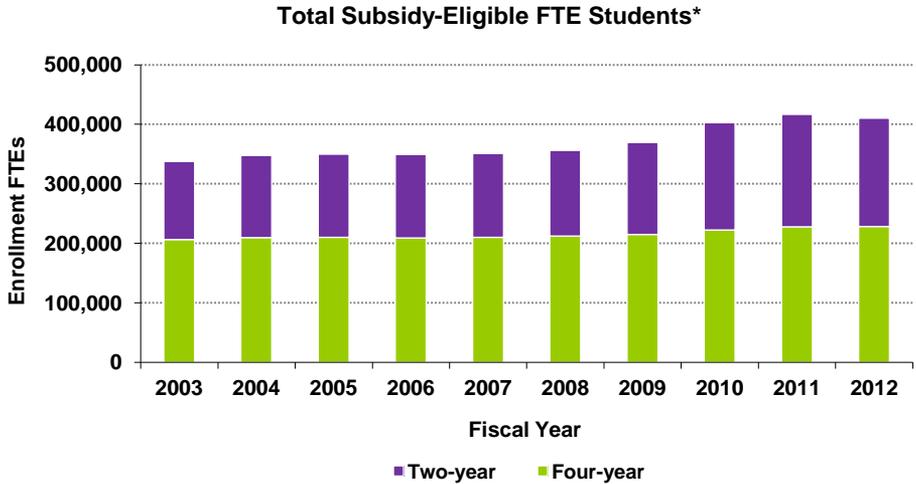


Higher Education Enrollment Decreased in FY 2012, Particularly on Two-Year Campuses



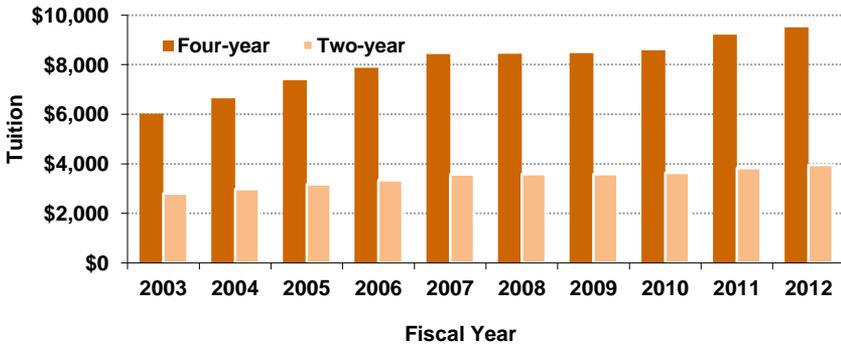
* An FTE (full-time equivalent) student is based on one student taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent. Subsidy-eligible FTEs include all but out-of-state undergraduate students.

Sources: Ohio Board of Regents; State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)

- In FY 2012, total student enrollment at public colleges and universities decreased by 6,268 FTEs (1.5%) from FY 2011. Despite a small increase of 450 FTEs (0.2%) in four-year campus enrollment, the decrease of 6,718 FTEs (3.6%) at two-year campuses resulted in an overall decline.
- Over the ten years from FY 2003 to FY 2012, total student enrollment increased by 72,886 FTEs (21.6%). Of this growth, 69.6% occurred at two-year campuses.
- The decline in enrollment in FY 2012 comes after strong enrollment growth between FY 2008 and FY 2011, especially on two-year campuses. Of the 60,394 FTE increase between FY 2008 and FY 2011, 44,414 (73.5%) occurred at two-year campuses.
- The FY 2008 to FY 2011 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 prior periods of economic slowdown.
- According to a measure published by SHEEO, Ohio's five-year enrollment growth from FY 2006 to FY 2011 (20.9%) was the 15th highest of all the states. Compared to neighboring states, Ohio's enrollment growth was higher than West Virginia (13.1%), Kentucky (13.5%), Michigan (14.5%), and Pennsylvania (14.6%), but lower than Indiana (22.5%).

