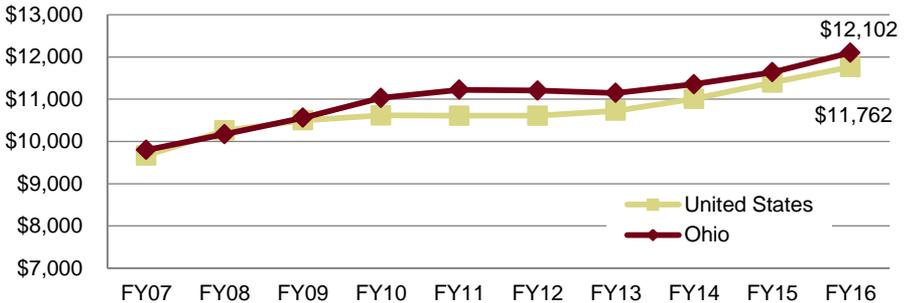


## Ohio's Public School Per-Pupil Operating Expenditures Continue to Exceed National Average

Per-Pupil Operating Expenditures for Ohio and U.S.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

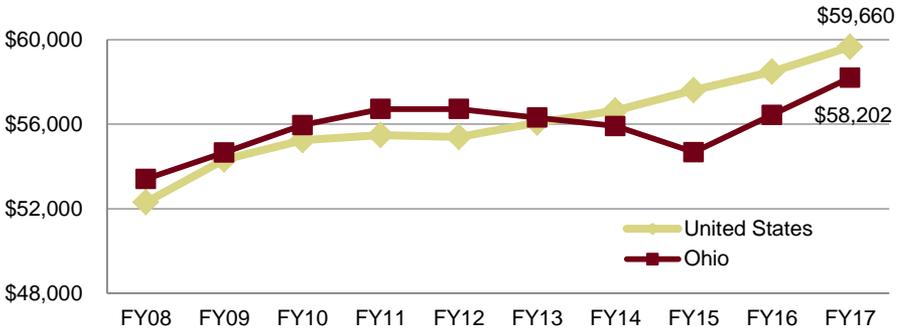
- In FY 2016, Ohio's public school per-pupil operating expenditures were \$12,102; this was \$340 (2.9%) above the national average of \$11,762.
- Except for FY 2008, Ohio's per-pupil operating expenditures have exceeded the national average every year since FY 2007. In FY 2008, Ohio's expenditures were less than 1% below the national average.
- During the ten-year period from FY 2007 to FY 2016, Ohio's per-pupil operating expenditures increased by \$2,303 (23.5%) and the national average increased by \$2,096 (21.7%). During the same period, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 16.7%.
- In FY 2016, Ohio's per-pupil operating expenditures ranked 20th highest in the nation. As shown in the table below, compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's per-pupil operating expenditures were higher than West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky but lower than Pennsylvania.

### Per-Pupil Operating Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2016

State	National Rank	Per-Pupil Expenditures
Pennsylvania	10	\$15,418
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$12,102</b>
Michigan	21	\$11,668
West Virginia	27	\$11,291
Kentucky	34	\$9,863
Indiana	35	\$9,856

## Ohio's Average Teacher Salary Remains Below U.S. Average

Average Teacher Salaries for Ohio and U.S.



*Sources: National Education Association; Ohio Department of Education*

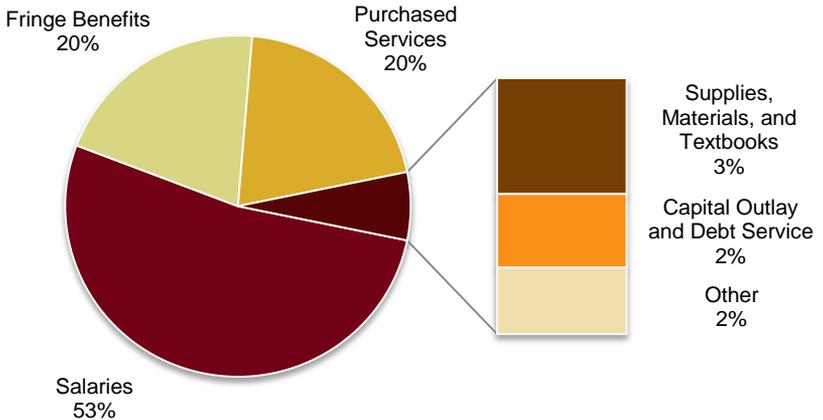
- After exceeding it from FY 2008 to FY 2013, Ohio's average teacher salary has been below the national average since FY 2014. In FY 2017, Ohio's average teacher salary was \$1,458 (2.5%) lower than the national average.
- Ohio's average teacher salary reached a peak of \$56,715 in FY 2011 then fell to a low of \$54,672 in FY 2015 before increasing to a new high of \$58,202 in FY 2017. The U.S. average has increased steadily since FY 2012.
- From FY 2008 to FY 2017, Ohio's average teacher salary increased by 9.0% while the national average increased by 14.1%. During the same period, the national rate of inflation was 14.6%, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).
- In FY 2017, Ohio's average teacher salary ranked 15th in the nation (see table below). Compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's average teacher salary was higher than Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, but lower than Pennsylvania and Michigan.

