

The background of the slide is a photograph of graduates in black caps and gowns. Several hands are visible, some holding rolled-up diplomas. The image is partially covered by a semi-transparent orange rectangle on the right side, which contains the title and logo.

Technical College Tuition & Fees Study

October 2, 2026



UTAH
SYSTEM OF
HIGHER
EDUCATION

Technical College Tuition & Fees Study

Bottom Line Up Front

- Pursuant to Board motion in the March 2026 meeting, the Commissioner's Office, in cooperation with technical college fiscal staff and presidents, have analyzed numerous factors relevant to current USHE technical college tuition & fee levels, including:
 - Institutional funding levels per FTE
 - Tuition parity with degree-granting institutions
 - National market comparisons
 - Program-level tuition and fee sources
- On the basis of this analysis, the Commissioner recommends a 6.2% catch-up adjustment in technical college tuition rate schedules, with Board consideration for annual above-match equivalent increases moving forward.

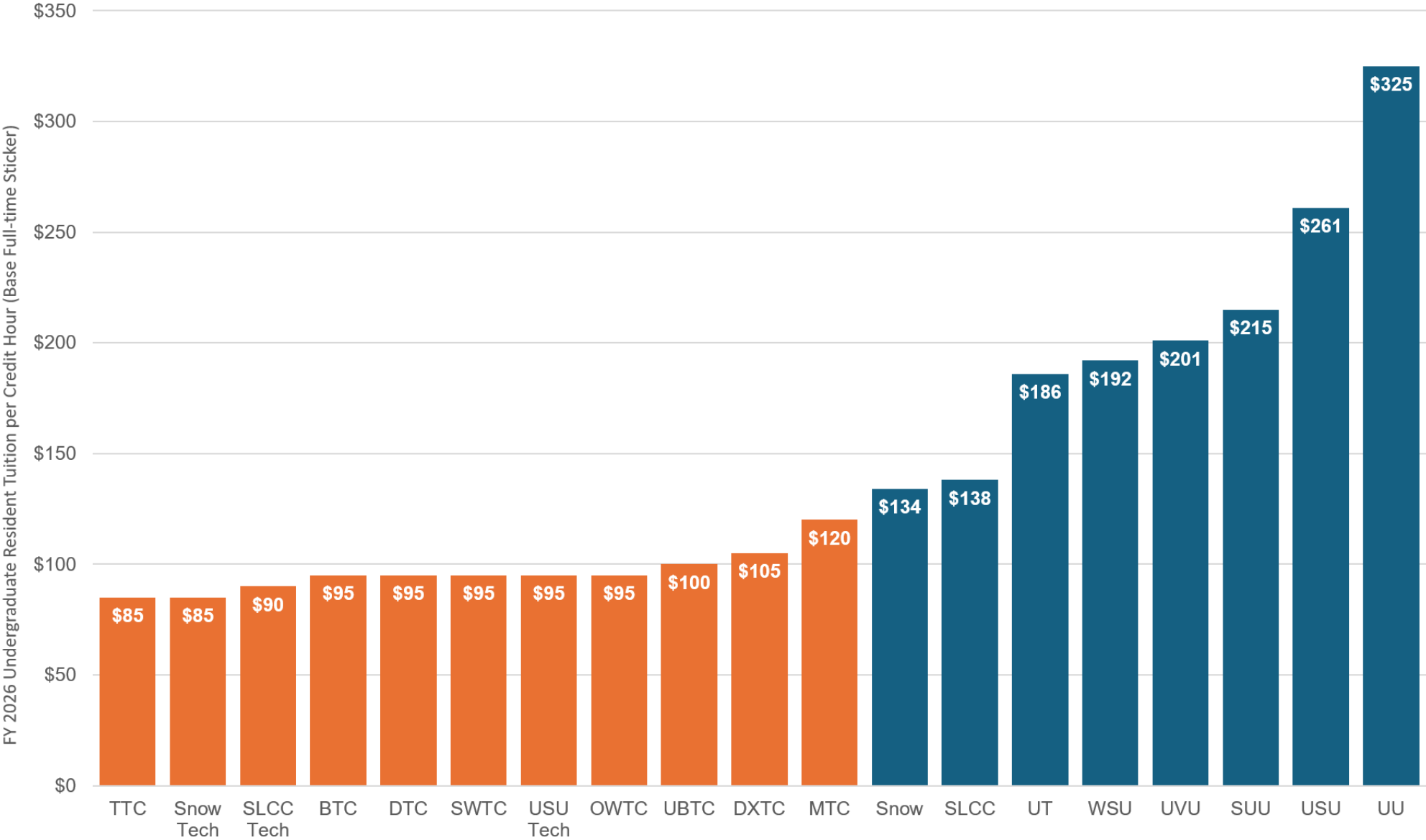
UBHE Motion – March 2026 Meeting

I move to direct the Commissioner's Office, in collaboration with technical college presidents, to conduct an interim study on technical college student-paid revenue sources, including base tuition, differential tuition, course and program fees, materials fees, and other miscellaneous student fees. I further move to direct the Commissioner's Office to report the study results and corresponding recommendations for AY 2027-2028 tuition and fee schedules to the Board no later than October 2026.

SECTION 1

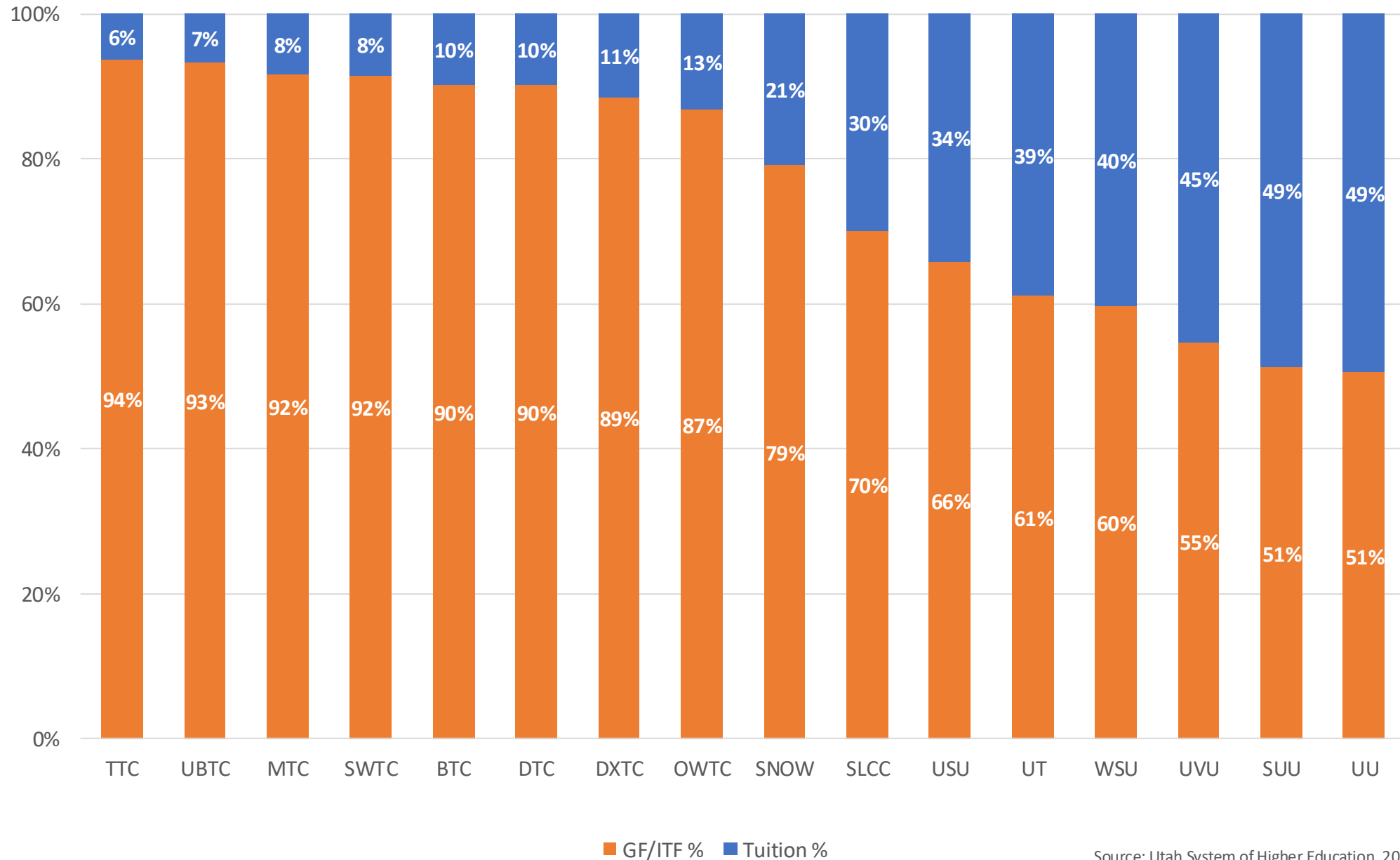
Institutional Funding per FTE

FY 2026 USHE Base Tuition per Credit Hour



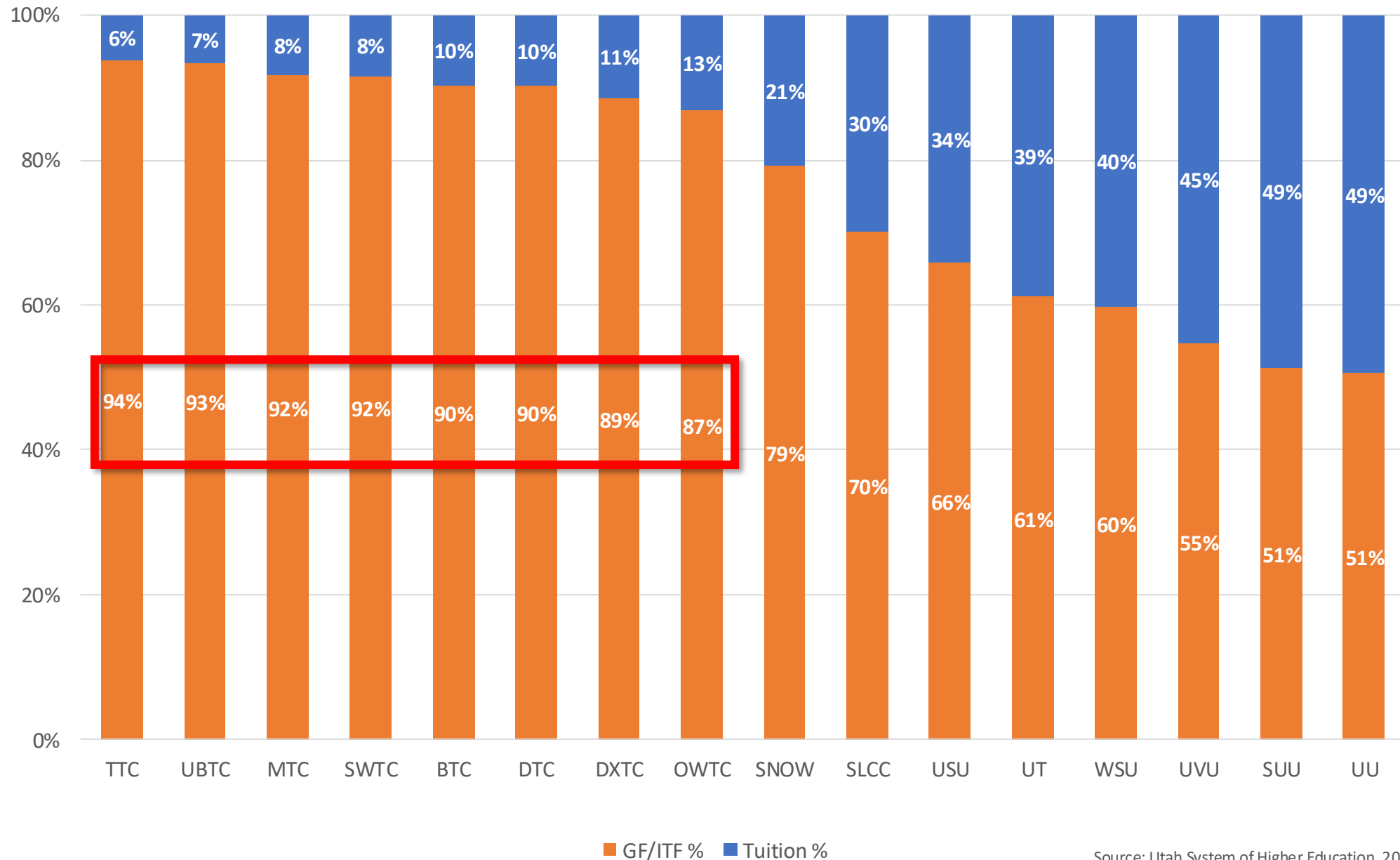
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026.

