

*FY 2009-10*  
*Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



**December 2009**

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

# **OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

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## Executive Summary

**All Approved Tuition and Mandatory Fees are Within Legislative Limits.** State Regents reviewed institutional tuition and mandatory fee requests for compliance and each institution's requests were below the posted legislative peer limits for the tier as specified in Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8 -- see Attachment 10). Institutions implemented the *Tuition Freeze Plan* for FY10 and tuition at all institutions will remain at the same levels as in FY09. Mandatory fees at all institutions, with the exception of two community colleges, will also remain the same as in FY09 resulting in an overall average increase of less than one percent for undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees. The average change in tuition and mandatory fees for FY10 by tier is reflected in the following table.

Tier	Undergraduate				Graduate			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Regional Institutions	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0
Community Colleges	0.8%	\$20.42	0.3%	\$20.42	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ardmore Higher Education Center	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0
Professional Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1%	\$9.38	0.0%	\$9.38

**Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees.** Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) further provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY10. The findings from the institutions' information are summarized below, with further details provided in the full report on the following pages.

**Impact on Students' Ability to Pay.** For FY10 institutions implemented the *Putting Families First: Higher Education's Tuition Freeze Plan* allowing them to hold tuition rates at the same level as in FY09. Mandatory fees at all institutions, with the exception of two community colleges, will also remain the same as in FY09, resulting in an overall average increase of less than one percent for undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees. The *Tuition Freeze Plan* should minimize the financial impact on students and their families in the current economic situation and allow them to better manage the cost of their education.

**Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment.** Institutions do not expect any significant impact on enrollment patterns due to the cost of tuition and fees. Preliminary enrollment data shows that 10,291 more students are enrolled in college during the fall 2009 semester than were last year, a 5.8 percent increase. The full-time-equivalent enrollment for the fall semester increased by 6.0 percent, with the greatest increase being at the community colleges. Future trends indicate that external factors such as fewer high school graduates, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market, rather than increases in tuition and fees, may impact enrollment trends in the future.

**Availability of Financial Aid.** Resident tuition waivers for FY10 increased by 1.6 percent, approximately \$1.0 million more than in FY09, compared to an increase of less than one percent 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 and other educational expenses. Several institutions have 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 the cost of attendance.

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

**Communication with Students.** Institutions presented information to students and student advisory groups in a variety of ways and on a continuing basis explaining the *Tuition Freeze Plan*, economic and budgetary concerns, and the impact on students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the *Tuition Freeze Plan*.

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

1) The State Regents recently implemented the *Making Place Matter Project*. Designed by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, this project will help Oklahoma institutions become leaders in promoting regional

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

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

3) The State Regents received \$915,418 in FY09 from the U. S. Department of Education for the *College Access Challenge Grant*. This grant program will provide up to 620 scholarships to students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. This program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates. In FY10 the State Regents will receive \$851,377 for the second year of funding for this program.

4) The Student Information Portal was launched in spring 2007 and can be found at [www.okcollegestart.org](http://www.okcollegestart.org). This is a comprehensive, web-based information system developed specifically for prospective and current college students and serves as a "one-stop" destination for students, parents, and high school counselors for information about colleges and universities, financial aid, and other resources.

5) The State Regents continue to provide the *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program* for eligible high school seniors enrolled simultaneously at their high schools and at higher education institutions in the state.

6) Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year public institutions were offered for the first time during FY09 and will remain the same for FY10 due to the *Tuition Freeze Plan*. This program provides families with predictability in budgeting for college and also encourages students to graduate in four years.

7) *Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Adult Degree Completion Program* was launched in March 2007 at Oklahoma's regional public universities. This innovative program allows working adults with at least 72 hours of college credit to earn a bachelor's degree in 15 to 18 months in a flexible and accelerated format.

8) Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward a degree while attending their local career/technology center.

9) Best practices initiatives in enrollment management and financial aid programs began in 2005 with the Noel-Levitz system-wide review of Oklahoma's higher

education institutions. Institutions are following up with individualized enrollment management initiatives and continuation of best practices initiatives to increase and ensure student success. In addition, a new student-level financial aid data collection system is being implemented and will be used in conjunction with the current Unitized Data System (UDS) to allow more detailed analysis of financial aid programs and utilization of financial aid.

10) 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.

**National Perspective.** The average national published rate for 2009-10 tuition and mandatory fees is \$7,020 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$2,544 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$4,514 and \$2,642 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 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* by the Educational Policy Institute (2006), ranks Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability.

During 2008-09 (most recent data available), \$168.4 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$11.9 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$180.3 billion in financial aid was awarded.

Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$82.2 billion in 2007-08 to \$78.5 billion in 2008-09, down approximately \$3.7 billion or -4.5 percent. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely "replaced" state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. How America pays for college varies across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 32 percent of the cost plus 16 percent through borrowing, students contributed 33 percent, scholarships and grants covered 15 percent, and the remaining 3 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

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 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.

President Barack Obama announced the *American Graduation Initiative* to spend an unprecedented \$12 billion over 10 years to improve programs, courses, and facilities at community colleges. The money would position community colleges to produce five million more graduates over the next decade and plan a leading role in rebuilding the economy.

The full effect of the economic fallout has yet to hit home on many college campuses. A recent survey by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that respondents did not think the worst of the financial pressures on their institutions had passed. Nearly two-thirds of them worry that 2010, 2011, 2012, or later will be even tougher, and even when the economy rebounds, the pressure on colleges will be greater and all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources.

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

## **Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2010**

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. New regional peer groups were established this year for the University of Central Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as a regional urban university, and for the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as the state's premier regional liberal arts college. The *FY10 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 FY10 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on April 2, 2009.
- 2) Statewide, institutions held campus discussions to explain the recent economic realities as they related to potential increases in tuition and fees, projected mandatory cost increases, and details of the proposed *Tuition Freeze Plan*. The students were kept informed on a continuing basis, and student input was solicited and communicated to institutional executives and governing board members.
- 3) A public hearing was held at the State Regents' office on April 29, 2009 (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 22, 2009 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY10, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents in June, after determination of the higher education appropriation. All institutions' rates are less than the maximum legislative peer limits, although a few specialized programs are at or near 100 percent of their legislative peer limit.
- 6) Presidents presented information to the State Regents concerning their FY10 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' meeting held on June 25, 2009.

- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 25, 2009.
- 8) Following the State Regents' action, one institution notified the State Regents that their governing board had not approved a requested increase in two mandatory fees, making it necessary for them to modify their request. This modified request was presented to the State Regents' and approved at their September 3, 2009 meeting.
- 9) Subsequent to the June 25, 2009 and September 3, 2009 State Regents' meetings and approval of all tuition and fee requests, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' published tuition and fee schedules for compliance with policy and with State Regents' action. All institutions were found to be in compliance with the approved tuition and fee rates and with the required publication of those rates (State Regents Policy, Chapter 4.18.4.B).<sup>1</sup>
- 10) The final step in the approval process is the submission of this *Tuition Impact Analysis Report* to the Governor and Legislature prior to January 1, 2010.

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

## Summary of FY10 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

The following table shows, by tier, the FY10 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 FY09.

Research Universities					
	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$7,278.00	\$6,347.00	\$931.00	87.2%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$21,007.00	\$16,514.75	\$4,492.25	78.6%	0.0%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$7,621.00	\$5,824.10	\$1,796.90	76.4%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$17,184.00	\$16,106.30	\$1,077.70	93.7%	0.0%

Regional Universities					
	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$4,969.00	\$4,180.77	\$788.23	84.1%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$11,621.00	\$10,056.82	\$1,564.18	86.5%	0.0%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$5,078.00	\$4,038.30	\$1,039.70	79.5%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$10,953.00	\$9,660.45	\$1,292.55	88.2%	0.0%

University of Central Oklahoma					
	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$5,331.00	\$4,222.50	\$1,108.50	79.2%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$14,777.00	\$10,651.50	\$4,125.50	72.1%	0.0%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$6,251.00	\$4,324.80	\$1,926.20	69.2%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$14,165.00	\$10,245.60	\$3,919.40	72.3%	0.0%

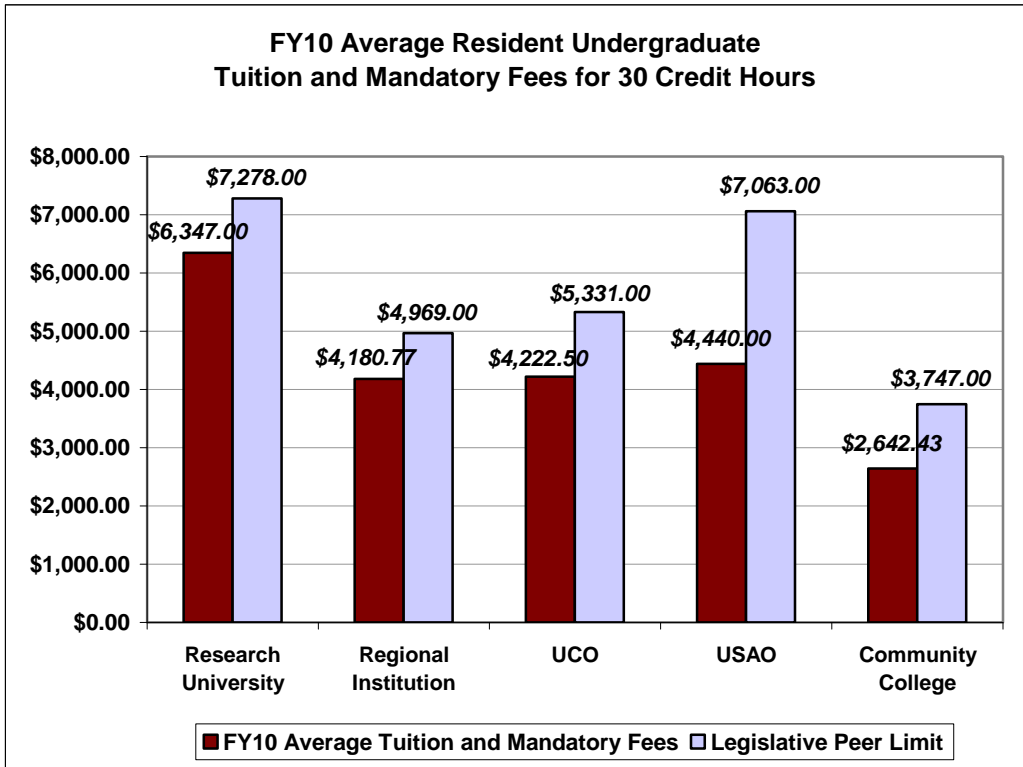
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$7,063.00	\$4,440.00	\$2,623.00	62.9%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$16,422.00	\$10,560.00	\$5,862.00	64.3%	0.0%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nonresident	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$3,747.00	\$2,642.43	\$1,104.57	70.5%	0.8%
Nonresident	\$7,717.00	\$6,361.30	\$1,355.70	82.4%	0.3%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$4,969.00	\$3,579.67	\$1,389.33	72.0%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$11,621.00	\$9,516.17	\$2,104.83	81.9%	0.0%
Graduate					
Resident	\$5,078.00	\$3,888.90	\$1,189.10	76.6%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$10,953.00	\$10,230.42	\$722.58	93.4%	0.0%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY10 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY10 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$14,451.31	\$11,904.59	\$2,546.72	82.4%	0.1%
Nonresident	\$28,774.25	\$25,060.58	\$3,713.67	87.1%	0.0%

The bar graph below compares the average FY10 tuition and mandatory fees paid by full-time undergraduate resident students at each tier to the legislative peer limit for each.



All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for tuition and mandatory fees as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 6 through 10 for detailed information on FY10 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

### **FY10 Guaranteed Tuition – Tuition Lock Program**

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

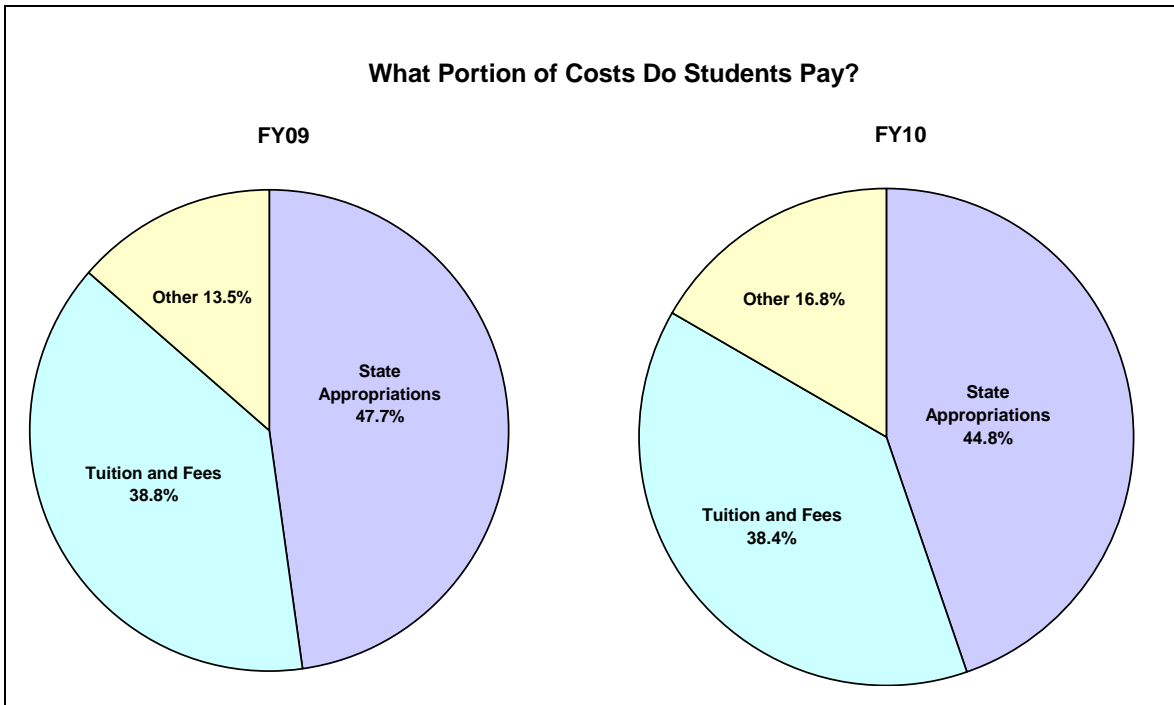
Beginning with the Fall 2008 semester, first-time, full-time students will have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate program at the time of first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they will receive the guaranteed tuition rate for four years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

Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year institutions range from \$3,036.00 to \$4,530.00 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$3,078.90 to \$5,382.00. Mandatory fees are also required in addition to the guaranteed tuition.

All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for guaranteed tuition as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 11 and 12 for detailed information on FY10 guaranteed tuition by institution.

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

The pie chart below compares the portion of costs paid by students in FY10 to that of the previous year. In FY09, student revenues contributed 38.8 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations made up 47.7 percent, while other revenue contributed only 13.5 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 38.4 percent of total revenue during FY10 and state appropriations contributed 44.8 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.8 percent.



Since FY01, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has consistently decreased from 62.3 percent to 44.8 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 25 percent to 38.4 percent respectively. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues, but since then has reverted back to the trend of decreasing state appropriations support and increasing student revenues. It should be noted that during FY10 federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) stimulus funding in the amount of \$68.8 million was used to offset a decrease of \$35 million in state appropriated income. The ARRA funding represents 3.5 percent of total budgeted income and accounts for the majority of the increase in the category of “Other Funds. State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding and eliminate further erosion in the future.

### **Process for Approval of Academic Services Fees**

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.10) authorizes governing boards of institutions to establish academic services fees, which are special fees charged for instruction and academic services in addition to tuition and mandatory fees. These fees are assessed certain students as a condition of enrollment and as a condition of academic recognition for completion of prescribed courses. Such fees are assessed students receiving certain courses of instruction or certain academic services as

designated by the institution. These services may include, but shall not be limited to, special instruction, testing, and provision of laboratory supplies and materials.

State Regents' policy specifies February 1 as the deadline for submission of requests for changes in these fees to be charged during the FY10 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held April 2, 2009. Institutions provided justifications for all of the requested changes in academic services fees, the total revenue to be collected from the fees, and the use of increased revenues.

A public hearing was held on April 29, 2009 for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the requested changes. A transcript of the comments made at the public hearing is attached (see Attachment 5). The State Regents approved all the requested changes to academic services fees for FY10 at their regular meeting held June 25, 2009.

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

Of the twenty-five public institutions in The State System, seventeen requested changes in academic services fees for FY10; eight institutions had no requests for changes in these fees.

Institutional changes included additions, deletions, and modifications to approved fees. Twelve institutions requested 177 changes for various "Special Instruction Fees"; seven institutions requested 241 changes for various "Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees"; seven institutions requested 28 changes in "Testing/Clinical Services Fees"; nine institutions requested 279 changes for various "Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees"; and seven institutions requested 91 changes for various "Other Special Fees". A total of 816 changes were requested at institutions throughout The State System, a decrease of 482 (-37.1 percent) when compared to FY09 requests.

Institutions report that the requested increases in academic services fees will generate an estimated \$7.6 million in new revenue to cover costs associated with providing these services to students. The increase represents approximately four percent of the \$187.5 million in student fee revenue which institutions anticipate will be collected in addition to tuition, or only one percent of the \$759.3 million in anticipated total tuition and fee revenue.

### **Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees**

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when



determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY10. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

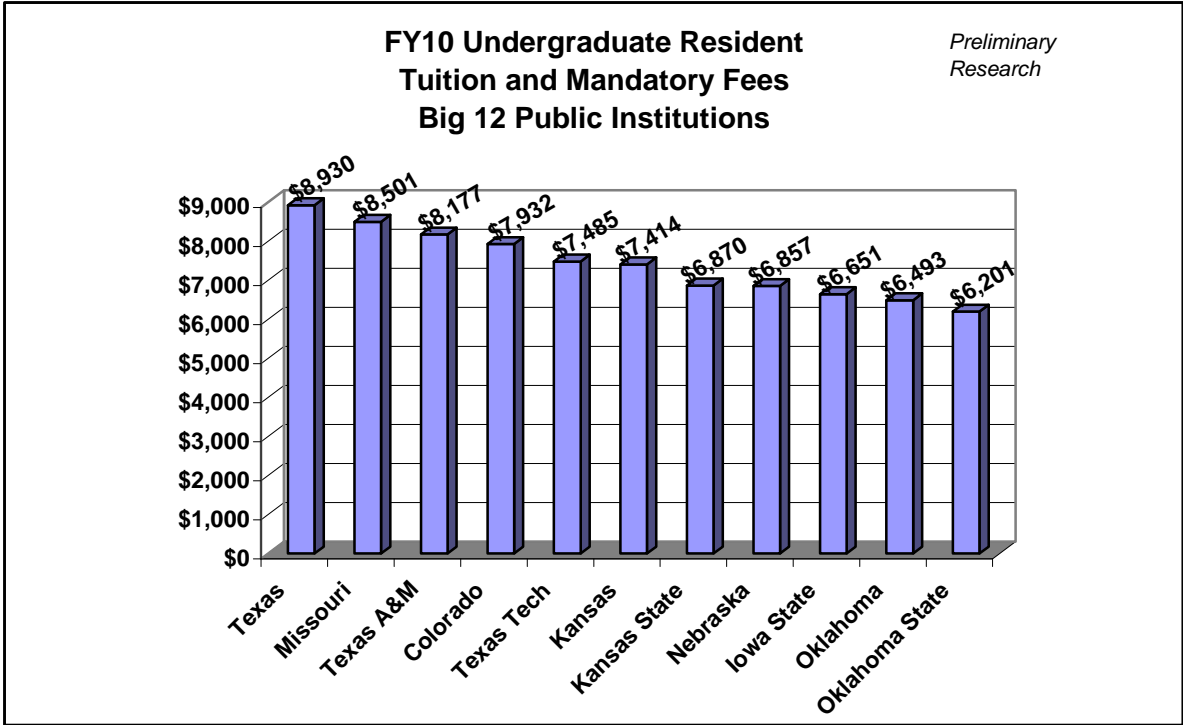
**Impact on Students' Ability to Pay.** For FY10 institutions implemented the *Putting Families First: Higher Education's Tuition Freeze Plan* allowing them to hold tuition rates at the same level as in FY09. Mandatory fees at all institutions, with the exception of two community colleges, will also remain the same as in FY09, resulting in an overall average increase of less than one percent for undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees.

Institutions report that they feel confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is one of the most affordable in the country and no student will be denied educational opportunities due to cost. According to institutions' documentation submitted with their tuition and mandatory fee requests, the *Tuition Freeze Plan* should minimize the financial impact on students and their families in the current economic situation and allow them to better manage the cost of their education.

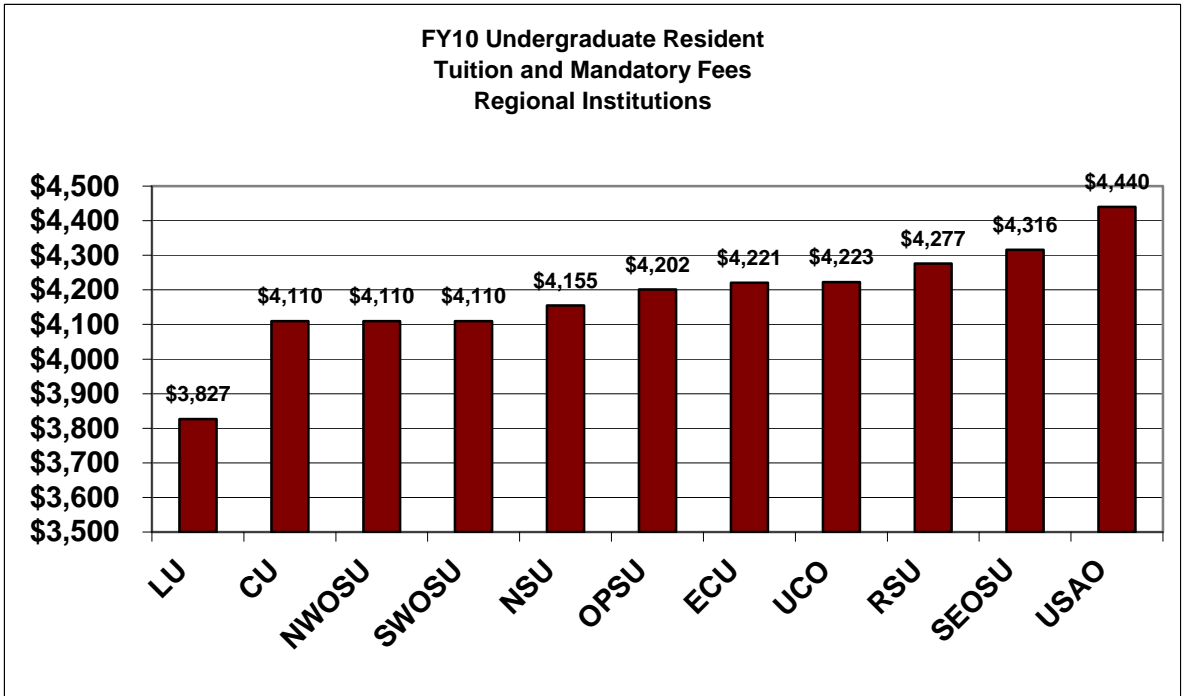
It should be noted that most students receive some form of scholarship and/or financial aid which will offset the cost of tuition and fees. As in previous years, some students may elect to seek alternative student loans as they manage the cost of their education. This may result in an increase in debt at graduation. Students may also elect to take fewer credit hours thereby reducing student FTE as well as increasing the time-to-degree.

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

For FY10, OU and OSU continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve Conference in cost for undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$6,493 and \$6,201 at OSU. Preliminary research on the cost of tuition and mandatory fees at public institutions within the Big Twelve Conference indicates an average increase of 5.0 percent (\$366 or \$41 per month per academic year). As previously mentioned, OU and OSU were able to freeze tuition at the same level as in FY09, resulting in no increase in resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for FY10. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY10 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at Big Twelve public institutions.



