

*FY 2010-11
Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



December 2010

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

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Executive Summary

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

Tier	Undergraduate Average				Graduate Average			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	4.4%	\$6,781	4.5%	\$17,408	4.6%	\$6,089	4.4%	\$16,814
Regional Institutions	5.2%	\$4400.	4.8%	\$10,539	5%	\$4243	4.6%	\$10,102
Community Colleges	5.0%	\$2775.	4.7%	\$6,661.	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ardmore Higher Education Center	5.6%	\$3777	3.2%	\$9,777	1.7%	\$3,951	2.8%	\$10,514
Professional Programs	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	5.8%	\$12,590	5.8%	\$26,515

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 FY11. 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 FY11, institutions made minimal increases in tuition and fees, and, at the same time, made substantial efforts to increase waivers and financial aid. The historically low tuition rates in Oklahoma, and the economic downturn of the economy, have attracted more students, and this has not affected their ability to meet cost of attendance.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions have not seen significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to tuition and mandatory fee increases. Enrollment has continued to grow steadily into FY11, despite the increases. Preliminary enrollment data shows that 6,001 more students are enrolled in college during the fall 2010 semester than were last year, a 3.2 percent increase. The full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment for the fall semester increased by 4,682 students or 3.5 percent. Community colleges had the greatest increase with an average 5.5 percent increase in full-time enrollment. Future trends indicate that external factors such as fewer high school graduates, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the lack of jobs, rather than increases in tuition and fees, impact enrollment trends.

Availability of Financial Aid. For FY11, resident tuition waivers increased by 3.1 percent, approximately \$1.6 million more than in FY10 for a total of \$61.4 million in total resident waivers. Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* (Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program, or OHLAP) will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses. Several institutions have extended scholarship programs to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Many institutions have implemented cost-savings measures related to textbook costs. Institutions continue to help students discover all sources of available assistance and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

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

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

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

1) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a 5.5 percent range of last year's tuition. The twenty-five institutions stayed within the 5.5 percent, two institutions, Tulsa Community College and Cameron University, kept their changes to increases of 3.2 and 3.8, respectively. One higher education program (Ardmore) raised the tuition 6.5 percent. The nine constituency agencies had a large range, from lowering tuition by a negative 1.9 percent to an increase of 9.5 percent. (SEOSU-Grayson Co.)

2) The State Regents implemented the *Making Place Matter Project*. Designed by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, this project helps Oklahoma institutions become leaders in promoting regional stewardship and in mobilizing the assets of higher education toward economic development, community service, and outreach goals, thereby improving Oklahoma's economic vitality.

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 \$609,000 from the U. S. Department of Education as a part of the *College Access Challenge Grant*. This grant program provides up to 457 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.

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

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 (or tuition lock rates) at four-year public institutions were offered for the first time during FY09. This program provides families with predictability in budgeting for college and also encourages students to graduate in four years.

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

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

12) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education's Oklahoma Campus Compact program will receive an \$187,265 AmeriCorps grant in partnership with Washington Campus Compact to continue and expand Students in Service, a part-time AmeriCorps program within the Corporation for National and Community Service. The Students in Service program supports the recruitment of college students to volunteer in their communities—helping increase the capacity of local nonprofit agencies and schools, and meeting critical needs in communities. In return, college students earn a modest education award to help offset their educational expenses.

National Perspective. The average national published rate for 2010-11 tuition and mandatory fees is \$7,605 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$2,713 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$4,400 and \$2,841 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits readily available from various sources. A national report on college affordability, *Beyond the 49th Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* by the Educational Policy Institute (2006), ranks Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability.

During 2009-10 (most recent data available), \$199.2 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$8.5 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$207.7 billion in financial aid was awarded.

Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$83 billion in 2008-09 to \$79 billion in 2009-10 when including ARRA stimulus funding, and \$76 million without ARRA, down approximately \$8 billion or -8.4 percent. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. *How America Pays for College*, a study conducted by Sallie Mae and Gallup, reports how families pay to college varies across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 37 percent of the cost plus 10 percent through borrowing, students contributed 23 percent, scholarships and grants covered 23 percent, and the remaining 7 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 was signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009. It was an unprecedented initiative to jumpstart the economy and to create or save jobs. The legislation invested heavily in education and included \$98.2 billion for supplemental appropriations for reforms to strengthen elementary, secondary and higher education, including money to stabilize state education budgets and to encourage states to improve teacher quality, improve low-performing schools and improve student readiness for college and careers through system enhancements. The Act provided competitive funds to spur innovation and addresses affordability and improved access to higher education.

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) recently announced a \$12.2 million competitive grant (the Workforce Data Quality Initiative) to encourage the development of state workforce longitudinal databases that have the ability to link to longitudinal education data. This effort is aligned with the U.S. Department of Education’s statewide longitudinal data systems (SLDS) efforts to establish “pre-K-to-college-and-career data systems that track progress and foster continuous improvement.”

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

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2011

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8) specifies the maximum limits for resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate and graduate programs, by tier (research universities, regional universities, community colleges), and for professional programs. In order to establish the limits, State Regents' staff compiled a listing of tuition and mandatory fees charged by twelve public institutions, by like-type public four-year institutions in surrounding and other states, by public community colleges receiving no local tax funding in surrounding or other states, and for professional programs. This is the second year for the University of Central Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as a regional urban university, and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as the state's premier regional liberal arts college to have their own regional peer groups. The *FY11 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 FY11 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 11, 2010.
- 2) Statewide, institutions held campus discussions to explain the economic realities as they related probable increases in tuition and fees and projected mandatory cost increases. The students were kept informed on a continuing basis, and student input was solicited and communicated to institutional executives and governing board members.
- 3) A public hearing was held at the State Regents' office on April 27, 2010 (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 28, 2010 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY11, 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 FY11 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' meeting held on June 23, 2010.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 24, 2010.

- 8) Subsequent to the June 24, 2010 and prior to September 9, 2010 State Regents' meeting and approval of all tuition and fee requests, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' published tuition and fee schedules for compliance with policy and with State Regents' action. All institutions were found to be in compliance with the approved tuition and fee rates and with the required publication of those rates (State Regents Policy, Chapter 4.18.4.B).¹
- 9) The final step in the approval process is the submission of this *Tuition Impact Analysis Report* to the Governor and Legislature prior to January 1, 2011.

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

Summary of FY11 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

The following table shows, by tier, the FY11 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 FY10.

Analysis of FY11 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

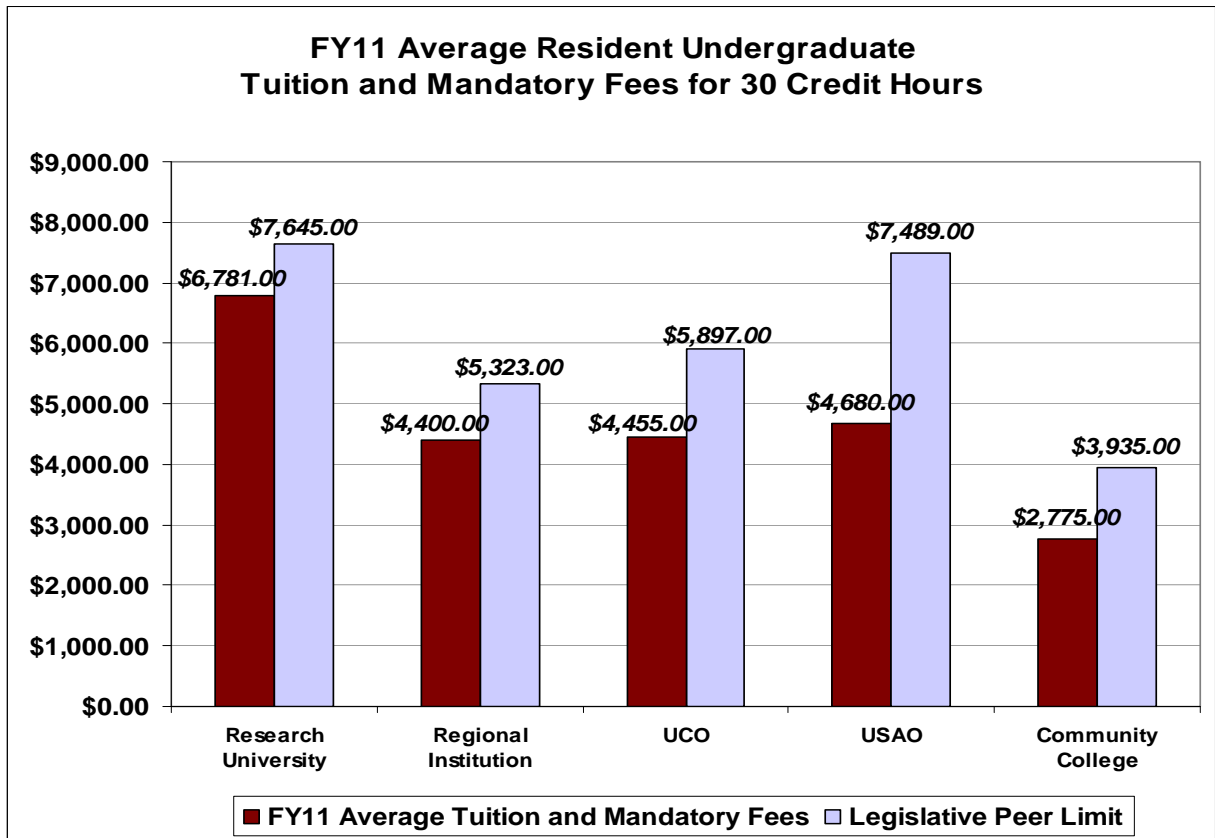
Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$7,645.00	\$6,781.00	\$864.00	88.7%	4.4%
Nonresident	\$21,887.00	\$17,408.00	\$4,479.00	79.5%	4.5%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,026.00	\$6,089.00	\$1,937.00	75.9%	4.6%
Nonresident	\$18,637.00	\$16,814.00	\$1,823.00	90.2%	4.4%
Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$5,323.00	\$4,400.00	\$923.00	82.7%	5.2%
Nonresident	\$11,948.02	\$10,539.00	\$1,409.02	88.2%	4.8%
Graduate					
Resident	\$5,227.00	\$4,243.00	\$984.00	81.2%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$11,544.00	\$10,102.00	\$1,442.00	87.5%	4.6%
University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$5,897.00	\$4,455.00	\$1,442.00	75.5%	5.5%
Nonresident	\$16,035.00	\$11,241.00	\$4,794.00	70.1%	5.5%
Graduate					
Resident	\$6,927.00	\$4,561.00	\$2,366.00	65.8%	5.5%
Nonresident	\$16,163.00	\$10,806.00	\$5,357.00	66.9%	5.5%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$7,489.00	\$4,680.00	\$2,809.00	62.5%	5.4%
Nonresident	\$17,328.00	\$11,130.00	\$6,198.00	64.2%	5.4%
Graduate					
Resident	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nonresident	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Two-Year Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$3,935.00	\$2,775.00	\$1,160.00	70.5%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$8,007.00	\$6,661.00	\$1,346.00	83.2%	4.7%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$5,323.00	\$3,778.00	\$1,545.00	71.0%	5.6%
Nonresident	\$11,948.02	\$9,777.00	\$2,171.02	81.8%	3.2%
Graduate					
Resident	\$5,227.00	\$3,951.00	\$1,276.00	75.6%	1.7%
Nonresident	\$11,544.00	\$10,514.00	\$1,030.00	91.1%	2.8%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY11 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY11 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahom a as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$15,977.00	\$12,590.00	\$3,387.00	78.8%	5.8%
Nonresident	\$30,109.00	\$26,515.00	\$3,594.00	88.1%	5.8%

This bar graph compares the average FY11 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 FY11 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY11 Guaranteed Tuition – Tuition Lock Program

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

The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. First-time students attending full-time now have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate program at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed tuition rate for four years (or the normal time-to-degree if longer, as determined by the institution) as long as they maintain

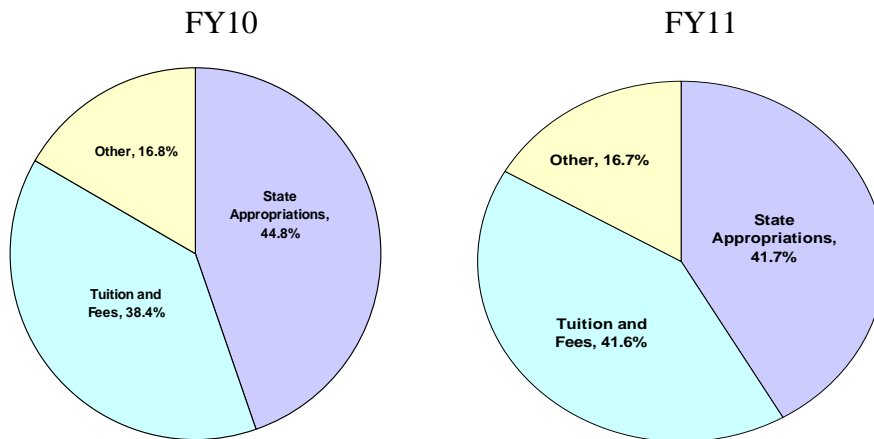
full-time status during the fall and spring semesters. Certain exceptions are made for students who transfer and for those who are required to withdraw due to military or other national defense emergencies. The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115 percent of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.

Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year institutions range from \$3,187 to \$4,717 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$3,187 to \$5,658.00. 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 FY11 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 FY11 to that of the previous year. In FY10, student revenues contributed 38.4 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations made up 44.8 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.8 percent. In comparison, in FY11, student revenues contributed 41.6 percent of total revenue during FY11 and state appropriations contributed 41.7 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.7 percent.



Since FY01, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has consistently decreased from 62.3 percent to 41.7 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 25 percent to 41.6 percent respectively. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues, but since then has reverted back to the trend of decreasing state appropriations support and increasing student revenues. In an effort to combat the recession, the federal government disbursed funds to all states in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). This stimulus funding was disbursed throughout the states and through common and higher education. In FY10, Oklahoma received ARRA funds in the amount of \$68.8 million which was used to offset a decrease of \$35 million in state appropriated income during that fiscal year. For FY11,

Oklahoma received its' final ARRA disbursement in the amount of \$59.8 million and was used to offset a decrease of \$38.2 million in state appropriated income for the 2011 fiscal year. The ARRA funding represents 2.9 percent of total budgeted income and accounts for the majority of the increase in the category of "Other Funds. State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding and eliminate further erosion in the future. It should be noted that all ARRA funds have been exhausted.

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 FY11 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held April 27, 2010. 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 27, 2010 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 FY11 at their regular meeting held June 24, 2010.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, twenty-four requested changes in academic services fees for FY11, nine requested no changes. Institutional changes included additions, deletions, and modifications to approved fees. Fifteen institutions requested 119 changes in "Special Instruction Fees," ten institutions requested 33 changes in "Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees," nine institutions requested 22 changes in "Testing/Clinical Services Fees," nineteen institutions requested 211 changes in "Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees," and fifteen institutions requested 53 changes in various "Other Special Fees." A total of 438 changes were requested to academic services fees at institutions throughout The State System, a decrease of 378 requests (-46.3%) when compared to FY10 requests.

Institutions estimate approximately \$4.1 million in new revenue for academic service fees. This money will be used for costs associated with providing these services to students.

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY11. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

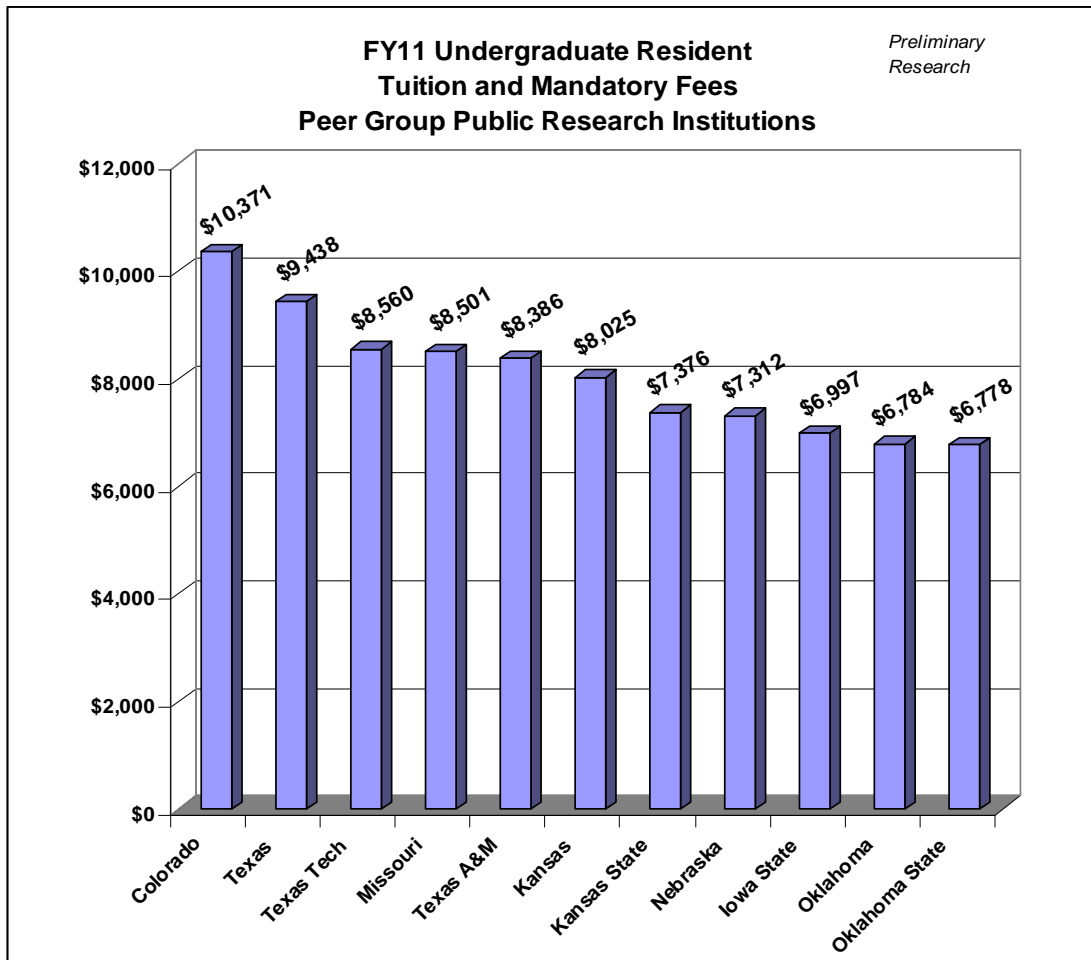
Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. Institutions report that they feel confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is one of the most affordable in the country and no student will be denied educational opportunities due to cost.

Federal changes to the Pell Grant program will provide more funding for at need students. Additionally, moving to Direct Lending began in the fall semester, making loans more affordable and accessible to students. Many institutions expanded their scholarship program to help students. Some institutions increased their waivers by 7 percent or more and in most schools, tuition and fees increased by 5.5 percent. College Work Study programs expanded to offer help to students in need of additional financial aid and initiated or continued textbook reserves or rentals on campus.

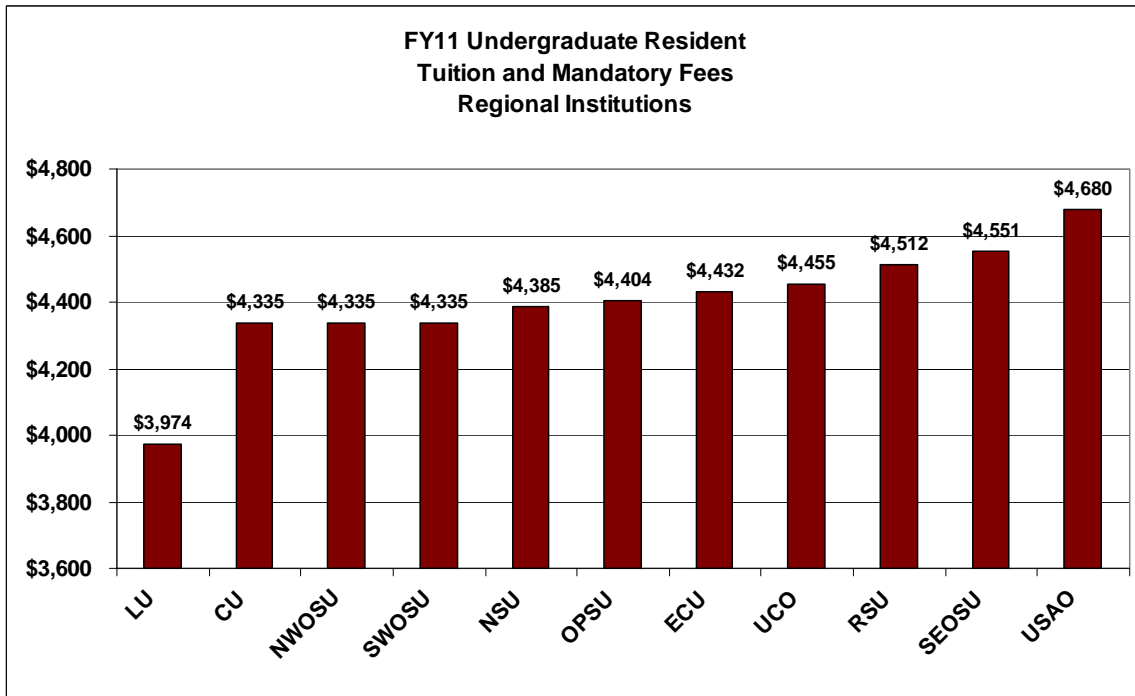
It should be noted that most students receive some form of scholarship and/or financial aid which will offset the cost of tuition and fees. As in previous years, some students may elect to seek alternative student loans as they manage the cost of their education. This may result in an increase in debt 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.

