we want America continue to be world leader 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. FY15 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY15 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY15
5. Transcript of April 24, 2014 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY15
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY15
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY15
9. Summary Listing of FY15 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY15 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY15
12. Comparison of FY15 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY15 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)

APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Research Peer Public Universities
Academic Year 2014-15 -- Preliminary**

| University | Resident | Nonresident |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Texas | \$9,816 | \$34,860 |
| Texas Tech | \$9,608 | \$20,468 |
| Kansas | \$10,447 | \$25,740 |
| Kansas State | \$9,034 | \$22,624 |
| Iowa State | \$7,731 | \$20,617 |
| West Virginia | \$8,700 | \$25,530 |
| Oklahoma | \$7,695 | \$20,469 |
| Oklahoma State | \$7,442 | \$20,027 |
| *Average w/o OK | \$9,223 | \$24,973 |
| **Average w/o WV and OK | \$9,327 | \$24,862 |

*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

**Excluding West Virginia and Oklahoma Institutions

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for Fall 2014, dated 10-3-2014

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION PEER LIMITS AND ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2014-2015

The Oklahoma State Regents will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of tuition peer limits and academic services fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on **Thursday, April 24, 2014 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 Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Chancellor's Office, 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116 no later than 5:00 p.m. on **Friday, April 18, 2014.**



Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

| Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours) | FY15 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i> | \$8,923.00 | \$297.43 | \$25,384.00 | \$846.13 | | |
| Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i> | \$6,616.00 | \$220.53 | \$13,993.00 | \$466.43 | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$7,510.00 | \$250.33 | \$18,894.00 | \$629.80 | | |
| Univ of Science & Arts of Okla | \$8,978.00 | \$299.27 | \$20,176.00 | \$672.53 | | |
| Community Colleges | \$5,430.00 | \$181.00 | \$9,964.00 | \$332.13 | | |
| Graduate (24 Credit Hours) | | | | | | |
| Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i> | \$9,430.00 | \$392.92 | \$21,050.00 | \$877.08 | | |
| Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i> | \$6,730.00 | \$280.42 | \$13,282.00 | \$553.42 | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$9,036.00 | \$376.50 | \$18,579.00 | \$774.13 | | |
| <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 percent) of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.</p> <p>Undergraduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than 105 percent (105 percent) 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="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u>TIER</u></p> <p>Research Universities Regional Universities Community Colleges</p> </td> <td style="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><i>At their meeting in June 2014, State Regents will consider FY15 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p> | | | | | <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> |
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Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

| Professional Programs | FY15 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | FY15 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees |
|---|--|---|
| <i>University of Oklahoma</i> | | |
| College of Law | \$26,137.00 | \$39,641.00 |
| <i>OU Health Sciences Center</i> | | |
| Doctor of Medicine | \$30,084.00 | \$56,328.00 |
| Doctor of Dental Science | \$30,731.00 | \$65,655.00 |
| Physician's Associate | \$13,885.00 | \$29,183.00 |
| PharmD | \$21,703.00 | \$39,537.00 |
| Occupational Therapy | \$11,313.00 | \$21,283.00 |
| Physical Therapy -- Doctoral | \$13,575.00 | \$27,656.00 |
| Doctor of Audiology | \$12,821.00 | \$26,022.00 |
| Public Health | \$11,247.00 | \$22,874.00 |
| Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice | \$10,473.00 | \$21,674.00 |
| Master of Science in Nursing* | \$7,640.00 | \$16,760.00 |
| <i>Oklahoma State University</i> | | |
| Center for Health Sciences | \$31,378.00 | \$58,838.00 |
| College of Veterinary Medicine | \$23,028.00 | \$45,268.00 |
| <i>Northeastern State University</i> | | |
| College of Optometry | \$26,246.00 | \$38,674.00 |
| <i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i> | | |
| PharmD | \$19,629.00 | \$34,119.00 |
| <i>Langston University</i> | | |
| Physical Therapy -- Doctoral | \$13,575.00 | \$27,656.00 |
| <p align="center">70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.</p> <p align="center"><i>At their meeting in June 2014, State Regents will consider FY15 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p> | | |

* Beginning in FY15, Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) program is added to OU Health Sciences Center professional programs.

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2015

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.

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 2013 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 18, 2013. 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 percent); 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 24, 2014
State Regents' Conference Room

Regent Jimmy Harrel: Thank you. We have several speakers who have asked to provide public testimony on these topics. We thank you for your interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in public policy discussions. First let's discuss the ground rules: 1) each speaker has three minutes to make comments and I will ask Kylie [Smith] to let us know when your time is over; 2) each speaker is only allowed their time allotted; 3) speakers will speak from the podium and will state their name, institution, and organization if they represent any; 4) 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 Kylie. We are here for the purpose of listening to you. Regents may have a question or two for speakers if we need clarification regarding their comments, but Regents, I must remind you that we are not here to debate. We'll have time between today and our June meeting for debate. So Regents, just a reminder that we are here today to listen. I am going to read the names of the individuals who have asked for the opportunity to comment on tuition and fees:

- Dr. Michael Dunn
- C.J. Cavin
- Jillian Goodman
- Kory Atcuson
- Kiki Pierce
- Zach Milvo
- Trent Tamura

The first speaker is Dr. Michael Dunn.

Dr. Michael Dunn: Thank you for the opportunity to provide input at the annual tuition hearing. My name is Mike Dunn and I'm representing the Faculty Advisory Council. I'm currently finishing my 11th year at Cameron University where I'm an Associate Professor in Biological Sciences and Chair of the Faculty Senate.

On behalf of the Council, we commend Chancellor Johnson, the Regents and support personnel for their leadership, commitment and diligence in their efforts. In particular, we acknowledge you reporting the merits in the importance of higher education in a manner that is professional and comprehensive and being responsive to the needs of institutions of higher education and the students we all serve. The Council remains convinced that higher education is a necessary and critical component to the welfare of the state's economy and future success. Therefore we place fostering the capabilities and promise of our graduates as a top priority among our roles as educators in the state.

However, the effects of financial fatigue now challenge our efforts. In some ways, this fatigue has grown slowly over recent years; increasing student to faculty ratios, fewer new hires and modest to nonexistent salary raises are a few examples. The bottom line results of continued reductions in state financial support are many fold; 1) fewer resources are available to effectively accomplish the missions of our institutions, 2) the quality of courses is marginalized by increasing student to faculty ratio, and 3) diminishing incentives for faculty to remain in Oklahoma's higher education system and lower faculty retention is directly correlatable to lower student retention.

Two indicators of these negative impacts include faculty teaching an increasing number of courses and the very real crises concerning institutions abilities to hire, fully utilize, and maintain qualified full time faculty. With proposed budget cuts in both real dollars as well as inflationary costs, our institutions are drafting budget scenarios accordingly.

However, the FAC would like to go on record as opposing cuts to education with a reminder to our state leadership that numerous studies indicate that dollars spent on education are returned many times over, as the Chancellor has already pointed out.

We do understand that in the current financial and political climate it is unlikely that a complete solution will present itself and has part of the solution the Council recognizes that responsible student tuition increases are a means for our institutions to maintain operations and that revenue from tuition is an important variable in the overall solution.

We would also like to go on record and state that we do not wish for the entire burden of difficult financial times to fall on the students. As we feel that pricing students out of higher education would be deleterious to the future of the great state of Oklahoma. Like our institutions administrators and members of the State Regents, we see great potential in our state's higher education programs. We want to pursue those potentials and be part of the growth for our state. For with continue reductions in financial support, without providing institutions the means to recover costs undermines our efforts, as well as the long term goals such as Complete College America. Again we thank you and very much appreciate your willingness to hear our voice today.

Harrel: Thank you Dr. Dunn. We appreciate it. C. J. Cavin.

C.J Cavin: Good morning, my name is C.J. Cavin and I'm a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma where I'm obtaining a Master's degree in Human Relations. I did my undergraduate work at Oklahoma State University where I obtained a degree in political science so I am familiar with the two comprehensives. I am also here representing the Oklahoma Student Government Association and am the current chairman of the Student Advisory Board for this group.

As another academic year comes to an end we need to talk about tuition and fees and how we handle that moving forward. This time is not only important for the budget making process but also for the students these decisions will impact. As I end my sixth year in higher education and complete the last portions of my master's degree I think about how tuition and fees have impacted my education and my experience. Like many graduating students, I will be entering the workforce with a substantial amount of student debt. So the discussion of how much we charge a student is especially important to me.

While there are personal and emotional arguments for tuition I prefer to look at some of the evidence. The fact of the matter is inflation is rising, fixed costs are increasing and enrollment has consistently gone up. Yet there has been no additional financial support from the state. We are continuing to increase the burden on the state system for performance but not following up with the resources needed.

As a student, I see three major priorities for Oklahoma higher education. The first is obviously Complete College America. Nothing is surprising to this group, but we've been given that mandate by the Governor that we need to increase degrees but we are one of few states who aren't putting dollars with that program. The second is deferred maintenance. I've been fortunate enough to attend many of the events with the Chancellor and the Regents staff talking about the priorities for this legislative session. And myself having attended two of the oldest institutions in the state, I can attest that some of our buildings are just as old. So deferred maintenance is definitely not a highlight, but it is definitely something we need to look in to. The third is recruiting and retaining the best and the brightest. Being at OU and being at OSU has been an absolute joy because I've been able to learn from the best in the world. Something I'm extremely proud of. But if Oklahoma wants to keep a competitive edge we must continue to work to bring the most talented researchers and instructors into the state.

The opportunities that I've had to travel with the Regents have not only provided me access to those policy decision makers but have also provided me with insight into the process. I'm not an expert on tuition or budget or budget policy but from my experience there is no one I would rather have making those decisions than those in this room and those that sit in our president's office at our institutions. We face another tough budget year and while I'm still hopeful we can get the resources we've requested from the legislature, if we do not, an increase in tuition may need to be discussed.

On one final note, I want to say about tuition, I've long been an advocate for flat tuition. And I am fortunate that my institutions that I've attended have adopted those policies. It not only helps students in their financial planning but encourages students to complete their degrees faster. My hope is that other institutions follow suit so that all Oklahoma students may benefit from that program. Thank you.

Harrel: Thank you C.J. We appreciate it. Jillian Goodman.

Jillian Goodman: Good morning and thank you for having us. My name is Jillian Goodman and I represent the UCO Student Association at the University of Central Oklahoma. In my time at UCO, I've been able to take on several leadership roles on campus and really invest my time back into the campus and campus life and impacting fellow students and bettering my college experience. One of the reasons I've been able to do that is because of the low tuition costs. I've been able to give my time back to the university as opposed to having to work full time jobs to pay for the tuition, though scholarship dollars have been able to help me.

Looking at UCO statistics, we have 43 percent of our students who graduate debt free. I think that's an incredible statistic and speaks to the stewardship of the financial situation at our university. Also speaks well of the Regents and how you all have served as stewards of tuition dollars. Should tuition increase I think you will see our students across the board, not only at the University of Central Oklahoma but at other state institutions, they would have to bear that burden themselves. Should the state cut the funds that have been proposed, UCO would see a \$3 million deficit. That would be directly passed on to the students in tuition increases. And I think we would see a direct correlation between student experience and tuition dollar increases.

Anyway, I feel like we are preaching to the choir here but you know how important it is to keep tuition dollars low for students to make higher education affordable. I just ask when you meet with the state legislature that you keep that in mind. And I would now like to yield the rest of my time to questions.

Harrel: Thank you Jillian. Our next speaker will be Kory Atcuson.

Kory Atucson: Thank you Mr. Chairman, Chancellor and members of the Regents. Thank you for taking your time to listen to students. I'm Kory Atucson, I am the Chair of the UCO Student Congress, I am an alumni of UCO, I received my undergraduate from there and I am also a graduate student at UCO in the Masters of Public Administration program.

Today, I'd like to give you a little bit of background about the University of Central Oklahoma, which you are very familiar with. It is the state's metropolitan university; we have a commitment to the metro to bring students in, getting them out, and one of the leaders of the Complete College America initiative. Part of what makes UCO such a dynamic and great institution is that it really expands on the leadership development of its students. In decision making processes with our student government, the Department of Students Affairs allows us to make recommendations on over \$934,000 in student activity fees, which was recently increased. And with that we've been able to really change the student experience at UCO.

Going back 20 years or so there was this idea that we were the "parking lot university." People came in, they went to class, and then they left. In the last 10 years, UCO has really developed this identity. People are not just talking about getting a degree they are talking about "I want to go to UCO because it's a great environment." It's not just the educational experience which is great, it's about the dynamic student experiences that are part of the larger educational experience.

As my colleague, Jillian Goodman, Vice President of the Student Body has stated, it's difficult in these conversations about tuition. No one wants to raise tuition. But when you see the state legislature decrease the amount, I think it's been cut from like 70 percent to 30 percent maybe even lower, the burden has to be shifted somewhere. There are only two revenue streams. You've got the state's legislature appropriations and then you have tuition and fees raised from the students. If you want to offer an excellent academic experience the money has to come from somewhere. From talking to students around campus they really see the need for it. Recently we discussed the SAF increase a few years ago and this year we've had an interesting conversation about a technology fee increase. We have a horrible wi-fi experience on campus, one of the worst things on our campus unfortunately, and when you can talk to them about how this will affect and change their experience they understand the need to pay for more. And I think that's the most clear thing I can say about when you raise tuition and fees you just have to be very open and transparent about what they're going to and students understand that. At the end of the day, it's about getting that college degree, getting that holistic experience and people are willing to pay for that. They really are. And I thank the Regents for listening to me today.

Harrel: Thank you Kory. Appreciate it. Kiki Pierce.

Kiki Pierce: Hello, thank you for having us all and having us have the opportunity to speak to all of you and just the fact that you guys are here listening that's a great approach to student government and student leadership in general, just having our voices heard. I think that's something we all need to have every once in a while.

Obviously, we have plenty of students here from UCO representing our student government, the UCOSA, the UCO Student Association. I think it's clear that we have plenty of leaders on campus. Last year, I came and listened to some of my peers speak last year and then this year I actually get to speak to you all so I think this is a great opportunity for those of us who haven't spoken before and also for those of us who have spoken before we get to learn a bit more about how to represent our school.

As you've already said in your presentation at the beginning, higher education was tied for number one most valued service for Oklahoma. Growing up I think a lot of the leaders at UCO and lot of the

other universities too understand this because obviously growing up our parents always encouraged us to come to college and get a degree, and get a job and just live the American dream, if you will. So, it was almost expected of me. There was no other option, really, just go to high school, get your degree, go on with your life. And I think things like that are really important. You always need goals in your life and obviously Oklahoma recognizes that and they appreciate that higher education is something efficient and also necessary for any student in Oklahoma.

Speaking of efficiency, number 8 in higher education efficiency and I think our student government represents that pretty well. Just recently we passed things that were just about making things like wi-fi and other services in our university specifically, more efficient and helping the students have a better experience at UCO. Kory talked about earlier how tuition is something that nobody really wants to raise, no one wants to talk about. But interestingly enough in congress just a couple of weeks ago we actually made a resolution that we wanted to bring to the administration saying that we are ok with these tuition raisings because we know it's worth it. Another thing we know is worth it is the leadership and what we bring to UCO. Plenty of us leaders I think it's safe to say that we all know we spread our self a little too thin at some point or another in our leadership roles or in all the things that we agree to. Some of us might not know how to say no. I think even though we may have spread ourselves a little too thin it's obvious that it's worth it.

We went to a student government conference a few months ago called The American Student Government Association. It was in New Orleans and we were asked how many students are in our student government and UCO likes to say quite often that it's our entire student body that's in our student government. They may not be representing the entire student body, but all 17,000 students enrolled at UCO are part of the student government because they can come to congress they can speak their mind they can say what they want and that's who were here to represent.

So, I just hope you all keep that in mind when you come and speak to the state legislature and your representing all universities but just keep in mind that UCO is not really fond of being little brother or little sister to other universities like OU and OSU and stuff like that so I thank our leadership and our drive I guess to be a little bit higher up on that totem pole is something that we want to bring across to the state legislature. Thank you.

Harrel: Thank you Kiki. The next speaker, Zach Milvo.