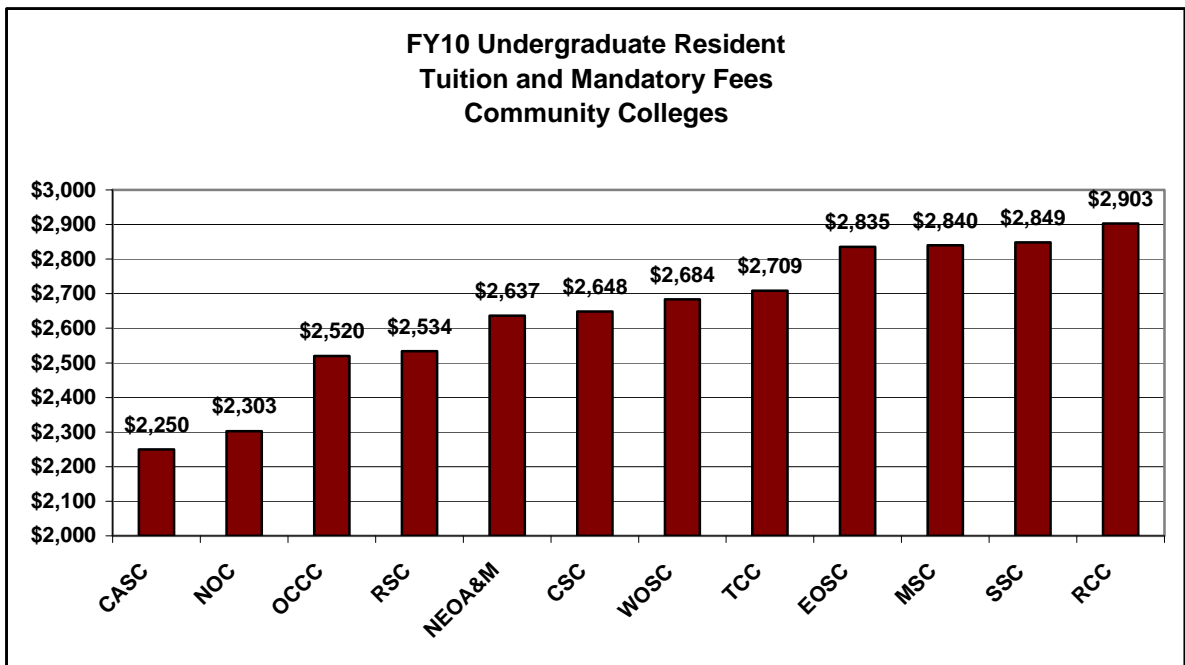
At regional institutions, the FY10 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also will remain at the same rates as in FY09. The bar graph below shows the FY10 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the regional institutions.



At the community colleges, the FY10 resident and nonresident tuition for a full-time undergraduate student will also remain at the same rates as in FY09. However, the mandatory fees at two community colleges were increased.

- Connors State College increased mandatory fees by a total of \$50 annually (8.1 percent). Two new fees were implemented: 1) a new student technology services fee of one dollar per credit hour which will be used to purchase software for campus-based e-mail and upgrade computer labs, and 2) a new fitness and health fee of ten dollars per semester which will be used to increase the hours of operation of the fitness center.
- Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College increased mandatory fees by \$195 annually (27.7 percent). The student facility fee was increased by \$6.50 per credit hour. The revenue will be used to service the debt on renovations to the student union.

Mandatory fees at all other community colleges will remain at the same rates as in FY09, resulting in an average increase of \$20.42 annually, or less than one percent, for tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time student at the community colleges. The bar graph below shows the FY10 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for graduate programs also will remain at the same rates as in FY09.

Professional program resident and nonresident tuition will remain at the same rates as in FY09. Mandatory fees for all professional programs, with the exception of one program,

will also remain the same as in FY09. The University of Oklahoma College of Law increased its student technology services fee by \$5 per credit hour from \$25 to \$30, an increase of \$150 (4.1 percent) for a full-time student. Revenue from this fee will be used for six new IT staff members to support students and faculty, for software maintenance and upgrades, for computer hardware, for classroom and courtroom technology, as well as technical support, training, maintenance, and upgrades necessary for students, faculty, and staff. Overall, the increase in professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees averaged \$9.38, or less than one percent, for a full-time student.

The legislative peer limits increased for all tiers and professional programs with the exception of Southwestern Oklahoma State University's PharmD professional program, which decreased by 5.7 percent for resident and 9.0 percent for nonresident tuition and mandatory fees. In comparison to their respective legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 60.0 percent to 89.2 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 77.5 percent. More specifically, research institutions average 87.2 percent, regional institutions average 80.5 percent, and community colleges average 70.5 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 81.4 percent systemwide, 78.6 percent at research institutions, 81.5 percent at regional institutions, and 82.4 percent at community colleges. This confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

Graduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 77.1 percent and 87.5 percent respectively, and professional programs average 82.4 percent and 87.1 percent respectively. However, several institutions are near 100 percent of the legislative peer limit for their professional programs, as are several institutions' nonresident graduate programs, and the following other undergraduate programs: Southeastern Oklahoma State University's undergraduate Aviation Program at Oklahoma City Community College, and the Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program. Institutions will need to be cautious when setting tuition for special programs so as not to price low-income students out of these particular academic fields.

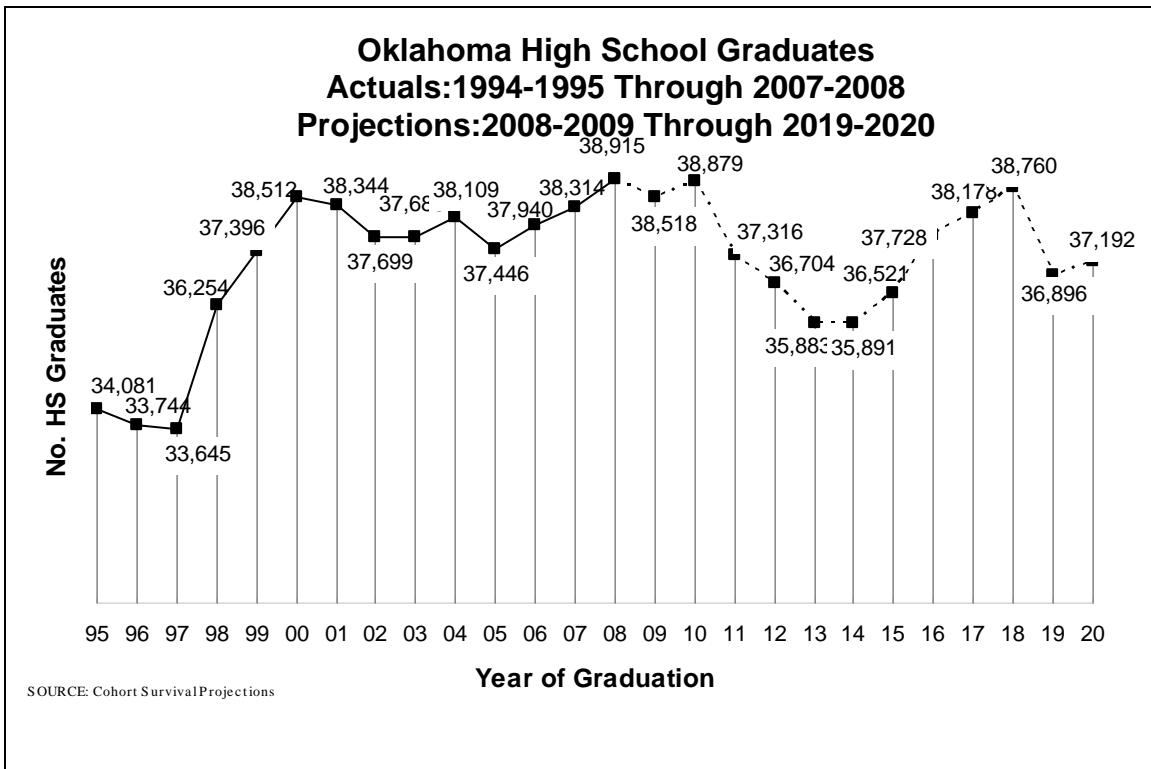
Institutions acknowledge concerns expressed by students of the difficulties they are experiencing in the current economic environment, but the greater impact would be the inability to provide a quality educational experience for the students by cutting services and the number of class sections offered.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

**Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment.** Institutions do not expect any significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers are up after having remained relatively flat over the past few years and report that freezing tuition rates at the same level as in FY09 and the infusion of federal ARRA funding will minimize any declines in

enrollment. In addition, community colleges anticipate an increase in enrollment as more students choose to take advantage of cost savings at the two-year institutions and then transfer to four-year institutions to complete their undergraduate degrees. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market very likely will not have an adverse effect on enrollment but may in the future.

The *Fall 2009 Preliminary Enrollment Report* indicates that 10,291 more students are enrolled in college than last year, a 5.8 percent increase in enrollment across the state system. Enrollment increased by 1.1 percent at research institutions, by 5.0 percent at regional institutions, and by 10.0 percent at community colleges. Approximately 40.7 percent of students attend a community college, 30.5 percent of students attend a regional institution, and the remaining 28.7 percent attend a research institution. The full-time-equivalent enrollment increased by 6.0 percent, with an increase of 0.6 percent at research institutions, 5.1 percent at regional institutions, and 12.6 percent at community colleges.

Preliminary data, as shown in the following graph, for the *2007-2008 Student Data Report* (not yet published as of November 23, 2009) projects that high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly over the next two years from an all-time high of 38,915 graduates reported in FY08, begin a consistent decline in 2010, and rebound after 2014 before declining again after 2018. This may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future.



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 24 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from an increase of 0.1 percent at Langston University to 23.1 percent at Oklahoma City Community College, confirming that students are enrolling in a greater number of credit hours. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY10 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 2009 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

<b>Change in FY10 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2009 Preliminary FTE Enrollment</b>		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	0.0%	1.4%
Oklahoma State University	0.0%	-0.5%
University of Central Oklahoma	0.0%	3.0%
East Central University	0.0%	5.0%
Northeastern State University	0.0%	4.7%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	0.0%	8.2%
Rogers State University	0.0%	8.4%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	0.0%	7.9%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	0.0%	2.8%
Cameron University	0.0%	14.0%
Langston University	0.0%	0.1%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	0.0%	5.4%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	0.0%	-1.7%
Carl Albert State College	0.0%	1.6%
Connors State College	1.9%	-1.6%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	0.0%	11.9%
Murray State College	0.0%	12.5%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	8.0%	16.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	0.0%	3.9%
Oklahoma City Community College	0.0%	23.1%
Redlands Community College	0.0%	9.0%
Rose State College	0.0%	9.9%
Seminole State College	0.0%	13.4%
Tulsa Community College	0.0%	12.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	0.0%	6.2%

<i>(Continued)</i> <i>Main Campus</i>	<i>Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FTE Enrollment Change</i>
OSU-Oklahoma City	0.0%	21.4%
OSUTB-Okmulgee	0.0%	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

Source: *FY10 Tuition and Fee Rate Report* and *Fall 2009 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen steady increases in recent years. Since fall 2000, 33,247 more students have enrolled in Oklahoma public colleges and universities, a 21.5 percent increase.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the *2007-2008 Student Data Report* projects that high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly from an all-time high of 38,915 graduates reported in FY08, begin a consistent decline in 2010, and rebound after 2014 before declining again. This may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future.

Overall, the enrollment patterns have not been negatively impacted by the cost of higher education. Students and the general public appear to understand the importance of obtaining a college education, that Oklahoma higher education institutions are striving to contain expenses, and that they continue to provide an exceptional value.

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

The average increase in institutions’ resident tuition waivers is 1.6 percent, an increase of more than \$1 million over FY09, compared to an average increase of less than one percent in resident tuition. Half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while eight institutions maintained the same level as in FY09 and five decreased these waivers, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 4.4 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY10 Tuition &amp; Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY10 Resident Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY10 Total Tuition Waivers</i>
OU	0.0%	4.5%	6.2%
OSU	0.0%	1.3%	4.5%
<b>Research Tier Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
UCO	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
ECU	0.0%	3.3%	3.0%
NSU	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NWOSU	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RSU	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%
SEOSU	0.0%	6.0%	9.6%
SWOSU	0.0%	-4.9%	-10.7%
CU	0.0%	1.7%	4.3%
LU	0.0%	-42.6%	-15.4%
OPUSU	0.0%	10.5%	21.7%
USAO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Regional Tier Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
CASC	0.0%	1.3%	3.9%
CSC	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%
EOSC	0.0%	-16.1%	-11.8%
MSC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NEOA&M	8.0%	0.4%	-2.5%
NOC	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
OCCC	0.0%	6.8%	6.8%
RCC	0.0%	-15.0%	-15.3%
RSC	0.0%	11.1%	1.1%
SSC	0.0%	-12.6%	-4.2%
TCC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
WOSC	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
<b>Comm. Coll. Tier Change</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Total Average Change</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

Source: FY10 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY10 E&G Summary & Analysis

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

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have their tuition covered while being responsible for any increase in fees and other educational expenses. The State Regents increased the funding allocated to fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from \$11



million in FY04 to \$54 million in FY10. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 19,000 in FY10. The projected average award will remain at approximately \$2,800 in FY10, an increase of 58 percent from the average award of \$1,770 in FY04. Since FY05, ten institutions have rolled some or all of their mandatory fees into their tuition rate in order for students to receive more aid from *Oklahoma's Promise*, as well as other similar scholarship programs that fund the tuition-only portion of expenses, although a moratorium was placed on this practice for FY08 and successive years.

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

- Second income limit requirement (scheduled to be implemented in FY2013);
- Statutory college grade point average (GPA) requirement (scheduled to be implemented in FY2011);
- Homeschool student eligibility;
- College conduct requirement; and
- Immigration status requirement.

For federal financial aid recipients, the “institutional cost of education” figures will continue to be based on tuition and mandatory fees. As a result, students will be eligible for aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. As the minimum hourly wage increases, student workers’ wages will also increase, mirroring the federal minimum wage increase being implemented nationwide. The Pell Grant, the largest federal grant program based on financial need, has increased by \$619 (13.1 percent) from \$4,731 in FY09 to \$5,350 per student for FY10. These increases combined with the historically low interest rates for federal loans, and the President’s federal stimulus program, and the various federal financial aid programs will likely result in students seeing an increase in their financial aid limits.

Student loan providers have implemented some incentives to students in the form of a reduction in student loan interest rates and a decrease in the origination fee. Subsidized Stafford loan interest rates decreased to 6 percent for the 2008-2009 academic year and will drop to 5.6 percent for the 2009-2010 academic year, 4.5 percent for 2010-2011, and 3.4 percent for 2011-2012. The origination fee on Stafford loans decreased to 1 percent for the 2008-2009 academic year and will be eliminated completely by 2010.

Data released by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education reveals that 66 percent of students attending state system institutions received over \$1 billion in some form of financial aid during 2007-08, an increase of 7 percent, or \$84 million, compared

to 2006-07. However, more than half of all financial aid dollars awarded, 52 percent or \$523 million, were in the form of loans, whereas \$488 million or 48 percent were in the form of scholarships, grants and work-study. Over the past five years, the total amount of financial aid distributed to state system students increased by \$317 million (46 percent) while the amount of student loans borrowed by state students increased by 48 percent.<sup>2</sup>

<b>Financial Aid for Students Attending State System Institutions</b>				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
<b><u>Type of Financial Aid</u></b>	<b><u>2002-03</u></b>	<b><u>2007-08</u></b>	<b><u>\$ Change</u></b>	<b><u>% Change</u></b>
Grants/Waivers/Scholarships	\$290	\$422	\$132	46%
Loans	\$354	\$523	\$169	48%
Employment	\$49	\$66	\$17	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$694</b>	<b>\$1,011</b>	<b>\$317</b>	<b>46%</b>

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

- In FY09 Rose State College implemented the *Mid-Del to Rose Scholarship Program* for students graduating from the Mid-Del School District. In FY10 it was expanded to include schools in eastern Oklahoma County and is now called the *Ticket to Rose* program. This scholarship will cover any tuition and fees not covered by other federal and state financial aid programs and is designed to help meet the educational costs of financially challenged students. In addition, the institution has a program to pay the fees for any Oklahoma’s Promise student that does not have another source of financial aid to cover these expenses.
- Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City will award scholarships to Westwood Elementary School students who are in the fifth grade during 2009, 2010, and 2011. Qualifying students must stay in school and graduate from the Oklahoma City Public School District, stay out of trouble, and apply for financial aid. Scholarships cover tuition, fees, and books.
- OSU-OKC is also awarding *The Club Scholarship* to resident, degree-seeking students in an effort to increase graduation rates. Students who commit to attend for two consecutive semesters will be able to attend the

<sup>2</sup> “Financial Aid Update and Annual Student Financial Aid Survey for 2007-08,” by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, May 22, 2009, p. 1-4.

third semester at no cost. They must enroll in and complete at least three credit hours each semester, apply for financial aid if taking six or more credit hours, complete all developmental courses with at least a “C”, and maintain a 2.5 grade point average. The scholarship covers the cost of tuition, fees, and books that other tuition-specific aid and institutional scholarships do not cover.

- Oklahoma State University continues 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 continues its *Cameron Gold Program* to cover the costs of mandatory fees and book expenses for qualifying students who receive Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarships.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO! Program* for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and the Western Heights school district. The program allows eligible students to receive three years or 61 credit hours free and also pays for fees and books.
- In FY08 Rogers State University implemented the *Hillcat Promise*, which pays for fees and provides \$500 per semester for four years for academic expenses not covered by the *Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarship Program*.
- Northeastern State University has implemented the *YES!Northeastern* program which will give freshmen up to \$500 per semester for four years for books, fees, and university housing to supplement Oklahoma’s Promise scholarship program. In addition, NSU has increased its endowed scholarships through its foundation’s Centennial Fund Drive.
- The City of Alva Sales Tax Incentive continues to generate new funds to award students attending Northwestern Oklahoma State University.
- The University of Oklahoma’s *Sooner Promise Scholarship* complements *Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarship* and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks. *Sooner Promise* students will also receive residence hall discounts their sophomore through senior years.
- In FY08 the University of Oklahoma launched a new \$200,000 program to help reduce textbook costs and allocated an additional \$200,000 for the program in FY09. The program allowed for the purchase of 800 textbooks for approximately 250 required general education courses as well as for electronic access to textbook materials. Both are 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.
- The University of Oklahoma’s *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, in its seventh year, continues to help primarily middle income students with

higher education costs. The scholarship has provided more than \$9.0 million in scholarships to over 16,575 students since its inception in FY04.

- The University of Oklahoma implemented a new program beginning in FY09 called the *OU Academic Success Rebate Program* which offers rebates at the end of the semester ranging from \$100 to \$400 on university housing for upper-class and graduate students based on their cumulative grade point average at the first of the semester. This program is the first of its kind among the Big 12 Conference institutions and is being implemented in an attempt to keep more high-achieving upperclassmen living on campus and benefiting from the advantages which living on campus offers, such as maintaining substantially higher GPA's and higher graduation rates.
- The University of Oklahoma College of Law has implemented a \$5 million scholarship fund-raising campaign. These scholarships will be available to help offset an increase in the law student technology services fee. In FY09 more than \$1 million in private funds was used to provide financial assistance to OU law students.
- Tulsa Community College's *Tulsa Achieves Program* allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for 100 percent of tuition and fees, for up to 60 college credit hours, for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average starting with the Class of 2007. The goal of the award is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. The FY08 inaugural class had 1,490 students, 62 of which graduated in May 2009. In FY09 there were 1,898 applicants with 512 students remaining in the program, and in FY10 there are 1,945 applicants. This program complements an existing program for high school students called *Attend College Early (ACE)* launched in 2004. It provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the *ACE Program* each semester.
- *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* are eligible to participate in the *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program*. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. The Linda Mitchell Price Charitable Foundation generously donated \$200,000 to begin the trust and challenged the community to raise \$1 million for endowment 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. For *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are ineligible for the textbook funding, TCC has also purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries for their use and will also allow them to pay for their books over the course of the semester.
- Tulsa Community College announced the creation of its *Second Chance Scholarship* in July 2009. The purpose is to provide an additional source of funding to support qualifying students and bridge the gap between

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

- The University of Tulsa and Tulsa Community College have partnered in 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.
- Southeastern Oklahoma State University implemented the *Textbook Reserve Program (TRP)* in an effort to help meet the needs of its students. The TRP is designed to help offset the financial burden imposed on students by making available, free of charge, required textbooks for basic courses. At least one of each of the required textbooks for all general education courses, all remedial courses, and the College Success Course are now available on reserve in the Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library on campus. All enrolled students are eligible to participate in the program and plans are being made for the program to be expanded in the future.

The *Tuition Freeze Plan* and these institutional programs, combined with the modest increase in Pell Grants and historically low interest rates for federal loans, will minimize the impact of the cost of attendance 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 are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

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

saving on utilities by shifting to a four-day work week during the summer months. In addition, institutions are expanding their use of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas and expanding their reliance on wind power for energy as they strive to improve energy efficiency and adopt environmentally friendly programs.

In particular, most institutions indicate implementation of energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs as well as the impact on the environment and increase sustainability. OU reallocated 2 percent of E&G funding to cover increased costs of providing health care, library, utilities, and bringing new facilities online and federal stimulus funding allowed OU to offer the same number of class sections to meet student demand. OSU-OKC increased some class sizes by a small percentage, is expanding the use of document imaging to cut down on paper usage, and is using more temporary employees in the place of permanent employees. NSU reduced travel budgets 10 percent and is pursuing outsourcing opportunities where appropriate, as well as implementing a new copier/print management program to help save costs related to desktop printing. CU continues to take advantage of contracts negotiated by the OU and have improved the energy efficiency and waterproofness on two buildings. NOC is evaluating enrollment to determine the feasibility of offering low enrollment courses. RCC implemented an automated financial aid award process and other online student services and has reduced printer, paper and toner costs by converting to a .pdf print default, resulting in labor, supplies, and equipment cost-savings. WOSC will not replace full-time faculty and staff vacancies except with adjunct or part-time staff.

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 FY10, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. Systemwide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.8 percent of the total budget.

Institutions are committed to exploring new programs and grant award opportunities to assist in providing program necessities and additional revenue. They remain dedicated to cost effective operations as they attempt to 1) provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet student demand for course sections, 3) work to keep the costs for health benefits manageable, and 4) address the increasing cost of utilities, library acquisitions, and technology in order to provide quality learning and research opportunities to students while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness.

**Communication with Students.** Institutions presented information to their Student Senates, Student Government Associations, student advisory groups, and other student groups, in open meetings of the student body at large, on their web sites, and in public forums and tuition hearings explaining 1) the economic and budgetary concerns, 2) the potential *Tuition Freeze Plan*, and 3) how students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus might be impacted. Notices of meetings were publicized via e-mail to students, placed in the student and local newspapers, announced in classes by faculty, and communicated to other student organizations, as well as posted around campus in strategic locations frequented by all students. Student newspapers kept the student body

informed on a continuing basis. Informational letters and e-mails were also sent to students explaining the increases and offering an opportunity to meet and discuss their concerns.

Presidents and their executive staff members discussed the issue at their President's Advisory Council meetings or other similar student leadership meetings and at student, faculty, and community open forums where people were encouraged to discuss the issues and voice their opinions. As expected, the general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the *Tuition Freeze Plan*.

**Justification for Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases in Excess of Nine Percent.** Institutions implemented the *Putting Families First: Higher Education's Tuition Freeze Plan* in FY10 allowing them to hold tuition rates at the same level as in FY09. Mandatory fees at all institutions, with the exception of two community colleges, also remained the same as in FY09, resulting in an overall average increase of less than one percent for undergraduate, resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees.