### Average Teacher Salaries for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2017

State	National Rank	Average Salary
Pennsylvania	10	\$66,265
Michigan	12	\$62,287
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>\$58,202</b>
Indiana	26	\$54,308
Kentucky	29	\$52,338
West Virginia	49	\$45,555

## School Districts Spend an Average of 73% of Their General Funds on Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Average Ohio School District Budget Composition, FY 2017



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Salaries and fringe benefits accounted for approximately 73% of school district general fund budgets statewide in FY 2017. This percentage has decreased steadily over the past six years, from 78% in FY 2011.
- Of the five percentage point decrease, the share spent on salaries decreased by four percentage points and the share spent on fringe benefits decreased by one percentage point.
- The cost of fringe benefits as a percentage of the cost of salaries increased to 39% in FY 2017, from 38% in FY 2011.
- Public schools in Ohio employed about 325,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers in FY 2017, including about 113,300 FTE teachers.
- As the share of district budgets spent on salaries has declined, the portion spent on purchased services such as pupil transportation, utilities, maintenance and repairs, and other services not provided by district personnel has increased, from 16% in FY 2011 to 20% in FY 2017.
- State law requires each school district to set aside a uniform per pupil amount for capital and maintenance needs. In FY 2017, the required set-aside amount was approximately \$172 per pupil.

## Per-Pupil Operating Spending Varies Across Different Types of Ohio School Districts

### Spending Per Pupil by District Comparison Group, FY 2017

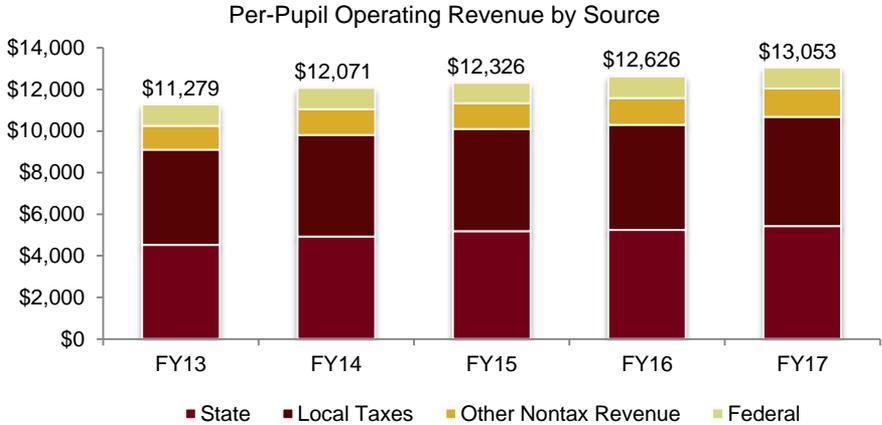
Comparison Group – Description		Number of Districts	Enrollment %	Spending Per Pupil
Rural	High poverty, small population	123	9.8%	\$10,881
Rural	Average poverty, very small population	106	6.4%	\$10,705
Small Town	Low poverty, small population	111	11.0%	\$10,047
Small Town	High poverty, average population	89	11.8%	\$10,474
Suburban	Low poverty, average population	77	19.8%	\$11,105
Suburban	Very low poverty, large population	46	15.6%	\$12,127
Urban	High poverty, average population	47	13.1%	\$11,861
Urban	Very high poverty, very large population	8	12.5%	\$14,931
<b>State Total*</b>		<b>607</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$11,603</b>

\*Three small outlier districts are not included.

*Source: Ohio Department of Education*

- In FY 2017, the average per-pupil spending within socioeconomic and geographic district comparison groups varied from a low of \$10,047 for low-poverty small town districts to a high of \$14,931 for very large urban districts with very high poverty. The state average was \$11,603.
- Very large urban districts with very high poverty spent 28.7% (\$3,328) above the state average. Large suburban districts with very low poverty had the second highest spending per pupil at \$12,127, which was 4.5% (\$523) above the state average. Smaller urban districts' spending of \$11,861 was also above the state average – by 2.2% (\$258).
- Small town districts tend to have the lowest spending per pupil, averaging \$10,268 for the two comparison groups, which is 11.5% (\$1,335) below the state average. Rural districts have the next lowest spending, averaging \$10,811 per pupil, which is 6.8% (\$792) below the state average. Finally, smaller suburban districts' spending of \$11,105 was also below the state average – by 4.3% (\$498).
- On average, school districts spent 67.7% of total operating spending on classroom instruction and the remaining 32.3% on nonclassroom activities.

