

*FY17-18*  
*Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



**December 2017**

**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	5.0%	\$8,900	6.2%	\$24,109	5.5%	\$8,387	3.8%	\$23,228
Regional Institutions	4.1%	\$6,690	2.5%	\$14,939	5.2%	\$6,372	3.5%	\$13,960
Community Colleges	7.1%	\$4,210	5.1%	\$9,315	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Professional Programs	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	4.7%	\$16,852	4.1%	\$34,969

**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 FY18. 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 - The FY18 tuition increases are in line with historical increases, after higher than average increases in FY17. However, Oklahoma's tuition rates, fees, and cost of living remain low when compared to peer institutions. For FY18, institutions strained to minimize the required tuition and fee increases, and, at the same time, maintain educational quality.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment - Institutions have not seen significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to upward adjustments in tuition and mandatory fees. Preliminary enrollment data shows a slight decrease for the fall 2017 term with enrollment headcount of 176,253, a decrease of 1.6 percent from the fall 2016 semester. Research universities have shown an enrollment increase of 125 headcount, an increase of 0.2 percent from 2016-17. 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 FY18, total budgeted tuition waivers and scholarships paid from institutions' E&G Budgets are projected to increase from \$242.7 million in FY17 to \$262.3 million in FY18, an increase of \$19.6 million or 8.1 percent. 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. Additionally, institutions are increasingly finding ways to share resources in order to reduce costs.

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 maintain quality learning programs that increase student's competitiveness in the labor market.

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

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

2) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor, and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a moderate range of last year's tuition rates. Collectively, the twenty-five institutions stayed within an average increase of 5.3 percent. Both research institutions, University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, kept their changes to increases of 5.0 percent. The institutions had a relatively narrow range of increases. The median increase was 5.0 percent and sixteen of the twenty-five institutions fell within plus or minus 2.5 percent of the median.

3) *Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Degree Completion Program* was launched in March 2007 at Oklahoma's regional public universities. This innovative program allows working adults with at least 72 hours of college credit to earn a bachelor's degree in 15 to 18 months in a flexible and accelerated format. The program was expanded to include two-year associates' degrees in 2010-11. As of 2017, the program has over 4,000 graduates across the state.

4) In spring 2007, the State Regents launched OKcollegestart.org, a comprehensive web-based information system for prospective and current college students. The state's student information portal provides college planning and preparation information for students, parents, and educators.

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) Cooperative agreement programs are in place at 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward an associate workforce degree through assessments or contractual arrangements with local technology centers. Policies are in development to allow transfer credit from technology centers to major courses in technical degree programs with implementation scheduled for Fall 2018.

8) The State Regents participate with The Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) in order to collaborate with peer states to improve public education at every level, from early childhood through doctoral education. SREB's board is made up of members of each state, for Oklahoma this includes Governor Mary Fallin (ex officio 2019), Tom Friedman (2020) - Superintendent/CEO of Francis Tuttle Technology Center, Chancellor Glen D. Johnson (2019), State Representative Michael Rogers (2018), and Jennifer Monies (2021) - Executive Director of the Oklahoma Educated Workforce Initiative.

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

10) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program is responsible for three initiatives: Ready Set Ready, UCanGo2, and Oklahoma Money Matters. Ready Set Ready is a student loan management initiative to further empower student loan borrowers to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment. UCanGo2 is an outreach program designed to help high school students and parents plan, prepare, and pay for college. Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM) is an online education program designed to help students of all ages plan and manage their financial future.

**National Perspective.** The average national published rate for 2016-17 tuition and mandatory fees is \$9,970 for undergraduate resident students at public four-year institutions and \$3,570 at public two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$7,030 and \$4,210 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits. In March 2017 U.S. News and World Report

ranked Oklahoma the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest for tuition and fees and 7<sup>th</sup> lowest for student debt at graduation.

During 2016-17, \$239.1 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$11.6 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. According to the preliminary data for 2016-17 a total of \$250.7 billion in total student aid and nonfederal loans was awarded.

Total state and local funding for public colleges and universities rose from \$72.9 billion in 2014-15 to \$76.1 billion in 2015-16, an increase of 4.4 percent. State appropriations and local funding declined by 7.2 percent from \$82 billion in 2007-2008 to \$76.1 billion in 2015-16. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. *How America Pays for College*, a study conducted by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, reports how families pay for college varies across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 23 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 8 percent through borrowing, students contributed 11 percent through income and savings and 19 percent through borrowing, scholarships and grants covered 35 percent, and the remaining 4 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

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

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



## **Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2017**

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 seventh 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 *FY18 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 FY18 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 23, 2017.
- 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 20, 2018 (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 26, 2017 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY18, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 14, 2017, 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 FY18 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 28, 2017.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their meeting on June 29, 2017.
- 8) Subsequent to the June 29, 2017 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).<sup>1</sup>
- 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, 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> OSU OKC, OSU-IT, SEOSU – Grayson, and OCCC each provide unique programs to upper division students. Guaranteed rates for these programs are established solely to accommodate eligible upper division transfers.

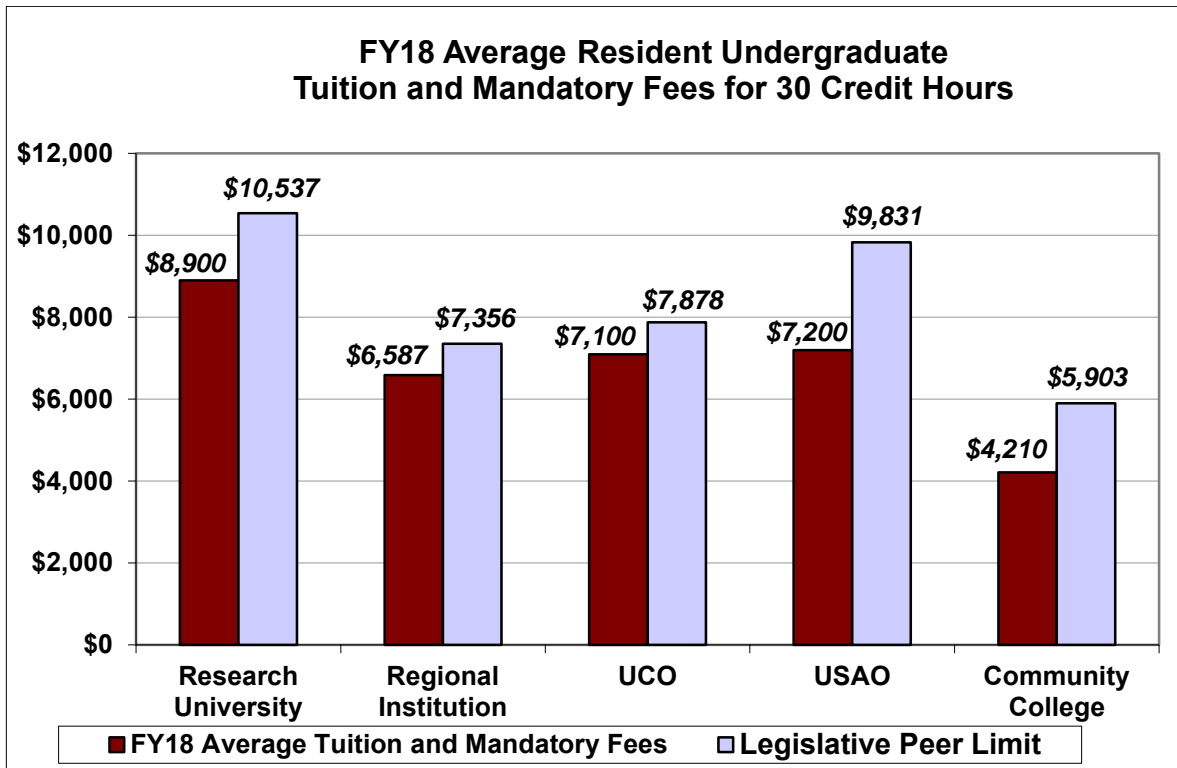
## Summary of FY18 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

The following table shows, by tier, the FY18 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 FY17.

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$10,537	\$8,900	\$1,637	84.5%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$28,835	\$24,109	\$4,726	83.6%	6.2%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$9,836	\$8,387	\$1,448	85.3%	5.5%
Nonresident	\$23,239	\$23,228	\$11	100.0%	3.8%
Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,356	\$6,587	\$769	89.6%	4.4%
Nonresident	\$15,532	\$14,370	\$1,162	92.5%	2.4%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$7,573	\$6,269	\$1,304	82.8%	5.0%
Nonresident	\$15,042	\$13,617	\$1,425	90.5%	3.1%
University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,878	\$7,100	\$779	90.1%	6.0%
Nonresident	\$19,972	\$17,447	\$2,526	78.1%	6.0%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$9,535	\$7,201	\$2,334	75.5%	6.0%
Nonresident	\$19,974	\$16,705	\$3,269	83.6%	6.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$9,831	\$7,200	\$2,631	73.2%	0.0%
Nonresident	\$22,713	\$17,550	\$5,163	77.3%	0.0%
Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$5,903	\$4,210	\$1,693	71.3%	7.1%
Nonresident	\$11,074	\$9,315	\$1,759	84.1%	5.1%
Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$7,356	\$5,993	\$1,363	81.5%	7.5%
Nonresident	\$15,532	\$14,173	\$1,359	91.3%	2.2%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$7,573	\$6,166	\$1,407	81.4%	7.1%
Nonresident	\$15,042	\$14,758	\$284	98.1%	2.9%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY18 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY18 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in T&MF
Resident	\$20,963	\$16,852	\$4,110	80.4%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$38,699	\$34,969	\$3,730	90.4%	4.1%

The following bar graph compares the average FY18 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 FY18 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

## FY18 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.

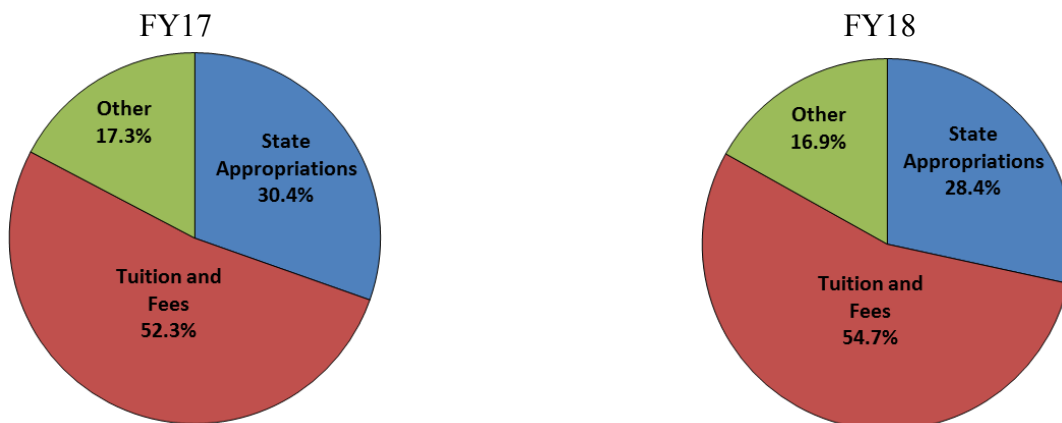
The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. The Tuition Lock Program gives students attending full-time the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed 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 \$4,535 to \$7,140 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$4,319 to \$7,977. 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 FY18 guaranteed tuition by institution.

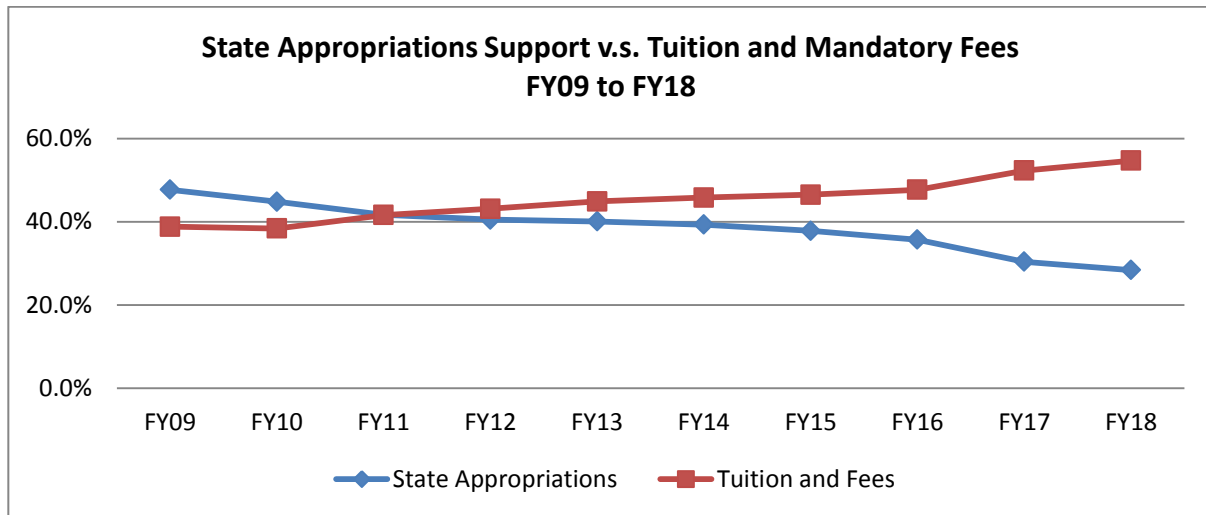
### What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the budgeted portion of costs paid by students in FY18 to that of the previous year. In FY17, student revenues were budgeted at 52.3 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations (including state-funded grants) made up 30.4 percent, while other revenue contributed only 17.3 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 54.7 percent of total budgeted revenue and state appropriations contributed 28.4 percent, while other revenue contributed 16.9 percent in FY18.



Since FY09, state appropriations for Oklahoma higher education institutions have consistently decreased from 47.7 percent to 28.4 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 38.8 percent to 54.7 percent. The State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding while making tuition affordable.

The line chart below shows the decline in budgeted revenue for higher education from state appropriations and the increase from student sources since FY09.



### 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 FY18 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents’ meeting held March 23, 2017. 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 20, 2017 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 FY18 at their regular meeting held June 29, 2017.

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

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, twenty-six requested changes in academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2018 and five had no requests for changes in these fees. The institutions requested 153 changes in Special Instruction Fees, 23 changes in Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees, 25 changes in Testing/Clinical Services Fees, 342 changes in Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees, and 91 changes in various Other Special Fees. A total of 634 changes have been requested to academic services fees for Fiscal Year 2018, an increase of 160 requests (34%) when compared to FY17 requests.

Institutions estimate \$7.7 million in new revenue for academic service fees, a \$5.4 million decrease over last year's estimated increase. 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 FY18. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

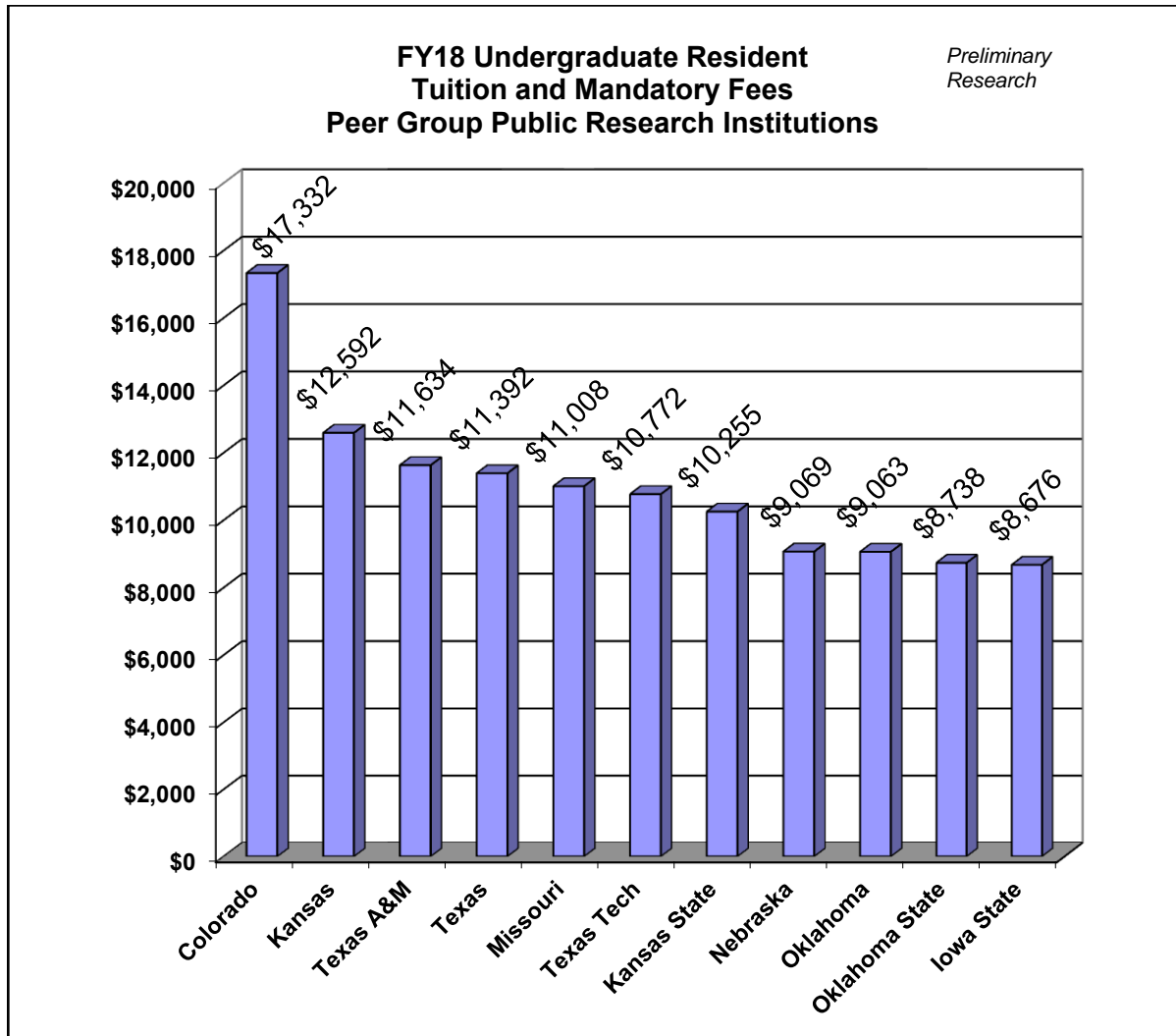
**Impact on Students' Ability to Pay.** Institutions report that they are confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY18 tuition and fees increase requested is at a level that minimizes the impact to students while providing funding necessary to ensure continuation of excellence in instruction and operations without impacting low cost position relative to peer institutions. However, it is becoming more difficult for institutions to continue offering the quality and quantity of courses and sections necessary to provide the best educational opportunities possible for Oklahoma students. The average level of tuition and fees increase of 5.3 percent may be manageable through the maximum utilization of financial aid and a continued low cost of living.

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

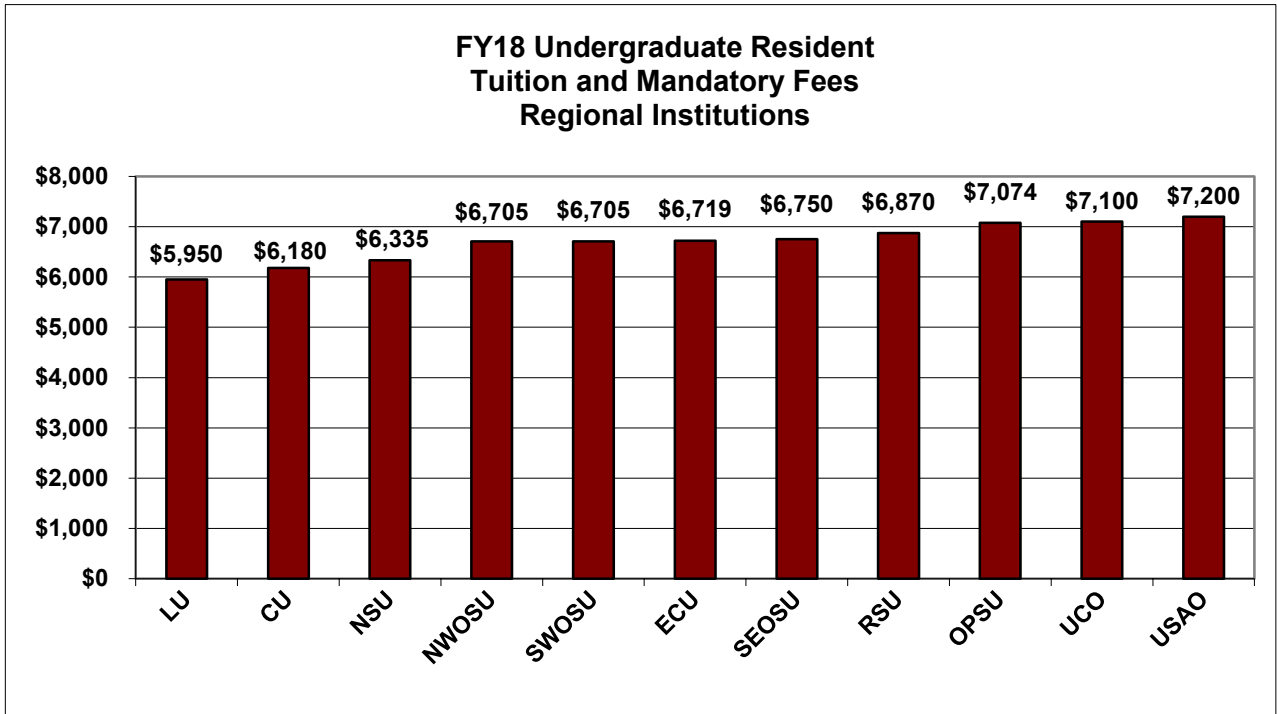
Institutions report that corresponding increases in grants, scholarships, fee waivers, and other financial aid, as well as increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset the cost of tuition and fees, particularly for those students who do not qualify for financial aid. Overall, institutions

feel confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is one of the most affordable in the country and no student will be denied educational opportunities due to cost. Colleges anticipate student will be able to meet the cost attendance.

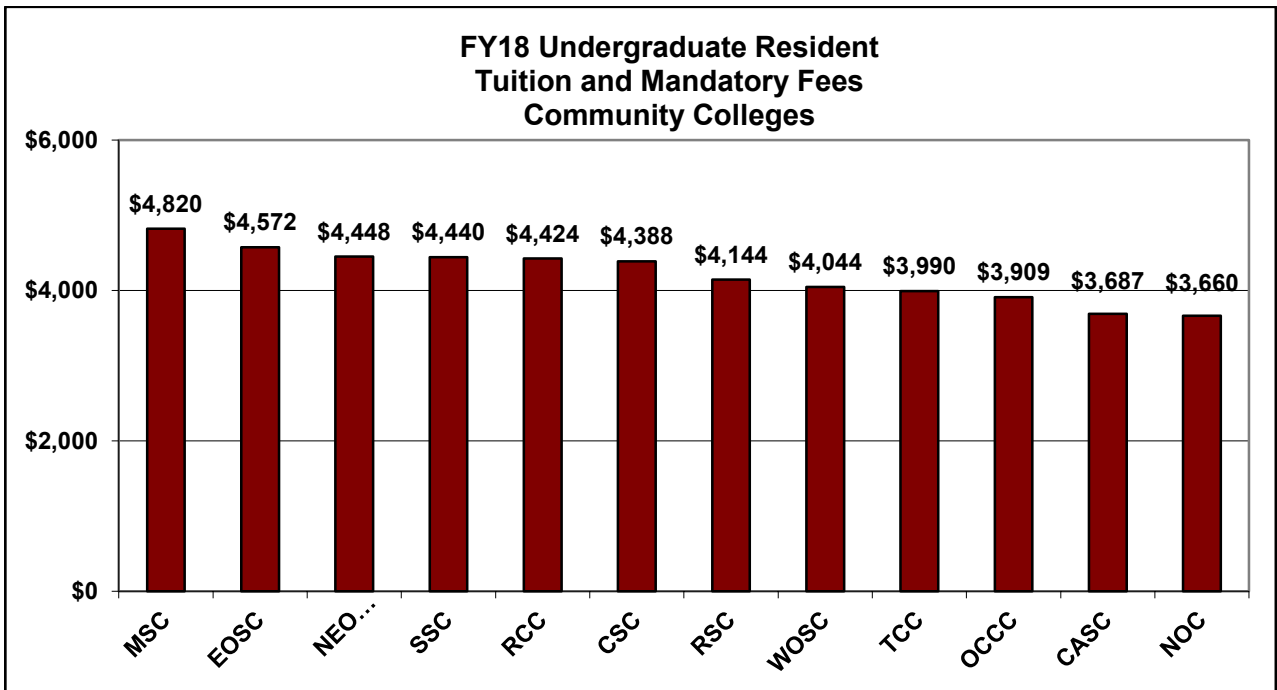
For FY18, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for the Statutory Tuition and Fee Peer Institutions in average annual tuition and mandatory fee costs for undergraduate attendance. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$9,069 and \$8,738 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY18 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the six public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY18 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY18 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 FY18 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall average by 5.2 percent. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 4.7 percent. At the University of Oklahoma, College of Law, resident tuition and mandatory fees increased 5.1 percent. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory



fees increased by 3.1 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees also increased by 3.1 percent for their various programs.

