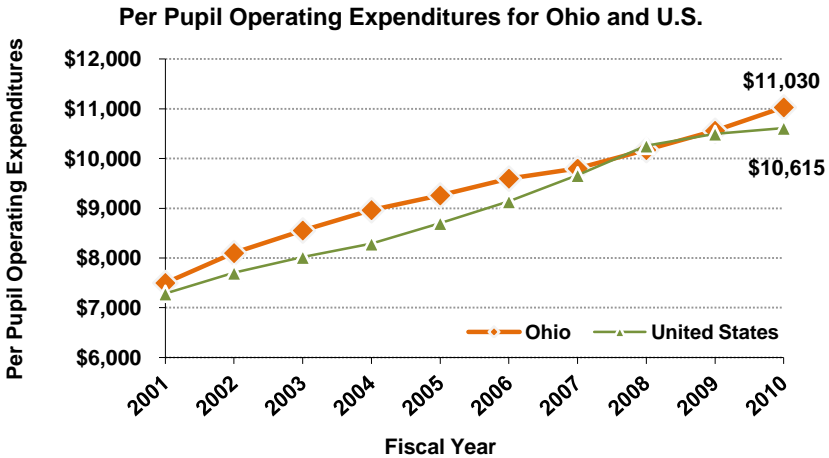


## Ohio's Public School Per Pupil Operating Expenditures Exceeded National Average in FY 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

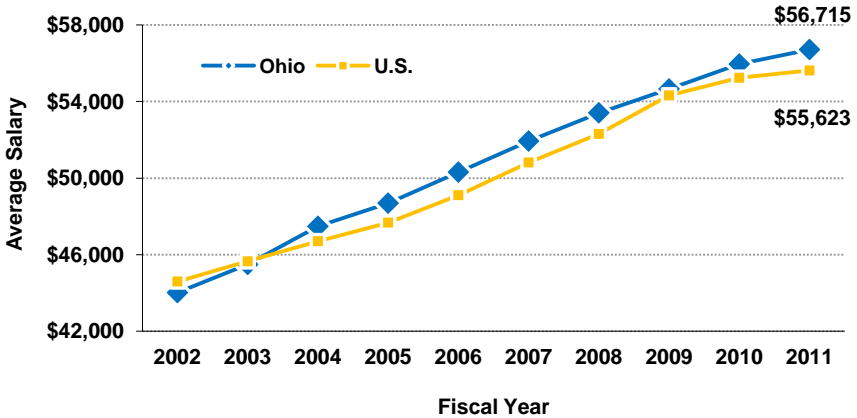
- In FY 2010, Ohio's public school per pupil operating expenditures were \$11,030, \$415 (3.9%) above the national average of \$10,615.
- Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures have exceeded the national average for two years in a row since falling slightly below the national average in FY 2008. Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures were also higher than the national average from FY 2001 to FY 2007.
- During the ten-year period from FY 2001 to FY 2010, Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures increased by \$3,531 (47.1%). The national average increased by \$3,331 (45.7%). During the same period, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 23.8%.
- In FY 2010, Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures of \$11,030 ranked 18th in the nation. As shown in the table below, compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures were higher than Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky, but lower than Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

### Per Pupil Operating Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2010

State	National Rank	Per Pupil Expenditures
Pennsylvania	10	\$12,995
West Virginia	16	\$11,527
Ohio	18	\$11,030
Michigan	22	\$10,644
Indiana	30	\$9,611
Kentucky	37	\$8,948

## Ohio's Average Teacher Salary Maintains Edge Over U.S. Average

Average Teacher Salaries for Ohio and U.S.



Sources: National Education Association; Ohio Department of Education

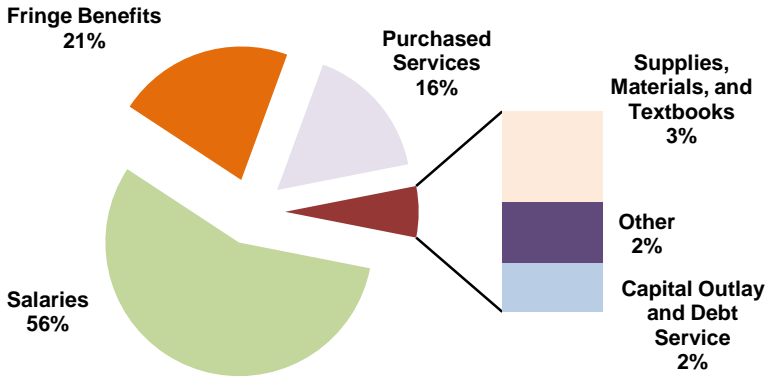
- Ohio's average teacher salaries have been slightly above the national average since FY 2004.
- Ohio's average teacher salary for FY 2011 was 2.0% (\$1,092) higher than the national average.
- Ohio's average teacher salary increased by 28.8% from \$44,019 in FY 2002 to \$56,715 in FY 2011. The national average increased by 24.7%, from \$44,600 in FY 2002 to \$55,623 in FY 2011. During the same period inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 24.1%.
- In FY 2011, Ohio's average teacher salary of \$56,715 ranked 14th in the nation. As shown in the 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 2011

