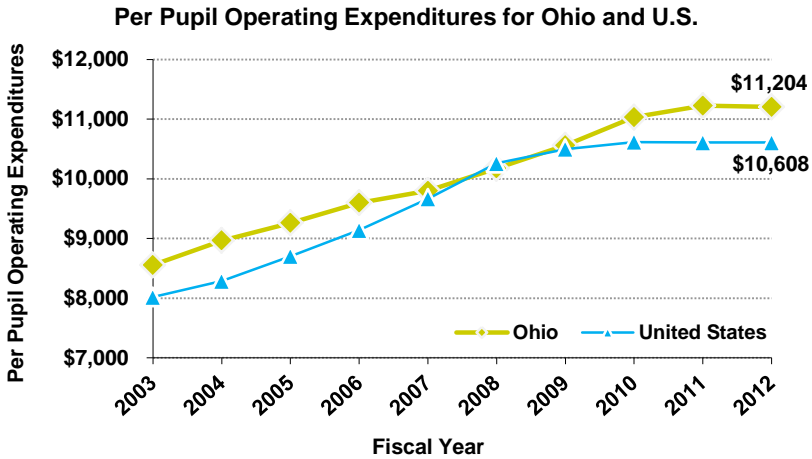


Ohio's Public School Per Pupil Operating Expenditures Continue to Exceed National Average in FY 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

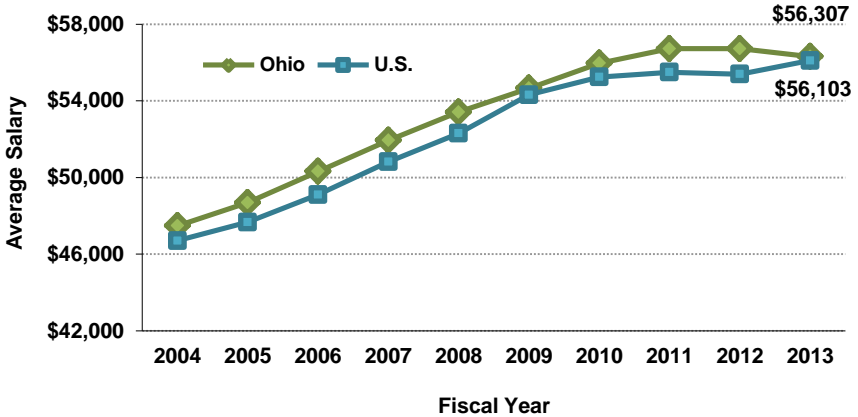
- In FY 2012, Ohio's public school per pupil operating expenditures were \$11,204, \$596 (5.6%) above the national average of \$10,608.
- Except for FY 2008, Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures have exceeded the national average every year since FY 2003. In FY 2008, Ohio's expenditures were less than 1% below the national average.
- During the ten-year period from FY 2003 to FY 2012, Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures increased by \$2,649 (31.0%) and the national average increased by \$2,589 (32.3%). During the same period, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 27.0%.
- In FY 2012, Ohio's per pupil operating expenditures of \$11,204 ranked 21st 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 2012

State	National Rank	Per Pupil Expenditures
Pennsylvania	13	\$13,340
West Virginia	18	\$11,445
Ohio	21	\$11,204
Michigan	23	\$10,855
Indiana	29	\$9,719
Kentucky	34	\$9,391

Ohio's Average Teacher Salary Remains Above U.S. Average

Average Teacher Salaries for Ohio and U.S.



Source: National Education Association

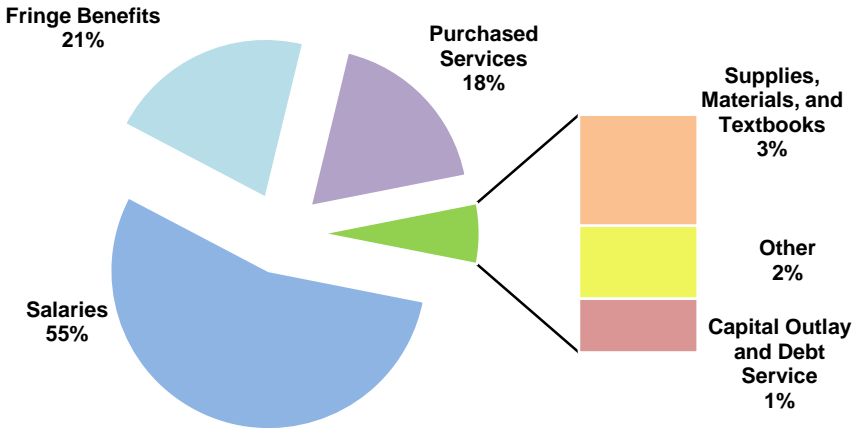
- Ohio's average teacher salary for FY 2013 was 0.4% (\$204) higher than the national average.
- Although Ohio's average teacher salaries have been above the national average since FY 2004, the difference fell from \$1,326 in FY 2012 as Ohio's average teacher salary decreased by \$408 from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Meanwhile, the U.S. average grew \$714 during the same period.
- Ohio's average teacher salary increased by 18.6% from \$47,482 in FY 2004 to \$56,307 in FY 2013. The national average increased by 20.1%, from \$46,704 in FY 2004 to \$56,103 in FY 2013. During the same period, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 24.3%.
- In FY 2013, Ohio's average teacher salary of \$56,307 ranked 16th 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 2013