In comparison to their preliminary respective undergraduate legislative peer limits, research institutions average 84.5 percent, regional institutions average 87.7 percent, and community colleges average 71.3 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 83.6 percent at research institutions, 90.1 percent at regional institutions, and 84.1 percent at community colleges. The gap is closing, but this confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

At research institutions, graduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 85.3 percent and 99.9 percent respectively. Across all professional programs, legislative peer limits average 80.4 percent and 90.4 percent respectively. Institutions will need to be cautious when setting tuition for special programs so as not to price low-income students out of these particular academic fields.

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

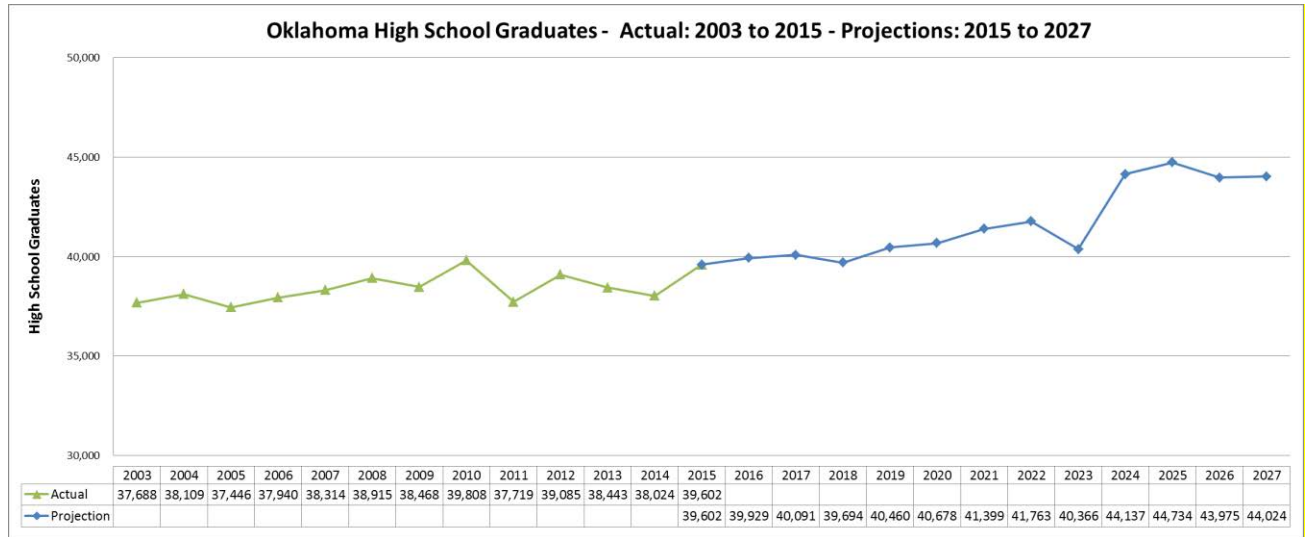
**Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment.** Most institutions do not anticipate the tuition and fee increases to have a significant impact on enrollment this year. However, some are concerned that prolonged budget cuts to public education could lead to a decline in enrollment over the long term. Each school faces unique market demographics and competition. They will have to continue to balance providing a quality education with student affordability. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have remained steady or slightly declined for fall 2017. The highest anticipated full time equivalent enrollment increase is 4.4 percent at Rose State College. Redlands Community College is projecting the greatest enrollment decrease at 13.7 percent. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, an oil downturn, an improved national 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 measurement 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 approximately half, 10 of the 27 state institutions. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY18 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 2017 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

<b>Change in FY18 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2017 Preliminary FTE Enrollment</b>		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY18 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>Fall 2017 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	5.0%	2.8%
Oklahoma State University	5.0%	-0.9%
University of Central Oklahoma	6.0%	-1.7%
East Central University	5.0%	-8.5%
Northeastern State University	2.1%	-1.7%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	4.9%	-3.8%
Rogers State University	5.0%	-4.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	4.7%	4.2%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	4.9%	1.3%
Cameron University	3.5%	-6.7%
Langston University	10.4%	-3.3%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	0.0%	-1.2%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	0.0%	1.6%
Carl Albert State College	8.3%	-7.1%
Connors State College	6.4%	-0.7%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	8.3%	0.3%
Murray State College	9.5%	-5.6%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	6.5%	0.6%
Northern Oklahoma College	5.5%	-8.9%
Oklahoma City Community College	4.9%	-2.6%
Redlands Community College	6.5%	-13.7%
Rose State College	8.3%	4.4%
Seminole State College	7.2%	-1.2%
Tulsa Community College	4.9%	-1.5%
Western Oklahoma State College	9.0%	-3.0%
OSU-Oklahoma City	2.4%	-5.4%
OSU-IT	2.9%	3.0%
Total	5.3%	-1.1%

*Source: FY18 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2017 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen slight decreases in recent years with preliminary FTE enrollment of 131,347 students and headcount enrollment of 176,253 students in fall 2017.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the *2015-2016 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly from an all-time high of 39,808 graduates reported in 2010, begin a consistent decline and rebound after 2015 with consistent increases for seven years before declining again in 2023. After 2023, rates are expected to spike to an all-time high again in 2024. This may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future.



Overall, the increase in tuition and fees has not significantly affected enrollment patterns for FY18. 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 during a difficult budget climate, and that institutions 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 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. State Regents’ policy authorizes institutions to grant tuition waivers for resident students in an amount up to 3.5 percent of the current year primary Educational and General Budget. A total of \$80.4 million is authorized for these resident tuition waivers in FY18. The budgeted amount is \$65.0 million, which represents 80.9 percent of the authorized amount.

The average increase in institutions’ budgeted resident tuition waivers is 1.8 percent compared to an average increase of 5.3 percent in resident tuition and mandatory fees. More than half of the institutions were unable to increase their budgeted resident tuition waivers in FY18. Nine institutions were able to increase resident tuition waivers while five institutions maintained the same level, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 8.2 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY18 Tuition &amp; Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY18 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY18 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
University of Oklahoma	5.0%	1.6%	20.1%
Okla State University & Tulsa	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%
<b>Research Tier Change</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
University of Central Oklahoma	6.0%	-3.7%	-0.2%
East Central University	5.0%	-5.9%	-3.0%
Northeastern State University	2.1%	-1.0%	0.0%
Northwestern OK St University	4.9%	0.0%	2.4%
Rogers State University	5.0%	-16.1%	-5.0%
Southeastern OK St University	4.7%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Southwestern OK St University	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Cameron University	3.5%	-2.1%	0.0%
Langston University	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%
OK Panhandle State University	0.0%	-2.3%	11.4%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
<b>Regional Tier Change</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Carl Albert State College	8.3%	-2.9%	-9.3%
Connors State College	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Eastern Okla State College	8.3%	-7.9%	-44.0%
Murray State College	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	6.5%	4.1%	19.4%
Northern Oklahoma College	5.5%	-1.5%	16.6%
Oklahoma City Comm College	4.9%	6.6%	6.6%
Redlands Comm College	6.5%	8.9%	56.4%
Rose State College	8.3%	14.4%	2.6%
Seminole State College	7.2%	3.7%	-1.0%
Tulsa Community College	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Western Oklahoma St College	9.0%	6.7%	4.8%
<b>Comm. Coll. Tier Change</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
<b>Total Average Change</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>

Source: FY18 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY18 E&G Summary and Analysis

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have their tuition covered while being responsible for any increase in fees and other educational expenses. The funding allocated to *Oklahoma's Promise* increased from \$11 million in FY04 to \$74.3 million in FY18. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 18,000 in FY18. The projected average award will be approximately \$4,125 in FY17, an increase of 5.8 percent from the average award of \$3,900 in FY17.

In order to fully fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from a stable revenue source, the 2007 Oklahoma Legislature passed legislation to create a permanent, dedicated funding stream for *Oklahoma's Promise*. Since FY09, the State Regents have reported the level of funding needed for *Oklahoma's Promise* for the upcoming fiscal year to the State Equalization Board for certification. Once certified, the State sets aside that amount of funding for the program “off the top” before any other appropriations are made to any other programs in order to fulfill the state’s promise to qualified students. In addition, several other changes have been made to the scholarship program, which include:

- Second income limit requirement
- Statutory college grade point average (GPA) requirement
- Homeschool student eligibility;
- College conduct requirement; and
- Immigration status requirement.

For federal financial aid recipients, the “institutional cost of education” figures will continue to be based on tuition and mandatory fees. As a result, students will be eligible for aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. As the minimum hourly wage increases, student workers’ wages will also increase, mirroring the federal minimum wage increase being implemented nationwide. The maximum Pell Grant, the largest federal grant program based on financial need, has increased by \$105 (1.8 percent) from \$5,815 in FY17 to \$5,920 per student for FY18.

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

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

- Rose State College offers *Ticket to Rose*, which provides scholarships to students graduating from the Carl Albert, Choctaw, Del City, Midwest City, and Star Spencer school districts. 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, many leadership scholarships are available including the President's Leadership Class, Frances White Hughes Scholars, and Tinker Federal Credit Union Civic Leaders.

- 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 tuition, fees, and books. Funds are limited; therefore, funding is provided on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO! Program 2.0* for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and the Western Heights school district. The program covers all of eligible students' tuition and fees for the completion of an (AAS, AA, or AS) degree at OCCC.
- Rogers State University continues to offer the Hillcat Promise to incoming freshmen participating in OKPromise to supplement the amount students receive through OKPromise and other sources of financial aid. The amount of the Hillcat Promise assistance will be determined by the amount of other aid sources to ensure that students receive the funding necessary for tuition, mandatory fees, and up to \$1,000 annually to help pay for other expenses, such as books and housing.
- In 2017, the University of Oklahoma announced a new personalized financial education program called MoneyCoach to help incoming students better understand their personal financial actions and needs. The program — launched in collaboration with MidFirst Bank — is designed to help students build lifelong money management skills.
- In 2016, Tulsa Community College formed a partnership with OpenStax, a Rice University-based nonprofit publisher to increase the use of free online and lower-cost textbooks. Courses in psychology and general biology now use OpenStax textbooks. In one year, the partnership has expanded to include more than 50 TCC faculty members and more than 100 sections of general education courses. TCC expects more than 5,500 students a year will enroll in courses that use a free online or reduced-cost textbook, saving them \$575,000 each year.
- Murray State College offers a variety of foundation and financial aid scholarships. These include the Agriculture Work Ethic Scholarship, Chickasaw Nation Endowment Scholarship, Brownell Gunsmithing Scholarship, and many more. A full list can be found at [http://www.msoc.edu/future\\_students/scholarships.aspx](http://www.msoc.edu/future_students/scholarships.aspx).
- 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.
- Redlands Community College and Savannah Station Therapeutic established a partnership in 2016 to provide a community between humans and horses. The partnership allows special-needs riders and their families' opportunities to overcome life's limitations, achieve optimal physical and mental well-being, and defy their disabilities. Savannah Station trains RCC students to work alongside professionals in therapeutic horsemanship while attaining an agriculture degree.

- In October of 2017 the University of Central Oklahoma announced a federal grant to expand its services to student veterans through a five-year \$1.3 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education. The grant will all allow UCO to serve 125 veterans who are first-generation college students, from low-income families, or at a high risk for academic failure.<sup>2</sup>

**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 FY14 to FY18 will generate \$221.1 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$27.1 million in utilities savings, \$13.5 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$15.5 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$45.7 million in mandatory costs, \$14.7 million in information technology, \$25.0 million reduction in property, plant and equipment, \$17.3 million in academic and other programs, \$39.6 million reduction in operations, and \$22.7 million in other expenditures. Of the \$221.1 million in cost savings, technology cost saving accounts for \$50.2 million and operational cost savings account for \$170.9 million over the past 5 years.

The State Regents mandate budgetary caps for institution's administrative expenditures. These range from 10 to 16 percent depending upon the institutional classification and are pegged to national and regional norms. For FY18, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 6.7 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 provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet

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<sup>2</sup> "University of Central Oklahoma gets \$1.3 million federal grant to serve veterans", by *The Oklahoman*, October 2017, <http://newsok.com/university-of-central-oklahoma-gets-1.3-million-federal-grant-to-serve-veterans/article/5567697>

student demand for course sections, work to keep the costs for health benefits manageable, and 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. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the necessary increases in tuition and mandatory fees in order to ensure the quality of instruction in Oklahoma during this difficult budgetary climate.



## State Regents' Initiatives

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

**Complete College America.** The State Regents have adopted college completion as their No. 1 goal. With a focus on promoting college readiness, transforming remediation, building bridges to certificates and degrees, expanding adult degree completion efforts, and rewarding progress and completion, Oklahoma can expect a 67 percent increase in the annual number of degrees conferred by 2023. In the first four years of the CCA initiative, our goal was to cumulatively award an additional 6,800 degrees and certificates. We've exceeded the cumulative goal by awarding 8,462 additional degrees and certificates during this time period.

Oklahoma's long-term commitment to performance funding, our focused efforts over the last decade to generate more college graduates for the workforce and our state leaders' embrace of the Complete College goals has led to Oklahoma being considered a national model for the 32 other CCA states to follow. The plan includes these items as its major initiatives:

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

**Oklahoma's Promise.** Oklahoma's Promise is recognized by many as America's best college access program and is considered a model that combines emphases on academic preparation and financial support for college. Since 2001, OK Promise has grown from just over 2,000 qualifying students to about 18,000 students receiving scholarships in FY18.

**Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Degree Completion Program.** The State Regents initiated the Degree Completion Program, *Reach Higher*, in 2007, allowing working adults with at least 72 credit hours of college to earn a bachelor's degree in a flexible and accelerated format. Eight universities participate in the program, sharing curriculum, and collaboratively improving the program. The Association for Continuing Education (ACHE) awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs. The ACHE also awarded the 2009 Great Plains Exceptional Program Award to the *Reach Higher* program. In 2010, the State Regents approved a collaborative associate degree program at twelve community colleges and the two technical branch campuses of OSU (in Oklahoma City and Okmulgee). This completion program targets students who earned at least 18 credit hours of college and need to complete an associate degree with a business or general education focus. Students choose among several Associate in Arts or Associate in Science degree programs or a Bachelor of Science in organizational leadership. With a Reach Higher degree, students receive the leadership training, communications skills and business knowledge they need to get ahead. As of 2017, the program has over 4,000 graduates across the state.

**OKcollegestart.org.** In spring 2007, the State Regents launched this comprehensive, web-based information system, which provides college planning and preparation information and tools for prospective and current students, parents, and educators. The state's student

information portal features individual portfolios, ACT and SAT test prep, career exploration and planning, and detailed profiles of public and independent colleges and universities. Site content is available in over 100 languages, including information about federal and state financial aid and an online application for the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. Expanded features include a free, robust career planning assessment, an updated user-friendly interface and the ability to link career information to the high school and college planning tools, updated postsecondary school data offering statistics and contact information for users, and a new scholarship program that offers students links to awards when they become available. OKcollegestart.org also offers a companion private, secure site for Oklahoma counselors and teachers, the Professional Center, which provides additional instructional resources and allows educators to track student progress and send and receive electronic transcripts to institutions throughout the United States, among other key features. Since its inception, more than 400 high schools across the state have registered to use the electronic transcript system. Over 400,000 user accounts have been created, and page views exceed 12 million. Over 76,000 students have applied for the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship through OKcollegestart.org.

**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 FY17, 148,231 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$45.2 million in tuition waivers for a total of 681,086 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. In order to receive the guaranteed rate, students must maintain full-time enrollment during the fall and spring semesters. The goal of the legislation is to provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and encourage students to graduate on time.

**Cooperative Agreement Programs.** Twenty-nine technology centers across the state have partnered with fourteen higher education institutions and branch campuses in cooperative agreement programs. Cooperative agreement programs allow students to earn college credit toward an associate of applied science degree or a college certificate through assessments or contractual arrangements with local technology centers. Policies are in development to allow transfer credit from technology centers to major courses in technical degree programs with implementation scheduled for Fall 2018.

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

be better prepared for college. The Oklahoma Educational Planning and Assessment System (EPAS) provide assessments of college readiness and helps teachers, students and families identify the need for academic improvements. EPAS serves more than 450 school districts, including 80 nonpublic schools. GEAR UP, Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs, is a federal grant program designed to help middle and high school students better prepare and succeed in post-secondary education.

**Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP).** OCAP, an operating division of the State Regents formerly known as the Oklahoma Guaranteed Student Loan Program, serves as guarantor for federal loans through the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). Following the federal shift to direct lending in 2010, OCAP continues to service its current student loan portfolio and provide essential programs and services that support students, their families, and the financial aid and student services communities, including UCanGo2, the college access and aid awareness initiative designed to educate students and parents about planning, preparing and paying for college; a financial literacy initiative, Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM), which helps students successfully manage personal finances, consumer credit and the financial aid process; and Ready Set Repay, a default prevention program that empowers students to make smart borrowing decisions and successfully navigate student loan repayment. OK-CAN (The Oklahoma College Access Network) serves as a centralized hub for nonprofit and not-for-profit college access initiatives in our state. The website ([www.okcollegeaccess.org](http://www.okcollegeaccess.org)) represents a coalition of college access initiatives across Oklahoma and provides professional development, technical assistance, and networking opportunities to participating organizations, facilitating the exchange of information to better service Oklahoma students.

**OneNet.** OneNet operates Oklahoma’s most advanced technology network, which is designed to provide the infrastructure to support high-speed broadband services at an equitable rate. OneNet provides the technology and connectivity necessary to meet the mission-critical needs of Oklahoma’s colleges and universities; K-12 and career technology schools; public libraries; local, tribal, state and federal governments; health care providers; nonprofit organizations; and programs engaged in research. OneNet is Oklahoma’s only statewide Internet service provider and offers exclusive access to Internet2’s 100Gbps high-speed backbone network for the state’s research community. All OneNet initiatives are designed to level the playing field for innovation across the state and keep Oklahoma at the global forefront of technology.

**College Affordability Commission.** As a member of Southern Regional Education Board’s (SREB) newly formed Commission on College Affordability, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education work cooperatively with governors, legislators and state education leaders to examine existing higher education financing policies, including state appropriations, tuition and state financial aid for students, and consider how those policies can be coordinated to improve college affordability. The SREB’s State Data Exchange 2014-15 Indicators Report shows that Oklahoma’s public four-year colleges and universities have the lowest annual tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate students; the third-highest increase in the number of degrees and certificates conferred; and the second-lowest full-time faculty salaries.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> “2014-15 Data Exchange Indicators Report,” by the SREB, March 2016

## The National Perspective

**Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally.** The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for FY18 is \$9,970 at four-year institutions (\$300 or 3.1 percent higher than in 2016-17). Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$3,570 (\$100 or 2.9 percent higher than in 2016-17) for FY18 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2017*.<sup>4</sup>

The Consumer Price Index increased by less than 1.73 percent between July 2016 and July 2017. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 1.3 percent and increased 1.1 percent at public two-year institutions.<sup>5</sup>

<b>The College Board Key Findings Summarized</b>	<b>Public Four-Year College</b>	<b>Public Two-Year College</b>
Published FY18 Tuition and Fees	\$9,970	\$3,570
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$300	\$100
One-Year Percentage Increase	3.1%	2.9%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	1.3%	1.1%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$5,830	\$3,900

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for FY18 is \$7,030 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$4,210.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2017-18</i>	<i>Change from 2016-17</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition &amp; Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$9,970	\$300	3.1%
Oklahoma Average	\$7,030	\$287	4.3%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$3,570	\$100	2.9%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,410	\$280	7.1%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,430 per year in California to \$7,980 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$5,220 in Wyoming to \$16,070 in New Hampshire. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 23<sup>rd</sup> for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 16<sup>th</sup> at four-year institutions (See Attachment 13).<sup>6</sup>

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$10,800 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 \$1,250 for books and supplies and \$3,270 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.<sup>7</sup>

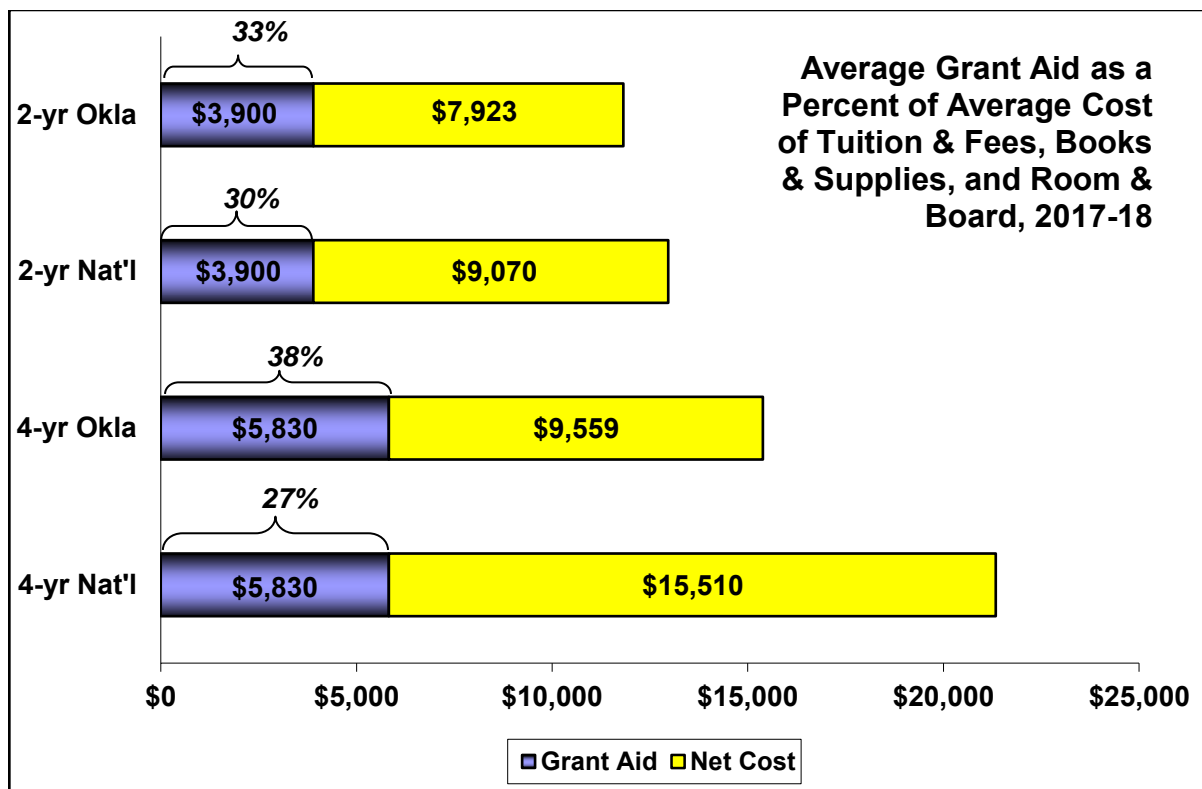
<sup>4</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 3

<sup>5</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 15

<sup>6</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 14-15

<sup>7</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 10, Figure 1

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$5,830 in public four-year institutions and \$3,900 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 FY18 is about \$4,140 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$330 toward living expenses. When the cost of room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 33 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 38 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 30 percent and 27 percent respectively nationwide.<sup>8</sup>



The University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma are all ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's 2016 Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges. OU was again ranked at 62<sup>nd</sup> for in-state students up from its 65<sup>th</sup> ranking in 2014. Likewise, OSU edged up significantly from 73<sup>rd</sup> in 2015 to 64<sup>th</sup> this year. USAO climbed from 69<sup>th</sup> in 2015 to 65<sup>th</sup> this year. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality - including SAT or ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four and six-year graduations rates. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2017," by The College Board, October 2017, p. 17, 18

<sup>9</sup> "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges, 2016"

<http://www.kiplinger.com/tool/college/T014-S001-kiplinger-s-best-values-in-public-colleges/index.php>

A national report on college affordability, coupled with financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is highly affordable with great value. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Oklahoma higher education No. 5 nationally in affordability. 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. Furthermore, Oklahoma ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in STEM Job Growth and 17<sup>th</sup> in Higher-Ed Degree Output.<sup>10</sup> U.S. News & World Report ranks the University of Oklahoma No. 97 and Oklahoma State University No. 156 in National Public Universities, and ranks University of Central Oklahoma No. 76 in Public Regional Universities (West) in the 2018 edition of Best College.<sup>11</sup>

State appropriations for education are cyclical by nature. Significant decline in higher education funding typically leads to increases in tuition and fees for students. One measure of state and local funding is to divide the total appropriations by the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students. From 2006 to 2016 state funding per FTE fell by 13% at public four-year institutions, after adjusting for inflation. The recession led to reduced funding and increases in FTE. As the economy recovered, appropriations rose and FTE declined as workers returned to the workforce. The result of this was that between 2012 and 2016 state funding per FTE rose by almost 16% at the national level. In 2016, the funding per FTE was \$5,662 in Oklahoma and \$6,290 across the nation. Oklahoma's state funding level per FTE would have to rise by more than 10% in order to match the national level.<sup>12</sup>

