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# 2016 COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY DIAGNOSIS

## OHIO



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# OHIO

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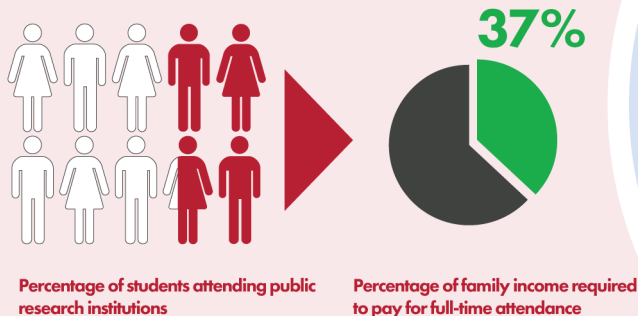
Four in ten Ohio undergraduates attend the state's public research institutions, which are among the least affordable in the nation. The state also offers well below the national average in need-based financial aid, further burdening the nearly quarter of families making less than \$30,000 a year.

Students attending public research institutions would have to work, on average, 48 hours a week to pay for full-time attendance. Their peers at private research institutions would have to work, on average, 69 hours a week. Students attending community colleges would have to work, on average, 28 hours a week to pay for full-time attendance.

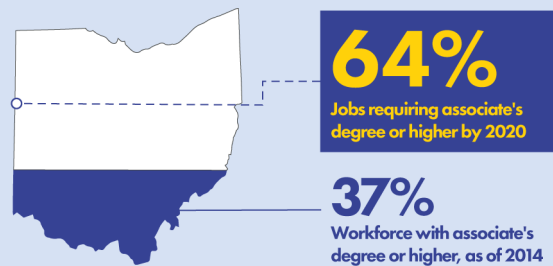
Without changes in college affordability, Ohio's racial and ethnic disparity in postsecondary degree attainment will likely persist. Currently, 39 percent of Whites have an associate's degree or higher, compared to 25 percent of Blacks and 24 percent of Hispanics.

- ▶ Since 2008, all institutions, with the exception of public four-year nondoctoral colleges, would require more family income to attend college full time.
- ▶ For Ohio families earning \$30,000 or less per year, 81 percent of family income would be required to attend public research institutions full time.
- ▶ For Ohio families earning more than \$110,000, only 12 percent of family income would be required to attend the public research institutions full time.
- ▶ Students enrolled in public research institutions typically borrow \$4,062 annually.
- ▶ Ohio contributes little investment (\$97) in per-student need-based financial aid for students attending public institutions, compared to the national average of \$474.
- ▶ The total number of high school graduates at public institutions in Ohio is projected to decline 7 percent between 2020 and 2028.
- ▶ In Ohio, nearly a quarter (23 percent) of children live in poverty.

More Ohio students attend **public research institutions** than any other kind of institution, with **39 percent enrolled**. Families would spend, on average, **37 percent of annual income** to pay for full-time attendance.



On average, **37 percent** of working-age Ohio state residents (age 25-64) have an associate's degree or higher. By 2020, **64 percent of jobs will require an associate's degree or higher**.



# WHAT PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME would be needed to attend college full time?

	Percent of Income 2008	Percent of Income 2013	Ranking*
<b>Public Two-Year</b> (29 percent of enrollment) **	17	18	28
<b>Public Four-Year Nondoctoral</b> (10 percent of enrollment)	27	26	23
<b>Public Research</b> (39 percent of enrollment)	33	37	47
<b>Private Four-Year Nondoctoral</b> (18 percent of enrollment)	42	46	27
<b>Private Research</b> (3 percent of enrollment)	43	58	24

\* This measure ranked states 1-50. The lower the ranking on this measure, the better a state performed on overall college affordability.

\*\* Enrollment may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**NOTE:** The "net price" reported in the following tables for each sector of higher education includes tuition, mandatory fees, room/board and books *minus* all financial aid (federal, state and institutional).

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at [www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis](http://www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis).