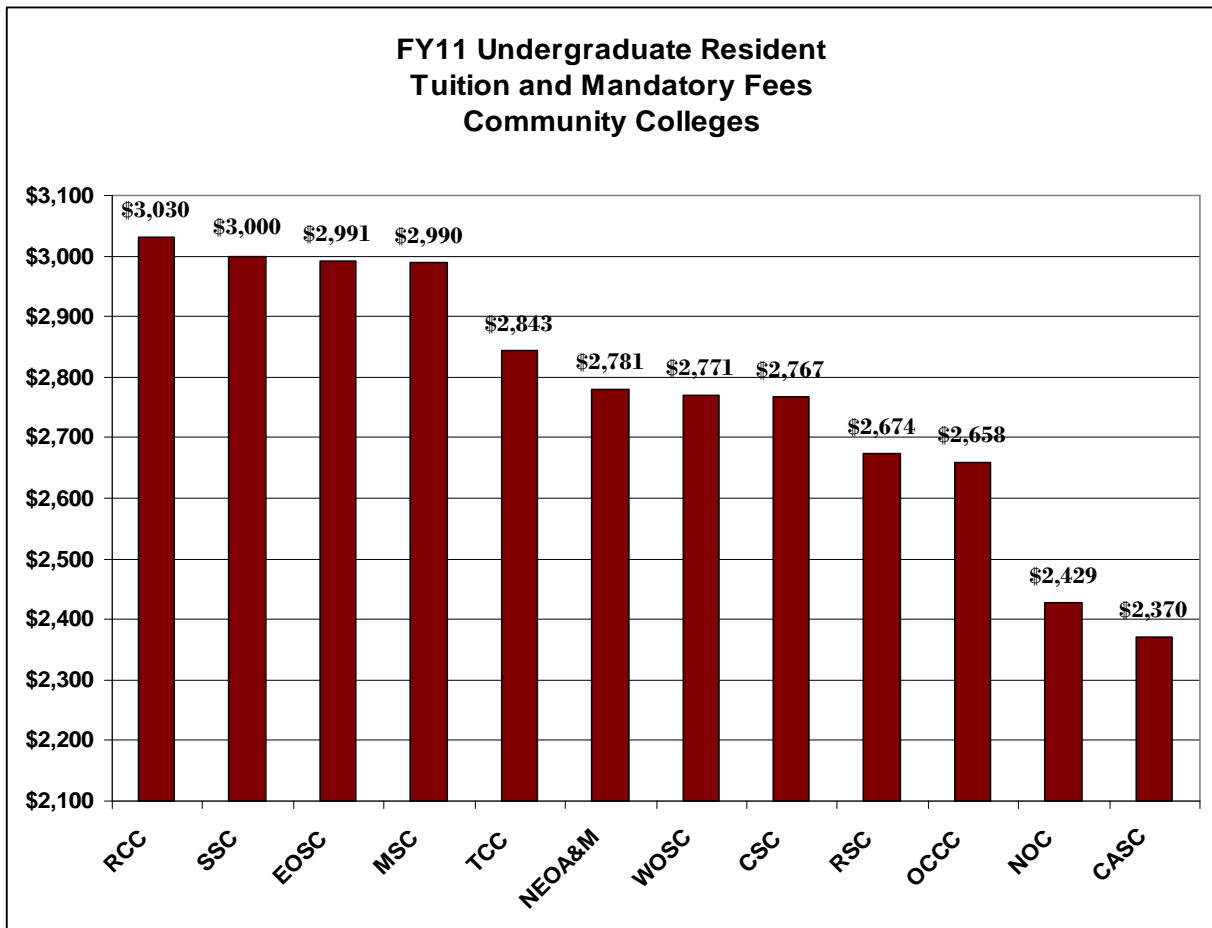
For FY11, OU and OSU continue to rank near the bottom for their peer institutions cost of undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$6,784 and \$6,778 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY11 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the twelve public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY11 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY11 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the regional institutions.



The bar graph below shows the FY11 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall by 4.9% on average.

Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 5.8 percent. At the University of Oklahoma College of Law, total resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 6.5 percent; and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 4.0 percent. The OUHSC increased tuition rates for both resident and nonresident for their various programs by an average of 5.7 percent. The Professional programs raised mandatory fees from a range 1.3 percent to 10.8 percent for the Optometry program at NSU.

In comparison to their respective legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 61.7 percent to 88.7 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 76.0 percent. More specifically, research institutions average 88.7 percent, regional institutions average 79.0 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 83.0 percent system-wide, 80.0 percent at research institutions, 82.3 percent at regional institutions, and 83.0 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 78.0 percent and 85.4 percent respectively, and professional programs average 78.8 percent and 88.1 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 have increased in record numbers for a second consecutive year. 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 most likely will not have an adverse effect on enrollment in the short-term outlook.

Where headcount enrollment is a record of the number of individual students on a campus, the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is a measure of the number of credit hours in which students enroll. FTE enrollment has increased at 24 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from a decrease of 6.5 percent at Langston University to 16.3 percent at Carl Albert State College, confirming that students are enrolling in a greater number of credit hours. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY11 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 2010 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

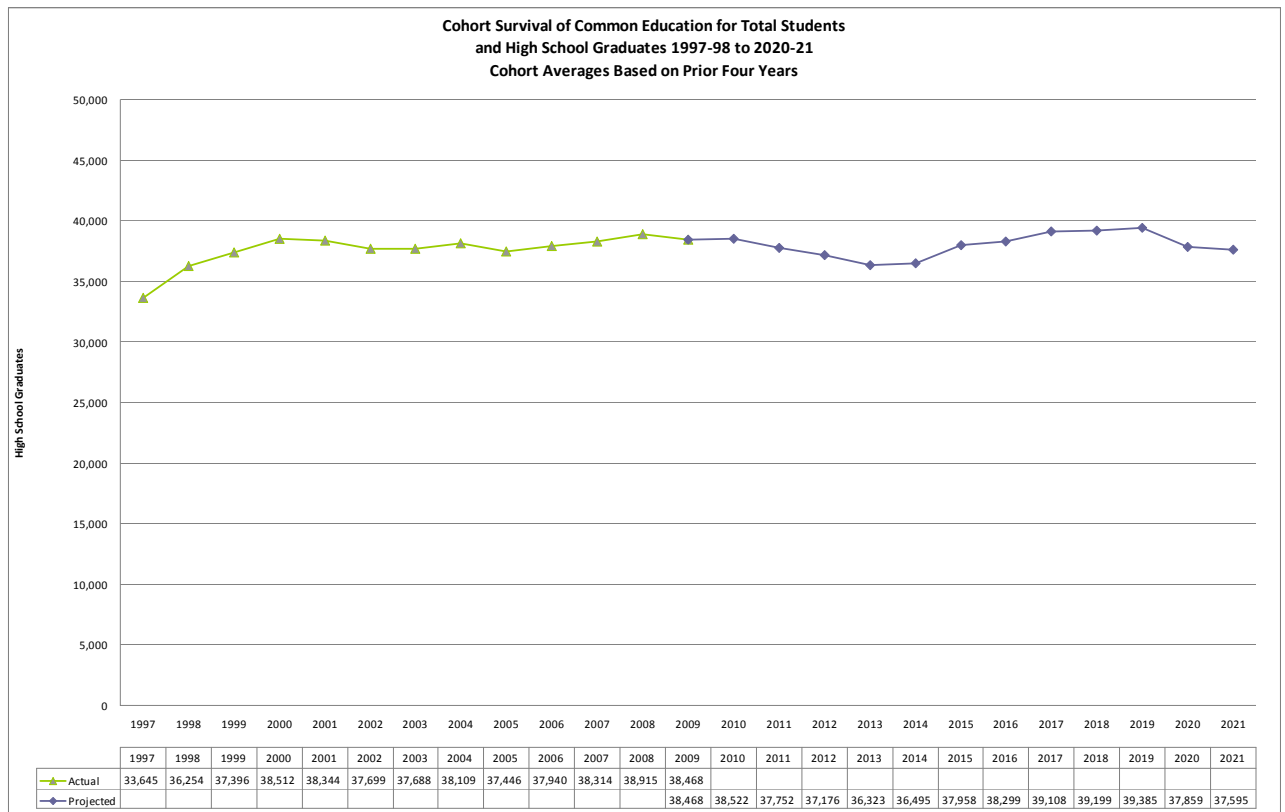
Change in FY11 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2010 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY 11 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FY10 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	4.5%	-0.7%
Oklahoma State University	4.4%	3.2%
University of Central Oklahoma	5.5%	6.5%
East Central University	5.0%	6.7%
Northeastern State University	5.5%	2.9%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	5.5%	6.6%
Rogers State University	5.5%	3.3%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	5.5%	-0.7%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	5.5%	4.5%
Cameron University	5.5%	4.2%
Langston University	3.8%	-6.5%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	4.8%	8.9%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	5.4%	-1.2%
Carl Albert State College	5.3%	14.0%
Connors State College	4.5%	16.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	5.5%	6.2%
Murray State College	5.3%	6.7%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	5.5%	9.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	5.5%	5.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	5.5%	1.5%
Redlands Community College	4.4%	10.7%

<i>(Continued)</i> <i>Main Campus</i>	<i>Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FTE Enrollment Change</i>
Rose State College	5.5%	4.8%
Seminole State College	5.3%	0.9%
Tulsa Community College	5.0%	4.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	3.2%	9.3%
OSU-Oklahoma City - lower	3.5%	
OSU-Oklahoma City – upper	3.7%	6.1%
OSUTB-Okmulgee - lower	2.4%	
OSUTB-Okmulgee - upper	2.3%	6.9%
Total	5.0%	3.2%

Source: FY11 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2010 Preliminary Enrollment Report

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen steady increases in recent years. Since fall 2000, 38,934 more students have enrolled in Oklahoma public colleges and universities, a 25.2 percent increase, to a record fall enrollment of 193,363 in Fall 2010.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the 2008-2009 Annual 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 undergraduate and graduate students to insure continued progress toward degree completion and are utilizing the full 3.5 percent of their total E&G Budget – Part I for resident tuition waivers as authorized in State Regents’ policy.

The average increase in institutions’ budgeted resident tuition waivers is 3.1 percent, an increase of more than \$1.4 million over FY10, compared to an average increase of less than 5.0 percent in resident tuition. Half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while four institutions maintained the same level as in FY10 and six decreased these waivers, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 9.8 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY11 Tuition & Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY11 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY11 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
OU	4.5%	-3.1%	2.9%
OSU	4.4%	1.8%	16.4%
Research Tier Change	4.4%	-0.7%	9.6%
UCO	5.5%	11.6%	7.3%
ECU	5.0%	4.8%	10.5%
NSU	5.5%	2.1%	5.0%
NWOSU	5.5%	16.6%	6.6%
RSU	5.5%	0.0%	12.5%
SEOSU	5.5%	-2.8%	27.5%
SWOSU	5.5%	18.1%	0.4%
CU	5.5%	4.9%	2.9%
LU	3.8%	126.8%	30.0%
OPSU	4.8%	6.6%	9.5%
USAO	5.4%	-1.9%	-9.9%
Regional Tier Change	5.2%	8.8%	9.3%
CASC	5.3%	8.6%	21.2%
CSC	4.5%	3.6%	1.1%
EOSC	5.5%	-4.8%	-3.1%
MSC	5.3%	33.3%	20.0%
NEOA&M	5.5%	0.0%	35.2%

NOC	5.5%	10.0%	10.0%
OSCC	5.5%	29.7%	26.3%
RCC	4.4%	-5.7%	-58.5%
RSC	5.5%	-7.8%	-5.4%
SSC	5.3%	-3.5%	10.9%
TCC	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
WOSC	3.2%	0.0%	50.9%
Comm. Coll. Tier Change	5.0%	5.5%	12.4%
Total Average Change	5.0%	3.1%	9.8%

Source: FY11 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY11 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 \$57 million in FY11. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 19,000 in FY11. The projected average award will remain at approximately \$2,800 in FY11, 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 \$200 (3.7 percent) from \$5,350 in FY10 to \$5,550 per student for FY11. 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 4.5 percent for 2010-2011, and 3.4 percent for 2011-2012. The origination fee on Stafford loans will be eliminated completely by 2010.

Data released by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education reveals that 68 percent of students attending state system institutions received nearly \$1.14 billion in some form of financial aid during 2008-09, an increase of 12.8 percent, or \$129 million, compared to 2007-08. However, more than half of all financial aid dollars awarded, 52 percent or \$593 million, were in the form of loans, whereas \$547 million or 48 percent were in the form of scholarships, grants and work-study. Over the past five years, the total amount of financial aid distributed to state system students increased by \$370 million (48 percent) while the amount of student loans borrowed by state students increased by 52 percent.²

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

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

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

- Rose State College offers *Ticket to Rose*, (previously called the *Mid-Del to Rose Scholarship Program*, established in FY08) which provides scholarships to students graduating from the Mid-Del School District. In FY11 it was expanded to include schools in eastern Oklahoma County and includes Choctaw High School. This scholarship covers any tuition and fees not covered by other federal and state financial aid programs and are designed to help meet the educational costs of financially challenged students. In addition, the institution has a program to pay the fees for any Oklahoma's Promise student that does not have another source of financial aid to cover these expenses. Additionally, Rose State College has implemented the "*Rent-A-Text*" through the Rose State College Bookstore program for Fall 2010. Students can now rent textbooks through the program. It offers students 50 percent or more off the price of new textbooks and will provide an affordable alternative to rising education costs.
- Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City will award scholarships to Westwood Elementary School students who are in the fifth grade during 2009, 2010, and 2011. Qualifying students must stay in school and graduate from the Oklahoma City Public School District, stay out of trouble, and apply for financial aid. Scholarships cover tuition, fees, and books.
- OSU-Oklahoma City has a *Bright Futures Program* geared toward incoming freshmen who are eligible for Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) funding. This program supplements OHLAP by providing additional financial assistance for fees and book assistance. Funds are limited; therefore, funding is provided on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Oklahoma State University continues the *Cowboy Covenant Program*, which was created to fill gaps in funding if Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) and other grants or scholarships. After other gift-aid has been deducted, this scholarship funds any gaps in tuition, most mandatory fees, and required textbooks during fall and spring semesters at OSU. The amount of additional scholarship funds provided through Cowboy Covenant may vary each year depending on changes in costs to attend OSU and other federal, state, OSU or private grants and scholarships the student receives. Oklahoma State University implemented the Centennial Housing Scholarships, designed to commemorate 100 years of Student Housing at Oklahoma State University. Thirty-two students in financial need received housing scholarships through this program.
- Cameron University continues its *Cameron Gold Program* to cover the costs of mandatory fees and book expenses for qualifying students who receive Oklahoma's Promise Scholarships. Cameron is in its second year of funding the textbook reserves program.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO! Program* for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and the Western Heights school district. The program allows eligible students to receive free tuition for three years or 61 credit hours. The college also provides scholarships for OHLAP students' mandatory fee costs.

- In FY08, Rogers State University implemented the *Hillcat Promise*, which pays for fees and provides \$500 per semester for four years for academic expenses not covered by the *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship Program*.
- Northeastern State University has implemented the *YES!Northeastern* program which will give freshmen up to \$500 per semester for four years for books, fees, and university housing to supplement Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. In addition, NSU has increased its endowed scholarships through its foundation's Centennial Fund Drive. For FY11, Northeastern has had one of the best fundraising years in its history, further providing scholarship funds for students.
- The City of Alva Sales Tax Incentive continues to generate new funds to award students attending Northwestern Oklahoma State University.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Promise Scholarship* complements *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship* and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, in its eighth year, continues to help primarily middle income students with higher education costs. The scholarship has provided more than \$9.0 million in scholarships to over 16,575 students since its inception in FY04.
- The University of Oklahoma implemented a new program beginning in FY09 called the *OU Academic Success Rebate Program* which offers rebates at the end of the semester ranging from \$100 to \$400 on university housing for upper-class and graduate students based on their cumulative grade point average at the first of the semester. This is being implemented in an attempt to keep more high-achieving upperclassmen living on campus and benefiting from the advantages which living on campus offers, such as maintaining substantially higher GPA's and higher graduation rates.
- The University of Oklahoma College of Law has implemented a \$5 million scholarship fund-raising campaign. These scholarships will be available to help offset an increase in the law student technology services fee. In FY09 more than \$1 million in private funds was used to provide financial assistance to OU law students.
- Tulsa Community College's *Tulsa Achieves Program* allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for 100 percent of tuition and fees, for up to 60 college credit hours, for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average starting with the Class of 2007. The goal of the award is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. In FY09 there were 1,898 applicants with 512 students remaining in the program, and in FY11 there are 1,945 applicants. This program complements an existing program for high school students called *Attend College Early (ACE)* launched in 2004. It provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the *ACE Program* each semester.

- *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* are eligible to participate in the *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program*. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. TCC has also purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries. The *Tulsa Achieves Program* also provides the difference in what financial aid awards to a student, and what he/she needs to meet the cost of attendance. In addition, the College provides additional scholarships through the TCC Foundation.
- Tulsa Community College announced the creation of its *Second Chance Scholarship* in July 2009. The purpose is to provide an additional source of funding to support qualifying students and bridge the gap between funding they may receive from grants and other sources and the actual cost of tuition and books.
- Murray State College, like many others, has increased tuition waiver scholarships for FY11. The college also works with local Native American tribal personnel to assist students who may qualify for programs they offer; and solicit their foundation for additional scholarship resources.
- Southeastern Oklahoma State University implemented the *Textbook Reserve Program (TRP)* in an effort to help meet the needs of its students. The TRP is designed to help offset the financial burden imposed on students by making available, free of charge, required textbooks for basic courses. At least one of each of the required textbooks for all general education courses, all remedial courses, and the College Success Course are now available on reserve in the Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library on campus. All enrolled students are eligible to participate in the program and plans are being made for the program to be expanded in the future. At Southeastern, students are electing to take more on-line courses and IETV courses are being offered at off campus sites to reduce personal expenses and personal time associated with attending traditional classroom courses on the main campus.

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

Implementation of Cost-Effective Measures. In an effort to maintain a standard of excellence, institutions continue to monitor their administrative and programmatic costs in order to maximize their operational budgets. They systematically review and evaluate academic programs' productivity, departmental spending, staff positions, etc. to ensure the most efficient use of funding. Some of their efforts include: 1) implementing energy management and conservation programs to save on utility costs, 2) studying and recommending ways to contain costs in health care and library acquisitions, 3) continuously reviewing and implementing "best practices" processes and procedures, 4) taking advantage of volume discounts for office supplies and equipment, 5) implementing electronic/paperless billing, payroll statements, and class information/materials, 6)

closely scrutinizing purchases and travel requests, 7) pursuing outsourcing opportunities, 8) controlling adjunct costs by increasing the use of distance learning courses, 9) consolidating and/or eliminating positions, 10) implementing hiring freezes, and 11) saving on utilities by shifting to a four-day work week during the summer months. In addition, institutions are expanding their use of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas and expanding their reliance on wind power for energy as they strive to improve energy efficiency and adopt environmentally friendly programs.

In particular, most institutions indicate implementation of energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs as well as the impact on the environment and increase sustainability. System-wide estimated cumulative cost savings measures from FY09 – FY12 will generate \$112.3 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$32.5 million in utilities savings, \$22.1 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$23.3 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$26.0 in reductions in supplies and IT expenditures and \$8.4 million in travel reductions and other expenditures.

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 FY11, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.8 percent of the total budget.

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

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

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

positive and supportive of the increase in tuition and mandatory fees in order to ensure the quality of instruction in Oklahoma higher education institutions is not compromised.

State Regents' Initiatives

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

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. Several 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 \$1,694,526 in FY10 from the U. S. Department of Education for the College Access Challenge Grant (CACGP). This grant program will provide up to 457 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 FY11, scholarships will be made available to students at both the four-year universities and two-year community colleges.

Student Information Portal. In spring 2007, the State Regents launched 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 136,900 user accounts have been created and there have been more than 15 million page views, with an average of 11,830 per day, since it was launched. Approximately 66,000 college applications have been received and approximately 25,000 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 FY10, 47,652 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$14.6 million in tuition waivers for a total of 210,366 credit hours of college instruction.

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

Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Adult Degree Completion Program. The State Regents initiated the Adult Degree Completion Program, *Reach Higher*, in 2007, allowing working adults with at least 72 credit hours of college to earn a bachelor's degree in fifteen to eighteen months in a flexible and accelerated format. Northeastern Oklahoma State University serves as the lead coordinating institution and regional four-year colleges are participating institutions. The Association for Continuing Education (ACHE) awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs. The ACHE also awarded the 2009 Great Plains Exceptional Program Award to the *Reach Higher* program.

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 2010-11 is \$7,605 at four-year institutions (\$555 or 7.9 percent higher than in 2009-10). The median increase was about \$490 for a full-time student at a four-year institution. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$2,713 (\$155 or 6.0 percent higher than in 2009-10) for FY11 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2010*.³

The Consumer Price Index declined by 1.2 percent between July 2009 and July 2010. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public two-year institutions increased by 2.7 percent and increased 5.6 percent at public four-year institutions.⁴

The College Board Key Findings Summarized	Public Four-Year College	Public Two-Year College
Published 2010-11 Tuition and Fees	\$7,605	\$2,713
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$555	\$155
One-Year Percentage Increase	7.9%	6.0%
Ten-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	6.6%	4.8%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$6,100	\$3,400

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for 2010-11 is \$4,400 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$2,775.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>Change from 2009-10</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$7,605	\$555	7.9%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,400	(\$114)	-2.52%

³ “Trends in College Pricing 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 2, 12.

⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 2, 9.

<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$2,713	\$172	7.3%
Oklahoma Average	\$2,775	\$133	5.0%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$820 per year in California to \$6,258 in New Hampshire. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$2,523 in Puerto Rico to \$12,463 in Vermont. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 31st for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 39th at 4-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁵

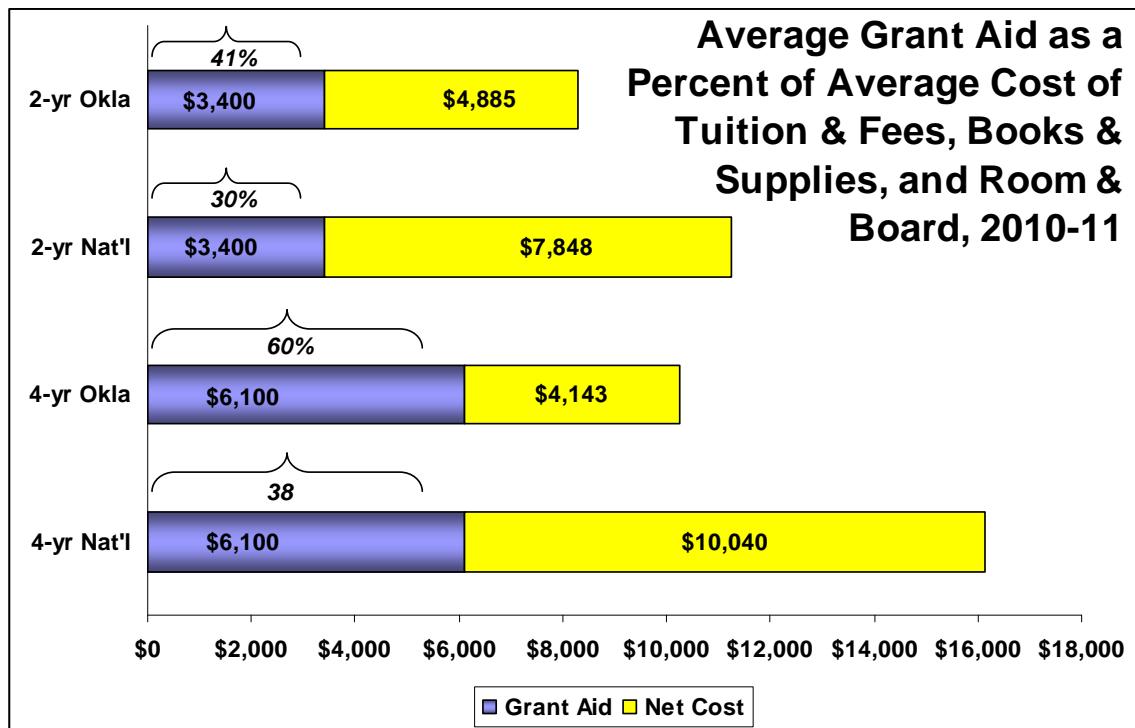
In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$8,535 in room and board if they live on campus, or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not. Student budgets also include about \$1,137 for books and supplies and more than \$3,500 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁶

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$6,100 in public four-year institutions and \$3,400 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 FY11 is about \$1,500 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$687 toward living expenses. When the cost of books and supplies and room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 41 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 60 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 30 percent and 38 percent respectively nationwide.⁷

⁵ "Trends in College Pricing 2010 Online," by The College Board, October 2010, <http://www.collegeboard.com/html/costs/pricing>.

⁶ "Trends in College Pricing 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, Table 1.

⁷ "Trends in College Pricing 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 3, 4.



The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University are ranked in Kiplinger Magazine’s Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges for 2010. OU ranked 77th and OSU ranked 91st in criteria for in-state students. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality—including SAT or ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four- and six-year graduations rates, which most schools reported for the class entering in 2002. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid. In Kiplinger’s scoring system, academic quality carries more weight than costs (almost two-thirds of the total).⁸

A recent national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is still a good bargain. *Beyond the 49th Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* 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

⁸ “Kiplinger’s 100 Best Values in Public Colleges 2009-10.” <http://www.kiplinger.com/magazine/archives/best-values-in-public-colleges-200910.html> and <http://www.kiplinger.com/tools/colleges/pubcollege.php?sortBy=INRANK&orderBy=flip&states%5B%5D=ALL&myschool%5B%5D=none&outputby=table>

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

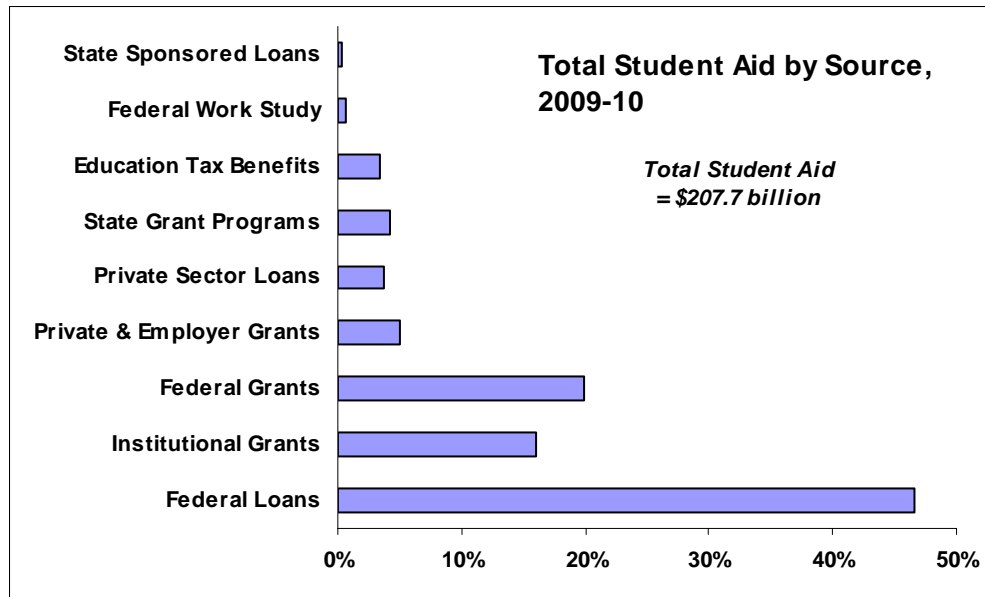
National Availability of Financial Aid. During 2009-10 (most recent data available), \$199.2 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$8.5 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$207.7 billion in financial aid was awarded.¹¹

Total Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	1999-00	% of Total	2009-10	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$13,132	13%	\$41,321	20%	215%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,185	1%	\$1,417	1%	20%
Federal Loans	\$42,444	43%	\$96,834	47%	128%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$5,340	5%	\$6,970	3%	31%
Total Federal Aid	\$62,101	63%	\$146,542	71%	136%
State Grant Programs	\$5,250	5%	\$8,722	4%	66%
Institutional Grants	\$19,780	20%	\$33,380	16%	69%
Private/Employer Grants	\$6,890	7%	\$10,550	5%	53%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$94,021	95%	\$199,194	96%	112%
State Sponsored Loans	\$650	1%	\$800	0%	23%
Private Sector Loans	\$4,520	5%	\$7,700	4%	70%
Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses	\$99,191	100%	\$207,694	100%	109%

⁹ "Trends in College Pricing 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 7.

¹⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 7.

¹¹ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 6.



Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2009-10, undergraduate students received an average of \$11,461 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$6,041 in grant aid and \$4,883 in federal loans. Graduate students received an average of \$22,697 in aid, including \$6,371 in grant aid and \$15,744 in federal loans.¹²

Total student aid increased by 109 percent in constant dollars over the decade from 1999-00 to 2009-10. Federal loans account for 46.6 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 3 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.¹³

Grant Aid. Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student’s perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1998-99 to 2008-09, but in 2009-10, this category saw a substantial increase to almost 20 percent of the total.¹⁴

On average for 2009-10, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive a total of approximately \$6,100 in grants and tax benefits and students at two-year colleges receive about \$3,400.¹⁵ As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-time student would pay an average net price of about \$1,500 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and at a two-year colleges this aid covers tuition and fees and provides about \$687 toward living expenses.

¹² “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 3.

¹³ “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

¹⁴ “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

¹⁵ “Trends in College Pricing 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 2, 11.

Federal grants represent 26 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 \$5,350 in 2008-09. It was \$4,731 in 2008-09, \$4,310 in 2007-08, after remaining at \$4,050 from 2003-04 through 2006-07. Pell Grants increased from \$9.3 billion in 1999-00 to \$28.2 billion in 2009-10 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 3.8 million to 7.7 million respectively over the decade, and increased from 6.2 million recipients in 2009-10, an increase of 24 percent over the previous year. The average grant per recipient was \$3,646.¹⁶

In 2009-10, the fourth year of the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) program, 9 percent of the Pell recipient students received awards averaging \$703, and another 2 received SMART Grants averaging \$2,597.¹⁷ This program, created by Congress in 2006, was designed to encourage students to take challenging courses in high school.

Grant Aid (in Millions)					
Source	1999-00	% of Total	2009-10	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$13,132	29%	\$41,321	44%	215%
State Grant Programs	\$5,250	12%	\$8,722	9%	66%
Institutional Grants	\$19,780	44%	\$33,380	36%	69%
Private/Employer Grants	\$6,890	15%	\$10,550	11%	53%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Grant Aid	\$45,052	100%	\$93,973	100%	109%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,185	18%	\$1,417	17%	20%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$5,340	82%	\$6,970	83%	31%
Total Additional Federal Benefits	\$6,525	100%	\$8,387	100%	29%
Combined Total	\$51,577		\$102,360		98%

*Available beginning in 1998-99

State grant aid provided approximately 12 percent of total grant aid in 2009-10, while the largest portion of grant aid, 44 percent, came from colleges and universities, and 15 percent comes from employers and private sources.¹⁸

In addition, 8.1 million taxpayers benefited from federal education tax credits and deductions totaling \$6.7 billion in 2008. Education tax credits and deductions are also pure subsidies, although these savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid which makes them less effective in facilitating college access. Education tax credits and deductions, which began in 1998-99, constituted 6.8 percent of funds in 2009-10.¹⁹

¹⁶ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010 p. 3, 6, 14.

¹⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 14.

¹⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 3, 10.

¹⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10, 21.

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 2009-10, total federal education loans increased from \$84.9 billion to \$96.8 billion, or approximately \$11.9 billion. This 14 percent increase in federal education loans was accompanied by a decline of approximately 22.4 percent in nonfederal education loans.²⁰

The private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with increases in the availability of federal loans for students are reflected in the diminished use of private education loans in 2009-10. Private loan volume declined almost 22.4 percent from \$10.9 billion in 2008-09 to \$8.5 billion in 2009-10. Private education loans decreased from about 5.2 percent of total educational borrowing in 1999-00 to 4.0 percent in 2009-10.²¹

The 64 percent increase in nonfederal loans represents a \$3.3 billion increase from \$5.2 billion in 1999-00 to \$8.5 billion in 2009-10. The 128 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$54.4 billion increase from \$42.4 billion to \$96.8 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 43 percent of financial aid received and grants constituted 26 percent. Sixty-nine percent of graduate student aid was in the form of federal loans while 3 percent was in the form of grants from all sources.²²

Student Loans (in Millions)					
Source	1999-00	% of Total	2009-10	% of Total	% Change
Federal Loans	\$42,444	89%	\$96,834	92%	128%
State Sponsored Loans	\$650	1%	\$800	1%	23%
Private Sector Loans	\$4,520	9%	\$7,700	7%	70%
Total Student Loans	\$47,614	100%	\$105,334	100%	121%

In 2009-10, approximately 87 percent of FTE students were undergraduate students and 13 percent were graduate students. After peaking at 25% of the total education loan volume in 2006-07, nonfederal loans declined to 8 % of the total in 2010-11.²³ 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.²⁴

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 2008-09.²⁵ Unlike most other forms of student aid, tax credits and deductions cover

²⁰ “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

²¹ “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10, 13.

²² “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 11.

²³ “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October, 2010. p. 13

²⁴ “How America Pays for College,” by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. 37.

²⁵ “Trends in Student Aid 2010,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 25.

only tuition and fees. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2008, 7.3 million taxpayers with taxable returns deducted about \$6.3 billion in student loan interest, generating over \$1 billion in savings.²⁶

Other significant subsidies to students through the tax code include the personal exemption allowed for students ages 19 and over, which saved parents about \$4.7 billion in 2008, and the excludability of tuition assistance from employers, which saved students about \$650 million.²⁷

State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. Eighty-seven percent of funds in these accounts are in standard savings accounts and 13 percent are in prepaid tuition accounts. The total number of Section 529 accounts at June 30, 2010 was 8.8 million with an average value of \$13,300. The total assets in the Section 529 plans reached an all-time high of \$135.3 billion in June 2010.²⁸

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

FTE Enrollment. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) report that since fiscal 1980, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.4 million to 10.8 million full-time equivalent students.³⁰ 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 2009, FTE enrollment increased 3.4 percent over 2008 to 10.83 million.³¹

Educational appropriations per FTE reached a high of \$7,961 in 2001. Following four years of decline in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, per student educational appropriations increased in 2006, 2007, and 2008, recovering to \$7,220, then declining once again to \$6,928 in 2009.³² Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 1999, reaching \$11,079, then fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, and rebounded to \$11,210 by 2008 and falling to \$10,998 in 2009.³³

²⁶ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 21.

²⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 21.

²⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 28.

²⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2010," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 28.

³⁰ "State Higher Education Finance: FY 2009 Overview and Highlights," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2010, p. 8.

³¹ "State Higher Education Finance FY2009," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 19, 27.

³² "State Higher Education Finance FY2009," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 19.

³³ "State Higher Education Finance FY2009," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 8, 33

There are no signs of decline in the demand for higher education. Nationally, FTE enrollment grew 8.9 percent between 2004 and 2009 and total educational revenue per FTE increased 8.3 percent on average.³⁴

The Delta Cost Project released a new market-based methodology for estimating productivity in state public higher education systems and compares the results across the states. 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 13th 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 23.³⁵

Funding Pressures. Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities remained constant with Federal Stimulus funding added into the total of \$78.5 billion in both 2008-09 and 2009-10. When stimulus funds are subtracted, however, a slight decline is seen of \$1 billion, from totals of \$76 billion in 2008-09 to \$75 billion in 2009-10. 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.³⁶

Nationally in FY09, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 33.4 percent of total revenue.³⁷ In Oklahoma tuition and fees accounted for 37.0 percent of total revenue in FY08, 38.8 percent in FY09, 38.4 percent in FY10 and 41.6 in FY11.³⁸ Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations fallen by one percent nationally in FY 2010, as reported to Grapevine (www.grapevine.ilstu.edu). According to the National Association of Budget Officers, state revenue has fallen at an unprecedented rate and full recovery will, at best, take many years. This outlook combined with the depletion of ARRA funding suggests that 2011 is likely to be very challenging.³⁹

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.⁴⁰

³⁴ “State Higher Education Finance FY2009,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 9.

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

³⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2010,” The College Board, October 2010, p. 18.

³⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2009,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 9.

³⁸ “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY08, FY09, FY10 and FY11, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Table 2.

³⁹ “State Higher Education Finance FY2009,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 11.

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

Budgetary stresses of the past year have left many public colleges financially weaker, despite above-average increases in enrollment and growth in tuition revenue per student, a report from Moody's Investors Service shows. Moody's predicts continued financial difficulties for public college in many states, yet noted that most public universities will be able to raise tuition and fees to absorb the revenue gaps.⁴¹

States are facing the fact that revenues lost during the recent economic downturn will not come back and that they could face several more years of fiscal distress. At a recent conference hosted by the Lumina Foundation, participants were told that tax revenues will not return to 2008 levels in most states until 2013 or 2014, and even after that point it is believed that economic growth will be at a much lower level than seen before the recession⁴²

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 2013.⁴³

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers. The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices compared to how much consumers pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is most often used for such comparisons. The CPI-U "market basket" consists of: housing (42 percent), transportation (19 percent), food and beverage (18 percent), apparel and upkeep (7 percent), medical care (5 percent), entertainment (4 percent), and other goods and services (5 percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in 27 local areas. While consumers' prices grew by 45 percent between 1994 and 2009, 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.⁴⁴

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.

⁴¹ "Public Colleges Turn to Tuition Increase to Offset Budget Squeezes," by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle for Higher Education, August 31, 2010.

⁴² "With Revenues Drying Up, Educators Look to Productivity as the Way to Serve More Students," by Eric Kelderman, The Chronicle for Higher Education, November 15, 2010.

⁴³ "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.

⁴⁴ "State Higher Education Finance FY2009," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 53.

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 5.1 percent increase reported for 2006, 2.8 percent increase for 2007, and 5.0 percent for 2008.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶ In 2009, the HEPI (71 percent per SHEEO) was again more than the CPI-U (45 percent per SHEEO), which declined by 5.0 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 58 percent between 1994 and 2009.⁴⁷

Enrollment Projections. The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2018* released in September 2009, that enrollment at degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to rise 20.6 percent from 2007 to 2018. The center predicted a 12 percent rise in undergraduate enrollment, 18 percent in graduate enrollment, and 20 percent in professional degrees such as business, law, and medicine.⁴⁸

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

⁴⁵ Historical Summary, Commonfund Institute 2009 HEPI Update, Table A.

⁴⁶ "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.

⁴⁷ "State Higher Education Finance FY2009," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2010, p. 54-55.

⁴⁸ "Projections of Education Statistics to 2018," National Center for Educational Statistics, September 2009, Section 2.

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.⁴⁹

The proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college within a year after graduation grew from 49 percent in 1976 to 66 percent in 2006.⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹

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.⁵²

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.⁵³

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.⁵⁴

⁴⁹ “State Higher Education Finance 2005: Executive Overview,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2006, p. 12.

⁵⁰ “Trends in College Pricing 2008,” by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

⁵¹ “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.

⁵² “ACE Analysis of Higher Education Act Reauthorization,” by American Council on Education, Fall 2008, p. 1-2.

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

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

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.⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶

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 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.⁵⁷

The first-ever White House Summit on Community Colleges took place on October 5, 2010. President Obama encouraged community colleges to produce an additional five million graduates by 2020. The Summit was to spotlight the two-year institutions and the role they plan in the American education system and the development of America's workforce.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ "National Community College Leader to Step Down in 2010," press release, American Association of Community Colleges, November 3, 2009.

⁵⁶ "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.

⁵⁷ "Community Colleges Begin \$1 Million Project to Improve Graduate Rates," by Eric Kelderman, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 6, 2009.

⁵⁸ "Community Colleges to Take Center Stage at White House Next Month," by Jennifer Gonzalez, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 15, 2010.

Miscellaneous. The full effect of the economic fallout has yet to hit home on many college campuses. A recent survey by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that respondents did not think the worst of the financial pressures on their institutions had passed. Nearly two-thirds of them worry that 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.⁵⁹

The state of Texas has a recent proposal that is getting serious attention from higher education leaders, faculty members and lawmakers. The proposal includes a recommendation that would force universities and community colleges to compete for 10 percent of their base funding. Universities would have to report on performance measures that would include the total number of degrees awarded, degrees awarded to students from low-income families or those deemed at risk of not graduating, degrees awarded in science, technology, engineering, math or other fields considered high-priority and graduation rates. Community colleges measures would include degrees awarded, certificates completed and college-level math courses completed⁶⁰

The state of Arizona has cut spending on higher education by 28 percent from 2007 to 2009 and the state budget director is projecting a shortfall for the state for 2011-2013 of up to \$3 billion. Budget pressures are causing high-level employees to take leave without pay and 96 hours of furlough hours during the coming two year cycle. State budgets are going to have to be cut back and will be shared from all programs, departments and state employees⁶¹

The state of Virginia continues to shrink state funding for higher education and will likely see “substantial” tuition increases. Some schools had to adopt mid-year tuition increase in 2009-10 to help offset the reductions seen in state revenue. State support will drop by 15 percent in FY2012 as the ARRA stimulus funding goes away.⁶²

Financial woes brought on by global economic weakness have been especially hard on higher education institutions, which rely on three major funding streams: state appropriations, school endowments and tuition. In addition to declining appropriations, university endowments have received fewer gifts and experienced massive investment losses. With two of the three major funding sources down, many state policymakers turned to the only remaining source and raised tuition, thereby increasing the proportion that students and families pay for college.⁶³

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

⁶⁰ “Reactions mixed on plan to change higher education funding,” by Ralph Haurwitz, *American Statesman*, Sunday, November 7, 2010.

⁶¹ “Showdown brewing with state over higher education funding,” by Anthony Ramirez, *Las Vegas Sun*, Monday, September 20, 2010.

⁶² “State Funding Still Shrinking for Virginia Colleges,” by Zinie Chen Sampson, *Bloomberg Businessweek*, March 18, 2010.

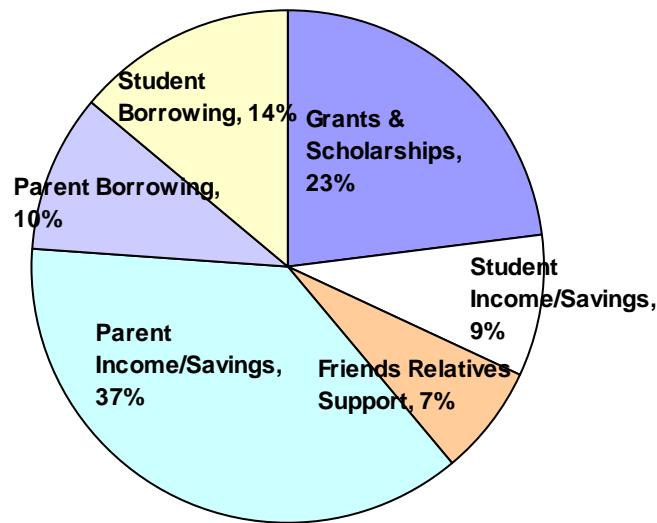
⁶³ State Funding for Higher Education in FY2009 and FY2010, NCSL Fiscal Affairs Program, National Conference of State Legislatures.