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

**National Availability of Financial Aid.** During 2016-17 (most recent data available), undergraduate students received an average of \$14,400 in aid per FTE student. Graduate students received an average of \$27,950. The financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal loans, and "other" aid. Other aid includes federal education tax credits, tax deductions, and federal work-study. These amounts represent a total of \$181 billion in total; federal, state, institutional, and private aid for preliminary 2016-17 data, a \$1.7 billion decrease from 2015-16.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> "Enterprising States" – A Project of the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation  
<http://www.uschamberfoundation.org/enterprisingstates/#OK>

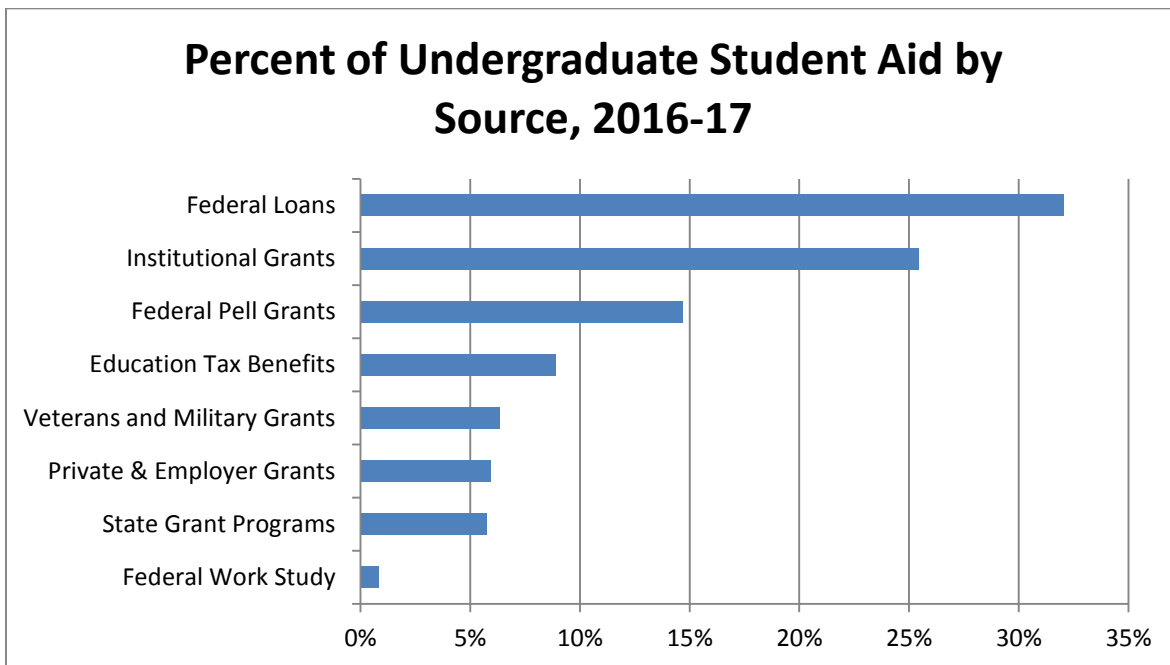
<sup>11</sup> "U.S. News College Compass, Best Colleges"

<https://www.usnews.com/best-colleges>

<sup>12</sup> "2016 SHEF Report, State Higher Education Executive Officers," <http://www.sheeo.org/projects/shef-fy16>

<sup>13</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2016," by The College Board, November 2016, p. 10, 11

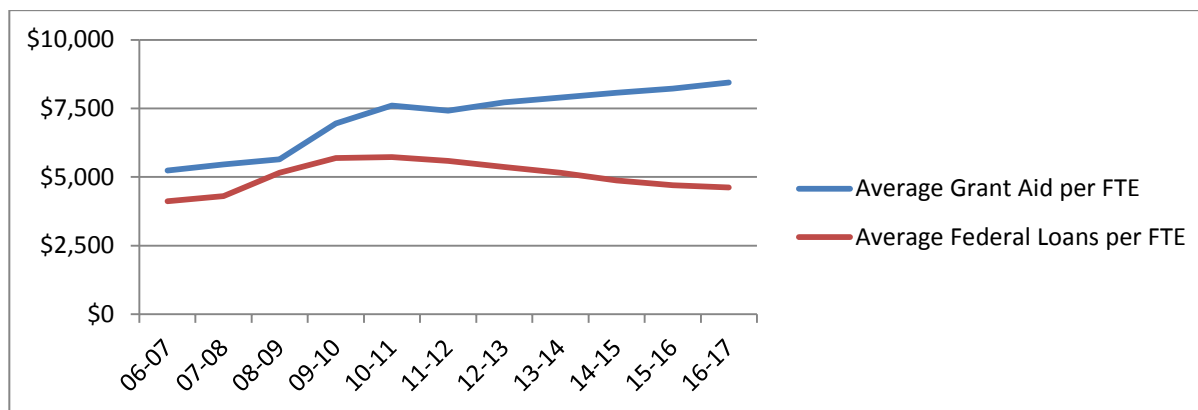
<b>Total Undergraduate Student Aid (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Grants	\$19,611	17%	\$38,834	21%	98%
Federal Loans	\$47,143	41%	\$58,128	32%	23%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,017	1%	\$803	0%	-21%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$7,423	6%	\$16,074	9%	117%
<b>Total Federal Aid</b>	<b>\$75,194</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>\$113,839</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>51%</b>
State Grant Programs	\$8,498	7%	\$10,426	6%	23%
Institutional Grants	\$23,971	21%	\$46,126	25%	92%
Private/Employer Grants	\$7,903	7%	\$10,753	6%	36%
<b>Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid</b>	<b>\$115,566</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$181,144</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57%</b>



Total student aid increased by 57 percent over the decade from 2006-05 to 2016-17. Federal loans account for 32 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 9 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 10, 11

**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, other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. Grant Aid remains a substantial contributor to total student aid, at 58 percent of the total in 2016-17. The average undergraduate grant aid per FTE is \$8,440 in 2016-17, up from \$5,240 in 2006-07.<sup>15</sup>



Federal grants, tax credits, and loans represent 56 percent of total aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the federal aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant rose to \$5,920 in 2017-18 from \$5,815 in 2016-17. It is important to keep in mind that most students receive less than the maximum Pell Grant; in 2016-17, the average Pell Grant was \$3,740. Pell Grants increased from \$15.2 billion in 2006-07 to \$26.6 billion in 2016-17 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 5.2 million to 7.1 million respectively over the decade.<sup>16</sup> State grant aid provided approximately 6 percent of total aid in 2016-17, while the largest portion of aid, 32 percent, came from Federal Loans, 15 percent came from Federal Pell Grants, and 6 percent came from employers and private sources.<sup>17</sup>

The American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) introduced in 2009, increased the total tax savings for college students and their parents claiming education credits and tuition deductions. The tax credit was set to expire at the end of 2012 but was expanded to 2017 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. The American Opportunity Tax Credit modifies the existing Hope Credit. The AOTC makes the Hope Credit available to a broader range of taxpayers, including many with higher incomes and those who owe no tax. It also adds required course materials to the list of qualifying expenses and allows the credit to be claimed for four post-secondary education years instead of two. Many of those eligible will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,500 per student.<sup>18</sup> In 2015, students and parents saved about \$17.7 billion on their federal income taxes through tax credits and deductions for educational expenses. The average savings was about \$1,400. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2015, 12.6 million taxpayers deducted \$13.6 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$1.8 billion in tax savings.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>15</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 10, 11

<sup>16</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 3, 11, 24

<sup>17</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 11

<sup>18</sup> “IRS-American Opportunity Tax Credit” <http://www.irs.gov/uac/American-Opportunity-Tax-Credit>

<sup>19</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 29



**Loans.** The federal government was the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2016-17, total federal and nonfederal education loans decreased from \$107.3 billion to \$106.5 billion. Nonfederal loans make up about 11 percent of total education loans, up from only 7 percent in 2010-11. In 2016-17, federal subsidized loans were down to 20 percent from 36 percent in 2010-11, as a percentage of total student loans.<sup>20</sup>

<b>Total Federal and Nonfederal Loans in Billions</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Subsidized Loans	\$29.6	31%	\$21.7	20%	-27%
Federal Unsubsidized Loans	\$28.8	30%	\$49.9	47%	73%
Parent PLUS Loans	\$9.6	10%	\$12.6	12%	31%
Grad PLUS Loans	\$2.5	3%	\$9.6	9%	290%
Perkins Loans	\$1.9	2%	\$1.1	1%	-45%
Nonfederal Loans	\$23.9	25%	\$11.6	11%	-52%
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>\$96.3</b>	100%	<b>\$106.5</b>	100%	11%

The private loan market is an increasingly important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with decreases in the availability of federal loans and state sponsored loans for students are reflected in the increase use of private education loans. In 2016-17 private loan volume increased 5.2 percent from \$11.0 billion in 2015-16 to \$11.6 billion in 2016-17. During this same time-period, federal subsidized loans have fallen 27 percent while federal unsubsidized loans have risen 73 percent to be the largest form of loans at \$49.9 billion.<sup>21</sup>

Concern over increasing student reliance on unsubsidized debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant to loan ratio.” In 2016-17, the federal grant to loan ratio was federal loans at 32 percent to federal grants at 21 percent of the \$181 billion in student aid received by undergraduate students. Federal loans constituted 63 percent of the \$58.1 billion in student aid received by graduate students. Federal grants accounted for only 2 percent of graduate student aid.<sup>22</sup>

Nationally, 42 percent of families borrowed this year to cover some college expenses. Although costs are concerning to many, 98 percent of families agreed that college is an investment in the future. Students assumed direct responsibility for 30 percent of the total cost of college in 2016-17. The 30 percent can be broken down to 11 percent from income and savings and 19 percent from loans. Grants and scholarships covered 35 percent of college costs in 2015-16.<sup>23</sup> Student loans are useful tools that allow many students to reach their education goals. However, recently there has also been a concern about the level of student debt at graduation. According to U.S. News, Oklahoma ranked as the seventh best state for low debt at graduation.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 13

<sup>21</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 15, Figure 4 Data

<sup>22</sup> “Trends in Student Aid 2017,” by The College Board, October 2017, p. 11 Figure 2

<sup>23</sup> “How America Pays for College 2017,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, 2017, p. 11, 28, 31

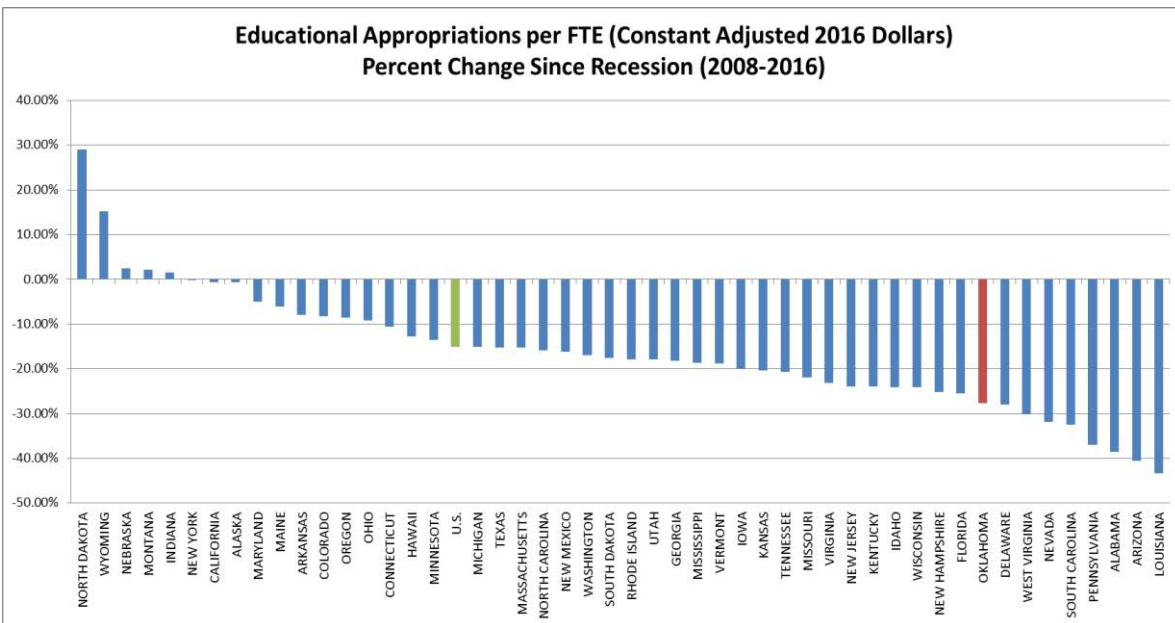
<sup>24</sup> “Best States for Higher Education,” 2017, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/rankings/education/higher-education>

**FTE Enrollment.** During the national economic recovery there are signs of decline in the total FTE enrollment. However, the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that FTE enrollment remains up 13.1 percent over the last 10 years and 41.3 percent up over the last 25 years. Total FTE enrollment is now at 10.7 million. Peak enrollment occurred in 2011 and has declined for the last five years. Since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, higher education enrollment has grown faster than in any decade since the 1960's. Nationally, these explosive enrollments tapered off in 2012 and in 2016 fell another 0.4 percent versus 2015.<sup>25</sup>

The Delta Cost Project released a market-based methodology for estimating productivity in state public higher education systems and compares the results across the states. Oklahoma ranks 13<sup>th</sup> lowest in cost per FTE student and Oklahoma is also ranks as a top-performer in the number of certificates and degrees awarded per 100 FTE students, 28 compared to the national average of 23.<sup>26</sup>

Adjusted state and local educational appropriations per FTE were \$8,372 in 2008, before the economic recession. Since the recession state appropriations per FTE have fallen 15 percent to \$7,116. Keep in mind that these are national numbers and there are variations among the states. As seen in the chart below, five states were able to increase their appropriations over this time period. Meanwhile, adjusted appropriations per FTE have fallen 27.6 percent in Oklahoma.<sup>27</sup>

Adjusted state appropriated revenue is only one part of the total funding equation. Total adjusted educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 2001, fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, and rebounded to \$13,009 by 2008. In 2016, total revenue per FTE was \$13,337, 2.6 percent higher than in 2015 and 2.8 percent higher than pre-recession levels.<sup>28</sup>



<sup>25</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY16,” by SHEEO, 2017, p. 23-24

<sup>26</sup> “The Dreaded ‘P’ Word: An Examination of Productivity in Public Postsecondary Education,” by Patrick J. Kelly, Delta Cost Project White Paper Series, July 2009, p. 7, 12, 13, 15.

<sup>27</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY16,” by SHEEO, 2017, p. 40, Table 4

<sup>28</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY16,” by SHEEO, 2017, p. 46, Table 6

**Funding Pressures.** Economic conditions have put consistent pressure on state and institutional budgets in recent years. State appropriations for higher education have not always been able to keep pace with inflation, increases in enrollment, and the costs of delivering postsecondary education. These costs, for example providing health benefits personnel, continue to rise faster than average prices in the economy. Despite these market conditions, state appropriations remain a major source of revenue for public colleges and universities, yet have remained flat or steadily declined.

In order to account for the decreasing level of state appropriations, the average share of revenues coming from net tuition increased for public institutions. According to a 2015 study by the Center on Budget and Policy, which uses different methodologies than SHEO, total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined an average of \$1,805 per student or 20.3 percent over the past decade.<sup>29</sup>

Nationally in FY16, net tuition revenue accounted for approximately 47.3 percent of total revenue. Oklahoma students paid approximately 48.2 percent of higher education's total revenue in FY16, 0.9 percent more than the national average.<sup>30</sup> The historical budgets of Oklahoma institutions, which includes other funding sources not included in SHEEO's data, is in agreement that the share that students pay is on the rise. In Oklahoma budgeted revenue for tuition and fees accounted for 45.8 percent in FY14, 46.5 percent in FY15, 47.7 percent in FY16, 52.3 percent in FY17, and 54.7 percent in FY18.<sup>31</sup> Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely "replaced" state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations increased by 4.0 percent nationally in FY16. Total funding for 2016 is approximately \$3.1 billion more than provided in 2015. Local tax appropriations, another important piece of revenue, were up approximately 579 million in 2016. Despite the net increase in national funding, the broadly recognized cost pressures and budgetary stresses on public resources compound the financial challenges colleges and universities are facing.<sup>32</sup>

States are facing the fact that revenues lost during the past few years of economic downturn will not come back and that they could face several more years of fiscal challenges. Decreases in the effective state tax rate combined with the pressures created by growing higher education enrollment, demands for elementary and secondary funding, rising Medicaid costs, and other factors, help explain the stress on state budgets and policymakers. Initial estimates from the Grapevine survey of FY16 appropriations for higher education show continued growth overall of 4.0 percent. However, some states made reductions in 2017 and there is evidence that other states will make cuts in 2018 due to state budget revenue shortfalls, some caused by the low price of oil and others by slow economic recovery and changes in tax policy.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> "Years of Cuts Threaten to Put College Out of Reach for More Students," by Center on Budget and Policy, May 2015, <http://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/years-of-cuts-threaten-to-put-college-out-of-reach-for-more-students>

<sup>30</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY16," by SHEEO, 2017, p. 43,46, tables 5,6

<sup>31</sup> "Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis, FY13-17" by OSRHE, p. 23

<sup>32</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY16," by SHEEO, 2017, p. 14, table 1

<sup>33</sup> "State Higher Education Finance FY16," by SHEEO, 2017, p. 14

**529 College Savings Plans.** State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. In the fourth quarter of 2016 there were \$275 billion assets under management in 529 plans nationally. The average account balance of these plans was \$21,383. In 2016, the Oklahoma College Savings Plan has \$733.3 million assets under management and 48,295 open accounts. The OklahomaDream 529 plan has \$125.7 million assets under management and 8,653 open accounts. The average account balance in Oklahoma is \$15,086. This balance is \$6,297 or 29.5 percent below the national average. In order to increase awareness, Oklahoma Treasurer Ken Miller, in partnership with the Oklahoma College Savings Plan, has appeared on commercials, awarded newborn giveaways, and conducted other marketing that is not funded through tax dollars. To learn more about this plan visit [www.ok4saving.org](http://www.ok4saving.org).<sup>34</sup>

**The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers.** The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices compared to how much consumers pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is most often used for such comparisons. The CPI-U “market basket” consists of: housing (42 percent), transportation (19 percent), food and beverage (18 percent), apparel and upkeep (7 percent), medical care (5 percent), entertainment (4 percent), and other goods and services (5 percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in 27 local areas. While consumers' prices grew by 43 percent between 1995 and 2010, the cost of medical care grew by 85 percent, and enrollment-weighted tuition and fees for four-year public universities grew by 175 percent. U.S. income per capita grew by 85 percent during the same period. The CPI-U is based on goods and services purchased by the typical urban consumer. Colleges and universities spend their funds on different things – about 75 percent on salaries and benefits for faculty and staff, and lesser amounts on utilities, supplies, books and library materials, and computing. Trends in the costs of these items don’t necessarily run parallel to the average price increases tracked by the CPI-U. The un-adjusted CPI-U for all items increased by 2.2 percent in the 12 month period that ended September, 2017, but shelter, transportation, and energy all rose by at least 3 percent.<sup>35</sup>

**The Higher Education Price Index.** The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges’ costs indexed to 1983 by The Commonfund Institute, is forecast to rise by 3.7 percent for the 2017 fiscal year compared to 1.6 percent for 2013, 3.0 percent for 2014, 2.1 percent for 2015, and 1.8 percent for 2016. 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 2015, CPI-U rose 0.7 percent. On the other hand, the Higher Education Price Index rose 2.1 percent in 2015. This demonstrates how costs increased more for higher education in 2015 than general inflation. Policymakers must be aware that postsecondary education costs are outpacing inflation and take this into consideration when making funding decisions.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> “529 Plan Data,” by College Savings Plan Network, <http://www.collegesavings.org/529-plan-data/>

<sup>35</sup> “Consumer Price Index – September 2017,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2017, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Commonfund Higher Education Price Index®, 2002-2015, September 2016, pg. 3, 8, Table A

**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 based on a market basket with two components—personnel costs (75 percent of the index), and non-personnel costs (25 percent). SHEEO constructed the HECA based on the growth of the ECI (for 75 percent of costs) and the growth of the GDP IPD (for 25 percent of costs). Between 1990 and 2015 CPI-U grew by 81 percent, HECA by 100 percent, and HEPI by 123 percent.<sup>37</sup>

**Enrollment Projections.** The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2023* released in April 2016, that total enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased 42 percent from 1998 to fall 2012 and total enrollment in postsecondary degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to increase 15 percent, to 24 million, from 2012 to 2023.<sup>38</sup>

Projected increases in the college age population, the increasing economic importance of education, and survey data on student aspirations all suggest the demand for higher education will continue to increase for the foreseeable future in the United States. In recent experience, when state and local support has failed to match enrollment growth and inflation, an increasing share of the cost has been shifted to students and their families. Students and their families have borne a substantially larger share of higher education costs over the past decade.<sup>39</sup>

In October 2016, 69.7 percent of 2015 high school graduates were enrolled in college or universities, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Among recent high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2016, about 9 in 10 were full time students. About 2 in 3 recent high school graduates enrolled in college attended 4-year institutions. The unemployment rate for recent high school graduates not enrolled in school was 19.3 percent, much higher than the rate for recent graduates enrolled in college, 8.0 percent.<sup>40</sup>

According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the number of high school graduates nationwide peaked in 2010-11 with slightly decreases the following term, before settling down at a stable rate by 2013-14. The next period of sustained growth is expected in 2020-21 and should continue through 2026-27. The graduating classes of public high schools are rapidly growing in diversity as the data indicates that minorities will account for all the growth in high school graduates projected at 45 percent of the nation's public high school graduates by 2020-21, compared to 38 percent in 2009. Postsecondary institutions need to be aware of these trends and how they might impact curriculum and preparation, support services, the demand for higher education, and affordability.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> "Technical Paper A," by SHEEO, April 2016, p. 1, 3

<sup>38</sup> "Projections of Education Statistics to 2023" National Center for Educational Statistics, April 2016, p. 24

<sup>39</sup> "The Great Cost Shift, How Higher Education Cuts Undermine The future Middle Class" by John Quintero, on Demos, April 2012

<sup>40</sup> "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2016 High School Graduates," by Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2017

<sup>41</sup> "Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2009-10 to 2027-28," Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2012, Executive Summary

**Federal Higher Education Policy.** President Bush signed the bill reauthorizing the Higher Education Act (HEA) on August 14, 2008. Congress passed legislation reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. The new law (Pub. L. 110-315), which was signed by president Obama on August 14, 2012, includes many positives for higher education. The act included new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the rising cost of postsecondary education.<sup>42</sup> President Obama presented a plan for the reform of higher education that targets three major areas: paying colleges and students for performance, promoting innovation and competition, and ensuring student debt is affordable.<sup>43</sup> President Donald J. Trump’s campaign vision included: 1) Working with Congress on reforms to ensure universities are making a good faith effort to reduce the cost of college and student debt in exchange for the federal tax breaks and tax dollars. 2) Ensuring that the opportunity to attend a two or four-year college, or to pursue a trade or a skill set through vocational and technical education, will be easier to access, pay for, and finish. 3) Improve college and career readiness by promoting school choice in common education.<sup>44</sup> 4) Make post-secondary options more affordable and accessible through technology enriched delivery models.<sup>45</sup> Like all Presidents, his plan will likely develop more as he his Secretary of Education, Betsy DeVoss, continue to negotiate with Congress.

**Community College Support.** Politically, community colleges, a uniquely American educational model, have received greater visibility and more substantive support than at any time in their history. President Obama proposed the *American Graduation Initiative* to invest in community colleges and help American workers get the skills and credentials they need to succeed. The Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act includes \$2 billion over four years for community college and career training. These resources will help community colleges and other institutions develop, improve, and provide education and training, suitable for workers who are eligible for trade adjustment assistance. The initiative will be housed at the Department of Labor and implemented in close cooperation with the Department of Education. The Federal American Graduation Initiative is calling for an additional 5 million student to graduate from community colleges by 2020.<sup>46</sup> Like President Obama, President-Elect Donald J. Trump has touted the importance of vocational, technical, and two-year education.

Community Colleges play a key role in assisting students who have delayed enrollment, have dependents, or are working while enrolled. These risk factors, among others, can reduce the likelihood of student success. Public community colleges serve 53 percent of all students who have five to seven risk factors. Meanwhile, public and private four year colleges enroll a combined 34 percent. Moving forward, community college leaders must work locally and regionally to transition to a new way of thinking about per FTE funding that honors their open-access mission and provides fully for the resources needed by all students served.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> “Congress Passes Higher Education Reauthorization Bill” by National Education Association, August 2012

<sup>43</sup> “President’s Plan to Make College More Affordable: A Better Bargain for the Middle Class”, by White House , August 22, 2013

<sup>44</sup> “Donald J. Trump’s Positions, Education”, November 2016, [www.donaldjtrump.com/policies/education/](http://www.donaldjtrump.com/policies/education/)

<sup>45</sup> “Great Again, Making America Great Again”, <https://www.greatagain.gov/policy/education.html>

<sup>46</sup> “Building American Skills Through Community Colleges”, by White House

<sup>47</sup> “When Less is More: Prioritizing Open Access,” by Christopher M. Mullen, American Association of Community College, October 2017.

