According to the National Center for Education Statistics Report, of the over 21 million students (undergraduate and graduate) in the United States:

- 12.5% were enrolled exclusively in online courses.
- 13.3% were enrolled in at least one online course.

In Oklahoma:
- 10.6% were enrolled exclusively in online courses.
- 18.0% were enrolled in at least one online course.
Statewide Summit

- **Monday, November 7** at the Reed Center in Midwest City
- Featured speakers and concurrent sessions to advance campus preparedness:
  - cybersecurity and drones on campus
  - specialized services for veterans and active duty military
  - bystander intervention training and support
  - sexual assault education and Title IX litigation
  - student activism
  - disaster recovery
  - threat assessment and strategic communication
  - social media crisis management
- Registration opens next week
67% of all jobs created in Oklahoma by 2020 will require some college, a long-term certificate or a college degree.

37% of all jobs created in Oklahoma by 2020 will require an associate’s degree, bachelor’s degree or higher.
Percent of Oklahoma Residents Who Graduate with a Bachelor’s Degree Remain In the State and are Employed In the State One Year After Graduation

84% Remain in the State

Source: Data from 2016 Employment Outcomes
Link Academic Programs to the needs of Business

• Healthcare, Allied Health and Nursing
• Engineering
• Business
• Aviation and Aerospace
• Wind Turbine Technology
• Health Information Management
• Management Information Systems
Nationally, more than one-quarter (30.6 percent) of adults 25 and older have a bachelor’s degree or more.

compared to Oklahoma at 24.6 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census 2015
“Over the Last Two Decades, the United States has declined in Degree Completion From 1<sup>st</sup> in the World to 16<sup>th</sup> in the World”

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
COMPLETE COLLEGE AMERICA
The Oklahoma Plan

Focus On College Readiness
Transform Remediation
Strengthen Pathways to College Degrees and Certificates
Reward Performance
Increase Adult Degree Completion
COMPLETE COLLEGE
 AMERICA
 The Oklahoma Plan

6,800
Cumulative Actual 4-year Goal

8,462
Cumulative 4-year Degrees Awarded
CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT

Source: Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

10-Year Increase 158%

Credits Hours

Year

Enrollment 39,957 50,275 53,525 52,382 58,764 58,932 75,391 77,511 81,511 90,244 103,125
SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Source: Education and General Budget Summary and Analysis

* FY11 Includes $10 million supplement.
Bond rating agencies tell the state what it needs to hear

Tulsa World Editorial
7/12/2016

We don’t think many Oklahoma voters are on the edge of their seats waiting to hear the opinion of New York bond rating agencies, but maybe they should be.

Gov. Mary Fallin and some of the financial leaders of state government went to New York to meet with the big three bond rating agencies last month.

The state has a good bond rating, but the agencies gave the leaders an earful. They have a negative outlook on Oklahoma because of budget holes, tax cuts, higher education funding cuts and use of one-time money to fund ongoing public services.

That should sound familiar to the leaders. It’s the same message a lot of people have been sending for a long time: A state that undertakes its own basic services in order to cut taxes and fails to invest in its own future isn’t on the right track. It’s good sense, and it turns out, good investment sense.

The opinion of the bond rating agencies counts because they determine how much it will cost the state to borrow money for bond issues, including the $125 million state Capitol improvement bond issue that was part of this year’s budget.

This is a fixable problem. Stop unwise tax cuts, adequately fund education (and other core state services) and get the state on a path of fiscal sanity. We hope the state leaders were listening in New York and that state voters are listening too.
Higher Education’s Percent of Oklahoma Total State Appropriations
State Appropriations as a percent of Total Higher Education Budget

- 1988: 74.2%
- 2007: 50.8%
- 2012: 39.9%
- 2013: 39.5%
- 2014: 38.7%
- 2015: 37.2%
- 2016: 35.1%
- 2017: 30.0%
Over the last nine years, from FY’08 to FY’17, Oklahoma Universities and Colleges have increased the share of total E&G budgeted revenue for the Academic Enterprise from 75% to 78%.

In contrast, Administration Budgets have decreased from 6.6% to 5.7%.
SYSTÈME D'ÉVOLUTION

Key:
Appropriations – Black and Red
Enrollment - Blue
Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases from 2009 – 2016

Average of 4.9%

Source: Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Oklahoma Ranks 5\textsuperscript{th} in College Affordability

Source: “Enterprising States” – A Project of the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber Foundation
Average Student Cost of Public 4-Year Institutions of Higher Education

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
Annual Tuition and Required Fees
In-State Undergraduates, 2014-15

SREB states: $7,313

- South Carolina: $10,383
- Virginia: $10,317
- Delaware: $9,839
- Alabama: $9,088
- Kentucky: $8,388
- Tennessee: $8,024
- Maryland: $8,018
- Texas: $7,648
- Arkansas: $7,609
- Georgia: $6,857
- Louisiana: $6,728
- West Virginia: $6,417
- Mississippi: $6,401
- Florida: $6,359
- North Carolina: $6,277
- Oklahoma: $5,688

Source: Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), State Data Exchange 2014-15 Indicators Report
### FACULTY SALARIES

**Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**  
**All Ranks Full-Time Faculty Salaries, 2014-15**  
(change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SREB states</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>$77,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>$100,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>$85,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>$85,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>$83,986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
<td>$80,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>$79,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>$77,966</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
<td>$76,944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>$75,967</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>$73,044</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>$72,812</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>$69,835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>$68,568</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>$66,364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>-7.0%</td>
<td>$66,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>$65,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), *State Data Exchange 2014-15 Indicators Report*
Oklahoma’s State System Schools are 23% below the national average in student debt.

In 2015, 48 percent of Oklahoma graduates, graduated without any student loan debt.

Top 10 states with the lowest student debt.
- Utah
- New Mexico
- California
- Wyoming
- Florida
- Hawaii
- Nevada
- Arizona
- Washington
- Oklahoma

2015 Average Student Debt
- $23,059 Oklahoma State System
- $24,849 Oklahoma
- $30,100 National

Source: Project on Student Debt, Fall 2016; four-year public and private non-profit schools