How America Pays for College. According to the national study *How America Pays for College*⁶⁴ by Sallie Mae and Gallup released in August 2010, 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).
- Both parents and students opened their wallets wider, tapped more scholarships and grants, and borrowed more, to pay for the escalating total cost of college, which survey respondents reported increased by 17% from the previous year.
- Parents paid nearly half (47%) the share of college costs for the 2009-2010 academic year and students paid roughly one quarter through income, savings, and loans.
- 15% of families used money from a college savings plan — up from 11% last year and 9% two years ago.
- To make college more affordable, most families reduced spending (73%) or increased work hours or earnings (48%), 43% of families report that their student lived at home.
- 82% strongly agreed that college is an investment in the future, and 71% strongly agreed that a college degree is more important now than it used to be.

⁶⁴ “How America Pays for College,” by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 2010.

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. 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.⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶

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

⁶⁵ "Tuition Hikes, Not Loan Access, Should Frighten Students," by Michael Dannenberg, USA Today Education Forum Section, October 22, 2008.

⁶⁶ "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.

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.⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸

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.⁶⁹ The institutions are making student aid one of their highest priorities by increasing their student aid budgets, spending more from their endowments, and raising additional money from donors, as well as using other tuition discounting methods in their efforts to increase affordability.⁷⁰

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY11 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.

⁶⁷ "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.

⁶⁸ "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.

⁶⁹ "Harvard's New Aid Policy Raises the Stakes," by Eric Hoover, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, December 21, 2007, p. 26.

⁷⁰ "Why Elite Colleges Have Sweetened Their Student Aid Packages," by Amy Gutmann, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, May 23, 2008, pl. 44-45.

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.⁷¹ 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.⁷² And the Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.⁷³

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.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵

In a tight economy, students and their families are likely to focus more on affordability and less on finding just the right college for a student academically, socially, and culturally.⁷⁶

The chart below shows the average annual earnings of adults ages 25 or older by educational attainment according to U. S. Census Bureau figures. In 2008, a person who had earned a bachelor's degree earned 1.6 times as much as did a high school graduate. A college degree continues to be one of the best ways for individuals to increase their annual earnings.⁷⁷

⁷¹ "Is College Opportunity Slipping Away?" by The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, August 2008, p. 1-3.

⁷² "Census: Brain Gains for High-Tech Cities," by Hope Yen, The Associated Press, October 27, 2009.

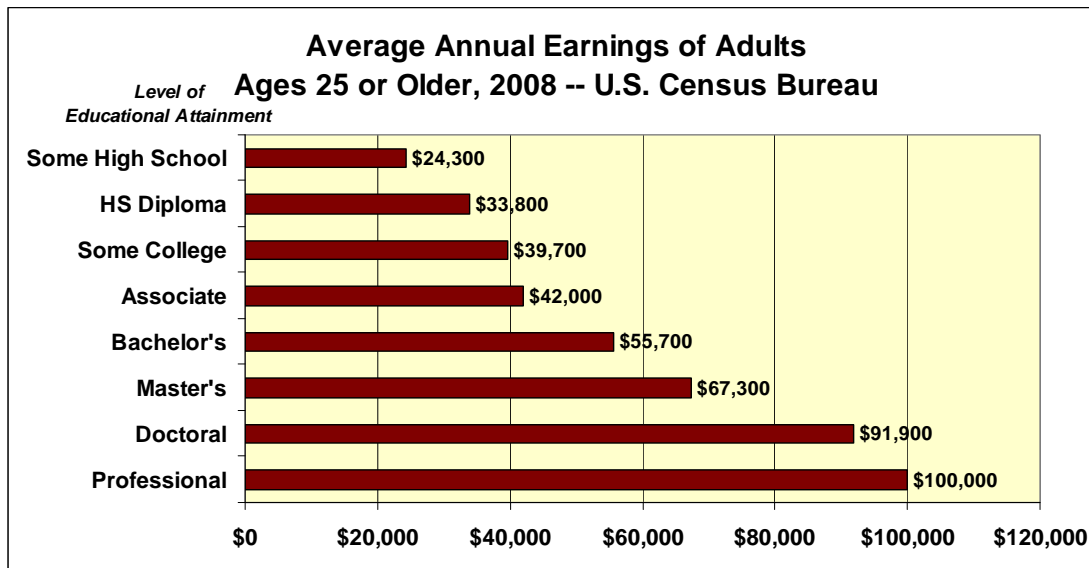
⁷³ "Doing More With Less Will Be the Norm in Future, Educators Told," by Zinie Chen Sampson, Community College Week, October 6, 2009.

⁷⁴ "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.

⁷⁵ "Teens Put College Atop List of Things Worth Saving For," by the Associated Press, October 11, 2009.

⁷⁶ "As Credit Crisis Chills Campuses, Worries Mount," by Deborah M. DiCroce, the Chronicle of Higher Education, October 10, 2008, p. 18.

⁷⁷ "Education Pays, 2010," The College Board, October 2010, p.11.



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.⁷⁸

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.⁷⁹

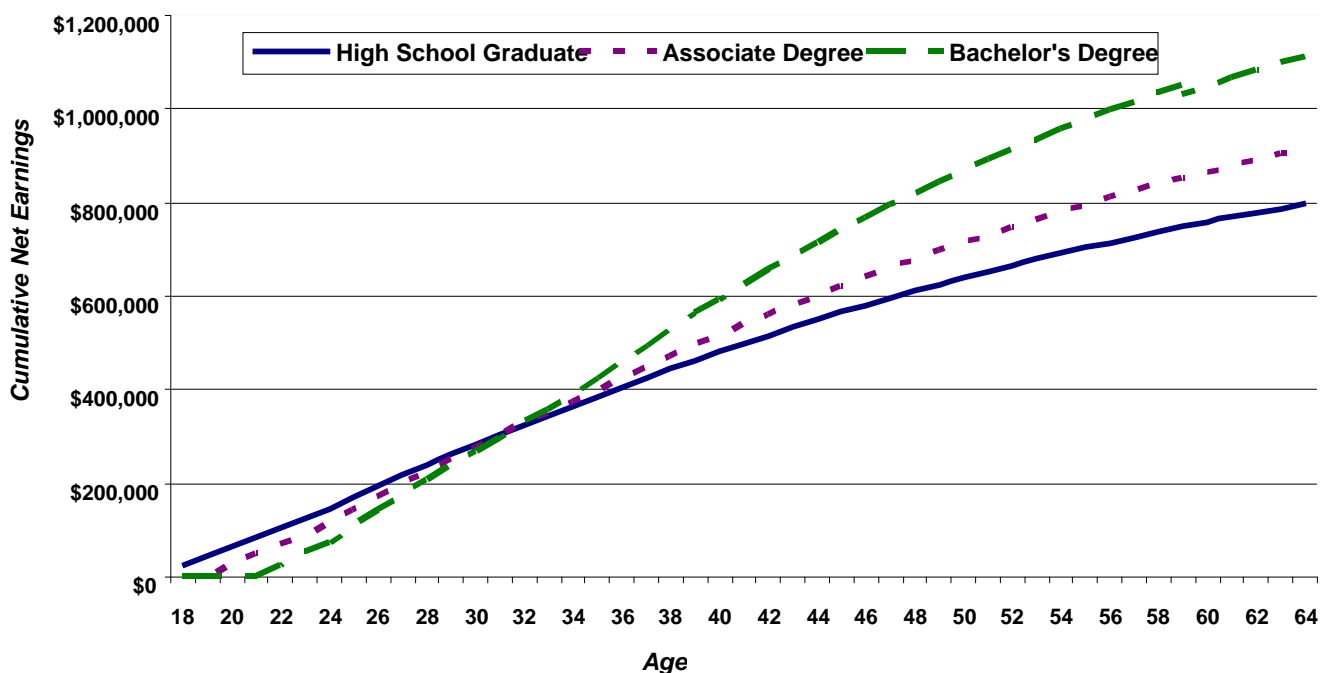
The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate on average, each year of education and each credential add measurably to an individual's earnings. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn significantly more than the typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two to three times as much as high school graduates. Compared to a high school graduate, the typical four-year college student who enrolled at age 18 had earned enough by age 33 to compensate for being out of the labor force for four years, and for borrowing the full amount required to pay tuition and fees without any grant assistance.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ "Is College Affordable?" Trends in Higher Education, by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

⁷⁹ "SREB Fact Book on Higher Education: Oklahoma Featured Facts," Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, p. 14.

⁸⁰ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10, 13.

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



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

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn over 66 percent more than typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two or three times as much as high school graduates. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁸¹

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. Some advantages are immediate while others pay off over the longer term. In addition to widespread productivity increases, the higher earnings of educated workers generate higher tax payments at the local, state, and federal levels. Consistent productive employment reduces dependence on public income-transfer programs and all workers, regardless of education level, earn more when there are more college graduates in the labor force.⁸²

⁸¹ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 13.

⁸² "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

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.⁸³

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.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵

A recent report published by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce indicates that between 1973 and 2008, the share of jobs in the U.S. that required post-secondary education increase from 28 percent to 59 percent. The forecasts through 2018 suggest that those jobs requiring a post-secondary education will increase from 59 percent to 63 percent over the next decade.⁸⁶

⁸³ "Education pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

⁸⁴ "Education Pays 2004," by The College Board, October 2004, <http://www.collegeboard.com>.

⁸⁵ "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.

⁸⁶ "Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements through 2018," by the Georgetown University Center on Education and Workforce, June 2010. p. 1.

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 only moderate increases in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions for the FY2011.

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 76 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 3.2 percent in headcount enrollment for the Fall 2010 semester, an increase of 6,001 students. The biggest enrollment increases were seen at the community colleges, which saw an increase of 3,612 students, a 4.7 percent increase. Preliminary data for the *2008-2009 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will begin a consistent decline in 2010, which may have an impact on college enrollment in the 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 yet for the Fall 2010, record enrollments are being seen.

Students will still need to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY11 increased by over \$12.5 million (9.8 percent) over FY10. 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 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 41.7 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY11. Student revenues increased from 24.6 percent in FY01 to 41.6 percent in FY11. 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.

State leaders communicated moderation in tuition increases, while the reduced appropriations demanded more innovation and more frugality from the entire institution of higher education. With this in mind, as well as the primary consideration of providing a quality educational experience for students, and working to improve graduation and retention rates, Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to strive to ensure efficient operation of the State System as a whole and keep tuition affordable and accessible.

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. A college education is becoming a necessary commodity for those wanting a decent quality of life. Oklahoma students, institutions and state leaders will need to work together to find ways to offer high-quality higher education in the most cost-effective manner.

Attachments

1. FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees—Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY11 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY11
5. Minutes and Transcript of April 27, 2010 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY11
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY11
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY11
9. Summary Listing of FY11 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY11 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY11
12. Comparison of FY11 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY11 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)

APPENDIX

Attachment 1

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Research Peer Public Universities
Academic Year 2010-11 -- Preliminary**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Texas	\$9,438	\$31,350
Missouri	\$8,501	\$19,690
Texas Tech	\$8,560	\$17,860
Colorado	\$10,371	\$29,493
Texas A&M	\$8,386	\$23,686
Kansas	\$8,025	\$19,008
Nebraska	\$7,312	\$19,012
Iowa State	\$6,997	\$18,563
Kansas State	\$7,376	\$18,404
Oklahoma	\$6,784	\$17,215
Oklahoma State	\$6,778	\$17,601
*Average w/o OK	\$8,330	\$21,896
**Average w/o NE, CO, OK	\$8,183	\$21,223

*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

**Excluding Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma Institutions

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for Fall 2010, dated 9-3-2010

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION AND FEES Effective Academic Year 2010-2011

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 Tuesday, April 27, 2010 at 10:30 a.m.

The following will be presented for comment:

Tuition and mandatory fee limits for undergraduate and graduate programs;

Tuition and mandatory fee limits for professional programs;

Academic service fee proposals.

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 22, 2010 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9120.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY11 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$7,645.00	\$254.83	\$21,887.00	\$729.57
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$5,323.00	\$177.43	\$11,948.02	\$398.27
University of Central Oklahoma	\$5,897.00	\$196.57	\$16,035.00	\$534.50
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	\$7,489.00	\$249.63	\$17,328.00	\$577.60
Community Colleges	\$3,935.00	\$131.17	\$8,007.00	\$266.90
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)	FY11 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$8,026.00	\$334.42	\$18,637.00	\$776.54
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$5,227.00	\$217.79	\$11,544.00	\$481.00
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,927.00	\$288.63	\$16,163.00	\$673.46
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 graduate 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 2010, State Regents will consider FY11 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.				

Attachment 3

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Professional Programs	FY11 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY11 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$20,927.00	\$32,506.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$26,472.00	\$49,305.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$26,031.00	\$53,271.00
Physician's Associate	\$13,393.00	\$24,737.00
PharmD	\$19,148.00	\$32,659.00
Occupational Therapy	\$9,015.00	\$18,175.00
Physical Therapy -- Masters*	\$11,699.00	\$20,267.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral*	\$11,396.00	\$23,143.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$10,721.00	\$21,612.00
Public Health	\$9,299.00	\$19,931.00
Nursing -- Doctoral	\$7,116.00	\$16,440.00
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$24,524.00	\$45,772.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$19,507.00	\$39,242.00
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$21,257.00	\$33,498.00
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
PharmD	\$13,733.00	\$28,043.00
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$11,396.00	\$23,143.00
70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.		
<i>At their meeting in June 2010, State Regents will consider FY11 professional program tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i>		

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

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2011

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.

(FY11 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 27, 2010
State Regents' Conference Room

Regent Stuart Price: We have several speakers who have asked to provide public testimony on the fee and tuition topic. We thank you for your interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in these public policy discussions. First let's discuss some ground rules. Each speaker will have three minutes to make comments and I will ask Jeff to let us know when that time is over. Speakers will need to come to the podium. Please state your name and the organization, if any, that you represent.

This is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees, and we ask that all speakers confine their comments to that topic. If speakers have written comments, I would ask you to leave them with Raquel. 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 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. Is there anyone else in the audience who wants to be added to the list?

Then let's begin. Our first speaker is Nolan Lawless.

Nolan Lawless: Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen of the board. My name is Nolan Lawless and I am the outgoing President for the Oklahoma Student Government Association. First and foremost, I would like to thank you for following through on your promise to the students to freeze tuition for this past academic year in spite of economic hardships that our state has faced. I would also like to thank you for your continued work with the state legislature to secure funding for higher education. You're all acutely aware of the economic difficulties that our state has faced over the past year, and we are all in agreement that the quality of higher education in our state is of the utmost priority. It is because of this concern for quality that we are talking about raising tuition and this is a raise that I think is necessary. However, I would like to encourage the board to remember that it's not just the institutions of the state that have suffered financially over the past year, but also the individuals. It is important that we never price our fellow Oklahomans out of being able to get a college degree. It is with this consideration in mind that I would urge the board to keep whatever tuition increases it permits to a minimum. This would likely result in cuts of some programs; however, I think that as long as we remember what the primary purpose is of our colleges and universities--that being to provide a high quality education for the students of our state--that we will be able to get through this time and be able to move forward in a way that will satisfy all parties involved. I would like to thank the board again for its time and for the opportunity to speak and I wish you all the best of luck in the coming year.

Price: Thank you very much. Do we have any questions? I just want to reiterate what the Chancellor said. Imagine Oklahoma last year being one of two states that froze tuition. It was a great effort by a lot of Presidents, by the legislature, by our Governor to put such a high priority on higher education knowing that higher education is clearly the engine of our economic future. I want to applaud them again. During these economic times it is nice to sit on a board that did not increase tuition when 48 states did. My compliments to the board, who kept that as a priority. Our second speaker is John Wood.

John Wood: Chancellor Johnson, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for allowing me to speak to you this afternoon on behalf of our state's faculty, dedicated to serving students in research institutions, regional universities, metropolitan universities, community colleges, and private institutions. I am John Wood, current chair of the Faculty Advisory Council. I am proud to say that I am also Faculty Senate President and a professor of political science at Rose State College. First, I'd like to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to address Regents today. I find this forum to be most valuable, as it allows a large number of parties to communicate directly and meaningfully to you. Before I proceed in speaking on behalf of the faculty across the state, I would like to first express my awareness of the Regents difficult position when it comes to tuition setting matters. The Faculty Advisory Council recognizes the need to balance affordable college for students across Oklahoma and yet maintain quality programs for these same students. While our Council realizes the balancing act as Regents is a daunting one for you, we as faculty find it imperative, though, to possess the ability to provide a quality higher education for our state's future. Faculty, as you realize, are on the front lines of education every day. We know what students and their families have to deal with and what they are going through. We know they have dreams of making their lives better and that's why most of us are here today in the first place. We are in the business of bringing our students up to the level of competitiveness for the job market. It is our job to make this dream come true for them. Faculty does know that if we encounter a reduced budget in fiscal year 2011, there are consequences that will make our students' dreams harder to realize. With fewer funds this year, even a flat budget does not consider the costs of rising fuel, health care, and other uncontrollable costs, we understand that college administrators will be forced to extend the trend already in the works from last year's budget and tuition freeze. In essence, academia suffers from budget shortfalls. Budget cuts increase class size, diminish the number of class sections available and the consequences, even with Oklahoma's large number of caring and committed faculty, we are not able to spend as much quality time per student. On top of this, low paid adjunct professors are starting to replace retiring faculty at higher rates, resulting in even less time with a campus presence. These trends have consequences such as decreased retention rates, a longer graduation time, and fewer students out there in the job market and in turn, less tax revenue for the state. Furthermore, continuing budget cuts undermine economic growth, social prosperity, and potential stability for our state. A few years of malnourished programs and insufficient institutional supplies extends Oklahoma's already suffering higher education system, low student morale and uncertainty. Faculty across the state realizes that our state's fate is interrelated with both those returning to college and our young students' dreams, prospects and successes. The Faculty Advisory Council is very sympathetic to the position you are in today. We just hope that you have our state students' futures as high a priority as we do. Thank you for the time and opportunity to speak with you today. Thank you.

Price: Thank you very much for your comments. Note to all the students, it was the professor who didn't play by the rules by four seconds. Thank you for your comments. Our third speaker will be C.J. Kavin.

Christopher J. Kavin: Good morning. I timed myself. I'm under three minutes. Good morning, my name is Christopher Kavin and I'm from Oklahoma State University. I am the current President for the Oklahoma Student Government Association. Over the past couple of weeks I,

along with Matthew Hagey, the Student Advisory Board Chair, have contacted a large number of the student body presidents from across the state. The question we asked them was that if there was a ten percent budget cut for higher education, would they support a modest increase in tuition so we could save student jobs, keep student services and not furlough faculty and staff. About half of the student presidents across the state that we contacted said that they would support this plan if it came to that scenario. One thing that was mentioned during one of my phone call conversations was the timing of the hearing. Some of the student presidents had reservations about making a final statement because the final decision with regards to the state budget had yet to be made. Some said that they would like more information before making a decision like that while others supported our mission 100 percent. One student president wanted me to ask if there would be another tuition hearing after the appropriations had been set so that we had more definite numbers to work with. The overall goal of this was not to advocate for higher tuition, but to unite student leaders from across the state with not only the concern for higher tuition but also to give them the information so that they can better education their students. On behalf of the Oklahoma student government association, I am in favor of a modest tuition increase so that students, faculty, and staff have the services that they need and desire. A ten percent budget cut is going to impact all of the services across campus, and not just the extra ones. I know that I would personally rather pay a little bit extra in my tuition if that means that I can go see my professor about an upcoming exam, catching the bus across campus, or even making sure that I retain my on-campus employment. This is a decision that will impact a lot of students, and hopefully the legislature will understand that higher education should not be cut because we could be hurting the future of our great state. Thank you.

Price: Our next speaker is Matt Hagey.

Matthew Hagey: Thank you. My name is Matt Hagey, I'm from Southeastern [Oklahoma State University]. I'm the current Chair of the Student Advisory Board. I wanted to echo what Christopher said before. We spent the last week trying to contact every student government president in the state of Oklahoma, and we've been successful in getting consenting statements from just over half of these student leaders as well as, in some cases, consent of their entire governing body. Included are the members from Cameron University, East Central University, Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College, Oklahoma State University - Tulsa, Oklahoma State University - Stillwater, Rose State College, Seminole State College, Southeastern, Southwestern, UCO, and USAO. Southeastern and East Central in particular have committed to working with their administration in an attempt to work together during this trying fiscal time. I feel it important to note that not one student or individual that I had the opportunity to speak with rejected the proposal [of tuition increases] entirely. The OSGA and SAB want to make a clear statement that they are following issues within this state closely, and that after much consideration have taken the action they feel best serves the students of this state. We share support of and confidence in the State Regents of the Oklahoma Higher Education System and our willingness to work together during this time of fiscal uncertainty. Thank you.

Price: Thank you. Are there any questions? Our next speaker is Tonya Kiper.

Tonya Kiper: My name is Tonya Kiper. I am a member of the University of Oklahoma Student Association Congress. As a congress representative, I feel that today is the first time I am really getting to do my job. I'm getting to speak on behalf of my fellow students. Over the past few weeks, since I heard about this hearing, I talked to several students, not only in my hallway or in my sorority, but also throughout campus. What I found out is that, students know that college is already expensive. Most students will be over \$36,000 in debt by the time they finish college. We honestly don't know how much more we can take. We are working hard in school so that we can get a job and work hard to pay off that debt and work hard so that maybe one day we can retire.

