

FY 2007-08
Tuition Impact Analysis Report



November 2007

**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 the requested increases 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). The average change in tuition and mandatory fees for FY08 by tier is reflected in the following table.

Tier	Undergraduate				Graduate			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	9.8%	\$495.95	9.9%	\$1,334.45	9.7%	\$458.36	9.9%	\$1,306.16
Regional Institutions	9.0%	\$312.43	9.0%	\$756.37	8.7%	\$297.90	8.8%	\$725.19
Community Colleges	7.7%	\$172.13	7.4%	\$407.06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ardmore Higher Education Center	8.3%	\$250.40	7.8%	\$620.20	8.9%	\$290.52	8.6%	\$757.32
Professional Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.4%	\$1,023.83	8.7%	\$1,876.95

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 requests for changes. The findings from the institutions' information are summarized below, with further details provided in the full report.

Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. The FY08 increase in tuition and fees is reasonable enough that it will not create a substantial burden on students' ability to meet the cost of attendance. The increases are consistent with Oklahoma's historically low tuition rates.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions have generally seen no significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to tuition and mandatory fee increases. Preliminary data shows that FY08 full-time equivalent enrollment for the fall semester decreased 1.3 percent primarily due to fewer high school graduates, military deployments, increased fuel prices, an improved economy, and more job opportunities at a higher pay scale, rather than increases in tuition and fees.

Availability of Financial Aid. Total tuition waivers for FY08 increased by 10.7 percent, \$10.6 million more than in FY07, compared to the average 8.6 percent

increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. Those 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, although several institutions are implementing scholarship programs such as *Tulsa Achieves* and *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program* to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Institutions will 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 an increase in the cost of attendance.

Implementation of Cost-effective Measures. Institutions continue to monitor 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. They continue to evaluate programs for elimination due to low participation or lack of relevance.

Communication with Students. Institutions presented information to students on the potential increase in tuition and mandatory fees in a variety of ways and on a continuing basis. The general overall consensus expressed by students was positive and supportive of reasonable increases for the purposes of improved and/or expanded student services, uncompromised quality of instruction, and recruitment and retention of quality faculty and staff.

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

- 1) A student information Web site was unveiled in February 2007 and is operating to serve as a one-stop shop for college planning and preparation. Financial aid information is a significant part of this site. The Student Information Portal can be found at www.okcollegestart.org.
- 2) The State Regents' Web site has a page developed specifically for current college students, which will serve as a clearinghouse of links to existing information that applies to current college students, as well as provides additional financial aid resources of interest to these students.
- 3) The State Regents' fully implemented the *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program* for eligible high school seniors enrolled simultaneously at higher education institutions in the state and their high schools.
- 4) Grants are being made to institutions for academic programs in employment areas that have critical shortages and cooperative agreements are being developed with local technology centers in support of workforce development.

5) Legislation was passed authorizing guaranteed tuition rates at state colleges starting with the 2008-09 academic year. House Bill 2103 establishes the parameters for the tuition-lock program, which will provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and will also encourage students to graduate in four years.

6) A new Adult Degree Completion Program was launched in March 2007, which 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.

7) Continuation of best practices initiatives in enrollment management and financial aid programs begun in 2005 with the Noel-Levitz system-wide review of Oklahoma's higher education institutions.

National Perspective. The average national rate for 2007-08 tuition and mandatory fees is \$6,185 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$2,361 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$4,043 and \$2,421 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. A national report on college affordability, *Beyond the 49th Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* by the Educational Policy Institute (2006), ranks Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability.

During 2006-07, approximately \$131 billion in financial aid was distributed nationwide to undergraduate and graduate students. In addition students borrowed \$18.5 billion in non-federal loans from banks and private lenders to help finance their education.

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. United States Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings formed the Commission on the Future of Higher Education in 2006 for the purpose of strengthening higher education. The Commission's Action Plan recommends higher education be made more accessible, affordable, and accountable. The national dialog has continued during 2007 and Secretary Spellings' commission has made several key recommendations in these areas. Other priorities include simplifying the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) application process and initiating a pilot program providing more easily accessible higher education information. Oklahoma serves as a national leader in these areas and will continue to address these challenges as it prepares students for the competitive global economy.

The Investment in College. 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, as well as a decrease in dependence on social programs and an increase in contributions to tax revenues among other things.

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2008

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 public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference, by like-type public four-year institutions in surrounding and other states, by public community colleges receiving no local tax funding in surrounding and other states, and for professional programs. The *FY08 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 legislative peer limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 15, 2007.
- 2) Statewide, institutions held campus discussions to explain the potential increase in tuition and fees, the projected costs, and how the additional monies would be used. The student bodies were kept informed on a continuing basis, and student input was solicited and communicated to institutional executives and governing board members.
- 3) A public hearing was held at the State Regents' office on April 26, 2007 (Attachment 2) for the purpose of receiving comments and to comply with policy and statute. A copy of the transcript of the comments made at this meeting is attached (Attachment 5).
- 4) The *Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines* (Attachment 4) were posted at the Regents meeting on May 25, 2007 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted the tuition and mandatory fee increases for FY08, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents in June, after determination of the higher education appropriation. All institutions requested new rates that are well below the maximum limits, although a few specialized programs are at or near 100 percent of their legislative peer limit.
- 6) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their meeting on June 28, 2007.
- 7) Subsequent to the meeting and approval, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' tuition and fee schedules for compliance with State Regents' June 28, 2007 action. No inconsistencies were reported. All institutions were found to be in compliance with the approved tuition and fee rates.

- 8) The final step in the approval process is the submission of this *Tuition Impact Analysis Report* to the Governor and Legislature before January 1, 2008.

Summary of FY08 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

The following table shows, by tier, the FY08 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 FY07.

Summary of FY08 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
	FY08 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY08 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change from FY07
Undergraduate					
Resident	\$6,192.00	\$5,549.10	\$642.90	89.6%	9.8%
Nonresident	\$17,279.00	\$14,818.35	\$2,460.65	85.8%	9.9%
Graduate					
Resident	\$6,394.00	\$5,184.78	\$1,209.22	81.1%	9.7%
Nonresident	\$15,353.00	\$14,556.18	\$796.82	94.8%	9.9%

Regional Universities					
	FY08 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY08 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY07
Undergraduate					
Resident	\$4,397.00	\$3,769.47	\$627.53	85.7%	9.0%
Nonresident	\$10,567.00	\$9,124.83	\$1,442.17	86.4%	9.0%
Graduate					
Resident	\$4,448.00	\$3,711.90	\$736.10	83.5%	8.7%
Nonresident	\$9,793.00	\$8,951.34	\$841.66	91.4%	8.8%

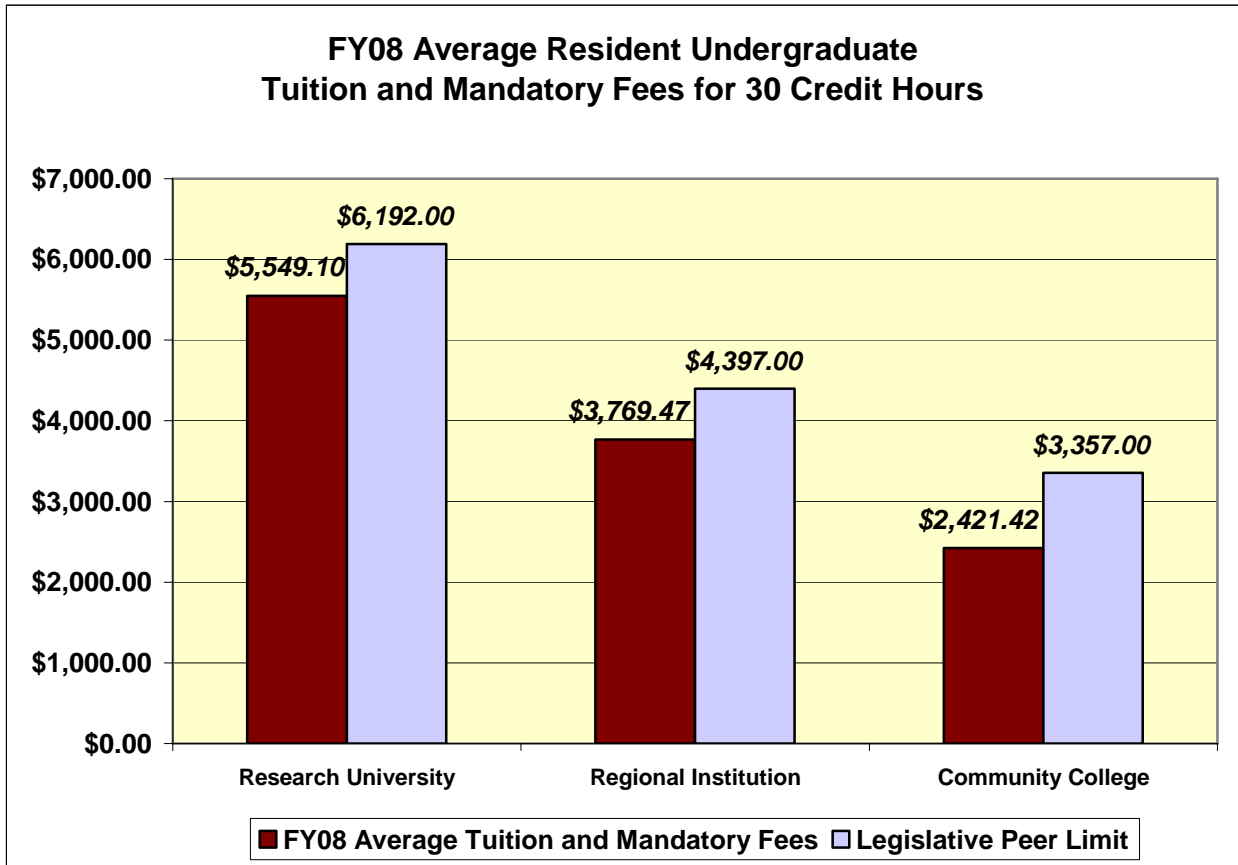
Community Colleges					
	FY08 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY08 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY07
Undergraduate					
Resident	\$3,357.00	\$2,421.42	\$935.58	72.1%	7.7%
Nonresident	\$7,532.00	\$5,906.94	\$1,625.06	78.4%	7.4%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
	FY08 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY08 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY07
Undergraduate					
Resident	\$4,397.00	\$3,262.90	\$1,134.10	74.2%	8.3%
Nonresident	\$10,567.00	\$8,575.20	\$1,991.80	81.2%	7.8%
Graduate					
Resident	\$4,448.00	\$3,554.72	\$893.28	79.9%	8.9%
Nonresident	\$9,793.00	\$9,535.52	\$257.48	97.4%	8.6%

Professional Programs					
	FY08 Average Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY08 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY07
Professional Programs					
Resident	\$12,584.20	\$10,884.80	\$1,699.40	86.5%	10.4%
Nonresident	\$26,098.27	\$23,565.69	\$2,532.58	90.3%	8.7%

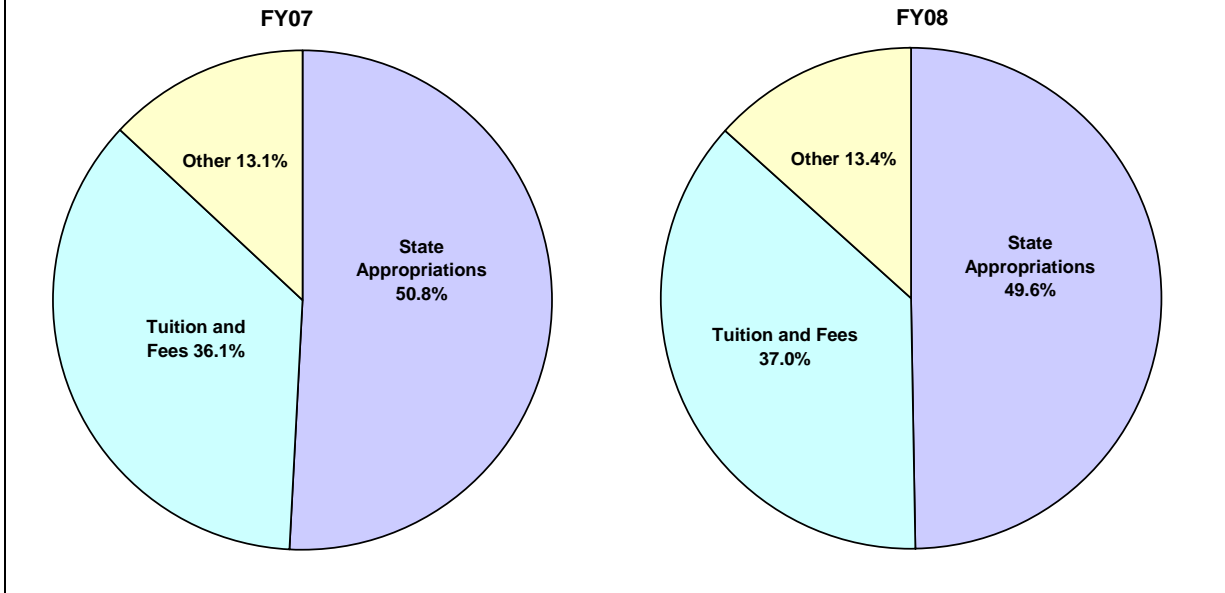
See Attachments 6, 7, and 8 for FY08 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

The bar graph below compares the average FY08 tuition and mandatory fees paid by full-time undergraduate resident students at each tier to the legislative peer limit for each.



The pie chart below compares the portion of costs paid by students in FY08 to that of the previous year. In FY07, student revenues contributed 36.1 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations made up 50.8 percent, while other revenue contributed only 13.1 percent. In comparison, state appropriations support during FY08 decreased slightly to 49.6 percent of total revenues and the student share increased approximately one percentage point to 37.0 percent, while other revenue contributed only 13.4 percent.

What Portion of Costs Do Students Pay?



Since FY02, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has decreased from 61.6 percent to 49.6 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 25 percent to 37 percent respectively. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues, but then in FY08 reverted back to the FY06 level of 49.6 percent. State Regents continue to be concerned that the level of state support not be further eroded in the future.

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 specified February 1 as the deadline for submission of requests for changes in these fees to be charged during the FY08 academic year. The requested changes to academic services fees were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held March 15, 2007.

Several additional requests for changes were posted at the May 25, 2007 State Regents' meeting. Institutions provided justifications for the requested increases in academic services fees, the total revenue to be collected from the fees, and the use of increased revenues.

A public hearing was held on April 26, 2007 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). Another public hearing was held on June 28, 2007, for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the additional requests posted in May. There were no comments made, either in support of or in opposition to the additional changes requested, at this public hearing. The State Regents approved all the requested changes to academic services fees for FY08 at their meeting held June 28, 2007.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and the Ardmore Higher Education Center in the State System, eighteen requested changes in academic services fees for FY08; eight institutions had no requests for changes in these fees.

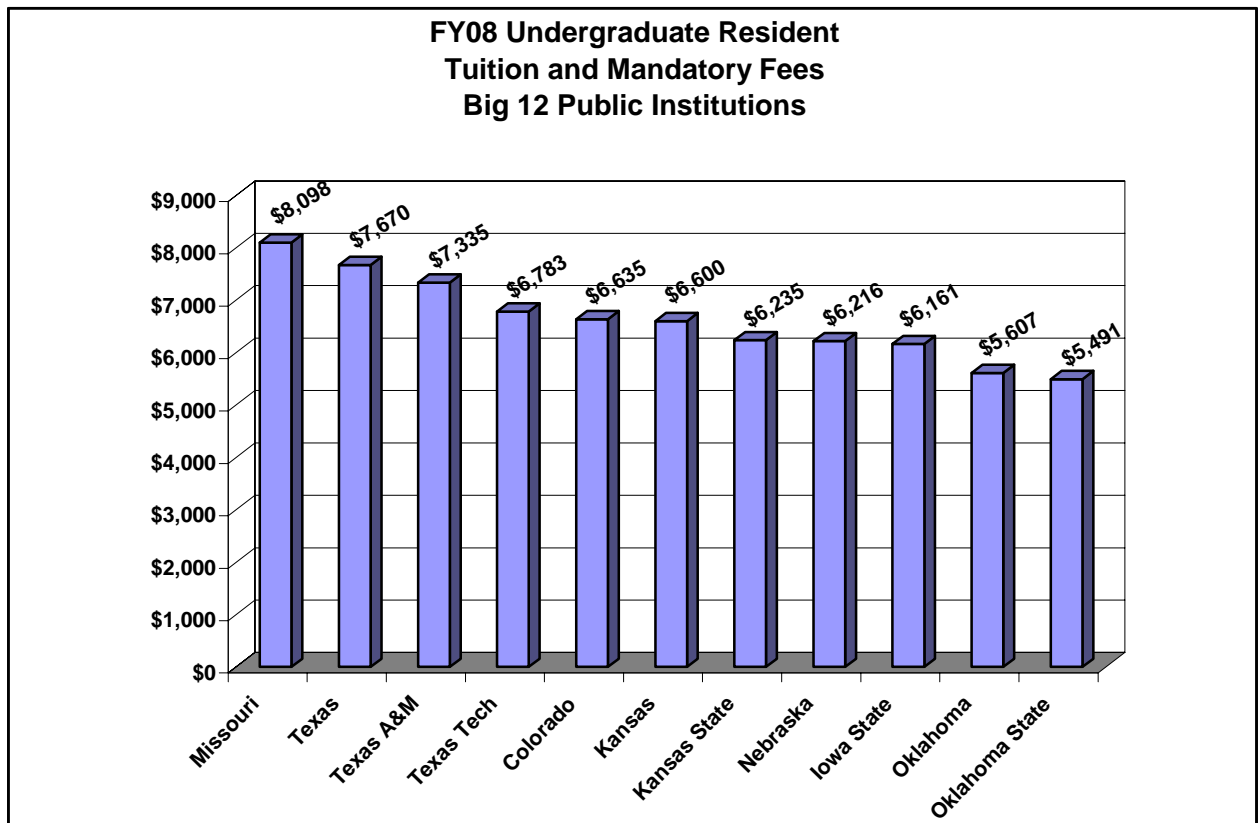
Institutional changes included additions, deletions, and modifications to approved fees. Twelve institutions requested 349 changes for various "Special Instruction Fees"; seven institutions requested 148 changes for various "Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees"; five institutions requested 18 changes in "Testing/Clinical Services Fees"; twelve institutions requested 452 changes for various "Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees"; and ten institutions requested 56 changes for various "Other Special Fees". A total of 1,023 changes were requested at institutions throughout The State System, an increase of 389 (61.4%) when compared to FY07 requests.

Institutions report that the requested increases in academic services fees will generate an estimated \$9.3 million in revenue to cover costs associated with providing these services to students. The increase represents approximately six percent of the total \$155.7 million in student fee revenue which institutions anticipate will be collected in addition to tuition, or only 1.4 percent of the total tuition and fee revenue.

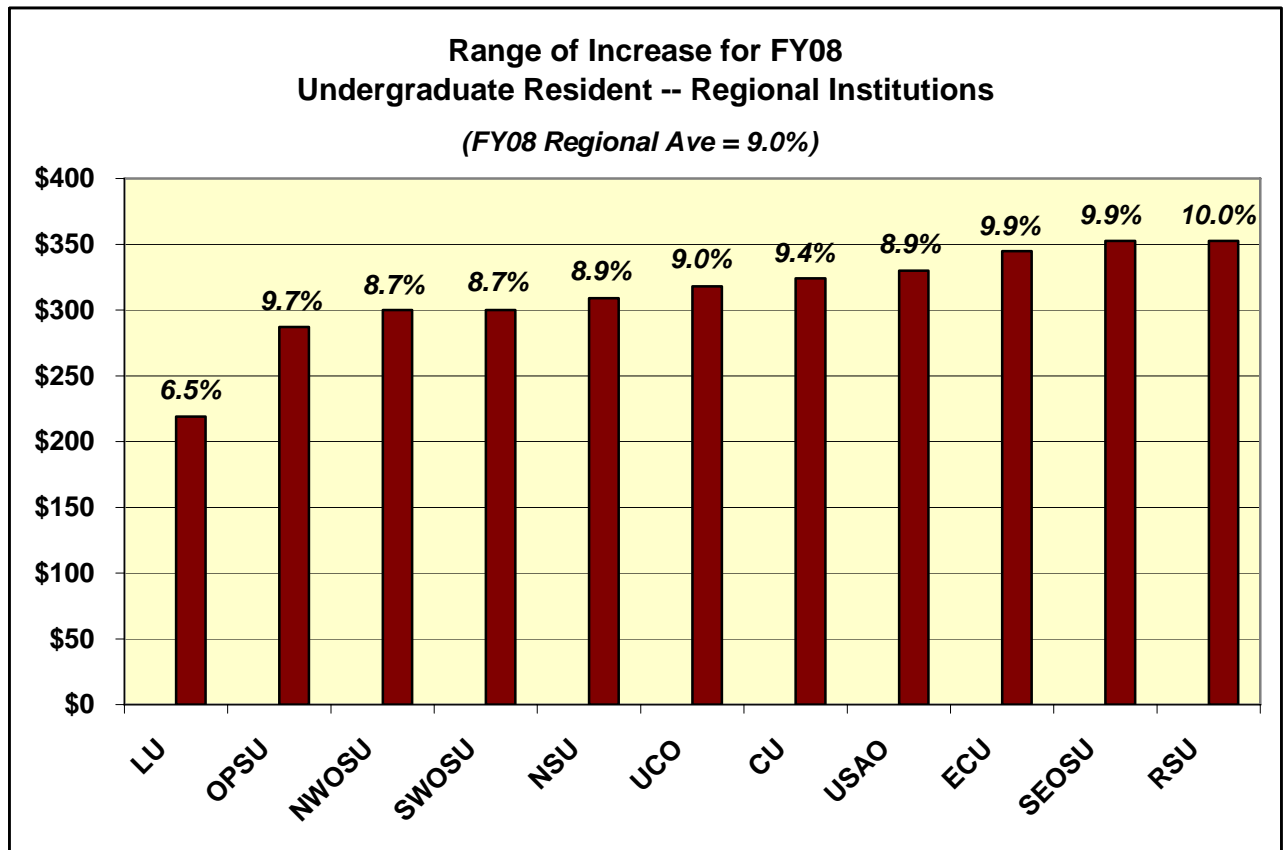
Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees

Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. 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 increases in tuition and fees. Institutions report they anticipate the tuition increases will not have a significant effect on students' ability to attend college. The average increase for full-time undergraduate resident students at Oklahoma institutions is \$260, approximately \$29 per month per academic year, or 8.6 percent. This increase is reasonable enough that it will not create a substantial burden on students' ability to meet the cost of attendance.

