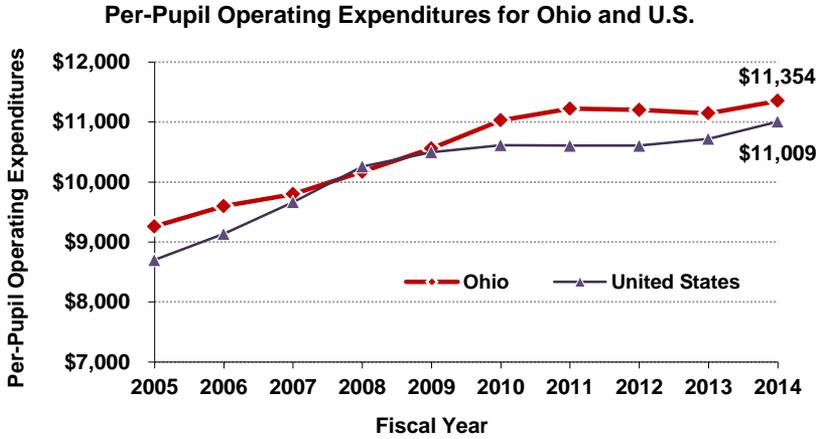


## Ohio's Public School Per-Pupil Operating Expenditures Continue to Exceed National Average



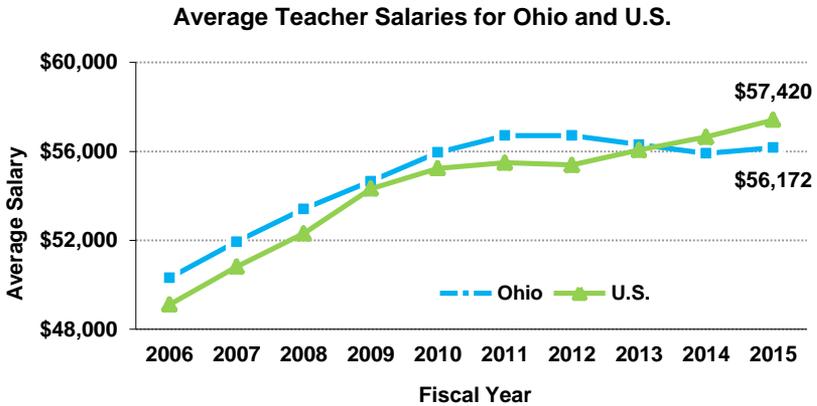
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- In FY 2014, Ohio's public school per-pupil operating expenditures were \$11,354, \$345 (3.1%) above the national average of \$11,009.
- Except for FY 2008, Ohio's per-pupil operating expenditures have exceeded the national average every year since FY 2005. In FY 2008, Ohio's expenditures were less than 1% below the national average.
- During the ten-year period from FY 2005 to FY 2014, Ohio's per-pupil operating expenditures increased by \$2,094 (22.6%) and the national average increased by \$2,308 (26.5%). During the same period, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 22.6%.
- In FY 2014, 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 2014

State	National Rank	Per-Pupil Expenditures
Pennsylvania	12	\$13,961
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$11,354</b>
West Virginia	21	\$11,260
Michigan	23	\$11,110
Indiana	36	\$9,548
Kentucky	37	\$9,312

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



Sources: National Education Association; Ohio Department of Education

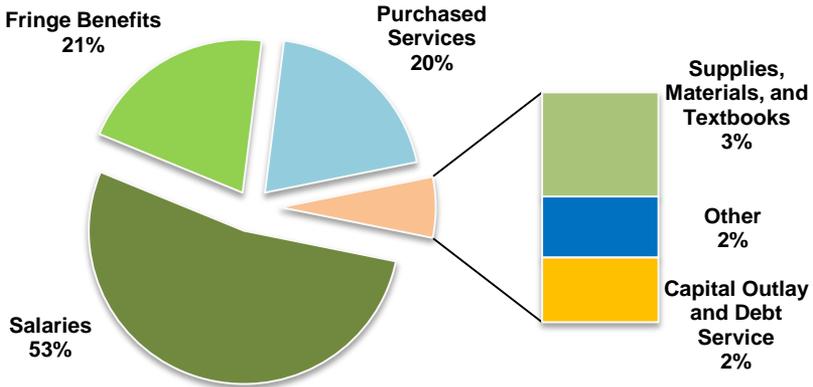
- After exceeding it from FY 2006 to FY 2013, Ohio's average teacher salary has been below the national average since FY 2014. In FY 2015, Ohio's average teacher salary was 2.2% (\$1,248) lower than the national average.
- Since reaching a peak of \$56,715 in FY 2011, Ohio's average teacher salary has decreased by 1.0% to \$56,172 in FY 2015. During the same period, the share of Ohio teachers with ten or more years of experience decreased by 6.1%, from 58.6% to 55.0%. Teacher salaries are heavily influenced by years of experience and credentials.
- From FY 2006 to FY 2015, Ohio's average teacher salary increased by 11.6% while the national average increased by 16.9%. During the same period, the national rate of inflation was 18.9%, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).
- In FY 2015, Ohio's average teacher salary ranked 21st 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 2015

