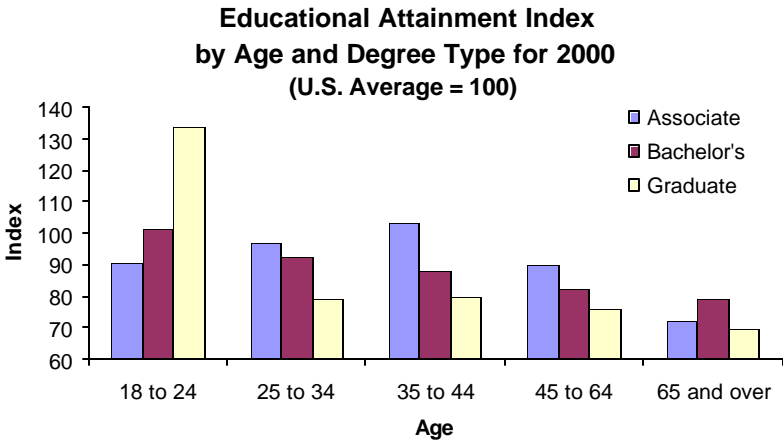


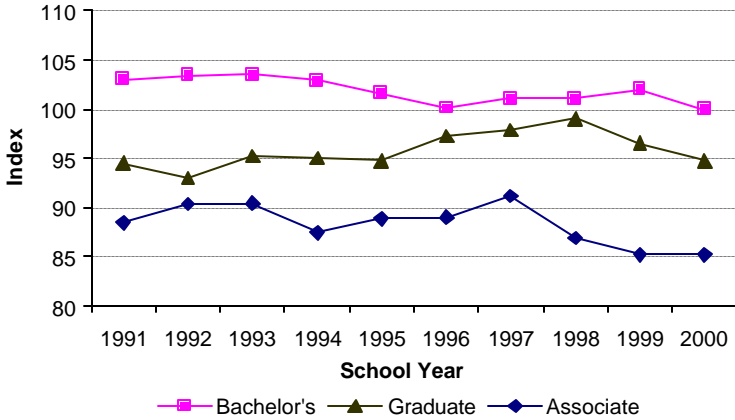
Postsecondary Educational Attainment In Ohio Lags behind National Average



- To create the index used above, the percentage of Ohioans of an age group with a given degree was divided by the corresponding national average. This result was then multiplied by 100. For example, 4.0% of Ohio's 18 to 24-year-olds have an associate degree, while the national average is 4.4%. Dividing the first percentage by the latter and multiplying by 100 results in an index of 91. Thus, the percentage of associate degree holders ages 18 to 24 in Ohio is 9% less than the national average.
- The indexes look at the educational attainment of age groups in Ohio by various degree types, with regard to their respective national averages.
- Ohio is above the national average (i.e., above 100 in the index) in only 3 out of 15 cases. These are bachelor's degree holders ages 18 to 24 (with an index of 101, or 1% above the national average), graduate degree holders aged 18 to 24 (134), and associate degree holders aged 35 to 44 (103).
- Aggregating all postsecondary degree holders, Ohio's index score ranks 27th in the nation for those aged 18 to 24 (with an index of 99), 36th for those aged 25 to 34 (91), 36th for those aged 35 to 44 (90), 43rd for those aged 45 to 64 (82), and 45th for those aged 65 and over (75).
- Ohio's highest-ranked category is for graduate degree holders aged 18 to 24, in which the state's index score of 134 ranks ninth in the nation. Ohio's lowest-ranked category is for graduate degree holders age 65 and over, in which the state's index score of 70 ranks 45th in the nation.

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

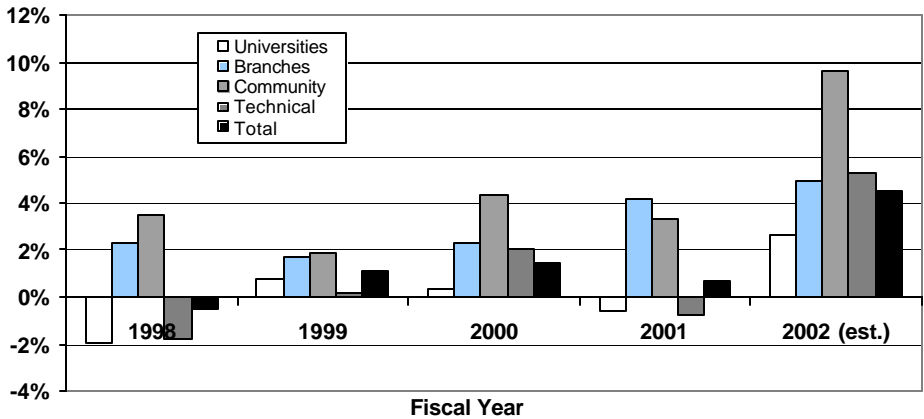
Degrees Granted by Ohio's Colleges and Universities
(U.S. Average = 100)