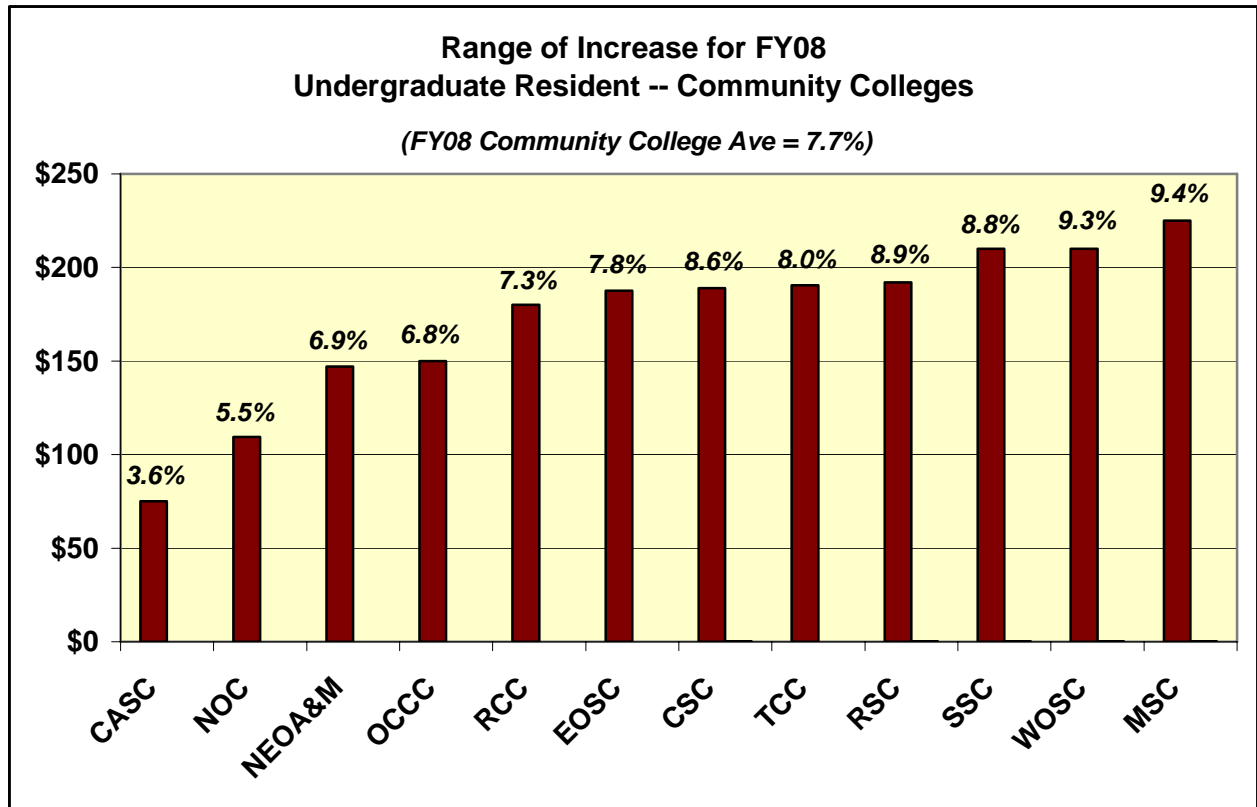
For FY08, the increase in resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees averages \$496 per year at the research universities, approximately \$55 per month per academic year, or 9.8 percent. Even with these increases, OU and OSU continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve Conference in cost for undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. Research on tuition and mandatory fees at institutions within the Big Twelve Conference indicates an average increase of 6.9 percent (\$428 or \$48 per month per academic year), which compares with increases of 9.7 percent at OU (\$497.50) and 9.9 percent at OSU (\$494.40). The bar graph below shows FY08 full-time resident tuition and mandatory fees at Big Twelve public institutions.



At regional institutions, the tuition and mandatory fee increase for full-time resident undergraduate students averages \$312 per year, approximately \$35 per month per academic year, or 9.0 percent. The bar graph below shows the percent increase at each institution as well as the percent increase in the legislative peer limit for regional institutions.



At community colleges, the tuition and mandatory fee increase for full-time resident undergraduate students averages \$172, approximately \$19 per month per academic year, or 7.7 percent. The bar graph below shows the percent increase at each institution, as well as the percent increase in the legislative peer limit for community colleges.



Full-time graduate students' resident tuition and mandatory fees will increase an average of \$458, approximately \$51 per month per academic year, or 9.7 percent at research universities, and by an average of \$298, approximately \$33 per month per academic year, or 8.7 percent at regional institutions.

Full-time professional students' resident tuition and mandatory fee increases range from \$161 for the Occupational Therapy program at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center to \$1,463 for the Dental Science program at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, an average of \$1,024 per year, approximately \$85 per month, or 10.4 percent.

In all areas, the impact of tuition and mandatory fee increases will be more severe for nonresident students than for resident students.

In terms of comparison to legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 62.6 percent to 92.1 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 80.8 percent of the legislative peer limit. More specifically, research institutions average 89.6 percent, regional institutions average 85.7 percent, and community colleges average 72.1 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. This confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

However, several institutions are at or near 100 percent of the legislative peer limit for professional undergraduate nursing programs. Northeastern State University's music program and Southeastern Oklahoma State University's aviation program at Oklahoma City Community College are also near 100 percent of the legislative peer limit. The increases for these other programs range from \$228 to \$904.50 per year, approximately \$25 to \$101 per month per academic year, or 6.5 percent to 25.9 percent for full-time resident students. Langston University in Oklahoma City was the exception and had no increase in its tuition and mandatory fees. Overall, the increase is reasonable enough that it will not adversely impact students' ability to meet the cost of attendance.

Institutions acknowledge a cumulative effect of the increasing costs but also acknowledge that otherwise they would be unable to provide a quality education experience for students. Institutions report that students have been nearly unanimous in their support of tuition increases in order to maintain or increase the quality of programs.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions do not expect any significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Enrollment has remained relatively flat over the past few years. Institutions report any fluctuations are attributed to external factors such as a reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, increased fuel prices, the flourishing economy, and more job opportunities at a higher pay scale.

The *Fall 2007 Preliminary Enrollment Report* indicates total enrollment has decreased slightly overall, yet the number of first-time freshmen has increased by 0.7 percent across the State System. Headcount enrollment increased at 14 of the 27 state institutions during the fall 2007 semester. The increases range from 0.2 percent at University of Central Oklahoma to 13.4 percent at Connors State College. The decreases range from 0.1 percent at Rose State College to 16.3 percent at Eastern Oklahoma State College.

Where headcount enrollment is a record of the number of individual students on a campus, the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is a measure of the number of credit hours in which students enroll. FTE enrollment has increased at 15 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from 0.2 percent at Rose State College to 5.4 percent at Connors State College. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY08 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 2007 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

Change in FY08 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2007 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	9.7%	0.6%
Oklahoma State University	9.9%	-1.5%
University of Central Oklahoma	9.0%	-0.5%
East Central University	9.9%	-0.2%
Northeastern State University	8.9%	-3.2%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	8.7%	2.1%
Rogers State University	10.0%	3.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	9.9%	1.9%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	8.7%	-2.7%
Cameron University	9.4%	-3.3%
Langston University	6.5%	3.6%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	9.7%	2.8%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	8.9%	-6.9%
Carl Albert State College	3.6%	-15.5%
Connors State College	8.6%	5.4%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	7.8%	-13.2%
Murray State College	9.4%	4.8%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	6.9%	-2.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	5.5%	4.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	6.8%	2.5%
Redlands Community College	7.3%	1.0%
Rose State College	8.9%	0.2%
Seminole State College	8.8%	-8.0%
Tulsa Community College	8.0%	3.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	9.3%	-1.0%
OSU-Oklahoma City	5.9%	4.0%
OSUTB-Okmulgee	6.2%	3.4%
Total	8.6%	-1.3%

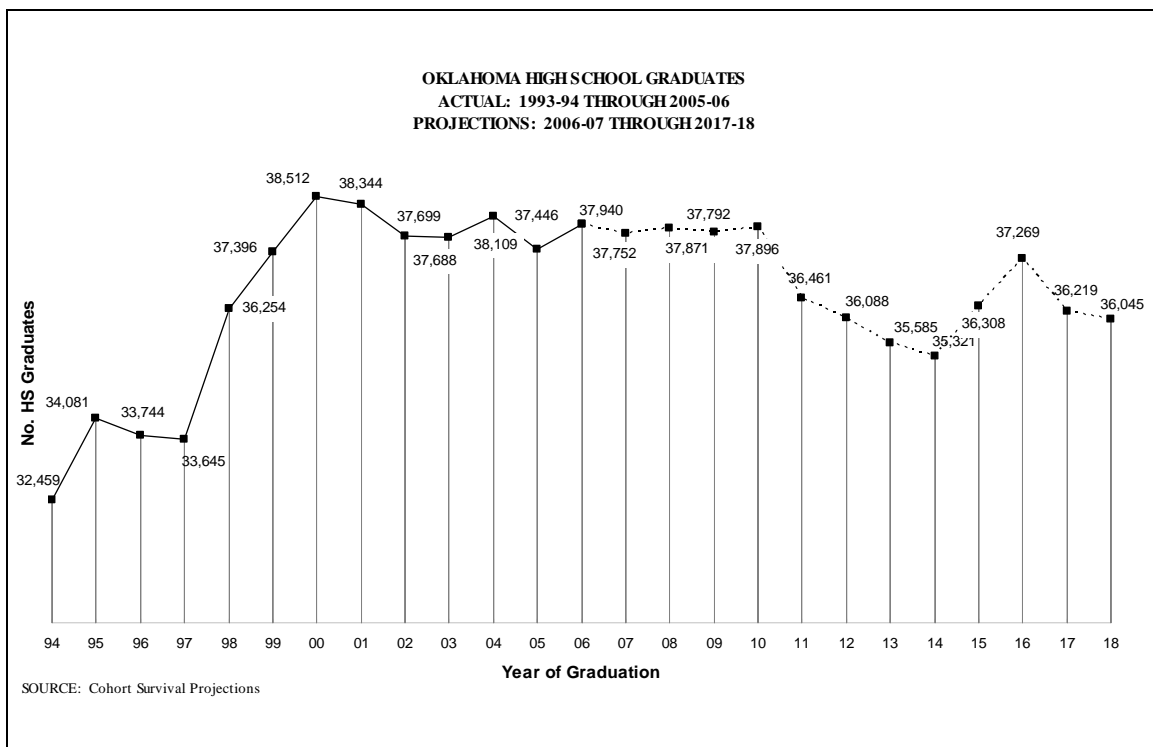
Source: FY07-08 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2007 Preliminary Enrollment Report

The report also indicates that full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment at public higher education institutions decreased by 1.3 percent and headcount enrollment decreased by

0.2 percent, which indicates that students are enrolling in slightly fewer credit hours of study than last year. At 6 of the 25 institutions and 2 technical branches, headcount growth outpaced FTE growth.

Despite the most recent figures, enrollment throughout the State System has seen significant increases in recent years. Since fall 2000, 23,007 more students have enrolled in Oklahoma public colleges and universities, a 14.9 percent increase.

The following graph from the *2005-2006 Student Data Report* projects high school graduation rates will remain relatively flat over the next few years with a consistent decline beginning after 2010 and rebounding after 2014. 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 FY08. Students and the general public appear to understand the need to increase institutions' revenues in order to continue providing quality education, the importance of obtaining a college education, and that Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to provide an exceptional value.

Availability of Financial Aid. For students who receive financial aid, the tuition and fee increase will not seriously impact their ability to attend. 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 increases for those students who are most affected by the increased costs. Obviously, students who do not qualify for any type of financial aid may be more significantly affected by the increases.

The increase in tuition and fees will increase the need for students to take full advantage of all available student aid. Institutions are expanding the value of most tuition waivers to offset the increase in tuition and mandatory fees by utilizing the full 3.5 percent of their total E & G Budget – Part I for tuition waivers as authorized in State Regents’ policy. Institutions’ increases in tuition waivers generally correspond to or are greater than the percentage increase in tuition and mandatory fees, as shown in the chart below.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in Tuition & Mandatory Fees FY07 - FY08</i>	<i>Percent Change in Tuition Waivers FY07 – FY08</i>
OU	9.7%	11.9%
OSU	9.9%	9.7%
Research Tier Change	9.8%	10.7%
UCO	9.0%	12.5%
ECU	9.9%	12.6%
NSU	8.9%	5.2%
NWOSU	8.7%	3.5%
RSU	10.0%	8.6%
SEOSU	9.9%	16.4%
SWOSU	8.7%	28.2%
CU	9.4%	8.2%
LU	6.5%	0.0%
OPSU	9.7%	-0.5%
USAO	8.9%	8.5%
Regional Tier Change	9.0%	10.7%
CASC	3.6%	9.4%
CSC	8.6%	8.5%
EOSC	7.8%	14.6%
MSC	9.4%	50.0%
NEOA&M	6.9%	-1.2%
NOC	5.5%	44.6%
OSCC	6.8%	5.6%
RCC	7.3%	35.0%
RSC	8.9%	5.4%
SSC	8.8%	9.0%
TCC	8.0%	-8.3%
WOSC	9.3%	17.6%
Community Coll. Tier Change	7.7%	8.3%
Total Average Change	8.6%	10.7%

Source: FY07-08 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY08 E&G Summary & Analysis

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees. The State Regents increased the funding allocated to fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from \$11 million in FY04 to \$48.1 million in FY08. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to over 17,000 in FY08. The projected average award will grow to \$2,600 in FY08, an increase of 47 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.

In order to fully fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from a stable revenue source, the Oklahoma Legislature passed legislation to create a permanent, dedicated funding stream for *Oklahoma's Promise*. Effective beginning in FY09, the State Regents will report 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 will set 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 were made to the scholarship program, which include:

- Second income limit requirement;
- Minimum college grade point average requirement;
- Homeschool student eligibility;
- College conduct requirement; and
- Immigration status requirement.

The federal Pell Grant program, the nation's largest need-based grant aid program, has become a larger part of individual student aid. Effective October 1, 2007, Pell Grants to students from low-income families were increased by \$260 (6.4 percent) from \$4,050 to a maximum of \$4,310.¹ This is the first increase in four years and will provide the largest increase in federal student aid since the GI Bill. The new law will increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$5,400 over five years, reduce government subsidies to student loan companies, and cut the interest rate in half on subsidized student loans.² Students will also be eligible for more aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. Beginning in FY07, students receiving Pell Grants are also eligible for the new Academic Competitiveness Grants of \$750 if they meet certain academic requirements. President Bush has recommended an increase in the amount of these grants.³

Data released by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education in 2007 which reveals that more than 142,000 students (just over 60 percent) attending state system institutions received approximately \$940 million in some form of financial aid during 2005-06, an increase of 35 percent, or \$246 million, over the past three years. However,

¹ "On the Money Trail," by Paul J. Lim, U. S. News and World Report, April 16, 2007, p. 64.

² "As President Bush Signs Bill Increasing Student Aid, Several Lenders Announce Cuts in Staff or Benefits," by Kelly Field, The Chronicle for Higher Education, September 28, 2007, p. 4.

³ "On the Money Trail," by Paul J. Lim, U. S. News and World Report, April 16, 2007, p. 64.

more than half of all financial aid dollars awarded (54 percent or \$507 million) were in the form of loans, which increased 43 percent over those three years.⁴

Financial Aid for Student Attending State System Institutions				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
<u>Type of Financial Aid</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Grants/Waivers/Scholarships	\$290	\$372	\$82	28%
Loans	\$354	\$507	\$153	43%
Employment	\$49	\$61	\$12	24%
Total	\$694	\$940	\$246	35%

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. Institutions are also dedicating additional funding for student wages and on-campus jobs, establishing need-based, low interest and/or emergency student loan programs to assist students with special economic circumstances and those experiencing unexpected emergencies, and in the past have rolled some or all fees into the tuition rate in order to benefit students who qualify for scholarship programs which pay the tuition-only portion of educational expenses, although a moratorium was placed on this practice for FY08. Innovative grant and scholarship programs and initiatives include:

Tulsa Community College implemented the *Tulsa Achieves* program, which allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive financial aid and scholarships 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 scholarship is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. More than 1600 students applied for the program. 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 students. The Linda Mitchell Price Charitable Foundation generously donated \$200,000 to begin the trust and challenged the community to raise \$1 million for endowment

⁴ “Financial Aid Update and Annual Student Financial Aid Survey for 2005-06,” by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, April 26, 2007, p. 4.

of the trust. Over \$835,000 has currently been raised and the challenge has been increased to raise \$5 million for endowment of the program.

Also starting this fall, the University of Tulsa and Tulsa Community College have introduced a collaborative program allowing *Tulsa Achieves* scholars from TCC to participate in a traditional freshman, on-campus residential experience at TU through its *Partners in Progress* (P2 or P-Squared) program. Qualified scholars will be able to live in TU residence halls, attend three credit hours of course work at TU, and access all student services and programs on both campuses, with the exception of participation in TU's intercollegiate athletics programs. Upon completion of the first two years of college instruction, the students will then be able to seamlessly continue their studies for a baccalaureate degree at TU. This program is expected to enhance both the social and academic components of the students' higher education career and its anticipated value is between \$10,000 and \$14,000 per student, depending upon the number of courses taken while enrolled at TU.

Oklahoma State University initiated the *Cowboy Covenant* program, a gap-funding scholarship for students eligible to receive *Oklahoma's Promise* scholarships. After other gift-aid has been deducted, this scholarship will fund the amount necessary to fully cover the full-time student's mandatory general fees. An allowance for required books is also included. The scholarship is renewable for up to four years of undergraduate study.

Cameron University implemented its *Cameron Gold* program to cover the costs of mandatory fees and books for qualifying students who receive *Oklahoma's Promise* scholarships.

Oklahoma City Community College also will provide scholarships for the mandatory fees to students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* scholarships and also continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO!* program for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools.

Rogers State University has implemented the *Hillcat Promise*, which will pay for fees and provide \$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.

The University of Oklahoma has launched two new initiatives to help students impacted by increasing tuition and textbook costs. The *Sooner Promise* scholarship will complement *Oklahoma's Promise* scholarship and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks. *Sooner Promise* students will also receive residence hall discounts their sophomore through senior years.

OU has also launched a new \$200,000 program to help reduce textbook costs. The program will allow for the purchase of 800 textbooks for approximately 250 required general education courses as well as electronic access to textbook materials. Both would be available to students in the library by appointment for two-hour periods. Faculty members are also encouraged to avoid requiring new editions of textbooks for their courses if earlier editions are adequate.

OU's *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, geared toward middle income students, has provided more than \$4.5 million in scholarships to over 9,750 students since its inception in FY04. OU will also continue to increase need-based tuition waivers for undergraduate students by the same percentage increase as any tuition increases. Tuition waivers for graduate teaching assistants were increased to cover the costs of tuition increases and to insure that they progress more quickly toward degree completion.

The Community Action Agency of Oklahoma City and Oklahoma/Canadian Counties, Inc. announced a program to help students save for college. The program is for working high school juniors and seniors from low-income families in Oklahoma and Canadian counties. Every two dollars the student invests in a savings account is matched up to \$4,000. Following graduation, students may spend their savings on tuition, books, and fees.

In an effort to promote saving for college and awareness of the Oklahoma College Savings Plan and its tax benefits, State Treasurer Scott Meacham and members of the Central Oklahoma Financial Planning Association will give away a total of 5,000 piggy banks to first graders at elementary schools across the state. Thirty of the piggy banks contained \$100 prizes. The giveaway was the main event of the sixth annual Financial Planning Week in October of 2007, a joint effort of the Oklahoma College Savings Plan, Oklahoma's 529 Plan, Central Oklahoma Financial Planning Association, and TIAA-CREF Tuition Financing, Inc. Participation in the Oklahoma College Savings Plan and the amount of savings by Oklahoma families continues to increase. The program grew from 30,500 accounts and \$188 million in assets as of July 1, 2006 to 35,500 accounts and \$268 million in assets as of July 1, 2007.

The Oklahoma College Savings Plan also sponsored a promotion which it hopes to make an annual tradition. The VIP Fan Experience Sweepstakes was held as a part of Oklahoma College Savings Plan Month. Two winners were selected in September of 2007 to receive prize packages of four tickets, sideline passes, and additional prizes to the OU/Miami, Tulsa/OU, and OSU/Texas Tech football games.

The Oklahoma State Treasurer's office has received a grant for up to \$3 million for a multi-year study program to gauge the success of kick-starting savings accounts for low-income Oklahomans by making an initial \$1,000 deposit and matching parent contributions up to \$250 a year for the first four years.

These programs combined with the modest increase in Pell Grants and historically low interest rates for federal loans will minimize the impact of the tuition and mandatory fee increases on Oklahoma students. Institutions will also continue to help students discover all possible sources of funding and obtain any and all types of available assistance. They have resources available and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of an increase in 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 of ways to contain costs in health care and library acquisitions, 3) reviewing processes and procedures and implementing "best practices", 4) taking advantage of volume discounts for office supplies and equipment, 5) closely scrutinizing purchases, 6) pursuing outsourcing opportunities, 7) controlling adjunct costs by increasing the use of distance learning courses, and 8) saving on utilities by shifting to a four-day work week during the summer months.

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 salary increases for faculty and staff, 2) 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.

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 FY08, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. Systemwide, administrative expenditures comprise only 8.1 percent of the total budget.

Communication with Students. Institutions presented information to their Student Senates, Student Government Associations, in open meetings of the student body at large, on their web sites, and in public forums and tuition hearings explaining 1) the need for tuition and mandatory fee increases, 2) the potential rate increase, and 3) how the additional monies would be used. 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. Several institutions noted receiving extensive input from the student body, faculty and staff. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of reasonable tuition and mandatory fee increases which 1) result in improved and/or expanded services directly related to them, 2) ensure that the quality of

instruction at Oklahoma higher education institutions remains uncompromised, and 3) are utilized to recruit and retain quality faculty and staff.

Justification for Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases in Excess of Nine Percent.

Institutions plan to use the increase in funds toward faculty and staff salary increases, mandatory cost increases such as utilities, risk management, and healthcare, recruitment and retention of quality faculty, improvement of student/faculty ratios, academic excellence initiatives, increasing scholarship funding, absorbing costs of high cost degree programs, as well as covering additional debt service costs.

State Regents' Initiatives

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

Student Information Portal. A student information Web site is in operation to serve as a one-stop shop for college planning and preparation for current and prospective students. This Student Information Portal can be found at www.okcollegestart.org and became fully operational in February 2007. The portal will allow students to perform several tasks from one central location, including seeking and applying for federal and state financial aid, applying for admission to multiple colleges, creating their own portfolios, preparing for the ACT exam, learning about career opportunities, taking virtual tours of various campuses, and requesting transcripts. The portal will be convenient for students, save time, and reduce administrative costs at institutions throughout The State System.