Zach Milvo. Thank you Regents for having me today. I'm one of five speakers from UCO; I think you could at least say we're persistent in our pursuit. I attended the University of Oklahoma has a freshman. I took classes at Oklahoma City Community College during high school and now contingent on me being able to pass a Spanish 2 final next week I will be a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. So, I believe I have a little bit of experience, albeit, being a naïve 22 year old, really cognizant of that, I believe I have a little bit of a unique experience across the spectrum of education in Oklahoma. And I think what makes the regional university system, and I think UCO in particular, so special is that when you talk about return of investment as you have before, 91 percent of UCO graduates stay in Oklahoma. And that is a sincere commitment to this state. If you're talking about an investment for this state, an investment to UCO and our regional university systems is an investment for our state. No university in the state gives back, in my opinion, like UCO does.

A lot of the things I say today will echo a lot. I wanted to clear up something about our peer groups. You had some questions about that. Typically what we look at are institutions like Boise State, Wichita State, places like that, that are large, like 17,000. Our football and basketball programs may not be up to snuff with those universities but we are working on it. We compare our self to institutions like that. And like my fellow students have said, we're aiming higher. And I think that speaks to not only the spirit of UCO but to the spirit of all universities in Oklahoma. And I see the

statistic up there that in 2009 we had no increases in tuition. And I think, man, wouldn't that be fantastic if in 2014 and 2015 we didn't have any increases. If we're going to make Oklahoma stand for something, why not education? What better cause do we have then to make flagship, to make Oklahoma's flagship in education, especially the regional university system. And like Kiki was saying, it's not that we want a tuition increase, because by all means we don't, our students are hard workers. I think it's something like 88 percent of our students work over 15 hours a week. Our students don't mind working. But like Jillian talked about, when you increase tuition that has to be brought up somewhere and so what happens is our students go to the workforce and they miss out on those other transformative learning opportunities that occur on campus.

I have the privilege and honor of serving as our student body president, I can honestly attest that I've learned more in that role, from a business perspective, meeting with individuals like your selves, learning about a budget process, learning really how the real world works, than I probably have from an American National Government class my freshman year. So it's those opportunities that are so crucial to our state, to our students, to our communities and without those opportunities we lack the transformative learning experiences. Maybe we still get the discipline knowledge but at some point we lose out on those opportunities. That's where those costs of tuition really hit students.

So I would please ask you, and like Jillian said, we're preaching to the choir, I understand that we are all advocates, but please stress the fact, it's not so much that our in-class education will suffer but it's the fact that time away from campus is really going to suffer in the fact that we won't be allowed to have those same opportunities to really grow as individuals and as adults when we enter the workforce not just having the discipline knowledge but having the soft skills to really perform at an adequate level. Thank you so much.

Harrel: Thank you Zach. Zach, where is your home town?

Zach Milvo: Moore, Oklahoma.

Harrel: The next speaker is Trent Tamura.

Trent Tamura: I want to thank you for having me today. My name is Trent Tamura. I represent the University of Central Oklahoma. I'm also the incoming chair of Student Congress. More importantly, I want to come to you from the position of a common student. I'm a senior at the University of Central Oklahoma majoring in Finance and from what you've said today from the statistics I've seen, there's no better investment than higher education. So, why wouldn't we invest in it. The opportunities I've had at UCO have been amazing. My involvement there, the people I've been able to meet, the faculty, I wouldn't want to invest in anything else.

This is very important to the future generations and I think I can actually even speak for the whole student body because we have agreed to increase student activity fees and UCO believes it is important to invest in our university. And there is nothing more important than that.

I don't want to bore you with the statistics and facts of UCO but I just want to say as a common student that this is important and UCO does believe that education is the best investment. Thank you.

Harrel: Thank you Trent, appreciate it. We appreciate all of you being here. Again, the State Regents want to thank all of the individuals who testified before us today. All written and oral commentary received today as well as commentary received via mail and electronic mail in the State Regents' office will be assembled to provide to all State Regents. Are there any other comments before we adjourn? If not, we are adjourned.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

| <i>Undergraduate</i> Institution | Resident Tuition | | | | | | Nonresident Tuition | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| RESEARCH University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | 131.90 | 3,957.00 | 137.60 | 4,128.00 | 4.3% | 171.00 | 538.20 | 16,146.00 | 563.40 | 16,902.00 | 4.7% | 756.00 |
| Okla State University & Tulsa | 147.50 | 4,425.00 | 147.50 | 4,425.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 567.00 | 17,010.00 | 567.00 | 17,010.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>139.70</i> | <i>4,191.00</i> | <i>142.55</i> | <i>4,276.50</i> | <i>2.0%</i> | <i>85.50</i> | <i>552.60</i> | <i>16,578.00</i> | <i>565.20</i> | <i>16,956.00</i> | <i>2.3%</i> | <i>378.00</i> |
| REGIONAL University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 157.15 | 4,714.50 | 164.25 | 4,927.50 | 4.5% | 213.00 | 427.65 | 12,829.50 | 446.90 | 13,407.00 | 4.5% | 577.50 |
| East Central University | 129.26 | 3,877.80 | 141.20 | 4,236.00 | 9.2% | 358.20 | 375.99 | 11,279.70 | 404.96 | 12,148.80 | 7.7% | 869.10 |
| Northeastern State University | 130.50 | 3,915.00 | 138.75 | 4,162.50 | 6.3% | 247.50 | 364.50 | 10,935.00 | 383.75 | 11,512.50 | 5.3% | 577.50 |
| Northwestern OK St University | 151.25 | 4,537.50 | 163.25 | 4,897.50 | 7.9% | 360.00 | 358.25 | 10,747.50 | 378.25 | 11,347.50 | 5.6% | 600.00 |
| Rogers State University | 110.90 | 3,327.00 | 117.35 | 3,520.50 | 5.8% | 193.50 | 332.70 | 9,981.00 | 352.05 | 10,561.50 | 5.8% | 580.50 |
| Southeastern OK St University | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| Southwestern OK St University | 136.50 | 4,095.00 | 148.50 | 4,455.00 | 8.8% | 360.00 | 348.50 | 10,455.00 | 363.50 | 10,905.00 | 4.3% | 450.00 |
| Cameron University | 114.50 | 3,435.00 | 124.00 | 3,720.00 | 8.3% | 285.00 | 362.50 | 10,875.00 | 392.00 | 11,760.00 | 8.1% | 885.00 |
| Langston University | 106.95 | 3,208.50 | 110.16 | 3,304.76 | 3.0% | 96.26 | 333.05 | 9,991.50 | 343.04 | 10,291.25 | 3.0% | 299.75 |
| OK Panhandle State University | 121.50 | 3,645.00 | 134.75 | 4,042.50 | 10.9% | 397.50 | 306.80 | 9,204.00 | 320.05 | 9,601.50 | 4.3% | 397.50 |
| University of Sci & Arts of OK | 154.00 | 4,620.00 | 170.00 | 5,100.00 | 10.4% | 480.00 | 422.00 | 12,660.00 | 468.00 | 14,040.00 | 10.9% | 1,380.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>133.51</i> | <i>4,005.16</i> | <i>143.70</i> | <i>4,311.02</i> | <i>7.6%</i> | <i>305.86</i> | <i>368.99</i> | <i>11,069.56</i> | <i>390.71</i> | <i>11,721.28</i> | <i>5.9%</i> | <i>651.71</i> |
| <i>4-Year University Average</i> | <i>134.46</i> | <i>4,033.75</i> | <i>143.52</i> | <i>4,305.71</i> | <i>6.7%</i> | <i>271.96</i> | <i>397.23</i> | <i>11,917.02</i> | <i>417.55</i> | <i>12,526.62</i> | <i>5.1%</i> | <i>609.60</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | 62.60 | 1,878.00 | 69.10 | 2,073.00 | 10.4% | 195.00 | 162.60 | 4,878.00 | 176.02 | 5,280.60 | 8.3% | 402.60 |
| Connors State College | 74.00 | 2,220.00 | 80.00 | 2,400.00 | 8.1% | 180.00 | 214.89 | 6,446.70 | 232.44 | 6,973.20 | 8.2% | 526.50 |
| Eastern Okla State College | 85.70 | 2,571.00 | 89.41 | 2,682.30 | 4.3% | 111.30 | 206.26 | 6,187.80 | 209.97 | 6,299.10 | 1.8% | 111.30 |
| Murray State College | 106.00 | 3,180.00 | 110.00 | 3,300.00 | 3.8% | 120.00 | 276.00 | 8,280.00 | 295.00 | 8,850.00 | 6.9% | 570.00 |
| Northeastern OK A&M College | 75.85 | 2,275.50 | 77.00 | 2,310.00 | 1.5% | 34.50 | 238.85 | 7,165.50 | 247.00 | 7,410.00 | 3.4% | 244.50 |
| Northern Okla College | 69.50 | 2,085.00 | 74.00 | 2,220.00 | 6.5% | 135.00 | 217.15 | 6,514.50 | 231.95 | 6,958.50 | 6.8% | 444.00 |
| Oklahoma City Comm College | 77.55 | 2,326.50 | 82.55 | 2,476.50 | 6.4% | 150.00 | 237.58 | 7,127.40 | 250.35 | 7,510.50 | 5.4% | 383.10 |
| Redlands Comm College | 116.50 | 3,495.00 | 123.37 | 3,701.10 | 5.9% | 206.10 | 186.00 | 5,580.00 | 191.50 | 5,745.00 | 3.0% | 165.00 |
| Rose State College | 82.00 | 2,460.00 | 86.50 | 2,595.00 | 5.5% | 135.00 | 290.05 | 8,701.50 | 299.05 | 8,971.50 | 3.1% | 270.00 |
| Seminole State College | 75.00 | 2,250.00 | 79.50 | 2,385.00 | 6.0% | 135.00 | 230.00 | 6,900.00 | 243.50 | 7,305.00 | 5.9% | 405.00 |
| Tulsa Community College | 78.72 | 2,361.60 | 87.22 | 2,616.60 | 10.8% | 255.00 | 263.79 | 7,913.70 | 286.79 | 8,603.70 | 8.7% | 690.00 |
| Western Oklahoma St College | 70.60 | 2,118.00 | 70.60 | 2,118.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 215.75 | 6,472.50 | 215.75 | 6,472.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| <i>2-Year College Average</i> | <i>81.17</i> | <i>2,435.05</i> | <i>85.77</i> | <i>2,573.13</i> | <i>5.7%</i> | <i>138.08</i> | <i>228.24</i> | <i>6,847.30</i> | <i>239.94</i> | <i>7,198.30</i> | <i>5.1%</i> | <i>351.00</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>108.88</i> | <i>3,266.38</i> | <i>115.80</i> | <i>3,474.07</i> | <i>6.4%</i> | <i>207.69</i> | <i>316.12</i> | <i>9,483.55</i> | <i>332.30</i> | <i>9,969.03</i> | <i>5.1%</i> | <i>485.47</i> |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

| <i>Undergraduate</i> Institution | Resident Tuition | | | | | | Nonresident Tuition | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| CONSTITUENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | 131.90 | 3,957.00 | 137.60 | 4,128.00 | 4.3% | 171.00 | 538.20 | 16,146.00 | 563.40 | 16,902.00 | 4.7% | 756.00 |
| OSU, OKC - Lower | 87.50 | 2,625.00 | 91.90 | 2,757.00 | 5.0% | 132.00 | 277.60 | 8,328.00 | 294.40 | 8,832.00 | 6.1% | 504.00 |
| OSU, OKC - Upper | 112.00 | 3,360.00 | 117.60 | 3,528.00 | 5.0% | 168.00 | 302.10 | 9,063.00 | 320.10 | 9,603.00 | 6.0% | 540.00 |
| OSUIT, OKM - Lower | 110.50 | 3,315.00 | 115.50 | 3,465.00 | 4.5% | 150.00 | 297.50 | 8,925.00 | 302.50 | 9,075.00 | 1.7% | 150.00 |
| OSUIT, OKM - Upper | 119.00 | 3,570.00 | 124.00 | 3,720.00 | 4.2% | 150.00 | 306.00 | 9,180.00 | 311.00 | 9,330.00 | 1.6% | 150.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>112.18</i> | <i>3,365.40</i> | <i>117.32</i> | <i>3,519.60</i> | <i>4.6%</i> | <i>154.20</i> | <i>344.28</i> | <i>10,328.40</i> | <i>358.28</i> | <i>10,748.40</i> | <i>4.1%</i> | <i>420.00</i> |
| CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore - OSU - OKC | 115.90 | 3,477.00 | 121.65 | 3,649.50 | 5.0% | 172.50 | 332.40 | 9,972.00 | 352.25 | 10,567.50 | 6.0% | 595.50 |
| Ardmore - ECU - Upper | 155.15 | 4,654.50 | 165.89 | 4,976.70 | 6.9% | 322.20 | 436.55 | 13,096.50 | 465.69 | 13,970.70 | 6.7% | 874.20 |
| Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| Ardmore - Murray - Lower | 138.00 | 4,140.00 | 146.00 | 4,380.00 | 5.8% | 240.00 | 312.00 | 9,360.00 | 331.00 | 9,930.00 | 6.1% | 570.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>141.28</i> | <i>4,238.25</i> | <i>150.51</i> | <i>4,515.30</i> | <i>6.5%</i> | <i>277.05</i> | <i>376.96</i> | <i>11,308.88</i> | <i>398.56</i> | <i>11,956.80</i> | <i>5.7%</i> | <i>647.92</i> |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UCO - Nursing | 187.15 | 5,614.50 | 194.25 | 5,827.50 | 3.8% | 213.00 | 457.65 | 13,729.50 | 476.90 | 14,307.00 | 4.2% | 577.50 |
| UCO - CBA | 169.65 | 5,089.50 | 178.45 | 5,353.50 | 5.2% | 264.00 | 440.15 | 13,204.50 | 461.10 | 13,833.00 | 4.8% | 628.50 |
| UCO - Language Pathology | 182.15 | 5,464.50 | 189.25 | 5,677.50 | 3.9% | 213.00 | 452.65 | 13,579.50 | 471.90 | 14,157.00 | 4.3% | 577.50 |
| UCO - Prof Teacher Education** | 157.15 | 4,714.50 | 169.25 | 5,077.50 | 7.7% | 363.00 | 427.65 | 12,829.50 | 451.90 | 13,557.00 | 5.7% | 727.50 |
| SEOSU - Grayson | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| SEOSU - McAlester | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC | 188.00 | 5,640.00 | 188.00 | 5,640.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 450.85 | 13,525.50 | 464.80 | 13,944.00 | 3.1% | 418.50 |
| SWOSU - Sayre | 136.50 | 4,095.00 | 148.50 | 4,455.00 | 8.8% | 360.00 | 348.50 | 10,455.00 | 363.50 | 10,905.00 | 4.3% | 450.00 |
| Langston University - OKC | 106.95 | 3,208.50 | 110.16 | 3,304.80 | 3.0% | 96.30 | 333.05 | 9,991.50 | 343.04 | 10,291.20 | 3.0% | 299.70 |
| Langston University - Tulsa | 106.95 | 3,208.50 | 110.16 | 3,304.80 | 3.0% | 96.30 | 333.05 | 9,991.50 | 343.04 | 10,291.20 | 3.0% | 299.70 |
| NOC/OSU - Gateway Program* | 69.50 | 2,085.00 | 74.00 | 2,220.00 | 6.5% | 135.00 | 217.15 | 6,514.50 | 231.95 | 6,958.50 | 6.8% | 444.00 |
| Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO) | 193.00 | 5,790.00 | 203.00 | 6,090.00 | 5.2% | 300.00 | 457.00 | 13,710.00 | 466.00 | 13,980.00 | 2.0% | 270.00 |

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,175 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**UCO requested a new differential rate for Professional Teacher Education Program in FY15

