

Oklahoma

Affordability Profile

from

Affordability of Public Higher Education in SREB States

prepared by

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SREB

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the SREB, the Higher Education Policy Institute has prepared a profile of college affordability for each SREB state as well as a synthesis of relevant trends in the SREB region. This project was designed to “take the temperature” of college affordability in the South in order to provide a policy tool that can assist state policy-makers in assessing the current and prospective dimensions of the affordability issue and the need for state policy initiatives or interventions.

The major finding of this analysis is that the SREB states have lost ground in college affordability. For most students and families in the South, the cost of paying for college has outstripped family income and inflation. Several promising initiatives have been put in place by individual states, but many are not directed at the students and families most adversely affected by declining affordability and none are commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. One consequence is greater reliance on loans to finance college and growing indebtedness of students and graduates.

Whatever its causes, the trend toward reduced college affordability undermines the efforts of SREB states and colleges and universities to address the changing demography of the region and undercuts progress towards educational attainment goals and economic development requirements of the SREB member states. It is mathematically impossible for most SREB states to reach national and international workforce competitiveness without improving college access and attainment rates of low-income groups and of ethnic groups with lagging college participation rates. However, if current trends continue, declining affordability will constrain the college enrollment of these potential students and prevent states from reaching educational levels needed to provide opportunity for individuals and a competitive work force in the knowledge-based global economy.

Patrick M. Callan
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Oklahoma

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Oklahoma, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 18 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.

Oklahoma's per-student need-based state grant program amount is less than the SREB average.

The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Oklahoma borrow is less than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

	Oklahoma			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at technical colleges	N/A	N/A	12%	14%	9%
at community colleges	N/A	17%	18%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	29%	34%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	20%	20%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$140	\$148	\$112	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and a non-need component only per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$58	\$54	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	15%	13%	18%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,382	\$3,467	\$4,857	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

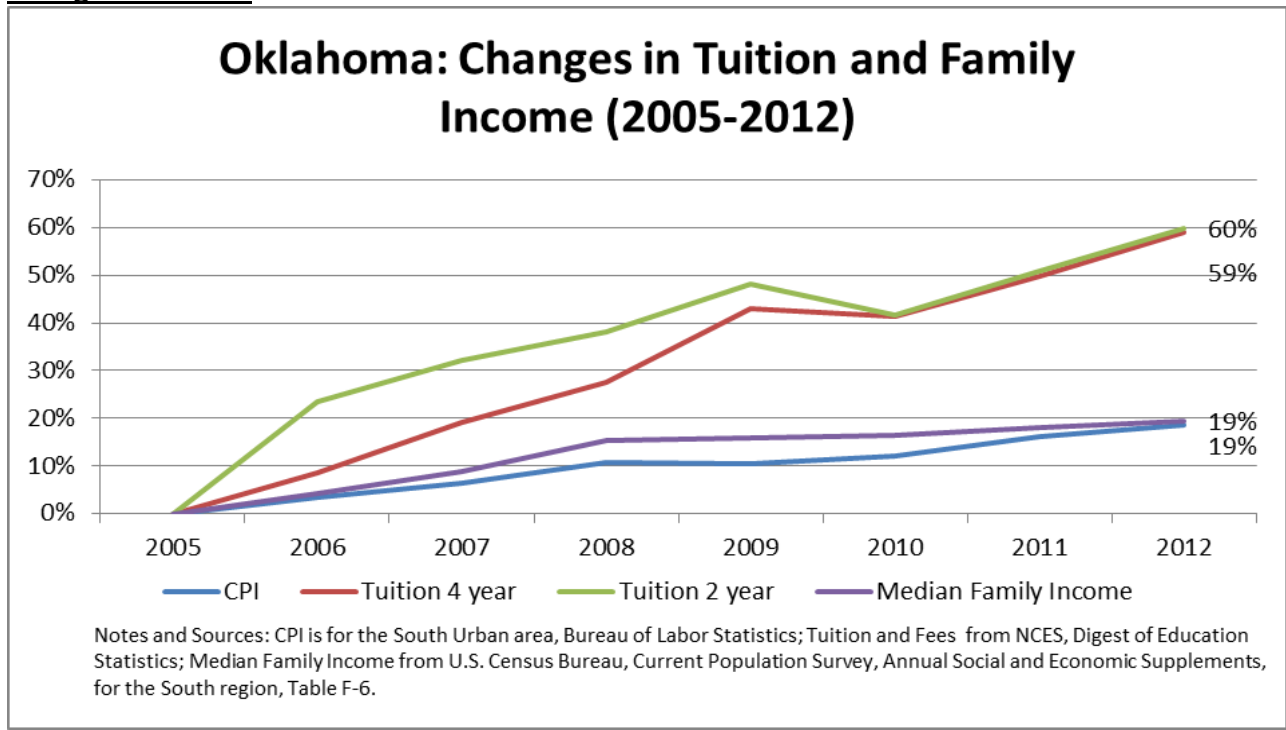
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Technical Colleges		Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,155	\$6,667	39%	\$6,740	39%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,685	\$5,377	14%	\$7,200	19%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,868	\$3,940	6%	\$9,498	16%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,818	\$1,107	1%	\$8,533	9%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$183,305	\$1,109	1%	\$10,275	6%