State	National Rank	Average Salary
Michigan	9	\$63,940
Pennsylvania	12	\$60,760
Ohio	14	\$56,715
Indiana	24	\$50,801
Kentucky	29	\$48,908
West Virginia	49	\$44,260

## School Districts Spend an Average of 77% of Their General Funds on Salaries and Fringe Benefits

### Breakdown of a Typical School District Budget, FY 2011



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Salaries and fringe benefits accounted for approximately 77% of school district general fund budgets statewide in FY 2011. This percentage has decreased over the past five years from 79% in FY 2007. This decrease is entirely due to a decrease in the portion spent on salaries, as the portion spent on fringe benefits has increased slightly.
- The cost of fringe benefits as a percentage of the cost of salaries increased to approximately 38% in FY 2011, up from 36% in FY 2007.
- Public schools in Ohio employed about 242,200 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers in FY 2011, including about 115,400 FTE teachers.
- As the percentage of district budgets spent on salaries has declined, the percentage spent on purchased services such as pupil transportation, utilities, maintenance and repairs, and other services not provided by district personnel has increased, from 14% in FY 2007 to 16% in FY 2011.
- State law requires each school district to set aside a uniform per pupil amount for capital and maintenance needs. In FY 2013, the required set-aside amount is about \$172 per pupil. H.B. 30 of the 129th General Assembly repealed, beginning in FY 2012, a similar set aside for textbooks and instructional materials.

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

Spending Per Pupil by District Comparison Group, FY 2011				
Comparison Group – Description		Number of Districts	Enrollment %	Spending Per Pupil
Rural	Very low socioeconomic status (SES), very high poverty	97	8.9%	\$9,835
Small Rural	Low SES, low poverty	161	12.4%	\$9,032
Rural Town	Average SES, average poverty	81	7.9%	\$9,183
Urban	Low SES, high poverty	102	15.8%	\$10,191
Major Urban	Very high poverty	15	14.9%	\$14,079
Suburban	High SES, moderate poverty	107	24.4%	\$10,280
Suburban	Very high SES, low poverty	46	15.7%	\$11,417
<b>State Total*</b>		<b>609</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$10,731</b>

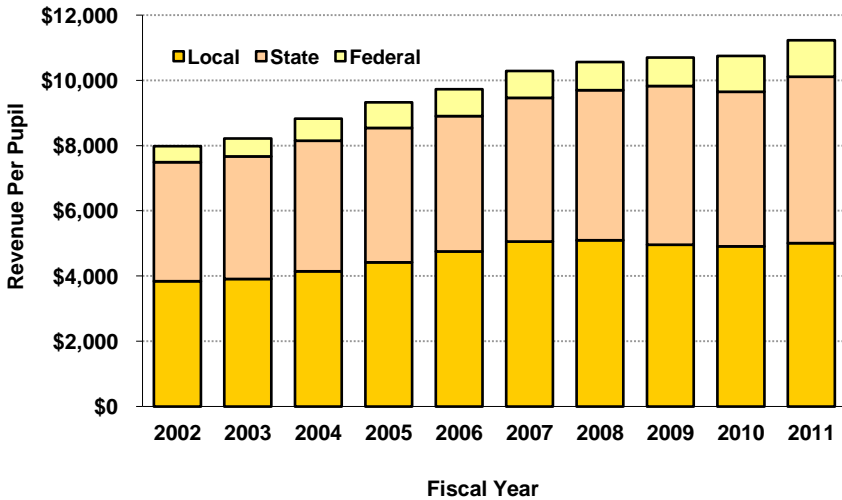
\* Three small outlier districts are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2011, the average per pupil spending for different district comparison groups varied from a low of \$9,032 for small rural, low poverty districts to a high of \$14,079 for major urban, very high poverty districts. The state average was \$10,731.
- Rural districts tend to have the lowest spending per pupil, averaging \$9,318 for the three rural comparison groups, which is 13.2% (\$1,413) below the state average. These districts comprise 29.2% of total state enrollment.
- Very high poverty major urban districts had the highest spending per pupil among all district comparison groups in FY 2011, spending 31.2% (\$3,348) above the state average. The highest income suburban districts had the second highest spending per pupil at 6.4% (\$686) above the state average.
- On average, school districts spent 55.5% on instruction, 19.1% on building operations, 11.5% on administration, 10.2% on pupil support, and 3.7% on staff support.
- This spending allocation varies only slightly across district comparison groups. Rural districts tend to spend a higher than average percentage on building operations, which includes pupil transportation; suburban districts tend to spend a higher than average percentage on instruction; and urban districts tend to spend a higher than average percentage on staff support.