State	National Rank	Average Salary
Pennsylvania	10	\$64,447
Michigan	11	\$63,856
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$56,172</b>
Kentucky	26	\$51,155
Indiana	27	\$50,877
West Virginia	46	\$45,783

## School Districts Spend an Average of 74% of Their General Funds on Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Average Ohio School District Budget Composition, FY 2015



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Salaries and fringe benefits accounted for approximately 74% of school district general fund budgets statewide in FY 2015. This percentage has decreased steadily over the past four years, from 78% in FY 2011.
- Of the four percentage point decrease, the share spent on salaries decreased by three 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 2015, up from 38% in FY 2011.
- 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 2015.
- Public schools in Ohio employed about 314,800<sup>1</sup> full-time equivalent (FTE) workers in FY 2015, including about 109,900 FTE teachers.
- 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 was approximately \$172 per pupil.

<sup>1</sup> Due to a change in data reporting, this figure now includes coaches, advisors, and other extracurricular and intracurricular activities staff not previously reported by the Ohio Department of Education.

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

Spending Per Pupil by District Comparison Group, FY 2015				
Comparison Group – Description		Number of Districts	Enrollment %	Spending Per Pupil
Rural	High poverty, small population	123	10.0%	\$9,960
Rural	Average poverty, very small population	107	6.5%	\$10,022
Small Town	Low poverty, small population	111	11.1%	\$9,575
Small Town	High poverty, average population	89	11.9%	\$9,767
Suburban	Low poverty, average population	77	19.8%	\$10,710
Suburban	Very low poverty, large population	46	15.4%	\$11,723
Urban	High poverty, average population	47	13.1%	\$11,162
Urban	Very high poverty, very large population	8	12.4%	\$14,082
<b>State Total*</b>		<b>608</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$10,985</b>

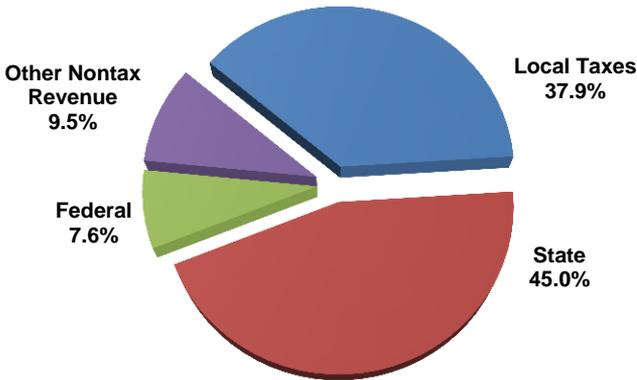
\*Three small outlier districts are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2015, the average per pupil spending within socioeconomic and geographic district comparison groups varied from a low of \$9,575 for low-poverty small town districts to a high of \$14,082 for very large urban districts with very high poverty. The state average was \$10,985. Very large urban districts with very high poverty spent 28.2% (\$3,097) above the state average.
- Small town and rural districts tend to have the lowest spending per pupil, averaging \$9,804 for the four comparison groups, which is 10.8% (\$1,181) below the state average. Large suburban districts with very low poverty had the second highest spending per pupil at 6.7% (\$738) 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 and pupil support.

