

*FY 2008-09*  
*Tuition Impact Analysis Report*



**December 2008**

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

# **OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

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## Executive Summary

**All approved tuition and mandatory fees are within legislative limits.** State Regents reviewed the requested increases for compliance and each institution's requests were below the posted legislative peer limits for the tier as specified in Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8 -- see Attachment 10). The average change in tuition and mandatory fees for FY09 by tier is reflected in the following table.

Tier	Undergraduate				Graduate			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	9.9%	\$572.90	9.8%	\$1,471.40	9.8%	\$519.32	9.7%	\$1,430.12
Regional Institutions	9.5%	\$363.57	9.6%	\$884.26	8.8%	\$326.40	7.9%	\$709.11
Community Colleges	8.3%	\$200.59	7.3%	\$433.94	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ardmore Higher Education Center	9.7%	\$316.77	11.0%	\$940.97	9.4%	\$334.18	7.3%	\$694.90
Professional Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.1%	\$1,086.48	7.8%	\$1,819.14

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

**Impact on Students' Ability to Pay.** Institutions report that the FY09 increase in tuition and fees will not create a substantial burden on students' ability to meet the cost of attendance. The increases are consistent with Oklahoma's historically low tuition rates.

**Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment.** Institutions have generally seen no significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to tuition and mandatory fee increases. Preliminary data shows that FY09 full-time equivalent enrollment for the fall semester remained steady, although fewer high school graduates, military deployments, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market, rather than increases in tuition and fees, may impact enrollment trends in the future.

**Availability of Financial Aid.** Resident tuition waivers for FY09 increased by 11.9 percent, \$5.8 million more than in FY08, compared to the average 9.1

percent increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. Those students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* (Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program, or OHLAP) will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses, although several institutions are implementing scholarship programs such as *Tulsa Achieves* and *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program* to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Institutions will continue to help students discover all sources of available assistance and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of an increase in the cost of attendance.

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

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

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

1) The State Regents recently received more than \$915,000 from the U. S. Department of Education for the College Access Challenge Grant. This grant program will provide up to 620 scholarships to students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. This program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates.

2) A student information Web site was unveiled in February 2007 and is operating to serve as a one-stop shop for college planning and preparation. Financial aid information is a significant part of this site. The Student Information Portal can be found at [www.okcollegestart.org](http://www.okcollegestart.org).

3) The State Regents' Web site has a page developed specifically for current college students, which will serve as a clearinghouse of links to existing information that applies to current college students, as well as provides additional financial aid resources of interest to these students.

4) 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.

5) Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year public institutions are being offered for the first time during academic year 2008-2009. This program will provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and will also encourage students to graduate in four years.

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

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

8) Best practices initiatives in enrollment management and financial aid programs began in 2005 with the Noel-Levitz system-wide review of Oklahoma's higher education institutions. Institutions are following up with individualized enrollment management initiatives and continuation of best practices initiatives to increase and ensure student success.

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

**National Perspective.** The average national published rate for 2008-09 tuition and mandatory fees is \$6,585 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$2,402 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$4,514 and \$2,622 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits readily available from various sources. A national report on college affordability, *Beyond the 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* by the Educational Policy Institute (2006), ranks Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability.

During 2007-08, approximately \$143.4 billion in financial aid was distributed nationwide to undergraduate and graduate students. In addition, students borrowed \$19.1 billion in non-federal loans from banks and private lenders (\$17.6 billion) and in state sponsored loans (\$1.5 billion) to help finance their education.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely "replaced" state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. How America pays for college varies

across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 32 percent of the cost plus 16 percent through borrowing, students contributed 33 percent, scholarships and grants covered 15 percent, and the remaining 3 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

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

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, but the recent credit crisis has compounded an already difficult year for many institutions. Some institutions will weather the financial turmoil and may even improve their standing while others may be forced to shut their doors.

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



## **Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2009**

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8) specifies the maximum limits for resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate and graduate programs, by tier (research universities, regional universities, community colleges), and for professional programs. In order to establish the limits, State Regents' staff compiled a listing of tuition and mandatory fees charged by public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference, by like-type public four-year institutions in surrounding and other states, by public community colleges receiving no local tax funding in surrounding and other states, and for professional programs. The *FY09 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 FY09 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 13, 2008.
- 2) Statewide, institutions held campus discussions to explain the potential increase in tuition and fees, the projected costs, and how the additional monies would be used. The student bodies were kept informed on a continuing basis, and student input was solicited and communicated to institutional executives and governing board members.
- 3) A public hearing was held at the State Regents' office on April 17, 2008 (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 23, 2008 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted the tuition and mandatory fee increases for FY09, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents in June, after determination of the higher education appropriation. All institutions' rates are less than the maximum legislative peer limits, although a few specialized programs are at or near 100 percent of their legislative peer limit.
- 6) Presidents presented information to the State Regents concerning their FY09 tuition and fee requests at the tuition review meeting held on June 25, 2008.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 26, 2008.

- 8) Subsequent to the June 26, 2008 meeting and approval of requests, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' tuition and fee schedules for compliance with policy and State Regents' June 26, 2008 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, 2009.

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

## Summary of FY09 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

The following table shows, by tier, the FY09 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 FY08.

### Summary of FY09 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
	FY09 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY09 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY08
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$6,858.00	\$6,347.00	\$511.00	92.5%	9.9%
Nonresident	\$19,146.00	\$16,514.75	\$2,631.25	86.3%	9.8%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$7,100.00	\$5,824.10	\$1,275.90	82.0%	9.8%
Nonresident	\$16,347.00	\$16,106.30	\$240.70	98.5%	9.7%

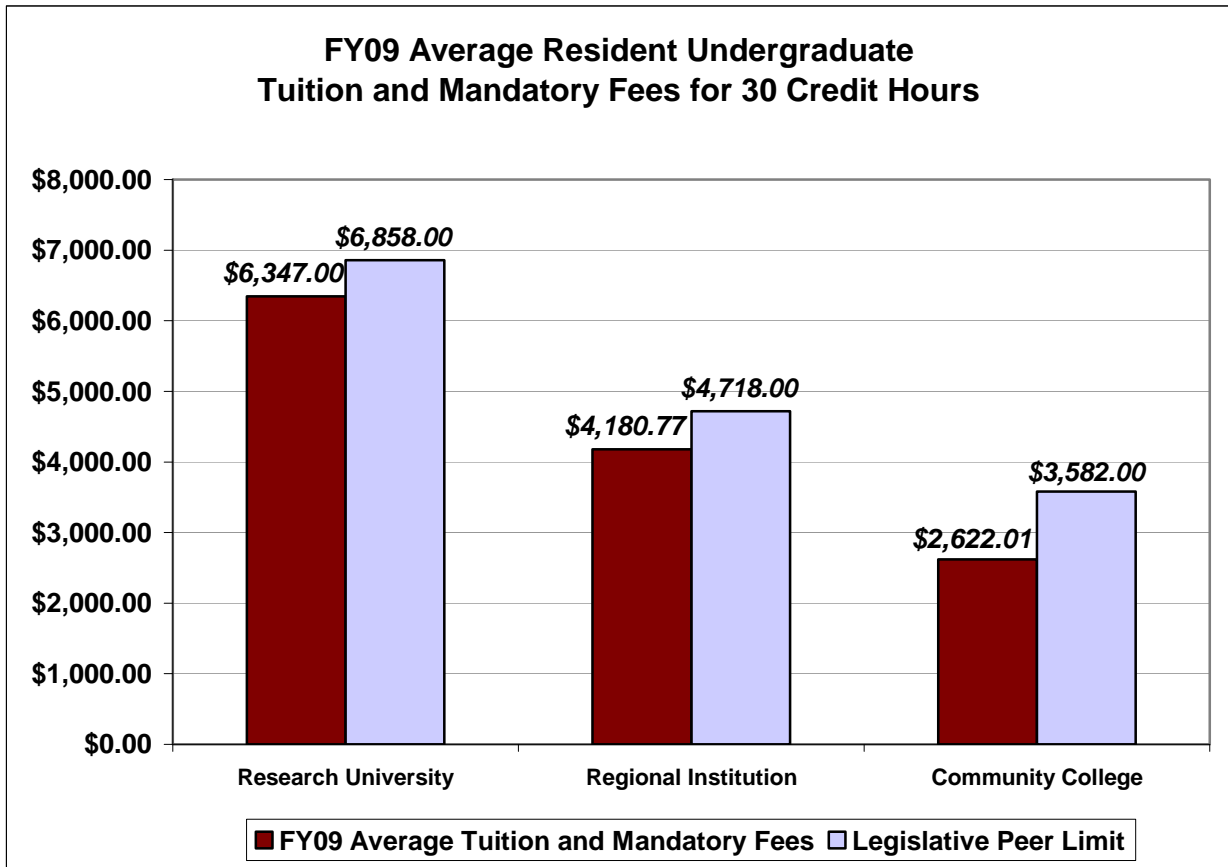
Regional Universities					
	FY09 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY09 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY08
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$4,718.00	\$4,180.77	\$537.23	88.6%	9.5%
Nonresident	\$11,178.00	\$10,056.82	\$1,121.18	90.0%	9.6%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$4,728.00	\$4,038.30	\$689.70	85.4%	8.8%
Nonresident	\$10,284.00	\$9,660.45	\$623.55	93.9%	7.9%

Community Colleges					
	FY09 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY09 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY08
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$3,582.00	\$2,622.01	\$959.99	73.2%	8.3%
Nonresident	\$7,457.00	\$6,340.88	\$1,116.12	85.0%	7.3%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
	FY09 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY09 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY08
<b>Undergraduate</b>					
Resident	\$4,718.00	\$3,579.67	\$1,138.33	75.9%	9.7%
Nonresident	\$11,178.00	\$9,516.17	\$1,661.83	85.1%	11.0%
<b>Graduate</b>					
Resident	\$4,728.00	\$3,888.90	\$839.10	82.3%	9.4%
Nonresident	\$10,284.00	\$10,230.42	\$53.58	99.5%	7.3%

Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY09 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY09 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average % Change from FY08
Resident	\$13,234.06	\$11,895.21	\$1,338.85	89.9%	10.1%
Nonresident	\$26,909.56	\$25,051.20	\$1,858.36	93.1%	7.8%

The bar graph below compares the average FY09 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 FY09 tuition and mandatory fees on undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

### **FY09 Guaranteed Tuition – Tuition Lock Program**

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

Beginning in the Fall 2008 semester, first-time, full-time students have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate program at the time of first enrollment. If they

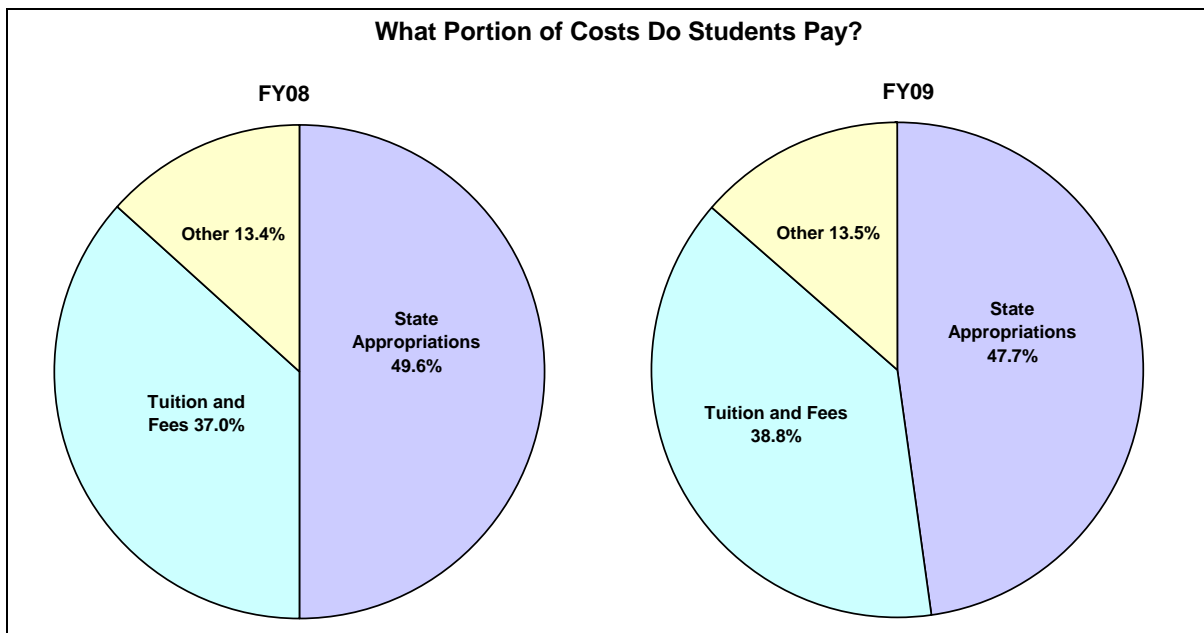
choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they will receive the guaranteed tuition rate for four years (or the normal time-to-degree if longer, as determined by the institution) as long as they maintain full-time status during the fall and spring semesters. Certain exceptions are made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

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

All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for guaranteed tuition as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 11 and 12 for detailed information on FY09 guaranteed tuition by institution.

### What Portion of Costs Do Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the portion of costs paid by students in FY09 to that of the previous year. In FY08, student revenues contributed 37.0 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations made up 49.6 percent, while other revenue contributed only 13.4 percent. In comparison, state appropriations support during FY09 decreased to 47.7 percent of total revenues and the student share increased to 38.8 percent, while other revenue contributed only 13.5 percent.



Since FY01, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has consistently decreased from 62.3 percent to 47.7 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 25 percent to 38.8 percent respectively. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues, but since then has reverted back to the trend of decreasing state appropriations support and increasing student revenues. State Regents continue to be concerned that the level of state support not be further eroded in the future.

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

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.10) authorizes governing boards of institutions to establish academic services fees, which are special fees charged for instruction and academic services in addition to tuition and mandatory fees. These fees are assessed certain students as a condition of enrollment and as a condition of academic recognition for completion of prescribed courses. Such fees are assessed students receiving certain courses of instruction or certain academic services as designated by the institution. These services may include, but shall not be limited to, special instruction, testing, and provision of laboratory supplies and materials.

State Regents' policy specifies February 1 as the deadline for submission of requests for changes in these fees to be charged during the FY09 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held March 13, 2008.

Several additional institutional requests for changes were posted on the State Regents' web site in June. 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 17, 2008 for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the requested changes. A transcript of the comments made at the public hearing is attached (see Attachment 5). Another public hearing was held on June 26, 2008, for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the additional requests posted in June. There were no comments made, either in support of or in opposition to the additional changes requested, at this public hearing. The State Regents approved all the requested changes to academic services fees for FY09 at their regular meeting held June 26, 2008.

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

Of the twenty-five public institutions and the Ardmore Higher Education Center in the State System, nineteen requested changes in academic services fees for FY09; seven institutions had no requests for changes in these fees.

Institutional changes included additions, deletions, and modifications to approved fees. Eight institutions requested 280 changes for various “Special Instruction Fees”; five institutions requested 456 changes for various “Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees”; six institutions requested 24 changes in “Testing/Clinical Services Fees”; twelve institutions requested 412 changes for various “Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees”; and seventeen institutions requested 126 changes for various “Other Special Fees”. A total of 1,298 changes were requested at institutions throughout The State System, an increase of 275 (26.9%) when compared to FY08 requests.

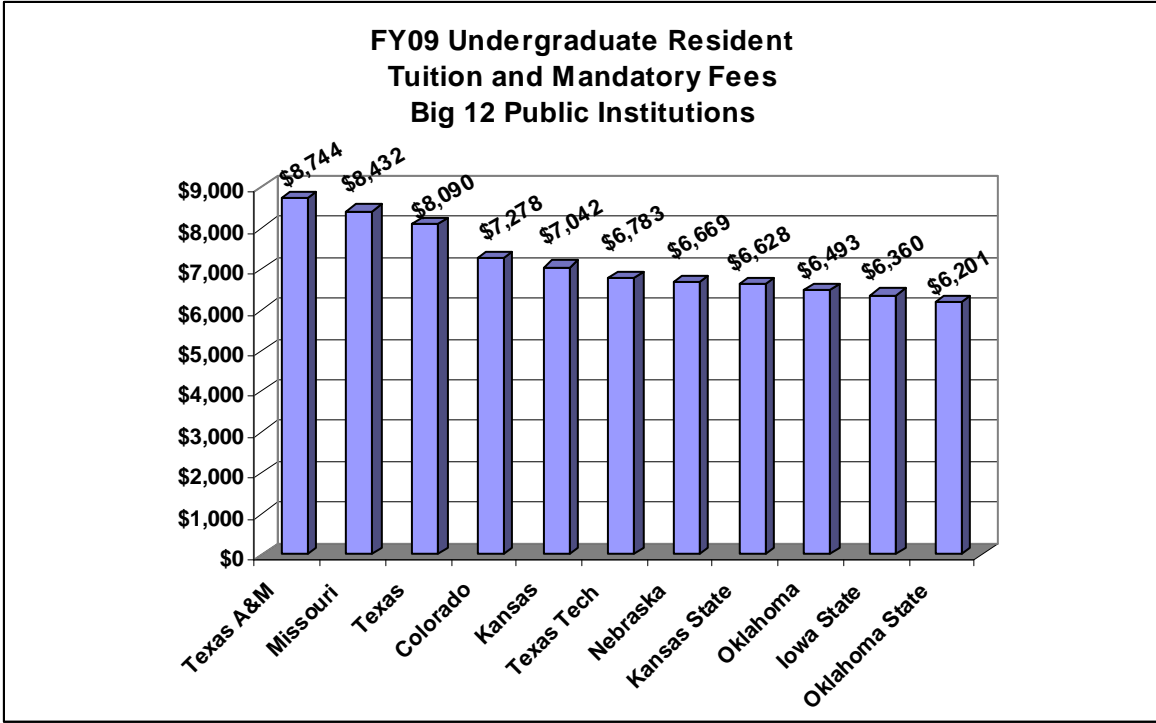
Institutions report that the requested increases in academic services fees will generate an estimated \$8.5 million in new revenue to cover costs associated with providing these services to students. The increase represents approximately five percent of the \$181.5 million in student fee revenue which institutions anticipate will be collected in addition to tuition, or only 1.1 percent of the \$747.3 million in anticipated total tuition and fee revenue.

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

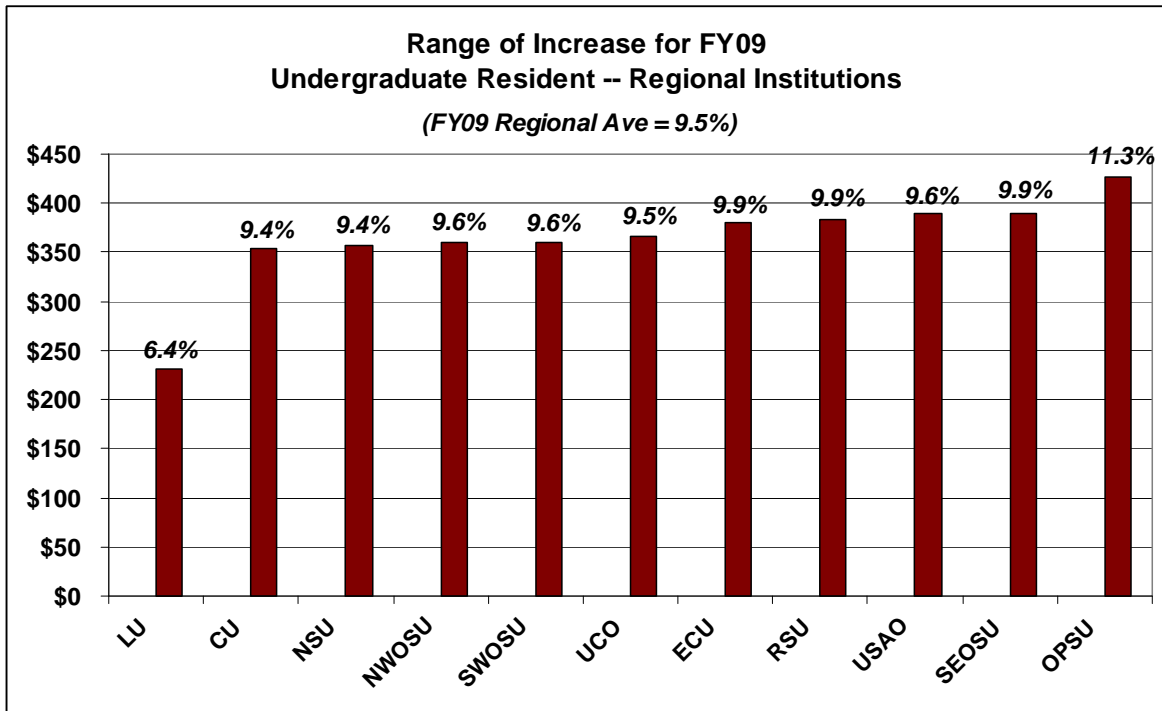
**Impact on Students’ Ability to Pay.** Overall, institutions feel confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is one of the most affordable in the country and no student will be denied educational opportunities due to increases in tuition and fees. Institutions report they anticipate the tuition increases will not have a significant effect on students’ ability to attend college. The average increase for full-time undergraduate resident students taking thirty credit hours annually at Oklahoma institutions is \$302, or approximately \$34 per month during the academic year (9.1 percent). According to institutions’ documentation submitted with their tuition and mandatory fee requests, this increase will not create a substantial burden on students’ ability to meet the cost of attendance, particularly since the increases, in many cases, will be offset by some form of financial aid.

The *Fall 2008 Preliminary Enrollment Report* shows that forty percent of students attend a community college, thirty percent of students attend a regional institution, and the remaining thirty percent attend a research institution. Increases average \$201 annually for a full-time student at a community college. Many students typically enroll in fewer than thirty credit hours, therefore the impact will be proportionately less than the average for these students.

For FY09, the increase in resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees averages \$573 per year at the research universities, approximately \$64 per month per academic year, or 9.9 percent. Even with these increases, OU and OSU continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve Conference in cost for undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. Preliminary research on the cost of tuition and mandatory fees at public institutions within the Big Twelve Conference indicates an average increase of 7 percent (\$477 or \$53 per month per academic year), which compares with increases of 9.9 percent at OU (\$586.00) and 9.9 percent at OSU (\$559.80). The bar graph below shows FY09 full-time resident tuition and mandatory fees at Big Twelve public institutions.