## **State Regents' Initiatives**

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

**Making Place Matter Project.** Dedicated to making higher education a leader in economic and community development, Oklahoma's state system of higher education became the second state system in the nation to implement the *Making Place Matter Project* in September 2009. This project was designed by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities to provide tools and practical insights for community and campus leaders as they seek to build partnerships and to create a more vital and viable economy in their local and regional communities. Through this project Oklahoma institutions will become a leader in promoting regional stewardship and in mobilizing the assets of higher education toward economic development, community service, and outreach goals, thereby improving Oklahoma's economic vitality.

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

**College Access Challenge Grants.** The State Regents received \$915,418 in FY09 from the U. S. Department of Education for the College Access Challenge Grant (CACGP). This grant program will provide up to 620 scholarships to students who are near

completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. This program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates. In FY10 the State Regents will receive \$851,377 for the second year of funding for this program.

**Student Information Portal.** In spring 2007, the State Regents launched [www.OKcollegestart.org](http://www.OKcollegestart.org), a comprehensive, web-based information system for prospective and current college students. The site serves as a “one-stop” destination for students and parents who want to get ready for college. Through the site, students, parents, and high school counselors can perform several tasks from one central location, including seeking and applying for federal and state financial aid, applying to multiple colleges, creating their own portfolios, preparing for the ACT, learning about career opportunities, and getting detailed information about the state’s college campuses. The Web site is offered in English and Spanish and includes information about both public and independent Oklahoma colleges and universities. Financial aid information is also available, including an online application for the Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarship program. An important feature of OKcollegestart.org is the site’s Transcript Exchange System. This private, secure system allows students to send transcripts and apply quickly and easily to more colleges. Approximately 83,000 user accounts have been created and there have been more than 13.6 million page views, with an average of 15,000 per day, since it was launched. Approximately 34,000 college applications have been received and approximately 18,000 students have applied online for Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarship through this site.

**Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program.** A tuition waiver program funded through state appropriations is available statewide for concurrently enrolled high school students. *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waivers* are awarded to eligible high school seniors for up to six credit hours per semester. This waiver represents tuition costs only and the students are responsible for payment of fees, books, and supplies. The program began as a pilot program in FY06 and was fully implemented in FY07. Through FY09, 36,801 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$10.8 million in tuition waivers for a total of 161,077 credit hours of college instruction. Some higher education institutions, like Tulsa Community College, offer a few of their courses at the local high schools and/or other outreach centers to make it more convenient for the students.

**Guaranteed Tuition Rates.** In May 2007, the Oklahoma Legislature passed House Bill 2103 authorizing four-year public colleges and universities to establish guaranteed tuition rates. First-time, full-time students will have the option to choose the guaranteed tuition rate and lock it in for four years beginning with the 2008-09 academic year. Each institution’s guaranteed rate can be no more than 115 percent of their non-guaranteed rate. Mandatory fees are required in addition to tuition. In order to receive the guaranteed rate, students must maintain full-time enrollment during the fall and spring semesters. The goal of the legislation is to provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and encourage students to graduate on time.



**Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Adult Degree Completion Program.** In March 2007, the State Regents initiated a new Adult Degree Completion Program, *Reach Higher*, which allows 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 for 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 colleges are participating institutions. The Association for Continuing Education awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs.

**Cooperative Agreements.** Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward a degree while attending their local career/technology center. During the Spring 2009 semester 4,595 students participated in this program.

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

## The National Perspective

**Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally.** The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for 2009-10 is \$7,020 at four-year institutions (\$429 or 6.5 percent higher than in 2008-09). The median increase was about \$406 for a full-time student at a four-year institution. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$2,544 (\$172 or 7.3 percent higher than in 2008-09) for FY10 according to the College Board's report *Trends in College Pricing 2009*.<sup>3</sup>

The Consumer Price Index declined by 2.1 percent between July 2008 and July 2009. This means inflation-adjusted increases in prices this year are larger than current dollar

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<sup>3</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 2, 8.

increases. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public two-year institutions increased by 9.5 percent and increased 8.8 percent at public four-year institutions.<sup>4</sup>

<b>The College Board Key Findings Summarized</b>	<b>Public Four-Year College</b>	<b>Public Two-Year College</b>
Published 2009-10 Tuition and Fees	\$7,020	\$2,544
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$429	\$172
One-Year Percentage Increase	6.5%	7.3%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	8.8%	9.5%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$5,400	\$3,000

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for 2009-10 is \$4,514 at public four-year institutions, the same as in 2008-09. At public two-year colleges the average is \$2,642, which is \$20 or 0.8 percent higher than in 2008-09.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>Change from 2008-09</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition &amp; Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$7,020	\$429	6.5%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,514	\$0	0.0%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$2,544	\$172	7.3%
Oklahoma Average	\$2,642	\$20	0.8%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$817 per year in California to \$6,070 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$1,930 in Puerto Rico to \$12,002 in Vermont. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 31<sup>st</sup> for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 37<sup>th</sup> at 4-year institutions (See Attachment 13).<sup>5</sup>

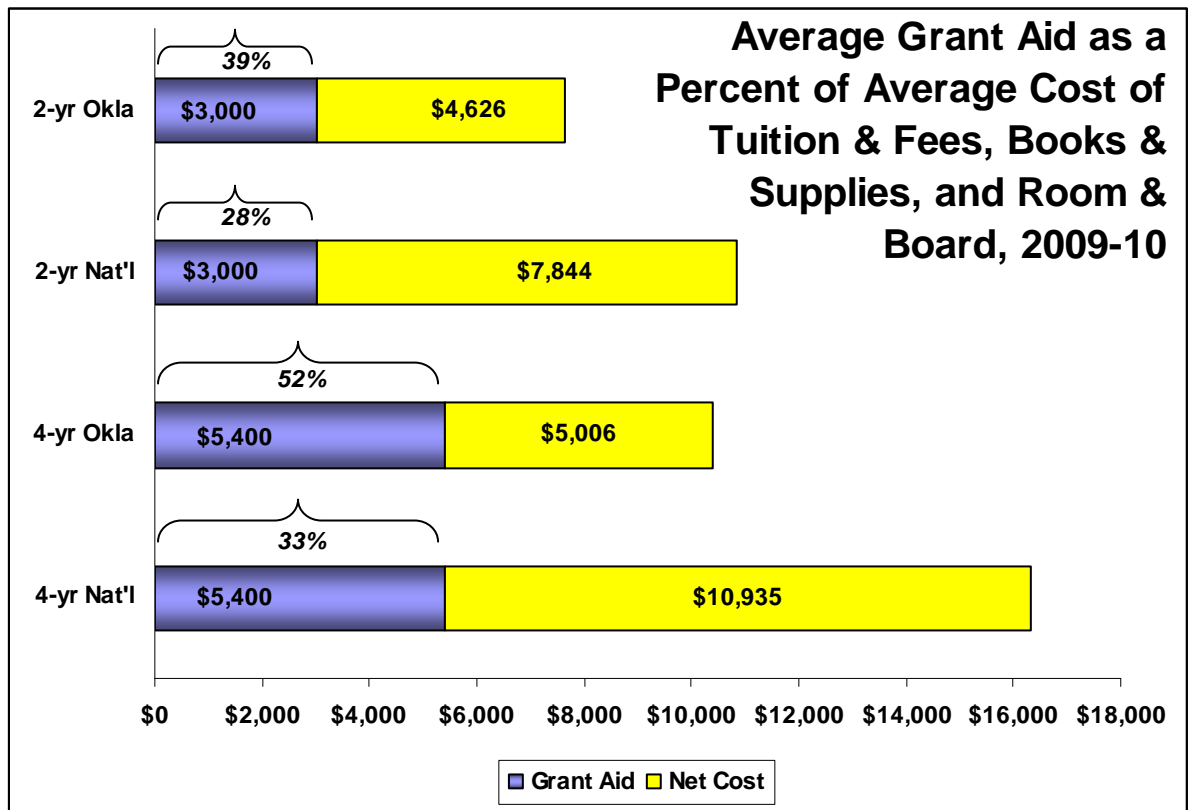
In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$8,200 in room and board if they live on campus, or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not. Student budgets also include about \$1,100 for books and supplies and more than \$3,000 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.<sup>6</sup> Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net

<sup>4</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 2, 9.

<sup>5</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2009 Online,” by The College Board, October 2009, <http://www.collegeboard.com/html/costs/pricing>.

<sup>6</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, Table 1.

price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$5,400 in public four-year institutions and \$3,000 in public two-year colleges. Nationally, the estimated net price (taking into consideration funding received from grant aid and tax benefits) of tuition and fees paid by full-time students at four-year public colleges and universities in FY10 is about \$1,600 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$500 toward living expenses. When the cost of books and supplies and room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 39 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 52 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 28 percent and 33 percent respectively nationwide.<sup>7</sup>



Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma are ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges for 2009. OSU ranked 71<sup>st</sup> and OU ranked 74<sup>th</sup> in criteria for in-state students. Kiplinger bases its rankings on cost, financial aid, freshman ACT and SAT scores, admission rates, freshman retention rates, student-faculty ratios and four- and six-year graduation rates.<sup>8</sup>

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 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education*

<sup>7</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 2, 11.

<sup>8</sup> "Oklahoma Universities Make List," The Oklahoman, January 16, 2009 and <http://www.kiplinger.com/tools/colleges/ata glance.html>.

released in 2006 by the Educational Policy Institute (EPI) ranked 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.

There is considerable variation in prices across sectors and across states and regions, as well as among institutions within these categories. College students in the United States have a wide variety of educational institutions from which to choose and these come with many different price tags. The cost of tuition and fees tell only part of the story. For many students it is the additional costs associated with college attendance, including room and board, books, and other expenses, as well as forgone earnings, that present the greatest financial barriers. The wide variety of student aid programs and policies coupled with the average net price at public institutions should make a college education more affordable.<sup>9</sup> Institutions will have to find ways to offer high-quality education in a more cost-effective manner and state and federal governments will have to improve their systems for supporting both postsecondary institutions and the students they educate.<sup>10</sup>

**National Availability of Financial Aid.** During 2008-09 (most recent data available), \$168.4 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$11.9 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$180.3 billion in financial aid was awarded.<sup>11</sup>

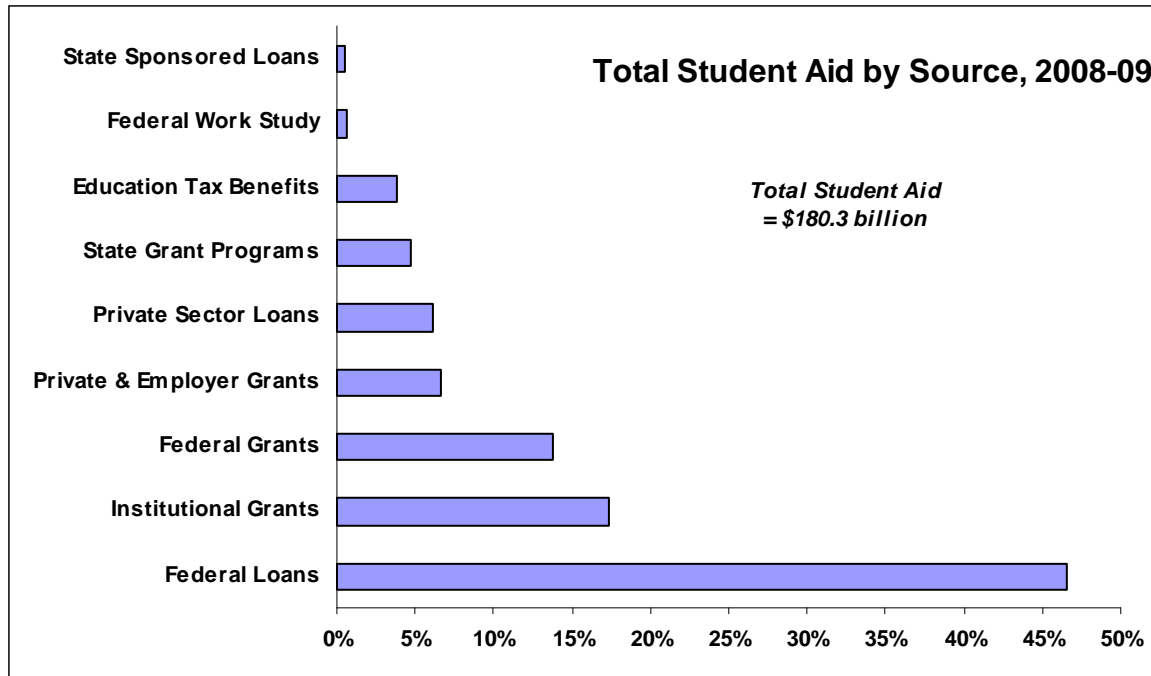
<b>Total Student Aid (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Grants	\$13,624	14%	\$24,784	14%	82%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,231	1%	\$1,171	1%	-5%
Federal Loans	\$42,258	45%	\$83,981	47%	99%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$4,000	4%	\$6,830	4%	71%
<b>Total Federal Aid</b>	<b>\$61,113</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>\$116,766</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>91%</b>
State Grant Programs	\$4,946	5%	\$8,492	5%	72%
Institutional Grants	\$18,690	20%	\$31,160	17%	67%
Private/Employer Grants	\$6,130	6%	\$11,960	7%	95%
<b>Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid</b>	<b>\$90,878</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>\$168,378</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>85%</b>
State Sponsored Loans	\$540	1%	\$900	0%	67%
Private Sector Loans	\$3,370	4%	\$11,000	6%	226%
<b>Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses</b>	<b>\$94,788</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$180,278</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90%</b>

\*Available beginning in 1998-99

<sup>9</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 4-5.

<sup>10</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 5.

<sup>11</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 6.



Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2008-09, undergraduate students received an average of \$10,185 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$5,041 in grant aid and \$4,585 in federal loans. Graduate students received an average of \$22,740 in aid, including \$7,558 in grant aid and \$14,598 in federal loans.<sup>12</sup>

Total student aid increased by 90 percent in constant dollars over the decade from 1998-99 to 2008-09. Federal loans account for 47 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constitute 4 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.<sup>13</sup>

**Grant Aid.** Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student’s perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1998-99 to 2008-09.<sup>14</sup>

On average for 2009-10, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive a total of approximately \$5,400 in grants and tax benefits and students at two-year colleges receive about \$3,000.<sup>15</sup> As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-

<sup>12</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 2.

<sup>13</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 6.

<sup>14</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 4, 6.

<sup>15</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 2, 11.

time student would pay an average net price of about \$1,600 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and at a two-year colleges this aid covers tuition and fees and provides about \$500 toward living expenses.

Federal grants represent 32 percent of total grant aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant increased to \$4,731 in 2008-09. It was \$4,310 in 2007-08 after remaining at \$4,050 from 2003-04 through 2006-07. Pell Grants increased from \$9.7 billion in 1998-99 to \$18.2 billion in 2008-09 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 3.9 million to 6.1 million respectively over the decade, and increased from 5.4 million in 2007-08, an increase of 13 percent over the previous year. The average grant per recipient was \$2,973.<sup>16</sup>

In 2008-09, the third year of the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) program. 488,000 students received awards averaging \$762. Seventy-eight thousand students received SMART Grants averaging \$2,833.<sup>17</sup> This program, created by Congress in 2006, was designed to encourage students to take challenging courses in high school.

<b>Grant Aid (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Grants	\$13,624	31%	\$24,784	32%	82%
State Grant Programs	\$4,946	11%	\$8,492	11%	72%
Institutional Grants	\$18,690	43%	\$31,160	41%	67%
Private/Employer Grants	\$6,130	14%	\$11,960	16%	95%
<b>Total Federal, State, Institutional Grant Aid</b>	<b>\$43,390</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$76,396</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76%</b>
Federal Work-Study	\$1,231	24%	\$1,171	15%	-5%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$4,000	76%	\$6,830	85%	71%
<b>Total Additional Federal Benefits</b>	<b>\$5,231</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$8,001</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>\$48,621</b>		<b>\$84,397</b>		<b>74%</b>

\*Available beginning in 1998-99

State grant aid provided approximately 11 percent of total grant aid in 2008-09, while the largest portion of grant aid, 41 percent, came from colleges and universities, and 16 percent comes from employers and private sources.<sup>18</sup>

In addition, 8.5 million taxpayers benefited from federal education tax credits and deductions totaling \$6.8 billion in 2008-09 and 781,000 students received Federal Work-Study support totaling \$1.2 billion. Education tax credits and deductions are also pure

<sup>16</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 6, 8.

<sup>17</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 8.

<sup>18</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 5, 9.

subsidies, although these savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid which makes them less effective in facilitating college access. Education tax credits and deductions, which began in 1998-99, constituted 8.1 percent of funds in 2008-09.<sup>19</sup>

**Loans.** The federal government is the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2008-09, total federal education loans increased from \$72.9 billion to \$84.0 billion, or approximately \$11.0 billion. This 15 percent increase in federal education loans was accompanied by a decline of approximately 50 percent in nonfederal education loans.<sup>20</sup>

The private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with increases in the availability of federal loans for students, are reflected in the diminished use of private education loans in 2008-09. Private loan volume declined almost 50 percent from \$23.8 billion in 2007-08 to \$11.9 billion in 2008-09. Private education loans increased from about 7 percent of total educational borrowing in 1998-99 to 11 percent in 2008-09.<sup>21</sup>

The 204 percent increase in nonfederal loans represents an \$8.0 billion increase from \$3.9 billion in 1998-99 to \$11.9 billion in 2008-09. The 99 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$41.7 billion increase from \$42.3 billion to \$84.0 billion. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant/loan ratio.” For undergraduate students, loans constituted 45 percent of financial aid received and grants constituted 49 percent. Sixty-four percent of graduate student aid was in the form of federal loans while 33 percent was in the form of grants from all sources.<sup>22</sup>

<b>Student Loans (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Loans	\$42,258	92%	\$83,981	88%	99%
State Sponsored Loans	\$540	1%	\$900	1%	67%
Private Sector Loans	\$3,370	7%	\$11,000	11%	226%
<b>Total Student Loans</b>	<b>\$46,168</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$95,881</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>108%</b>

In 2008-09, approximately 87 percent of FTE students were undergraduate students and 13 percent were graduate students. Fifty percent of full-time undergraduate students took out Stafford Loans. Parents of about 8 percent of undergraduate students took out federal Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS). About 10 percent of undergraduates borrow from private sources, either instead of or in addition to taking out federal loans.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 4, 8.

<sup>20</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 6.

<sup>21</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 5, 6.

<sup>22</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 7.

<sup>23</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2009,” by The College Board, October 2009, p. 7, 9, 10.

Although costs and the current state of the economy are concerning to many, student loan debt is classified as more acceptable by students and their families than are other types of consumer credit.<sup>24</sup>

**Other Forms of Student Aid.** As mentioned earlier, education tax credits, 8.5 million taxpayers benefited from federal education tax credits and deductions totaling \$6.8 billion in 2008-09.<sup>25</sup> Unlike most other forms of student aid, tax credits and deductions cover only tuition and fees. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2006, 7 million taxpayers with taxable returns deducted about \$5.2 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$800 million in savings.<sup>26</sup>

Other significant subsidies to students through the tax code include the personal exemption allowed for students ages 19 and over, which saved parents about \$4 billion in 2006, and the excludability of tuition assistance from employers, which saved students about \$590 million.<sup>27</sup>

State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans are another form of student aid. Eighty-five percent of funds in these accounts are in standard savings accounts and 15 percent are in prepaid tuition accounts. Wyoming is the only state not offering a 529 plan and ten states currently match a portion of 529 plan contributions for low- or for low-and-middle income families. The total number of Section 529 accounts increased from 10.6 million to 11.2 million between December 2007 and March 2009. During this time period, the average value of individual accounts declined by 33 percent from \$13,313 to \$8,944 in constant 2009 dollars.<sup>28</sup>

Other forms of savings for education that are granted special tax status by the federal government include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts.<sup>29</sup>

**FTE Enrollment.** The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) report that since fiscal 1980, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.4 million to 10.5 million.<sup>30</sup> Nationally, the long-term enrollment trend for public institutions indicates continued growth. Enrollment grew rapidly from 2000 to 2005, and then more modestly in 2006 and 2007. In 2008, FTE enrollment increased 2.2 percent over 2007 to 10.5 million.<sup>31</sup>

Educational appropriations per FTE reached a high of \$7,814 in 2000. Following four years of decline in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, per student educational appropriations

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<sup>24</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. 37.

<sup>25</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 8.

<sup>26</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 17.

<sup>27</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 17.

<sup>28</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 18.

<sup>29</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2009," by The College Board, October 2009, p. 18.

<sup>30</sup> "State Higher Education Finance: FY 2007 Overview and Highlights," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2008, p. 7.

<sup>31</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY2008," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 17, 25.



increased in 2006, 2007, and 2008, recovering to \$7,059, an increase of less than one percent over 2007.<sup>32</sup> Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 1999, reaching \$11,079, then fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, and rebounded to \$11,026 by 2008.<sup>33</sup>

There are no signs of decline in the demand for higher education. Nationally, FTE enrollment grew 7.5 percent between 2003 and 2008 and total educational revenue per FTE increased 7.2 percent on average.<sup>34</sup>

The Delta Cost Project released a new market-based methodology for estimating productivity in state public higher education systems and compares the results across the states. This report shows that total public funding for higher education ranges from \$7,873 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student in Florida to \$18,352 in Alaska. Oklahoma ranks 13<sup>th</sup> lowest in cost per FTE student at \$9,715 and is below the national average of \$10,618. Oklahoma is also ranked as a top-performer in the number of certificates and degrees awarded per 100 FTE students, 28 compared to the national average of 23.<sup>35</sup>

**Funding Pressures.** Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$82.2 billion in 2007-08 to \$78.5 billion in 2008-09, down approximately \$3.7 billion or -4.5 percent. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.<sup>36</sup>

Nationally in FY08, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 36.3 percent of total revenue.<sup>37</sup> In Oklahoma tuition and fees accounted for 37.0 percent of total revenue in FY08, 38.8 percent in FY09, and 38.4 percent in FY10.<sup>38</sup> Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations grew by only one percent nationally in FY 2009, as reported to Grapevine ([www.grapevine.ilstu.edu](http://www.grapevine.ilstu.edu)). Fifteen of 23 states responding to a recent survey have reported mid-year budget reductions, some as high as nine percent. When all mid-year reductions are known, FY 2009 appropriations are likely to be lower than the FY 2008 appropriations. The recession that began in the last half of the 2008

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<sup>32</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 27.

<sup>33</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 8, 31

<sup>34</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 9.

<sup>35</sup> “The Dreaded ‘P’ Word: An Examination of Productivity in Public Postsecondary Education,” by Patrick J. Kelly, Delta Cost Project White Paper Series, July 2009, p. 7, 12, 13, 15.

<sup>36</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2009,” The College Board, October 2009, p. 14.

<sup>37</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 8.

<sup>38</sup> “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY08, FY09 and FY10, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, p. 13.

calendar year is clearly affecting budgets. Early indications are that state budgets for higher education will be stable at best, with many states projecting significant budget decreases.<sup>39</sup>

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.<sup>40</sup>

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.<sup>41</sup>

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 actual cost of educating them in their field of study. Such policies may price students out of particular programs.<sup>42</sup>

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems reports that most states will face continuing problems in financing current services and will not have sufficient resources to support real increases in spending. They conclude that higher education in most states will face strong competition from other state offices and services, resulting in potential deficits by the year 2013.<sup>43</sup>

**The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers.** The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices compared to how much consumers pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is most often used for such comparisons. The CPI-U “market basket” consists of: housing (42 percent), transportation (19 percent), food and beverage (18 percent), apparel and upkeep (7 percent), medical care (5 percent), entertainment (4 percent), and other goods and services (5 percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics

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<sup>39</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 10.

<sup>40</sup> “Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support,” by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 19.

<sup>41</sup> “Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support,” by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 20.

<sup>42</sup> “Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support,” by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 20.

