

Oklahoma

College Affordability Profile 2018

The socioeconomic future of SREB states depends in large part on substantially increasing the number of residents with postsecondary credentials of value. As the population of SREB states become more diversified, Oklahoma faces a critical challenge to help more people succeed in postsecondary education and earn a living wage. This 2018 college affordability profile illustrates how affordable different public institutions are for Oklahoma families at various income levels.

What Percentage of Average Family Income Is Required to Attend College Full Time?

In 2015-16, families in Oklahoma needed on average 30 percent of their income to pay for educational expenses for a full-time student at public category 1 institutions and 23 percent at public four-year category 2 institutions. While the percentage needed at category 1 institutions was nearly the same as SREB and national averages in 2015-16, the percentage needed at category 2 universities was lower than the SREB and national averages.

For a full-time student at public two-year institutions, families in Oklahoma needed to pay, on average, 18 percent of their income in 2015-16 to cover educational expenses. This was only slightly higher than the 16 percent needed in 2010-11 and close to the SREB and national averages in 2015-16.

| | Oklahoma, 2010-11 | Oklahoma, 2015-16 | SREB Average, 2015-16 | U.S. Average, 2015-16 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Public Four-Year Category 1 | 27.3% | 30.1% | 30.5% | 30.8% |
| Public Four-Year Category 2 | 19.4% | 23.2% | 28.8% | 27.9% |
| Public Two-Year | 16.0% | 18.3% | 17.0% | 18.2% |
| Public Technical | 18.8% | 13.7% | 18.6% | 18.2% |

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

How Much Is Spent Per Student on Financial Aid?

Oklahoma spent \$122 on average per full-time-equivalent student on need-based aid in 2015-16 compared to \$117 in 2010-11. The SREB average was \$343 and the national average was \$376 in 2015-16. The state spent \$64, on average, per FTE for merit-based aid in 2015-16, much less than the SREB average at \$416 and the national average of \$168.

| Financial Aid Category | Oklahoma, 2010-11 | Oklahoma, 2015-16 | SREB Average, 2015-16 | U.S. Average, 2015-16 |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Need Only | \$117 | \$122 | \$343 | \$376 |
| Need and Merit | NA | NA | \$135 | \$214 |
| Merit Only | \$52 | \$64 | \$416 | \$168 |
| Special Purpose | \$345 | \$438 | \$64 | \$39 |

Sources: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2011 and 2016 annual surveys (results for public institutions only); U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files, 2011 and 2016, and Directory files, 2010 and 2015.

For Families Making Less Than \$30,000, What Percentage of Income Is Required for Tuition at Lowest-Priced Colleges?

Twenty-four percent of families in Oklahoma made less than \$30,000 in 2015. For these families, the cost of tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions averaged 15 percent of income that year, compared to 11 percent in 2010-11. These percentages were lower than the SREB and national averages in 2010-11 and 2015-16.

| | 2010-11 | 2015-16 |
|--|----------|----------|
| Percentage of Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually | 27% | 24% |
| Tuition and Fees at Lowest-Priced Public Colleges | \$1,981 | \$2,596 |
| Average Income of Oklahoma Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually | \$17,458 | \$17,405 |
| Percentage of Income Needed for Tuition and Fees at the Lower-Priced Public Institutions | 11% | 15% |
| SREB Average | 13% | 17% |
| U.S. Average | 15% | 18% |

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges files and Directory files 2010 and 2015, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample files 2010 and 2015.

How Much Do Graduates Borrow?

Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from public four-year category 1 universities in Oklahoma in 2015-16 borrowed, on average, \$20,250 and graduates of four-year category 2 institutions borrowed \$18,479 on average. These amounts were noticeably higher than average amounts borrowed in 2010-11 but lower than SREB and national averages in 2015-16.

Students at public two-year colleges borrowed, on average, \$10,606 in 2015-16, more than the average amount borrowed in 2010-11 and more than SREB and national averages.

| | Oklahoma, 2010-11 | Oklahoma, 2015-16 | SREB Average, 2015-16 | U.S. Average, 2015-16 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Public Four-Year Category 1 | \$16,742 | \$20,250 | \$21,703 | \$21,505 |
| Public Four-Year Category 2 | \$15,318 | \$18,479 | \$22,391 | \$19,893 |
| Public Two-Year | \$9,290 | \$10,606 | \$9,829 | \$9,655 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard, 2010 and 2015; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016 and Directory files 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB State Data Exchange categories.