State	National Rank	Average Salary
Pennsylvania	10	\$62,994
Michigan	11	\$61,560
Ohio	16	\$56,307
Kentucky	27	\$50,203
Indiana	28	\$50,065
West Virginia	47	\$45,453

School Districts Spend an Average of 76% of Their General Funds on Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Breakdown of a Typical School District Budget, FY 2013



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Salaries and fringe benefits accounted for approximately 76% of school district general fund budgets statewide in FY 2013. This percentage has decreased only slightly over the past five years, from 77% in FY 2009. This decrease is entirely due to a reduction 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 39% in FY 2013, up from 36% in FY 2009.
- Public schools in Ohio employed about 242,600 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers in FY 2013, including about 113,600 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 16% in FY 2009 to 18% in FY 2013.
- State law requires each school district to set aside a uniform per pupil amount for capital and maintenance needs. In FY 2015, the required set-aside amount is about \$172 per pupil. A similar set aside for textbooks and instructional materials ended in FY 2012 after being repealed in H.B. 30 of the 129th General Assembly.

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

Spending Per Pupil by District Comparison Group, FY 2013				
Comparison Group – Description		Number of Districts	Enrollment %	Spending Per Pupil
Rural	High poverty, small population	124	10.2%	\$9,247
Rural	Average poverty, very small population	107	6.7%	\$9,259
Small Town	Low poverty, small population	111	11.4%	\$8,864
Small Town	High poverty, average population	89	12.1%	\$9,322
Suburban	Low poverty, average population	77	19.8%	\$10,145
Suburban	Very low poverty, large population	46	15.0%	\$11,210
Urban	High poverty, average population	49	13.7%	\$11,130
Urban	Very high poverty, very large population	6	11.0%	\$13,792
State Total*		609	100.0%	\$10,446

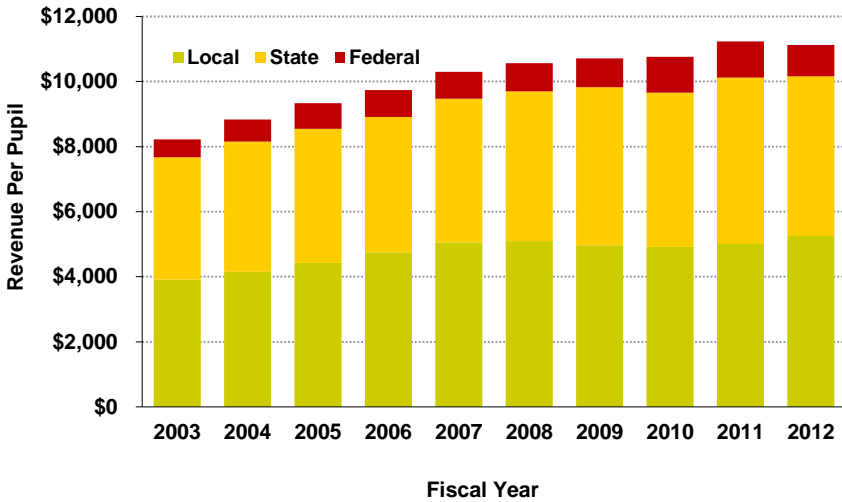
*Three small outlier districts are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2013, the average per pupil spending for different district comparison groups varied from a low of \$8,864 for low-poverty small town districts to a high of \$13,792 for very large urban districts with very high poverty. The state average was \$10,446. Very large urban districts with very high poverty spent 32.0% (\$3,346) above the state average.
- Small town and rural districts tend to have the lowest spending per pupil, averaging \$9,164 for the four comparison groups, which is 12.3% (\$1,282) below the state average. Large suburban districts with very low poverty had the second highest spending per pupil at 7.3% (\$764) above the state average.
- On average, school districts spent 67.8% on classroom instruction, which includes pupil and staff support. Nonclassroom activities, such as administration and building operations, comprised 32.2% of spending.
- Spending allocations vary only slightly across district comparison groups. Rural districts tend to spend a higher than average percentage on building operations, which includes pupil transportation; small town districts tend to spend a higher than average percentage on administration; 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 Increased 35% From FY 2003 to FY 2012