<sup>43</sup> “State Fiscal Outlooks from 2005 to 2013: Implications for Higher Education,” by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, June 2005, p. 1, 5.

measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in 27 local areas. While consumers' prices grew by 49 percent between 1993 and 2008, the cost of medical care grew by 85 percent, and enrollment-weighted tuition and fees for four-year public universities grew by 175 percent. U.S. income per capita grew by 85 percent during the same period.<sup>44</sup>

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

The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs compiled since 1961 by The Commonfund Institute, rose by 2.3 percent for the 2009 fiscal year. That compares to a 6.0 percent increase reported for 2006, 3.4 percent increase for 2007, and 5.0 percent for 2008.<sup>45</sup>

The HEPI is derived by calculating the change in the costs of eight categories of goods and services that colleges pay for in the course of the year. Salaries and related costs make up five of the categories and 85 percent of the costs. Utilities count for seven percent, and supplies and materials six percent. In 2008, for the first time since 1995, the annual increase in the index was smaller than that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which went up 3.7 percent for the same period and is more heavily influenced by increases in costs for housing, transportation, and food.<sup>46</sup> In 2009, the HEPI (71 percent per SHEEO) was again more than the CPI-U (49 percent per SHEEO), which declined by 2.1 percent, as historically has been the case.

**The Higher Education Cost Adjustment.** The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) developed the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) as an alternative to the CPI-U and the HEPI for estimating inflation in the costs paid by colleges and universities. HECA is constructed from two federally developed and maintained price indices – the Employment Cost Index (ECI), which reflects employer compensation costs, and the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator (GDP IPD), which reflect general price inflation in the U. S. economy. The HECA is based on a market basket with two components – personnel costs (75 percent) and non-personnel costs (25 percent). As estimated by HECA, provider prices for higher education grew by 60 percent between 1993 and 2008.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 47.

<sup>45</sup> “Data Points: The Inflation Rate in Higher Education,” The Chronicle of Higher Education, September 14, 2009.

<sup>46</sup> “Prices Paid by Colleges Rise 3.6 Percent, Trailing Consumer Price Index,” by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle of Higher Education, August 1, 2008, p. 3-4.

<sup>47</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY2008,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2009, p. 47-50.

**Enrollment Projections.** 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.<sup>48</sup>

Projected increases in the college age population, the increasing economic importance of education, and survey data on student aspirations all suggest the demand for higher education will continue to increase for the foreseeable future in the United States. In recent experience, when state and local support has failed to match enrollment growth and inflation, an increasing share of the cost has been shifted to students and their families. Students and their 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.<sup>49</sup>

The proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college within a year after graduation grew from 49 percent in 1976 to 66 percent in 2006.<sup>50</sup> According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the number of high school graduates nationwide will peak in 2008 and begin a slow decline until 2015. The Commission also predicts pronounced population shifts as Americans migrate to the Sun Belt from midwestern and northeastern states. In addition, data indicates that minorities will account for all the growth in high school graduates. Postsecondary institutions need to be aware of these changes and how they might impact curriculum and preparation, support services, the demand for higher education, and affordability.<sup>51</sup>

**Higher Education Reauthorization Act.** President Bush signed the bill reauthorizing the Higher Education Act (HEA) on August 14, 2008. The act includes new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the rising cost of postsecondary education, such as 1) college affordability and transparency lists, 2) publication of the net price paid by first-time, full-time undergraduate students, 3) annual state-by-state publication of trends in state higher education spending, tuition and fee rates, and financial aid, 4) development of consumer information, net price calculator, and multi-year calculator, and 5) state commitment of affordable college education based on the average expenditures of the five most recent academic years and tied to College Access Challenge Grants.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> "Reports Predict Rapid Growth in Minority-Student Enrollments," by Stu Woo, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 29, 2006.

<sup>49</sup> "State Higher Education Finance 2005: Executive Overview," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2006, p. 12.

<sup>50</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

<sup>51</sup> "Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992-2022," Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, March 2008, Executive Summary p. iii.

<sup>52</sup> "ACE Analysis of Higher Education Act Reauthorization," by American Council on Education, Fall 2008, p. 1-2.

The Act also contains additional provisions including 1) addressing conflicts of interest in the federal student loan programs, 2) simplifying the process of applying for federal student aid, 3) additional Pell Grant funding and making these grants available year-round, 4) requiring textbook publishers to “unbundle” materials, and 5) requiring lenders to provide borrowers with multiple disclosures about the terms and conditions of private loans as well as giving student borrowers three days in which to cancel a loan.<sup>53</sup>

It also authorizes various studies, including 1) analysis of endowments, 2) the impact of federal regulations on the cost of postsecondary education, and 3) impact of cost and other factors on student aid recipients. The Act became effective immediately and is in effect through September 30, 2014, but there are a number of provisions which contain ambiguities that will need to be addressed and clarified.<sup>54</sup>

**Commission on the Future of Higher Education.** 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 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.

In 2008 the National Association of College and University Business Officers published a book entitled *Assessing the Impact of the Spellings Report: The Message, the Messenger, and the Dynamics of Change in Higher Education*. Thirty-six individuals were interviewed about their reaction to the Commission recommendations and most believed that the work of the Commission has had a significant impact. They noted that higher education already had some efforts underway to solve the broad problems of access, affordability, quality, and accountability, but viewed the Spellings Report as putting higher education on the national agenda and providing opportunities to advance the purposes of U. S. colleges and universities, and address concerns about the cost of higher education, the value added, and representing itself as a public good. In addition, they believe the Spellings Report has provided the opportunity to create collaborative networks and partnerships with government officials and other constituencies in the shared goal of strengthening higher education and showing its contributions to economic, professional, and personal development through teaching, research, outreach, and public service.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> “Long-Overdue Higher Education Bill is Close to Becoming Law,” by Kelly Field, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, August 1, 2008, p. 1-3.

<sup>54</sup> “ACE Analysis of Higher Education Act Reauthorization,” by American Council on Education, Fall 2008, p. 9-10.

<sup>55</sup> “Policy Information Report,” National Association of College and University Business Officers, 2008, [www.nacubo.org/spellings](http://www.nacubo.org/spellings).

Oklahoma continues to be actively engaged in the 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 is continuing to address these challenges and remains a national leader in meeting the needs of students and preparing them for the competitive global economy.

**Community College Support.** Politically, community colleges, a uniquely American educational model, have received greater visibility and more substantive support than at any time in their history. The colleges were lauded by the Bush Administration as critical to preparing the nation's workforce for in-demand jobs of the future and a Community Based Job Training Grant Program was developed to provide \$250 million per year to the colleges. In Congress, both the Senate and the House established Community Colleges Caucuses, which now number 34 and 201 members respectively. The Obama Administration has also provided significant support for community colleges, including key appointments of individuals with strong community college backgrounds at both the Department of Education and the Department of Labor. Dr. Jill Biden, a long-time community college instructor and the wife of the Vice President, was given a special assignment to promote community colleges national and internationally.<sup>56</sup>

President Barack Obama announced the *American Graduation Initiative* to spend an unprecedented \$12 billion over 10 years to improve programs, courses, and facilities at community colleges. The money would position community colleges to produce five million more graduates over the next decade and plan a leading role in rebuilding the economy. The bulk of the money is for a pair of new grant programs for states and two-year institutions to test promising programs and practices, including those meant to improve student learning and training, increase completion rates, and better track student progress. Also included in the President's proposal is a \$2.5 billion fund to "catalyze \$10 billion in community-college facility investments," money that can be used to pay the interest on debt, create state revolving-loan funds, and kick-start capital campaigns. Another \$500,000 is for the President's proposal to develop online education which would be freely available on the public domain and through the Defense Department's distributed-learning network.<sup>57</sup>

The Lumina Foundation for Education and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are providing a \$1 million grant and technical assistance for eight community colleges across the country to begin a two-year effort to study how they can produce more graduates at a lower cost per student. The project will begin by identifying a set of common data that community colleges need to collect to determine their effectiveness. The project's goal is

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<sup>56</sup> "National Community College Leader to Step Down in 2010," press release, American Association of Community Colleges, November 3, 2009.

<sup>57</sup> "How Obama's \$12 Billion Plan Could Change Two-Year Colleges," by Marc Parry and Karin Fischer, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 17, 2009.

to have a voluntary accountability system in 20 community colleges by 2011. Oklahoma City Community College is one of the eight institutions participating in the effort.<sup>58</sup>

**Miscellaneous.** The full effect of the economic fallout has yet to hit home on many college campuses. A recent survey by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that respondents did not think the worst of the financial pressures on their institutions had passed. Nearly two-thirds of them worry that 2010, 2011, 2012, or later will be even tougher, and even when the economy rebounds, the pressure on colleges will be greater and all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources.<sup>59</sup>

The state of California has cut funding by 20 percent at colleges, the largest in state history. Federal stimulus money will partially mask those cuts. Faculty and staff face salary cuts and mandatory furloughs and institutions are being forced to restrict admission, reduce enrollments by approximately 300,000 students, and increase tuition.<sup>60</sup>

The state of New York has ordered all state agencies to cut their budgets by 11 percent to help eliminate a deficit of more than \$2 billion. That would mean a \$90 million cut in state appropriations for the State University of New York and \$53 million less for the City University of New York.<sup>61</sup>

Indiana University is raising tuition this year by 4.6 percent. The university will offer “incentive grants” worth \$200 to \$300 off next year’s tuition to in-state students who are enrolled full-time and keep their grades up this year. Tuition is scheduled to go up next year by 4.8 percent, or \$414, at the Bloomington campus.<sup>62</sup> Purdue University will give additional financial aid to needier students to cover the tuition increases. It will also use federal stimulus funds to give Indiana undergraduate students a \$250 rebate next year, enough to cover half of a new \$500 student fee.<sup>63</sup>

As lottery revenues plateau and budget pictures worsen, students may see some state merit scholarships become less generous. The Georgia HOPE Scholarship, a model for other states since its inception in 1993, expects cuts to happen soon. Florida’s Bright Futures Scholarship program was changed this summer to cover a set dollar amount per credit hour rather than the full public-college tuition it used to cover. A similar change was made to West Virginia’s lottery-financed Promise Scholarship and Michigan may eliminate its Promise Scholarship program altogether as lawmakers try to close a \$2.8 billion budget gap. The national conversation is also shifting toward the goal of

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<sup>58</sup> “Community Colleges Begin \$1 Million Project to Improve Graduate Rates,” by Eric Kelderman, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 6, 2009.

<sup>59</sup> “In Time of Uncertainty, Colleges Hold Fast to Status Quo,” by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 25, 2009.

<sup>60</sup> “In California Budget Deal, Bad News for Colleges in 2010,” by Josh Keller, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 21, 2009.

<sup>61</sup> “New York Budget Cuts Hit Higher Education,” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 7, 2009.

<sup>62</sup> “Some Indiana U. Students Will Get a Break Off Next Year’s Tuition Increase,” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 1, 2009.

<sup>63</sup> “Purdue U. Announces Additional Student Aid to Offset Tuition Increases,” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 8, 2009.

educating more people. President Obama has laid out the goal for the United States to have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world by 2020. And while states may have their own goals, they also have an incentive to increase their college-going rates: the need to retrain the workforce for an evolving economy.<sup>64</sup>

Students at Arizona State University may have a cheaper option to get a bachelor's degree, as well as a way of increasing the number of bachelor's degrees, if a proposal to create a "no frills" program is approved by the state. Under the "no frills" model, students would attend focused classes at a different location than the university's main campus. The programs would be offered in high-demand areas such as business and education and the student/teacher ratio would be higher. Students would not have the student-life or research opportunities available to students on campus and tuition would be lower, probably not exceeding the amount of a full Pell Grant.<sup>65</sup>

Southern New Hampshire University is providing a "no frills," lower-cost education for students who don't mind forgoing traditional college life and its accompanying amenities. It began its discount two-year model in the fall of 2008 for freshmen who commute to satellite campuses in Salem or Nashua and it intends to start one in Portsmouth. Tuition costs \$10,000 per year compared to \$25,000 per year on the main campus. The satellite campuses offer a more focused experience, more personalized attention and appeals to parents whose children have amassed less-than-stellar academic records in high school. After two years at the satellite campus attending classes four mornings a week, students can transfer to the main campus where they must pay full tuition. Room and board costs another \$10,000 per year.<sup>66</sup>

Oakton Community College in suburban Chicago is waiving tuition for Bucks County residents who have been permanently laid-off from full-time employment. Classes are offered on a space-available basis to these students, who will register after those who have paid full tuition. The free tuition covers up to 30 credit hours and students have until August 2010 to complete their coursework. Students are responsible for fees and books.<sup>67</sup>

Newsweek published an editorial by Senator Lamar Alexander suggesting the idea of three-year degree programs as a solution to save students money, ease the dependence on federal and campus-based financial aid, bring schools' budgets under control, and allow students to move into the working world or on to advanced degree programs in less time. Many schools allow students to complete their degrees in three years but few have official programs set up. Students who have compressed a four-year program into three

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<sup>64</sup> "With State Budgets Tanking, Cost of Merit-Based Scholarships Gets a Second Look," by Beckie Supiano, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 21, 2009.

<sup>65</sup> "At NACUBO Meeting, Arizona State Official Describes 'No Frills' College Education," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, June 28, 2009.

<sup>66</sup> "Cut-Rate Campus: Students Forgo Frills to Save Thousands," by Tracy Jan, *The Boston Globe*, February 3, 2009.

<sup>67</sup> "Recession: Some Community Colleges Offer Free Tuition to Unemployed," by Robin Chen Delos, *Diverse Online*, [http://www.diverseeducation.com/artman/publish/printer\\_12286.shtml](http://www.diverseeducation.com/artman/publish/printer_12286.shtml), February 13, 2009.



have less time for what often makes the college experience memorable, time for friends, social outings, and extracurricular activities that make you more well-rounded.<sup>68</sup>

Europe moves toward a three-year degree system in a harmonization of higher education systems known as the Bologna Process. In June 1999, the education ministers of 29 European countries signed the Bologna Declaration, pledging to work toward the creation of a European Higher Education Area. These rather innocuous-sounding goals would entail nothing less than a complete transformation of their higher education systems. Over the years, the number of participating nations has grown to 46 but the Bologna Process has not yet won full acceptance.<sup>69</sup>

An unusual public-private partnership in Michigan will help a public school system in Hancock send more students to college, a private university grow, as well as the city to improve the local economy by building and retaining a better educated workforce. Finlandia University will offer tuition grants amounting to \$400,000 a year for a minimum of 12 years to all Hancock Central High School graduates who meet its admission standards in exchange for an aging middle school building and its athletic fields. The university will use the property to expand its health sciences program and its Division III athletics program. In addition, they are seeking donors to keep the program going and extend it beyond Finlandia's 12-year pledge.<sup>70</sup>

**How America Pays for College.** According to the national study *How America Pays for College* by Sallie Mae and Gallup released on August 20, 2008, college-going students and their parents:

- see higher education as a critical investment in the future;
- reported ruling out schools because of cost at some point in the application process (58 percent of families);
- are worried that institutions will raise tuition (60 percent of parents);
- are concerned that loan rates will increase (51 percent of parents); and
- expressed anxiety that loan money will be less available (40 percent of parents).

The report showed that most parents and children enrolled in college believed strongly in the value and importance of higher education. Ninety-four percent of parents and 96 percent of students agreed that college was an investment in their future. One of the reasons they are attending college is that they will enjoy a better quality of life. In addition, the study showed that most families worry about how the economy will affect their ability to pay for college.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> "Senator Continues to Push 'Three-Year Solution'," <http://blog.scholarships.com/college-in-congress/senator-continues-to-push-three-year-solution>, October 26, 2009.

<sup>69</sup> "In Europe Skeptics of New Three-Year Degrees Abound," by Aisha Labi, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, June 11, 2009.

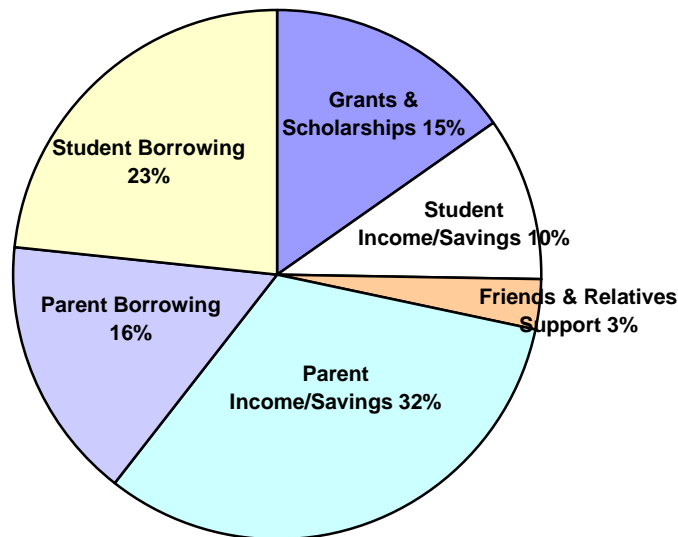
<sup>70</sup> "In an Unusual Partnership, a College Swaps Tuition for a New Building," by Karin Fischer, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 13, 2009.

<sup>71</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. viii.

The report also shows that how the average family pays for college varies across income levels and that there is no easily defined standard, but on average the cost of higher education is provided for as follows:

- parents contributed 48 percent of the cost, 32 percent of which was through income and savings plus 16 percent through borrowing;
- students contributed 33 percent of the cost, 23 percent of which was through borrowing and ten percent through their own income and savings;
- scholarships and grants covered approximately 15 percent of the cost; and
- the remaining 3 percent of the cost was contributed by relatives and friends.<sup>72</sup>

### *How the Average Family Pays for College*



**Other Factors.** The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families nervous that the widespread availability of student loans will dry up. More than 100 banks have stopped issuing student loans, but about 2,000 continue to originate federal student loans. To date, not a single student has been unable to get a federal Stafford Loan and every family, regardless of income and credit history, is able to borrow at least \$57,500. There is no danger that families will be deprived access to federal student loans.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>72</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. vii-viii.

<sup>73</sup> "Tuition Hikes, Not Loan Access, Should Frighten Students," by Michael Dannenberg, USA Today Education Forum Section, October 22, 2008.

Included in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 is a two-year extension of the tuition tax deduction. It also includes language that would allow the Treasury Secretary to buy the debts/private loan assets, but not federally-subsidized loans, of private student lenders.<sup>74</sup>

Recent changes in financial aid regulations, passed as part of the 2007 college-cost reduction act, raised the income cap from \$20,000 to \$30,000 under which students or their families automatically do not have to contribute toward college costs. That figure has also been linked to the Consumer Price Index, so the cap will go up each year. The act also increased the size of Pell Grants, increased students' income-protection allowance, meaning students who work won't be penalized as much in need calculations, and removed a rule that limited the size of grants at less expensive institutions.<sup>75</sup>

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, but the recent credit crisis has compounded an already difficult year for many institutions, which have suffered from declining state support, tightening credit, and losses on endowment earnings. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. They are considering 1) tuition increases as other sources of revenue fall, 2) offering classes in the evenings and weekends to maximize campus efficiency, and 3) borrowing money from auxiliary operations. In past recessions, colleges cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy improved. Some institutions will weather the financial turmoil and may even improve their standing while others may be forced to shut their doors.<sup>76</sup>

Concern about rising tuition has lead some in Congress to consider proposals that would require universities to spend more of their endowments or risk losing their tax-exempt status. Several elite higher education institutions have responded by implementing new aid policies which will improve accessibility to students from a wide range of economic backgrounds and therefore will ultimately allow the institutions to enroll even more top students.<sup>77</sup> The institutions are making student aid one of their highest priorities by increasing their student aid budgets, spending more from their endowments, and raising additional money from donors, as well as using other tuition discounting methods in their efforts to increase affordability.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> "Bailout Plan Includes Extensions of Key Tax Provisions for Colleges and Universities," by the American Council on Education, <http://www.acenet.edu>, October 7, 2008.

<sup>75</sup> "Many Community College Students Miss Out On Aid Because They Don't Apply," by Beckie Supiano, The Chronicle of Higher Education, October 7, 2008, p. 66.

<sup>76</sup> "As Credit Crisis Freezes Colleges, Worries Mount," by Elyse Ashburn, Scott Carlson, Audrey Williams June, Eric Kelderman, Kathryn Masterson, Beckie Supiano, and Robin Wilson, The Chronicle of Higher Education, October 3, 2008, p. 7-9.

<sup>77</sup> "Harvard's New Aid Policy Raises the Stakes," by Eric Hoover, The Chronicle of Higher Education, December 21, 2007, p. 26.

<sup>78</sup> "Why Elite Colleges Have Sweetened Their Student Aid Packages," by Amy Gutmann, The Chronicle of Higher Education, May 23, 2008, pl. 44-45.

## Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY10 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public college or university at current rates cost less than \$32,635. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$58,635 in Oklahoma. (These amounts do not include any grant aid or tax benefits students may be eligible for.)

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.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic growth in the perception that college is not only important but is absolutely essential for success in today's economy and nearly nine in ten Americans have come to regard access to higher education as a virtual right.<sup>79</sup> The American Community Survey reports that America is becoming increasingly educated with more than one in four United States residents now having a college degree.<sup>80</sup> And the Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.<sup>81</sup>

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.<sup>82</sup> A recent survey by online brokerage TD Ameritrade Holding Corp. shows that putting money away for higher education is the top savings goal for today's teens. The results showed 62 percent of teens aged 14 through 19 save their money for college, a much higher rate than the 40 percent of adults who said they saved when they were teens.<sup>83</sup>

In a tight economy, students and their families are likely to focus more on affordability and less on finding just the right college for a student academically, socially, and culturally.<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> "Is College Opportunity Slipping Away?" by The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, August 2008, p. 1-3.

<sup>80</sup> "Census: Brain Gains for High-Tech Cities," by Hope Yen, The Associated Press, October 27, 2009.

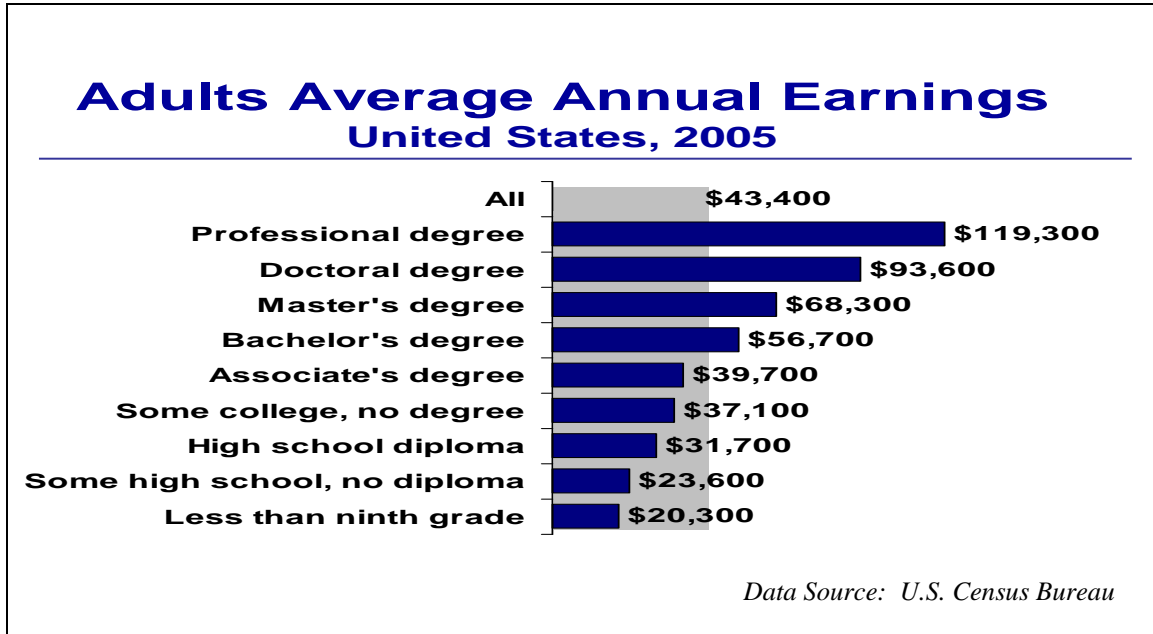
<sup>81</sup> "Doing More With Less Will Be the Norm in Future, Educators Told," by Zinie Chen Sampson, Community College Week, October 6, 2009.

