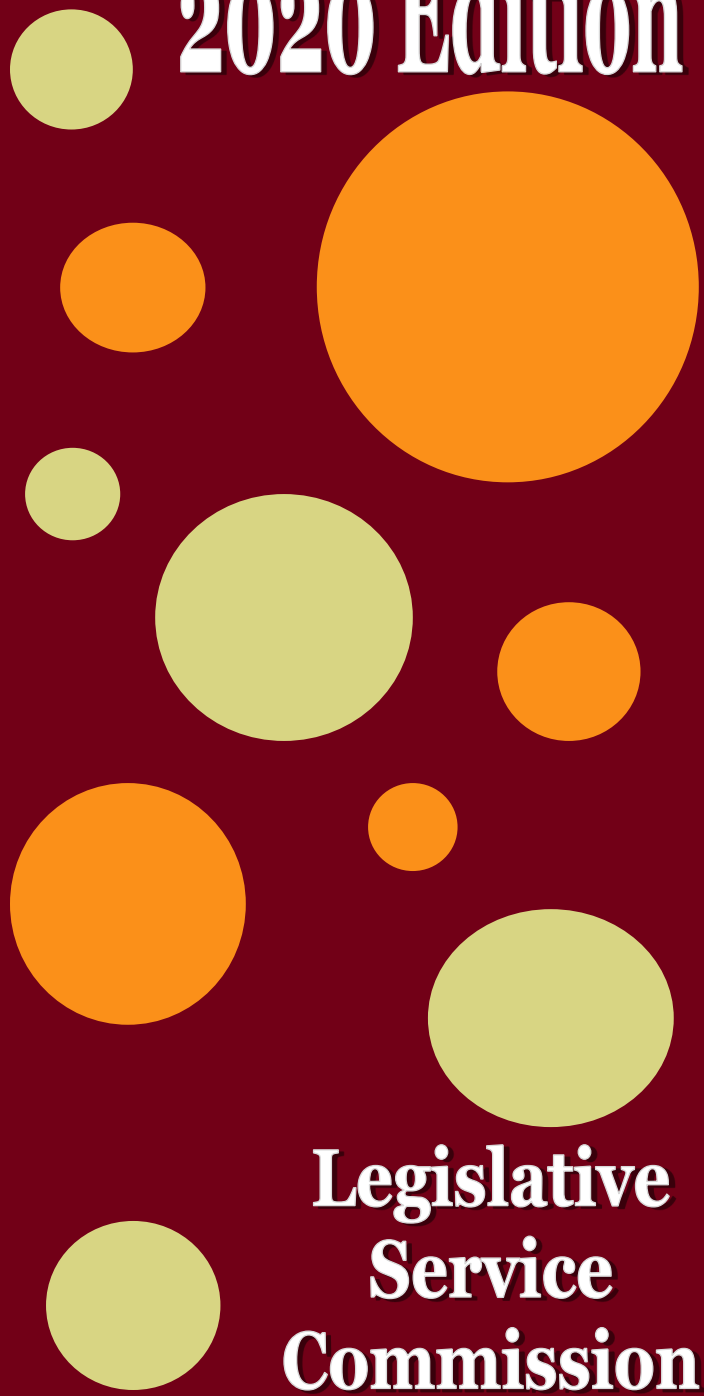


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2020 Edition

**Legislative
Service
Commission**



Ohio Facts

A Broad Overview of Ohio's Economy, Public Finances, and Major Government Programs



Ohio Legislative Service Commission
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September 2020

Introduction

The Legislative Budget Office of Ohio Legislative Service Commission (LBO) is pleased to present the 2020 edition of *Ohio Facts*. This publication is designed to provide Ohio legislators, legislative staff, and others with a broad overview of Ohio's economy, public finances, and major government programs.

Ohio Facts offers a series of charts and tables that are generally expanded upon by brief comments. The pages address many questions frequently asked of our office. In all instances, LBO budget analysts and economists have used the most up-to-date data available. Whether you are on the road or in the office, we hope that *Ohio Facts* will serve as a handy and valuable tool. In addition to the printed version, *Ohio Facts* may be found on the Legislative Service Commission's website: www.lsc.ohio.gov under "Popular Publications" and "Budget Central."

The 2020 edition of *Ohio Facts* includes pages grouped into the following eight categories: Demographics, Economy, Natural Resources and Environment, Public Finances, K-12 Education, Higher Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice and Public Safety Systems.

Annual data in *Ohio Facts* may be presented for a calendar year, a state fiscal year (FY), or a federal fiscal year (FFY). The state fiscal year runs from July through June and is numbered by the calendar year in which it ends. So, FY 2020 ran from July 2019 through June 2020. The federal fiscal year runs from October through September and is also numbered by the calendar year in which it ends. So, FFY 2020 ran from October 2019 through September 2020.

If you have any questions regarding the information included on an individual page or if you need additional information on that topic, please contact the LBO analyst listed at the bottom of that page. If you have questions regarding the publication as a whole, please contact LBO Director Melaney Carter at (614) 466-6274.

Table of Contents

Demographics

A Snapshot of Ohio’s Population in 2018	1
Central and Southwestern Counties Are Responsible for Most of Ohio’s Recent Population Growth	2
Ohio’s Population is Expected to Continue Aging.....	3

Economy

Ohio’s Economy Ranks 7 th Largest Among States	4
Ohio’s Per-Capita Income Remains Below U.S. Average	5
Ohio Employment Grows But Trails National Pace	6
Ohio’s Unemployment Rate Is Above National Rate	7
Ohio Employment by Sector Stabilizes	8
Manufacturing’s Share of the Economy is Larger in Ohio Than in Most Other States	9
Ohio Ranks 9 th Nationally in the Value of Exports	10
Cash Receipts From Ohio’s Agricultural Commodities Totaled \$9.0 Billion in 2018.....	11
Median Home Prices in Ohio’s Eight Major Markets Continue to Climb	12
Ohio Housing Costs Remain Below the National Average	13
Ohio’s Transportation Infrastructure Is Among the Largest and Most Used in the Nation	14

Natural Resources and Environment

Natural Gas Remains Ohio’s Dominant Mineral Resource	15
Natural Gas Is Ohio’s Largest Energy Source, But Ohio Remains Strongly Reliant on Coal Relative to U.S.	16
Overnight Visits to Ohio State Parks Top 900,000 in 2019 with Camping the Most Popular Option	17
Ohio’s 4,721 Public Water Systems Serve 11 Million People Daily.....	18
Ohio’s Toxic Chemical Releases Decreased by 28.2% Over Past Ten Years	19