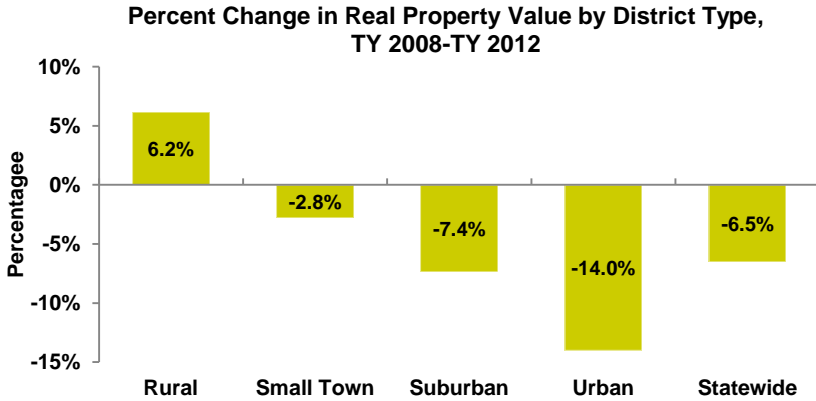
Per Pupil Operating Revenue Statewide



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Ohio schools' per pupil operating revenue from all sources increased 35.2% from \$8,225 in FY 2003 to \$11,122 in FY 2012.
- During this ten-year period, state revenue per pupil increased 30.5% from \$3,759 to \$4,905; local revenue per pupil increased 34.2% from \$3,916 to \$5,256; and federal revenue per pupil increased 74.7% from \$550 to \$960.
- Per pupil operating revenue increased each year from FY 2003 to FY 2011, but decreased \$110 (1.0%) from FY 2011 to FY 2012. The decrease is mostly due to lower per pupil revenue from state (-\$204) and federal (-\$152) sources, which more than offset a \$245 increase in local revenue per pupil.
- State revenues comprised 44.1% of total school revenues in FY 2012. 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, followed by tax reimbursements and competitive and noncompetitive grants.
- Local revenues comprised 47.3% of total school revenues in FY 2012. Locally voted property taxes accounted for 96.1% of local revenues, while school district income taxes accounted for the remaining 3.9%.
- Federal revenues comprised 8.6% of total school revenues in FY 2012. These revenues mainly target special education and disadvantaged students.

Aggregate Real Property Values Fall for All but Rural School Districts Since TY 2008

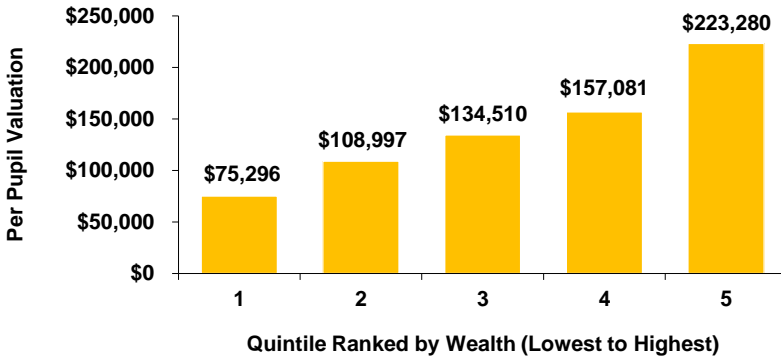


Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Department of Taxation

- Since school district real property values reached their peak in TY 2008, rural school districts are the only school district type to gain aggregate real property valuation. The other district types – urban, suburban, and small town – have all lost valuation.
- Urban school districts fared the worst, losing 14.0% of their valuation, followed by those in suburban (-7.4%) and small town (-2.8%) areas. Real property valuation for rural school districts increased by 6.2%. The increase for rural districts was due largely to increases in the valuation of agricultural real property. In TY 2012, agricultural real property makes up 26.8% of the valuation in rural districts, but only 5.8% of the valuation statewide. From TY 2008 to TY 2012, agricultural real property valuation increased 27.6%.
- Residential real property accounts for 71.8% of total statewide real property valuation in TY 2012. From TY 2008 to TY 2012, residential real property valuation decreased 8.8% statewide. This decrease, however, was not even across school districts. Residential real property valuation decreased 17.1% in urban districts, 7.8% in suburban districts, 5.6% in small town districts, and only 2.2% in rural districts.
- The remaining 22.4% of real property valuation in TY 2012 is made up of commercial, industrial, mineral, and railroad real property. From TY 2008 to TY 2012, this property valuation decreased 5.6% statewide.
- In TY 2012, real property valuation was \$225.5 billion, representing 95.4% of the total property valuation statewide.

