



**MIKE DEWINE**  
GOVERNOR  
STATE OF OHIO

**Executive Order 2023-05D**

Addressing Critical Education and Training Needs to Support Continued Economic Development Across Ohio Through a Dynamically Skilled, Productive, and Purposeful Workforce

**WHEREAS**, Ohio is experiencing a period of economic growth and prosperity, creating a critical shortage of skilled workers in a number of key industries, including healthcare, advanced manufacturing, and technology over the coming decade; and

**WHEREAS**, Ohio is creating more jobs than we can fill, with over 300,000 job postings on OhioMeansJobs.com, including over 170,000 that pay more than \$50,000 per year; and

**WHEREAS**, Ohio has just over 240,000 Ohioans unemployed who can be reskilled for new opportunities to fill critical workforce needs; and

**WHEREAS**, the DeWine-Husted Administration has prioritized creating opportunities for more Ohioans to earn the skills and credentials needed to get a high-demand job and succeed in a technology-infused economy that will enable them to live up to their God-given potential; and

**WHEREAS**, Ohio's TechCred program, Individual Micro-Credential Assistance Program (IMAP), and Industry Sector Partnership Program have collectively invested over \$79 million to support Ohioans gaining skills needed to secure employment in key industry sectors; and

**WHEREAS**, continuing to address these critical workforce needs is essential for the continued success of Ohio's businesses and the overall well-being of its citizens; and

**WHEREAS**, Ohioans would benefit from additional opportunities to acquire the certificates, credentials, and degrees needed to pursue good-paying, in-demand jobs across critical industries and in all regions of the state.

**NOW THEREFORE**, I, Mike DeWine, Governor of the State of Ohio, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do hereby order and direct the Ohio Department of Education, Higher Education, and Job and Family Services, and the Office of Workforce Transformation, in collaboration with any other private entity or state agency, board, or commission as needed, to:

1. Conduct an asset mapping analysis of current programs at Ohio's institutions of higher education and technical centers, including availability and capacity, that align with the workforce needs of this state over the next decade.
2. Analyze such fundings by region and industry.
3. Produce recommendations for how to increase opportunities for Ohioans to pursue certificates, credentials, and degrees that will lead to critically needed in-demand jobs.

I signed this Executive Order on January 8, 2023, in Cedarville, Ohio, and it will expire ten (10) calendar days after my last day as Governor of Ohio unless rescinded before then.

  
Mike DeWine, Governor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Frank LaRose, Secretary of State





TO: All Members of the Ohio General Assembly  
FROM: The Undersigned  
DATE: April 5, 2023  
RE: Support for Higher Education in House Bill 33 – FY24-25 Operating Budget

As you know, Ohio faces a current workforce and talent shortage and there are more in-demand jobs than graduates to fill them. We believe higher education will play a critical role, through collaboration and partnership with private sector businesses like ours, in helping fill those jobs and stimulating the economic resurgence that lies ahead.

Just as we provide job opportunities across the state, so do our public universities. They serve as economic engines of towns and communities throughout Ohio, producing talent to fuel essential workforce pipelines and drawing individuals to our great state from across the nation and the world in search of the opportunity that accompanies a postsecondary credential.

That is why we are asking you to support our partnership with higher education and the opportunities created by that collaboration by supporting Governor DeWine's as-introduced budget. Particularly programs like the Ohio College Opportunity Grant Program (OCOG), the Ohio College Access Grant Program (OCAG), the Governor's Merit Scholarship Program, and the Access Challenge. These are just a few of the programs being funded in the governor's budget that will promote access, affordability, and quality for students attending our public institutions of higher education.

The funding proposed for OCOG will increase the grant award amounts from the current \$2,701 to \$6,000 by FY25, almost tripling the amount of money students have available to help cover academic costs and stay in school. Additionally, the budget increases eligibility for OCOG allowing this need-based financial aid to reach into the middle class for the first time. The OCAG program allocates over \$40 million across the biennium for students at community colleges and university regional campuses to help make that experience more affordable. It's an incentive to attend college, stay in school, graduate, and then find a job in Ohio. The Governor's Merit Scholarship also is designed to help students. It's brand new to the budget and is an incentive not only to help make college more affordable but also to keep Ohio's highest achieving high school graduates here in Ohio. If they stay in Ohio for college, there is a greater likelihood they will stay here to live and work. The Governor's Merit Scholarship provides \$5,000 scholarships to every student in the top 5% of their respective high school graduating classes. Finally, the Access Challenge program is designed to help students stay in school and complete their education by funding wrap-around services and mitigating barriers to completion.

We support these incentives to students and believe the governor has introduced a solid budget that will help fill the pipeline with well-qualified graduates we can employ and ultimately stem the talent shortage. Any obstacle to increasing the number of Ohioans with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in college or the workplace is a threat to our economic competitiveness. This funding will help remove these barriers. Ensuring student success and their attainment will benefit not just the individual but the entire state of Ohio. We appreciate your consideration and ask for your support.