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| RESEARCH University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | 112.78 | 3,383.50 | 118.88 | 3,566.50 | 5.4% | 183.00 | 244.68 | 7,340.50 | 256.48 | 7,694.50 | 4.8% | 354.00 | 650.98 | 19,529.50 | 682.28 | 20,468.50 | 4.8% | 939.00 |
| Okla State University & Tulsa | 100.55 | 3,016.50 | 100.55 | 3,016.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 248.05 | 7,441.50 | 248.05 | 7,441.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 667.55 | 20,026.50 | 667.55 | 20,026.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>106.67</i> | <i>3,200.00</i> | <i>109.72</i> | <i>3,291.50</i> | <i>2.9%</i> | <i>91.50</i> | <i>246.37</i> | <i>7,391.00</i> | <i>252.27</i> | <i>7,568.00</i> | <i>2.4%</i> | <i>177.00</i> | <i>659.27</i> | <i>19,778.00</i> | <i>674.92</i> | <i>20,247.50</i> | <i>2.4%</i> | <i>469.50</i> |
| REGIONAL University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 24.05 | 721.50 | 29.30 | 879.00 | 21.8% | 157.50 | 181.20 | 5,436.00 | 193.55 | 5,806.50 | 6.8% | 370.50 | 451.70 | 13,551.00 | 476.20 | 14,286.00 | 5.4% | 735.00 |
| East Central University | 43.77 | 1,313.00 | 43.77 | 1,313.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 173.03 | 5,190.80 | 184.97 | 5,549.00 | 6.9% | 358.20 | 419.76 | 12,592.70 | 448.73 | 13,461.80 | 6.9% | 869.10 |
| Northeastern State University | 35.90 | 1,077.00 | 37.40 | 1,122.00 | 4.2% | 45.00 | 166.40 | 4,992.00 | 176.15 | 5,284.50 | 5.9% | 292.50 | 400.40 | 12,012.00 | 421.15 | 12,634.50 | 5.2% | 622.50 |
| Northwestern OK St University | 21.75 | 652.50 | 21.75 | 652.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 173.00 | 5,190.00 | 185.00 | 5,550.00 | 6.9% | 360.00 | 380.00 | 11,400.00 | 400.00 | 12,000.00 | 5.3% | 600.00 |
| Rogers State University | 67.45 | 2,023.50 | 73.45 | 2,203.50 | 8.9% | 180.00 | 178.35 | 5,350.50 | 190.80 | 5,724.00 | 7.0% | 373.50 | 400.15 | 12,004.50 | 425.50 | 12,765.00 | 6.3% | 760.50 |
| Southeastern OK St University | 21.10 | 633.00 | 21.10 | 633.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 177.15 | 5,314.50 | 189.60 | 5,688.00 | 7.0% | 373.50 | 448.00 | 13,440.00 | 466.40 | 13,992.00 | 4.1% | 552.00 |
| Southwestern OK St University | 36.50 | 1,095.00 | 36.50 | 1,095.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 173.00 | 5,190.00 | 185.00 | 5,550.00 | 6.9% | 360.00 | 385.00 | 11,550.00 | 400.00 | 12,000.00 | 3.9% | 450.00 |
| Cameron University | 54.00 | 1,620.00 | 54.00 | 1,620.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 178.00 | 5,340.00 | 5.6% | 285.00 | 416.50 | 12,495.00 | 446.00 | 13,380.00 | 7.1% | 885.00 |
| Langston University | 49.88 | 1,496.50 | 49.88 | 1,496.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 156.83 | 4,705.00 | 160.04 | 4,801.26 | 2.0% | 96.26 | 382.93 | 11,488.00 | 392.93 | 11,787.75 | 2.6% | 299.75 |
| OK Panhandle State University | 81.80 | 2,454.00 | 81.80 | 2,454.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 203.30 | 6,099.00 | 216.55 | 6,496.50 | 6.5% | 397.50 | 388.60 | 11,658.00 | 401.85 | 12,055.50 | 3.4% | 397.50 |
| University of Sci & Arts of OK | 39.00 | 1,170.00 | 39.00 | 1,170.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 193.00 | 5,790.00 | 209.00 | 6,270.00 | 8.3% | 480.00 | 461.00 | 13,830.00 | 507.00 | 15,210.00 | 10.0% | 1,380.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>43.20</i> | <i>1,296.00</i> | <i>44.36</i> | <i>1,330.77</i> | <i>2.7%</i> | <i>34.77</i> | <i>176.71</i> | <i>5,301.16</i> | <i>188.06</i> | <i>5,641.80</i> | <i>6.4%</i> | <i>340.63</i> | <i>412.19</i> | <i>12,365.56</i> | <i>435.07</i> | <i>13,052.05</i> | <i>5.6%</i> | <i>686.49</i> |
| <i>4-Year University Average</i> | <i>52.96</i> | <i>1,588.92</i> | <i>54.41</i> | <i>1,632.42</i> | <i>2.7%</i> | <i>43.50</i> | <i>187.42</i> | <i>5,622.68</i> | <i>197.94</i> | <i>5,938.14</i> | <i>5.6%</i> | <i>315.46</i> | <i>450.20</i> | <i>13,505.94</i> | <i>471.97</i> | <i>14,159.04</i> | <i>4.8%</i> | <i>653.10</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | 31.00 | 930.00 | 31.00 | 930.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 93.60 | 2,808.00 | 100.10 | 3,003.00 | 6.9% | 195.00 | 193.60 | 5,808.00 | 207.02 | 6,210.60 | 6.9% | 402.60 |
| Connors State College | 37.75 | 1,132.50 | 40.75 | 1,222.50 | 7.9% | 90.00 | 111.75 | 3,352.50 | 120.75 | 3,622.50 | 8.1% | 270.00 | 252.64 | 7,579.20 | 273.19 | 8,195.70 | 8.1% | 616.50 |
| Eastern Okla State College | 31.90 | 957.00 | 36.13 | 1,083.90 | 13.3% | 126.90 | 117.60 | 3,528.00 | 125.54 | 3,766.20 | 6.8% | 238.20 | 238.16 | 7,144.80 | 246.10 | 7,383.00 | 3.3% | 238.20 |
| Murray State College | 14.67 | 440.00 | 19.67 | 590.00 | 34.1% | 150.00 | 120.67 | 3,620.00 | 129.67 | 3,890.00 | 7.5% | 270.00 | 290.67 | 8,720.00 | 314.67 | 9,440.00 | 8.3% | 720.00 |
| Northeastern OK A&M College | 38.05 | 1,141.50 | 44.75 | 1,342.50 | 17.6% | 201.00 | 113.90 | 3,417.00 | 121.75 | 3,652.50 | 6.9% | 235.50 | 276.90 | 8,307.00 | 291.75 | 8,752.50 | 5.4% | 445.50 |
| Northern Okla College | 27.15 | 814.50 | 29.30 | 879.00 | 7.9% | 64.50 | 96.65 | 2,899.50 | 103.30 | 3,099.00 | 6.9% | 199.50 | 244.30 | 7,329.00 | 261.25 | 7,837.50 | 6.9% | 508.50 |
| Oklahoma City Comm College | 25.45 | 763.50 | 25.45 | 763.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 103.00 | 3,090.00 | 108.00 | 3,240.00 | 4.9% | 150.00 | 263.03 | 7,890.90 | 275.80 | 8,274.00 | 4.9% | 383.10 |
| Redlands Comm College | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 116.50 | 3,495.00 | 123.37 | 3,701.10 | 5.9% | 206.10 | 186.00 | 5,580.00 | 191.50 | 5,745.00 | 3.0% | 165.00 |
| Rose State College | 21.47 | 644.00 | 21.47 | 644.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 103.47 | 3,104.00 | 107.97 | 3,239.00 | 4.3% | 135.00 | 311.52 | 9,345.50 | 320.52 | 9,615.50 | 2.9% | 270.00 |
| Seminole State College | 39.15 | 1,174.50 | 41.50 | 1,245.00 | 6.0% | 70.50 | 114.15 | 3,424.50 | 121.00 | 3,630.00 | 6.0% | 205.50 | 269.15 | 8,074.50 | 285.00 | 8,550.00 | 5.9% | 475.50 |
| Tulsa Community College | 29.78 | 893.50 | 29.78 | 893.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 108.50 | 3,255.10 | 117.00 | 3,510.10 | 7.8% | 255.00 | 293.57 | 8,807.20 | 316.57 | 9,497.20 | 7.8% | 690.00 |
| Western Oklahoma St College | 34.35 | 1,030.50 | 34.35 | 1,030.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 104.95 | 3,148.50 | 104.95 | 3,148.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 250.10 | 7,503.00 | 250.10 | 7,503.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| <i>2-Year College Average</i> | <i>27.56</i> | <i>826.79</i> | <i>29.51</i> | <i>885.37</i> | <i>7.1%</i> | <i>58.58</i> | <i>108.73</i> | <i>3,261.84</i> | <i>115.28</i> | <i>3,458.49</i> | <i>6.0%</i> | <i>196.65</i> | <i>255.80</i> | <i>7,674.09</i> | <i>269.46</i> | <i>8,083.67</i> | <i>5.3%</i> | <i>409.58</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>40.77</i> | <i>1,223.10</i> | <i>42.46</i> | <i>1,273.84</i> | <i>4.1%</i> | <i>50.74</i> | <i>149.65</i> | <i>4,489.48</i> | <i>158.26</i> | <i>4,747.91</i> | <i>5.8%</i> | <i>258.43</i> | <i>356.89</i> | <i>10,706.65</i> | <i>374.76</i> | <i>11,242.86</i> | <i>5.0%</i> | <i>536.21</i> |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| CONSTITUENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | 70.30 | 2,109.00 | 73.00 | 2,190.00 | 3.8% | 81.00 | 202.20 | 6,066.00 | 210.60 | 6,318.00 | 4.2% | 252.00 | 608.50 | 18,255.00 | 636.40 | 19,092.00 | 4.6% | 837.00 |
| OSU, OKC - Lower | 22.83 | 685.00 | 26.03 | 781.00 | 14.0% | 96.00 | 110.33 | 3,310.00 | 117.93 | 3,538.00 | 6.9% | 228.00 | 300.43 | 9,013.00 | 320.43 | 9,613.00 | 6.7% | 600.00 |
| OSU, OKC - Upper | 22.83 | 685.00 | 26.03 | 781.00 | 14.0% | 96.00 | 134.83 | 4,045.00 | 143.63 | 4,309.00 | 6.5% | 264.00 | 324.93 | 9,748.00 | 346.13 | 10,384.00 | 6.5% | 636.00 |
| OSUIT, OKM - Lower | 36.00 | 1,080.00 | 38.00 | 1,140.00 | 5.6% | 60.00 | 146.50 | 4,395.00 | 153.50 | 4,605.00 | 4.8% | 210.00 | 333.50 | 10,005.00 | 340.50 | 10,215.00 | 2.1% | 210.00 |
| OSUIT, OKM - Upper | 36.00 | 1,080.00 | 38.00 | 1,140.00 | 5.6% | 60.00 | 155.00 | 4,650.00 | 162.00 | 4,860.00 | 4.5% | 210.00 | 342.00 | 10,260.00 | 349.00 | 10,470.00 | 2.0% | 210.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>37.59</i> | <i>1,127.80</i> | <i>40.21</i> | <i>1,206.40</i> | <i>7.0%</i> | <i>78.60</i> | <i>149.77</i> | <i>4,493.20</i> | <i>157.53</i> | <i>4,726.00</i> | <i>5.2%</i> | <i>232.80</i> | <i>381.87</i> | <i>11,456.20</i> | <i>398.49</i> | <i>11,954.80</i> | <i>4.4%</i> | <i>498.60</i> |
| CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore - OSU - OKC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 115.90 | 3,477.00 | 121.65 | 3,649.50 | 5.0% | 172.50 | 332.40 | 9,972.00 | 352.25 | 10,567.50 | 6.0% | 595.50 |
| Ardmore - ECU - Upper | 0.50 | 15.00 | 0.50 | 15.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 155.65 | 4,669.50 | 166.39 | 4,991.70 | 6.9% | 322.20 | 437.05 | 13,111.50 | 466.19 | 13,985.70 | 6.7% | 874.20 |
| Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| Ardmore - Murray - Lower | 3.67 | 110.00 | 5.67 | 170.00 | 54.5% | 60.00 | 141.67 | 4,250.00 | 151.67 | 4,550.00 | 7.1% | 300.00 | 315.67 | 9,470.00 | 336.67 | 10,100.00 | 6.7% | 630.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>1.04</i> | <i>31.25</i> | <i>1.54</i> | <i>46.25</i> | <i>48.0%</i> | <i>15.00</i> | <i>142.32</i> | <i>4,269.50</i> | <i>152.05</i> | <i>4,561.55</i> | <i>6.8%</i> | <i>292.05</i> | <i>378.00</i> | <i>11,340.13</i> | <i>400.10</i> | <i>12,003.05</i> | <i>5.8%</i> | <i>662.92</i> |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UCO - Nursing | 24.05 | 721.50 | 29.30 | 879.00 | 21.8% | 157.50 | 211.20 | 6,336.00 | 223.55 | 6,706.50 | 5.8% | 370.50 | 481.70 | 14,451.00 | 506.20 | 15,186.00 | 5.1% | 735.00 |
| UCO - CBA | 24.05 | 721.50 | 29.30 | 879.00 | 21.8% | 157.50 | 193.70 | 5,811.00 | 207.75 | 6,232.50 | 7.3% | 421.50 | 464.20 | 13,926.00 | 490.40 | 14,712.00 | 5.6% | 786.00 |
| UCO - Language Pathology | 24.05 | 721.50 | 29.30 | 879.00 | 21.8% | 157.50 | 206.20 | 6,186.00 | 218.55 | 6,556.50 | 6.0% | 370.50 | 476.70 | 14,301.00 | 501.20 | 15,036.00 | 5.1% | 735.00 |
| UCO - Prof Teacher Education** | 24.05 | 721.50 | 29.30 | 879.00 | 21.8% | 157.50 | 181.20 | 5,436.00 | 198.55 | 5,956.50 | 9.6% | 520.50 | 451.70 | 13,551.00 | 481.20 | 14,436.00 | 6.5% | 885.00 |
| SEOSU - Grayson | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| SEOSU - McAlester | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 156.05 | 4,681.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 8.0% | 373.50 | 426.90 | 12,807.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 4.3% | 552.00 |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | 2.00 | 60.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -100.0% | -60.00 | 158.05 | 4,741.50 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 6.6% | 313.50 | 428.90 | 12,867.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 3.8% | 492.00 |
| SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 188.00 | 5,640.00 | 188.00 | 5,640.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 450.85 | 13,525.50 | 464.80 | 13,944.00 | 3.1% | 418.50 |
| SWOSU - Sayre | 33.50 | 1,005.00 | 33.50 | 1,005.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 170.00 | 5,100.00 | 182.00 | 5,460.00 | 7.1% | 360.00 | 382.00 | 11,460.00 | 397.00 | 11,910.00 | 3.9% | 450.00 |
| Langston University - OKC | 41.55 | 1,246.50 | 41.55 | 1,246.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 148.50 | 4,455.00 | 151.71 | 4,551.30 | 2.2% | 96.30 | 374.60 | 11,238.00 | 384.59 | 11,537.70 | 2.7% | 299.70 |
| Langston University - Tulsa | 41.55 | 1,246.50 | 41.55 | 1,246.50 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 148.50 | 4,455.00 | 151.71 | 4,551.30 | 2.2% | 96.30 | 374.60 | 11,238.00 | 384.59 | 11,537.70 | 2.7% | 299.70 |
| NOC/OSU - Gateway Program* | 93.02 | 2,790.50 | 100.77 | 3,023.00 | 8.3% | 232.50 | 162.52 | 4,875.50 | 174.77 | 5,243.00 | 7.5% | 367.50 | 310.17 | 9,305.00 | 332.72 | 9,981.50 | 7.3% | 676.50 |
| Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 193.00 | 5,790.00 | 203.00 | 6,090.00 | 5.2% | 300.00 | 457.00 | 13,710.00 | 466.00 | 13,980.00 | 2.0% | 270.00 |

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,175 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**UCO requested a new differential rate for Professional Teacher Education Program in FY15

