Oklahoma

College Affordability Profile

The effect of the pandemic on state budgets has not yet peaked, but it will likely affect college affordability for years to come. In this year’s SREB College Affordability Profiles, we examine data for the 2017-18 academic year, the most recent year that student financial aid and net price data are available. Although the data were collected prior to the pandemic, it shows that states continue to face challenges in making college affordable. In many states, students must spend a larger percentage of their family income to pay for college, particularly at four-year institutions. In most states, two-year institutions and technical colleges and institutes offer the most affordable degree programs.

Percentage of Average Family Income Required to Pay the Net Price for Full-Time Students at Public Institutions

In 2017-18, the percentage of family income required to pay for college in Oklahoma was lower than the SREB average for four-year Type 2 institutions.

Families in Oklahoma paid a higher percentage of their family income in 2017-18 for a full-time student to attend four-year and two-year institutions than in 2012-13.

Oklahoma families needed, on average, 35% of their income in 2017-18 to pay educational expenses for a full-time student at four-year Type 1 institutions and 27% at four-year Type 2 institutions.

In 2017-18, families in Oklahoma needed an average of 18% of their income to cover educational expenses at two-year institutions.

Key terms:

**Four-Year Institution Type 1**: four-year institutions that awarded at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas.

**Four-Year Institution Type 2**: all other four-year institutions.

**Net Price**: total cost of attendance (includes tuition, fees, room & board, etc.) minus federal, state/local government, or institutional grant and scholarship aid.

Distribution of Average Family Income

Data on net price is collected using five income categories. In Oklahoma, students from families that made less than $30,000 or between $48,000 and $75,000 accounted for the largest percentage of families in 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Category</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤30k</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30k to 48k</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;48k to 75k</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;75k to 110k</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;110k</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Percentage of Income Required for Median Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions for Families Making Less Than $30,000

The percentage of income required for median tuition and fees at public institutions was higher at four-year institutions than two-year institutions in 2012-13 and 2017-18 for Oklahoma families making less than $30,000.

For families making less than $30,000, the cost of median tuition and fees at four-year institutions was 44% of income in 2017-18, compared to 30% in 2012-13.

Families needed 22% of their income in 2017-18 to cover the state’s median tuition at two-year institutions. In 2012-13 it was 17%.

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

Oklahoma families in the lowest income category were the most affected by the increase in net price at four-year Type 1 institutions. The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 1 institutions in Oklahoma was larger for families making less than $30,000 than for any other income category.

Families making less than $30,000 in 2012 needed 65% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 72%.

Families making over $110,000 only needed 11% of their income in 2012 and 12% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.


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

Oklahoma families making less than $30,000 were the most affected by the rising cost of attendance at four-year Type 2 institutions. The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 2 institutions in Oklahoma was much larger for families making less than $30,000 than for any other income category.

Families making less than $30,000 in 2012 needed 43% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 57%.

Families making over $110,000 only needed 7% of their income in 2012 and 9% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.

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

The percentage of income that Oklahoma families needed to pay for educational expenses at two-year institutions increased slightly from 2012 to 2017.

The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for two-year institutions in Oklahoma was larger for families making less than $30,000 than for any other income category. At Oklahoma’s two-year institutions, families making less than $30,000 in 2012 needed 33% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 37%.

Families making over $110,000 only needed 6% of their income in 2012 and 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.

State Financial Aid Per Student

Oklahoma awarded more special purpose aid in 2017-18 per full-time-equivalent student than the SREB and national averages. Special purpose aid also increased from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Need Only</th>
<th>Need and Merit</th>
<th>Merit Only</th>
<th>Special Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma (2012-13)</td>
<td>$116</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td>$381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma (2017-18)</td>
<td>$77</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>$72</td>
<td>$481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SREB Average (2017-18)</td>
<td>$389</td>
<td>$143</td>
<td>$476</td>
<td>$74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Average (2017-18)</td>
<td>$411</td>
<td>$241</td>
<td>$195</td>
<td>$53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The state spent $481 on average per undergraduate FTE student on special purpose aid in 2017-18, compared to $381 in 2012-13. The SREB average in 2017-18 was $74 and the national average was $53.

