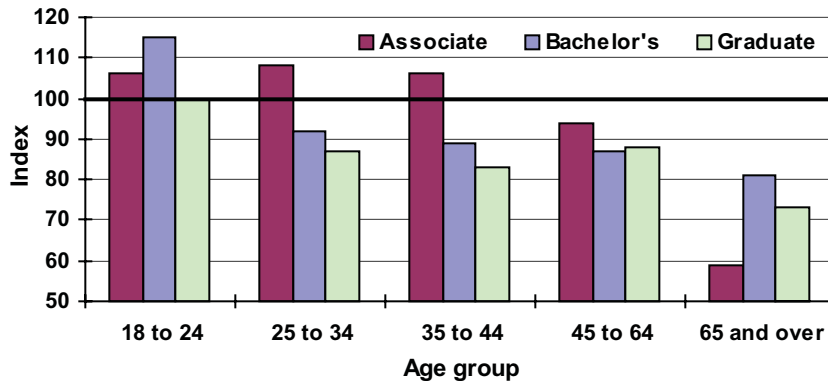


## Postsecondary Educational Attainment in Ohio Lags behind National Average

Ohio's Educational Attainment Index  
by Age and Degree Type for 2004  
(U.S. Average = 100)

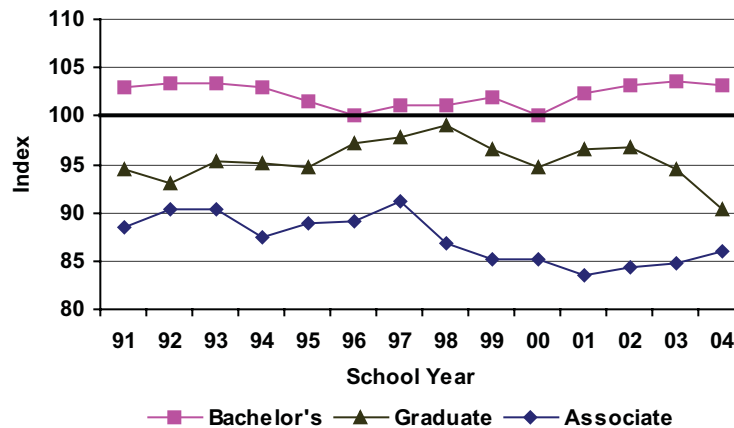


Source: United States Census Bureau

- This index compares Ohio's educational attainment to the national average. An index score of 105 indicates that Ohio is 5% above the national average; an index score of 95 indicates that Ohio is 5% below the national average.
- For each age/degree-type group, the index is calculated by dividing Ohio's average by the national average and then multiplying by 100. For example, 9.6% of Ohio's 18- to 24-year-olds have a bachelor's degree while the national average is 8.4%. Dividing Ohio's 9.6% by the national 8.4% and multiplying by 100 results in an index score of 115, indicating that Ohio is 15% above the national average in this age/degree-type group.
- Ohio's index is at or above the national average index in five out of the 15 age/degree-type groups. These include all three degree types in the 18 to 24 age group: associate degree holders (with an index score of 106), bachelor's degree holders (115), and graduate degree holders (100); also included are the associate degree holders aged 25 to 34 (108) and associate degree holders aged 35 to 44 (106).
- Aggregating all postsecondary degree holders, Ohio ranks 17th in the nation for those aged 18 to 24 (with an index score of 111), 31st for ages 25 to 34 (94), 39th for ages 45 to 64 (89), and 43rd for ages 65 and over (75).
- Ohio's highest ranked category is for bachelor's degree holders aged 18 to 24, in which the state's index score of 115 ranks 14th in the nation. Ohio's lowest ranked category is for associate degree holders aged 65 and over, in which the state's index score of 59 ranks 46th in the nation.

## Ohio's Colleges and Universities Exceed the National Average in the Granting of Bachelor's Degrees

Index of Per Capita Degrees Granted, 1991-2004  
(U.S. Average = 100)