FY 2026 USHE Appropriated Funds by Source



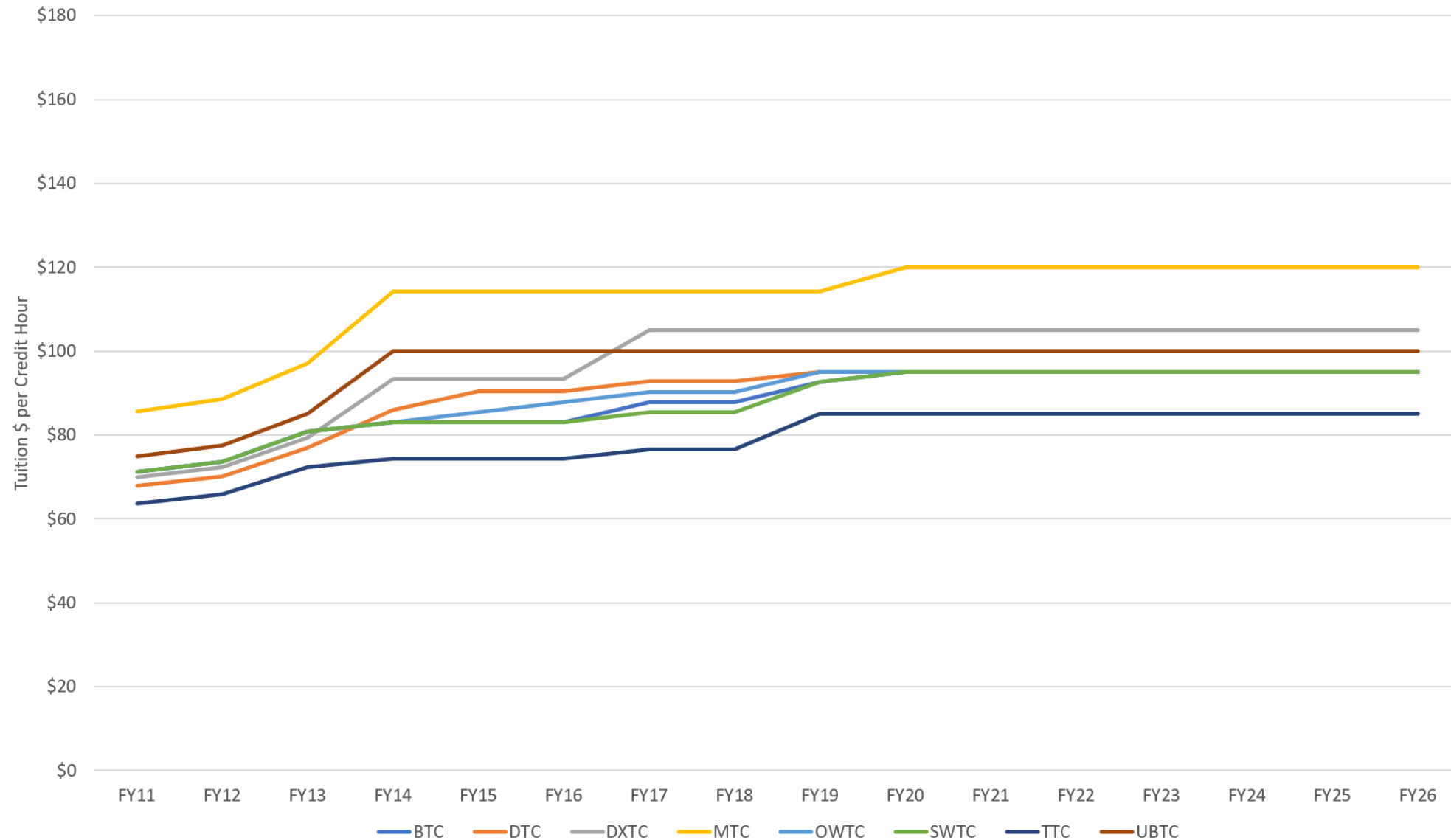
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026.

FY 2026 USHE Appropriated Funds by Source



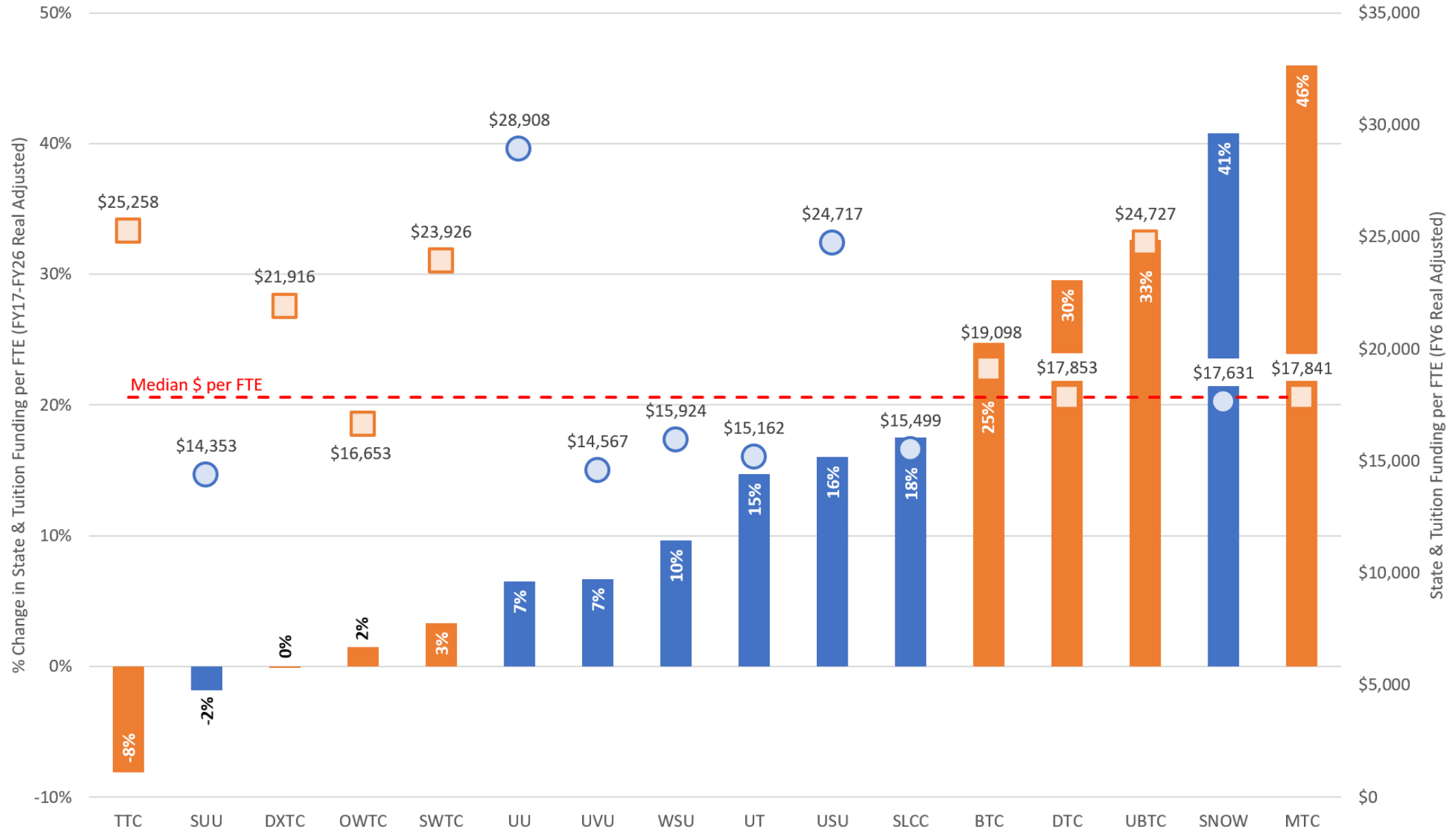
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026.

USHE Technical College Base Tuition Levels

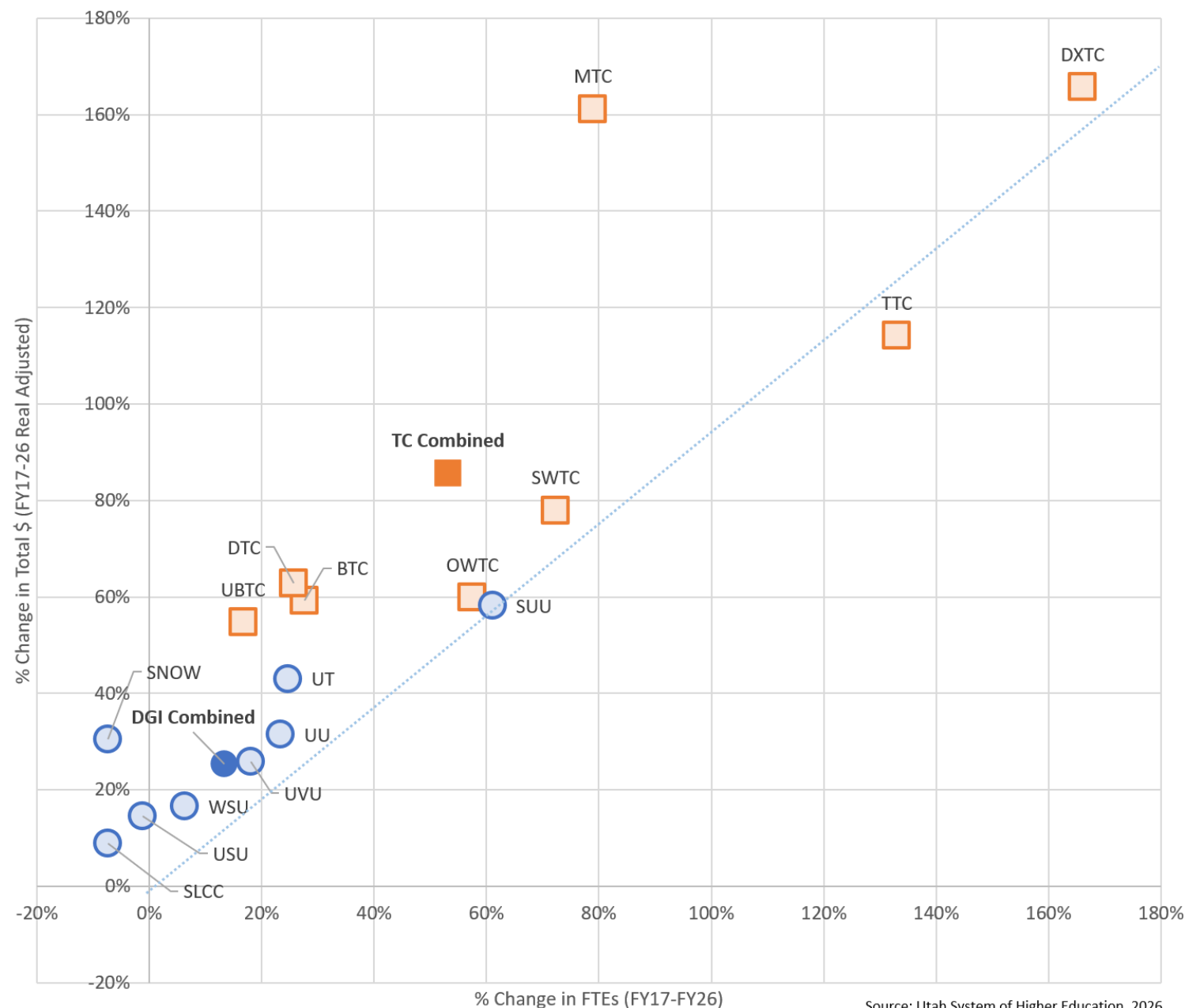


Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI. Pre-FY24 rates normalized to account for FY24 net-neutral fee-to-tuition shift.

USHE Appropriated Funding per FTE (FY 2017-26)

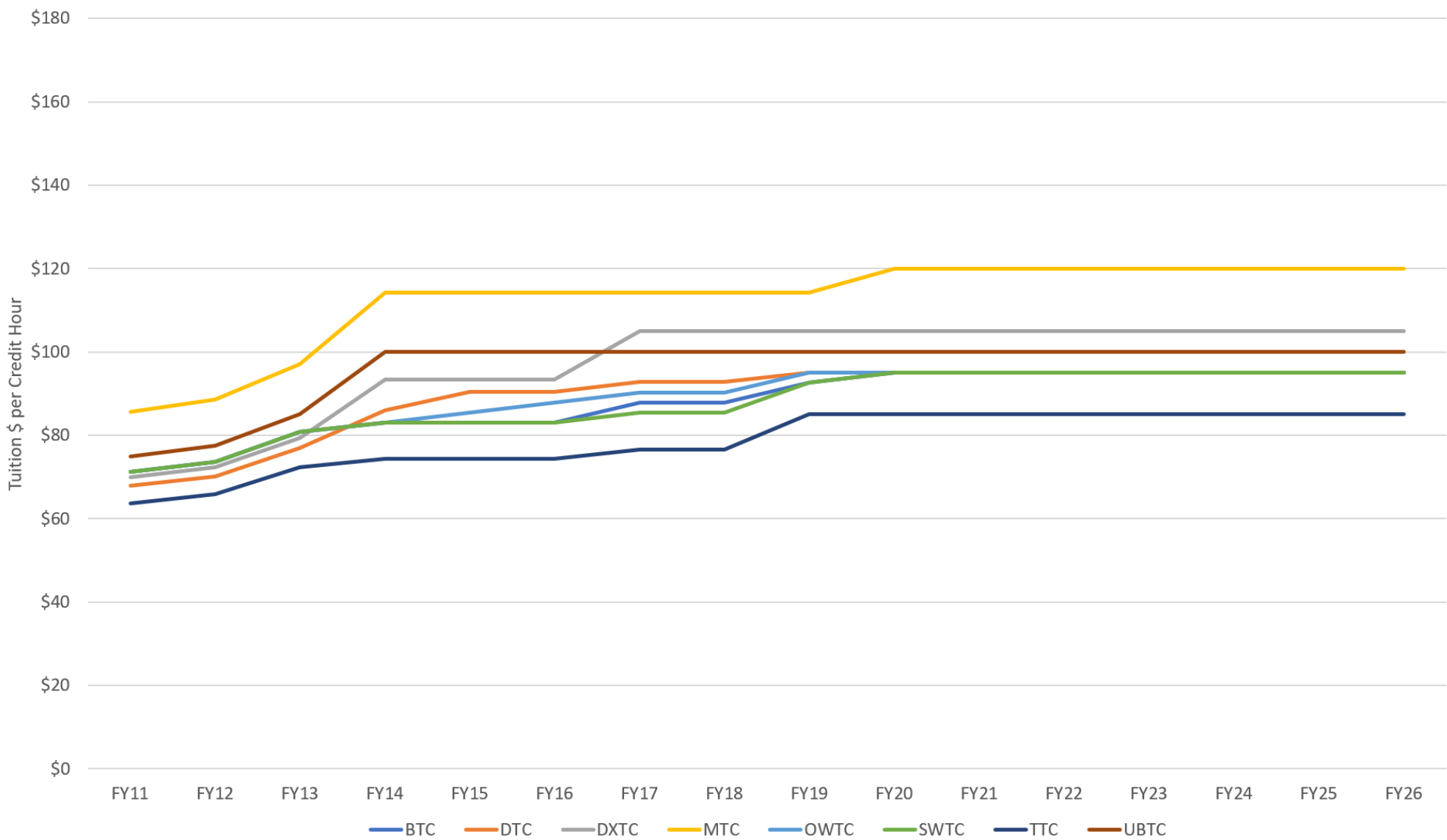


USHE Appropriated Funding & FTE Changes (FY 2017-26)