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | FY15 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Insti'l Request | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit | FY15 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Insti'l Request | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit |
| RESEARCH University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 256.48 | 7,694.50 | 1,228.50 | 86.2% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 682.28 | 20,468.50 | 4,915.50 | 80.6% |
| Okla State University & Tulsa | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 248.05 | 7,441.50 | 1,481.50 | 83.4% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 667.55 | 20,026.50 | 5,357.50 | 78.9% |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>297.43</i> | <i>8,923.00</i> | <i>252.27</i> | <i>7,568.00</i> | <i>1,355.00</i> | <i>84.8%</i> | <i>846.13</i> | <i>25,384.00</i> | <i>674.92</i> | <i>20,247.50</i> | <i>5,136.50</i> | <i>79.8%</i> |
| REGIONAL University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 250.33 | 7,510.00 | 193.55 | 5,806.50 | 1,703.50 | 77.3% | 629.80 | 18,894.00 | 476.20 | 14,286.00 | 4,608.00 | 75.6% |
| East Central University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 184.97 | 5,549.00 | 1,067.00 | 83.9% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 448.73 | 13,461.80 | 531.20 | 96.2% |
| Northeastern State University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 176.15 | 5,284.50 | 1,331.50 | 79.9% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 421.15 | 12,634.50 | 1,358.50 | 90.3% |
| Northwestern OK St University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 185.00 | 5,550.00 | 1,066.00 | 83.9% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 400.00 | 12,000.00 | 1,993.00 | 85.8% |
| Rogers State University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 190.80 | 5,724.00 | 892.00 | 86.5% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 425.50 | 12,765.00 | 1,228.00 | 91.2% |
| Southeastern OK St University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 189.60 | 5,688.00 | 928.00 | 86.0% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 466.40 | 13,992.00 | 1.00 | 100.0% |
| Southwestern OK St University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 185.00 | 5,550.00 | 1,066.00 | 83.9% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 400.00 | 12,000.00 | 1,993.00 | 85.8% |
| Cameron University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 178.00 | 5,340.00 | 1,276.00 | 80.7% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 446.00 | 13,380.00 | 613.00 | 95.6% |
| Langston University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 160.04 | 4,801.26 | 1,814.74 | 72.6% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 392.93 | 11,787.75 | 2,205.25 | 84.2% |
| OK Panhandle State University | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 216.55 | 6,496.50 | 119.50 | 98.2% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 401.85 | 12,055.50 | 1,937.50 | 86.2% |
| University of Sci & Arts of OK | 299.27 | 8,978.00 | 209.00 | 6,270.00 | 2,708.00 | 69.8% | 672.53 | 20,176.00 | 507.00 | 15,210.00 | 4,966.00 | 75.4% |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>230.40</i> | <i>6,912.00</i> | <i>188.06</i> | <i>5,641.80</i> | <i>1,270.20</i> | <i>81.6%</i> | <i>500.02</i> | <i>15,000.64</i> | <i>435.07</i> | <i>13,052.05</i> | <i>1,948.59</i> | <i>87.0%</i> |
| <i>4-Year University Average</i> | <i>240.71</i> | <i>7,221.38</i> | <i>197.94</i> | <i>5,938.14</i> | <i>1,283.25</i> | <i>82.5%</i> | <i>553.27</i> | <i>16,598.08</i> | <i>471.97</i> | <i>14,159.04</i> | <i>2,439.03</i> | <i>86.6%</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 100.10 | 3,003.00 | 2,427.00 | 55.3% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 207.02 | 6,210.60 | 3,753.40 | 62.3% |
| Connors State College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 120.75 | 3,622.50 | 1,807.50 | 66.7% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 273.19 | 8,195.70 | 1,768.30 | 82.3% |
| Eastern Okla State College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 125.54 | 3,766.20 | 1,663.80 | 69.4% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 246.10 | 7,383.00 | 2,581.00 | 74.1% |
| Murray State College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 129.67 | 3,890.00 | 1,540.00 | 71.6% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 314.67 | 9,440.00 | 524.00 | 94.7% |
| Northeastern OK A&M College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 121.75 | 3,652.50 | 1,777.50 | 67.3% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 291.75 | 8,752.50 | 1,211.50 | 87.8% |
| Northern Okla College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 103.30 | 3,099.00 | 2,331.00 | 57.1% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 261.25 | 7,837.50 | 2,126.50 | 78.7% |
| Oklahoma City Comm College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 108.00 | 3,240.00 | 2,190.00 | 59.7% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 275.80 | 8,274.00 | 1,690.00 | 83.0% |
| Redlands Comm College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 123.37 | 3,701.10 | 1,728.90 | 68.2% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 191.50 | 5,745.00 | 4,219.00 | 57.7% |
| Rose State College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 107.97 | 3,239.00 | 2,191.00 | 59.7% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 320.52 | 9,615.50 | 348.50 | 96.5% |
| Seminole State College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 121.00 | 3,630.00 | 1,800.00 | 66.9% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 285.00 | 8,550.00 | 1,414.00 | 85.8% |
| Tulsa Community College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 117.00 | 3,510.10 | 1,919.90 | 64.6% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 316.57 | 9,497.20 | 466.80 | 95.3% |
| Western Oklahoma St College | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 104.95 | 3,148.50 | 2,281.50 | 58.0% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 250.10 | 7,503.00 | 2,461.00 | 75.3% |
| <i>2-Year College Average</i> | <i>181.00</i> | <i>5,430.00</i> | <i>115.28</i> | <i>3,458.49</i> | <i>1,971.51</i> | <i>63.7%</i> | <i>332.13</i> | <i>9,964.00</i> | <i>269.46</i> | <i>8,083.67</i> | <i>1,880.33</i> | <i>81.1%</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>212.05</i> | <i>6,361.52</i> | <i>158.26</i> | <i>4,747.91</i> | <i>1,613.61</i> | <i>74.6%</i> | <i>447.12</i> | <i>13,413.72</i> | <i>374.76</i> | <i>11,242.86</i> | <i>2,170.86</i> | <i>83.8%</i> |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | FY15 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Insti'l Request | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit | FY15 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Insti'l Request | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit |
| CONSTITUENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 210.60 | 6,318.00 | 2,605.00 | 70.8% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 636.40 | 19,092.00 | 6,292.00 | 75.2% |
| OSU, OKC - Lower | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 117.93 | 3,538.00 | 5,385.00 | 39.7% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 320.43 | 9,613.00 | 15,771.00 | 37.9% |
| OSU, OKC - Upper | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 143.63 | 4,309.00 | 4,614.00 | 48.3% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 346.13 | 10,384.00 | 15,000.00 | 40.9% |
| OSUIT, OKM - Lower | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 153.50 | 4,605.00 | 4,318.00 | 51.6% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 340.50 | 10,215.00 | 15,169.00 | 40.2% |
| OSUIT, OKM - Upper | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 162.00 | 4,860.00 | 4,063.00 | 54.5% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 349.00 | 10,470.00 | 14,914.00 | 41.2% |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>297.43</i> | <i>8,923.00</i> | <i>157.53</i> | <i>4,726.00</i> | <i>4,197.00</i> | <i>53.0%</i> | <i>846.13</i> | <i>25,384.00</i> | <i>398.49</i> | <i>11,954.80</i> | <i>13,429.20</i> | <i>47.1%</i> |
| CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore - OSU - OKC | 297.43 | 8,923.00 | 121.65 | 3,649.50 | 5,273.50 | 40.9% | 846.13 | 25,384.00 | 352.25 | 10,567.50 | 14,816.50 | 41.6% |
| Ardmore - ECU - Upper | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 166.39 | 4,991.70 | 1,624.30 | 75.4% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 466.19 | 13,985.70 | 7.30 | 99.9% |
| Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 1,561.00 | 76.4% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 634.00 | 95.5% |
| Ardmore - Murray - Lower | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 151.67 | 4,550.00 | 2,066.00 | 68.8% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 336.67 | 10,100.00 | 3,893.00 | 72.2% |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>239.76</i> | <i>7,192.75</i> | <i>152.05</i> | <i>4,561.55</i> | <i>2,631.20</i> | <i>63.4%</i> | <i>561.36</i> | <i>16,840.75</i> | <i>400.10</i> | <i>12,003.05</i> | <i>4,837.70</i> | <i>71.3%</i> |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UCO - Nursing | 250.33 | 7,510.00 | 223.55 | 6,706.50 | 803.50 | 89.3% | 629.80 | 18,894.00 | 506.20 | 15,186.00 | 3,708.00 | 80.4% |
| UCO - CBA | 250.33 | 7,510.00 | 207.75 | 6,232.50 | 1,277.50 | 83.0% | 629.80 | 18,894.00 | 490.40 | 14,712.00 | 4,182.00 | 77.9% |
| UCO - Language Pathology | 250.33 | 7,510.00 | 218.55 | 6,556.50 | 953.50 | 87.3% | 629.80 | 18,894.00 | 501.20 | 15,036.00 | 3,858.00 | 79.6% |
| UCO - Prof Teacher Education** | 250.33 | 7,510.00 | 198.55 | 5,956.50 | 1,553.50 | 79.3% | 629.80 | 18,894.00 | 481.20 | 14,436.00 | 4,458.00 | 76.4% |
| SEOSU - Grayson | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 1,561.00 | 76.4% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 634.00 | 95.5% |
| SEOSU - McAlester | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 1,561.00 | 76.4% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 634.00 | 95.5% |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 168.50 | 5,055.00 | 1,561.00 | 76.4% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 445.30 | 13,359.00 | 634.00 | 95.5% |
| SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 188.00 | 5,640.00 | 976.00 | 85.2% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 464.80 | 13,944.00 | 49.00 | 99.6% |
| SWOSU - Sayre | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 182.00 | 5,460.00 | 1,156.00 | 82.5% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 397.00 | 11,910.00 | 2,083.00 | 85.1% |
| Langston University - OKC | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 151.71 | 4,551.30 | 2,064.70 | 68.8% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 384.59 | 11,537.70 | 2,455.30 | 82.5% |
| Langston University - Tulsa | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 151.71 | 4,551.30 | 2,064.70 | 68.8% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 384.59 | 11,537.70 | 2,455.30 | 82.5% |
| NOC/OSU - Gateway Program* | 181.00 | 5,430.00 | 174.77 | 5,243.00 | 1,362.00 | 74.9% | 332.13 | 9,964.00 | 332.72 | 9,981.50 | 1,157.50 | 88.4% |
| Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO) | 220.53 | 6,616.00 | 203.00 | 6,090.00 | 526.00 | 92.0% | 466.43 | 13,993.00 | 466.00 | 13,980.00 | 13.00 | 99.9% |

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,175 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**UCO requested a new differential rate for Professional Teacher Education Program in FY15

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

| <i>Graduate</i> Institution | Resident Tuition | | | | | | Nonresident Tuition | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | 175.20 | 4,204.80 | 183.10 | 4,394.40 | 4.5% | 189.60 | 675.20 | 16,204.80 | 707.10 | 16,970.40 | 4.7% | 765.60 |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | 178.00 | 4,272.00 | 187.00 | 4,488.00 | 5.1% | 216.00 | 728.00 | 17,472.00 | 765.00 | 18,360.00 | 5.1% | 888.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>176.60</i> | <i>4,238.40</i> | <i>185.05</i> | <i>4,441.20</i> | <i>4.8%</i> | <i>202.80</i> | <i>701.60</i> | <i>16,838.40</i> | <i>736.05</i> | <i>17,665.20</i> | <i>4.9%</i> | <i>826.80</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIV | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 206.85 | 4,964.40 | 216.15 | 5,187.60 | 4.5% | 223.20 | 517.95 | 12,430.80 | 541.00 | 12,984.00 | 4.5% | 553.20 |
| East Central University | 166.34 | 3,992.16 | 180.88 | 4,341.12 | 8.7% | 348.96 | 461.68 | 11,080.32 | 496.59 | 11,918.16 | 7.6% | 837.84 |
| Northeastern State University | 168.25 | 4,038.00 | 178.75 | 4,290.00 | 6.2% | 252.00 | 428.25 | 10,278.00 | 451.75 | 10,842.00 | 5.5% | 564.00 |
| Northwestern OK State University | 184.25 | 4,422.00 | 198.25 | 4,758.00 | 7.6% | 336.00 | 434.25 | 10,422.00 | 453.25 | 10,878.00 | 4.4% | 456.00 |
| Rogers State University | 155.65 | 3,735.60 | 155.65 | 3,735.60 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 420.80 | 10,099.20 | 420.80 | 10,099.20 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| Southeastern OK State University | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| Southwestern OK State University | 175.50 | 4,212.00 | 188.50 | 4,524.00 | 7.4% | 312.00 | 431.50 | 10,356.00 | 448.50 | 10,764.00 | 3.9% | 408.00 |
| Cameron University | 147.50 | 3,540.00 | 159.00 | 3,816.00 | 7.8% | 276.00 | 444.00 | 10,656.00 | 479.00 | 11,496.00 | 7.9% | 840.00 |
| Langston University | 137.95 | 3,310.80 | 142.09 | 3,410.12 | 3.0% | 99.32 | 398.20 | 9,556.80 | 410.15 | 9,843.50 | 3.0% | 286.70 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>171.00</i> | <i>4,104.11</i> | <i>181.26</i> | <i>4,350.32</i> | <i>6.0%</i> | <i>246.21</i> | <i>450.54</i> | <i>10,812.88</i> | <i>470.37</i> | <i>11,288.90</i> | <i>4.4%</i> | <i>476.02</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>172.02</i> | <i>4,128.52</i> | <i>181.95</i> | <i>4,366.84</i> | <i>5.8%</i> | <i>238.32</i> | <i>496.18</i> | <i>11,908.43</i> | <i>518.68</i> | <i>12,448.22</i> | <i>4.5%</i> | <i>539.79</i> |
| CONSTITUENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | 175.20 | 4,204.80 | 183.10 | 4,394.40 | 4.5% | 189.60 | 675.20 | 16,204.80 | 707.10 | 16,970.40 | 4.7% | 765.60 |
| OSU Center for Health Science | 178.00 | 4,272.00 | 187.00 | 4,488.00 | 5.1% | 216.00 | 728.00 | 17,472.00 | 765.00 | 18,360.00 | 5.1% | 888.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>176.60</i> | <i>4,238.40</i> | <i>185.05</i> | <i>4,441.20</i> | <i>4.8%</i> | <i>202.80</i> | <i>701.60</i> | <i>16,838.40</i> | <i>736.05</i> | <i>17,665.20</i> | <i>4.9%</i> | <i>826.80</i> |
| CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore - ECU | 193.83 | 4,651.92 | 207.25 | 4,974.00 | 6.9% | 322.08 | 523.55 | 12,565.20 | 552.50 | 13,260.00 | 5.5% | 694.80 |
| Ardmore - SEOSU | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>195.29</i> | <i>4,686.96</i> | <i>209.68</i> | <i>5,032.20</i> | <i>7.4%</i> | <i>345.24</i> | <i>520.88</i> | <i>12,501.00</i> | <i>542.40</i> | <i>13,017.60</i> | <i>4.1%</i> | <i>516.60</i> |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UCO - MBA | 299.35 | 7,184.40 | 308.65 | 7,407.60 | 3.1% | 223.20 | 610.45 | 14,650.80 | 633.50 | 15,204.00 | 3.8% | 553.20 |
| UCO - Language Pathology | 231.85 | 5,564.40 | 241.15 | 5,787.60 | 4.0% | 223.20 | 542.95 | 13,030.80 | 566.00 | 13,584.00 | 4.2% | 553.20 |
| SEOSU - Grayson | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| SEOSU - McAlester | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC | 219.00 | 5,256.00 | 219.00 | 5,256.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 530.00 | 12,720.00 | 539.20 | 12,940.80 | 1.7% | 220.80 |
| Cameron University - Online MBA | 250.00 | 6,000.00 | 275.00 | 6,600.00 | 10.0% | 600.00 | 315.00 | 7,560.00 | 345.00 | 8,280.00 | 9.5% | 720.00 |
| Cameron University - Online MSOL | 250.00 | 6,000.00 | 275.00 | 6,600.00 | 10.0% | 600.00 | 315.00 | 7,560.00 | 345.00 | 8,280.00 | 9.5% | 720.00 |
| Langston University - OKC | 137.95 | 3,310.80 | 142.09 | 3,410.12 | 3.0% | 99.32 | 398.20 | 9,556.80 | 410.15 | 9,843.50 | 3.0% | 286.70 |
| Langston University - Tulsa | 137.95 | 3,310.80 | 142.09 | 3,410.12 | 3.0% | 99.32 | 398.20 | 9,556.80 | 410.15 | 9,843.50 | 3.0% | 286.70 |
| <i>Total Average</i> | <i>190.09</i> | <i>4,562.28</i> | <i>201.21</i> | <i>4,828.99</i> | <i>5.8%</i> | <i>266.71</i> | <i>502.70</i> | <i>12,064.68</i> | <i>524.33</i> | <i>12,583.90</i> | <i>4.3%</i> | <i>519.21</i> |

