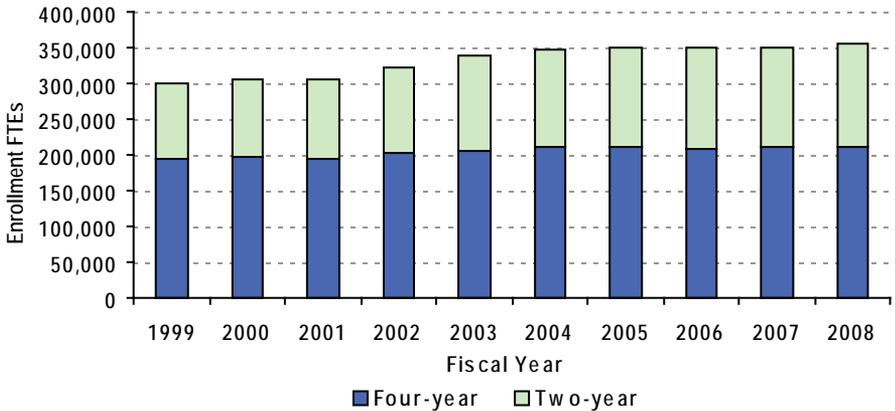




## Total Higher Education Enrollment Registered a Small Increase in FY 2008

### Total FTE Subsidy-Eligible\* Student Enrollments



\* 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.

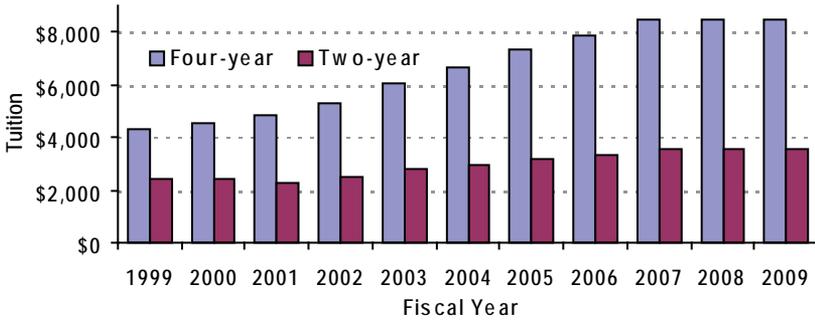
Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- In FY 2008, total student enrollment at public colleges and universities increased by 4,347 FTEs (1.2%). This consists of a 1,200 FTE (0.6%) increase at four-year campuses and 3,147 FTE (2.2%) increase at two-year campuses.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2008, total student enrollment increased by 54,862, or 18.3%. Of this growth, 71.7% occurred at two-year campuses.
- Most of the total enrollment growth during this period occurred in FY 2002 through FY 2004. Of the 41,209 FTE increase between FY 2002 and FY 2004, 26,859 (65.2%) occurred at two-year campuses. The significant enrollment growth at two-year campuses can be attributed partly to the slowdown in the economy and partly to the Access Challenge program, under which additional state funds subsidized tuition restraints at these campuses.
- Increasing higher education headcount enrollment by 230,000 students by 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 next ten years. Of the planned total enrollment increase, 38% is expected to come from students age 25 or older.



## Higher Education Tuitions Held Flat in FY 2008 and FY 2009

Average In-State Undergraduate Tuitions  
by Campus Type\*



\* Averages are weighted by FTE enrollment.

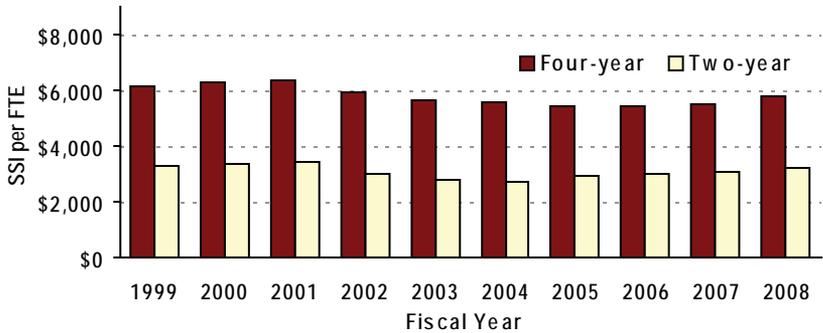
Sources: Ohio Board of Regents; National Center for Education Statistics