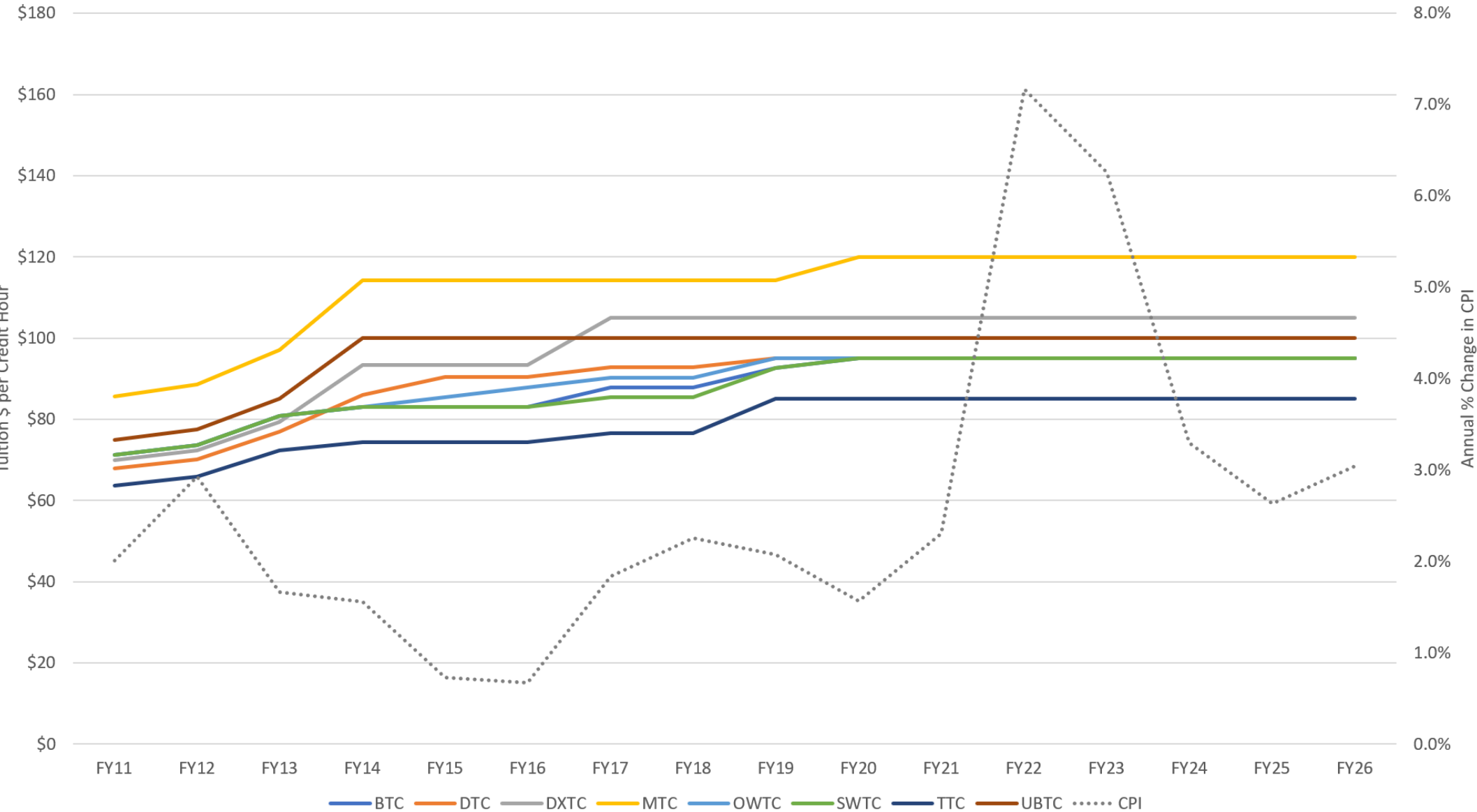
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026

USHE Technical College Base Tuition Levels



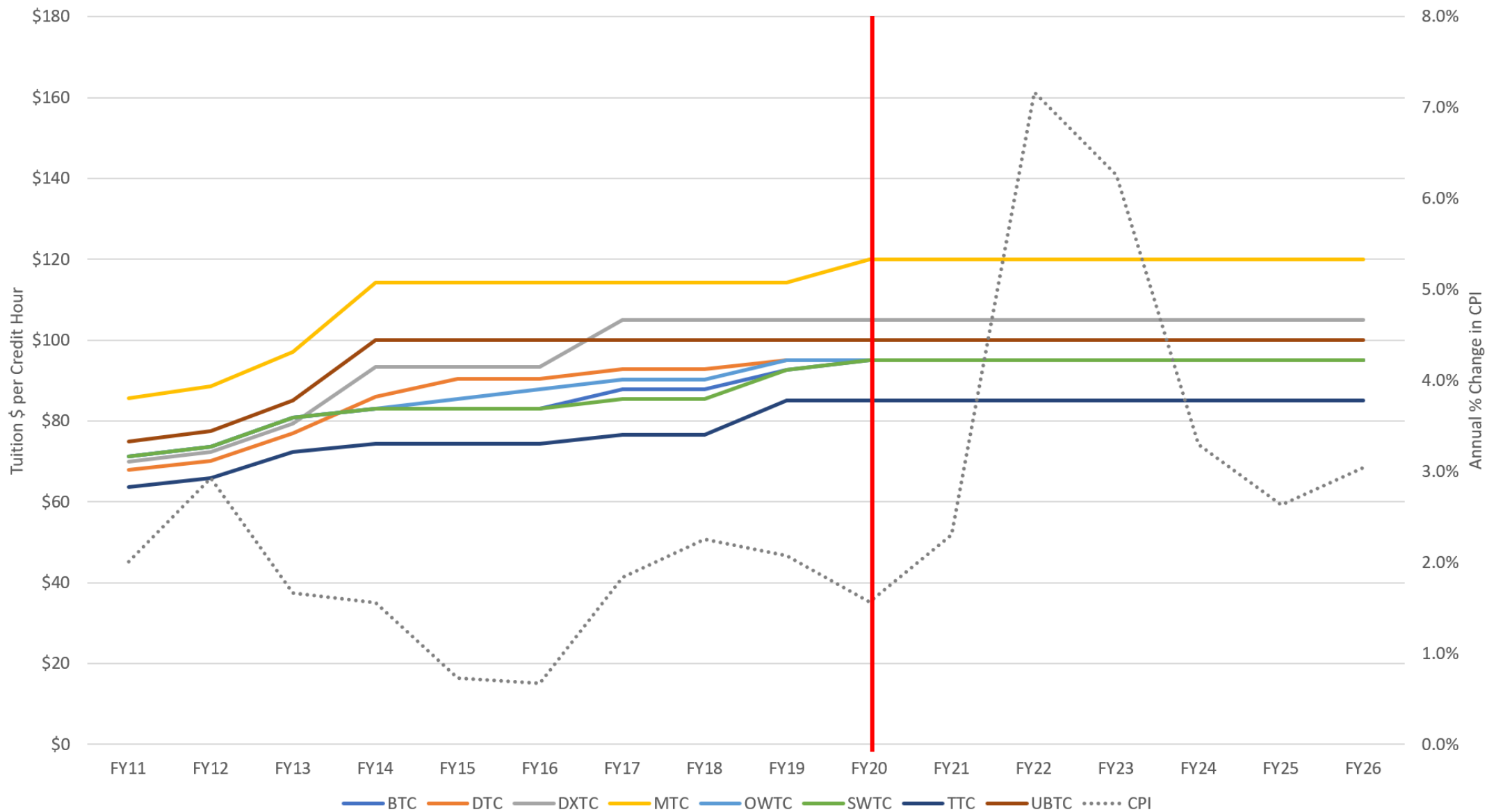
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI. Pre-FY24 rates normalized to account for FY24 net-neutral fee-to-tuition shift.

USHE Technical College Base Tuition Levels



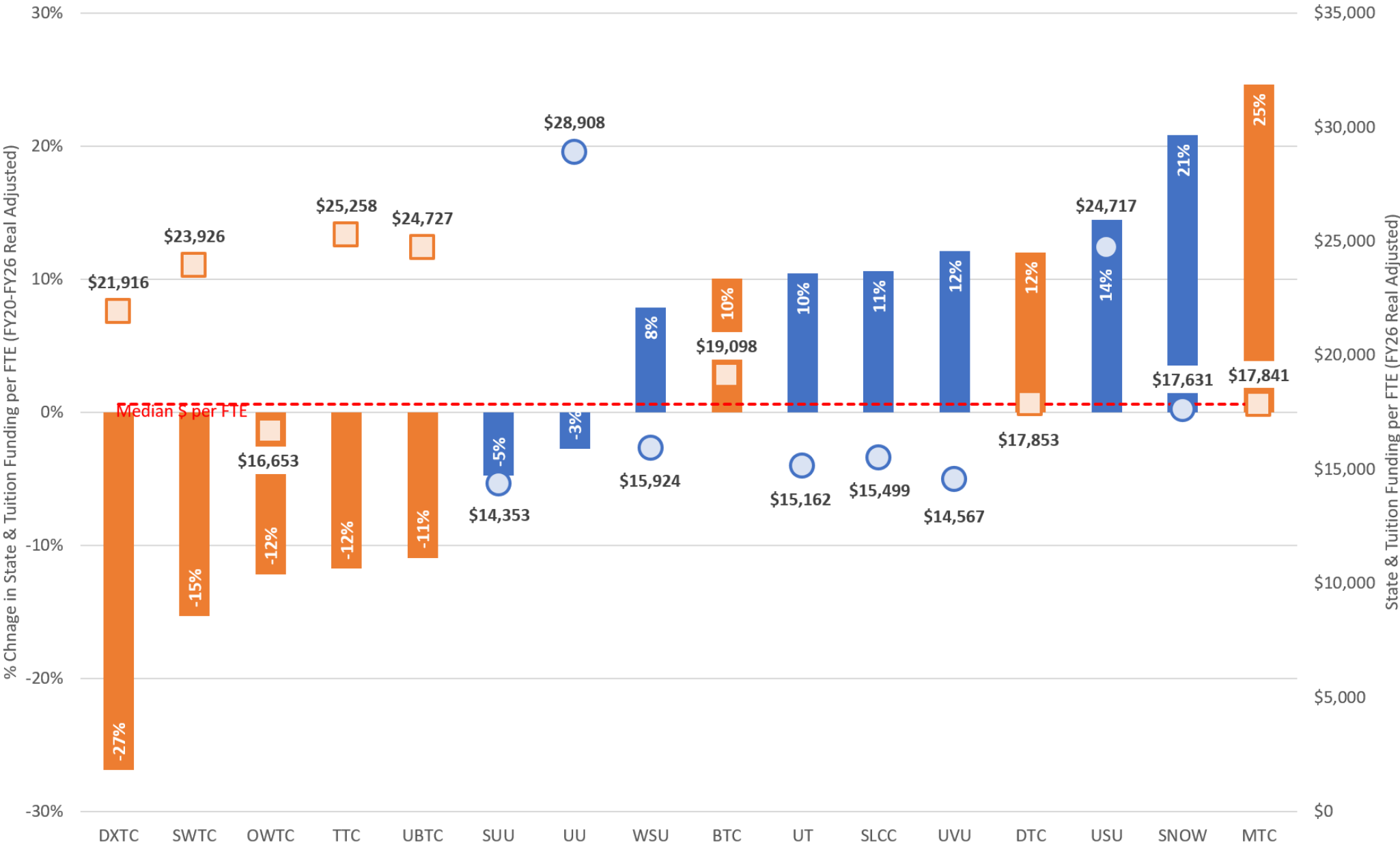
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI. Pre-FY24 rates normalized to account for FY24 net-neutral fee-to-tuition shift.