**Miscellaneous.** More than six years after the U.S. economy emerged from recession, most municipal governments haven't returned to their revenue and employment levels from before the downturn. The Federal government shutdown in October 2013 along with leaving America's debt crisis unaddressed by increasing the debt ceiling will have long term effects on higher education. Now many state economies are facing further cuts due to the plunge in oil prices at the end of 2014. The pressure on colleges will be even greater when the economy rebounds as all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources<sup>48</sup>

Over the decade from 2006-07 to 2016-17, dollar increases in average public four-year tuition and fees ranged from \$1,970 in the middle states region to \$3,640 in the West. Percentage increases ranged from 24 percent in the middle states region to 66 percent in the West. Oklahoma is part of the southwest region where prices have increased on average \$580 at public two-year institutions, \$2,450 at public four-year institutions, and \$9,980 at private nonprofit four-year institutions. The southwest region has seen the largest increase in private nonprofit four year average prices over this ten year period.<sup>49</sup>

California and Texas enrolled 22 percent of the nation's full-time equivalent (FTE) public college students in 2014. Over the five years from 2010-11 to 2015-16, California's published in-state tuition and fee increases of 59 percent at public two-year colleges, second only to Louisiana's 64% increase. Although it raised the national average markedly, California still has the lowest price on tuition and fees in the country for two-year colleges (see attachment 13).<sup>50</sup>

The sharp declines in per student state appropriations in recent years have been accompanied by rapid increases in public four-year college tuition and fees. State and local appropriations per FTE student fell by 10.5 percent in inflation adjusted dollars between 2009-10 and 2014-15. Additionally, average tuition and fees revenue at public institutions rose by 17.2 percent between 2009-10 and 2014-15. The portion of state resources going to support higher education has declined steadily while FTE enrollment in public institutions has increased by 12 percent between 2005 and 2015.<sup>51</sup>

Post-Recession economics have been especially hard on higher education institutions, which rely on three major funding streams: state appropriations, school endowments and tuition. In addition to declining appropriations, university endowments have received fewer gifts and experienced significant investment losses. With two of the three major funding sources down, many state policymakers turned to the only remaining source and raised tuition, thereby increasing the proportion that students and families pay for college.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> "U.S. Cities Still Reeling from Great Recession" by Jonathan House, Wall Street Journal, October 23, 2013

<sup>49</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2016," by The College Board, October 2016, p. 12

<sup>50</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2016," by The College Board, November 2016, p. 31

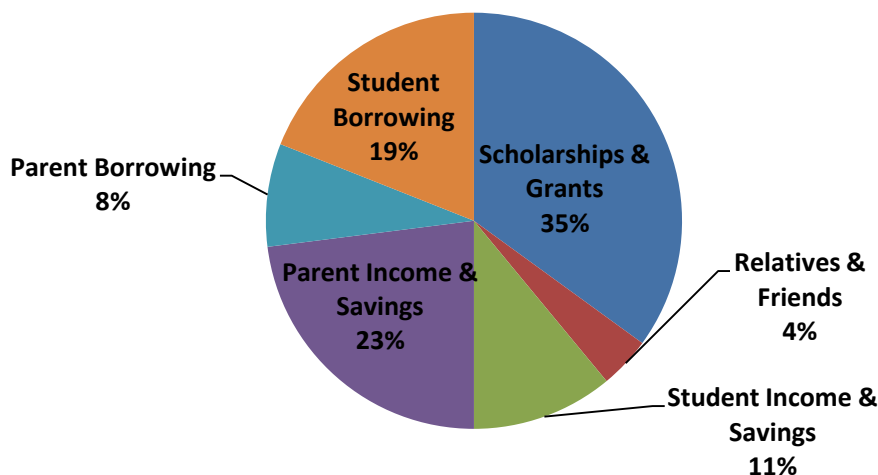
<sup>51</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2017," by The College Board, October 2017, p. 23, 28

<sup>52</sup> "State Are Still Funding Higher Education Below Pre-Recession Levels ," by Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, May 1, 2014.

**How America Pays for College.** According to the national survey *How America Pays for College 2017* by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in August 2017, college-going students and their parents:

- Ninety-eight percent of families believe college “is an investment in the future” and 85 percent of families strongly held this belief.
- Most families expressed financial concerns and are cost-consciousness about paying for college, 29 percent focus on rising school costs when worrying about paying for college next year.
- Drawing from savings, income and loans, students paid 30 percent of the college costs in 2016-17, while parents covered 31 percent of the costs compared to 36 percent in 2015-16.
- Families took cost-savings measures to make college more affordable. Seventy-three percent of students opting for in-state tuition, 50 percent of students living at home or with relatives, 40 percent of students filing for education tax credits, 47 percent of students getting a roommate, 26 percent of students accelerated the pace of course work earning a degree.
- In 2016-17, financial aid continued to covers a big portion of college costs, grants and scholarships made up 35 percent of the total amount to meet college costs.
- Families utilized scholarships at 49 percent in 2016-17, down from 50 percent in 2015-16 while grant usage was constant at 47.
- Grants and scholarships paid 43 percent of the cost for first-generation students and 33 percent of the cost of second-generation students.
- Thirty-six percent of students used loans to pay for college in 2016-17. Among those who used loans 72 percent borrowed only federal student loans, 22 percent used both federal and private loans, and 5 percent only used private student loans.<sup>53</sup>

*How the Average Family Pays for College*



<sup>53</sup> “How America Pays for College 2017,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2017.



**Other Factors.** The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families concerned about student loan availability. The Federal Stafford Loan, with a low fixed interest rate at 4.45 percent in 2016-17, has borrowing limits up to \$12,500 and is available to families, regardless of income and credit history. U.S. Department of Education’s William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program provides students and family access to low-interest federal student loans.<sup>54</sup>

Total outstanding student loan debt officially surpassed total credit card debt in the United States in 2010 and in 2017 there are more than 44 million borrowers with \$1.3 trillion in student loan debt in the United States.<sup>55</sup> Depending on the program, loan forgiveness caps payments at 10 to 20 percent of the borrower’s discretionary income for a maximum of 25 years. There is no limit on the amount forgiven, up to the full amount of a student’s federal loans.<sup>56</sup>

The maximum Pell Grant award rose from \$5,815 to \$5,920 in 2017-18. Income-based repayment (IBR) may benefit 3.5 million students who are eligible to take advantage of a new option to cap repayment of student loans at 10 percent of monthly income.<sup>57</sup> Students who take responsibility for their loans by making monthly payments will have remaining balances forgiven after 20 years of payments or forgiven after 10 years for those who serve in public service.<sup>58</sup>

Colleges often consider themselves recession-proof, but stagnant endowment returns and increases in enrollment can strain resources. Some public colleges got good news as 13 state governments increased educational appropriations per FTE in the 2015 fiscal year, which came as a welcome reprieve after repeated budget cuts. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. Colleges have cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy is fully recovered.<sup>59</sup>

College graduates have suffered through the recession and lackluster recovery with remarkable resilience. The unemployment rate for college graduate in October 2016 was 2.6 percent compared with 5.5 percent for those with no college. Among those with some college or an associate’s degree the unemployment rate was 3.8 percent.<sup>60</sup> In 2015, 11 out of the 15 fastest growing occupations required some level of postsecondary education.<sup>61</sup> The return on investment on a college degree remains high and is equivalent to an investment with annual return of 15 percent, but varies by major. Assuming that all workers retire at age 65, workers with a bachelor’s degree earn well over \$1 million more than high school graduates during their working lives.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Federal Student Aid Office, November 2017, <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized>

<sup>55</sup> “Student Loan Debt In 2017: A \$1.3 Trillion Crisis,” February 2017, Zack Friedman, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/zackfriedman/2017/02/21/student-loan-debt-statistics-2017/#923ad965daba>

<sup>56</sup> “Income-Driven Plans,” November 2017, Federal Student Aid (U.S. Department of Education), <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/understand/plans/income-driven>

<sup>57</sup> “U.S. Clarifies Student-Loan Policies and Pushes Income-Based Repayment” by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle of Higher Education, November 1, 2013

<sup>58</sup> “Ensuring That Student Loans are Affordable,” <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/education/higher-education>

<sup>59</sup> “State Higher Education Finance FY14,” by SHEEO, April 2015, p. 32

<sup>60</sup> “The Employment Situation,” by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, October 2016

<sup>61</sup> “Employment Projections” by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, April 2015

<sup>62</sup> “Is a college degree still worth it?” by Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, November 2014

## Performance Funding for Higher Education

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

Thirty-two states—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming - have a funding formula in place that provides some amount of funding based on performance indicators such as course completion, time to degree, transfer rates, the number of degrees awarded, or the number of low-income and minority graduates. Five states are transitioning to some type of performance funding, meaning the Legislature or governing board has approved a performance funding program and the details are currently being worked out. Several more states have had "formal discussions" about performance funding. This means that there have been formal hearings held at the Legislature or meetings conducted by governing boards on the topic.

Knowledge about the effectiveness of performance-based funding is limited at this initial stage. In the past, the amount of funding allocated to colleges based on performance was not significant enough to make a difference. Not until recently have states begun allocating larger amounts for this purpose. Arkansas, for example is beginning at just 5 percent of higher education funding but increasing the amount to 25 percent over five years. The remaining 75 percent of funding will be based on enrollment and institutional needs. Tennessee is the first state to base 100 percent of higher education funding on course completion and other performance indicators.

Oklahoma has successfully adopted a revised performance-funding formula that allocates a percentage of the overall budget for higher education based on performance and outcomes. In 2008, performance-based funding averaged \$2.2 million a year. The focus of the incentives is on student retention, graduation, and degree completion. The Board of State Regents in April 2012, voted to approve a revised and expanded funding formula for new money, or any funding the system receives beyond its current base level. The performance factors for Oklahoma are First-year retention, first-year retention for Pell recipients, 24 credits in first academic year, cohort graduation rates anywhere in the system, degrees granted, and program accreditation. In 2017, performance funding is currently under further review by the Oklahoma Task Force on the Future of Higher Education

*Sources:*

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

*Oklahoma Task Force on the Future of Higher Education*, <https://www.okhighered.org/future/>

## Complete College America

The State Regents have adopted college completion as a top priority. Complete College America (CCA) is the most comprehensive and ambitious higher education initiative ever undertaken by the state of Oklahoma. The goal is to increase the number of degrees and certificates earned in Oklahoma by 67 percent by 2023 to meet our state's workforce needs and keep Oklahoma competitive in a global economy. Governor Mary Fallin is a strong advocate for the initiative, saying at the kickoff press conference in September 2011, "We can and must do better in producing a highly skilled and educated workforce in our state. This is part of our agenda – developing the Complete College America program." Oklahoma's five-point plan to increase degree and certificate completion has led CCA to name Oklahoma the national model for degree completion. Our state plan focuses on promoting college readiness, transforming remediation, strengthening pathways to certificates and degrees, expanding adult degree completion efforts, and rewarding performance and completion.

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

Significant progress is being made toward these goals. In the first four years of the CCA initiative, the number of degrees and certificates earned in Oklahoma has **increased by 8,462**, surpassing the state **benchmark of 6,800**. While we have made substantial gains and exceeded these early benchmarks, we acknowledge the growing challenges we face in maintaining this significant momentum. Other CCA states have increased their investment in degree completion initiatives, while Oklahoma has repeatedly surpassed our goals on either flat or reduced budgets.

*Source: Oklahoma State Regent's For Higher Education, <http://www.okhighered.org/complete-college-america/>*

## Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY18 Student Cost Survey indicates that the average cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books, and supplies at Oklahoma public research universities cost about \$45,140. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$81,472 in Oklahoma. These amounts do not include any scholarships, grant aid, or tax benefits students may be eligible for.

In a survey of 1,600 college students and parents, 76 percent of respondents believed higher education was a part of the American Dream. These respondents also overwhelmingly agreed that college was necessary to achieve their desired occupation and earn more money. Those who borrowed money were almost 10 percent more likely to strongly agree that a college education is part of the American dream and would lead to more earnings.<sup>63</sup>

In recent years, there has been a dramatic growth in the perception that college is not only important but is absolutely essential for success in today's economy and nearly nine in ten Americans have come to regard access to higher education as a virtual right. The American Community Survey reports that America is becoming increasingly educated with more than one in four United States residents now having a college degree. And the Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2020, 65 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.<sup>64</sup>

Economic fluctuation affected workers very differently, depending on their level of education attainment; less-educated workers were more likely to lose their job during The Great Recession. Likewise, education plays a key role in who obtains jobs in an economic recovery. After a slow start in the economic recovery, the economy added 11.6 million jobs since January 2010. However, nearly all of the jobs created in the economic recovery, 11.5 million out of 11.6 million, went to workers with at least some postsecondary education. In fact, Bachelor's degree holders gained the most jobs in the recovery. Workers with a Bachelor's degree recovered 66,000 jobs by August 2010 and by January 2016 they added 4.6 million more new jobs. Furthermore, workers with postsecondary education are also capturing the vast majority of jobs that pay more than \$53,000 per year.<sup>65</sup>

The average lifetime earning of a Bachelor's degree holder is \$2.3 million, 79 percent more than that earned by high school graduates, up from 75 percent in 1999. Over a lifetime, a Bachelor's degree holder expects median lifetime earnings of \$2.3 million. More education pays a sizeable economic return for going to college and earning at least a two-year or four-year degree. The 33 percent of Bachelor's degree holders that continue on to graduate and professional schools have even a more prosperous future ahead. Moreover, the difference in earnings between those who go to college and those who don't is growing- meaning that postsecondary education is more important than ever. More highly-educated people usually earn considerably more than their less-educated counterparts in the same occupation.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> "How America Pays for College 2017," by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2017, pg. 45

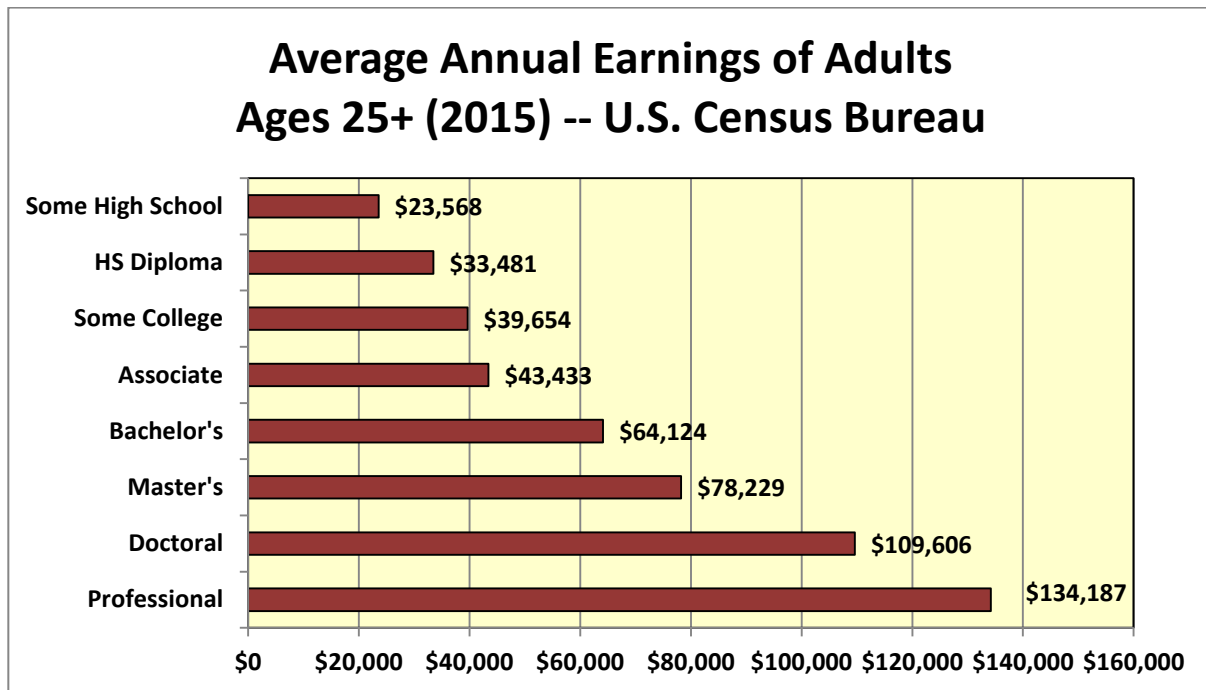
<sup>64</sup> "Help Wanted, Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2020" by Georgetown University, Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2013

<sup>65</sup> "American's Divided Recovery" by Carnevale, Jayasundera, and Gulish; Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2016

<sup>66</sup> "College Graduates Fare Well in Jobs Market, Even Through Recession," by The New York Times, May 3, 2013

In addition, college graduates have suffered far fewer job losses during the global economic downturn than those who left school without qualifications.<sup>67</sup> In a tight economy, students and their families are likely to focus more on affordability and less on finding just the right college for a student academically, socially, and culturally.<sup>68</sup>

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 2015, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.92 times as much as did a high school graduate. A college degree continues to be one of the best ways for individuals to increase their annual earnings.<sup>69</sup>



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the household. In 2015, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, average income was \$73,750 compared to \$33,481 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$23,568 for those with less than a high school diploma.

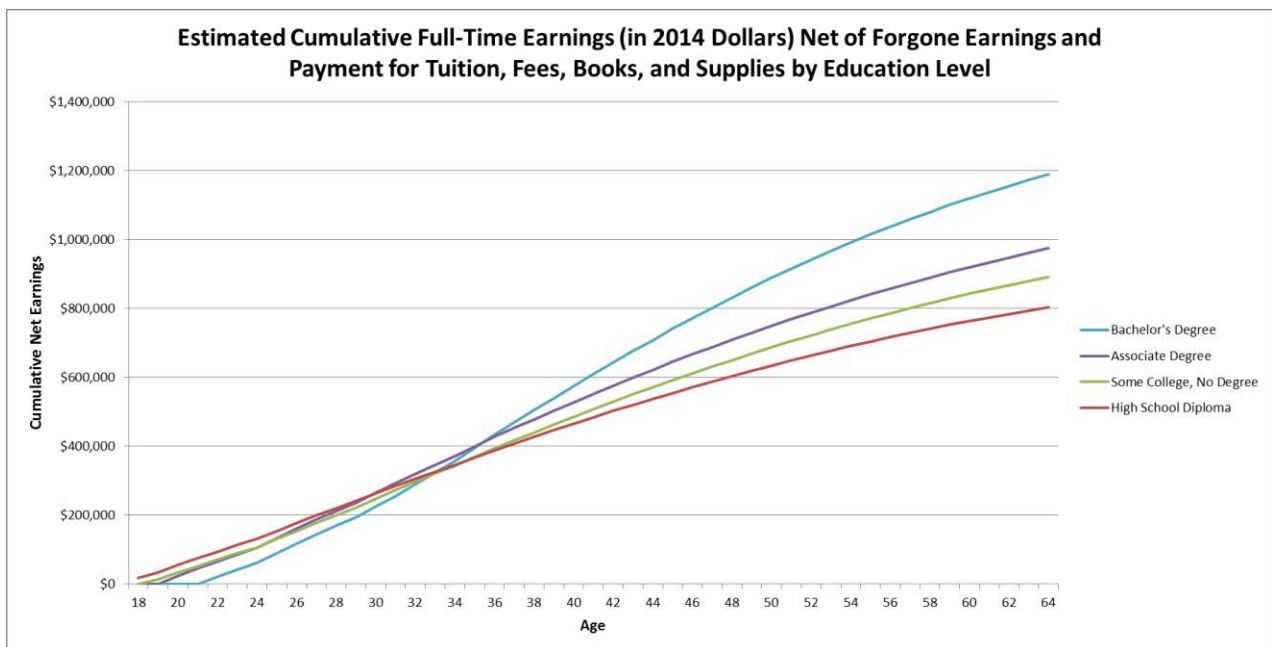
More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2015 earned 42 percent more than those with just some high school. Those with associate’s degrees earned 30 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 48 percent more than those with associates. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 109 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

<sup>67</sup> “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

<sup>68</sup> “The College Completion Agenda 2011, Keep College Affordable” by John Michael Lee Jr., College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, October, 2011

<sup>69</sup> “Educational Attainment—People 25 Years Old and Over by Mean Income and Sex” by U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement, March 2016, Table P-18

The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate on average, each year of education and each credential add measurably to an individual's earnings. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn significantly more than the typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two to three times as much as high school graduates. Compared to a high school graduate, the median four-year college graduate who enrolls at age 18 and graduates in four years expect to earn enough by age 34 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.<sup>70</sup>



*Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau 2016 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 48 percent more than typical high school graduates. Upon retirement, between the ages of 60 and 64, the median salary of someone with a Bachelor's degree is 75 percent higher than someone with just a high school diploma. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.<sup>71</sup>

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. Some advantages are immediate while others pay off over the longer term. In addition to widespread productivity increases, the higher earnings of educated workers generate higher

<sup>70</sup> "Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, 2016, p. 19.

<sup>71</sup> "Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, 2016, p. 19.

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. In 2015, 26 percent of individuals age 25 and older with less than a high school diploma benefitted from SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program also known as “food stamps”), compared with just 8 percent of those with an associate degree or just 3 percent of those with a Bachelor’s degree.<sup>72</sup>

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in many ways. It reduces poverty, increases material standards of living and improves the overall well-being of the population; the psychological implications of unemployment are also significant. In addition to their non-monetary benefits, poverty and unemployment affect spending on public assistance programs. Moreover, adults with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in organized volunteer work, to vote, and to donate blood; they are also more likely than others to live healthy lifestyles. College-educated adults are more likely than others to be open to differing views of others, and the young children of adults with higher levels of education have higher cognitive skills and engage in more extracurricular, cultural, athletic, and religious activities than other children. In other words, participation in postsecondary education improves the quality of civil society.<sup>73</sup>

A study by the Lumina Foundation confirms that the value of college degrees is increasing. Today, two-thirds of all jobs being created today require some form of postsecondary education or training. Approximately, 45.3 percent of adults have a college degree in America. Postsecondary education has become the new gateway to the middle class and the upper class, and one of the most important economic issues of our time. It makes education one of the most critical factors in our nation’s long-term economic growth plans. A dramatic increase in educational attainment must become a top national priority. Lumina Foundation calling on leaders in business, education, government and civic engagement to embrace national initiative called Goal 2025 to increase the percentage of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by the year 2025 in order to make America the leader in education attainment in the world.<sup>74</sup>

The key to evaluating education’s worth is looking at its value over a lifetime. College degree holders will earn an average of 74 percent more over the course of their lifetime. A college graduate’s degree provides the power to leverage personal worth and protect themselves during poor economic times. During one of the worse economic periods our country has witnessed, while the country’s average unemployment rate was more than 9 percent, individuals with a bachelor’s degree were significantly lower, around four percent. Education is worth the cost, time, and investment. To obtain top-quality education and degree will open the doors to a successful and fulfilling professional career. Our economic destiny is determined through higher education.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> “Education Pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, 2016, p. 36.

<sup>73</sup> “Education pays 2016: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, 2016, p. 34-41.

<sup>74</sup> “A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education” by Lumina Foundation, June 2015, p. 2

<sup>75</sup> “College Is Still Worth It” by Mark Yzaguirre, Huffington Post Education, January 16, 2013

## Conclusions

There is no better investment in our state's future than higher education. Maintaining a top-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is a top priority for our state. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to providing students with access to a top-quality educational opportunity at a very affordable cost. They have demonstrated this commitment by implementing only moderate increases in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions in FY18. The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education has developed cost-saving initiatives that will result in actual and projected savings totaling \$221.1 million from FY14 to FY18.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Oklahoma Higher Education 5th in affordability and 16<sup>th</sup> in STEM job growth nationally. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs. The average cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 80.7% percent of the average legislative peer limit.

College affordability is essential, and the OKPromise scholarship program is considered to be one of the most successful college access programs in the nation. The state system invests heavily in total student financial aid, devoting over \$74 million to Oklahoma's Promise and \$29.3 million to other assistance programs in FY18. Total budgeted tuition waivers for FY18 increased by 18 million (8.2 percent) over FY17. 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.

The economic recovery and high school graduation trends may lead to continued decline in enrollment growth. Preliminary enrollment data indicates a slight decrease of 1.1 percent in FTE enrollment for the fall 2017 semester after record levels of enrollment in 2010-11. The number of first-time entering students decreased 2.2 percent from 31,843 in fall 2016 to 31,141 in fall 2017 at Oklahoma public institutions. Data for the *2012-13 Annual Report* projected that high school graduation rates would begin a consistent decline in 2013, which has had an impact on college enrollment.