Sincerely,



Steve Stivers  
President & CEO  
Ohio Chamber of Commerce



Rick Carfagna  
Senior Vice President, Government Affairs  
Ohio Chamber of Commerce



Pat Tiberi  
President & CEO  
Ohio Business Roundtable



Ryan Augsburger  
President  
Ohio Manufacturers' Association

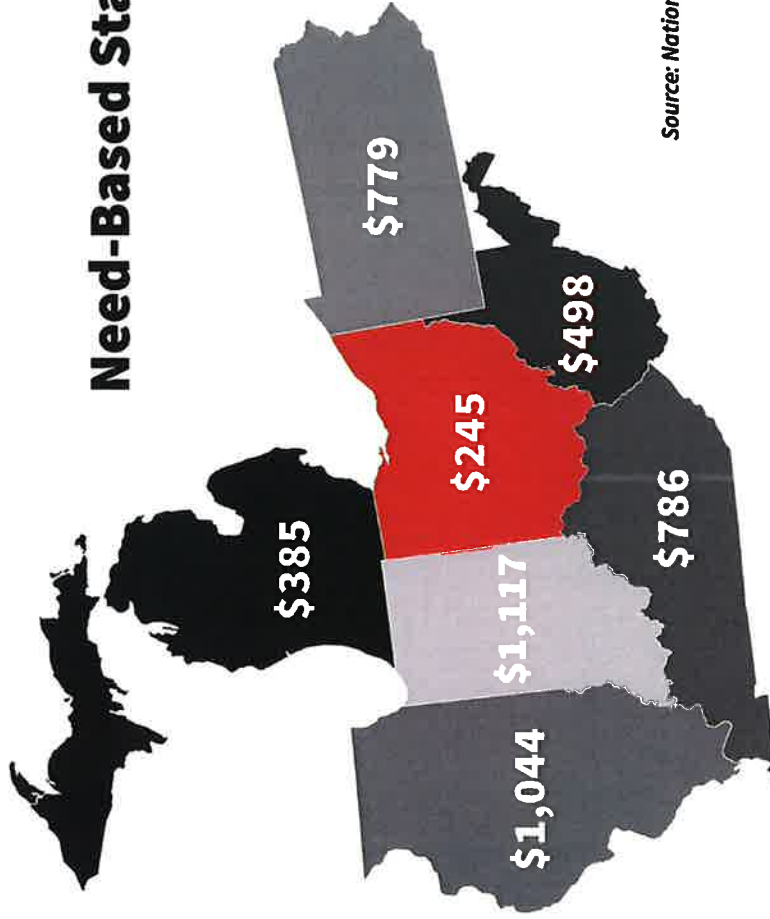


President & CEO  
Ohio Bankers League



Baiju Shah  
President & CEO  
Greater Cleveland Partnership

# Need-Based State Grants in Midwest



Average state need-based aid dollars per undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment, 2019-20.

**United States Average: \$721**

Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs. (2021) 51st Survey Report.

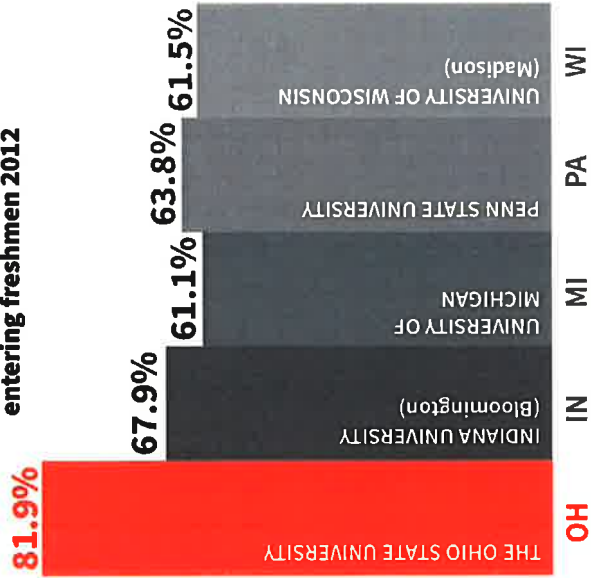


## Comparison of State Flagship Universities of the Midwest

**Bachelor's Degree Graduates:**  
Pct employed in-state after 1 yr,  
2016-2018 cohort



**Enrollment percentage in-state, entering freshmen 2012**



Source: US Census PSEO & Higher Education Information (HEI) System





# TRENDS IN STUDENT AID

## TYPES OF STUDENT AID

- In 2021-22, undergraduate students received an average of \$15,330 per full-time equivalent (FTE) student in financial aid: \$10,590 in grants, \$3,780 in federal loans, \$870 in education tax credits and deductions, and \$90 in Federal Work-Study (FWS). (Figure SA-1, Table SA-3 online)
- In 2021-22, graduate students received an average of \$27,300 per FTE student in financial aid: \$9,120 in grants, \$17,680 in federal loans, \$440 in tax credits and deductions, and \$60 in FWS. (Figure SA-1, Table SA-3 online)
- In 2021-22, undergraduate and graduate students received a total of \$234.6 billion in student aid in the form of grants, FWS, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed about \$12.7 billion from nonfederal sources. (Table SA-1 online)