- The General Assembly capped in-state undergraduate tuition at Ohio's public colleges and universities in FY 2008 and FY 2009 at FY 2007 levels.
- The General Assembly has 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 increase in this period occurred in FY 2003 for both four-year (14.3% or \$754) and two-year (11.7% or \$307) campuses.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2009, in-state undergraduate tuition at four-year campuses increased from \$4,306 to \$8,446, a change of \$4,140 (96.1%). Tuition at two-year campuses increased from \$2,425 to \$3,566, a change of \$1,141 (\$47.1%).
- 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 grown from \$1,881 in FY 1999 to \$4,880 in FY 2009.
- In FY 2009, the average tuition at two-year institutions is 42.2% of the average tuition at four-year institutions.
- In FY 2007, the average undergraduate tuitions at two-year and four-year campuses in Ohio exceeded the U.S. average tuitions by 58.5% (\$3,325) and 61.0% (\$1,231), respectively. Ohio's average four-year tuition was 4th and two-year tuition was 7th highest in the nation.
- One of the Chancellor's strategic goals for higher education is to increase affordability for students by becoming one of the ten lowest-cost states in terms of price for a combined associate and bachelor's degree by FY 2017.



## State Share of Instruction per Student Increases in FY 2007 and FY 2008

SSI per FTE Student\* by Campus Type



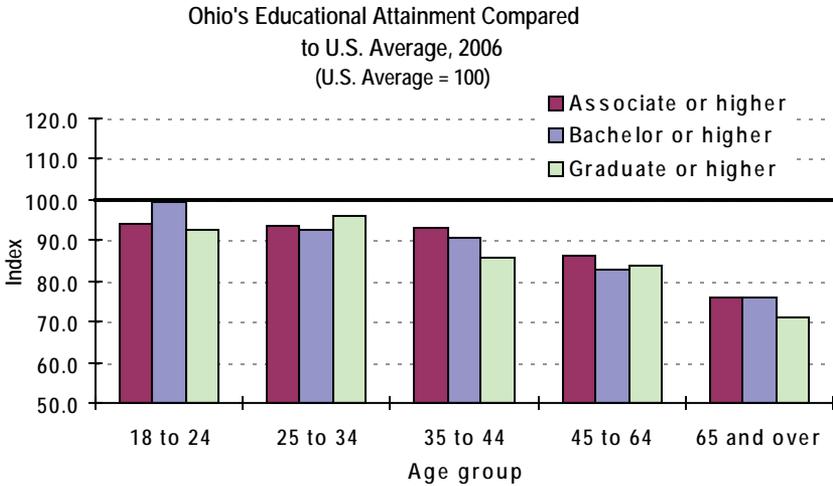
\* An FTE (full-time equivalent) student takes the equivalent of 15 credit hours per quarter. Out-of-state undergraduate students are not included as they are not eligible for state subsidy.

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%) and FY 2008 (5.2%). SSI per student on two-year campuses has increased every year since FY 2005.
- As the economy slowed in the early 2000s, SSI per student declined. This decline was due to a decrease in appropriations (4.3% in FY 2002 and 1.9% in FY 2003) coupled with an increase in enrollment (5.4% in FY 2002 and 4.4% in FY 2003).
- In FY 2008, SSI per student for two-year campuses was 54.9% of SSI per student for four-year campuses. 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.
- SSI is the main state subsidy to public colleges and universities to help support the institutions' core academic activities. Historically, most of the SSI has been allocated among campuses through a formula, largely based on each campus's enrollment and courses offered. In FY 2008, the total SSI subsidy was \$1.7 billion.
- For the FY 2008-FY 2009 biennium, SSI funding constitutes 63.2% of the Board of Regents' total GRF budget.
- In addition to the SSI subsidy, \$165.4 million was provided to institutions in FY 2008 through Challenge programs and institutional supplements. These targeted funds added an average of \$466 per student to the state subsidy in FY 2008.