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



The estimated return on investment for Oklahoma public higher education is \$4.72 for every \$1 of state funding. Budgeted state appropriated income declined 6 percent in FY18. As a share of total educational and general primary budgets, appropriated revenue decreased from 30.4 percent to 28.4 percent which lead to a moderate increase of tuition and mandatory fees of 5.3 percent in FY18 compared to 8.4 percent in FY17. State appropriations support decreased from 62 percent in FY96 to 28.4 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY17. Student revenues increased from 38 percent in FY96 to 54.7 percent in FY18.

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

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

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

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

The focus on higher education has reaped large dividends for the country. If we want America to continue to be world leader in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we must commit to helping generations have access to quality education. Higher education has contributed immeasurably to America's culture of freedom and it has been a powerful economic engine promoting rising levels of prosperity. In today's global economy, it is imperative to have an educated and skilled workforce, and Oklahoma's State System of Higher Education is committed to this priority.

## **Attachments**

1. 2017-2018 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY18 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY18
5. Transcript of April 20, 2017 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY18
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY18
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY18
9. Summary Listing of FY18 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY18 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY18
12. Comparison of FY18 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY18 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)
14. APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees  
Research Peer Public Universities  
Academic Year 2016-17  
FY18 Peer Limits**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Colorado	\$13,781	\$35,079
Iowa State	\$8,219	\$21,583
Kansas	\$12,257	\$27,640
Kansas State	\$9,874	\$24,775
Missouri	\$10,716	\$25,998
Nebraska	\$8,628	\$23,148
Texas	\$10,110	\$35,906
Texas Tech	\$10,231	\$22,471
Texas A&M	\$11,016	\$30,557
Oklahoma	\$8,631	\$22,953
Oklahoma State	\$8,321	\$22,443
Average	\$10,162	\$26,596
105% of Average	NA	\$28,835
*Average without OK	\$10,537	\$27,462

\*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

\*\* Baylor is not included in this comparison because it is a private institution.

\*\*\* Based on 30 Credit Hours.

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for fall 2016, dated 2-14-2017

## **PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE**

### **TUITION PEER LIMITS AND ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2017-2018**

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 peer limits and academic services fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 20, 2017 at 9:00 a.m.

The following will be presented for comment:

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

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, April 14, 2017 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education**  
**FY18 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY18 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$10,536.94	\$351.23	\$28,835.12	\$961.17
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$7,356.00	\$245.20	\$15,532.00	\$517.73
<b>University of Central Oklahoma</b>	\$7,878.00	\$262.60	\$19,972.00	\$665.73
<b>Univ. of Science &amp; Arts of Ok</b>	\$9,831.00	\$327.70	\$22,713.00	\$757.10
<b>Community Colleges</b>	\$5,903.00	\$196.77	\$11,074.00	\$369.13
<b>Graduate (24 Credit Hours)</b>				
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$9,835.73	\$409.82	\$23,239.17	\$968.30
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$7,573.00	\$315.54	\$15,042.12	\$626.76
<b>University of Central Oklahoma</b>	\$9,535.03	\$397.29	\$19,974.49	\$832.27
<p>70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, provides that the limits for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier. Guaranteed tuition shall not exceed one hundred and fifteen percent (115%) of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.</p> <p>Undergraduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than 105 percent (105%) of the average of nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p> <p>70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for graduate resident and graduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p>				
<b><u>TIER</u></b>				
Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions			
Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states			
Community Colleges				
<p><i>At their meeting in June 2017, State Regents will consider FY18 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>				

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education**  
***FY18 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees***

<b>Professional Programs</b>	<b>FY18 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY18 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
<b>College of Law</b>	<b>\$27,537.20</b>	<b>\$41,102.60</b>
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
<b>Doctor of Medicine</b>	<b>\$32,063.70</b>	<b>\$60,108.97</b>
<b>Doctor of Dental Science</b>	<b>\$33,139.86</b>	<b>\$66,335.31</b>
<b>Physician's Associate</b>	<b>\$17,902.80</b>	<b>\$31,208.53</b>
<b>PharmD</b>	<b>\$24,045.71</b>	<b>\$42,848.71</b>
<b>Occupational Therapy</b>	<b>\$12,224.41</b>	<b>\$23,408.79</b>
<b>Physical Therapy -- Doctoral</b>	<b>\$14,838.41</b>	<b>\$29,979.61</b>
<b>Doctor of Audiology</b>	<b>\$14,305.87</b>	<b>\$29,233.87</b>
<b>Public Health</b>	<b>\$12,524.13</b>	<b>\$24,830.05</b>
<b>Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice</b>	<b>\$13,472.58</b>	<b>\$25,263.08</b>
<b>Master of Science in Nursing</b>	<b>\$9,104.35</b>	<b>\$19,342.03</b>
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
<b>Center for Health Sciences</b>	<b>\$35,323.96</b>	<b>\$64,413.54</b>
<b>College of Veterinary Medicine</b>	<b>\$25,488.63</b>	<b>\$51,938.38</b>
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
<b>College of Optometry</b>	<b>\$26,229.18</b>	<b>\$41,090.27</b>
<i>Northwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
<b>Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice</b>	<b>\$11,162.93</b>	<b>\$14,920.61</b>
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
<b>PharmD</b>	<b>\$22,364.74</b>	<b>\$38,100.86</b>
<i>Langston University</i>		
<b>Physical Therapy -- Doctoral</b>	<b>\$14,838.41</b>	<b>\$29,979.61</b>
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>At their meeting in June 2017, State Regents will consider FY18 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</b></p>		

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
**TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES**  
**Fiscal Year 2018**

**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. 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 students with the annual non-guaranteed tuition rate charged and the

percentage increase that it would have to increase to equal or exceed the guaranteed tuition rate for the succeeding four years. The guaranteed rate shall not exceed 115 percent of the non-guaranteed tuition rate charged to students at the same institution.

**Communication Between State Regents and Students.** Staff of the State Regents for Higher Education will assist in the preparation and dissemination of guidelines for students and student groups to inform themselves about the process and issues and to provide input both at the campus level and to the State Regents for Higher Education. The State Regents for Higher Education will hold a public hearing on proposed changes in tuition and fees at least 20 days prior to the date the change becomes effective. For changes effective for the 2017 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 20, 2017. 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) 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.



STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
Research Park, Oklahoma City

**PUBLIC HEARING  
on Tuition and Fees**

Thursday, April 20, 2017  
State Regents' Conference Room

**Regent John Massey:** We'll call the meeting to order. Public hearing on tuition and fees, Chancellor would you introduce this?

**Chancellor Glen D. Johnson:** Yes, I will, Mr. Chairman and before we start the public hearing portion of the meeting we want to review tuition and fees that will be the focus of our hearing today. The information has been posted on the State Regents website and is also available at the registration table outside the door. I just have some brief information that will set this issue up as we begin our discussion today on our annual hearing on tuition and fees. First, just for a little background, I think it's important to state at the outset that the State Regents have made it very clear through our initiatives that if we are going to be competitive economically as a state we have to have the best educated and the most productive workforce we can assemble. The Regents have made it clear that whether a student is going directly from high school to college or is an adult learner returning to college that if they demonstrate that they have the ability to achieve in college through our testing requirements, our admission requirements, the grade point requirements, then we want to do everything we can as a higher education system to provide them the access to go to college and to attend one of our public college or university at a reasonable tuition rate.

With that backdrop, I think we should look back, the line of demarcation is normally 2008 with the national recession in terms of what Oklahoma higher education and more specifically the Regents have done with regard to tuition and fees since that time. As you look back you can see that we have kept tuition and fees under five percent in that time period and I think as everyone knows that is not only remarkable but it puts us among the lowest states in the nation on tuition and fees. Our eight year average for tuition and fees in Oklahoma higher education is 4.9 percent. Just to provide some data to back these numbers up further; we have a report from the National Center for Education Statistics, this I would point out only ranks our four-year institutions. So this slide deals with our regional universities and then our two research institutions: Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma. It does rank us fourth in the nation in terms of cost of attendance to a public higher education and that's certainly great. We are only behind Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. Oklahoma higher education fourth in the nation under that survey. Another report from the United States National Chamber Foundation takes in a larger variety of criteria, not only tuition and fees, but housing, books and the related costs of attending college. This report out earlier last year, late 2016, ranks Oklahoma higher education as the fifth most affordable state in the United States. Bringing it more home to our regional sector of the United States, I think as most know in this room, Oklahoma is one of the 16 states that participate in the Southern Regional Education Board. Their rankings came out last April in terms of tuition and fees at the colleges and universities in the respective 16 states. As you can see, of those states, primarily those in the southeastern quadrant of the United States, bordered on the west by Oklahoma and Texas, in the north by Delaware and Maryland, you can see that we are ranked the lowest among the 16 states in terms of tuition and fee charges in Oklahoma

higher education. In the very important area of student debt, nationally the story raises concerns but we have a much better and different story in Oklahoma. The report came out last fall from the Institute for College Access and the Success Project on Student Debt; a lot of takeaways but I'll share three very quickly. First and foremost, 48 percent of the students who graduate from our colleges and universities in Oklahoma, 48 percent or essentially half, leave our colleges and universities with zero student debt. Those that have debt, that debt is 23 percent below the national average. All of that has resulted in a ranking of Oklahoma higher education being ranked tenth in the nation in terms of students leaving our colleges and universities with the least amount of student debt. And for a more current picture of where we rank and stand, within this last month U.S. News and World Report came out with their rankings in this area and we are pleased to report that under its best states category in 2017, Oklahoma higher education ranked sixth in the nation under the U.S. News and World Report data for lowest tuition and fees and seventh in the nation in terms of lowest student debt at graduation.

We're here today again to hear from students on this topic of tuition and fees, tuition and the general public, and we certainly want your input. We have several speakers who will provide testimony on these topics and we certainly want to thank you for your interest and your willingness to engage in these public policy issues.

Mr. Chairman, would you like me to go over the ground rules before we begin? Each speaker will have 3 minutes to make comments and we have several criteria we want to cover on this including the review of our fee limits on tuition and fees and our academic services fees as well. I would like to at this time recognize Amanda Paliotta to make that presentation then we will get into our presentations by our speakers.

**Vice Chancellor Amanda Paliotta:** Good morning, so the packet that you have in front of you is the same packet that has been provided to those attending the meeting and what we are looking at this morning is legislative peer limits for our institutions. Just as a refresher, the legislative peer limits are divided into some subgroups, you have your research universities including OU and OSU of course, you also have the regional universities with a couple of exceptions. The two exceptions would be: the University of Central Oklahoma has their own legislative limits due to them being categorized as a four-year urban institution and then of course our University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma which is our only four-year public liberal arts college. And then the last division area there is community colleges, our two-year institutions. And those are broken up as undergraduate – 30 credit hours each, for graduate level you have a research, regionals and of course the University of Central Oklahoma. In addition to those programs that are under the graduate or undergraduate level you also have a listing there of peer limits for our professional programs. And I do think it's important to remember, and it's categorized correctly, that this is tuition and mandatory fees both and then these last couple of pages you'll see deal with our academic service fees and these are fees that are tied to specific courses or programs and these are recommended or requested changes for the FY18, or 2017-2018 academic year.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Chairman Massey and Regents, we'll get into our speakers at this time. Our ground rules, Kylie raise your hand, we'll have three minutes, Kylie will be the timekeeper so be sure to look to her when you sense you're getting towards the end.

**Regent Jay Helm:** Mr. Chairman, just one comment. As we went through and talked about how low we are on our tuition and fees and what it costs to attend our schools lets also remember that at the same time we've had over a 20 percent cut in state funding. So it's remarkable we've been able to hold these down like this. I want to congratulate the institutions and this board.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Absolutely important to note that with the backdrop of repeated budget cuts. Ok, so ground rules, three minutes to make your comments, Kylie will be our timekeeper and each speaker is allowed that time allotment. We would ask our speakers and presenters to speak from the

podium and state their name, their institution, and the organization they represent. This is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees and we ask that all speakers confine their remarks to that topic of tuition and fees. If you have written comments or materials you can submit those at the end of your comments or at the end of the meeting, again to Kylie Smith. I think it's important to note that we are here today, this is a very important meeting, the Regents take it very seriously and we're here to listen to our speakers today and our Regents may well have a question or two for speakers at the end of your comments for clarification but our purpose for being here today is to listen to what you have to say. I'll read the names of individuals who have asked for an opportunity to comment on tuition and fees. Is there anyone else in the audience who wants to be added to our list? If not, we will begin and I'll just take these in the order they've been submitted and again please come to podium to make your remarks and address the State Regents. Our first presenter will be a member of the faculty; I would like to recognize JJ Compton, Associate Professor of Tech Services and Archives at Oklahoma Christian University and past chair of our Faculty Council.

**JJ Compton:** Thank you for the opportunity for us to provide input at the annual Tuition Hearing. I am J.J. Compton, an Associate Professor at Oklahoma Christian University. I am currently serving as Chair of the Faculty Advisory Council from April to June this year.

We want to thank Chancellor Johnson, the Regents, and support staff for their leadership, commitment, guidance, and hard work to increase the number of graduates, improve the quality of higher education in Oklahoma, and enhance access to all citizens while minimizing the economic burdens on our students. At the same time, as faculty members, we want to collaborate to improve the quality of personnel and facilities available for achieving higher education goals, namely in teaching, research, and service. Achieving our educational objectives can be especially difficult in the economic shortfall we are again experiencing in Oklahoma this year.

The Council firmly believes higher education is the instrument that drives much of the economic development in Oklahoma. We know that the estimated return on investment for Oklahoma public higher education is \$4.72 for every single dollar of state funding. As educators and citizens, we are deeply committed to doing our part in the development of the state of Oklahoma and its people. As has happened, our economic dilemma has either resulted in decreased or flat state support for higher education, which has required all institutions of higher education to tighten their belts and continue to do more with less. Educators at these institutions have responded in a highly admirable fashion. Faculty and staff at some schools have been without any or minimal increases in salary or benefits for more than six years. Despite increases in mandatory costs, faculty and staff continue to provide an outstanding and affordable education for the citizens of Oklahoma. As has been reported, our state system of higher education has recently been recognized for having the sixth-lowest tuition and fees and seventh-lowest debt level at graduation in the nation by the 2017 U.S. News & World Report rankings.

However, because of declining, or essentially flat, state appropriations, we are now witnessing

the associated negative impacts on higher education. Some institutions have seen the departure of talented faculty and have been unable to fill open faculty and staff positions or maintain existing slots because of their inability to offer competitive salaries. Continued budgetary stress could lead to reduction in student access to courses and support services as well as fewer opportunities for students to benefit from the mentoring and professional advising by experienced faculty.

We support a measured increase in tuition, one that accounts for changes in appropriations for higher education and allows each institution to fulfill their missions and sustain the value and quality of the degrees they offer. While we do not want to financially strap our students, it is imperative that we bolster our funding to a level sufficient to maintain current personnel and facilities while preventing

the collapse of important programs and services. Even with a modest tuition increase, public higher education in Oklahoma will continue to be very affordable in comparison to peer institutions.

We know that a decision to raise tuition is difficult and do appreciate your consideration for the input we have provided today. Thank you

**Chancellor Johnson:** Questions of Professor Compton? Ok, thank you for your remarks. We'll proceed with our speakers as they have signed up on the list. I do want to acknowledge that the next three speakers are from the University of Central Oklahoma. We want to recognize the president of UCO who is here today as well, President Don Betz. Thank you for your participation as always. Our first speaker from UCO is Stockton Duvall. Welcome.

**Stockton Duvall:** First off, thank you for having me today. As you said, my name is Stockton Duvall, from Moore, Oklahoma, I'm currently a sophomore at UCO majoring in Business Management with a minor in Leadership and really I want to start about why I decided to go into higher education. My dad has always said that the one regret he made was not get a college degree. He's worked at UPS for over 30 years and he's always talked to me about the value in getting a higher Ed. degree. He's talked about changing my future so that his son, his grandson and so on can have a better future in their lives. That's why I chose to attend the University of Central Oklahoma. When deciding where I wanted to go I decided that UCO was the place for me because they valued leadership, they valued civic engagement, and they valued me as a student. Since being at UCO I've had the opportunity to serve on different councils, different executive branches across the university and one of those is the UPC meetings. This is something that student government officers, we get a chance to sit in the meeting with the president, the vice presidents, the deans, and any higher up administration we get to sit in there and basically say these are our concerns, these are what we need fixed at the university. And one of those things we've seen recently is higher tuition. That's something that they can't control right now. We're very thankful for you guys advocating for us but I've seen worried faces, I've seen deans, I've seen the president, I've seen vice presidents all concerned about their students. They're students that currently were trying to create an affordable education for students and quality but it's almost impossible because of the cuts that are being made by the legislature. Since being at UCO I've had the chance to study abroad, I've had the chance to go over to other countries, learn about their culture, understand what they're doing; I've had the chance to grow as a person and as a leader. And I'm extremely thankful for what higher Ed. has done for me. I've had faculty and staff invest in me, they've made me a better person and my experience at UCO is what is going to make me a better citizen in the future. Higher Ed. is what drives our society. We must invest in our students in order to further our society in Oklahoma. I'm extremely thankful for all of you for advocating for us and thank you for letting me speak today.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Stockton, appreciate it. Our next speaker and presenter today will be again from the University of Central Oklahoma Rachel Meyer. Let's welcome Rachel.

**Rachel Meyer:** Good morning, my name is Rachel Meyer and I'm a junior from the University of Central Oklahoma, I'm from Enid and I am pursuing a degree in Strategic Communications with a minor in Leadership. Throughout my time at UCO this far I feel I've received an extremely quality education in the classroom but I feel it's the opportunities that I have received outside of the classroom that will best prepare me for my future. I'm currently on a leadership council that I'm on a scholarship for, I've been a part of two international leadership study tours, one of which was to Cuba, I went to a model United Nations conference in Chicago, and I've been to a national advertising competition in Dallas. Those are the things that have prepared me for my future. Sure, I've had a quality education in the classroom but it was UCO's commitment to an affordable education that allowed me to pay for the study tour instead of working only to pay for my tuition. It's UCO's commitment to allocating a portion of the budget for student activities that paid for these conferences.

And the reality of tuition increases is there and I understand that but I would hate to see students that follow me miss out on these opportunities simply because it's not in the budget or simply because their financial burden is too high to pay for international study tours that have changed my life. I really feel that through these opportunities that's what I'm going to use for my future career. And I also feel that because of this we are equipping students with leadership and civic engagement qualities that cannot be taught in one semester in a text book. That's the reality of it. And if we're not best equipping our students with these for their future when they graduate not only for their career but for the challenges their going to face in life and in their communities then what's that saying about the future of our students or in my opinion what is that saying about the future of our state. Thank you for your time and thank you for your commitment to higher education.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Questions, Regent Lester.

**Regent Andy Lester:** Ms. Meyer, I spent several years in Enid, my daughter graduated from Enid, it's a great town, I was just up there on Sunday for Easter services. Last year the Legislature cut higher Ed's budget to a place that it's lower than it's been, the last time they voted for a budget this low was in 1999. That's the reality that our institutions are facing right now. And we had to raise tuition last year more than frankly any of us would've liked. Do you have any words for the legislature that would be helpful for them to look at higher Ed. a little bit differently than they did last year?

**Rachel Meyer:** Well, I think one thing, when you talk about tuition increases the reality, even in my field, so I'm looking at going into the advertising field, and we went to a national advertising competition in Dallas and the advertising professionals who sat on a panel there said a lot of these major agencies are not hiring students that have not been to at least one competition. That's the reality of higher ed. The competition. And I think they are looking for these outstanding students in higher education. As Stockton said, higher education is our future. And I feel if we don't have the budget, especially in Oklahoma, to ensure that our students are well equipped for whatever field their going into then we can't compete against students from other states. And so if I could tell anything to the legislature it's that, please give us the ability to fight for our state and to fight to represent our state and to stay in our state in these fields.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Thank you Rachel. Thank you for being here. And to conclude the representation from the University of Central Oklahoma lets welcome Jaylon Thomas to the podium. Hadn't arrived yet? Ok, moving on, the next institution represented who will present today will be from Rose State College please welcome Olyvia Nguyen.

**Olyvia Nguyen:** I am a student at Rose State College, my major is Criminal Justice and I am involved in the leadership program and the student government association on campus. I come from a very big family, I have seven younger siblings and I can't expect my parents to worry about only me because there are so many other siblings for my family to have to worry about. So, whenever I was looking for a college, college affordability was very important to me, it was and still is important to me as I graduate from Rose State, which is a two year moving on to a four year higher education. Whenever I was choosing a college I looked at many before I came to Rose State. I chose Rose State because they offered the program and degree that I wanted, they had many opportunities for me there and it was especially crucial for the affordability and even then I was still stressing about how I was going to be paying for this because as I said, I have a lot of siblings that my parents can't all pay for. But whenever I found Rose State I scheduled a tour in May and I enrolled all in the same day that I went there so I enrolled for housing, I enrolled for my classes all in the same day as my tour. And a week later I was blessed enough to receive a scholarship from Rose State College and that has helped me beyond what I can express. I believe that for me, for my fellow students and for all future students

who are wanting a higher education that it is vital to keep tuition as low as possible so that students can achieve their goals. Thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Alright, Olyvia, Regent Jody Parker, question.

**Regent Jody Parker:** Are you working as well as going to school?

**Olyvia Nguyen:** Yes, I have two jobs.

**Andy Lester:** What jobs?

**Olyvia Nguyen:** I work on campus at the Wellness Center and then I work at Logan's Roadhouse. It's a steakhouse in Midwest City.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Let's thank Olyvia Nguyen for that presentation. Our next presenter from Rose State College will be Emilee Fields.

**Emilee Fields:** Hi, my name is Emilee Fields, I am a student Rose State College in Midwest City, I serve on the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education's Student Advisory Board and I recently obtained the office of Secretary for the Oklahoma State Government Association. I'm a political science major at Rose State College with a pre-law base and I plan on attending the University of Central Oklahoma after graduating from Rose State and getting my degree in political science with a minor in leadership with the goal of going to law school after. A bit of history about me: I'm the first person in my family to go to college and before starting college I took time off to help my mom take care of my grandma who was battling cancer for the third time. When we knew she wasn't going to make it I spent as much time with her as I could and she made me promise that I would go back to college as soon as possible. I researched my options throughout the state and found that the affordability of a community college would be in my best interest. I signed up for a second eight-week at Rose State College following a tour before she passed and I got my first A and I've never seen her so proud of me. Since coming back to school at Rose State College I've felt super welcomed. The advisors and the students at Rose State have made me feel like a part of their family. They've gotten me to come out of my comfort zone and become a more confident and happy person. Something I feel like if I would've started a four-year college I wouldn't have gotten. When I first started at Rose I was paying for my own having to work two jobs and also donate plasma twice a week every week in order to pay for my school my rent and my food. I was constantly fighting to keep my grades up and get things I needed in order to survive. However, I thought maybe if I got involved in something on campus it would all be worth it and it would make school a lot more fun for me. So I decided to run for the Student Senate and I was elected as a Senator at Rose. I spent most of my time in the student engagement office and I started to make more friends. Regardless of all of this, it was becoming too much and I was going to have to finish the semester and drop out until I could afford college. It was shortly after that, that Kirby Harzman and Alicia McCullar, two of the advisors in the student engagement office told me to apply for the PLC scholarship. I decided to apply for the scholarship hoping it would help me pay for school and be able to continue attending. Luckily I got the scholarship and I was able to continue school at Rose. Rose State College has changed my life. I would not have started school if it was not for Rose State College and the community college atmosphere. I would not still be in school if it wasn't for Rose State College offering me the leadership scholarship that made me able to afford school. And I would not be where I am now and have the opportunities I have had if it were not for Rose State College. Thank you guys.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Regent Andy Lester for a question.

**Regent Andy Lester:** It's actually a comment. This, what we've just heard, this is what we're talking about. Talking about people being able to get a higher education, have the chance to improve their lives, have the chance to improve the lives of all of us in Oklahoma. It's hard. I heard a couple of things here, one, here's a young woman who is ready to do whatever it takes and yet still wouldn't, when we cut the funding to higher education and it's not us that's doing that, that's the folks down the street who cut the funds to higher education when that happens, that disables people like you to be able to attend college. And I certainly hope we don't have the same thing happen this year or anything like it as happened last year. The second thing I heard was some great advice. This advice came from people that are non-instructional employees of the institution. I've heard repeated a phony statistic that we have some disproportionate number of non-instructional employees in our system. It's not true. I now understand what that was based on it's a phony statistic its false and I'm happy to talk with anybody about how false that is but if we start cutting those folk where is their scholarship coming from? How is somebody going to know about that? These are people that if I had more money for higher education that's about the first place that I would put money would be in more counselors to fix the situation. So I appreciate you coming here today and sharing your story with us. Thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any other questions for Emilee? Thank you so much for your presentation. We will move to our next presenter from Redlands Community College lets welcome Sydney Prince.