College Students' Web Page. The State Regents' Web site has a page developed specifically for current college students. It serves as a clearinghouse to links of existing information that applies to current college students, as well as provides additional resources of interest to these students. Access to financial aid information is a principle area of focus on this Web site.

Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program. A new 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. To date, 17,818 seniors have received over \$4.6 million in tuition waivers for a total of 77,037 credit hours of college instruction.

Grants and Cooperative Agreements. The State Regents provide grants to institutions for academic programs in areas which have critical shortages, such as nursing and allied health care, in support of workforce development. They also work with technology centers throughout the state to develop cooperative alliances where students can earn college credit toward a degree while attending their local technology center.

Guaranteed Tuition Rates. In May 2007, the Oklahoma Legislature passed House Bill 2103 authorizing state colleges and universities to establish guaranteed tuition rates beginning with the 2008-09 academic year. The legislation allows incoming freshmen students the option to choose the guaranteed tuition rate and lock it in for either two or four years, depending upon the institution they attend. The guaranteed rate can be no more than 115 percent of the non-guaranteed rate in the year of their first enrollment. In order to receive the guaranteed rate, students must commit to remain full-time students. The goal of the legislation is to provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and encourage students to graduate on time. The State Regents hosted a workshop for institutions on October 4, 2007 regarding the implementation of the

guaranteed tuition rates. Research and development efforts are ongoing in order to effectively implement this program for eligible students choosing to take advantage of the optional rates next year.

Adult Degree Completion Program. In March 2007, the State Regents initiated a new Adult Degree Completion Program, *ReachHigher*, which will allow working adults with at least 72 credit hours of college to earn a bachelor's degree in fifteen to eighteen months in a flexible and accelerated format. Funding in the amount of \$500,000 was allocated to the program, which was introduced as part of the State Regents' 2006 Public Agenda for the purpose of increasing the percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree. Northeastern Oklahoma State University is serving as the lead coordinating institution and regional four-year institutions are participating.

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.

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally. The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for 2007-08 is \$6,185 at four-year institutions (\$381 or 6.6 percent higher than in 2006-07). At two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$2,361 (\$95 or 4.2 percent higher than in 2006-07) according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2007*.⁵

In Oklahoma, the average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates for 2007-08 are \$4,043 at public four-year institutions (\$341 or 9.2 percent higher than in 2006-07) and \$2,421 at public two-year colleges (\$172 or 7.7 percent higher than in 2006-07).

<i>Sector</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>Change from 2006-07</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$6,185	\$381	6.6%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,043	\$341	9.2%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$2,361	\$95	4.2%
Oklahoma Average	\$2,421	\$172	7.7%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$633 per year in California to \$5,692 in New Hampshire. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$3,361 in Florida to \$10,428 in Vermont. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 29th highest for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 36th highest at 4-year institutions (See Attachment 11).⁶

A recent national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is still a good bargain. *Beyond the 49th Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* recently released in 2006 by the Educational Policy Institute (EPI) ranks Oklahoma number two in the nation among all states for affordability of a public four-year college education. 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.

National Availability of Financial Aid. The amount of grant aid and loans available to students has grown dramatically over the past 30 years. There were more than twice as many grant, work/study, and tax credit dollars available in 2006 than in 1976 (after adjusting for inflation) and almost 14 times more loan dollars.⁷

⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2007,” by The College Board, October 2007, p. 2.

⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2007,” by The College Board, October 2007, p. 15.

⁷ “SREB Fact Book on Higher Education,” Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, p. 131.

The availability of financial aid continues to increase and can significantly contribute toward affording the cost of an education. From 1996-97 to 2006-07, federal grant aid to undergraduate and graduate students increased by 82 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars, and federal loans increased by 61 percent. However, total federal aid declined from 66 percent to 58 percent of the total funds used to help finance postsecondary education, as alternative private loans grew from 3 percent to 12 percent.⁸

Total Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	1996-97	% of Total	2006-07	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$10,749	14%	\$19,639	13%	83%
Federal Work-Study	\$997	1%	\$1,175	1%	18%
Federal Loans	\$36,984	50%	\$59,593	40%	61%
Education Tax Benefits	\$0	0%	\$5,880	4%	60%
Total Federal Aid	\$48,729	66%	\$86,288	58%	77%
State Grant Programs	\$4,064	5%	\$7,730	5%	90%
Institutional Grants	\$14,711	20%	\$26,323	18%	79%
Private/Employer Grants	\$4,266	6%	\$10,170	7%	138%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$71,770	97%	\$130,511	88%	82%
State Sponsored Loans	\$373	1%	\$1,390	1%	273%
Private Sector Loans	\$2,017	3%	\$17,100	12%	748%
Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses	\$74,160	100%	\$149,001	100%	101%

Undergraduate federal borrowing grew 51 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars over the past decade. Real growth in both subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford borrowing in recent years has been the result of increases in the number of loans issued, not in the average size of the loans.⁹

Pell Grants constitute 65 percent of federal grants to students and are supplemented by the new Academic Competitiveness and the new Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, available for the first time to some Pell Grant recipients in 2006-07. In 2006-07, the first year of the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) program, 400,000 students received awards averaging \$850. Eighty thousand students received SMART Grants averaging \$3,875.¹⁰ With the addition of veterans' benefits and other smaller programs, these federal grants compose only 31 percent of the total grant aid on which postsecondary student rely. The largest portion of grant aid comes from colleges and universities themselves, which provide 41 percent of the total, with the remainder funded by states and private sources.¹¹

⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2007" by The College Board, October 2007, p. 3.

⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 2.

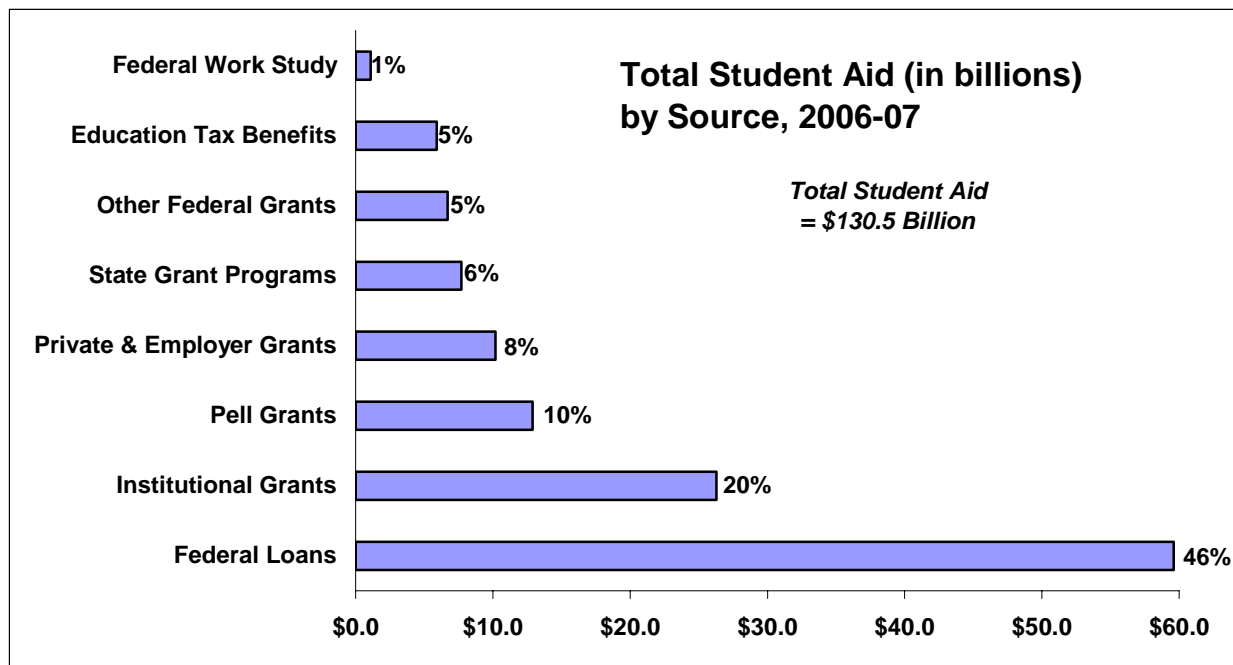
¹⁰ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 2, 10.

¹¹ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 4-5.

Grant aid from all sources averaged \$4,648 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student -- \$4,218 per undergraduate (90 percent of all FTE students) and \$8,343 per graduate student (10 percent of all FTE students). The average Pell Grant per recipient was \$2,494 in 2006-07.¹² A total of almost \$12.9 billion in Pell Grant awards was distributed to approximately 5.2 million students in 2006-07, ranging from a minimum of \$400 to a maximum of \$4,050. The maximum Pell Grant was \$4,050 from 2003-04 through 2006-07. However, it has been increased to \$4,310 for 2007-08. The maximum Pell Grant covers about 32 percent of average total tuition and fees and room and board at public four-year colleges and universities, and 13 percent at the average private four-year institution.¹³

The PLUS (Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students) program borrowing grew 19 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars as graduate student became eligible for the first time in 2006-07. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand graduate students borrowed an average of \$15,747 each for a total of almost \$2 billion, approximately 20 percent of the total \$10.1 billion, from this program.¹⁴

During 2006-07, approximately \$131 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, work-study, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions, as illustrated in the chart below.¹⁵



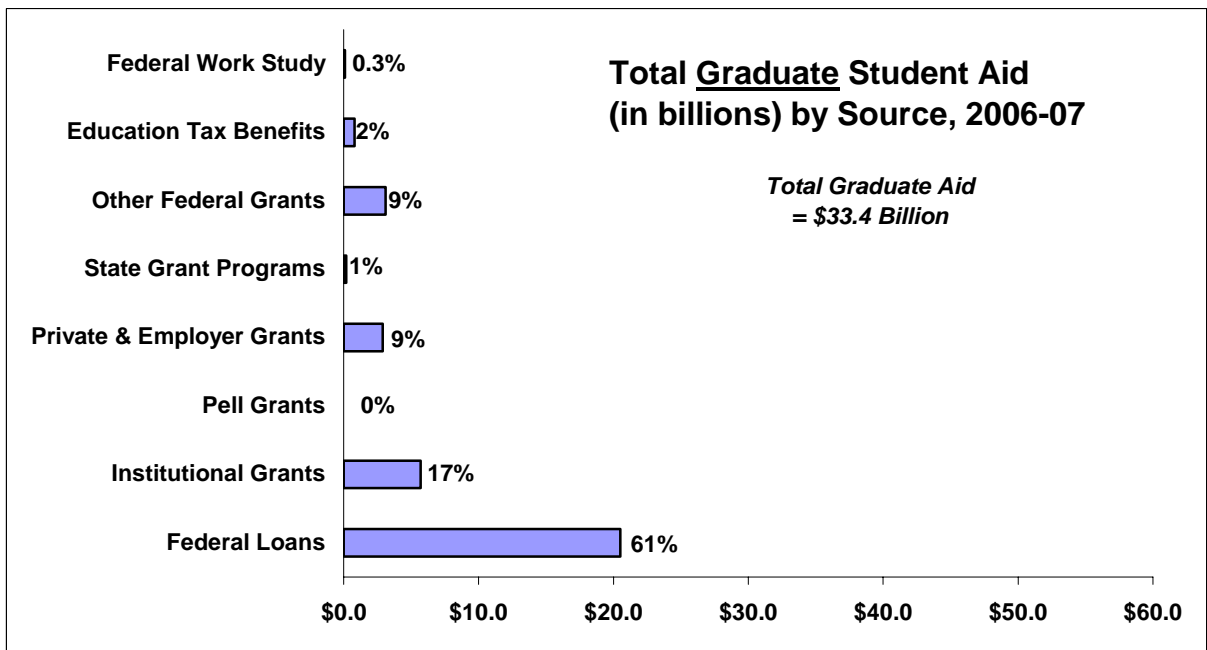
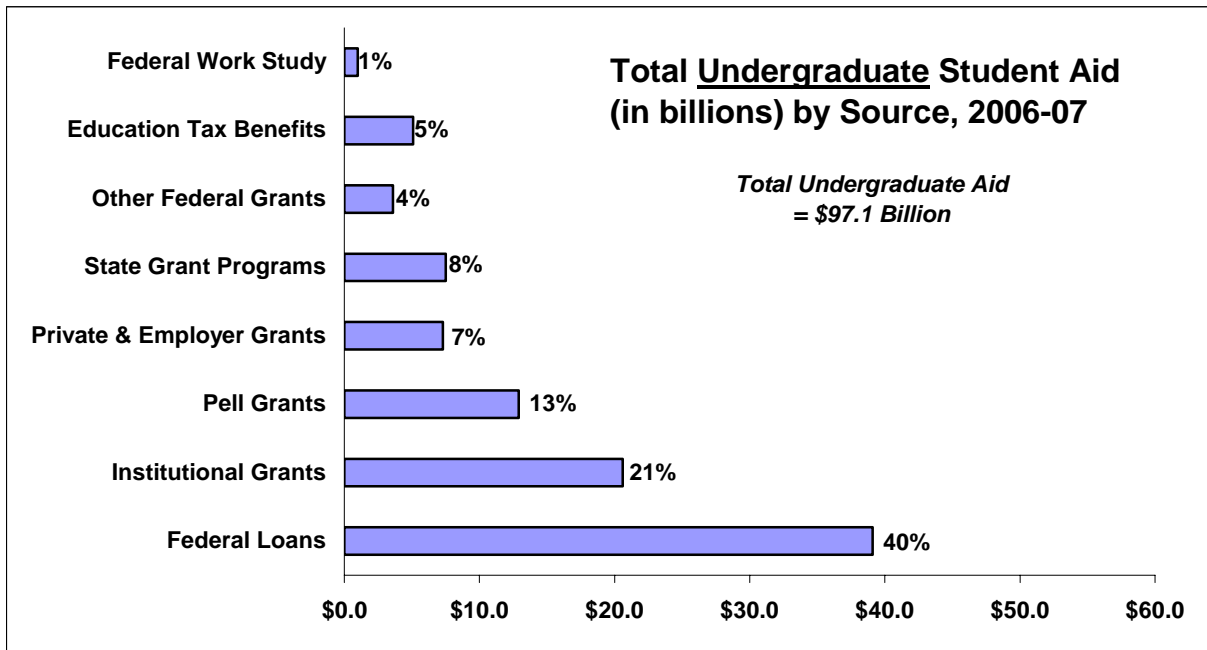
¹² "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 2, 19.

¹³ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 18.

¹⁴ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 2, 7, 11.

¹⁵ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 6.

The two charts below show undergraduate student aid patterns are very different from those of graduate students, who rely more heavily on federal loans and receive less of their aid in the form of federal grants.¹⁶



Of the \$130.5 billion in total student aid distributed in 2006-07, the average student aid per full-time-equivalent student is \$9,499, including both undergraduate and graduate

¹⁶ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

students, and grant aid alone per FTE averaged \$4,648. Federal loan aid averaging \$4,337 per FTE comprised the difference along with federal education tax benefits.¹⁷ Slow growth in family incomes during a period of rapid escalation in college prices has increased reliance on grants and loans to finance higher education in the recent past, but it should be noted that average federal loan aid in 2006-07 declined by 16 percent (\$807) from an average of \$5,144 per FTE in 2005-06 to \$4,337 per FTE in 2006-07.¹⁸

Change in Average Student Aid per FTE				
<u>Type of Financial Aid</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Grant Aid	\$4,433	\$4,648	\$215	5%
Federal Loan Aid	\$5,144	\$4,337	-\$807	-16%
Fed'l Education Tax Benefits	\$536	\$514	-\$22	-4%
Total	\$10,113	\$9,499	-\$614	-6%

In addition to total student aid, these students borrowed \$18.5 billion in the form of nonfederal loans from banks and private lenders to help finance their education. (This amount does not include credit card financing, conventional consumer loans, and home equity loans and lines of credit as possible sources of funding for students and their families.) When added to the total grant aid of \$130.5 billion, the total funds used to finance postsecondary expenses in 2006-07 were \$149 billion.

Enrollment and Funding Pressures. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) report that since fiscal 1980, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7 million to 10.2 million, with the most rapid increase occurring from 2000 to 2005. The rate of growth slowed between 2005 and 2006 to an increase of less than one half of one percent. In FY 2006, for the first time since 2001, state and local support grew faster than the combined growth of enrollment and inflation, and constant dollar per FTE public higher education appropriations increased from the prior year. In 2005, higher education appropriations per FTE reached a 25-year low of \$6,017. In 2006, these appropriations grew to \$6,325, an increase of 5.1 percent, but still \$1,046 below the peak of \$7,371 in FY2001.¹⁹ While it is premature to declare FY 2006 actions mark the beginning of a return to previous levels of funding, the findings in this report

¹⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 16.

¹⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2006," and "Trends in Student Aid 2007," by The College Board, October 2006 and October 2007, p. 16.

¹⁹ "State Higher Education Finance: FY 2006 Executive Overview," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2007, p. 7.

indicate the resiliency of the American commitment to higher education and suggest a growing recognition of the importance of higher education to our future.²⁰

Nationally in FY06, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 32 percent of total revenue.²¹ In Oklahoma tuition accounted for 37.1 percent of total revenue in FY06, 36.1 percent during FY07, and increased again to 37.0 percent in FY08.²² 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.

Generally, downturns in the national economy cause states to cut higher-education, which contributes to increases in tuition that are not matched by the growth in family income and student aid, as reported by the Illinois State University Center for the Study of Education Policy in its report *Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery*. The report is based on data from 1979 to 2004 and shows that of the four recessions that occurred during that period, the 2001 slowdown hit higher education the hardest and had the most long lasting effect.²³

In some states, tuition has continued to rise because public colleges are still repairing the damage done to their budgets during the last economic downturns. It would be reasonable to think that tuition would decrease when state support increases but many institutions are still making up for what’s been lost in recent years due to budget cuts.²⁴

Ironically, tuition spiked in some states as a direct result of policies intended to provide students with tuition relief. For example, in Georgia lawmakers increased state support to public colleges by 10.5 percent but also passed legislation requiring four-year tuition guarantees for incoming freshmen. Higher education officials increased tuition 15.5 percent, enough to cover estimated cost increases for the next four years. A growing number of states are adopting such guarantees, but higher education experts question whether they actually do much to save students money.²⁵

State efforts to cap or freeze tuition may do little to dampen the forces driving tuition up and simply set the stage for exceptionally large tuition increases as soon as the restrictions are lifted. Some public colleges are experimenting with ways to charge students varying amounts, in the form of additional fees for certain courses, based on the

²⁰ “State Higher Education Finance: FY 2006 Executive Overview,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2007, p. 20.

²¹ “Trends in College Pricing 2007,” by The College Board, October 2007, p. 24.

²² “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY07 and FY08, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, p. 13

²³ “State Support for Colleges Fails to Recover After Recessions, Affecting Access, Report Says,” by Annie Shuppy, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, November 10, 2006, p. 13.

²⁴ “Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support,” by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 19.

²⁵ “Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support,” by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 20.

actual cost of educating them in their field of study. Such policies may price students out of particular programs.²⁶

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. If this trend continues, both the American tradition of affordable higher education and student participation could well be threatened.²⁷

The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2015* released in September 2006, that enrollment at degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to rise 15 percent from 2004 to 2015. The center predicted a 14 percent rise in undergraduate enrollment, 19 percent in graduate enrollment, and 31 percent in professional degrees such as business, law, and medicine.²⁸ According to The College Board, enrollment patterns indicate that students take an average of 6.2 years to earn bachelor's degrees in public colleges and universities.²⁹

Efforts to Keep Tuition Costs Down. Similar to the tuition guarantee program which the state of Illinois implemented in FY05, Georgia higher education students who enroll in any of the University System of Georgia's 35 institutions beginning in FY07 will receive a guarantee that their tuition will not rise for a set number of years. Under the plan, new students at four-year universities will pay the same rate for four years. Tuition for students who enter the system's two-year colleges will be fixed at the same rate for three years, a time span that will help the many nontraditional students who enroll at those institutions. University officials hope the program will encourage students to graduate on time and help in the financial planning of families.³⁰

Beginning this fall, the University of Alabama will pay the tuition bills of academically qualified students from low-income backgrounds that transfer to the institution after earning an associate degree, or at least 45 credit hours, at a community college in the state. Advocates of the program want it to provide an incentive for more community-college students to transfer to four-year institutions.³¹

²⁶ "Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support," by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 20.

²⁷ "State Higher Education Finance 2005: Executive Overview," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2006, page 12.

²⁸ "Reports Predict Rapid Growth in Minority-Student Enrollments," by Stu Woo, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 29, 2006.

²⁹ "Trends in College Pricing 2006," by The College Board, October 2006, p. 4.

³⁰ "State Digest," *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, April 21, 2006.

³¹ "State Digest," *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, July 6, 2007.

Rutgers University has announced a new program that will give many minority and low-income students, at school districts where Rutgers' campuses are located, a chance to attend classes at one of the institution's campuses free. The new *Rutgers Future Scholars Program* will select top eighth graders each year to participate in campus events, college-planning advice, and test preparation, as well as a guarantee that they will not have to pay tuition and fees if they are admitted to Rutgers.³²

New Jersey public colleges will be required to accept credits earned at any of the 19 county colleges. Supporters hope the new transfer policy will eliminate the need for students to retake courses thereby lowering their tuition costs.³³ New Jersey also covers the community college tuition for students who graduate in the top 20 percent of their high school classes, maintain a grade point average of 3.0 or higher in college, and graduate within five semesters.³⁴

Students at the University of Texas at Austin pay a flat tuition rate for taking 12 or more credit hours per semester, rather than paying by the credit hour, encouraging students to take more credits and graduate faster. Summer session tuition rates are also discounted in order to encourage more students to attend summer school, also helping students graduate sooner and making fuller use of the university's facilities.³⁵

Beginning this fall, first-time students at the University of Kansas (KU) will participate in the Four-Year Tuition Compact. The plan was developed in response to KU student leadership's request for a tuition plan that would enable students and their families to plan and budget for college expenses. This compact is not a tuition discount or college savings plan, but it was developed in an effort to protect students and their families from spikes in tuition and gives them the confidence that college will remain affordable by enabling them to more accurately estimate and budget for college expenses. All other students will pay the standard tuition rates.³⁶

Discussion is also occurring in Congress about the possibility of requiring colleges and universities to use a percentage of their endowments to keep the cost of tuition down, holding them to the same standard as private foundations are in the requirement to use five percent of their endowments each year toward their mission.³⁷ And, the affordability of a college education is shaping up to be a key campaign issue in the 2008 presidential election.³⁸

Commission on the Future of Higher Education. In September 2005, United States Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings formed a bipartisan Commission on the Future

³² "State Digest," The Chronicle for Higher Education, October 5, 2007.

³³ "State Digest," The Chronicle for Higher Education, September 21, 2007.