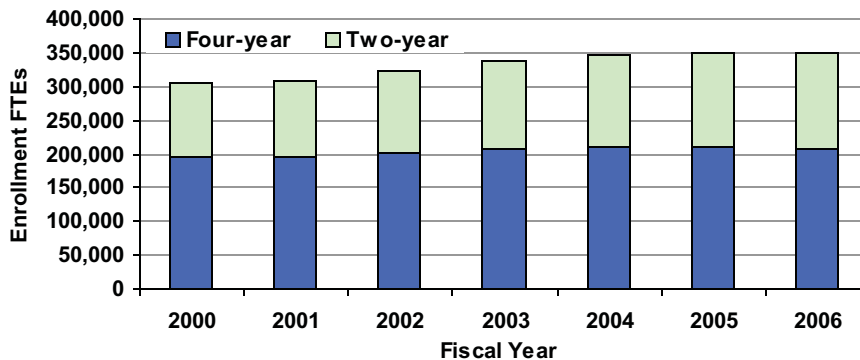


Source: United States Census Bureau

- This index compares degrees granted by Ohio's colleges and universities to the national average on a per capita basis. An index score of 105 indicates that Ohio is 5% above the national average; an index score of 95 indicates that Ohio is 5% below the national average.
- Per capita degrees granted is measured by the ratio of the number of granted degrees to the total population. For each degree category, the index is calculated by dividing Ohio's ratio by the national ratio and then multiplying by 100.
- For bachelor's degrees, Ohio was above the national average every year from 1991 to 2004; for associate and graduate degrees, Ohio was consistently below the national average.
- In 2004, Ohio ranked 34th in the nation for associate degrees granted (with an index score of 86), 24th for bachelor's degrees (103), and 21st for graduate degrees (90). Aggregating all postsecondary degrees granted, Ohio's index score of 96 ranked 19th in the nation.
- In 2004, Ohio granted 22,310 associate degrees, 56,256 bachelor's degrees, and 24,308 graduate degrees. Ohio's public institutions accounted for 76%, 64%, and 63%, respectively, of the degrees granted in Ohio.

## Higher Education Enrollment Levels Off

**Total Subsidy-Eligible FTE Student\* Enrollments,  
FY 2000-FY 2006**



**Subsidy-Eligible FTE Student Enrollments,  
FY 2000-FY 2006**

Campus Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Overall % Change
Four-year	196,460	195,595	201,925	206,377	209,876	210,151	208,693	6.2%
Two-year	107,991	111,198	121,464	131,085	138,059	139,781	139,734	29.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,451</b>	<b>306,793</b>	<b>323,389</b>	<b>337,462</b>	<b>347,935</b>	<b>349,932</b>	<b>348,427</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
<b>Change</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	

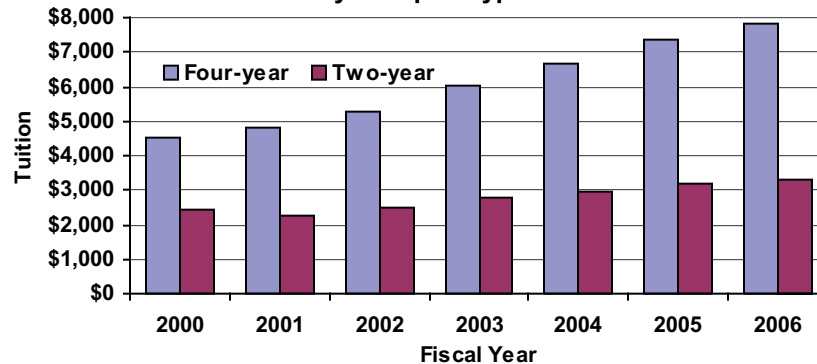
\*An FTE (full-time equivalent) student is based on one student taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent. Subsidy-eligible FTEs include all but out-of-state undergraduate students.

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- After experiencing strong growth in the early 2000s, total student enrollments at public four-year and two-year campuses have leveled off.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2006, total subsidy-eligible student enrollments increased by 43,976 FTEs, or 14.4%. Of this growth, 72.1% occurred at two-year campuses (49.0% at community colleges, 13.5% at university branches, and 9.6% at technical colleges).
- About 93.6% (41,142 FTEs) of the total enrollment growth from FY 2000 to FY 2006 occurred in FY 2002 through FY 2004, the majority of which (61.1%) occurred at two-year campuses.
- The significant enrollment growth at the two-year campuses from FY 2002 to FY 2004 can be attributed partly to the slowdown in the economy and partly to the Access Challenge program, under which additional state funds subsidized tuition restraints at these campuses.

## Higher Education Tuitions Continue to Rise

### Weighted-Average In-State Undergraduate Tuition by Campus Type



### Rates of Change in Weighted-Average In-State Undergraduate Tuitions, FY 2000-FY 2006

Campus Type	Percentage Change in Fiscal Year						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Four-Year	5.4%	6.0%	9.5%	14.3%	10.4%	11.0%	6.1%
Two-Year	-0.1%	-5.8%	9.6%	11.7%	6.5%	6.8%	4.9%

Sources: Ohio Board of Regents; National Center for Education Statistics

- From FY 2000 to FY 2006, in-state undergraduate tuition increased by 73.0% at four-year campuses, from \$4,524 to \$7,828, and by 37.5% at two-year campuses, from \$2,422 to \$3,331. The largest tuition increase during this period occurred in FY 2003 for both four-year (14.3% or \$754) and two-year campuses (11.7% or \$307).
- With the exception of FY 2002 and FY 2003, the General Assembly has imposed limits (caps) on annual increases of in-state undergraduate tuition at Ohio's public colleges and universities. In FY 2006 and FY 2007, the tuition cap for all campuses is the lesser of 6% or \$500 for a full-time student.
- Tuition decreases at two-year campuses in FY 2000 and FY 2001 were due to the Access Challenge tuition subsidy program, which required two-year campuses (university branches, community colleges, and technical colleges) to reduce their tuitions by an average of 5% or more. Since then, the tuition restraint requirement has been eliminated from the program.
- In FY 2005 the average undergraduate tuitions at two-year and four-year campuses in Ohio exceeded the U.S. average tuitions by 62% (\$1,152) and 60% (\$3,003), respectively.