## Per Pupil Operating Revenue for Schools Has Increased 41% Since FY 2002

Per Pupil Operating Revenue Statewide

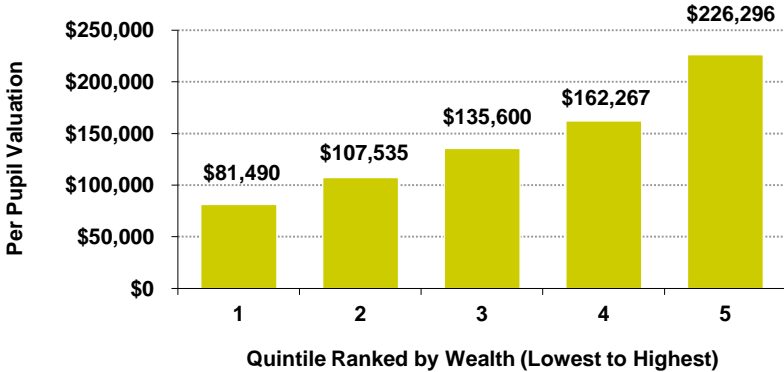


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Ohio schools' per pupil operating revenue from all sources increased 40.7% from \$7,983 in FY 2002 to \$11,232 in FY 2011.
- During this ten-year period, state revenue per pupil increased 39.9% from \$3,653 to \$5,109; local revenue per pupil increased 30.4% from \$3,843 to \$5,011; and federal revenue per pupil increased 127.9% from \$488 to \$1,112.
- State revenues comprised 45.5% of total school revenues in FY 2011. State funding comes mainly from the General Revenue Fund, which receives revenues primarily from the state income and sales taxes. Most state funds are distributed through the school funding formula, second in importance are tax reimbursements, and finally some revenues are distributed through competitive and noncompetitive grants.
- Local revenues comprised 44.6% of total school revenues in FY 2011. Locally voted property taxes accounted for 96.5% of local revenues, while school district income taxes accounted for the remaining 3.5%.
- Federal revenues comprised 9.9% of total school revenues in FY 2011. These revenues mainly target special education and disadvantaged students.
- With passage of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, the federal share of total school revenues has increased from an average of 5.9% per year between FY 1996 and FY 2002 to an average of 8.4% between FY 2003 and FY 2011.

## School District Property Values Vary Widely Across Ohio

Average Per Pupil Valuation by Wealth Quintile, FY 2011

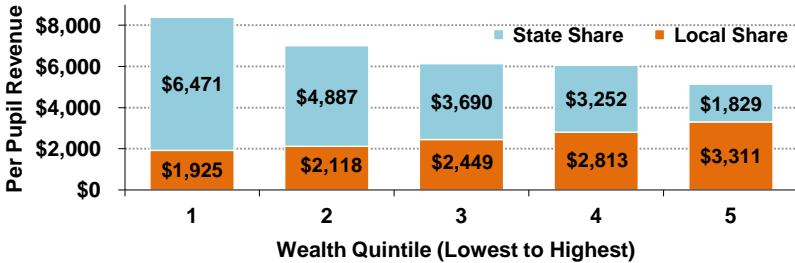


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2011, approximately 20% of Ohio's students resided in school districts with per pupil property valuations that averaged about \$81,000 while another 20% resided in school districts with per pupil property valuations that averaged about \$226,000. The statewide average valuation was \$142,000 per pupil.
- A 20-mill (2%) property tax levy generates \$1,620 per pupil for a district with a valuation per pupil of \$81,000 and \$4,520 per pupil for a district with a valuation per pupil of \$226,000.
- 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.
- To create the quintiles used on this and the following four 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 wealth and districts in quintile 5 have the highest wealth.
- 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 a common, basic level of education as defined by the state.
- To achieve this goal, the formula first has assumed a local contribution based on a uniform tax rate (for example, 22 mills or 2.2%), which results in different local contribution dollar amounts depending on a district's wealth. The formula then requires the state to make up the difference to bring the total up to a state-defined amount for each district.