We know that getting a job isn't just about GPA anymore. It's about who you know and, more importantly, who knows you. These three things could be resolved really easily if the government would just pay all of our schooling. We know that won't happen and we're asking for that either. We are asking for a little bit of help. We are asking that you help us because it is hard already and we want to make a difference in this world. We can't make it if, as soon as we get out of college, we are up to our ears in debt. The solution is to become creative in our approach to funding. We recognize that higher education, can do not just for individuals of the state, but also individuals and productive members of the society of the world. In Oklahoma there are opportunities that bring students from every state to attend both public and private universities. These universities are only available through good funding of higher education. For students coming to school in Oklahoma, it offers quality education. The professors that have passion for students and their classes. I know that in this part of the country, Oklahoma is known for the quality of their schools. Oklahoma schools are known for quality education with community values. This education can take a person anywhere they want to be. Fund allows Oklahoma schools to remain competitive in order to get the best and brightest students and faculty, faculty that are researching daily to continue to advance within their field. Also faculty that are passionate, faculty that care about their students and care about the subject.

Price: Thanks 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
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	\$117.90	\$3,537.00	\$122.60	\$3,678.00	4.0%	\$141.00	\$450.60	\$13,518.00	\$470.30	\$14,109.00	4.4%	\$591.00
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	\$131.35	\$3,940.50	\$136.75	\$4,102.50	4.1%	\$162.00	\$476.50	\$14,295.00	\$497.50	\$14,925.00	4.4%	\$630.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$124.63</i>	<i>\$3,738.75</i>	<i>\$129.68</i>	<i>\$3,890.25</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>\$151.50</i>	<i>\$463.55</i>	<i>\$13,906.50</i>	<i>\$483.90</i>	<i>\$14,517.00</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>\$610.50</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla	\$122.70	\$3,681.00	\$130.45	\$3,913.50	6.3%	\$232.50	\$337.00	\$10,110.00	\$356.65	\$10,699.50	5.8%	\$589.50
East Central Univ	\$100.40	\$3,012.00	\$107.43	\$3,222.90	7.0%	\$210.90	\$300.90	\$9,027.00	\$317.95	\$9,538.50	5.7%	\$511.50
Northeastern State Univ	\$107.00	\$3,210.00	\$111.25	\$3,337.50	4.0%	\$127.50	\$310.00	\$9,300.00	\$322.50	\$9,675.00	4.0%	\$375.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	\$116.25	\$3,487.50	\$123.75	\$3,712.50	6.5%	\$225.00	\$317.25	\$9,517.50	\$317.25	\$9,517.50	0.0%	\$0.00
Rogers State Univ	\$90.95	\$2,728.50	\$95.95	\$2,878.50	5.5%	\$150.00	\$272.85	\$8,185.50	\$287.85	\$8,635.50	5.5%	\$450.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	\$121.30	\$3,639.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	6.5%	\$235.50	\$333.65	\$10,009.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.9%	\$592.50
Southwestern OK St Univ	\$112.00	\$3,360.00	\$113.50	\$3,405.00	1.3%	\$45.00	\$290.00	\$8,700.00	\$304.00	\$9,120.00	4.8%	\$420.00
Cameron Univ	\$93.50	\$2,805.00	\$98.75	\$2,962.50	5.6%	\$157.50	\$289.00	\$8,670.00	\$306.00	\$9,180.00	5.9%	\$510.00
Langston Univ, Main	\$88.00	\$2,640.00	\$92.40	\$2,772.00	5.0%	\$132.00	\$274.00	\$8,220.00	\$287.70	\$8,631.00	5.0%	\$411.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	\$91.25	\$2,737.50	\$95.00	\$2,850.00	4.1%	\$112.50	\$269.25	\$8,077.50	\$280.30	\$8,409.00	4.1%	\$331.50
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	\$109.00	\$3,270.00	\$117.00	\$3,510.00	7.3%	\$240.00	\$313.00	\$9,390.00	\$332.00	\$9,960.00	6.1%	\$570.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$104.76</i>	<i>\$3,142.77</i>	<i>\$110.42</i>	<i>\$3,312.63</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>\$169.85</i>	<i>\$300.63</i>	<i>\$9,018.82</i>	<i>\$315.05</i>	<i>\$9,451.64</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>\$432.82</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	\$51.00	\$1,530.00	\$52.00	\$1,560.00	2.0%	\$30.00	\$150.00	\$4,500.00	\$152.00	\$4,560.00	1.3%	\$60.00
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 College	\$68.30	\$2,049.00	\$73.49	\$2,204.70	7.6%	\$155.70	\$188.86	\$5,665.80	\$194.05	\$5,821.50	2.7%	\$155.70
Murray State College	\$81.00	\$2,430.00	\$86.00	\$2,580.00	6.2%	\$150.00	\$208.00	\$6,240.00	\$222.00	\$6,660.00	6.7%	\$420.00
NEO A&M	\$57.90	\$1,737.00	\$61.70	\$1,851.00	6.6%	\$114.00	\$185.25	\$5,557.50	\$196.05	\$5,881.50	5.8%	\$324.00
Northern Okla College	\$52.95	\$1,588.50	\$57.00	\$1,710.00	7.6%	\$121.50	\$169.95	\$5,098.50	\$180.50	\$5,415.00	6.2%	\$316.50
Okla City Comm College	\$60.55	\$1,816.50	\$65.15	\$1,954.50	7.6%	\$138.00	\$200.55	\$6,016.50	\$212.75	\$6,382.50	6.1%	\$366.00
Redlands Comm College	\$96.75	\$2,902.50	\$101.00	\$3,030.00	4.4%	\$127.50	\$171.75	\$5,152.50	\$176.00	\$5,280.00	2.5%	\$127.50
Rose State College	\$64.50	\$1,935.00	\$69.15	\$2,074.50	7.2%	\$139.50	\$226.50	\$6,795.00	\$246.15	\$7,384.50	8.7%	\$589.50
Seminole State College	\$57.50	\$1,725.00	\$62.55	\$1,876.50	8.8%	\$151.50	\$184.70	\$5,541.00	\$196.55	\$5,896.50	6.4%	\$355.50
Tulsa Comm College	\$62.20	\$1,866.00	\$66.75	\$2,002.50	7.3%	\$136.50	\$217.75	\$6,532.50	\$230.00	\$6,900.00	5.6%	\$367.50
Western Okla St College	\$56.60	\$1,698.00	\$59.50	\$1,785.00	5.1%	\$87.00	\$172.60	\$5,178.00	\$181.50	\$5,445.00	5.2%	\$267.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$64.62</i>	<i>\$1,938.48</i>	<i>\$68.37</i>	<i>\$2,051.08</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>\$112.60</i>	<i>\$188.58</i>	<i>\$5,657.35</i>	<i>\$197.88</i>	<i>\$5,936.45</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>\$279.10</i>
<i>System Average</i>	<i>\$87.08</i>	<i>\$2,612.39</i>	<i>\$91.78</i>	<i>\$2,753.29</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>\$140.90</i>	<i>\$259.88</i>	<i>\$7,796.33</i>	<i>\$272.32</i>	<i>\$8,169.58</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>\$373.25</i>

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Ardmore--Lower -Murray	\$107.00	\$3,210.00	\$114.00	\$ 3,420.00	6.5%	\$210.00	\$234.00	\$7,020.00	\$250.00	\$7,500.00	6.8%	\$480.00
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$125.00	\$3,750.00	\$131.95	\$ 3,958.50	5.6%	\$208.50	\$353.30	\$10,599.00	\$371.65	\$11,149.50	5.2%	\$550.50
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$123.30	\$3,699.00	\$129.15	\$ 3,874.50	4.7%	\$175.50	\$361.65	\$10,849.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	-2.3%	-\$247.50
Ardmore-OSU-OKC	\$102.00	\$3,060.00	\$107.45	\$ 3,223.50	5.3%	163.50	\$290.00	\$8,700.00	\$304.75	\$9,142.50	5.1%	\$442.50
OU Health Science Center	\$117.90	\$3,537.00	\$122.60	\$ 3,678.00	4.0%	\$141.00	\$450.60	\$13,518.00	\$470.30	\$14,109.00	4.4%	\$591.00
OSU, OKC--Lower	\$76.00	\$2,280.00	\$79.45	\$ 2,383.50	4.5%	\$103.50	\$238.00	\$7,140.00	\$248.75	\$7,462.50	4.5%	\$322.50
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$97.50	\$2,925.00	\$101.90	\$ 3,057.00	4.5%	\$132.00	\$259.50	\$7,785.00	\$271.20	\$8,136.00	4.5%	\$351.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	\$92.00	\$2,760.00	\$95.00	\$ 2,850.00	3.3%	\$90.00	\$269.00	\$8,070.00	\$272.00	\$8,160.00	1.1%	\$90.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$100.50	\$3,015.00	\$103.50	\$ 3,105.00	3.0%	\$90.00	\$277.50	\$8,325.00	\$280.50	\$8,415.00	1.1%	\$90.00
OTHER												
SWOSU -- Sayre Campus	\$112.00	\$3,360.00	\$113.50	\$ 3,405.00	1.3%	\$45.00	\$290.00	\$8,700.00	\$304.00	\$9,120.00	4.8%	\$420.00
SEOSU -- McAlester Lower	\$121.30	\$3,639.00	\$129.15	\$ 3,874.50	6.5%	\$235.50	\$333.65	\$10,009.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.9%	\$592.50
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	\$164.00	\$ 4,920.00	5.1%	\$240.00	\$368.35	\$11,050.50	\$388.25	\$11,647.50	5.4%	\$597.00
SEOSU--Grayson Co	\$100.35	\$3,010.50	\$109.85	\$ 3,295.50	9.5%	\$285.00	\$312.70	\$9,381.00	\$334.10	\$10,023.00	6.8%	\$642.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	\$111.75	\$3,651.00	\$129.15	\$ 3,874.50	6.1%	\$223.50	\$334.05	\$10,021.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.8%	\$580.50
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, and McAlester Upper	\$131.65	\$3,949.50	\$129.15	\$ 3,874.50	-1.9%	-\$75.00	\$334.05	\$10,021.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.8%	\$580.50
Langston Univ, OKC	\$89.25	\$2,677.50	\$92.40	\$ 2,772.00	3.5%	\$94.50	\$274.00	\$8,220.00	\$287.70	\$8,631.00	5.0%	\$411.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	\$89.25	\$2,677.50	\$92.40	\$ 2,772.00	3.5%	\$94.50	\$274.00	\$8,220.00	\$287.70	\$8,631.00	5.0%	\$411.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	\$52.95	\$1,588.50	\$57.00	\$ 1,710.00	7.6%	\$121.50	\$169.95	\$5,098.50	\$180.50	\$5,415.00	6.2%	\$316.50
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	\$157.25	\$4,717.50	\$165.00	\$ 4,950.00	4.9%	\$232.50	\$372.50	\$11,175.00	\$391.00	\$11,730.00	5.0%	\$555.00

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY										
Univ of Oklahoma	\$2,956.00	\$3,106.00	5.1%	\$150.00	\$216.43	\$6,493.00	\$226.13	\$6,784.00	4.5%	\$291.00
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	\$2,553.00	\$2,676.00	4.8%	\$123.00	\$216.45	\$6,493.50	\$225.95	\$6,778.50	4.4%	\$285.00
<i>Average</i>	\$2,754.50	\$2,891.00	4.9%	\$136.45	\$216.44	\$6,493.25	\$226.04	\$6,781.25	4.4%	\$287.95
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY										
Univ of Central Okla	\$541.50	\$541.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$140.75	\$4,222.50	\$148.50	\$4,455.00	5.5%	\$232.50
East Central Univ	\$1,209.00	\$1,209.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$140.70	\$4,221.00	\$147.73	\$4,431.90	5.0%	\$210.90
Northeastern State Univ	\$945.00	\$1,047.00	10.8%	\$102.00	\$138.50	\$4,155.00	\$146.15	\$4,384.50	5.5%	\$229.50
Northwestern OK St Univ	\$622.50	\$622.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	5.5%	\$225.00
Rogers State Univ	\$1,548.00	\$1,633.50	5.5%	\$85.50	\$142.55	\$4,276.50	\$150.40	\$4,512.00	5.5%	\$235.50
Southeastern OK St Univ	\$676.50	\$676.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$143.85	\$4,315.50	\$151.70	\$4,551.00	5.5%	\$235.50
Southwestern OK St Univ	\$750.00	\$930.00	24.0%	\$180.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	5.5%	\$225.00
Cameron Univ	\$1,305.00	\$1,372.50	5.2%	\$67.50	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	5.5%	\$225.00
Langston Univ, Main	\$1,186.50	\$1,201.50	1.3%	\$15.00	\$127.55	\$3,826.50	\$132.45	\$3,973.50	3.8%	\$147.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	\$1,464.00	\$1,554.00	6.1%	\$90.00	\$140.05	\$4,201.50	\$146.80	\$4,404.00	4.8%	\$202.50
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	\$1,170.00	\$1,170.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$148.00	\$4,440.00	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	5.4%	\$240.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	\$1,038.00	\$1,087.09	4.8%	\$49.09	\$139.36	\$4,180.77	\$146.66	\$4,399.72	5.2%	\$218.95
COMMUNITY COLLEGES										
Carl Albert State College	\$720.00	\$810.00	12.5%	\$90.00	\$75.00	\$2,250.00	\$79.00	\$2,370.00	5.3%	\$120.00
Connors State College	\$637.90	\$783.00	22.7%	\$145.10	\$88.27	\$2,648.10	\$92.24	\$2,767.30	4.5%	\$119.20
Eastern Okla State College	\$786.00	\$786.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$94.50	\$2,835.00	\$99.69	\$2,990.70	5.5%	\$155.70
Murray State College	\$410.00	\$410.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$94.67	\$2,840.00	\$99.67	\$2,990.00	5.3%	\$150.00
NEO A&M	\$899.50	\$929.50	3.4%	\$30.00	\$87.88	\$2,636.50	\$92.68	\$2,780.50	5.5%	\$144.00
Northern Okla College	\$714.00	\$718.50	0.6%	\$4.50	\$76.75	\$2,302.50	\$80.95	\$2,428.50	5.5%	\$126.00
Okla City Comm College	\$703.50	\$703.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$84.00	\$2,520.00	\$88.60	\$2,658.00	5.5%	\$138.00
Redlands Comm College	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$96.75	\$2,902.50	\$101.00	\$3,030.00	4.4%	\$127.50
Rose State College	\$599.00	\$599.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$84.47	\$2,534.00	\$89.12	\$2,673.50	5.5%	\$139.50
Seminole State College	\$1,123.50	\$1,123.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$94.95	\$2,848.50	\$100.00	\$3,000.00	5.3%	\$151.50
Tulsa Comm College	\$842.50	\$840.50	-0.2%	-\$2.00	\$90.28	\$2,708.50	\$94.77	\$2,843.00	5.0%	\$134.60
Western Okla St College	\$985.50	\$985.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$89.45	\$2,683.50	\$92.35	\$2,770.50	3.2%	\$87.00
<i>Average</i>	\$701.78	\$724.08	3.2%	\$22.30	\$88.08	\$2,642.43	\$92.51	\$2,775.17	5.0%	\$132.75
<i>System Average</i>	\$1,013.94	\$1,057.16	4.3%	\$43.22	\$120.91	\$3,627.36	\$127.02	\$3,810.46	5.1%	\$183.10

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
								\$3,777.67	5.6%	
Ardmore--Lower -Murray	\$65.00	\$65.00	0.2%	\$0.00	\$109.17	\$3,275.00	\$116.17	\$3,485.00	6.4%	\$210.00
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$15.00	\$15.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$125.50	\$3,765.00	\$132.45	\$3,973.50	5.5%	\$208.50
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$123.30	\$3,699.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	4.7%	\$175.50
Ardmore-OSU-OKC	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$102.00	\$3,060.00	\$107.45	\$3,223.50	5.3%	\$163.50
OU Health Science Center	\$2,020.00	\$2,080.00	3.0%	\$60.00	\$185.23	\$5,557.00	\$191.93	\$5,758.00	3.6%	\$201.00
OSU, OKC--Lower	\$650.00	\$650.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$97.67	\$2,930.00	\$101.12	\$3,033.50	3.5%	\$103.50
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$650.00	\$650.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$119.17	\$3,575.00	\$123.57	\$3,707.00	3.7%	\$132.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	\$945.00	\$945.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$123.50	\$3,705.00	\$126.50	\$3,795.00	2.4%	\$90.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$945.00	\$945.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$132.00	\$3,960.00	\$135.00	\$4,050.00	2.3%	\$90.00
		\$1,595.00								
OTHER		\$797.50								
SWOSU -- Sayre Campus	\$750.00	\$780.00	4.0%	\$30.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	\$139.50	\$4,185.00	1.8%	\$75.00
SEOSU -- McAlester Lower	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$121.30	\$3,639.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	6.5%	\$235.50
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	\$164.00	\$4,920.00	5.1%	\$240.00
SEOSU--Grayson Co	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$100.35	\$3,010.50	\$109.85	\$3,295.50	9.5%	\$285.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$121.70	\$3,651.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	6.1%	\$223.50
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, and McAlester Upper	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$131.65	\$3,949.50	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	-1.9%	-\$75.00
Langston Univ, OKC	\$931.50	\$931.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$120.30	\$3,609.00	\$123.45	\$3,703.50	2.6%	\$94.50
Langston Univ, Tulsa	\$1,066.50	\$1,066.50	0.0%	\$0.00	\$124.80	\$3,744.00	\$127.95	\$3,838.50	2.5%	\$94.50
NOC -- Stillwater*	\$2,502.50	\$2,610.50	4.3%	\$108.00	\$136.37	\$4,091.00	\$144.02	\$4,320.50	5.6%	\$229.50
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$157.25	\$4,717.50	\$165.00	\$4,950.00	4.9%	\$232.50

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Peer Limit	FY11 per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	\$549.13	\$16,474.00	\$573.83	\$17,215.00	4.5%	\$741.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$226.13	\$6,784.00	\$861.00	88.7%
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	\$561.60	\$16,848.00	\$586.70	\$17,601.00	4.5%	\$753.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$225.95	\$6,778.50	\$866.50	88.7%
<i>Average</i>	\$555.37	\$16,661.00	\$580.27	\$17,408.00	4.5%	\$747.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$226.04	\$6,781.25	\$863.80	88.7%
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla	\$355.05	\$10,651.50	\$374.70	\$11,241.00	5.5%	\$589.50	\$196.57	\$5,897.00	\$148.50	\$4,455.00	\$1,442.00	75.5%
East Central Univ	\$341.20	\$10,236.00	\$358.25	\$10,747.50	5.0%	\$511.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$147.73	\$4,431.90	\$891.10	83.3%
Northeastern State Univ	\$341.50	\$10,245.00	\$357.40	\$10,722.00	4.7%	\$477.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$146.15	\$4,384.50	\$938.50	82.4%
Northwestern OK St Univ	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	\$988.00	81.4%
Rogers State Univ	\$324.45	\$9,733.50	\$342.30	\$10,269.00	5.5%	\$535.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$150.40	\$4,512.00	\$811.00	84.8%
Southeastern OK St Univ	\$356.20	\$10,686.00	\$375.95	\$11,278.50	5.5%	\$592.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$151.70	\$4,551.00	\$772.00	85.5%
Southwestern OK St Univ	\$315.00	\$9,450.00	\$335.00	\$10,050.00	6.3%	\$600.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	\$988.00	81.4%
Cameron Univ	\$332.50	\$9,975.00	\$351.75	\$10,552.50	5.8%	\$577.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	\$988.00	81.4%
Langston Univ, Main	\$313.55	\$9,406.50	\$327.75	\$9,832.50	4.5%	\$426.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$132.45	\$3,973.50	\$1,349.50	74.6%
OK Panhandle State Univ	\$318.05	\$9,541.50	\$332.10	\$9,963.00	4.4%	\$421.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$146.80	\$4,404.00	\$919.00	82.7%
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	\$371.00	\$11,130.00	5.4%	\$570.00	\$249.63	\$7,489.00	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	\$2,809.00	62.5%
<i>Regional Average</i>	\$335.23	\$10,056.82	\$351.29	\$10,538.73	4.8%	\$481.91	\$185.74	\$5,572.09	\$146.66	\$4,399.72	\$1,172.37	79.0%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	\$174.00	\$5,220.00	\$179.00	\$5,370.00	2.9%	\$150.00	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$79.00	\$2,370.00	\$1,565.00	60.2%
Connors State College	\$209.16	\$6,274.80	\$213.13	\$6,394.00	1.9%	\$119.20	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$92.24	\$2,767.30	\$1,167.70	70.3%
Eastern Okla State College	\$215.06	\$6,451.80	\$220.25	\$6,607.50	2.4%	\$155.70	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$99.69	\$2,990.70	\$944.30	76.0%
Murray State College	\$221.67	\$6,650.00	\$235.67	\$7,070.00	6.3%	\$420.00	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$99.67	\$2,990.00	\$945.00	76.0%
NEO A&M	\$215.23	\$6,457.00	\$227.03	\$6,811.00	5.5%	\$354.00	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$92.68	\$2,780.50	\$1,154.50	70.7%
Northern Okla College	\$193.75	\$5,812.50	\$204.45	\$6,133.50	5.5%	\$321.00	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$80.95	\$2,428.50	\$1,506.50	61.7%
Okla City Comm College	\$224.00	\$6,720.00	\$236.20	\$7,086.00	5.4%	\$366.00	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$88.60	\$2,658.00	\$1,277.00	67.5%
Redlands Comm College	\$171.75	\$5,152.50	\$176.00	\$5,280.00	2.5%	\$127.50	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$101.00	\$3,030.00	\$905.00	77.0%
Rose State College	\$246.47	\$7,394.00	\$266.12	\$7,983.50	8.0%	\$589.50	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$89.12	\$2,673.50	\$1,261.50	67.9%
Seminole State College	\$222.15	\$6,664.50	\$234.00	\$7,020.00	5.3%	\$355.50	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$100.00	\$3,000.00	\$935.00	76.2%
Tulsa Comm College	\$245.83	\$7,375.00	\$258.02	\$7,740.50	5.0%	\$365.60	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$94.77	\$2,843.00	\$1,091.90	72.3%
Western Okla St College	\$205.45	\$6,163.50	\$214.35	\$6,430.50	4.3%	\$267.00	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$92.35	\$2,770.50	\$1,164.50	70.4%
<i>Average</i>	\$212.04	\$6,361.30	\$222.02	\$6,660.54	4.7%	\$299.25	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$92.51	\$2,775.17	\$1,159.83	70.5%
<i>System Average</i>	\$293.71	\$8,811.30	\$307.56	\$9,226.74	4.7%	\$415.44	\$165.07	\$4,952.12	\$127.01	\$3,810.46	\$1,141.66	76.0%