USHE Technical College Base Tuition Levels



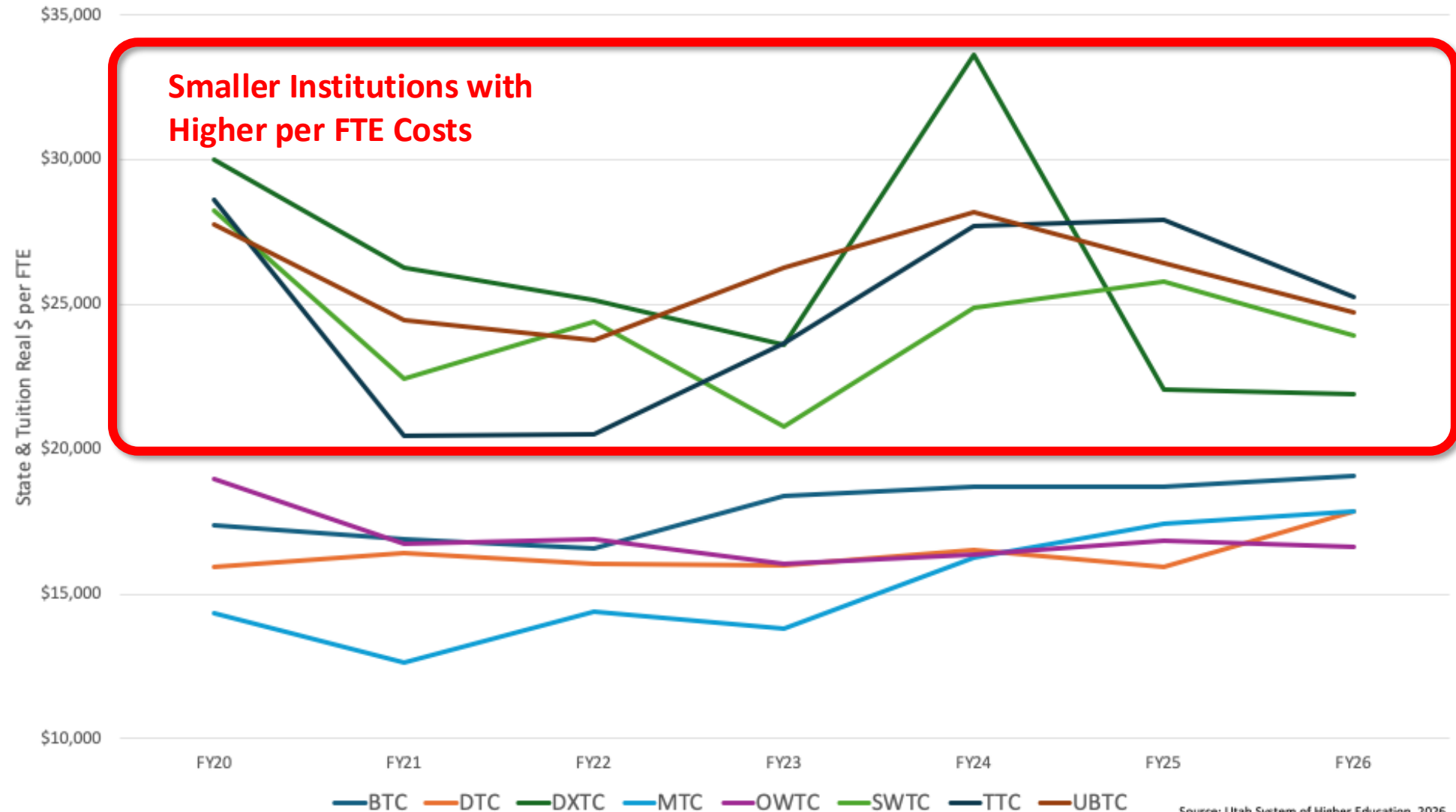
Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI. Pre-FY24 rates normalized to account for FY24 net-neutral fee-to-tuition shift.

USHE Appropriated Funding per FTE (FY 2020-26)

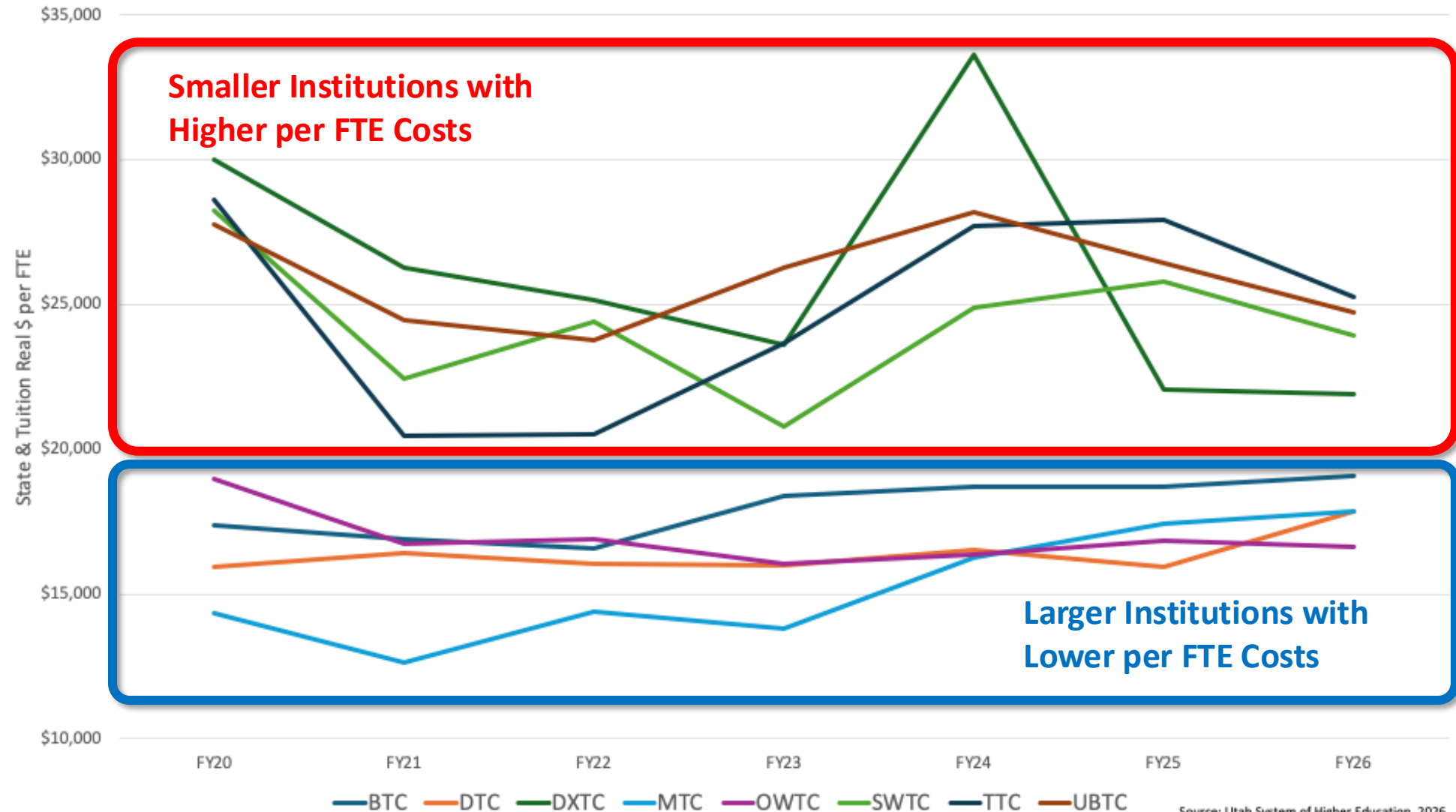


Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI.

USHE Technical College Appropriations per FTE



USHE Technical College Appropriations per FTE



Section 1 - Takeaways

- On a real-adjusted basis, per FTE combined state funding and tuition revenues have increased substantially for some technical colleges over the previous decade. Other technical colleges experienced roughly flat real adjusted per FTE revenue changes, with TTC the only institution posting a decline.
- Since FY 2020, five technical colleges demonstrated real-adjusted per FTE revenue declines; however, four of the five (excluding OWTC) are much smaller institutions, with much higher per FTE expenditure levels, and potential economies of scale to be gained.

Commissioner's Recommendation

- Do not increase technical college tuition based on changes in per FTE funding since FY 2020 but continue to monitor FTEs and funding levels by institution.

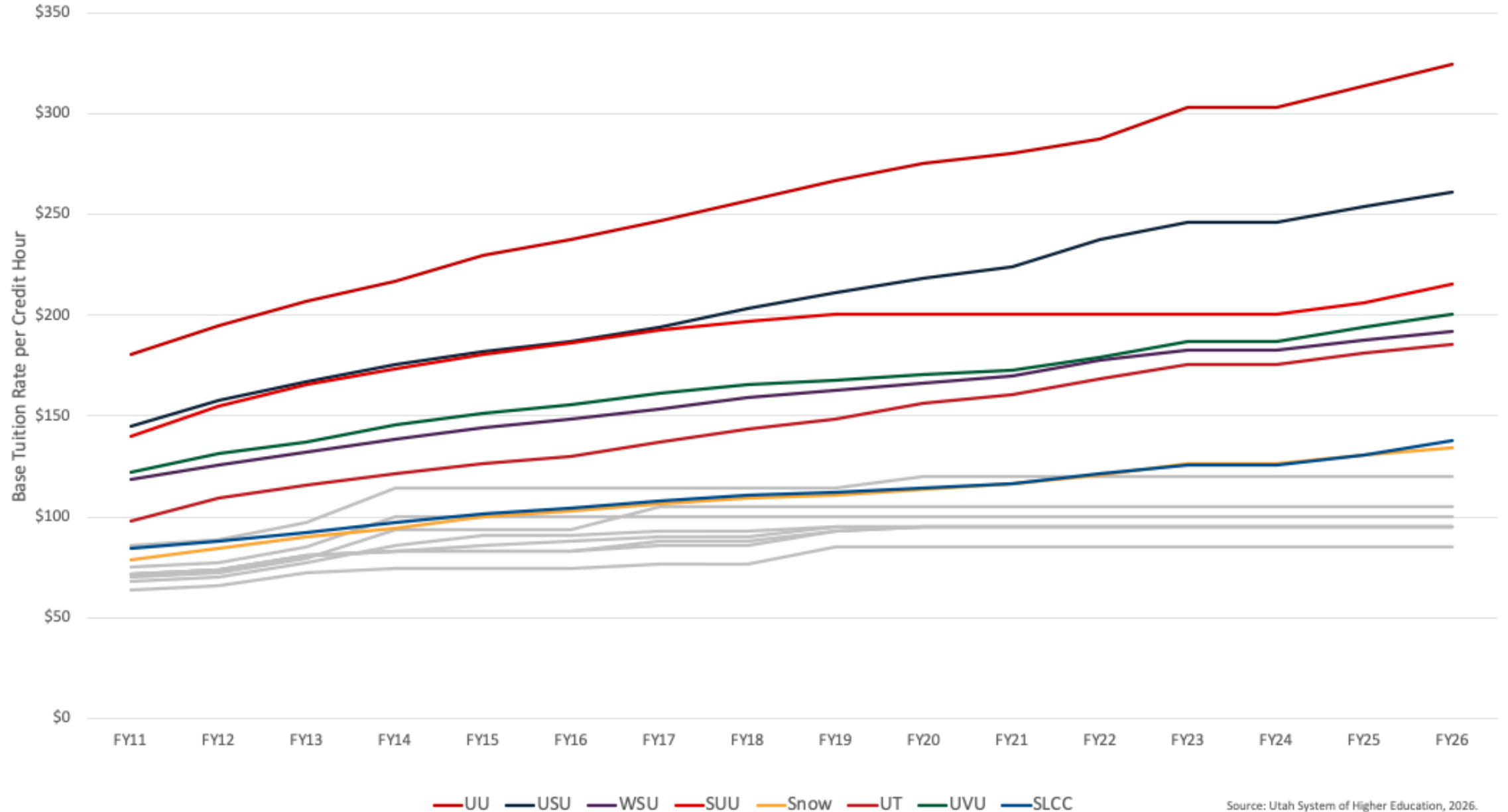
SECTION 2

Tuition Parity with Degree-granting Institutions

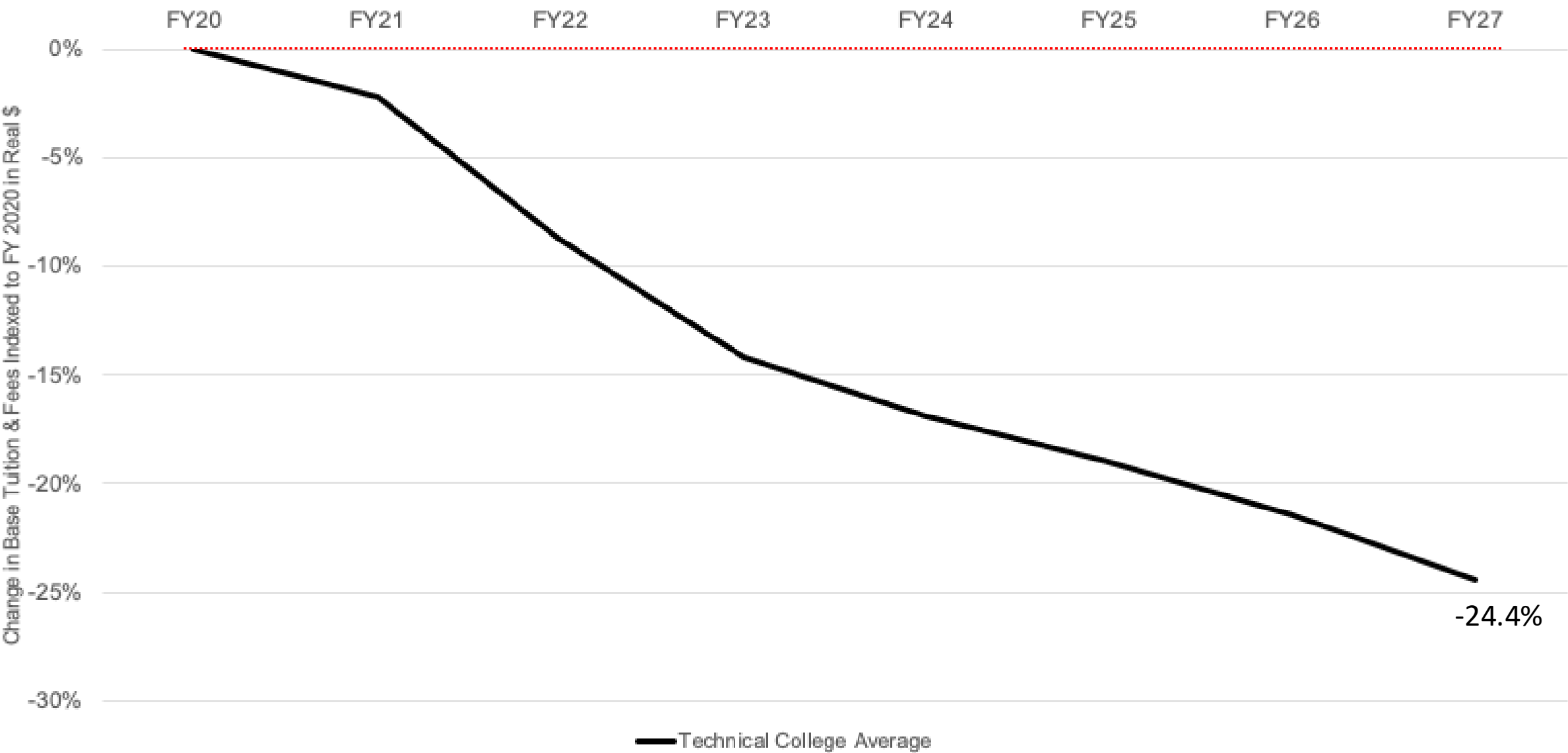
Degree-Granting & Technical College Tuition Models

- One mechanism through which state funding is more pronounced for technical colleges is through annual compensation and mandatory cost increases, where technical colleges receive 100% support through state tax dollars and degree-granting institutions receive 75% support.
- The remaining 25% share of annual compensation and mandatory costs that degree-granting institutions must address is generally referred to as the *state match* and has been traditionally covered through tuition increases.
- In a renewed focus on affordability, the Board has increased scrutiny on degree-granting institution tuition and general fee proposals in recent years, while still allowing for a discretionary *above state match* increment.
- Recent Board decision-making has limited annual degree-granting tuition and general fee increases to roughly 1-2 percentage points above state match, with weighted average system-level increases anchored to the out-year inflation expectation.