Public Finances

GRF Made Up 45.2% of Operating Spending in FY 2020.....	20
K-12 Education and Medicaid Are the Two Biggest Spending Areas in the GRF.....	21
Total State and Federal GRF Spending Grew 57% in the Past Two Decades Due to Human Services	22
State Spends More Dollars Per Capita in Rural Counties	23
Main Operating Budget Authorized 92.2% of Total State Spending in FY 2020	24

State Payroll Amounted to 6.8% of Total State Spending in FY 2020	25
Ohio’s State Employee Headcount Dipped Slightly in 2019, Hitting a New Ten-Year Low.....	26
Over Half of Ohio Public Employees Worked for Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in 2018.....	27
About Two-Thirds of State Economic Development Assistance Was for Technology R&D Projects in FY 2020.....	28
Ohio Per-Capita State and Local Taxes Were Lower Than the National Average in FY 2017	29
Ohio’s State and Local Taxes Raise More Revenue From Taxation of Sales Than of Property or Income	30
State and Local Governments in Ohio Rely More on Sales and Income Taxes Than Neighboring States	31
State General Operating Revenues Grew Almost 53% in the Past Two Decades	32
General Sales and Income Taxes Lead State-Source GRF and Lottery Profits Receipts	33
Property Tax Revenues Reached a New High in 2018	34
Property Taxes Accounted for 64% of Local Government Tax Revenue in 2017	35
Local Government Expenditures in Ohio Totaled \$61.19 Billion in FY 2017.....	36
Libraries Receive the Largest Share of Distributions From the Local Government Funds.....	37
Ohio Leads Country in State Funding for Public Libraries.....	38
Casino Tax Revenue Totaled \$275.7 Million in FY 2020.....	39
GRF Receipts from Spirituous Liquor Sales Are Increasing	40
Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Supports State and Local Roads and Bridges.....	41
Ohio’s Motor Vehicle License Taxes Generated \$536 Million in 2019 for Local Transportation Infrastructure	42
Local Governments Are Responsible for Most of Ohio’s Roadways	43
Outstanding GRF-Backed Debt Dips Slightly in 2020	44
Ohio’s Debt Service Ratio Remained Just Above 4% in FY 2020.....	45
Nearly \$634 Million in Clean Ohio Conservation Awards From Bond Funding Since FY 2003.....	46
Capital Appropriation Expenditures Total \$1.32 Billion in FY 2020	47
K-12 Education	
Ohio’s Public School Per-Pupil Operating Expenditures Continue to Exceed National Average	48
Ohio’s Average Teacher Salary Remains Below U.S. Average.....	49

School Districts Spend an Average of 74% of Their General Funds on Salaries and Fringe Benefits	50
Per-Pupil Operating Spending Varies Across Different Types of Ohio School Districts.....	51
Per-Pupil Operating Revenue for Schools Increased Almost 11% Since FY 2015	52
Growth in Aggregate Real Property Values Accelerates in All but Rural School Districts	53
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Values Grew Rapidly in Northern and Southeastern Regions.....	54
School District Property Values Vary Widely Across Ohio	55
Foundation Formula Distributes More State Aid Per Pupil to Lower Wealth Districts	56
State Foundation Aid Helps to Equalize Property Tax Revenues	57
Interdistrict Equity Improved Since FY 1991.....	58
School Foundation Aid Comprised Almost Two-Thirds of Department of Education’s Total Spending in FY 2020.....	59
Student Wellness Initiative Provides Poverty-Based Funding to Address Nonacademic Barriers to Student Success.....	60
Lottery Profits Comprise About 10% of State Spending on Primary and Secondary Education	61
School Choice Program Spending Sees Largest Increase Since FY 2016	62
Full-Facility Fixes Have Been Completed in 44% of Ohio School Districts and JVSs	63
Nearly 80% of Districts Receive C or Higher Overall Grade on Report Card	64
School Enrollment Continues to Decline	65
Percentage of Ohio High School Graduates Going Directly to College Decreased in 2018	66
Higher Education	
Higher Education Enrollment Continues Decline.....	67
Ohio’s Average Public Higher Education Tuition Remains Above National Average	68
SSI Funding Per Student Reached a Decade High in FY 2019.....	69
Postsecondary Educational Attainment of Younger Ohioans Approaches National Average.....	70
Ohio Above National Average in Bachelor’s Degrees Granted Per Capita.....	71
Health and Human Services	
Department of Medicaid Disburses the Majority of Payments for Ohio Medicaid	72
Aged, Blind, and Disabled Account for 22% of Medicaid Caseloads but 53% of Service Costs	73
Medicaid Caseloads Decreased Over the Past Three Years.....	74

Managed Care Caseloads Continue to Increase	75
The GRF Is the Main Funding Source for Ohio Medicaid	76
Medicaid Expenditures Continue to Increase	77
Managed Care Comprises Two-Thirds of Total Medicaid Service Expenditures.....	78
Developmental Disabilities Spending on Home and Community-Based Services Increases	79
Majority of Subsidized Child Care Was Funded by Federal Grants in FY 2019	80
Ohio’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Caseload Drops for the 6 th Consecutive Year	81
Ohio’s Participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children Declining	82
Ohio’s Percentage of Preterm Births and Infant Mortality Rate Exceed National Statistics	83
Child Care Accounted for Over a Third of Ohio’s TANF Expenditures in Federal Fiscal Year 2018.....	84
Ohio’s Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Grants Increased Since FY 2014.....	85
Ohio’s Unemployment Compensation Revenues Exceeded Benefit Payments the Last Nine Years	86
Workers’ Compensation Claims and Benefits Continued to Decline in 2019	87
Unintentional Overdose Deaths in Ohio Fell for the First Time in Ten Years in 2018.....	88
Justice and Public Safety Systems	
Prison Population Below 50,000 for Third Consecutive Year	89
Violent and Property Crimes Average 9% and 91%, Respectively, of Ohio’s Total Annual Crime Rate	90
Persons in Their 20s Accounted for 33% of Ohio’s Reported Arrests in 2018	91
Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments Generally Trend Downward Over Past Ten Years	92
FY 2019 State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs at 42%, Expected to Rise to 70%	93
Drugs and Crimes Against Persons Accounted for Over Half of Prison Commitments in FY 2019.....	94
69% of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2019.....	95
Concealed Carry Licenses Issued Hit All-Time High in 2018.....	96
Ohio’s Sex Offender Registry Includes Over 19,000 Offenders	97
1,273 Potential Victims of Human Trafficking Identified by Law Enforcement Since 2013	98