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Peer Limit	FY11 per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
				\$9,777.17	3.2%							
Ardmore--Lower -Murray	\$236.17	\$7,085.00	\$252.17	\$7,565.00	6.8%	\$480.00	\$177.43	\$3,935.00	\$116.17	\$3,485.00	\$450.00	88.6%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$353.80	\$10,614.00	\$372.15	\$11,164.50	5.2%	\$550.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$132.45	\$3,973.50	\$1,349.50	74.6%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$361.65	\$10,849.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	-2.3%	-\$247.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	\$1,448.50	72.8%
Ardmore--OSU-OKC	\$290.00	\$8,700.00	\$304.75	\$9,142.50	5.1%	\$442.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$107.45	\$3,223.50	\$2,099.50	60.6%
OU Health Science Center	\$517.93	\$15,538.00	\$539.63	\$16,189.00	4.2%	\$651.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$191.93	\$5,758.00	\$1,887.00	75.3%
OSU, OKC--Lower	\$259.67	\$7,790.00	\$270.42	\$8,112.50	4.1%	\$332.50	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$101.12	\$3,033.50	\$4,611.50	39.7%
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$281.17	\$8,435.00	\$292.87	\$8,786.00	4.2%	\$351.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$123.57	\$3,707.00	\$3,938.00	48.5%
OSU, OKM--Lower	\$300.50	\$9,015.00	\$303.50	\$9,105.00	1.0%	\$90.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$126.50	\$3,795.00	\$3,850.00	49.6%
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$309.00	\$9,270.00	\$312.00	\$9,360.00	1.0%	\$90.00	\$254.83	\$7,645.00	\$135.00	\$4,050.00	\$3,595.00	53.0%
OTHER												
SWOSU -- Sayre Campus	\$315.00	\$9,450.00	\$330.00	\$9,900.00	4.8%	\$450.00	\$177.43	\$5,322.90	\$139.50	\$4,185.00	\$1,137.90	78.6%
SEOSU -- McAlester Lower	\$333.65	\$10,009.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.9%	\$592.50	\$177.43	\$5,322.90	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	\$1,448.40	72.8%
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	\$368.35	\$11,050.50	\$388.25	\$11,647.50	5.4%	\$597.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$164.00	\$4,920.00	\$403.00	92.4%
SEOSU--Grayson Co	\$312.70	\$9,381.00	\$334.10	\$10,023.00	6.8%	\$642.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$109.85	\$3,295.50	\$2,027.50	61.9%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	\$334.05	\$10,021.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.8%	\$580.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	\$1,448.50	72.8%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, and McAlester Upper	\$334.05	\$10,021.50	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	5.8%	\$580.50	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$129.15	\$3,874.50	\$1,448.50	72.8%
Langston Univ, OKC	\$305.05	\$9,151.50	\$318.75	\$9,562.50	4.5%	\$411.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$123.45	\$3,703.50	\$1,619.50	69.6%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	\$309.55	\$9,286.50	\$323.25	\$9,697.50	4.4%	\$411.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$127.95	\$3,838.50	\$1,484.50	72.1%
NOC -- Stillwater*	\$253.37	\$7,601.00	\$267.52	\$8,025.50	5.6%	\$424.50	\$131.17	\$3,935.00	\$144.02	\$4,320.50	\$729.50	81.5%
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	\$372.50	\$11,175.00	\$391.00	\$11,730.00	5.0%	\$555.00	\$177.43	\$5,323.00	\$165.00	\$4,950.00	\$373.00	93.0%

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY11 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Peer Limit	FY11 per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY						
Univ of Oklahoma	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$573.83	\$17,215.00	\$4,672.00	78.7%
Okla State Univ&Tulsa	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$586.70	\$17,601.00	\$4,286.00	80.4%
<i>Average</i>	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$580.27	\$17,408.00	\$4,479.05	80.0%
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY						
Univ of Central Okla	\$534.50	\$16,035.00	\$374.70	\$11,241.00	\$4,794.00	70.1%
East Central Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$358.25	\$10,747.50	\$1,200.52	90.0%
Northeastern State Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$357.40	\$10,722.00	\$1,226.02	89.7%
Northwestern OK St Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	\$1,808.02	84.9%
Rogers State Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$342.30	\$10,269.00	\$1,679.02	85.9%
Southeastern OK St Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$375.95	\$11,278.50	\$669.52	94.4%
Southwestern OK St Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$335.00	\$10,050.00	\$1,898.02	84.1%
Cameron Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$351.75	\$10,552.50	\$1,395.52	88.3%
Langston Univ, Main	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$327.75	\$9,832.50	\$2,115.52	82.3%
OK Panhandle State Univ	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$332.10	\$9,963.00	\$1,985.02	83.4%
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	\$577.60	\$17,328.00	\$371.00	\$11,130.00	\$6,198.00	64.2%
<i>Regional Average</i>	\$426.96	\$12,808.65	\$351.29	\$10,538.73	\$2,269.93	82.3%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES						
Carl Albert State College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$179.00	\$5,370.00	\$2,637.00	67.1%
Connors State College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$213.13	\$6,394.00	\$1,613.00	79.9%
Eastern Okla State College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$220.25	\$6,607.50	\$1,399.50	82.5%
Murray State College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$235.67	\$7,070.00	\$937.00	88.3%
NEO A&M	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$227.03	\$6,811.00	\$1,196.00	85.1%
Northern Okla College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$204.45	\$6,133.50	\$1,873.50	76.6%
Okla City Comm College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$236.20	\$7,086.00	\$921.00	88.5%
Redlands Comm College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$176.00	\$5,280.00	\$2,727.00	65.9%
Rose State College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$266.12	\$7,983.50	\$23.50	99.7%
Seminole State College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$234.00	\$7,020.00	\$987.00	87.7%
Tulsa Comm College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$258.02	\$7,740.60	\$266.40	96.7%
Western Okla St College	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$214.35	\$6,430.50	\$1,576.50	80.3%
<i>Average</i>	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$222.02	\$6,660.55	\$1,346.45	83.2%
<i>System Average</i>	\$374.34	\$11,230.13	\$307.56	\$9,226.74	\$2,003.38	83.0%

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY11 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Peer Limit	FY11 per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
Ardmore--Lower -Murray	\$398.27	\$8,007.00	\$252.17	\$7,565.00	\$442.00	94.5%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$372.15	\$11,164.50	\$783.52	93.4%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	\$1,346.02	88.7%
Ardmore-OSU-OKC	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$304.75	\$9,142.50	\$2,805.52	76.5%
OU Health Science Center	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$539.63	\$16,189.00	\$5,698.00	74.0%
OSU, OKC--Lower	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$270.42	\$8,112.50	\$13,774.50	37.1%
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$292.87	\$8,786.00	\$13,100.00	40.1%
OSU, OKM--Lower	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$303.50	\$9,105.00	\$12,782.00	41.6%
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$729.57	\$21,887.00	\$312.00	\$9,360.00	\$12,527.00	42.8%
OTHER						
SWOSU -- Sayre Campus	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$330.00	\$9,900.00	\$2,048.02	82.9%
SEOSU -- McAlester Lower	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	\$1,346.02	88.7%
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$388.25	\$11,647.50	\$300.52	97.5%
SEOSU--Grayson Co	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$334.10	\$10,023.00	\$1,925.02	83.9%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	\$1,346.02	88.7%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, and McAlester Upper	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$353.40	\$10,602.00	\$1,346.02	88.7%
Langston Univ, OKC	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$318.75	\$9,562.50	\$2,385.52	80.0%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$323.25	\$9,697.50	\$2,250.52	81.2%
NOC -- Stillwater*	\$266.90	\$8,007.00	\$267.52	\$8,025.50	\$1,096.50	86.3%
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	\$398.27	\$11,948.02	\$391.00	\$11,730.00	\$218.02	98.2%

NOC-Stillwater has \$1,115 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

GRADUATE

<i>Graduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition						Mandatory Fees	
	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours
Institution														
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY														
University of Oklahoma	\$156.00	\$3,744.00	\$162.20	\$3,892.80	4.0%	\$148.80	\$565.70	\$13,576.80	\$590.30	\$14,167.20	4.3%	\$590.40	\$2,415.40	\$2,523.40
OSU & Tulsa	\$154.85	\$3,716.40	\$154.85	\$3,716.40	0.0%	\$0.00	\$602.00	\$14,448.00	\$620.50	\$14,892.00	3.1%	\$444.00	\$1,772.40	\$2,044.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$155.43</i>	<i>\$3,730.20</i>	<i>\$158.53</i>	<i>\$3,804.60</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>\$74.40</i>	<i>\$583.85</i>	<i>\$14,012.40</i>	<i>\$605.40</i>	<i>\$14,529.60</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>\$17.20</i>	<i>\$2,093.90</i>	<i>\$2,284.10</i>
REGIONAL UNIV														
UCO	\$162.15	\$3,891.60	\$172.00	\$4,128.00	6.1%	\$236.40	\$408.85	\$9,812.40	\$432.20	\$10,372.80	5.7%	\$560.40	\$433.20	\$433.20
East Central University	\$130.50	\$3,132.00	\$139.05	\$3,337.20	6.6%	\$205.20	\$370.50	\$8,892.00	\$391.05	\$9,385.20	5.5%	\$493.20	\$976.20	\$976.20
NSU	\$138.05	\$3,313.20	\$144.00	\$3,456.00	4.3%	\$142.80	\$368.05	\$8,833.20	\$384.00	\$9,216.00	4.3%	\$382.80	\$756.00	\$837.60
NWOSU	\$145.75	\$3,498.00	\$153.25	\$3,678.00	5.1%	\$180.00	\$384.25	\$9,222.00	\$384.25	\$9,222.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$498.00	\$498.00
SEOSU-Durant	\$153.90	\$3,693.60	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	6.3%	\$234.00	\$405.95	\$9,742.80	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	5.9%	\$570.00	\$541.20	\$541.20
SWOSU	\$137.00	\$3,288.00	\$139.00	\$3,336.00	1.5%	\$48.00	\$355.00	\$8,520.00	\$369.00	\$8,856.00	3.9%	\$336.00	\$600.00	\$744.00
Cameron University	\$121.30	\$2,911.20	\$128.00	\$3,072.00	5.5%	\$160.80	\$356.00	\$8,544.00	\$377.00	\$9,048.00	5.9%	\$504.00	\$1,044.00	\$1,098.00
Langston University-Main	\$113.50	\$2,724.00	\$119.15	\$2,859.60	5.0%	\$135.60	\$327.60	\$7,862.40	\$344.00	\$8,256.00	5.0%	\$393.60	\$1,006.20	\$1,018.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$137.77</i>	<i>\$3,306.45</i>	<i>\$144.76</i>	<i>\$3,474.30</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>\$167.85</i>	<i>\$372.03</i>	<i>\$8,928.60</i>	<i>\$388.90</i>	<i>\$9,333.60</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>\$405.00</i>	<i>\$731.85</i>	<i>\$768.30</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$141.30</i>	<i>\$3,391.20</i>	<i>\$147.52</i>	<i>\$3,540.36</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>\$149.16</i>	<i>\$414.39</i>	<i>\$9,945.36</i>	<i>\$432.20</i>	<i>\$10,372.80</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>\$427.44</i>	<i>\$1,004.26</i>	<i>\$1,071.46</i>
CENTERS														
Ardmore --ECU	\$156.45	\$3,754.80	\$164.95	\$3,958.80	5.4%	\$204.00	\$424.01	\$10,176.24	\$445.88	\$10,701.12	5.2%	\$524.88	\$15.00	\$15.00
Ardmore -- SEOSU	\$167.00	\$4,008.00	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	-2.0%	-\$80.40	\$427.90	\$10,269.60	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	0.4%	\$43.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$161.73</i>	<i>\$3,881.40</i>	<i>\$164.30</i>	<i>\$3,943.20</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>\$61.80</i>	<i>\$425.96</i>	<i>\$10,222.92</i>	<i>\$437.79</i>	<i>\$10,506.96</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>\$284.04</i>	<i>\$7.50</i>	<i>\$7.50</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES														
OU Health Sciences Center	\$156.00	\$3,744.00	\$162.20	\$3,892.80	4.0%	\$148.80	\$565.70	\$13,576.80	\$590.30	\$14,167.20	4.3%	\$590.40	\$1,675.30	\$1,729.30
OSU Center for Health Scienc	\$154.85	\$3,716.40	\$154.85	\$3,716.40	0.0%	\$0.00	\$602.00	\$14,448.00	\$620.50	\$14,892.00	3.1%	\$444.00	\$574.80	\$574.80
OTHER														
UCO -- MBA	\$178.50	\$4,284.00	\$189.30	\$4,543.20	6.1%	\$259.20	\$409.50	\$9,828.00	\$433.00	\$10,392.00	5.7%	\$564.00	\$433.20	\$433.20
SEOSU--Grayson County	\$133.55	\$3,205.20	\$146.30	\$3,511.20	9.5%	\$306.00	\$385.60	\$9,254.40	\$412.35	\$9,896.40	6.9%	\$642.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
SEOSU-Aviation at OKCCC	\$185.00	\$4,440.00	\$195.00	\$4,680.00	5.41%	\$240.00	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$461.05	\$11,065.20	7.6%	\$781.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
SEOSU-McAlester	\$153.90	\$3,693.60	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	6.3%	\$234.00	\$405.95	\$9,742.80	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	5.9%	\$570.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
SEOSU-McCurtain-Idabel	\$176.45	\$4,234.80	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	-7.3%	-\$307.20	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	0.3%	\$28.80	\$0.00	\$0.00
Langston University-OKC	\$113.50	\$2,724.00	\$119.15	\$2,859.60	5.0%	\$135.60	\$327.60	\$7,862.40	\$344.00	\$8,256.00	5.0%	\$393.60	\$751.20	\$751.20
Langston University-Tulsa	\$113.50	\$2,724.00	\$119.15	\$2,859.60	5.0%	\$135.60	\$327.60	\$7,862.40	\$344.00	\$8,256.00	5.0%	\$393.60	\$859.20	\$859.20
<i>All Average</i>	<i>\$147.70</i>	<i>\$3,544.80</i>	<i>\$153.19</i>	<i>\$3,676.57</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>\$131.77</i>	<i>\$422.70</i>	<i>\$10,144.87</i>	<i>\$441.06</i>	<i>\$10,585.35</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>\$440.48</i>	<i>\$683.40</i>	<i>\$717.97</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 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					
	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY														
University of Oklahoma	4.5%	\$108.00	\$256.64	\$6,159.40	\$267.34	\$6,416.20	4.2%	\$256.80	\$666.34	\$15,992.20	\$695.44	\$16,690.60	4.4%	\$698.40
OSU & Tulsa	15.4%	\$272.40	\$228.70	\$5,488.80	\$240.05	\$5,761.20	5.0%	\$272.40	\$675.85	\$16,220.40	\$705.70	\$16,936.80	4.4%	\$716.40
<i>Average</i>	9.9%	\$190.20	\$242.67	\$5,824.10	\$253.70	\$6,088.70	4.6%	\$264.60	\$671.10	\$16,106.30	\$700.57	\$16,813.70	4.4%	\$707.40
REGIONAL UNIV														
UCO	0.0%	\$0.00	\$180.20	\$4,324.80	\$190.05	\$4,561.20	5.5%	\$236.40	\$426.90	\$10,245.60	\$450.25	\$10,806.00	5.5%	\$560.40
East Central University	0.0%	\$0.00	\$171.18	\$4,108.20	\$179.73	\$4,313.40	5.0%	\$205.20	\$411.18	\$9,868.20	\$431.73	\$10,361.40	5.0%	\$493.20
NSU	10.8%	\$81.60	\$169.55	\$4,069.20	\$178.90	\$4,293.60	5.5%	\$224.40	\$399.55	\$9,589.20	\$418.90	\$10,053.60	4.8%	\$464.40
NWOSU	0.0%	\$0.00	\$166.50	\$3,996.00	\$174.00	\$4,176.00	4.5%	\$180.00	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	0.0%	\$0.00
SEOSU-Durant	0.0%	\$0.00	\$176.45	\$4,234.80	\$186.20	\$4,468.80	5.5%	\$234.00	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$452.25	\$10,854.00	5.5%	\$570.00
SWOSU	24.0%	\$144.00	\$162.00	\$3,888.00	\$170.00	\$4,080.00	4.9%	\$192.00	\$380.00	\$9,120.00	\$400.00	\$9,600.00	5.3%	\$480.00
Cameron University	5.2%	\$54.00	\$164.80	\$3,955.20	\$173.75	\$4,170.00	5.4%	\$214.80	\$399.50	\$9,588.00	\$422.75	\$10,146.00	5.8%	\$558.00
Langston University-Main	1.2%	\$12.00	\$155.43	\$3,730.20	\$161.58	\$3,877.80	4.0%	\$147.60	\$369.53	\$8,868.60	\$386.43	\$9,274.20	4.6%	\$405.60
<i>Average</i>	5.1%	\$36.45	\$168.26	\$4,038.30	\$176.78	\$4,242.60	5.0%	\$204.30	\$402.52	\$9,660.45	\$420.91	\$10,101.90	4.6%	\$441.45
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	6.1%	\$67.20	\$183.14	\$4,395.46	\$192.16	\$4,611.82	4.9%	\$216.36	\$456.23	\$10,949.62	\$476.85	\$11,444.26	4.5%	\$494.64
CENTERS														
Ardmore --ECU	0.0%	\$0.00	\$157.08	\$3,769.80	\$165.58	\$3,973.80	5.4%	\$204.00	\$424.64	\$10,191.24	\$446.51	\$10,716.12	5.2%	\$524.88
Ardmore -- SEOSU	0.0%	\$0.00	\$167.00	\$4,008.00	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	-2.0%	-\$80.40	\$427.90	\$10,269.60	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	0.4%	\$43.20
<i>Average</i>	0.0%	\$0.00	\$162.04	\$3,888.90	\$164.61	\$3,950.70	1.7%	\$61.80	\$426.27	\$10,230.42	\$438.11	\$10,514.46	2.8%	\$284.04
CONSTITUENT AGENCII														
OU Health Sciences Center	3.2%	\$54.00	\$225.80	\$5,419.30	\$234.25	\$5,622.10	3.7%	\$202.80	\$635.50	\$15,252.10	\$662.35	\$15,896.50	4.2%	\$644.40
OSU Center for Health Scienc	0.0%	\$0.00	\$178.80	\$4,291.20	\$178.80	\$4,291.20	0.0%	\$0.00	\$625.95	\$15,022.80	\$644.45	\$15,466.80	3.0%	\$444.00
OTHER														
UCO -- MBA	0.0%	\$0.00	\$196.55	\$4,717.20	\$207.35	\$4,976.40	5.5%	\$259.20	\$427.55	\$10,261.20	\$451.05	\$10,825.20	5.5%	\$564.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	0.0%	\$0.00	\$133.55	\$3,205.20	\$146.30	\$3,511.20	9.5%	\$306.00	\$385.60	\$9,254.40	\$412.35	\$9,896.40	6.9%	\$642.00
SEOSU-Aviation at OKCCC	0.0%	\$0.00	\$185.00	\$4,440.00	\$195.00	\$4,680.00	5.4%	\$240.00	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$461.05	\$11,065.20	7.6%	\$781.20
SEOSU-McAlester	0.0%	\$0.00	\$153.90	\$3,693.60	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	6.3%	\$234.00	\$405.95	\$9,742.80	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	5.9%	\$570.00
SEOSU-McCurtain-Idabel	0.0%	\$0.00	\$176.45	\$4,234.80	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	-7.3%	-\$307.20	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	0.3%	\$28.80
Langston University-OKC	0.0%	\$0.00	\$144.80	\$3,475.20	\$150.45	\$3,610.80	3.9%	\$135.60	\$358.90	\$8,613.60	\$375.30	\$9,007.20	4.6%	\$393.60
Langston University-Tulsa	0.0%	\$0.00	\$149.30	\$3,583.20	\$154.95	\$3,718.80	3.8%	\$135.60	\$363.40	\$8,721.60	\$379.80	\$9,115.20	4.5%	\$393.60
<i>All Average</i>	3.1%	\$34.57	\$176.17	\$4,228.20	\$183.11	\$4,394.54	4.0%	\$166.34	\$451.18	\$10,828.26	\$470.97	\$11,303.32	4.4%	\$475.05

