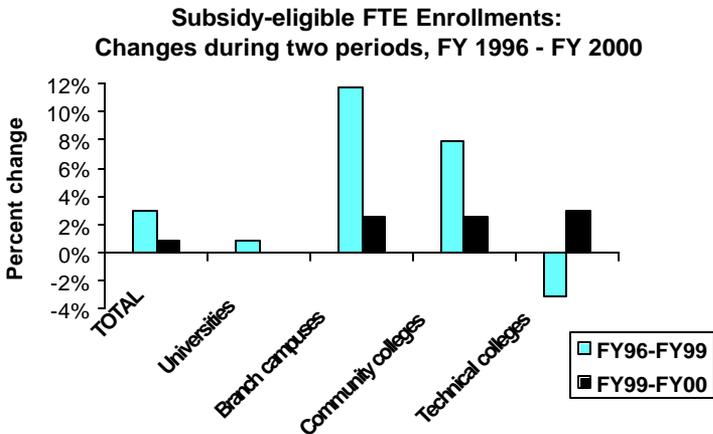


## Fees Rise at University Main Campuses, Decline at Others

<b>Annual Fulltime In-state Undergraduate Tuition and Fees, FY 1999 - FY 2001</b>					
Fiscal year	Amount			Percent change	
	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001
<b>University main campuses</b>	\$4,174	\$4,379	\$4,629	4.9%	5.7%
<b>Branch campuses</b>	3,270	3,270	3,104	0.0	-5.1
<b>Community colleges</b>	2,298	2,299	2,133	0.0	-7.2
<b>Technical colleges</b>	2,580	2,580	2,443	0.0	-5.3
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>				2.9%	2.5% <i>e</i>

- For the FY 2000 – 2001 biennium, annual tuition and fee increases are limited to 6 percent for university main campuses, and to 3 percent for branch campuses, community colleges and technical colleges. In the previous biennium, the limit was 6 percent for all campuses.
- The Access Challenge program subsidies have enabled university branches, community colleges and technical colleges, as well as Central, Cleveland and Shawnee state universities, to reduce their fees. In return for these enrollment-based subsidies, these “access campuses” were required to hold fees stable in FY 2000 and to reduce them by 5 percent in FY 2001.
- According to the 1998-99 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, the national average tuition and fee level for public institutions was \$3,243 for four-year campuses and \$1,633 for two-year campuses (each a 4percent increase). Ohio’s average fee levels of \$4,174 (four-year) and \$2,439 (community and technical colleges) exceeded these national averages by 29 percent and 49 percent, respectively.
- Ohio’s overall average FY 1997 tuition and fee level of \$3,269 per FTE was 41 percent above the national average. This above-average level reflected the state’s lower-than-average public support for higher education (86 percent of the national average).

## Two-year Campuses Lead Enrollment Increase



**Subsidy-eligible FTE enrollments, FY 1996 – FY 2000**

Fiscal year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>University main campuses</b>	193,771	194,686	194,279	195,562	195,656
<b>Branch campuses</b>	23,026	24,332	25,296	25,722	26,399
<b>Community colleges</b>	59,113	58,669	62,324	63,835	65,411
<b>Technical colleges</b>	16,094	15,501	15,562	15,588	16,048
<b>Total</b>	292,004	293,188	297,461	300,707	303,514
<b>Percent change</b>		0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%

- The last four fiscal years have seen steady growth in total subsidy-eligible FTE enrollments in public institutions. From FY 1996 to FY 2000, this total increased by 11,510 (3.9%). The main sources of growth have been university branch campuses and community colleges.
- The growth in the branches' and community colleges' enrollments is partly attributable to the Regents' Access Challenge program, under which additional state funds subsidize mandated reductions of tuitions and fees at two-year campuses.
- According to the 1990 U.S. census, 17.0 percent of Ohio's population held college degrees. The national average was 20.3 percent. Ohio ranked 39<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states. Ohio's shortfall from the national average equated to 372,000 persons without degrees.

## State Support of Higher Education Continues as Instructional Subsidy is Augmented by Challenges

**State Instructional Subsidy/FTE\* to Campuses,  
FY 1996- FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>University main campuses</b>	\$5,582	\$5,751	\$6,025	\$6,132	\$6,293
<b>Branch campuses</b>	2,929	2,996	3,050	3,251	3,280
<b>Community colleges</b>	3,004	3,158	3,092	3,160	3,301
<b>Technical colleges</b>	3,192	3,440	3,628	3,703	3,707
<b>Average</b>	\$4,719	\$4,881	\$5,032	\$5,129	\$5,249
<b>Percent change</b>		3.4%	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%
<b>Consumer Price Index Percent change</b>		2.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.9%

\* The amount of the Board of Regents' budgeted line item 235-501, Instructional Subsidy, per FTE as allocated to the campuses. An FTE (full-time equivalent) is based on one student's taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent.

- The relatively low percentage increases of 1.9% and 2.3% for FY 1999 and FY 2000, respectively, arose, in part, from enrollment increases. However, they also reflect the current trend toward providing more subsidy funds through other line items. Instead of the Instructional Subsidy's method of allocating funds according to enrollments, space utilizations and activities, additional sources such as the Challenge line items base their subsidies on the campuses' performances in education and other specified areas.
- State Instructional Subsidy allocations to the universities are significantly higher than those to the two-year campuses because they include the higher-cost baccalaureate, doctoral and medical curriculum models. The state also subsidizes resident and non-resident masters and professional students.
- The state Instructional Subsidy supports a higher percentage of instruction costs for the technical and baccalaureate curriculum models than for the lower-cost general studies models. Thus, for general studies the student's percentage share is higher: In FY 2000 the student's average share of costs was 60 percent for the three general studies models, 42 percent for the two technical models and 41 percent for the three baccalaureate models.
- In FY 1997 Ohio ranked 40<sup>th</sup> in the nation in its higher-education investment per FTE. Ohio spent roughly 86 percent of the national average amount.