<sup>82</sup> "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.

<sup>83</sup> "Teens Put College Atop List of Things Worth Saving For," by the Associated Press, October 11, 2009.

<sup>84</sup> "As Credit Crisis Chills Campuses, Worries Mount," by Deborah M. DiCroce, the Chronicle of Higher Education, October 10, 2008, p. 18.

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.<sup>85</sup>



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the householder. In 2007, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, median income was \$100,000 compared to \$49,739 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$29,760 for those with less than a high school diploma.<sup>86</sup>

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.<sup>87</sup>

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

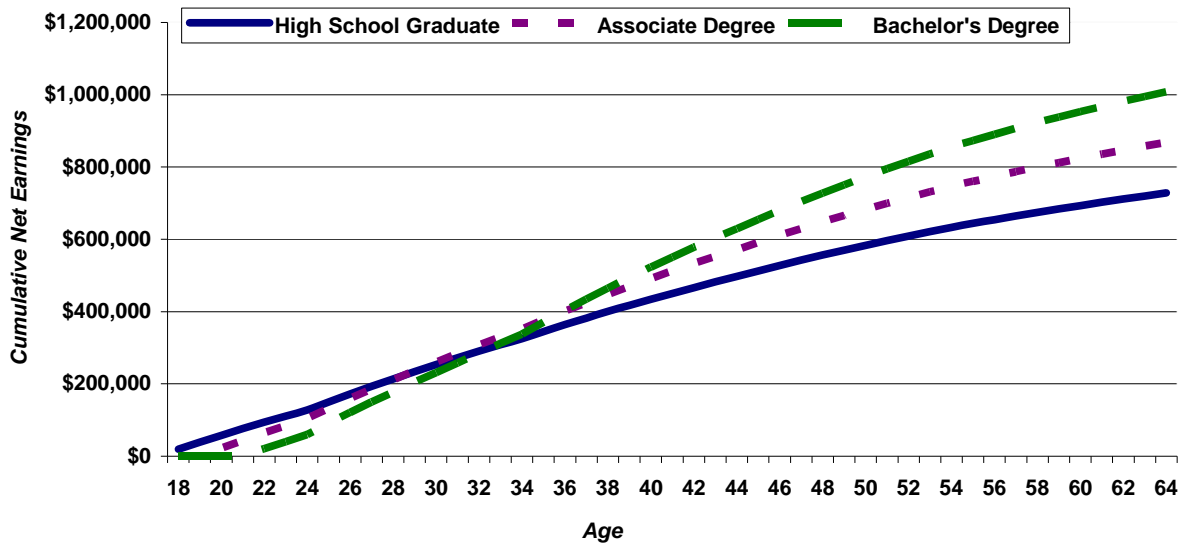
<sup>85</sup> “SREB Fact Book on Higher Education,” by Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, page 93.

<sup>86</sup> “Is College Affordable?” Trends in Higher Education, by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

<sup>87</sup> “SREB Fact Book on Higher Education: Oklahoma Featured Facts,” Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, p. 14.

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.<sup>88</sup>

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



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

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn over 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.<sup>89</sup>

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

<sup>88</sup> “Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, October 2007, p. 11.

<sup>89</sup> “Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

regardless of education level, earn more when there are more college graduates in the labor force.<sup>90</sup>

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.<sup>91</sup>

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.<sup>92</sup> 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.<sup>93</sup>

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<sup>90</sup> "Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

<sup>91</sup> "Education pay 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

<sup>92</sup> "Education Pays 2004," by The College Board, October 2004, <http://www.collegeboard.com>.

<sup>93</sup> "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. They have demonstrated this commitment by implementing the *Tuition Freeze Plan* for FY10, resulting in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions remaining at the same level as in FY09. Mandatory fee rates will also remain at the same level as in FY09, with the exception of two community colleges, resulting in an overall average increase of less than one percent for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees.

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. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs as prescribed by state law. The average cost of tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 77.5 percent of the average legislative peer limit.

Oklahoma public higher education is still very affordable to students and their parents. Preliminary enrollment data indicates an increase of 5.8 percent in headcount enrollment for the Fall 2009 semester, an increase of 10,291 students. The biggest enrollment increases were seen at the community colleges, which saw an increase of 6,961 students, a 10 percent increase. Preliminary data for the *2007-2008 Student Data Report* projects that high school graduation rates will begin a consistent decline in 2010, which may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market very likely will not have an adverse effect on enrollment but may in the future.

Students will still need to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY10 increased by over \$5 million (4.4 percent) over FY09. A dedicated revenue source in state appropriations has been secured to meet the demand for State Regents' *Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP)* scholarship commitments. Financial aid is readily available for those who need financial assistance in order to meet the costs associated with pursuing a college degree.

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 while also addressing the challenges of increased mandatory costs and rising tuition. They continue to explore new programs and grant possibilities to assist in providing additional revenue for institutions. In addition, institutions continue to pursue private scholarship funds available for financial assistance and are implementing



scholarship programs such as *Tulsa Achieves* and *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program* to assist eligible students with the additional costs of attendance.

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

State appropriations support decreased from 62.3 percent in FY01 to 44.8 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY10. Student revenues increased from 24.6 percent in FY01 to 38.4 percent in FY10. 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. State Regents 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 and were able to keep tuition for FY10 at all State System institutions at the same levels as in FY09.

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 and state leaders will have to improve their support for higher education and the students it serves.

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## **Attachments**

1. FY10 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees—Big 12 Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY10 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY10
5. Minutes and Transcript of April 29, 2009 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY10
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY10
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY10
9. Summary Listing of FY10 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY10 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY10
12. Comparison of FY10 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY10 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)

## **APPENDIX**



**Attachment 1**

**Undergraduate Tuition and Fees  
Big Twelve Public Universities  
Academic Year 2009-10 -- Preliminary**

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<b>University</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Nonresident</b>
Texas	\$8,930	\$30,006
Missouri	\$8,501	\$19,592
Texas A&M	\$8,177	\$22,607
Colorado	\$7,932	\$28,186
Texas Tech	\$7,485	\$15,795
Kansas	\$7,414	\$18,097
Kansas State	\$6,870	\$17,577
Nebraska	\$6,857	\$17,897
Iowa State	\$6,651	\$17,871
Oklahoma	\$6,493	\$16,474
Oklahoma State	\$6,201	\$16,556
Big Twelve Average*	\$7,646	\$20,848

\*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

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Preliminary Source: *Academic Year Tuition and Required Fees, Big Twelve Universities*,  
Institutional Research Office, University of Missouri-Columbia, October 2, 2009



# PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

## TUITION AND FEES Effective Academic Year 2009-2010

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 Wednesday, April 29, 2009 at 1 p.m.

The following will be presented for comment:

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

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, April 22, 2009 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  
FY10 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY10 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$7,278.00	\$242.60	\$21,007.00	\$700.23
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$4,969.00	\$165.63	\$11,621.00	\$387.37
<b>University of Central Oklahoma</b>	\$5,331.00	\$177.70	\$14,777.00	\$492.57
<b>Univ of Science &amp; Arts of Okla</b>	\$7,063.00	\$235.43	\$16,422.00	\$547.40
<b>Community Colleges</b>	\$3,747.00	\$124.90	\$7,717.00	\$257.23

<b>Graduate (24 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY10 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$7,621.00	\$317.54	\$17,184.00	\$716.00
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$5,078.00	\$211.58	\$10,953.00	\$456.38
<b>University of Central Oklahoma</b>	\$6,251.00	\$260.46	\$14,165.00	\$590.21

70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, provides that the limits for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.

Guaranteed tuition shall not exceed one hundred and fifteen percent (115%) of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.

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.

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.

**TIER**

**PEER INSTITUTIONS**

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

*At their meeting in June 2009, State Regents will consider FY10 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Professional Programs</b>	<b>FY10 Peer Limit for <u>Resident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY10 Peer Limit for <u>Nonresident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$18,787.00	\$30,415.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$22,047.00	\$47,217.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$23,238.00	\$49,036.00
Physician's Associate	\$12,598.00	\$23,352.00
PharmD	\$16,830.00	\$30,318.00
Occupational Therapy	\$8,270.00	\$16,990.00
Physical Therapy -- Masters*	\$8,736.00	\$19,421.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral*	\$10,147.00	\$22,133.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$9,898.00	\$20,413.00
Public Health	\$8,662.00	\$19,135.00
Nursing -- Doctoral	\$6,393.00	\$15,422.00
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$24,431.00	\$48,337.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$18,330.00	\$37,007.00
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$20,839.00	\$35,131.00
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
PharmD	\$11,868.00	\$23,928.00
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$10,147.00	\$22,133.00
<p align="center">70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.</p> <p align="center"><i>At their meeting in June 2009, State Regents will consider FY10 professional program tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>		

*\*The OUHSC Physical Therapy professional program is moving to a doctoral degree program. Beginning in FY09, incoming students will 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 2010**

**Responsibility to Establish Tuition and Fees.** The Oklahoma Constitution, statutes, and State Regents for Higher Education policy confer responsibility for the establishment of tuition and fees at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education at four levels: 1) Presidents of institutions analyze the need for resources to ensure the quality and availability of higher education offerings, balanced by students' needs and ability to pay, and propose tuition and fees to their respective governing board; 2) Governing boards review presidents' proposals and make a recommendation to the State Regents for Higher Education; 3) the State Regents for Higher Education review governing boards' recommendations, approve tuition and fees within legislatively prescribed statutory limits, and report to the Legislature annually their actions; and 4) the Legislature reviews State Regents for Higher Education actions.

**Publication of Peer Information for Planning Purposes.** Pursuant to 70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, tuition and mandatory fees at public higher education institutions in Oklahoma will be compared to tuition and mandatory fees at peer (i.e., like-type) institutions in other states. State Regents will annually monitor and publish tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions. Published in a timely fashion, the information will show the level of tuition and mandatory fees at each institution in Oklahoma compared to the legislative peer limit and the maximum possible dollar and percentage increase for the next academic year.

**Compliance with Legislative Peer Limits.** The Oklahoma Constitution authorizes the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to establish tuition and mandatory fees within limits prescribed by the Legislature. At the research institutions, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees must be at levels less than the average resident tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference. At the regional and community colleges, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates must be at levels less than the average tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at like-type institutions in surrounding and other states. Nonresident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates must be at levels less than 105 percent of the average nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at their respective peer institutions. For graduate and professional programs, resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates shall remain less than the average tuition and mandatory fee rates at like-type graduate and professional programs.

**Establishment of Guaranteed Tuition Rates.** House Bill 2103 passed during the 2007 legislative session authorized the State Regents to establish a guaranteed tuition rate program for first-time, full-time resident students beginning with the FY2008-09 academic year. Students will have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate or the non-guaranteed tuition rate at the time of first enrollment and will be guaranteed this rate for four years, or the normal time-to-completion of the program as determined by the institution. Each institution shall provide the students with the annual non-guaranteed tuition rate charged and the percentage increase that it would have to increase to equal or exceed the guaranteed tuition rate for the succeeding four years. The guaranteed rate shall not exceed 115 percent of the non-guaranteed tuition rate charged to students at the same institution.

## Attachment 4

*(FY10 Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines -- Continued)*

**Communication Between State Regents and Students.** Staff of the State Regents for Higher Education will assist in the preparation and dissemination of guidelines for students and student groups to inform themselves about the process and issues and to provide input both at the campus level and to the State Regents for Higher Education. The State Regents for Higher Education will hold a public hearing on proposed changes in tuition and fees at least 20 days prior to the date the change becomes effective. For changes effective for the 2009 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Wednesday, April 29, 2009. The State Regents for Higher Education will maintain and publish a record of testimony by students and other participants who appeared at this public hearing.

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

- 1) Communication of the tuition and mandatory fee request to student government organizations, other student groups, and students at large;
- 2) Efforts to increase need-based financial aid proportionately to tuition and fee increases;
- 3) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on the ability of students to meet the cost of attendance;
- 4) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on enrollment;
- 5) Detailed justification for all tuition and mandatory fee increases in excess of nine percent (9%); and
- 6) Dedication to cost-effectiveness in institutional operations.

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

**OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**  
Research Park, Oklahoma City

**PUBLIC HEARING**  
**On Tuition and Fees**

Thursday, April 29, 2009  
State Regents' Conference Room

**Regent Ron White:** We have several speakers who have asked to provide public testimony on these topics. We thank you for your interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in these public policy discussions. Each speaker will have three minutes to make comments and I will ask Kyle [Dahlem] to let us know when that time is over. Each speaker is allowed only their time allotment. Speakers will speak from their podium and will state their name, institution and organization that they represent, if any. This is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees. Specifically this year the topics cover legislative peer limits and academic service fees as were posted on the State Regents website. Speakers must limit their comments to these specific topics. If speakers have written comments or materials they can be submitted at the end of their comments or at the end of the meeting to Kyle.

We are here for the purpose of listening to you. Regents may have a question or two for speakers if we need clarification regarding your comments; but Regents, I must remind you that we are not here to debate. We'll have time between today and our June meeting for debate. So, Regents, just a reminder that we are here today to listen. I'm going to read the names of individuals who have asked for an opportunity to comment on the tuition and fee topic. If there is anyone else in the audience who wants to be added to the list, please do so now.

The first speaker is Daniel McClure.

**Daniel McClure:** Before I start, may I ask a question, or would that be inappropriate.

**Regent White:** Go ahead.

**McClure:** Do you guys have posted anywhere the peer groups for all the schools that we are to speak to?

**Regent White:** I believe it is readily available.

**McClure:** Thank you. My name is Daniel McClure from UCO, President of the Oklahoma Student Government Association. My big concern right now is structure. I don't have a list of the peer groups and that's because...well, I don't know why I don't have them. I requested one, but I haven't really been afforded that information. I think it is important to look at the peer groups and specifically the schools. My real concern is that we have schools that aren't in the correct peer groups. They may have similar institutions, but in areas that are much different than Oklahoma. For example, California has a higher cost of living and higher incomes than we do here. The same with Texas. I think that if we just base our tuition on those factors, that's my big concern. I think

## Attachment 5

we need to address that and understand that there are differences. I have asked that question for two years. If we account for income differences and if we account for cost of living. I believe it is an ongoing issue. I hope you will take that into consideration when making future decisions. Tuition is really important. Fees are really important. I have been blessed enough to have scholarships to cover tuition, so it hasn't been an issue. I work two jobs, three jobs in the summer. It is tough. That's just the nature of it. I know I'm supposed to work hard for what I get. I'm not asking for handouts, and I know a lot of my fellow students also work hard. Thank you for allowing us to speak today and I hope to be able to check back and see some progress on peer groups.

**Regent White:** Thank you very much. The next speaker is Rosie Lynch.

**Rosie Lynch:** Good afternoon. Again, my name is Rosie Lynch. I'm a junior at The University of Tulsa and the current chair of the Student Advisory Board. What you have before you today is a gathering of students—private and public, undergrad and graduate, traditional and non-traditional students. And while we are all these things, we come together today with a collective voice. We are all concerned about the continual rise of tuition and the limiting factor that this has upon current as well as future students. Every year we gather here, we petition, we seek to remind you of our student plight and the cost of tuition, fees, and textbooks. We take time out of our final week of studying to be here because we find that it is important. We also believe that it will make a difference. I first want to thank you for all the steps that the Regents have made thus far in helping students receive a quality education in Oklahoma. You have the OHLAP and GearUp programs and are continuing to fund the OTAG and OTEG. I challenge you to find innovative ways to help Oklahoma achieve a higher education. We have several opportunities in this state. We have veterans returning from war. We have non-traditional students and newly displaced workers that are returning to school. Education as you know is the absolute door for a higher standard of living. You have it within your hands to help Oklahomans make a difference in their own world by providing these opportunities—through lower costs of tuition, textbooks, and fees. While Oklahoma tuition is incredibly inexpensive, we are also one of the most impoverished states in the nation. Luckily we have not faced the economic disparity as some other states have, but we can't assume that it won't happen. Thank you.

**Regent White:** Thank you very much. The next speaker is Nolan Lawless.

**Nolan Lawless:** Thank you, Mr. Chair, Chancellor, and Regents. My name is Nolan Lawless. I am a graduate student at Southwestern Oklahoma State University. I am also the incoming president for the Oklahoma Student Government Association. I have been around the higher education system in the state now for eight years pursuing undergraduate and graduate degrees. In that time I have seen a lot of things change financially. I have seen minimum wage go up by 40 percent. I have seen gas prices go up and down, now to an increase of about 32 percent from when I left high school. I have also seen my tuition more than double within that time. What I came to realize is that the tuition increase is hardest on those who are having to pay for their own education. We have very good programs in this state to provide aid to those who need it, but not everyone gets reached by those. Among those are non-traditional students, who have a very difficult time securing the financial aid that they need. Many of those people are employed at minimum-wage jobs. When I started high school, you had to work approximately 10 hours to pay for one credit hour of tuition at minimum wage position. Now that number is closer to 18 hours. For most college students, 18 hours is a full week of work. If you multiply out for a full-time students, you will find that these students are having to put almost every cent that they make

## Attachment 5

toward tuition. They can make money over the summer, but that will go toward fees, textbooks, room and board, and gas. That doesn't take into consideration those who are also supporting families. I have seen many non-traditional students at my university struggle to make ends meet, with some having to drop out. What I would like to see the state continue along the path where someone that is working a minimum-wage job can work and pay for their tuition and work to make themselves better. We need to have people in this state who not only have experience or education, but have both. With that in mind, I would like to encourage this board to consider carefully any tuition increases and the effect that it may have on those types of students. Thank you.

**Regent White:** Thank you very much. The next speaker is Nicholas Harrison.

**Nicholas Harrison:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Chancellor, for the opportunity to speak. What I would like to briefly touch on is three or four points on methodologies when considering tuition increases. The first one I'd like to touch on is the tuition impact assessment. Every year the State Regents release a study on the impact of tuition on enrollment. One of the questions that I would like to raise is regarding the methodology of this study. The information is collected using enrollment numbers. But whenever you are actually looking at impact of something like that, you really need to get away from that type of institutionalized data and look at financial indicators for students in higher education. The second thing I would like to address is the shift in the cost of higher education and general enrollment fees. There are college specific fees that are covering general academic costs. These are outside of the general financial aid packages available. In closing I would like you to think about how increases in tuition and fees increase student debt. I'd like to thank you for your time.

**Regent White:** Thank you. The next speaker is John Bob-Simple. [Not present.] Okay, the next speaker is Daniel Stockton.

**Daniel Stockton:** Thank you, Mr. Chair, Board. My name is Daniel Stockton. I come from the University of Central Oklahoma and I am the incoming student body president there. I want to open my remarks today by talking about one of the things that I think students often fail to realize, and that is to thank you for the hard work that you put into this. I think it's also important to realize the position that you play in the game of higher education. Sitting between money and people is often a difficult position. I thank you for that and I appreciate the strain that you all must feel when you're making difficult decisions. I also think it's important to note that from the student perspective that we do understand importance of that. Often times I feel that with legislators and with the Board of Regents that the student population is seen as someone who wants to have their cake and eat it too. We don't want to spend this money on frivolous things. We don't want to save money just to save money. We don't want it to be cheap just because we want it to be cheap. We do understand the importance of funding quality education institutions. That is what we are doing in the state of Oklahoma and ultimately I know that that is your goal. I want you to know that we share that with you. We want our degrees to mean something when we graduate from an Oklahoma institution. With that, I want to encourage proper information. I, too, have an issue with our peer institutions. I personally come from a university that is fortunate to not have suffered from enrollment decreases. We have continued to see increases in enrollment semester after semester. I believe that it is because of the experience that our university can provide to our students. With that, I know that we operate as a student government associate as well as an administration, we operate from a peer institution list that we have created ourselves. Institutions such as Wichita State University, Sam Houston State University. I don't know that

## Attachment 5

these are universities that you consider in line with our institution. I would request more communication. I firmly believe that the most important thing that you can do in your position is to communicate the reasons behind the decisions that you make. Often times students don't understand why the decisions were made. They don't understand how those came to fruition. I think that if there were an effort to increase communication between the Board of Regents and the students in the state of Oklahoma, you would see a greater understanding. You would see more people who would come to realize and appreciate those decisions more. With that, I thank you all very much and look forward to working with you all in the future. Thank you very much.

**Regent White:** Thank you. The next speaker is David Hartman.

**David Hartman:** Chairman White, Chancellor Johnson, Regents, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for allowing me to speak to you this afternoon on behalf of the state's faculty, who are honorably dedicated to serving the students in research institutions, regional universities, metropolitan universities, community colleges, and private institutions. I am David Hartman, current chair of your Faculty Advisory Council. I have just concluded a term of office as Vice President of the UCO faculty senate and four years serving on the senate's executive committee. My terminal degree is in industrial engineering from Oklahoma City University and I am currently assistant professor at UCO. Prior to my ten years in academia I had the distinct honor to serve our nation as Air Force pilot for 25 years.

First and foremost I am delighted to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to address the Regents. Before I proceed to speak on behalf of faculty, I would first like to express my awareness of the Regents' critical position when it comes to tuition setting matters. While we do not view this task from the same vantage point as you, we do hear on a daily basis the concerns from our students and their concerned families. Let me just say that the quality of academia suffers as a result of budget shortfalls. It suffers on a quantitative basis in the form of malnourished programs and insufficient institutional supplies. It suffers on a qualitative basis through dampened morale and continuous uncertainty. Every consideration we make is done as faculty with two things in the foremost of our mind. The first is of course the students. The second is the future. We want our students to receive maximum benefits from the state system. Indeed, many of our students are acutely mindful of the expenses as they sit in our classrooms and receive our lessons. Many of them have one and two full-time jobs to supplement their tuition. With these realities in mind, I believe it is imperative that the education that we provide is of the highest quality possible. And while it is wise to implement efficiencies, we should not let these efficiencies stand in the way of a quality education. And so we are looking to the long term. In that regard, in terms of the long term, we are recommending a modest tuition increase.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here.

**Regent White:** Thank you very much. We will now call on John Bob-Simple.

**John Bob-Simple:** Thank you, Regents. I appreciate the opportunity to be here today. I apologize for running a few minutes late. I had a meeting at the capitol. This is my fifth year, and as a fifth-year senior, super-senior, I'm really excited to come here and have this discussion about tuition with you. The students that spoke before me, and the students here behind me, are in the thick of having a hard time as it relates to tuition, and more importantly as it relates to the entire economy that we have today. Students are having a hard time finding jobs. Each of those tuition dollars hurts students, but students are trying their best to invest in themselves. I think that as students are



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continuing to invest in higher education, we need to find ways to save as much as possible. Budget shortfalls and fewer dollars from the legislature are understandable as our economy worsens. We have to find every dollar that we can save. We have to continue to make sure that our universities continue to run as efficiently as possible. Finally, I don't believe that students choose their university based on affordability. They aren't always aware of the peer institutions and don't compare themselves to Texas or Kansas. They compare costs with friends and family members. They consider whether or not they can pay for textbooks and housing. I think each and every one of you understand what those issues are. So I encourage you to continue to make sure that we put those tuition dollars toward quality of education, but also make sure that students are also able to pay those tuition dollars. Thank you very much for letting us speak today.