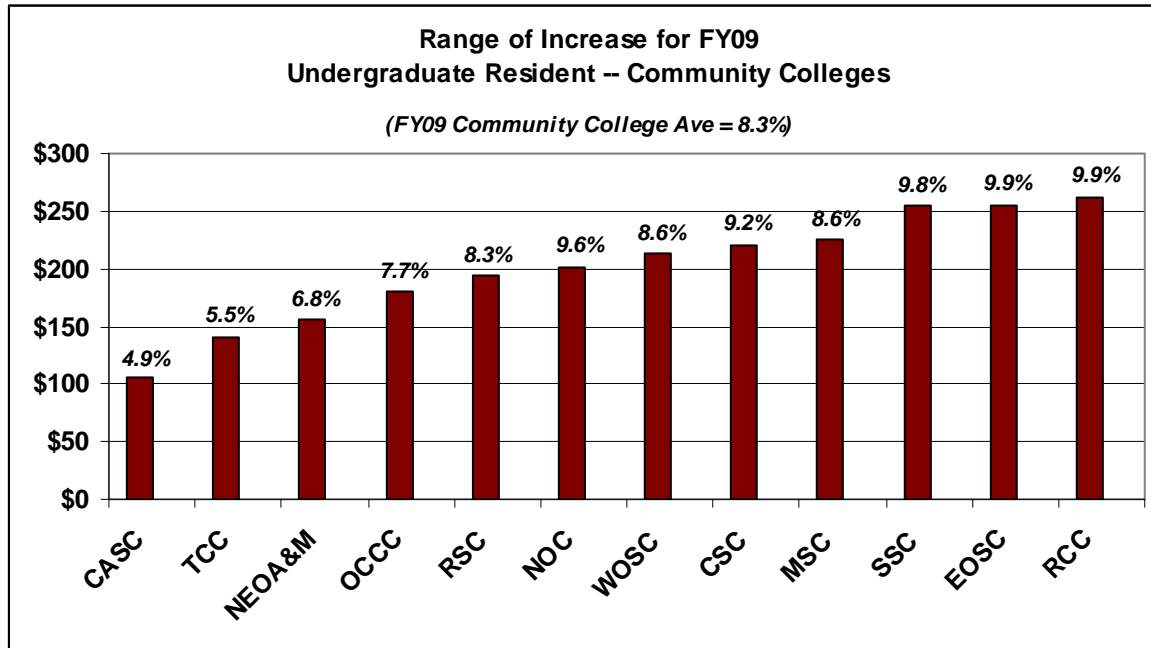


At regional institutions, the tuition and mandatory fee increase for full-time resident undergraduate students averages \$364 per year, approximately \$40 per month per academic year, or 9.5 percent. The bar graph below shows the percent increase at each regional institution as well as the corresponding dollar increase.





At community colleges, the tuition and mandatory fee increase for full-time resident undergraduate students averages \$201, approximately \$22 per month per academic year, or 8.3 percent. The bar graph below shows the percent increase at each community college, as well as the corresponding dollar increase.



Full-time graduate students' resident tuition and mandatory fees will increase an average of \$519, approximately \$58 per month per academic year, or 9.8 percent at research universities, and by an average of \$326, approximately \$36 per month per academic year, or 8.8 percent at regional institutions.

Full-time professional students' resident tuition and mandatory fee increases range from \$443.70 (6.3 percent) for the Occupational Therapy program at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center to \$1,792.50 (10.5 percent) for the Dental Science program at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, an average of \$1,086 per year, approximately \$121 per month, or 10.1 percent. The percentage increase for professional programs ranges from 4.4 percent to 13.5 percent.

In all areas, the impact of tuition and mandatory fee increases will be more severe for nonresident students than for resident students. Some students may elect to seek alternative student loans, resulting in an increased debt at graduation, or take fewer credit hours thereby reducing student FTE as well as increasing the time-to-degree.

In terms of comparison to legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 62.8 percent to 94.7 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 83 percent of the legislative peer limit.

More specifically, research institutions average 92.5 percent, regional institutions average 88.6 percent, and community colleges average 73.2 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. This confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

However, several institutions are at or near 100 percent of the legislative peer limit for several professional programs, as are the University of Central Oklahoma's MBA Program, Southeastern Oklahoma State University's Aviation Program at Oklahoma City Community College, and the Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program.

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

**Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment.** Institutions do not expect any significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Enrollment has remained relatively flat over the past few years. Institutions report any fluctuations are attributed to external factors such as a reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market rather than solely an increase in tuition and fees.

The *Fall 2008 Preliminary Enrollment Report* indicates total headcount enrollment has remained steady across the State System. Enrollment increased at 13 of the 27 state institutions during the fall 2008 semester. The increases range from 0.1 percent at Oklahoma City Community College to 6.4 percent at Oklahoma Panhandle State University. Decreases in headcount enrollment range from -0.2 percent at the University of Central Oklahoma to -8.0 percent at the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma.

Where headcount enrollment is a record of the number of individual students on a campus, the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is a measure of the number of credit hours in which students enroll. FTE enrollment has increased at 12 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from 0.5 percent at Rogers State University to 9.8 percent at Seminole State College. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY09 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 2008 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

<b>Change in FY09 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2008 Preliminary FTE Enrollment</b>		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	9.9%	0.9%
Oklahoma State University	9.9%	-1.8%

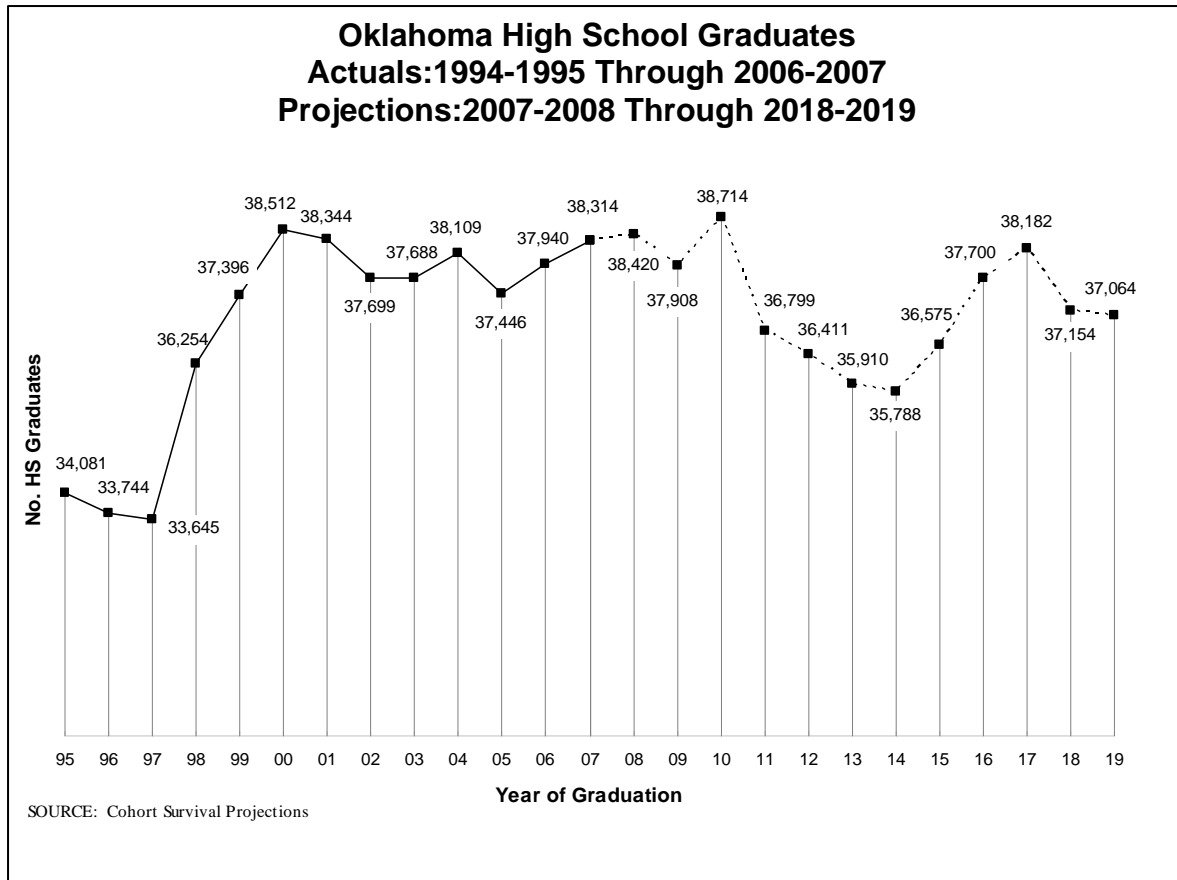
<i>(Continued)</i> <i>Main Campus</i>	<i>Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Central Oklahoma	9.5%	-1.1%
East Central University	9.9%	-2.3%
Northeastern State University	9.4%	-5.3%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	9.6%	2.5%
Rogers State University	9.9%	0.5%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	9.9%	-2.0%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	9.6%	-2.9%
Cameron University	9.4%	-0.9%
Langston University	6.4%	-1.2%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	11.3%	5.1%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	9.6%	-4.3%
Carl Albert State College	4.9%	5.1%
Connors State College	9.2%	5.5%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	9.9%	-6.4%
Murray State College	8.6%	1.3%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	6.8%	-3.9%
Northern Oklahoma College	9.6%	-5.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	7.7%	-0.4%
Redlands Community College	9.9%	-2.0%
Rose State College	8.3%	-2.5%
Seminole State College	9.8%	9.8%
Tulsa Community College	5.5%	8.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	8.6%	6.4%
OSU-Oklahoma City	7.7%	1.7%
OSUTB-Okmulgee	6.5%	3.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>

Source: *FY09 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2008 Preliminary Enrollment Report*

The report also indicates that full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment at public higher education institutions has also remained steady. As noted above, headcount enrollment decreased by -0.1 percent, which indicates that students are enrolling in about the same number of credit hours of study as they did last year. At 4 of the 25 institutions and 2 technical branches, headcount growth outpaced FTE growth.

Despite the most recent figures, enrollment throughout the State System has seen steady increases in recent years. Since fall 2000, 22,956 more students have enrolled in Oklahoma public colleges and universities, a 14.9 percent increase.

The following graph from the *2006-2007 Student Data Report* projects high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly over the next few years, begin a consistent decline in 2010, and rebound after 2014 back to the current level by 2017. 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 FY09. Students and the general public appear to understand the need to increase institutions' revenues in order to continue providing quality education, the importance of obtaining a college education, and that Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to provide an exceptional value.

**Availability of Financial Aid.** The increase in tuition and fees will increase the need for students to take full advantage of all available student aid. For those who receive financial aid, the tuition and fee increase will not seriously impact their ability to attend. Students who do not qualify for any type of financial aid may be more significantly affected by the increases.

Institutions are providing additional financial aid workshops to educate students about the availability of and the varying types of financial aid available and to assist students in securing all types of assistance for which they are eligible. In addition, institutions are expanding the value of most tuition waivers and are also increasing grants, scholarships,

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

As mentioned above, institutions have increased their tuition waivers. The average increase in institution's resident tuition waivers is 11.9 percent compared to an average increase of 9.1 percent in resident tuition and mandatory fees.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in Tuition &amp; Mandatory Fees FY09</i>	<i>Percent Change in Tuition Waivers FY09</i>
OU	9.9%	15.0%
OSU	9.9%	17.0%
<b>Research Tier Change</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
UCO	9.5%	9.6%
ECU	9.9%	12.3%
NSU	9.4%	13.7%
NWOSU	9.6%	24.8%
RSU	9.9%	5.3%
SEOSU	9.9%	4.0%
SWOSU	9.6%	0.5%
CU	9.4%	9.3%
LU	6.4%	0.0%
OPSU	11.3%	5.5%
USAO	9.6%	0.0%
<b>Regional Tier Change</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
CASC	4.9%	4.8%
CSC	9.2%	3.0%
EOSC	9.9%	-14.3%
MSC	8.6%	0.0%
NEOA&M	6.8%	25.6%
NOC	9.6%	25.1%
OCCC	7.7%	13.7%
RCC	9.9%	38.6%
RSC	8.3%	-5.8%
SSC	9.8%	4.6%
TCC	5.5%	0.0%
WOSC	8.6%	0.0%
<b>Community Coll. Tier Change</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>Total Average Change</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>

Source: FY09 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY09 E&G Summary & Analysis

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses. The State Regents increased the funding allocated to fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from \$11 million in FY04 to \$54 million in FY09. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 18,000 in FY09. The projected average award will grow to approximately \$2,800 in FY09, an increase of 58 percent from the average award of \$1,770 in FY04. Since FY05, ten institutions have rolled some or all of their mandatory fees into their tuition rate in order for students to receive more aid from *Oklahoma's Promise*, as well as other similar scholarship programs that fund the tuition-only portion of expenses, although a moratorium was placed on this practice for FY08 and successive years.

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

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

For federal financial aid recipients, the "institutional cost of education" figures will increase due to the increase in tuition and mandatory fees. As a result, students will be eligible for more aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. Since FY07 one Oklahoma institution increased the hourly pay rate for student workers from \$5.15 to \$6.70 in FY09, mirroring the federal minimum wage increase being implemented nationwide, in an attempt to provide additional assistance.

Data released by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education reveals that students at state system institutions received approximately \$941 million in some form of financial aid during 2006-07, an increase of 36 percent, or \$247 million, over the past four years. However, more than half of all financial aid dollars awarded (53.3 percent or \$502 million) were in the form of loans, which increased 42 percent over those four years.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> "Financial Aid Update and Annual Student Financial Aid Survey for 2006-07," by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, May 23, 2008, p. 6 (Attachment B).

<b>Financial Aid for Students Attending State System Institutions</b>				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
<b><u>Type of Financial Aid</u></b>	<b><u>2002-03</u></b>	<b><u>2006-07</u></b>	<b><u>\$ Change</u></b>	<b><u>% Change</u></b>
Grants/Waivers/Scholarships	\$290	\$380	\$90	31%
Loans	\$354	\$502	\$148	42%
Employment	\$49	\$59	\$10	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$694</b>	<b>\$941</b>	<b>\$247</b>	<b>36%</b>

Institutions continue to rely on their foundations to secure private donations for the endowment of scholarship funds in order to provide scholarships to students to lessen the impact of tuition increases. Institutions have also dedicated 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. Innovative grant and scholarship programs and initiatives include:

- Rose State College implemented the Mid-Del to Rose Scholarship Program for students graduating from the Mid-Del School District. This scholarship will cover any tuition and fees not covered by other federal and state financial aid programs and is designed to help meet the need of educational costs of financially challenged students.
- Tulsa Community College's Tulsa Achieves Program allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive financial aid and scholarships for 100 percent of tuition and fees (up to 60 college credit hours) for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average. The goal of the scholarship is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. The FY08 inaugural class had 1,357 freshmen and in FY09 there are 1,485 freshmen. This program complements an existing program for high school students called Attend College Early (ACE) launched in 2004. This program provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the ACE program each semester.
- Tulsa Achieves Scholars are eligible to participate in the Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time Tulsa Achieves Scholars who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. The Linda Mitchell Price Charitable Foundation generously donated \$200,000 to begin the trust and challenged the community to raise \$1 million for endowment of the trust. Over \$835,000 has currently been raised and the challenge has been increased to raise \$5 million for endowment of the program. For Tulsa Achieves Scholars who are ineligible for the textbook funding, TCC has also

purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries for their use and will also allow them to pay for their books over the course of the semester.

- The University of Tulsa and Tulsa Community College have partnered in a collaborative program allowing Tulsa Achieves scholars from TCC to participate in a traditional freshman, on-campus residential experience at TU through its Partners in Progress (P2 or P-Squared) Program. Qualified scholars will be able to live in TU residence halls, attend three credit hours of course work at TU, and access all student services and programs on both campuses, with the exception of participation in TU's intercollegiate athletics programs. Upon completion of the first two years of college instruction, the students will then be able to seamlessly continue their studies for a baccalaureate degree at TU. This program is expected to enhance both the social and academic components of the students' higher education career and its anticipated value is between \$10,000 and \$14,000 per student, depending upon the number of courses taken while enrolled at TU.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the OKC-GO! program for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and beginning in FY09 will expand the program to students graduating from the Western Heights school district. The program allows eligible students to receive three years or 61 credit hours free and also pays for fees and books.
- Cameron University continues its Cameron Gold program to cover the costs of mandatory fees and book expenses for qualifying students who receive Oklahoma's Promise Scholarships.
- Rogers State University continues its commitment to the Hillcat Promise program which pays for fees and provides \$500 per semester for four years for academic expenses not covered by the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program.
- Northeastern State University continues its YES!Northeastern program which will give freshmen up to \$500 per semester for four years for books, fees, and university housing to supplement Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. In addition, NSU has increased its endowed scholarships through its foundation's Centennial Fund Drive.
- The City of Alva Sales Tax Incentive continues to generate new funds to award students attending Northwestern Oklahoma State University.
- Oklahoma State University continues the Cowboy Covenant program, a gap-funding scholarship for students eligible to receive Oklahoma's Promise Scholarships. After other gift-aid has been deducted, this scholarship will fund the amount necessary to fully cover the full-time student's mandatory general fees. An allowance for required books is also included. The scholarship is renewable for up to four years of undergraduate study.
- The University of Oklahoma implemented a new program beginning in FY09 called the OU Academic Success Rebate Program which offers



rebates at the end of the semester ranging from \$100 to \$400 on university housing for upper-class and graduate students based on their cumulative grade point average at the first of the semester. This program is the first of its kind among the Big 12 Conference institutions and is being implemented in an attempt to keep more high-achieving upperclassmen living on campus and benefiting from the advantages which living on campus offers, such as maintaining substantially higher GPA's and higher graduation rates.

- The University of Oklahoma's Sooner Promise Scholarship complements Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks. Sooner Promise students will also receive residence hall discounts their sophomore through senior years.
- The University of Oklahoma launched a new \$200,000 program last year to help reduce textbook costs and has allocated an additional \$200,000 for the program in FY09. The program allowed for the purchase of 800 textbooks for approximately 250 required general education courses as well as for access to electronic access to textbook materials. Both are available to students in the library by appointment for two-hour periods. Faculty members are also encouraged to avoid requiring new editions of textbooks for their courses if earlier editions are adequate.
- The University of Oklahoma's Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program, in its sixth year, continues to help primarily middle income students impacted by increasing tuition and textbook costs. In FY08 more than 3,300 students received over \$2 million in awards. The scholarship has provided more than \$6.5 million in scholarships to over 10,000 students since its inception in FY04.
- Southeastern Oklahoma State University implemented the Textbook Reserve Program (TRP) in an effort to help meet the needs of its students. The TRP is designed to help offset the financial burden imposed on students by making available, free of charge, required textbooks for basic courses. At least one of each of the required textbooks for all general education courses, all remedial courses, and the College Success Course are now available on reserve in the Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library on campus. All enrolled students are eligible to participate in the program and plans are being made for the program to be expanded in the future.

These programs combined with the modest increase in Pell Grants and historically low interest rates for federal loans will minimize the impact of the tuition and mandatory fee increases on Oklahoma students. Institutions will also continue to help students discover all possible sources of funding and obtain any and all types of available assistance. They are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of an increase in the cost of attendance.

**Implementation of Cost-Effective Measures.** In an effort to maintain a standard of excellence, institutions continue to monitor their administrative and programmatic costs

in order to maximize their operational budgets. They systematically review and evaluate academic programs' productivity, departmental spending, staff positions, etc. to ensure the most efficient use of funding. Some of their efforts include: 1) implementing energy management and conservation programs to save on utility costs, 2) studying and recommending ways to contain costs in health care and library acquisitions, 3) reviewing processes and procedures and implementing "best practices", 4) taking advantage of volume discounts for office supplies and equipment, 5) 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.

The State Regents mandate budgetary caps for institution's administrative expenditures. These range from 10 to 16 percent depending upon the institutional classification and are pegged to national and regional norms. For FY08, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. Systemwide, administrative expenditures comprise only 8.1 percent of the total budget.

Institutions are committed to exploring new programs and grant award opportunities to assist in providing program necessities and additional revenue. They remain dedicated to cost effective operations as they attempt to 1) provide salary increases for faculty and staff, 2) provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet student demand for course sections, 3) work to keep the costs for health benefits manageable, and 4) address the increasing cost of utilities, library acquisitions, and technology in order to provide quality learning and research opportunities to students while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness.

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

Presidents and their executive staff members discussed the issue at their President's Advisory Council meetings or other similar student leadership meetings and at student, faculty, and community open forums where people were encouraged to discuss the issues

and voice their opinions. Several institutions noted receiving extensive input from the student body, faculty and staff. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of reasonable tuition and mandatory fee increases which 1) result in improved and/or expanded services directly related to them, 2) ensure that the quality of instruction at Oklahoma higher education institutions remains uncompromised, and 3) are utilized to recruit and retain quality faculty and staff.

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

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

### **State Regents' Initiatives**

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

**College Access Challenge Grants.** The State Regents recently received more than \$915,000 from the U. S. Department of Education to expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates. The College Access Challenge Grant Program (CACGP) will allow the State Regents to award up to 620 scholarships to increase the number of students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid.

**Student Information Portal.** A student information Web site became fully operational in February 2007 and serves as a convenient one-stop shop for college planning and preparation for current and prospective students and will reduce administrative costs at institutions throughout The State System. The Student Information Portal can be found at [www.okcollegestart.org](http://www.okcollegestart.org). It will allow students to perform several tasks from one central location, including seeking and applying for federal and state financial aid, applying for admission to multiple colleges, creating their own portfolios, preparing for the ACT exam, learning about career opportunities, taking virtual tours of various campuses, and requesting transcripts. Currently twenty-three institutions are participating on-line, with the remaining campuses to be participating by the end of the year. The portal has over 28,000 user accounts, has received over 11,000 Oklahoma Promise Scholarship applications, and averages approximately 14,000 "hits" a day.

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

**Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program.** A 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 FY08, 27,027 seniors (duplicated headcount) have received over \$7.5 million in tuition waivers for a total of 117,678 credit hours of college instruction. Some higher education institutions, like Tulsa Community College, offer a few of their courses at the local high schools and/or other outreach centers to make it more convenient for the students.

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

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

**Cooperative Agreements.** Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students can earn college credit toward a degree while attending their local career/technology center. Over 9,200 students are participating in this program.

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

individualized enrollment management initiatives and continuation of best practices initiatives.

**Workforce Development Grants.** The State Regents provide grants to higher education institutions for academic programs in areas which have critical shortages, such as nursing and allied health care, in support of workforce development.