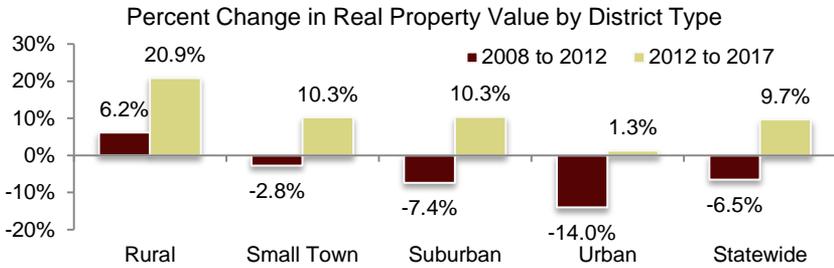
## Per-Pupil Operating Revenue for Schools Increased 16% Since FY 2013



Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- Ohio schools' average per-pupil operating revenue from all sources was \$13,053 in FY 2017, an increase of 15.7% (\$1,773) over the past five years.
- During this time, state revenue per pupil increased 19.8% (\$896), local tax revenue per pupil increased 15.1% (\$691), other nontax revenue per pupil increased 17.8% (\$205), and federal revenue per pupil decreased 1.9% (\$19).
- State funds provided 41.6% (\$5,426 per pupil) of school revenue in FY 2017, the largest share. State funding is largely supported by the GRF, which receives revenue mainly from state taxes. Most state education funds are distributed through the school funding formula, followed by tax reimbursements and competitive and noncompetitive grants.
- The second largest source of school revenue was local taxes, at 40.3% (\$5,261 per pupil). Locally levied property taxes account for about 96% of total local tax revenue for schools, while school district income taxes account for the remaining 4%.
- Other nontax revenue represented 10.4% (\$1,362 per pupil) of school revenue in FY 2017. These revenues include tuition payments, charges for school breakfast and lunch, various fees, admissions and sales related to extracurricular activities, and state solvency assistance advances.
- Federal dollars amounted to 7.7% (\$1,004 per pupil) of school revenue in FY 2017. These funds focus on special education and disadvantaged students.

## Aggregate Real Property Values Have Surpassed Pre-Recession Levels in All but Urban School Districts



Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Department of Taxation

- School district real property valuation as a whole reached a new peak in 2017, having fully rebounded from the 6.5% decline in statewide real property valuation that occurred from 2008 to 2012. Since then, statewide real property valuation has increased 9.7%. While all school district types gained aggregate real property valuation during this time, growth rates among these comparison groups vary.
- Rural districts experienced the largest increases in real property valuation over the past ten years. Their valuation increased by 6.2% from 2008 to 2012 and by 20.9% from 2012 to 2017 due to steady increases in statewide agricultural real property value – 27.6% from 2008 to 2012 and 38.5% from 2012 to 2017. Agricultural real property valuation comprises a much larger share of total real property valuation for rural districts (31.5% in 2017) than for all districts as a whole (7.4%).
- From 2012 to 2017, real property valuation increased 10.3% for both small town and suburban school districts. From 2008 to 2012, these districts lost 2.8% and 7.4% of their valuation, respectively. Unlike other district types, urban district values have not fully recovered, growing 1.3% from 2012 to 2017, after losing 14.0% from 2008 to 2012.
- Residential real property accounts for 71.0% of total statewide real property valuation in 2017. From 2012 to 2017, this valuation increased 8.4% statewide. However, the gains varied from 11.4% in suburban districts to 1.0% in urban districts. From 2008 to 2012, residential real property decreased 8.8% statewide.
- The remaining 21.7% of real property valuation in 2017 is made up of commercial, industrial, mineral, and railroad real property. From 2012 to 2017, this property valuation increased 6.2% statewide following a decrease of 5.6% from 2008 to 2012.
- In 2017, real property valuation was \$247.3 billion, representing 93.8% of the total property valuation statewide.

## School District Property Values Vary Widely Across Ohio

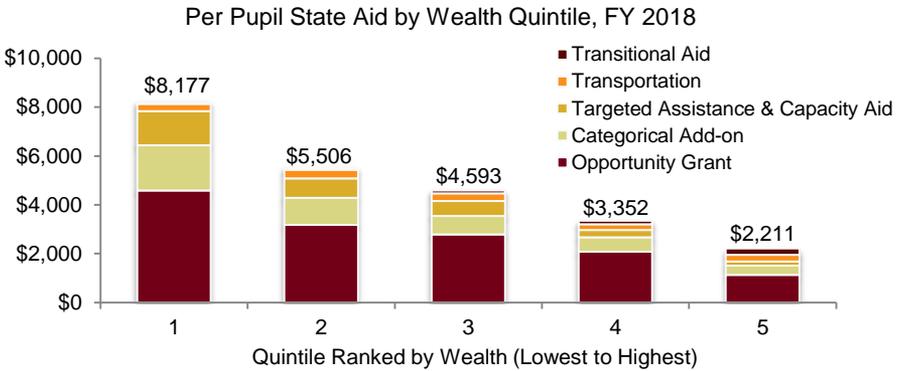
Average Per Pupil Valuation by Wealth Quintile, FY 2018



Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Department of Education

- To create the quintiles used on this and the following three pages, school districts are first ranked from lowest to highest in property valuation per pupil. They are then divided into five groups, each of which includes approximately 20% of total students statewide. As can be seen in the chart above, districts in quintile 1 have the lowest property wealth and districts in quintile 5 have the highest property wealth.
- In FY 2018, approximately 20% of Ohio's students resided in school districts with per pupil property valuations that averaged about \$75,000 while another 20% resided in school districts with per pupil property valuations that averaged about \$235,000. The statewide average valuation was \$145,000 per pupil.
- A 20-mill (2%) property tax levy generates \$1,500 per pupil for a district with a valuation per pupil of \$75,000 and \$4,700 per pupil for a district with a valuation per pupil of \$235,000.
- Since locally voted property tax levies represent about 96% of school district local revenues, per pupil valuation (also called district property wealth) indicates each district's capacity to raise local revenue.
- Since FY 1991, a major goal of the state's school funding formula is to neutralize the effect of local property wealth disparities on students' access to basic educational opportunities.
- To achieve this goal, Ohio's current school funding formula uses an index, based on a district's three-year average property valuation and in some circumstances median and average income, to direct more state funds to districts with lower wealth.

## Low Wealth Districts Receive More State Foundation Aid Per Pupil Than High Wealth Districts

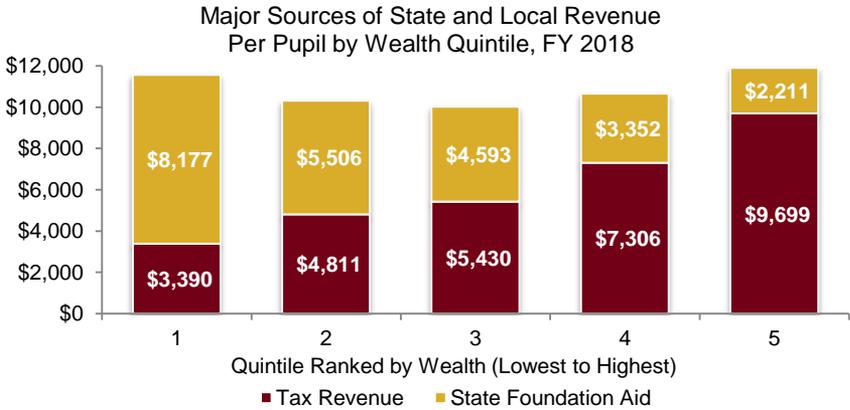


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Low wealth districts receive more state foundation aid per pupil than high wealth districts. In FY 2018, the average per pupil state foundation aid for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$8,177, \$5,506, \$4,593, \$3,352, and \$2,211, respectively.<sup>1</sup>
- The opportunity grant (57.7% of total state foundation aid) consists of the state share of the per pupil formula amount (\$6,010 for FY 2018). In FY 2018, the average per pupil opportunity grant for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$4,582, \$3,174, \$2,784, \$2,084, and \$1,125, respectively.
- Targeted assistance and capacity aid (13.7% of total) provide additional funding to low wealth districts and small districts with relatively low total property value. In FY 2018, the average per pupil assistance for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,390, \$792, \$609, \$298, and \$169, respectively.
- Categorical add-ons include funding for special education (10.7% of total), economically disadvantaged (5.1%), K-3 literacy (1.3%), gifted (0.9%), career-technical education (0.9%), performance bonuses (0.4%), and limited-English proficiency (0.4%). In FY 2018, the average per pupil add-ons for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,863, \$1,115, \$762, \$587, and \$387, respectively.
- Transportation funding (6.1% of total) is distributed to districts based on the number of miles or the number of pupils transported. In FY 2018, the average per pupil transportation funding for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$297, \$349, \$312, \$233, and \$266, respectively.
- Transitional aid (2.8% of total) guarantees a district's state aid allocation for all of its resident students does not fall below 95% to 100% of its FY 2017 level, depending on its enrollment change from FY 2014 to FY 2016.