A Closer Look at Family Ability to Pay

SREB’s Commission on College Affordability defined affordability as the relationship of the price required to attend higher education — or the net price — to family income.

Net price is the sum of tuition and required fees, plus room and board, books and other expenses, minus grant aid students receive from the federal or state government or the institution.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 1 Institutions

At Oklahoma’s public four-year category 1 institutions, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 61 percent of their income for educational expenses. In 2010, that percentage was 54 percent. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 30 percent of their income for a full-time student in 2015-16; these families needed 29 percent of their income in 2010-11 to cover educational expenses.

| Family Income | Average in This Income Level, 2015 | Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015 | Net Price, 2015-16 | Percentage of 2010 Income Needed | Percentage of 2015 Income Needed |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| Income \$0 - \$30,000 | \$17,405 | 24% | \$10,650 | 54% | 61% |
| Income \$30,000 - \$48,000 | \$39,039 | 18% | \$11,715 | 29% | 30% |
| Income \$48,000 - \$75,000 | \$60,802 | 23% | \$15,962 | 24% | 26% |
| Income \$75,000 - \$110,000 | \$91,009 | 18% | \$19,807 | 20% | 22% |
| Income \$110,000 and above | \$189,130 | 17% | \$21,210 | 10% | 11% |

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 2 Institutions

At public four-year category 2 institutions in Oklahoma, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 48 percent of income for educational expenses compared to 38 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 23 percent of income in 2015 compared to 20 percent in 2010-11 for a full-time student.

| Family Income | Average in This Income Level, 2015 | Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015 | Net Price, 2015-16 | Percentage of 2010 Income Needed | Percentage of 2015 Income Needed |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Income \$0 - \$30,000 | \$17,405 | 24% | \$8,381 | 38% | 48% |
| Income \$30,000 - \$48,000 | \$39,039 | 18% | \$9,024 | 20% | 23% |
| Income \$48,000 - \$75,000 | \$60,802 | 23% | \$12,492 | 17% | 21% |
| Income \$75,000 - \$110,000 | \$91,009 | 18% | \$14,605 | 14% | 16% |
| Income \$110,000 and above | \$189,130 | 17% | \$15,026 | 7% | 8% |

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Two-Year Institutions

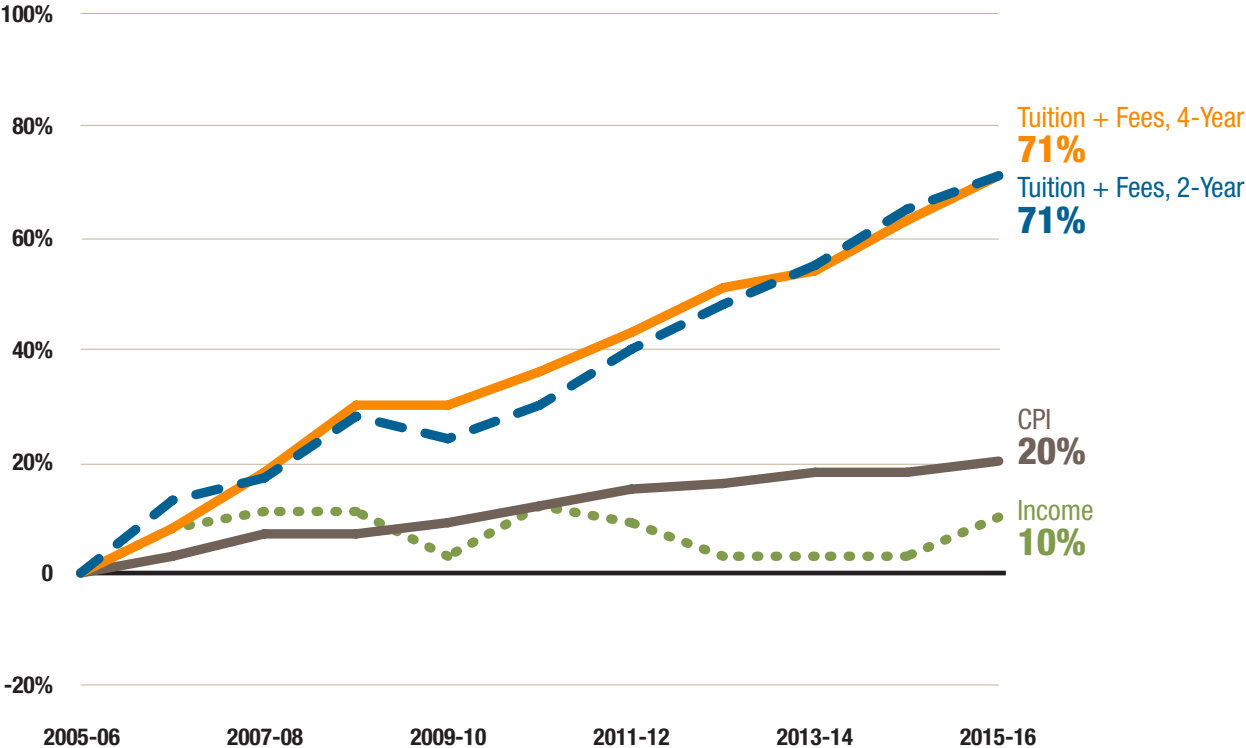
At public two-year institutions in Oklahoma, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 39 percent of their income for educational expenses compared to 35 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 in 2015 needed 19 percent of their income for a full-time student, slightly less than the 17 percent needed in 2010.