Ohio’s 2017 Per-Capita Police Protection Expenditures Lower
Than National Average, Higher Than Neighbor States 99

Capital Indictments and Death Sentences Remain Near Historic Lows 100

Ohio’s Traffic Fatality Rates Lower Than National Averages 101

OVI and Related Offense Convictions Decreased by 14.8% Over Past Ten Years 102

A Snapshot of Ohio's Population in 2018

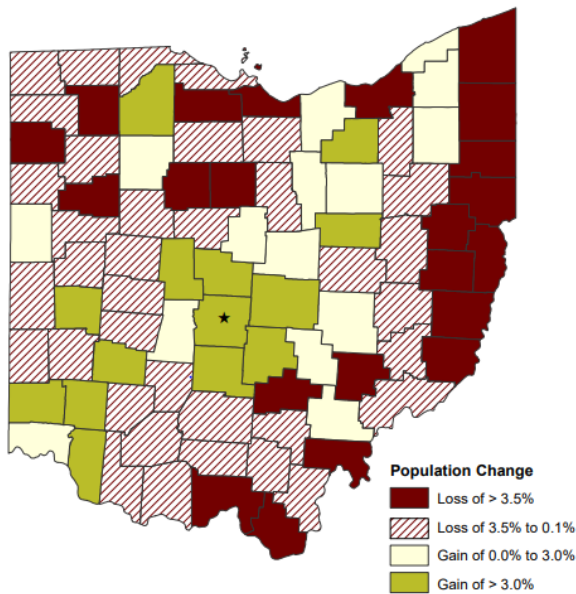
Ohio and United States Population Statistics			
Category	Ohio	United States	Ohio's Rank
Population and Age			
Total population	11,689,442	327,167,439	7
Median age	39.5	38.2	16
Female persons	51.0%	50.8%	20
Foreign born	4.8%	13.7%	39
Persons under 5 years old	5.9%	6.0%	28
Persons under 18 years old	22.2%	22.4%	27
Persons 65 years old or over	17.1%	16.0%	17
Race and National Origin (Selected Groups)			
White	81.0%	72.2%	21
Black or African-American	12.4%	12.7%	17
American Indian or Alaska native	0.2%	0.9%	42
Asian	2.3%	5.6%	31
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.9%	18.3%	41
Education (Persons 25 Years Old or Over)			
High school graduate or higher	90.7%	88.3%	22
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.9%	32.6%	36
Homes and Home Life			
Number of households	4,685,447	121,520,180	7
Persons per household	2.43	2.63	43
Households with persons under 18 years	28.6%	30.3%	32
Households with persons 60 years or over	40.5%	40.3%	23
Veterans (in total population 18 years or over)	7.5%	7.1%	33
Households that are married-couple families	45.1%	47.9%	44
Employed (16 years old and over)	59.9%	62.5%	25
Median household money income*	\$56,111	\$61,937	33
Median family income*	\$72,028	\$76,401	30
Median housing value	\$151,100	\$229,700	43
Mean travel to work (minutes)	23.6	27.1	34
Persons speaking a language other than English at home (age 5+)	7.3%	21.9%	39

*A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. It is possible to have a single-person household. In contrast, a family consists of a group of two or more individuals who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Central and Southwestern Counties Are Responsible for Most of Ohio's Recent Population Growth

Ohio's Population Growth by County, 2010-2019

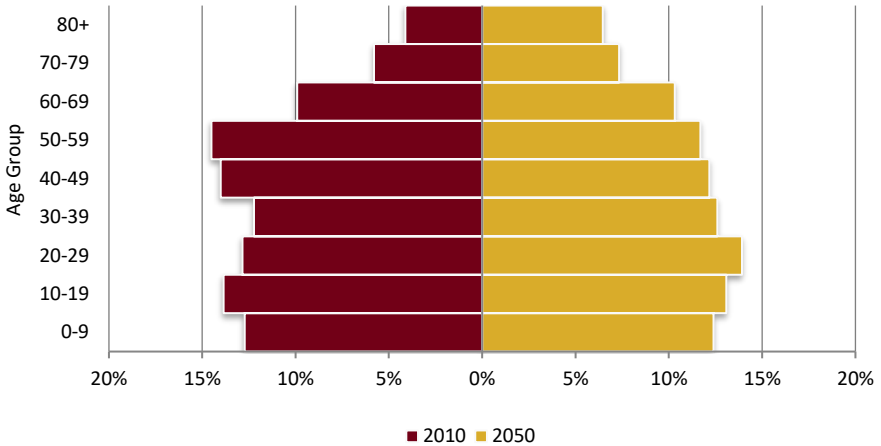


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Ohio's total population grew by 1.3% between the 2010 decennial census and 2019 census estimate, from 11.54 million to 11.69 million. This rate is below the national population growth rate of 6.3% during the same period.
- The growth rate ranks 39th nationally for this time period. Ohio remains the nation's seventh largest state by population.
- The state's 1.3% growth rate since 2010 was below the average population growth of 2.1% for the 12 Midwestern states. Among neighboring states, Ohio's population growth was higher than that of West Virginia (-3.3%), Pennsylvania (0.8%), and Michigan (1.0%), but lower than Kentucky (3.0%) and Indiana (3.8%).
- Of Ohio's 88 counties, 29 gained population between 2010 and 2019. Of the 14 counties with population growth of 3% or higher, six counties are in Central Ohio and four counties are in Southwestern Ohio.
- Between 2010 and 2019, Franklin County added the most total residents: 153,342 (13.2%). Franklin County (1.32 million) overtook Cuyahoga County (1.24 million) in highest total population over this time.
- Among the 59 counties that lost population, 22 lost over 3.5%. Of these 22 counties, ten were in the Appalachian Region along Ohio's eastern and southern borders.
- Monroe County lost 988 people, or 6.8% of its population, the largest percentage loss in the state, while Cuyahoga County lost the most total residents, 45,050 (3.5%), during this period.