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

### State and Local Contribution to Basic Education by Wealth Quintile, FY 2011

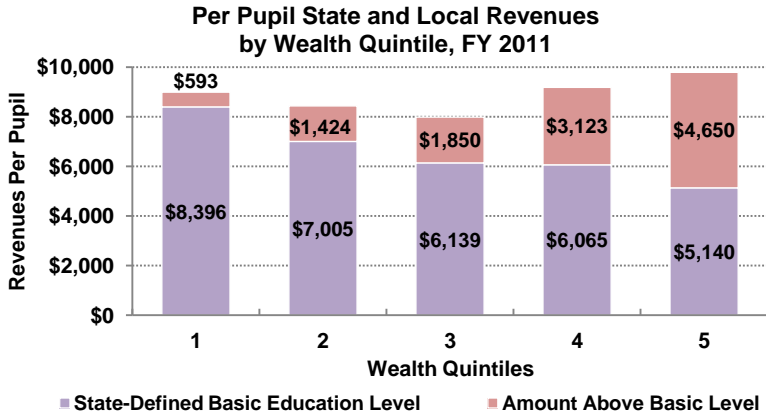


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Low wealth districts receive more state aid per pupil than high wealth districts. In FY 2011, the quintile with the lowest wealth received \$6,471 per pupil on average whereas the quintile with the highest wealth received \$1,829 per pupil on average.<sup>1</sup>
- For the state as a whole, the state share of the state-defined education cost in FY 2011 was 61.4%. This share averaged 76.8% for quintile 1, 69.4% for quintile 2, 59.8% for quintile 3, 53.2% for quintile 4, and 36.6% for quintile 5.
- Both of the recent school funding formulas, the Building Blocks and the Evidence-Based (EBM) models, directed more state aid toward lower wealth districts through a local share formula that used a uniform tax rate, which resulted in a relatively lower local share per pupil for lower wealth districts.
- In FY 2011, the revenue raised for the local contribution varied from an average of \$1,925 per pupil in quintile 1 to an average of \$3,311 per pupil in quintile 5.
- In addition to the local share formula, the EBM used the Educational Challenge Factor, which caused the total state-defined basic education cost per pupil to be higher for lower wealth districts. On the other hand, the Building Blocks model used parity aid to direct funding above the state-defined level to lower wealth districts.
- Both models incorporated a guarantee provision that increased the state share for certain districts. The EBM also included a cap that decreased the state share for certain districts. Funding for districts on the guarantee or under the cap is based primarily on historical funding rather than the current formula. In FY 2011, 347 districts were on the guarantee and 235 were under the cap, causing the regular formula to apply to only 30 districts.

<sup>1</sup> See page 49 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

## Local Revenues Above the State-Defined Basic Education Level Cause Revenue Disparities



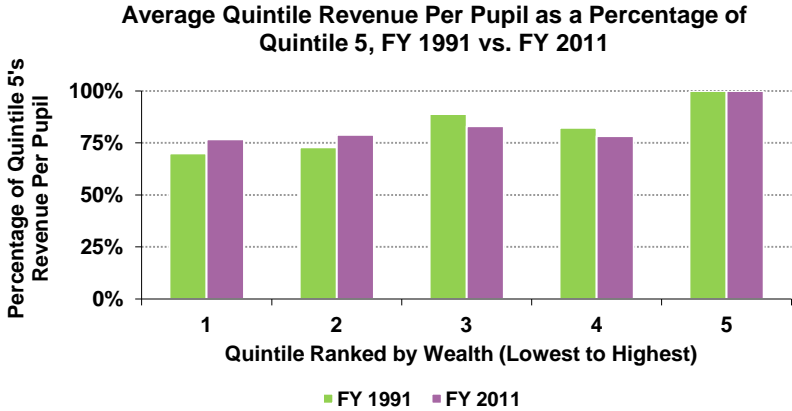
Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Although low wealth districts receive more state revenue per pupil, local revenues above the state-defined basic education level cause revenue disparities that favor the highest wealth districts.<sup>1</sup>
- Local 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.
- The biggest disparity occurs between the highest wealth quintile and the other four quintiles. For FY 2011, the average per pupil local revenue above the basic level in quintile 5 (\$4,650) was 7.8, 3.3, 2.5, and 1.5 times that in quintiles 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.
- The state-defined basic education formula that directs more total funding and more state aid to low wealth districts helps narrow revenue disparities across Ohio's school districts. When taking into account state and local funding for education, quintile 5 districts still have the highest average revenue per pupil, at \$9,790 for FY 2011. This amount was 8.9%, 16.1%, 22.5%, and 6.6%, respectively, more than that in quintile 1 (\$8,989), quintile 2 (\$8,429), quintile 3 (\$7,989), and quintile 4 (\$9,187).
- Whereas the EBM resulted in higher state-defined basic education levels per pupil for lower wealth districts, the Building Blocks model provided funding above the state-defined level for lower wealth districts through parity aid.

<sup>1</sup> See page 49 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.