Higher Education Tuition Continues to Increase in FY 2012

Average In-State Undergraduate Tuition
by Campus Type*

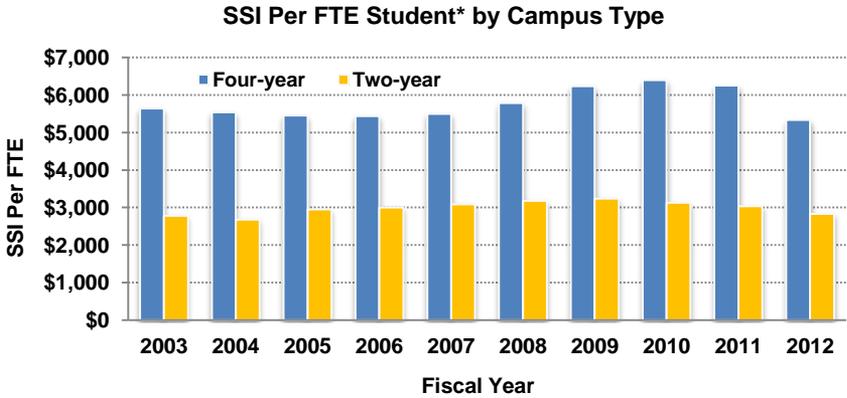


* Averages are weighted by each institution's full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment.

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

- The General Assembly imposed caps on annual increases in tuition every year since FY 2004. The General Assembly capped in-state undergraduate tuition increases at 3.5% for Ohio's public colleges and universities in FY 2012 and FY 2013. In FY 2012, average in-state undergraduate tuition increased by 3.2% at four-year campuses and by 3.3% at two-year campuses.
- The largest annual tuition increase from FY 2003 to FY 2012 occurred in FY 2005 for four-year campuses (10.9% or \$724) and in FY 2007 for two-year campuses (6.9% or \$231).
- From FY 2003 to FY 2012, average in-state undergraduate tuition at four-year campuses increased from \$6,019 to \$9,510, a change of \$3,491 (58.0%). Tuition at two-year campuses increased from \$2,793 to \$3,951, a change of \$1,158 (41.5%).
- As tuition at four-year campuses has increased faster than at two-year campuses, the difference between the average tuitions at the two types of institutions has increased 72.3% from \$3,226 in FY 2003 to \$5,559 in FY 2012.
- In FY 2011, the average undergraduate tuition at two-year campuses in Ohio exceeded the U.S. average tuition by 32.3% (\$788), while the average tuition at four-year campuses exceeded the U.S. average by 19.1% (\$1,365).
- However, Ohio's ranking compared to other states has dropped, from 11th highest in the nation in FY 2009 to 15th highest in the nation in FY 2011 for four-year campuses and from 14th highest in the nation in FY 2009 to 23rd highest in the nation in FY 2011 for two-year campuses.

State Share of Instruction Per Student Decreased in FY 2012



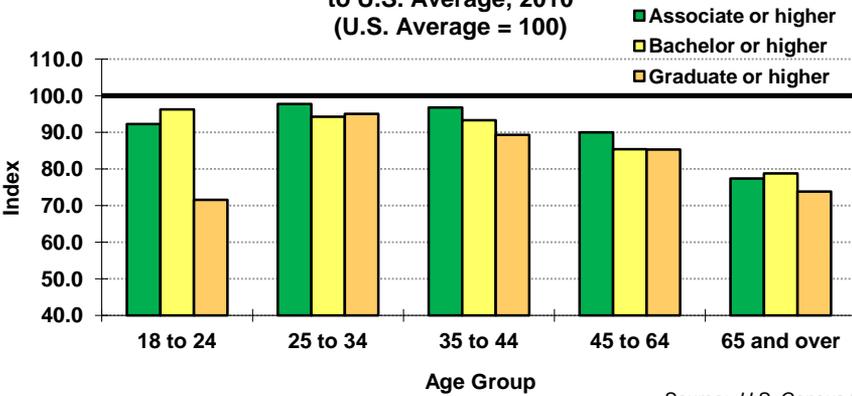
* An FTE (full-time equivalent) student takes the equivalent of 15 credit hours per quarter. Out-of-state undergraduate students are not included as they are not eligible for state subsidy.