## State Funding Provided 45% of School Operating Revenues in FY 2015

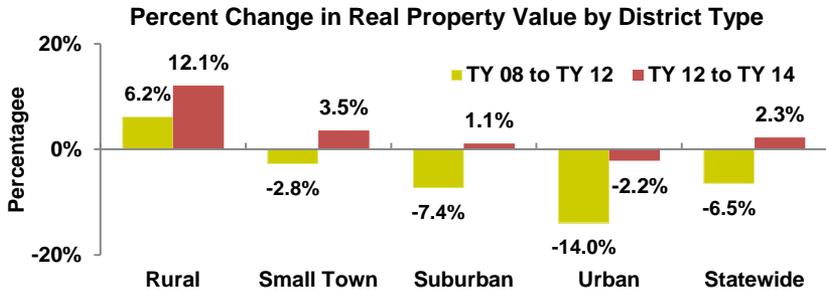
School Operating Revenue by Source, FY 2015



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Ohio schools' average per-pupil operating revenue from all sources was \$12,974 in FY 2015. Of this amount, \$5,835 (45.0%) was provided by the state, the largest source of funding for school operations. State funding is largely supported by the General Revenue Fund, which receives revenues 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 operating revenue was local taxes, at \$4,916 per pupil (37.9%). Locally levied property taxes account for about 96% of total local tax revenues for schools, while school district income taxes account for the remaining 4%.
- Other nontax revenues provided \$1,237 per pupil (9.5%) in FY 2015. 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 revenues contributed \$986 per pupil (7.6%) in FY 2015. These revenues focus on special education and disadvantaged students.
- Overall, schools reported \$22.36 billion in aggregate operating revenues in FY 2015, a 4.4% (\$948.4 million) increase compared to FY 2014 revenues of \$21.41 billion. State sources grew the most, at 7.3% (\$688.6 million), followed by local taxes at 2.8% (\$233.6 million) and other nontax revenues at 2.5% (\$52.1 million). Federal revenue decreased by 1.5% (\$25.9 million).

## Aggregate Real Property Values Increase for All but Urban School Districts Since TY 2013

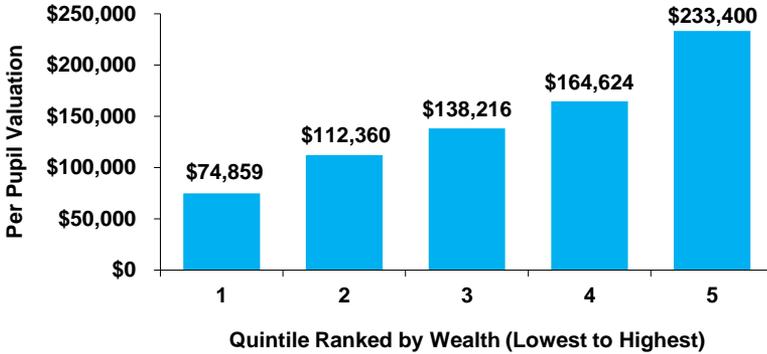


Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Department of Taxation

- School district real property valuation as a whole reached its peak in TY 2008. It then declined four years in a row for a total decrease of 6.5%. Since then, all school district types, except for urban school districts, gained aggregate real property valuation. From TY 2012 to TY 2014, statewide real property valuation increased by 2.3%.
- Rural districts experienced the largest increases in real property valuation over the past seven years. Their valuation increased by 6.2% from TY 2008 to TY 2012 and by 12.1% from TY 2012 to TY 2014 due to steady increases in statewide agricultural real property value – 27.6% from TY 2008 to TY 2012 and 38.1% from TY 2012 to TY 2014. Agricultural real property valuation comprises a much larger share of total real property valuation for rural districts (33.7% in TY 2014) than for all districts as a whole (7.9%).
- From TY 2012 to TY 2014, real property valuation increased 3.5% for small town school districts and 1.1% for suburban districts. From TY 2008 to TY 2012, these districts lost 2.8% and 7.4% of their valuation, respectively. Urban district valuation continued to decline (-2.2% from TY 2012 to TY 2014), but at a slower rate than the 14.0% loss from TY 2008 to TY 2012.
- Residential real property accounts for 70.2% of total statewide real property valuation in TY 2014. From TY 2012 to TY 2014, this valuation was essentially unchanged statewide. However, the change varied from a gain of 1.1% in suburban districts to a loss of 3.0% in urban districts. From TY 2008 to TY 2012, residential real property decreased 8.8% statewide.
- The remaining 21.9% of real property valuation in TY 2014 is made up of commercial, industrial, mineral, and railroad real property. From TY 2012 to TY 2014, this property valuation increased 0.2% statewide following a decrease of 5.6% from TY 2008 to TY 2012.
- In TY 2014, real property valuation was \$230.6 billion, representing 94.8% of the total property valuation statewide.