³⁴ "State Digest," The Chronicle for Higher Education, June 15, 2007.

³⁵ University of Texas at Austin Web site, <http://www.utexas.edu/tuition/faq.html>.

³⁶ University of Kansas Web site, <http://www.tuition.ku.edu/faq.shtml>.

³⁷ "Colleges' Market Success Fuels Criticism of Tuition Hikes," by Justin Pope, The Tulsa World, October 15, 2007.

³⁸ "With College Costs on Voters' Minds, Democrats Call for More Student Aid," by Kelly Field, The Chronicle for Higher Education, September 14, 2007.

of Higher Education to launch a robust national dialog on the need to strengthen higher education in order for it to remain competitive in the 21st century. The Commission has stirred up healthy discussion around the country on the important issues of accountability, affordability, and access to higher education.³⁹ Oklahoma, a national leader in these areas, has developed approaches and programs that are considered models for other states to follow, and continues to work to improve each of these areas.

The Commission's final report was released September 19, 2006. The report found that higher education in the United States needs to improve in dramatic ways, changing from a system primarily based on reputation to one based on performance. Secretary Spellings announced her Action Plan, based on the Commission's report, on September 26, 2006.⁴⁰

The Action Plan recommends that higher education be made more:

accessible by preparing students in high school;
affordable by increasing need-based aid, simplifying the financial aid process, and holding costs in line; and
accountable by opening up the ivory towers and putting information at the fingertips of students and families.⁴¹

Secretary Spellings continued the national dialogue during 2007 and convened a summit in Washington, D.C. in March. The summit focused on the following five key recommendations in an effort to improve access, affordability, and accountability:

1. aligning K-12 and higher education expectations;
2. increasing need-based aid for access and success;
3. using accreditation to support and emphasize student learning outcomes;
4. serving adults and other nontraditional students; and
5. enhancing affordability, decreasing costs, and promoting productivity.

Another priority was to streamline the process by which students apply for federal student aid using the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)*. The secretary announced the creation of the *FAFSA4caster*, an online tool that simplifies the financial aid process for students and families. She also announced the selection of three volunteer states, Kentucky, Florida, and Minnesota, to participate in a pilot study to provide more easily accessible information about higher education for students and their families, particularly for adults returning to school and other underrepresented populations. These three states were awarded \$100,000 each to develop consumer Web sites enabling students to compare institutions in the three states.⁴²

³⁹ "Secretary Spellings' Prepared Remarks at the National Press Club: An Action Plan for Higher Education," September 22, 2006.

⁴⁰ "Action Plan for Higher Education: Improving Accessibility, Affordability, and Accountability," U. S. Department of Education Fact Sheet, September 26, 2006.

⁴¹ "Secretary Spellings' Prepared Remarks at the National Press Club: An Action Plan for Higher Education," September 22, 2006.

⁴² "The Achiever," U. S. Department of Education, Volume 6, No. 4, April 2007, p. 1.

Oklahoma continues to be actively engaged in these areas of accessibility, accountability, and affordability, and continues its role as a national leader. The State Regents will continue to track and engage in The Commission's activities and coordinate with State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) to ensure Oklahoma higher education continues to address these challenges and remains a national leader in meeting the needs of students and preparing them for the competitive global economy.

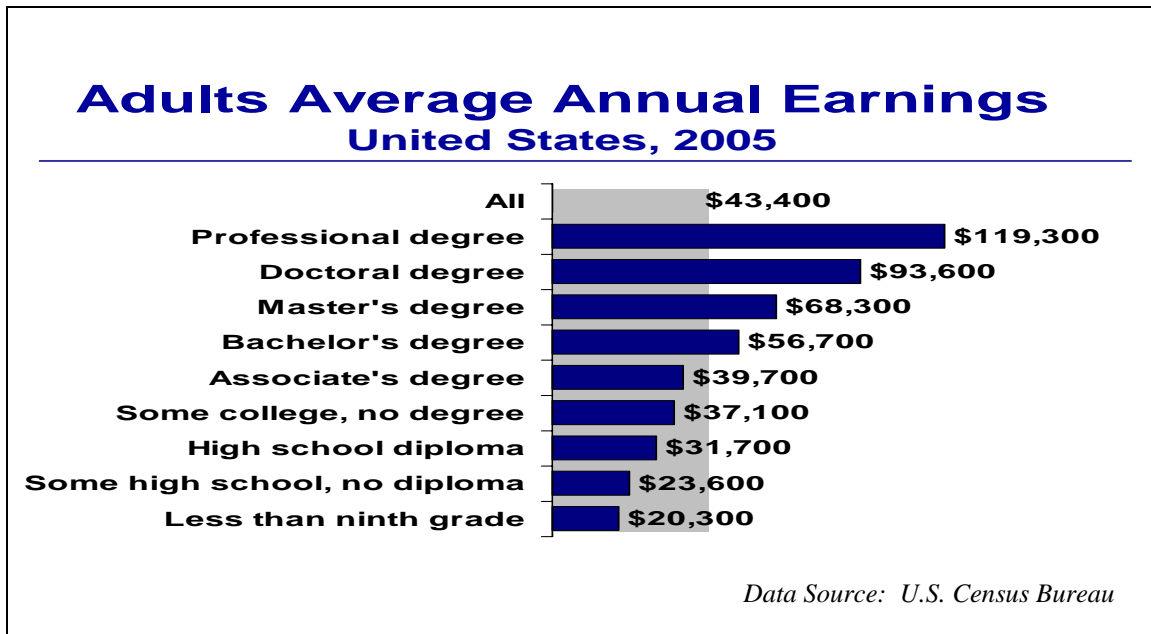
Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY08 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public college or university at current rates cost less than \$29,000. With the addition of room, board, transportation and other costs, that total rises to less than \$53,500 in Oklahoma.

The results of a recent Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) survey 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.

According to a study released in May 2007 by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, 87 percent of Americans believe that college is essential to improving job prospects, that it is a career and social necessity. The majority (67 percent) also believe that a college education is worth the money, even if some sacrifices are necessary.⁴³

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 2005, a person who had earned a bachelor's degree earned 1.8 times as much as did a high school graduate. A college degree continues to be one of the best ways for individuals to increase their annual earnings.⁴⁴

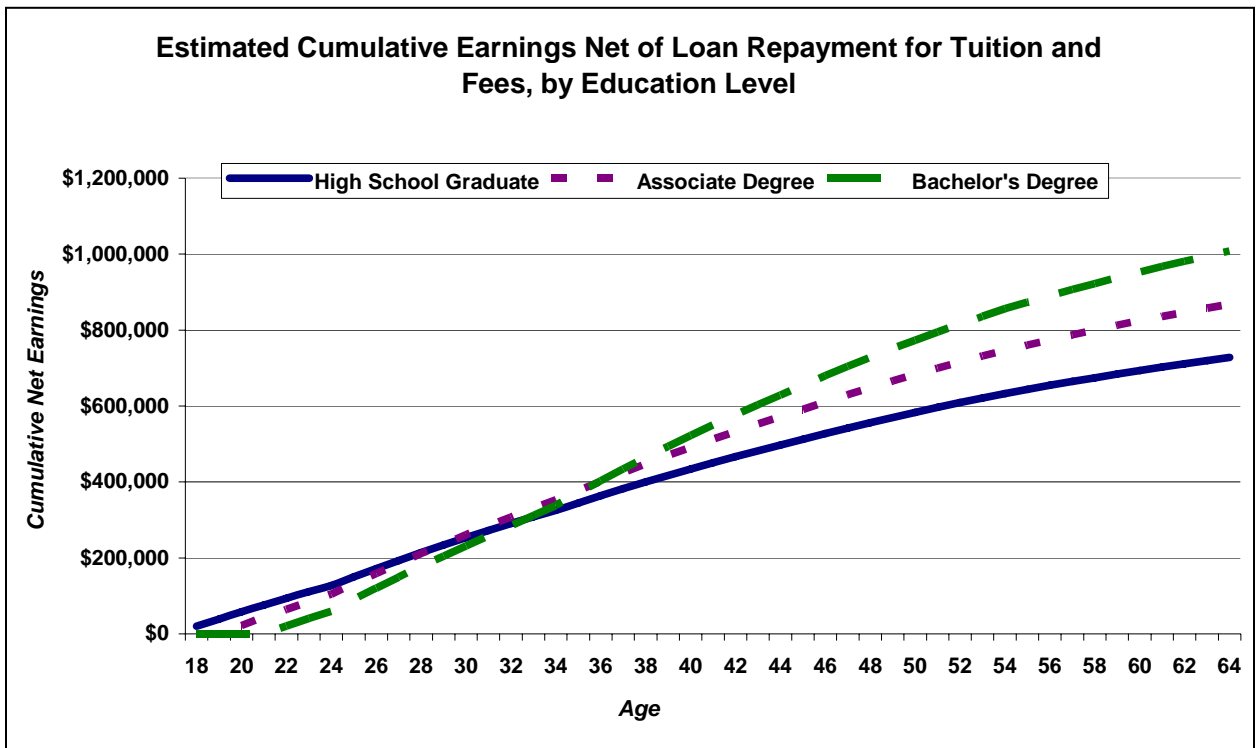


⁴³ "Squeeze Play: How Parents and the Public Look at Higher Education Today," by the Public Agenda for the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, May 2007, p. 2, 17.

⁴⁴ "SREB Fact Book on Higher Education," by Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, page 93.

More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2005 earned 56 percent more than those with no high school attendance and 34 percent more than those who attended high school but did not earn diplomas or GED credentials. Those with associate’s degrees earned 25 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 79 percent more. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 110 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.⁴⁵

The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate who enrolled at 18 has earned enough to compensate for borrowing to pay the full tuition and fees at the average public four-year institution, including interest on student loans to cover those charges and earnings forgone during the college years, by age 33. The typical student who earns an associate’s degree two years after high school has recouped the expenditures by age 29, after nine years of full-time work, and the typical four-year college graduate by age 36, after 14 years of full-time work. The longer college graduates remain in the workforce, the greater the payoff to their investment in higher education.⁴⁶



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

⁴⁵ “SREB Fact Book on Higher Education: Oklahoma Featured Facts,” Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, p. 14.

⁴⁶ “Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, October 2007, p. 11.

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn over 60 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.⁴⁷

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. 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.⁴⁸

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in a variety of other ways. For example, reduced poverty increases material standards of living and improves the overall well-being of the population; the psychological implications of unemployment are also significant. In addition to their non-monetary benefits, poverty and unemployment affect spending on public assistance programs. Moreover, adults with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in organized volunteer work, to vote, and to donate blood; they are also more likely than others to live healthy lifestyles. College-educated adults are more likely than others to be open to differing views of others, and the young children of adults with higher levels of education have higher cognitive skills and engage in more extracurricular, cultural, athletic, and religious activities than other children. In other words, participation in postsecondary education improves the quality of civil society.⁴⁹

While the cost of college may be imposing for many families, the cost associated with not going to college is likely to be much greater. Investing in a college degree significantly increases earning potential over a person's lifetime. These economic as well as the social returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁵⁰ According to the Institute for Higher Education Policy, paying for college has now become one of the most important lifetime financial investments individuals can make.⁵¹

⁴⁷ "Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

⁴⁸ "Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

⁴⁹ "Education pay 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

⁵⁰ "Education Pays 2004," by The College Board, October 2004, <http://www.collegeboard.com>.

⁵¹ "Private Scholarships Count: Access to Higher Education and the Critical Role of the Private Sector," by the Institute for Higher Education Policy, in collaboration with Scholarship America and the National Scholarship Providers Association, May 2005.

Conclusions

Maintaining a high-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is a challenge for every state. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to making sure that students receive an affordable, quality education while ensuring that Oklahoma's colleges and universities are keeping their costs down. For FY08 the average increase in tuition and mandatory fees was 8.6 percent, or approximately \$260 annually. Oklahoma higher education institutions overall average only 80.8 percent of the average legislative peer limit.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. Recently, the Educational Policy Institute ranked Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability for a four-year college education. Even with the recent tuition and mandatory fee increases, 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.

Oklahoma public higher education is still very affordable to students and their parents. There has been little discernable impact on enrollment, which has remained relatively flat over the past few years. Any fluctuations could be attributed to external factors such as reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, increased fuel prices, the flourishing economy, and more job opportunities. Revenue from increases in tuition is being used for programs that directly benefit students, such as faculty compensation, technology, library acquisitions, and counseling services.

The increase in tuition and fees will increase the need for students to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY08 increased by \$10.6 million (10.7 percent) over FY07 and a dedicated revenue source in state appropriations was 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.

Administrators are committed to continuing their efforts to maintain a standard of excellence in instructional and student service areas by monitoring and reducing operational costs as needed. They continue to explore new programs and grant possibilities to assist in providing additional revenue for institutions. In addition, institutions are continuing to pursue private scholarship funds available for financial assistance and are implementing scholarship programs such as *Tulsa Achieves* and *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program* to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance.

Most institutions have made faculty and staff salary increases a priority and have added new faculty positions in order to accommodate the increased demand for course sections. Institutions continue to be 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. In addition, they continue to address the challenges of increased mandatory costs and rising tuition and are collaborating to share resources where it is economical and practical to do so.

State appropriations support decreased from 61.6 percent in FY02 to 49.6 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY08. Student revenues increased from 25 percent in FY02 to 37 percent in FY08. This trend of declining state appropriations and the resulting dependence upon increases in revolving funds, namely tuition and mandatory fees, has been the norm since FY97. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues but then reverted back to the FY06 level of 49.6 percent. State Regents are appreciative of the additional funding from the legislature yet continue to be concerned that the level of state support not be further eroded in the future.

Legislative leaders have communicated an emphatic expectation for moderation in any tuition increases. With this in mind, as well as the primary consideration of providing a quality educational experience for students and working to improve graduation and retention rates, Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to strive to ensure efficient operation of the State System as a whole while keeping tuition increases as low as possible.

Earning a college degree significantly increases an individual's earning potential as well as improves the quality of life in a variety of other ways for individuals and the communities in which they live. If a college education is to become more affordable for more Oklahoma students, institutions will have to find ways to offer high-quality higher education in a more cost-effective manner but state leaders will have to improve their support for higher education and the students it serves.

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Attachments

1. FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees—Big 12 Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY08 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY08
5. Transcript of April 26, 2007 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY08
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY08
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY08
9. Summary Listing of FY08 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY08 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. FY08 Cost of Tuition and Mandatory Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State

**Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
Big Twelve Public Universities
Academic Year 2007-08**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Missouri	\$8,098	\$18,754
Texas	\$7,670	\$24,544
Texas A&M	\$7,335	\$15,675
Texas Tech	\$6,783	\$15,123
Colorado	\$6,635	\$24,797
Kansas	\$6,600	\$16,107
Kansas State	\$6,235	\$15,970
Nebraska	\$6,216	\$16,236
Iowa State	\$6,161	\$16,919
Oklahoma	\$5,607	\$14,721
Oklahoma State	\$5,491	\$14,916
<i>Big Twelve Average</i>	<i>\$6,621</i>	<i>\$17,615</i>

Source: *Academic Year Tuition and Required Fees Survey*, Big Twelve Universities, Institutional Research Office, University of Missouri-Columbia

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION AND FEES Effective Academic Year 2007-2008

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of tuition and fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 26, 2007.

The following will be presented for comment:

- > Tuition and mandatory fee limits for undergraduate and graduate programs;
- > Tuition and mandatory fee limits for professional programs;
- > Academic service fee proposals.

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, April 20, 2007 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9120.



Signed _____ Date _____

Glen D. Johnson, Chancellor

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2007-2008

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of 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, June 28, 2007, during the regularly scheduled State Regents' meeting.

The following will be presented for comment:

- > Academic service fee proposals.

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 22, 2007 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9120.



Signed _____ Date _____
Glen D. Johnson, Chancellor

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

FY08 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY08 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate								
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$6,192.00	\$206.40	\$17,279.00	\$575.97								
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$4,397.00	\$146.57	\$10,567.00	\$352.23								
Community Colleges	\$3,357.00	\$111.90	\$7,532.00	\$251.07								
<hr/>												
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)	FY08 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate								
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$6,394.00	\$266.42	\$15,353.00	\$639.71								
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$4,448.00	\$185.33	\$9,793.00	\$408.04								
<hr/>												
<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.</p> <p>Undergraduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than 105 percent (105%) of the average of nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p> <p>70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for graduate resident and graduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p>												
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>TIER</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Research Universities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Big 12 Public Institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Regional Universities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Community Colleges</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> </table>					<u>TIER</u>	<u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u>	Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions	Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states	Community Colleges	Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states
<u>TIER</u>	<u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u>											
Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions											
Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states											
Community Colleges	Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states											
<p><i>State Regents will approve tuition and fees at their meeting on June 28, 2007 for each institution within the limits posted above.</i></p>												

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Professional Programs	FY08 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY08 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
University of Oklahoma College of Law	\$15,008.00	\$26,636.00
OU Health Sciences Center		
Doctor of Medicine	\$19,628.00	\$43,137.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$17,939.00	\$38,651.00
Physician's Associate	\$10,966.00	\$20,971.00
PharmD	\$14,139.00	\$26,951.00
Occupational Therapy	\$7,109.00	\$14,920.00
Physical Therapy -- Masters*	\$7,542.00	\$17,066.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral*	\$9,752.00	\$21,620.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$8,909.00	\$19,292.00
Public Health	\$7,525.00	\$17,654.00
Nursing	\$5,663.00	\$13,777.00
Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences	\$19,969.00	\$41,825.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$16,007.00	\$33,946.00
Northeastern State University College of Optometry	\$16,977.00	\$30,614.00
Southwestern Oklahoma State University PharmD	\$11,630.00	\$24,414.00
Langston University Physical Therapy	\$9,752.00	\$21,620.00
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.		

**The OUHSC Physical Therapy professional program is moving to a doctoral degree program. Incoming students will now begin in the doctoral level program while current students will be allowed to complete the masters level program, which will then be phased out.*

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2008

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, and report to the Legislature annually their actions; and 4) the Legislature reviews State Regents for Higher Education actions within prescribed statutory limits.

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 rates charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference. At the regional and community colleges, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees must be at levels less than the average charged at like-type institutions in surrounding and other states. Nonresident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees must be at levels less than 105 percent of the average nonresident rates charged at their respective peer institutions.

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 2007 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 26, 2007. The State Regents for Higher Education will maintain and publish a record of testimony by students and other participants who appeared at the 2007 hearing.

Attachment 4

(FY08 Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines Continued)

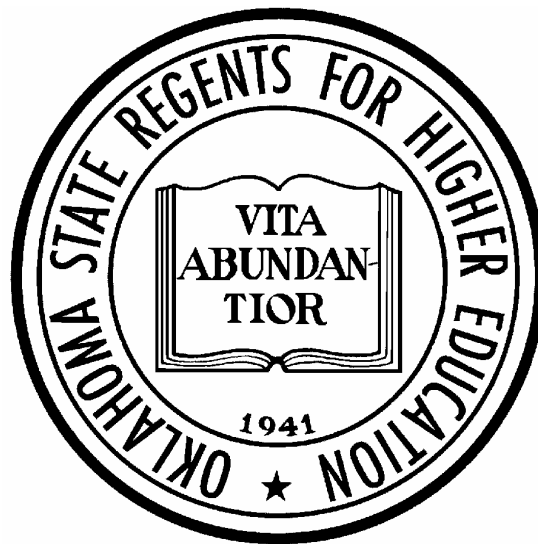
Guidelines to Institutions and Governing Boards. Each institutional request for tuition and mandatory fees should be accompanied by documentation on the following items:

- 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 student to meet the cost of attendance;
- 4) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on enrollment;
- 5) Detailed justification for all tuition and mandatory fee increases in excess of nine percent (9%); and
- 6) Dedication to cost-effectiveness in institutional operations.

Use of Revenue from Dedicated Fees. Institutions that charge students special fees for library materials and services, classroom and laboratory materials, technology, etc. must ensure that the revenues are spent for the approved purpose of the fee and 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 that the fees are required to meet specific costs and 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
655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City

TUITION HEARING TRANSCRIPT



Speakers

Yvonne Montgomery, Faculty Advisory Council, LU
Markesha Polk, University of Central Oklahoma, SAB
David Nichols, Rogers State University
John Bobb-Semple, OSGA
Ryan Owens, OU Law

April 26, 2007

OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Research Park, Oklahoma City

A G E N D A

**PUBLIC HEARING
on Tuition and Fees**

Thursday, April 26, 2007 - - 11:00 a.m.
State Regents' Conference Room
or immediately following the
State Regents' meeting

1. Announcement that meeting has been filed and posted in accordance with the Open Meeting Act.
2. Call to Order.
3. Tuition and Fees.
 - a. Review of limits on tuition and mandatory fees and of proposed changes to academic services fees.
 - b. Review of process for setting fees and tuition.
 - c. Public comment on tuition and fee proposal.
4. Adjournment.

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Regent Bill Burgess: The first person I'm going to call on is Dr. Yvonne Montgomery of the Faculty Advisory Council and Langston University.

Yvonne Montgomery: Good morning. I am Yvonne Montgomery, professor of psychology at Langston University and current chair of the Faculty Advisory Council. This is my second time to serve on the FAC. The council consists of seven faculty members serving two-year terms from across the state: two representing the research universities, two representing the regional universities, two representing the community colleges and one representing the private/independent institutions. We are elected by our peers to advise the Chancellor and Regents on behalf of all faculty in the State of Oklahoma. Let me start by thanking the Chancellor and the Regents for your leadership and hard work to further higher education in the State of Oklahoma.

Our statement regarding tuition is as follows: The faculty recognizes that over the last several years, the institutions of higher education in this state have been under-funded. Despite the significant state appropriation last year, faculty in this state make only 81 percent of the salaries of faculty nationally. Low faculty pay and morale have led to resignations and difficulty attracting new faculty. Our best and brightest minds will leave our state. The increased appropriation last year provided for 233 new faculty and 900 new courses which begins to make up the deficits created by poor funding in the previous years. John. Curtis, director of research and public policy for the American Association of University Professors, characterized the increase nationally as largely one in which colleges are trying to compensate for salaries that have been stagnant. The Faculty Advisory Council can see that the best solution to this problem is for the legislature to appropriate funds for higher education to support our student and academic program adequately. Currently, tuition and fees account for 36 percent of the budget. State appropriations account for 51 percent and the remaining comes from other sources. Until we know more about the level of appropriations for next year, we cannot recommend a specific percentage tuition increase. However, we do recommend that tuition increases only be approved to make up for state funding not provided.

We understand that raising tuition may put undue hardship on the students and their parents' ability to pay and at some point will start to price them out of the market of higher education. Unfortunately, this leaves us in a catch-22 situation with few options. We can charge more than our students are able or willing to pay or continue to underpay our faculty and lose them to universities in other states where the reputations of academic programs can be built and sustained. Fortunately, Oklahoma public higher education is among the most affordable in the country. According to two recent studies, Oklahoma was considered the second most affordable in the nation and the most affordable compared to surrounding states.