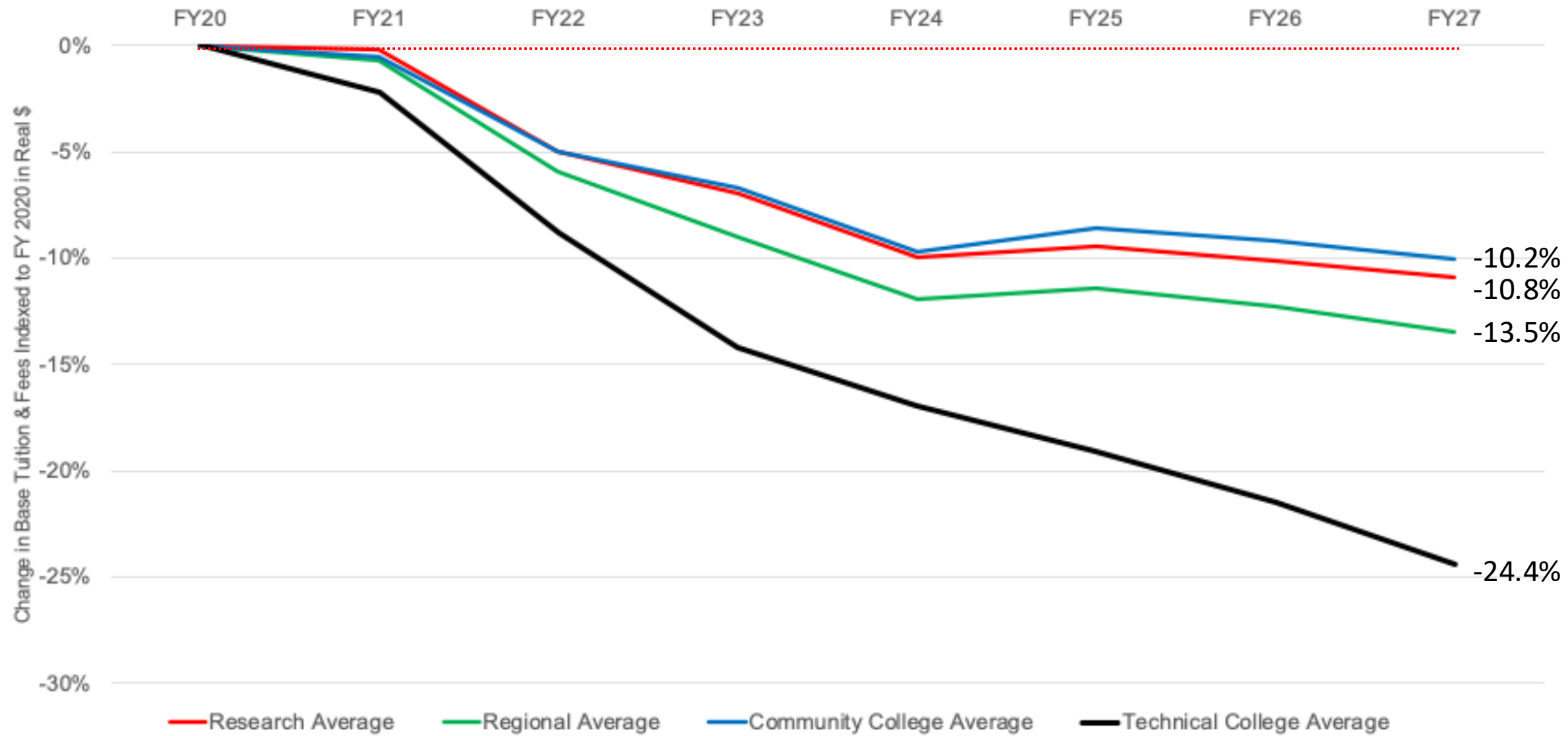
USHE Institution Base Tuition Levels



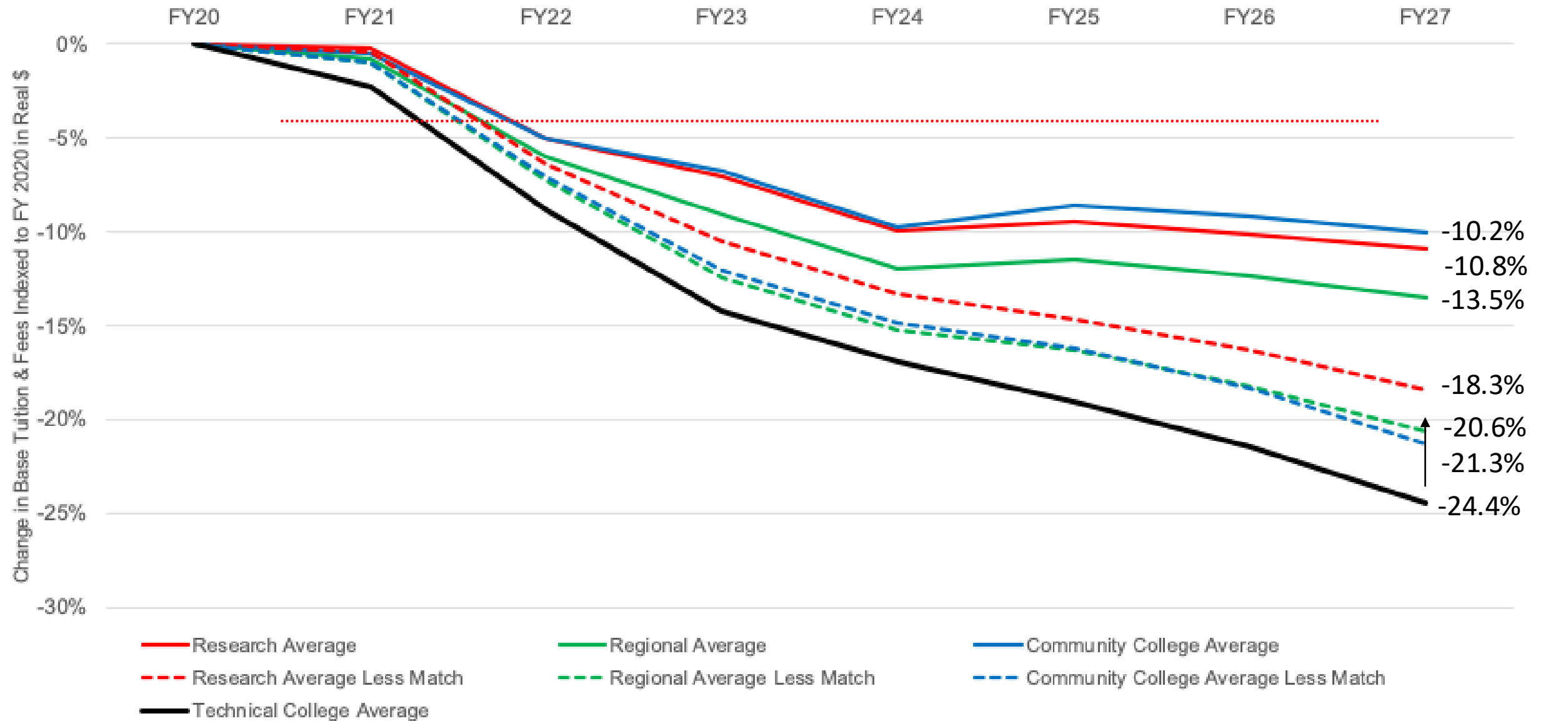
USHE Base Tuition Increase History (FY 2020 Indexed)



USHE Base Tuition Increase History (FY 2020 Indexed)



USHE Base Tuition Increase History (FY 2020 Indexed)



Technical College Tuition Increase Parity Recommendation

Institution	FY27 Base Tuition Rate	6.2% Parity Increase	
		Est. FY28 Tuition Rate	Est. Revenue
BTC	\$95	\$101	\$174,845
DTC	\$95	\$101	\$214,975
DXTC	\$105	\$112	\$132,311
MTC	\$125	\$133	\$207,700
OWTC	\$100	\$106	\$267,772
SWTC	\$95	\$101	\$61,830
TTC	\$85	\$90	\$39,548
UBTC	\$100	\$106	\$65,796
USU	\$98	\$104	\$54,964
SNOW	\$85	\$90	\$24,059
SLCC	\$90	\$96	\$172,215
TOTAL			\$1,416,015

Commissioner's Recommendations

- Allow for technical college tuition schedules to increase by 6.2% in FY 2028.
- Allow for annual above state match equivalent inflationary increases for technical colleges moving forward.

SECTION 3

National Market Comparison

Technical College Tuition Increase

National Market Comparisons

- Numerous factors influence technical college tuition and fee pricing, including system and institutional structures, state policies and appropriations, regional pricing dynamics, program offerings, etc.
- The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) provides tuition and fee levels and credit hour lengths for the top six largest programs reported by technical and community colleges across the U.S. These data were leveraged to assess USHE's technical college tuition and fee market competitiveness while controlling for other explanatory variables.

Technical College Tuition Increase

National Market Comparisons

- The dataset was restricted to only those programs for which at least one USHE technical college offered.
- Tuition per credit hour was used as the dependent variable to control for varying program lengths.
- Tuition per credit hour was adjusted for regional cost of living differences using BEA Regional Price Parities.
- Final dataset included 20 states, 15 programs, 256 institutions, and 752 observations.

Technical College Tuition Increase

National Market Comparisons

Institutional Offerings in Technical College National Tuition & Fee Market Analysis		
Program Code	Program Title	Count
51.3901	Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training	171
48.0508	Welding Technology/Welder	126
12.0401	Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	105
47.0604	Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	76
51.3902	Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide	51
51.0801	Medical/Clinical Assistant	45
46.0302	Electrician	40
51.0904	Emergency Medical Technology/Technician (EMT Paramedic)	28
51.1009	Phlebotomy Technician/Phlebotomist	27
49.0205	Truck and Bus Driver/Commercial Vehicle Operator and Instructor	24
11.0901	Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunications	24
47.0605	Diesel Mechanics Technology/Technician	10
52.0401	Administrative Assistant and Secretarial Science, General	9
46.0201	Carpentry/Carpenter	9
46.0503	Plumbing Technology/Plumber	7
	Total	752

Technical College Tuition Increase

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46.0201	Carpentry/Carpenter	9
46.0503	Plumbing Technology/Plumber	7
	Total	752

State-Level Averages within National Tuition & Fee Market Analysis	
State	Average Tuition & Fees per Credit Hour
DE	\$75.20
OK	\$94.49
TN	\$112.48
FL	\$118.16
AK	\$121.01
SC	\$133.23
UT	\$148.51
CO	\$185.32
CA	\$196.21
WV	\$212.69
KS	\$234.68
NJ	\$250.01
IL	\$258.80
MO	\$275.51
MA	\$276.15
AZ	\$285.56
VA	\$361.80
OH	\$362.33
NY	\$376.36
PA	\$385.29