## Postsecondary Educational Attainment of Young Ohioans Approaches National Average

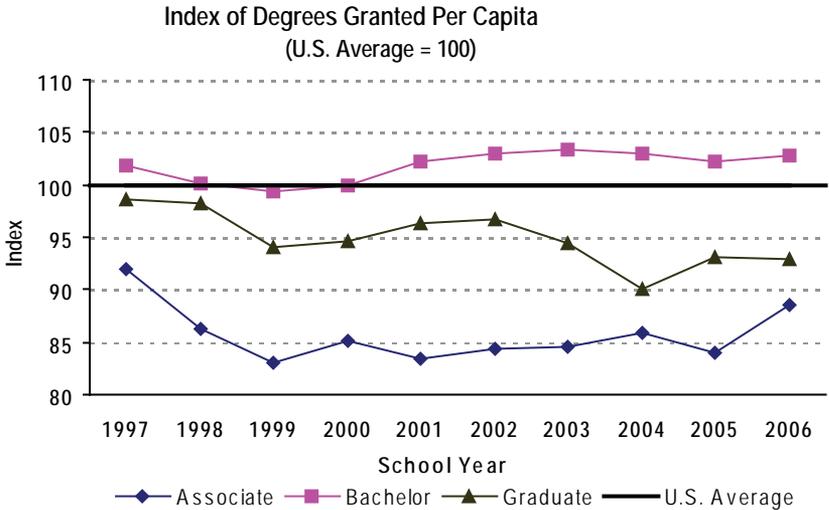


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- 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 (beginning with 18 to 24 year olds), the index for Ohioans with at least a bachelor's degree is 98.8, 92.4, 90.5, 82.8, and 75.8, respectively. The percentage of Ohioans within each age group who hold at least a bachelor's degree is 8.5%, 26.6%, 26.8%, 23.6%, and 14.1%, respectively, compared to the national average of 8.6%, 28.8%, 29.6%, 28.5%, and 18.6%.
- Compared to all states plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico, Ohio ranks 18th for the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 with at least a bachelor's degree, 31st for ages 25 to 34, 34th for ages 35 to 44, 42nd for ages 45 to 64, and 44th for ages 65 and over.
- Ohio's relatively low educational attainment for older age groups as compared to the national average may reflect the state's strong industrial and agricultural economic history during much of the 20th century. These industries typically 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 21.1% in 2006. Ohio ranks 38th on this percentage; the national average is 24.5%. Compared with contiguous states, Ohio's percentage is higher than Indiana (19.8%), Kentucky (18.4%), and West Virginia (15.4%), but lower than Pennsylvania (23.6%), and Michigan (22.3%).



## Ohio's Colleges and Universities Exceed 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 2006, the number of bachelor's degrees granted per capita in Ohio was about 2.9% above the national average. Except for 1999, Ohio has been above the national average on this measure for the last ten years.
- In 2006, the numbers of associate degrees and graduate degrees granted per capita in Ohio were about 11.5% and 7.1%, respectively, below the national average. Ohio has been below the national average on these measures for the last ten years.
- In 2006, Ohio ranked 29th highest among the states for associate degrees granted per capita, 27th for bachelor's degrees per capita, and 22nd for graduate degrees per capita. Aggregating all postsecondary degrees granted, Ohio ranked 26th in the nation.
- In 2006, Ohio granted 24,205 associate degrees, 58,522 bachelor's degrees, and 26,290 graduate degrees. Ohio's public institutions accounted for 76.0%, 63.9%, and 63.9%, respectively, of the degrees granted in Ohio in 2006.
- Of all students who pursue an associate degree at an Ohio institution, 26.7% graduated in three years or fewer, compared to 29.1% nationally. For bachelor's degree programs, 55.3% of Ohio students graduated in six years or fewer, compared to 56.3% nationally.