- To create the index used above, the ratio of the number of the specified degrees granted by Ohio's colleges and universities to Ohio's population was divided by the corresponding ratio for the nation. This result was then multiplied by 100. The graph shows annual data for degrees granted in Ohio from 1991 to 2000.
- Ohio was above the national average with respect to bachelor's degrees for every year from 1991 to 2000. During the same period, Ohio was consistently below the national average with respect to the awarding of associate and graduate degrees.
- In 2000, Ohio's index score for associate degrees ranked 33rd (with an index score of 85), 30th for bachelor's degrees (100), and 23rd for graduate degrees (95). Aggregating all postsecondary degrees awarded, Ohio's index score of 95 ranks 33rd in the nation.
- Within the graduate degree category, there was substantial variation by the type of degree granted. Ohio's index score in 2000 ranks 11th for doctoral degrees (with an index of 117), 17th for first professional degrees (99), and 23rd for master's degrees (92).
- In 2000, Ohio granted 19,393 associate degrees, 49,849 bachelor's degrees, and 22,202 graduate degrees. Ohio's public institutions accounted for 80%, 64%, and 64%, respectively, of the degrees granted in Ohio.

Two-year Campuses Lead Enrollment Increases

Subsidy-Eligible FTE* Enrollments: Annual Changes for Each Type of Campus



Subsidy-Eligible FTE* Enrollments, FY 1998 – FY 2002

Fiscal Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (est.)
University Main Campuses	194,021	195,562	196,266	195,196	200,296
Branch Campuses	25,296	25,722	26,321	27,414	28,773
Community Colleges	61,837	62,999	65,739	67,936	74,502
Technical Colleges	15,557	15,588	15,904	15,786	16,622
Total	296,711	299,871	304,230	306,332	320,193
Percentage Change	-0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	4.5%

* An FTE (full-time equivalent) is based on one student's taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent.

- Following a slight downturn in FY 1998, total subsidy-eligible FTE enrollments in Ohio's public colleges and universities grew moderately until FY 2002, which saw a sizable estimated increase of 4.5%. Almost half of the FTE growth in FY 2002 was due to enrollment increases at community colleges.
- Over the FY 1998 to FY 2002 period, total FTE enrollments increased by 23,482 or 7.9%. University main campus enrollments increased by 6,275 FTEs or 3.2%, branch campuses by 3,477 FTEs or 13.7%, community colleges by 12,665 FTEs or 20.5%, and technical colleges by 1,065 FTEs or 6.8%.
- The growth in the branches' and community colleges' enrollments is partly attributable to the Regents' Access Challenge program, under which additional state funds have subsidized mandated restraints on tuitions and fees at the state's public two-year campuses and partly attributable to the business cycle.

Higher Education Tuitions and Fees Rise

Annual Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees,¹ FY 2000 – FY 2003								
Campus Type	Amount in Fiscal Year				Percentage Change			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003²	
University	\$4,524	\$4,803	\$5,265	\$5,886	6.2%	9.6%	11.8%	
Branch	\$3,280	\$3,114	\$3,340	\$3,727	-5.1%	7.3%	11.6%	
Community	\$2,059	\$1,927	\$2,123	\$2,270	-6.4%	10.2%	6.9%	
Technical	\$2,501	\$2,371	\$2,636	\$2,830	-5.2%	11.2%	7.4%	
National Average:³								
Four-Year	\$3,349	\$3,506			4.7%			
Two-Year	\$1,338	\$1,359			1.6%			
Consumer Price Index: Percentage Change					3.4%	1.8%	2.5%	

¹ FTE-weighted average tuitions on all campuses of each campus type

² Projected

³ For public institutions

- For the FY 2002-FY 2003 biennium, the General Assembly eliminated the caps on tuition and fee increases. In the previous biennium, the caps had been 6% for university main campuses and 3% for branch campuses, community colleges, and technical colleges.
- The Access Challenge program subsidies enabled university branches, community colleges, and technical colleges, as well as Central, Cleveland, and Shawnee state universities, to reduce their tuitions and fees by an average 5% or more in FY 2001, as mandated by the FY 2000-FY 2001 biennial budget. However, such tuition and fee restraints were eliminated in the FY 2002-FY 2003 biennial budget.
- Ohio's FY 2001 weighted-average tuition and fee levels for public institutions were \$4,803 for four-year campuses (universities) and \$2,283 for two-year campuses (university branches and community and technical colleges). On a comparable basis, these fee levels for four-year and two-year public campuses exceeded the national averages (\$3,506 and \$1,359) reported in the *Digest of Education Statistics 2001* by \$1,297 and \$924, respectively.