## Interdistrict Equity Improves Since FY 1991 for the Lowest Wealth Districts

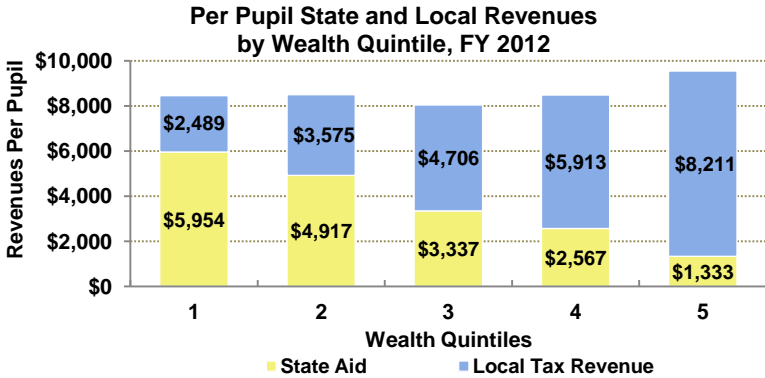


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 1991, the districts in quintile 1 received, on average, 70.0% of the revenue received by the districts in quintile 5. This percentage increased to 76.7% in FY 2011. Likewise, the percentage for quintile 2 rose from 72.9% in FY 1991 to 78.9% in FY 2011.<sup>1</sup>
- In contrast, quintiles 3 and 4 have lost ground when compared to quintile 5. In FY 1991, quintiles 3 and 4 received an average of 88.8% and 82.3%, respectively, of the revenue received by quintile 5. This compares to 83.0% and 78.3% in FY 2011.
- This drop for quintiles 3 and 4 is recent. In FY 2009, quintiles 3 and 4 received 89.9% and 90.5%, respectively, of the revenue received by quintile 5, higher than the percentages from FY 1991. Quintiles 1 and 2 also had higher percentages in FY 2009 – 84.4% and 86.4%, respectively.
- In FY 2010 and FY 2011, most districts were not paid according to the formula, but instead according to either the guarantee or the cap (see page 50). This may have contributed to the changes in interdistrict equity from FY 2009 to FY 2011 as the equalizing provisions of the formula were not given full effect.
- In FY 2011, the guarantee provision increased average state aid per pupil for quintile 5 by \$715, compared to \$526 for quintile 4, \$363 for quintile 3, \$202 for quintile 2, and \$74 for quintile 1. In contrast, the cap reduced state aid per pupil in FY 2011 by \$426 for quintile 1, \$167 for quintile 2, \$113 for quintile 3, \$112 for quintile 4, and \$20 for quintile 5.

<sup>1</sup> See page 49 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

## Bridge Formula Directs More State Funding to Districts with Lower Capacity to Raise Local Revenues



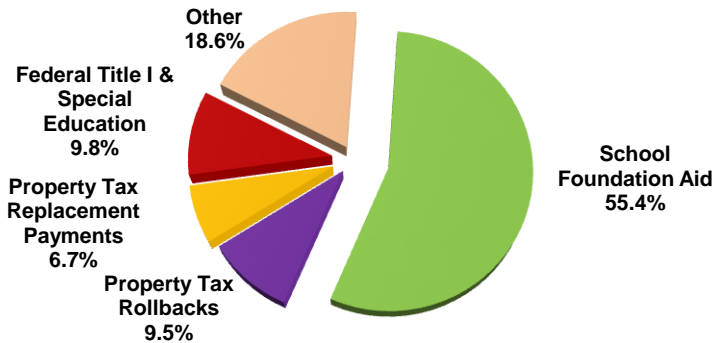
*Source: Ohio Department of Education*

- For FY 2012 and FY 2013, state aid is distributed to school districts under a bridge formula that is largely based on state aid for FY 2011 and continues to direct more state funding to lower wealth districts.<sup>1</sup>
- Almost all districts experienced decreases in state aid for FY 2012. This is due to the loss of \$515.5 million in federal stimulus funding that supported state aid in FY 2011, which was not fully offset by the \$270.2 million increase in state-source GRF and lottery funding.
- The decreases in state aid per pupil were based on an index that, in general, resulted in smaller decreases for lower wealth districts. Average per pupil decreases for wealth quintiles 1 to 5 were \$97, \$127, \$156, \$157, and \$93, respectively.
- The bridge formula includes a supplement that guarantees districts are allocated at least the state aid they received for FY 2011 less the portion of that aid supported by the federal stimulus. This is the main reason for the relatively low average per pupil decrease for quintile 5 districts. The guarantee increased funding to quintile 5 districts by an average of \$166 per pupil, compared to about \$30 for quintile 4, \$2 for quintile 3, and less than \$1 for quintiles 1 and 2.
- The bridge formula also includes a performance-based supplement that provides \$17 per pupil to districts rated excellent or higher on the state report cards. This supplement also resulted in higher funding for districts in the higher wealth quintiles. On average, districts in the quintiles from 1 to 5 received \$2, \$8, \$9, \$12, and \$15 per pupil, respectively, from this supplement.