**Cameron University added Online MBA Program and Online MSOL Program in FY15*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for 24 Credit Hours | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | 114.39 | 2,745.40 | 120.49 | 2,891.80 | 5.3% | 146.40 | 289.59 | 6,950.20 | 303.59 | 7,286.20 | 4.8% | 336.00 | 789.59 | 18,950.20 | 827.59 | 19,862.20 | 4.8% | 912.00 |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | 100.55 | 2,413.20 | 100.55 | 2,413.20 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 278.55 | 6,685.20 | 287.55 | 6,901.20 | 3.2% | 216.00 | 828.55 | 19,885.20 | 865.55 | 20,773.20 | 4.5% | 888.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>107.47</i> | <i>2,579.30</i> | <i>110.52</i> | <i>2,652.50</i> | <i>2.8%</i> | <i>73.20</i> | <i>284.07</i> | <i>6,817.70</i> | <i>295.57</i> | <i>7,093.70</i> | <i>4.0%</i> | <i>276.00</i> | <i>809.07</i> | <i>19,417.70</i> | <i>846.57</i> | <i>20,317.70</i> | <i>4.6%</i> | <i>900.00</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 24.05 | 577.20 | 29.30 | 703.20 | 21.8% | 126.00 | 230.90 | 5,541.60 | 245.45 | 5,890.80 | 6.3% | 349.20 | 542.00 | 13,008.00 | 570.30 | 13,687.20 | 5.2% | 679.20 |
| East Central University | 44.26 | 1,062.20 | 44.26 | 1,062.20 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 210.60 | 5,054.36 | 225.14 | 5,403.32 | 6.9% | 348.96 | 505.94 | 12,142.52 | 540.85 | 12,980.36 | 6.9% | 837.84 |
| Northeastern State University | 35.90 | 861.60 | 37.40 | 897.60 | 4.2% | 36.00 | 204.15 | 4,899.60 | 216.15 | 5,187.60 | 5.9% | 288.00 | 464.15 | 11,139.60 | 489.15 | 11,739.60 | 5.4% | 600.00 |
| Northwestern OK State University | 21.75 | 522.00 | 21.75 | 522.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 206.00 | 4,944.00 | 220.00 | 5,280.00 | 6.8% | 336.00 | 456.00 | 10,944.00 | 475.00 | 11,400.00 | 4.2% | 456.00 |
| Rogers State University | 67.70 | 1,624.80 | 73.70 | 1,768.80 | 8.9% | 144.00 | 223.35 | 5,360.40 | 229.35 | 5,504.40 | 2.7% | 144.00 | 488.50 | 11,724.00 | 494.50 | 11,868.00 | 1.2% | 144.00 |
| Southeastern OK State University | 21.10 | 506.40 | 21.10 | 506.40 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 217.85 | 5,228.40 | 233.20 | 5,596.80 | 7.0% | 368.40 | 539.30 | 12,943.20 | 553.40 | 13,281.60 | 2.6% | 338.40 |
| Southwestern OK State University | 36.50 | 876.00 | 36.50 | 876.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 212.00 | 5,088.00 | 225.00 | 5,400.00 | 6.1% | 312.00 | 468.00 | 11,232.00 | 485.00 | 11,640.00 | 3.6% | 408.00 |
| Cameron University | 54.00 | 1,296.00 | 54.00 | 1,296.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 201.50 | 4,836.00 | 213.00 | 5,112.00 | 5.7% | 276.00 | 498.00 | 11,952.00 | 533.00 | 12,792.00 | 7.0% | 840.00 |
| Langston University | 52.09 | 1,250.20 | 52.09 | 1,250.20 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 190.04 | 4,561.00 | 194.18 | 4,660.32 | 2.2% | 99.32 | 450.29 | 10,807.00 | 462.24 | 11,093.70 | 2.7% | 286.70 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>39.71</i> | <i>952.93</i> | <i>41.12</i> | <i>986.93</i> | <i>3.6%</i> | <i>34.00</i> | <i>210.71</i> | <i>5,057.04</i> | <i>222.39</i> | <i>5,337.25</i> | <i>5.5%</i> | <i>280.21</i> | <i>490.24</i> | <i>11,765.81</i> | <i>511.49</i> | <i>12,275.83</i> | <i>4.3%</i> | <i>510.02</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>52.03</i> | <i>1,248.64</i> | <i>53.74</i> | <i>1,289.76</i> | <i>3.3%</i> | <i>41.13</i> | <i>224.05</i> | <i>5,377.16</i> | <i>235.69</i> | <i>5,656.60</i> | <i>5.2%</i> | <i>279.44</i> | <i>548.21</i> | <i>13,157.07</i> | <i>572.42</i> | <i>13,737.99</i> | <i>4.4%</i> | <i>580.92</i> |
| CONSTITUENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | 73.14 | 1,755.30 | 75.84 | 1,820.10 | 3.7% | 64.80 | 248.34 | 5,960.10 | 258.94 | 6,214.50 | 4.3% | 254.40 | 748.34 | 17,960.10 | 782.94 | 18,790.50 | 4.6% | 830.40 |
| OSU Center for Health Science | 26.90 | 645.60 | 26.90 | 645.60 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 204.90 | 4,917.60 | 213.90 | 5,133.60 | 4.4% | 216.00 | 754.90 | 18,117.60 | 791.90 | 19,005.60 | 4.9% | 888.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>50.02</i> | <i>1,200.45</i> | <i>51.37</i> | <i>1,232.85</i> | <i>2.7%</i> | <i>32.40</i> | <i>226.62</i> | <i>5,438.85</i> | <i>236.42</i> | <i>5,674.05</i> | <i>4.3%</i> | <i>235.20</i> | <i>751.62</i> | <i>18,038.85</i> | <i>787.42</i> | <i>18,898.05</i> | <i>4.8%</i> | <i>859.20</i> |
| CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore - ECU | 0.63 | 15.00 | 0.63 | 15.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 194.46 | 4,666.92 | 207.88 | 4,989.00 | 6.9% | 322.08 | 524.18 | 12,580.20 | 553.13 | 13,275.00 | 5.5% | 694.80 |
| Ardmore - SEOSU | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| <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>195.60</i> | <i>4,694.46</i> | <i>209.99</i> | <i>5,039.70</i> | <i>7.4%</i> | <i>345.24</i> | <i>521.19</i> | <i>12,508.50</i> | <i>542.71</i> | <i>13,025.10</i> | <i>4.1%</i> | <i>516.60</i> |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UCO - MBA | 24.05 | 577.20 | 29.30 | 703.20 | 21.8% | 126.00 | 323.40 | 7,761.60 | 337.95 | 8,110.80 | 4.5% | 349.20 | 634.50 | 15,228.00 | 662.80 | 15,907.20 | 4.5% | 679.20 |
| UCO - Language Pathology | 24.05 | 577.20 | 29.30 | 703.20 | 21.8% | 126.00 | 255.90 | 6,141.60 | 270.45 | 6,490.80 | 5.7% | 349.20 | 567.00 | 13,608.00 | 595.30 | 14,287.20 | 5.0% | 679.20 |
| SEOSU - Grayson | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| SEOSU - McAlester | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 196.75 | 4,722.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 7.8% | 368.40 | 518.20 | 12,436.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.7% | 338.40 |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | 2.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -100% | -48.00 | 198.75 | 4,770.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 6.7% | 320.40 | 520.20 | 12,484.80 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 2.3% | 290.40 |
| SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 219.00 | 5,256.00 | 219.00 | 5,256.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 530.00 | 12,720.00 | 539.20 | 12,940.80 | 1.7% | 220.80 |
| Cameron University - Online MBA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 250.00 | 6,000.00 | 275.00 | 6,600.00 | 10.0% | 600.00 | 315.00 | 7,560.00 | 345.00 | 8,280.00 | 9.5% | 720.00 |
| Cameron University - Online MSOL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 250.00 | 6,000.00 | 275.00 | 6,600.00 | 10.0% | 600.00 | 315.00 | 7,560.00 | 345.00 | 8,280.00 | 9.5% | 720.00 |
| Langston University - OKC | 41.80 | 1,003.20 | 41.80 | 1,003.20 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 179.75 | 4,314.00 | 183.89 | 4,413.32 | 2.3% | 99.32 | 440.00 | 10,560.00 | 451.95 | 10,846.70 | 2.7% | 286.70 |
| Langston University - Tulsa | 41.80 | 1,003.20 | 41.80 | 1,003.20 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 179.75 | 4,314.00 | 183.89 | 4,413.32 | 2.3% | 99.32 | 440.00 | 10,560.00 | 451.95 | 10,846.70 | 2.7% | 286.70 |
| <i>Total Average</i> | <i>32.27</i> | <i>774.39</i> | <i>33.47</i> | <i>803.24</i> | <i>3.7%</i> | <i>28.85</i> | <i>222.36</i> | <i>5,336.66</i> | <i>234.68</i> | <i>5,632.22</i> | <i>5.5%</i> | <i>295.56</i> | <i>534.96</i> | <i>12,839.07</i> | <i>557.80</i> | <i>13,387.13</i> | <i>4.3%</i> | <i>548.06</i> |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | FY15 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Inst'l Request | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit | FY15 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Inst'l Request | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | 392.92 | 9,430.00 | 303.59 | 7,286.20 | 2,143.80 | 77.3% | 877.08 | 21,050.00 | 827.59 | 19,862.20 | 1,187.80 | 94.4% |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | 392.92 | 9,430.00 | 287.55 | 6,901.20 | 2,528.80 | 73.2% | 877.08 | 21,050.00 | 865.55 | 20,773.20 | 276.80 | 98.7% |
| <i>Average</i> | 392.92 | 9,430.00 | 295.57 | 7,093.70 | 2,336.30 | 75.2% | 877.08 | 21,050.00 | 846.57 | 20,317.70 | 732.30 | 96.5% |
| REGIONAL UNIV | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | 376.50 | 9,036.00 | 245.45 | 5,890.80 | 3,145.20 | 65.2% | 774.13 | 18,579.00 | 570.30 | 13,687.20 | 4,891.80 | 73.7% |
| East Central University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 225.14 | 5,403.32 | 1,326.68 | 80.3% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 540.85 | 12,980.36 | 301.64 | 97.7% |
| Northeastern State University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 216.15 | 5,187.60 | 1,542.40 | 77.1% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 489.15 | 11,739.60 | 1,542.40 | 88.4% |
| Northwestern OK State University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 220.00 | 5,280.00 | 1,450.00 | 78.5% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 475.00 | 11,400.00 | 1,882.00 | 85.8% |
| Rogers State University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 229.35 | 5,504.40 | 1,225.60 | 81.8% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 494.50 | 11,868.00 | 1,414.00 | 89.4% |
| Southeastern OK State University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 233.20 | 5,596.80 | 1,133.20 | 83.2% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 553.40 | 13,281.60 | 0.40 | 100.0% |
| Southwestern OK State University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 225.00 | 5,400.00 | 1,330.00 | 80.2% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 485.00 | 11,640.00 | 1,642.00 | 87.6% |
| Cameron University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 213.00 | 5,112.00 | 1,618.00 | 76.0% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 533.00 | 12,792.00 | 490.00 | 96.3% |
| Langston University | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 194.18 | 4,660.32 | 2,069.68 | 69.2% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 462.24 | 11,093.70 | 2,188.30 | 83.5% |
| <i>Average</i> | 291.09 | 6,986.22 | 222.39 | 5,337.25 | 1,648.97 | 76.4% | 577.94 | 13,870.56 | 511.49 | 12,275.83 | 1,594.73 | 88.5% |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | 309.61 | 7,430.55 | 235.69 | 5,656.60 | 1,773.94 | 76.1% | 632.33 | 15,175.91 | 572.42 | 13,737.99 | 1,437.92 | 90.5% |
| CONSTITUENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | 392.92 | 9,430.00 | 258.94 | 6,214.50 | 3,215.50 | 65.9% | 877.08 | 21,050.00 | 782.94 | 18,790.50 | 2,259.50 | 89.3% |
| OSU Center for Health Science | 392.92 | 9,430.00 | 213.90 | 5,133.60 | 4,296.40 | 54.4% | 877.08 | 21,050.00 | 791.90 | 19,005.60 | 2,044.40 | 90.3% |
| <i>Average</i> | 392.92 | 9,430.00 | 236.42 | 5,674.05 | 3,755.95 | 60.2% | 877.08 | 21,050.00 | 787.42 | 18,898.05 | 2,151.95 | 89.8% |
| CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore - ECU | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 207.88 | 4,989.00 | 1,741.00 | 74.1% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 553.13 | 13,275.00 | 7.00 | 99.9% |
| Ardmore - SEOSU | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 1,639.60 | 75.6% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 506.80 | 96.2% |
| <i>Average</i> | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 209.99 | 5,039.70 | 1,690.30 | 74.9% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 542.71 | 13,025.10 | 256.90 | 98.1% |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UCO - MBA | 376.50 | 9,036.00 | 337.95 | 8,110.80 | 925.20 | 89.8% | 774.13 | 18,579.00 | 662.80 | 15,907.20 | 2,671.80 | 85.6% |
| UCO - Language Pathology | 376.50 | 9,036.00 | 270.45 | 6,490.80 | 2,545.20 | 71.8% | 774.13 | 18,579.00 | 595.30 | 14,287.20 | 4,291.80 | 76.9% |
| SEOSU - Grayson | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 1,639.60 | 75.6% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 506.80 | 96.2% |
| SEOSU - McAlester | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 1,639.60 | 75.6% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 506.80 | 96.2% |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 212.10 | 5,090.40 | 1,639.60 | 75.6% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 532.30 | 12,775.20 | 506.80 | 96.2% |
| SEOSU - OKCCC/RSC | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 219.00 | 5,256.00 | 1,474.00 | 78.1% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 539.20 | 12,940.80 | 341.20 | 97.4% |
| Cameron University - Online MBA | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 275.00 | 6,600.00 | 130.00 | 98.1% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 345.00 | 8,280.00 | 5,002.00 | 62.3% |
| Cameron University - Online MSOL | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 275.00 | 6,600.00 | 130.00 | 98.1% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 345.00 | 8,280.00 | 5,002.00 | 62.3% |
| Langston University - OKC | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 183.89 | 4,413.32 | 2,316.68 | 65.6% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 451.95 | 10,846.70 | 2,435.30 | 81.7% |
| Langston University - Tulsa | 280.42 | 6,730.00 | 183.89 | 4,413.32 | 2,316.68 | 65.6% | 553.42 | 13,282.00 | 451.95 | 10,846.70 | 2,435.30 | 81.7% |
| <i>Total Average</i> | 309.95 | 7,438.72 | 234.68 | 5,632.22 | 1,806.50 | 75.7% | 631.69 | 15,160.52 | 557.80 | 13,387.13 | 1,773.39 | 88.3% |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