School District Property Values Vary Widely Across Ohio

Average Per Pupil Valuation by Wealth Quintile, FY 2014

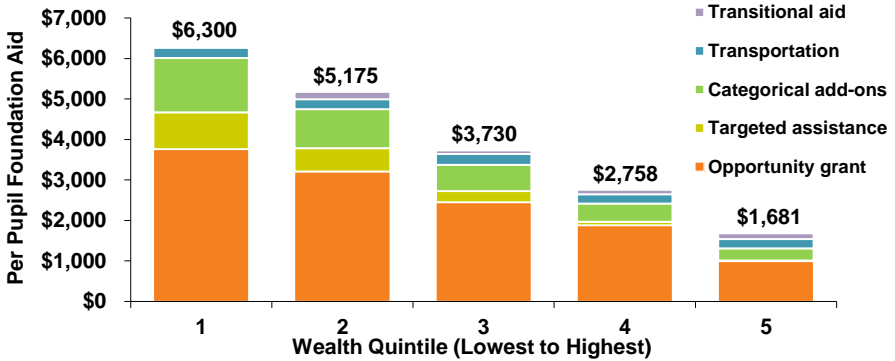


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2014, 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 \$223,000. The statewide average valuation was \$140,000 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 \$4,460 per pupil for a district with a valuation per pupil of \$223,000.
- 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 a common, basic level of education as defined by the state.
- 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 income, to direct more state funds to districts with lower wealth.
- 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 wealth and districts in quintile 5 have the highest wealth.

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

Per Pupil State Aid by Wealth Quintile, FY 2014

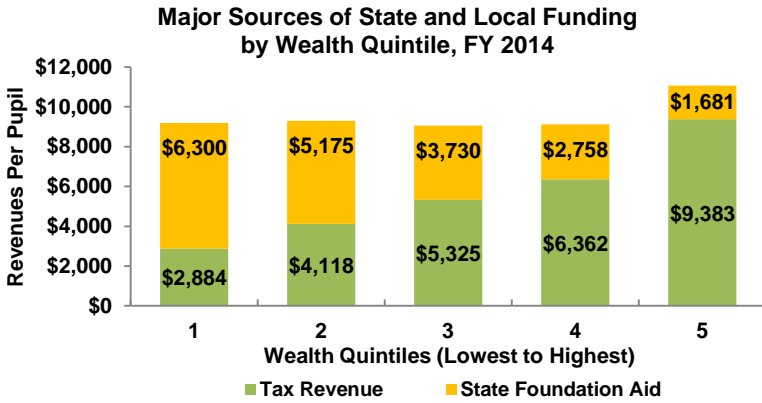


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Low wealth districts receive more state foundation aid per pupil than high wealth districts. In FY 2014, the average per pupil state foundation aid for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$6,300, \$5,175, \$3,730, \$2,758, and \$1,681, respectively.¹
- The opportunity grant (62.7% of total) is based on a per pupil formula amount (\$5,745 in FY 2014), which is adjusted by the state share index to distribute a higher per pupil amount to lower wealth districts. In FY 2014, the average per pupil opportunity grant for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$3,764, \$3,204, \$2,447, \$1,881, and \$999, respectively.
- Targeted assistance (9.3% of total) provides additional funding to low wealth districts. In FY 2014, the average per pupil targeted assistance for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$905, \$582, \$274, \$83, and \$10, respectively.
- Categorical add-ons include funding for special education (10.8% of total), economically disadvantaged (5.1%), gifted (1.0%), K-3 literacy (1.0%), career-technical education (0.6%), and limited-English proficiency (0.3%). In FY 2014, the average per pupil categorical add-ons for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,344, \$960, \$648, \$453, and \$300, respectively.
- Transportation funding (6.3% of total) is distributed to districts based on the number of miles or the number of pupils transported. In FY 2014, the average per pupil transportation funding for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$249, \$250, \$273, \$230, and \$236, respectively.
- Finally, transitional aid (2.8% of total) guarantees a district's state aid allocation for all of its resident students does not fall below its FY 2013 level.

