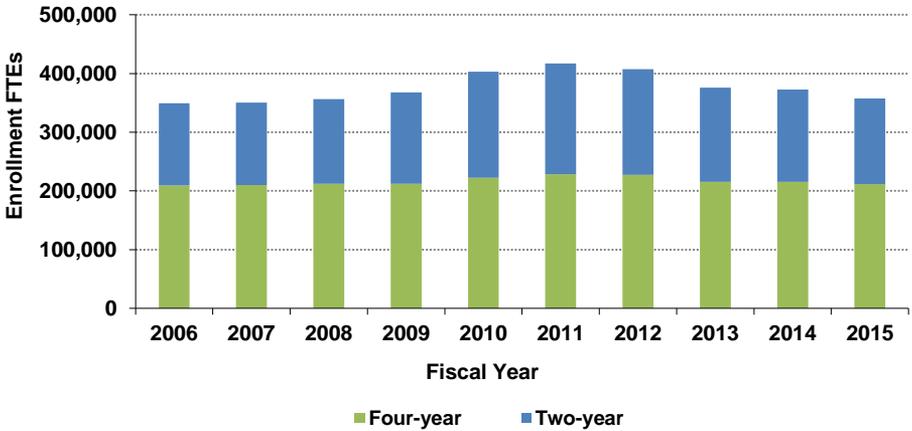


Higher Education Enrollment Decreases in Recent Years

Total Subsidy-Eligible FTE Students*

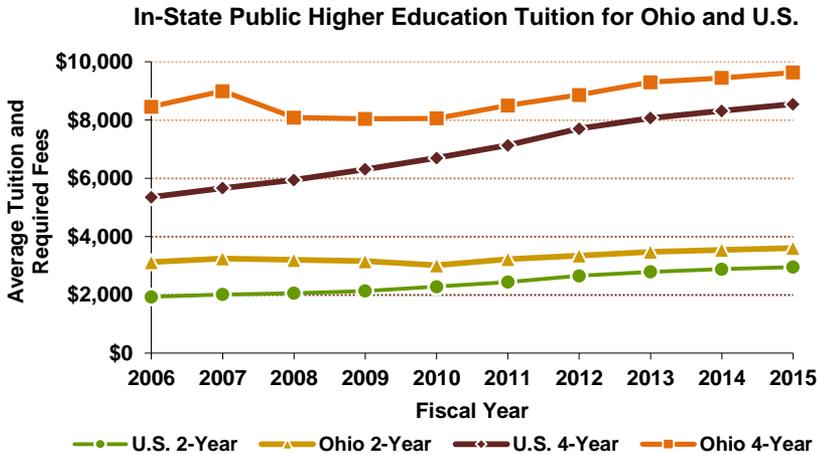


*An FTE (full-time equivalent) student is based on one student taking 15 credit hours per semester or the equivalent. Subsidy-eligible FTEs include all but out-of-state undergraduate students.

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

- Total student enrollment at public colleges and universities has decreased every year since FY 2012. It totaled 357,415 FTEs in FY 2015, a decrease of 15,253 FTEs (4.1%) from FY 2014. Enrollment at two-year (community colleges and university branches) and four-year (main) campuses decreased by 11,323 FTEs (7.2%) and 3,930 FTEs (1.8%), respectively, in that year. These decreases follow a decline of 44,263 FTEs (10.6%) in total student enrollment from FY 2011 to FY 2014.
- The annual enrollment decreases beginning in FY 2012 came after strong enrollment growth between FY 2008 and FY 2011, especially on two-year campuses. Total enrollment increased by 60,672 FTEs (17.0%) during that period, of which 44,414 (73.2%) occurred at two-year campuses.
- The FY 2008 to FY 2011 enrollment growth at two-year campuses may be partly due to the Great Recession. High growth in the two-year sector also occurred in prior periods of economic slowdown.
- During the past ten years, total student enrollment increased by 8,016 FTEs (2.3%). Of this growth, 72.8% occurred at two-year campuses.
- According to a measure published by SHEEO, Ohio's public higher education FTE enrollment decreased by 15.3% from FY 2010 to FY 2015, the largest percentage decrease in the nation. Although Ohio's enrollment in FY 2015 was higher than in FY 2008, the beginning of the Great Recession, the difference was only 0.8%, the sixth lowest in the nation.