**Sydney Prince:** Hello, my name is Sydney Prince and I am a sophomore at Redlands Community College. I'll be graduating this May with an Associate's Degree in Psychology. Today I'll be speaking about why I oppose a continuing increase of tuition and fees in higher education. In 2015 I graduated from Anadarko High School as Valedictorian. Throughout my high school career I was active in volunteering, Native American culture, extracurricular activities and academics. During the duration of my senior year I vigorously work on scholarships and hoped to attend a well-known four-year university. I was looking to get multiple \$1,000 scholarships. With my excellent grades and scholarships I surely thought I would be able to attend a well-known four-year university. I thought wrong. Towards the end of my senior year I realized I would never be able to attend a well-known university without drowning in debt. Debt was not an option. Living in a single parent household it is a well-known fact that money is tight. Due to this fact I decided to attend a more affordable college, Redlands Community College. I am blessed to say that with the scholarships I have obtained and the income from my summer job I have been able to attend Redlands Community College debt free. One of the prestigious scholarships I have gotten through the Phi Beta Kappa organization is the Coca-Cola scholarship. After achieving my Associate's Degree in Psychology the next step is to transfer to Cameron University. Even though Cameron University is known as an affordable university the increased cost of tuition and fees has made me wonder will I ever be able to pay for my education. Over the last few decades there has been a need for individuals to obtain a degree. A degree has now become essential to obtain a job. My question is why do you want to further increase tuition and fees that are already causing individuals to go into debt. I've been told by my mentors that higher education will lead me to the path of success. But why must this path cause young adults to fall behind in life with debt before they even get started in their careers? I believe that if the tuition and fees do dramatically increase individuals will not be able to pursue the higher education due to cost. Soon, colleges will only be affordable for individuals that receive large scholarships or that are wealthy. Individuals who are part of the lower and middle class should not be penalized for their lack of resources. They should be supported in their endeavors to continue their education and start their careers. College should not only be an opportunity for the wealthy. It should be affordable for everyone. Thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any questions of Sydney? Thank you for your presentation. Next from Redlands Community College let's welcome Sarah Wheeler.

**Sarah Wheeler:** I'm Sarah Wheeler, I go to Redlands Community College and I'm going to get a little bit personal. I'm the youngest of four and I come from a single family household and in the middle of my sophomore year of high school I couldn't even afford to go to high school, we couldn't afford to keep our house. We were homeless for most of my senior year of high school and if it wasn't for the kindness and help of not only the people at the high school and my friends I would not have even been able to continue that education. So when we look at the tuition of higher education I did have to look for something that was readily accessible and available to me which was Redlands Community College and luckily Redlands seemed to be readily available for me to access it. Looking at a 2017 College Board study, the average tuition of a two-year public school is \$3,440. That's just tuition, that's not counting transportation, that's not counting housing; supplies and fees alone can equal \$1,300. It's just the little things that make it seem so big. It's like altogether, that money, the \$1,300 alone is a staggering amount to me so much that I have to work jobs and I can't expect my mother to support me and my other siblings. None of my other siblings go to college; I'm the only one in my family to try to pursue it because they didn't even believe it was attainable for them. My older sister is just as bright as me and she had just as much opportunity she just didn't believe that she was able to do it. Our lower to middle income family, she didn't believe she had the ability to get the scholarships necessary or the financial aid. So the minimum wage from federal is \$7.25 so if I'm working full time I'll have to work 475 hours just to pay that tuition off and that's not even counting the fact that sometimes because I'm under 20 I'm a full time student and I work seasonal jobs I can get paid up to \$3 less just the minimum wage exemptions. So I work 16 hours for one credit hour that I get at a college and if a five percent increase on the tuition I would have to work 24 extra hours a 15 percent increase in tuition I would have to work up to 70 hours on average to pay for that increase in tuition in an already busy schedule. And I am very fortunate, I have had FAFSA and I've had the ability to get scholarships that have enabled me to go to colleges that I would have not been able to go. But a lot of the people that go to community colleges my peers, they work two jobs they have FAFSA but they are still struggling and they don't have a family who can help them and even as a freshman I can that the tuition is a very important part of a community college and how it affects the students. I just know that I have five friends that are close to me and I know all of them work at least one job, some of them work two jobs and on campus job even having their housing paid because they don't have anywhere else to go. They have to work full-time and then maintain a 16 credit hour schedule to maintain the scholarship qualifications and their struggling and their trying to keep up their like their grades, the thing that instantly falls is that you don't get the social interaction that's necessary for growth and then their academic is the next thing that falls. And they are destroying themselves to keep up with their education and it's disheartening and it's sad and it breaks my heart.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any questions of Sarah?

**Regent Turpen:** Well to hear somebody say "disheartening" and "sad" and "it breaks my heart" those are pretty powerful words. So you are such an empathetic person. Not everybody notices that around them. So thank you for bringing that perspective to us today.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Ok. Any other questions? Sarah, thank you so much for being here today. Thank you for your message. Our next presenter from OSU-OKC is here, Ricardo Medina.

**Ricardo Medina:** Good morning, I'd like to start off with when I was in high school one of the biggest advices from a college advisor was when you look at a college you look at the affordability because I can sit right here and say oh I want to go to college in California for example but let's say for example average tuition over there would be \$67,000 and right here it would be \$21,000 so when I looked at Oklahoma State University – OKC one of the biggest things I looked at was like my peers before me have mentioned, affordability. I am a proud recipient of Oklahoma's Promise and FAFSA which I'm very thankful for because honestly without those two things I wouldn't be able to go to the university in the first place. And for the past two years I've had to, the money does help but it barely cuts it because what's left over on average is \$600 but with that being said, books can get pretty



expensive, like they're really expensive. And it leaves nothing, so for example, last year, back one year, I wanted to take summer classes and again Oklahoma's Promise covered only the tuition side of my summer stuff but it wouldn't cover fees or the books so they told me ok we'll cover this but we're not going to cover this so I had to pay out of pocket for the books and then at the beginning of fall semester last year I got a notice that told me I owed a certain amount of money and I personally I didn't have the money so I had to get loans, private loans to pay that amount off so I could start the semester off right. And with that being said I currently hold two jobs, I work at a western wear store and I work at the university as a work-study for student life. And then the beginning of this semester in January our school, President Shirley has tried to do her best to not let the students feel the budget cuts but one of the biggest things for example at the beginning of this semester my class was cut two days before the start of the semester why, because maybe she has had to up the requirements for the seats that had to filled up for the class to actually occur and with that being said it was cancelled two days prior and it was a science course that I needed because it was a science course that I needed to graduate because I will be graduating this May from OSU-OKC and possibly trying to attend Oklahoma University in Norman. And if I could add some remarks, for me personally what higher education means is I get to not only get to help myself but I get to help my community and maybe help them through what I've been taught through higher education. Thank you.

**Regent Jody Parker:** You said you had that class cancelled that you needed the credits for graduation. And you had two days to make another choice?

**Ricardo Medina:** Basically I had two days, their response was I guess they had a backup in case something like that happened I ended up signing up for a hybrid class although for me personally I would've better enjoyed a class where I could just be in class because it was a science course and I'm not the best at science it's just not one of my topics. I would have preferred to have been taught by an instructor. How they hybrid works is for example, right now I do all the learning on my own. I read the book and go through power points on my own and go through videos and then I go to class just for labs. That's essentially all I do.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Regent Holloway for a question.

**Regent Holloway:** About what was your average cost per semester for your books?

**Ricardo Medina:** About \$1,800. Because some of the textbooks at OSU-OKC, it's easy to say I can go rent it which is what I try to do most of the time but sometimes they have like special made textbooks for that course specifically so there's \$300 just for that one book. Which kind of depletes that amount that I would use towards other stuff.

**Regent Holloway:** Thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any other questions for Ricardo? Thank you for your message. Appreciate you being here. Our next speaker and presenter will be from Langston University please welcome Lola Hassan.

**Lola Hassan:** Good morning, I'm Lola Hassan and I'm a graduating senior economics and business management double major with a minor in broadcast journalism from Mansfield, Texas and it's an honor to stand before you guys today. I just want to talk about the importance of higher education to me. I come from an immigrant family, my mother is a single mother from Nigeria and she's always stressed to me and my two sisters the importance of getting an education because she came to America to get a higher education. And so knowing that I needed to go out and get an education for myself Langston University was an opportunity for me. So Langston University reached out to me and I didn't know I wanted to go to school graduating from high school but I wasn't really sure of

myself but Langston University welcomed me in and made an amazing person out of me. Langston University invested in me and through my journey through Langston University I have learned so much about myself. I've developed so many skills that I never thought I would've had and that's all the amazing faculty, the staff, the professors that are there, they took their time and invested in me as a student. And for me I never knew how I was going to pay for college. I was blessed to receive some scholarships but coming from a mother who has always been so hardworking her entire life my senior year in high school she opened up her own business but being a single parent and being the only employee and being the owner, the person who does the taxes, I was doing her accounting work and taxes for her. And so it was really difficult and so the winter of 2015 we were facing foreclosure, we didn't know what was going to happen. She has two daughters in college and one daughter who was a senior in high school. We didn't know what we were going to do. I take 21 hours every semester and that's like 21-23 hours every semester because I'm a dual major with a minor and I work 20 hours a week as a university tutor and I do hair to make money. So it's very difficult and so we just didn't know what we were going to do and so making sure tuition is affordable for all students is paramount. We have to. Students don't know what they are going to do and to know that you can't go to school because you can't afford it. Everyone wants to make a better life for themselves. That's the American dream. So to come to America, to be great, to make a name for yourself, to make yourself a life, to make a living for your family, and so not being able to afford education that's where the dream stops for a lot of people. Because they can't go to college and Langston University is one of the most affordable universities in Oklahoma and so for tuition to go up and more students who can barely afford tuition. I have so many friends who can't afford to come back next semester. I've lost friends every semester because they can't afford to come back. And it's scary to think that years from now tuition could be so out of reach that only the elite can go to college and that's really scary because college is for everyone. It develops you into someone. I would never have dreamed that I could do things I'm doing today. I intern with the FDIC over the summer and graduate from Langston in May and I'll be going to work in Los Angeles. And that's because I got an education from Langston University. So making sure we don't increase tuition and cut off the future of so many promising students. I think that's really important. Thank you guys for your work and thank you for listening to me today.

**Regent Parker:** I have a question. Given your major you may have some unique insights into the financial behavior of your university. Do you think it's run efficiently?

**Lola Hassan:** I think it is. Langston University has done so well with the little that we're given. We make the most out of little and we get budget cuts all the time. And we've had to lose some amazing faculty and staff. Our faculty and staff are overworked because there is not enough people to help out. It breaks my heart as a student to see my professors, the same professors that teach me in every single class it's so hard on them and that's hurting both us as students and its hurting the professors. They work so hard for us but they can only do as much as their given. Our administration works so hard. Our president, our vice presidents, they work so hard for us but it's up to the legislation to give us money and we are losing funds every single year and it's just making it harder and harder and harder.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Ok, let's thank Lola Hassan. Our next speaker, also from Langston University, please welcome, Beautiful-Joy Fields.

**Beautiful-Joy Fields:** Chancellor, Regents, and all those present, good morning. I am Beautiful-Joy Fields, a senior Mathematics major at Langston University and I am from Ardmore, Oklahoma. I believe that for higher education to be available for students in Oklahoma it takes one good woman and few great men to make it possible. I know in looking for an institution of higher learning I thought I have five older siblings that are all in college, what am I going to do, I didn't want to wait a year, I wanted to go. I began looking for institutions and I looked into the cost but then I also looked at the quality of each university and it just so happened that Langston University had the right cost and most importantly the quality of education I was most desiring. Through the funding that you all

can provide by advocating for those that don't have a voice or they feel their voice is not heard is very important. I believe through funding that this has sustained my education thus far and will continue to do so. I have a 4.0, I'm a Mathematics major with a minor in economics. By having the funding I can go home and study at night and Math is not easy. Some people think I'm super smart, I'm really not, I just study all the time. That's all I do. So by being able to study and apply myself I had the opportunity to intern with United Airlines in the revenue management department. And by the end of the summer I had increased their sales for all their Europe, India and Middle East flights for their business class passengers by five percent. That's coming from Langston University because I had people willing to invest and sacrifice in me. My dad shares a lot of stuff with me, he's a pastor so he talks non-stop but he said to me one day, Beautiful-Joy he said what is the difference between a powerful man and a great man. And sure enough I don't know because it's your dad and you never have the right answer but then he said a powerful man or woman is someone who can make things happen for themselves but a great man or woman is someone who makes things happen for others. Thank you for advocating for us and striving to make things happen for us. Please continue to do so. I appreciate it. God bless and have a groovy day.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any questions of Beautiful-Joy? Let's welcome to the podium Brandon Ghoram. Brandon welcome.

**Brandon Ghoram:** My name is Brandon Ghoram. I attend Oklahoma City Community College and my major is political science. I originally had a speech prepared for today but I wanted to speak from the heart. I came to Oklahoma from Fountain, Colorado so I graduated from Fountain, Colorado. Coming from where I come from it's not a guarantee for people to go to college. The Valedictorian from my high school is currently working at a call center. The girl that was second in my class is currently working at a Little Caesar's Pizza. Before I moved here I was living out of my car with a friend and both of us had jobs but neither one of us could afford an apartment. Both of us wanted to go to school but neither one of us could afford it. And I ended up not being able to afford some medication that I needed and I ended up having a heart attack and the reason I ended up coming here was to be with my family. So originally, when I decided to attend school it was out of a promise both to myself and to my mom that I would put my family in a better position and put myself in a better position where I wouldn't have to go through anything like that again. When I originally started attending OCCC I received a \$4,000 loan for the entire year, \$2,000 for each semester. I was taking five classes so I think the total ended up being \$1,800 for the fall semester I was attending. That was without including books and I was also able to get a work-study program. Throughout the semester because I wasn't able to afford books I would leave my work-study job, I would basically go to school from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and then from 4:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. I would be going to this job. Our school library hours were from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. so the second I left the job I would go immediately over to the library to finish my homework. There were actually two instances where I would try to complete a quiz and the computers shut off as I was attempting to complete the quiz so my grade dropped as a result of that. Eventually after that fall semester I was dropped from my ability to do the work-study program. The next semester, I knew I had to get my grade up to the point that I was actually able to come back to school because I knew if I wasn't able to do that in that spring semester that it wasn't going to be possible. I ended up getting involved in this program at my school call TRIO and also in the next semester I ended up getting in a program call SCMS and in both instances I was able to receive financial assistance in both programs that allowed me to continue with school. So when I say that, there's people that I know that had to drop out and there's people that I know that are thinking about dropping out now because of the conversations we're having about grades and tuition things like that so when I say that it's vital that tuition stay within reach of certain kids I think that you guys are doing a great job of advocating for that and I think that's something that no question needs to happen. So thank you.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Questions of Brandon?

**Regent Parker:** When do you graduate? This year?

**Brandon Ghoram:** This semester.

**Regent Parker:** And then what?

**Brandon Ghoram:** I'm not sure yet and it's really because of financial reasons.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Any other questions of Brandon? Thank you so much. Let's thank Brandon again for his presentation today. Our next speaker will be from Southeastern Oklahoma State University let's welcome Joseph Hammer.

**Joseph Hammer:** Hi there, thanks for letting me talk today. I'm Joseph Hammer, Aviation major from Southeastern and I'm from north Texas or more specifically, Garland, Texas. Last year as we seen our budget cut at school, I'm a junior, so I've seen some of the budget cuts we've previously had and let me just say, I love Southeastern. Specifically, our professors and the opportunities it's given me. It breaks my heart to see my professors break their backs for us, me and my classmates; they'll do anything for us. And when they had mandatory furloughs last year it was awful for us to see that. So, speaking with my classmates we would gladly take a tuition increase if it meant they get more. I know it's not an ideal option and I know y'all are doing the best y'all can but if y'all can't get more money from the other legislators, we'd take that tuition increase rather than see them have to take pay cuts because that's awful and they are already doing all they can. Working extra hours, doing whatever they can to help us. Secondly, Southeastern has given me so many options on campus and the community. I'm sure me and my classmates will have great career options because of that. I'd rather see us take a tuition increase honestly than see those opportunities lost. If we can't get more money from the legislature we would rather pay more to keep those opportunities up because it is a great university. We do very well and I don't want to see us lose what we have for sake of money. So that's where I come from and that's where my classmates come from. Thanks.

**Chancellor Johnson:** Alright, any questions of Joseph? Tell Professor Thomas and Jay Cox we said hello and thanks for the great job that you do. Thank you for being here Joseph. That concludes our list of speakers. I'll ask by chance, has either Kimberley Bishop or Tyrance Billingsley shown up? Seeing that they haven't and we have no other speakers, Regent Massey do you want to close us out here?

**Regent Massey:** Again, the State Regents want to thank all of you for being here today and testifying on our behalf. All written and oral commentary received today as well as commentary received through mail will be assembled and will provide all Regents with the comments.

**Chancellor Johnson:** And that concludes our hearing on tuition and fees. We appreciate you all being here. This has been a tremendous turnout and the comments have been outstanding. Thank you for your participation in this very important part in our tuition and fee process. We'll stand adjourned from this meeting and in just a couple of minutes we'll start our regular meeting. Thank you for being here today.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY18 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH University</b>												
University of Oklahoma	152.50	4,575.00	159.60	4,788.00	4.7%	213.00	629.90	18,897.00	672.30	20,169.00	6.7%	1,272.00
Okla State University & Tulsa	164.75	4,942.50	173.00	5,190.00	5.0%	247.50	635.50	19,065.00	674.25	20,227.50	6.1%	1,162.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>158.63</i>	<i>4,758.75</i>	<i>166.30</i>	<i>4,989.00</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>230.25</i>	<i>632.70</i>	<i>18,981.00</i>	<i>673.28</i>	<i>20,198.25</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>1,217.25</i>
<b>REGIONAL University</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	192.00	5,760.00	205.35	6,160.50	7.0%	400.50	517.35	15,520.50	550.25	16,507.50	6.4%	987.00
East Central University	166.00	4,980.00	176.70	5,301.00	6.4%	321.00	470.00	14,100.00	480.70	14,421.00	2.3%	321.00
Northeastern State University	169.50	5,085.00	173.75	5,212.50	2.5%	127.50	419.50	12,585.00	430.00	12,900.00	2.5%	315.00
Northwestern OK St University	191.25	5,737.50	201.75	6,052.50	5.5%	315.00	419.50	12,585.00	439.00	13,170.00	4.6%	585.00
Rogers State University	132.00	3,960.00	139.00	4,170.00	5.3%	210.00	396.00	11,880.00	417.00	12,510.00	5.3%	630.00
Southeastern OK St University	198.00	5,940.00	208.00	6,240.00	5.1%	300.00	507.00	15,210.00	496.00	14,880.00	-2.2%	-330.00
Southwestern OK St University	176.50	5,295.00	187.00	5,610.00	5.9%	315.00	401.50	12,045.00	417.00	12,510.00	3.9%	465.00
Cameron University	142.00	4,260.00	149.00	4,470.00	4.9%	210.00	450.00	13,500.00	460.00	13,800.00	2.2%	300.00
Langston University	123.55	3,706.50	131.46	3,943.72	6.4%	237.22	368.20	11,046.00	376.45	11,293.43	2.2%	247.43
OK Panhandle State University	154.00	4,620.00	154.00	4,620.00	0.0%	0.00	339.30	10,179.00	339.30	10,179.00	0.0%	0.00
University of Sci & Arts of OK	201.00	6,030.00	201.00	6,030.00	0.0%	0.00	546.00	16,380.00	546.00	16,380.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>167.80</i>	<i>5,034.00</i>	<i>175.18</i>	<i>5,255.47</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>221.47</i>	<i>439.49</i>	<i>13,184.59</i>	<i>450.15</i>	<i>13,504.63</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>320.04</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>166.39</i>	<i>4,991.65</i>	<i>173.82</i>	<i>5,214.48</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>222.82</i>	<i>469.21</i>	<i>14,076.35</i>	<i>484.48</i>	<i>14,534.42</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>458.07</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>												
Carl Albert State College	80.45	2,413.50	86.89	2,606.70	8.0%	193.20	201.70	6,051.00	217.84	6,535.20	8.0%	484.20
Connors State College	92.25	2,767.50	96.00	2,880.00	4.1%	112.50	249.01	7,470.30	252.76	7,582.80	1.5%	112.50
Eastern Okla State College	104.65	3,139.50	109.93	3,297.90	5.0%	158.40	225.21	6,756.30	230.49	6,914.70	2.3%	158.40
Murray State College	128.00	3,840.00	140.00	4,200.00	9.4%	360.00	323.00	9,690.00	345.00	10,350.00	6.8%	660.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	85.50	2,565.00	90.50	2,715.00	5.8%	150.00	273.50	8,205.00	283.50	8,505.00	3.7%	300.00
Northern Oklahoma College	83.00	2,490.00	88.00	2,640.00	6.0%	150.00	270.50	8,115.00	292.00	8,760.00	7.9%	645.00
Oklahoma City Comm College	91.75	2,752.61	97.84	2,935.19	6.6%	182.58	276.19	8,285.64	282.27	8,468.22	2.2%	182.58
Redlands Comm College	138.47	4,154.10	147.47	4,424.10	6.5%	270.00	214.94	6,448.20	228.91	6,867.30	6.5%	419.10
Rose State College	100.65	3,019.50	110.20	3,306.00	9.5%	286.50	313.20	9,396.00	322.75	9,682.50	3.0%	286.50
Seminole State College	90.50	2,715.00	96.00	2,880.00	6.1%	165.00	277.00	8,310.00	294.00	8,820.00	6.1%	510.00
Tulsa Community College	96.97	2,909.10	103.22	3,096.60	6.4%	187.50	296.97	8,909.10	313.22	9,396.60	5.5%	487.50
Western Oklahoma St College	84.35	2,530.50	95.45	2,863.50	13.2%	333.00	229.50	6,885.00	240.60	7,218.00	4.8%	333.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>98.05</i>	<i>2,941.36</i>	<i>105.12</i>	<i>3,153.75</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>212.39</i>	<i>262.56</i>	<i>7,876.80</i>	<i>275.28</i>	<i>8,258.36</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>381.57</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>133.58</i>	<i>4,007.51</i>	<i>140.84</i>	<i>4,225.33</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>217.82</i>	<i>370.02</i>	<i>11,100.56</i>	<i>384.06</i>	<i>11,521.91</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>421.35</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY18 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	152.50	4,575.00	159.60	4,788.00	4.7%	213.00	629.90	18,897.00	672.30	20,169.00	6.7%	1,272.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	98.90	2,967.00	101.85	3,055.50	3.0%	88.50	317.00	9,510.00	326.45	9,793.50	3.0%	283.50
OSU, OKC - Upper	126.60	3,798.00	130.40	3,912.00	3.0%	114.00	344.65	10,339.50	355.00	10,650.00	3.0%	310.50
OSUIT, OKM	130.00	3,900.00	135.00	4,050.00	3.8%	150.00	317.00	9,510.00	322.00	9,660.00	1.6%	150.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>127.00</i>	<i>3,810.00</i>	<i>131.71</i>	<i>3,951.38</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>141.38</i>	<i>402.14</i>	<i>12,064.13</i>	<i>418.94</i>	<i>12,568.13</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>504.00</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	191.50	5,745.00	201.15	6,034.50	5.0%	289.50	516.50	15,495.00	526.15	15,784.50	1.9%	289.50
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	168.00	5,040.00	181.00	5,430.00	7.7%	390.00	363.00	10,890.00	386.00	11,580.00	6.3%	690.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>183.50</i>	<i>5,505.00</i>	<i>196.72</i>	<i>5,901.50</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>396.50</i>	<i>459.83</i>	<i>13,795.00</i>	<i>469.38</i>	<i>14,081.50</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>286.50</i>
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO - Nursing	222.00	6,660.00	231.25	6,937.50	4.2%	277.50	547.35	16,420.50	576.15	17,284.50	5.3%	864.00
UCO - CBA	208.35	6,250.50	222.70	6,681.00	6.9%	430.50	533.70	16,011.00	567.60	17,028.00	6.4%	1,017.00
UCO - Language Pathology	217.00	6,510.00	230.35	6,910.50	6.2%	400.50	542.35	16,270.50	575.25	17,257.50	6.1%	987.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	197.00	5,910.00	210.35	6,310.50	6.8%	400.50	522.35	15,670.50	555.25	16,657.50	6.3%	987.00
SEOSU - Grayson	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00
SEOSU - McAlester	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	213.00	6,390.00	208.00	6,240.00	-2.3%	-150.00	522.00	15,660.00	496.00	14,880.00	-5.0%	-780.00
SWOSU - Sayre	176.50	5,295.00	187.00	5,610.00	5.9%	315.00	401.50	12,045.00	417.00	12,510.00	3.9%	465.00
Rose State - Tinker AFB	137.15	4,114.50	147.70	4,431.00	7.7%	316.50	349.70	10,491.00	360.25	10,807.50	3.0%	316.50
Rose State - OU Development	0.00		110.20	3,306.00		3,306.00	0.00		322.75	9,682.50		9,682.50
Langston University - OKC	123.55	3,706.50	131.46	3,943.72	6.4%	237.22	368.20	11,046.00	376.45	11,293.43	2.2%	247.43
Langston University - Tulsa	123.55	3,706.50	131.46	3,943.72	6.4%	237.22	368.20	11,046.00	376.45	11,293.43	2.2%	247.43
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	83.00	2,490.00	88.00	2,640.00	6.0%	150.00	270.50	8,115.00	292.00	8,760.00	7.9%	645.00
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	231.00	6,930.00	242.00	7,260.00	4.8%	330.00	517.00	15,510.00	542.00	16,260.00	4.8%	750.00