¹ See page 54 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

State Foundation Aid Helps to Equalize Property Tax Revenues

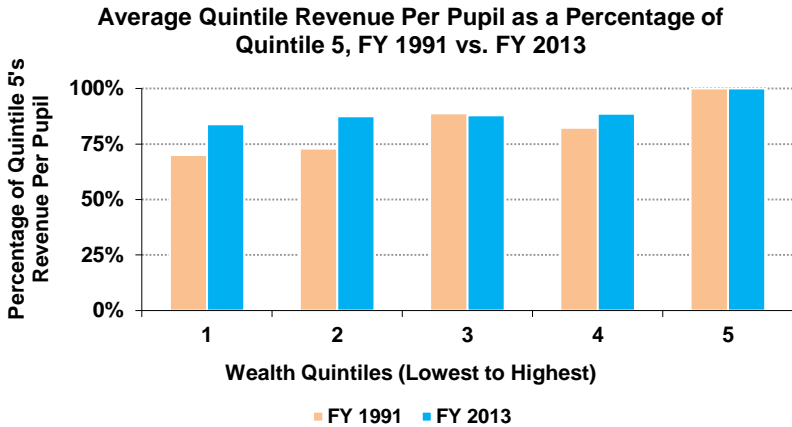


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- State foundation aid helps to equalize school district property tax revenue, although disparities still exist for the highest wealth districts. In FY 2014, tax revenue plus state foundation aid per pupil for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 were \$9,183, \$9,293, \$9,055, \$9,120, and \$11,065, respectively.¹
- The percentage of revenue attributable to state foundation aid is much higher for lower wealth districts. This percentage was 68.6%, 55.7%, 41.2%, 30.2%, and 15.2%, respectively, for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 in FY 2014.
- 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 \$2,844, \$4,118, \$5,325, \$6,362, and \$9,383, respectively, in FY 2014.
- In FY 2014, tax revenues in quintiles 1 through 4 were 30.7%, 43.9%, 56.8%, and 67.8%, respectively, of tax revenues in quintile 5. Adding state foundation aid, however, increases those percentages to 83.0%, 84.0%, 81.8%, and 82.4%, 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 2014, seven wealthy districts raised more than \$15,000 per pupil and four raised more than \$20,000 per pupil.

¹ See page 54 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

Interdistrict Equity Improves Since FY 1991

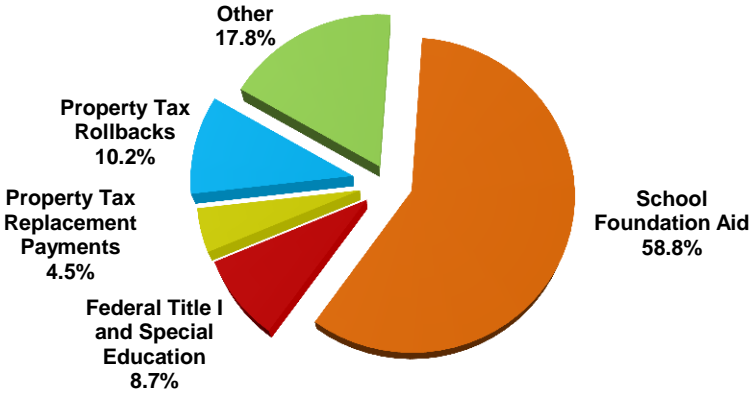


- From FY 1991 to FY 2013, the average revenue per pupil of the districts in the lower wealth quintiles, except for those in quintile 3, moved closer to that of the districts in the highest wealth quintile.¹
- The biggest changes came in the two lowest wealth quintiles. In FY 1991, the districts in quintile 1 had, on average, 70.0% of the revenue received by the districts in quintile 5. This percentage increased to 83.9% in FY 2013. Likewise, the percentage for quintile 2 rose from 72.9% in FY 1991 to 87.4% in FY 2013.
- The percentage for quintile 4 also rose from 82.3% in FY 1991 to 88.7% in FY 2013. Only quintile 3 lost ground, dropping from 88.8% in FY 1991 to 88.0% in FY 2013.
- Revenue on this page includes traditional school district operating revenue from all sources as reported by districts. From FY 1991 to FY 2013, per pupil operating revenue increased by 198.4% (\$7,369) in quintile 1, 198.3% (\$7,681) in quintile 2, 146.4% (\$6,907) in quintile 3, 168.1% (\$7,349) in quintile 4, and 148.8% (\$7,904) in quintile 5. The overall increase was 169.0% (\$7,440).
- In FY 1991, approximately 76% of the variation in per pupil revenue across districts could be explained by the variation in per pupil property value. In FY 2013, this percentage dropped to 36%. This means that, in FY 2013, 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.