## School District Property Values Vary Widely Across Ohio

Average Per Pupil Valuation by Wealth Quintile, FY 2016

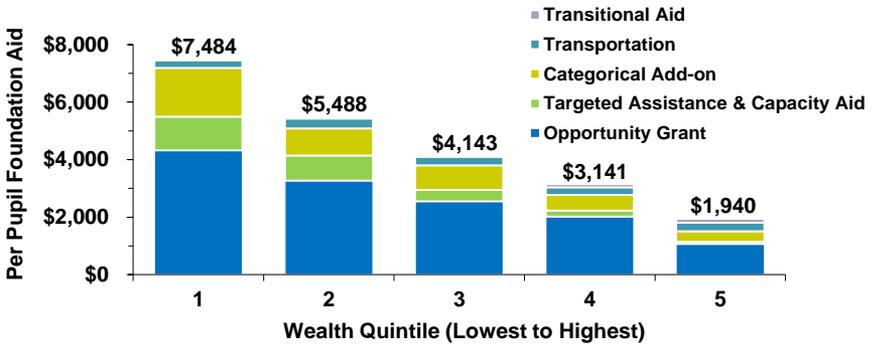


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2016, 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 \$233,000. 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 \$4,660 per pupil for a district with a valuation per pupil of \$233,000.
- 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.
- 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.

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

Per Pupil State Aid by Wealth Quintile, FY 2016

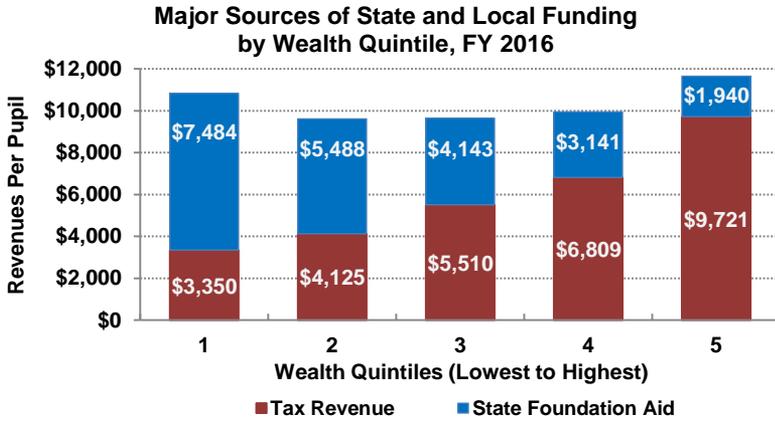


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Low wealth districts receive more state foundation aid per pupil than high wealth districts. In FY 2016, the average per pupil state foundation aid for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$7,484, \$5,488, \$4,143, \$3,141, and \$1,940, respectively.<sup>1</sup>
- The opportunity grant (59.5% of total state foundation aid) consists of the state share of the per pupil formula amount (\$5,900 for FY 2016). In FY 2016, the average per pupil opportunity grant for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$4,320, \$3,269, \$2,553, \$2,012, and \$1,061, respectively.
- Targeted assistance and capacity aid (12.4% of total) provide additional funding to low wealth districts and small districts with relatively low total property value. In FY 2016, the average per pupil assistance for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,178, \$877, \$399, \$217, and \$84, respectively.
- Categorical add-ons include funding for special education (10.8% of total), economically disadvantaged (5.1%), K-3 literacy (1.3%), gifted (1.0%), career-technical education (0.7%), performance bonuses (0.5%), and limited-English proficiency (0.3%). In FY 2016, the average per pupil add-ons for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,690, \$937, \$847, \$536, and \$357, respectively.
- Transportation funding (6.7% of total) is distributed to districts based on the number of miles or the number of pupils transported. In FY 2016, the average per pupil transportation funding for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$268, \$349, \$299, \$275, and \$301, respectively.
- Finally, transitional aid (1.7% of total) guarantees a district's state aid allocation for all of its resident students does not fall below its FY 2015 level.