Ohio's Population is Expected to Continue Aging

Share of Population by Age Group



Sources: Ohio Development Services Agency; U.S. Census Bureau

- In 2010, Ohio's population was approximately 11.5 million. By 2050, the population is anticipated to reach 11.6 million, an increase of about 110,000 individuals or 1.0%.
- Ohio's population is expected to continue aging over the next few decades. In fact, the percentage of Ohioans age 60 and over is expected to increase from 19.8% of the total population in 2010 to 24.1% in 2050. In other words, almost one in four Ohioans will be age 60 and over in 2050.
- During this same time period, the percentage of Ohioans age 19 and under is expected to decrease from 26.6% of the total population to 25.5%, while the percentage of individuals age 20 to 59 is expected to decrease from 53.6% to 50.4%.
- As a result of these population trends, Ohio's dependency ratio (the combined number of Ohioans age 19 and under and age 65 and over as a percentage of Ohioans age 20 to 64) is projected to increase from 68.5% in 2010 to 79.1% in 2050.
- High dependency ratios can contribute to a greater burden on working age individuals to provide support for younger and older people. It also creates a greater burden on the economy in general to provide social services for those who are economically dependent, including additional pressures to Social Security and public health systems.

Ohio's Economy Ranks 7th Largest Among States

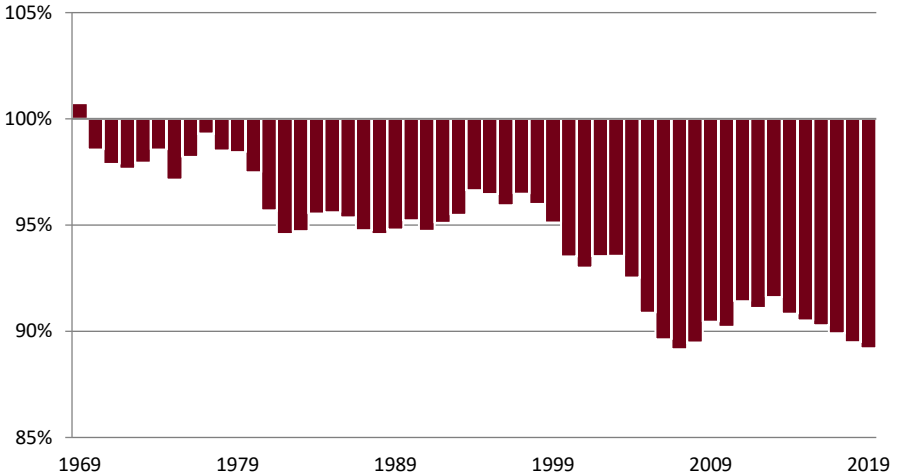
2019 Gross Domestic Product by State				
State	Total GDP (\$ in billions)		Per-Capita GDP	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Ohio	\$698.5	7	\$59,753	24
Neighboring States				
Pennsylvania	\$813.5	6	\$63,546	20
Michigan	\$541.6	14	\$54,226	36
Indiana	\$377.1	19	\$56,015	33
Kentucky	\$214.7	28	\$48,050	44
West Virginia	\$78.2	41	\$43,629	49
Top Ranked State	\$3,137.5	California	\$89,028	New York
U.S.	\$21,427.7	--	\$65,281	--

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- In 2019, Ohio's gross domestic product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic production, totaled \$698.5 billion, a 3.3% increase from 2018 total GDP of \$675.9 billion. Ohio's 2019 GDP was the 7th largest in the U.S., ranked between Pennsylvania (6th) and New Jersey (8th). Ohio's total GDP was higher than those of all neighboring states except for Pennsylvania.
- On a per-capita basis, Ohio's GDP of \$59,753 was the 24th largest in the nation in 2019. Among its neighboring states, only Pennsylvania ranked higher than Ohio, with per-capita GDP of \$63,546 (20th).
- Ohio's total GDP accounted for 3.3% of U.S. GDP in 2019, about the same percentage as a decade earlier. Ohio's economy grew mostly at slower rates than the U.S. as a whole during the ten years ending in 2019. In nominal terms (i.e., not adjusted for inflation), Ohio's GDP grew at an average rate of 3.8% per year during this period, while GDP for the U.S. grew by 4.0% per year.
- Over the last decade, average annual economic growth in one of Ohio's neighboring states was faster than in Ohio – Michigan (4.0%). The remaining neighboring states had slower GDP growth than that of Ohio – Indiana (3.7%) Pennsylvania (3.5%), Kentucky (3.3%), and West Virginia (2.2%).
- If Ohio's economy were compared with the U.S. and other countries, it would have ranked 21st largest in the world in 2019, with 0.8% of world GDP, based on an International Monetary Fund measure with GDP in domestic currencies converted into dollars at official exchange rates for almost all countries. On this basis, Ohio's ranking would have been just below Switzerland (20th).

Ohio's Per-Capita Income Remains Below U.S. Average

Ohio's Per-Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Average



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

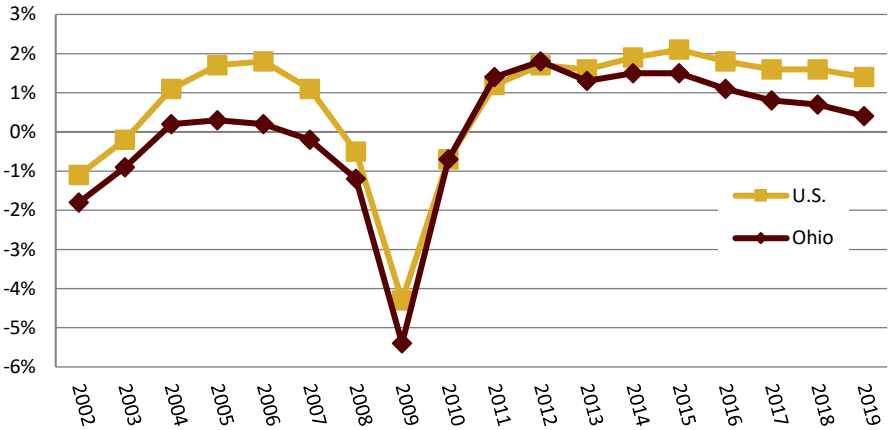
- Ohio's per-capita income last exceeded the U.S. average in 1969, and since that year has remained below the nationwide average. The shortfall between Ohio's per-capita income and the U.S. average, which started in 1970, widened over the years to more than 10 percentage points in 2006, 2007, and 2008, but subsequently fell back to 8% in 2013. Then the gap rose again to surpass 10% in 2017, 2018, and 2019.
- In 2019, Ohio's per-capita income of \$50,546 ranked 31st among states in the nation. Connecticut's per-capita income was the highest at \$79,087. The lowest, Mississippi, was \$39,368. As shown in the table below, Ohio's per-capita income was higher than all neighboring states except Pennsylvania.