	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,155	\$12,434	72%	\$7,646	45%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,685	\$13,815	36%	\$8,547	22%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,868	\$16,879	28%	\$10,474	17%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,818	\$18,684	21%	\$10,916	12%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$183,305	\$20,414	11%	\$11,969	7%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 39 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 16 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Oklahoma has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 64 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Fourteen percent of students in Oklahoma are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 33 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 33 percent in the community college sector, and 13 percent in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 24 percent of children in Oklahoma were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 19 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Oklahoma was 6 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Oklahoma State University Main Campus
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Cameron University
East Central University
Langston University
Northeastern State University
Northwestern Oklahoma State University
Oklahoma Panhandle State University
Rogers State University
Southeastern Oklahoma State University
Southwestern Oklahoma State University
University of Central Oklahoma
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma

Two-Year w/ Bachelor's

Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City
Oklahoma State University Technical Branch Okmulgee

Community Colleges

Carl Albert State College
Connors State College
Eastern Oklahoma State College
Murray State College
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College
Northern Oklahoma College
Oklahoma City Community College
Redlands Community College
Rose State College
Seminole State College
Tulsa Community College
Western Oklahoma State College

Technical Centers

Autry Technology Center
Caddo Kiowa Technology Center
Canadian Valley Technology Center
Central Technology Center
Chisholm Trail Technology Center
Eastern Oklahoma County Technology Center

Francis Tuttle Technology Center
Gordon Cooper Technology Center
Great Plains Technology Center
Green Country Technology Center
High Plains Technology Center
Indian Capital Technology Center-Muskogee
Indian Capital Technology Center-Sallisaw
Indian Capital Technology Center-Stilwell
Indian Capital Technology Center-Tahlequah
Kiamichi Technology Center-Atoka
Kiamichi Technology Center-Durant
Kiamichi Technology Center-Hugo
Kiamichi Technology Center-Idabel
Kiamichi Technology Center-McAlester
Kiamichi Technology Center-Poteau
Kiamichi Technology Center-Spiro
Kiamichi Technology Center-Stigler
Kiamichi Technology Center-Talihina
Meridian Technology Center
Metro Technology Centers
Mid-America Technology Center
Mid-Del Technology Center
Moore Norman Technology Center
Northeast Technology Center-Afton
Northeast Technology Center-Claremore
Northwest Technology Center-Alva
Northwest Technology Center-Fairview
Pioneer Technology Center
Pontotoc Technology Center
Red River Technology Center
Southern Oklahoma Technology Center
Southwest Technology Center
Tri County Technology Center
Tulsa County Area Voc Tech School Dist 18-Peoria
Tulsa Technology Center-Broken Arrow CampusOK9
Tulsa Technology Center-Lemley Campus
Tulsa Technology Center-Riverside Campus
Wes Watkins Technology Center
Western Technology Center