| <i>Professional</i> Institution | Annual Credit Hours per Program | Resident Tuition | | | | | | Nonresident Tuition | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for Full-time Student | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for Full-time Student | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for Full-time Student | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for Full-time Student | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| <i>Univ of Oklahoma</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Law | 30 | 473.00 | 14,190.00 | 473.00 | 14,190.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 820.50 | 24,615.00 | 820.50 | 24,615.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| <i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Medicine | 50 | 405.82 | 20,291.00 | 418.00 | 20,900.00 | 3.0% | 609.00 | 951.10 | 47,555.00 | 979.64 | 48,982.00 | 3.0% | 1,427.00 |
| Doctor of Dental Science | 40 | 507.93 | 20,317.00 | 523.18 | 20,927.00 | 3.0% | 610.00 | 1,205.63 | 48,225.00 | 1,241.80 | 49,672.00 | 3.0% | 1,447.00 |
| Physician Associate | 40 | 258.68 | 10,347.00 | 266.43 | 10,657.00 | 3.0% | 310.00 | 583.35 | 23,334.00 | 600.85 | 24,034.00 | 3.0% | 700.00 |
| Doctor of Pharmacy | 36 | 389.25 | 14,013.00 | 400.92 | 14,433.00 | 3.0% | 420.00 | 873.36 | 31,441.00 | 899.56 | 32,384.00 | 3.0% | 943.00 |
| Occupational Therapy | 24 | 289.71 | 6,953.00 | 298.42 | 7,162.00 | 3.0% | 209.00 | 695.38 | 16,689.00 | 716.25 | 17,190.00 | 3.0% | 501.00 |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | 36 | 249.14 | 8,969.00 | 256.61 | 9,238.00 | 3.0% | 269.00 | 629.22 | 22,652.00 | 648.08 | 23,331.00 | 3.0% | 679.00 |
| Doctor of Audiology | 24 | 343.54 | 8,245.00 | 353.83 | 8,492.00 | 3.0% | 247.00 | 897.92 | 21,550.00 | 924.83 | 22,196.00 | 3.0% | 646.00 |
| Public Health | 18 | 345.00 | 6,210.00 | 355.45 | 6,398.10 | 3.0% | 188.10 | 933.00 | 16,794.00 | 961.10 | 17,299.80 | 3.0% | 505.80 |
| Doctoral of Nursing Practice | 18 | 395.00 | 7,110.00 | 406.85 | 7,323.30 | 3.0% | 213.30 | 1,002.20 | 18,039.60 | 1,032.30 | 18,581.40 | 3.0% | 541.80 |
| Master of Science in Nursing* | 18 | - | - | 236.20 | 4,251.60 | - | - | - | - | 812.60 | 14,626.80 | - | - |
| <i>Oklahoma State Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med | 40 | 553.18 | 22,127.00 | 570.88 | 22,835.00 | 3.2% | 708.00 | 1,089.29 | 43,571.50 | 1,124.15 | 44,966.00 | 3.2% | 1,394.50 |
| College of Vet Medicine | 38 | 396.00 | 15,048.00 | 415.80 | 15,800.50 | 5.0% | 752.50 | 955.82 | 36,321.00 | 975.62 | 37,073.50 | 2.1% | 752.50 |
| <i>Northeastern State Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Optometry | 28 | 510.71 | 14,300.00 | 536.79 | 15,030.00 | 5.1% | 730.00 | 1,024.11 | 28,675.00 | 1,076.25 | 30,135.00 | 5.1% | 1,460.00 |
| <i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PharmD | 32 | 440.50 | 14,096.00 | 487.50 | 15,600.00 | 10.7% | 1,504.00 | 863.50 | 27,632.00 | 910.50 | 29,136.00 | 5.4% | 1,504.00 |
| <i>Langston University</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Therapy | 44 | 173.90 | 7,651.60 | 179.12 | 7,881.15 | 3.0% | 229.55 | 500.00 | 22,000.00 | 515.00 | 22,660.00 | 3.0% | 660.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>32</i> | <i>382.09</i> | <i>12,657.84</i> | <i>386.18</i> | <i>12,569.92</i> | <i>3.7%</i> | <i>466.63</i> | <i>868.29</i> | <i>28,606.27</i> | <i>889.94</i> | <i>28,555.16</i> | <i>3.1%</i> | <i>877.44</i> |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 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 | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|---------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| | FY14 Cost for Full-time Student | FY15 Cost for Full-time Student | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for Full-time Student | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for Full-time Student | % Chg | \$ Chg | FY14 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY14 Cost for Full-time Student | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Cost for Full-time Student | % Chg | \$ Chg |
| <i>Univ of Oklahoma</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Law | 4,208.00 | 4,208.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 613.27 | 18,398.00 | 613.27 | 18,398.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 960.77 | 28,823.00 | 960.77 | 28,823.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| <i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Medicine | 2,816.50 | 2,944.50 | 4.5% | 128.00 | 462.15 | 23,107.50 | 476.89 | 23,844.50 | 3.2% | 737.00 | 1,007.43 | 50,371.50 | 1,038.53 | 51,926.50 | 3.1% | 1,555.00 |
| Doctor of Dental Science | 2,598.50 | 2,706.50 | 4.2% | 108.00 | 572.89 | 22,915.50 | 590.84 | 23,633.50 | 3.1% | 718.00 | 1,270.59 | 50,823.50 | 1,309.46 | 52,378.50 | 3.1% | 1,555.00 |
| Physician Associate | 2,598.50 | 2,706.50 | 4.2% | 108.00 | 323.64 | 12,945.50 | 334.09 | 13,363.50 | 3.2% | 418.00 | 648.31 | 25,932.50 | 668.51 | 26,740.50 | 3.1% | 808.00 |
| Doctor of Pharmacy | 2,387.70 | 2,484.90 | 4.1% | 97.20 | 455.58 | 16,400.70 | 469.94 | 16,917.90 | 3.2% | 517.20 | 939.69 | 33,828.70 | 968.58 | 34,868.90 | 3.1% | 1,040.20 |
| Occupational Therapy | 1,755.30 | 1,820.10 | 3.7% | 64.80 | 362.85 | 8,708.30 | 374.25 | 8,982.10 | 3.1% | 273.80 | 768.51 | 18,444.30 | 792.09 | 19,010.10 | 3.1% | 565.80 |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | 2,387.70 | 2,484.90 | 4.1% | 97.20 | 315.46 | 11,356.70 | 325.64 | 11,722.90 | 3.2% | 366.20 | 695.55 | 25,039.70 | 717.11 | 25,815.90 | 3.1% | 776.20 |
| Doctor of Audiology | 1,755.30 | 1,820.10 | 3.7% | 64.80 | 416.68 | 10,000.30 | 429.67 | 10,312.10 | 3.1% | 311.80 | 971.05 | 23,305.30 | 1,000.67 | 24,016.10 | 3.0% | 710.80 |
| Public Health | 1,439.10 | 1,487.70 | 3.4% | 48.60 | 424.95 | 7,649.10 | 438.10 | 7,885.80 | 3.1% | 236.70 | 1,012.95 | 18,233.10 | 1,043.75 | 18,787.50 | 3.0% | 554.40 |
| Doctoral of Nursing Practice | 1,439.10 | 1,487.70 | 3.4% | 48.60 | 474.95 | 8,549.10 | 489.50 | 8,811.00 | 3.1% | 261.90 | 1,082.15 | 19,478.70 | 1,114.95 | 20,069.10 | 3.0% | 590.40 |
| Master of Science in Nursing* | - | 1,487.70 | - | - | - | - | 318.85 | 5,739.30 | - | - | - | - | 895.25 | 16,114.50 | - | - |
| <i>Oklahoma State Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med | 699.48 | 699.48 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 570.66 | 22,826.48 | 588.36 | 23,534.48 | 3.1% | 708.00 | 1,106.77 | 44,270.98 | 1,141.64 | 45,665.48 | 3.1% | 1,394.50 |
| College of Vet Medicine | 2,337.00 | 2,337.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 457.50 | 17,385.00 | 477.30 | 18,137.50 | 4.3% | 752.50 | 1,017.32 | 38,658.00 | 1,037.12 | 39,410.50 | 1.9% | 752.50 |
| <i>Northeastern State Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Optometry | 1,005.20 | 1,047.20 | 4.2% | 42.00 | 546.61 | 15,305.20 | 574.19 | 16,077.20 | 5.0% | 772.00 | 1,060.01 | 29,680.20 | 1,113.65 | 31,182.20 | 5.1% | 1,502.00 |
| <i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PharmD | 1,168.00 | 1,168.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 477.00 | 15,264.00 | 524.00 | 16,768.00 | 9.9% | 1,504.00 | 900.00 | 28,800.00 | 947.00 | 30,304.00 | 5.2% | 1,504.00 |
| <i>Langston University</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Therapy | 2,137.45 | 2,137.45 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 222.48 | 9,789.05 | 227.70 | 10,018.60 | 2.3% | 229.55 | 548.58 | 24,137.45 | 563.58 | 24,797.45 | 2.7% | 660.00 |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>2,048.86</i> | <i>2,064.23</i> | <i>2.6%</i> | <i>53.81</i> | <i>446.44</i> | <i>14,706.70</i> | <i>453.29</i> | <i>14,634.15</i> | <i>3.5%</i> | <i>520.44</i> | <i>932.64</i> | <i>30,655.13</i> | <i>957.04</i> | <i>30,619.39</i> | <i>3.0%</i> | <i>931.25</i> |

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY15 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

| <i>Professional</i> Institution | Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees | | | | | | Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | FY15 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour | FY15 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student | Difference from Peer Group Average | % of Peer Group Average | FY15 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate | FY15 Peer Limit | FY15 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour | FY15 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student | Difference from Peer Limit | % of Peer Limit |
| <i>Univ of Oklahoma</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Law | 871.23 | 26,137.00 | 613.27 | 18,398.00 | 7,739.00 | 70.4% | 1,321.37 | 39,641.00 | 960.77 | 28,823.00 | 10,818.00 | 72.7% |
| <i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Medicine | 601.68 | 30,084.00 | 476.89 | 23,844.50 | 6,239.50 | 79.3% | 1,126.56 | 56,328.00 | 1,038.53 | 51,926.50 | 4,401.50 | 92.2% |
| Doctor of Dental Science | 768.28 | 30,731.00 | 590.84 | 23,633.50 | 7,097.50 | 76.9% | 1,641.38 | 65,655.00 | 1,309.46 | 52,378.50 | 13,276.50 | 79.8% |
| Physician Associate | 347.13 | 13,885.00 | 334.09 | 13,363.50 | 521.50 | 96.2% | 729.58 | 29,183.00 | 668.51 | 26,740.50 | 2,442.50 | 91.6% |
| Doctor of Pharmacy | 602.86 | 21,703.00 | 469.94 | 16,917.90 | 4,785.10 | 78.0% | 1,098.25 | 39,537.00 | 968.58 | 34,868.90 | 4,668.10 | 88.2% |
| Occupational Therapy | 471.38 | 11,313.00 | 374.25 | 8,982.10 | 2,330.90 | 79.4% | 886.79 | 21,283.00 | 792.09 | 19,010.10 | 2,272.90 | 89.3% |
| Doctor of Physical Therapy | 377.08 | 13,575.00 | 325.64 | 11,722.90 | 1,852.10 | 86.4% | 768.22 | 27,656.00 | 717.11 | 25,815.90 | 1,840.10 | 93.3% |
| Doctor of Audiology | 534.21 | 12,821.00 | 429.67 | 10,312.10 | 2,508.90 | 80.4% | 1,084.25 | 26,022.00 | 1,000.67 | 24,016.10 | 2,005.90 | 92.3% |
| Public Health | 624.83 | 11,247.00 | 438.10 | 7,885.80 | 3,361.20 | 70.1% | 1,270.78 | 22,874.00 | 1,043.75 | 18,787.50 | 4,086.50 | 82.1% |
| Doctoral of Nursing Practice | 581.83 | 10,473.00 | 489.50 | 8,811.00 | 1,662.00 | 84.1% | 1,204.11 | 21,674.00 | 1,114.95 | 20,069.10 | 1,604.90 | 92.6% |
| Master of Science in Nursing* | 424.44 | 7,640.00 | 318.85 | 5,739.30 | 1,900.70 | 75.1% | 931.11 | 16,760.00 | 895.25 | 16,114.50 | 645.50 | 96.1% |
| <i>Oklahoma State Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med | 784.45 | 31,378.00 | 588.36 | 23,534.48 | 7,843.52 | 75.0% | 1,470.95 | 58,838.00 | 1,141.64 | 45,665.48 | 13,172.52 | 77.6% |
| College of Vet Medicine | 606.00 | 23,028.00 | 477.30 | 18,137.50 | 4,890.50 | 78.8% | 1,191.26 | 45,268.00 | 1,037.12 | 39,410.50 | 5,857.50 | 87.1% |
| <i>Northeastern State Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College of Optometry | 937.36 | 26,246.00 | 574.19 | 16,077.20 | 10,168.80 | 61.3% | 1,381.21 | 38,674.00 | 1,113.65 | 31,182.20 | 7,491.80 | 80.6% |
| <i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PharmD | 613.41 | 19,629.00 | 524.00 | 16,768.00 | 2,861.00 | 85.4% | 1,066.22 | 34,119.00 | 947.00 | 30,304.00 | 3,815.00 | 88.8% |
| <i>Langston University</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Therapy | 308.52 | 13,575.00 | 227.70 | 10,018.60 | 3,556.40 | 73.8% | 628.55 | 27,656.00 | 563.58 | 24,797.45 | 2,858.55 | 89.7% |
| <i>Average</i> | <i>590.92</i> | <i>18,966.56</i> | <i>453.29</i> | <i>14,634.15</i> | <i>4,332.41</i> | <i>77.2%</i> | <i>1,112.54</i> | <i>35,698.00</i> | <i>957.04</i> | <i>30,619.39</i> | <i>5,078.61</i> | <i>85.8%</i> |

Attachment 9

| FY15 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Institution | FY14 Rate | FY15 Rate | Dollar Change | Percentage Change |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$7,340.50 | \$7,694.50 | \$354.00 | 4.8 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$7,441.50 | \$7,441.50 | \$0.00 | 0.0 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$7,391.00</i> | <i>\$7,568.00</i> | <i>\$177.00</i> | <i>2.4 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$5,436.00 | \$5,806.50 | \$370.50 | 6.8 % |
| East Central University | \$5,190.80 | \$5,549.00 | \$358.20 | 6.9 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$4,992.00 | \$5,284.50 | \$292.50 | 5.9 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$5,190.00 | \$5,550.00 | \$360.00 | 6.9 % |
| Rogers State University | \$5,350.50 | \$5,724.00 | \$373.50 | 7.0 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$5,314.50 | \$5,688.00 | \$373.50 | 7.0 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$5,190.00 | \$5,550.00 | \$360.00 | 6.9 % |
| Cameron University | \$5,055.00 | \$5,340.00 | \$285.00 | 5.6 % |
| Langston University | \$4,705.00 | \$4,801.26 | \$96.26 | 2.0 % |
| Oklahoma Panhandle State University | \$6,099.00 | \$6,496.50 | \$397.50 | 6.5 % |
| University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma | \$5,790.00 | \$6,270.00 | \$480.00 | 8.3 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$5,301.16</i> | <i>\$5,641.80</i> | <i>\$340.63</i> | <i>6.4 %</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | \$2,808.00 | \$3,003.00 | \$195.00 | 6.9 % |
| Connors State College | \$3,352.50 | \$3,622.50 | \$270.00 | 8.1 % |
| Eastern Oklahoma State College | \$3,528.00 | \$3,766.20 | \$238.20 | 6.8 % |
| Murray State College | \$3,620.00 | \$3,890.00 | \$270.00 | 7.5 % |
| Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College | \$3,417.00 | \$3,652.50 | \$235.50 | 6.9 % |
| Northern Oklahoma College | \$2,899.50 | \$3,099.00 | \$199.50 | 6.9 % |
| Oklahoma City Community College | \$3,090.00 | \$3,240.00 | \$150.00 | 4.9 % |
| Redlands Community College | \$3,495.00 | \$3,701.10 | \$206.10 | 5.9 % |
| Rose State College | \$3,104.00 | \$3,239.00 | \$135.00 | 4.3 % |
| Seminole State College | \$3,424.50 | \$3,630.00 | \$205.50 | 6.0 % |
| Tulsa Community College | \$3,255.10 | \$3,510.10 | \$255.00 | 7.8 % |
| Western Oklahoma State College | \$3,148.50 | \$3,148.50 | \$0.00 | 0.0 % |
| <i>Community College Average</i> | <i>\$3,261.84</i> | <i>\$3,458.49</i> | <i>\$196.65</i> | <i>6.0 %</i> |
| Average Resident Tuition | \$4,489.48 | \$4,747.91 | \$258.43 | 5.8 % |