**Regent White:** Thank you very much. Again, the State Regents want to thank all of the individuals who testified before us today. All written and oral commentary received today as well as commentary received via mail and electronic mail in the State Regents' office will be assembled and provided to all State Regents. If there are no other comments. We're adjourned.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE*

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
Univ of Oklahoma	117.90	3,537.00	117.90	3,537.00	0.0%	\$0.00	450.60	13,518.00	450.60	13,518.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	131.35	3,940.50	131.35	3,940.50	0.0%	\$0.00	476.50	14,295.00	476.50	14,295.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>124.63</i>	<i>3,738.75</i>	<i>124.63</i>	<i>3,738.75</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>463.55</i>	<i>13,906.50</i>	<i>463.55</i>	<i>13,906.50</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>												
Univ of Central Okla	122.70	3,681.00	122.70	3,681.00	0.0%	\$0.00	337.00	10,110.00	337.00	10,110.00	0.0%	\$0.00
East Central Univ	100.40	3,012.00	100.40	3,012.00	0.0%	\$0.00	300.90	9,027.00	300.90	9,027.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Northeastern State Univ	107.00	3,210.00	107.00	3,210.00	0.0%	\$0.00	310.00	9,300.00	310.00	9,300.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	116.25	3,487.50	116.25	3,487.50	0.0%	\$0.00	317.25	9,517.50	317.25	9,517.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Rogers State Univ	90.95	2,728.50	90.95	2,728.50	0.0%	\$0.00	272.85	8,185.50	272.85	8,185.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	121.30	3,639.00	121.30	3,639.00	0.0%	\$0.00	333.65	10,009.50	333.65	10,009.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Southwestern OK St Univ	112.00	3,360.00	112.00	3,360.00	0.0%	\$0.00	290.00	8,700.00	290.00	8,700.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Cameron Univ	93.50	2,805.00	93.50	2,805.00	0.0%	\$0.00	289.00	8,670.00	289.00	8,670.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston Univ, Main	88.00	2,640.00	88.00	2,640.00	0.0%	\$0.00	274.00	8,220.00	274.00	8,220.00	0.0%	\$0.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	91.25	2,737.50	91.25	2,737.50	0.0%	\$0.00	269.25	8,077.50	269.25	8,077.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	109.00	3,270.00	109.00	3,270.00	0.0%	\$0.00	313.00	9,390.00	313.00	9,390.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>104.76</i>	<i>3,142.77</i>	<i>104.76</i>	<i>3,142.77</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>300.63</i>	<i>9,018.82</i>	<i>300.63</i>	<i>9,018.82</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLE</b>												
Carl Albert State College	51.00	1,530.00	51.00	1,530.00	0.0%	\$0.00	150.00	4,500.00	150.00	4,500.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Connors State College	66.14	1,984.20	66.14	1,984.20	0.0%	\$0.00	187.03	5,610.90	187.03	5,610.90	0.0%	\$0.00
Eastern Okla State Colleg	68.30	2,049.00	68.30	2,049.00	0.0%	\$0.00	188.86	5,665.80	188.86	5,665.80	0.0%	\$0.00
Murray State College	81.00	2,430.00	81.00	2,430.00	0.0%	\$0.00	208.00	6,240.00	208.00	6,240.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Northeastern OK A&M C	57.90	1,737.00	57.90	1,737.00	0.0%	\$0.00	185.25	5,557.50	185.25	5,557.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Northern Okla College	52.95	1,588.50	52.95	1,588.50	0.0%	\$0.00	169.95	5,098.50	169.95	5,098.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Okla City Comm College	60.55	1,816.50	60.55	1,816.50	0.0%	\$0.00	200.55	6,016.50	200.55	6,016.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Redlands Comm College	96.75	2,902.50	96.75	2,902.50	0.0%	\$0.00	171.75	5,152.50	171.75	5,152.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Rose State College	64.50	1,935.00	64.50	1,935.00	0.0%	\$0.00	226.50	6,795.00	226.50	6,795.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Seminole State College	57.50	1,725.00	57.50	1,725.00	0.0%	\$0.00	184.70	5,541.00	184.70	5,541.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Tulsa Comm College	62.20	1,866.00	62.20	1,866.00	0.0%	\$0.00	217.75	6,532.50	217.75	6,532.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Western Okla St College	56.60	1,698.00	56.60	1,698.00	0.0%	\$0.00	172.60	5,178.00	172.60	5,178.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>64.62</i>	<i>1,938.48</i>	<i>64.62</i>	<i>1,938.48</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>188.58</i>	<i>5,657.35</i>	<i>188.58</i>	<i>5,657.35</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>87.08</i>	<i>2,612.39</i>	<i>87.08</i>	<i>2,612.39</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>259.88</i>	<i>7,796.33</i>	<i>259.88</i>	<i>7,796.33</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE*

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore--Lower	107.00	3,210.00	107.00	3,210.00	0.0%	\$0.00	234.00	7,020.00	234.00	7,020.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Ardmore--Upper ECU	125.00	3,750.00	125.00	3,750.00	0.0%	\$0.00	353.30	10,599.00	353.30	10,599.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	123.30	3,699.00	123.30	3,699.00	0.0%	\$0.00	361.65	10,849.50	361.65	10,849.50	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>118.43</i>	<i>3,553.00</i>	<i>118.43</i>	<i>3,553.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>316.32</i>	<i>9,489.50</i>	<i>316.32</i>	<i>9,489.50</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Science Center	117.90	3,537.00	117.90	3,537.00	0.0%	\$0.00	450.60	13,518.00	450.60	13,518.00	0.0%	\$0.00
OSU, OKC--Lower	76.00	2,280.00	76.00	2,280.00	0.0%	\$0.00	238.00	7,140.00	238.00	7,140.00	0.0%	\$0.00
OSU, OKC--Upper	97.50	2,925.00	97.50	2,925.00	0.0%	\$0.00	259.50	7,785.00	259.50	7,785.00	0.0%	\$0.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	92.00	2,760.00	92.00	2,760.00	0.0%	\$0.00	269.00	8,070.00	269.00	8,070.00	0.0%	\$0.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	100.50	3,015.00	100.50	3,015.00	0.0%	\$0.00	277.50	8,325.00	277.50	8,325.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<b>OTHER</b>												
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	156.00	4,680.00	156.00	4,680.00	0.0%	\$0.00	368.35	11,050.50	368.35	11,050.50	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU--Grayson Co	100.35	3,010.50	100.35	3,010.50	0.0%	\$0.00	312.70	9,381.00	312.70	9,381.00	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	111.75	3,352.50	111.75	3,352.50	0.0%	\$0.00	324.10	9,723.00	324.10	9,723.00	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	131.65	3,949.50	131.65	3,949.50	0.0%	\$0.00	344.00	10,320.00	344.00	10,320.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston Univ, OKC	89.25	2,677.50	89.25	2,677.50	0.0%	\$0.00	274.00	8,220.00	274.00	8,220.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	89.25	2,677.50	89.25	2,677.50	0.0%	\$0.00	274.00	8,220.00	274.00	8,220.00	0.0%	\$0.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	52.95	1,588.50	52.95	1,588.50	0.0%	\$0.00	169.95	5,098.50	169.95	5,098.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	157.25	4,717.50	157.25	4,717.50	0.0%	\$0.00	372.50	11,175.00	372.50	11,175.00	0.0%	\$0.00

*\*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,029.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 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					
	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>Institution</b>																
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERS</b>																
Univ of Oklahoma	2,956.00	2,956.00	0.0%	0.00	216.43	6,493.00	216.43	6,493.00	0.0%	0.00	549.13	16,474.00	549.13	16,474.00	0.0%	0.00
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	2,260.50	2,260.50	0.0%	0.00	206.70	6,201.00	206.70	6,201.00	0.0%	0.00	551.85	16,555.50	551.85	16,555.50	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>2,608.25</i>	<i>2,608.25</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>211.57</i>	<i>6,347.00</i>	<i>211.57</i>	<i>6,347.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>550.49</i>	<i>16,514.75</i>	<i>550.49</i>	<i>16,514.75</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERS</b>																
Univ of Central Okla	541.50	541.50	0.0%	0.00	140.75	4,222.50	140.75	4,222.50	0.0%	0.00	355.05	10,651.50	355.05	10,651.50	0.0%	0.00
East Central Univ	1,209.00	1,209.00	0.0%	0.00	140.70	4,221.00	140.70	4,221.00	0.0%	0.00	341.20	10,236.00	341.20	10,236.00	0.0%	0.00
Northeastern State Univ	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	138.50	4,155.00	138.50	4,155.00	0.0%	0.00	341.50	10,245.00	341.50	10,245.00	0.0%	0.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	622.50	622.50	0.0%	0.00	137.00	4,110.00	137.00	4,110.00	0.0%	0.00	338.00	10,140.00	338.00	10,140.00	0.0%	0.00
Rogers State Univ	1,548.00	1,548.00	0.0%	0.00	142.55	4,276.50	142.55	4,276.50	0.0%	0.00	324.45	9,733.50	324.45	9,733.50	0.0%	0.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	676.50	676.50	0.0%	0.00	143.85	4,315.50	143.85	4,315.50	0.0%	0.00	356.20	10,686.00	356.20	10,686.00	0.0%	0.00
Southwestern OK St Univ	750.00	750.00	0.0%	0.00	137.00	4,110.00	137.00	4,110.00	0.0%	0.00	315.00	9,450.00	315.00	9,450.00	0.0%	0.00
Cameron Univ	1,305.00	1,305.00	0.0%	0.00	137.00	4,110.00	137.00	4,110.00	0.0%	0.00	332.50	9,975.00	332.50	9,975.00	0.0%	0.00
Langston Univ, Main	1,186.50	1,186.50	0.0%	0.00	127.55	3,826.50	127.55	3,826.50	0.0%	0.00	313.55	9,406.50	313.55	9,406.50	0.0%	0.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	1,464.00	1,464.00	0.0%	0.00	140.05	4,201.50	140.05	4,201.50	0.0%	0.00	318.05	9,541.50	318.05	9,541.50	0.0%	0.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	1,170.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	148.00	4,440.00	148.00	4,440.00	0.0%	0.00	352.00	10,560.00	352.00	10,560.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,038.00</i>	<i>1,038.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>139.36</i>	<i>4,180.77</i>	<i>139.36</i>	<i>4,180.77</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>335.23</i>	<i>10,056.82</i>	<i>335.23</i>	<i>10,056.82</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLE</b>																
Carl Albert State College	720.00	720.00	0.0%	0.00	75.00	2,250.00	75.00	2,250.00	0.0%	0.00	174.00	5,220.00	174.00	5,220.00	0.0%	0.00
Connors State College	613.90	663.90	8.1%	50.00	86.60	2,598.10	88.27	2,648.10	1.9%	50.00	207.49	6,224.80	209.16	6,274.80	0.8%	50.00
Eastern Okla State Colleg	786.00	786.00	0.0%	0.00	94.50	2,835.00	94.50	2,835.00	0.0%	0.00	215.06	6,451.80	215.06	6,451.80	0.0%	0.00
Murray State College	410.00	410.00	0.0%	0.00	94.67	2,840.00	94.67	2,840.00	0.0%	0.00	221.67	6,650.00	221.67	6,650.00	0.0%	0.00
Northeastern OK A&M C	704.50	899.50	27.7%	195.00	81.38	2,441.50	87.88	2,636.50	8.0%	195.00	208.73	6,262.00	215.23	6,457.00	3.1%	195.00
Northern Okla College	714.00	714.00	0.0%	0.00	76.75	2,302.50	76.75	2,302.50	0.0%	0.00	193.75	5,812.50	193.75	5,812.50	0.0%	0.00
Okla City Comm College	703.50	703.50	0.0%	0.00	84.00	2,520.00	84.00	2,520.00	0.0%	0.00	224.00	6,720.00	224.00	6,720.00	0.0%	0.00
Redlands Comm College	-	-	0.0%	0.00	96.75	2,902.50	96.75	2,902.50	0.0%	0.00	171.75	5,152.50	171.75	5,152.50	0.0%	0.00
Rose State College	599.00	599.00	0.0%	0.00	84.47	2,534.00	84.47	2,534.00	0.0%	0.00	246.47	7,394.00	246.47	7,394.00	0.0%	0.00
Seminole State College	1,123.50	1,123.50	0.0%	0.00	94.95	2,848.50	94.95	2,848.50	0.0%	0.00	222.15	6,664.50	222.15	6,664.50	0.0%	0.00
Tulsa Comm College	842.50	842.50	0.0%	0.00	90.28	2,708.50	90.28	2,708.50	0.0%	0.00	245.83	7,375.00	245.83	7,375.00	0.0%	0.00
Western Okla St College	985.50	985.50	0.0%	0.00	89.45	2,683.50	89.45	2,683.50	0.0%	0.00	205.45	6,163.50	205.45	6,163.50	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>683.53</i>	<i>703.95</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>20.42</i>	<i>87.40</i>	<i>2,622.01</i>	<i>88.08</i>	<i>2,642.43</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>20.42</i>	<i>211.36</i>	<i>6,340.88</i>	<i>212.04</i>	<i>6,361.30</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>20.42</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>993.48</i>	<i>1,003.28</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>120.20</i>	<i>3,605.86</i>	<i>120.52</i>	<i>3,615.66</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>292.99</i>	<i>8,789.80</i>	<i>293.32</i>	<i>8,799.60</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>9.80</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 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					
	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CENTERS</b>																
Ardmore--Lower	65.00	65.00	0.0%	0.00	109.17	3,275.00	109.17	3,275.00	0.0%	0.00	236.17	7,085.00	236.17	7,085.00	0.0%	0.00
Ardmore--Upper ECU	15.00	15.00	0.0%	0.00	125.50	3,765.00	125.50	3,765.00	0.0%	0.00	353.80	10,614.00	353.80	10,614.00	0.0%	0.00
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	123.30	3,699.00	123.30	3,699.00	0.0%	0.00	361.65	10,849.50	361.65	10,849.50	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>26.67</i>	<i>26.67</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>119.32</i>	<i>3,579.67</i>	<i>119.32</i>	<i>3,579.67</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>317.21</i>	<i>9,516.17</i>	<i>317.21</i>	<i>9,516.17</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGEN</b>																
OU Health Science Cente	2,020.00	2,020.00	0.0%	0.00	185.23	5,557.00	185.23	5,557.00	0.0%	0.00	517.93	15,538.00	517.93	15,538.00	0.0%	0.00
OSU, OKC--Lower	650.00	650.00	0.0%	0.00	97.67	2,930.00	97.67	2,930.00	0.0%	0.00	259.67	7,790.00	259.67	7,790.00	0.0%	0.00
OSU, OKC--Upper	650.00	650.00	0.0%	0.00	119.17	3,575.00	119.17	3,575.00	0.0%	0.00	281.17	8,435.00	281.17	8,435.00	0.0%	0.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	123.50	3,705.00	123.50	3,705.00	0.0%	0.00	300.50	9,015.00	300.50	9,015.00	0.0%	0.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	132.00	3,960.00	132.00	3,960.00	0.0%	0.00	309.00	9,270.00	309.00	9,270.00	0.0%	0.00
<b>OTHER</b>																
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	-	-	0.0%	0.00	156.00	4,680.00	156.00	4,680.00	0.0%	0.00	368.35	11,050.50	368.35	11,050.50	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU--Grayson Co	-	-	0.0%	0.00	100.35	3,010.50	100.35	3,010.50	0.0%	0.00	312.70	9,381.00	312.70	9,381.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	111.75	3,352.50	111.75	3,352.50	0.0%	0.00	324.10	9,723.00	324.10	9,723.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	131.65	3,949.50	131.65	3,949.50	0.0%	0.00	344.00	10,320.00	344.00	10,320.00	0.0%	0.00
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	305.05	9,151.50	305.05	9,151.50	0.0%	0.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	1,066.50	1,066.50	0.0%	0.00	124.80	3,744.00	124.80	3,744.00	0.0%	0.00	309.55	9,286.50	309.55	9,286.50	0.0%	0.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	2,502.50	2,502.50	0.0%	0.00	136.37	4,091.00	136.37	4,091.00	0.0%	0.00	253.37	7,601.00	253.37	7,601.00	0.0%	0.00
Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	-	-	0.0%	0.00	157.25	4,717.50	157.25	4,717.50	0.0%	0.00	372.50	11,175.00	372.50	11,175.00	0.0%	0.00

\*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,029.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE*

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY10 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
Institution												
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERS</b>												
Univ of Oklahoma	242.60	7,278.00	\$216.43	\$6,493.00	785.00	89.2%	700.23	21,007.00	\$549.13	\$16,474.00	4,533.00	78.4%
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	242.60	7,278.00	\$206.70	\$6,201.00	1,077.00	85.2%	700.23	21,007.00	\$551.85	\$16,555.50	4,451.50	78.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>242.60</i>	<i>7,278.00</i>	<i>\$211.57</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>931.00</i>	<i>87.2%</i>	<i>700.23</i>	<i>21,007.00</i>	<i>\$550.49</i>	<i>\$16,514.75</i>	<i>4,492.25</i>	<i>78.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERS</b>												
Univ of Central Okla	177.70	5,331.00	\$140.75	\$4,222.50	1,108.50	79.2%	492.57	14,777.00	\$355.05	\$10,651.50	4,125.50	72.1%
East Central Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$140.70	\$4,221.00	748.00	84.9%	387.37	11,621.00	\$341.20	\$10,236.00	1,385.00	88.1%
Northeastern State Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$138.50	\$4,155.00	814.00	83.6%	387.37	11,621.00	\$341.50	\$10,245.00	1,376.00	88.2%
Northwestern OK St Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	859.00	82.7%	387.37	11,621.00	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	1,481.00	87.3%
Rogers State Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$142.55	\$4,276.50	692.50	86.1%	387.37	11,621.00	\$324.45	\$9,733.50	1,887.50	83.8%
Southeastern OK St Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$143.85	\$4,315.50	653.50	86.8%	387.37	11,621.00	\$356.20	\$10,686.00	935.00	92.0%
Southwestern OK St Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	859.00	82.7%	387.37	11,621.00	\$315.00	\$9,450.00	2,171.00	81.3%
Cameron Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	859.00	82.7%	387.37	11,621.00	\$332.50	\$9,975.00	1,646.00	85.8%
Langston Univ, Main	165.63	4,969.00	\$127.55	\$3,826.50	1,142.50	77.0%	387.37	11,621.00	\$313.55	\$9,406.50	2,214.50	80.9%
OK Panhandle State Univ	165.63	4,969.00	\$140.05	\$4,201.50	767.50	84.6%	387.37	11,621.00	\$318.05	\$9,541.50	2,079.50	82.1%
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	235.43	7,063.00	\$148.00	\$4,440.00	2,623.00	62.9%	547.40	16,422.00	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	5,862.00	64.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>173.08</i>	<i>5,192.27</i>	<i>\$139.36</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>1,011.50</i>	<i>80.5%</i>	<i>411.48</i>	<i>12,344.36</i>	<i>\$335.23</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>2,287.55</i>	<i>81.5%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLE</b>												
Carl Albert State College	124.90	3,747.00	\$75.00	\$2,250.00	1,497.00	60.0%	257.23	7,717.00	\$174.00	\$5,220.00	2,497.00	67.6%
Connors State College	124.90	3,747.00	\$88.27	\$2,648.10	1,098.90	70.7%	257.23	7,717.00	\$209.16	\$6,274.80	1,442.20	81.3%
Eastern Okla State Colleg	124.90	3,747.00	\$94.50	\$2,835.00	912.00	75.7%	257.23	7,717.00	\$215.06	\$6,451.80	1,265.20	83.6%
Murray State College	124.90	3,747.00	\$94.67	\$2,840.00	907.00	75.8%	257.23	7,717.00	\$221.67	\$6,650.00	1,067.00	86.2%
Northeastern OK A&M C	124.90	3,747.00	\$87.88	\$2,636.50	1,110.50	70.4%	257.23	7,717.00	\$215.23	\$6,457.00	1,260.00	83.7%
Northern Okla College	124.90	3,747.00	\$76.75	\$2,302.50	1,444.50	61.4%	257.23	7,717.00	\$193.75	\$5,812.50	1,904.50	75.3%
Okla City Comm College	124.90	3,747.00	\$84.00	\$2,520.00	1,227.00	67.3%	257.23	7,717.00	\$224.00	\$6,720.00	997.00	87.1%
Redlands Comm College	124.90	3,747.00	\$96.75	\$2,902.50	844.50	77.5%	257.23	7,717.00	\$171.75	\$5,152.50	2,564.50	66.8%
Rose State College	124.90	3,747.00	\$84.47	\$2,534.00	1,213.00	67.6%	257.23	7,717.00	\$246.47	\$7,394.00	323.00	95.8%
Seminole State College	124.90	3,747.00	\$94.95	\$2,848.50	898.50	76.0%	257.23	7,717.00	\$222.15	\$6,664.50	1,052.50	86.4%
Tulsa Comm College	124.90	3,747.00	\$90.28	\$2,708.50	1,038.50	72.3%	257.23	7,717.00	\$245.83	\$7,375.00	342.00	95.6%
Western Okla St College	124.90	3,747.00	\$89.45	\$2,683.50	1,063.50	71.6%	257.23	7,717.00	\$205.45	\$6,163.50	1,553.50	79.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>124.90</i>	<i>3,747.00</i>	<i>88.08</i>	<i>2,642.43</i>	<i>1,104.58</i>	<i>70.5%</i>	<i>257.23</i>	<i>7,717.00</i>	<i>212.04</i>	<i>6,361.30</i>	<i>1,355.70</i>	<i>82.4%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>155.51</i>	<i>4,665.40</i>	<i>120.52</i>	<i>3,615.66</i>	<i>1,049.74</i>	<i>77.5%</i>	<i>360.54</i>	<i>10,816.24</i>	<i>293.32</i>	<i>8,799.60</i>	<i>2,016.64</i>	<i>81.4%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE*

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY10 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore--Lower	165.63	4,969.00	\$109.17	\$3,275.00	1,694.00	65.9%	387.37	11,621.00	\$236.17	\$7,085.00	4,536.00	61.0%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	165.63	4,969.00	\$125.50	\$3,765.00	1,204.00	75.8%	387.37	11,621.00	\$353.80	\$10,614.00	1,007.00	91.3%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	165.63	4,969.00	\$123.30	\$3,699.00	1,270.00	74.4%	387.37	11,621.00	\$361.65	\$10,849.50	771.50	93.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>165.63</i>	<i>4,969.00</i>	<i>119.32</i>	<i>3,579.67</i>	<i>1,389.33</i>	<i>72.0%</i>	<i>387.37</i>	<i>11,621.00</i>	<i>317.21</i>	<i>9,516.17</i>	<i>2,104.83</i>	<i>81.9%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGEN</b>												
OU Health Science Cente	242.60	7,278.00	\$185.23	\$5,557.00	1,721.00	76.4%	700.23	21,007.00	\$517.93	\$15,538.00	5,469.00	74.0%
OSU, OKC--Lower	242.60	7,278.00	\$97.67	\$2,930.00	4,348.00	40.3%	700.23	21,007.00	\$259.67	\$7,790.00	13,217.00	37.1%
OSU, OKC--Upper	242.60	7,278.00	\$119.17	\$3,575.00	3,703.00	49.1%	700.23	21,007.00	\$281.17	\$8,435.00	12,572.00	40.2%
OSU, OKM--Lower	242.60	7,278.00	\$123.50	\$3,705.00	3,573.00	50.9%	700.23	21,007.00	\$300.50	\$9,015.00	11,992.00	42.9%
OSU, OKM--Upper	242.60	7,278.00	\$132.00	\$3,960.00	3,318.00	54.4%	700.23	21,007.00	\$309.00	\$9,270.00	11,737.00	44.1%
<b>OTHER</b>												
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	165.63	4,969.00	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	289.00	94.2%	387.37	11,621.00	\$368.35	\$11,050.50	570.50	95.1%
SEOSU--Grayson Co	165.63	4,969.00	\$100.35	\$3,010.50	1,958.50	60.6%	387.37	11,621.00	\$312.70	\$9,381.00	2,240.00	80.7%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	165.63	4,969.00	\$111.75	\$3,352.50	1,616.50	67.5%	387.37	11,621.00	\$324.10	\$9,723.00	1,898.00	83.7%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	165.63	4,969.00	\$131.65	\$3,949.50	1,019.50	79.5%	387.37	11,621.00	\$344.00	\$10,320.00	1,301.00	88.8%
Langston Univ, OKC	165.63	4,969.00	\$120.30	\$3,609.00	1,360.00	72.6%	387.37	11,621.00	\$305.05	\$9,151.50	2,469.50	78.7%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	165.63	4,969.00	\$124.80	\$3,744.00	1,225.00	75.3%	387.37	11,621.00	\$309.55	\$9,286.50	2,334.50	79.9%
NOC -- Stillwater*	124.90	3,747.00	\$102.05	\$3,061.50	685.50	81.7%	257.23	7,717.00	\$219.05	\$6,571.50	1,145.50	85.2%
Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	165.63	4,969.00	\$157.25	\$4,717.50	251.50	94.9%	387.37	11,621.00	\$372.50	\$11,175.00	446.00	96.2%