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

GRADUATE

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY11 Peer Limit per Credit Hour-Resident	FY11 Peer Limit-Resident	FY11 per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY11 Peer Limit per Credit Hour-Nonresident	FY11 Peer Limit-Nonresident	FY11 per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	\$334.42	\$8,026.00	\$267.34	\$6,416.20	\$1,609.80	79.9%	\$776.54	\$18,637.00	\$695.44	\$16,690.60	\$1,946.40	89.6%
OSU & Tulsa	\$334.42	\$8,026.00	\$240.05	\$5,761.20	\$2,264.80	71.8%	\$776.54	\$18,637.00	\$705.70	\$16,936.80	\$1,700.20	90.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$334.42</i>	<i>\$8,026.00</i>	<i>\$253.70</i>	<i>\$6,088.70</i>	<i>\$1,937.30</i>	<i>75.9%</i>	<i>\$776.54</i>	<i>\$18,637.00</i>	<i>\$700.57</i>	<i>\$16,813.70</i>	<i>\$1,823.30</i>	<i>90.2%</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
UCO	\$288.63	\$6,927.00	\$190.05	\$4,561.20	\$2,365.80	65.8%	\$673.46	\$16,163.00	\$450.25	\$10,806.00	\$5,357.00	66.9%
East Central University	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$179.73	\$4,313.40	\$913.60	82.5%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$431.73	\$10,361.40	\$1,182.60	89.8%
NSU	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$178.90	\$4,293.60	\$933.40	82.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$418.90	\$10,053.60	\$1,490.40	87.1%
NWOSU	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$174.00	\$4,176.00	\$1,051.00	79.9%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	\$1,824.00	84.2%
SEOSU-Durant	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$186.20	\$4,468.80	\$758.20	85.5%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$452.25	\$10,854.00	\$690.00	94.0%
SWOSU	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$170.00	\$4,080.00	\$1,147.00	78.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$400.00	\$9,600.00	\$1,944.00	83.2%
Cameron University	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$173.75	\$4,170.00	\$1,057.00	79.8%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$422.75	\$10,146.00	\$1,398.00	87.9%
Langston University-Main	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$161.58	\$3,877.80	\$1,349.20	74.2%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$386.43	\$9,274.20	\$2,269.80	80.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$226.65</i>	<i>\$5,439.50</i>	<i>\$176.78</i>	<i>\$4,242.60</i>	<i>\$1,196.90</i>	<i>78.5%</i>	<i>\$505.06</i>	<i>\$12,121.38</i>	<i>\$420.91</i>	<i>\$10,101.90</i>	<i>\$2,019.48</i>	<i>84.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$248.20</i>	<i>\$5,956.80</i>	<i>\$192.16</i>	<i>\$4,611.82</i>	<i>\$1,344.98</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>\$559.35</i>	<i>\$13,424.50</i>	<i>\$476.85</i>	<i>\$11,444.26</i>	<i>\$1,980.24</i>	<i>85.4%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore --ECU	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$165.58	\$3,973.80	\$1,253.20	76.0%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$446.51	\$10,716.12	\$827.88	92.8%
Ardmore -- SEOSU	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	\$1,299.40	75.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	\$1,231.20	89.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$217.79</i>	<i>\$5,227.00</i>	<i>\$164.61</i>	<i>\$3,950.70</i>	<i>\$1,276.30</i>	<i>75.6%</i>	<i>\$481.00</i>	<i>\$11,544.00</i>	<i>\$438.10</i>	<i>\$10,514.46</i>	<i>\$1,029.54</i>	<i>91.1%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCII												
OU Health Sciences Center	\$334.42	\$8,026.00	\$234.25	\$5,622.10	\$2,403.90	70.0%	\$776.54	\$18,637.00	\$662.35	\$15,896.50	\$2,740.50	85.3%
OSU Center for Health Scienc	\$334.42	\$8,026.00	\$178.80	\$4,291.20	\$3,734.80	53.5%	\$776.54	\$18,637.00	\$644.45	\$15,466.80	\$3,170.20	83.0%
OTHER												
UCO -- MBA	\$288.63	\$6,927.00	\$207.35	\$4,976.40	\$1,950.60	71.8%	\$673.46	\$16,163.00	\$451.05	\$10,825.20	\$5,337.80	67.0%
SEOSU--Grayson County	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$146.30	\$3,511.20	\$1,715.80	67.2%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$412.35	\$9,896.40	\$1,647.60	85.7%
SEOSU-Aviation at OKCCC	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$195.00	\$4,680.00	\$547.00	89.5%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$461.05	\$11,065.20	\$478.80	95.9%
SEOSU-McAlester	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	\$1,299.40	75.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	\$1,231.20	89.3%
SEOSU-McCurtain-Idabel	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$163.65	\$3,927.60	\$1,299.40	75.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$429.70	\$10,312.80	\$1,231.20	89.3%
Langston University-OKC	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$150.45	\$3,610.80	\$1,616.20	69.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$375.30	\$9,007.20	\$2,536.80	78.0%
Langston University-Tulsa	\$217.79	\$5,227.00	\$154.95	\$3,718.80	\$1,508.20	71.1%	\$481.00	\$11,544.00	\$379.80	\$9,115.20	\$2,428.80	79.0%
<i>All Average</i>	<i>\$246.75</i>	<i>\$5,922.05</i>	<i>\$183.11</i>	<i>\$4,394.54</i>	<i>\$1,527.51</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>\$555.62</i>	<i>\$13,334.95</i>	<i>\$470.97</i>	<i>\$11,303.32</i>	<i>\$2,031.64</i>	<i>85%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

PROFESSIONAL

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Credit Hours per Yr for Program	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition			
		FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student
Institution											
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>											
College of Law	30	\$407.25	\$12,217.50	\$437.40	\$13,122.00	7.4%	\$904.50	\$738.20	\$22,146.00	\$768.35	\$23,050.50
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>											
Doctor of Medicine	40	\$448.63	\$17,945.00	\$478.00	\$19,120.00	6.5%	\$1,175.00	\$1,051.58	\$42,063.00	\$1,120.40	\$44,816.00
Doctor of Dental Science	40	\$408.40	\$16,336.00	\$435.15	\$17,406.00	6.5%	\$1,070.00	\$969.45	\$38,778.00	\$1,032.90	\$41,316.00
Physician's Associate	40	\$215.80	\$8,632.00	\$229.90	\$9,196.00	6.5%	\$564.00	\$486.70	\$19,468.00	\$518.50	\$20,740.00
PharmD	36	\$327.86	\$11,803.00	\$349.33	\$12,576.00	6.5%	\$773.00	\$735.69	\$26,485.00	\$783.83	\$28,218.00
Occupational Therapy	24	\$244.17	\$5,860.00	\$260.00	\$6,240.00	6.5%	\$380.00	\$585.83	\$14,060.00	\$624.00	\$14,976.00
Phys Therapy--Masters	24	\$261.83	\$6,284.00	\$278.92	\$6,694.00	6.5%	\$410.00	\$653.79	\$15,691.00	\$696.42	\$16,714.00
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	24	\$314.92	\$7,558.00	\$335.42	\$8,050.00	6.5%	\$492.00	\$795.50	\$19,092.00	\$847.08	\$20,330.00
Doctor of Audiology	24	\$289.58	\$6,950.00	\$308.33	\$7,400.00	6.5%	\$450.00	\$756.67	\$18,160.00	\$805.83	\$19,340.00
Public Health	18	\$285.20	\$5,133.60	\$303.80	\$5,468.40	6.5%	\$334.80	\$771.20	\$13,881.60	\$821.60	\$14,788.80
Nursing--Doctoral	18	\$179.40	\$3,229.20	\$191.10	\$3,439.80	6.5%	\$210.60	\$640.00	\$11,520.00	\$681.80	\$12,272.40
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>											
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	40	\$463.63	\$18,545.00	\$487.29	\$19,491.63	5.1%	\$946.63	\$911.67	\$36,466.85	\$953.24	\$38,129.47
Coll of Vet Medicine	38	\$326.08	\$12,391.06	\$342.38	\$13,010.62	5.0%	\$619.56	\$780.69	\$29,666.36	\$819.73	\$31,149.68
<i>Langston University</i>											
Phys Therapy Prog	44	\$140.40	\$6,177.60	\$147.40	\$6,485.60	5.0%	\$308.00	\$445.00	\$19,580.00	\$467.25	\$20,559.00
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>											
Coll of Optometry	28	\$428.57	\$12,000.00	\$450.00	\$12,600.00	5.0%	\$600.00	\$860.71	\$24,100.00	\$903.75	\$25,305.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>											
PharmD	32	\$300.00	\$9,600.00	\$325.00	\$10,400.00	8.3%	\$800.00	\$625.00	\$20,000.00	\$681.00	\$21,792.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>\$315.11</i>	<i>\$10,041.37</i>	<i>\$334.96</i>	<i>\$10,668.75</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>\$627.39</i>	<i>\$737.98</i>	<i>\$23,197.36</i>	<i>\$782.86</i>	<i>\$24,593.55</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
FY11 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

PROFESSIONAL

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Non-Resident Tuition continued		Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY10 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	4.1%	\$904.50	\$3,768.50	\$3,903.50	3.6%	\$135.00	\$532.87	\$15,986.00	\$567.52	\$17,025.50	6.5%	\$1,039.50
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	6.5%	\$2,753.00	\$2,702.50	\$2,782.50	3.0%	\$80.00	\$516.19	\$20,647.50	\$547.56	\$21,902.50	6.1%	\$1,255.00
Doctor of Dental Science	6.5%	\$2,538.00	\$2,494.50	\$2,564.50	2.8%	\$70.00	\$470.76	\$18,830.50	\$499.26	\$19,970.50	6.1%	\$1,140.00
Physician's Associate	6.5%	\$1,272.00	\$2,494.50	\$2,564.50	2.8%	\$70.00	\$278.16	\$11,126.50	\$294.01	\$11,760.50	5.7%	\$634.00
PharmD	6.5%	\$1,733.00	\$2,289.70	\$2,355.70	2.9%	\$66.00	\$391.46	\$14,092.70	\$414.77	\$14,931.70	6.0%	\$839.00
Occupational Therapy	6.5%	\$916.00	\$1,675.30	\$1,729.30	3.2%	\$54.00	\$313.97	\$7,535.30	\$332.05	\$7,969.30	5.8%	\$434.00
Phys Therapy--Masters	6.5%	\$1,023.00	\$1,675.30	\$1,729.30	3.2%	\$54.00	\$331.64	\$7,959.30	\$350.97	\$8,423.30	5.8%	\$464.00
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	6.5%	\$1,238.00	\$2,289.70	\$2,355.70	2.9%	\$66.00	\$410.32	\$9,847.70	\$433.57	\$10,405.70	5.7%	\$558.00
Doctor of Audiology	6.5%	\$1,180.00	\$1,675.30	\$1,729.30	3.2%	\$54.00	\$359.39	\$8,625.30	\$380.39	\$9,129.30	5.8%	\$504.00
Public Health	6.5%	\$907.20	\$1,368.10	\$1,416.10	3.5%	\$48.00	\$361.21	\$6,501.70	\$382.47	\$6,884.50	5.9%	\$382.80
Nursing--Doctoral	6.5%	\$752.40	\$1,368.10	\$1,416.10	3.5%	\$48.00	\$255.41	\$4,597.30	\$269.77	\$4,855.90	5.6%	\$258.60
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	4.6%	\$1,662.62	\$745.65	\$570.65	-23.5%	(\$175.00)	\$482.27	\$19,290.65	\$501.56	\$20,062.28	4.0%	\$771.63
Coll of Vet Medicine	5.0%	\$1,483.32	\$1,903.80	\$1,957.00	2.8%	\$53.20	\$376.18	\$14,294.86	\$393.88	\$14,967.62	4.7%	\$672.76
<i>Langston University</i>												
Phys Therapy Prog	5.0%	\$979.00	\$1,678.45	\$1,700.45	1.3%	\$22.00	\$178.55	\$7,856.05	\$186.05	\$8,186.05	4.2%	\$330.00
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>												
Coll of Optometry	5.0%	\$1,205.00	\$882.00	\$977.20	10.8%	\$95.20	\$460.07	\$12,882.00	\$484.90	\$13,577.20	5.4%	\$695.20
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
PharmD	9.0%	\$1,792.00	\$800.00	\$992.00	24%	\$192.00	\$325.00	\$10,400.00	\$356.00	\$11,392.00	9.5%	\$992.00
<i>Average</i>	6.0%	\$1,396.19	\$1,863.21	\$1,921.50	3%	\$58.28	\$377.71	\$11,904.59	\$399.67	\$12,590.25	5.8%	\$685.67

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

PROFESSIONAL

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident	Legislative Peer Limit Resident Tuition and Mand. Fees		Legislative Peer Limit Resident Tuition and Mand. Fees	
	FY10 Cost for Full-time Student	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Peer Limit	FY11 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour	FY11 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>										
College of Law	\$25,914.50	\$898.47	\$26,954.00	4.0%	\$1,039.50	\$20,927.00	\$697.57	\$17,025.50	\$3,901.50	81.4%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>										
Doctor of Medicine	\$44,765.50	\$1,189.96	\$47,598.50	6.3%	\$2,833.00	\$26,472.00	\$661.80	\$21,902.50	\$4,569.50	82.7%
Doctor of Dental Science	\$41,272.50	\$1,097.01	\$43,880.50	6.3%	\$2,608.00	\$26,031.00	\$650.78	\$19,970.50	\$6,060.50	76.7%
Physician's Associate	\$21,962.50	\$582.61	\$23,304.50	6.1%	\$1,342.00	\$13,393.00	\$334.83	\$11,760.50	\$1,632.50	87.8%
PharmD	\$28,774.70	\$849.27	\$30,573.70	6.3%	\$1,799.00	\$19,148.00	\$531.89	\$14,931.70	\$4,217.00	78.0%
Occupational Therapy	\$15,735.30	\$696.05	\$16,705.30	6.2%	\$970.00	\$9,015.00	\$375.63	\$7,969.30	\$1,045.70	88.4%
Phys Therapy--Masters	\$17,366.30	\$768.47	\$18,443.30	6.2%	\$1,077.00	\$11,699.00	\$487.46	\$8,423.30	\$3,275.70	72.0%
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	\$21,381.70	\$945.24	\$22,685.70	6.1%	\$1,304.00	\$11,396.00	\$474.83	\$10,405.70	\$990.30	91.3%
Doctor of Audiology	\$19,835.30	\$877.89	\$21,069.30	6.2%	\$1,234.00	\$10,721.00	\$446.71	\$9,129.30	\$1,591.70	85.2%
Public Health	\$15,249.70	\$900.27	\$16,204.90	6.3%	\$955.20	\$9,299.00	\$516.61	\$6,884.50	\$2,414.50	74.0%
Nursing--Doctoral	\$12,888.10	\$760.47	\$13,688.50	6.2%	\$800.40	\$7,116.00	\$395.33	\$4,885.90	\$2,230.10	68.7%
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>										
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	\$37,212.50	\$967.50	\$38,700.12	4.0%	\$1,487.62	\$24,524.00	\$613.10	\$20,062.28	\$4,461.72	81.8%
Coll of Vet Medicine	\$31,570.16	\$871.23	\$33,106.68	4.9%	\$1,536.52	\$19,507.00	\$513.34	\$14,967.62	\$4,539.38	76.7%
<i>Langston University</i>										
Phys Therapy Prog	\$21,258.45	\$505.90	\$22,259.45	4.7%	\$1,001.00	\$11,396.00	\$259.00	\$8,186.05	\$3,209.95	71.8%
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>										
Coll of Optometry	\$24,982.00	\$938.65	\$26,282.20	5.2%	\$1,300.20	\$21,257.00	\$759.18	\$13,577.20	\$7,679.80	63.9%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>										
PharmD	\$20,800.00	\$712.00	\$22,784.00	9.5%	\$1,984.00	\$13,733.00	\$429.16	\$11,392.00	\$2,341.00	83.0%
<i>Average</i>	\$25,060.58	\$847.56	\$26,515.05	5.8%	\$1,454.47	\$15,977.13	\$509.20	\$12,590.25	\$3,385.05	78.8%

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY11 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

PROFESSIONAL

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Legislative Peer Limit - Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees				
	FY11 Peer Limit	FY11 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour	FY11 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
Institution					
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>	-				
College of Law	\$32,506.00	\$1,083.53	\$26,954.00	\$5,552.00	82.9%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>					
Doctor of Medicine	\$49,305.00	\$1,232.63	\$47,598.50	\$1,706.50	96.5%
Doctor of Dental Science	\$53,271.00	\$1,331.78	\$43,880.50	\$9,390.50	82.4%
Physician's Associate	\$24,737.00	\$618.43	\$23,304.50	\$1,432.50	94.2%
PharmD	\$32,659.00	\$907.19	\$30,573.70	\$2,085.30	93.6%
Occupational Therapy	\$18,175.00	\$757.29	\$16,705.30	\$1,469.70	91.9%
Phys Therapy--Masters	\$20,267.00	\$844.46	\$18,443.30	\$1,823.70	91.0%
Phys Therapy--Doctoral*	\$23,143.00	\$964.29	\$22,685.70	\$457.30	98.0%
Doctor of Audiology	\$21,612.00	\$900.50	\$21,069.30	\$542.70	97.5%
Public Health	\$19,931.00	\$1,107.28	\$16,204.90	\$3,726.10	81.3%
Nursing--Doctoral	\$16,440.00	\$913.33	\$13,688.50	\$2,751.50	83.3%
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>					
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	\$45,772.00	\$1,144.30	\$38,700.12	\$7,071.88	84.5%
Coll of Vet Medicine	\$39,242.00	\$1,032.68	\$33,106.68	\$6,135.32	84.4%
<i>Langston University</i>					
Phys Therapy Prog	\$23,143.00	\$525.98	\$22,259.45	\$883.55	96.2%
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>	-				
Coll of Optometry	\$33,498.00	\$1,196.36	\$26,282.20	\$7,215.80	78.5%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>	-				
PharmD	\$28,043.00	\$876.34	\$22,784.00	\$5,259.00	81.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$30,109.00</i>	<i>\$964.77</i>	<i>\$26,515.05</i>	<i>\$3,593.95</i>	<i>88.1%</i>

FY11 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY10 Rate	FY11 Rate	Dollar Change for full-time	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,493.00	\$6,784.00	\$291.00	4.5%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$6,493.50	\$6,778.50	\$285.00	4.4%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$6,493.25</i>	<i>\$6,781.25</i>	<i>\$288.00</i>	<i>4.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,222.50	\$4,455.00	\$232.50	5.5%
East Central University	\$4,221.00	\$4,431.90	\$210.90	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,155.00	\$4,384.50	\$229.50	5.5%
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,110.00	\$4,335.00	\$225.00	5.5%
Rogers State University	\$4,276.50	\$4,512.00	\$235.50	5.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,315.50	\$4,551.00	\$235.50	5.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,110.00	\$4,335.00	\$225.00	5.5%
Cameron University	\$4,110.00	\$4,335.00	\$225.00	5.5%
Langston University	\$3,826.50	\$3,973.50	\$147.00	3.8%
OK Panhandle State University	\$4,201.50	\$4,404.00	\$202.50	4.8%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,440.00	\$4,680.00	\$240.00	5.4%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,176.60</i>	<i>\$4,394.19</i>	<i>\$218.95</i>	<i>5.2%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$2,250.00	\$2,370.00	\$120.00	5.3%
Connors State College	\$2,648.10	\$2,767.30	\$119.20	4.5%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$2,835.00	\$2,990.70	\$155.70	5.5%
Murray State College	\$2,840.00	\$2,990.00	\$150.00	5.3%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$2,636.50	\$2,780.50	\$144.00	5.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$2,302.50	\$2,428.50	\$126.00	5.5%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$2,520.00	\$2,658.00	\$138.00	5.5%
Redlands Community College	\$2,902.50	\$3,030.00	\$127.50	4.4%
Rose State College	\$2,534.00	\$2,673.50	\$139.50	5.5%
Seminole State College	\$2,848.50	\$3,000.00	\$151.50	5.3%
Tulsa Community College	\$2,708.50	\$2,843.00	\$134.60	5.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$2,683.50	\$2,770.50	\$87.00	3.2%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$2,642.43</i>	<i>\$2,775.17</i>	<i>\$132.75</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$3,627.36</i>	<i>\$3,810.46</i>	<i>\$183.10</i>	<i>5.0%</i>

Attachment 9

FY11 Undergraduate NON-resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY10 Rate	FY11 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$16,474.00	\$17,215.00	\$741.00	4.5%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$16,848.00	\$17,601.00	\$753.00	4.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$16,661.00</i>	<i>\$17,408.00</i>	<i>\$747.00</i>	<i>4.5%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$10,651.50	\$11,241.00	\$589.50	5.5%
East Central University	\$10,236.00	\$10,747.50	\$511.50	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$10,245.00	\$10,722.00	\$477.00	4.7%
Northwestern OK State University	\$10,140.00	\$10,140.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Rogers State University	\$9,733.50	\$10,269.00	\$535.50	5.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$10,686.00	\$11,278.50	\$592.50	5.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$9,450.00	\$10,050.00	\$600.00	6.3%
Cameron University	\$9,975.00	\$10,552.50	\$577.50	5.8%
Langston University	\$9,406.50	\$9,832.50	\$426.00	4.5%
OK Panhandle State University	\$9,541.50	\$9,963.00	\$421.50	4.4%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$10,560.00	\$11,130.00	\$570.00	5.4%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>\$10,538.73</i>	<i>\$481.91</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$5,220.00	\$5,370.00	\$150.00	2.9%
Connors State College	\$6,274.80	\$6,394.00	\$119.20	1.9%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$6,451.80	\$6,607.50	\$155.70	2.4%
Murray State College	\$6,650.00	\$7,070.00	\$420.00	6.3%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$6,457.00	\$6,811.00	\$354.00	5.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$5,812.50	\$6,133.50	\$321.00	5.5%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$6,720.00	\$7,086.00	\$366.00	5.4%
Redlands Community College	\$5,152.50	\$5,280.00	\$127.50	2.5%
Rose State College	\$7,394.00	\$7,983.50	\$589.50	8.0%
Seminole State College	\$6,664.50	\$7,020.00	\$355.50	5.3%
Tulsa Community College	\$7,375.00	\$7,740.50	\$365.60	5.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$6,163.50	\$6,430.50	\$267.00	4.3%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$6,361.30</i>	<i>\$6,660.54</i>	<i>\$299.25</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$8,811.30</i>	<i>\$9,226.74</i>	<i>\$415.44</i>	<i>4.7%</i>