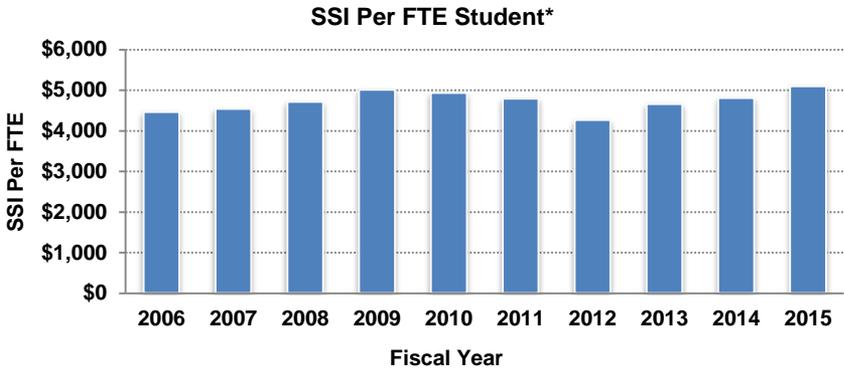
Gap Between Ohio's Average Public Higher Education Tuition and the Nation's Continues to Narrow



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

- After increasing from FY 2006 to FY 2007, the gap between Ohio's average public higher education tuition and required fees and the nation's average narrowed steadily through FY 2015. As a result, Ohio's ranking in the nation has dropped from 5th and 7th highest in FY 2007 to 15th and 25th highest in FY 2015 for four-year and two-year institutions, respectively.
- The gap between Ohio's averages and the nation's reached a peak in FY 2007 for both four-year and two-year institutions. In that year Ohio's averages were \$3,328 (58.7%) and \$1,232 (61.1%) higher than the nation's averages for four-year and two-year institutions, respectively.
- Ohio's averages remain above the nation's in FY 2015, but both the gap of \$1,088 (12.7%) for four-year institutions and the gap of \$655 (22.2%) for two-year institutions, were much smaller.
- From FY 2006 to FY 2015, average tuition and fees at four-year institutions in Ohio increased by \$1,174 (13.9%), from \$8,457 to \$9,631. Tuition and fees at Ohio two-year institutions increased by \$483 (15.5%), from \$3,127 to \$3,610, during the same period.
- The General Assembly has imposed caps on annual increases in tuition every year in the past decade. For FY 2014 and FY 2015, the cap on in-state undergraduate tuition increases at four-year institutions and their regional campuses was 2.0% per year. For two-year community colleges, the limit was \$100 above what was charged in the prior academic year.

SSI Funding Per Student Reached a Decade High in FY 2015



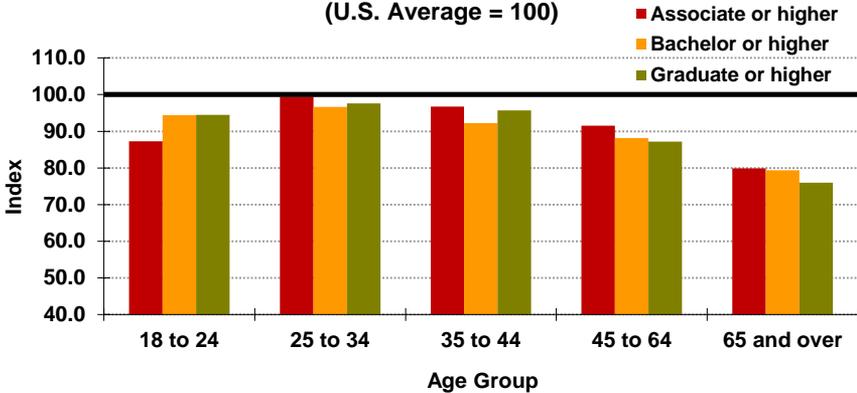
*An FTE (full-time equivalent) student takes the equivalent of 15 credit hours per semester. Out-of-state undergraduate students are not included as they are not eligible for state subsidy.