We are recommending tuition increases because the Faculty Advisory Council believes that we are already starting to see some of our best faculty leave the state while, even with the tuition increases of recent years, higher education in the State of Oklahoma is

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still more affordable than in many other states. Thank you for holding this hearing and listening to our input.

Regent Bill Burgess: Dr. Montgomery, thank you for your comments. Our next speaker is Markesha Polk, the chair of the Student Advisory Board.

Markesha Polk: My name is Markesha Polk and I am the chair of the Student Advisory Board. As you know, the primary purpose of the Student Advisory Board is to communicate to you and the Chancellor of Higher Education the views of students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the state. Our opinions come as a consequence of deliberations at our meetings and discussions with students on the campuses that we represent. The recommendations from the Board come as a result of research and information gathered by members of the SAB. As you will find next month in the presentation of this year's work plan, we as a Board support your request for an additional \$171 million dollars. The Board examined this matter and believes that the State Regents' request is sound and deserves consideration, while also understanding that the request will go a long way to help keep tuition at a level that students can afford in order to stay in college and graduate.

As a result of our support for your request, we understand as a Board that there is the possibility that additional funding may not be awarded, in which case it will be the responsibility of individual campuses to make up for the lack of funding. In such a case, SAB realizes the importance of increasing tuition to make up for the absence of expected funds. However, the SAB is not aware of any additional needs for the State's higher education system outside of the items outlined in the funding request and therefore does not recommend a tuition increase. We also would like to thank you for communicating with the SAB try to find a time that is appropriate for students for these hearings.

Regent Bill Burgess: Our next speaker will be David Nichols of Rogers State University.

David Nichols: Good morning. My name is David Nichols from Rogers State University. I'm in a unique position because I'm a parent of a daughter who is enrolled in college and I am also in college full-time myself. Anytime that there is a tuition or fee increase, we've got to give up a little bit of our study time to work a little bit more so that we can afford to go to school. My daughter knows the importance of education and I know the importance of education. A lot of things have to be considered when recommending whether increases will go up or remain where it's at. I'm sure you will consider all these things. I will support your decision in any way possible. I just appreciate the time and appreciate your consideration.

Regent Bill Burgess: The next speaker is John Bobb-Semple.

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John Bobb-Semple: Good morning. My name is John Bobb-Semple and I am the president of the Oklahoma Student Government Association and also a student at Tulsa Community College. I graduate next Friday and I'm actually very excited about that. Today I would like to speak to you on behalf of the OSGA, the Oklahoma Student Government Association of which all 250,000 students all happen to be members. I must begin with that by expressing our utter discontent with what seems to be an oversight of our concerns of the student population who has been interested in and responsible to attend today. At this time last year, I expressed a similar concern to the Board and the message that has been sent back is not satisfactory. Students across Oklahoma are preparing for finals in what is known as dead week. Now, this only speaks to the students' condition not our course load. The SAB was consulted but we the OSGA were not. I hope you the Regents hear the student voice clearly and you will change the time of this hearing that is conducted in the future. I would like to ask all the students that showed up today to please stand. We have students such as Mike Davis, David Nichols, Michael Dennis, Michelle Mosely, Rosa Lynch, Ryan Owens, Andrew Cole, Dru Dear and myself and others that right now could be studying for African History, Democracy, Economics, Economical Geography, Vocals, I'm not taking that course, Music Theory, Honors Philosophy, Honors British Literacy, Honors Human Sexuality, Family Law, Law and Ethics, Broadcast Writing, International Politics, Research Studies, Comparative Politics, and the list goes on and on and on and these individuals chose to sacrifice time to study or be in class to be with you today. These students are not only student leaders but actually gone beyond being the point of being students to show the importance of your time and we hope that you will show our time is important as well when you consider the time for this year, for next year. Last year we had this exact same concern and it got worse. I would recommend that this hearing would have taken place at least last week just so that we could have as many students as possible. I had several requests from students to tell you they send their greetings but unfortunately their academic careers upon which we happen to be in the business of is more important so I ask you to really consider that for next year. In regards to thank you guys you might be seated.

In regards to tuition, the state system is serving well the students of Oklahoma. However this balance is under siege by two developments. The possibility of a less than sufficient higher education appropriation amendment and a bill that will guarantee tuition for a certain amount of time. I do feel as if that balance is one that may not be hanging. We as student leaders understand and realize that without a generous appropriation tuition must rise to cover costs. This is a scenario that we are willing to consider to agree that an increase is necessary. That notwithstanding, there are some that feel that our increase in tuition is a game to show how much more we can charge for tuition. That legislative cap is one that clearly shows how much more students and parents in Oklahoma can pay when they are paralleled with regional schools such as Texas, Missouri and Arkansas. The affordable rates of tuition that we have here are something we should hang our hats on. It's something that shows how well our state system is run. Oklahoma's tuition is for Oklahomans and not for Texans. Thank you for running our state so well and thank you

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Regent Bill Burgess: The next speaker we have is Ryan Owens.

Ryan Owens: Thank you for having me today. My name is Ryan Owens and I am a former student body president of Southeastern Oklahoma State University. I am the outgoing Vice President of the Oklahoma Student Government Association and today at 4:30 I will be sworn in as the student body president of the University of Oklahoma College of Law. So I come to you representing quite a few interests and experiences I have had in higher education. And I think what you are doing today is very important. It is important that we look at tuition and fees and I'm excited that it's an open process. It's not done behind closed doors. But with that said, I think we need to remember that you all have an obligation. We have an obligation as students and I said this on Higher Education Day that we are stewards of what you all give us. I mean I haven't run into a student that doesn't truly believe that we have to work to make our state better. That's why we go to school. That's what our goal is - is to get a degree. But when you look at our tuition when compared to other states, granted it is lower. But look at also the median income in Oklahoma. It's one of the lowest in the nation. Look at students and their family's ability to pay. Look at what's happening at our state capitol right now. Look at the Republican party who's in the majority who's working to cap tuition for students on their own initiative to take the power to set tuition away from this organization. If we continue raising fees and increased appropriations from the state, at what point are the citizens of Oklahoma going to say enough is enough. Not that many citizens are impacted by higher education that they see. You can see the billboards on the side of the interstate that says Career Tech puts two billion dollars in the economy of the state of Oklahoma and the University of Oklahoma puts about three billion dollars into it but what's the net effect in a town like Marietta or Guymon where there is no university or no institution of higher education. There's no connection. We have to work as students and you have to work as Regents to get the message across that if we truly need these resources, then we are going to have to buy it to make sure that the resources are used appropriately. That we exercise fiscal discipline. That we use the money to and so I just ask you to approach this obligation or this time with this obligation in mind. That we have to be stewards of what we have. That we have to make sure that the state legislature and the citizens of Oklahoma that look at how we're using the money that they see that we are doing it appropriately. Our generation has been labeled as though we think we're entitled to everything. We deserve to have the whole world on a plate and that's not the case. That's not how students feel. We feel like we've got the whole world on a plate. Like David was saying, we've got students here that are working part time and going to class. That have homework. That have family obligations. And the easiest thing to do is go not go to class today because I need to go to work or I need to do this extracurricular activity to prepare myself for the job market and at some point it's true. People do get priced out of the market and it's not the business that we want to be in. So, again I'm happy to be here in the capacity as a student body president to work with this organization to represent student interests. I think we're willing to have another tuition increase if we can see that it's actually necessary. Losing faculty. That's horrible to hear from the Faculty Chair that they are not getting the resources they deserve. It's not right

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that they only make 81 percent compared to faculty in the region but at the same time you need to look at the burden it puts on the students. We are the consumers. Buildings are nice and faculty are worthy but if we don't have students who can take that knowledge and sit in those buildings then I don't know what we're doing this for. Thank you.

Regent Bill Burgess: Again, the Regents would like to thank all the speakers. I would like to ask if the Regents have any comments. We'll work on our schedule. No promises but we will be very sensitive to working with our students. Thank you very, very much for attending.

Regent Carson: I was just wondering, is the issue the date or the time of day?

John Bobb-Semple: Actually both. Later in the afternoon would work better.

Regent Bill Burgess: Thank you again for your comments. With that, the hearing is adjourned. Thank you for coming.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	Proposed FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	Proposed FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution												
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	100.20	3,006.00	108.70	3,261.00	8.5%	\$255.00	376.50	11,295.00	412.50	12,375.00	9.6%	\$1,080.00
Oklahoma State Univ	108.75	3,262.50	119.50	3,585.00	9.9%	\$322.50	394.50	11,835.00	433.65	13,009.50	9.9%	\$1,174.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>104.48</i>	<i>3,134.25</i>	<i>114.10</i>	<i>3,423.00</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>\$288.75</i>	<i>385.50</i>	<i>11,565.00</i>	<i>423.08</i>	<i>12,692.25</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>\$1,127.25</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Oklahoma	100.90	3,027.00	110.50	3,315.00	9.5%	\$288.00	280.40	8,412.00	306.25	9,187.50	9.2%	\$775.50
East Central Univ	80.75	2,422.50	88.74	2,662.20	9.9%	\$239.70	246.75	7,402.50	271.17	8,135.10	9.9%	\$732.60
Northeastern State Univ	90.00	2,700.00	96.50	2,895.00	7.2%	\$195.00	260.00	7,800.00	280.50	8,415.00	7.9%	\$615.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	94.25	2,827.50	104.25	3,127.50	10.6%	\$300.00	264.25	7,927.50	289.25	8,677.50	9.5%	\$750.00
Rogers State Univ	76.00	2,280.00	82.75	2,482.50	8.9%	\$202.50	228.00	6,840.00	248.25	7,447.50	8.9%	\$607.50
Southeastern OK State Univ	96.55	2,896.50	108.30	3,249.00	12.2%	\$352.50	272.30	8,169.00	301.45	9,043.50	10.7%	\$874.50
Southwestern OK State Univ	90.00	2,700.00	100.00	3,000.00	11.1%	\$300.00	240.00	7,200.00	260.00	7,800.00	8.3%	\$600.00
Cameron Univ	78.40	2,352.00	85.70	2,571.00	9.3%	\$219.00	241.00	7,230.00	264.00	7,920.00	9.5%	\$690.00
Langston Univ, Main Campu	73.00	2,190.00	80.30	2,409.00	10.0%	\$219.00	228.00	6,840.00	250.80	7,524.00	10.0%	\$684.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	75.80	2,274.00	83.00	2,490.00	9.5%	\$216.00	225.80	6,774.00	246.00	7,380.00	8.9%	\$606.00
Univ of Science & Arts of O	88.00	2,640.00	96.00	2,880.00	9.1%	\$240.00	258.00	7,740.00	282.00	8,460.00	9.3%	\$720.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>85.79</i>	<i>2,573.59</i>	<i>94.19</i>	<i>2,825.56</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>\$251.97</i>	<i>249.50</i>	<i>7,485.00</i>	<i>272.70</i>	<i>8,180.92</i>	<i>9.3%</i>	<i>\$695.92</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	45.00	1,350.00	47.50	1,425.00	5.6%	\$75.00	144.00	4,320.00	146.50	4,395.00	1.7%	\$75.00
Connors State College	55.70	1,671.00	60.45	1,813.50	8.5%	\$142.50	157.55	4,726.50	170.95	5,128.50	8.5%	\$402.00
Eastern Okla State College	65.05	1,951.43	68.30	2,049.00	5.0%	\$97.57	179.87	5,395.95	188.86	5,665.80	5.0%	\$269.85
Murray State College	68.00	2,040.00	74.00	2,220.00	8.8%	\$180.00	173.00	5,190.00	190.00	5,700.00	9.8%	\$510.00
Northeastern OK A&M Coll	49.70	1,491.00	52.70	1,581.00	6.0%	\$90.00	159.00	4,770.00	168.55	5,056.50	6.0%	\$286.50
Northern Okla College	45.60	1,368.00	49.25	1,477.50	8.0%	\$109.50	146.35	4,390.50	158.05	4,741.50	8.0%	\$351.00
Okla City Community Colleg	52.55	1,576.50	54.55	1,636.50	3.8%	\$60.00	174.05	5,221.50	184.55	5,536.50	6.0%	\$315.00
Redlands Community Colleg	82.00	2,460.00	88.00	2,640.00	7.3%	\$180.00	157.00	4,710.00	163.00	4,890.00	3.8%	\$180.00
Rose State College	53.55	1,606.50	59.95	1,798.50	12.0%	\$192.00	181.67	5,450.10	208.55	6,256.50	14.8%	\$806.40
Seminole State College	48.50	1,455.00	52.50	1,575.00	8.2%	\$120.00	155.80	4,674.00	168.65	5,059.50	8.2%	\$385.50
Tulsa Community College	51.15	1,534.50	57.50	1,725.00	12.4%	\$190.50	184.25	5,527.50	201.25	6,037.50	9.2%	\$510.00
Western Okla State College	47.00	1,410.00	51.50	1,545.00	9.6%	\$135.00	151.50	4,545.00	161.50	4,845.00	6.6%	\$300.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>55.32</i>	<i>1,659.49</i>	<i>59.68</i>	<i>1,790.50</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>\$131.01</i>	<i>163.67</i>	<i>4,910.09</i>	<i>175.87</i>	<i>5,276.03</i>	<i>7.5%</i>	<i>\$365.94</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>72.66</i>	<i>2,179.68</i>	<i>79.22</i>	<i>2,376.53</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>196.85</i>	<i>219.18</i>	<i>6,575.44</i>	<i>238.25</i>	<i>7,147.48</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>572.03</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6
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<i>Undergraduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
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Institution												
CENTERS												
Ardmore--Lower	91.00	2,730.00	98.00	2,940.00	7.7%	\$210.00	196.00	5,880.00	204.00	6,120.00	4.1%	\$240.00
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	103.55	3,106.50	112.50	3,375.00	8.6%	\$268.50	302.30	9,069.00	329.65	9,889.50	9.0%	\$820.50
Ardmore--Upper ECU	104.70	3,141.00	113.79	3,413.70	8.7%	\$272.70	295.20	8,856.00	321.87	9,656.10	9.0%	\$800.10
<i>Average</i>	<i>99.75</i>	<i>2,992.50</i>	<i>108.10</i>	<i>3,242.90</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>250.40</i>	<i>264.50</i>	<i>7,935.00</i>	<i>285.17</i>	<i>8,555.20</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>620.20</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Science Center	100.20	3,006.00	108.70	3,261.00	8.5%	\$255.00	376.50	11,295.00	412.50	12,375.00	9.6%	\$1,080.00
OSU Tulsa	108.75	3,262.50	119.50	3,585.00	9.9%	\$322.50	394.50	11,835.00	433.65	13,009.50	9.9%	\$1,174.50
OSU, OKC--Lower	66.00	1,980.00	71.00	2,130.00	7.6%	\$150.00	202.00	6,060.00	220.00	6,600.00	8.9%	\$540.00
OSU, OKC--Upper^	66.00	1,980.00	91.00	2,730.00	37.9%	\$750.00	202.00	6,060.00	240.00	7,200.00	18.8%	\$1,140.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	78.00	2,340.00	84.50	2,535.00	8.3%	\$195.00	228.00	6,840.00	247.50	7,425.00	8.6%	\$585.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	85.50	2,565.00	93.00	2,790.00	8.8%	\$225.00	235.50	7,065.00	256.00	7,680.00	8.7%	\$615.00
OTHER												
UCO -- Nursing Prog	120.50	3,615.00	128.50	3,855.00	6.6%	\$240.00	323.40	9,702.00	334.00	10,020.00	3.3%	\$318.00
NSU -- Nursing/Speech Path Prog	111.30	3,339.00	116.35	3,490.50	4.5%	\$151.50	313.80	9,414.00	322.00	9,660.00	2.6%	\$246.00
NSU -- Music	90.00	2,700.00	116.35	3,490.50	29.3%	\$790.50	260.00	7,800.00	322.00	9,660.00	23.8%	\$1,860.00
NWOSU - Nursing Program	115.25	3,457.50	125.25	3,757.50	8.7%	\$300.00	314.25	9,427.50	331.25	9,937.50	5.4%	\$510.00
RSU -- Nursing Prog	91.00	2,730.00	97.75	2,932.50	7.4%	\$202.50	273.00	8,190.00	293.25	8,797.50	7.4%	\$607.50
SEOSU--Grayson County	83.10	2,493.00	91.30	2,739.00	9.9%	\$246.00	258.85	7,765.50	284.45	8,533.50	9.9%	\$768.00
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	136.00	4,080.00	146.00	4,380.00	7.4%	\$300.00	311.75	9,352.50	339.15	10,174.50	8.8%	\$822.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	92.50	2,775.00	101.65	3,049.50	9.9%	\$274.50	268.25	8,047.50	294.80	8,844.00	9.9%	\$796.50
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	109.00	3,270.00	119.75	3,592.50	9.9%	\$322.50	284.75	8,542.50	312.90	9,387.00	9.9%	\$844.50
SWOSU -- Nursing Prog	112.00	3,360.00	121.00	3,630.00	8.0%	\$270.00	305.00	9,150.00	321.00	9,630.00	5.2%	\$480.00
Langston Univ, OKC	89.25	2,677.50	89.25	2,677.50	0.0%	\$0.00	237.50	7,125.00	261.25	7,837.50	10.0%	\$712.50
Langston Univ, Tulsa	75.60	2,268.00	83.20	2,496.00	10.1%	\$228.00	274.00	8,220.00	274.00	8,220.00	0.0%	\$0.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	45.60	1,368.00	49.25	1,477.50	8.0%	\$109.50	146.35	4,390.50	158.05	4,741.50	8.0%	\$351.00
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	137.50	4,125.00	146.50	4,395.00	6.5%	\$270.00	337.50	10,125.00	352.00	10,560.00	4.3%	\$435.00