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

## State Foundation Aid Helps to Equalize Property Tax Revenues

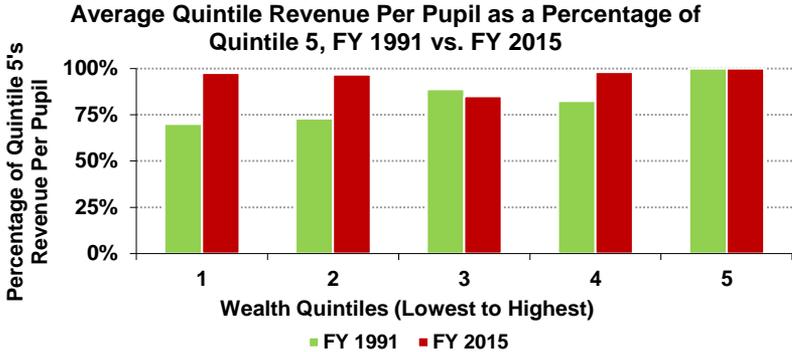


*Source: Ohio Department of Education*

- State foundation aid helps to equalize school district property tax revenue, although the highest wealth districts still have more resources. In FY 2016, tax revenue plus state foundation aid per pupil for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 were \$10,835, \$9,613, \$9,653, \$9,950, and \$11,661, respectively.<sup>1</sup>
- The percentage of revenue attributable to state foundation aid is much higher for lower wealth districts. This percentage was 69.1%, 57.1%, 42.9%, 31.6%, and 16.6%, respectively, for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 in FY 2016.
- 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 \$3,350, \$4,125, \$5,510, \$6,809, and \$9,721, respectively, in FY 2016.
- In FY 2016, tax revenues in quintiles 1 through 4 were 34.5%, 42.4%, 56.7%, and 70.0%, respectively, of tax revenues in quintile 5. Adding state foundation aid, however, increases those percentages to 92.9%, 82.4%, 82.8%, and 85.3%, 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 2016, nine wealthy districts raised more than \$15,000 per pupil and four raised more than \$20,000 per pupil.

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

## Interdistrict Equity Improves Since FY 1991

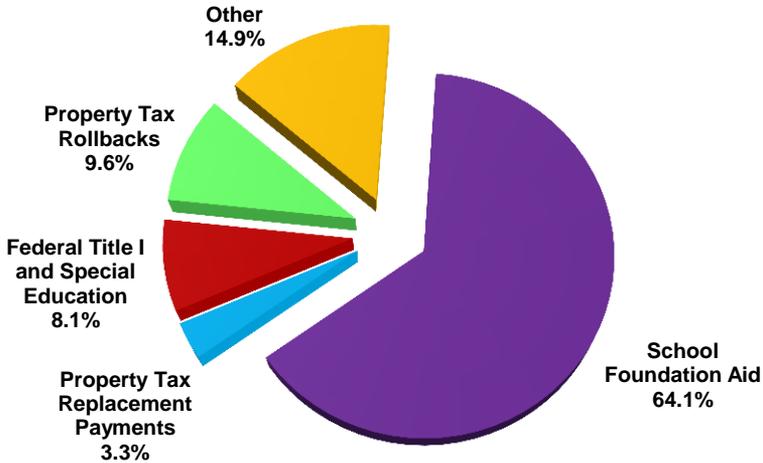


- From FY 1991 to FY 2015, the average revenue per pupil of the districts in the lower wealth quintiles, except for those in quintile 3, moved much closer to that of the districts in the highest wealth quintile.<sup>1</sup>
- The biggest changes came in the two lowest wealth quintiles. In FY 1991, the districts in quintile 1 had, on average, 70.0% of the revenue received by the districts in quintile 5. This percentage increased to 97.5% in FY 2015. Likewise, the percentage for quintile 2 rose from 72.9% in FY 1991 to 96.7% in FY 2015.
- The percentage for quintile 4 also rose from 82.3% in FY 1991 to 98.1% in FY 2015. During this period, only quintile 3 lost ground, dropping from 88.8% in FY 1991 to 85.0% in FY 2015.
- Overall, interdistrict equity has improved considerably in the last two years. In FY 2015, the percentages for quintiles 1, 2, and 4 are higher than they were in FY 2013 by 13.6, 9.2, and 9.4 percentage points, respectively. However, the percentage for quintile 3 decreased 3.0 percentage points in this period.
- Revenue on this page includes traditional school district operating revenue from all sources as reported by districts. From FY 1991 to FY 2015, per pupil operating revenue increased by 258.8% (\$9,613) in quintile 1, 241.2% (\$9,343) in quintile 2, 146.3% (\$6,902) in quintile 3, 206.8% (\$9,041) in quintile 4, and 157.4% (\$8,363) in quintile 5. The overall increase was 196.5% (\$8,649).
- 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 2015, this percentage dropped to 42%. This indicates that, in FY 2015, 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.