<sup>1</sup> See page 49 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

## School Foundation Aid Comprised Over Half of Department of Education's Total Spending in FY 2012

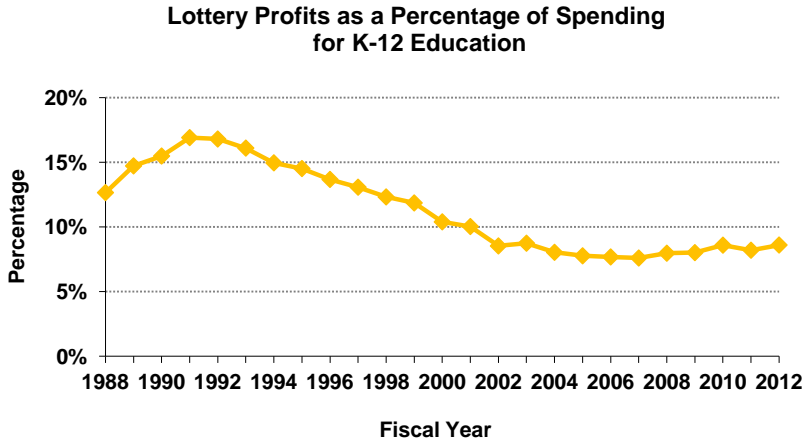
Department of Education's Spending by Component, FY 2012



Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2012, the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) spending totaled \$11.28 billion across all funds. Of this total, \$6.25 billion (55.4%) was distributed as school foundation aid, the largest source of state funding for school operations. School foundation aid is funded by the state GRF (\$5.53 billion) and lottery profits (\$717.5 million).
- The second largest spending component was the federal Title I and special education programs at \$1.10 billion (9.8%). These federal funds target disadvantaged students and students with disabilities. In FY 2012, \$142.7 million (13.0%) of this funding came from remaining federal stimulus funds.
- Property tax rollback payments (\$1.07 billion or 9.5%) reimburse school districts for revenue lost due to the 10% and 2.5% property tax rollback programs and the homestead exemption program.
- State direct payments for the phase-out of tangible personal property taxes accounted for another \$759.9 million (6.7%) of the total.
- ODE's spending for FY 2012 was mainly supported by the GRF (\$7.48 billion or 66.3%), followed by federal funds (\$2.24 billion or 19.8%).
- In FY 2012, 98.1% (\$11.06 billion) of ODE's total spending was distributed as subsidies to schools and various other educational entities.
- ODE's payroll expenses of \$55.0 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 \$112.8 million or 1.0% of its total spending in FY 2012.

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



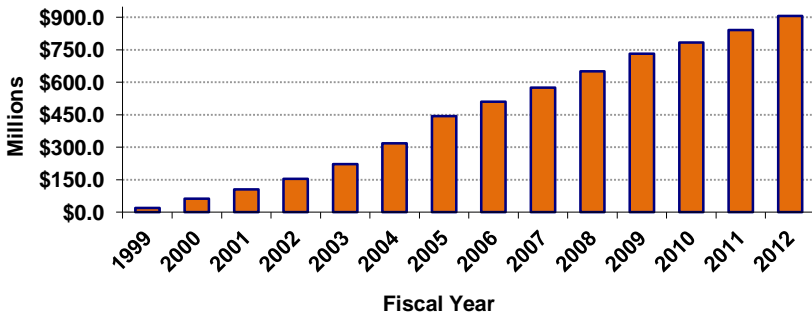
Sources: Ohio Lottery Commission; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- 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 8.6% in FY 2012.
- 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 increased for four consecutive years from FY 2007 to FY 2010, reaching a high of \$745.0 million in FY 2010. In FY 2012, lottery profits spending fell to \$717.5 million.
- From FY 1988 to FY 2012, total GRF and lottery spending on primary and secondary education increased by \$4.9 billion (142.5%). Of this growth, \$281.9 million (5.7%) was provided by the lottery.
- FY 2012 produced record lottery sales of \$2.7 billion. The increase in sales is due in part to the addition of Keno sales, which began in August 2008, the multi-state jackpot game, Powerball, in April 2010, and the record-setting Mega Millions jackpot in March 2012.