<sup>1</sup> See page 53 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

## State Foundation Aid Helps to Equalize Property Tax Revenues



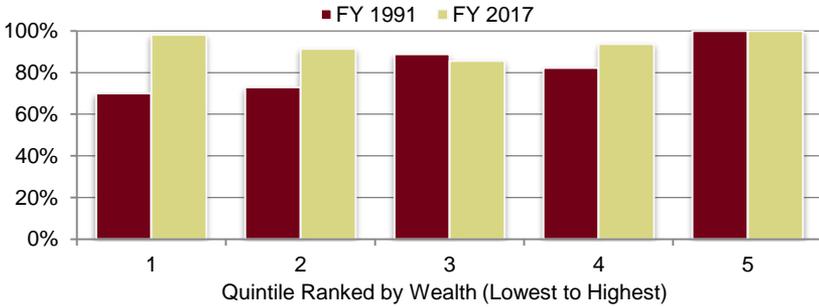
Source: Ohio Department of Education

- State foundation aid helps equalize school district property tax revenue, although the wealthiest districts still have more resources. In FY 2018, tax revenue plus state foundation aid per pupil for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 were \$11,567, \$10,317, \$10,023, \$10,658, and \$11,910, respectively.<sup>1</sup>
- The percentage of revenue attributable to state foundation aid is much higher for lower wealth districts. This percentage was 70.7%, 53.4%, 45.8%, 31.4%, and 18.6%, respectively, for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 in FY 2018.
- In the chart, tax revenue includes locally paid school district property and income taxes, and state-paid property tax rollbacks, homestead exemption reimbursements, and tangible personal property (TPP) tax reimbursements.
- Wealthier districts are able to collect significantly more tax revenue per pupil. Per-pupil tax revenues for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 were \$3,390, \$4,811, \$5,430, \$7,306, and \$9,699, respectively, in FY 2018.
- In FY 2018, tax revenues in quintiles 1 through 4 were 35.0%, 49.6%, 56.0%, and 75.3%, respectively, of tax revenues in quintile 5. Adding state foundation aid, however, increases those percentages to 97.1%, 86.6%, 84.2%, and 89.5%, respectively.
- Tax revenues are determined by a combination of the wealth of the district as well as the ability and willingness of the district's taxpayers to approve tax levies. In Ohio, there is no limit on the amount of taxes local voters may approve for their schools. In FY 2018, seven wealthy districts raised more than \$15,000 per pupil and one raised more than \$20,000 per pupil.

<sup>1</sup> See page 53 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

## Interdistrict Equity Improved Since FY 1991

Average Quintile Revenue Per Pupil as a Percentage of Quintile 5

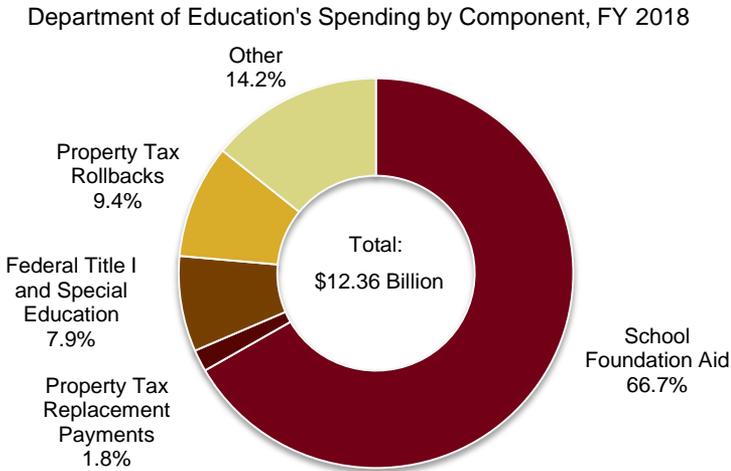


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- From FY 1991 to FY 2017, the average revenue per pupil of the districts in the lower wealth quintiles, except for those in quintile 3, moved much closer to that of the districts in the highest wealth quintile.<sup>1</sup>
- The biggest changes came in the two lowest wealth quintiles. In FY 1991, the districts in quintile 1 had, on average, 70.0% of the revenue received by the districts in quintile 5. This percentage increased to 98.1% in FY 2017. At the same time, the percentage for quintile 2 rose from 72.9% to 91.4%.
- The percentage for quintile 4 also rose from 82.3% in FY 1991 to 93.7% in FY 2017. During this period, only quintile 3 lost ground, dropping from 88.8% in FY 1991 to 85.7% in FY 2017.
- Revenue on this page includes traditional school district operating revenue from all sources as reported by districts. From FY 1991 to FY 2017, per pupil operating revenue increased by 268.3% (\$9,969) in quintile 1, 229.1% (\$8,874) in quintile 2, 153.2% (\$7,227) in quintile 3, 199.0% (\$8,699) in quintile 4, and 162.5% (\$8,632) in quintile 5. The overall increase was 197.2% (\$8,678).
- In FY 1991, about 76% of the variation in per pupil revenue across districts could be explained by the variation in per pupil property value. In FY 2017, this percentage dropped to 14%. This indicates that, in FY 2017, the amount of financial resources available for the education of a student depends less on the wealth of the district in which the student attends school than it did in FY 1991. Some of the variation in per pupil revenue is also explained by the percentage of students in poverty (the state and federal governments both provide additional funds for these students) and local tax effort.