¹ See page 54 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 2014

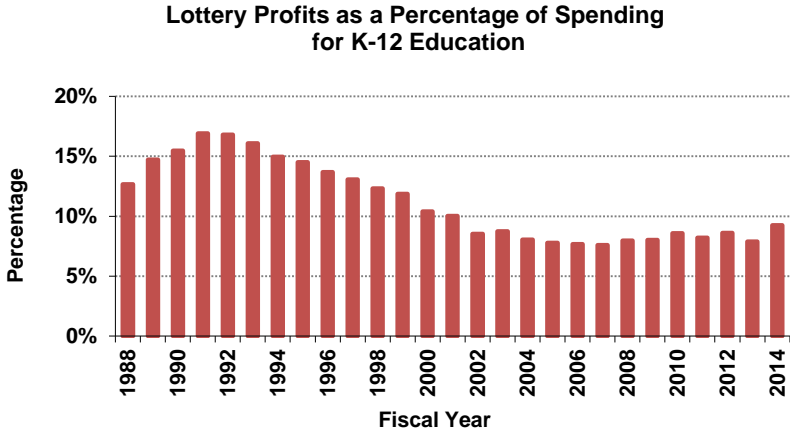
Department of Education's Spending by Component, FY 2014



Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2014, the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) spending totaled \$11.23 billion across all funds. Of this total, \$6.60 billion (58.8%) was distributed as school foundation aid, the largest source of state funding for school operations. School foundation aid is funded by the state GRF (\$5.82 billion) and lottery profits (\$775.5 million).
- The second largest spending component was property tax rollback payments at \$1.14 billion (10.2%). 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 (\$980.0 million or 8.7%) target disadvantaged students and students with disabilities.
- State direct payments for the phase-out of tangible personal property taxes accounted for another \$509.7 million (4.5%) of the total.
- ODE's spending for FY 2014 was mainly supported by the GRF (\$7.90 billion or 70.4%), followed by federal funds (\$1.91 billion or 17.0%).
- In FY 2014, 98.0% (\$11.0 billion) of ODE's total spending was distributed as subsidies to schools and various other educational entities.
- ODE's payroll expenses of \$53.5 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 \$128.6 million or 1.1% of its total spending in FY 2014.

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

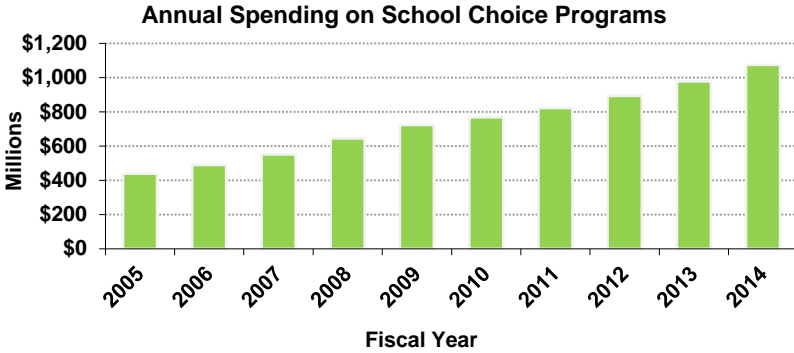


Sources: Ohio Lottery Commission; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- Lottery profits in Ohio have always been a relatively small percentage of total GRF¹ 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 9.2% in FY 2014.
- 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 \$840.1 million in FY 2014. After topping \$700 million during the period from FY 2009 to FY 2012, lottery profits spending had fallen to \$682.0 million in FY 2013.
- From FY 1988 to FY 2014, total GRF and lottery spending on primary and secondary education increased by \$5.7 billion (164.2%). Of this growth, \$404.5 million (7.2%) was provided by the lottery.
- FY 2014 produced record lottery sales of \$3.2 billion. The increase in sales is due in part to the popularity of Keno and EZPLAY[®] Games, the Ohio Lottery's instant/online game category, as well as the opening of three new video lottery terminal locations. Instant games sales generated \$1.42 billion in FY 2014.

¹ 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.