### State Share of Instruction Appropriation per Student Ends Its Decline

State Share of Instruction Appropriation per Subsidy-Eligible FTE Student,* FY 2000-FY 2006							
Campus Type	Amount in Fiscal Year						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Four-year	\$6,301	\$6,397	\$5,910	\$5,639	\$5,542	\$5,455	\$5,454
Two-year	\$3,376	\$3,403	\$3,019	\$2,786	\$2,681	\$2,950	\$3,011
Average	\$5,263	\$5,323	\$4,824	\$4,531	\$4,408	\$4,455	\$4,475
Percent Change	2.5%	1.1%	-9.4%	-6.1%	-2.7%	1.1%	0.4%

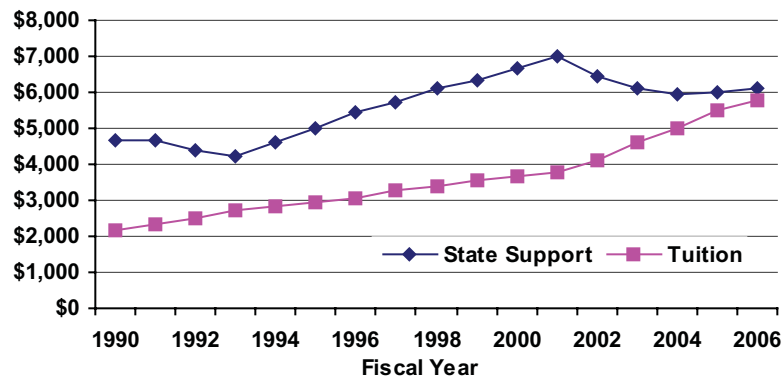
\*An FTE (full-time equivalent) student is based on one student taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent. Subsidy-eligible FTEs include all but out-of-state undergraduate students.

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- The State Share of Instruction (SSI), a state General Revenue Fund (GRF) appropriation distributed by the Board of Regents, provides the bulk of state subsidies to all public colleges and universities to help support their core academic activities. For the current biennium this one appropriation item constitutes 63% of Regents' total GRF budget.
- The decline in the SSI per subsidy-eligible FTE from FY 2002 through FY 2004 can be attributed to the state's flat or decreasing appropriation for the SSI during a period of significant increases in enrollments, especially at two-year campuses. Since then, the enrollment surge has subsided while the SSI appropriation has increased, resulting in small growth in the SSI per FTE.
- The SSI appropriation is allocated among campuses through a complex formula that is largely based on each campus' enrollment and courses offered. SSI allocations to four-year campuses are significantly higher than those to two-year campuses because four-year campuses offer higher cost baccalaureate, medical, and doctoral courses.
- The state provides an additional \$128.0 million of core academic activity subsidies in FY 2006 through the two main academic Challenge appropriations (Access and Success), as well as the Shawnee State University and Central State University supplements. These funds increased the state subsidy per FTE for FY 2006 by an average of \$413.

## Undergraduate In-State Tuition Increases Faster than State Support in Recent Years

Undergraduate In-State Tuition and State Support per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)\* Student since FY 1990



\*An FTE is based on one student taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent.

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- State support per FTE is calculated by subtracting the capital-related item amounts from the Board of Regents' total General Revenue Fund (GRF) expenditures, and dividing by the total number of subsidy-eligible FTEs (which include all but out-of-state undergraduate students). Tuition represents the weighted average of the sticker price charged to full-time, in-state undergraduate students at each of Ohio's public colleges and universities.
- From FY 1990 to FY 2006, state support per FTE increased on average by 1.9% per year as compared to 6.3% for tuition. As a result, the difference between state support and tuition decreased from \$2,493 per FTE in FY 1990 to \$337 per FTE in FY 2006.
- Annual changes in state support for higher education coincide with the economic cycle. State support per FTE decreased in the early 1990s and early 2000s when the economy was in recession and increased in the mid- and late-1990s when the economy was strong. The average annual change in state support per FTE was a decrease of 3.2% (\$146) from FY 1990 to FY 1993, an increase of 6.5% (\$349) from FY 1994 to FY 2001, and a decrease of 2.6% (\$179) from FY 2002 to FY 2006.
- In-state undergraduate tuition has increased consistently since FY 1990 although the rates of increase tended to be higher during recession years, especially in the early 2000s. The average annual tuition increase was 7.3% (\$172) from FY 1990 to FY 1993, 4.3% (\$135) from FY 1994 to FY 2001, and 9.0% (\$403) from FY 2002 to FY 2006.