Per-Capita Income for the U.S., Ohio, and Neighboring States in 2019

State	National Rank	Per-Capita Income
U.S.	--	\$56,663
Pennsylvania	15	\$58,775
Ohio	31	\$50,546
Michigan	32	\$50,320
Indiana	36	\$48,657
Kentucky	46	\$44,017
West Virginia	49	\$42,336

Ohio Employment Grows But Trails National Pace

Ohio and United States Employment Growth Rates

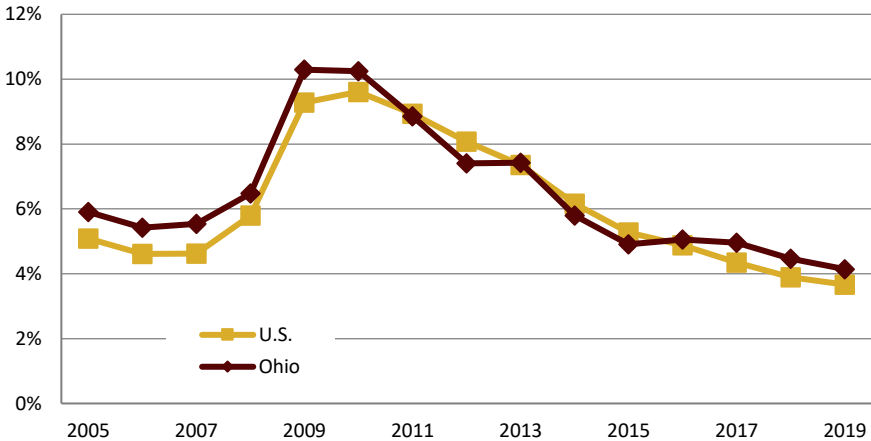


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The pace of employment growth in Ohio has trailed the national pace during the last 18 years except for 2010, 2011, and 2012. From 2017 through 2019, Ohio nonfarm payroll employment grew 0.8%, 0.7%, and 0.4%, respectively. During the same years, U.S. nonfarm payroll employment grew by 1.6%, 1.6%, and 1.4%.
- Ohio’s rate of job growth each year since 2011 was higher than any annual rate from 2002 through 2010.
- U.S. employment’s pre-great recession peak of 139.49 million people that occurred in November 2007 was regained by June 2014 and met an all-time record of 153.18 million in November 2019. Ohio’s employment peaked at 5.69 million in December 1999, and has yet to regain that total, though reaching 5.63 million in November 2018.
- Between 2002 and 2019, total payroll employment in Ohio grew 2.6%. This rate of growth ranks 47th nationally, ahead of neighboring states West Virginia (2.5%) and Michigan (-1.2%) but behind Pennsylvania (7.5%), Indiana (8.8%), and Kentucky (9.0%). During this time period, the states with the fastest growth rates of employment were Utah (45.4%), Texas (35.5%), and Nevada (34.8%).
- Over the years between 2017 and 2019, the state’s employment in the following supersectors has increased: mining and logging (4.4%); construction (4.1%); manufacturing (2.1%); education and health services (1.6%); finance (1.1%); business and professional services (1.1%); trade, transportation, and utilities (0.4%); leisure and hospitality (1.4%); and government (0.4%). During these years, total payroll employment in Ohio increased by 61,000 jobs, accounting for 1.4% of all job gains nationally.

Ohio's Unemployment Rate Is Above National Rate

Ohio and United States Average Annual Unemployment Rates



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Ohio Labor Market Information

- In 2019, Ohio's average unemployment rate was 4.1%, which was above the national average of 3.7%. Ohio's unemployment rate was higher than the national rate in recent years, but was equal to or below the national rate from 2011 through 2015.
- The unemployment rate is measured as the number of the unemployed – people age 16 or over who do not currently have a job but are actively looking for one – as a percent of the labor force, which is made up of the employed and the unemployed.
- Between 2005 and 2019, Ohio's unemployment rate peaked at 10.3% in 2009, before falling to 4.1% in 2019, the lowest rate since 2000. During the same time period, Ohio's labor force peaked at 5.99 million in 2007 before declining to 5.70 million in 2015, its lowest point since 1997. The labor force subsequently expanded to 5.80 million in 2019.
- Ohio's 2019 unemployment rate of 4.1% was equal to or lower than its neighboring states except Indiana (3.3%). Michigan had a comparable rate (4.1%), whereas rates were higher in Kentucky (4.3%), Pennsylvania (4.4%), and West Virginia (4.9%).
- Unemployment rates vary among Ohio's counties. Generally, in 2019, the counties with the highest rates of unemployment were on the eastern and southern edges of the state. In total, 61 of Ohio's 88 counties (69%) had unemployment rates within one percentage point of the annual statewide rate (about 3.1% to 5.1%). The highest rate among counties was 8.3% (Monroe) and the lowest rate was 2.6% (Mercer).