Technical College Tuition Increase

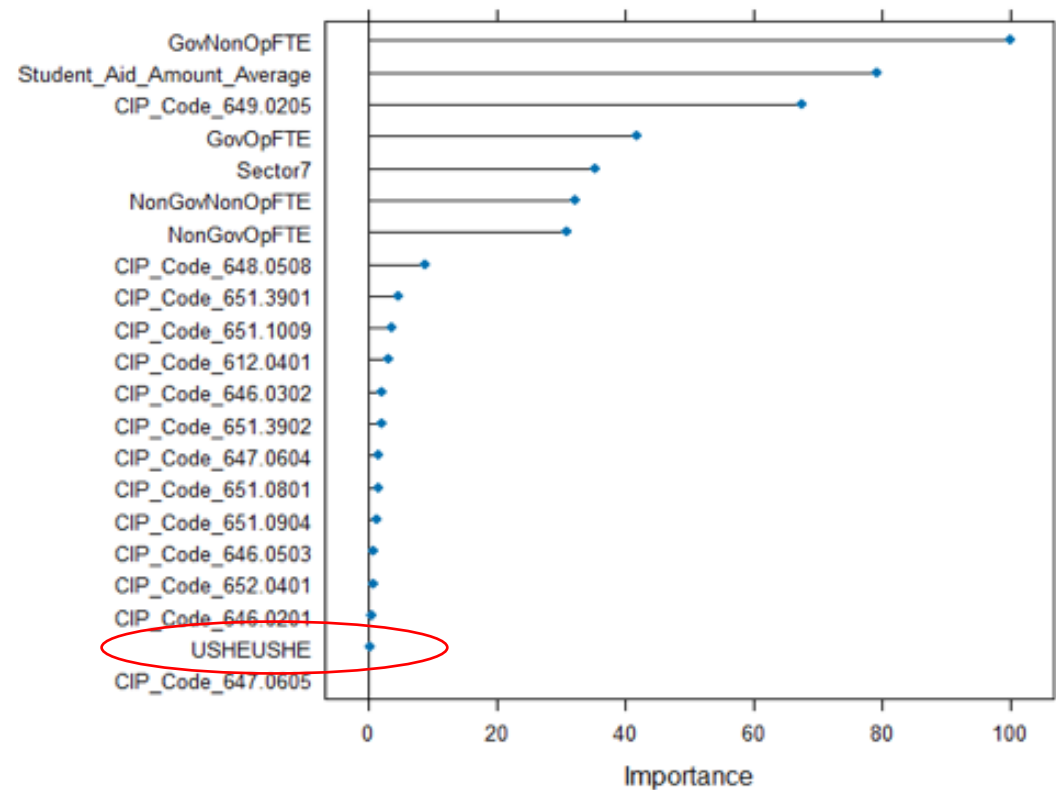
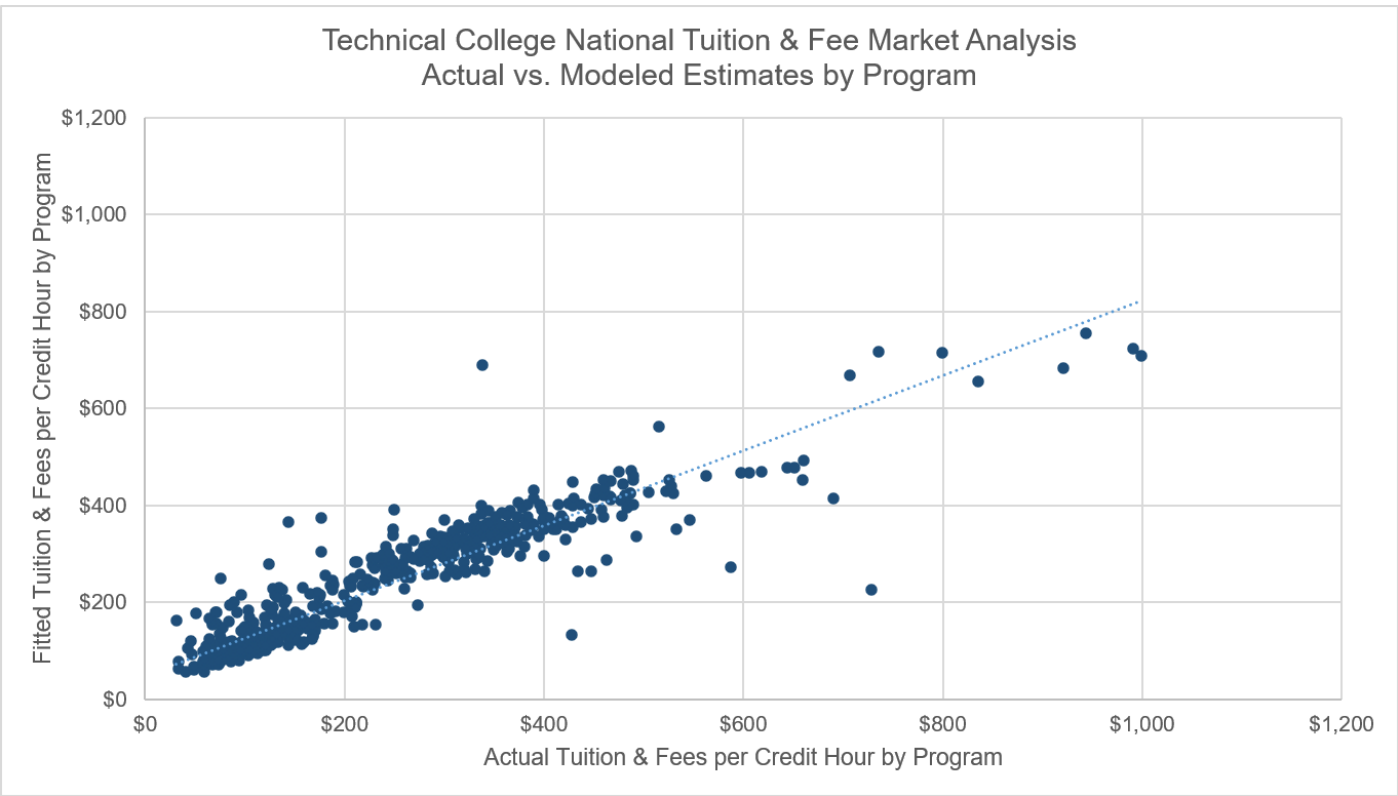
National Market Comparisons

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46.0503	Plumbing Technology/Plumber	7
	Total	752

State-Level Averages within National Tuition & Fee Market Analysis		
State	Average Tuition & Fees per Credit Hour	Average Institutional Government Revenue per FTE
DE	\$75.20	\$2,868
OK	\$94.49	\$33,141
TN	\$112.48	\$14,115
FL	\$118.16	\$12,827
AK	\$121.01	\$45,586
SC	\$133.23	\$34,167
UT	\$148.51	\$20,847
CO	\$185.32	\$5,392
CA	\$196.21	\$37,478
WV	\$212.69	\$21,289
KS	\$234.68	\$18,247
NJ	\$250.01	\$3,019
IL	\$258.80	\$5,554
MO	\$275.51	\$14,303
MA	\$276.15	\$7,769
AZ	\$285.56	\$1,475
VA	\$361.80	\$6,162
OH	\$362.33	\$9,666
NY	\$376.36	\$4,621
PA	\$385.29	\$8,466

Technical College Tuition Increase

National Market Comparisons



USHE institutions were found to be statistically unimportant and insignificant in explaining variance in tuition per credit hour across like-programs nationwide.

Section 3 - Takeaways

- IPEDS program-level tuition data is administratively imperfect and not comprehensive.
- Recognizing analytical limitations, when controlling for variables such as level of government subsidy, instructional program, student aid, and institutional type, there is not evidence that USHE institutions tuition levels are underpriced relative to the national market.

Commissioner's Recommendation

- Do not increase technical college tuition based on national market comparisons.

SECTION 4

Program-level, Student Cost Comparison

Technical College Tuition Increase

Data Collection

- Technical colleges submitted the following data for each program:
 - Length in credit hours
 - Tuition rates (base and differential)
 - Fees (general, program, course)
 - Other fees (books, materials, tools, certification)
- Variety in the data may simply reflect institutions addressing instructor, institutional, and regional priorities.
- OCHE compiled the data for comparison by program. Two examples follow and the full comparison is available in Board materials.

Student Cost per Credit Hour

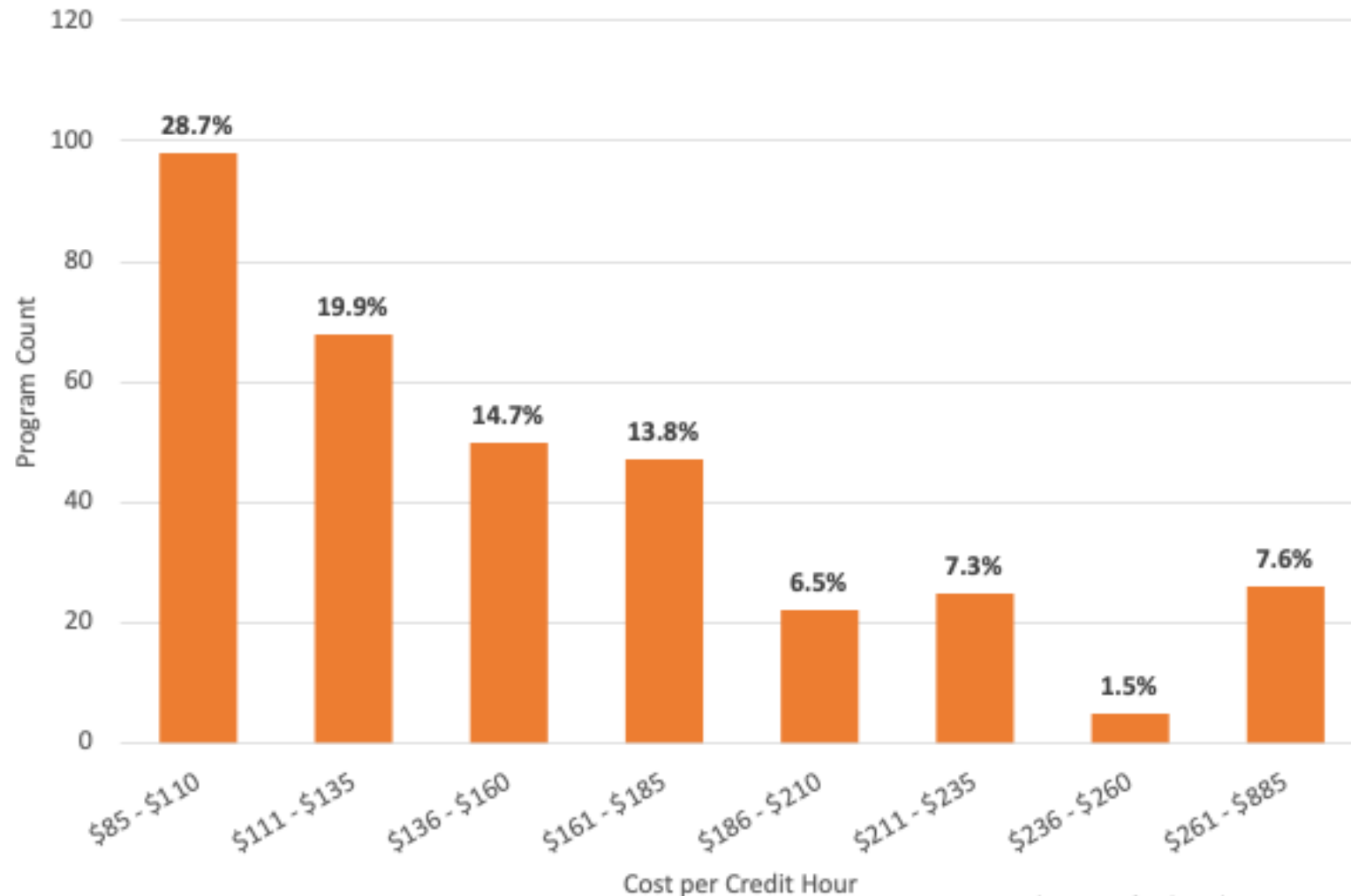
Institutional Averages

Institution	Tuition	Fees/Other	Total
SLCC	\$97	\$14	\$111
USU	\$104	\$31	\$135
DTC	\$101	\$36	\$136
OWTC	\$100	\$38	\$138
SNOW	\$85	\$61	\$146
BTC	\$95	\$67	\$162
MTC	\$126	\$51	\$177
TTC	\$120	\$62	\$183
SWTC	\$105	\$84	\$189
DXTC	\$118	\$85	\$204
UBTC	\$190	\$43	\$233
Average	\$113	\$52	\$165

- Notable variation
 - Institutional discretion for fees
 - History of different tuition increases
 - Differential tuition
- 4 smallest technical colleges have the highest avg. total costs per credit hour
 - Possible diseconomies of scale
 - Possible program mix influences

Student Cost per Credit Hour

Count of Programs by Total Cost per Credit Hour



- 341 programs at 11 institutions
 - ~110 unique programs

Source: Utah System of Higher Education, 2026.

Differential Tuition & Fee Policies

R510-8.4 Differential Tuition

- UBHE approval
- For *academic* programs
- General direction to benefit the impacted program and related campus services

R517 Course and Program Fees

- Institution Boards of Trustees approval
- General guiding principles
- Broad authority for exceptions

Program Comparison Example

Fees

Automotive Technology												
Institution	Credits	Tuition Rate	Base Tuition	Differential Tuition	Total Tuition	Program Fees*	Course Fees	Total Fees	Other Costs	Total Cost	Cost per Credit	Total FTEs
BTC	28	\$95	\$2,660	\$0	\$2,660	\$0	\$296	\$296	\$2,310	\$5,266	\$188	8.73
DTC	20	\$95	\$1,900	\$0	\$1,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$481	\$2,381	\$119	89.97
DXTC	40	\$105	\$4,200	\$0	\$4,200	\$2,640	\$0	\$2,640	\$634	\$7,474	\$187	77.07
MTC	40	\$125	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,092	\$2,092	\$857	\$7,949	\$199	96.50
OWTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$398	\$3,198	\$114	69.80
SLCC	24	\$90	\$2,160	\$0	\$2,160	\$216	\$586	\$802	\$0	\$2,962	\$123	47.50
SNOW	44	\$85	\$3,740	\$0	\$3,740	\$201	\$50	\$251	\$0	\$3,991	\$91	5.40
SWTC	46	\$95	\$4,370	\$0	\$4,370	\$25	\$550	\$575	\$2,647	\$7,592	\$165	37.40
UBTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$168	\$168	\$252	\$3,220	\$115	13.20
USU	30	\$98	\$2,940	\$0	\$2,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,940	\$98	7.97

*Includes the general fees that USU, Snow, and SLCC are authorized to charge.

- **Institutional charges** to provide required books, materials, tools, etc., for students.
- Board delegates authority to boards of trustees to authorize program and course fees, so they reflect institutional priorities.

Program Comparison Example

Other Costs

Automotive Technology												
Institution	Credits	Tuition Rate	Base Tuition	Differential Tuition	Total Tuition	Program Fees*	Course Fees	Total Fees	Other Costs	Total Cost	Cost per Credit	Total FTEs
BTC	28	\$95	\$2,660	\$0	\$2,660	\$0	\$296	\$296	\$2,310	\$5,266	\$188	8.73
DTC	20	\$95	\$1,900	\$0	\$1,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$481	\$2,381	\$119	89.97
DXTC	40	\$105	\$4,200	\$0	\$4,200	\$2,640	\$0	\$2,640	\$634	\$7,474	\$187	77.07
MTC	40	\$125	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,092	\$2,092	\$857	\$7,949	\$199	96.50
OWTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$398	\$3,198	\$114	69.80
SLCC	24	\$90	\$2,160	\$0	\$2,160	\$216	\$586	\$802	\$0	\$2,962	\$123	47.50
SNOW	44	\$85	\$3,740	\$0	\$3,740	\$201	\$50	\$251	\$0	\$3,991	\$91	5.40
SWTC	46	\$95	\$4,370	\$0	\$4,370	\$25	\$550	\$575	\$2,647	\$7,592	\$165	37.40
UBTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$168	\$168	\$252	\$3,220	\$115	13.20
USU	30	\$98	\$2,940	\$0	\$2,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,940	\$98	7.97

*Includes the general fees that USU, Snow, and SLCC are authorized to charge.