## The National Perspective

**Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally.** The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for 2008-09 is \$6,585 at four-year institutions (\$394 or 6.4 percent higher than in 2007-08). The median increase was about \$380 for a full-time student at a four-year institution. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$2,402 (\$108 or 4.7 percent higher than in 2007-08) for FY09 according to the College Board’s report *Trends in College Pricing 2008*.<sup>3</sup>

The Consumer Price Index increased by 5.6 percent between July 2007 and July 2008. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public two-year institutions declined by 0.9 percent and increased only 0.7 percent at public four-year institutions.<sup>4</sup>

<b>The College Board Key Findings Summarized<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Public Four-Year College</b>	<b>Public Two-Year College</b>
Published 2008-09 Tuition and Fees	\$6,585	\$2,402
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$394	\$108
One-Year Percentage Increase	6.4%	4.7%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	0.7%	-0.9%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$3,700	\$2,300

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for 2008-09 is \$4,514 at public four-year institutions (\$396 or 9.6 percent higher than in 2007-08) and \$2,622 at public two-year colleges (\$201 or 8.3 percent higher than in 2007-08).

<sup>3</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2008,” by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2, 8.

<sup>4</sup> “Trends in College Pricing 2008,” by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> “College Prices Increase in Step with Inflation,” Press Release by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p.2.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>Change from 2007-08</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition &amp; Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$6,585	\$394	6.4%
Oklahoma Average	\$4,514	\$396	9.6%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$2,402	\$108	4.7%
Oklahoma Average	\$2,622	\$201	8.3%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$634 per year in California to \$5,830 in Vermont. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$1,857 in Puerto Rico to \$11,341 in Vermont. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 27<sup>th</sup> highest for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 34<sup>th</sup> highest at 4-year institutions (See Attachment 13).<sup>6</sup>

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$8,000 in room and board if they live on campus, or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not. This year these prices increased approximately \$400 in all sectors. Student budgets also include about \$1,100 for books and supplies and \$3,000 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.<sup>7</sup>

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net 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 \$3,700 in public four-year institutions and \$2,300 in public two-year colleges.<sup>8</sup> Nationally, the estimated FY09 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 is about \$2,900 and only \$100 at public two-year colleges.<sup>9</sup>

A recent national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is still a good bargain. *Beyond the 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* released in 2006 by the Educational Policy Institute (EPI) ranked Oklahoma number two in the nation among all states for affordability of a public four-year college education. Its rankings are based on the evaluation of education costs, such as tuition, fees, books, and living costs, including room and board, as well as sources of funding support through

<sup>6</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008 Online," by The College Board, October 2008, <http://www.collegeboard.com/html/costs/pricing>.

<sup>7</sup> "College Prices Increase in Step with Inflation," Press Release by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 3.

<sup>8</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2, 4, 11.

<sup>9</sup> "College Prices Increase in Step with Inflation," Press Release by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

student grants, loans, and individual tax benefits. The report also factored in each state's median household income.

There is considerable variation in prices across sectors and across states and regions, as well as among institutions within these categories. College students in the United States have a wide variety of educational institutions from which to choose and these come with many different price tags. The cost of tuition and fees tell only part of the story. For many students it is the additional costs associated with college attendance, including room and board, books, and other expenses, as well as forgone earnings, that present the greatest financial barriers. The wide variety of student aid programs and policies coupled with the average net price at public institutions should make a college education more affordable.<sup>10</sup> Institutions will have to find ways to offer high-quality education in a more cost-effective manner and state and federal governments will have to improve their systems for supporting both postsecondary institutions and the students they educate.<sup>11</sup>

**National Availability of Financial Aid.** During 2007-08, \$143.4 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed about \$19.1 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education.<sup>12</sup>

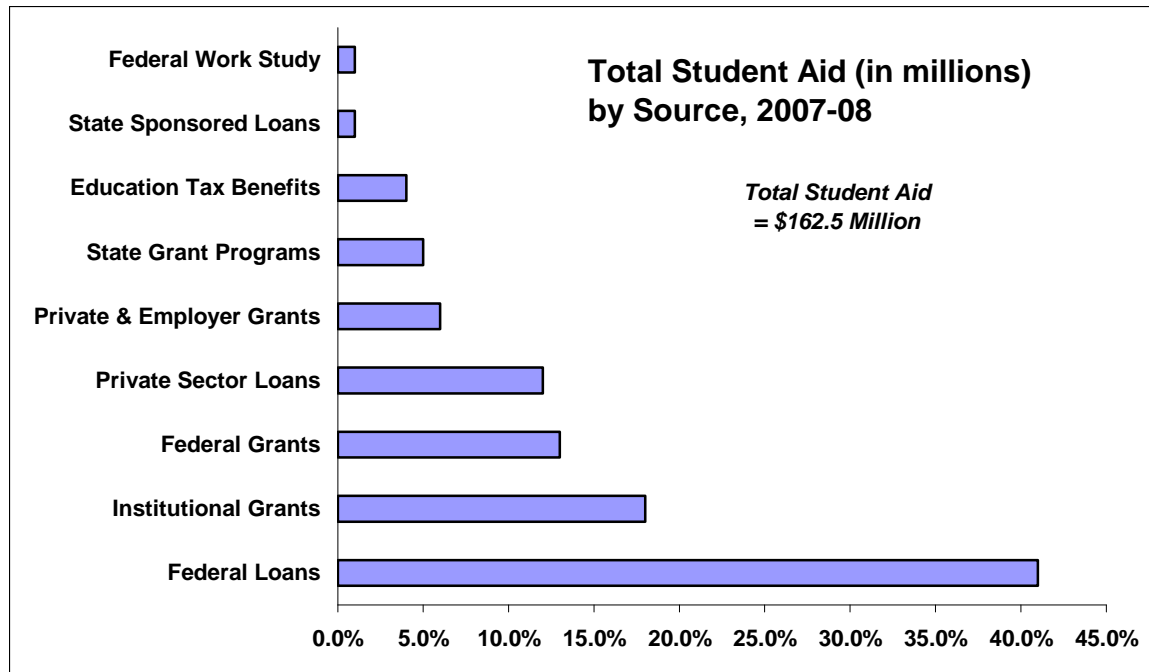
<b>Total Student Aid (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Grants	\$11,732	14%	\$20,946	13%	79%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,176	1%	\$1,171	1%	0%
Federal Loans	\$39,258	48%	\$66,815	41%	70%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$0	0%	\$7,040	4%	100%
<b>Total Federal Aid</b>	<b>\$52,166</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>\$95,972</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>84%</b>
State Grant Programs	\$4,418	5%	\$7,963	5%	80%
Institutional Grants	\$16,326	20%	\$29,066	18%	78%
Private/Employer Grants	\$5,048	6%	\$10,440	6%	107%
<b>Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid</b>	<b>\$77,959</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>\$143,441</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>84%</b>
State Sponsored Loans	\$454	1%	\$1,460	1%	222%
Private Sector Loans	\$2,544	3%	\$17,600	12%	592%
<b>Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses</b>	<b>\$80,957</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$162,501</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>101%</b>

\*Available beginning in 1998-99

<sup>10</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 4-5.

<sup>11</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 6.



Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2007-08, undergraduate students received an average of \$8,896 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$4,656 in grant aid and \$3,650 in federal loans.<sup>13</sup> Total grant aid per undergraduate and total federal loans per undergraduate increased by 5.5 percent in 2007-08, after adjusting for inflation.<sup>14</sup>

Total student aid increased by about 84 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars over the decade from 1997-98 to 2007-08, while total FTE postsecondary enrollment increased by 3 million students or 28 percent over the decade. Loans have declined from 75 percent to 70 percent of total federal aid over the decade. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, now constitute 7 percent of federal 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>15</sup>

**Grant Aid.** Grant aid comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1997-98 to 2007-08.<sup>16</sup> On average for 2008-09, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive about \$3,700 in grants and tax benefits and

<sup>13</sup> "College Prices Increase in Step with Inflation," Press Release by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2.

<sup>15</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2, 4.

<sup>16</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 5.



students at two-year colleges receive about \$2,300.<sup>17</sup> As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-time student would pay an average net price of about \$2,900 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and about \$100 at a two-year college.

<b>Grant Aid (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Grants	\$11,732	30%	\$20,946	27%	79%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,176	3%	\$1,171	2%	0%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$0	0%	\$7,040	9%	100%
State Grant Programs	\$4,418	11%	\$7,963	10%	80%
Institutional Grants	\$16,326	42%	\$29,066	38%	78%
Private/Employer Grants	\$5,048	13%	\$10,440	14%	107%
<b>Total Federal, State, Institutional Grant Aid</b>	<b>\$38,700</b>	100%	<b>\$76,626</b>	100%	<b>98%</b>

\*Available beginning in 1998-99

Pell Grants are the foundation of the aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant increased to \$4,310 in 2007-08 after remaining at \$4,050 from 2003-04 through 2006-07. The maximum Pell Grant for 2008-09 will be \$4,731. Pell Grants increased from \$6.2 billion in 1997-98 to \$14.4 billion in 2007-08 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 3.7 million to 5.4 million respectively.<sup>18</sup>

In 2007-08, 8.5 million taxpayers benefited from federal education tax credits and deductions, 5.4 million students received Pell Grants, 1.3 million undergraduates received Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and 792,000 students received Federal Work-Study support.<sup>19</sup>

In 2007-08, the second year of the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) program. 456,000 students received awards averaging \$768. Seventy-two thousand students received SMART Grants averaging \$3,194.<sup>20</sup>

State need-based grants increased by \$2.0 billion in 2007 dollars, from \$3.4 billion in 1996-97 to \$5.4 billion in 2006-07, a 59 percent increase. State non-need-based grants increased by about \$1.5 billion in 2007 dollars, from \$608 million in 1996-97 to \$2.1 billion in 2006-07, a 250 percent increase. State grant aid nationally averaged \$613 per full-time-equivalent undergraduate student in 2006-07.<sup>21</sup>

**Loans.** The federal government is the primary source of education loans. In addition, the private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students.

<sup>17</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2, 11.

<sup>18</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 5.

<sup>19</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2, 8.

<sup>20</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2, 8.

<sup>21</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 15.

Private loan volume declined slightly from \$19.2 billion in 2006-07 to \$19.1 billion in 2007-08.<sup>22</sup>

Over the last decade, students have also increasingly turned to private loans to help pay for college. But, the new reports found that in 2007-08 the private loan volume actually declined by \$173 million (1 percent) to \$19.1 billion in 2007 dollars. That decline reversed years of double-digit growth and came before the current credit crisis brought on new concerns about students' ability to find loans.<sup>23</sup>

The 536 percent increase in nonfederal loans represents a \$16.1 billion increase from \$3.0 billion in 1997-98 to \$19.1 billion in 2007-08. The 70 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$27.6 billion increase from \$39.3 billion to \$66.8 billion. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing "grant/loan ratio." For undergraduate students, loans are 49 percent and grants 45 percent. A decade ago, both grants and loans were 49 percent. Loans have not replaced grants, but have grown more rapidly than grant aid in recent years, as college prices have risen, family incomes have stagnated, and grant aid has not increased rapidly enough to fill the growing gap.<sup>24</sup>

<b>Student Loans (in Millions)</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Federal Loans	\$39,258	93%	\$66,815	78%	70%
State Sponsored Loans	\$454	1%	\$1,460	2%	222%
Private Sector Loans	\$2,544	6%	\$17,600	12%	592%
<b>Total Student Loans</b>	<b>\$42,256</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$85,875</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>103%</b>

In 2007-08, 42 percent of undergraduate students took out Stafford Loans. Parents of about 4 percent of undergraduate students took out federal Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) averaging \$11,700. About 10 percent of undergraduates borrow from private sources, either instead of or in addition to taking out federal loans.<sup>25</sup>

Nonfederal loans increased from 4 percent of external funds to finance postsecondary education in 1997-98 to 12 percent in 2007-08. Tax credits and deductions, which did not exist in 1997-98, constituted 4 percent of funds in 2007-08. Campus-based aid (FSEOG, Perkins Loans, and Federal Work-Study) declined from 4 percent to 2 percent, and subsidized Stafford Loans declined from 26 percent to 18 percent of the total.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>22</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 5.

<sup>23</sup> "College Prices Increase in Step with Inflation," Press Release by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p.2.

<sup>24</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 4.

<sup>25</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 8.

<sup>26</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 3.

After two years of slow growth, federal education loan volume increased by six percent in inflation-adjusted dollars between 2006-07 and 2007-08. Subsidized Stafford Loans increased by 11 percent, unsubsidized loans grew by 6 percent, and PLUS Loans grew by 1 percent, while Perkins Loans declined by 33 percent.<sup>27</sup>

In 2006-07, bachelor's degree recipients who borrowed (approximately 60 percent of students) had an average of about \$22,700 of debt, including private loans reported to their institutions. Including borrowers and non-borrowers, the average debt per degree recipient was about \$12,400.<sup>28</sup>

**Other Forms of Student Aid.** Unlike most other forms of student aid, tax credits and deductions cover only tuition and fees. In 2006, 5.5 million parents and students were granted about \$5.1 billion in Hope and Lifetime Learning tax credits. The federal tuition and fee tax deduction reduced tax liabilities for 2.9 million taxpayers by a total of about \$1.4 billion, based on \$6.5 billion of tuition expenses. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2006, 7 million taxpayers with taxable returns deducted about \$5.2 billion in student loan interest, generating about \$800 million in savings.<sup>29</sup>

Other significant subsidies to students through the tax code include the personal exemption allowed for students ages 19 and over, which saved parents about \$4 billion in 2006, and the excludability of tuition assistance from employers, which saved students about \$590 million.<sup>30</sup>

In addition, taxpayers saved an estimated \$830 million in federal income taxes by saving in 529 plans in 2007. Other forms of savings for education that are granted special tax status by the federal government include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts.<sup>31</sup>

**Funding Pressures.** Nationally in FY06, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 32 percent of total revenue.<sup>32</sup> In Oklahoma tuition accounted for 37.1 percent of total revenue in FY06, 36.1 percent in FY07, 37.0 percent in FY08, and 38.8 percent in FY09.<sup>33</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.

The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) report that since fiscal 1980, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.4 million to 10.2 million. Educational appropriations per FTE fell to \$6,204 in 2005, a 25-year low in inflation-

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<sup>27</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> "College Prices Increase in Step with Inflation," Press Release by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 3.

<sup>29</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 17.

<sup>31</sup> "Trends in Student Aid 2008," by The College Board, October 2008, p. 18.

<sup>32</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2007," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 24.

<sup>33</sup> "Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis" FY07, FY08, and FY09, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, p. 13.

adjusted terms. Educational appropriations per FTE grew to \$6,520 in 2006, and to \$6,773 in 2007, 9.2 percent higher than in 2005 in constant dollars.<sup>34</sup> In 1982, state and local governments combined provided \$23.5 billion in direct support for general operating expenses of public and independent higher education institutions. This investment increased to \$83.5 billion by 2007.<sup>35</sup>

Continuing a recovery which began in 2006, per student state and local support to higher education in Fiscal Year 2007 grew 3.9 percent faster than inflation and enrollment growth. Current state finance outlook suggests sustaining the recovery will be difficult in Fiscal Year 2009.<sup>36</sup>

Generally, downturns in the national economy cause states to cut higher-education, which contributes to increases in tuition that are not matched by the growth in family income and student aid, as reported by the Illinois State University Center for the Study of Education Policy in its report *Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery*. The report is based on data from 1979 to 2004 and shows that of the four recessions that occurred during that period, the 2001 slowdown hit higher education the hardest and had the most long lasting effect.<sup>37</sup>

In some states, tuition has continued to rise because public colleges are still repairing the damage done to their budgets during the last economic downturns. It would be reasonable to think that tuition would decrease when state support increases but many institutions are still making up for what's been lost in recent years due to budget cuts.<sup>38</sup>

Ironically, tuition spiked in some states as a direct result of policies intended to provide students with tuition relief. For example, in Georgia lawmakers increased state support to public colleges by 10.5 percent but also passed legislation requiring four-year tuition guarantees for incoming freshmen. Higher education officials increased tuition 15.5 percent, enough to cover estimated cost increases for the next four years. A growing number of states are adopting such guarantees, but higher education experts question whether they actually do much to save students money.<sup>39</sup>

State efforts to cap or freeze tuition may do little to dampen the forces driving tuition up and simply set the stage for exceptionally large tuition increases as soon as the restrictions are lifted. Some public colleges are experimenting with ways to charge

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<sup>34</sup> "State Higher Education Finance: FY 2007 Overview and Highlights," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2008, p. 7.

<sup>35</sup> "State Higher Education Finance: FY 2007 Overview and Highlights," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2008, p. 7.

<sup>36</sup> "State Higher Education Finance: FY 2007 Overview and Highlights," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2008, press release p. 1.

<sup>37</sup> "State Support for Colleges Fails to Recover After Recessions, Affecting Access, Report Says," by Annie Shuppy, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, November 10, 2006, p. 13.

<sup>38</sup> "Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support," by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 19.

<sup>39</sup> "Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support," by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 20.

students varying amounts, in the form of additional fees for certain courses, based on the actual cost of educating them in their field of study. Such policies may price students out of particular programs.<sup>40</sup>

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems reports that most states will face continuing problems in financing current services and will not have sufficient resources to support real increases in spending. They conclude that higher education in most states will face strong competition from other state offices and services, resulting in potential deficits by the year 2013.<sup>41</sup>

**The Higher Education Price Index.** The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs compiled since 1961 by The Commonfund Institute, rose by 3.6 percent for the 2008 fiscal year. That compares to a 6.0 percent increase reported for 2006 and 3.4 percent increase for 2007.

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. For the first time since 1995, the annual increase in the index was smaller than that of the Consumer Price Index, which went up 3.7 percent for the same period and is more heavily influenced by increases in costs for housing, transportation, and food.<sup>42</sup>

**Enrollment Projections.** The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2015* released in September 2006, that enrollment at degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to rise 15 percent from 2004 to 2015. The center predicted a 14 percent rise in undergraduate enrollment, 19 percent in graduate enrollment, and 31 percent in professional degrees such as business, law, and medicine.<sup>43</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

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<sup>40</sup> "Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support," by Lauren Smith, *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, October 5, 2007, p. 20.

<sup>41</sup> "State Fiscal Outlooks from 2005 to 2013: Implications for Higher Education," by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, June 2005, p. 1, 5.

<sup>42</sup> "Prices Paid by Colleges Rise 3.6 Percent, Trailing Consumer Price Index," by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, August 1, 2008, p. 3-4.

<sup>43</sup> "Reports Predict Rapid Growth in Minority-Student Enrollments," by Stu Woo, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 29, 2006.

education costs over the past decade. If this trend continues, both the American tradition of affordable higher education and student participation could well be threatened.<sup>44</sup>

The proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college within a year after graduation grew from 49 percent in 1976 to 66 percent in 2006.<sup>45</sup> According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the number of high school graduates nationwide will peak in 2008 and begin a slow decline until 2015. The Commission also predicts pronounced population shifts as Americans migrate to the Sun Belt from midwestern and northeastern states. In addition, data indicates that minorities will account for all the growth in high school graduates. Postsecondary institutions need to be aware of these changes and how they might impact curriculum and preparation, support services, the demand for higher education, and affordability.<sup>46</sup>

**New Efforts to Keep Tuition Costs Down.** Starting in fall of 2008, Texas A&M students who take courses over the summer will pay half the normal tuition rate. The university's goal is twofold: 1) its facilities will get more use year round, and 2) its students will move more swiftly to graduation. The cost of the pilot program, which might be tried later at other public colleges in Texas, will be borne by the state.<sup>47</sup>

Beginning with the fall semester of 2007, first-time students at the University of Kansas (KU) will participate in the Four-Year Tuition Compact. The plan was developed in response to KU student leadership's request for a tuition plan that would enable students and their families to plan and budget for college expenses. This compact is not a tuition discount or college savings plan, but it was developed in an effort to protect students and their families from spikes in tuition and gives them the confidence that college will remain affordable by enabling them to more accurately estimate and budget for college expenses.<sup>48</sup> The University of Kansas Board of Regents extended this fixed-rate compact for a second year. Incoming resident freshmen will pay \$229.25 per credit hour and nonresidents will pay \$602.05 per credit hour.<sup>49</sup>

Texas Tech University decided to freeze college tuition rates this academic year, as have universities in Ohio, Maryland and New York.<sup>50</sup>

Additionally, discussion has occurred in Congress about the possibility of requiring colleges and universities to use a percentage of their endowments to keep the cost of

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<sup>44</sup> "State Higher Education Finance 2005: Executive Overview," by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2006, page 12.

<sup>45</sup> "Trends in College Pricing 2008," by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

<sup>46</sup> "Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992-2022," Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, March 2008, Executive Summary p. iii.

<sup>47</sup> Higher Education Brief Section, The Chronicle of Higher Education, December 7, 2007, p. 47.

<sup>48</sup> University of Kansas Web site, <http://www.tuition.ku.edu/faq.shtml>.

<sup>49</sup> "Regents OK Extending KU's Fixed-Rate Tuition Compact," University of Kansas News Release, June 12, 2008, p. 1.

<sup>50</sup> "Locked In? Tuition Rate Program Off to Slow Start," The Oklahoman, September 7, 2008.

tuition down, holding them to the same standard as private foundations are in the requirement to use five percent of their endowments each year toward their mission.<sup>51</sup>

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

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

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

**Commission on the Future of Higher Education.** In September 2005, United States Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings formed a bipartisan Commission on the Future of Higher Education to launch a robust national dialog on the need to strengthen higher education in order for it to remain competitive in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Commission has stirred up healthy discussion around the country on the important issues of accountability, affordability, and access to higher education.<sup>55</sup>

The Commission’s final report was released September 19, 2006, and found that higher education in the United States needs to improve in dramatic ways, changing from a

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<sup>51</sup> “Colleges’ Market Success Fuels Criticism of Tuition Hikes,” by Justin Pope, The Tulsa World, October 15, 2007.

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

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

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

<sup>55</sup> “Secretary Spellings’ Prepared Remarks at the National Press Club: An Action Plan for Higher Education,” September 22, 2006.

system primarily based on reputation to one based on performance. Secretary Spellings announced her Action Plan, based on the Commission's report, on September 26, 2006.<sup>56</sup>

The Action Plan recommends that higher education be made more:

- accessible by preparing students in high school;
- affordable by increasing need-based aid, simplifying the financial aid process, and holding costs in line; and
- accountable by opening up the ivory towers and putting information at the fingertips of students and families.<sup>57</sup>

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

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

Another priority was to streamline the process by which students apply for federal student aid using the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)*. The secretary announced the creation of the *FAFSA4caster*, an online tool that simplifies the financial aid process for students and families. She also announced the selection of three volunteer states, Kentucky, Florida, and Minnesota, to participate in a pilot study to provide more easily accessible information about higher education for students and their families, particularly for adults returning to school and other underrepresented populations. These three states were awarded \$100,000 each to develop consumer Web sites enabling students to compare institutions in the three states.<sup>58</sup>

In 2008 the National Association of College and University Business Officers published a book entitled *Assessing the Impact of the Spellings Report: The Message, the Messenger, and the Dynamics of Change in Higher Education*. Thirty-six individuals were interviewed about their reaction to the Commission recommendations and most believed that the work of the Commission has had a significant impact. They noted that higher education already had some efforts underway to solve the broad problems of access, affordability, quality, and accountability, but viewed the Spellings Report as putting higher education on the national agenda and providing opportunities to advance the purposes of U. S. colleges and universities, and address concerns about the cost of higher education, the value added, and representing itself as a public good. In addition, they

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<sup>56</sup> "Action Plan for Higher Education: Improving Accessibility, Affordability, and Accountability," U. S. Department of Education Fact Sheet, September 26, 2006.