^New program beginning Fall 2007

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,020.20 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																
Univ of Oklahoma	2,103.50	2,346.00	11.5%	242.50	170.32	5,109.50	186.90	5,607.00	9.7%	497.50	446.62	13,398.50	490.70	14,721.00	9.9%	1,322.50
Oklahoma State Univ	1,734.30	1,906.20	9.9%	171.90	166.56	4,996.80	183.04	5,491.20	9.9%	494.40	452.31	13,569.30	497.19	14,915.70	9.9%	1,346.40
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,918.90</i>	<i>2,126.10</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>207.20</i>	<i>168.44</i>	<i>5,053.15</i>	<i>184.97</i>	<i>5,549.10</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>495.95</i>	<i>449.46</i>	<i>13,483.90</i>	<i>493.95</i>	<i>14,818.35</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>1,334.45</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY																
Univ of Central Oklahoma	511.50	541.50	5.9%	30.00	117.95	3,538.50	128.55	3,856.50	9.0%	318.00	297.45	8,923.50	324.30	9,729.00	9.0%	805.50
East Central Univ	1,074.00	1,179.00	9.8%	105.00	116.55	3,496.50	128.04	3,841.20	9.9%	344.70	282.55	8,476.50	310.47	9,314.10	9.9%	837.60
Northeastern State Univ	789.00	903.00	14.4%	114.00	116.30	3,489.00	126.60	3,798.00	8.9%	309.00	286.30	8,589.00	310.60	9,318.00	8.5%	729.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	622.50	622.50	0.0%	0.00	115.00	3,450.00	125.00	3,750.00	8.7%	300.00	285.00	8,550.00	310.00	9,300.00	8.8%	750.00
Rogers State Univ	1,260.00	1,410.00	11.9%	150.00	118.00	3,540.00	129.75	3,892.50	10.0%	352.50	270.00	8,100.00	295.25	8,857.50	9.4%	757.50
Southeastern OK State Univ	676.50	676.50	0.0%	0.00	119.10	3,573.00	130.85	3,925.50	9.9%	352.50	294.85	8,845.50	324.00	9,720.00	9.9%	874.50
Southwestern OK State Univ	750.00	750.00	0.0%	0.00	115.00	3,450.00	125.00	3,750.00	8.7%	300.00	265.00	7,950.00	285.00	8,550.00	7.5%	600.00
Cameron Univ	1,080.00	1,185.00	9.7%	105.00	114.40	3,432.00	125.20	3,756.00	9.4%	324.00	277.00	8,310.00	303.50	9,105.00	9.6%	795.00
Langston Univ, Main Campus	1,186.50	1,186.50	0.0%	0.00	112.55	3,376.50	119.85	3,595.50	6.5%	219.00	267.55	8,026.50	290.35	8,710.50	8.5%	684.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	688.00	759.00	10.3%	71.00	98.73	2,962.00	108.30	3,249.00	9.7%	287.00	248.73	7,462.00	271.30	8,139.00	9.1%	677.00
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	1,080.00	1,170.00	8.3%	90.00	124.00	3,720.00	135.00	4,050.00	8.9%	330.00	294.00	8,820.00	321.00	9,630.00	9.2%	810.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>883.45</i>	<i>943.91</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>60.45</i>	<i>115.23</i>	<i>3,457.05</i>	<i>125.65</i>	<i>3,769.47</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>312.43</i>	<i>278.95</i>	<i>8,368.45</i>	<i>304.16</i>	<i>9,124.83</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>756.37</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGE																
Carl Albert State College	720.00	720.00	0.0%	0.00	69.00	2,070.00	71.50	2,145.00	3.6%	75.00	168.00	5,040.00	170.50	5,115.00	1.5%	75.00
Connors State College	518.50	565.00	9.0%	46.50	72.98	2,189.50	79.28	2,378.50	8.6%	189.00	174.83	5,245.00	189.78	5,693.50	8.6%	448.50
Eastern Okla State College	441.00	531.00	20.4%	90.00	79.75	2,392.43	86.00	2,580.00	7.8%	187.57	194.57	5,836.95	206.56	6,196.80	6.2%	359.85
Murray State College	350.00	395.00	12.9%	45.00	79.67	2,390.00	87.17	2,615.00	9.4%	225.00	184.67	5,540.00	203.17	6,095.00	10.0%	555.00
Northeastern OK A&M Coll	647.50	704.50	8.8%	57.00	71.28	2,138.50	76.18	2,285.50	6.9%	147.00	180.58	5,417.50	192.03	5,761.00	6.3%	343.50
Northern Okla College	624.00	624.00	0.0%	0.00	66.40	1,992.00	70.05	2,101.50	5.5%	109.50	167.15	5,014.50	178.85	5,365.50	7.0%	351.00
Okla City Community Colleg	613.50	703.50	14.7%	90.00	73.00	2,190.00	78.00	2,340.00	6.8%	150.00	194.50	5,835.00	208.00	6,240.00	6.9%	405.00
Redlands Community Colleg	-	-	0.0%	0.00	82.00	2,460.00	88.00	2,640.00	7.3%	180.00	157.00	4,710.00	163.00	4,890.00	3.8%	180.00
Rose State College	541.50	541.50	0.0%	0.00	71.60	2,148.00	78.00	2,340.00	8.9%	192.00	199.72	5,991.60	226.60	6,798.00	13.5%	806.40
Seminole State College	928.50	1,018.50	9.7%	90.00	79.45	2,383.50	86.45	2,593.50	8.8%	210.00	186.75	5,602.50	202.60	6,078.00	8.5%	475.50
Tulsa Community College	842.50	842.50	0.0%	0.00	79.23	2,377.00	85.58	2,567.50	8.0%	190.50	212.33	6,370.00	229.33	6,880.00	8.0%	510.00
Western Okla State College	850.50	925.50	8.8%	75.00	75.35	2,260.50	82.35	2,470.50	9.3%	210.00	179.85	5,395.50	192.35	5,770.50	7.0%	375.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>589.79</i>	<i>630.92</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>41.13</i>	<i>74.98</i>	<i>2,249.29</i>	<i>80.71</i>	<i>2,421.42</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>172.13</i>	<i>183.33</i>	<i>5,499.88</i>	<i>196.90</i>	<i>5,906.94</i>	<i>7.4%</i>	<i>407.06</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>825.33</i>	<i>888.25</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>62.92</i>	<i>100.17</i>	<i>3,005.01</i>	<i>108.83</i>	<i>3,264.78</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>259.77</i>	<i>246.69</i>	<i>7,400.77</i>	<i>267.86</i>	<i>8,035.72</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>634.95</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																
CENTERS																
Ardmore--Lower	20.00	20.00	0.0%	0.00	91.67	2,750.00	98.67	2,960.00	7.6%	210.00	196.67	5,900.00	204.67	6,140.00	4.1%	240.00
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	20.00	20.00	0.0%	0.00	104.22	3,126.50	113.17	3,395.00	8.6%	268.50	302.97	9,089.00	330.32	9,909.50	9.0%	820.50
Ardmore--Upper ECU	20.00	20.00	0.0%	0.00	105.37	3,161.00	114.46	3,433.70	8.6%	272.70	295.87	8,876.00	322.54	9,676.10	9.0%	800.10
<i>Average</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>100.42</i>	<i>3,012.50</i>	<i>108.76</i>	<i>3,262.90</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>250.40</i>	<i>265.17</i>	<i>7,955.00</i>	<i>285.84</i>	<i>8,575.20</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>620.20</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCY																
OU Health Science Center	1,421.50	1,504.00	5.8%	82.50	147.58	4,427.50	158.83	4,765.00	7.6%	337.50	423.88	12,716.50	462.63	13,879.00	9.1%	1,162.50
OSU Tulsa	1,618.80	1,781.70	10.1%	162.90	162.71	4,881.30	178.89	5,366.70	9.9%	485.40	448.46	13,453.80	493.04	14,791.20	9.9%	1,337.40
OSU, OKC--Lower	575.00	575.00	0.0%	0.00	85.17	2,555.00	90.17	2,705.00	5.9%	150.00	221.17	6,635.00	239.17	7,175.00	8.1%	540.00
OSU, OKC--Upper^	575.00	575.00	0.0%	0.00	85.17	2,555.00	110.17	3,305.00	29.4%	750.00	221.17	6,635.00	259.17	7,775.00	17.2%	1,140.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	109.50	3,285.00	116.00	3,480.00	5.9%	195.00	259.50	7,785.00	279.00	8,370.00	7.5%	585.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	117.00	3,510.00	124.50	3,735.00	6.4%	225.00	267.00	8,010.00	287.50	8,625.00	7.7%	615.00
OTHER																
UCO -- Nursing Prog	511.50	541.50	5.9%	30.00	137.55	4,126.50	146.55	4,396.50	6.5%	270.00	340.45	10,213.50	352.05	10,561.50	3.4%	348.00
NSU -- Nursing/Speech Path Prog	789.00	903.00	14.4%	114.00	137.60	4,128.00	146.45	4,393.50	6.4%	265.50	340.10	10,203.00	352.10	10,563.00	3.5%	360.00
NSU -- Music	789.00	903.00	14.4%	114.00	116.30	3,489.00	146.45	4,393.50	25.9%	904.50	286.30	8,589.00	352.10	10,563.00	23.0%	1,974.00
NWOSU - Nursing Program	622.50	622.50	0.0%	0.00	136.00	4,080.00	146.00	4,380.00	7.4%	300.00	335.00	10,050.00	352.00	10,560.00	5.1%	510.00
RSU -- Nursing Prog	1,260.00	1,410.00	11.9%	150.00	133.00	3,990.00	144.75	4,342.50	8.8%	352.50	315.00	9,450.00	340.25	10,207.50	8.0%	757.50
SEOSU--Grayson County	-	-	0.0%	0.00	83.10	2,493.00	91.30	2,739.00	9.9%	246.00	258.85	7,765.50	284.45	8,533.50	9.9%	768.00
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	-	-	0.0%	0.00	136.00	4,080.00	146.00	4,380.00	7.4%	300.00	311.75	9,352.50	339.15	10,174.50	8.8%	822.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	92.50	2,775.00	101.65	3,049.50	9.9%	274.50	268.25	8,047.50	294.80	8,844.00	9.9%	796.50
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	109.00	3,270.00	119.75	3,592.50	9.9%	322.50	284.75	8,542.50	312.90	9,387.00	9.9%	844.50
SWOSU -- Nursing Prog	750.00	750.00	0.0%	0.00	137.00	4,110.00	146.00	4,380.00	6.6%	270.00	330.00	9,900.00	346.00	10,380.00	4.8%	480.00
Langston Univ, OKC	931.50	931.50	0.0%	0.00	120.30	3,609.00	120.30	3,609.00	0.0%	0.00	268.55	8,056.50	292.30	8,769.00	8.8%	712.50
Langston Univ, Tulsa	988.50	988.50	0.0%	0.00	108.55	3,256.50	116.15	3,484.50	7.0%	228.00	306.95	9,208.50	306.95	9,208.50	0.0%	0.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	1,976.30	2,148.20	8.7%	171.90	111.48	3,344.30	120.86	3,625.70	8.4%	281.40	212.23	6,366.80	229.66	6,889.70	8.2%	522.90
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	-	-	0.0%	0.00	137.50	4,125.00	146.50	4,395.00	6.5%	270.00	337.50	10,125.00	352.00	10,560.00	4.3%	435.00

^New program beginning Fal

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,020.20 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Limit -- Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Legislative Limit -- Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Peer Group per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY08 Peer Group per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	206.40	6,192.00	\$186.90	\$5,607.00	585.00	90.6%	575.97	17,279.00	\$490.70	\$14,721.00	2,558.00	85.2%
Oklahoma State Univ	206.40	6,192.00	\$183.04	\$5,491.20	700.80	88.7%	575.97	17,279.00	\$497.19	\$14,915.70	2,363.30	86.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>206.40</i>	<i>6,192.00</i>	<i>\$184.97</i>	<i>\$5,549.10</i>	<i>642.90</i>	<i>89.6%</i>	<i>575.97</i>	<i>17,279.00</i>	<i>\$493.95</i>	<i>\$14,818.35</i>	<i>2,460.65</i>	<i>85.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Oklahoma	146.57	4,397.00	\$128.55	\$3,856.50	540.50	87.7%	352.23	10,567.00	\$324.30	\$9,729.00	838.00	92.1%
East Central Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$128.04	\$3,841.20	555.80	87.4%	352.23	10,567.00	\$310.47	\$9,314.10	1,252.90	88.1%
Northeastern State Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$126.60	\$3,798.00	599.00	86.4%	352.23	10,567.00	\$310.60	\$9,318.00	1,249.00	88.2%
Northwestern OK St Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$125.00	\$3,750.00	647.00	85.3%	352.23	10,567.00	\$310.00	\$9,300.00	1,267.00	88.0%
Rogers State Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$129.75	\$3,892.50	504.50	88.5%	352.23	10,567.00	\$295.25	\$8,857.50	1,709.50	83.8%
Southeastern OK State Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$130.85	\$3,925.50	471.50	89.3%	352.23	10,567.00	\$324.00	\$9,720.00	847.00	92.0%
Southwestern OK State Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$125.00	\$3,750.00	647.00	85.3%	352.23	10,567.00	\$285.00	\$8,550.00	2,017.00	80.9%
Cameron Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$125.20	\$3,756.00	641.00	85.4%	352.23	10,567.00	\$303.50	\$9,105.00	1,462.00	86.2%
Langston Univ, Main Campus	146.57	4,397.00	\$119.85	\$3,595.50	801.50	81.8%	352.23	10,567.00	\$290.35	\$8,710.50	1,856.50	82.4%
OK Panhandle State Univ	146.57	4,397.00	\$108.30	\$3,249.00	1,148.00	73.9%	352.23	10,567.00	\$271.30	\$8,139.00	2,428.00	77.0%
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	146.57	4,397.00	\$135.00	\$4,050.00	347.00	92.1%	352.23	10,567.00	\$321.00	\$9,630.00	937.00	91.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>146.57</i>	<i>4,397.00</i>	<i>\$125.65</i>	<i>\$3,769.47</i>	<i>627.53</i>	<i>85.7%</i>	<i>352.23</i>	<i>10,567.00</i>	<i>\$304.16</i>	<i>\$9,124.83</i>	<i>1,442.17</i>	<i>86.4%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGE												
Carl Albert State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$71.50	\$2,145.00	1,212.00	63.9%	251.07	7,532.00	\$170.50	\$5,115.00	2,417.00	67.9%
Connors State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$79.28	\$2,378.50	978.50	70.9%	251.07	7,532.00	\$189.78	\$5,693.50	1,838.50	75.6%
Eastern Okla State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$86.00	\$2,580.00	777.00	76.9%	251.07	7,532.00	\$206.56	\$6,196.80	1,335.20	82.3%
Murray State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$87.17	\$2,615.00	742.00	77.9%	251.07	7,532.00	\$203.17	\$6,095.00	1,437.00	80.9%
Northeastern OK A&M College	111.90	3,357.00	\$76.18	\$2,285.50	1,071.50	68.1%	251.07	7,532.00	\$192.03	\$5,761.00	1,771.00	76.5%
Northern Okla College	111.90	3,357.00	\$70.05	\$2,101.50	1,255.50	62.6%	251.07	7,532.00	\$178.85	\$5,365.50	2,166.50	71.2%
Okla City Community College	111.90	3,357.00	\$78.00	\$2,340.00	1,017.00	69.7%	251.07	7,532.00	\$208.00	\$6,240.00	1,292.00	82.8%
Redlands Community College	111.90	3,357.00	\$88.00	\$2,640.00	717.00	78.6%	251.07	7,532.00	\$163.00	\$4,890.00	2,642.00	64.9%
Rose State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$78.00	\$2,340.00	1,017.00	69.7%	251.07	7,532.00	\$226.60	\$6,798.00	734.00	90.3%
Seminole State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$86.45	\$2,593.50	763.50	77.3%	251.07	7,532.00	\$202.60	\$6,078.00	1,454.00	80.7%
Tulsa Community College	111.90	3,357.00	\$85.58	\$2,567.50	789.50	76.5%	251.07	7,532.00	\$229.33	\$6,880.00	652.00	91.3%
Western Okla State College	111.90	3,357.00	\$82.35	\$2,470.50	886.50	73.6%	251.07	7,532.00	\$192.35	\$5,770.50	1,761.50	76.6%
<i>Average</i>	<i>111.90</i>	<i>3,357.00</i>	<i>80.71</i>	<i>2,421.42</i>	<i>935.58</i>	<i>72.1%</i>	<i>251.07</i>	<i>7,532.00</i>	<i>196.90</i>	<i>5,906.94</i>	<i>1,625.06</i>	<i>78.4%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>134.71</i>	<i>4,041.40</i>	<i>108.83</i>	<i>3,264.78</i>	<i>776.62</i>	<i>80.8%</i>	<i>321.57</i>	<i>9,647.16</i>	<i>267.86</i>	<i>8,035.72</i>	<i>1,611.44</i>	<i>83.3%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Limit -- Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Legislative Limit -- Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Peer Group per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY08 Peer Group per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average
CENTERS												
Ardmore--Lower	146.57	4,397.00	\$98.67	\$2,960.00	1,437.00	67.3%	352.23	10,567.00	\$204.67	\$6,140.00	4,427.00	58.1%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	146.57	4,397.00	\$113.17	\$3,395.00	1,002.00	77.2%	352.23	10,567.00	\$330.32	\$9,909.50	657.50	93.8%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	146.57	4,397.00	\$114.46	\$3,433.70	963.30	78.1%	352.23	10,567.00	\$322.54	\$9,676.10	890.90	91.6%
<i>Average</i>	<i>146.57</i>	<i>4,397.00</i>	<i>108.76</i>	<i>3,262.90</i>	<i>1,134.10</i>	<i>74.2%</i>	<i>352.23</i>	<i>10,567.00</i>	<i>285.84</i>	<i>8,575.20</i>	<i>1,991.80</i>	<i>81.2%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCY												
OU Health Science Center	206.40	6,192.00	\$158.83	\$4,765.00	1,427.00	77.0%	575.97	17,279.00	\$462.63	\$13,879.00	3,400.00	80.3%
OSU Tulsa	206.40	6,192.00	\$178.89	\$5,366.70	825.30	86.7%	575.97	17,279.00	\$493.04	\$14,791.20	2,487.80	85.6%
OSU, OKC--Lower	206.40	6,192.00	\$90.17	\$2,705.00	3,487.00	43.7%	575.97	17,279.00	\$239.17	\$7,175.00	10,104.00	41.5%
OSU, OKC--Upper^	206.40	6,192.00	\$110.17	\$3,305.00	2,887.00	53.4%	575.97	17,279.00	\$259.17	\$7,775.00	9,504.00	45.0%
OSU, OKM--Lower	206.40	6,192.00	\$116.00	\$3,480.00	2,712.00	56.2%	575.97	17,279.00	\$279.00	\$8,370.00	8,909.00	48.4%
OSU, OKM--Upper	206.40	6,192.00	\$124.50	\$3,735.00	2,457.00	60.3%	575.97	17,279.00	\$287.50	\$8,625.00	8,654.00	49.9%
OTHER												
UCO -- Nursing Prog	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.55	\$4,396.50	0.50	100.0%	352.23	10,567.00	\$352.05	\$10,561.50	5.50	99.9%
NSU -- Nursing/Speech Path Prog	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.45	\$4,393.50	3.50	99.9%	352.23	10,567.00	\$352.10	\$10,563.00	4.00	100.0%
NSU -- Music	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.45	\$4,393.50	3.50	99.9%	352.23	10,567.00	\$352.10	\$10,563.00	4.00	100.0%
NWOSU - Nursing Program	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.00	\$4,380.00	17.00	99.6%	352.23	10,567.00	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	7.00	99.9%
RSU -- Nursing Prog	146.57	4,397.00	\$144.75	\$4,342.50	54.50	98.8%	352.23	10,567.00	\$340.25	\$10,207.50	359.50	96.6%
SEOSU--Grayson County	146.57	4,397.00	\$91.30	\$2,739.00	1,658.00	62.3%	352.23	10,567.00	\$284.45	\$8,533.50	2,033.50	80.8%
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.00	\$4,380.00	17.00	99.6%	352.23	10,567.00	\$339.15	\$10,174.50	392.50	96.3%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	146.57	4,397.00	\$101.65	\$3,049.50	1,347.50	69.4%	352.23	10,567.00	\$294.80	\$8,844.00	1,723.00	83.7%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	146.57	4,397.00	\$119.75	\$3,592.50	804.50	81.7%	352.23	10,567.00	\$312.90	\$9,387.00	1,180.00	88.8%
SWOSU -- Nursing Prog	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.00	\$4,380.00	17.00	99.6%	352.23	10,567.00	\$346.00	\$10,380.00	187.00	98.2%
Langston Univ, OKC	146.57	4,397.00	\$120.30	\$3,609.00	788.00	82.1%	352.23	10,567.00	\$292.30	\$8,769.00	1,798.00	83.0%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	146.57	4,397.00	\$116.15	\$3,484.50	912.50	79.2%	352.23	10,567.00	\$306.95	\$9,208.50	1,358.50	87.1%
NOC -- Stillwater*	111.90	3,357.00	\$86.85	\$2,605.50	751.50	77.6%	251.07	7,532.00	\$195.65	\$5,869.50	1,662.50	77.9%
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	146.57	4,397.00	\$146.50	\$4,395.00	2.00	100.0%	352.23	10,567.00	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	7.00	99.9%

*New program beginning Fall

*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,020.20 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 7
GRADUATE**

<i>Graduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	Proposed FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	Proposed FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	132.50	3,180.00	143.80	3,451.20	8.5%	\$271.20	472.80	11,347.20	518.00	12,432.00	9.6%	\$1,084.80
Oklahoma State University	145.50	3,492.00	148.00	3,552.00	1.7%	\$60.00	515.50	12,372.00	554.75	13,314.00	7.6%	\$942.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>139.00</i>	<i>3,336.00</i>	<i>145.90</i>	<i>3,501.60</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>165.60</i>	<i>494.15</i>	<i>11,859.60</i>	<i>536.38</i>	<i>12,873.00</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>1,013.40</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	134.00	3,216.00	146.50	3,516.00	9.3%	\$300.00	345.75	8,298.00	377.25	9,054.00	9.1%	\$756.00
East Central University	105.60	2,534.40	116.05	2,785.20	9.9%	\$250.80	304.35	7,304.40	334.48	8,027.52	9.9%	\$723.12
Northeastern State University	116.00	2,784.00	124.80	2,995.20	7.6%	\$211.20	317.00	7,608.00	341.80	8,203.20	7.8%	\$595.20
Northwestern OK State University	119.25	2,862.00	131.25	3,150.00	10.1%	\$288.00	322.25	7,734.00	352.25	8,454.00	9.3%	\$720.00
Southeastern OK State University	123.50	2,964.00	137.95	3,310.80	11.7%	\$346.80	337.00	8,088.00	372.55	8,941.20	10.5%	\$853.20
Southwestern OK State University	115.00	2,760.00	125.00	3,000.00	8.7%	\$240.00	305.00	7,320.00	325.00	7,800.00	6.6%	\$480.00
Cameron University	101.70	2,440.80	111.20	2,668.80	9.3%	\$228.00	296.00	7,104.00	325.00	7,800.00	9.8%	\$696.00
Langston University--Main	97.25	2,334.00	107.00	2,568.00	10.0%	\$234.00	289.00	6,936.00	317.90	7,629.60	10.0%	\$693.60
<i>Average</i>	<i>114.04</i>	<i>2,736.90</i>	<i>124.97</i>	<i>2,999.25</i>	<i>9.6%</i>	<i>262.35</i>	<i>314.54</i>	<i>7,549.05</i>	<i>343.28</i>	<i>8,238.69</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>689.64</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore --ECU	130.65	3,135.60	142.31	3,415.44	8.9%	\$279.84	353.65	8,487.60	386.11	9,266.64	9.2%	\$779.04
Ardmore -- SEOSU	139.70	3,352.80	152.25	3,654.00	9.0%	\$301.20	376.20	9,028.80	406.85	9,764.40	8.1%	\$735.60
<i>Average</i>	<i>135.18</i>	<i>3,244.20</i>	<i>147.28</i>	<i>3,534.72</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>290.52</i>	<i>364.93</i>	<i>8,758.20</i>	<i>396.48</i>	<i>9,515.52</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>757.32</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	132.50	3,180.00	143.80	3,451.20	8.5%	\$271.20	472.80	11,347.20	518.00	12,432.00	9.6%	\$1,084.80
OSU Center for Health Science	145.50	3,492.00	148.00	3,552.00	1.7%	\$60.00	515.50	12,372.00	554.75	13,314.00	7.6%	\$942.00
OSU Tulsa	145.50	3,492.00	148.00	3,552.00	1.7%	\$60.00	515.50	12,372.00	554.75	13,314.00	7.6%	\$942.00
OTHER												
UCO -- MBA	153.95	3,694.80	167.00	4,008.00	8.5%	\$313.20	369.95	8,878.80	389.00	9,336.00	5.1%	\$457.20
NSU -- Speech Pathology	116.00	2,784.00	150.00	3,600.00	29.3%	\$816.00	317.00	7,608.00	370.00	8,880.00	16.7%	\$1,272.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	110.60	2,654.40	121.50	2,916.00	9.9%	\$261.60	324.10	7,778.40	356.10	8,546.40	9.9%	\$768.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	160.00	3,840.00	169.00	4,056.00	5.6%	\$216.00	373.50	8,964.00	403.60	9,686.40	8.1%	\$722.40
SEOSU--McCurain Co @ Idabel	146.60	3,518.40	161.10	3,866.40	9.9%	\$348.00	360.10	8,642.40	395.70	9,496.80	9.9%	\$854.40
Langston University--OKC	113.50	2,724.00	113.50	2,724.00	0.0%	\$0.00	313.00	7,512.00	327.60	7,862.40	4.7%	\$350.40
Langston University--Tulsa	99.75	2,394.00	109.75	2,634.00	10.0%	\$240.00	327.60	7,862.40	327.60	7,862.40	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>119.03</i>	<i>2,856.72</i>	<i>129.16</i>	<i>3,099.72</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>243.00</i>	<i>350.47</i>	<i>8,411.16</i>	<i>381.90</i>	<i>9,165.55</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>754.39</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 7
GRADUATE**