FY11 GRADUATE Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY10 Rate	FY11 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,159.40	\$6,416.20	\$256.80	4.2%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,488.80	\$5,761.20	\$272.40	5.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$5,824.10</i>	<i>\$6,088.70</i>	<i>\$264.60</i>	<i>4.6%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,324.80	\$4,561.20	\$236.40	5.5%
East Central University	\$4,108.20	\$4,313.40	\$205.20	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,069.20	\$4,293.60	\$224.40	5.5%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,996.00	\$4,176.00	\$180.00	4.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,234.80	\$4,468.80	\$234.00	5.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,888.00	\$4,080.00	\$192.00	4.9%
Cameron University	\$3,955.20	\$4,170.00	\$214.80	5.4%
Langston University	\$3,730.20	\$3,877.80	\$147.60	4.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,038.30</i>	<i>\$4,242.60</i>	<i>\$204.30</i>	<i>5.1%</i>
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$4,395.46</i>	<i>\$4,611.82</i>	<i>\$216.36</i>	<i>4.9%</i>

FY11 GRADUATE Non-Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY10 Rate	FY11 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$15,992.20	\$16,690.60	\$698.40	4.4%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$16,220.40	\$16,936.80	\$716.40	4.4%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$16,106.30</i>	<i>\$16,813.70</i>	<i>\$707.40</i>	<i>4.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$10,245.60	\$10,806.00	\$560.40	5.5%
East Central University	\$9,868.20	\$10,361.40	\$493.20	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$9,589.20	\$10,053.60	\$464.40	4.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$9,720.00	\$9,720.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$10,284.00	\$10,854.00	\$570.00	5.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$9,120.00	\$9,600.00	\$480.00	5.3%
Cameron University	\$9,588.00	\$10,146.00	\$558.00	5.8%
Langston University	\$8,868.60	\$9,274.20	\$405.60	4.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$9,660.45</i>	<i>\$10,101.90</i>	<i>\$441.45</i>	<i>4.6%</i>
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$10,949.62</i>	<i>\$11,444.26</i>	<i>\$494.64</i>	<i>4.5%</i>

FY11 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY10 Rate	FY11 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$15,986.00	\$ 17,025.50	\$1,039.50	6.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$20,647.50	\$ 21,902.50	\$1,255.00	6.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$18,830.50	\$ 19,970.50	\$1,140.00	6.1%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$11,126.50	\$ 11,760.50	\$634.00	5.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$14,092.70	\$ 14,931.70	\$839.00	6.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$7,535.30	\$ 7,969.30	\$434.00	5.8%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Masters	\$7,959.30	\$ 8,423.30	\$464.00	5.8%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$9,847.70	\$ 10,405.70	\$558.00	5.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$8,625.30	\$ 9,129.30	\$504.00	5.8%
OUHSC Public Health	\$6,501.70	\$ 6,884.50	\$382.80	5.9%
OUHSC Nursing	\$4,597.30	\$ 4,855.90	\$258.60	5.6%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$19,290.65	\$ 20,062.28	\$771.63	4.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$14,294.86	\$ 14,967.62	\$672.76	4.7%
LU Physical Therapy	\$7,856.05	\$ 8,186.05	\$330.00	4.2%
NSU Optometry Program	\$12,882.00	\$13,577.20	\$695.20	5.4%
SWOSU PharmD	\$10,400.00	\$ 11,392.00	\$992.00	9.5%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$11,904.59</i>	<i>\$12,590.25</i>	<i>\$685.67</i>	<i>5.8%</i>

FY11 Professional NON-resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY10 Rate	FY11 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$25,914.50	\$26,954.00	\$1,039.50	4.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$44,765.50	\$47,598.50	\$2,833.00	6.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$41,272.50	\$43,880.50	\$2,608.00	6.3%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$21,962.50	\$23,304.50	\$1,342.00	6.1%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$28,774.70	\$30,573.70	\$1,799.00	6.3%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$15,735.30	\$16,705.30	\$970.00	6.2%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Masters	\$17,366.30	\$18,443.30	\$1,077.00	6.2%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$21,381.70	\$22,685.70	\$1,304.00	6.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$19,835.30	\$21,069.30	\$1,234.00	6.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$15,249.70	\$16,204.90	\$955.20	6.3%
OUHSC Nursing	\$12,888.10	\$13,688.50	\$800.40	6.2%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$37,212.50	\$38,700.12	\$1,487.62	4.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$31,570.16	\$33,106.68	\$1,536.52	4.9%
LU Physical Therapy	\$21,258.45	\$22,259.45	\$1,001.00	4.7%
NSU Optometry Program	\$24,982.00	\$26,282.20	\$1,300.20	5.2%
SWOSU PharmD	\$20,800.00	\$22,784.00	\$1,984.00	9.5%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$25,060.58</i>	<i>\$26,515.05</i>	<i>\$1,454.47</i>	<i>5.8%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY11 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY11 Cost for Full- Time Student	FY11 Legislative Limit	FY11 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$226.13	\$6,784.00	\$7,645.00	88.7%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$225.95	\$6,778.50	\$7,645.00	88.7%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$226.04</i>	<i>\$6,781.25</i>	<i>\$7,645.00</i>	<i>88.7%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$148.50	\$4,455.00	\$5,897.00	75.5%
East Central University	\$147.73	\$4,431.90	\$5,323.00	83.3%
Northeastern State University	\$146.15	\$4,384.50	\$5,323.00	82.4%
Northwestern OK State University	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	\$5,323.00	81.4%
Rogers State University	\$150.40	\$4,512.00	\$5,323.00	84.8%
Southeastern OK St Univ-Durant	\$151.70	\$4,551.00	\$5,323.00	85.5%
Southwestern OK St Univ-Weatherford	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	\$5,323.00	81.4%
Cameron University	\$144.50	\$4,335.00	\$5,323.00	81.4%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$132.45	\$3,973.50	\$5,323.00	74.6%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$146.80	\$4,404.00	\$5,323.00	82.7%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	\$7,489.00	62.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$146.66</i>	<i>\$4,399.72</i>	<i>\$5,572.09</i>	<i>79.0%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$79.00	\$2,370.00	\$3,935.00	60.2%
Connors State College	\$92.24	\$2,767.30	\$3,935.00	70.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$99.69	\$2,990.70	\$3,935.00	76.0%
Murray State College	\$99.67	\$2,990.00	\$3,935.00	76.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$92.68	\$2,780.50	\$3,935.00	70.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$80.95	\$2,428.50	\$3,935.00	61.7%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$88.60	\$2,658.00	\$3,935.00	67.5%
Redlands Community College	\$101.00	\$3,030.00	\$3,935.00	77.0%
Rose State College	\$89.12	\$2,673.50	\$3,935.00	67.9%
Seminole State College	\$100.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,935.00	76.2%
Tulsa Community College	\$94.77	\$2,843.00	\$3,935.00	72.3%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$92.35	\$2,770.50	\$3,935.00	70.4%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$92.51</i>	<i>\$2,775.17</i>	<i>\$3,935.00</i>	<i>70.5%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$127.02</i>	<i>\$3,810.46</i>	<i>\$4,952.12</i>	<i>76.0%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY11 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY11 Cost for Full- Time Student	FY11 Legislative Limit	FY11 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$573.83	\$17,215.00	\$21,887.00	78.7%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$586.70	\$17,601.00	\$21,887.00	80.4%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$580.27</i>	<i>\$17,408.00</i>	<i>\$21,887.00</i>	<i>79.6%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$374.70	\$11,241.00	\$16,035.00	70.1%
East Central University	\$358.25	\$10,747.50	\$11,948.02	90.0%
Northeastern State University	\$357.40	\$10,722.00	\$11,948.02	89.7%
Northwestern OK State University	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	\$11,948.02	84.9%
Rogers State University	\$342.30	\$10,269.00	\$11,948.02	85.9%
Southeastern OK St Univ-Durant	\$375.95	\$11,278.50	\$11,948.02	94.4%
Southwestern OK St Univ-Weatherford	\$335.00	\$10,050.00	\$11,948.02	84.1%
Cameron University	\$351.75	\$10,552.50	\$11,948.02	88.3%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$327.75	\$9,832.50	\$11,948.02	82.3%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$332.10	\$9,963.00	\$11,948.02	83.4%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$371.00	\$11,130.00	\$17,328.00	64.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$351.29</i>	<i>\$10,538.73</i>	<i>\$12,808.65</i>	<i>82.3%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$179.00	\$5,370.00	\$8,007.00	67.1%
Connors State College	\$213.13	\$6,394.00	\$8,007.00	79.9%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$220.25	\$6,607.50	\$8,007.00	82.5%
Murray State College	\$235.67	\$7,070.00	\$8,007.00	88.3%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$227.03	\$6,811.00	\$8,007.00	85.1%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$204.45	\$6,133.50	\$8,007.00	76.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$236.20	\$7,086.00	\$8,007.00	88.5%
Redlands Community College	\$176.00	\$5,280.00	\$8,007.00	65.9%
Rose State College	\$266.12	\$7,983.50	\$8,007.00	99.7%
Seminole State College	\$234.00	\$7,020.00	\$8,007.00	87.7%
Tulsa Community College	\$258.02	\$7,740.50	\$8,007.00	96.7%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$214.35	\$6,430.50	\$8,007.00	80.3%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$222.02</i>	<i>\$6,660.54</i>	<i>\$8,007.00</i>	<i>83.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$307.56</i>	<i>\$9,226.74</i>	<i>\$11,230.13</i>	<i>82.2%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY11 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY11 Cost for Full-Time Student	FY11 Legislative Limit	FY11 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$267.34	\$6,416.20	\$8,026.00	79.9%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$240.05	\$5,761.20	\$8,026.00	71.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$248.02</i>	<i>\$6,088.70</i>	<i>\$8,026.00</i>	<i>75.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$190.05	\$4,561.20	\$6,927.00	65.8%
East Central University	\$179.73	\$4,313.40	\$5,227.00	82.5%
Northeastern State University	\$178.90	\$4,293.60	\$5,227.00	82.1%
Northwestern OK State University	\$174.00	\$4,176.00	\$5,227.00	79.9%
SEOSU-Durant	\$186.20	\$4,468.80	\$5,227.00	85.5%
SWOSU-Weatherford	\$170.00	\$4,080.00	\$5,227.00	78.1%
Cameron University	\$173.75	\$4,170.00	\$5,227.00	79.8%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$161.58	\$3,877.80	\$5,227.00	74.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$176.78</i>	<i>\$4,242.60</i>	<i>\$5,439.50</i>	<i>78.0%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$192.16</i>	<i>\$4,611.82</i>	<i>\$5,956.80</i>	<i>77.4%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY11 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY11 Cost for Full-Time Student	FY11 Legislative Limit	FY11 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$695.44	\$16,690.60	\$18,637.00	89.6%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$705.70	\$16,936.80	\$18,637.00	90.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$700.57</i>	<i>\$16,813.70</i>	<i>\$18,637.00</i>	<i>90.2%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$450.25	\$10,806.00	\$16,163.00	66.9%
East Central University	\$431.73	\$10,361.40	\$11,544.00	89.8%
Northeastern State University	\$418.90	\$10,053.60	\$11,544.00	87.1%
Northwestern OK State University	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	\$11,544.00	84.2%
SEOSU-Durant	\$452.25	\$10,854.00	\$11,544.00	94.0%
SWOSU-Weatherford	\$400.00	\$9,600.00	\$11,544.00	83.2%
Cameron University	\$422.75	\$10,146.00	\$11,544.00	87.9%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$386.43	\$9,274.20	\$11,544.00	80.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$420.91</i>	<i>\$10,101.90</i>	<i>\$12,121.38</i>	<i>83.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$476.85</i>	<i>\$11,444.26</i>	<i>\$13,424.50</i>	<i>85.2%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY11 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY11 Cost for Full-Time Student	FY11 Legislative Limit	FY11 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$567.52	\$17,025.50	\$20,927.00	81.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$547.56	\$21,902.50	\$26,472.00	82.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$499.26	\$19,970.50	\$26,031.00	76.7%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$294.01	\$11,760.50	\$13,393.00	87.8%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$414.77	\$14,931.70	\$19,148.00	78.0%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$332.05	\$7,969.30	\$9,015.00	88.4%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$350.97	\$8,423.30	\$11,699.00	72.0%
OUHSC Physical Therapy-- Doctoral	\$433.57	\$10,405.70	\$11,396.00	91.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$380.39	\$9,129.30	\$10,721.00	85.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$382.47	\$6,884.50	\$9,299.00	74.0%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$269.77	\$4,855.90	\$7,116.00	68.7%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$501.56	\$20,062.28	\$24,524.00	81.8%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$393.88	\$14,967.62	\$19,507.00	76.7%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$186.05	\$8,186.05	\$11,396.00	71.8%
NSU Optometry Program	\$484.90	\$13,577.20	\$21,257.00	63.9%
SWOSU PharmD	\$356.00	\$11,392.00	\$13,733.00	83.0%

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY11 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY11 Cost for Full-Time Student	FY11 Legislative Limit	FY11 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$898.47	\$26,954.00	\$32,506.00	82.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,189.96	\$47,598.50	\$49,305.00	96.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,097.01	\$43,880.50	\$53,271.00	82.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$582.61	\$23,304.50	\$24,737.00	94.2%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$849.27	\$30,573.70	\$32,659.00	93.6%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$696.05	\$16,705.30	\$18,175.00	91.9%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$768.47	\$18,443.30	\$20,267.00	91.0%
OUHSC Physical Therapy-- Doctoral	\$945.24	\$22,685.70	\$23,143.00	98.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$877.89	\$21,069.30	\$21,612.00	97.5%
OUHSC Public Health	\$900.27	\$16,204.90	\$19,931.00	81.3%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$760.47	\$13,688.50	\$16,440.00	83.3%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$967.50	\$38,700.12	\$45,772.00	84.5%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$871.23	\$33,106.68	\$39,242.00	84.4%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$505.90	\$22,259.45	\$23,143.00	96.2%
NSU Optometry Program	\$938.65	\$26,282.20	\$33,498.00	78.5%
SWOSU PharmD	\$712.00	\$22,784.00	\$28,043.00	81.2%

FY11 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees
(Undergraduate Resident)

Institution	FY11 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY11 Mandatory Fees	FY11 for 30 Credit Hours
Research			
University of Oklahoma	\$4,230.00	\$3,106.00	\$7,336.00
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$4,717.50	\$2,676.00	\$7,393.50
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$4,473.75</i>	<i>\$2,891.00</i>	<i>\$7,364.75</i>
Regional			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,500.30	\$541.50	\$5,041.80
East Central University	\$3,706.20	\$1,209.00	\$4,915.20
Northeastern State University	\$3,832.50	\$1,047.00	\$4,879.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,269.00	\$622.50	\$4,891.50
Rogers State University	\$3,309.00	\$1,633.50	\$4,942.50
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,455.60	\$676.50	\$5,132.10
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,915.60	\$930.00	\$4,845.60
Cameron University	\$3,405.00	\$1,372.50	\$4,777.50
Langston University	\$3,187.50	\$1,201.50	\$4,389.00
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,277.50	\$1,554.00	\$4,831.50
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,020.00	\$1,170.00	\$5,190.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$3,807.11</i>	<i>\$1,087.09</i>	<i>\$4,894.20</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$3,909.67</i>	<i>\$1,364.62</i>	<i>\$5,274.28</i>

Attachment 12

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

FY11 Guaranteed Tuition Legislative Limit

(Undergraduate Resident - 30 hours)

Institution	FY11 Guaranteed Tuition Rate	Legislative Limit*	Difference from Legislative Limit	Percent of Legislative Limit
Research				
University of Oklahoma	\$4,229.70	\$4,229.70	\$0.00	100.00%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$4,717.50	\$4,717.88	\$0.38	99.99%
Regional				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,500.30	\$4,500.53	\$0.22	100.00%
East Central University	\$3,706.20	\$3,706.34	\$0.14	100.00%
Northeastern State University	\$3,832.50	\$3,838.13	\$5.62	99.85%
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,269.00	\$4,269.38	\$0.38	99.99%
Rogers State University	\$3,309.00	\$3,310.28	\$1.28	99.96%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,455.60	\$4,455.68	\$0.07	100.00%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,915.60	\$3,915.75	\$0.15	100.00%
Cameron University	\$3,405.00	\$3,406.88	\$1.87	99.94%
Langston University	\$3,187.50	\$3,187.80	\$0.30	99.99%
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,277.50	\$3,277.50	\$0.00	100.00%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$4,020.00	\$4,036.50	\$16.50	99.59%
Other				
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$4,528.20	\$4,552.28	\$24.07	99.47%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$4,455.60	\$4,455.68	\$0.07	100.00%
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,229.70	\$4,229.70	\$0.00	100.00%
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$3,510.00	\$3,515.55	\$5.55	99.84%
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$3,570.60	\$3,570.75	\$0.15	100.00%
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	\$5,658.00	\$5,658.00	\$0.00	100.00%
SEOSU--Grayson County	\$3,789.60	\$3,789.83	\$0.22	99.99%
SEOSU--McCurtain County	\$4,455.60	\$4,455.68	\$0.07	100.00%
SEOSU-McAlester	\$4,455.60	\$4,455.68	\$0.07	100.00%
Langston University--OKC	\$3,187.50	\$3,187.80	\$0.30	99.99%
Langston University--Tulsa	\$3,187.50	\$3,187.80	\$0.30	99.99%

**May not exceed 115% of the FY11 nonguaranteed tuition rate*

**FY11 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	New Hampshire	\$6,258		1	Vermont	\$12,463
2	Vermont	\$6,250		2	New Hampshire	\$11,969
3	Minnesota	\$4,936		3	New Jersey	\$11,667
4	Massachusetts	\$4,581		4	Pennsylvania	\$11,370
5	South Dakota	\$4,578		5	Illinois	\$10,975
6	New Jersey	\$3,990		6	Michigan	\$10,170
7	New York	\$3,965		7	South Carolina	\$10,155
8	Iowa	\$3,915		8	Delaware	\$9,659
9	Kentucky	\$3,900		9	Massachusetts	\$9,488
10	North Dakota	\$3,892		10	Minnesota	\$9,372
11	Oregon	\$3,754		11	Rhode Island	\$9,329
12	South Carolina	\$3,655		12	Maine	\$9,048
13	Rhode Island	\$3,652		13	Connecticut	\$8,977
14	Wisconsin	\$3,618		14	Virginia	\$8,814
15	Alaska	\$3,610		15	Ohio	\$8,617
16	Pennsylvania	\$3,598		16	Washington	\$8,210
17	Virginia	\$3,595		17	Arizona	\$8,083
18	Maryland	\$3,559		18	Indiana	\$8,012
19	Ohio	\$3,474		19	Maryland	\$7,744
20	Indiana	\$3,447		20	Texas	\$7,743
21	Alabama	\$3,420		21	Wisconsin	\$7,652
22	Connecticut	\$3,407		22	California	\$7,557
23	Washington	\$3,396		23	Kentucky	\$7,511
24	Maine	\$3,261		24	Hawaii	\$7,475
25	Tennessee	\$3,206		25	Oregon	\$7,439
26	Colorado	\$3,041		26	Alabama	\$7,374
27	Montana	\$3,014		27	Missouri	\$7,264
28	Illinois	\$3,010		28	Iowa	\$7,154
29	Delaware	\$2,889		29	District of Columbia	\$7,000
30	Utah	\$2,870		30	Colorado	\$6,856
31	Oklahoma	\$2,833		31	Kansas	\$6,666
32	Georgia	\$2,821		32	Nebraska	\$6,590
33	Florida	\$2,770		33	North Dakota	\$6,568
34	Hawaii	\$2,709		34	Tennessee	\$6,525
35	Michigan	\$2,681		35	South Dakota	\$6,308
36	West Virginia	\$2,625		36	Arkansas	\$6,298
37	Missouri	\$2,582		37	Georgia	\$5,916
38	Idaho	\$2,547		38	New York	\$5,790
39	Arkansas	\$2,511		39	Oklahoma	\$5,762
40	Nebraska	\$2,400		40	Montana	\$5,613
41	Kansas	\$2,265		41	Idaho	\$5,331
42	Nevada	\$2,243		42	Nevada	\$5,331
43	Louisiana	\$2,222		43	Mississippi	\$5,289
44	Wyoming	\$2,173		44	Alaska	\$5,283
45	Mississippi	\$2,099		45	North Carolina	\$5,196
46	Arizona	\$1,967		46	New Mexico	\$5,169
47	Texas	\$1,840		47	West Virginia	\$5,049
48	North Carolina	\$1,773		48	Utah	\$4,923
49	New Mexico	\$1,326		49	Florida	\$4,886
59	California	\$820		59	Louisiana	\$4,727
51	Puerto Rico	---		51	Wyoming	\$3,927
52	District of Columbia	---		52	Puerto Rico	\$2,523

Source: *Trends in College Pricing 2010*, by The College Board, October 2010.

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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