Attachment 9

| FY15 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Institution | FY14 Rate | FY15 Rate | Dollar Change | %age Change |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$19,529.50 | \$20,468.50 | \$939.00 | 4.8 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$20,026.50 | \$20,026.50 | \$0.00 | 0.0 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$19,778.00</i> | <i>\$20,247.50</i> | <i>\$469.50</i> | <i>2.4 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$13,551.00 | \$14,286.00 | \$735.00 | 5.4 % |
| East Central University | \$12,592.70 | \$13,461.80 | \$869.10 | 6.9 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$12,012.00 | \$12,634.50 | \$622.50 | 5.2 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$11,400.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$600.00 | 5.3 % |
| Rogers State University | \$12,004.50 | \$12,765.00 | \$760.50 | 6.3 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$13,440.00 | \$13,992.00 | \$552.00 | 4.1 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$11,550.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$450.00 | 3.9 % |
| Cameron University | \$12,495.00 | \$13,380.00 | \$885.00 | 7.1 % |
| Langston University | \$11,488.00 | \$11,787.75 | \$299.75 | 2.6 % |
| Oklahoma Panhandle State University | \$11,658.00 | \$12,055.50 | \$397.50 | 3.4 % |
| University of Science & Arts of OK | \$13,830.00 | \$15,210.00 | \$1,380.00 | 10.0 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$12,365.56</i> | <i>\$13,052.05</i> | <i>\$686.49</i> | <i>5.6 %</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | \$5,808.00 | \$6,210.60 | \$402.60 | 6.9 % |
| Connors State College | \$7,579.20 | \$8,195.70 | \$616.50 | 8.1 % |
| Eastern Oklahoma State College | \$7,144.80 | \$7,383.00 | \$238.20 | 3.3 % |
| Murray State College | \$8,720.00 | \$9,440.00 | \$720.00 | 8.3 % |
| Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College | \$8,307.00 | \$8,752.50 | \$445.50 | 5.4 % |
| Northern Oklahoma College | \$7,329.00 | \$7,837.50 | \$508.50 | 6.9 % |
| Oklahoma City Community College | \$7,890.90 | \$8,274.00 | \$383.10 | 4.9 % |
| Redlands Community College | \$5,580.00 | \$5,745.00 | \$165.00 | 3.0 % |
| Rose State College | \$9,345.50 | \$9,615.50 | \$270.00 | 2.9 % |
| Seminole State College | \$8,074.50 | \$8,550.00 | \$475.50 | 5.9 % |
| Tulsa Community College | \$8,807.20 | \$9,497.20 | \$690.00 | 7.8 % |
| Western Oklahoma State College | \$7,503.00 | \$7,503.00 | \$0.00 | 0.0 % |
| <i>Community College Average</i> | <i>\$7,674.09</i> | <i>\$8,083.67</i> | <i>\$409.58</i> | <i>5.3 %</i> |
| Average Nonresident Tuition | \$10,706.65 | \$11,242.86 | \$536.21 | 5.0 % |

Attachment 9

| FY15 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Institution | FY14 Rate | FY15 Rate | Dollar Change | %age Change |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$6,950.20 | \$7,286.20 | \$336.00 | 4.8 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$6,685.20 | \$6,901.20 | \$216.00 | 3.2 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$6,817.70</i> | <i>\$7,093.70</i> | <i>\$276.00</i> | <i>4.0 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$5,541.60 | \$5,890.80 | \$349.20 | 6.3 % |
| East Central University | \$5,054.36 | \$5,403.32 | \$348.96 | 6.9 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$4,899.60 | \$5,187.60 | \$288.00 | 5.9 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$4,944.00 | \$5,280.00 | \$336.00 | 6.8 % |
| Rogers State University | \$5,360.40 | \$5,504.40 | \$144.00 | 2.7 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$5,228.40 | \$5,596.80 | \$368.40 | 7.0 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$5,088.00 | \$5,400.00 | \$312.00 | 6.1 % |
| Cameron University | \$4,836.00 | \$5,112.00 | \$276.00 | 5.7 % |
| Langston University | \$4,561.00 | \$4,660.32 | \$99.32 | 2.2 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$5,057.04</i> | <i>\$5,337.25</i> | <i>\$280.21</i> | <i>5.5 %</i> |
| Average Resident Tuition | \$5,377.16 | \$5,656.60 | \$279.44 | 5.2 % |

| FY15 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Institution | FY14 Rate | FY15 Rate | Dollar Change | %age Change |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$18,950.20 | \$19,862.20 | \$912.00 | 4.8 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$19,885.20 | \$20,773.20 | \$888.00 | 4.5 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$19,417.70</i> | <i>\$20,317.70</i> | <i>\$900.00</i> | <i>4.6 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$13,008.00 | \$13,687.20 | \$679.20 | 5.2 % |
| East Central University | \$12,142.52 | \$12,980.36 | \$837.84 | 6.9 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$11,139.60 | \$11,739.60 | \$600.00 | 5.4 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$10,944.00 | \$11,400.00 | \$456.00 | 4.2 % |
| Rogers State University | \$11,724.00 | \$11,868.00 | \$144.00 | 1.2 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$12,943.20 | \$13,281.60 | \$338.40 | 2.6 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$11,232.00 | \$11,640.00 | \$408.00 | 3.6 % |
| Cameron University | \$11,952.00 | \$12,792.00 | \$840.00 | 7.0 % |
| Langston University | \$10,807.00 | \$11,093.70 | \$286.70 | 2.7 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$11,765.81</i> | <i>\$12,275.83</i> | <i>\$510.02</i> | <i>4.3 %</i> |
| Average Nonresident Tuition | \$13,157.07 | \$13,737.99 | \$580.92 | 4.4 % |

Attachment 9

| FY15 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Institution | FY14 Rate | FY15 Rate | Dollar Change | %age Change |
| OU College of Law | \$18,398.00 | \$18,398.00 | \$0.00 | 0.0 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Medicine | \$23,107.50 | \$23,844.50 | \$737.00 | 3.2 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science | \$22,915.50 | \$23,633.50 | \$718.00 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Physician's Associate | \$12,945.50 | \$13,363.50 | \$418.00 | 3.2 % |
| OUHSC Pharm D | \$16,400.70 | \$16,917.90 | \$517.20 | 3.2 % |
| OUHSC Occupational Therapy | \$8,708.30 | \$8,982.10 | \$273.80 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral | \$11,356.70 | \$11,722.90 | \$366.20 | 3.2 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Audiology | \$10,000.30 | \$10,312.10 | \$311.80 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Public Health | \$7,649.10 | \$7,885.80 | \$236.70 | 3.1 % |
| Doctoral of Nursing Practice | \$8,549.10 | \$8,811.00 | \$261.90 | 3.1 % |
| Master of Science in Nursing* | - | \$5,739.30 | - | - |
| OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine | \$22,826.48 | \$23,534.48 | \$708.00 | 3.1 % |
| OSU Veterinary Medicine | \$17,385.00 | \$18,137.50 | \$752.50 | 4.3 % |
| NSU Optometry Program | \$15,305.20 | \$16,077.20 | \$772.00 | 5.0 % |
| SWOSU PharmD | \$15,264.00 | \$16,768.00 | \$1,504.00 | 9.9 % |
| LU Physical Therapy | \$9,789.05 | \$10,018.60 | \$229.55 | 2.3 % |
| Average Resident Tuition | \$14,706.70 | \$14,634.15 | \$520.44 | 3.5 % |

*The OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing Program is added in FY15.

| FY15 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Institution | FY14 Rate | FY15 Rate | Dollar Change | %age Change |
| OU College of Law | \$28,823.00 | \$28,823.00 | \$0.00 | 0.0 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Medicine | \$50,371.50 | \$51,926.50 | \$1,555.00 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science | \$50,823.50 | \$52,378.50 | \$1,555.00 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Physician's Associate | \$25,932.50 | \$26,740.50 | \$808.00 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Pharm D | \$33,828.70 | \$34,868.90 | \$1,040.20 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Occupational Therapy | \$18,444.30 | \$19,010.10 | \$565.80 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral | \$25,039.70 | \$25,815.90 | \$776.20 | 3.1 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Audiology | \$23,305.30 | \$24,016.10 | \$710.80 | 3.0 % |
| OUHSC Public Health | \$18,233.10 | \$18,787.50 | \$554.40 | 3.0 % |
| Doctoral of Nursing Practice | \$19,478.70 | \$20,069.10 | \$590.40 | 3.0 % |
| Master of Science in Nursing* | - | \$16,114.50 | - | - |
| OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine | \$44,270.98 | \$45,665.48 | \$1,394.50 | 3.1 % |
| OSU Veterinary Medicine | \$38,658.00 | \$39,410.50 | \$752.50 | 1.9 % |
| NSU Optometry Program | \$29,680.20 | \$31,182.20 | \$1,502.00 | 5.1 % |
| SWOSU PharmD | \$28,800.00 | \$30,304.00 | \$1,504.00 | 5.2 % |
| LU Physical Therapy | \$24,137.45 | \$24,797.45 | \$660.00 | 2.7 % |
| Average Nonresident Tuition | \$30,655.13 | \$30,619.39 | \$931.25 | 3.0 % |

*The OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing Program is added in FY15.

| Comparison with Legislative Limits FY15 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Institution | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rates | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Legislative Limit | FY15 Request as % of Legislative Limit |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$256.48 | \$7,694.50 | \$8,923.00 | 86.2 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$248.05 | \$7,441.50 | \$8,923.00 | 83.4 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$252.27</i> | <i>\$7,568.00</i> | <i>\$8,923.00</i> | <i>84.8 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$193.55 | \$5,806.50 | \$7,510.00 | 77.3 % |
| East Central University | \$184.97 | \$5,549.00 | \$6,616.00 | 83.9 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$176.15 | \$5,284.50 | \$6,616.00 | 79.9 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$185.00 | \$5,550.00 | \$6,616.00 | 83.9 % |
| Rogers State University | \$190.80 | \$5,724.00 | \$6,616.00 | 86.5 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$189.60 | \$5,688.00 | \$6,616.00 | 86.0 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$185.00 | \$5,550.00 | \$6,616.00 | 83.9 % |
| Cameron University | \$178.00 | \$5,340.00 | \$6,616.00 | 80.7 % |
| Langston University, Main Campus | \$160.04 | \$4,801.26 | \$6,616.00 | 72.6 % |
| Oklahoma Panhandle State University | \$216.55 | \$6,496.50 | \$6,616.00 | 98.2 % |
| University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma | \$209.00 | \$6,270.00 | \$8,978.00 | 69.8 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$188.06</i> | <i>\$5,641.80</i> | <i>\$6,912.00</i> | <i>81.6 %</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | \$100.10 | \$3,003.00 | \$5,430.00 | 55.3 % |
| Connors State College | \$120.75 | \$3,622.50 | \$5,430.00 | 66.7 % |
| Eastern Oklahoma State College | \$125.54 | \$3,766.20 | \$5,430.00 | 69.4 % |
| Murray State College | \$129.67 | \$3,890.00 | \$5,430.00 | 71.6 % |
| Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College | \$121.75 | \$3,652.50 | \$5,430.00 | 67.3 % |
| Northern Oklahoma College | \$103.30 | \$3,099.00 | \$5,430.00 | 57.1 % |
| Oklahoma City Community College | \$108.00 | \$3,240.00 | \$5,430.00 | 59.7 % |
| Redlands Community College | \$123.37 | \$3,701.10 | \$5,430.00 | 68.2 % |
| Rose State College | \$107.97 | \$3,239.00 | \$5,430.00 | 59.7 % |
| Seminole State College | \$121.00 | \$3,630.00 | \$5,430.00 | 66.9 % |
| Tulsa Community College | \$117.00 | \$3,510.10 | \$5,430.00 | 64.6 % |
| Western Oklahoma State College | \$104.95 | \$3,148.50 | \$5,430.00 | 58.0 % |
| <i>Community College Average</i> | <i>\$115.28</i> | <i>\$3,458.49</i> | <i>\$5,430.00</i> | <i>63.7 %</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>\$158.26</i> | <i>\$4,747.91</i> | <i>\$6,361.52</i> | <i>74.6 %</i> |

| Comparison with Legislative Limits FY15 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Institution | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rates | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Legislative Limit | FY15 Request as % of Legislative Limit |
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$682.28 | \$20,468.50 | \$25,384.00 | 80.6 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$667.55 | \$20,026.50 | \$25,384.00 | 78.9 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$674.92</i> | <i>\$20,247.50</i> | <i>\$25,384.00</i> | <i>79.8 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$476.20 | \$14,286.00 | \$18,894.00 | 75.6 % |
| East Central University | \$448.73 | \$13,461.80 | \$13,993.00 | 96.2 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$421.15 | \$12,634.50 | \$13,993.00 | 90.3 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$400.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$13,993.00 | 85.8 % |
| Rogers State University | \$425.50 | \$12,765.00 | \$13,993.00 | 91.2 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$466.40 | \$13,992.00 | \$13,993.00 | 100.0 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$400.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$13,993.00 | 85.8 % |
| Cameron University | \$446.00 | \$13,380.00 | \$13,993.00 | 95.6 % |
| Langston University, Main Campus | \$392.93 | \$11,787.75 | \$13,993.00 | 84.2 % |
| Oklahoma Panhandle State University | \$401.85 | \$12,055.50 | \$13,993.00 | 86.2 % |
| University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma | \$507.00 | \$15,210.00 | \$20,176.00 | 75.4 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$435.07</i> | <i>\$13,052.05</i> | <i>\$15,000.64</i> | <i>87.0 %</i> |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGES | | | | |
| Carl Albert State College | \$207.02 | \$6,210.60 | \$9,964.00 | 62.3 % |
| Connors State College | \$273.19 | \$8,195.70 | \$9,964.00 | 82.3 % |
| Eastern Oklahoma State College | \$246.10 | \$7,383.00 | \$9,964.00 | 74.1 % |
| Murray State College | \$314.67 | \$9,440.00 | \$9,964.00 | 94.7 % |
| Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College | \$291.75 | \$8,752.50 | \$9,964.00 | 87.8 % |
| Northern Oklahoma College | \$261.25 | \$7,837.50 | \$9,964.00 | 78.7 % |
| Oklahoma City Community College | \$275.80 | \$8,274.00 | \$9,964.00 | 83.0 % |
| Redlands Community College | \$191.50 | \$5,745.00 | \$9,964.00 | 57.7 % |
| Rose State College | \$320.52 | \$9,615.50 | \$9,964.00 | 96.5 % |
| Seminole State College | \$285.00 | \$8,550.00 | \$9,964.00 | 85.8 % |
| Tulsa Community College | \$316.57 | \$9,497.20 | \$9,964.00 | 95.3 % |
| Western Oklahoma State College | \$250.10 | \$7,503.00 | \$9,964.00 | 75.3 % |
| <i>Community College Average</i> | <i>\$269.46</i> | <i>\$8,083.67</i> | <i>\$9,964.00</i> | <i>81.1 %</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>\$374.76</i> | <i>\$11,242.86</i> | <i>\$13,413.72</i> | <i>83.8 %</i> |

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY15 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

| Institution | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rates | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Legislative Limit | FY15 Request as % of Legislative Limit |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$303.59 | \$7,286.20 | \$9,430.00 | 77.3 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$287.55 | \$6,901.20 | \$9,430.00 | 73.2 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$295.57</i> | <i>\$7,093.70</i> | <i>\$9,430.00</i> | <i>75.2 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$245.45 | \$5,890.80 | \$9,036.00 | 65.2 % |
| East Central University | \$225.14 | \$5,403.32 | \$6,730.00 | 80.3 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$216.15 | \$5,187.60 | \$6,730.00 | 77.1 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$220.00 | \$5,280.00 | \$6,730.00 | 78.5 % |
| Rogers State University | \$229.35 | \$5,504.40 | \$6,730.00 | 81.8 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$233.20 | \$5,596.80 | \$6,730.00 | 83.2 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$225.00 | \$5,400.00 | \$6,730.00 | 80.2 % |
| Cameron University | \$213.00 | \$5,112.00 | \$6,730.00 | 76.0 % |
| Langston University, Main Campus | \$194.18 | \$4,660.32 | \$6,730.00 | 69.2 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$222.39</i> | <i>\$5,337.25</i> | <i>\$6,986.22</i> | <i>76.4 %</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>\$235.69</i> | <i>\$5,656.60</i> | <i>\$7,430.55</i> | <i>76.1 %</i> |