Ohio Employment by Sector Stabilizes

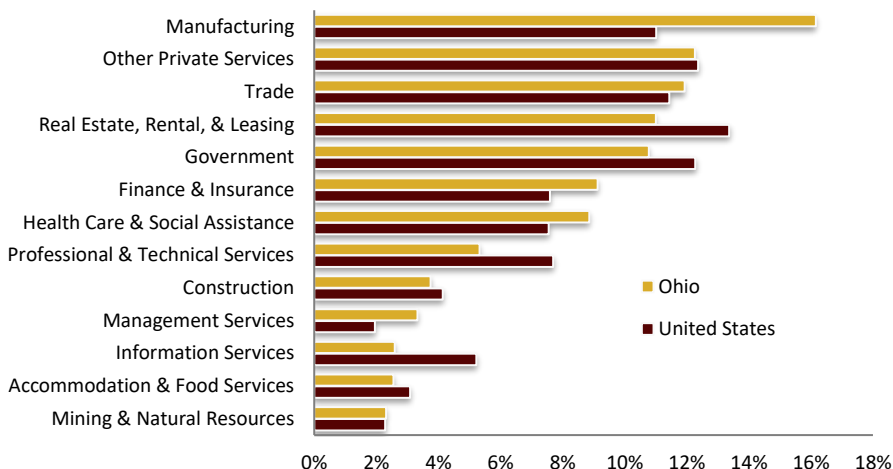
Ohio Nonfarm Employment by Sector (Number in Thousands)						
Sector	2000		2010		2019	
	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share
Goods-Producing (Private)						
Mining/Natural Resources	12.9	0.2%	11.3	0.2%	11.9	0.2%
Construction	246.1	4.4%	168.8	3.4%	226.0	4.0%
Manufacturing	1,021.7	18.2%	621.4	12.3%	701.4	12.6%
Subtotal	1,280.8	22.8%	801.5	15.9%	939.3	16.8%
Service-Providing (Private)						
Trade (Retail & Wholesale)	917.0	16.3%	764.2	15.2%	789.6	14.1%
Transportation & Utilities	196.1	3.5%	180.8	3.6%	235.8	4.2%
Information	107.5	1.9%	77.7	1.5%	69.5	1.2%
Financial Activities	305.2	5.4%	276.8	5.5%	309.5	5.5%
Professional & Business	647.6	11.5%	628.9	12.5%	735.1	13.2%
Educational & Health	678.6	12.1%	838.6	16.7%	940.3	16.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	483.3	8.6%	475.3	9.4%	568.6	10.2%
Other Services	223.4	4.0%	206.1	4.1%	213.1	3.8%
Subtotal	3,558.7	63.3%	3,448.3	68.5%	3,861.5	69.1%
Government	785.1	14.0%	786.1	15.6%	786.1	14.1%
Total	5,624.5	100%	5,035.9	100%	5,586.8	100%

Sources: Ohio Labor Market Information; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Between 2000 and 2010, Ohio employment in private goods-producing industries decreased from 22.8% of Ohio employment to 15.9%, then grew to 16.8% in 2019. Employment in private service-providing industries rose from 63.3% of employment in 2000 to 68.5% in 2010, then edged up to 69.1% in 2019. Employment in government fluctuated between 14% and 15% from 2000 to 2019, but peaked above 15% in 2009, 2010, and 2011.
- Employment in goods-producing industries fell by about 479,000 from 2000 to the post-recession year 2010, then grew almost 138,000 to 2019. Employment in manufacturing decreased by 400,000 in the earlier period, then grew by 80,000.
- Employment in the private service-providing sector decreased by 110,000 from 2000 to 2010, then grew by 413,000.
- Among private service industries, employment shares were stable or increased in both periods, with the notable exceptions of the trade sectors, retail and wholesale, and the information sector. The share of the other services sector decreased slightly in the later period.

Manufacturing's Share of the Economy is Larger in Ohio Than in Most Other States

Industry Shares of Gross Domestic Product in 2019



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Ohio's economy remains more concentrated in manufacturing than the nation as a whole. Output of factories accounted for 16% of Ohio's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019, and 11% of the national economy.
- Other industry groups that comprise a greater share of Ohio's economy than nationwide include finance and insurance, management services, health care and social assistance, and to a lesser extent, trade.
- Manufacturing's larger share of Ohio's GDP reflects the state's historical specialization in the production of durable goods, particularly motor vehicles and parts, fabricated metal products, machinery, primary metals, electrical equipment and appliances, and nonmetallic mineral products, as well as nondurable goods including plastics and rubber products, and petroleum and coal products.
- Ohio was the third leading state in the nation in 2019 in the value of factory output, at \$112.9 billion, trailing only California and Texas. Nine states derived higher shares of their GDP from manufacturing than Ohio in 2019: Indiana, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, North Carolina, Alabama, and South Carolina.
- Production of goods – in construction, natural resource industries, mining, and manufacturing – accounted for 22% of Ohio's GDP in 2019, higher than the comparable figure for the United States (17%). Private services were 67% of the value of economic activity in Ohio and 70% for the nation. Government accounted for less than 11% of Ohio GDP and more than 12% for the nation. (Numbers do not sum to 100% because of rounding.)

Ohio Ranks 9th Nationally in the Value of Exports

Top Ten States in Exports				
2019 Rank	State	2018 (in billions)	2019 (in billions)	% Change 2018-2019
	U.S.	\$1,664.1	\$1,645.5	-1.1%
1	Texas	\$315.4	\$330.5	4.8%
2	California	\$178.4	\$173.3	-2.9%
3	New York	\$81.5	\$73.3	-10.1%
4	Louisiana	\$66.2	\$63.7	-3.8%
5	Washington	\$77.7	\$60.1	-22.7%
6	Illinois	\$65.4	\$59.9	-8.4%
7	Florida	\$57.2	\$56.0	-2.1%
8	Michigan	\$57.9	\$55.3	-4.5%
9	Ohio	\$54.3	\$53.0	-2.4%
10	Pennsylvania	\$41.1	\$42.5	3.4%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Ohio Development Services Agency

- In 2019, the value of Ohio's exports to foreign countries was \$53.0 billion, 9th highest among the 50 states. Ohio's export value decreased 2.4% from 2018 to 2019. Overall, Ohio accounted for 3.2% of total U.S. exports in 2019.
- Ohio's export value was 7.6% of the state's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019, slightly lower than the U.S. average of 7.7%.
- On a per-capita basis, Ohio's exports ranked 17th highest in 2019. Ohio's per-capita export value of \$4,533 in that year was 9.6% lower than the U.S. average of \$5,013.
- In 2019, sales of Ohio exports exceeded \$1 billion in each of nine markets: Canada, Mexico, China, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Japan, France, Germany, and South Korea. Canada was the largest market, purchasing \$20.5 billion (38.6%) of Ohio's exports, followed by Mexico at \$6.9 billion (13.0%). Ohio's largest market outside of North America was China, accounting for \$3.2 billion (6.1%).
- Eleven of Ohio's production sectors exported over \$1.0 billion each in 2019. Industrial machinery was the largest at \$9.7 billion, followed by vehicles and parts (\$8.8 billion), aircraft/spacecraft and parts (\$5.9 billion), electrical machinery (\$3.2 billion), plastics (\$3.0 billion), optical/medical instruments (\$1.7 billion), oil seed/grain (\$1.7 billion), perfumery and cosmetics (\$1.4 billion), iron/steel products (\$1.3 billion), miscellaneous chemical products (\$1.1 billion), and soap/waxes/lubricants (\$1.1 billion). Together, these 11 sectors accounted for 73.4% of Ohio's exports in 2019.
- From 2018 to 2019, Ohio's exports of iron and steel and rubber/rubber products dropped below \$1.0 billion; the value of their exports dropped by \$197.5 million (17.8%) and \$158.9 million (14.6%), respectively. In 2019, exports of soap/waxes/lubricants rose above \$1.0 billion, increasing \$63.2 million, or 6.4%, from 2018.