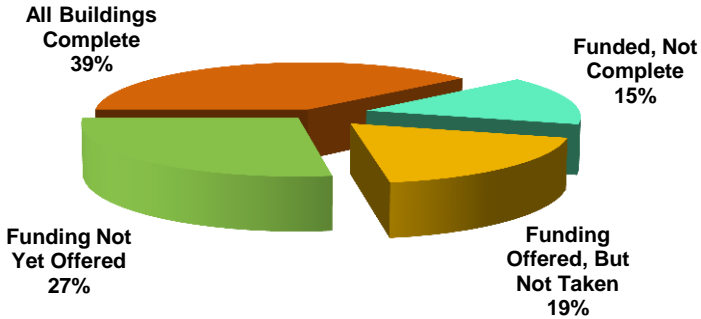
School Choice Program Spending Continues to Increase



- Spending on Ohio school choice programs has increased 144.7% over the last decade, from \$439.7 million in FY 2005 to \$1.08 billion in FY 2014. These programs include community and STEM schools, the Educational Choice (EdChoice) Scholarship, the Autism Scholarship, the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program (CSTP), and the Jon Peterson Special Needs (JPSN) Scholarship.
- Community and STEM schools are funded primarily through state education aid transfers. In FY 2014, such transfers amounted to \$908.5 million, representing 84.4% of school choice spending. Approximately 122,000 students were enrolled in community and STEM schools in FY 2014.
- The state also provides various scholarships for students to obtain education services from private providers. In most cases, scholarships are financed by deductions to the state education aid of scholarship recipients' districts of residence. However, CSTP is financed by both deductions and direct state payments and income-based EdChoice scholarships are financed solely by direct state payments.
- Within the EdChoice Scholarship Program, 16,987 students received scholarships under the traditional "low-performing school" criteria and 992 students received scholarships under new income-based criteria in FY 2014. Scholarship payments for each group of students totaled \$70.7 million and \$3.8 million in FY 2014, respectively, for a total of \$74.5 million, or 6.9% of school choice spending.
- A combined 11,063 students received scholarships under the remaining three programs in FY 2014: the Autism Scholarship Program (2,623), CSTP (6,337), and the JPSN Scholarship Program (2,103). FY 2014 payments for these scholarship students amounted to \$45.4 million, \$28.8 million, and \$18.7 million, respectively, for a total of \$93.0 million, or 8.6% of school choice spending.

Full-Facility Fixes Completed in 39% of Ohio School Districts and JVSDs

Status of Districts Completing Master Facility Plans, July 2014



Source: Ohio School Facilities Commission

- At the end of FY 2014, 39% 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 246 (40%) of the 612 regular school districts and 11 (22%) of the 49 JVSDs.
- Another 15% of districts have been funded, but their projects are not complete. These include 97 (16%) regular districts and four (8%) JVSDs. These districts have buildings in the design or construction phase.
- An additional 19% 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 115 (19%) regular districts (72 deferred and 43 lapsed) and seven (14%) JVSDs (five deferred and two lapsed). These districts will be eligible for funding in the future.
- The final 27% of districts have not yet been offered funding. These include 154 (25%) regular districts and 27 (55%) JVSDs. Of these, 18 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 2014 was \$19.2 billion. Of that total, the state share was \$11.7 billion (61%) and the local share was \$7.5 billion (39%).
- Through the end of FY 2014, the General Assembly has appropriated \$12.2 billion and SFC has disbursed a total of \$10.6 billion for school facilities projects.

Over 70% of Districts Receive A's and B's on Performance Measure Components of Report Card

School District Report Card Results,* 2012-2013 School Year					
Component	A	B	C	D	F
Performance Indicators	52.5%	18.7%	13.5%	7.7%	7.6%
Performance Index	4.6%	71.3%	21.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Overall	46.1%	8.5%	13.8%	8.5%	23.1%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Gifted	11.1%	13.8%	48.3%	17.5%	9.3%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Disabled	16.3%	17.6%	42.9%	9.9%	13.3%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Lowest 20%	14.6%	16.3%	49.7%	12.8%	6.6%
Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate	48.3%	25.8%	15.1%	6.6%	4.3%
Five-Year Cohort Graduation Rate	35.4%	38.9%	16.1%	5.7%	3.9%
Annual Measurable Objectives	4.6%	30.0%	18.4%	15.9%	31.1%