*-Rose State - OU Development Program is new FY18*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY18 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 6*

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH University</b>																		
University of Oklahoma	135.18	4,055.50	142.48	4,274.50	5.4%	219.00	287.68	8,630.50	302.08	9,062.50	5.0%	432.00	765.08	22,952.50	814.78	24,443.50	6.5%	1,491.00
Okla State University & Tulsa	112.60	3,378.00	118.25	3,547.50	5.0%	169.50	277.35	8,320.50	291.25	8,737.50	5.0%	417.00	748.10	22,443.00	792.50	23,775.00	5.9%	1,332.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>123.89</i>	<i>3,716.75</i>	<i>130.37</i>	<i>3,911.00</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>194.25</i>	<i>282.52</i>	<i>8,475.50</i>	<i>296.67</i>	<i>8,900.00</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>424.50</i>	<i>756.59</i>	<i>22,697.75</i>	<i>803.64</i>	<i>24,109.25</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>1,411.50</i>
<b>REGIONAL University</b>																		
University of Central Oklahoma	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	223.30	6,699.00	236.65	7,099.50	6.0%	400.50	548.65	16,459.50	581.55	17,446.50	6.0%	987.00
East Central University	47.27	1,418.00	47.27	1,418.00	0.0%	0.00	213.27	6,398.00	223.97	6,719.00	5.0%	321.00	517.27	15,518.00	527.97	15,839.00	2.1%	321.00
Northeastern State University	37.40	1,122.00	37.40	1,122.00	0.0%	0.00	206.90	6,207.00	211.15	6,334.50	2.1%	127.50	456.90	13,707.00	467.40	14,022.00	2.3%	315.00
Northwestern OK St University	21.75	652.50	21.75	652.50	0.0%	0.00	213.00	6,390.00	223.50	6,705.00	4.9%	315.00	441.25	13,237.50	460.75	13,822.50	4.4%	585.00
Rogers State University	86.00	2,580.00	90.00	2,700.00	4.7%	120.00	218.00	6,540.00	229.00	6,870.00	5.0%	330.00	482.00	14,460.00	507.00	15,210.00	5.2%	750.00
Southeastern OK St University	17.00	510.00	17.00	510.00	0.0%	0.00	215.00	6,450.00	225.00	6,750.00	4.7%	300.00	524.00	15,720.00	513.00	15,390.00	-2.1%	-330.00
Southwestern OK St University	36.50	1,095.00	36.50	1,095.00	0.0%	0.00	213.00	6,390.00	223.50	6,705.00	4.9%	315.00	438.00	13,140.00	453.50	13,605.00	3.5%	465.00
Cameron University	57.00	1,710.00	57.00	1,710.00	0.0%	0.00	199.00	5,970.00	206.00	6,180.00	3.5%	210.00	507.00	15,210.00	517.00	15,510.00	2.0%	300.00
Langston University	56.05	1,681.40	66.86	2,005.91	19.3%	324.51	179.60	5,387.90	198.32	5,949.63	10.4%	561.73	424.25	12,727.40	443.31	13,299.34	4.5%	571.94
OK Panhandle State University	81.80	2,454.00	81.80	2,454.00	0.0%	0.00	235.80	7,074.00	235.80	7,074.00	0.0%	0.00	421.10	12,633.00	421.10	12,633.00	0.0%	0.00
University of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	39.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	240.00	7,200.00	240.00	7,200.00	0.0%	0.00	585.00	17,550.00	585.00	17,550.00	0.0%	0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>46.46</i>	<i>1,393.81</i>	<i>47.81</i>	<i>1,434.22</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>40.41</i>	<i>214.26</i>	<i>6,427.81</i>	<i>222.99</i>	<i>6,689.69</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>261.88</i>	<i>485.95</i>	<i>14,578.40</i>	<i>497.96</i>	<i>14,938.85</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>360.45</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>58.37</i>	<i>1,751.18</i>	<i>60.51</i>	<i>1,815.26</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>64.08</i>	<i>224.76</i>	<i>6,742.84</i>	<i>234.32</i>	<i>7,029.74</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>286.90</i>	<i>527.58</i>	<i>15,827.53</i>	<i>544.99</i>	<i>16,349.68</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>522.15</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>																		
Carl Albert State College	33.00	990.00	36.00	1,080.00	9.1%	90.00	113.45	3,403.50	122.89	3,686.70	8.3%	283.20	234.70	7,041.00	253.84	7,615.20	8.2%	574.20
Connors State College	45.25	1,357.50	50.25	1,507.50	11.0%	150.00	137.50	4,125.00	146.25	4,387.50	6.4%	262.50	294.26	8,827.80	303.01	9,090.30	3.0%	262.50
Eastern Okla State College	36.13	1,083.90	42.47	1,274.10	17.5%	190.20	140.78	4,223.40	152.40	4,572.00	8.3%	348.60	261.34	7,840.20	272.96	8,188.80	4.4%	348.60
Murray State College	18.67	560.00	20.67	620.00	10.7%	60.00	146.67	4,400.00	160.67	4,820.00	9.5%	420.00	341.67	10,250.00	365.67	10,970.00	7.0%	720.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	53.75	1,612.50	57.75	1,732.50	7.4%	120.00	139.25	4,177.50	148.25	4,447.50	6.5%	270.00	327.25	9,817.50	341.25	10,237.50	4.3%	420.00
Northern Oklahoma College	32.65	979.50	34.00	1,020.00	4.1%	40.50	115.65	3,469.50	122.00	3,660.00	5.5%	190.50	303.15	9,094.50	326.00	9,780.00	7.5%	685.50
Oklahoma City Comm College	32.45	973.50	32.45	973.50	0.0%	0.00	124.20	3,726.11	130.29	3,908.69	4.9%	182.58	308.64	9,259.14	314.72	9,441.72	2.0%	182.58
Redlands Comm College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	138.47	4,154.10	147.47	4,424.10	6.5%	270.00	214.94	6,448.20	228.91	6,867.30	6.5%	419.10
Rose State College	26.92	807.50	27.92	837.50	3.7%	30.00	127.57	3,827.00	138.12	4,143.50	8.3%	316.50	340.12	10,203.50	350.67	10,520.00	3.1%	316.50
Seminole State College	47.50	1,425.00	52.00	1,560.00	9.5%	135.00	138.00	4,140.00	148.00	4,440.00	7.2%	300.00	324.50	9,735.00	346.00	10,380.00	6.6%	645.00
Tulsa Community College	29.78	893.50	29.78	893.50	0.0%	0.00	126.75	3,802.60	133.00	3,990.10	4.9%	187.50	326.75	9,802.60	343.00	10,290.10	5.0%	487.50
Western Oklahoma St College	39.35	1,180.50	39.35	1,180.50	0.0%	0.00	123.70	3,711.00	134.80	4,044.00	9.0%	333.00	268.85	8,065.50	279.95	8,398.50	4.1%	333.00
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>32.95</i>	<i>988.62</i>	<i>35.22</i>	<i>1,056.59</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>67.98</i>	<i>131.00</i>	<i>3,929.98</i>	<i>140.34</i>	<i>4,210.34</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>280.37</i>	<i>295.51</i>	<i>8,865.41</i>	<i>310.50</i>	<i>9,314.95</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>449.54</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>46.17</i>	<i>1,385.15</i>	<i>48.37</i>	<i>1,451.10</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>65.95</i>	<i>179.76</i>	<i>5,392.66</i>	<i>189.21</i>	<i>5,676.43</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>283.76</i>	<i>416.19</i>	<i>12,485.71</i>	<i>432.43</i>	<i>12,973.01</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>487.30</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY18 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

*Attachment 6*

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						
	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY17 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY17 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY18 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>																			
OU Health Sciences Center	76.33	2,290.00	78.83	2,365.00	3.3%	75.00	228.83	6,865.00	238.43	7,153.00	4.2%	288.00	706.23	21,187.00	751.13	22,534.00	6.4%	1,347.00	
OSU, OKC - Lower	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	124.93	3,748.00	127.88	3,836.50	2.4%	88.50	343.03	10,291.00	352.48	10,574.50	2.8%	283.50	
OSU, OKC - Upper	26.03	781.00	26.03	781.00	0.0%	0.00	152.63	4,579.00	156.43	4,693.00	2.5%	114.00	370.68	11,120.50	381.03	11,431.00	2.8%	310.50	
OSUIT, OKM	40.00	1,200.00	40.00	1,200.00	0.0%	0.00	170.00	5,100.00	175.00	5,250.00	2.9%	150.00	357.00	10,710.00	362.00	10,860.00	1.4%	150.00	
<i>Average</i>	<i>42.10</i>	<i>1,263.00</i>	<i>42.73</i>	<i>1,281.75</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>169.10</i>	<i>5,073.00</i>	<i>174.44</i>	<i>5,233.13</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>160.13</i>	<i>444.24</i>	<i>13,327.13</i>	<i>461.66</i>	<i>13,849.88</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>522.75</i>	
<b>CENTERS</b>																			
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	192.00	5,760.00	201.65	6,049.50	5.0%	289.50	517.00	15,510.00	526.65	15,799.50	1.9%	289.50	
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00	
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	6.67	200.00	8.67	260.00	30.0%	60.00	174.67	5,240.00	189.67	5,690.00	8.6%	450.00	369.67	11,090.00	394.67	11,840.00	6.8%	750.00	
<i>Average</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>71.67</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>91.67</i>	<i>27.9%</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>185.89</i>	<i>5,576.67</i>	<i>199.77</i>	<i>5,993.17</i>	<i>7.5%</i>	<i>416.50</i>	<i>462.22</i>	<i>13,866.67</i>	<i>472.44</i>	<i>14,173.17</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>306.50</i>	
<b>OTHER</b>																			
UCO - Nursing	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	253.30	7,599.00	262.55	7,876.50	3.7%	277.50	578.65	17,359.50	607.45	18,223.50	5.0%	864.00	
UCO - CBA	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	239.65	7,189.50	254.00	7,620.00	6.0%	430.50	565.00	16,950.00	598.90	17,967.00	6.0%	1,017.00	
UCO - Language Pathology	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	248.30	7,449.00	261.65	7,849.50	5.4%	400.50	573.65	17,209.50	606.55	18,196.50	5.7%	987.00	
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	31.30	939.00	31.30	939.00	0.0%	0.00	228.30	6,849.00	241.65	7,249.50	5.8%	400.50	553.65	16,609.50	586.55	17,596.50	5.9%	987.00	
SEOSU - Grayson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00	
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00	
SEOSU - McCurtain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	191.00	5,730.00	208.00	6,240.00	8.9%	510.00	500.00	15,000.00	496.00	14,880.00	-0.8%	-120.00	
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	213.00	6,390.00	208.00	6,240.00	-2.3%	-150.00	522.00	15,660.00	496.00	14,880.00	-5.0%	-780.00	
SWOSU - Sayre	33.50	1,005.00	33.50	1,005.00	0.0%	0.00	210.00	6,300.00	220.50	6,615.00	5.0%	315.00	435.00	13,050.00	450.50	13,515.00	3.6%	465.00	
Rose State - Tinker AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	137.15	4,114.50	147.70	4,431.00	7.7%	316.50	349.70	10,491.00	360.25	10,807.50	3.0%	316.50	
Rose State - OU Development	0.00		27.92	837.50		837.50	0.00	0.00	138.12	4,143.50		4,143.50	0.00	0.00	350.67	10,520.00		10,520.00	
Langston University - OKC	44.92	1,347.50	48.51	1,455.30	8.0%	107.80	168.47	5,054.00	179.97	5,399.02	6.8%	345.02	413.12	12,393.50	424.96	12,748.73	2.9%	355.23	
Langston University - Tulsa	44.92	1,347.50	48.51	1,455.30	8.0%	107.80	168.47	5,054.00	179.97	5,399.02	6.8%	345.02	413.12	12,393.50	424.96	12,748.73	2.9%	355.23	
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	110.42	3,312.50	118.57	3,557.00	7.4%	244.50	193.42	5,802.50	206.57	6,197.00	6.8%	394.50	380.92	11,427.50	410.57	12,317.00	7.8%	889.50	
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	231.00	6,930.00	242.00	7,260.00	4.8%	330.00	517.00	15,510.00	542.00	16,260.00	4.8%	750.00	



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY18 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY18 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Peer Limit	FY18 per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY18 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Peer Limit	FY18 per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>RESEARCH University</b>												
University of Oklahoma	351.23	10,536.94	302.08	9,062.50	1,474.44	86.0%	961.17	28,835.12	814.78	24,443.50	4,391.62	84.8%
Okla State University & Tulsa	351.23	10,536.94	291.25	8,737.50	1,799.44	82.9%	961.17	28,835.12	792.50	23,775.00	5,060.12	82.5%
<i>Average</i>	<i>351.23</i>	<i>10,536.94</i>	<i>296.67</i>	<i>8,900.00</i>	<i>1,636.94</i>	<i>84.5%</i>	<i>961.17</i>	<i>28,835.12</i>	<i>803.64</i>	<i>24,109.25</i>	<i>4,725.87</i>	<i>83.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL University</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	262.60	7,878.00	236.65	7,099.50	778.50	90.1%	665.73	19,972.00	581.55	17,446.50	2,525.50	87.4%
East Central University	245.20	7,356.00	223.97	6,719.00	637.00	91.3%	517.73	15,532.00	527.97	15,839.00	-307.00	102.0%
Northeastern State University	245.20	7,356.00	211.15	6,334.50	1,021.50	86.1%	517.73	15,532.00	467.40	14,022.00	1,510.00	90.3%
Northwestern OK St University	245.20	7,356.00	223.50	6,705.00	651.00	91.2%	517.73	15,532.00	460.75	13,822.50	1,709.50	89.0%
Rogers State University	245.20	7,356.00	229.00	6,870.00	486.00	93.4%	517.73	15,532.00	507.00	15,210.00	322.00	97.9%
Southeastern OK St University	245.20	7,356.00	225.00	6,750.00	606.00	91.8%	517.73	15,532.00	513.00	15,390.00	142.00	99.1%
Southwestern OK St University	245.20	7,356.00	223.50	6,705.00	651.00	91.2%	517.73	15,532.00	453.50	13,605.00	1,927.00	87.6%
Cameron University	245.20	7,356.00	206.00	6,180.00	1,176.00	84.0%	517.73	15,532.00	517.00	15,510.00	22.00	99.9%
Langston University	245.20	7,356.00	198.32	5,949.63	1,406.37	80.9%	517.73	15,532.00	443.31	13,299.34	2,232.66	85.6%
OK Panhandle State University	245.20	7,356.00	235.80	7,074.00	282.00	96.2%	517.73	15,532.00	421.10	12,633.00	2,899.00	81.3%
University of Sci & Arts of OK	327.70	9,831.00	240.00	7,200.00	2,631.00	73.2%	757.10	22,713.00	585.00	17,550.00	5,163.00	77.3%
<i>Average</i>	<i>254.28</i>	<i>7,628.45</i>	<i>222.99</i>	<i>6,689.69</i>	<i>938.76</i>	<i>87.7%</i>	<i>552.95</i>	<i>16,588.45</i>	<i>497.96</i>	<i>14,938.85</i>	<i>1,649.61</i>	<i>90.1%</i>
<i>4-Year University Average</i>	<i>269.20</i>	<i>8,075.91</i>	<i>234.32</i>	<i>7,029.74</i>	<i>1,046.17</i>	<i>87.6%</i>	<i>615.75</i>	<i>18,472.56</i>	<i>544.99</i>	<i>16,349.68</i>	<i>2,122.88</i>	<i>89.6%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>												
Carl Albert State College	196.77	5,903.00	122.89	3,686.70	2,216.30	62.5%	369.13	11,074.00	253.84	7,615.20	3,458.80	68.8%
Connors State College	196.77	5,903.00	146.25	4,387.50	1,515.50	74.3%	369.13	11,074.00	303.01	9,090.30	1,983.70	82.1%
Eastern Okla State College	196.77	5,903.00	152.40	4,572.00	1,331.00	77.5%	369.13	11,074.00	272.96	8,188.80	2,885.20	73.9%
Murray State College	196.77	5,903.00	160.67	4,820.00	1,083.00	81.7%	369.13	11,074.00	365.67	10,970.00	104.00	99.1%
Northeastern OK A&M College	196.77	5,903.00	148.25	4,447.50	1,455.50	75.3%	369.13	11,074.00	341.25	10,237.50	836.50	92.4%
Northern Oklahoma College	196.77	5,903.00	122.00	3,660.00	2,243.00	62.0%	369.13	11,074.00	326.00	9,780.00	1,294.00	88.3%
Oklahoma City Comm College	196.77	5,903.00	130.29	3,908.69	1,994.31	66.2%	369.13	11,074.00	314.72	9,441.72	1,632.28	85.3%
Redlands Comm College	196.77	5,903.00	147.47	4,424.10	1,478.90	74.9%	369.13	11,074.00	228.91	6,867.30	4,206.70	62.0%
Rose State College	196.77	5,903.00	138.12	4,143.50	1,759.50	70.2%	369.13	11,074.00	350.67	10,520.00	554.00	95.0%
Seminole State College	196.77	5,903.00	148.00	4,440.00	1,463.00	75.2%	369.13	11,074.00	346.00	10,380.00	694.00	93.7%
Tulsa Community College	196.77	5,903.00	133.00	3,990.10	1,912.90	67.6%	369.13	11,074.00	343.00	10,290.10	783.90	92.9%
Western Oklahoma St College	196.77	5,903.00	134.80	4,044.00	1,859.00	68.5%	369.13	11,074.00	279.95	8,398.50	2,675.50	75.8%
<i>2-Year College Average</i>	<i>196.77</i>	<i>5,903.00</i>	<i>140.34</i>	<i>4,210.34</i>	<i>1,692.66</i>	<i>71.3%</i>	<i>369.13</i>	<i>11,074.00</i>	<i>310.50</i>	<i>9,314.95</i>	<i>1,759.05</i>	<i>84.1%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>234.43</i>	<i>7,032.92</i>	<i>189.21</i>	<i>5,676.43</i>	<i>1,356.49</i>	<i>80.7%</i>	<i>497.37</i>	<i>14,921.25</i>	<i>432.43</i>	<i>12,973.01</i>	<i>1,948.24</i>	<i>86.9%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY18 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<i>Undergraduate</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY18 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Peer Limit	FY18 per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY18 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Peer Limit	FY18 per Credit Hour Rate	FY18 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	351.23	10,536.94	238.43	7,153.00	3,383.94	67.9%	961.17	28,835.12	751.13	22,534.00	6,301.12	78.1%
OSU, OKC - Lower	351.23	10,536.94	127.88	3,836.50	6,700.44	36.4%	961.17	28,835.12	352.48	10,574.50	18,260.62	36.7%
OSU, OKC - Upper	351.23	10,536.94	156.43	4,693.00	5,843.94	44.5%	961.17	28,835.12	381.03	11,431.00	17,404.12	39.6%
OSUIT, OKM	351.23	10,536.94	175.00	5,250.00	5,286.94	49.8%	961.17	28,835.12	362.00	10,860.00	17,975.12	37.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>351.23</i>	<i>10,536.94</i>	<i>174.44</i>	<i>5,233.13</i>	<i>5,303.82</i>	<i>49.7%</i>	<i>961.17</i>	<i>28,835.12</i>	<i>461.66</i>	<i>13,849.88</i>	<i>14,985.25</i>	<i>48.0%</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore - ECU - Upper	245.20	7,356.00	201.65	6,049.50	1,306.50	82.2%	517.73	15,532.00	526.65	15,799.50	-267.50	101.7%
Ardmore - SEOSU - Upper	245.20	7,356.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,116.00	84.8%	517.73	15,532.00	496.00	14,880.00	652.00	95.8%
Ardmore - Murray - Lower	245.20	7,356.00	189.67	5,690.00	1,666.00	77.4%	517.73	15,532.00	394.67	11,840.00	3,692.00	76.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>245.20</i>	<i>7,356.00</i>	<i>199.77</i>	<i>5,993.17</i>	<i>1,362.83</i>	<i>81.5%</i>	<i>517.73</i>	<i>15,532.00</i>	<i>472.44</i>	<i>14,173.17</i>	<i>1,358.83</i>	<i>91.3%</i>
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO - Nursing	262.60	7,878.00	262.55	7,876.50	1.50	99.98%	665.73	19,972.00	607.45	18,223.50	1,748.50	91.2%
UCO - CBA	262.60	7,878.00	254.00	7,620.00	258.00	96.7%	665.73	19,972.00	598.90	17,967.00	2,005.00	90.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	262.60	7,878.00	261.65	7,849.50	28.50	99.6%	665.73	19,972.00	606.55	18,196.50	1,775.50	91.1%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	262.60	7,878.00	241.65	7,249.50	628.50	92.0%	665.73	19,972.00	586.55	17,596.50	2,375.50	88.1%
SEOSU - Grayson	245.20	7,356.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,116.00	84.8%	517.73	15,532.00	496.00	14,880.00	652.00	95.8%
SEOSU - McAlester	245.20	7,356.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,116.00	84.8%	517.73	15,532.00	496.00	14,880.00	652.00	95.8%
SEOSU - McCurtain	245.20	7,356.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,116.00	84.8%	517.73	15,532.00	496.00	14,880.00	652.00	95.8%
SEOSU - OKCCC / RSC	245.20	7,356.00	208.00	6,240.00	1,116.00	84.8%	517.73	15,532.00	496.00	14,880.00	652.00	95.8%
SWOSU - Sayre	245.20	7,356.00	220.50	6,615.00	741.00	89.9%	517.73	15,532.00	450.50	13,515.00	2,017.00	87.0%
Rose State - Tinker AFB	196.77	5,903.00	147.70	4,431.00	1,472.00	75.1%	369.13	11,074.00	360.25	10,807.50	266.50	97.6%
Rose State - OU Development	196.77	5,903.00	138.12	4,143.50	1,759.50	70.2%	369.13	11,074.00	350.67	10,520.00	554.00	95.0%
Langston University - OKC	245.20	7,356.00	179.97	5,399.02	1,956.98	73.4%	517.73	15,532.00	424.96	12,748.73	2,783.27	82.1%
Langston University - Tulsa	245.20	7,356.00	179.97	5,399.02	1,956.98	73.4%	517.73	15,532.00	424.96	12,748.73	2,783.27	82.1%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program*	196.77	5,903.00	206.57	6,197.00	1,008.50	82.9%	369.13	11,074.00	410.57	12,317.00	59.50	99.5%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	245.20	7,356.00	242.00	7,260.00	96.00	98.7%	517.73	15,532.00	542.00	16,260.00	-728.00	104.7%

\*NOC-Stillwater has \$1,302.50 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.