<i>Graduate</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY07 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY07 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																
University of Oklahoma	1,729.40	1,925.40	11.3%	196.00	204.56	4,909.40	224.03	5,376.60	9.5%	467.20	544.86	13,076.60	598.23	14,357.40	9.8%	1,280.80
Oklahoma State University	1,051.44	1,440.96	37.0%	389.52	189.31	4,543.44	208.04	4,992.96	9.9%	449.52	559.31	13,423.44	614.79	14,754.96	9.9%	1,331.52
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,390.42</i>	<i>1,683.18</i>	<i>21.1%</i>	<i>292.76</i>	<i>196.93</i>	<i>4,726.42</i>	<i>216.03</i>	<i>5,184.78</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>458.36</i>	<i>552.08</i>	<i>13,250.02</i>	<i>606.51</i>	<i>14,556.18</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>1,306.16</i>
REGIONAL UNIV																
University of Central Oklahoma	409.20	433.20	5.9%	24.00	151.05	3,625.20	164.55	3,949.20	8.9%	324.00	362.80	8,707.20	395.30	9,487.20	9.0%	780.00
East Central University	867.00	952.20	9.8%	85.20	141.73	3,401.40	155.73	3,737.40	9.9%	336.00	340.48	8,171.40	374.16	8,979.72	9.9%	808.32
Northeastern State University	631.20	722.40	14.4%	91.20	142.30	3,415.20	154.90	3,717.60	8.9%	302.40	343.30	8,239.20	371.90	8,925.60	8.3%	686.40
Northwestern OK State University	498.00	498.00	0.0%	0.00	140.00	3,360.00	152.00	3,648.00	8.6%	288.00	343.00	8,232.00	373.00	8,952.00	8.7%	720.00
Southeastern OK State University	541.20	541.20	0.0%	0.00	146.05	3,505.20	160.50	3,852.00	9.9%	346.80	359.55	8,629.20	395.10	9,482.40	9.9%	853.20
Southwestern OK State University	600.00	600.00	0.0%	0.00	140.00	3,360.00	150.00	3,600.00	7.1%	240.00	330.00	7,920.00	350.00	8,400.00	6.1%	480.00
Cameron University	864.00	948.00	9.7%	84.00	137.70	3,304.80	150.70	3,616.80	9.4%	312.00	332.00	7,968.00	364.50	8,748.00	9.8%	780.00
Langston University--Main	1,006.20	1,006.20	0.0%	0.00	139.18	3,340.20	148.93	3,574.20	7.0%	234.00	330.93	7,942.20	359.83	8,635.80	8.7%	693.60
<i>Average</i>	<i>677.10</i>	<i>712.65</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>35.55</i>	<i>142.25</i>	<i>3,414.00</i>	<i>154.66</i>	<i>3,711.90</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>297.90</i>	<i>342.76</i>	<i>8,226.15</i>	<i>372.97</i>	<i>8,951.34</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>725.19</i>
CENTERS																
Ardmore --ECU	20.00	20.00	0.0%	0.00	131.48	3,155.60	143.14	3,435.44	8.9%	279.84	354.48	8,507.60	386.94	9,286.64	9.2%	779.04
Ardmore -- SEOSU	20.00	20.00	0.0%	0.00	140.53	3,372.80	153.08	3,674.00	8.9%	301.20	377.03	9,048.80	407.68	9,784.40	8.1%	735.60
<i>Average</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>136.01</i>	<i>3,264.20</i>	<i>148.11</i>	<i>3,554.72</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>290.52</i>	<i>365.76</i>	<i>8,778.20</i>	<i>397.31</i>	<i>9,535.52</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>757.32</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																
OU Health Sciences Center	1,156.60	1,222.60	5.7%	66.00	180.69	4,336.60	194.74	4,673.80	7.8%	337.20	520.99	12,503.80	568.94	13,654.60	9.2%	1,150.80
OSU Center for Health Science	541.20	546.00	0.9%	4.80	168.05	4,033.20	170.75	4,098.00	1.6%	64.80	538.05	12,913.20	577.50	13,860.00	7.3%	946.80
OSU Tulsa	959.04	1,341.36	39.9%	382.32	185.46	4,451.04	203.89	4,893.36	9.9%	442.32	555.46	13,331.04	610.64	14,655.36	9.9%	1,324.32
OTHER																
UCO -- MBA	409.20	433.20	5.9%	24.00	171.00	4,104.00	185.05	4,441.20	8.2%	337.20	387.00	9,288.00	407.05	9,769.20	5.2%	481.20
NSU -- Speech Pathology	631.20	722.40	14.4%	91.20	142.30	3,415.20	180.10	4,322.40	26.6%	907.20	343.30	8,239.20	400.10	9,602.40	16.5%	1,363.20
SEOSU--Grayson County	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	110.60	2,654.40	121.50	2,916.00	9.9%	261.60	324.10	7,778.40	356.10	8,546.40	9.9%	768.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	160.00	3,840.00	169.00	4,056.00	5.6%	216.00	373.50	8,964.00	403.60	9,686.40	8.1%	722.40
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	146.60	3,518.40	161.10	3,866.40	9.9%	348.00	360.10	8,642.40	395.70	9,496.80	9.9%	854.40
Langston University--OKC	751.20	751.20	0.0%	0.00	144.80	3,475.20	144.80	3,475.20	0.0%	0.00	344.30	8,263.20	358.90	8,613.60	4.2%	350.40
Langston University--Tulsa	796.80	796.80	0.0%	0.00	132.95	3,190.80	142.95	3,430.80	7.5%	240.00	360.80	8,659.20	360.80	8,659.20	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>819.76</i>	<i>906.76</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>86.99</i>	<i>153.19</i>	<i>3,676.48</i>	<i>166.94</i>	<i>4,006.48</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>329.99</i>	<i>384.62</i>	<i>9,230.92</i>	<i>419.68</i>	<i>10,072.31</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>841.38</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 7
GRADUATE**

<i>Graduate</i>	Legislative Limit -- Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Legislative Limit -- Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Peer Group per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY08 Peer Group per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average
Institution												
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	266.42	6,394.00	224.03	5,376.60	1,017.40	84.1%	639.71	15,353.00	598.23	14,357.40	995.60	93.5%
Oklahoma State University	266.42	6,394.00	208.04	4,992.96	1,401.04	78.1%	639.71	15,353.00	614.79	14,754.96	598.04	96.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>266.42</i>	<i>6,394.00</i>	<i>216.03</i>	<i>5,184.78</i>	<i>1,209.22</i>	<i>81.1%</i>	<i>639.71</i>	<i>15,353.00</i>	<i>606.51</i>	<i>14,556.18</i>	<i>796.82</i>	<i>94.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	185.33	4,448.00	164.55	3,949.20	498.80	88.8%	408.04	9,793.00	395.30	9,487.20	305.80	96.9%
East Central University	185.33	4,448.00	155.73	3,737.40	710.60	84.0%	408.04	9,793.00	374.16	8,979.72	813.28	91.7%
Northeastern State University	185.33	4,448.00	154.90	3,717.60	730.40	83.6%	408.04	9,793.00	371.90	8,925.60	867.40	91.1%
Northwestern OK State University	185.33	4,448.00	152.00	3,648.00	800.00	82.0%	408.04	9,793.00	373.00	8,952.00	841.00	91.4%
Southeastern OK State University	185.33	4,448.00	160.50	3,852.00	596.00	86.6%	408.04	9,793.00	395.10	9,482.40	310.60	96.8%
Southwestern OK State University	185.33	4,448.00	150.00	3,600.00	848.00	80.9%	408.04	9,793.00	350.00	8,400.00	1,393.00	85.8%
Cameron University	185.33	4,448.00	150.70	3,616.80	831.20	81.3%	408.04	9,793.00	364.50	8,748.00	1,045.00	89.3%
Langston University--Main	185.33	4,448.00	148.93	3,574.20	873.80	80.4%	408.04	9,793.00	359.83	8,635.80	1,157.20	88.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>185.33</i>	<i>4,448.00</i>	<i>154.66</i>	<i>3,711.90</i>	<i>736.10</i>	<i>83.5%</i>	<i>408.04</i>	<i>9,793.00</i>	<i>372.97</i>	<i>8,951.34</i>	<i>841.66</i>	<i>91.4%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore --ECU	185.33	4,448.00	143.14	3,435.44	1,012.56	77.2%	408.04	9,793.00	386.94	9,286.64	506.36	94.8%
Ardmore -- SEOSU	185.33	4,448.00	153.08	3,674.00	774.00	82.6%	408.04	9,793.00	407.68	9,784.40	8.60	99.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>185.33</i>	<i>4,448.00</i>	<i>148.11</i>	<i>3,554.72</i>	<i>893.28</i>	<i>79.9%</i>	<i>408.04</i>	<i>9,793.00</i>	<i>397.31</i>	<i>9,535.52</i>	<i>257.48</i>	<i>97.4%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	266.42	6,394.00	194.74	4,673.80	1,720.20	73.1%	639.71	15,353.00	568.94	13,654.60	1,698.40	88.9%
OSU Center for Health Science	266.42	6,394.00	170.75	4,098.00	2,296.00	64.1%	639.71	15,353.00	577.50	13,860.00	1,493.00	90.3%
OSU Tulsa	266.42	6,394.00	203.89	4,893.36	1,500.64	76.5%	639.71	15,353.00	610.64	14,655.36	697.64	95.5%
OTHER												
UCO -- MBA	185.33	4,448.00	185.05	4,441.20	6.80	99.8%	408.04	9,793.00	407.05	9,769.20	23.80	99.8%
NSU -- Speech Pathology	185.33	4,448.00	180.10	4,322.40	125.60	97.2%	408.04	9,793.00	400.10	9,602.40	190.60	98.1%
SEOSU--Grayson County	185.33	4,448.00	121.50	2,916.00	1,532.00	65.6%	408.04	9,793.00	356.10	8,546.40	1,246.60	87.3%
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	185.33	4,448.00	169.00	4,056.00	392.00	91.2%	408.04	9,793.00	403.60	9,686.40	106.60	98.9%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	185.33	4,448.00	161.10	3,866.40	581.60	86.9%	408.04	9,793.00	395.70	9,496.80	296.20	97.0%
Langston University--OKC	185.33	4,448.00	144.80	3,475.20	972.80	78.1%	408.04	9,793.00	358.90	8,613.60	1,179.40	88.0%
Langston University--Tulsa	185.33	4,448.00	142.95	3,430.80	1,017.20	77.1%	408.04	9,793.00	360.80	8,659.20	1,133.80	88.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>201.55</i>	<i>4,837.20</i>	<i>166.94</i>	<i>4,006.48</i>	<i>830.72</i>	<i>82.8%</i>	<i>454.38</i>	<i>10,905.00</i>	<i>419.68</i>	<i>10,072.31</i>	<i>832.69</i>	<i>92.4%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY07 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY07 Cost for Full-time Student	Proposed FY08 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY07 Cost for Full-time Student	Proposed FY08 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution												
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	\$339.95	\$10,198.50	\$370.55	\$11,116.50	9.0%	\$918.00	\$670.90	\$20,127.00	\$701.50	\$21,045.00	4.6%	\$918.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	\$524.87	\$15,746.00	\$561.67	\$16,850.00	7.0%	\$1,104.00	\$1,275.87	\$38,276.00	\$1,327.33	\$39,820.00	4.0%	\$1,544.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$450.40	\$13,512.00	\$495.50	\$14,865.00	10.0%	\$1,353.00	\$1,131.07	\$33,932.00	\$1,188.17	\$35,645.00	5.0%	\$1,713.00
Physician's Associate	\$242.33	\$7,270.00	\$261.83	\$7,855.00	8.0%	\$585.00	\$573.00	\$17,190.00	\$607.50	\$18,225.00	6.0%	\$1,035.00
PharmD	\$325.33	\$9,760.00	\$358.00	\$10,740.00	10.0%	\$980.00	\$776.20	\$23,286.00	\$830.83	\$24,925.00	7.0%	\$1,639.00
Occupational Therapy	\$186.47	\$5,594.00	\$189.63	\$5,689.00	1.7%	\$95.00	\$453.13	\$13,594.00	\$456.30	\$13,689.00	0.7%	\$95.00
Physical Therapy--Masters	\$186.47	\$5,594.00	\$199.50	\$5,985.00	7.0%	\$391.00	\$453.13	\$13,594.00	\$484.83	\$14,545.00	7.0%	\$951.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$191.67	\$5,750.00	\$210.83	\$6,325.00	10.0%	\$575.00	\$524.67	\$15,740.00	\$577.17	\$17,315.00	10.0%	\$1,575.00
Public Health	\$141.54	\$4,246.20	\$155.70	\$4,671.00	10.0%	\$424.80	\$382.74	\$11,482.20	\$421.05	\$12,631.50	10.0%	\$1,149.30
Nursing	\$89.04	\$2,671.20	\$97.95	\$2,938.50	10.0%	\$267.30	\$317.64	\$9,529.20	\$349.41	\$10,482.30	10.0%	\$953.10
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	\$534.83	\$16,045.00	\$574.97	\$17,249.00	7.5%	\$1,204.00	\$1,042.17	\$31,265.00	\$1,120.33	\$33,610.00	7.5%	\$2,345.00
College of Vet Medicine	\$344.48	\$10,334.49	\$375.49	\$11,264.60	9.0%	\$930.11	\$920.33	\$27,609.79	\$951.33	\$28,539.90	3.4%	\$930.11
<i>Langston University</i>												
Physical Therapy Prog*	\$93.24	\$2,797.20	\$188.03	\$5,640.80	101.7%	\$2,843.60	\$364.00	\$10,920.00	\$652.67	\$19,580.00	79.3%	\$8,660.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry Prog	\$355.67	\$10,670.00	\$383.33	\$11,500.00	7.8%	\$830.00	\$747.33	\$22,420.00	\$775.00	\$23,250.00	3.7%	\$830.00
<i>Southwestern OK State Univ</i>												
PharmD	\$261.33	\$7,840.00	\$293.33	\$8,800.00	12.2%	\$960.00	\$549.33	\$16,480.00	\$613.33	\$18,400.00	11.7%	\$1,920.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$284.51</i>	<i>\$8,535.24</i>	<i>\$314.42</i>	<i>\$9,432.63</i>	<i>10.5%</i>	<i>\$897.39</i>	<i>\$678.77</i>	<i>\$20,363.01</i>	<i>\$737.12</i>	<i>\$22,113.51</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>\$1,750.50</i>

**In the past, this program was inadvertently reported based on 24 credit hours but should have been reported based on 44 credit hours. This increase reflects the corrected number of credit hours, causing the percentage increase to appear greatly inflated. The actual increase using 44 credit hours for resident and nonresident is 7.5% (\$512.60) and -2.0% (-\$440.00) respectively.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY07 Cost for Full-time Student	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY07 Cost for Full-time Student	FY08 Cost Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY07 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY07 Cost for Full-time Student	FY08 Cost Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>																
College of Law	2,766.00	3,008.50	8.8%	242.50	432.15	12,964.50	470.83	14,125.00	9.0%	1,160.50	763.10	22,893.00	801.78	24,053.50	5.1%	1,160.50
<i>OU Health Sciences Ctr</i>																
Doctor of Medicine	1,931.00	2,056.00	6.5%	125.00	589.23	17,677.00	630.20	18,906.00	7.0%	1,229.00	1,340.23	40,207.00	1,395.87	41,876.00	4.2%	1,669.00
Doctor of Dental Science	1,763.00	1,873.00	6.2%	110.00	509.17	15,275.00	557.93	16,738.00	9.6%	1,463.00	1,189.83	35,695.00	1,250.60	37,518.00	5.1%	1,823.00
Physician's Associate	1,763.00	1,873.00	6.2%	110.00	301.10	9,033.00	324.27	9,728.00	7.7%	695.00	631.77	18,953.00	669.93	20,098.00	6.0%	1,145.00
PharmD	1,611.40	1,710.40	6.1%	99.00	379.05	11,371.40	415.01	12,450.40	9.5%	1,079.00	829.91	24,897.40	887.85	26,635.40	7.0%	1,738.00
Occupational Therapy	1,156.60	1,222.60	5.7%	66.00	225.02	6,750.60	230.39	6,911.60	2.4%	161.00	491.69	14,750.60	497.05	14,911.60	1.1%	161.00
Physical Therapy--Masters	1,156.60	1,222.60	5.7%	66.00	225.02	6,750.60	240.25	7,207.60	6.8%	457.00	491.69	14,750.60	525.59	15,767.60	6.9%	1,017.00
Doctor of Audiology	1,156.60	1,222.60	5.7%	66.00	230.22	6,906.60	251.59	7,547.60	9.3%	641.00	563.22	16,896.60	617.92	18,537.60	9.7%	1,641.00
Public Health	929.20	978.70	5.3%	49.50	172.51	5,175.40	188.32	5,649.70	9.2%	474.30	413.71	12,411.40	453.67	13,610.20	9.7%	1,198.80
Nursing	929.20	978.70	5.3%	49.50	120.01	3,600.40	130.57	3,917.20	8.8%	316.80	348.61	10,458.40	382.03	11,461.00	9.6%	1,002.60
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	443.00	451.00	1.8%	8.00	549.60	16,488.00	590.00	17,700.00	7.4%	1,212.00	1,056.93	31,708.00	1,135.37	34,061.00	7.4%	2,353.00
College of Vet Medicine	1,737.74	1,864.28	7.3%	126.54	402.41	12,072.23	437.63	13,128.88	8.8%	1,056.65	978.25	29,347.53	1,013.47	30,404.18	3.6%	1,056.65
<i>Langston University</i>																
Physical Therapy Prog*	1,006.20	1,678.45	66.8%	672.25	126.78	3,803.40	243.98	7,319.25	92.4%	3,515.85	397.54	11,926.20	708.62	21,258.45	78.2%	9,332.25
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																
College of Optometry Prog	736.40	842.80	14.4%	106.40	380.21	11,406.40	411.43	12,342.80	8.2%	936.40	771.88	23,156.40	803.09	24,092.80	4.0%	936.40
<i>Southwestern OK State Univ</i>																
PharmD	800.00	800.00	0.0%	0.00	288.00	8,640.00	320.00	9,600.00	11.1%	960.00	576.00	17,280.00	640.00	19,200.00	11.1%	1,920.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$1,325.73</i>	<i>\$1,452.18</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>\$126.45</i>	<i>\$328.70</i>	<i>\$9,860.97</i>	<i>\$362.83</i>	<i>\$10,884.80</i>	<i>10.4%</i>	<i>\$1,023.83</i>	<i>\$722.96</i>	<i>\$21,688.74</i>	<i>\$785.52</i>	<i>\$23,565.69</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>\$1,876.95</i>

*In the past, this program was inadvertently reported based on 24 credit hours but should have been reported based on 44 credit hours. This increase reflects the corrected number of credit hours, causing the percentage increase to appear greatly inflated. The actual increase using 44 credit hours for resident and nonresident is 7.5% (\$512.60) and -2.0% (-\$440.00) respectively.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY08 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Legislative Limit -- Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Legislative Limit -- Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Peer Group Average Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY08 Peer Group Average Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Peer Group Average	FY08 Rate Based on 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	\$500.27	\$15,008.00	\$470.83	\$14,125.00	\$883.00	94.1%	\$887.87	\$26,636.00	\$801.78	\$24,053.50	\$2,582.50	90.3%
<i>OU Health Sciences Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	\$654.27	\$19,628.00	\$630.20	\$18,906.00	\$722.00	96.3%	\$1,437.90	\$43,137.00	\$1,395.87	\$41,876.00	\$1,261.00	97.1%
Doctor of Dental Science	\$597.97	\$17,939.00	\$557.93	\$16,738.00	\$1,201.00	93.3%	\$1,288.37	\$38,651.00	\$1,250.60	\$37,518.00	\$1,133.00	97.1%
Physician's Associate	\$365.53	\$10,966.00	\$324.27	\$9,728.00	\$1,238.00	88.7%	\$699.03	\$20,971.00	\$669.93	\$20,098.00	\$873.00	95.8%
PharmD	\$471.30	\$14,139.00	\$415.01	\$12,450.40	\$1,688.60	88.1%	\$898.37	\$26,951.00	\$887.85	\$26,635.40	\$315.60	98.8%
Occupational Therapy	\$236.97	\$7,109.00	\$230.39	\$6,911.60	\$197.40	97.2%	\$497.33	\$14,920.00	\$497.05	\$14,911.60	\$8.40	99.9%
Physical Therapy--Masters	\$251.40	\$7,542.00	\$240.25	\$7,207.60	\$334.40	95.6%	\$568.87	\$17,066.00	\$525.59	\$15,767.60	\$1,298.40	92.4%
Doctor of Audiology	\$296.97	\$8,909.00	\$251.59	\$7,547.60	\$1,361.40	84.7%	\$643.07	\$19,292.00	\$617.92	\$18,537.60	\$754.40	96.1%
Public Health	\$250.83	\$7,525.00	\$188.32	\$5,649.70	\$1,875.30	75.1%	\$588.47	\$17,654.00	\$453.67	\$13,610.20	\$4,043.80	77.1%
Nursing	\$188.77	\$5,663.00	\$130.57	\$3,917.20	\$1,745.80	69.2%	\$459.23	\$13,777.00	\$382.03	\$11,461.00	\$2,316.00	83.2%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	\$665.63	\$19,969.00	\$590.00	\$17,700.00	\$2,269.00	88.6%	\$1,394.17	\$41,825.00	\$1,135.37	\$34,061.00	\$7,764.00	81.4%
College of Vet Medicine	\$533.57	\$16,007.00	\$437.63	\$13,128.88	\$2,878.12	82.0%	\$1,131.53	\$33,946.00	\$1,013.47	\$30,404.18	\$3,541.82	89.6%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Physical Therapy Prog*	\$325.07	\$9,752.00	\$243.98	\$7,319.25	\$2,432.75	75.1%	\$720.67	\$21,620.00	\$708.62	\$21,258.45	\$361.55	98.3%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry Prog	\$565.90	\$16,977.00	\$411.43	\$12,342.80	\$4,634.20	72.7%	\$1,020.47	\$30,614.00	\$803.09	\$24,092.80	\$6,521.20	78.7%
<i>Southwestern OK State Univ</i>												
PharmD	\$387.67	\$11,630.00	\$320.00	\$9,600.00	\$2,030.00	82.5%	\$813.80	\$24,414.00	\$640.00	\$19,200.00	\$5,214.00	78.6%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$419.47</i>	<i>\$12,584.20</i>	<i>\$362.83</i>	<i>\$10,884.80</i>	<i>\$1,699.40</i>	<i>86.5%</i>	<i>\$869.94</i>	<i>\$26,098.27</i>	<i>\$785.52</i>	<i>\$23,565.69</i>	<i>\$2,532.58</i>	<i>90.3%</i>

*In the past, this program was causing the percentage increa.