<sup>1</sup> See page 54 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 2016

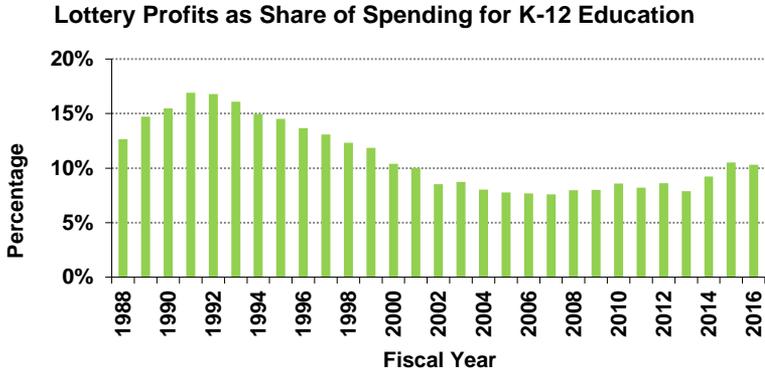
Department of Education's Spending by Component, FY 2016



Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2016, the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) spending totaled \$12.06 billion across all funds. Of this total, \$7.74 billion (64.1%) was distributed as school foundation aid, the largest source of state funding for school operations. School foundation aid is funded by the state GRF (\$6.75 billion) and lottery profits (\$987.7 million).
- The second largest spending component was property tax rollback payments at \$1.15 billion (9.6%). 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 (\$980.5 million or 8.1%) focus on disadvantaged students and students with disabilities.
- State direct payments for the phase-out of tangible personal property taxes accounted for another \$397.0 million (3.3%) of the total.
- ODE's spending for FY 2016 was mainly supported by the GRF (\$8.71 billion or 72.2%), followed by federal funds (\$1.86 billion or 15.4%).
- In FY 2016, 98.3% (\$11.86 billion) of ODE's total spending was distributed as subsidies to schools and various other educational entities.
- ODE's payroll expenses of \$54.4 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 \$128.5 million or 1.1% of its total spending in FY 2016.

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

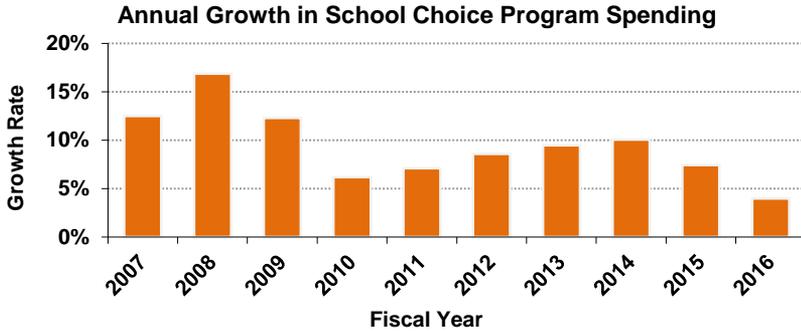


*Sources: Ohio Lottery Commission; Ohio Legislative Service Commission*

- 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 10.3% in FY 2016.
- 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 \$1.05 billion in FY 2016, a 53.8% 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 2016, VLT operations contributed about \$282 million to lottery profits.
- From FY 1988 to FY 2016, total GRF and lottery spending on primary and secondary education increased by \$6.7 billion (195.2%). Of this growth, \$613.3 million (9.1%) was provided by the lottery.
- FY 2016 produced record lottery sales and VLT net revenues of \$3.9 billion, an increase of 7.2% (\$263.1 million) from FY 2015. This increase was due mainly to a record Powerball jackpot in January 2016 and the popularity of Keno and EZPLAY<sup>®</sup> games.