Source: Ohio Department of Higher Education

- On a per FTE student basis, FY 2015 State Share of Instruction (SSI), the main state subsidy to public colleges and universities, increased 6.1% (\$293) over FY 2014 and reached a decade high of \$5,096. The increase in FY 2015 was mainly due to declining enrollment. Overall enrollment at public higher education institutions decreased by 4.1% from FY 2014 while total SSI funding increased by 1.8%.
- The increase in SSI per FTE student was not even across higher education sectors. From FY 2014 to FY 2015, SSI per FTE student increased by 3.7% (\$202) to \$5,654 at four-year universities and their regional campuses and by 11.9% (\$408) to \$3,839 at community colleges. Community colleges experienced a greater enrollment loss (-8.2%) than did four-year universities and their regional campuses (-2.1%) in that year.
- In FY 2015, total SSI funding was \$1.82 billion, \$31.6 million (1.8%) more than FY 2014 and \$262.5 million (16.8%) more than FY 2006. Total SSI funding peaked in FY 2011 at \$2.0 billion, including \$287.8 million in federal stimulus funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. With the loss of federal stimulus funding in FY 2012, SSI funding decreased in that year, on both a total and per student basis.
- SSI, which is to help support public institutions' core academic activities, is allocated to campuses mostly through formulas. Prior to FY 2010, SSI was allocated largely based on each campus's enrollment and courses offered. Starting in FY 2010, the formula was changed, and is now primarily based on institutional outcomes, such as student course and degree completion.

Postsecondary Educational Attainment of Young Ohioans Approaches National Average

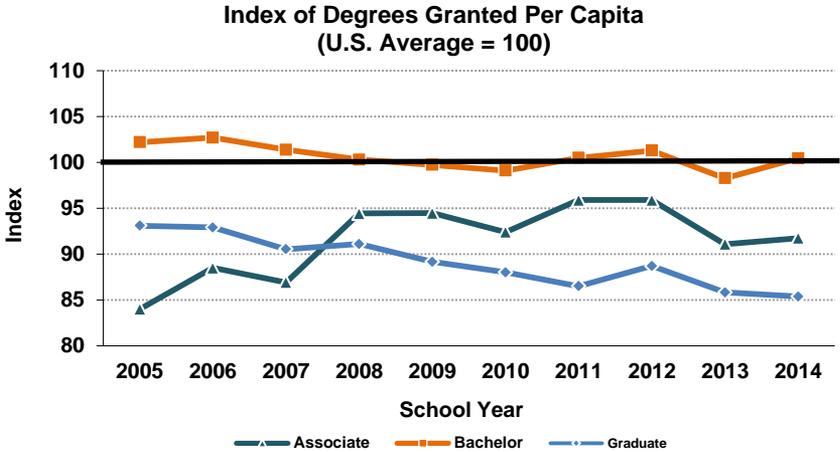
Ohio's Educational Attainment Compared to U.S. Average, 2014
(U.S. Average = 100)



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 94.4, 96.6, 92.2, 88.1, and 79.4, respectively.
- The percentage of Ohioans within each age group who hold at least a bachelor's degree is 9.5%, 32.3%, 31.0%, 25.9%, and 19.7%, respectively, compared to national averages of 10.1%, 33.5%, 33.7%, 29.4%, and 24.8%.
- Compared to all states plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico, Ohio ranks 24th for the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 with at least a bachelor's degree. Ohio also ranks 24th for ages 25 to 34, 33rd for ages 35 to 44, 37th for ages 45 to 64, and 45th 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, 24.5% of Ohioans had at least a bachelor's degree in 2014. Ohio ranks 37th in this percentage; the national average is 27.5%. Compared with contiguous states, Ohio's percentage is higher than Indiana (22.6%), Kentucky (20.5%), and West Virginia (17.7%), but lower than Pennsylvania (26.9%) and Michigan (25.0%).

Ohio Close to National Average in Bachelor's Degrees Granted Per Capita



Sources: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau

- 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 2014, the number of bachelor's degrees granted per capita in Ohio was slightly (0.4%) above the national average. In the last ten years, Ohio has hovered closely around the national average on this indicator.
- In 2014, the number of associate degrees granted per capita in Ohio was 8.3% below the national average. Ohio has gotten closer to the national average on this indicator over the last decade despite having moved away from the national average by 4.2 percentage points from 2012 to 2014. In 2005, Ohio's associate degrees per capita were 16.0% below the national average.
- In 2014, the number of graduate degrees granted per capita in Ohio was 14.6% below the national average. The state has generally moved away from the national average on this indicator over the past decade. Ohio's graduate degrees per capita were 6.9% below the national average in 2005.
- On a per capita basis, Ohio ranked 29th highest among the states in 2014 for associate degrees granted and 27th and 28th, respectively, for bachelor's and graduate degrees. Aggregating all postsecondary degrees granted, Ohio ranked 28th in the nation.
- In 2014, Ohio granted 33,473 associate degrees, 68,288 bachelor's degrees, and 28,929 graduate degrees. Public institutions accounted for 72.3%, 67.2%, and 66.7%, respectively, of the various degrees granted in the state.