<b>FY18 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY17 Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$8,630.50	\$9,062.50	\$432.00	5.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$8,320.50	\$8,737.50	\$417.00	5.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$8,475.50</i>	<i>\$8,900.00</i>	<i>\$424.50</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,699.00	\$7,099.50	\$400.50	6.0%
East Central University	\$6,398.00	\$6,719.00	\$321.00	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$6,207.00	\$6,334.50	\$127.50	2.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,390.00	\$6,705.00	\$315.00	4.9%
Rogers State University	\$6,540.00	\$6,870.00	\$330.00	5.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,450.00	\$6,750.00	\$300.00	4.7%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,390.00	\$6,705.00	\$315.00	4.9%
Cameron University	\$5,970.00	\$6,180.00	\$210.00	3.5%
Langston University	\$5,387.90	\$5,949.63	\$561.73	10.4%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$7,074.00	\$7,074.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,427.81</i>	<i>\$6,689.69</i>	<i>\$261.88</i>	<i>4.1%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$3,403.50	\$3,686.70	\$283.20	8.3%
Connors State College	\$4,125.00	\$4,387.50	\$262.50	6.4%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$4,223.40	\$4,572.00	\$348.60	8.3%
Murray State College	\$4,400.00	\$4,820.00	\$420.00	9.5%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$4,177.50	\$4,447.50	\$270.00	6.5%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$3,469.50	\$3,660.00	\$190.50	5.5%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$3,726.11	\$3,908.69	\$182.58	4.9%
Redlands Community College	\$4,154.10	\$4,424.10	\$270.00	6.5%
Rose State College	\$3,827.00	\$4,143.50	\$316.50	8.3%
Seminole State College	\$4,140.00	\$4,440.00	\$300.00	7.2%
Tulsa Community College	\$3,802.60	\$3,990.10	\$187.50	4.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$3,711.00	\$4,044.00	\$333.00	9.0%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$3,929.98</i>	<i>\$4,210.34</i>	<i>\$280.37</i>	<i>7.1%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$5,392.66</b>	<b>\$5,676.43</b>	<b>\$283.76</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

<b>FY18 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY17 Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$22,952.50	\$24,443.50	\$1,491.00	6.5%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$22,443.00	\$23,775.00	\$1,332.00	5.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$22,697.75</i>	<i>\$24,109.25</i>	<i>\$1,411.50</i>	<i>6.2%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$16,459.50	\$17,446.50	\$987.00	6.0%
East Central University	\$15,518.00	\$15,839.00	\$321.00	2.1%
Northeastern State University	\$13,707.00	\$14,022.00	\$315.00	2.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,237.50	\$13,822.50	\$585.00	4.4%
Rogers State University	\$14,460.00	\$15,210.00	\$750.00	5.2%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$15,720.00	\$15,390.00	-\$330.00	-2.1%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$13,140.00	\$13,605.00	\$465.00	3.5%
Cameron University	\$15,210.00	\$15,510.00	\$300.00	2.0%
Langston University	\$12,727.40	\$13,299.34	\$571.94	4.5%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$12,633.00	\$12,633.00	\$0.00	0.0%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$17,550.00	\$17,550.00	\$0.00	0.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$14,578.40</i>	<i>\$14,938.85</i>	<i>\$360.45</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$7,041.00	\$7,615.20	\$574.20	8.2%
Connors State College	\$8,827.80	\$9,090.30	\$262.50	3.0%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$7,840.20	\$8,188.80	\$348.60	4.4%
Murray State College	\$10,250.00	\$10,970.00	\$720.00	7.0%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$9,817.50	\$10,237.50	\$420.00	4.3%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$9,094.50	\$9,780.00	\$685.50	7.5%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$9,259.14	\$9,441.72	\$182.58	2.0%
Redlands Community College	\$6,448.20	\$6,867.30	\$419.10	6.5%
Rose State College	\$10,203.50	\$10,520.00	\$316.50	3.1%
Seminole State College	\$9,735.00	\$10,380.00	\$645.00	6.6%
Tulsa Community College	\$9,802.60	\$10,290.10	\$487.50	5.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$8,065.50	\$8,398.50	\$333.00	4.1%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$8,865.41</i>	<i>\$9,314.95</i>	<i>\$449.54</i>	<i>5.1%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$12,485.71</b>	<b>\$12,973.01</b>	<b>\$487.30</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

<b>FY18 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY17 Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$8,169.40	\$8,577.40	\$408.00	5.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$7,735.20	\$8,197.20	\$462.00	6.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$7,952.30</i>	<i>\$8,387.30</i>	<i>\$435.00</i>	<i>5.5%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,794.40	\$7,201.20	\$406.80	6.0%
East Central University	\$6,234.20	\$6,546.20	\$312.00	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$6,096.00	\$6,225.60	\$129.60	2.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,084.00	\$6,384.00	\$300.00	4.9%
Rogers State University	\$5,880.00	\$6,144.00	\$264.00	4.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$6,360.00	\$6,696.00	\$336.00	5.3%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$6,192.00	\$6,492.00	\$300.00	4.8%
Cameron University	\$5,664.00	\$5,880.00	\$216.00	3.8%
Langston University	\$5,233.70	\$5,781.30	\$547.60	10.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$6,059.81</i>	<i>\$6,372.26</i>	<i>\$312.44</i>	<i>5.2%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$6,403.90</b>	<b>\$6,738.63</b>	<b>\$334.73</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

<b>FY18 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY17 Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$22,271.80	\$23,236.60	\$964.80	4.3%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$22,503.60	\$23,218.80	\$715.20	3.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$22,387.70</i>	<i>\$23,227.70</i>	<i>\$840.00</i>	<i>3.8%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$15,760.80	\$16,705.20	\$944.40	6.0%
East Central University	\$14,736.20	\$15,032.60	\$296.40	2.0%
Northeastern State University	\$12,648.00	\$12,939.60	\$291.60	2.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,324.00	\$12,864.00	\$540.00	4.4%
Rogers State University	\$12,384.00	\$12,936.00	\$552.00	4.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$14,640.00	\$14,904.00	\$264.00	1.8%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$12,528.00	\$12,972.00	\$444.00	3.5%
Cameron University	\$14,424.00	\$14,760.00	\$336.00	2.3%
Langston University	\$11,984.90	\$12,524.88	\$539.98	4.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$13,492.21</i>	<i>\$13,959.81</i>	<i>\$467.60</i>	<i>3.5%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$15,109.57</b>	<b>\$15,644.88</b>	<b>\$535.31</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

<b>FY18 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY17 Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$18,398.00	\$19,328.00	\$930.00	5.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$27,104.50	\$27,946.50	\$842.00	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$26,898.50	\$29,164.50	\$2,266.00	8.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$14,922.50	\$15,385.50	\$463.00	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$18,516.90	\$18,606.90	\$90.00	0.5%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$9,799.10	\$10,254.10	\$455.00	4.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$12,594.90	\$13,184.90	\$590.00	4.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$11,265.10	\$11,325.10	\$60.00	0.5%
OUHSC Public Health	\$8,541.10	\$8,586.10	\$45.00	0.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$9,973.90	\$10,271.80	\$297.90	3.0%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$6,440.50	\$6,632.20	\$191.70	3.0%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$24,926.23	\$26,864.85	\$1,938.62	7.8%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$20,347.60	\$22,093.70	\$1,746.10	8.6%
NSU Optometry Program	\$17,727.20	\$18,147.20	\$420.00	2.4%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	new program	\$8,400.00	new program	new program
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$18,816.00	\$19,680.00	\$864.00	4.6%
LU Physical Therapy	\$11,220.83	\$12,167.20	\$946.37	8.4%
<b><i>Average Resident Tuition</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,093.30</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,852.41</i></b>	<b><i>\$759.11</i></b>	<b><i>4.7%</i></b>

<b>FY18 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY17 Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$28,823.00	\$30,713.00	\$1,890.00	6.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$57,918.50	\$59,686.50	\$1,768.00	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$59,948.50	\$65,189.50	\$5,241.00	8.7%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$30,092.50	\$31,011.50	\$919.00	3.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$38,308.90	\$38,398.90	\$90.00	0.2%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$20,856.10	\$21,864.10	\$1,008.00	4.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$27,836.90	\$29,189.90	\$1,353.00	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$26,375.10	\$26,435.10	\$60.00	0.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$20,448.10	\$20,493.10	\$45.00	0.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$21,795.40	\$22,447.90	\$652.50	3.0%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$17,335.00	\$17,854.30	\$519.30	3.0%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$48,717.06	\$52,796.84	\$4,079.78	8.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$45,453.60	\$47,199.70	\$1,746.10	3.8%
NSU Optometry Program	\$34,407.20	\$35,247.20	\$840.00	2.4%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	new program	\$14,040.00	new program	new program
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$32,448.00	\$33,312.00	\$864.00	2.7%
LU Physical Therapy	\$26,730.83	\$27,657.26	\$926.43	3.5%
<b><i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i></b>	<b><i>\$33,593.42</i></b>	<b><i>\$34,968.55</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,375.13</i></b>	<b><i>4.1%</i></b>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY18 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY18 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY18 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$302.08	\$9,062.50	\$10,536.94	86.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$291.25	\$8,737.50	\$10,536.94	82.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$296.67</i>	<i>\$8,900.00</i>	<i>\$10,536.94</i>	<i>84.5%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$236.65	\$7,099.50	\$7,878.00	90.1%
East Central University	\$223.97	\$6,719.00	\$7,356.00	91.3%
Northeastern State University	\$211.15	\$6,334.50	\$7,356.00	86.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$223.50	\$6,705.00	\$7,356.00	91.2%
Rogers State University	\$229.00	\$6,870.00	\$7,356.00	93.4%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$225.00	\$6,750.00	\$7,356.00	91.8%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$223.50	\$6,705.00	\$7,356.00	91.2%
Cameron University	\$206.00	\$6,180.00	\$7,356.00	84.0%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$198.32	\$5,949.63	\$7,356.00	80.9%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$235.80	\$7,074.00	\$7,356.00	96.2%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$240.00	\$7,200.00	\$9,831.00	73.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$222.99</i>	<i>\$6,689.69</i>	<i>\$7,628.45</i>	<i>87.7%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$122.89	\$3,686.70	\$5,903.00	62.5%
Connors State College	\$146.25	\$4,387.50	\$5,903.00	74.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$152.40	\$4,572.00	\$5,903.00	77.5%
Murray State College	\$160.67	\$4,820.00	\$5,903.00	81.7%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$148.25	\$4,447.50	\$5,903.00	75.3%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$122.00	\$3,660.00	\$5,903.00	62.0%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$130.29	\$3,908.69	\$5,903.00	66.2%
Redlands Community College	\$147.47	\$4,424.10	\$5,903.00	74.9%
Rose State College	\$138.12	\$4,143.50	\$5,903.00	70.2%
Seminole State College	\$148.00	\$4,440.00	\$5,903.00	75.2%
Tulsa Community College	\$133.00	\$3,990.10	\$5,903.00	67.6%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$134.80	\$4,044.00	\$5,903.00	68.5%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$140.34</i>	<i>\$4,210.34</i>	<i>\$5,903.00</i>	<i>71.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$189.21</i>	<i>\$5,676.43</i>	<i>\$7,032.92</i>	<i>80.7%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY18 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY18 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY18 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY18 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$814.78	\$24,443.50	\$28,835.12	84.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$792.50	\$23,775.00	\$28,835.12	82.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$803.64</i>	<i>\$24,109.25</i>	<i>\$28,835.12</i>	<i>83.6%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$581.55	\$17,446.50	\$19,972.00	87.4%
East Central University	\$527.97	\$15,839.00	\$15,532.00	102.0%
Northeastern State University	\$467.40	\$14,022.00	\$15,532.00	90.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$460.75	\$13,822.50	\$15,532.00	89.0%
Rogers State University	\$507.00	\$15,210.00	\$15,532.00	97.9%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$513.00	\$15,390.00	\$15,532.00	99.1%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$453.50	\$13,605.00	\$15,532.00	87.6%
Cameron University	\$517.00	\$15,510.00	\$15,532.00	99.9%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$443.31	\$13,299.34	\$15,532.00	85.6%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$421.10	\$12,633.00	\$15,532.00	81.3%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$585.00	\$17,550.00	\$22,713.00	77.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$497.96</i>	<i>\$14,938.85</i>	<i>\$16,588.45</i>	<i>90.1%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$253.84	\$7,615.20	\$11,074.00	68.8%
Connors State College	\$303.01	\$9,090.30	\$11,074.00	82.1%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$272.96	\$8,188.80	\$11,074.00	73.9%
Murray State College	\$365.67	\$10,970.00	\$11,074.00	99.1%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	\$341.25	\$10,237.50	\$11,074.00	92.4%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$326.00	\$9,780.00	\$11,074.00	88.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$314.72	\$9,441.72	\$11,074.00	85.3%
Redlands Community College	\$228.91	\$6,867.30	\$11,074.00	62.0%
Rose State College	\$350.67	\$10,520.00	\$11,074.00	95.0%
Seminole State College	\$346.00	\$10,380.00	\$11,074.00	93.7%
Tulsa Community College	\$343.00	\$10,290.10	\$11,074.00	92.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$279.95	\$8,398.50	\$11,074.00	75.8%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$310.50</i>	<i>\$9,314.95</i>	<i>\$11,074.00</i>	<i>84.1%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$432.43</i>	<i>\$12,973.01</i>	<i>\$14,921.25</i>	<i>86.9%</i>



<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY18 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY18 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY18 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$357.39	\$8,577.40	\$9,835.73	87.2%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$341.55	\$8,197.20	\$9,835.73	83.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$349.47</i>	<i>\$8,387.30</i>	<i>\$9,835.73</i>	<i>85.3%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$300.05	\$7,201.20	\$9,535.03	75.5%
East Central University	\$272.76	\$6,546.20	\$7,573.00	86.4%
Northeastern State University	\$259.40	\$6,225.60	\$7,573.00	82.2%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$266.00	\$6,384.00	\$7,573.00	84.3%
Rogers State University	\$256.00	\$6,144.00	\$7,573.00	81.1%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$279.00	\$6,696.00	\$7,573.00	88.4%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$270.50	\$6,492.00	\$7,573.00	85.7%
Cameron University	\$245.00	\$5,880.00	\$7,573.00	77.6%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$240.89	\$5,781.30	\$7,573.00	76.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$265.51</i>	<i>\$6,372.26</i>	<i>\$7,791.00</i>	<i>81.8%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$280.78</i>	<i>\$6,738.63</i>	<i>\$8,162.77</i>	<i>82.6%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY18 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY18 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY18 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY18 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$968.19	\$23,236.60	\$23,239.17	99.99%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$967.45	\$23,218.80	\$23,239.17	99.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$967.82</i>	<i>\$23,227.70</i>	<i>\$23,239.17</i>	<i>99.95%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$696.05	\$16,705.20	\$19,974.49	83.6%
East Central University	\$626.36	\$15,032.60	\$15,042.12	99.9%
Northeastern State University	\$539.15	\$12,939.60	\$15,042.12	86.0%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	\$536.00	\$12,864.00	\$15,042.12	85.5%
Rogers State University	\$539.00	\$12,936.00	\$15,042.12	86.0%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	\$621.00	\$14,904.00	\$15,042.12	99.1%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	\$540.50	\$12,972.00	\$15,042.12	86.2%
Cameron University	\$615.00	\$14,760.00	\$15,042.12	98.1%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$521.87	\$12,524.88	\$15,042.12	83.3%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$581.66</i>	<i>\$13,959.81</i>	<i>\$15,590.16</i>	<i>89.5%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$651.87</i>	<i>\$15,644.88</i>	<i>\$16,980.89</i>	<i>92.1%</i>

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY18 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY18 Cost for Academic Year</b>	<b>FY18 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY18 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$644.27	\$19,328.00	\$27,537.20	70.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,164.44	\$27,946.50	\$32,063.70	87.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,215.19	\$29,164.50	\$33,139.86	88.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$641.06	\$15,385.50	\$17,902.80	85.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$775.29	\$18,606.90	\$24,045.71	77.4%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$427.25	\$10,254.10	\$12,224.41	83.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$549.37	\$13,184.90	\$14,838.41	88.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$471.88	\$11,325.10	\$14,305.87	79.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$357.75	\$8,586.10	\$12,524.13	68.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$427.99	\$10,271.80	\$13,472.58	76.2%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$276.34	\$6,632.20	\$9,104.35	72.8%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,119.37	\$26,864.85	\$35,323.96	76.1%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$581.41	\$22,093.70	\$25,488.63	86.7%
NSU Optometry Program	\$648.11	\$18,147.20	\$26,229.18	69.2%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$300.00	\$8,400.00	\$11,162.93	75.2%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$615.00	\$19,680.00	\$22,364.74	88.0%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$276.53	\$12,167.20	\$14,838.41	82.0%

<b>Comparison with Legislative Limits</b>				
<b>FY18 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY18 Cost for Academic Year</b>	<b>FY18 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY18 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$1,023.77	\$30,713.00	\$41,102.60	74.7%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$2,486.94	\$59,686.50	\$60,108.97	99.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$2,716.23	\$65,189.50	\$66,335.31	98.3%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$1,292.15	\$31,011.50	\$31,208.53	99.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,599.95	\$38,398.90	\$42,848.71	89.6%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$911.00	\$21,864.10	\$23,408.79	93.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$1,216.25	\$29,189.90	\$29,979.61	97.4%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$1,101.46	\$26,435.10	\$29,233.87	90.4%
OUHSC Public Health	\$853.88	\$20,493.10	\$24,830.05	82.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$935.33	\$22,447.90	\$25,263.08	88.9%
OUHSC Master of Science in Nursing	\$743.93	\$17,854.30	\$19,342.03	92.3%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$2,199.87	\$52,796.84	\$64,413.54	82.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$1,242.10	\$47,199.70	\$51,938.38	90.9%
NSU Optometry Program	\$1,258.83	\$35,247.20	\$41,090.27	85.8%
NWOSU Doctor of Nursing Practice	\$501.43	\$14,040.00	\$14,920.61	94.1%
SWOSU Doctor of Pharmacy	\$1,041.00	\$33,312.00	\$38,100.86	87.4%
LU Doctor of Physical Therapy	\$628.57	\$27,657.26	\$29,979.61	92.3%

<b>FY18 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b> <i>(Undergraduate Resident)</i>			
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY18 Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY18 Total (30 Credit Hours)</b>
<b>Research</b>			
University of Oklahoma	\$5,505.00	\$4,274.50	\$9,779.50
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,967.60	\$3,547.50	\$9,515.10
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$5,736.30</i>	<i>\$3,911.00</i>	<i>\$9,647.30</i>
<b>Regional</b>			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,084.50	\$939.00	\$8,023.50
East Central University	\$6,096.00	\$1,418.00	\$7,514.00
Northeastern State University	\$5,992.50	\$1,122.00	\$7,114.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$6,930.00	\$652.50	\$7,582.50
Rogers State University	\$4,770.00	\$2,700.00	\$7,470.00
Southeastern OK State University	\$7,140.00	\$510.00	\$7,650.00
Southwestern OK State University	\$6,450.00	\$1,095.00	\$7,545.00
Cameron University	\$5,130.00	\$1,710.00	\$6,840.00
Langston University	\$4,535.40	\$2,005.91	\$6,541.31
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$5,313.00	\$2,454.00	\$7,767.00
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$6,930.00	\$1,170.00	\$8,100.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$6,033.76</i>	<i>\$1,434.22</i>	<i>\$7,467.98</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$5,988.00</i>	<i>\$1,815.26</i>	<i>\$7,803.26</i>
<b>Other</b>			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$5,505.00	\$2,365.00	\$7,870.00
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$4,318.50	\$781.00	\$5,099.50
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$4,650.00	\$1,200.00	\$5,850.00
UCO - Nursing	\$7,977.00	\$939.00	\$8,916.00
UCO - CBA	\$7,683.00	\$939.00	\$8,622.00
UCO - Language Pathology	\$7,947.00	\$939.00	\$8,886.00
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$7,257.00	\$939.00	\$8,196.00
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$6,938.40	\$15.00	\$6,953.40
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - McAlester	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SEOSU - OCCCR/RSC	\$7,140.00	\$0.00	\$7,140.00
SWOSU - Sayre	\$6,450.00	\$1,005.00	\$7,455.00
Langston University - OKC	\$4,535.40	\$1,455.30	\$5,990.70
Langston University - Tulsa	\$4,535.40	\$1,455.30	\$5,990.70

<b>FY18 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit</b>					
<i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i>					
<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY18 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate</b>	<b>FY18 Guaranteed Tuition Rate</b>	<b>Legislative Limit*</b>	<b>Difference from Legislative Limit</b>	<b>Percent of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>Research</b>					
University of Oklahoma	\$4,788.00	\$5,505.00	\$5,506.20	\$1.20	100.0%
Oklahoma State University and Tulsa	\$5,190.00	\$5,967.60	\$5,968.50	\$0.90	100.0%
<b>Regional</b>					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,160.50	\$7,084.50	\$7,084.58	\$0.07	100.0%
East Central University	\$5,301.00	\$6,096.00	\$6,096.15	\$0.15	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$5,212.50	\$5,992.50	\$5,994.38	\$1.87	100.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$6,052.50	\$6,930.00	\$6,960.38	\$30.37	99.6%
Rogers State University	\$4,170.00	\$4,770.00	\$4,795.50	\$25.50	99.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$5,610.00	\$6,450.00	\$6,451.50	\$1.50	100.0%
Cameron University	\$4,470.00	\$5,130.00	\$5,140.50	\$10.50	99.8%
Langston University	\$3,943.72	\$4,535.40	\$4,535.28	-\$0.12	100.0%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$4,620.00	\$5,313.00	\$5,313.00	\$0.00	100.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$6,030.00	\$6,930.00	\$6,934.50	\$4.50	99.9%
<b>Other</b>					
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,788.00	\$5,505.00	\$5,506.20	\$1.20	100.0%
OSU, OKC - Upper	\$3,912.00	\$4,318.50	\$4,498.80	\$180.30	96.0%
OSU, OKM - Upper	\$4,050.00	\$4,650.00	\$4,657.50	\$7.50	99.8%
UCO - Nursing	\$6,937.50	\$7,977.00	\$7,978.13	\$1.13	100.0%
UCO - CBA	\$6,681.00	\$7,683.00	\$7,683.15	\$0.15	100.0%
UCO - Language Pathology	\$6,910.50	\$7,947.00	\$7,947.08	\$0.08	100.0%
UCO - Prof Teacher Education	\$6,310.50	\$7,257.00	\$7,257.08	\$0.07	100.0%
Ardmore, ECU - Upper	\$6,034.50	\$6,938.40	\$6,939.68	\$1.27	100.0%
Ardmore, SEOSU - Upper	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - Grayson County	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - McAlester	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - McCurtain	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SEOSU - OCCC/RSC	\$6,240.00	\$7,140.00	\$7,176.00	\$36.00	99.5%
SWOSU - Sayre	\$5,610.00	\$6,450.00	\$6,451.50	\$1.50	100.0%
Langston University - OKC	\$3,943.72	\$4,535.40	\$4,535.28	-\$0.12	100.0%
Langston University - Tulsa	\$3,943.72	\$4,535.40	\$4,535.28	-\$0.12	100.0%

*\*The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY18 nonguaranteed tuition rate*

## FY18 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest

	State	Public 2-Yr College
1	Vermont	\$7,980
2	New Hampshire	\$6,845
3	South Dakota	\$6,560
4	Massachusetts	\$6,076
5	Minnesota	\$5,435
6	New York	\$5,332
7	Pennsylvania	\$5,327
8	South Carolina	\$5,208
9	Virginia	\$5,127
10	Kentucky	\$5,090
11	Iowa	\$5,083
12	Oregon	\$5,041
13	New Jersey	\$4,870
14	Delaware	\$4,720
15	North Dakota	\$4,589
16	Rhode Island	\$4,564
17	Indiana	\$4,556
18	Maryland	\$4,536
19	Alabama	\$4,487
20	Colorado	\$4,458
21	Wisconsin	\$4,394
22	Ohio	\$4,387
23	Washington	\$4,376
24	Connecticut	\$4,306
25	West Virginia	\$4,299
26	Tennessee	\$4,292
27	Oklahoma	\$4,173
28	Louisiana	\$4,136
29	Illinois	\$4,061
30	Idaho	\$4,045
31	Hawaii	\$3,845
32	Georgia	\$3,839
33	Michigan	\$3,757
34	Utah	\$3,753
35	Arkansas	\$3,645
36	Montana	\$3,603
37	Maine	\$3,582
38	Missouri	\$3,450
39	Florida	\$3,243
40	Nevada	\$3,213
41	Wyoming	\$3,154
42	Nebraska	\$3,122
43	Mississippi	\$3,118
44	Kansas	\$3,024
45	Arizona	\$2,606
46	Texas	\$2,547
47	North Carolina	\$2,437
48	New Mexico	\$1,755
49	California	\$1,430
50	Alaska	N/A

	State	Public 4-Yr College
1	New Hampshire	\$16,073
2	Vermont	\$16,043
3	Pennsylvania	\$14,437
4	New Jersey	\$13,868
5	Illinois	\$13,621
6	Michigan	\$12,935
7	Virginia	\$12,820
8	Massachusetts	\$12,732
9	South Carolina	\$12,615
10	Connecticut	\$12,392
11	Delaware	\$12,267
12	Rhode Island	\$12,226
13	Minnesota	\$11,302
14	Arizona	\$11,218
15	Colorado	\$10,797
16	Hawaii	\$10,658
17	Alabama	\$10,530
18	Ohio	\$10,505
19	Oregon	\$10,357
20	Kentucky	\$10,302
21	Maine	\$9,965
22	Texas	\$9,836
23	Tennessee	\$9,789
24	California	\$9,680
25	Maryland	\$9,575
26	Washington	\$9,480
27	Indiana	\$9,361
28	Louisiana	\$9,302
29	Kansas	\$9,227
30	Wisconsin	\$8,962
31	Missouri	\$8,875
32	Iowa	\$8,759
33	Georgia	\$8,573
34	Arkansas	\$8,553
35	Oklahoma	\$8,460
36	South Dakota	\$8,446
37	Nebraska	\$8,269
38	North Dakota	\$8,197
39	Mississippi	\$7,988
40	New York	\$7,940
41	West Virginia	\$7,887
42	Alaska	\$7,438
43	North Carolina	\$7,385
44	Nevada	\$7,274
45	Idaho	\$7,250
46	New Mexico	\$6,921
47	Montana	\$6,907
48	Utah	\$6,788
49	Florida	\$6,363
50	Wyoming	\$5,217

Source: Trends in College Pricing 2017, The College Board, October 2017, Table 5

## **APPENDIX**

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

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

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

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