Attachment 9

FY08 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY07 Rate	FY08 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$5,109.50	\$5,607.00	\$497.50	9.7%
Oklahoma State University	\$4,996.80	\$5,491.20	\$494.40	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$5,053.15</i>	<i>\$5,549.10</i>	<i>\$495.95</i>	<i>9.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,538.50	\$3,856.50	\$318.00	9.0%
East Central University	\$3,496.50	\$3,841.20	\$344.70	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$3,489.00	\$3,798.00	\$309.00	8.9%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,450.00	\$3,750.00	\$300.00	8.7%
Rogers State University	\$3,540.00	\$3,892.50	\$352.50	10.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$3,573.00	\$3,925.50	\$352.50	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,450.00	\$3,750.00	\$300.00	8.7%
Cameron University	\$3,432.00	\$3,756.00	\$324.00	9.4%
Langston University	\$3,376.50	\$3,595.50	\$219.00	6.5%
OK Panhandle State University	\$2,962.00	\$3,249.00	\$287.00	9.7%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$3,720.00	\$4,050.00	\$330.00	8.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$3,457.05</i>	<i>\$3,769.47</i>	<i>\$312.43</i>	<i>9.0%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$2,070.00	\$2,145.00	\$75.00	3.6%
Connors State College	\$2,189.50	\$2,378.50	\$189.00	8.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$2,392.43	\$2,580.00	\$187.57	7.8%
Murray State College	\$2,390.00	\$2,615.00	\$225.00	9.4%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$2,138.50	\$2,285.50	\$147.00	6.9%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$1,992.00	\$2,101.50	\$109.50	5.5%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$2,190.00	\$2,340.00	\$150.00	6.8%
Redlands Community College	\$2,460.00	\$2,640.00	\$180.00	7.3%
Rose State College	\$2,148.00	\$2,340.00	\$192.00	8.9%
Seminole State College	\$2,383.50	\$2,593.50	\$210.00	8.8%
Tulsa Community College	\$2,377.00	\$2,567.50	\$190.50	8.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$2,260.50	\$2,470.50	\$210.00	9.3%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$2,249.29</i>	<i>\$2,421.42</i>	<i>\$172.13</i>	<i>7.7%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$3,005.01	\$3,264.78	\$259.77	8.6%

Attachment 9

FY08 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY07 Rate	FY08 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$13,398.50	\$14,721.00	\$1,322.50	9.9%
Oklahoma State University	\$13,569.30	\$14,915.70	\$1,346.40	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$13,483.90</i>	<i>\$14,818.35</i>	<i>\$1,334.45</i>	<i>9.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$8,923.50	\$9,729.00	\$805.50	9.0%
East Central University	\$8,476.50	\$9,314.10	\$837.60	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$8,589.00	\$9,318.00	\$729.00	8.5%
Northwestern OK State University	\$8,550.00	\$9,300.00	\$750.00	8.8%
Rogers State University	\$8,100.00	\$8,857.50	\$757.50	9.4%
Southeastern OK State University	\$8,845.50	\$9,720.00	\$874.50	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$7,950.00	\$8,550.00	\$600.00	7.5%
Cameron University	\$8,310.00	\$9,105.00	\$795.00	9.6%
Langston University	\$8,026.50	\$8,710.50	\$684.00	8.5%
OK Panhandle State University	\$7,462.00	\$8,139.00	\$677.00	9.1%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$8,820.00	\$9,630.00	\$810.00	9.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$8,368.45</i>	<i>\$9,124.83</i>	<i>\$756.37</i>	<i>9.0%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$5,040.00	\$5,115.00	\$75.00	1.5%
Connors State College	\$5,245.00	\$5,693.50	\$448.50	8.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$5,836.95	\$6,196.80	\$359.85	6.2%
Murray State College	\$5,540.00	\$6,095.00	\$555.00	10.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$5,417.50	\$5,761.00	\$343.50	6.3%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$5,014.50	\$5,365.50	\$351.00	7.0%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$5,835.00	\$6,240.00	\$405.00	6.9%
Redlands Community College	\$4,710.00	\$4,890.00	\$180.00	3.8%
Rose State College	\$5,991.60	\$6,798.00	\$806.40	13.5%
Seminole State College	\$5,602.50	\$6,078.00	\$475.50	8.5%
Tulsa Community College	\$6,370.00	\$6,880.00	\$510.00	8.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$5,395.50	\$5,770.50	\$375.00	7.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$5,499.88</i>	<i>\$5,906.94</i>	<i>\$407.06</i>	<i>7.4%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$7,400.77	\$8,035.72	\$634.95	8.6%

FY08 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY07 Rate	FY08 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$4,909.40	\$5,376.60	\$467.20	9.5%
Oklahoma State University	\$4,543.44	\$4,992.96	\$449.52	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$4,726.42</i>	<i>\$5,184.78</i>	<i>\$458.36</i>	<i>9.7%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,625.20	\$3,949.20	\$324.00	8.9%
East Central University	\$3,401.40	\$3,737.40	\$336.00	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$3,415.20	\$3,717.60	\$302.40	8.9%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,360.00	\$3,648.00	\$288.00	8.6%
Southeastern OK State University	\$3,505.20	\$3,852.00	\$346.80	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,360.00	\$3,600.00	\$240.00	7.1%
Cameron University	\$3,304.80	\$3,616.80	\$312.00	9.4%
Langston University	\$3,340.20	\$3,574.20	\$234.00	7.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$3,414.00</i>	<i>\$3,711.90</i>	<i>\$297.90</i>	<i>8.7%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$3,676.48	\$4,006.48	\$329.99	9.0%

FY08 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY07 Rate	FY08 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$13,076.60	\$14,357.40	\$1,280.80	9.8%
Oklahoma State University	\$13,423.44	\$14,754.96	\$1,331.52	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$13,250.02</i>	<i>\$14,556.18</i>	<i>\$1,306.16</i>	<i>9.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$8,707.20	\$9,487.20	\$780.00	9.0%
East Central University	\$8,171.40	\$8,979.72	\$808.32	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$8,239.20	\$8,925.60	\$686.40	8.3%
Northwestern OK State University	\$8,232.00	\$8,952.00	\$720.00	8.7%
Southeastern OK State University	\$8,629.20	\$9,482.40	\$853.20	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$7,920.00	\$8,400.00	\$480.00	6.1%
Cameron University	\$7,968.00	\$8,748.00	\$780.00	9.8%
Langston University	\$7,942.20	\$8,635.80	\$693.60	8.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$8,226.15</i>	<i>\$8,951.34</i>	<i>\$725.19</i>	<i>8.8%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$9,230.92	\$10,072.31	\$841.38	9.1%

Attachment 9

FY08 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY07 Rate	FY08 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$12,964.50	\$14,125.00	\$1,160.50	9.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$17,677.00	\$18,906.00	\$1,229.00	7.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$15,275.00	\$16,738.00	\$1,463.00	9.6%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$9,033.00	\$9,728.00	\$695.00	7.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$11,371.40	\$12,450.40	\$1,079.00	9.5%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$6,750.60	\$6,911.60	\$161.00	2.4%
OUHSC Physical Therapy	\$6,750.60	\$7,207.60	\$457.00	6.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$6,906.60	\$7,547.60	\$641.00	9.3%
OUHSC Public Health	\$5,175.40	\$5,649.70	\$474.30	9.2%
OUHSC Nursing	\$3,600.40	\$3,917.20	\$316.80	8.8%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$16,488.00	\$17,700.00	\$1,212.00	7.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$12,072.23	\$13,128.88	\$1,056.65	8.8%
LU Physical Therapy	\$3,803.40	\$7,319.25	\$3,515.85	92.4%
NSU Optometry Program	\$11,406.40	\$12,342.80	\$936.40	8.2%
SWOSU PharmD	\$8,640.00	\$9,600.00	\$960.00	11.1%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$9,860.97</i>	<i>\$10,884.80</i>	<i>\$1,023.83</i>	<i>10.4%</i>

FY08 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY07 Rate	FY08 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$22,893.00	\$24,053.50	\$1,160.50	5.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$40,207.00	\$41,876.00	\$1,669.00	4.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$35,695.00	\$37,518.00	\$1,823.00	5.1%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$18,953.00	\$20,098.00	\$1,145.00	6.0%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$24,897.40	\$26,635.40	\$1,738.00	7.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$14,750.60	\$14,911.60	\$161.00	1.1%
OUHSC Physical Therapy	\$14,750.60	\$15,767.60	\$1,017.00	6.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$16,896.60	\$18,537.60	\$1,641.00	9.7%
OUHSC Public Health	\$12,411.40	\$13,610.20	\$1,198.80	9.7%
OUHSC Nursing	\$10,458.40	\$11,461.00	\$1,002.60	9.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$31,708.00	\$34,061.00	\$2,353.00	7.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$29,347.53	\$30,404.18	\$1,056.65	3.6%
LU Physical Therapy	\$11,926.20	\$21,258.45	\$9,332.25	78.2%
NSU Optometry Program	\$23,156.40	\$24,092.80	\$936.40	4.0%
SWOSU PharmD	\$17,280.00	\$19,200.00	\$1,920.00	11.1%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$21,688.74</i>	<i>\$23,565.69</i>	<i>\$1,876.95</i>	<i>8.7%</i>

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY08 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Institution	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Posted Legislative Limit	FY08 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	186.90	\$5,607.00	\$6,192.00	90.6%
Oklahoma State University	183.04	\$5,491.20	\$6,192.00	88.7%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$184.97</i>	<i>\$5,549.10</i>	<i>\$6,192.00</i>	<i>89.6%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	128.55	\$3,856.50	\$4,397.00	87.7%
East Central University	128.04	\$3,841.20	\$4,397.00	87.4%
Northeastern State University	126.60	\$3,798.00	\$4,397.00	86.4%
Northwestern OK State University	125.00	\$3,750.00	\$4,397.00	85.3%
Rogers State University	129.75	\$3,892.50	\$4,397.00	88.5%
Southeastern OK State University	130.85	\$3,925.50	\$4,397.00	89.3%
Southwestern OK State University	125.00	\$3,750.00	\$4,397.00	85.3%
Cameron University	125.20	\$3,756.00	\$4,397.00	85.4%
Langston University, Main Campus	119.85	\$3,595.50	\$4,397.00	81.8%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	108.30	\$3,249.00	\$4,397.00	73.9%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	135.00	\$4,050.00	\$4,397.00	92.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$125.65</i>	<i>\$3,769.47</i>	<i>\$4,397.00</i>	<i>85.7%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	71.50	\$2,145.00	\$3,357.00	63.9%
Connors State College	79.28	\$2,378.50	\$3,357.00	70.9%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	86.00	\$2,580.00	\$3,357.00	76.9%
Murray State College	87.17	\$2,615.00	\$3,357.00	77.9%
Northeastern OK A&M College	76.18	\$2,285.50	\$3,357.00	68.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	70.05	\$2,101.50	\$3,357.00	62.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	78.00	\$2,340.00	\$3,357.00	69.7%
Redlands Community College	88.00	\$2,640.00	\$3,357.00	78.6%
Rose State College	78.00	\$2,340.00	\$3,357.00	69.7%
Seminole State College	86.45	\$2,593.50	\$3,357.00	77.3%
Tulsa Community College	85.58	\$2,567.50	\$3,357.00	76.5%
Western Oklahoma State College	82.35	\$2,470.50	\$3,357.00	73.6%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$80.71</i>	<i>\$2,421.42</i>	<i>\$3,357.00</i>	<i>72.1%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$108.83</i>	<i>\$3,264.78</i>	<i>\$4,041.40</i>	<i>80.8%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES				
OU Health Science Center	158.83	\$4,765.00	\$6,192.00	77.0%
OSU Tulsa	178.89	\$5,366.70	\$6,192.00	86.7%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Lower	90.17	\$2,705.00	\$6,192.00	43.7%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Upper	110.17	\$3,305.00	\$6,192.00	53.4%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Lower	116.00	\$3,480.00	\$6,192.00	56.2%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Upper	124.50	\$3,735.00	\$6,192.00	60.3%
CENTERS				
Ardmore--Lower Division	98.67	\$2,960.00	\$4,397.00	67.3%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	113.17	\$3,395.00	\$4,397.00	77.2%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	114.46	\$3,433.70	\$4,397.00	78.1%

Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY08 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY08 Posted Legislative Limit	FY08 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$490.70	\$14,721.00	\$17,279.00	85.2%
Oklahoma State University	\$497.19	\$14,915.70	\$17,279.00	86.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$493.95</i>	<i>\$14,818.35</i>	<i>\$17,279.00</i>	<i>85.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$324.30	\$9,729.00	\$10,567.00	92.1%
East Central University	\$310.47	\$9,314.10	\$10,567.00	88.1%
Northeastern State University	\$310.60	\$9,318.00	\$10,567.00	88.2%
Northwestern OK State University	\$310.00	\$9,300.00	\$10,567.00	88.0%
Rogers State University	\$295.25	\$8,857.50	\$10,567.00	83.8%
Southeastern OK State University	\$324.00	\$9,720.00	\$10,567.00	92.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$285.00	\$8,550.00	\$10,567.00	80.9%
Cameron University	\$303.50	\$9,105.00	\$10,567.00	86.2%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$290.35	\$8,710.50	\$10,567.00	82.4%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$271.30	\$8,139.00	\$10,567.00	77.0%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$321.00	\$9,630.00	\$10,567.00	91.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$304.16</i>	<i>\$9,124.83</i>	<i>\$10,567.00</i>	<i>86.4%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$170.50	\$5,115.00	\$7,532.00	67.9%
Connors State College	\$189.78	\$5,693.50	\$7,532.00	75.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$206.56	\$6,196.80	\$7,532.00	82.3%
Murray State College	\$203.17	\$6,095.00	\$7,532.00	80.9%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$192.03	\$5,761.00	\$7,532.00	76.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$178.85	\$5,365.50	\$7,532.00	71.2%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$208.00	\$6,240.00	\$7,532.00	82.8%
Redlands Community College	\$163.00	\$4,890.00	\$7,532.00	64.9%
Rose State College	\$226.60	\$6,798.00	\$7,532.00	90.3%
Seminole State College	\$202.60	\$6,078.00	\$7,532.00	80.7%
Tulsa Community College	\$229.33	\$6,880.00	\$7,532.00	91.3%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$192.35	\$5,770.50	\$7,532.00	76.6%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$196.90</i>	<i>\$5,906.94</i>	<i>\$7,532.00</i>	<i>78.4%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$267.86</i>	<i>\$8,035.72</i>	<i>\$9,647.16</i>	<i>83.3%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES				
OU Health Science Center	\$462.63	\$13,879.00	\$17,279.00	80.3%
OSU Tulsa	\$493.04	\$14,791.20	\$17,279.00	85.6%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Lower	\$239.17	\$7,175.00	\$17,279.00	41.5%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Upper	\$259.17	\$7,775.00	\$17,279.00	45.0%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Lower	\$279.00	\$8,370.00	\$17,279.00	48.4%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Upper	\$287.50	\$8,625.00	\$17,279.00	49.9%
CENTERS				
Ardmore--Lower Division	\$204.67	\$6,140.00	\$10,567.00	58.1%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$330.32	\$9,909.50	\$10,567.00	93.8%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$322.54	\$9,676.10	\$10,567.00	91.6%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY08 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Institution	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY08 Posted Legislative Limit	FY08 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$224.03	\$5,376.60	\$6,394.00	84.1%
Oklahoma State University	\$208.04	\$4,992.96	\$6,394.00	78.1%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$216.03</i>	<i>\$5,184.78</i>	<i>\$6,394.00</i>	<i>81.1%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$164.55	\$3,949.20	\$4,448.00	88.8%
East Central University	\$155.73	\$3,737.40	\$4,448.00	84.0%
Northeastern State University	\$154.90	\$3,717.60	\$4,448.00	83.6%
Northwestern OK State University	\$152.00	\$3,648.00	\$4,448.00	82.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$160.50	\$3,852.00	\$4,448.00	86.6%
Southwestern OK State University	\$150.00	\$3,600.00	\$4,448.00	80.9%
Cameron University	\$150.70	\$3,616.80	\$4,448.00	81.3%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$148.93	\$3,574.20	\$4,448.00	80.4%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$154.66</i>	<i>\$3,711.90</i>	<i>\$4,448.00</i>	<i>83.5%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES				
OU Health Science Center	\$194.74	\$4,673.80	\$6,394.00	73.1%
OSU Center for Health Sciences	\$170.75	\$4,098.00	\$6,394.00	64.1%
OSU Tulsa	\$203.89	\$4,893.36	\$6,394.00	76.5%
CENTERS				
Ardmore - ECU	\$143.14	\$3,435.44	\$4,448.00	77.2%
Ardmore - SEOSU	\$153.08	\$3,674.00	\$4,448.00	82.6%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY08 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Institution	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY08 Posted Legislative Limit	FY08 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$598.23	\$14,357.40	\$15,353.00	93.5%
Oklahoma State University	\$614.79	\$14,754.96	\$15,353.00	96.1%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$606.51</i>	<i>\$14,556.18</i>	<i>\$15,353.00</i>	<i>94.8%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$395.30	\$9,487.20	\$9,793.00	96.9%
East Central University	\$374.16	\$8,979.72	\$9,793.00	91.7%
Northeastern State University	\$371.90	\$8,925.60	\$9,793.00	91.1%
Northwestern OK State University	\$373.00	\$8,952.00	\$9,793.00	91.4%
Southeastern OK State University	\$395.10	\$9,482.40	\$9,793.00	96.8%
Southwestern OK State University	\$350.00	\$8,400.00	\$9,793.00	85.8%
Cameron University	\$364.50	\$8,748.00	\$9,793.00	89.3%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$359.83	\$8,635.80	\$9,793.00	88.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$372.97</i>	<i>\$8,951.34</i>	<i>\$9,793.00</i>	<i>91.4%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES				
OU Health Science Center	\$568.94	\$13,654.60	\$15,353.00	88.9%
OSU Center for Health Sciences	\$577.50	\$13,860.00	\$15,353.00	90.3%
OSU Tulsa	\$610.64	\$14,655.36	\$15,353.00	95.5%
CENTERS				
Ardmore - ECU	\$386.94	\$9,286.64	\$9,793.00	94.8%
Ardmore - SEOSU	\$407.68	\$9,784.40	\$9,793.00	99.9%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY08 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Institution	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for Full-Time Student	FY08 Posted Legislative Limit	FY08 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$470.83	\$14,125.00	\$15,008.00	94.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$630.20	\$18,906.00	\$19,628.00	96.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$557.93	\$16,738.00	\$17,939.00	93.3%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$324.27	\$9,728.00	\$10,966.00	88.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$415.01	\$12,450.40	\$14,139.00	88.1%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$230.39	\$6,911.60	\$7,109.00	97.2%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$240.25	\$7,207.60	\$7,542.00	95.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$251.59	\$7,547.60	\$8,909.00	84.7%
OUHSC Public Health	\$188.32	\$5,649.70	\$7,525.00	75.1%
OUHSC Nursing	\$130.57	\$3,917.20	\$5,663.00	69.2%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$590.00	\$17,700.00	\$19,969.00	88.6%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$437.63	\$13,128.88	\$16,007.00	82.0%
LU Physical Therapy	\$243.98	\$7,319.25	\$9,752.00	75.1%
NSU Optometry Program	\$411.43	\$12,342.80	\$16,977.00	72.7%
SWOSU PharmD	\$320.00	\$9,600.00	\$11,630.00	82.5%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits
FY08 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Institution	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY08 Cost for Full-Time Student	FY08 Posted Legislative Limit	FY08 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$801.78	\$24,053.50	\$26,636.00	90.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,395.87	\$41,876.00	\$43,137.00	97.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,250.60	\$37,518.00	\$38,651.00	97.1%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$669.93	\$20,098.00	\$20,971.00	95.8%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$887.85	\$26,635.40	\$26,951.00	98.8%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$497.05	\$14,911.60	\$14,920.00	99.9%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$525.59	\$15,767.60	\$17,066.00	92.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$617.92	\$18,537.60	\$19,292.00	96.1%
OUHSC Public Health	\$453.67	\$13,610.20	\$17,654.00	77.1%
OUHSC Nursing	\$382.03	\$11,461.00	\$13,777.00	83.2%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,135.37	\$34,061.00	\$41,825.00	81.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$1,013.47	\$30,404.18	\$33,946.00	89.6%
LU Physical Therapy	\$708.62	\$21,258.45	\$21,620.00	98.3%
NSU Optometry Program	\$803.09	\$24,092.80	\$30,614.00	78.7%
SWOSU PharmD	\$640.00	\$19,200.00	\$24,414.00	78.6%

**FY08 Cost of Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Ranked Highest to Lowest by State**

<i>State</i>	<i>2-Yr Coll</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>4-Yr Coll</i>
1 New Hampshire	\$5,692	1 Vermont	\$10,428
2 Vermont	\$5,500	2 New Jersey	\$9,984
3 Pennsylvania	\$4,556	3 New Hampshire	\$9,673
4 Minnesota	\$4,443	4 Pennsylvania	\$9,672
5 Massachusetts	\$3,702	5 Illinois	\$9,008
6 South Dakota	\$3,680	6 Michigan	\$8,508
7 Alaska	\$3,660	7 Ohio	\$8,490
8 Ohio	\$3,593	8 South Carolina	\$8,380
9 New York	\$3,552	9 Delaware	\$7,811
10 North Dakota	\$3,450	10 Minnesota	\$7,809
11 Kentucky	\$3,450	11 Massachusetts	\$7,793
12 Iowa	\$3,365	12 Connecticut	\$7,586
13 New Jersey	\$3,342	13 Maine	\$7,316
14 Wisconsin	\$3,270	14 Maryland	\$7,304
15 South Carolina	\$3,239	15 Rhode Island	\$7,192
16 Oregon	\$3,204	16 Virginia	\$7,005
17 Maryland	\$3,180	17 Indiana	\$6,877
18 Maine	\$3,171	18 Missouri	\$6,845
19 Indiana	\$3,007	19 Texas	\$6,437
20 Washington	\$2,909	20 Wisconsin	\$6,413
21 Rhode Island	\$2,846	21 Kentucky	\$6,287
22 Connecticut	\$2,828	22 Iowa	\$6,218
23 Alabama	\$2,804	23 Washington	\$5,974
24 Montana	\$2,730	24 Oregon	\$5,948
25 Tennessee	\$2,632	25 North Dakota	\$5,801
26 Virginia	\$2,556	26 Kansas	\$5,762
27 Missouri	\$2,520	27 Arkansas	\$5,587
28 Illinois	\$2,478	28 Nebraska	\$5,575
29 Oklahoma	\$2,473	29 Colorado	\$5,546
30 Colorado	\$2,464	30 Tennessee	\$5,370
31 Utah	\$2,443	31 Montana	\$5,313
32 Delaware	\$2,422	32 South Dakota	\$5,296
33 Michigan	\$2,338	33 Alabama	\$5,245
34 Georgia	\$2,316	34 New York	\$5,090
35 West Virginia	\$2,264	35 Hawaii	\$5,021
36 Nebraska	\$2,178	36 Oklahoma	\$4,993
37 Arkansas	\$2,163	37 California	\$4,971
38 Idaho	\$2,086	38 Arizona	\$4,960
39 Florida	\$2,032	39 Mississippi	\$4,807
40 Hawaii	\$1,945	40 Alaska	\$4,429
41 Kansas	\$1,929	41 West Virginia	\$4,406
42 Wyoming	\$1,922	42 Idaho	\$4,382
43 Louisiana	\$1,921	43 North Carolina	\$4,320
44 Nevada	\$1,763	44 Georgia	\$4,262
45 Mississippi	\$1,716	45 New Mexico	\$4,260
46 Arizona	\$1,706	46 Utah	\$4,076
47 Texas	\$1,695	47 Nevada	\$3,955
48 North Carolina	\$1,336	48 Louisiana	\$3,825
49 New Mexico	\$1,139	49 DC	\$3,770
50 California	\$633	50 Wyoming	\$3,554
51 DC	\$0	51 Florida	\$3,361
52 Puerto Rico	\$0	52 Puerto Rico	\$1,777

Source: *Trends in College Pricing 2007*, by The College Board, p. 15.

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.

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.