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY15 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

| Institution | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rates | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Legislative Limit | FY15 Request as % of Legislative Limit |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$827.59 | \$19,862.20 | \$21,050.00 | 94.4 % |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$865.55 | \$20,773.20 | \$21,050.00 | 98.7 % |
| <i>Research University Average</i> | <i>\$846.57</i> | <i>\$20,317.70</i> | <i>\$21,050.00</i> | <i>96.5 %</i> |
| REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES | | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$570.30 | \$13,687.20 | \$18,579.00 | 73.7 % |
| East Central University | \$540.85 | \$12,980.36 | \$13,282.00 | 97.7 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$489.15 | \$11,739.60 | \$13,282.00 | 88.4 % |
| Northwestern Oklahoma State University | \$475.00 | \$11,400.00 | \$13,282.00 | 85.8 % |
| Rogers State University | \$494.50 | \$11,868.00 | \$13,282.00 | 89.4 % |
| Southeastern Oklahoma State University | \$553.40 | \$13,281.60 | \$13,282.00 | 100.0 % |
| Southwestern Oklahoma State University | \$485.00 | \$11,640.00 | \$13,282.00 | 87.6 % |
| Cameron University | \$533.00 | \$12,792.00 | \$13,282.00 | 96.3 % |
| Langston University, Main Campus | \$462.24 | \$11,093.70 | \$13,282.00 | 83.5 % |
| <i>Regional University Average</i> | <i>\$511.49</i> | <i>\$12,275.83</i> | <i>\$13,870.56</i> | <i>88.5 %</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>\$572.42</i> | <i>\$13,737.99</i> | <i>\$15,175.91</i> | <i>90.5 %</i> |

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY15 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

| Institution | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rates | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Legislative Limit | FY15 Request as % of Legislative Limit |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| OU College of Law | \$613.27 | \$18,398.00 | \$26,137.00 | 70.4 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Medicine | \$476.89 | \$23,844.50 | \$30,084.00 | 79.3 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science | \$590.84 | \$23,633.50 | \$30,731.00 | 76.9 % |
| OUHSC Physician's Associate | \$334.09 | \$13,363.50 | \$13,885.00 | 96.2 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy | \$469.94 | \$16,917.90 | \$21,703.00 | 78.0 % |
| OUHSC Occupational Therapy | \$374.25 | \$8,982.10 | \$11,313.00 | 79.4 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy | \$325.64 | \$11,722.90 | \$13,575.00 | 86.4 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Audiology | \$429.67 | \$10,312.10 | \$12,821.00 | 80.4 % |
| OUHSC Public Health | \$438.10 | \$7,885.80 | \$11,247.00 | 70.1 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice | \$489.50 | \$8,811.00 | \$10,473.00 | 84.1 % |
| OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing* | \$318.85 | \$5,739.30 | \$7,640.00 | 75.1 % |
| OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine | \$588.36 | \$23,534.48 | \$31,378.00 | 75.0 % |
| OSU Veterinary Medicine | \$477.30 | \$18,137.50 | \$23,028.00 | 78.8 % |
| NSU Optometry Program | \$574.19 | \$16,077.20 | \$26,246.00 | 61.3 % |
| SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy | \$524.00 | \$16,768.00 | \$19,629.00 | 85.4 % |
| LU Doctor of Physical Therapy | \$227.70 | \$10,018.60 | \$13,575.00 | 73.8 % |

*OUHSC added Master of Science in Nursing Program in FY15

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY15 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

| Institution | FY15 Per Credit Hour Rates | FY15 Cost for 30 Credit Hours | FY15 Legislative Limit | FY15 Request as % of Legislative Limit |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| OU College of Law | \$960.77 | \$28,823.00 | \$39,641.00 | 72.7 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Medicine | \$1,038.53 | \$51,926.50 | \$56,328.00 | 92.2 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science | \$1,309.46 | \$52,378.50 | \$65,655.00 | 79.8 % |
| OUHSC Physician's Associate | \$668.51 | \$26,740.50 | \$29,183.00 | 91.6 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy | \$968.58 | \$34,868.90 | \$39,537.00 | 88.2 % |
| OUHSC Occupational Therapy | \$792.09 | \$19,010.10 | \$21,283.00 | 89.3 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy | \$717.11 | \$25,815.90 | \$27,656.00 | 93.3 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Audiology | \$1,000.67 | \$24,016.10 | \$26,022.00 | 92.3 % |
| OUHSC Public Health | \$1,043.75 | \$18,787.50 | \$22,874.00 | 82.1 % |
| OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice | \$1,114.95 | \$20,069.10 | \$21,674.00 | 92.6 % |
| OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing* | \$895.25 | \$16,114.50 | \$16,760.00 | 96.1 % |
| OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine | \$1,141.64 | \$45,665.48 | \$58,838.00 | 77.6 % |
| OSU Veterinary Medicine | \$1,037.12 | \$39,410.50 | \$45,268.00 | 87.1 % |
| NSU Optometry Program | \$1,113.65 | \$31,182.20 | \$38,674.00 | 80.6 % |
| SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy | \$947.00 | \$30,304.00 | \$34,119.00 | 88.8 % |
| LU Doctor of Physical Therapy | \$563.58 | \$24,797.45 | \$27,656.00 | 89.7 % |

*OUHSC added Master of Science in Nursing Program in FY15

| FY15 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees <i>(Undergraduate Resident)</i> | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Institution | FY15 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours) | FY15 Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours) | FY15 Total (30 Credit Hours) |
| Research | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$4,746.00 | \$3,566.50 | \$8,312.50 |
| Oklahoma State University & Tulsa | \$5,088.00 | \$3,016.50 | \$8,104.50 |
| <i>Research Average</i> | <i>\$4,917.00</i> | <i>\$3,291.50</i> | <i>\$8,208.50</i> |
| Regional | | | |
| University of Central Oklahoma | \$5,666.40 | \$879.00 | \$6,545.40 |
| East Central University | \$4,870.80 | \$1,313.00 | \$6,183.80 |
| Northeastern State University | \$4,747.50 | \$1,122.00 | \$5,869.50 |
| Northwestern OK State University | \$5,550.00 | \$652.50 | \$6,202.50 |
| Rogers State University | \$4,048.50 | \$2,203.50 | \$6,252.00 |
| Southeastern OK State University | \$5,812.50 | \$633.00 | \$6,445.50 |
| Southwestern OK State University | \$5,100.00 | \$1,095.00 | \$6,195.00 |
| Cameron University | \$4,275.00 | \$1,620.00 | \$5,895.00 |
| Langston University | \$3,800.40 | \$1,496.50 | \$5,296.90 |
| OK Panhandle State University | \$4,648.80 | \$2,454.00 | \$7,102.80 |
| University of Science & Arts of OK | \$5,850.00 | \$1,170.00 | \$7,020.00 |
| <i>Regional Average</i> | <i>\$4,942.72</i> | <i>\$1,330.77</i> | <i>\$6,273.49</i> |
| <i>Main Campus Average</i> | <i>\$4,938.76</i> | <i>\$1,632.42</i> | <i>\$6,571.18</i> |
| Other | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | \$4,746.00 | \$2,190.00 | \$6,936.00 |
| OSU, OKC - Upper | \$3,862.50 | \$781.00 | \$4,643.50 |
| OSU, OKM - Upper | \$4,260.00 | \$1,140.00 | \$5,400.00 |
| UCO - Nursing | \$6,701.40 | \$879.00 | \$7,580.40 |
| UCO - CBA | \$6,156.30 | \$879.00 | \$7,035.30 |
| UCO - Language Pathology | \$6,528.90 | \$879.00 | \$7,407.90 |
| Ardmore, ECU - Upper | \$5,722.50 | \$15.00 | \$5,737.50 |
| Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper | \$5,812.50 | \$0.00 | \$5,812.50 |
| SEOSU - Grayson County | \$5,812.50 | \$0.00 | \$5,812.50 |
| SEOSU - McAlester | \$5,812.50 | \$0.00 | \$5,812.50 |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | \$5,812.50 | \$0.00 | \$5,812.50 |
| SEOSU - OCCC/RSC | \$6,486.00 | \$0.00 | \$6,486.00 |
| SWOSU - Sayre | \$5,100.00 | \$1,005.00 | \$6,105.00 |
| Langston University - OKC | \$3,800.40 | \$1,246.50 | \$5,046.90 |
| Langston University - Tulsa | \$3,800.40 | \$1,246.50 | \$5,046.90 |

| FY15 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit <i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i> | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Institution | FY15 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate | FY15 Guaranteed Tuition Rate | Legislative Limit* | Difference from Legislative Limit | % of Legislative Limit |
| Research | | | | | |
| University of Oklahoma | \$4,128.00 | \$4,746.00 | \$4,747.20 | \$1.20 | 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 | \$4,927.50 | \$5,666.40 | \$5,666.63 | \$0.23 | 100.0 % |
| East Central University | \$4,236.00 | \$4,870.80 | \$4,871.40 | \$0.60 | 100.0 % |
| Northeastern State University | \$4,162.50 | \$4,747.50 | \$4,786.88 | \$39.38 | 99.2 % |
| Northwestern OK State University | \$4,897.50 | \$5,550.00 | \$5,632.13 | \$82.13 | 98.5 % |
| Rogers State University | \$3,520.50 | \$4,048.50 | \$4,048.58 | \$0.08 | 100.0 % |
| Southeastern OK State University | \$5,055.00 | \$5,812.50 | \$5,813.25 | \$0.75 | 100.0 % |
| Southwestern OK State University | \$4,455.00 | \$5,100.00 | \$5,123.25 | \$23.25 | 99.5 % |
| Cameron University | \$3,720.00 | \$4,275.00 | \$4,278.00 | \$3.00 | 99.9 % |
| Langston University | \$3,304.76 | \$3,800.40 | \$3,800.47 | \$0.07 | 100.0 % |
| OK Panhandle State University | \$4,042.50 | \$4,648.80 | \$4,648.88 | \$0.07 | 100.0 % |
| University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma | \$5,100.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$5,865.00 | \$15.00 | 99.7 % |
| | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | |
| OU Health Sciences Center | \$4,128.00 | \$4,746.00 | \$4,747.20 | \$1.20 | 100.0 % |
| OSU, OKC - Upper | \$3,528.00 | \$3,862.50 | \$4,057.20 | \$194.70 | 95.2 % |
| OSU, OKM - Upper | \$3,720.00 | \$4,260.00 | \$4,278.00 | \$18.00 | 99.6 % |
| UCO - Nursing | \$5,827.50 | \$6,701.40 | \$6,701.63 | \$0.22 | 100.0 % |
| UCO - CBA | \$5,353.50 | \$6,156.30 | \$6,156.53 | \$0.22 | 100.0 % |
| UCO - Language Pathology | \$5,677.50 | \$6,528.90 | \$6,529.13 | \$0.22 | 100.0 % |
| UCO - Prof Teacher Education | \$5,077.50 | \$5,838.90 | \$5,839.13 | \$0.23 | 100.0 % |
| Ardmore, ECU - Upper | \$4,976.70 | \$5,722.50 | \$5,723.21 | \$0.70 | 100.0 % |
| Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper | \$5,055.00 | \$5,812.50 | \$5,813.25 | \$0.75 | 100.0 % |
| SEOSU - Grayson County | \$5,055.00 | \$5,812.50 | \$5,813.25 | \$0.75 | 100.0 % |
| SEOSU - McAlester | \$5,055.00 | \$5,812.50 | \$5,813.25 | \$0.75 | 100.0 % |
| SEOSU - McCurtain | \$5,055.00 | \$5,812.50 | \$5,813.25 | \$0.75 | 100.0 % |
| SEOSU - OCCC/RSC | \$5,640.00 | \$6,486.00 | \$6,486.00 | \$0.00 | 100.0 % |
| SWOSU - Sayre | \$4,455.00 | \$5,100.00 | \$5,123.25 | \$23.25 | 99.5 % |
| Langston University - OKC | \$3,304.80 | \$3,800.40 | \$3,800.52 | \$0.12 | 100.0 % |
| Langston University - Tulsa | \$3,304.80 | \$3,800.40 | \$3,800.52 | \$0.12 | 100.0 % |

*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115 % of the FY15 nonguaranteed tuition rate

FY15 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State

| State | | Public 2-Yr College | State | | Public 4-Yr College |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Vermont | \$7,320 | 1 | New Hampshire | \$14,712 |
| 2 | New Hampshire | \$6,500 | 2 | Vermont | \$14,419 |
| 3 | South Dakota | \$5,683 | 3 | Pennsylvania | \$13,246 |
| 4 | Minnesota | \$5,391 | 4 | New Jersey | \$13,002 |
| 5 | Massachusetts | \$5,325 | 5 | Illinois | \$12,770 |
| 6 | New York | \$4,851 | 6 | Michigan | \$11,909 |
| 7 | Pennsylvania | \$4,695 | 7 | South Carolina | \$11,449 |
| 8 | South Carolina | \$4,632 | 8 | Delaware | \$11,448 |
| 9 | Oregon | \$4,555 | 9 | Massachusetts | \$10,951 |
| 10 | Virginia | \$4,549 | 10 | Rhode Island | \$10,934 |
| 11 | Iowa | \$4,541 | 11 | Virginia | \$10,899 |
| 12 | Ohio | \$4,484 | 12 | Washington | \$10,846 |
| 13 | Kentucky | \$4,461 | 13 | Connecticut | \$10,620 |
| 14 | New Jersey | \$4,434 | 14 | Minnesota | \$10,527 |
| 15 | Wisconsin | \$4,307 | 15 | Arizona | \$10,398 |
| 16 | Washington | \$4,291 | 16 | Ohio | \$10,100 |
| 17 | Alabama | \$4,237 | 17 | Hawaii | \$9,740 |
| 18 | North Dakota | \$4,192 | 18 | Colorado | \$9,487 |
| 19 | Indiana | \$4,152 | 19 | Alabama | \$9,470 |
| 20 | Maryland | \$4,122 | 20 | Maine | \$9,422 |
| 21 | Alaska | \$4,064 | 21 | Kentucky | \$9,188 |
| 22 | Rhode Island | \$3,950 | 22 | California | \$9,173 |
| 23 | Tennessee | \$3,948 | 23 | Indiana | \$9,023 |
| 24 | Colorado | \$3,902 | 24 | Oregon | \$8,932 |
| 25 | Connecticut | \$3,866 | 25 | Texas | \$8,830 |
| 26 | Idaho | \$3,761 | 26 | Wisconsin | \$8,781 |
| 27 | Louisiana | \$3,683 | 27 | Maryland | \$8,724 |
| 28 | Georgia | \$3,576 | 28 | Tennessee | \$8,541 |
| 29 | Illinois | \$3,526 | 29 | Missouri | \$8,383 |
| 30 | Oklahoma | \$3,493 | 30 | Georgia | \$8,094 |
| 31 | Hawaii | \$3,492 | 31 | Kansas | \$8,086 |
| 32 | Maine | \$3,482 | 32 | Iowa | \$7,857 |
| 33 | Delaware | \$3,471 | 33 | South Dakota | \$7,653 |
| 34 | West Virginia | \$3,468 | 34 | Arkansas | \$7,567 |
| 35 | Utah | \$3,449 | 35 | North Dakota | \$7,513 |
| 36 | Michigan | \$3,365 | 36 | Nebraska | \$7,404 |
| 37 | Montana | \$3,213 | 37 | Louisiana | \$7,314 |
| 38 | Florida | \$3,174 | 38 | New York | \$7,292 |
| 39 | Arkansas | \$3,101 | 39 | Oklahoma | \$6,895 |
| 40 | Missouri | \$3,096 | 40 | Mississippi | \$6,861 |
| 41 | Nebraska | \$2,749 | 41 | North Carolina | \$6,677 |
| 42 | Wyoming | \$2,719 | 42 | West Virginia | \$6,661 |
| 43 | Nevada | \$2,700 | 43 | Idaho | \$6,602 |
| 44 | Kansas | \$2,628 | 44 | Nevada | \$6,418 |
| 45 | Mississippi | \$2,526 | 45 | Florida | \$6,351 |
| 46 | Arizona | \$2,438 | 46 | Montana | \$6,279 |
| 47 | North Carolina | \$2,305 | 47 | New Mexico | \$6,190 |
| 48 | Texas | \$2,286 | 48 | Utah | \$6,177 |
| 49 | New Mexico | \$1,645 | 49 | Alaska | \$6,138 |
| 50 | California | \$1,429 | 50 | Wyoming | \$4,646 |

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2014, by The College Board, November 2014

APPENDIX

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

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

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

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

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