<sup>1</sup> See page 53 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

## School Foundation Aid Comprised Nearly Two-Thirds of Department of Education's Total Spending in FY 2018

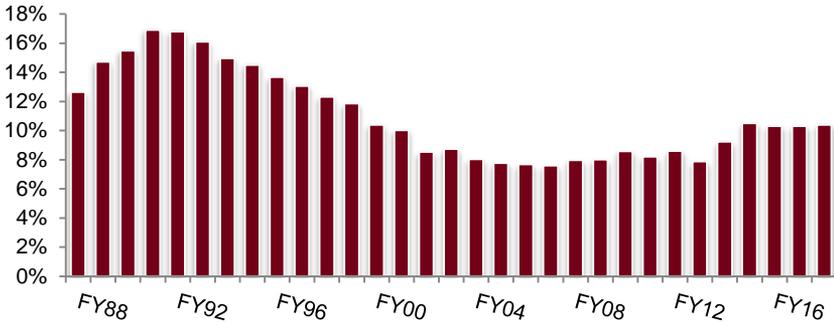


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2018, the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) spending totaled \$12.36 billion across all funds. Of this total, \$8.24 billion (66.7%) was distributed as school foundation aid, the largest source of state funding for school operations. School foundation aid was funded by the state GRF (\$7.16 billion) and lottery profits (\$1.09 billion).
- The second largest spending component was property tax rollback payments at \$1.16 billion (9.4%). These payments reimburse school districts for revenue lost due to the 10% and 2.5% property tax rollback programs and the homestead exemption program.
- Federal Title I and special education programs that focus on disadvantaged students and students with disabilities made up \$979.5 million (7.9%).
- State direct payments for the phase-out of tangible personal property taxes accounted for another \$223.5 million (1.8%) of the total.
- ODE's spending for FY 2018 was mainly supported by the GRF (\$9.16 billion or 74.1%), followed by federal funds (\$1.83 billion or 14.8%), and the lottery (\$1.11 billion or 9.0%).
- In FY 2018, 98.3% (\$12.15 billion) of ODE's total spending was distributed as subsidies to schools and various other educational entities.
- ODE's payroll expenses of \$59.5 million accounted for 0.5% of the total. Excluding purchased service spending for student assessments and supply and maintenance spending for school food programs, ODE's operating expenses totaled \$115.9 million or 0.9% of its total spending in FY 2018.

## Lottery Profits Comprise a Small Share of State Spending on Primary and Secondary Education

Lottery Profits as Share of Spending for K-12 Education

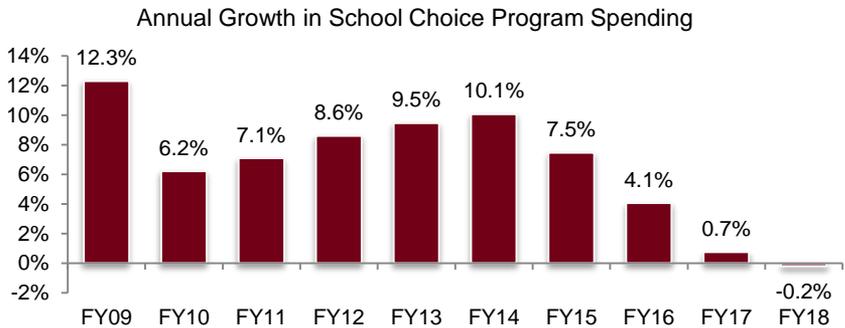


Sources: Ohio Lottery Commission; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- Lottery profits in Ohio have always been a relatively small percentage of total GRF<sup>1</sup> and lottery spending on primary and secondary education. After reaching a peak of 16.9% in FY 1991, this percentage fell to a low of 7.6% in FY 2007 and has since increased to 10.4% in FY 2018.
- In 1973, voters amended the Ohio Constitution to allow the creation of the Ohio Lottery. In 1987, voters approved an additional constitutional amendment that permanently earmarked lottery profits for education.
- Generally, lottery profits are combined with the GRF to support primary and secondary education in Ohio.
- Lottery profits spending on education reached a record high of \$1.11 billion in FY 2018, a 63.0% increase compared to the recent low of \$682.0 million in FY 2013. This increase was mostly due to revenues from video lottery terminals (VLTs) at Ohio's seven horse racetracks (racinos), the first of which opened in June 2012. In FY 2018, VLT operations contributed about \$330 million to lottery profits.
- From FY 1988 to FY 2018, total GRF and lottery spending on primary and secondary education increased by \$7.2 billion (210.0%). Of this growth, \$675.9 million (9.3%) was provided by the lottery.
- FY 2018 produced record lottery sales and VLT net revenues of \$4.1 billion, an increase of 5.6% (\$218.9 million) from FY 2017. Traditional ticket sales and VLT net revenues both showed strong growth in FY 2018, increasing 5.3% and 6.5%, respectively, from the prior year.

<sup>1</sup> In FY 2010 and FY 2011, GRF spending includes federal stimulus of \$417.6 million and \$515.5 million, respectively. There is no federal stimulus in prior or later years.

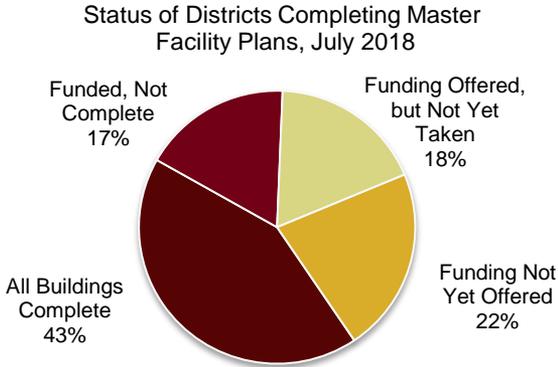
## School Choice Program Spending Declined Slightly in FY 2018



Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- Total spending on Ohio school choice programs decreased 0.2% (\$2.4 million) to \$1.21 billion in FY 2018, the first year such spending has declined. The decrease in FY 2018 follows three years of slowing growth rates. School choice programs include community and STEM schools, the Educational Choice (EdChoice) Scholarship Program, the Autism Scholarship Program, the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program (CSTP), and the Jon Peterson Special Needs (JPSN) Scholarship Program.
- Community and STEM schools, the largest component of school choice in Ohio, are funded primarily through state education aid transfers. Such transfers decreased for the third consecutive year in FY 2018, falling 2.8% (\$25.7 million) to \$887.4 million. These transfers represent 73.3% of school choice spending. Approximately 108,500 students were enrolled in community and STEM schools in FY 2018.
- The state also provides various scholarships for students to obtain education services from private providers. Scholarship payments increased 7.7% (\$23.2 million) in FY 2018 to \$323.9 million.
- Within the EdChoice Scholarship Program, 22,201 students received scholarships under the traditional "low-performing school" criteria and 10,000 students received scholarships under income-based criteria in FY 2018. Scholarship payments for each group of students totaled \$109.1 million and \$38.2 million in FY 2018, respectively, for a total of \$147.4 million, or 12.2% of total school choice spending.
- A combined 16,945 students received a total of \$176.5 million in scholarships under the remaining three programs in FY 2018: the Autism Scholarship Program (3,429 students, \$83.8 million), the JPSN Scholarship Program (5,154, \$55.3 million), and CSTP (8,362, \$37.4 million). Spending for these three programs comprised 14.6% of total school choice spending in FY 2018.

## Full-Facility Fixes Have Been Completed in 43% of Ohio School Districts and JVSDs



Source: Ohio Facilities Construction Commission

- At the end of FY 2018, 43% of school districts and joint vocational school districts (JVSDs) had completed projects that fully addressed their facility needs as assessed by the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC). These include 266 (44%) of the 610 regular school districts and 15 (31%) of the 49 JVSDs.
- Another 17% of districts have been funded, but their projects are not complete. These include 114 (19%) regular districts and one (2%) JVSD. These districts have buildings in the design or construction phase.
- An additional 18% of districts have been offered funding, but have either deferred the offer or allowed it to lapse because they were unable to secure the required local share. These include 108 (18%) regular districts (77 deferred and 31 lapsed) and 11 (22%) JVSDs (nine deferred and two lapsed). Deferred and lapsed districts will be eligible for funding in the future.
- The final 22% of districts have not yet been offered funding. These include 122 (20%) regular districts and 22 (45%) JVSDs. Of these, 11 regular districts and three JVSDs are participating in the Expedited Local Partnership Program (ELPP), whereby local funds spent on master facility plans now will be credited to the districts' local shares when they become eligible for state funding. Overall, more than 100 districts have participated in ELPP.
- The total estimated cost of all projects funded by the end of FY 2018 was \$21.6 billion. Of that total, the state share was \$12.9 billion (60%) and the local share was \$8.8 billion (40%).
- Through the end of FY 2018, the General Assembly has appropriated \$13.5 billion and OFCC has disbursed a total of \$12.0 billion for school facilities projects.

## Districts Fare Best on Graduation Rate Component and Worst on Prepared for Success

School District Report Card Results, 2016-2017 School Year					
Component	A	B	C	D	F
Graduation Rate	56%	27%	10%	4%	3%
Prepared for Success	2%	5%	25%	53%	15%
Gap Closing	1%	18%	18%	15%	48%
Achievement	2%	9%	35%	51%	3%
Progress	21%	34%	9%	25%	11%
K-3 Literacy	4%	24%	59%	12%	2%

*Source: Ohio Department of Education*

- For school year 2016-2017, school districts fared the best on the report card's graduation rate component and struggled most with the prepared for success component, which measures how well prepared Ohio's students are for work or college. While 83% of districts received A's or B's on the graduation rate component of the report card, 68% of districts received D's or F's on the prepared for success component.
- Districts also fared less well on the gap closing component, which is designed to measure achievement gaps between certain designated groups and all students. The total percentage of districts receiving A's or B's on this component was 19%, whereas the total percentage of D's and F's was 63%.
- Districts struggled on the achievement component, which measures performance and proficiency on state tests. Over half (54%) of districts received D's or F's while a total of 11% of districts received A's or B's. Due in part to more rigorous state tests in recent years, grades have fallen on the two measures that comprise this component – the performance index and performance indicators. The total percentage of districts receiving A's or B's on the former decreased from 77% in school year 2013-2014 to 20% in school year 2016-2017 while the percentage of districts receiving A's or B's on the latter decreased from 50% to 6% in the same time period.
- Districts fared better on the progress and K-3 literacy components. The progress component measures academic growth while K-3 literacy measures district success helping off-track readers read at grade level. The total percentage of A's or B's was 55% on the progress component and 28% on the K-3 literacy component whereas the total percentages of D's or F's on these measures were 36% and 14%, respectively.
- Due to recent changes to state tests, the General Assembly suspended many sanctions related to state test results for school years 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017.