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

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- For the 2012-2013 school year, over 70% of districts received A's or B's on the performance indicator (71.2%) or performance index (75.9%) components of the report card. The same was true for the four-year (74.1%) and five-year (74.3%) graduation rate components.
- Districts fared less well on the value-added progress dimension components, especially those measuring progress of specific groups. The percentages of A's and B's on the overall value-added measure was 54.6%, whereas the percentages of A's and B's on the measure for gifted, disabled, and lowest achieving student groups were 24.9%, 33.9%, and 30.9%, respectively.
- Based on the total percentage of D's and F's, school districts struggled most with meeting annual measurable objectives, which are designed to measure achievement gaps between certain federally designated groups and all students. Although 34.6% of districts received A's or B's on this measure, 47.0% received D's or F's.
- Under the new report card system mandated by H.B. 555 of the 129th General Assembly, public schools and districts received A through F letter grades on various performance measures for the first time for the 2012-2013 school year. The prior system used ratings ranging from excellent with distinction to academic emergency.
- The new report card system will expand with additional performance measures, components, and grades over the next several years.

School Enrollment in Ohio Declines

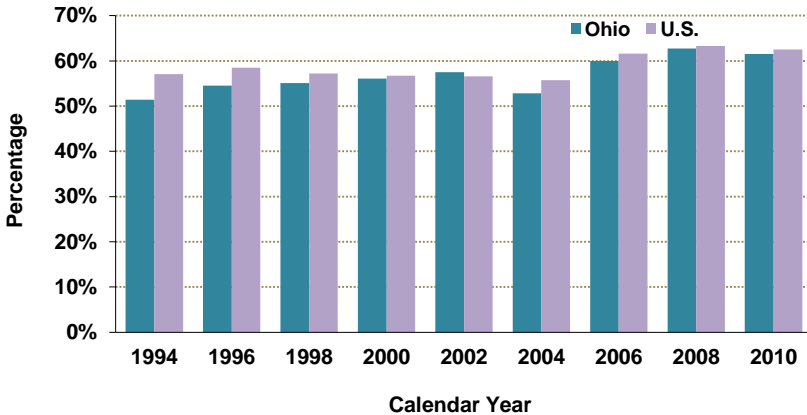
Ohio School Enrollment, FY 2004-FY 2014						
Fiscal Year	Public		Nonpublic		Total	
	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change
FY 2004	1,815,881	4,714	222,830	-9,262	2,038,711	-4,548
FY 2005	1,815,613	-268	213,312	-9,518	2,028,925	-9,786
FY 2006	1,811,708	-3,905	207,054	-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
FY 2012	1,760,902	-13,636	178,702	-2,178	1,939,604	-16,354
FY 2013	1,753,068	-7,834	176,166	-2,536	1,929,234	-10,370
FY 2014	1,747,528	-5,540	173,966	-2,200	1,921,494	-7,740
	Total Change	-68,353		-48,864		-117,217

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Total school enrollment in Ohio has decreased by 117,217 students over the last decade, from 2.04 million in FY 2004 to 1.92 million in FY 2014.
- Total school enrollment in Ohio has declined every year during this same period.
- Of the total enrollment decrease since FY 2004, 41.7% (48,864) occurred in nonpublic schools and 58.3% (68,353) occurred in public schools. This represents a 21.9% decline in nonpublic school enrollment over those ten years, compared to a 3.8% decline in public school enrollment.
- In FY 2014, nonpublic school enrollment represented 9.1% of total enrollment in Ohio, compared to 10.9% in FY 2004.
- Public school enrollment has decreased every year since FY 2005. During these ten years, the largest annual decrease in public school enrollment was 13,636 students in FY 2012. The smallest annual decrease during this decade was 268 students in FY 2005.
- The decrease in total school enrollment in FY 2014 (7,740) is the lowest decrease since FY 2004 and is roughly half the average annual decrease of the four preceding years (FY 2010 through FY 2013).

Percentage of Ohio High School Graduates Going Directly to College Decreased in 2010

Percentage of High School Graduates Going Directly to College



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

- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college decreased 1.2 percentage points from 62.7% in 2008 to 61.5% in 2010. The national average decreased by 0.8 percentage points in the same period, from 63.3% to 62.5%.
- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college has been below the national average in every year since 1994 except for 2002. In 2010, Ohio's percentage was 1.0 percentage point below the national average.
- In fall 2012, 42% of graduates from Ohio public high schools enrolled directly in an Ohio college or university – approximately 31% in a four-year institution and approximately 11% in a two-year institution.
- Over the last several years, about 40% of Ohio public high school graduates enrolled directly in Ohio colleges and universities have taken remedial mathematics or English courses.
- ACT and SAT scores are indicators that help predict how well students will perform in college. Since 1994, 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 2013, in comparison with the national average of 20.9. The mean Ohio SAT score was 1635 in 2013, in comparison with the national mean score of 1498.