## FEDERAL STUDENT AID

- Total federal grant aid decreased by 32% in inflation-adjusted dollars between 2011-12 and 2021-22. Pell Grants declined by 36% (\$14.6 billion) and veterans' benefits declined by 19% (\$2.3 billion). (Table SA-1 online)
- In 2021-22, average benefits from the Post-9/11 GI Bill program were nearly \$15,000, compared with \$4,250 per Pell Grant recipient. There were 6.1 million Pell Grant recipients compared with 562,000 veterans' benefits recipients. (Figure SA-7)
- Between 2011-12 and 2021-22, federal loans to undergraduates fell by 50%, while federal loans to graduate students declined by 9%. (Figure SA-3, Figure SA-4)
- FWS and Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG) combined provided \$1.9 billion to undergraduate students in 2021-22—1% of the total aid. (Figure SA-3)

## PELL GRANTS

- Total Pell Grant expenditures reached its peak in 2010-11 at \$44.3 billion (in 2021 dollars) and declined to \$25.9 billion in 2021-22 (42% decline). (Figure SA-15B)
- The number of Pell Grant recipients was 9.3 million in 2010-11 and declined to 6.1 million in 2021-22 (35% decline). (Figure SA-15B)
- The average Pell Grant per recipient was \$3,520 (in 2021 dollars) in 2001-02. It peaked at \$4,760 in 2010-11, and fell to \$4,250 in 2021-22. (Table SA-5 online)
- In 2022-23, the maximum Pell award is \$6,895, a \$400 increase from the previous year before adjusting for inflation. This is the largest one-year increase in maximum Pell since 2009-10, before adjusting for inflation. (Table SA-8 online)

## OTHER SOURCES OF GRANT AID

- Between 2011-12 and 2021-22, institutional grant aid for undergraduate students increased by 53% (\$20.9 billion in 2021 dollars). (Figure SA-3)
- Between 2011-12 and 2021-22, institutional grant aid for all students rose by \$24.2 billion (in 2021 dollars) reaching a total of \$74.4 billion

in 2021-22. Institutional grants accounted for 53% of all grant aid for undergraduate and graduate students in 2021-22. (Figure SA-5)

- State grant aid per FTE undergraduate student increased for the ninth consecutive year in 2020-21, to \$1,020—an increase of 36% (\$270 in 2020 dollars) since 2011-12. In 2020-21, state grant aid per FTE undergraduate student ranged from under \$200 in eight states to over \$2,000 in three states. (Figure SA-18A, Figure SA-19A)

## STUDENT BORROWING

- After rapid growth in annual borrowing between 2006-07 and 2011-12, total annual federal loans to undergraduates declined by 49% and total federal loans to graduate students decreased by 9% between 2011-12 and 2021-22, after adjusting for inflation. (Figure SA-9A)
- In 2021-22, after the 11th consecutive decline in annual education borrowing, students and parents borrowed \$94.7 billion, down from a peak of \$141.6 billion (in 2021 dollars) in 2010-11. (Figure SA-6)
- Federal loans per FTE undergraduate student declined to \$3,780 in 2021-22, from a peak of \$6,450 (in 2021 dollars) in 2010-11. Federal loans per FTE graduate student declined to \$17,680 in 2021-22, from a peak of \$21,230 in 2010-11. (Figure SA-1)
- The share of annual federal education loans going to graduate students (who constitute about 16% of all postsecondary students) rose from 35% (\$28.2 billion out of \$80.1 billion in 2021 dollars) in 2006-07 to 48% (\$39.0 billion out of \$82.0 billion) in 2021-22. (Figure SA-9A)
- In 2021-22, 443,000 graduate students borrowed through the grad PLUS program; 1.4 million borrowed unsubsidized loans. The average amount borrowed through the PLUS program was \$8,960 higher than the average unsubsidized loan (\$27,930 vs. \$18,970). (Figure SA-9B)
- Nonfederal education loans fell from about \$29 billion (in 2021 dollars) in 2007-08 to \$10 billion in 2009-10 and rose to about \$13 billion in 2021-22. (Figure SA-6)

## STUDENT DEBT

- As of March 2022, 33% of borrowers owed less than \$10,000 and 21% of borrowers owed between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in federal loan debt. These borrowers held 4% and 8% of the outstanding federal debt, respectively. (Figure SA-10)
- As of March 2022, 24% of the \$1.62 trillion outstanding federal loan balance was held by borrowers who were 50 and older, up from 18% in 2017. (Figure SA-12A)
- In 2020-21, 54% of bachelor's degree recipients from public and private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities graduated with debt and had an average debt level of \$29,100. (Figure SA-14A)
- In 2020-21, 51% of bachelor's degree recipients from public four-year institutions graduated with federal loans with an average federal debt level of \$21,400 per borrower; 53% of bachelor's degree recipients from private nonprofit four-year institutions graduated with federal loans with an average federal debt level of \$22,600. (Figure SA-14B)

