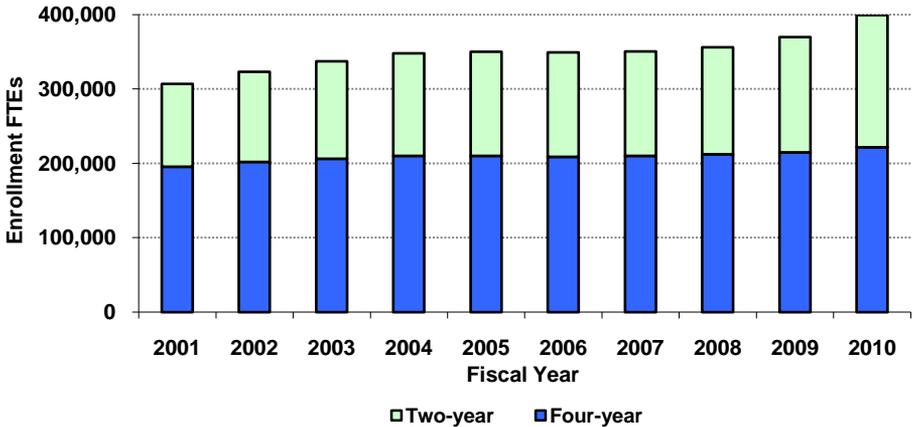




Higher Education Enrollment Increased in FY 2010, Particularly on Two-Year Campuses

Total Subsidy-Eligible FTE Students*



* 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.

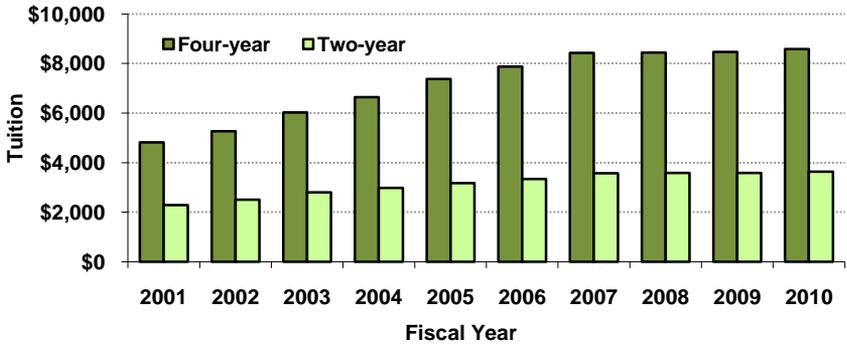
Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- In FY 2010, total student enrollment at public colleges and universities increased by 29,579 FTEs (8.0%) from FY 2009. Of this increase, 77.4% (22,888 FTEs) was at two-year campuses and 22.6% (6,691 FTEs) was at four-year campuses.
- Over the ten years from FY 2001 to FY 2010, total student enrollment increased by 92,449 FTEs (30.2%). Of this growth, 71.8% occurred at two-year campuses.
- The greatest enrollment growth during this period occurred in FY 2008 through FY 2010. Of the 42,998 FTE increase between FY 2008 and FY 2010, 33,473 (77.8%) occurred at two-year campuses.
- This recent enrollment growth at two-year campuses may be partly due to the decline in the economy. High growth in the two-year sector also occurred in FY 2002 through FY 2004, a period of economic slowdown.
- Increasing total higher education headcount enrollment at public and private institutions by 230,000 students by FY 2017 is one of the main goals identified in a March 2008 report entitled *Strategic Plan for Higher Education, 2008-2017*. This would represent an enrollment increase of about 49% over the ten years from FY 2008 to FY 2017. Of the planned total enrollment increase, 38% is expected to come from students age 25 or older.



Higher Education Tuitions Remained Nearly Flat in FY 2010

Average In-State Undergraduate Tuitions
by Campus Type*



* Averages are weighted by each institution's full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment.