<sup>57</sup> "Secretary Spellings' Prepared Remarks at the National Press Club: An Action Plan for Higher Education," September 22, 2006.

<sup>58</sup> "The Achiever," U. S. Department of Education, Volume 6, No. 4, April 2007, p. 1.



believe the Spellings Report has provided the opportunity to create collaborative networks and partnerships with government officials and other constituencies in the shared goal of strengthening higher education and showing its contributions to economic, professional, and personal development through teaching, research, outreach, and public service.<sup>59</sup>

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

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

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

The report showed that most parents and children enrolled in college believed strongly in the value and importance of higher education. Ninety-four percent of parents and 96 percent of students agreed that college was an investment in their future. One of the reasons they are attending college is that they will enjoy a better quality of life. In addition, the study showed that most families worry about how the economy will affect their ability to pay for college.<sup>60</sup>

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

- parents contributed 48 percent of the cost, 32 percent of which was through income and savings plus 16 percent through borrowing;
- students contributed 33 percent of the cost, 23 percent of which was through borrowing and ten percent through their own income and savings;
- scholarships and grants covered approximately 15 percent of the cost; and
- the remaining 3 percent of the cost was contributed by relatives and friends.<sup>61</sup>

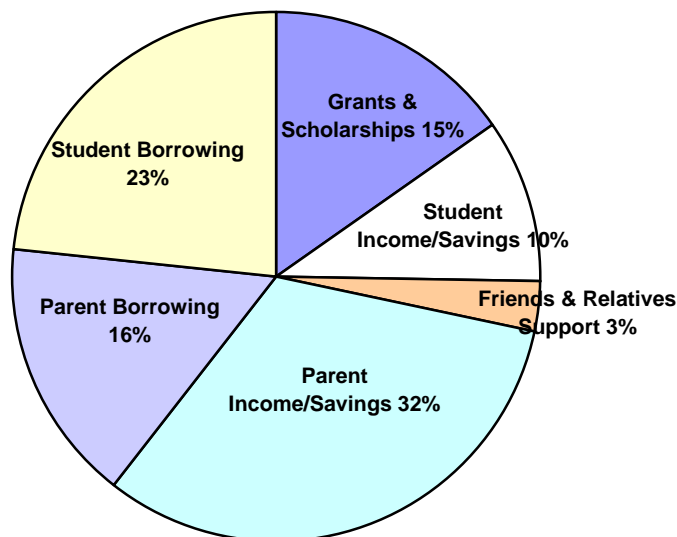
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<sup>59</sup> "Policy Information Report," National Association of College and University Business Officers, 2008, [www.nacubo.org/spellings](http://www.nacubo.org/spellings).

<sup>60</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. viii.

<sup>61</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. vii-viii.

## *How the Average Family Pays for College*



Also according to the report, the average reported total cost of attendance for the 2007-08 school year was \$14,628. Two-year community colleges averaged \$5,263 per year, four-year colleges and universities averaged \$13,706, while four-year private colleges and universities averaged \$27,679 per year, and the mean is \$14,628.<sup>62</sup> Although costs and the current state of the economy are concerning to many, student loan debt is classified as more acceptable by students and their families than are other types of consumer credit.<sup>63</sup>

**Other Factors.** The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families nervous that the widespread availability of student loans will dry up. More than 100 banks have stopped issuing student loans, but about 2,000 continue to originate federal student loans. To date, not a single student has been unable to get a federal Stafford Loan and every family, regardless of income and credit history, is able to borrow at least \$57,500. There is no danger that families will be deprived access to federal student loans.<sup>64</sup>

Included in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 is a two-year extension of the tuition tax deduction. It also includes language that would allow the Treasury Secretary to buy the debts/private loan assets, but not federally-subsidized loans, of private student lenders.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>62</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. 17-18.

<sup>63</sup> "How America Pays for College," by Sallie Mae and Gallup, August 20, 2008, p. 37.

<sup>64</sup> "Tuition Hikes, Not Loan Access, Should Frighten Students," by Michael Dannenberg, USA Today Education Forum Section, October 22, 2008.

<sup>65</sup> "Bailout Plan Includes Extensions of Key Tax Provisions for Colleges and Universities," by the American Council on Education, <http://www.acenet.edu>, October 7, 2008.

Recent changes in financial aid regulations, passed as part of the 2007 college-cost reduction act, raised the income cap from \$20,000 to \$30,000 under which students or their families automatically do not have to contribute toward college costs. That figure has also been linked to the Consumer Price Index, so the cap will go up each year. The act also increased the size of Pell Grants, increased students' income-protection allowance, meaning students who work won't be penalized as much in need calculations, and removed a rule that limited the size of grants at less expensive institutions.<sup>66</sup>

While it is still unclear to what extent the federal government's new \$700 billion bailout package will help, the crisis has exposed weaknesses in policies and management that left some institutions more vulnerable than they should have been, prompting some institutions to halt construction projects and consider faculty cuts and pay cuts.<sup>67</sup>

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, but the recent credit crisis has compounded an already difficult year for many institutions, which have suffered from declining state support, tightening credit, and losses on endowment earnings. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. They are considering 1) tuition increases as other sources of revenue fall, 2) offering classes in the evenings and weekends to maximize campus efficiency, and 3) borrowing money from auxiliary operations. In past recessions, colleges cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy improved. Some institutions will weather the financial turmoil and may even improve their standing while others may be forced to shut their doors.<sup>68</sup>

Concern about rising tuition has led some in Congress to consider proposals that would require universities to spend more of their endowments or risk losing their tax-exempt status. Several elite higher education institutions have responded by implementing new aid policies which will improve accessibility to students from a wide range of economic backgrounds and therefore will ultimately allow the institutions to enroll even more top students.<sup>69</sup> The institutions are making student aid one of their highest priorities by increasing their student aid budgets, spending more from their endowments, and raising additional money from donors, as well as using other tuition discounting methods in their efforts to increase affordability.<sup>70</sup>

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

<sup>67</sup> "Credit Squeeze Exposes Weaknesses in Investments," by Goldie Blumenstyk and Kelly Field, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 17, 2008, p. 1.

<sup>68</sup> "As Credit Crisis Freezes Colleges, Worries Mount," by Elyse Ashburn, Scott Carlson, Audrey Williams June, Eric Kelderman, Kathryn Masterson, Beckie Supiano, and Robin Wilson, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 3, 2008, p. 7-9.

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

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

## Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY09 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public college or university at current rates cost less than \$32,330. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$57,900 in Oklahoma. (These amounts do not include any grant aid or tax benefits students may be eligible for.)

The results of a recent Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) survey indicates that 94 percent of Oklahoma parents expect their children to attend college. It also indicates that 82 percent of families with household incomes of less than \$20,000 expect their children to attend college. The increase in expectations is in part due to an increase in the perceived value of a college degree.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic growth in the perception that college is not only important but is absolutely essential for success in today's economy and nearly nine in ten Americans have come to regard access to higher education as a virtual right.<sup>71</sup>

According to a study released in May 2007 by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, 87 percent of Americans believe that college is essential to improving job prospects, that it is a career and social necessity. The majority (67 percent) also believe that a college education is worth the money, even if some sacrifices are necessary.<sup>72</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>73</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 2005, a person who had earned a bachelor's degree earned 1.8 times as much as did a high school graduate. A college degree continues to be one of the best ways for individuals to increase their annual earnings.<sup>74</sup>

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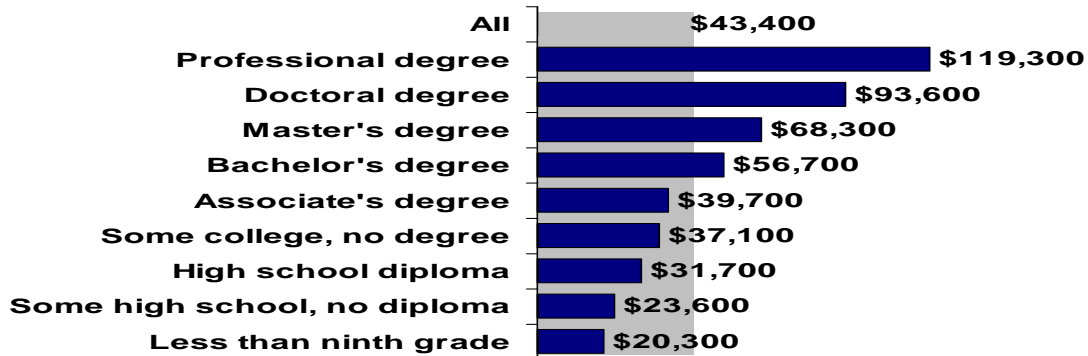
<sup>71</sup> "Is College Opportunity Slipping Away?" by The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, August 2008, p. 1-3.

<sup>72</sup> "Squeeze Play: How Parents and the Public Look at Higher Education Today," by the Public Agenda for the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, May 2007, p. 2, 17.

<sup>73</sup> "As Credit Crisis Chills Campuses, Worries Mount," by Deborah M. DiCroce, the Chronicle of Higher Education, October 10, 2008, p. 18.

<sup>74</sup> "SREB Fact Book on Higher Education," by Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, page 93.

## Adults Average Annual Earnings United States, 2005



*Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

Family income rises with the educational attainment of the householder. In 2007, for those with a bachelor's degree or more, median income was \$100,000 compared to \$49,739 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$29,760 for those with less than a high school diploma.<sup>75</sup>

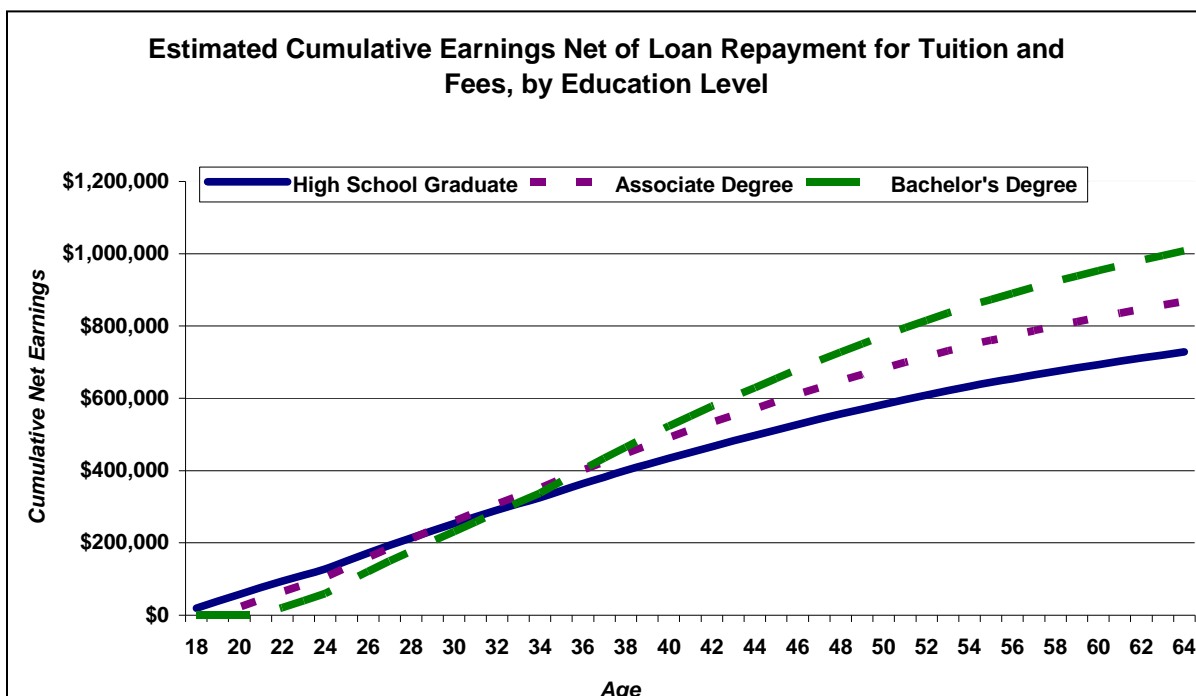
More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2005 earned 56 percent more than those with no high school attendance and 34 percent more than those who attended high school but did not earn diplomas or GED credentials. Those with associate's degrees earned 25 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor's degrees earned 79 percent more. And, those with professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 110 percent more than those with bachelor's degrees.<sup>76</sup>

The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate who enrolled at 18 has earned enough to compensate for borrowing to pay the full tuition and fees at the average public four-year institution, including interest on student loans to cover those charges and earnings forgone during the college years, by age 33. The typical student who earns an associate's degree two years after high school has recouped the expenditures by age 29, after nine years of full-time work, and the typical four-year college graduate by age 36, after 14 years of full-time work. The longer college graduates remain in the workforce, the greater the payoff to their investment in higher education.<sup>77</sup>

<sup>75</sup> "Is College Affordable?" Trends in Higher Education, by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> "SREB Fact Book on Higher Education: Oklahoma Featured Facts," Southern Regional Education Board, 2007, p. 14.

<sup>77</sup> "Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 11.



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

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn over 60 percent more than typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two or three times as much as high school graduates. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.<sup>78</sup>

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. In addition to widespread productivity increases, the higher earnings of educated workers generate higher tax payments at the local, state, and federal levels. Consistent productive employment reduces dependence on public income-transfer programs and all workers, regardless of education level, earn more when there are more college graduates in the labor force.<sup>79</sup>

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in a variety of other ways. For example, reduced poverty increases material standards of living and improves the overall well-being of the population; the psychological implications of unemployment are also significant. In

<sup>78</sup> "Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

<sup>79</sup> "Education Pays 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

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>80</sup>

While the cost of college may be imposing for many families, the cost associated with not going to college is likely to be much greater. Investing in a college degree significantly increases earning potential over a person's lifetime. These economic as well as the social returns make financing a college education a good investment.<sup>81</sup> According to the Institute for Higher Education Policy, paying for college has now become one of the most important lifetime financial investments individuals can make.<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> "Education pay 2007: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2007, p. 8.

<sup>81</sup> "Education Pays 2004," by The College Board, October 2004, <http://www.collegeboard.com>.

<sup>82</sup> "Private Scholarships Count: Access to Higher Education and the Critical Role of the Private Sector," by the Institute for Higher Education Policy, in collaboration with Scholarship America and the National Scholarship Providers Association, May 2005.

## Conclusions

Maintaining a high-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is a challenge for every state. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to making sure that students receive an affordable, quality education while ensuring that Oklahoma's colleges and universities are keeping their costs down. For FY09 the average increase in tuition and mandatory fees was 9.1 percent, or an average of \$302 for a full-time student and 40 percent of students attend a community college where the average increase was \$201 (8.3 percent).

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. Recently, the Educational Policy Institute ranked Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability for a four-year college education. Even with the recent tuition and mandatory fee increases, the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs as prescribed by state law. The average cost of tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 83 percent of the average legislative peer limit.

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

The increase in tuition and fees will increase the need for students to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted resident tuition waivers for FY09 increased by \$5.8 million (11.9 percent) over FY08. A dedicated revenue source in state appropriations has been secured to meet the demand for State Regents' *Oklahoma's Promise* (OHLAP) scholarship commitments. Financial aid is readily available for those who need financial assistance in order to meet the costs associated with pursuing a college degree.

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



Most institutions have made faculty and staff salary increases a priority and have added new faculty positions in order to accommodate the increased demand for course sections. Institutions continue to be proactive in their interactions with students and other constituencies resulting in students being more informed and presidents, institutions and local governing boards being more accountable and focusing on institutional differentiation to meet the needs of the community

State appropriations support decreased from 62.3 percent in FY01 to 47.7 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY09. Student revenues increased from 24.6 percent in FY01 to 38.8 percent in FY09. This trend of declining state appropriations and the resulting dependence upon increases in revolving funds, namely tuition and mandatory fees, has been the norm since FY97. State Regents continue to be concerned that the level of state support not be further eroded in the future.

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

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

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## **Attachments**

1. FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees—Big 12 Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY09 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY09
5. Minutes and Transcript of April 17, 2008 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY09
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY09
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY09
9. Summary Listing of FY09 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY09 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition Rates for FY09
12. Comparison of FY09 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY09 Cost of Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)

## **APPENDIX**



**Attachment 1**

**Undergraduate Tuition and Fees  
Big Twelve Public Universities  
Academic Year 2008-09 -- Preliminary**

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University	Resident	Nonresident
Texas A&M	\$8,744	\$23,174
Missouri	\$8,432	\$19,523
Texas	\$8,090	\$26,672
Colorado	\$7,278	\$26,756
Kansas	\$7,042	\$17,119
Texas Tech	\$6,783	\$15,213
Nebraska	\$6,669	\$17,289
Kansas State	\$6,628	\$16,933
Oklahoma	\$6,493	\$16,474
Iowa State	\$6,360	\$17,350
Oklahoma State	\$6,201	\$16,556
Big Twelve Average*	\$7,336	\$20,003

\*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

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*Preliminary Source: Institutional Web Sites*



# **PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE**

## **TUITION AND FEES Effective Academic Year 2008-2009**

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of tuition and fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 17, 2008.

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 11, 2008 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9120.



Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Glen D. Johnson, Chancellor

## **PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE**

### **ACADEMIC SERVICES FEES Effective Academic Year 2008-2009**

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of academic services fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, June 26, 2008.

The following will be presented for comment:

- Additional academic service fee proposals.

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 20, 2008 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9120.



Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Glen D. Johnson, Chancellor



**Attachment 3**

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education**

**FY09 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY09 Peer Limit for <u>Resident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY09 Peer Limit for <u>Nonresident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$6,858.00	\$228.60	\$19,146.00	\$638.20
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$4,718.00	\$157.27	\$11,178.00	\$372.60
<b>Community Colleges</b>	\$3,582.00	\$119.40	\$7,457.00	\$248.57

<b>Graduate (24 Credit Hours)</b>	<b>FY09 Peer Limit for <u>Resident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>	<b>FY09 Peer Limit for <u>Nonresident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate</b>
<b>Research Universities</b> <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$7,100.00	\$295.83	\$16,347.00	\$681.13
<b>Regional Universities</b> <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$4,728.00	\$197.00	\$10,284.00	\$428.50

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.

Undergraduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than 105 percent (105%) of the average of nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.

70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for graduate resident and graduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.

**TIER**

**PEER INSTITUTIONS**

Research Universities

Big 12 Public Institutions

Regional Universities

Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states

Community Colleges

Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states

*At their meeting in June 2008, State Regents will consider FY09 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education**  
**FY09 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Professional Programs	FY09 Peer Limit for <u>Resident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY09 Peer Limit for <u>Nonresident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$16,621.00	\$28,255.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$20,854.00	\$44,784.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$19,849.00	\$41,274.00
Physician's Associate	\$11,872.00	\$21,991.00
PharmD	\$15,580.00	\$28,816.00
Occupational Therapy	\$7,596.00	\$15,759.00
Physical Therapy -- Masters*	\$8,072.00	\$18,001.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral*	\$9,849.00	\$21,383.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$9,388.00	\$19,866.00
Public Health	\$8,063.00	\$18,375.00
Nursing -- Doctoral	\$6,012.00	\$14,615.00
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$21,721.00	\$44,603.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$16,901.00	\$35,448.00
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$16,929.00	\$29,710.00
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
PharmD	\$12,589.00	\$26,290.00
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$9,849.00	\$21,383.00
<p>70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.</p> <p><i>At their meeting in June 2008, State Regents will consider FY09 professional program tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>		

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

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

**TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES**  
**Fiscal Year 2009**

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

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

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

**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 FY2009-09 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 Norman 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 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

## Attachment 4

### *(FY09 Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines Continued)*

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 2008 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Thursday, April 17, 2008. The State Regents for Higher Education will maintain and publish a record of testimony by students and other participants who appeared at the 2008 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 student to meet the cost of attendance;
- 4) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on enrollment;
- 5) Detailed justification for all tuition and mandatory fee increases in excess of nine percent (9%); and
- 6) Dedication to cost-effectiveness in institutional operations.

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

OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
Research Park, Oklahoma City

**Minutes of the  
Public Hearing on  
Tuition and Mandatory Fees**  
Thursday, April 17, 2008

1. **CALL TO ORDER.** The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education met on Thursday, April 17, 2008, in the State Regents' offices in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to hear public testimony regarding tuition and mandatory fee increases. Participating in the meeting were Regents Bill Burgess, Stuart Price, Jody Parker, Julie Carson, Ike Glass, Cheryl Hunter, and John Massey. Chairman Burgess called the meeting to order and presided.
2. **ANNOUNCEMENT OF FILING AND POSTING OF MEETING.** Notice of the meeting was filed with the Secretary of State on April 4, 2008. A copy of the agenda had been posted as required by the Open Meeting Act.
3. **TUITION AND FEES.**
  - a. Review of limits on tuition and mandatory fees and of proposed changes to academic services fees. Vice Chancellor Amanda Paliotta reviewed the legislative limits on raising tuition and mandatory fees for FY 2009. These limits were posted at the State Regents' regular meeting in March 2008.
  - b. Review of process for setting fees and tuition. Vice Chancellor Paliotta stated that the institutions would submit their proposed increases for Regents' consideration at their regular meeting in June.
  - c. Public comment on tuition and fee proposal. Chairman Burgess explained the process for providing public testimony and opened the floor for comments on the tuition and fee increase proposal. Speakers included Olaf Standley, Northeastern State University, Daniel McClure, Oklahoma Student Government Association, Cyndi Munson, Council on Student Affairs, Jason Hinds, Council on Student Affairs, Dr. Roger Frech, Faculty Advisory Council, and Dr. John Hays, President of Southwestern Oklahoma State University. A transcript of the public testimony and other commentary on this topic is on file in the State Regents' office.
4. **ADJOURNMENT.** With no other items to discuss, the meeting was adjourned.