Sources: Ohio Board of Regents; State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)

- In FY 2012, the State Share of Instruction (SSI) per student fell to its lowest level in ten years for four-year campuses (\$5,337) and its lowest level since FY 2004 for two-year campuses (\$2,834).
- SSI is the main state subsidy to public colleges and universities to help support the institutions' core academic activities. Although state-source funding for SSI increased by \$25.2 million (1.5%) in FY 2012, total SSI decreased by \$262.6 million (13.1%) due to the loss of federal stimulus funds through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided \$287.8 million for SSI funding in FY 2011.
- The decrease in SSI per student in FY 2012 was the largest in ten years for both two-year campuses (6.6%) and four-year campuses (14.6%).
- 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 an average of \$357 per student in FY 2009.

Postsecondary Educational Attainment of Young Ohioans Approaches National Average

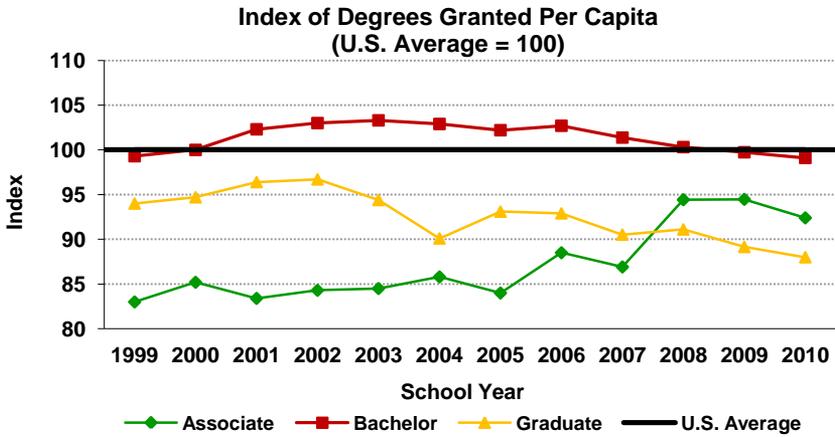
Ohio's Educational Attainment Compared to U.S. Average, 2010
(U.S. Average = 100)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- 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 shown in the chart above (beginning with 18 to 24 year olds), the index for Ohioans with at least a bachelor's degree is 96.3, 94.3, 93.3, 85.4, and 78.8, respectively. The percentage of Ohioans within each age group who hold at least a bachelor's degree is 8.8%, 29.3%, 29.2%, 24.4%, and 16.8%, respectively, compared to the national average of 9.2%, 31.1%, 31.3%, 28.6%, and 21.3%.
- 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. Ohio ranks 27th for ages 25 to 34, 33rd for ages 35 to 44, and 41st for both ages 45 to 64 and 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, 22.7% of Ohioans had at least a bachelor's degree in 2010. Ohio ranks 37th in this percentage; the national average is 25.7%. Compared with contiguous states, Ohio's percentage is higher than Indiana (20.6%), Kentucky (18.8%), and West Virginia (16.4%), but lower than Pennsylvania (25.1%) and Michigan (23.0%).

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



Sources: NCES; U.S. Census Bureau; NCHEMS

- 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 2010, the number of bachelor's degrees granted per capita in Ohio was about 0.9% below the national average. In the past ten years, 1999 and 2009 were the only other years that Ohio's bachelor's degrees per capita were below the national average.
- In 2010, the numbers of associate degrees and graduate degrees granted per capita in Ohio were about 7.6% and 12.0%, respectively, below the national average. Despite the decrease in 2010, Ohio's associate degrees per capita were still 9.4 percentage points closer to the national average than the ten-year low in 1999.
- On a per capita basis, in 2010 Ohio ranked 23rd highest among the states for associate degrees granted, 29th for bachelor's degrees, and 26th for graduate degrees. Aggregating all postsecondary degrees granted, Ohio ranked 27th in the nation.
- In 2010, Ohio granted 29,332 associate degrees, 61,085 bachelor's degrees, and 28,015 graduate degrees. Ohio's public institutions accounted for 67.6%, 64.2%, and 63.5%, respectively, of the various degrees granted.
- Of all students who pursued an associate degree at an Ohio institution in 2009, 27.1% graduated in three years or fewer, compared to 29.2% nationally. For bachelor's degree programs, 54.7% of Ohio students graduated in six years or fewer, compared to 55.5% nationally.