Oklahoma spent $77, on average, per FTE for need-based financial aid in 2017-18, much less than the SREB average of $389 and the national average of $411. Oklahoma also spent less per FTE on merit-based aid in 2017-18 than the SREB and national averages.

Student Borrowing at Public Institutions

In 2017-18, Oklahoma graduates borrowed less than the SREB and national averages to earn degrees at four-year institutions.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four-Year Type 1</td>
<td>$18,856</td>
<td>$20,938</td>
<td>$21,600</td>
<td>$21,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Year Type 2</td>
<td>$16,742</td>
<td>$19,485</td>
<td>$22,677</td>
<td>$19,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Year</td>
<td>$9,554</td>
<td>$11,340</td>
<td>$10,798</td>
<td>$10,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from four-year Type 1 universities in Oklahoma in 2017-18 borrowed, on average, $20,938 and graduates of four-year Type 2 institutions borrowed $19,485. These amounts were higher than average amounts borrowed in 2012-13, but less than the SREB and national averages in 2017-18.

Students at two-year colleges borrowed, on average, $11,340 in 2017-18, which was more than the average amount in 2012-13 and the SREB and national averages in 2017-18.
Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI and Household Income

Compared to the CPI and household income, tuition and fees at Oklahoma public colleges and universities increased substantially between 2007-08 and 2017-18.

Over that decade, the CPI increased by 16% and median household income in Oklahoma increased by 18%, while tuition and fees increased by 71% at four-year institutions and 63% at two-year institutions.

Operational funds consisted mostly of tuition and fees for Oklahoma’s public four-year institutions in 2017-18.

Net tuition and fees per FTE student at Oklahoma’s four-year institutions increased from $5,821 in 2007-08 to $11,928 in 2017-18. In comparison, state appropriations per FTE student decreased from $7,083 in 2007-08 to $4,170 in 2017-18. Students and families started paying a larger share of the total funding per student after 2009-10.

Operating expenses at Oklahoma’s public two-year institutions consisted mostly of tuition and fees for the first time in over 10 years.

Net tuition and fees per FTE student at Oklahoma’s two-year institutions increased from $2,378 in 2007-08 to $3,958 in 2017-18. In comparison, state and local appropriations per FTE student decreased from $4,777 in 2007-08 to $3,820 in 2017-18.
Additional State Context

Postsecondary Enrollment. In 2017-18, 29% of students in Oklahoma were enrolled in public four-year Type 1 institutions, 27% were enrolled at public four-year Type 2 institutions, 30% were enrolled in public two-year colleges, and 14% were enrolled in public technical colleges.

Pell Grants. In 2017-18, 17% of the average cost of attendance in public four-year Type 1 institutions in Oklahoma was covered by the average Pell Grant award. The average grant amount covered 22% of costs in public four-year Type 2 institutions, 25% in public two-year colleges, and 16% of costs in public technical colleges.

Education Attainment. In 2018, nearly 46% 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% by 2025.

Student Debt. In Oklahoma, 47% of the class of 2019 graduated from four-year colleges with debt, owing an average of $25,793.


* SREB-State Data Exchange did not include retention rates for the 2017 cohort at Oklahoma institutions.

Oklahoma Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Type 1
Oklahoma State University-Main Campus
University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus

Public Four-Year Type 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

Type 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. Type 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. The technical college category includes postsecondary institutions that offer programs of less than two-years duration below the baccalaureate level and occupational and vocational schools with programs that do not exceed 1800 contact hours. This profile does not report data for the technical college category if less than 3% of students are enrolled in this sector.

Institutions are listed as they were categorized in the 2017-18 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 2017-18 academic year. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2017-18 Student Financial Aid survey collected data for the 2016-17 academic year.

Institutions or states may have updated data previously reported, or adjusted methodology to calculate a statistic. As a result, some data in the current profile may differ from data reported in past Affordability Profiles 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 https://www.sreb.org/Affordability.