<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 Growth Slows in FY 2016

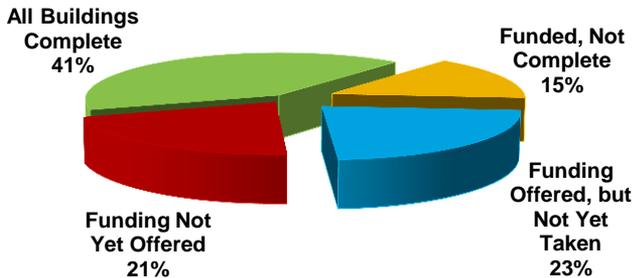


*Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Administrative Knowledge System*

- Total spending on Ohio school choice programs increased 4.0% (\$46.2 million) in FY 2016 to \$1.20 billion, the slowest rate of annual growth in the last ten years. The average annual growth rate during the past decade was 9.5%. School choice 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, the largest component of school choice in Ohio, are funded primarily through state education aid transfers. Such transfers decreased for the first time in FY 2016, falling 0.1% (\$1.2 million) to \$940.2 million. These transfers represent 78.1% of school choice spending. Approximately 119,000 students were enrolled in community and STEM schools in FY 2016.
- The state also provides various scholarships for students to obtain education services from private providers. Scholarship payments drove overall school choice spending growth in FY 2016, as total payments for these programs increased 21.9% (\$47.4 million) to \$263.6 million.
- Within the EdChoice Scholarship Program, 20,213 students received scholarships under the traditional "low-performing school" criteria and 5,520 students received scholarships under income-based criteria in FY 2016. Scholarship payments for each group of students totaled \$94.9 million and \$22.4 million in FY 2016, respectively, for a total of \$117.3 million, or 9.7% of total school choice spending.
- A combined 14,171 students received a total of \$146.2 million in scholarships under the remaining three programs in FY 2016: the Autism Scholarship Program (3,091 students, \$72.5 million), the JPSN Scholarship Program (3,858, \$39.3 million), and CSTP (7,222, \$34.5 million). Spending for these three programs comprised 12.1% of total school choice spending in FY 2016.

## Full-Facility Fixes Completed in 41% of Ohio School Districts and JVSDs

### Status of Districts Completing Master Facility Plans, July 2016



Source: Ohio School Facilities Commission

- At the end of FY 2016, 41% 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 257 (42%) of the 610 regular school districts and 14 (29%) of the 49 JVSDs.
- Another 15% of districts have been funded, but their projects are not complete. These include 99 (16%) regular districts and one (2%) JVSD. These districts have buildings in the design or construction phase.
- An additional 23% of districts have been offered funding, but have either deferred the offer, allowed it to lapse because they were unable to secure the required local share, or are currently seeking the required local share within the 13-month window allowed by law. These include 133 (22%) regular districts (80 deferred, 38 lapsed, and 15 seeking) and 17 (35%) JVSDs (15 deferred and two lapsed). Deferred and lapsed districts will be eligible for funding in the future.
- The final 21% of districts have not yet been offered funding. These include 121 (20%) regular districts and 17 (35%) JVSDs. Of these, 13 regular districts and two 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 2016 was \$20.3 billion. Of that total, the state share was \$12.2 billion (60%) and the local share was \$8.1 billion (40%).
- Through the end of FY 2016, the General Assembly has appropriated \$12.9 billion and SFC has disbursed a total of \$11.3 billion for school facilities projects.

## Districts Fare Best on Graduation Rate Measure and Worst on Annual Measurable Objectives

### School District Report Card Results, 2014-2015 School Year

Measure	A	B	C	D	F	NR
Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate	54.5%	21.8%	15.1%	4.1%	4.3%	0.2%
Five-Year Cohort Graduation Rate	48.6%	33.7%	12.0%	2.8%	2.8%	0.2%
Annual Measurable Objectives	2.3%	28.2%	17.4%	18.1%	34.0%	0.0%
Performance Index	1.0%	28.2%	57.0%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Performance Indicators	34.6%	16.3%	11.7%	20.4%	17.1%	0.0%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Overall	36.0%	4.1%	11.0%	4.3%	44.7%	0.0%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Gifted	25.0%	8.5%	20.4%	14.0%	22.5%	9.7%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Disabled	18.2%	7.9%	20.0%	9.7%	40.7%	3.4%
Value-Added Progress Dimension – Lowest 20%	17.2%	8.5%	22.7%	11.5%	36.8%	3.3%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- For school year 2014-2015, school districts fared the best on the report card's graduation rate measures and struggled most with meeting annual measurable objectives, which are designed to measure achievement gaps between certain designated groups and all students. While over 75% of districts received A's or B's on the four-year (76.4%) and five-year (82.3%) graduation rate components of the report card, over half (52.1%) of districts received D's or F's on the annual measurable objective measure.
- Due in part to new, more rigorous state tests, the total percentage of districts receiving A's or B's on the performance index measure decreased from 77.2% in school year 2013-2014 to 29.2% in school year 2014-2015. However, the total percentage of districts receiving A's or B's on the performance indicators rose slightly from 49.7% to 50.9%. While the performance index measures students' achievement levels on state tests, the performance indicator measures how many students exhibit "proficient" knowledge on state tests. The State Board of Education sets the proficiency targets annually.
- Districts also fared less well on the value-added progress components, especially those measuring the progress of specific groups. The total percentage of A's or B's on the overall value-added measure was 40.1%, whereas these percentages for the gifted, disabled, and lowest achieving subgroups were 33.5%, 26.1%, and 25.8%, respectively. The percentages of districts receiving D's or F's on the value-added components were around 50% for all but the gifted subgroup (36.5%).
- Due to recent changes to state tests, the General Assembly has suspended many sanctions related to state test results for school years 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017.