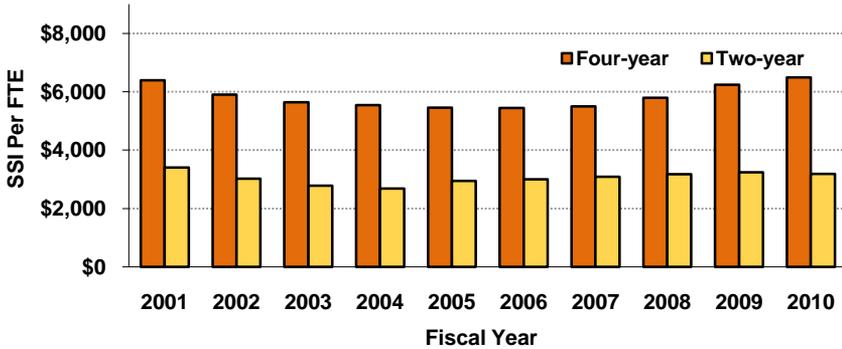
Sources: Ohio Board of Regents; National Center for Education Statistics

- The General Assembly capped in-state undergraduate tuition increases at 3.5% for Ohio's public colleges and universities in FY 2010 and FY 2011. The General Assembly also imposed caps on annual increases in tuition every year from FY 1999 to FY 2009 with the exception of FY 2002 and FY 2003.
- The largest annual tuition increase from FY 2001 to FY 2010 occurred in FY 2003 for both four-year (14.3% or \$754) and two-year (11.7% or \$307) campuses.
- From FY 2001 to FY 2010, average in-state undergraduate tuition at four-year campuses increased from \$4,812 to \$8,582, a change of \$3,770 (78.3%). Tuitions at two-year campuses increased from \$2,282 to \$3,629, a change of \$1,347 (59.0%).
- As tuitions at four-year campuses have increased faster than at two-year campuses, the difference between the average tuition at the two types of institutions has nearly doubled from \$2,530 in FY 2001 to \$4,953 in FY 2010.
- In FY 2009, the average undergraduate tuitions at two-year and four-year campuses in Ohio exceeded the U.S. average tuitions by 47.4% (\$1,013) and 27.7% (\$1,749), respectively.
- Following mandatory tuition freezes in FY 2008 and FY 2009, Ohio's average four-year tuition dropped from 5th highest in the nation in FY 2007 to 11th highest in the nation in FY 2009 and Ohio's average two-year tuition dropped from 7th highest in FY 2007 to 14th highest in FY 2009.



State Share of Instruction Per Student for Four-Year Campuses Increases Every Year Since FY 2006

SSI per FTE Student* by Campus Type



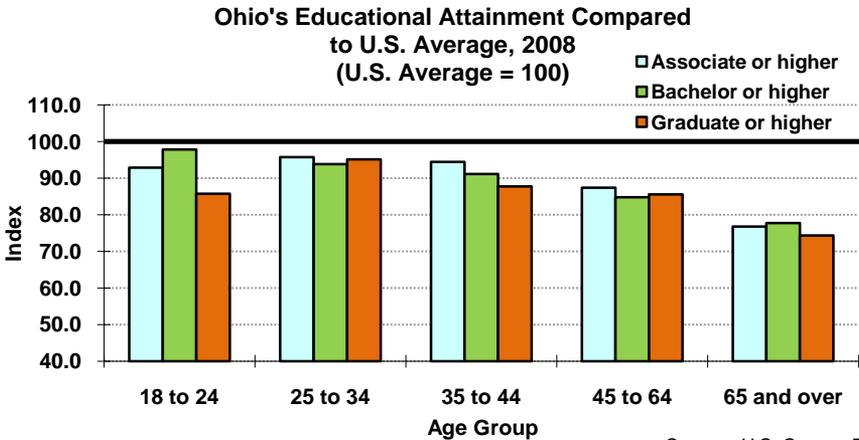
* An FTE (full-time equivalent) student takes the equivalent of 15 credit hours per quarter. Out-of-state undergraduate students are not included as they are not eligible for state subsidy.

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- After a five-year decline, the State Share of Instruction (SSI) per student for four-year campuses increased in FY 2007 (1.1%), FY 2008 (5.2%), FY 2009 (7.7%), and FY 2010 (4.0%). SSI is the main state subsidy to public colleges and universities to help support the institutions' core academic activities.
- SSI per student on two-year campuses increased every year from FY 2005 to FY 2009. However, despite a 12.6% increase in total SSI for two-year campuses in FY 2010, a large increase (14.8%) in enrollment caused SSI per student to decrease 1.9%.
- In FY 2010, SSI per student for two-year campuses (\$3,182) was 36.0% of SSI per student for four-year campuses (\$6,489). SSI allocations to four-year campuses are higher than those to two-year campuses because four-year campuses offer higher cost baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degree courses.
- Most of the SSI is allocated to campuses through formulas. Prior to FY 2010, SSI was largely based on each campus's enrollment and courses offered. Starting in FY 2010, the formula was changed to include performance incentives for areas such as student course and degree completion.
- FY 2010 also saw the end of funding for various challenge programs that had previously provided incentives in different areas. These programs provided a total of \$132.1 million to institutions in FY 2009, averaging \$357 per student.