*\*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,029.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.*



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 7  
GRADUATE*

<i>Graduate</i>  <b>Institution</b>	<b>Resident Tuition</b>						<b>Nonresident Tuition</b>					
	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>% Chg</b>	<b>\$ Chg</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>% Chg</b>	<b>\$ Chg</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
University of Oklahoma	156.00	3,744.00	156.00	3,744.00	0.0%	\$0.00	565.70	13,576.80	565.70	13,576.80	0.0%	\$0.00
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	154.85	3,716.40	154.85	3,716.40	0.0%	\$0.00	602.00	14,448.00	602.00	14,448.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>155.43</i>	<i>3,730.20</i>	<i>155.43</i>	<i>3,730.20</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>583.85</i>	<i>14,012.40</i>	<i>583.85</i>	<i>14,012.40</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	162.15	3,891.60	162.15	3,891.60	0.0%	\$0.00	408.85	9,812.40	408.85	9,812.40	0.0%	\$0.00
East Central University	130.50	3,132.00	130.50	3,132.00	0.0%	\$0.00	370.50	8,892.00	370.50	8,892.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Northeastern State University	138.05	3,313.20	138.05	3,313.20	0.0%	\$0.00	368.05	8,833.20	368.05	8,833.20	0.0%	\$0.00
Northwestern OK State University	145.75	3,498.00	145.75	3,498.00	0.0%	\$0.00	384.25	9,222.00	384.25	9,222.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Southeastern OK State University	153.90	3,693.60	153.90	3,693.60	0.0%	\$0.00	405.95	9,742.80	405.95	9,742.80	0.0%	\$0.00
Southwestern OK State University	137.00	3,288.00	137.00	3,288.00	0.0%	\$0.00	355.00	8,520.00	355.00	8,520.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Cameron University	121.30	2,911.20	121.30	2,911.20	0.0%	\$0.00	356.00	8,544.00	356.00	8,544.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston University--Main	113.50	2,724.00	113.50	2,724.00	0.0%	\$0.00	327.60	7,862.40	327.60	7,862.40	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>137.77</i>	<i>3,306.45</i>	<i>137.77</i>	<i>3,306.45</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>372.03</i>	<i>8,928.60</i>	<i>372.03</i>	<i>8,928.60</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore --ECU	156.45	3,754.80	156.45	3,754.80	0.0%	\$0.00	424.01	10,176.24	424.01	10,176.24	0.0%	\$0.00
Ardmore -- SEOSU	167.00	4,008.00	167.00	4,008.00	0.0%	\$0.00	427.90	10,269.60	427.90	10,269.60	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>161.73</i>	<i>3,881.40</i>	<i>161.73</i>	<i>3,881.40</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>425.96</i>	<i>10,222.92</i>	<i>425.96</i>	<i>10,222.92</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	156.00	3,744.00	156.00	3,744.00	0.0%	\$0.00	565.70	13,576.80	565.70	13,576.80	0.0%	\$0.00
OSU Center for Health Science	154.85	3,716.40	154.85	3,716.40	0.0%	\$0.00	602.00	14,448.00	602.00	14,448.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO -- MBA	178.50	4,284.00	178.50	4,284.00	0.0%	\$0.00	409.50	9,828.00	409.50	9,828.00	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	133.55	3,205.20	133.55	3,205.20	0.0%	\$0.00	385.60	9,254.40	385.60	9,254.40	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	185.00	4,440.00	185.00	4,440.00	0.0%	\$0.00	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	176.45	4,234.80	176.45	4,234.80	0.0%	\$0.00	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston University--OKC	113.50	2,724.00	113.50	2,724.00	0.0%	\$0.00	327.60	7,862.40	327.60	7,862.40	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston University--Tulsa	113.50	2,724.00	113.50	2,724.00	0.0%	\$0.00	327.60	7,862.40	327.60	7,862.40	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>141.30</i>	<i>3,391.20</i>	<i>141.30</i>	<i>3,391.20</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>414.39</i>	<i>9,945.36</i>	<i>414.39</i>	<i>9,945.36</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 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					
	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>Institution</b>																
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>																
University of Oklahoma	2,415.40	2,415.40	0.0%	0.00	256.64	6,159.40	256.64	6,159.40	0.0%	0.00	666.34	15,992.20	666.34	15,992.20	0.0%	0.00
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	1,772.40	1,772.40	0.0%	0.00	228.70	5,488.80	228.70	5,488.80	0.0%	0.00	675.85	16,220.40	675.85	16,220.40	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>2,093.90</i>	<i>2,093.90</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>242.67</i>	<i>5,824.10</i>	<i>242.67</i>	<i>5,824.10</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>671.10</i>	<i>16,106.30</i>	<i>671.10</i>	<i>16,106.30</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>																
University of Central Oklahoma	433.20	433.20	0.0%	0.00	180.20	4,324.80	180.20	4,324.80	0.0%	0.00	426.90	10,245.60	426.90	10,245.60	0.0%	0.00
East Central University	976.20	976.20	0.0%	0.00	171.18	4,108.20	171.18	4,108.20	0.0%	0.00	411.18	9,868.20	411.18	9,868.20	0.0%	0.00
Northeastern State University	756.00	756.00	0.0%	0.00	169.55	4,069.20	169.55	4,069.20	0.0%	0.00	399.55	9,589.20	399.55	9,589.20	0.0%	0.00
Northwestern OK State University	498.00	498.00	0.0%	0.00	166.50	3,996.00	166.50	3,996.00	0.0%	0.00	405.00	9,720.00	405.00	9,720.00	0.0%	0.00
Southeastern OK State University	541.20	541.20	0.0%	0.00	176.45	4,234.80	176.45	4,234.80	0.0%	0.00	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.0%	0.00
Southwestern OK State University	600.00	600.00	0.0%	0.00	162.00	3,888.00	162.00	3,888.00	0.0%	0.00	380.00	9,120.00	380.00	9,120.00	0.0%	0.00
Cameron University	1,044.00	1,044.00	0.0%	0.00	164.80	3,955.20	164.80	3,955.20	0.0%	0.00	399.50	9,588.00	399.50	9,588.00	0.0%	0.00
Langston University--Main	1,006.20	1,006.20	0.0%	0.00	155.43	3,730.20	155.43	3,730.20	0.0%	0.00	369.53	8,868.60	369.53	8,868.60	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>731.85</i>	<i>731.85</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>168.26</i>	<i>4,038.30</i>	<i>168.26</i>	<i>4,038.30</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>402.52</i>	<i>9,660.45</i>	<i>402.52</i>	<i>9,660.45</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>																
Ardmore --ECU	15.00	15.00	0.0%	0.00	157.08	3,769.80	157.08	3,769.80	0.0%	0.00	424.64	10,191.24	424.64	10,191.24	0.0%	0.00
Ardmore -- SEOSU	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	167.00	4,008.00	167.00	4,008.00	0.0%	0.00	427.90	10,269.60	427.90	10,269.60	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>162.04</i>	<i>3,888.90</i>	<i>162.04</i>	<i>3,888.90</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>426.27</i>	<i>10,230.42</i>	<i>426.27</i>	<i>10,230.42</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>																
OU Health Sciences Center	1,675.30	1,675.30	0.0%	0.00	225.80	5,419.30	225.80	5,419.30	0.0%	0.00	635.50	15,252.10	635.50	15,252.10	0.0%	0.00
OSU Center for Health Science	574.80	574.80	0.0%	0.00	178.80	4,291.20	178.80	4,291.20	0.0%	0.00	625.95	15,022.80	625.95	15,022.80	0.0%	0.00
<b>OTHER</b>																
UCO -- MBA	433.20	433.20	0.0%	0.00	196.55	4,717.20	196.55	4,717.20	0.0%	0.00	427.55	10,261.20	427.55	10,261.20	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	133.55	3,205.20	133.55	3,205.20	0.0%	0.00	385.60	9,254.40	385.60	9,254.40	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	185.00	4,440.00	185.00	4,440.00	0.0%	0.00	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.0%	0.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	176.45	4,234.80	176.45	4,234.80	0.0%	0.00	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.0%	0.00
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	358.90	8,613.60	358.90	8,613.60	0.0%	0.00
Langston University--Tulsa	859.20	859.20	0.0%	0.00	149.30	3,583.20	149.30	3,583.20	0.0%	0.00	363.40	8,721.60	363.40	8,721.60	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,004.26</i>	<i>1,004.26</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>183.14</i>	<i>4,395.46</i>	<i>183.14</i>	<i>4,395.46</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>456.23</i>	<i>10,949.62</i>	<i>456.23</i>	<i>10,949.62</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 7  
GRADUATE*

<i>Graduate</i>	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY10 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>Institution</b>												
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
University of Oklahoma	317.54	7,621.00	256.64	6,159.40	1,461.60	80.8%	716.00	17,184.00	666.34	15,992.20	1,191.80	93.1%
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	317.54	7,621.00	228.70	5,488.80	2,132.20	72.0%	716.00	17,184.00	675.85	16,220.40	963.60	94.4%
<i>Average</i>	<i>317.54</i>	<i>7,621.00</i>	<i>242.67</i>	<i>5,824.10</i>	<i>1,796.90</i>	<i>76.4%</i>	<i>716.00</i>	<i>17,184.00</i>	<i>671.10</i>	<i>16,106.30</i>	<i>1,077.70</i>	<i>93.7%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	260.46	6,251.00	180.20	4,324.80	1,926.20	69.2%	590.21	14,165.00	426.90	10,245.60	3,919.40	72.3%
East Central University	211.58	5,078.00	171.18	4,108.20	969.80	80.9%	456.38	10,953.00	411.18	9,868.20	1,084.80	90.1%
Northeastern State University	211.58	5,078.00	169.55	4,069.20	1,008.80	80.1%	456.38	10,953.00	399.55	9,589.20	1,363.80	87.5%
Northwestern OK State University	211.58	5,078.00	166.50	3,996.00	1,082.00	78.7%	456.38	10,953.00	405.00	9,720.00	1,233.00	88.7%
Southeastern OK State University	211.58	5,078.00	176.45	4,234.80	843.20	83.4%	456.38	10,953.00	428.50	10,284.00	669.00	93.9%
Southwestern OK State University	211.58	5,078.00	162.00	3,888.00	1,190.00	76.6%	456.38	10,953.00	380.00	9,120.00	1,833.00	83.3%
Cameron University	211.58	5,078.00	164.80	3,955.20	1,122.80	77.9%	456.38	10,953.00	399.50	9,588.00	1,365.00	87.5%
Langston University--Main	211.58	5,078.00	155.43	3,730.20	1,347.80	73.5%	456.38	10,953.00	369.53	8,868.60	2,084.40	81.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>217.69</i>	<i>5,224.63</i>	<i>168.26</i>	<i>4,038.30</i>	<i>1,186.33</i>	<i>77.3%</i>	<i>473.10</i>	<i>11,354.50</i>	<i>402.52</i>	<i>9,660.45</i>	<i>1,694.05</i>	<i>85.1%</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore --ECU	211.58	5,078.00	157.08	3,769.80	1,308.20	74.2%	456.38	10,953.00	424.64	10,191.24	761.76	93.0%
Ardmore -- SEOSU	211.58	5,078.00	167.00	4,008.00	1,070.00	78.9%	456.38	10,953.00	427.90	10,269.60	683.40	93.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>211.58</i>	<i>5,078.00</i>	<i>162.04</i>	<i>3,888.90</i>	<i>1,189.10</i>	<i>76.6%</i>	<i>456.38</i>	<i>10,953.00</i>	<i>426.27</i>	<i>10,230.42</i>	<i>722.58</i>	<i>93.4%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	317.54	7,621.00	225.80	5,419.30	2,201.70	71.1%	716.00	17,184.00	635.50	15,252.10	1,931.90	88.8%
OSU Center for Health Science	317.54	7,621.00	178.80	4,291.20	3,329.80	56.3%	716.00	17,184.00	625.95	15,022.80	2,161.20	87.4%
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO -- MBA	260.46	6,251.00	196.55	4,717.20	1,533.80	75.5%	590.21	14,165.00	427.55	10,261.20	3,903.80	72.4%
SEOSU--Grayson County	211.58	5,078.00	133.55	3,205.20	1,872.80	63.1%	456.38	10,953.00	385.60	9,254.40	1,698.60	84.5%
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	211.58	5,078.00	185.00	4,440.00	638.00	87.4%	456.38	10,953.00	428.50	10,284.00	669.00	93.9%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	211.58	5,078.00	176.45	4,234.80	843.20	83.4%	456.38	10,953.00	428.50	10,284.00	669.00	93.9%
Langston University--OKC	211.58	5,078.00	144.80	3,475.20	1,602.80	68.4%	456.38	10,953.00	358.90	8,613.60	2,339.40	78.6%
Langston University--Tulsa	211.58	5,078.00	149.30	3,583.20	1,494.80	70.6%	456.38	10,953.00	363.40	8,721.60	2,231.40	79.6%
<i>Average</i>	<i>237.66</i>	<i>5,703.90</i>	<i>183.14</i>	<i>4,395.46</i>	<i>1,308.44</i>	<i>77.1%</i>	<i>521.68</i>	<i>12,520.40</i>	<i>456.23</i>	<i>10,949.62</i>	<i>1,570.78</i>	<i>87.5%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY10 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8  
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i>	Annual Credit Hours per Program	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
		FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution													
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>													
College of Law	30	\$407.25	\$12,217.50	\$407.25	\$12,217.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$738.20	\$22,146.00	\$738.20	\$22,146.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>													
Doctor of Medicine	40	\$448.63	\$17,945.00	\$448.63	\$17,945.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$1,051.58	\$42,063.00	\$1,051.58	\$42,063.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Doctor of Dental Science	40	\$408.40	\$16,336.00	\$408.40	\$16,336.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$969.45	\$38,778.00	\$969.45	\$38,778.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Physician's Associate	40	\$215.80	\$8,632.00	\$215.80	\$8,632.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$486.70	\$19,468.00	\$486.70	\$19,468.00	0.0%	\$0.00
PharmD	36	\$327.86	\$11,803.00	\$327.86	\$11,803.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$735.69	\$26,485.00	\$735.69	\$26,485.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Occupational Therapy	24	\$244.17	\$5,860.00	\$244.17	\$5,860.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$585.83	\$14,060.00	\$585.83	\$14,060.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Phys Therapy--Masters	24	\$261.83	\$6,284.00	\$261.83	\$6,284.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$653.79	\$15,691.00	\$653.79	\$15,691.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	24	\$314.92	\$7,558.00	\$314.92	\$7,558.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$795.50	\$19,092.00	\$795.50	\$19,092.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Doctor of Audiology	24	\$289.58	\$6,950.00	\$289.58	\$6,950.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$756.67	\$18,160.00	\$756.67	\$18,160.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Public Health	18	\$285.20	\$5,133.60	\$285.20	\$5,133.60	0.0%	\$0.00	\$771.20	\$13,881.60	\$771.20	\$13,881.60	0.0%	\$0.00
Nursing--Doctoral	18	\$179.40	\$3,229.20	\$179.40	\$3,229.20	0.0%	\$0.00	\$640.00	\$11,520.00	\$640.00	\$11,520.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>													
Center for Health Sciences-College of Osteo Med	40	\$463.63	\$18,545.00	\$463.63	\$18,545.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$911.67	\$36,466.85	\$911.67	\$36,466.85	0.0%	\$0.00
Coll of Vet Medicine	38	\$326.08	\$12,391.06	\$326.08	\$12,391.06	0.0%	\$0.00	\$780.69	\$29,666.36	\$780.69	\$29,666.36	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Langston University</i>													
Phys Therapy Prog	44	\$140.40	\$6,177.60	\$140.40	\$6,177.60	0.0%	\$0.00	\$445.00	\$19,580.00	\$445.00	\$19,580.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>													
Coll of Optometry	28	\$428.57	\$12,000.00	\$428.57	\$12,000.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$860.71	\$24,100.00	\$860.71	\$24,100.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>													
PharmD	32	\$300.00	\$9,600.00	\$300.00	\$9,600.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$625.00	\$20,000.00	\$625.00	\$20,000.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>\$315.11</i>	<i>\$10,041.37</i>	<i>\$315.11</i>	<i>\$10,041.37</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>\$737.98</i>	<i>\$23,197.36</i>	<i>\$737.98</i>	<i>\$23,197.36</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>

\*OUHSC Physical Therapy program is moving to a doctoral degree program. Beginning in FY09, incoming students will 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  
FY10 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					
	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>																
College of Law	3,618.50	3,768.50	4.1%	150.00	527.87	15,836.00	532.87	15,986.00	0.9%	150.00	858.82	25,764.50	863.82	25,914.50	0.6%	150.00
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>																
Doctor of Medicine	2,702.50	2,702.50	0.0%	0.00	516.19	20,647.50	516.19	20,647.50	0.0%	0.00	1,316.63	44,765.50	1,119.14	44,765.50	0.0%	0.00
Doctor of Dental Science	2,494.50	2,494.50	0.0%	0.00	470.76	18,830.50	470.76	18,830.50	0.0%	0.00	1,031.81	41,272.50	1,031.81	41,272.50	0.0%	0.00
Physician's Associate	2,494.50	2,494.50	0.0%	0.00	278.16	11,126.50	278.16	11,126.50	0.0%	0.00	549.06	21,962.50	549.06	21,962.50	0.0%	0.00
PharmD	2,289.70	2,289.70	0.0%	0.00	391.46	14,092.70	391.46	14,092.70	0.0%	0.00	799.30	28,774.70	799.30	28,774.70	0.0%	0.00
Occupational Therapy	1,675.30	1,675.30	0.0%	0.00	313.97	7,535.30	313.97	7,535.30	0.0%	0.00	655.64	15,735.30	655.64	15,735.30	0.0%	0.00
Phys Therapy--Masters	1,675.30	1,675.30	0.0%	0.00	331.64	7,959.30	331.64	7,959.30	0.0%	0.00	723.60	17,366.30	723.60	17,366.30	0.0%	0.00
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	2,289.70	2,289.70	0.0%	0.00	410.32	9,847.70	410.32	9,847.70	0.0%	0.00	890.90	21,381.70	890.90	21,381.70	0.0%	0.00
Doctor of Audiology	1,675.30	1,675.30	0.0%	0.00	359.39	8,625.30	359.39	8,625.30	0.0%	0.00	826.47	19,835.30	826.47	19,835.30	0.0%	0.00
Public Health	1,368.10	1,368.10	0.0%	0.00	361.21	6,501.70	361.21	6,501.70	0.0%	0.00	847.21	15,249.70	847.21	15,249.70	0.0%	0.00
Nursing--Doctoral	1,368.10	1,368.10	0.0%	0.00	255.41	4,597.30	255.41	4,597.30	0.0%	0.00	716.01	12,888.10	716.01	12,888.10	0.0%	0.00
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>																
Center for Health Sciences-College of Osteo Med	745.65	745.65	0.0%	0.00	482.27	19,290.65	482.27	19,290.65	0.0%	0.00	930.31	37,212.50	930.31	37,212.50	0.0%	0.00
Coll of Vet Medicine	1,903.80	1,903.80	0.0%	0.00	376.18	14,294.86	376.18	14,294.86	0.0%	0.00	830.79	31,570.16	830.79	31,570.16	0.0%	0.00
<i>Langston University</i>																
Phys Therapy Prog	1,678.45	1,678.45	0.0%	0.00	178.55	7,856.05	178.55	7,856.05	0.0%	0.00	483.15	21,258.45	483.15	21,258.45	0.0%	0.00
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>																
Coll of Optometry	882.00	882.00	0.0%	0.00	460.07	12,882.00	460.07	12,882.00	0.0%	0.00	892.21	24,982.00	892.21	24,982.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>																
PharmD	800.00	800.00	0.0%	0.00	325.00	10,400.00	325.00	10,400.00	0.0%	0.00	650.00	20,800.00	650.00	20,800.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$1,853.84</i>	<i>\$1,863.21</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>\$9.38</i>	<i>\$377.40</i>	<i>\$11,895.21</i>	<i>\$377.71</i>	<i>\$11,904.59</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>\$9.38</i>	<i>\$812.62</i>	<i>\$25,051.20</i>	<i>\$800.59</i>	<i>\$25,060.58</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>\$9.38</i>

\*OUHSC Physical Therapy program is moving to a doctoral degree program. Beginning in FY09, incoming students will 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  
FY10 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 8  
PROFESSIONAL*

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour	FY10 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY10 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Peer Limit	FY10 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour	FY10 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	\$626.23	\$18,787.00	\$532.87	\$15,986.00	\$2,801.00	85.1%	\$1,013.83	\$30,415.00	\$863.82	\$25,914.50	\$4,500.50	85.2%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	\$551.18	\$22,047.00	\$516.19	\$20,647.50	\$1,399.50	93.7%	\$1,180.43	\$47,217.00	\$1,119.14	\$44,765.50	\$2,451.50	94.8%
Doctor of Dental Science	\$580.95	\$23,238.00	\$470.76	\$18,830.50	\$4,407.50	81.0%	\$1,225.90	\$49,036.00	\$1,031.81	\$41,272.50	\$7,763.50	84.2%
Physician's Associate	\$314.95	\$12,598.00	\$278.16	\$11,126.50	\$1,471.50	88.3%	\$583.80	\$23,352.00	\$549.06	\$21,962.50	\$1,389.50	94.0%
PharmD	\$467.50	\$16,830.00	\$391.46	\$14,092.70	\$2,737.30	83.7%	\$842.17	\$30,318.00	\$799.30	\$28,774.70	\$1,543.30	94.9%
Occupational Therapy	\$344.58	\$8,270.00	\$313.97	\$7,535.30	\$734.70	91.1%	\$707.92	\$16,990.00	\$655.64	\$15,735.30	\$1,254.70	92.6%
Phys Therapy--Masters	\$364.00	\$8,736.00	\$331.64	\$7,959.30	\$776.70	91.1%	\$809.21	\$19,421.00	\$723.60	\$17,366.30	\$2,054.70	89.4%
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	\$422.79	\$10,147.00	\$410.32	\$9,847.70	\$299.30	97.1%	\$922.21	\$22,133.00	\$890.90	\$21,381.70	\$751.30	96.6%
Doctor of Audiology	\$412.42	\$9,898.00	\$359.39	\$8,625.30	\$1,272.70	87.1%	\$850.54	\$20,413.00	\$826.47	\$19,835.30	\$577.70	97.2%
Public Health	\$481.22	\$8,662.00	\$361.21	\$6,501.70	\$2,160.30	75.1%	\$1,063.06	\$19,135.00	\$847.21	\$15,249.70	\$3,885.30	79.7%
Nursing--Doctoral	\$355.17	\$6,393.00	\$255.41	\$4,597.30	\$1,795.70	71.9%	\$856.78	\$15,422.00	\$716.01	\$12,888.10	\$2,533.90	83.6%
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences-College of Osteo Med	\$610.78	\$24,431.00	\$482.27	\$19,290.65	\$5,140.35	79.0%	\$1,208.43	\$48,337.00	\$930.31	\$37,212.50	\$11,124.50	77.0%
Coll of Vet Medicine	\$482.37	\$18,330.00	\$376.18	\$14,294.86	\$4,035.14	78.0%	\$973.87	\$37,007.00	\$830.79	\$31,570.16	\$5,436.84	85.3%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Phys Therapy Prog	\$230.61	\$10,147.00	\$178.55	\$7,856.05	\$2,290.95	77.4%	\$503.02	\$22,133.00	\$483.15	\$21,258.45	\$874.55	96.0%
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>												
Coll of Optometry	\$744.25	\$20,839.00	\$460.07	\$12,882.00	\$7,957.00	61.8%	\$1,254.68	\$35,131.00	\$892.21	\$24,982.00	\$10,149.00	71.1%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Un</i>												
PharmD	\$370.88	\$11,868.00	\$325.00	\$10,400.00	\$1,468.00	87.6%	\$747.75	\$23,928.00	\$650.00	\$20,800.00	\$3,128.00	86.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$459.99</i>	<i>\$14,451.31</i>	<i>\$377.71</i>	<i>\$11,904.59</i>	<i>\$2,546.73</i>	<i>82.4%</i>	<i>\$921.47</i>	<i>\$28,774.25</i>	<i>\$800.59</i>	<i>\$25,060.58</i>	<i>\$3,713.67</i>	<i>87.1%</i>