| Family Income | Average in This Income Level, 2015 | Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015 | Net Price, 2015-16 | Percentage of 2010 Income Needed | Percentage of 2015 Income Needed |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Income \$0 - \$30,000 | \$17,405 | 24% | \$6,715 | 35% | 39% |
| Income \$30,000 - \$48,000 | \$39,039 | 18% | \$7,315 | 17% | 19% |
| Income \$48,000 - \$75,000 | \$60,802 | 23% | \$9,266 | 14% | 15% |
| Income \$75,000 - \$110,000 | \$91,009 | 18% | \$11,666 | 10% | 13% |
| Income \$110,000 and above | \$189,130 | 17% | \$11,857 | 5% | 6% |

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI, and Income

Compared to the Consumer Price Index and household income, tuition and fees at Oklahoma public colleges and universities increased substantially between 2006 and 2016. Over that decade, the CPI increased by 20 percent and household income rose by 10 percent, while tuition and fees at four-year and two-year institutions increased by 71 percent.

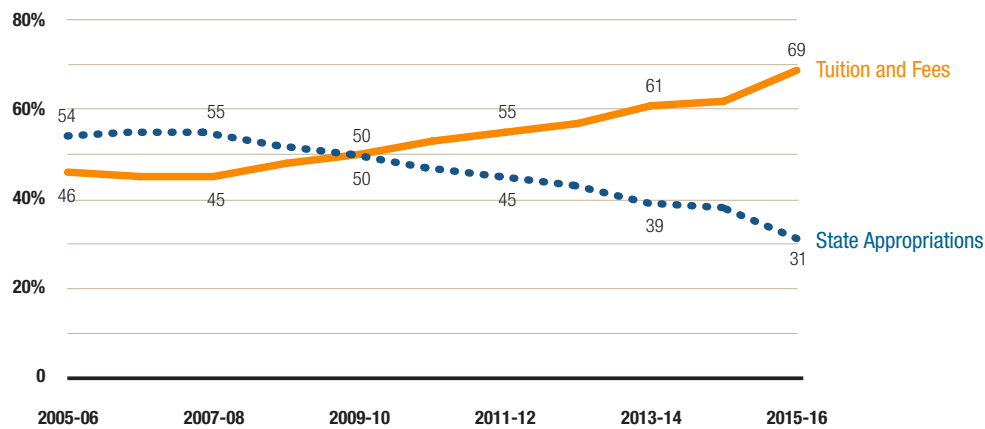


Sources: Consumer Price Index retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2016. Tuition and fees retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics files, 2005 to 2015. Median household income retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, 2018.