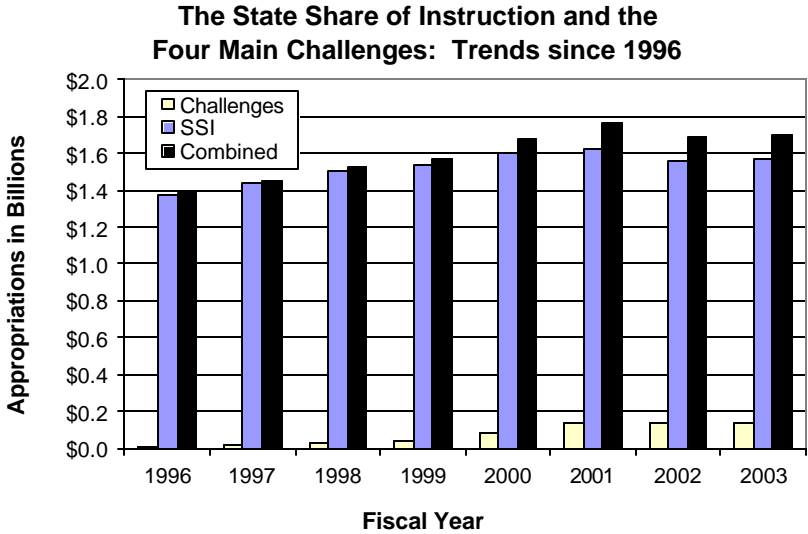
State Share of Instruction per FTE Student Declines

State Share of Instruction per FTE* Student to Campuses FY 1998 – FY 2002					
Fiscal Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
University Main Campuses	\$6,056	\$6,123	\$6,301	\$6,407	\$5,955
Branch Campuses	\$3,078	\$3,250	\$3,332	\$3,337	\$3,173
Community Colleges	\$3,122	\$3,196	\$3,296	\$3,305	\$2,912
Technical Colleges	\$3,640	\$3,695	\$3,783	\$3,942	\$3,516
Average	\$5,064	\$5,136	\$5,263	\$5,317	\$4,870
Percentage Change	5.1%	1.4%	2.5%	1.0%	-8.4%
<i>CPI: Percentage Change</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>

* This is the amount of the Board of Regents' budgeted line item 235-501, State Share of Instruction, per subsidy-eligible FTE (full-time equivalent) student as distributed among the campuses. An FTE is based on one student's taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent.

- The recent relatively low percentage increases in the State Share of Instruction per FTE student as compared to the CPI arise from a combination of budget constraints, enrollment increases, and the current trend toward providing more subsidy funds through additional line items, mainly the Challenge grants.
- In FY 2002, Challenge funding of \$131.0 million added an equivalent of \$409 per subsidy-eligible FTE student to the overall state funding mix. In FY 1998, Challenge funding was \$87 per FTE student.
- State instructional subsidy allocations to the university main campuses are significantly higher than those to the two-year campuses because they include the higher-cost baccalaureate, medical, and doctoral curriculum models. The state also subsidizes resident and nonresident master's and professional-degree students at the university main campuses.

State Support of Higher Education Declines from Budget Reductions



- Besides the State Share of Instruction (SSI), which is distributed to campuses according to enrollments, space utilizations, and activities, state support for higher education is provided by the four main Challenge line items (Access, Success, Jobs, and Research). The Challenge subsidies are distributed to the campuses according to their performances in such areas as financial accessibility to students, degree completions, noncredit job training revenues, and outside research funding.
- The budgeted FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations for the State Share of Instruction and the four main Challenge appropriation items were subsequently reduced by 6% budget cuts for both fiscal years, although several appropriation items in the Board of Regents' budget, such as student financial aid and debt service, were exempt from the cuts.
- The Challenges increased from \$5.9 million or 0.4% of SSI spending in FY 1996 to \$131.1 million or 8.4% of SSI funding in FY 2003. SSI funding in FY 2003 was \$1,568.5 million.
- Ohio's FY 1998 appropriations per full-time higher-education student placed it 40th highest in the nation, according to a Survey by Research Associates of Washington (the Halstead survey). The state's net appropriation was 12% below the national average (including the 50 states and the District of Columbia).