<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 Continues to Increase

Annual Spending on School Choice Programs

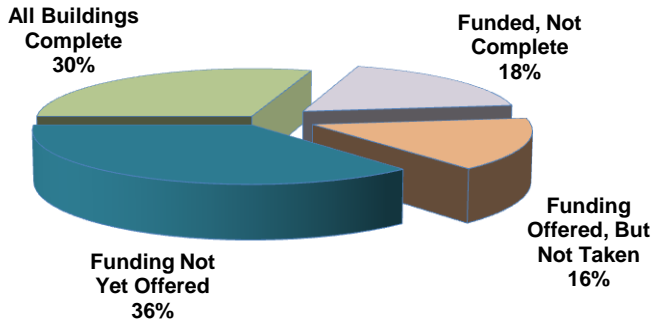


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Ohio school choice programs include community schools, the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program (CSTP), the Educational Choice Scholarship, the Autism Scholarship, and, beginning in FY 2013, the Jon Peterson Special Education Scholarship. Spending on these programs has increased from \$19.7 million in FY 1999 to \$906.0 million in FY 2012.
- Unlike traditional public schools, community schools do not have taxing authority and are funded primarily through state education aid transfers. Since the establishment of community schools in FY 1999, the amount of state education aid transfers has increased from \$11.0 million to \$774.7 million in FY 2012. Community school enrollment has increased from 2,245 to 108,513 students.
- The CSTP provides state-funded scholarships for students in the Cleveland Municipal School District. After its establishment in FY 1997, the number of CSTP scholarship students grew from 1,994 to a peak of 6,272 in FY 2008, declining to 5,128 in FY 2012. State expenditures for CSTP increased from \$5.0 million in FY 1997 to \$17.8 million in FY 2012.
- The Educational Choice Scholarship Program began in FY 2007 and provides scholarships to students who are assigned to certain "low-performing" schools. Scholarships are financed by deductions from state aid to scholarship recipients' districts of residence. From FY 2007 to FY 2012, the number of students receiving scholarships increased from 3,169 to 15,219; funding for the program increased from \$13.0 million to \$75.4 million.
- The Autism Scholarship Program provides scholarships to qualified autistic children. Since its inception in FY 2004, the number of students involved in the program increased from approximately 725 to 2,413 in FY 2012; funding for the program has increased from \$3.3 million to \$38.1 million. Scholarships are also financed by deductions from state aid to scholarship recipients' districts of residence.

## Full-Facility Fixes Completed in 30% of Ohio School Districts and JVSDs

### Status of Districts Completing Master Facility Plans, July 2011



Source: Ohio School Facilities Commission

- At the end of FY 2011, 30% of school districts and joint vocational school districts (JVSDs) had completed projects that fully addressed their facility needs as assessed by the School Facilities Commission (SFC). These include 190 (31%) of the 612 regular school districts and seven (14%) of the 49 JVSDs.
- Another 18% of districts have been funded, but their projects are not complete. These include 110 (18%) regular districts and seven (14%) JVSDs. These districts have buildings in the design or construction phase.
- An additional 16% 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 101 (17%) regular districts (51 deferred and 50 lapsed) and eight (16%) JVSDs (seven deferred and one lapsed). These districts will be eligible for funding in the future.
- The final 36% of districts have not yet been offered funding. These include 211 (35%) regular districts and 27 (55%) JVSDs. Of these, 36 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.
- The total estimated cost of all projects funded by the end of FY 2011 was \$17.1 billion. Of that total, the state share was \$10.9 billion (64%) and the local share was \$6.2 billion (36%).
- Through the end of FY 2011, the General Assembly has appropriated nearly \$10.9 billion and SFC has disbursed a total of \$9.5 billion for school facilities projects.

## Ohio Schools Show Improvement on Report Card Ratings

Number of Districts by Report Card Rating,* FY 2007-FY 2011					
Rating	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Excellent with Distinction	--	74	116	81	86
Excellent	139	152	154	215	266
Effective	347	292	251	240	215
Continuous Improvement	113	83	79	64	36
Academic Watch	11	9	9	9	6
Academic Emergency	0	0	1	1	0

\* These numbers may change as ODE reviews certain district ratings due to certain data issues.

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2011, 567 districts (93.1%) were rated effective or higher, compared to 486 districts (79.7%) in FY 2007.
- A district's report card rating in FY 2011 depends on four basic measurements: (1) the number of state academic standards met, (2) the performance index score, (3) whether adequate yearly progress (AYP) has been met, and (4) the value-added designation, which was added in FY 2008.
- Ohio's 26 academic standards include minimum proficiency rates on all 24 achievement assessments, as well as minimum graduation and student attendance rates. In FY 2007, the state as a whole met 19 out of a possible 30 standards at that time. In FY 2011, the state met 17 of the current 26 standards.
- The performance index, ranging from 0 to 120, is a composite measure of achievement of all students on all achievement assessments. The index for the state as a whole improved from 92.1 in FY 2007 to 95.0 in FY 2011.
- AYP, a rating established by the federal No Child Left Behind Act, requires districts to meet annual performance goals for student subgroups. In FY 2007, 182 districts (29.7%) met AYP, compared to 309 districts (50.6%) in FY 2011.
- The value-added measure tracks an individual student's test scores from one year to another. Districts are rated on how their students' academic growth, as measured by the achievement assessments, compares to the expected growth standard set by the state.
- In FY 2011, 148 districts (24.3%) were above, 337 districts (55.2%) had met, and 125 districts (20.5%) were below the expected growth standard. In FY 2008, the first year the value-added measure was used, 274 districts (44.9%) were above, 142 districts (23.3%) had met, and 194 districts (31.8%) were below the expected growth standard.