ATTEST:

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Bill Burgess, Chairman

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Stuart Price, Secretary

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

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

Thursday, April 17, 2008  
State Regents' Conference Room

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

This is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees, and we ask that all speakers confine their comments to that topic. If speakers have written comments, I would ask you to leave them with Jeff. We are here for the purpose of listening to you. Regents may have a question or two for speakers if we need clarification regarding your comments but we are not here to debate. We'll have time between today and our June meeting for debate. So, Regents, just a reminder that we are here today to listen.

I'm going to read the names of individuals who have asked for an opportunity to comment on the tuition and fee topic. Is there anyone else in the audience who wants to be added to the list?

Then let's begin. The first speaker is Mr. Olaf Standley.

**Olaf Standley:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Also, thank you, Regents, for making this meeting a more appropriate time for us and more easily attended by us with the scheduling of finals and other things. Let me start off by saying that I do understand that tuition increases are necessary at times, especially in light of the budget shortfall this year. I understand that things need to be funded—health care for our faculty and staff and lighting for our buildings. With the economic situation in the United States today, I would ask that you take that into consideration as well when looking at tuition hikes this year. I would ask that you try not to place too much of a burden on the student body of the state of Oklahoma. Oklahoma is ranked very low [for cost of tuition] and we are very proud of that. We would like for you to keep it that way. We understand that tuition does have to go up sometimes, but please try your best to keep it under a double-digit increase this year. We would like to ensure that all students in Oklahoma have an opportunity to get an affordable education and not have a tremendous debt to pay when they get out of college, which is another problem. With that, I again thank you. Please, try to keep it under double-digits this year.

**Burgess:** Thank you. Our next speaker is Nicholas Harrison (not present). Daniel McClure.

**Daniel McClure:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Daniel McClure and I am the 2008-2009 President of the Oklahoma Student Government Association. Like Olaf, I thank you for

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scheduling this at a student-friendly time. We really want to be here and we appreciate you giving us this time. For starters, I have a unique experience in that I work in an academic advisory office at the University of Central Oklahoma. It's a student job and at first it seemed like just a normal student job, but to me it's a really great opportunity. We have students come in on a daily basis needing help, and because of this I've really gotten to see first hand the problems of our students. Everyone has different problems, but everyone knows that a core student issue is that of tuition. I know that increases in tuition allow the university to continue to be successful and continue to provide quality education. I know that every year with the increases in tuition, more and more Oklahoma students are unable to attend college and obtain that college degree. I fully believe that education is the foundation that allows us to succeed, and we are all here to make sure that happens. Olaf really hit it on the head. We are really pushing, on the Student Government side, that we don't go into double-digits. We know that we aren't getting any new money this year from the legislature and that's unfortunate. However, we have to work with what we have. Tuition increases, although unfortunate, are understood to be necessary. Just not too much. Make sure that education is affordable and make sure that it is a quality education. Make sure that we don't allow students to become unable to achieve their dreams. Thank you.

**Burgess:** Thank you very much. Cyndi Munson.

**Cyndi Munson:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Hello, and thank you for the opportunity to come before you and speak about the tuition costs that are rising in our state. I currently the University of Central Oklahoma student association as their Vice President. I have the unique opportunity to hear the voices of the students and the concerns that they have regarding the cost of their college education. I will be graduating in May, so the tuition increases that may happen will not effect me directly; however, I do still have some concerns for students that our in our institutions right now. A couple of months ago, I was having a conversation with one of my friends, who is a very intelligent and very bright young man. He was telling me his concerns of possibly not coming back to UCO or continuing his college education for a year because he was going to have to stop and save money to come back. That worries me as a college student and also an advocate of someone who wants to see more college graduates come from the state of Oklahoma. I have also had a conversation with a younger student, who was trying to find an extra job. She already works one job and was wanting to work another job because her parents can't afford her college tuition anymore. They are comfortably living, but they can't afford to provide for her college education as well as the siblings that are at home right now in middle school and high school. I just ask that you all take that into consideration, that there are students now in our institutions that are going to have to take a break or stop going to school due to the fact that tuition is rising and they can't afford those costs. I am blessed to have had some assistance, but I am leaving my undergraduate career with a lot of debt. So I would ask that you take that into consideration. Students that are currently in school are considering taking a break due to the fact that tuition is rising. Thank you again for allowing me to speak before you and I appreciate the work that you've done here.

**Burgess:** Thank you. Jason Hinds.

**Jason Hinds:** Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the Board. I am student body president at the University of Central Oklahoma and I also represent the Student Advisory Board. I am really excited to be here today. I'm a long time fan of the Regents, first time speaker, so this is a great opportunity. I just want to start off by saying how much I love the state of Oklahoma. I love this state and I can't wait to further my education in the state of Oklahoma.



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Better yet, I can wait to raise a family here in the state of Oklahoma. That's really something I'm passionate about. I've been here for 22 years and don't plan on leaving. This is a great state and I truly do believe that. But something else that I really feel passionate about is the ability for Oklahomans to receive a quality, affordable education. That's very, very important. We have students from all 77 counties in the state of Oklahoma and we must give them an opportunity to for a quality, affordable education. We have great opportunities to do that through our regional universities. Southwestern. Northeastern. Northwestern. Great opportunities for students. Also the university that I attend—the University of Central Oklahoma. It's a great metropolitan university where everyone in the greater Oklahoma City area can come to receive a quality education. I don't want to see anything compromise that, because so many students are going to graduate college, graduate from these institutions and do great things in the state. We don't want to hinder that by large increases in tuition.

There is one thing I'd like to point out. Right now I pay \$130 per credit hour at UCO, and at a 15 hour semester puts me at about \$2000 per semester for tuition. I've been blessed to have been raised with a good work ethic. I work two jobs to help pay for what scholarships won't get. In 25 years whenever I have a kid enrolled at the University of Central Oklahoma, if we have a 9-10 percent increase in tuition every year for the next 25 years, my child will paying \$450 per credit hour. For a 15 hour semester, that will be over \$7000 per semester for tuition. Please keep that in mind, because I do want to raise a family in Oklahoma and have children here. I want them to have the same opportunity I had to receive a quality, affordable education. Thank you very, very much for allowing me to be here.

**Burgess:** Thanks, Jason. Is Mike Workman here? Dr. Roger Frech.

**Dr. Roger Frech:** My name is Roger Frech and I am currently the Chair of the Faculty Advisory Council. The Faculty Advisory Council consists of faculty representatives from the research universities, regional universities, community colleges, and independent institutions. I am a professor of chemistry and biochemistry at OU. On behalf of the council, I'd like to thank the Chancellor and Regents for your leadership and efforts to balance both the accessibility and quality of higher education in Oklahoma. Since the budget cuts in 2002, the number of students has increased about 6 percent. And although appropriations also increased over that time period, the percentage of appropriations as a percentage of higher education's budget has decreased from about 61 percent to 49 percent. This difference is made up, in part, by raising tuition. It is clear that institutions, not only in Oklahoma but across the US, are undergoing a slow transition from "state supported" schools to "state assisted" schools. Consequently, the affordability of schools becomes a very important issue, as tuition is used to offset the lack of state support. The Faculty Advisory Council recommends tuition increases to compensate for decreasing percentage of state appropriations to the higher education budget.

**Burgess:** Thank you, Dr. Frech. President John Hays, Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

**Dr. John Hays:** Mr. Chairman. Members of the Board. I really didn't come prepared to give any remarks and I don't have anything written down. Let me just talk a little bit about how this impacts us at Southwestern and perhaps the rest of the state. We have already started preparing our budget to know what kind of tuition increases will be needed for us to break even, since we anticipate no new state money. This year, based on what I understand of the budget, it looks like it is going to be pretty flat. As I mentioned the other evening to Senator Coffee and Senator Jolly, when I was a student at Southwestern, the state paid about 80 percent of what it cost for me to

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attend, which was really good. It made it easy for me to work and go to school. Today, what we're seeing happen is that deteriorate from about 80 percent to closer to 50 percent. Consequently we've had to raise tuition. I understand what the students are talking about, trying to keep it under double-digits. We are going to make every effort to keep it below that. But unfortunately, until the state of Oklahoma recognizes the value of higher education and is willing to put the resources into it to retain quality faculty and hire quality faculty, we're going to be asking for a tuition hike. It's a difficult situation that we're faced with. We feel like we want to keep our tuition and fees as low as possible, and we're going to be increasing roughly 85 percent of the limit. We think we're going to end up around \$137 per credit hour just to stay even.

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

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>Institution</b>												
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
Univ of Oklahoma	108.70	3,261.00	117.90	3,537.00	8.5%	\$276.00	412.50	12,375.00	450.60	13,518.00	9.2%	\$1,143.00
Oklahoma St Univ&Tulsa	119.50	3,585.00	131.35	3,940.50	9.9%	\$355.50	433.65	13,009.50	476.50	14,295.00	9.9%	\$1,285.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>114.10</i>	<i>3,423.00</i>	<i>124.63</i>	<i>3,738.75</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>\$315.75</i>	<i>423.08</i>	<i>12,692.25</i>	<i>463.55</i>	<i>13,906.50</i>	<i>9.6%</i>	<i>\$1,214.25</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>												
Univ of Central Oklahoma	110.50	3,315.00	122.70	3,681.00	11.0%	\$366.00	306.25	9,187.50	337.00	10,110.00	10.0%	\$922.50
East Central Univ	88.74	2,662.20	100.40	3,012.00	13.1%	\$349.80	271.17	8,135.10	300.90	9,027.00	11.0%	\$891.90
Northeastern State Univ	96.50	2,895.00	107.00	3,210.00	10.9%	\$315.00	280.50	8,415.00	310.00	9,300.00	10.5%	\$885.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	104.25	3,127.50	116.25	3,487.50	11.5%	\$360.00	289.25	8,677.50	317.25	9,517.50	9.7%	\$840.00
Rogers State Univ	82.75	2,482.50	90.95	2,728.50	9.9%	\$246.00	248.25	7,447.50	272.85	8,185.50	9.9%	\$738.00
Southeastern OK State Univ	108.30	3,249.00	121.30	3,639.00	12.0%	\$390.00	301.45	9,043.50	333.65	10,009.50	10.7%	\$966.00
Southwestern OK State Univ	100.00	3,000.00	112.00	3,360.00	12.0%	\$360.00	260.00	7,800.00	290.00	8,700.00	11.5%	\$900.00
Cameron Univ	85.70	2,571.00	93.50	2,805.00	9.1%	\$234.00	264.00	7,920.00	289.00	8,670.00	9.5%	\$750.00
Langston Univ, Main Campu	80.30	2,409.00	88.00	2,640.00	9.6%	\$231.00	250.80	7,524.00	274.00	8,220.00	9.3%	\$696.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	83.00	2,490.00	91.25	2,737.50	9.9%	\$247.50	246.00	7,380.00	269.25	8,077.50	9.5%	\$697.50
Univ of Science & Arts of O	96.00	2,880.00	109.00	3,270.00	13.5%	\$390.00	282.00	8,460.00	313.00	9,390.00	11.0%	\$930.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>94.19</i>	<i>2,825.56</i>	<i>104.76</i>	<i>3,142.77</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>\$317.21</i>	<i>272.70</i>	<i>8,180.92</i>	<i>300.63</i>	<i>9,018.82</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>\$837.90</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGE</b>												
Carl Albert State College	47.50	1,425.00	51.00	1,530.00	7.4%	\$105.00	146.50	4,395.00	150.00	4,500.00	2.4%	\$105.00
Connors State College	60.45	1,813.50	66.14	1,984.20	9.4%	\$170.70	170.95	5,128.50	187.03	5,610.90	9.4%	\$482.40
Eastern Okla State College	68.30	2,049.00	68.30	2,049.00	0.0%	\$0.00	188.86	5,665.80	188.86	5,665.80	0.0%	\$0.00
Murray State College	74.00	2,220.00	81.00	2,430.00	9.5%	\$210.00	190.00	5,700.00	208.00	6,240.00	9.5%	\$540.00
Northeastern OK A&M Coll	52.70	1,581.00	57.90	1,737.00	9.9%	\$156.00	168.55	5,056.50	185.25	5,557.50	9.9%	\$501.00
Northern Okla College	49.25	1,477.50	52.95	1,588.50	7.5%	\$111.00	158.05	4,741.50	169.95	5,098.50	7.5%	\$357.00
Okla City Community Colleg	54.55	1,636.50	60.55	1,816.50	11.0%	\$180.00	184.55	5,536.50	200.55	6,016.50	8.7%	\$480.00
Redlands Community Colleg	88.00	2,640.00	96.75	2,902.50	9.9%	\$262.50	163.00	4,890.00	171.75	5,152.50	5.4%	\$262.50
Rose State College	59.95	1,798.50	64.50	1,935.00	7.6%	\$136.50	208.55	6,256.50	226.50	6,795.00	8.6%	\$538.50
Seminole State College	52.50	1,575.00	57.50	1,725.00	9.5%	\$150.00	168.65	5,059.50	184.70	5,541.00	9.5%	\$481.50
Tulsa Community College	57.50	1,725.00	62.20	1,866.00	8.2%	\$141.00	201.25	6,037.50	217.75	6,532.50	8.2%	\$495.00
Western Okla State College	51.50	1,545.00	56.60	1,698.00	9.9%	\$153.00	161.50	4,845.00	172.60	5,178.00	6.9%	\$333.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>59.68</i>	<i>1,790.50</i>	<i>64.62</i>	<i>1,938.48</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>\$147.98</i>	<i>175.87</i>	<i>5,276.03</i>	<i>188.58</i>	<i>5,657.35</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>\$381.33</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>79.22</i>	<i>2,376.53</i>	<i>87.08</i>	<i>2,612.39</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>235.86</i>	<i>238.25</i>	<i>7,147.48</i>	<i>259.88</i>	<i>7,796.33</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>648.85</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore--Lower	98.00	2,940.00	107.00	3,210.00	9.2%	\$270.00	204.00	6,120.00	234.00	7,020.00	14.7%	\$900.00
Ardmore--Upper ECU	113.79	3,413.70	125.00	3,750.00	9.9%	\$336.30	321.87	9,656.10	353.30	10,599.00	9.8%	\$942.90
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	112.50	3,375.00	123.30	3,699.00	9.6%	\$324.00	329.65	9,889.50	361.65	10,849.50	9.7%	\$960.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>108.10</i>	<i>3,242.90</i>	<i>118.43</i>	<i>3,553.00</i>	<i>9.6%</i>	<i>310.10</i>	<i>285.17</i>	<i>8,555.20</i>	<i>316.32</i>	<i>9,489.50</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>934.30</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Science Center	108.70	3,261.00	117.90	3,537.00	8.5%	\$276.00	412.50	12,375.00	450.60	13,518.00	9.2%	\$1,143.00
OSU, OKC--Lower	71.00	2,130.00	76.00	2,280.00	7.0%	\$150.00	220.00	6,600.00	238.00	7,140.00	8.2%	\$540.00
OSU, OKC--Upper	91.00	2,730.00	97.50	2,925.00	7.1%	\$195.00	240.00	7,200.00	259.50	7,785.00	8.1%	\$585.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	84.50	2,535.00	92.00	2,760.00	8.9%	\$225.00	247.50	7,425.00	269.00	8,070.00	8.7%	\$645.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	93.00	2,790.00	100.50	3,015.00	8.1%	\$225.00	256.00	7,680.00	277.50	8,325.00	8.4%	\$645.00
<b>OTHER</b>												
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	146.00	4,380.00	156.00	4,680.00	6.8%	\$300.00	339.15	10,174.50	368.35	11,050.50	8.6%	\$876.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	91.30	2,739.00	100.35	3,010.50	9.9%	\$271.50	284.45	8,533.50	312.70	9,381.00	9.9%	\$847.50
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	101.65	3,049.50	111.75	3,352.50	9.9%	\$303.00	294.80	8,844.00	324.10	9,723.00	9.9%	\$879.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	119.75	3,592.50	131.65	3,949.50	9.9%	\$357.00	312.90	9,387.00	344.00	10,320.00	9.9%	\$933.00
Langston Univ, OKC	89.25	2,677.50	89.25	2,677.50	0.0%	\$0.00	261.25	7,837.50	274.00	8,220.00	4.9%	\$382.50
Langston Univ, Tulsa	83.20	2,496.00	89.25	2,677.50	7.3%	\$181.50	274.00	8,220.00	274.00	8,220.00	0.0%	\$0.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	49.25	1,477.50	52.95	1,588.50	7.5%	\$111.00	158.05	4,741.50	169.95	5,098.50	7.5%	\$357.00
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	146.50	4,395.00	157.25	4,717.50	7.3%	\$322.50	352.00	10,560.00	372.50	11,175.00	5.8%	\$615.00

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

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>Institution</b>																
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>																
Univ of Oklahoma	2,646.00	2,956.00	11.7%	310.00	196.90	5,907.00	216.43	6,493.00	9.9%	586.00	500.70	15,021.00	549.13	16,474.00	9.7%	1,453.00
Oklahoma St Univ&Tulsa	2,056.20	2,260.50	9.9%	204.30	188.04	5,641.20	206.70	6,201.00	9.9%	559.80	502.19	15,065.70	551.85	16,555.50	9.9%	1,489.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>2,351.10</i>	<i>2,608.25</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>257.15</i>	<i>192.47</i>	<i>5,774.10</i>	<i>211.57</i>	<i>6,347.00</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>572.90</i>	<i>501.45</i>	<i>15,043.35</i>	<i>550.49</i>	<i>16,514.75</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>1,471.40</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>																
Univ of Central Oklahoma	541.50	541.50	0.0%	0.00	128.55	3,856.50	140.75	4,222.50	9.5%	366.00	324.30	9,729.00	355.05	10,651.50	9.5%	922.50
East Central Univ	1,179.00	1,209.00	2.5%	30.00	128.04	3,841.20	140.70	4,221.00	9.9%	379.80	310.47	9,314.10	341.20	10,236.00	9.9%	921.90
Northeastern State Univ	903.00	945.00	4.7%	42.00	126.60	3,798.00	138.50	4,155.00	9.4%	357.00	310.60	9,318.00	341.50	10,245.00	9.9%	927.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	622.50	622.50	0.0%	0.00	125.00	3,750.00	137.00	4,110.00	9.6%	360.00	310.00	9,300.00	338.00	10,140.00	9.0%	840.00
Rogers State Univ	1,410.00	1,548.00	9.8%	138.00	129.75	3,892.50	142.55	4,276.50	9.9%	384.00	295.25	8,857.50	324.45	9,733.50	9.9%	876.00
Southeastern OK State Univ	676.50	676.50	0.0%	0.00	130.85	3,925.50	143.85	4,315.50	9.9%	390.00	324.00	9,720.00	356.20	10,686.00	9.9%	966.00
Southwestern OK State Univ	750.00	750.00	0.0%	0.00	125.00	3,750.00	137.00	4,110.00	9.6%	360.00	285.00	8,550.00	315.00	9,450.00	10.5%	900.00
Cameron Univ	1,185.00	1,305.00	10.1%	120.00	125.20	3,756.00	137.00	4,110.00	9.4%	354.00	303.50	9,105.00	332.50	9,975.00	9.6%	870.00
Langston Univ, Main Campus	1,186.50	1,186.50	0.0%	0.00	119.85	3,595.50	127.55	3,826.50	6.4%	231.00	290.35	8,710.50	313.55	9,406.50	8.0%	696.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	1,284.00	1,464.00	14.0%	180.00	125.80	3,774.00	140.05	4,201.50	11.3%	427.50	288.80	8,664.00	318.05	9,541.50	10.1%	877.50
Univ of Science & Arts of Okla	1,170.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	135.00	4,050.00	148.00	4,440.00	9.6%	390.00	321.00	9,630.00	352.00	10,560.00	9.7%	930.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>991.64</i>	<i>1,038.00</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>46.36</i>	<i>127.24</i>	<i>3,817.20</i>	<i>139.36</i>	<i>4,180.77</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>363.57</i>	<i>305.75</i>	<i>9,172.55</i>	<i>335.23</i>	<i>10,056.82</i>	<i>9.6%</i>	<i>884.26</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGE</b>																
Carl Albert State College	720.00	720.00	0.0%	0.00	71.50	2,145.00	75.00	2,250.00	4.9%	105.00	170.50	5,115.00	174.00	5,220.00	2.1%	105.00
Connors State College	565.00	613.90	8.7%	48.90	79.28	2,378.50	86.60	2,598.10	9.2%	219.60	189.78	5,693.50	207.49	6,224.80	9.3%	531.30
Eastern Okla State College	531.00	786.00	48.0%	255.00	86.00	2,580.00	94.50	2,835.00	9.9%	255.00	206.56	6,196.80	215.06	6,451.80	4.1%	255.00
Murray State College	395.00	410.00	3.8%	15.00	87.17	2,615.00	94.67	2,840.00	8.6%	225.00	203.17	6,095.00	221.67	6,650.00	9.1%	555.00
Northeastern OK A&M Coll	704.50	704.50	0.0%	0.00	76.18	2,285.50	81.38	2,441.50	6.8%	156.00	192.03	5,761.00	208.73	6,262.00	8.7%	501.00
Northern Okla College	624.00	714.00	14.4%	90.00	70.05	2,101.50	76.75	2,302.50	9.6%	201.00	178.85	5,365.50	193.75	5,812.50	8.3%	447.00
Okla City Community Colleg	703.50	703.50	0.0%	0.00	78.00	2,340.00	84.00	2,520.00	7.7%	180.00	208.00	6,240.00	224.00	6,720.00	7.7%	480.00
Redlands Community Colleg	-	-	0.0%	0.00	88.00	2,640.00	96.75	2,902.50	9.9%	262.50	163.00	4,890.00	171.75	5,152.50	5.4%	262.50
Rose State College	541.50	599.00	10.6%	57.50	78.00	2,340.00	84.47	2,534.00	8.3%	194.00	226.60	6,798.00	246.47	7,394.00	8.8%	596.00
Seminole State College	1,018.50	1,123.50	10.3%	105.00	86.45	2,593.50	94.95	2,848.50	9.8%	255.00	202.60	6,078.00	222.15	6,664.50	9.6%	586.50
Tulsa Community College	842.50	842.50	0.0%	0.00	85.58	2,567.50	90.28	2,708.50	5.5%	141.00	229.33	6,880.00	245.83	7,375.00	7.2%	495.00
Western Okla State College	925.50	985.50	6.5%	60.00	82.35	2,470.50	89.45	2,683.50	8.6%	213.00	192.35	5,770.50	205.45	6,163.50	6.8%	393.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>630.92</i>	<i>683.53</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>52.62</i>	<i>80.71</i>	<i>2,421.42</i>	<i>87.40</i>	<i>2,622.01</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>200.59</i>	<i>196.90</i>	<i>5,906.94</i>	<i>211.36</i>	<i>6,340.88</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>433.94</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>927.25</i>	<i>993.48</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>66.23</i>	<i>110.13</i>	<i>3,303.78</i>	<i>120.20</i>	<i>3,605.86</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>302.09</i>	<i>269.16</i>	<i>8,074.72</i>	<i>292.99</i>	<i>8,789.80</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>715.08</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>CENTERS</b>																
Ardmore--Lower	20.00	65.00	225.0%	45.00	98.67	2,960.00	109.17	3,275.00	10.6%	315.00	204.67	6,140.00	236.17	7,085.00	15.4%	945.00
Ardmore--Upper ECU	20.00	15.00	-25.0%	(5.00)	114.46	3,433.70	125.50	3,765.00	9.6%	331.30	322.54	9,676.10	353.80	10,614.00	9.7%	937.90
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	20.00	0.00	-100.0%	(20.00)	113.17	3,395.00	123.30	3,699.00	9.0%	304.00	330.32	9,909.50	361.65	10,849.50	9.5%	940.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>26.67</i>	<i>33.3%</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>108.76</i>	<i>3,262.90</i>	<i>119.32</i>	<i>3,579.67</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>316.77</i>	<i>285.84</i>	<i>8,575.20</i>	<i>317.21</i>	<i>9,516.17</i>	<i>11.0%</i>	<i>940.97</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCY</b>																
OU Health Science Center	1,729.00	2,020.00	16.8%	291.00	166.33	4,990.00	185.23	5,557.00	11.4%	567.00	470.13	14,104.00	517.93	15,538.00	10.2%	1,434.00
OSU, OKC--Lower	590.00	650.00	10.2%	60.00	90.67	2,720.00	97.67	2,930.00	7.7%	210.00	239.67	7,190.00	259.67	7,790.00	8.3%	600.00
OSU, OKC--Upper	590.00	650.00	10.2%	60.00	110.67	3,320.00	119.17	3,575.00	7.7%	255.00	259.67	7,790.00	281.17	8,435.00	8.3%	645.00
OSU, OKM--Lower	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	116.00	3,480.00	123.50	3,705.00	6.5%	225.00	279.00	8,370.00	300.50	9,015.00	7.7%	645.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	945.00	945.00	0.0%	0.00	124.50	3,735.00	132.00	3,960.00	6.0%	225.00	287.50	8,625.00	309.00	9,270.00	7.5%	645.00
<b>OTHER</b>																
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	-	-	0.0%	0.00	146.00	4,380.00	156.00	4,680.00	6.8%	300.00	339.15	10,174.50	368.35	11,050.50	8.6%	876.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	-	-	0.0%	0.00	91.30	2,739.00	100.35	3,010.50	9.9%	271.50	284.45	8,533.50	312.70	9,381.00	9.9%	847.50
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	101.65	3,049.50	111.75	3,352.50	9.9%	303.00	294.80	8,844.00	324.10	9,723.00	9.9%	879.00
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	119.75	3,592.50	131.65	3,949.50	9.9%	357.00	312.90	9,387.00	344.00	10,320.00	9.9%	933.00
Langston Univ, OKC	931.50	931.50	0.0%	0.00	120.30	3,609.00	120.30	3,609.00	0.0%	0.00	292.30	8,769.00	305.05	9,151.50	4.4%	382.50
Langston Univ, Tulsa	988.50	1,066.50	7.9%	78.00	116.15	3,484.50	124.80	3,744.00	7.4%	259.50	306.95	9,208.50	309.55	9,286.50	0.8%	78.00
NOC -- Stillwater*	2,148.20	2,502.50	16.5%	354.30	120.86	3,625.70	136.37	4,091.00	12.8%	465.30	229.66	6,889.70	253.37	7,601.00	10.3%	711.30
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	-	-	0.0%	0.00	146.50	4,395.00	157.25	4,717.50	7.3%	322.50	352.00	10,560.00	372.50	11,175.00	5.8%	615.00