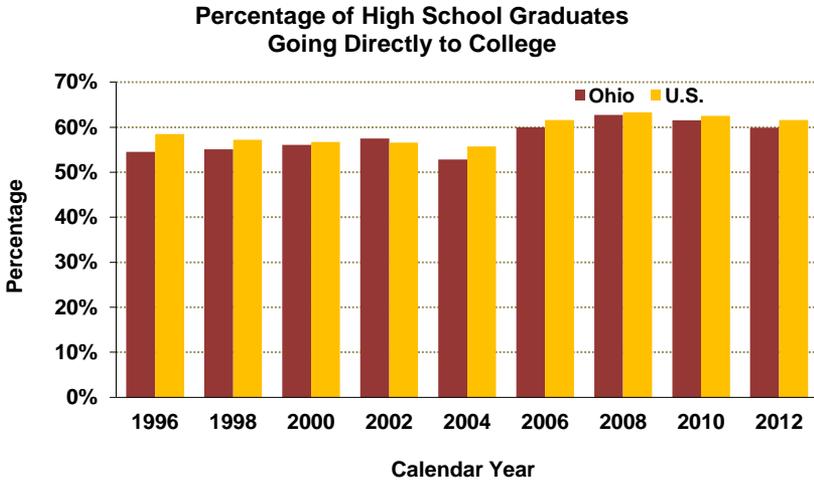
## School Enrollment Decline Slows in Recent Years

Ohio School Enrollment, FY 2006-FY 2016						
	Public		Nonpublic		Total	
Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change	Enrollment	Annual Change
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
FY 2015	1,742,777	-4,751	173,030	-936	1,915,807	-5,687
FY 2016	1,735,506	-7,271	172,990	-40	1,908,496	-7,311
	<b>Total Change</b>	<b>-76,202</b>		<b>-34,064</b>		<b>-110,266</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- FY 2014 through FY 2016 registered the smallest annual declines in total school enrollment over the past decade with decreases averaging 6,913 students per year. The average decline was 13,100 students per year for the five preceding years (FY 2009 through FY 2013).
- Total school enrollment in Ohio has declined every year during the past decade. Overall, it decreased by 110,266 students from 2.02 million in FY 2006 to 1.91 million in FY 2016.
- Of the total enrollment decrease since FY 2006, 30.9% (34,064) occurred in nonpublic schools and 69.1% (76,202) occurred in public schools. This represents a 16.5% decline in nonpublic school enrollment during this period, compared to a 4.2% decline in public school enrollment.
- In FY 2016, nonpublic school enrollment represented 9.1% of total enrollment in Ohio, compared to 10.3% in FY 2006.
- 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 Decreased in 2012



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

- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college decreased 1.6 percentage points from 61.5% in 2010 to 59.9% in 2012. The national average decreased by 0.9 percentage points in the same period, from 62.5% to 61.6%.
- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college has been below the national average in every year since 1996 except for 2002. In 2012, Ohio's percentage was 1.7 percentage points below the national average.
- In fall 2014, 41% of graduates from Ohio public high schools enrolled directly in an Ohio college or university – approximately 30% in a four-year institution and 11% in a two-year institution.
- In fall 2014, 32% of Ohio public high school graduates enrolled directly in Ohio colleges and universities were taking remedial mathematics or English courses, down from 37% in fall 2013 and 40% in fall 2012.
- 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 2015, in comparison with the national average of 21.0. The mean Ohio SAT score was 1657 in 2015, in comparison with the national mean score of 1490.