*\*OUHSC Physical Therapy program is moving to a doctoral degree program. Beginning in FY09, incoming students will begin in the doctoral level program while current students will be allowed to complete the masters level program, which will then be phased out.*

Attachment 9

FY10 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY09 Rate	FY10 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,493.00	\$6,493.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$6,201.00	\$6,201.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,222.50	\$4,222.50	\$0.00	0.0%
East Central University	\$4,221.00	\$4,221.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,155.00	\$4,155.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,110.00	\$4,110.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Rogers State University	\$4,276.50	\$4,276.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,315.50	\$4,315.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,110.00	\$4,110.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Cameron University	\$4,110.00	\$4,110.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$3,826.50	\$3,826.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$4,201.50	\$4,201.50	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,440.00	\$4,440.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Connors State College	\$2,598.10	\$2,648.10	\$50.00	1.9%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$2,835.00	\$2,835.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Murray State College	\$2,840.00	\$2,840.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$2,441.50	\$2,636.50	\$195.00	8.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$2,302.50	\$2,302.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$2,520.00	\$2,520.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Redlands Community College	\$2,902.50	\$2,902.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Rose State College	\$2,534.00	\$2,534.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Seminole State College	\$2,848.50	\$2,848.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Tulsa Community College	\$2,708.50	\$2,708.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$2,683.50	\$2,683.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$2,622.01</i>	<i>\$2,642.43</i>	<i>\$20.42</i>	<i>0.8%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$3,605.86</b>	<b>\$3,615.66</b>	<b>\$9.80</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Attachment 9

FY10 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY09 Rate	FY10 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$16,474.00	\$16,474.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$16,555.50	\$16,555.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$16,514.75</i>	<i>\$16,514.75</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$10,651.50	\$10,651.50	\$0.00	0.0%
East Central University	\$10,236.00	\$10,236.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern State University	\$10,245.00	\$10,245.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$10,140.00	\$10,140.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Rogers State University	\$9,733.50	\$9,733.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$10,686.00	\$10,686.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$9,450.00	\$9,450.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Cameron University	\$9,975.00	\$9,975.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$9,406.50	\$9,406.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$9,541.50	\$9,541.50	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$10,560.00	\$10,560.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$5,220.00	\$5,220.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Connors State College	\$6,224.80	\$6,274.80	\$50.00	0.8%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$6,451.80	\$6,451.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Murray State College	\$6,650.00	\$6,650.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$6,262.00	\$6,457.00	\$195.00	3.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$5,812.50	\$5,812.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$6,720.00	\$6,720.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Redlands Community College	\$5,152.50	\$5,152.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Rose State College	\$7,394.00	\$7,394.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Seminole State College	\$6,664.50	\$6,664.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Tulsa Community College	\$7,375.00	\$7,375.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$6,163.50	\$6,163.50	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$6,340.88</i>	<i>\$6,361.30</i>	<i>\$20.42</i>	<i>0.3%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$8,789.80</b>	<b>\$8,799.60</b>	<b>\$9.80</b>	<b>0.1%</b>



Attachment 9

**FY10 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,159.40	\$6,159.40	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,488.80	\$5,488.80	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$5,824.10</i>	<i>\$5,824.10</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,324.80	\$4,324.80	\$0.00	0.0%
East Central University	\$4,108.20	\$4,108.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,069.20	\$4,069.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,996.00	\$3,996.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,234.80	\$4,234.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,888.00	\$3,888.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Cameron University	\$3,955.20	\$3,955.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$3,730.20	\$3,730.20	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,038.30</i>	<i>\$4,038.30</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$4,395.46</b>	<b>\$4,395.46</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**FY10 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$15,992.20	\$15,992.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$16,220.40	\$16,220.40	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$16,106.30</i>	<i>\$16,106.30</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$10,245.60	\$10,245.60	\$0.00	0.0%
East Central University	\$9,868.20	\$9,868.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Northeastern State University	\$9,589.20	\$9,589.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$9,720.00	\$9,720.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$10,284.00	\$10,284.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$9,120.00	\$9,120.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Cameron University	\$9,588.00	\$9,588.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Langston University	\$8,868.60	\$8,868.60	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$9,660.45</i>	<i>\$9,660.45</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$10,949.62</b>	<b>\$10,949.62</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Attachment 9

**FY10 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$15,836.00	\$15,986.00	\$150.00	0.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$20,647.50	\$20,647.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$18,830.50	\$18,830.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$11,126.50	\$11,126.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$14,092.70	\$14,092.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$7,535.30	\$7,535.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Masters	\$7,959.30	\$7,959.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$9,847.70	\$9,847.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$8,625.30	\$8,625.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$6,501.70	\$6,501.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Nursing	\$4,597.30	\$4,597.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$19,290.65	\$19,290.65	\$0.00	0.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$14,294.86	\$14,294.86	\$0.00	0.0%
LU Physical Therapy	\$7,856.05	\$7,856.05	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$12,882.00	\$12,882.00	\$0.00	0.0%
SWOSU PharmD	\$10,400.00	\$10,400.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$11,895.21</i>	<i>\$11,904.59</i>	<i>\$9.38</i>	<i>0.1%</i>

**FY10 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$25,764.50	\$25,914.50	\$150.00	0.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$44,765.50	\$44,765.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$41,272.50	\$41,272.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$21,962.50	\$21,962.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$28,774.70	\$28,774.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$15,735.30	\$15,735.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Masters	\$17,366.30	\$17,366.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$21,381.70	\$21,381.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$19,835.30	\$19,835.30	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$15,249.70	\$15,249.70	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Nursing	\$12,888.10	\$12,888.10	\$0.00	0.0%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$37,212.50	\$37,212.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$31,570.16	\$31,570.16	\$0.00	0.0%
LU Physical Therapy	\$21,258.45	\$21,258.45	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$24,982.00	\$24,982.00	\$0.00	0.0%
SWOSU PharmD	\$20,800.00	\$20,800.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$25,051.20</i>	<i>\$25,060.58</i>	<i>\$9.38</i>	<i>0.0%</i>

**Comparison with Legislative Limits**  
**FY10 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY10 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	216.43	\$6,493.00	\$7,278.00	89.2%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	206.70	\$6,201.00	\$7,278.00	85.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$211.57</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>\$7,278.00</i>	<i>87.2%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	140.75	\$4,222.50	\$5,331.00	79.2%
East Central University	140.70	\$4,221.00	\$4,969.00	84.9%
Northeastern State University	138.50	\$4,155.00	\$4,969.00	83.6%
Northwestern OK State University	137.00	\$4,110.00	\$4,969.00	82.7%
Rogers State University	142.55	\$4,276.50	\$4,969.00	86.1%
Southeastern OK State University	143.85	\$4,315.50	\$4,969.00	86.8%
Southwestern OK State University	137.00	\$4,110.00	\$4,969.00	82.7%
Cameron University	137.00	\$4,110.00	\$4,969.00	82.7%
Langston University, Main Campus	127.55	\$3,826.50	\$4,969.00	77.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	140.05	\$4,201.50	\$4,969.00	84.6%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	148.00	\$4,440.00	\$7,063.00	62.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$139.36</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>\$5,192.27</i>	<i>80.5%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	75.00	\$2,250.00	\$3,747.00	60.0%
Connors State College	88.27	\$2,648.10	\$3,747.00	70.7%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	94.50	\$2,835.00	\$3,747.00	75.7%
Murray State College	94.67	\$2,840.00	\$3,747.00	75.8%
Northeastern OK A&M College	87.88	\$2,636.50	\$3,747.00	70.4%
Northern Oklahoma College	76.75	\$2,302.50	\$3,747.00	61.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	84.00	\$2,520.00	\$3,747.00	67.3%
Redlands Community College	96.75	\$2,902.50	\$3,747.00	77.5%
Rose State College	84.47	\$2,534.00	\$3,747.00	67.6%
Seminole State College	94.95	\$2,848.50	\$3,747.00	76.0%
Tulsa Community College	90.28	\$2,708.50	\$3,747.00	72.3%
Western Oklahoma State College	89.45	\$2,683.50	\$3,747.00	71.6%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$88.08</i>	<i>\$2,642.43</i>	<i>\$3,747.00</i>	<i>70.5%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$120.52</i>	<i>\$3,615.66</i>	<i>\$4,665.40</i>	<i>77.5%</i>

**Attachment 10**

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY10 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY10 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$549.13	\$16,474.00	\$21,007.00	78.4%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$551.85	\$16,555.50	\$21,007.00	78.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$550.49</i>	<i>\$16,514.75</i>	<i>\$21,007.00</i>	<i>78.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$355.05	\$10,651.50	\$14,777.00	72.1%
East Central University	\$341.20	\$10,236.00	\$11,621.00	88.1%
Northeastern State University	\$341.50	\$10,245.00	\$11,621.00	88.2%
Northwestern OK State University	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	\$11,621.00	87.3%
Rogers State University	\$324.45	\$9,733.50	\$11,621.00	83.8%
Southeastern OK State University	\$356.20	\$10,686.00	\$11,621.00	92.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$315.00	\$9,450.00	\$11,621.00	81.3%
Cameron University	\$332.50	\$9,975.00	\$11,621.00	85.8%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$313.55	\$9,406.50	\$11,621.00	80.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$318.05	\$9,541.50	\$11,621.00	82.1%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	\$16,422.00	64.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$335.23</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>\$12,344.36</i>	<i>81.5%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$174.00	\$5,220.00	\$7,717.00	67.6%
Connors State College	\$209.16	\$6,274.80	\$7,717.00	81.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$215.06	\$6,451.80	\$7,717.00	83.6%
Murray State College	\$221.67	\$6,650.00	\$7,717.00	86.2%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$215.23	\$6,457.00	\$7,717.00	83.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$193.75	\$5,812.50	\$7,717.00	75.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$224.00	\$6,720.00	\$7,717.00	87.1%
Redlands Community College	\$171.75	\$5,152.50	\$7,717.00	66.8%
Rose State College	\$246.47	\$7,394.00	\$7,717.00	95.8%
Seminole State College	\$222.15	\$6,664.50	\$7,717.00	86.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$245.83	\$7,375.00	\$7,717.00	95.6%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$205.45	\$6,163.50	\$7,717.00	79.9%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$212.04</i>	<i>\$6,361.30</i>	<i>\$7,717.00</i>	<i>82.4%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$293.32</i>	<i>\$8,799.60</i>	<i>\$10,816.24</i>	<i>81.4%</i>

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY10 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY10 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$256.64	\$6,159.40	\$7,621.00	80.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$228.70	\$5,488.80	\$7,621.00	72.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$242.67</i>	<i>\$5,824.10</i>	<i>\$7,621.00</i>	<i>76.4%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$180.20	\$4,324.80	\$6,251.00	69.2%
East Central University	\$171.18	\$4,108.20	\$5,078.00	80.9%
Northeastern State University	\$169.55	\$4,069.20	\$5,078.00	80.1%
Northwestern OK State University	\$166.50	\$3,996.00	\$5,078.00	78.7%
Southeastern OK State University	\$176.45	\$4,234.80	\$5,078.00	83.4%
Southwestern OK State University	\$162.00	\$3,888.00	\$5,078.00	76.6%
Cameron University	\$164.80	\$3,955.20	\$5,078.00	77.9%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$155.43	\$3,730.20	\$5,078.00	73.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$168.26</i>	<i>\$4,038.30</i>	<i>\$5,224.63</i>	<i>77.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$183.14</i>	<i>\$4,395.46</i>	<i>\$5,703.90</i>	<i>77.1%</i>

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY10 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY10 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$666.34	\$15,992.20	\$17,184.00	93.1%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$675.85	\$16,220.40	\$17,184.00	94.4%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$671.10</i>	<i>\$16,106.30</i>	<i>\$17,184.00</i>	<i>93.7%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$426.90	\$10,245.60	\$14,165.00	72.3%
East Central University	\$411.18	\$9,868.20	\$10,953.00	90.1%
Northeastern State University	\$399.55	\$9,589.20	\$10,953.00	87.5%
Northwestern OK State University	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	\$10,953.00	88.7%
Southeastern OK State University	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$10,953.00	93.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$380.00	\$9,120.00	\$10,953.00	83.3%
Cameron University	\$399.50	\$9,588.00	\$10,953.00	87.5%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$369.53	\$8,868.60	\$10,953.00	81.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$402.52</i>	<i>\$9,660.45</i>	<i>\$11,354.50</i>	<i>85.1%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$456.23</i>	<i>\$10,949.62</i>	<i>\$12,520.40</i>	<i>87.5%</i>

**Attachment 10**

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY10 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for Full-Time Student</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY10 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$532.87	\$15,986.00	\$18,787.00	85.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$516.19	\$20,647.50	\$22,047.00	93.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$470.76	\$18,830.50	\$23,238.00	81.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$278.16	\$11,126.50	\$12,598.00	88.3%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$391.46	\$14,092.70	\$16,830.00	83.7%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$313.97	\$7,535.30	\$8,270.00	91.1%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$331.64	\$7,959.30	\$8,736.00	91.1%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$410.32	\$9,847.70	\$10,147.00	97.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$359.39	\$8,625.30	\$9,898.00	87.1%
OUHSC Public Health	\$361.21	\$6,501.70	\$8,662.00	75.1%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$255.41	\$4,597.30	\$6,393.00	71.9%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$482.27	\$19,290.65	\$24,431.00	79.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$376.18	\$14,294.86	\$18,330.00	78.0%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$178.55	\$7,856.05	\$10,147.00	77.4%
NSU Optometry Program	\$460.07	\$12,882.00	\$20,839.00	61.8%
SWOSU PharmD	\$325.00	\$10,400.00	\$11,868.00	87.6%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY10 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY10 Cost for Full-Time Student</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY10 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$863.82	\$25,914.50	\$30,415.00	85.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,119.14	\$44,765.50	\$47,217.00	94.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,031.81	\$41,272.50	\$49,036.00	84.2%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$549.06	\$21,962.50	\$23,352.00	94.0%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$799.30	\$28,774.70	\$30,318.00	94.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$655.64	\$15,735.30	\$16,990.00	92.6%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$723.60	\$17,366.30	\$19,421.00	89.4%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$890.90	\$21,381.70	\$22,133.00	96.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$826.47	\$19,835.30	\$20,413.00	97.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$847.21	\$15,249.70	\$19,135.00	79.7%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$716.01	\$12,888.10	\$15,422.00	83.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$930.31	\$37,212.50	\$48,337.00	77.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$830.79	\$31,570.16	\$37,007.00	85.3%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$483.15	\$21,258.45	\$22,133.00	96.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$892.21	\$24,982.00	\$35,131.00	71.1%
SWOSU PharmD	\$650.00	\$20,800.00	\$23,928.00	86.9%

**FY10 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees**  
(Undergraduate Resident)

Institution	FY10 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY10 Mandatory Fees	FY10 Total for 30 Credit Hours
<b>Research</b>			
University of Oklahoma	\$4,066.50	\$2,956.00	\$7,022.50
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$4,530.00	\$2,260.50	\$6,790.50
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$4,298.25</i>	<i>\$2,608.25</i>	<i>\$6,906.50</i>
<b>Regional</b>			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,230.00	\$541.50	\$4,771.50
East Central University	\$3,463.80	\$1,209.00	\$4,672.80
Northeastern State University	\$3,691.50	\$945.00	\$4,636.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,008.00	\$622.50	\$4,630.50
Rogers State University	\$3,136.50	\$1,548.00	\$4,684.50
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,184.70	\$676.50	\$4,861.20
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,864.00	\$750.00	\$4,614.00
Cameron University	\$3,225.00	\$1,305.00	\$4,530.00
Langston University	\$3,036.00	\$1,186.50	\$4,222.50
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,147.90	\$1,464.00	\$4,611.90
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$3,750.00	\$1,170.00	\$4,920.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$3,612.49</i>	<i>\$1,038.00</i>	<i>\$4,650.49</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$3,717.99</i>	<i>\$1,279.58</i>	<i>\$4,997.57</i>
<b>Other</b>			
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$4,312.50	\$15.00	\$4,327.50
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$4,167.00	\$0.00	\$4,167.00
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,066.50	\$2,020.00	\$6,086.50
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$3,360.00	\$650.00	\$4,010.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$3,467.10	\$945.00	\$4,412.10
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	\$5,382.00	\$0.00	\$5,382.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	\$3,462.00	\$0.00	\$3,462.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co. Lower	\$3,855.30	\$0.00	\$3,855.30
SEOSU--McCurtain Co. Upper	\$4,541.70	\$0.00	\$4,541.70
Langston University--OKC	\$3,078.90	\$931.50	\$4,010.40
Langston University--Tulsa	\$3,078.90	\$1,066.50	\$4,145.40





**FY10 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit**  
*(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)*

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY10 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Guaranteed Tuition Rate</b>	<b>FY10 Legislative Limit*</b>	<b>Difference from Legislative Limit</b>	<b>Percent of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>Research</b>					
University of Oklahoma	\$3,537.00	\$4,066.50	\$4,067.40	\$0.90	100.0%
Oklahoma State University&Tulsa	\$3,940.50	\$4,530.00	\$4,531.50	\$1.50	100.0%
<b>Regional</b>					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,681.00	\$4,230.00	\$4,233.00	\$3.00	99.9%
East Central University	\$3,012.00	\$3,463.80	\$3,463.80	\$0.00	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$3,210.00	\$3,691.50	\$3,691.50	\$0.00	100.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,487.50	\$4,008.00	\$4,010.40	\$2.40	99.9%
Rogers State University	\$2,728.50	\$3,136.50	\$3,137.70	\$1.20	100.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$3,639.00	\$4,184.70	\$4,184.70	\$0.00	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,360.00	\$3,864.00	\$3,864.00	\$0.00	100.0%
Cameron University	\$2,805.00	\$3,225.00	\$3,225.60	\$0.60	100.0%
Langston University	\$2,640.00	\$3,036.00	\$3,036.00	\$0.00	100.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$2,737.50	\$3,147.90	\$3,147.90	\$0.00	100.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$3,270.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,760.50	\$10.50	99.7%
<b>Other</b>					
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$3,750.00	\$4,312.50	\$4,312.50	\$0.00	100.0%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$3,699.00	\$4,167.00	\$4,253.70	\$86.70	98.0%
OU Health Sciences Center	\$3,537.00	\$4,066.50	\$4,067.40	\$0.90	100.0%
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$2,925.00	\$3,360.00	\$3,363.60	\$3.60	99.9%
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$3,015.00	\$3,467.10	\$3,467.10	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	\$4,680.00	\$5,382.00	\$5,382.00	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--Grayson County	\$3,010.50	\$3,462.00	\$3,462.00	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co. Lower	\$3,352.50	\$3,855.30	\$3,855.30	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co. Upper	\$3,949.50	\$4,541.70	\$4,541.70	\$0.00	100.0%
Langston University--OKC	\$2,677.50	\$3,078.90	\$3,078.90	\$0.00	100.0%
Langston University--Tulsa	\$2,677.50	\$3,078.90	\$3,078.90	\$0.00	100.0%

*\*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY10 nonguaranteed tuition rate*



**FY10 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked  
Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment-Weighted)**

	State	Public 2-Yr College		State	Public 4-Yr College
1	Vermont	\$6,070	1	Vermont	\$12,002
2	New Hampshire	\$5,888	2	New Jersey	\$11,167
3	Minnesota	\$4,732	3	New Hampshire	\$11,077
4	Massachusetts	\$4,316	4	Pennsylvania	\$10,786
5	South Dakota	\$4,302	5	Illinois	\$10,553
6	North Dakota	\$3,911	6	Michigan	\$9,784
7	New York	\$3,888	7	South Carolina	\$9,524
8	New Jersey	\$3,791	8	Massachusetts	\$9,240
9	Alaska	\$3,771	9	Delaware	\$8,994
10	Kentucky	\$3,759	10	Minnesota	\$8,752
11	Iowa	\$3,709	11	Maine	\$8,547
12	Oregon	\$3,624	12	Connecticut	\$8,540
13	Wisconsin	\$3,530	13	Rhode Island	\$8,508
14	Pennsylvania	\$3,493	14	Ohio	\$8,146
15	South Carolina	\$3,486	15	Virginia	\$7,952
16	Maryland	\$3,387	16	Indiana	\$7,676
17	Rhode Island	\$3,376	17	Maryland	\$7,485
18	Indiana	\$3,298	18	Texas	\$7,347
19	Maine	\$3,283	19	Wisconsin	\$7,261
20	Ohio	\$3,266	20	Missouri	\$7,247
21	Connecticut	\$3,200	21	Washington	\$7,217
22	Washington	\$3,161	22	Kentucky	\$7,118
23	Virginia	\$3,087	23	Oregon	\$6,910
24	Tennessee	\$2,972	24	Iowa	\$6,714
25	Montana	\$2,940	25	Hawaii	\$6,647
26	Alabama	\$2,840	26	Arizona	\$6,554
27	Delaware	\$2,763	27	Alabama	\$6,488
28	Colorado	\$2,757	28	North Dakota	\$6,332
29	Illinois	\$2,754	29	Kansas	\$6,312
30	Utah	\$2,708	30	Colorado	\$6,309
31	Oklahoma	\$2,705	31	Nebraska	\$6,233
32	West Virginia	\$2,650	32	South Dakota	\$6,146
33	Georgia	\$2,601	33	Tennessee	\$6,114
34	Missouri	\$2,592	34	Arkansas	\$6,006
35	Michigan	\$2,554	35	California	\$5,996
36	Florida	\$2,552	36	New York	\$5,761
37	Hawaii	\$2,441	37	Oklahoma	\$5,691
38	Idaho	\$2,417	38	Montana	\$5,490
39	Arkansas	\$2,377	39	West Virginia	\$5,010
40	Nebraska	\$2,282	40	Georgia	\$4,968
41	Wyoming	\$2,157	41	Mississippi	\$4,947
42	Kansas	\$2,083	42	Alaska	\$4,920
43	Louisiana	\$2,044	43	Idaho	\$4,887
44	Nevada	\$1,998	44	New Mexico	\$4,758
45	Arizona	\$1,876	45	Utah	\$4,614
46	Mississippi	\$1,847	46	Nevada	\$4,556
47	Texas	\$1,753	47	North Carolina	\$4,541
48	North Carolina	\$1,602	48	Florida	\$4,382
49	New Mexico	\$1,204	49	Louisiana	\$4,290
50	California	\$817	50	District of Columbia	\$3,899
51	Puerto Rico	—	51	Wyoming	\$3,686
52	District of Columbia	—	52	Puerto Rico	\$1,930

Source: *Trends in College Pricing 2009*, by The College Board, October 2009.



## **APPENDIX**

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

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

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

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

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