- These are costs for books, materials, tools, etc., that the institution requires students to have but does not acquire for them.
- Only apparent difference from fees is whom the student pays.

Program Comparison Example

Institutional Approaches Differ

Automotive Technology												
Institution	Credits	Tuition Rate	Base Tuition	Differential Tuition	Total Tuition	Program Fees*	Course Fees	Total Fees	Other Costs	Total Cost	Cost per Credit	Total FTEs
BTC	28	\$95	\$2,660	\$0	\$2,660	\$0	\$296	\$296	\$2,310	\$5,266	\$188	8.73
DTC	20	\$95	\$1,900	\$0	\$1,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$481	\$2,381	\$119	89.97
DXTC	40	\$105	\$4,200	\$0	\$4,200	\$2,640	\$0	\$2,640	\$634	\$7,474	\$187	77.07
MTC	40	\$125	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,092	\$2,092	\$857	\$7,949	\$199	96.50
OWTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$398	\$3,198	\$114	69.80
SLCC	24	\$90	\$2,160	\$0	\$2,160	\$216	\$586	\$802	\$0	\$2,962	\$123	47.50
SNOW	44	\$85	\$3,740	\$0	\$3,740	\$201	\$50	\$251	\$0	\$3,991	\$91	5.40
SWTC	46	\$95	\$4,370	\$0	\$4,370	\$25	\$550	\$575	\$2,647	\$7,592	\$165	37.40
UBTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$168	\$168	\$252	\$3,220	\$115	13.20
USU	30	\$98	\$2,940	\$0	\$2,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,940	\$98	7.97

*Includes the general fees that USU, Snow, and SLCC are authorized to charge.

- BTC requires students to independently acquire most items, such as tools.
- DTC provides tools in their lab but requires students to independently acquire some items.
- DXTC charges students to acquire for them most required items, such as tools.

Program Comparison Example

Institutional Approaches Differ

Automotive Technology												
Institution	Credits	Tuition Rate	Base Tuition	Differential Tuition	Total Tuition	Program Fees*	Course Fees	Total Fees	Other Costs	Total Cost	Cost per Credit	Total FTEs
BTC	28	\$95	\$2,660	\$0	\$2,660	\$0	\$296	\$296	\$2,310	\$5,266	\$188	8.73
DTC	20	\$95	\$1,900	\$0	\$1,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$481	\$2,381	\$119	89.97
DXTC	40	\$105	\$4,200	\$0	\$4,200	\$2,640	\$0	\$2,640	\$634	\$7,474	\$187	77.07
MTC	40	\$125	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,092	\$2,092	\$857	\$7,949	\$199	96.50
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SLCC	24	\$90	\$2,160	\$0	\$2,160	\$216	\$586	\$802	\$0	\$2,962	\$123	47.50
SNOW	44	\$85	\$3,740	\$0	\$3,740	\$201	\$50	\$251	\$0	\$3,991	\$91	5.40
SWTC	46	\$95	\$4,370	\$0	\$4,370	\$25	\$550	\$575	\$2,647	\$7,592	\$165	37.40
UBTC	28	\$100	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$168	\$168	\$252	\$3,220	\$115	13.20
USU	30	\$98	\$2,940	\$0	\$2,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,940	\$98	7.97

*Includes the general fees that USU, Snow, and SLCC are authorized to charge.

- Institutions also establish different credit-hour requirements.

Program Comparison Example

Differential Tuition

Commercial Driver's License Class A												
Institution	Credits	Tuition Rate	Base Tuition	Differential Tuition	Total Tuition	Program Fees*	Course Fees	Total Fees	Other Costs	Total Cost	Cost per Credit	Total FTEs
BTC	6	\$95	\$570	\$0	\$570	\$0	\$1,541	\$1,541	\$121	\$2,232	\$372	38.93
DTC	6	\$95	\$570	\$1,200	\$1,770	\$0	\$200	\$200	\$86	\$2,056	\$343	9.40
DXTC	6	\$105	\$630	\$1,200	\$1,830	\$934	\$0	\$934	\$68	\$2,832	\$472	21.00
MTC	6	\$125	\$750	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$70	\$1,820	\$303	7.40
SLCC	6	\$90	\$540	\$1,200	\$1,740	\$54	\$0	\$54	\$0	\$1,794	\$299	30.73
SNOW	6	\$85	\$510	\$0	\$510	\$81	\$1,790	\$1,871	\$0	\$2,381	\$397	2.60
SWTC	6	\$95	\$570	\$1,200	\$1,770	\$25	\$850	\$875	\$235	\$2,880	\$480	18.40
TTC	6	\$85	\$510	\$2,340	\$2,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$814	\$3,664	\$611	18.33
UBTC	7	\$100	\$700	\$2,450	\$3,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,150	\$450	36.88
USU	16	\$98	\$1,568	\$1,050	\$2,618	\$0	\$1,729	\$1,729	\$0	\$4,347	\$272	41.33

*Includes the general fees that USU, Snow, and SLCC are authorized to charge.

- Charged in only seven programs, four of which are only offered at UBTC.
- CDL A is the only program with differential that more than three schools offer.

Section 4 - Takeaways

- Program/course fees and other costs appear to cover similar items: books, materials, tools, and certifications.
 - Difference is which party the student pays.
- Limited review of detailed components of course and program fees.
 - Limited data availability.
- Significant variance in fee charges; differential tuition is currently a marginal practice.

Section 4 - Takeaways Cont'd

Lack of standardized differential tuition and fees combined with varying credit-hour requirements leads to different costs for similar certificate programs.

Commissioner's Recommendation

- Create a task force to develop a differential tuition and program and course fee policy framework and recommendations for *technical colleges* that addresses potential opportunities for systemwide standardization, including the following:
 - Differential tuition program eligibility;
 - Differential tuition rate calculation;
 - Approach to student acquisition of required items;
 - Requirements for books, materials, tools, etc.;
 - Fee definitions and classifications.

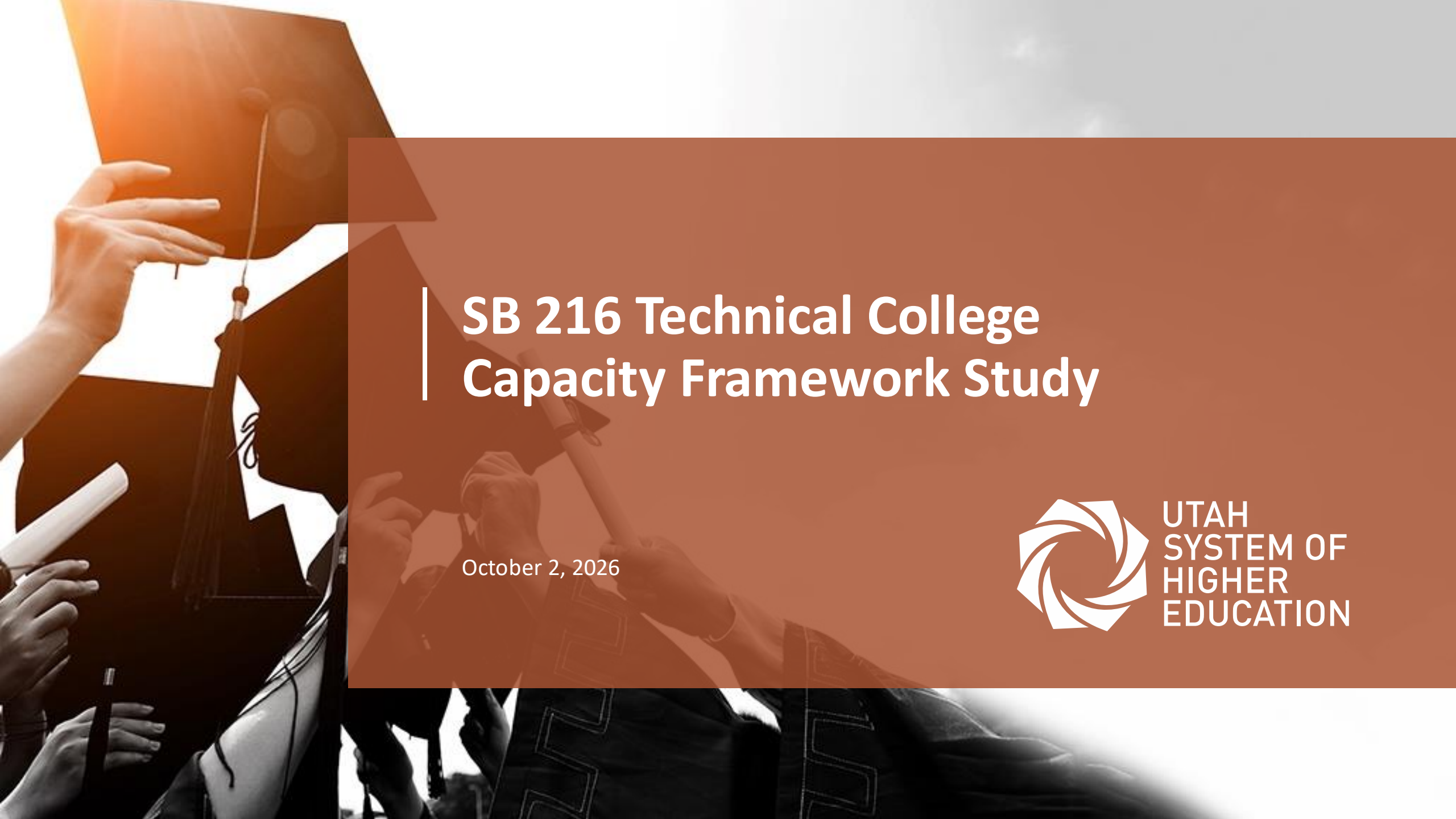
SUMMARY OF TUITION STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Recommendations

- Do not increase technical college tuition rates based on changes in per-FTE funding since FY 2020 or national market comparisons, but continue to monitor FTEs and institutional funding levels.
- Allow for technical college tuition schedules to increase by 6.2 percent in FY 2028 for parity with discretionary increases that the Board approved for degree-granting institutions from FY 2020 to FY 2027.
- Allow for annual technical college tuition rate inflationary increase proposals equivalent to the discretionary increase above the mandatory match increase that the Board considers for the degree-granting institutions.
- Create a task force to develop a differential tuition and program and course fee policy framework and recommendations for technical colleges that addresses potential opportunities for systemwide standardization, including the following: differential tuition program eligibility; differential tuition rate calculation; approach to student acquisition of required items; requirements for books, materials, tools, etc.; fee definitions and classifications.



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The background of the slide is a photograph of graduates in black caps and gowns. Several hands are visible, some holding rolled-up diplomas. The image is partially covered by a semi-transparent orange rectangle that contains the title and date. The text is white, providing a high-contrast, legible design.

SB 216 Technical College Capacity Framework Study

October 2, 2026



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Technical College Capacity Study

Bottom Line Up Front

SB 216 from the 2026 GS requires the Board to conduct a technical college capacity funding study that contemplates the following:

- I. Process to identify eligible programs;*
 - II. Identifying, validating, and quantifying unmet student & employer demand;*
 - III. Methodology to establish amount & timing of state investment;*
 - IV. Availability of alternative funding sources;*
 - V. Mechanisms to return state funds;*
 - VI. Alignment with enrollment & performance funding models.*
- On the basis of the analysis, the Commissioner recommends a new technical college capacity funding model that meets the criteria in statute, along with the creation of a taskforce to develop a no-cost solution to standardize student waitlist data collection and evaluation methodologies.

Outline

- Program Eligibility
- Unmet Demand
- Funding
- Recommendations

Program Eligibility

SB 216 - *The Board shall complete a technical college capacity funding framework study...that contemplates a **process to identify eligible programs**.*

Policy Framework

- Statute requires technical colleges to offer programs (1) for occupations that do not require a degree and (2) that meet the needs of Utah's employers for technically skilled workers.
- Established legislative funding intent for programs that lead to occupations with good employment outlook, stability, and relatively high wages.
- New performance funding model also recognizes programs that support occupations of strategic importance.

Program Eligibility

Proposed Criteria

- Program leads to an occupation rated as 4- or 5-star in any region of the state at appropriate levels of educational attainment, **OR** the Board designates the program as strategically important.
- Labor market data indicate potential unmet employer demand.

Proposed Process

Commissioner's Office will annually:

- Identify eligible programs (budget guidance)
- Calculate system-level request amount and institutional allocations
- Solicit institutional requests (B-4 form) to target allocations
- With Board's approval, submit recommendation to Governor & Legislature
- Evaluate unfunded capacity & alternative funding sources

Unmet Student Demand

SB 216 - *The Board shall complete a technical college capacity funding framework study that contemplates identifying, validating, and quantifying unmet student demand.*

Institutional “Waitlist” Counts

- Occasionally referenced when discussing capacity pressures.
- Commissioner’s Office collected data from each institution on the number of eligible students (adult & secondary) who were unable to enroll in a program in FY 2026 due to capacity limitations.

Unmet Demand – Student “Waitlist”

Reported number of eligible students unable to enroll due to capacity limitations.

Institution	Waitlist Counts				Waitlist FTE as % of Total FTE
	Adult Headcount	Secondary Headcount	Total Headcount	FTE	
BTC	243	474	717	200	13%
DTC	2,520	1,041	3,561	992	50%
DXTC	579	-	579	161	19%
MTC	840	323	1,163	324	14%
OWTC	849	427	1,276	355	18%
SLCC	24	-	24	7	1%
Snow	2	10	12	3	1%
SWTC	202	-	202	56	11%
TTC	322	146	468	130	32%
UBTC	-	-	-	-	0%
USU	53	-	53	15	6%
Total	5,634	2,421	8,055	2,244	20%

- Subtracted enrolled from applied – eligibility and reason for not enrolling isn't tracked.
- Includes students enrolled in near-term start date seeking immediate start.
- Students who chose to add their names to a contact list online when they couldn't enroll.
- May include students who are enrolled.
- Doesn't track students who were unable to enroll due to capacity limitations.

