

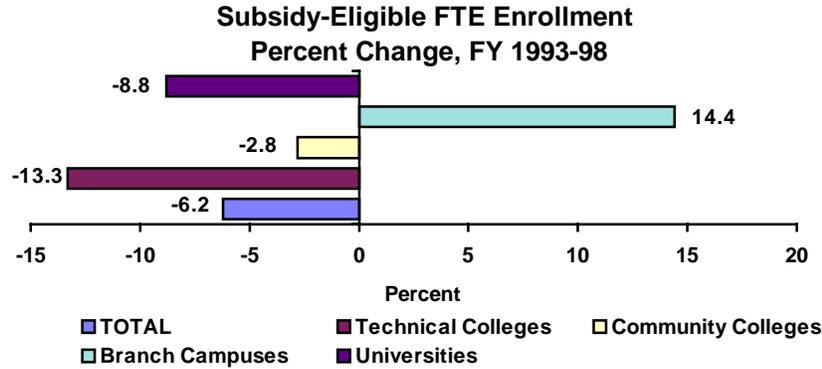
Recent Fee Increases Outpace Inflation in Most Sectors

Annual, Full-time Undergraduate Fees FY 1996 - FY 1998

| | Percent Change | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 96-97 | 97-98 |
| Universities | \$3,556 | \$3,767 | \$3,943 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Branch Campuses | 3,007 | 3,133 | 3,194 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Community Colleges | 2,098 | 2,179 | 2,234 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| Technical Colleges | 2,250 | 2,342 | 2,410 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| CPI | | | | 2.8 | 1.8 |

- In the FY 1997-1998 biennium, fee increases are again capped at 6 percent in each fiscal year, as they were in the previous biennium.
- Generally, recent fee increases have exceeded Consumer Price Index (CPI) changes which are under 3 percent in fiscal years 1997 and 1998. The exception is that Branch Campus tuition increases were only 1/10th of one per cent above the CPI in academic year 1997-98. The rate of growth in in-state and in-district fees has slowed markedly from 1997 to 1998 as compared to 1996 to 1997.
- According to the College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, the 1996-97 national average tuition and fees for four-year public institutions was \$2,966. Ohio's average for the same year was approximately 27 percent higher or \$3,767.
- The average tuition charged by Ohio's public community colleges is high by national standards. According to the College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, the 1996-97 national average tuition and fees for two-year public institutions was \$1,394. Ohio's average for its community and technical colleges for the same year was approximately 62 percent higher or \$2,261.

Higher Education Enrollments Continue to Decline



Subsidy-Eligible FTE Enrollment by Sector

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|
| Universities | 221,843 | 217,144 | 212,855 | 207,094 | 204,888 | 202,378 | |
| % Change | | -1.7 | -2.1 | -2.0 | -2.7 | -1.1 | -1.2 |
| Branch Campuses | 23,246 | 23,306 | 22,990 | 25,053 | 26,209 | 26,584 | |
| % Change | | 1.8 | 0.3 | -1.4 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| Community Colleges | 66,867 | 66,192 | 65,464 | 64,153 | 63,149 | 64,982 | |
| % Change | | 6.9 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -2.0 | -1.6 | 2.9 |
| Technical Colleges | 19,335 | 19,718 | 18,064 | 17,512 | 16,586 | 16,757 | |
| % Change | | 4.6 | 2.0 | -8.4 | -3.1 | -5.3 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 331,291 | 326,360 | 319,373 | 313,812 | 310,832 | 310,701 | |
| % Change | | 0.5 | -1.5 | -2.1 | -1.7 | -0.9 | 0.0 |

- System-wide, public institution enrollments have declined by about 20,590 subsidy eligible full-time equivalent (FTE) since fiscal year 1993.
- The declines have been due to several factors including the waning size of high school classes, demographic shifts, and the impact of an improving economy.
- Community college enrollment increased from 56,754 in 1991 to 66,867 in 1993. From 1993 through 1998 this sector's enrollment has declined by 1,885 subsidy eligible FTE or 2.8 percent.
- Branch campus enrollments were the only sector to grow over the period. They had 14.4 percent growth from 1993 to 1998.

Recovery of State Support Continues After Budget Cuts in Early 1990s

| | Instructional Subsidy/FTE | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | (Inflation Adjusted Dollars) | | | | | |
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
| Universities | \$3,934 | \$4,116 | \$4,312 | \$4,528 | \$4,620 | \$4,807 |
| Community Colleges | 1,944 | 2,107 | 2,227 | 2,390 | 2,470 | 2,459 |
| Technical Colleges | 2,026 | 2,268 | 2,410 | 2,607 | 2,782 | 2,798 |
| Branch Campuses | 1,967 | 2,002 | 2,118 | 2,346 | 2,359 | 2,425 |
| Average | 3,283 | 3,445 | 3,602 | 3,810 | 3,895 | 4,004 |
| % Change | -6.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 |

* Base Year for inflation adjustment is FY 1991, when cuts began

- The universities' state subsidy is significantly higher than for the two-year sector. This subsidy includes the higher cost Baccalaureate, Doctoral and Medical models. The state also subsidizes resident and non-resident masters, professional and doctoral students.
- The state subsidizes a higher percentage of costs for the Technical and Baccalaureate models than for the lower cost General Studies models. In FY 1997, the student share of costs was 58.7 percent for the General Studies models as compared to 39.8 percent for the Baccalaureate models.
- From fiscal year 1991 to 1993, the inflation-adjusted subsidy per FTE fell by 13.9 percent on average. State support began rising in fiscal year 1994, and has increased continually since then. In FY 1998, the overall average subsidy finally recovered its pre-recession peak, although that is not the case for the two-year campus averages.