Forecasted Number of College-Aged and College-Going Students in Ohio (Thousands), by Year of High School Graduation

-15% Decline among four-year college-going students between 2017 and 2029

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Graduation</th>
<th>College-Age, not college-going</th>
<th>2-year college</th>
<th>4-year college</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projected Number of Four-Year College-Going Students in Ohio (Thousands), by Race/Ethnicity

-15% Decline among four-year college-going students between 2017 and 2029

Declining:
- White (-19%)
- Black (-10%)

Growing:
- Asian American (+25%)
- Hispanic (+20%)
State Outlook: Ohio

Affordability Trends

Higher Proportion of Low-Income Households
49% of Ohio’s households make less than $50,000 per year compared to 46% nationally in the same income category. Similarly, fewer households in Ohio are in the wealthiest groups, making more than $100,000 annually.

OH’s Public Institutions Less Affordable Than Other States’
The average net price at Ohio’s public institutions is 24% of the state’s median household income, which is more expensive than 65% of public colleges among all other states in the United States.

OH’s Private Institutions Less Affordable Than Most States’
Private institutions are even less affordable than publics. The average net price of tuition is almost 40% of the median household income in Ohio, making privates less economical than private institutions in 75% of states in the United States.

More Debt Among Graduates
More college graduates are in debt in Ohio than in the rest of the country. Average debt per borrower is also slightly higher than that of the average US borrower.

Number of Households by Income Segment (Thousands), 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>$0k-$49k</th>
<th>$50k-$99k</th>
<th>$100k-$199k</th>
<th>$200k+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Median Ohio Household Income, 2016: $52k

Average Public Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income

Average Private Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income

Student Loan Statistics, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of College Graduates with Student Debt</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Debt per Borrower</td>
<td>$29,579</td>
<td>$27,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Outlook: Ohio

Funding and Appropriations Trends

Reliance on Net Tuition Increased Post-Recession
Net tuition as a proportion of total education revenue is slightly higher (59%) than it was a decade ago (54%).

OH’s Educational Appropriations per Student Well Below Regional and National Levels
Ohio’s educational appropriations have consistently remained well below regional and national levels per student since 2007. As of 2017, Ohio was allocating $2,000 per student less than the national average.

Smaller Proportion of Tax Revenues Allocated to Higher Education
Given the low levels of state educational appropriations per student FTE, it is unsurprising that Ohio allocates a smaller proportion of its tax revenues to higher education than most states.

1) Refers to East North Central region, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.