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

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY09 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY09 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
Univ of Oklahoma	228.60	6,858.00	\$216.43	\$6,493.00	365.00	94.7%	638.20	19,146.00	\$549.13	\$16,474.00	2,672.00	86.0%
Oklahoma St Univ&Tulsa	228.60	6,858.00	\$206.70	\$6,201.00	657.00	90.4%	638.20	19,146.00	\$551.85	\$16,555.50	2,590.50	86.5%
<i>Average</i>	<i>228.60</i>	<i>6,858.00</i>	<i>\$211.57</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>511.00</i>	<i>92.5%</i>	<i>638.20</i>	<i>19,146.00</i>	<i>\$550.49</i>	<i>\$16,514.75</i>	<i>2,631.25</i>	<i>86.3%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>												
Univ of Central Oklahoma	157.27	4,718.00	\$140.75	\$4,222.50	495.50	89.5%	372.60	11,178.00	\$355.05	\$10,651.50	526.50	95.3%
East Central Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$140.70	\$4,221.00	497.00	89.5%	372.60	11,178.00	\$341.20	\$10,236.00	942.00	91.6%
Northeastern State Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$138.50	\$4,155.00	563.00	88.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$341.50	\$10,245.00	933.00	91.7%
Northwestern OK St Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	608.00	87.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	1,038.00	90.7%
Rogers State Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$142.55	\$4,276.50	441.50	90.6%	372.60	11,178.00	\$324.45	\$9,733.50	1,444.50	87.1%
Southeastern OK State Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$143.85	\$4,315.50	402.50	91.5%	372.60	11,178.00	\$356.20	\$10,686.00	492.00	95.6%
Southwestern OK State Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	608.00	87.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$315.00	\$9,450.00	1,728.00	84.5%
Cameron Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$137.00	\$4,110.00	608.00	87.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$332.50	\$9,975.00	1,203.00	89.2%
Langston Univ, Main Campu	157.27	4,718.00	\$127.55	\$3,826.50	891.50	81.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$313.55	\$9,406.50	1,771.50	84.2%
OK Panhandle State Univ	157.27	4,718.00	\$140.05	\$4,201.50	516.50	89.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$318.05	\$9,541.50	1,636.50	85.4%
Univ of Science & Arts of O	157.27	4,718.00	\$148.00	\$4,440.00	278.00	94.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	618.00	94.5%
<i>Average</i>	<i>157.27</i>	<i>4,718.00</i>	<i>\$139.36</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>537.23</i>	<i>88.6%</i>	<i>372.60</i>	<i>11,178.00</i>	<i>\$335.23</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>1,121.18</i>	<i>90.0%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGE</b>												
Carl Albert State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$75.00	\$2,250.00	1,332.00	62.8%	248.57	7,457.00	\$174.00	\$5,220.00	2,237.00	70.0%
Connors State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$86.60	\$2,598.10	983.90	72.5%	248.57	7,457.00	\$207.49	\$6,224.80	1,232.20	83.5%
Eastern Okla State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$94.50	\$2,835.00	747.00	79.1%	248.57	7,457.00	\$215.06	\$6,451.80	1,005.20	86.5%
Murray State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$94.67	\$2,840.00	742.00	79.3%	248.57	7,457.00	\$221.67	\$6,650.00	807.00	89.2%
Northeastern OK A&M Coll	119.40	3,582.00	\$81.38	\$2,441.50	1,140.50	68.2%	248.57	7,457.00	\$208.73	\$6,262.00	1,195.00	84.0%
Northern Okla College	119.40	3,582.00	\$76.75	\$2,302.50	1,279.50	64.3%	248.57	7,457.00	\$193.75	\$5,812.50	1,644.50	77.9%
Okla City Community Colleg	119.40	3,582.00	\$84.00	\$2,520.00	1,062.00	70.4%	248.57	7,457.00	\$224.00	\$6,720.00	737.00	90.1%
Redlands Community Colleg	119.40	3,582.00	\$96.75	\$2,902.50	679.50	81.0%	248.57	7,457.00	\$171.75	\$5,152.50	2,304.50	69.1%
Rose State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$84.47	\$2,534.00	1,048.00	70.7%	248.57	7,457.00	\$246.47	\$7,394.00	63.00	99.2%
Seminole State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$94.95	\$2,848.50	733.50	79.5%	248.57	7,457.00	\$222.15	\$6,664.50	792.50	89.4%
Tulsa Community College	119.40	3,582.00	\$90.28	\$2,708.50	873.50	75.6%	248.57	7,457.00	\$245.83	\$7,375.00	82.00	98.9%
Western Okla State College	119.40	3,582.00	\$89.45	\$2,683.50	898.50	74.9%	248.57	7,457.00	\$205.45	\$6,163.50	1,293.50	82.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>119.40</i>	<i>3,582.00</i>	<i>87.40</i>	<i>2,622.01</i>	<i>959.99</i>	<i>73.2%</i>	<i>248.57</i>	<i>7,457.00</i>	<i>211.36</i>	<i>6,340.88</i>	<i>1,116.12</i>	<i>85.0%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>144.80</i>	<i>4,343.92</i>	<i>120.20</i>	<i>3,605.86</i>	<i>738.06</i>	<i>83.0%</i>	<i>334.31</i>	<i>10,029.36</i>	<i>292.99</i>	<i>8,789.80</i>	<i>1,239.56</i>	<i>87.6%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 6  
UNDERGRADUATE**

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY09 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY09 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore--Lower	157.27	4,718.00	\$109.17	\$3,275.00	1,443.00	69.4%	372.60	11,178.00	\$236.17	\$7,085.00	4,093.00	63.4%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	157.27	4,718.00	\$125.50	\$3,765.00	953.00	79.8%	372.60	11,178.00	\$353.80	\$10,614.00	564.00	95.0%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	157.27	4,718.00	\$123.30	\$3,699.00	1,019.00	78.4%	372.60	11,178.00	\$361.65	\$10,849.50	328.50	97.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>157.27</i>	<i>4,718.00</i>	<i>119.32</i>	<i>3,579.67</i>	<i>1,138.33</i>	<i>75.9%</i>	<i>372.60</i>	<i>11,178.00</i>	<i>317.21</i>	<i>9,516.17</i>	<i>1,661.83</i>	<i>85.1%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Science Center	228.60	6,858.00	\$185.23	\$5,557.00	1,301.00	81.0%	638.20	19,146.00	\$517.93	\$15,538.00	3,608.00	81.2%
OSU, OKC--Lower	228.60	6,858.00	\$97.67	\$2,930.00	3,928.00	42.7%	638.20	19,146.00	\$259.67	\$7,790.00	11,356.00	40.7%
OSU, OKC--Upper	228.60	6,858.00	\$119.17	\$3,575.00	3,283.00	52.1%	638.20	19,146.00	\$281.17	\$8,435.00	10,711.00	44.1%
OSU, OKM--Lower	228.60	6,858.00	\$123.50	\$3,705.00	3,153.00	54.0%	638.20	19,146.00	\$300.50	\$9,015.00	10,131.00	47.1%
OSU, OKM--Upper	228.60	6,858.00	\$132.00	\$3,960.00	2,898.00	57.7%	638.20	19,146.00	\$309.00	\$9,270.00	9,876.00	48.4%
<b>OTHER</b>												
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	157.27	4,718.00	\$156.00	\$4,680.00	38.00	99.2%	372.60	11,178.00	\$368.35	\$11,050.50	127.50	98.9%
SEOSU--Grayson County	157.27	4,718.00	\$100.35	\$3,010.50	1,707.50	63.8%	372.60	11,178.00	\$312.70	\$9,381.00	1,797.00	83.9%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Lower	157.27	4,718.00	\$111.75	\$3,352.50	1,365.50	71.1%	372.60	11,178.00	\$324.10	\$9,723.00	1,455.00	87.0%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel, Upper	157.27	4,718.00	\$131.65	\$3,949.50	768.50	83.7%	372.60	11,178.00	\$344.00	\$10,320.00	858.00	92.3%
Langston Univ, OKC	157.27	4,718.00	\$120.30	\$3,609.00	1,109.00	76.5%	372.60	11,178.00	\$305.05	\$9,151.50	2,026.50	81.9%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	157.27	4,718.00	\$124.80	\$3,744.00	974.00	79.4%	372.60	11,178.00	\$309.55	\$9,286.50	1,891.50	83.1%
NOC -- Stillwater*	119.40	3,582.00	\$102.05	\$3,061.50	520.50	85.5%	248.57	7,457.00	\$219.05	\$6,571.50	885.50	88.1%
Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	157.27	4,718.00	\$157.25	\$4,717.50	0.50	100.0%	372.60	11,178.00	\$372.50	\$11,175.00	3.00	100.0%

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



**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 7  
GRADUATE**

<i>Graduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
University of Oklahoma	143.80	3,451.20	156.00	3,744.00	8.5%	\$292.80	518.00	12,432.00	565.70	13,576.80	9.2%	\$1,144.80
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	148.00	3,552.00	154.85	3,716.40	4.6%	\$164.40	554.75	13,314.00	602.00	14,448.00	8.5%	\$1,134.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>145.90</i>	<i>3,501.60</i>	<i>155.43</i>	<i>3,730.20</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>228.60</i>	<i>536.38</i>	<i>12,873.00</i>	<i>583.85</i>	<i>14,012.40</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>1,139.40</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	146.50	3,516.00	162.15	3,891.60	10.7%	\$375.60	377.25	9,054.00	408.85	9,812.40	8.4%	\$758.40
East Central University	116.05	2,785.20	130.50	3,132.00	12.5%	\$346.80	334.48	8,027.52	370.50	8,892.00	10.8%	\$864.48
Northeastern State University	124.80	2,995.20	138.05	3,313.20	10.6%	\$318.00	341.80	8,203.20	368.05	8,833.20	7.7%	\$630.00
Northwestern OK State University	131.25	3,150.00	145.75	3,498.00	11.0%	\$348.00	352.25	8,454.00	384.25	9,222.00	9.1%	\$768.00
Southeastern OK State University	137.95	3,310.80	153.90	3,693.60	11.6%	\$382.80	372.55	8,941.20	405.95	9,742.80	9.0%	\$801.60
Southwestern OK State University	125.00	3,000.00	137.00	3,288.00	9.6%	\$288.00	325.00	7,800.00	355.00	8,520.00	9.2%	\$720.00
Cameron University	111.20	2,668.80	121.30	2,911.20	9.1%	\$242.40	325.00	7,800.00	356.00	8,544.00	9.5%	\$744.00
Langston University--Main	107.00	2,568.00	113.50	2,724.00	6.1%	\$156.00	317.90	7,629.60	327.60	7,862.40	3.1%	\$232.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>124.97</i>	<i>2,999.25</i>	<i>137.77</i>	<i>3,306.45</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>307.20</i>	<i>343.28</i>	<i>8,238.69</i>	<i>372.03</i>	<i>8,928.60</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>689.91</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore --ECU	142.31	3,415.44	156.45	3,754.80	9.9%	\$339.36	386.11	9,266.64	424.01	10,176.24	9.8%	\$909.60
Ardmore -- SEOSU	152.25	3,654.00	167.00	4,008.00	9.7%	\$354.00	406.85	9,764.40	427.90	10,269.60	5.2%	\$505.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>147.28</i>	<i>3,534.72</i>	<i>161.73</i>	<i>3,881.40</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>346.68</i>	<i>396.48</i>	<i>9,515.52</i>	<i>425.96</i>	<i>10,222.92</i>	<i>7.4%</i>	<i>707.40</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	143.80	3,451.20	156.00	3,744.00	8.5%	\$292.80	518.00	12,432.00	565.70	13,576.80	9.2%	\$1,144.80
OSU Center for Health Science	148.00	3,552.00	154.85	3,716.40	4.6%	\$164.40	554.75	13,314.00	602.00	14,448.00	8.5%	\$1,134.00
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO -- MBA	167.00	4,008.00	178.50	4,284.00	6.9%	\$276.00	389.00	9,336.00	409.50	9,828.00	5.3%	\$492.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	121.50	2,916.00	133.55	3,205.20	9.9%	\$289.20	356.10	8,546.40	385.60	9,254.40	8.3%	\$708.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	169.00	4,056.00	185.00	4,440.00	9.5%	\$384.00	403.60	9,686.40	428.50	10,284.00	6.2%	\$597.60
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	161.10	3,866.40	176.45	4,234.80	9.5%	\$368.40	395.70	9,496.80	428.50	10,284.00	8.3%	\$787.20
Langston University--OKC	113.50	2,724.00	113.50	2,724.00	0.0%	\$0.00	327.60	7,862.40	327.60	7,862.40	0.0%	\$0.00
Langston University--Tulsa	109.75	2,634.00	113.50	2,724.00	3.4%	\$90.00	327.60	7,862.40	327.60	7,862.40	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>129.16</i>	<i>3,099.72</i>	<i>141.30</i>	<i>3,391.20</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>291.48</i>	<i>381.90</i>	<i>9,165.55</i>	<i>414.39</i>	<i>9,945.36</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>779.81</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 7  
GRADUATE**

<i>Graduate</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
<b>Institution</b>																
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>																
University of Oklahoma	2,165.40	2,415.40	11.5%	250.00	234.03	5,616.60	256.64	6,159.40	9.7%	542.80	608.23	14,597.40	666.34	15,992.20	9.6%	1,394.80
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	1,440.96	1,772.40	23.0%	331.44	208.04	4,992.96	228.70	5,488.80	9.9%	495.84	614.79	14,754.96	675.85	16,220.40	9.9%	1,465.44
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,803.18</i>	<i>2,093.90</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	<i>290.72</i>	<i>221.03</i>	<i>5,304.78</i>	<i>242.67</i>	<i>5,824.10</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>519.32</i>	<i>611.51</i>	<i>14,676.18</i>	<i>671.10</i>	<i>16,106.30</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>1,430.12</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>																
University of Central Oklahoma	433.20	433.20	0.0%	0.00	164.55	3,949.20	180.20	4,324.80	9.5%	375.60	395.30	9,487.20	426.90	10,245.60	8.0%	758.40
East Central University	952.20	976.20	2.5%	24.00	155.73	3,737.40	171.18	4,108.20	9.9%	370.80	374.16	8,979.72	411.18	9,868.20	9.9%	888.48
Northeastern State University	722.40	756.00	4.7%	33.60	154.90	3,717.60	169.55	4,069.20	9.5%	351.60	371.90	8,925.60	399.55	9,589.20	7.4%	663.60
Northwestern OK State University	498.00	498.00	0.0%	0.00	152.00	3,648.00	166.50	3,996.00	9.5%	348.00	373.00	8,952.00	405.00	9,720.00	8.6%	768.00
Southeastern OK State University	541.20	541.20	0.0%	0.00	160.50	3,852.00	176.45	4,234.80	9.9%	382.80	395.10	9,482.40	428.50	10,284.00	8.5%	801.60
Southwestern OK State University	600.00	600.00	0.0%	0.00	150.00	3,600.00	162.00	3,888.00	8.0%	288.00	350.00	8,400.00	380.00	9,120.00	8.6%	720.00
Cameron University	948.00	1,044.00	10.1%	96.00	150.70	3,616.80	164.80	3,955.20	9.4%	338.40	364.50	8,748.00	399.50	9,588.00	9.6%	840.00
Langston University--Main	1,006.20	1,006.20	0.0%	0.00	148.93	3,574.20	155.43	3,730.20	4.4%	156.00	359.83	8,635.80	369.53	8,868.60	2.7%	232.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>712.65</i>	<i>731.85</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>19.20</i>	<i>154.66</i>	<i>3,711.90</i>	<i>168.26</i>	<i>4,038.30</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>326.40</i>	<i>372.97</i>	<i>8,951.34</i>	<i>402.52</i>	<i>9,660.45</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>709.11</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>																
Ardmore --ECU	20.00	15.00	-25.0%	(5.00)	143.14	3,435.44	157.08	3,769.80	9.7%	334.36	386.94	9,286.64	424.64	10,191.24	9.7%	904.60
Ardmore -- SEOSU	20.00	0.00	-100.0%	(20.00)	153.08	3,674.00	167.00	4,008.00	9.1%	334.00	407.68	9,784.40	427.90	10,269.60	5.0%	485.20
<i>Average</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>-62.5%</i>	<i>-12.50</i>	<i>148.11</i>	<i>3,554.72</i>	<i>162.04</i>	<i>3,888.90</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>334.18</i>	<i>397.31</i>	<i>9,535.52</i>	<i>426.27</i>	<i>10,230.42</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>694.90</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>																
OU Health Sciences Center	1,402.60	1,675.30	19.4%	272.70	202.24	4,853.80	225.80	5,419.30	11.7%	565.50	576.44	13,834.60	635.50	15,252.10	10.2%	1,417.50
OSU Center for Health Science	546.00	574.80	5.3%	28.80	170.75	4,098.00	178.80	4,291.20	4.7%	193.20	577.50	13,860.00	625.95	15,022.80	8.4%	1,162.80
<b>OTHER</b>																
UCO -- MBA	433.20	433.20	0.0%	0.00	185.05	4,441.20	196.55	4,717.20	6.2%	276.00	407.05	9,769.20	427.55	10,261.20	5.0%	492.00
SEOSU--Grayson County	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	121.50	2,916.00	133.55	3,205.20	9.9%	289.20	356.10	8,546.40	385.60	9,254.40	8.3%	708.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	169.00	4,056.00	185.00	4,440.00	9.5%	384.00	403.60	9,686.40	428.50	10,284.00	6.2%	597.60
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	161.10	3,866.40	176.45	4,234.80	9.5%	368.40	395.70	9,496.80	428.50	10,284.00	8.3%	787.20
Langston University--OKC	751.20	751.20	0.0%	0.00	144.80	3,475.20	144.80	3,475.20	0.0%	0.00	358.90	8,613.60	358.90	8,613.60	0.0%	0.00
Langston University--Tulsa	796.80	859.20	7.8%	62.40	142.95	3,430.80	149.30	3,583.20	4.4%	152.40	360.80	8,659.20	363.40	8,721.60	0.7%	62.40
<i>Average</i>	<i>930.76</i>	<i>1,004.26</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>73.50</i>	<i>167.94</i>	<i>4,030.48</i>	<i>183.14</i>	<i>4,395.46</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>364.98</i>	<i>420.68</i>	<i>10,096.31</i>	<i>456.23</i>	<i>10,949.62</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>853.31</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 7  
GRADUATE**