Cash Receipts From Ohio's Agricultural Commodities Totalled \$9.0 Billion in 2018

Cash Receipts from Ohio's Agricultural Commodities in 2018		
Commodity	Receipts (\$ in Thousands)	% of Ohio Total Receipts
Soybeans	\$2,420,854	26.8%
Corn	\$2,070,926	23.0%
Dairy Products	\$902,492	10.0%
Chicken eggs	\$762,538	8.5%
Hogs	\$667,969	7.4%
Top Five Subtotal	\$6,824,779	75.7%
All Commodities	\$9,017,766	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Cash receipts from Ohio's five leading commodities totaled \$6.8 billion in 2018, accounting for 75.7% of the state's total commodity cash receipts of approximately \$9.0 billion in that year.
- Cash receipts from four of Ohio's five leading agricultural commodities ranked among the top ten in the nation in 2018. The highest ranking was for chicken eggs (3rd), which has ranked in the top five nationally for the past ten years. Overall, Ohio ranked 16th among all states from the sale of agricultural commodities.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Ohio's overall cash receipts from commodities increased by 17.4%, from \$7.7 billion to \$9.0 billion. This rate of increase was lower than the national average increase of 18.6% during the same period, but was the second highest among the five states in the Cornbelt Production Region. Within this region, Ohio was ahead of Indiana (9.9%), Illinois (11.1%), and Iowa (16.2%), but behind Missouri (21.8%).
- Price volatility of agricultural products has a significant effect on cash receipts each year. During the 2008-2018 period, cash receipts from commodities reached their highest in 2013 at \$10.9 billion.
- Ohio's net farm income, or the return earned by farm operations, increased by 41.1% between 2017 and 2018, from \$1.5 billion to \$2.2 billion. National net farm income rose by 11.6% over this time, from \$75.1 billion to \$83.8 billion. Among Ohio's five leading commodities, cash receipts from dairy products and hogs declined between these years, while those from soy, corn, and chicken eggs increased. The largest increase was for chicken eggs, which rose by 45.5%.
- In 2018, Ohio had 77,800 total farms, 4th most in the nation, and approximately 13.9 million acres of farmland. The number of farms in Ohio represents 3.9% of the nearly 2.0 million farms nationwide.

Median Home Prices in Ohio's Eight Major Markets Continue to Climb

Median Sales Price of Existing Single-Family Homes in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Post-Great Recession

MSA	2011	2019	% Change 2011-2019
Akron	\$90,900	\$155,000	70.5%
Canton	\$90,900*	\$139,400	53.4%
Cincinnati	\$122,300	\$185,600	51.8%
Cleveland	\$105,100	\$164,100	56.1%
Columbus	\$123,900	\$216,600	74.8%
Dayton	\$93,300	\$157,800	69.1%
Toledo	\$75,700	\$131,000	73.1%
Youngstown	\$67,200*	\$102,600	52.7%
Midwest	\$135,800	\$214,500	58.0%
United States	\$166,200	\$274,600	65.2%

*Represents 2010 median sale price of existing single-family homes. The 2011 median sale price is not available for these metropolitan statistical areas.

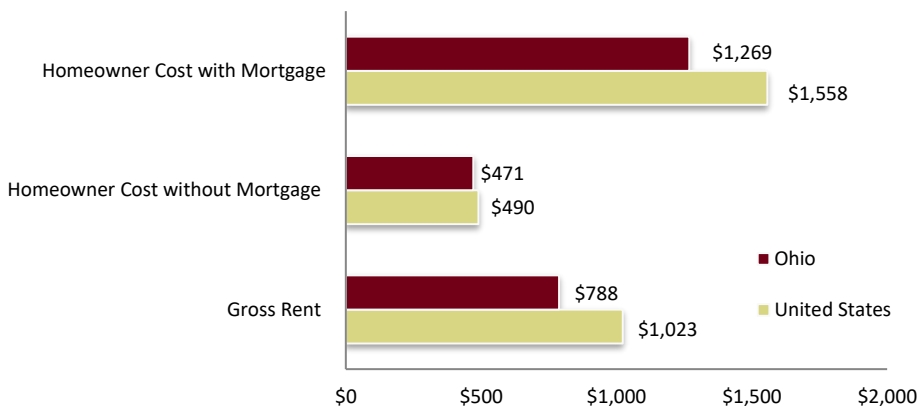
Source: National Association of Realtors

- In 2019, median home prices in Ohio's eight metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) continue to rebound from their post-great recession nadir in 2011. Since then, values increased between 51.8% in Cincinnati and 74.8% in Columbus.
- Median home prices in Akron, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo MSAs increased at a higher rate from 2011-2019 than home prices in both the Midwest region and the United States as a whole. Median home prices increased 58.0% in the Midwest region and 65.2% in the United States during this period.
- The Columbus MSA is the sole Ohio MSA to surpass the Midwest region median in this time period, doing so in both 2018 and 2019. The median home prices in Ohio's eight MSAs continued to remain below the median of the United States between 2011 and 2019. In 2019, the Columbus MSA had the highest median sales price in Ohio, at \$216,600, while the Youngstown MSA had the lowest, at \$102,600.
- From 2018 to 2019, median home prices in each of Ohio's MSAs increased between 5.7% (Canton) and 9.1% (Youngstown). The U.S. annual sales price increase was 5.0% for 2019.
- The number of existing homes sold increased by 30.2% in the Midwest region, from 960,000 in 2011 to 1.25 million in 2019.¹ The number of homes sold nationwide during this same period increased by 25.3%, from 4.26 million to 5.34 million.

¹ Existing homes includes single-family homes, condominiums, and co-ops.