## STATE INCOME PROFILE

Income

**\$0—30,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$16,822**

Families in Group

**23%**

Income

**\$30,000 —48,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$39,157**

Families in Group

**17%**

Income

**\$48,000—75,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$61,078**

Families in Group

**23%**

Income

**\$75,000—110,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$90,971**

Families in Group

**18%**

Income

**\$110,000 and above**

Average Income in Group

**\$180,109**

Families in Group

**19%**

# PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME needed to attend full time:

## PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	6,473	<b>38</b>
\$30,000—48,000	7,104	<b>18</b>
\$48,000—75,000	9,088	<b>15</b>
\$75,000—110,000	10,660	<b>12</b>
\$110,000 and above	10,505	<b>6</b>

Students would have to work 28 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public two-year institution full time.

## PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR NONDOCTORAL INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	9,603	<b>57</b>
\$30,000—48,000	10,387	<b>27</b>
\$48,000—75,000	12,798	<b>21</b>
\$75,000—110,000	14,230	<b>16</b>
\$110,000 and above	14,703	<b>8</b>

Students would have to work 32 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public four-year nondoctoral institution full time.

## PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	13,686	<b>81</b>
\$30,000—48,000	15,170	<b>39</b>
\$48,000—75,000	18,676	<b>31</b>
\$75,000—110,000	21,167	<b>23</b>
\$110,000 and above	21,998	<b>12</b>

Students would have to work 48 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public research institution full time.

Source: Income data: U.S. Census Bureau; Net price data: U.S. Department of Education.

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at [www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis](http://www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis).

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Average Income in Group

**\$90,971**

Families in Group

**18%**

Income

**\$110,000 and above**

Average Income in Group

**\$180,109**

Families in Group

**19%**

# PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME needed to attend full time:

## PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR NONDOCTORAL INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0–30,000	17,871	<b>106</b>
\$30,000–48,000	18,548	<b>47</b>
\$48,000–75,000	21,105	<b>35</b>
\$75,000–110,000	23,399	<b>26</b>
\$110,000 and above	26,442	<b>15</b>

Students would have to work 55 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a private four-year nondoctoral institution full time.

## PRIVATE RESEARCH INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0–30,000	17,921	<b>107</b>
\$30,000–48,000	19,034	<b>49</b>
\$48,000–75,000	22,300	<b>37</b>
\$75,000–110,000	25,512	<b>28</b>
\$110,000 and above	27,518	<b>15</b>

Students would have to work 69 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a private research institution full time.

Source: Income data: U.S. Census Bureau; Net price data: U.S. Department of Education.

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## WHAT INVESTMENT DOES THE STATE MAKE to financial aid programs to make college more affordable?

### TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID DOLLARS PER STUDENT AT PUBLIC TWO- AND FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

	2004	2007	2013	National Average, 2013
<b>Need-Based Aid</b>	237	279	97	474
<b>Other Aid</b>	24	64	76	210

### TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID DOLLARS PER STUDENT AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	2004	2007	2013	National Average, 2013
<b>Need-Based Aid</b>	578	754	455	644
<b>Other Aid</b>	570	539	60	221

Data Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs and the U.S. Department of Education.

## HOW MUCH IS ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE BORROWING for students who earn and do not earn degrees?

- ▶ Students who enroll in public research institutions typically borrow \$4,062 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at private research institutions typically borrow \$3,746 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at public four-year nondoctoral institutions typically borrow \$5,398 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at private four-year nondoctoral institutions typically borrow \$5,365 annually.
- ▶ In contrast, students who enroll at public two-year institutions borrow \$3,496 annually.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education.

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# WHAT CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD STATES take into account in establishing policies on college affordability?

## Workforce Needs

- ▶ By 2020, 64 percent of jobs in Ohio will require a postsecondary credential.
- ▶ Ohio is 34th in terms of states with the highest percentage of jobs that will require a postsecondary credential in the future.