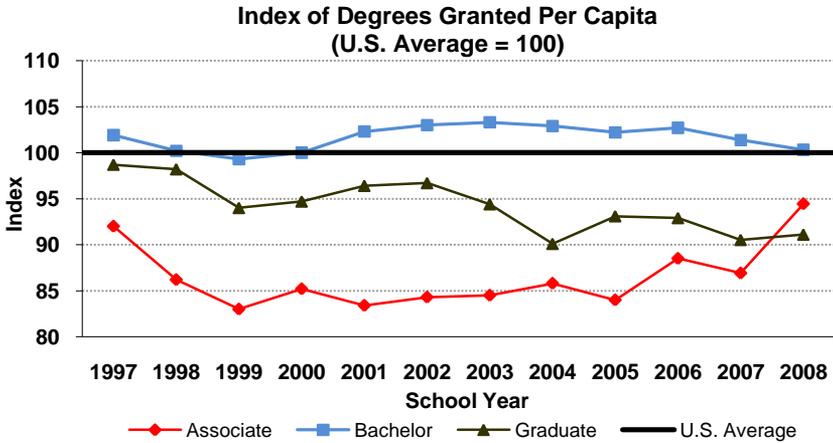
Postsecondary Educational Attainment of Young Ohioans Approaches National Average



- This index compares Ohio's educational attainment to the national average. An index score of 95 indicates that Ohio is 5% below the national average.
- Although the percentage of Ohioans with postsecondary degrees is below the national average for all age groups, the percentages for younger Ohioans are closer to the national average than those for older Ohioans.
- For each age group (beginning with 18 to 24 year olds), the index for Ohioans with at least a bachelor's degree is 97.9, 93.9, 91.1, 84.8, and 77.7, respectively. The percentage of Ohioans within each age group who hold at least a bachelor's degree is 8.8%, 27.4%, 27.7%, 24.4%, and 15.1%, respectively, compared to the national average of 9.0%, 29.2%, 30.4%, 28.8%, and 19.4%.
- Compared to all states plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico, Ohio ranks 21st for the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 with at least a bachelor's degree, 29th for ages 25 to 34, 32nd for ages 35 to 44, 41st for ages 45 to 64, and 42nd for ages 65 and over.
- Ohio's relatively low educational attainment for older age groups may reflect the state's strong industrial and agricultural economic history. These industries often did not require a college education for many types of jobs.
- Aggregating over all age groups, the percentage of Ohioans with at least a bachelor's degree is 21.9% in 2008. Ohio ranks 38th in this percentage; the national average is 25.0%. Compared with contiguous states, Ohio's percentage is higher than Indiana (20.5%), Kentucky (18.4%), and West Virginia (15.9%), but lower than Pennsylvania (24.1%), and Michigan (22.5%).



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



- 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.
- In 2008, the number of bachelor's degrees granted per capita in Ohio was about 0.3% above the national average. Ohio has been above the national average on this measure since 2001, although the percentage above has declined in recent years.
- In 2008, the numbers of associate degrees and graduate degrees granted per capita in Ohio were about 5.6% and 8.9%, respectively, below the national average. Between 2007 and 2008, Ohio's associate degrees jumped 7.5 percentage points closer to the national average.
- On a per capita basis, in 2008 Ohio ranked 24th highest among the states for associate degrees granted, 30th for bachelor's degrees, and 25th for graduate degrees. Aggregating all postsecondary degrees granted, Ohio ranked 25th in the nation.
- In 2008, Ohio granted 26,830 associate degrees, 59,385 bachelor's degrees, and 26,916 graduate degrees. Ohio's public institutions accounted for 70.7%, 64.2%, and 62.9%, respectively, of the various degrees granted.
- Of all students who pursue an associate degree at an Ohio institution, 25.2% graduated in three years or fewer, compared to 27.5% nationally. For bachelor's degree programs, 55.6% of Ohio students graduated in six years or fewer, compared to 55.9% nationally.