## School Enrollment Continues to Decline

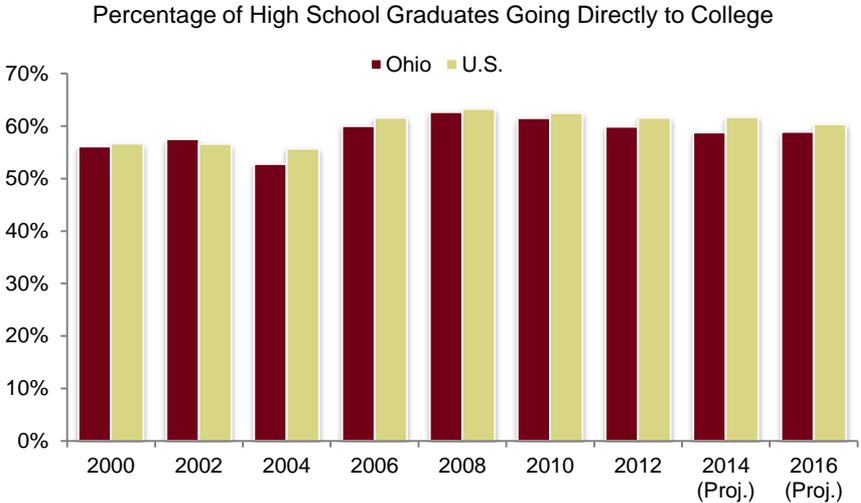
### Ohio School Enrollment, FY 2007-FY 2017

Fiscal Year	Public		Nonpublic		Total	
	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change
2007	1,803,226	-8,482	204,402	-2,652	2,007,628	-11,134
2008	1,794,134	-9,092	200,598	-3,804	1,994,732	-12,896
2009	1,790,809	-3,325	195,343	-5,255	1,986,152	-8,580
2010	1,782,713	-8,096	187,994	-7,349	1,970,707	-15,445
2011	1,774,538	-8,175	181,420	-6,574	1,955,958	-14,749
2012	1,760,902	-13,636	178,702	-2,718	1,939,604	-16,354
2013	1,753,068	-7,834	176,166	-2,536	1,929,234	-10,370
2014	1,747,528	-5,540	173,966	-2,200	1,921,494	-7,740
2015	1,742,777	-4,751	173,030	-936	1,915,807	-5,687
2016	1,735,506	-7,271	172,990	-40	1,908,496	-7,311
2017	1,724,858	-10,648	171,426	-1,564	1,896,284	-12,212
<b>Total Change</b>		<b>-78,368</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-32,976</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-111,344</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Total school enrollment in Ohio has declined every year during the past decade. Overall, it decreased by 111,344 students from 2.01 million in FY 2007 to 1.90 million in FY 2017.
- After annual declines averaging 12,790 students from FY 2007 through FY 2013, declines slowed to an annual average of 6,913 students from FY 2014 to FY 2016. In FY 2017, however, the annual decrease rose to 12,212.
- Of the total enrollment decrease since FY 2007, 29.6% (32,976) occurred in nonpublic schools and 70.4% (78,368) occurred in public schools. This represents a 16.1% decline in nonpublic school enrollment during this period, compared to a 4.3% decline in public school enrollment.
- In FY 2017, nonpublic school enrollment represented 9.0% of total enrollment in Ohio, compared to 10.2% in FY 2007.
- Both public and nonpublic school enrollments have decreased every year over the past decade. During this period, the largest annual decrease in public school enrollment was 13,636 students in FY 2012 while the smallest annual decrease was 3,325 students in FY 2009. The comparable figures for nonpublic school enrollment were 7,349 students in FY 2010 and 40 students in FY 2016.

## Percentage of Ohio High School Graduates Going Directly to College Is Essentially Flat in 2016



Sources: ACT; College Board; NCES; Pell Institute; Ohio Department of Higher Education

- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college remained essentially unchanged in recent years, according to projections made by the Pell Institute. Ohio's percentage increased 0.1 percentage points from 58.8% in 2014 to 58.9% in 2016. Conversely, the national average decreased by 1.3 percentage points in the same period, from 61.7% to 60.4%.
- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college has been below the national average in every year since 2000 except for 2002. In 2016, Ohio's percentage was 1.5 percentage points below the national average.
- In fall 2016, 39% of graduates from Ohio public high schools enrolled directly in an Ohio college or university – approximately 29% in a four-year institution and 10% in a two-year institution.
- In fall 2016, 30% of Ohio public high school graduates enrolled directly in Ohio colleges and universities were taking remedial mathematics or English courses, down from 31% in fall 2015 and 32% in fall 2014.
- ACT and SAT scores are indicators that help predict how well students will perform in college. Since 1996, ACT and SAT scores for Ohio high school seniors have been consistently higher than the national average.
- The average Ohio ACT score was 22.0 in 2017, in comparison with the national average of 21.0. Ohio's mean score on the new SAT that debuted in 2016 was 1149 in 2017, in comparison with the national mean score of 1060.