## Educational Attainment

- ▶ As of 2014, 41 percent of young adults in Ohio (ages 25-34) had an associate's degree or higher compared to 42 percent nationally.
- ▶ As of 2014, 37 percent of working age adults in Ohio (ages 35-64) had an associate's degree or higher, compared to 40 percent nationally.

## Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity

- ▶ As of 2014, on average 37 percent of working age Ohio state residents (age 25-64) have an associate's degree or higher. However, attainment varies by race: 39 percent of Whites have an associate's degree or higher but the other three most populous racial groups (Blacks, Hispanics and Asians) have attainment of 25 percent, 24 percent and 67 percent respectively.

## Educational Pipeline in Ohio

- ▶ In 2020, Ohio's public high school graduates are projected to be 12 percent Black, 3 percent Hispanic, and 2 percent Asian.
- ▶ The total number of high school graduates at public institutions in Ohio is projected to decline by 7 percent between 2020 and 2028.
- ▶ However, the percent of graduates that are Black in Ohio is projected to grow by 1 percent and the percent of graduates that are White is projected to decline by 8 percent while the percent of graduates that are Hispanic is projected to grow by 1 percent over the same time period. The projected number of Asian graduates will increase by 1 percent between 2020 and 2028.
- ▶ While the decline in White graduates is similar but more pronounced than projections for the nation (4 percent decline in White graduates between 2020 and 2028), the growth in both Blacks and Hispanic graduates in Ohio is similar to national patterns (Blacks are projected to increase by 1 percent and Hispanics are projected to increase by 2 percent of national high school graduates by 2028). The growth in Asian graduates mirrors national trends (nationally, Asian graduates are projected to increase by 1 percent).

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### Children in Poverty

- ▶ The percent of children living in poverty in Ohio increased between 2005 and 2013, from 19 percent to 23 percent.
- ▶ In 2013 Ohio was ranked 31st in terms of percent of children living in poverty. Rank order is from lowest to highest percentages of poverty.

### Student Share of Total State and Tuition Revenues for Public Higher Education

- ▶ In Ohio, total student share of state and net tuition revenues per full time student was 38 percent in 1989, 41 percent in 2000, and 63 percent in 2014, adjusted for inflation. This pattern shows that net tuition revenues were increasing as a share of higher education funding from 1989 to 2000 but after the 2007-08 recession net tuition revenues increased even more rapidly.



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# POLICY QUESTIONS FOR STATE LEADERS

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- ▶ In what types of higher education institutions (sectors) has the state lost ground in college affordability?
- ▶ What are the economic circumstances of families in the state (by income quintiles, by different regions of the state, etc.)? What are the implications for college affordability?
- ▶ What is the projected demand for an educated workforce in the state? How far is your state from addressing this demand? To what extent is college affordability one of the barriers in educating more state residents?
- ▶ What are the gaps in college attainment between Whites and minority groups in your state? How can state policies on college affordability help to narrow these gaps?
- ▶ How is tuition policy related, if at all, to the income of the students and families that the state must educate?
- ▶ If tuition policy is delegated to public institutions, how does the state provide oversight to ensure that tuition and other educational costs are affordable for students and families?
- ▶ In what ways can state policies related to tuition be more tightly coupled with state policies on institutional appropriations and financial aid to address college affordability?
- ▶ To what extent do tuition policies encourage access to higher education and completion of certificates and degrees? How do financial aid policies address the needs of both young and working-age students?
- ▶ In what ways has the state provided incentives for institutions to improve efficiency and productivity in order to reduce the overall costs to students?
- ▶ Research shows that students who work more than 20 hours a week are less likely to make progress toward or complete their certificate or degree programs. How is the state alleviating the need for students to work more than 20 hours a week so that they can focus more on earning their certificates and degrees?
- ▶ How much are students borrowing relative to the percent of family income needed to pay for postsecondary education?
- ▶ Are all state policies that influence college affordability inadvertently stratifying higher education by income or race?

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