<i>Graduate</i>	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY09 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY09 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<b>Institution</b>												
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITY</b>												
University of Oklahoma	295.83	7,100.00	256.64	6,159.40	940.60	86.8%	681.13	16,347.00	666.34	15,992.20	354.80	97.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	295.83	7,100.00	228.70	5,488.80	1,611.20	77.3%	681.13	16,347.00	675.85	16,220.40	126.60	99.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>295.83</i>	<i>7,100.00</i>	<i>242.67</i>	<i>5,824.10</i>	<i>1,275.90</i>	<i>82.0%</i>	<i>681.13</i>	<i>16,347.00</i>	<i>671.10</i>	<i>16,106.30</i>	<i>240.70</i>	<i>98.5%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIV</b>												
University of Central Oklahoma	197.00	4,728.00	180.20	4,324.80	403.20	91.5%	428.50	10,284.00	426.90	10,245.60	38.40	99.6%
East Central University	197.00	4,728.00	171.18	4,108.20	619.80	86.9%	428.50	10,284.00	411.18	9,868.20	415.80	96.0%
Northeastern State University	197.00	4,728.00	169.55	4,069.20	658.80	86.1%	428.50	10,284.00	399.55	9,589.20	694.80	93.2%
Northwestern OK State University	197.00	4,728.00	166.50	3,996.00	732.00	84.5%	428.50	10,284.00	405.00	9,720.00	564.00	94.5%
Southeastern OK State University	197.00	4,728.00	176.45	4,234.80	493.20	89.6%	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.00	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	197.00	4,728.00	162.00	3,888.00	840.00	82.2%	428.50	10,284.00	380.00	9,120.00	1,164.00	88.7%
Cameron University	197.00	4,728.00	164.80	3,955.20	772.80	83.7%	428.50	10,284.00	399.50	9,588.00	696.00	93.2%
Langston University--Main	197.00	4,728.00	155.43	3,730.20	997.80	78.9%	428.50	10,284.00	369.53	8,868.60	1,415.40	86.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>197.00</i>	<i>4,728.00</i>	<i>168.26</i>	<i>4,038.30</i>	<i>689.70</i>	<i>85.4%</i>	<i>428.50</i>	<i>10,284.00</i>	<i>402.52</i>	<i>9,660.45</i>	<i>623.55</i>	<i>93.9%</i>
<b>CENTERS</b>												
Ardmore --ECU	197.00	4,728.00	157.08	3,769.80	958.20	79.7%	428.50	10,284.00	424.64	10,191.24	92.76	99.1%
Ardmore -- SEOSU	197.00	4,728.00	167.00	4,008.00	720.00	84.8%	428.50	10,284.00	427.90	10,269.60	14.40	99.9%
<i>Average</i>	<i>197.00</i>	<i>4,728.00</i>	<i>162.04</i>	<i>3,888.90</i>	<i>839.10</i>	<i>82.3%</i>	<i>428.50</i>	<i>10,284.00</i>	<i>426.27</i>	<i>10,230.42</i>	<i>53.58</i>	<i>99.5%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>												
OU Health Sciences Center	295.83	7,100.00	225.80	5,419.30	1,680.70	76.3%	681.13	16,347.00	635.50	15,252.10	1,094.90	93.3%
OSU Center for Health Science	295.83	7,100.00	178.80	4,291.20	2,808.80	60.4%	681.13	16,347.00	625.95	15,022.80	1,324.20	91.9%
<b>OTHER</b>												
UCO -- MBA	197.00	4,728.00	196.55	4,717.20	10.80	99.8%	428.50	10,284.00	427.55	10,261.20	22.80	99.8%
SEOSU--Grayson County	197.00	4,728.00	133.55	3,205.20	1,522.80	67.8%	428.50	10,284.00	385.60	9,254.40	1,029.60	90.0%
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	197.00	4,728.00	185.00	4,440.00	288.00	93.9%	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co @ Idabel	197.00	4,728.00	176.45	4,234.80	493.20	89.6%	428.50	10,284.00	428.50	10,284.00	0.00	100.0%
Langston University--OKC	197.00	4,728.00	144.80	3,475.20	1,252.80	73.5%	428.50	10,284.00	358.90	8,613.60	1,670.40	83.8%
Langston University--Tulsa	197.00	4,728.00	149.30	3,583.20	1,144.80	75.8%	428.50	10,284.00	363.40	8,721.60	1,562.40	84.8%
<i>Average</i>	<i>216.77</i>	<i>5,202.40</i>	<i>183.14</i>	<i>4,395.46</i>	<i>806.94</i>	<i>84.5%</i>	<i>479.03</i>	<i>11,496.60</i>	<i>456.23</i>	<i>10,949.62</i>	<i>546.98</i>	<i>95.2%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8  
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i>	Annual Credit Hours per Program	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
		FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution													
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>													
College of Law	30	\$370.55	\$11,116.50	\$407.25	\$12,217.50	9.9%	\$1,101.00	\$701.50	\$21,045.00	\$738.20	\$22,146.00	5.2%	\$1,101.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Ctr</i>													
Doctor of Medicine	40	\$421.25	\$16,850.00	\$448.63	\$17,945.00	6.5%	\$1,095.00	\$995.50	\$39,820.00	\$1,051.58	\$42,063.00	5.6%	\$2,243.00
Doctor of Dental Science	40	\$371.63	\$14,865.00	\$408.40	\$16,336.00	9.9%	\$1,471.00	\$891.13	\$35,645.00	\$969.45	\$38,778.00	8.8%	\$3,133.00
Physician's Associate	40	\$196.38	\$7,855.00	\$215.80	\$8,632.00	9.9%	\$777.00	\$455.63	\$18,225.00	\$486.70	\$19,468.00	6.8%	\$1,243.00
PharmD	36	\$298.33	\$10,740.00	\$327.86	\$11,803.00	9.9%	\$1,063.00	\$692.36	\$24,925.00	\$735.69	\$26,485.00	6.3%	\$1,560.00
Occupational Therapy	24	\$237.04	\$5,689.00	\$244.17	\$5,860.00	3.0%	\$171.00	\$570.38	\$13,689.00	\$585.83	\$14,060.00	2.7%	\$371.00
Physical Therapy--Masters	24	\$249.38	\$5,985.00	\$261.83	\$6,284.00	5.0%	\$299.00	\$606.04	\$14,545.00	\$653.79	\$15,691.00	7.9%	\$1,146.00
Physical Therapy--Doctoral*	24	\$249.38	\$5,985.00	\$314.92	\$7,558.00	26.3%	\$1,573.00	\$606.04	\$14,545.00	\$795.50	\$19,092.00	31.3%	\$4,547.00
Doctor of Audiology	24	\$263.54	\$6,325.00	\$289.58	\$6,950.00	9.9%	\$625.00	\$721.46	\$17,315.00	\$756.67	\$18,160.00	4.9%	\$845.00
Public Health	18	\$259.50	\$4,671.00	\$285.20	\$5,133.60	9.9%	\$462.60	\$701.75	\$12,631.50	\$771.20	\$13,881.60	9.9%	\$1,250.10
Nursing--Doctoral	18	\$163.25	\$2,938.50	\$179.40	\$3,229.20	9.9%	\$290.70	\$582.35	\$10,482.30	\$640.00	\$11,520.00	9.9%	\$1,037.70
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>													
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	40	\$431.23	\$17,249.00	\$463.63	\$18,545.00	7.5%	\$1,296.00	\$840.25	\$33,610.00	\$911.67	\$36,466.85	8.5%	\$2,856.85
College of Vet Medicine	38	\$296.44	\$11,264.60	\$326.08	\$12,391.06	10.0%	\$1,126.46	\$751.05	\$28,539.90	\$780.69	\$29,666.36	3.9%	\$1,126.46
<i>Langston University</i>													
Physical Therapy Prog	44	\$128.20	\$5,640.80	\$140.40	\$6,177.60	9.5%	\$536.80	\$445.00	\$19,580.00	\$445.00	\$19,580.00	0.0%	\$0.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>													
College of Optometry Prog	28	\$410.71	\$11,500.00	\$428.57	\$12,000.00	4.3%	\$500.00	\$830.36	\$23,250.00	\$860.71	\$24,100.00	3.7%	\$850.00
<i>Southwestern OK State Univ</i>													
PharmD	32	\$275.00	\$8,800.00	\$300.00	\$9,600.00	9.1%	\$800.00	\$575.00	\$18,400.00	\$625.00	\$20,000.00	8.7%	\$1,600.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>\$288.86</i>	<i>\$9,217.15</i>	<i>\$315.11</i>	<i>\$10,041.37</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>\$824.22</i>	<i>\$685.36</i>	<i>\$21,640.48</i>	<i>\$737.98</i>	<i>\$23,197.36</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>\$1,556.88</i>

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

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8  
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i>	Mandatory Fees				Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY08 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY08 Cost for Full-time Student	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>																
College of Law	3,308.50	3,618.50	9.4%	310.00	480.83	14,425.00	527.87	15,836.00	9.8%	1,411.00	811.78	24,353.50	858.82	25,764.50	5.8%	1,411.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Ctr</i>																
Doctor of Medicine	2,356.00	2,702.50	14.7%	346.50	480.15	19,206.00	516.19	20,647.50	7.5%	1,441.50	1,240.47	42,176.00	1,119.14	44,765.50	6.1%	2,589.50
Doctor of Dental Science	2,173.00	2,494.50	14.8%	321.50	425.95	17,038.00	470.76	18,830.50	10.5%	1,792.50	945.45	37,818.00	1,031.81	41,272.50	9.1%	3,454.50
Physician's Associate	2,173.00	2,494.50	14.8%	321.50	250.70	10,028.00	278.16	11,126.50	11.0%	1,098.50	509.95	20,398.00	549.06	21,962.50	7.7%	1,564.50
PharmD	1,980.40	2,289.70	15.6%	309.30	353.34	12,720.40	391.46	14,092.70	10.8%	1,372.30	747.37	26,905.40	799.30	28,774.70	6.9%	1,869.30
Occupational Therapy	1,402.60	1,675.30	19.4%	272.70	295.48	7,091.60	313.97	7,535.30	6.3%	443.70	628.82	15,091.60	655.64	15,735.30	4.3%	643.70
Physical Therapy--Masters	1,402.60	1,675.30	19.4%	272.70	307.82	7,387.60	331.64	7,959.30	7.7%	571.70	664.48	15,947.60	723.60	17,366.30	8.9%	1,418.70
Physical Therapy--Doctoral*	1,402.60	2,289.70	63.2%	887.10	307.82	7,387.60	410.32	9,847.70	33.3%	2,460.10	664.48	15,947.60	890.90	21,381.70	34.1%	5,434.10
Doctor of Audiology	1,402.60	1,675.30	19.4%	272.70	321.98	7,727.60	359.39	8,625.30	11.6%	897.70	779.90	18,717.60	826.47	19,835.30	6.0%	1,117.70
Public Health	1,113.70	1,368.10	22.8%	254.40	321.37	5,784.70	361.21	6,501.70	12.4%	717.00	763.62	13,745.20	847.21	15,249.70	10.9%	1,504.50
Nursing--Doctoral	1,113.70	1,368.10	22.8%	254.40	225.12	4,052.20	255.41	4,597.30	13.5%	545.10	644.22	11,596.00	716.01	12,888.10	11.1%	1,292.10
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>																
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	451.00	745.65	65.3%	294.65	442.50	17,700.00	482.27	19,290.65	9.0%	1,590.65	851.53	34,061.00	930.31	37,212.50	9.3%	3,151.50
College of Vet Medicine	1,864.28	1,903.80	2.1%	39.52	345.50	13,128.88	376.18	14,294.86	8.9%	1,165.98	800.11	30,404.18	830.79	31,570.16	3.8%	1,165.98
<i>Langston University</i>																
Physical Therapy Prog	1,678.45	1,678.45	0.0%	0.00	166.35	7,319.25	178.55	7,856.05	7.3%	536.80	483.15	21,258.45	483.15	21,258.45	0.0%	0.00
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>																
College of Optometry Prog	842.80	882.00	4.7%	39.20	440.81	12,342.80	460.07	12,882.00	4.4%	539.20	860.46	24,092.80	892.21	24,982.00	3.7%	889.20
<i>Southwestern OK State Univ</i>																
PharmD	800.00	800.00	0.0%	0.00	300.00	9,600.00	325.00	10,400.00	8.3%	800.00	600.00	19,200.00	650.00	20,800.00	8.3%	1,600.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$1,591.58</i>	<i>\$1,853.84</i>	<i>16.5%</i>	<i>\$262.26</i>	<i>\$341.61</i>	<i>\$10,808.73</i>	<i>\$377.40</i>	<i>\$11,895.21</i>	<i>10.1%</i>	<i>\$1,086.48</i>	<i>\$749.74</i>	<i>\$23,232.06</i>	<i>\$800.28</i>	<i>\$25,051.20</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>\$1,819.14</i>

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

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education  
FY09 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

**Attachment 8  
PROFESSIONAL**

<i>Professional</i>  Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY09 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour	FY09 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY09 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Peer Limit	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY09 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	\$554.03	\$16,621.00	\$527.87	\$15,836.00	\$785.00	95.3%	\$941.83	\$28,255.00	\$858.82	\$25,764.50	\$2,490.50	91.2%
<i>OU Health Sciences Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	\$521.35	\$20,854.00	\$516.19	\$20,647.50	\$206.50	99.0%	\$1,119.60	\$44,784.00	\$1,119.14	\$44,765.50	\$18.50	100.0%
Doctor of Dental Science	\$496.23	\$19,849.00	\$470.76	\$18,830.50	\$1,018.50	94.9%	\$1,031.85	\$41,274.00	\$1,031.81	\$41,272.50	\$1.50	100.0%
Physician's Associate	\$296.80	\$11,872.00	\$278.16	\$11,126.50	\$745.50	93.7%	\$549.78	\$21,991.00	\$549.06	\$21,962.50	\$28.50	99.9%
PharmD	\$432.78	\$15,580.00	\$391.46	\$14,092.70	\$1,487.30	90.5%	\$800.44	\$28,816.00	\$799.30	\$28,774.70	\$41.30	99.9%
Occupational Therapy	\$316.50	\$7,596.00	\$313.97	\$7,535.30	\$60.70	99.2%	\$656.63	\$15,759.00	\$655.64	\$15,735.30	\$23.70	99.8%
Physical Therapy--Masters	\$336.33	\$8,072.00	\$331.64	\$7,959.30	\$112.70	98.6%	\$750.04	\$18,001.00	\$723.60	\$17,366.30	\$634.70	96.5%
Physical Therapy--Doctoral*	\$410.38	\$9,849.00	\$410.32	\$9,847.70	\$1.30	100.0%	\$890.96	\$21,383.00	\$890.90	\$21,381.70	\$1.30	100.0%
Doctor of Audiology	\$391.17	\$9,388.00	\$359.39	\$8,625.30	\$762.70	91.9%	\$827.75	\$19,866.00	\$826.47	\$19,835.30	\$30.70	99.8%
Public Health	\$447.94	\$8,063.00	\$361.21	\$6,501.70	\$1,561.30	80.6%	\$1,020.83	\$18,375.00	\$847.21	\$15,249.70	\$3,125.30	83.0%
Nursing--Doctoral	\$334.00	\$6,012.00	\$255.41	\$4,597.30	\$1,414.70	76.5%	\$811.94	\$14,615.00	\$716.01	\$12,888.10	\$1,726.90	88.2%
<i>Oklahoma State Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences- College of Osteo Med	\$543.03	\$21,721.00	\$482.27	\$19,290.65	\$2,430.35	88.8%	\$1,115.08	\$44,603.00	\$930.31	\$37,212.50	\$7,390.50	83.4%
College of Vet Medicine	\$444.76	\$16,901.00	\$376.18	\$14,294.86	\$2,606.14	84.6%	\$932.84	\$35,448.00	\$830.79	\$31,570.16	\$3,877.84	89.1%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Physical Therapy Prog	\$223.84	\$9,849.00	\$178.55	\$7,856.05	\$1,992.95	79.8%	\$485.98	\$21,383.00	\$483.15	\$21,258.45	\$124.55	99.4%
<i>Northeastern State Univ</i>												
College of Optometry Prog	\$604.61	\$16,929.00	\$460.07	\$12,882.00	\$4,047.00	76.1%	\$1,061.07	\$29,710.00	\$892.21	\$24,982.00	\$4,728.00	84.1%
<i>Southwestern OK State Univ</i>												
PharmD	\$393.41	\$12,589.00	\$325.00	\$10,400.00	\$2,189.00	82.6%	\$821.56	\$26,290.00	\$650.00	\$20,800.00	\$5,490.00	79.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$421.70</i>	<i>\$13,234.06</i>	<i>\$377.40</i>	<i>\$11,895.21</i>	<i>\$1,338.85</i>	<i>89.9%</i>	<i>\$863.64</i>	<i>\$26,909.56</i>	<i>\$800.28</i>	<i>\$25,051.20</i>	<i>\$1,858.36</i>	<i>93.1%</i>

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

## FY09 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY08 Rate	FY09 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$5,907.00	\$6,493.00	\$586.00	9.9%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,641.20	\$6,201.00	\$559.80	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$5,774.10</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>\$572.90</i>	<i>9.9%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,856.50	\$4,222.50	\$366.00	9.5%
East Central University	\$3,841.20	\$4,221.00	\$379.80	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$3,798.00	\$4,155.00	\$357.00	9.4%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,750.00	\$4,110.00	\$360.00	9.6%
Rogers State University	\$3,892.50	\$4,276.50	\$384.00	9.9%
Southeastern OK State University	\$3,925.50	\$4,315.50	\$390.00	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,750.00	\$4,110.00	\$360.00	9.6%
Cameron University	\$3,756.00	\$4,110.00	\$354.00	9.4%
Langston University	\$3,595.50	\$3,826.50	\$231.00	6.4%
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,774.00	\$4,201.50	\$427.50	11.3%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,050.00	\$4,440.00	\$390.00	9.6%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$3,817.20</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>\$363.57</i>	<i>9.5%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$2,145.00	\$2,250.00	\$105.00	4.9%
Connors State College	\$2,378.50	\$2,598.10	\$219.60	9.2%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$2,580.00	\$2,835.00	\$255.00	9.9%
Murray State College	\$2,615.00	\$2,840.00	\$225.00	8.6%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$2,285.50	\$2,441.50	\$156.00	6.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$2,101.50	\$2,302.50	\$201.00	9.6%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$2,340.00	\$2,520.00	\$180.00	7.7%
Redlands Community College	\$2,640.00	\$2,902.50	\$262.50	9.9%
Rose State College	\$2,340.00	\$2,534.00	\$194.00	8.3%
Seminole State College	\$2,593.50	\$2,848.50	\$255.00	9.8%
Tulsa Community College	\$2,567.50	\$2,708.50	\$141.00	5.5%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$2,470.50	\$2,683.50	\$213.00	8.6%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$2,421.42</i>	<i>\$2,622.01</i>	<i>\$200.59</i>	<i>8.3%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$3,303.78</b>	<b>\$3,605.86</b>	<b>\$302.09</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

## FY09 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY08 Rate	FY09 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$15,021.00	\$16,474.00	\$1,453.00	9.7%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$15,065.70	\$16,555.50	\$1,489.80	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$15,043.35</i>	<i>\$16,514.75</i>	<i>\$1,471.40</i>	<i>9.8%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$9,729.00	\$10,651.50	\$922.50	9.5%
East Central University	\$9,314.10	\$10,236.00	\$921.90	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$9,318.00	\$10,245.00	\$927.00	9.9%
Northwestern OK State University	\$9,300.00	\$10,140.00	\$840.00	9.0%
Rogers State University	\$8,857.50	\$9,733.50	\$876.00	9.9%
Southeastern OK State University	\$9,720.00	\$10,686.00	\$966.00	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$8,550.00	\$9,450.00	\$900.00	10.5%
Cameron University	\$9,105.00	\$9,975.00	\$870.00	9.6%
Langston University	\$8,710.50	\$9,406.50	\$696.00	8.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$8,664.00	\$9,541.50	\$877.50	10.1%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$9,630.00	\$10,560.00	\$930.00	9.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$9,172.55</i>	<i>\$10,056.82</i>	<i>\$884.26</i>	<i>9.6%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$5,115.00	\$5,220.00	\$105.00	2.1%
Connors State College	\$5,693.50	\$6,224.80	\$531.30	9.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$6,196.80	\$6,451.80	\$255.00	4.1%
Murray State College	\$6,095.00	\$6,650.00	\$555.00	9.1%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$5,761.00	\$6,262.00	\$501.00	8.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$5,365.50	\$5,812.50	\$447.00	8.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$6,240.00	\$6,720.00	\$480.00	7.7%
Redlands Community College	\$4,890.00	\$5,152.50	\$262.50	5.4%
Rose State College	\$6,798.00	\$7,394.00	\$596.00	8.8%
Seminole State College	\$6,078.00	\$6,664.50	\$586.50	9.6%
Tulsa Community College	\$6,880.00	\$7,375.00	\$495.00	7.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$5,770.50	\$6,163.50	\$393.00	6.8%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$5,906.94</i>	<i>\$6,340.88</i>	<i>\$433.94</i>	<i>7.3%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$8,074.72</b>	<b>\$8,789.80</b>	<b>\$715.08</b>	<b>8.9%</b>



### FY09 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY08 Rate	FY09 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$5,616.60	\$6,159.40	\$542.80	9.7%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$4,992.96	\$5,488.80	\$495.84	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$5,304.78</i>	<i>\$5,824.10</i>	<i>\$519.32</i>	<i>9.8%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,949.20	\$4,324.80	\$375.60	9.5%
East Central University	\$3,737.40	\$4,108.20	\$370.80	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$3,717.60	\$4,069.20	\$351.60	9.5%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,648.00	\$3,996.00	\$348.00	9.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$3,852.00	\$4,234.80	\$382.80	9.9%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,600.00	\$3,888.00	\$288.00	8.0%
Cameron University	\$3,616.80	\$3,955.20	\$338.40	9.4%
Langston University	\$3,574.20	\$3,730.20	\$156.00	4.4%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$3,711.90</i>	<i>\$4,038.30</i>	<i>\$326.40</i>	<i>8.8%</i>
<b>Average Resident Tuition</b>	<b>\$4,030.48</b>	<b>\$4,395.46</b>	<b>\$364.98</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

### FY09 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Institution	FY08 Rate	FY09 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$14,597.40	\$15,992.20	\$1,394.80	9.6%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$14,754.96	\$16,220.40	\$1,465.44	9.9%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$14,676.18</i>	<i>\$16,106.30</i>	<i>\$1,430.12</i>	<i>9.7%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$9,487.20	\$10,245.60	\$758.40	8.0%
East Central University	\$8,979.72	\$9,868.20	\$888.48	9.9%
Northeastern State University	\$8,925.60	\$9,589.20	\$663.60	7.4%
Northwestern OK State University	\$8,952.00	\$9,720.00	\$768.00	8.6%
Southeastern OK State University	\$9,482.40	\$10,284.00	\$801.60	8.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$8,400.00	\$9,120.00	\$720.00	8.6%
Cameron University	\$8,748.00	\$9,588.00	\$840.00	9.6%
Langston University	\$8,635.80	\$8,868.60	\$232.80	2.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$8,951.34</i>	<i>\$9,660.45</i>	<i>\$709.11</i>	<i>7.9%</i>
<b>Average Nonresident Tuition</b>	<b>\$10,096.31</b>	<b>\$10,949.62</b>	<b>\$853.31</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