- Lack of standardized systemwide data collection and tracking methodology.
- Lack of formal commitment to get on waitlist.
- Recommend a task force of technical college presidents to develop a standardized solution.

Unmet Employer Demand

SB 216 - *The Board shall complete a technical college capacity funding framework study that contemplates identifying, validating, and quantifying unmet employer demand.*

Challenges to Quantifying Unmet Demand

- Openings – Share that USHE graduates can/will fill is unknown
- Unique postings – Do not include all available jobs
- Monthly hires – Do not crosswalk to openings or postings
- SOC-to-CIP many-to-many relationship challenge
 - EX: SOC 47-1011 (first-line supervisors of construction trades) associated with six different programs

National Classification Codes

CIP: Classification of Instructional Program

SOC: Standard Occupational Classification

Unmet Employer Demand

Proposed Metrics

Unmet employer demand is conceptually and analytically difficult. The following metrics help to identify and filter occupations eligible for capacity gains:

- **Hires-to-postings**
 - Ratio below statewide 5-yr average
 - Rank in 25th percentile of major occupational group
- **Posting rate** (postings per 100 employed)
 - Rank in 75th percentile of major occupational group
- **Posting acceleration** (change in annual unique postings)
 - Rank in 75th percentile of major occupational group

Unmet Employer Demand

Eligibility Analysis Example

					Unmet Employer Demand Flags				Regional Star Ratings							
Programs	CIP	SOC	Job Title	Education	2026 Hires-to-Posts Ratio	Hires-to-Posts Peer Rank	Posting Rate Peer Rank	Post Acceler Peer Rank	Provo, Wasatch							
									Statewide	High Desert	Logan	Ogden	Orem, Lehi	SLC-Murray	St. George	Fringe
Automation Technology					<State Avg	25th Pctl	75th Pctl	75th Pctl								
	47.0303	47-4021	Elevator and Escalator Installers and Repairers	High school diploma or equivalent	-	-	1	-	4	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
		49-9012	Control and Valve Installers and Repairers...	High school diploma or equivalent	1	-	-	1	4	*	*	4	*	*	*	*
		49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	High school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
		49-9043	Maintenance Workers, Machinery	High school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	1	3	4	*	3	4	3	4	3
		49-9044	Millwrights	High school diploma or equivalent	1	1	-	1	3	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
Dental Assisting																
	51.0601	31-9091	Dental Assistants	Postsecondary non-degree award	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Electrical Programs																
	46.0302	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades...	High school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4
		47-2111	Electricians	High school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3
		49-2098	Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	High school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	-	3	*	*	3	3	3	4	*

Potentially Strategically Important: no unmet demand flags, but high star ratings and need is often raised

Eligible Program: Leads to at least one SOC with an unmet demand flag, high star rating, and appropriate education

Ineligible Program: low star ratings

Eligibility Criteria

- Required education
- Unmet demand flag (1 = criteria met)
- 4/5-star rating in one region

Funding Calculation

SB 216 - *The Board shall complete a technical college capacity funding framework study that contemplates a **methodology to establish the amount & timing** of state-funded capacity appropriations.*

Setting Capacity Request Amount

- Select amount sensitive to state's revenue environment
- Set per-FTE cost factor for consistency and conformity with enrollment funding

OCHE's Approach

- Per-FTE Cost Factor
 - 120% of direct cost of instruction per FTE to account for enrollment funding alignment & potential indirect costs
- Calculate cost to increase FTEs in eligible programs at a level that is sensitive to the state revenue environment
 - 10%-equivalent FTE increase = \$7.2 million
 - FY 27 capacity appropriation = \$7.0 million

Institution	% of Programs Eligible
BTC	69%
DTC	71%
DXTC	80%
MTC	62%
OWTC	69%
SWTC	76%
TTC	68%
UBTC	79%
USU	70%
SNOW	64%
SLCC	79%
TOTAL	71%

Funding Cycle

Capacity Funding = Pre-funding **prospective** enrollment growth

Enrollment Funding = **Retrospective** funding for enrollment growth

Performance Funding = **Post-performance** funding for completions

Calculated capacity funding amount

Capacity Funding Requests Cycle										
Funding Reduction	Hold-harmless	20%	40%	60%	80%					
Capacity Funding Round	Year 1 (FY28/GS27)	Year 2 (FY29/GS28)	Year 3 (FY30/GS29)	Year 4 (FY31/GS30)	Year 5 (FY32/GS31)	Year 6 (FY33/GS32)	Year 7 (FY34/GS33)	Year 8 (FY35/GS34)	Year 9 (FY36/GS35)	Year 10 (FY37/GS36)
Round 1	\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900				
Round 2		\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900			
Round 3			\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900		
Round 4				\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900	
Round 5					\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900
Round 6						\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700
Round 7							\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300
TOTAL	\$7,214,000	\$14,428,000	\$20,199,100	\$24,527,400	\$27,413,100	\$28,856,000	\$28,856,000	\$21,642,000	\$14,428,000	\$8,656,900

Funding Cycle

Capacity Funding Requests Cycle										
Funding Reduction	Hold-harmless		20%	40%	60%	80%				
Capacity Funding	Year 1 (FY28/GS27)	Year 2 (FY29/GS28)	Year 3 (FY30/GS29)	Year 4 (FY31/GS30)	Year 5 (FY32/GS31)	Year 6 (FY33/GS32)	Year 7 (FY34/GS33)	Year 8 (FY35/GS34)	Year 9 (FY36/GS35)	Year 10 (FY37/GS36)
Round										
Round 1	\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900				
Round 2		\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900			
Round 3			\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900		
Round 4				\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900	
Round 5					\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900
Round 6						\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700
Round 7							\$7,214,000	\$7,214,000	\$5,771,100	\$4,328,300
TOTAL	\$7,214,000	\$14,428,000	\$20,199,100	\$24,527,400	\$27,413,100	\$28,856,000	\$28,856,000	\$21,642,000	\$14,428,000	\$8,656,900

Example Funding Request										
Round 1 Annual Funding & Legislative Request										
1x	\$2,885,700	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,214,200	Request amount for one round of capacity funding.		
OG	\$4,328,300	\$4,328,300	\$4,328,300	\$4,328,300	\$2,885,700	\$1,442,900	\$4,328,300			

2nd-yr hold-harmless to account for 2-yr enrollment funding budget-cycle lag

6-yr cycle & 20% annual reduction for enrollment funding alignment; retain remaining 20% in year 6

Example request for one full round of capacity expansion:

- 1x replaced with ongoing enrollment funding
- Ongoing for costs that exceed enrollment funding

Funding Scenarios

FY28 Funding Mix Scenarios

Funding Scenario	1x	OG	OG Reduction
Scenario 1	\$20,198,600	\$1,442,900	OG at 20%, no OG reduction
Scenario 2	\$12,984,600	\$2,885,700	Reduce OG to final 20% in year 6
Scenario 3	\$7,214,200	\$4,328,300	Start reducing OG in year 5
Scenario 4	\$2,885,800	\$5,771,100	Start reducing OG in year 4
Scenario 5	\$0	\$7,214,000	Start reducing OG in year 3

In all scenarios, institutions retain 20% in ongoing funds (\$1,442,900).

- Scenarios represent the total one-time (1x) and ongoing (OG) FY28 appropriations required to fund a round of capacity expansion.
- In all scenarios, institutions retain 20% in OG funding (\$1,442,900).

Funding Allocation

EXAMPLE of Potential Base-Plus Allocation

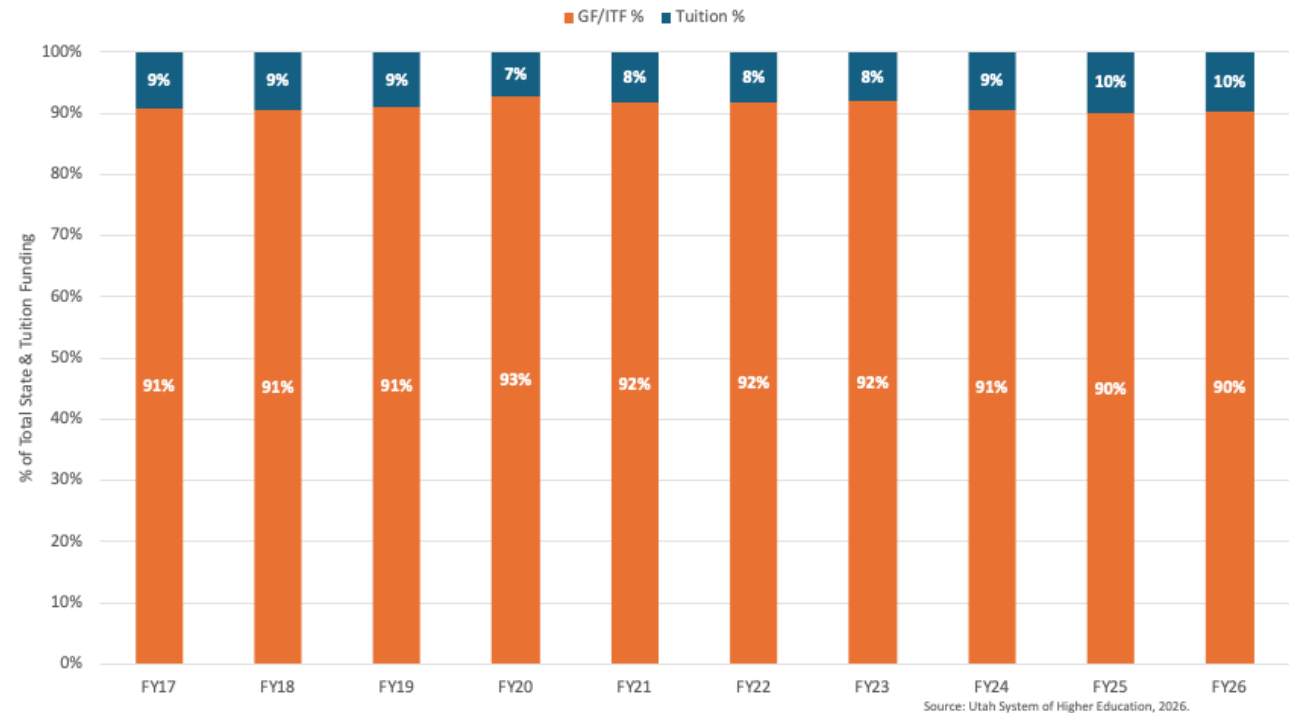
Institution	Base	Proportional	Total	Funding Share	Total FY28		
	Allocation	Allocation			1x	Ongoing	Appropriation
BTC	\$100,000	\$780,300	\$880,300	12%	\$920,700	\$528,200	\$1,448,900
DTC	\$100,000	\$1,008,500	\$1,108,500	15%	\$1,190,000	\$665,100	\$1,855,100
DXTC	\$100,000	\$442,700	\$542,700	8%	\$522,400	\$325,600	\$848,000
MTC	\$100,000	\$1,168,400	\$1,268,400	18%	\$1,378,700	\$761,000	\$2,139,700
OWTC	\$100,000	\$1,009,500	\$1,109,500	15%	\$1,191,200	\$665,700	\$1,856,900
SWTC	\$100,000	\$254,900	\$354,900	5%	\$300,700	\$212,900	\$513,600
TTC	\$100,000	\$207,400	\$307,400	4%	\$244,800	\$184,400	\$429,200
UBTC	\$100,000	\$333,200	\$433,200	6%	\$393,200	\$259,900	\$653,100
USU	\$100,000	\$197,500	\$297,500	4%	\$233,000	\$178,500	\$411,500
SNOW	\$100,000	\$149,800	\$249,800	3%	\$176,700	\$149,900	\$326,600
SLCC	\$100,000	\$561,800	\$661,800	9%	\$662,800	\$397,100	\$1,059,900
TOTAL	\$1,100,000	\$6,114,000	\$7,214,000		\$7,214,200	\$4,328,300	\$11,542,500

Alternative Funding Sources

SB 216 - *The Board shall complete a technical college capacity funding framework study that contemplates the **availability of alternative funding sources** to support capacity expansions.*

- Technical colleges receive 90% of their funding from the state.

Share of Appropriated Funds by Source



Alternative Funding Sources

Tuition increases sufficient to independently address capacity needs are outsized

Institution	Capacity Funding	FY26 Tuition Revenue	Tuition Increase for 25% Share	Tuition Increase for 100% Share
BTC	\$880,300	\$2,820,074	7.8%	31.2%
DTC	\$1,108,500	\$3,467,332	8.0%	32.0%
DXTC	\$542,700	\$2,134,046	6.4%	25.4%
MTC	\$1,268,400	\$3,350,000	9.5%	37.9%
OWTC	\$1,109,500	\$4,318,908	6.4%	25.7%
SWTC	\$354,900	\$997,259	8.9%	35.6%
TTC	\$307,400	\$637,877	12.0%	48.2%
UBTC	\$433,200	\$1,061,218	10.2%	40.8%
USU	\$297,500	\$886,516	8.4%	33.6%
SNOW	\$249,800	\$388,050	16.1%	64.4%
SLCC	\$661,800	\$2,777,665	6.0%	23.8%
TOTAL	\$7,214,000			

Commissioner's Recommendations

- Adopt the proposed capacity funding framework and methodology
- Assign a task force of technical college presidents, with representation from the Board, to develop a no-cost solution to standardize waitlist data collection and evaluation methodologies at all technical colleges prior to incorporation into the capacity funding model.
- Predicate the capacity funding cycle framework on a request for a statutory commitment for ongoing enrollment growth funding.
- Annually evaluate whether limited tuition increases may effectively address any unfunded capacity requests.



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