Ratio of State Appropriations and Tuition and Fee Revenues

Public Four-Year Institutions

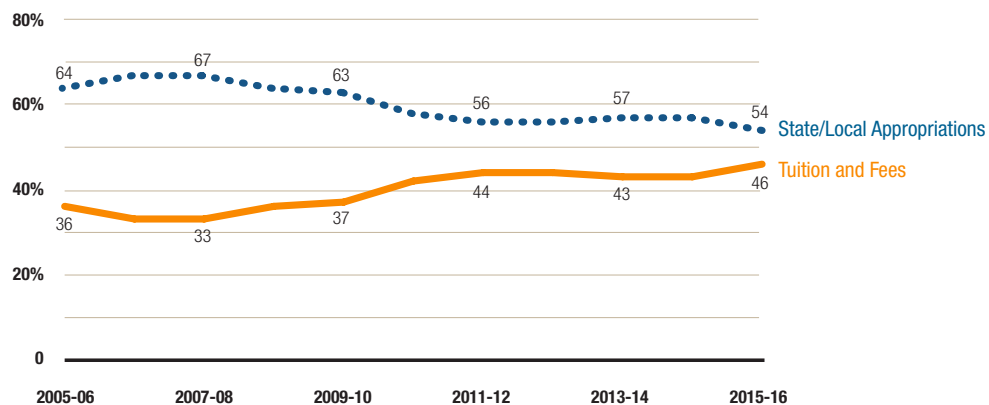
In 2015-16, net tuition and fees at Oklahoma’s four-year institutions made up 69 percent of total funds available for operations of the state’s public institutions, while state appropriations supplied the remaining 31 percent. In comparison, state appropriations provided 54 percent in 2005-06.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Public Two-Year Institutions

Oklahoma’s two-year colleges are moving closer to equal funding between tuition and fees and state and local appropriations for operational revenue. Although appropriations provided 64 percent of revenues in 2005-06, that share had dropped to 54 percent by 2015-16; tuition and fees made up 46 percent of revenues that year compared to 36 percent in 2005-06.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Additional Context

Attainment — In 2016, nearly 42 percent of Oklahoma’s working adult population between ages 25 and 64 had a postsecondary credential of value. The state’s educational attainment goal is to reach 70 percent by 2025.

Poverty — In 2016, 23 percent of children in Oklahoma were living in poverty. This was down from 2010, when 25 percent were living in poverty. The SREB region and the nation saw overall declines in this rate from 26 to 23 percent and from 22 to 20 percent during this time period, respectively.

FAFSA — Through June 2018, approximately 51 percent of Oklahoma’s 2017-18 12th grade class had completed a FAFSA application, a one-year decrease of around 1 percent. Nationwide, the FAFSA completion rate was nearly 61 percent.

Enrollment — In 2015-16, 28 percent of students in Oklahoma were enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 29 percent were enrolled at public four-year category 2 institutions, close to 32 percent were enrolled in public two-year colleges, and 11 percent were enrolled at public technical colleges.

Automation — A recent study has found that individuals face a reduced risk of job automation if they have achieved a higher level of educational attainment and that “Artificial Intelligence puts more low-skilled jobs at risk than previous waves of technological progress.” According to this study, approximately 10 percent of the jobs in the United States can be considered at high risk of automation (in that they have an over 70 percent probability of being automated), with roughly an additional 25 percent of jobs at risk of significant change due to automation.

Sources: Educational attainment: State higher education master plans and Lumina Foundation, “A Stronger Nation,” 2017. Children in poverty: U.S. Census Bureau. FAFSA completion: National College Access Network. Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2016. Automation: Nedelkoska, L. and G. Quintini, “Automation, skills use and training,” OECD, 2018.

Oklahoma Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Category 1

Oklahoma State University-Main Campus
University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus

Public Four-Year Category 2

Cameron University
University of Central Oklahoma
East Central University
Langston University
Northeastern State University
Northwestern Oklahoma State University
Oklahoma Panhandle State University

Rogers State University
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
Southeastern Oklahoma State University
Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Public Two-Year

Carl Albert State College
Connors State College
Eastern Oklahoma State College
Redlands Community College
Murray State College
Northern Oklahoma College

Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College
Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City
Oklahoma City Community College
Oklahoma State University Institute of
Technology
Rose State College
Seminole State College
Tulsa Community College
Western Oklahoma State College

Notes and Sources

Category 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. **Category 2** includes all other four-year institutions. The **public two-year category** includes institutions that primarily award associate degrees; the list may include two-year institutions that award bachelor's degrees.

Institutions are listed as they were categorized in the 2015-16 Data Exchange Survey and if they submitted the data required for this profile.

This profile is based on data reported to IPEDS by institutions during the 2010-11 and 2015-16 academic years. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2015-16 Student Financial Aid survey reports data for 2014-15.

Institutions or states may update data that were previously reported to an organization or adjust the methodology to calculate a statistic. As a result, some data reported in past Affordability Profiles may differ from data in the current profile, even though the data are for the same time period.

See the technical guide at SREB.org/Affordability for detailed sources and explanatory notes.

SREB College Affordability Profiles detail data and trends specific to each SREB state to assist policymakers with decisions on postsecondary affordability and attainment. For additional resources, including recommendations of the Commission on College Affordability in the South and the SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, visit SREB.org/Affordability.