Attachment 9

**FY09 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY08 Rate</b>	<b>FY09 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$14,425.00	\$15,836.00	\$1,411.00	9.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$19,206.00	\$20,647.50	\$1,441.50	7.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$17,038.00	\$18,830.50	\$1,792.50	10.5%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$10,028.00	\$11,126.50	\$1,098.50	11.0%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$12,720.40	\$14,092.70	\$1,372.30	10.8%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$7,091.60	\$7,535.30	\$443.70	6.3%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Masters	\$7,387.60	\$7,959.30	\$571.70	7.7%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$7,387.60	\$9,847.70	\$2,460.10	33.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$7,727.60	\$8,625.30	\$897.70	11.6%
OUHSC Public Health	\$5,784.70	\$6,501.70	\$717.00	12.4%
OUHSC Nursing	\$4,052.20	\$4,597.30	\$545.10	13.5%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$17,700.00	\$19,290.65	\$1,590.65	9.0%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$13,128.88	\$14,294.86	\$1,165.98	8.9%
LU Physical Therapy	\$7,319.25	\$7,856.05	\$536.80	7.3%
NSU Optometry Program	\$12,342.80	\$12,882.00	\$539.20	4.4%
SWOSU PharmD	\$9,600.00	\$10,400.00	\$800.00	8.3%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$10,808.73</i>	<i>\$11,895.21</i>	<i>\$1,086.48</i>	<i>10.1%</i>

**FY09 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY08 Rate</b>	<b>FY09 Rate</b>	<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
OU College of Law	\$24,353.50	\$25,764.50	\$1,411.00	5.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$42,176.00	\$44,765.50	\$2,589.50	6.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$37,818.00	\$41,272.50	\$3,454.50	9.1%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$20,398.00	\$21,962.50	\$1,564.50	7.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$26,905.40	\$28,774.70	\$1,869.30	6.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$15,091.60	\$15,735.30	\$643.70	4.3%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Masters	\$15,947.60	\$17,366.30	\$1,418.70	8.9%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$15,947.60	\$21,381.70	\$5,434.10	34.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$18,717.60	\$19,835.30	\$1,117.70	6.0%
OUHSC Public Health	\$13,745.20	\$15,249.70	\$1,504.50	10.9%
OUHSC Nursing	\$11,596.00	\$12,888.10	\$1,292.10	11.1%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$34,061.00	\$37,212.50	\$3,151.50	9.3%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$30,404.18	\$31,570.16	\$1,165.98	3.8%
LU Physical Therapy	\$21,258.45	\$21,258.45	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$24,092.80	\$24,982.00	\$889.20	3.7%
SWOSU PharmD	\$19,200.00	\$20,800.00	\$1,600.00	8.3%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$23,232.06</i>	<i>\$25,051.20</i>	<i>\$1,819.14</i>	<i>7.8%</i>

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY09 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY09 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY09 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	216.43	\$6,493.00	\$6,858.00	94.7%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	206.70	\$6,201.00	\$6,858.00	90.4%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$211.57</i>	<i>\$6,347.00</i>	<i>\$6,858.00</i>	<i>92.5%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	140.75	\$4,222.50	\$4,718.00	89.5%
East Central University	140.70	\$4,221.00	\$4,718.00	89.5%
Northeastern State University	138.50	\$4,155.00	\$4,718.00	88.1%
Northwestern OK State University	137.00	\$4,110.00	\$4,718.00	87.1%
Rogers State University	142.55	\$4,276.50	\$4,718.00	90.6%
Southeastern OK State University	143.85	\$4,315.50	\$4,718.00	91.5%
Southwestern OK State University	137.00	\$4,110.00	\$4,718.00	87.1%
Cameron University	137.00	\$4,110.00	\$4,718.00	87.1%
Langston University, Main Campus	127.55	\$3,826.50	\$4,718.00	81.1%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	140.05	\$4,201.50	\$4,718.00	89.1%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	148.00	\$4,440.00	\$4,718.00	94.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$139.36</i>	<i>\$4,180.77</i>	<i>\$4,718.00</i>	<i>88.6%</i>
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	75.00	\$2,250.00	\$3,582.00	62.8%
Connors State College	86.60	\$2,598.10	\$3,582.00	72.5%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	94.50	\$2,835.00	\$3,582.00	79.1%
Murray State College	94.67	\$2,840.00	\$3,582.00	79.3%
Northeastern OK A&M College	81.38	\$2,441.50	\$3,582.00	68.2%
Northern Oklahoma College	76.75	\$2,302.50	\$3,582.00	64.3%
Oklahoma City Community College	84.00	\$2,520.00	\$3,582.00	70.4%
Redlands Community College	96.75	\$2,902.50	\$3,582.00	81.0%
Rose State College	84.47	\$2,534.00	\$3,582.00	70.7%
Seminole State College	94.95	\$2,848.50	\$3,582.00	79.5%
Tulsa Community College	90.28	\$2,708.50	\$3,582.00	75.6%
Western Oklahoma State College	89.45	\$2,683.50	\$3,582.00	74.9%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$87.40</i>	<i>\$2,622.01</i>	<i>\$3,582.00</i>	<i>73.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$120.20</i>	<i>\$3,605.86</i>	<i>\$4,343.92</i>	<i>83.0%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>				
OU Health Science Center	185.23	\$5,557.00	\$6,858.00	81.0%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Lower	97.67	\$2,930.00	\$6,858.00	42.7%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Upper	119.17	\$3,575.00	\$6,858.00	52.1%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Lower	123.50	\$3,705.00	\$6,858.00	54.0%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Upper	132.00	\$3,960.00	\$6,858.00	57.7%
<b>CENTERS</b>				
Ardmore--Lower Division	109.17	\$3,275.00	\$4,718.00	69.4%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	125.50	\$3,765.00	\$4,718.00	79.8%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	123.30	\$3,699.00	\$4,718.00	78.4%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits**  
**FY09 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Institution	FY09 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY09 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY09 Legislative Limit	FY09 Request as % of Legislative Limit
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$549.13	\$16,474.00	\$19,146.00	86.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$551.85	\$16,555.50	\$19,146.00	86.5%
<i>Research University Average</i>	\$550.49	\$16,514.75	\$19,146.00	86.3%
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$355.05	\$10,651.50	\$11,178.00	95.3%
East Central University	\$341.20	\$10,236.00	\$11,178.00	91.6%
Northeastern State University	\$341.50	\$10,245.00	\$11,178.00	91.7%
Northwestern OK State University	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	\$11,178.00	90.7%
Rogers State University	\$324.45	\$9,733.50	\$11,178.00	87.1%
Southeastern OK State University	\$356.20	\$10,686.00	\$11,178.00	95.6%
Southwestern OK State University	\$315.00	\$9,450.00	\$11,178.00	84.5%
Cameron University	\$332.50	\$9,975.00	\$11,178.00	89.2%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$313.55	\$9,406.50	\$11,178.00	84.2%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$318.05	\$9,541.50	\$11,178.00	85.4%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$352.00	\$10,560.00	\$11,178.00	94.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	\$335.23	\$10,056.82	\$11,178.00	90.0%
<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGES</b>				
Carl Albert State College	\$174.00	\$5,220.00	\$7,457.00	70.0%
Connors State College	\$207.49	\$6,224.80	\$7,457.00	83.5%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$215.06	\$6,451.80	\$7,457.00	86.5%
Murray State College	\$221.67	\$6,650.00	\$7,457.00	89.2%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$208.73	\$6,262.00	\$7,457.00	84.0%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$193.75	\$5,812.50	\$7,457.00	77.9%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$224.00	\$6,720.00	\$7,457.00	90.1%
Redlands Community College	\$171.75	\$5,152.50	\$7,457.00	69.1%
Rose State College	\$246.47	\$7,394.00	\$7,457.00	99.2%
Seminole State College	\$222.15	\$6,664.50	\$7,457.00	89.4%
Tulsa Community College	\$245.83	\$7,375.00	\$7,457.00	98.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$205.45	\$6,163.50	\$7,457.00	82.7%
<i>Community College Average</i>	\$211.36	\$6,340.88	\$7,457.00	85.0%
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	\$292.99	\$8,789.80	\$10,029.36	87.6%
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>				
OU Health Science Center	\$517.93	\$15,538.00	\$19,146.00	81.2%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Lower	\$259.67	\$7,790.00	\$19,146.00	40.7%
OSU Technical Branch, OKC--Upper	\$281.17	\$8,435.00	\$19,146.00	44.1%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Lower	\$300.50	\$9,015.00	\$19,146.00	47.1%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee--Upper	\$309.00	\$9,270.00	\$19,146.00	48.4%
<b>CENTERS</b>				
Ardmore--Lower Division	\$236.17	\$7,085.00	\$11,178.00	63.4%
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$353.80	\$10,614.00	\$11,178.00	95.0%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$361.65	\$10,849.50	\$11,178.00	97.1%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY09 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY09 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY09 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$256.64	\$6,159.40	\$7,100.00	86.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$228.70	\$5,488.80	\$7,100.00	77.3%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$242.67</i>	<i>\$5,824.10</i>	<i>\$7,100.00</i>	<i>82.0%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$180.20	\$4,324.80	\$4,728.00	91.5%
East Central University	\$171.18	\$4,108.20	\$4,728.00	86.9%
Northeastern State University	\$169.55	\$4,069.20	\$4,728.00	86.1%
Northwestern OK State University	\$166.50	\$3,996.00	\$4,728.00	84.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$176.45	\$4,234.80	\$4,728.00	89.6%
Southwestern OK State University	\$162.00	\$3,888.00	\$4,728.00	82.2%
Cameron University	\$164.80	\$3,955.20	\$4,728.00	83.7%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$155.43	\$3,730.20	\$4,728.00	78.9%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$168.26</i>	<i>\$4,038.30</i>	<i>\$4,728.00</i>	<i>85.4%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>				
OU Health Science Center	\$225.80	\$5,419.30	\$7,100.00	76.3%
OSU Center for Health Sciences	\$178.80	\$4,291.20	\$7,100.00	60.4%
<b>CENTERS</b>				
Ardmore - ECU	\$157.08	\$3,769.80	\$4,728.00	79.7%
Ardmore - SEOSU	\$167.00	\$4,008.00	\$4,728.00	84.8%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY09 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for 24 Credit Hours</b>	<b>FY09 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY09 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
<b>RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Oklahoma	\$666.34	\$15,992.20	\$16,347.00	97.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$675.85	\$16,220.40	\$16,347.00	99.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$671.10</i>	<i>\$16,106.30</i>	<i>\$16,347.00</i>	<i>98.5%</i>
<b>REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES</b>				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$426.90	\$10,245.60	\$10,284.00	99.6%
East Central University	\$411.18	\$9,868.20	\$10,284.00	96.0%
Northeastern State University	\$399.55	\$9,589.20	\$10,284.00	93.2%
Northwestern OK State University	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	\$10,284.00	94.5%
Southeastern OK State University	\$428.50	\$10,284.00	\$10,284.00	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$380.00	\$9,120.00	\$10,284.00	88.7%
Cameron University	\$399.50	\$9,588.00	\$10,284.00	93.2%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$369.53	\$8,868.60	\$10,284.00	86.2%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$402.52</i>	<i>\$9,660.45</i>	<i>\$10,284.00</i>	<i>93.9%</i>
<b>CONSTITUENT AGENCIES</b>				
OU Health Science Center	\$635.50	\$15,252.10	\$16,347.00	93.3%
OSU Center for Health Sciences	\$625.95	\$15,022.80	\$16,347.00	91.9%
<b>CENTERS</b>				
Ardmore - ECU	\$424.64	\$10,191.24	\$10,284.00	99.1%
Ardmore - SEOSU	\$427.90	\$10,269.60	\$10,284.00	99.9%

**Attachment 10**

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY09 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for Full-Time Student</b>	<b>FY09 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY09 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$527.87	\$15,836.00	\$16,621.00	95.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$516.19	\$20,647.50	\$20,854.00	99.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$470.76	\$18,830.50	\$19,849.00	94.9%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$278.16	\$11,126.50	\$11,872.00	93.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$391.46	\$14,092.70	\$15,580.00	90.5%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$313.97	\$7,535.30	\$7,596.00	99.2%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$331.64	\$7,959.30	\$8,072.00	98.6%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$410.32	\$9,847.70	\$9,849.00	100.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$359.39	\$8,625.30	\$9,388.00	91.9%
OUHSC Public Health	\$361.21	\$6,501.70	\$8,063.00	80.6%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$255.41	\$4,597.30	\$6,012.00	76.5%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$482.27	\$19,290.65	\$21,721.00	88.8%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$376.18	\$14,294.86	\$16,901.00	84.6%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$178.55	\$7,856.05	\$9,849.00	79.8%
NSU Optometry Program	\$460.07	\$12,882.00	\$16,929.00	76.1%
SWOSU PharmD	\$325.00	\$10,400.00	\$12,589.00	82.6%

**Comparison with Legislative Limits  
FY09 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Per Credit Hour Rates</b>	<b>FY09 Cost for Full-Time Student</b>	<b>FY09 Legislative Limit</b>	<b>FY09 Request as % of Legislative Limit</b>
OU College of Law	\$858.82	\$25,764.50	\$28,255.00	91.2%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,119.14	\$44,765.50	\$44,784.00	100.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,031.81	\$41,272.50	\$41,274.00	100.0%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$549.06	\$21,962.50	\$21,991.00	99.9%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$799.30	\$28,774.70	\$28,816.00	99.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$655.64	\$15,735.30	\$15,759.00	99.8%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Masters	\$723.60	\$17,366.30	\$18,001.00	96.5%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$890.90	\$21,381.70	\$21,383.00	100.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$826.47	\$19,835.30	\$19,866.00	99.8%
OUHSC Public Health	\$847.21	\$15,249.70	\$18,375.00	83.0%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$716.01	\$12,888.10	\$14,615.00	88.2%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$930.31	\$37,212.50	\$44,603.00	83.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$830.79	\$31,570.16	\$35,448.00	89.1%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$483.15	\$21,258.45	\$21,383.00	99.4%
NSU Optometry Program	\$892.21	\$24,982.00	\$29,710.00	84.1%
SWOSU PharmD	\$650.00	\$20,800.00	\$26,290.00	79.1%

**FY09 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees**  
(Undergraduate Resident)

Institution	FY09 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY09 Mandatory Fees	FY09 Total for 30 Credit Hours
<b>Research</b>			
University of Oklahoma	\$4,066.50	\$2,956.00	\$7,022.50
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$4,530.00	\$2,260.50	\$6,790.50
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$4,298.25</i>	<i>\$2,608.25</i>	<i>\$6,906.50</i>
<b>Regional</b>			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,230.00	\$541.50	\$4,771.50
East Central University	\$3,463.80	\$1,209.00	\$4,672.80
Northeastern State University	\$3,691.50	\$945.00	\$4,636.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,008.00	\$622.50	\$4,630.50
Rogers State University	\$3,136.50	\$1,548.00	\$4,684.50
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,184.70	\$676.50	\$4,861.20
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,864.00	\$750.00	\$4,614.00
Cameron University	\$3,225.00	\$1,305.00	\$4,530.00
Langston University	\$3,036.00	\$1,186.50	\$4,222.50
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,147.90	\$1,464.00	\$4,611.90
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$3,750.00	\$1,170.00	\$4,920.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$3,612.49</i>	<i>\$1,038.00</i>	<i>\$4,650.49</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$3,717.99</i>	<i>\$1,279.58</i>	<i>\$4,997.57</i>
<b>Other</b>			
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,066.50	\$2,020.00	\$6,086.50
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$3,360.00	\$650.00	\$4,010.00
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$3,467.10	\$945.00	\$4,412.10
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$4,312.50	\$15.00	\$4,327.50
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$4,167.00	\$0.00	\$4,167.00
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	\$5,382.00	\$0.00	\$5,382.00
SEOSU--Grayson Co.	\$3,462.00	\$0.00	\$3,462.00
SEOSU--Lower McCurtain Co.	\$3,855.30	\$0.00	\$3,855.30
SEOSU--Upper McCurtain Co.	\$4,541.70	\$0.00	\$4,541.70
Langston, OKC	\$3,078.90	\$931.50	\$4,010.40
Langston, Tulsa	\$3,078.90	\$1,066.50	\$4,145.40

**FY09 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit**  
*(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)*

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY09 Tuition Rate</b>	<b>FY09 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	\$3,537.00	\$4,066.50	\$4,067.40	\$0.90	100.0%
Oklahoma State University&Tulsa	\$3,940.50	\$4,530.00	\$4,531.50	\$1.50	100.0%
<b>Regional</b>					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,681.00	\$4,230.00	\$4,233.00	\$3.00	99.9%
East Central University	\$3,012.00	\$3,463.80	\$3,463.80	\$0.00	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$3,210.00	\$3,691.50	\$3,691.50	\$0.00	100.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,487.50	\$4,008.00	\$4,010.40	\$2.40	99.9%
Rogers State University	\$2,728.50	\$3,136.50	\$3,137.70	\$1.20	100.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$3,639.00	\$4,184.70	\$4,184.70	\$0.00	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,360.00	\$3,864.00	\$3,864.00	\$0.00	100.0%
Cameron University	\$2,805.00	\$3,225.00	\$3,225.60	\$0.60	100.0%
Langston University	\$2,640.00	\$3,036.00	\$3,036.00	\$0.00	100.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$2,737.50	\$3,147.90	\$3,147.90	\$0.00	100.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$3,270.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,760.50	\$10.50	99.7%
<b>Other</b>					
Ardmore--Upper ECU	\$3,750.00	\$4,312.50	\$4,312.50	\$0.00	100.0%
Ardmore--Upper SEOSU	\$3,699.00	\$4,167.00	\$4,253.70	\$86.70	98.0%
OU Health Sciences Center	\$3,537.00	\$4,066.50	\$4,067.40	\$0.90	100.0%
OSU, OKC--Upper	\$2,925.00	\$3,360.00	\$3,363.60	\$3.60	99.9%
OSU, OKM--Upper	\$3,015.00	\$3,467.10	\$3,467.10	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--Aviation at OKCCC	\$4,680.00	\$5,382.00	\$5,382.00	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--Grayson County	\$3,010.50	\$3,462.00	\$3,462.00	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co. Lower	\$3,352.50	\$3,855.30	\$3,855.30	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU--McCurtain Co. Upper	\$3,949.50	\$4,541.70	\$4,541.70	\$0.00	100.0%
Langston University--OKC	\$2,677.50	\$3,078.90	\$3,079.12	\$0.22	100.0%
Langston University--Tulsa	\$2,677.50	\$3,078.90	\$3,079.12	\$0.22	100.0%

*\*May not exceed 115% of the FY09 nonguaranteed tuition rate*



**FY09 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked  
Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment-Weighted)**

	State	Public 2-Yr College		State	Public 4-Yr College
1	Vermont	\$5,830	1	Vermont	\$11,341
2	New Hampshire	\$5,609	2	New Jersey	\$10,739
3	Minnesota	\$4,568	3	Pennsylvania	\$10,328
4	South Dakota	\$3,919	4	New Hampshire	\$10,296
5	Massachusetts	\$3,887	5	Illinois	\$10,014
6	New York	\$3,672	6	South Carolina	\$9,127
7	Kentucky	\$3,630	7	Michigan	\$9,079
8	North Dakota	\$3,596	8	Ohio	\$8,482
9	New Jersey	\$3,596	9	Delaware	\$8,276
10	Iowa	\$3,517	10	Minnesota	\$8,251
11	Ohio	\$3,516	11	Massachusetts	\$8,184
12	Wisconsin	\$3,430	12	Maine	\$8,059
13	Oregon	\$3,368	13	Connecticut	\$8,035
14	Pennsylvania	\$3,360	14	Rhode Island	\$7,722
15	South Carolina	\$3,346	15	Virginia	\$7,596
16	Maryland	\$3,339	16	Maryland	\$7,395
17	Indiana	\$3,164	17	Indiana	\$7,223
18	Maine	\$3,156	18	Missouri	\$7,198
19	Rhode Island	\$3,090	19	Texas	\$6,894
20	Alaska	\$3,032	20	Wisconsin	\$6,800
21	Connecticut	\$2,984	21	Kentucky	\$6,799
22	Washington	\$2,962	22	Iowa	\$6,435
23	Montana	\$2,893	23	Washington	\$6,379
24	Alabama	\$2,827	24	Oregon	\$6,238
25	Virginia	\$2,804	25	Kansas	\$6,141
26	Tennessee	\$2,776	26	North Dakota	\$6,110
27	Oklahoma	\$2,678	27	Nebraska	\$5,949
28	Delaware	\$2,631	28	Arkansas	\$5,928
29	Illinois	\$2,601	29	Alabama	\$5,925
30	Missouri	\$2,589	30	Colorado	\$5,916
31	Colorado	\$2,565	31	Hawaii	\$5,842
32	Utah	\$2,556	32	South Dakota	\$5,748
33	Michigan	\$2,453	33	Tennessee	\$5,684
34	West Virginia	\$2,452	34	Oklahoma	\$5,618
35	Georgia	\$2,312	35	Arizona	\$5,577
36	Arkansas	\$2,298	36	California	\$5,346
37	Florida	\$2,291	37	Montana	\$5,335
38	Nebraska	\$2,250	38	New York	\$5,126
39	Idaho	\$2,249	39	Mississippi	\$4,936
40	Hawaii	\$2,191	40	West Virginia	\$4,705
41	Wyoming	\$2,018	41	Alaska	\$4,642
42	Kansas	\$1,993	42	Idaho	\$4,613
43	Nevada	\$1,980	43	New Mexico	\$4,514
44	Louisiana	\$1,957	44	Georgia	\$4,464
45	Arizona	\$1,818	45	North Carolina	\$4,416
46	Mississippi	\$1,761	46	Nevada	\$4,395
47	Texas	\$1,716	47	Utah	\$4,298
48	North Carolina	\$1,387	48	Louisiana	\$4,078
49	New Mexico	\$1,150	49	Florida	\$3,792
50	California	\$634	50	District of Columbia	\$3,770
51	Puerto Rico	—	51	Wyoming	\$3,621
52	District of Columbia	—	52	Puerto Rico	\$1,857

Source: *Trends in College Pricing 2008*, by The College Board, October 2008.



## **APPENDIX**

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

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

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

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