## School Enrollment in Ohio Declines

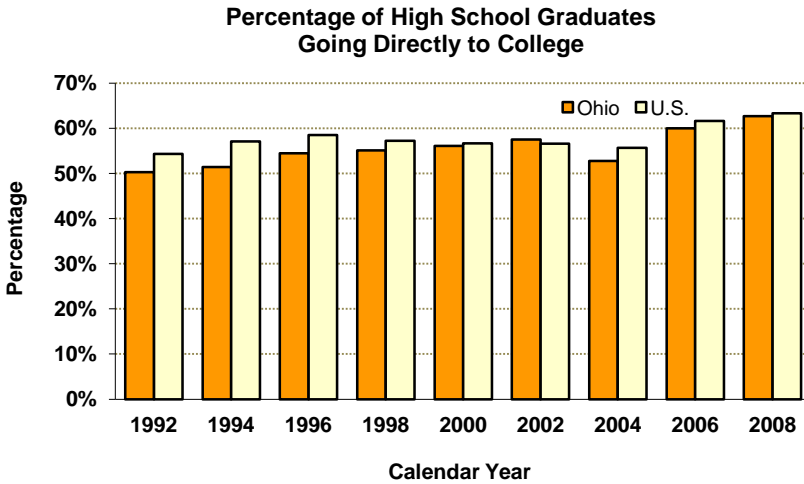
Ohio School Enrollment, FY 2001-FY 2011						
Fiscal Year	Public		Nonpublic		Total	
	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change
FY 2001	1,809,951	-1,479	242,845	-144	2,052,796	-1,623
FY 2002	1,805,163	-4,788	239,080	-3,765	2,044,243	-8,553
FY 2003	1,811,167	6,004	232,092	-6,988	2,043,259	-984
FY 2004	1,815,881	4,714	222,830	-9,262	2,038,711	-4,548
FY 2005	1,815,613	-268	213,312	-9,518	2,028,925	-9,786
FY 2006	1,811,708	-3,905	207,054	-6,258	2,018,762	-10,163
FY 2007	1,803,226	-8,482	204,402	-2,652	2,007,628	-11,134
FY 2008	1,794,134	-9,092	200,598	-3,804	1,994,732	-12,896
FY 2009	1,790,809	-3,325	195,343	-5,255	1,986,152	-8,580
FY 2010	1,782,713	-8,096	187,994	-7,349	1,970,707	-15,445
FY 2011	1,774,538	-8,175	181,420	-6,574	1,955,958	-14,749
<b>Total Change</b>		<b>-35,413</b>		<b>-61,425</b>		<b>-96,838</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Total school enrollment in Ohio has decreased by 96,838 students over the last decade, from 2.05 million in FY 2001 to 1.96 million in FY 2011.
- Total school enrollment in Ohio has declined every year during this same period.
- Of the total enrollment decrease since FY 2001, 63.4% (61,425) occurred in nonpublic schools and 36.6% (35,413) occurred in public schools. This represents a 25.3% decline in nonpublic school enrollment over those ten years, compared to a 2.0% decline in public school enrollment.
- In FY 2011, nonpublic school enrollment represented approximately 9.3% of total enrollment in Ohio, compared to 11.8% in FY 2001.
- Public school enrollment increased in fiscal years 2003 and 2004, for a total increase of 10,718 over these two years. However, these increases were more than offset by decreases in nonpublic school enrollment (a decrease of 16,250 over these two years).
- Public school enrollment has decreased every year since FY 2004. During these seven years, the largest annual decrease in public school enrollment was 9,092 students in FY 2008. The smallest annual decrease during these five years was 268 students in FY 2005.



## Percentage of Ohio High School Graduates Going Directly to College Increased in 2008



*Sources: ACT; College Board; NCHEMS; Ohio Board of Regents*

- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college increased 2.7 percentage points from 60.0% in 2006 to 62.7% in 2008. The national average increased by 1.7 percentage points in the same period, from 61.6% to 63.3%.
- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college has been below the national average in every year since 1992 except for 2002. In 2008, Ohio's percentage was 0.6 percentage points below the national average.
- In fall 2009, 44% of graduates from Ohio public high schools enrolled directly in an Ohio college or university – approximately 32% in a four-year institution and approximately 12% in a two-year institution.
- ACT and SAT scores are indicators that help predict how well students will perform in college. Since 1992, ACT and SAT scores for Ohio high school seniors have been consistently higher than the national average.
- The average Ohio ACT score was 21.8 in 2011, in comparison with the national average of 21.1. The mean Ohio SAT score was 1606 in 2011, in comparison with the national mean score of 1500.