Ohio Housing Costs Remain Below the National Average

Median Monthly Housing Costs, 2014-2018



Source: U.S. Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

- Over the 2014-2018 period, median monthly housing costs (including utilities, fuel costs, insurance, real estate taxes, and home fees) in Ohio were below the national median in three categories: (1) homeowner cost with mortgage, (2) homeowner cost without a mortgage, and (3) gross rent.
- Ohio's median monthly housing costs according to these three measures were third highest among the five surrounding states. Housing costs were higher in Pennsylvania and Michigan but lower in Indiana (except for gross rent), Kentucky, and West Virginia.
- For the 2014-2018 period, the median value of an owner occupied house in Ohio was \$140,000; the U.S. median value was \$204,900. Ohio's median home values ranged from \$87,200 in Crawford County to \$293,900 in Delaware County.
- Ohio's homeownership rate of 66.0% surpassed the U.S. homeownership rate of 63.8% during the 2014-2018 period, but is the lowest rate among the five surrounding states. Homeownership rates were the highest in Geauga County at 86.1% and the lowest in Franklin County at 53.4%.
- Between 2012-2016 and 2014-2018, median gross rent in Ohio increased 6.1% from \$743 to \$788. The number of renter households was stable between these periods at slightly under 1.6 million.
- A widely used federal measure of housing affordability is whether renters pay 30% or less of household income on rent. By this standard, 54.2% of Ohio renters qualify as living in affordable housing, a greater share than the 49.8% who live in affordable housing nationwide.

Ohio's Transportation Infrastructure Is Among the Largest and Most Used in the Nation

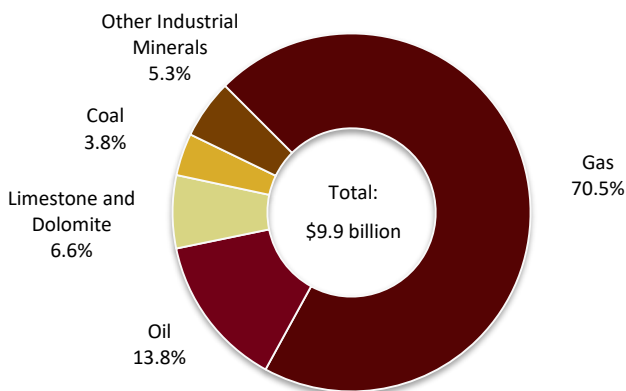
Ohio Transportation Statistics			
Measurement	Ohio Statistic	Ohio Ranking	50-State Median
Infrastructure			
Total area of state (square miles)	44,826	34 th	57,094
Area of state that is water (%)	8.8%	16 th	3.3%
Bridges	27,167	2 nd	10,332
Centerline road miles	123,014	9 th	80,416
Freight railroad miles	5,132	3 ^d	2,588
Inland waterway miles	440	21 st	305
Public transit vehicles (urban and rural)	2,865	11 th	1,256
Annual Usage			
Motor vehicle registrations	10,913,773	5 th	4,073,860
Licensed drivers per 1,000 in population	687	37 th	716
Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) (millions)	114,474	6 th	49,795
VMT per licensed driver	14,251	30 th	14,521
Public transit passenger trips (urban and rural)	96,600,569	15 th	37,003,329
Airport enplanements	10,309,530	24 th	7,324,898
Commercial Activity – Value of Freight Originating in the State, by Mode (in \$ millions)			
Truck freight	\$516,587	5 th	\$179,883
Multiple modes and mail	\$71,582	10 th	\$25,077
Pipeline (mainly oil and natural gas)	\$46,845	8 th	\$12,241
Rail freight	\$27,634	7 th	\$8,585
Air freight	\$10,771	14 th	\$4,514
Waterborne freight	\$1,014	34 th	\$1,522

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Federal Highway Administration (FHWA); Association of American Railroads; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; American Public Transportation Association and Federal Transit Administration; Federal Aviation Administration; FHWA and Bureau of Transportation Statistics – Freight Analysis Framework

- Although Ohio's land mass of 44,826 square miles ranks 34th in the nation, the state's transportation infrastructure is one of the largest and most used.
- Ohio's interstate, state route, and local road network consists of approximately 123,000 centerline road miles (9th highest among states) and over 27,000 bridges (2nd among states).
- Ohio's freight transportation network includes 8 major interstate routes, 13 intermodal rail terminals, 11 ports along Lake Erie and the Ohio River, 7 commercial airports, and 3 multimodal facilities.

Natural Gas Remains Ohio's Dominant Mineral Resource

Value of Minerals Produced in Ohio, 2018

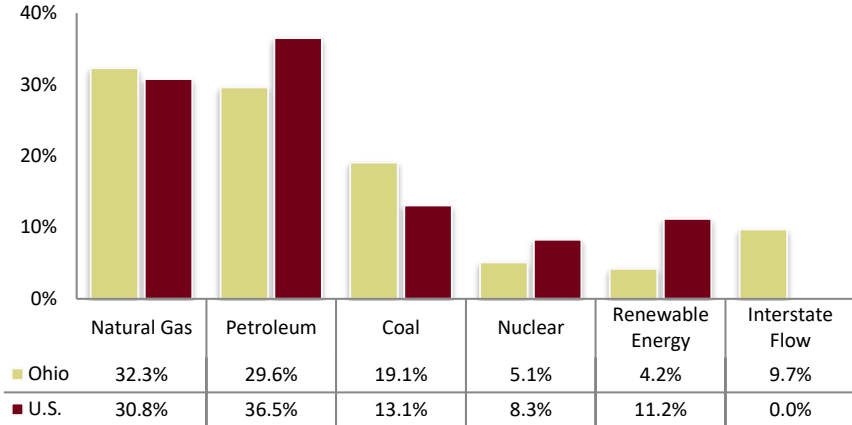


Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- The value of mineral resources extracted in Ohio in 2018 totaled \$9.9 billion. Natural gas accounted for the largest share of this total at \$7.0 billion (70.5%), followed by oil at \$1.4 billion (13.8%), and limestone and dolomite at \$645.3 million (6.6%). Other industrial minerals including salt, sand and gravel, clay, shale, and sandstone ranked 4th at \$529.4 million (5.3%). The value of Ohio coal, which declined for the fifth consecutive year, was \$379.6 million (3.8%).
- The total value of Ohio's mineral resources production increased by 67.8% between 2016 and 2018. This was primarily due to oil and natural gas production values, which increased by 62.3% and 106.5%, respectively. The production value of limestone and dolomite increased 6.3%, while other mineral resources increased a slight 0.3% during this time period. In contrast, the value of coal produced fell by 29.9% between 2016 and 2018.
- Belmont County was the top natural gas producing county in Ohio in 2018, yielding 995.7 million mcf or 39.9% of the state's natural gas production. Guernsey County had the highest oil production at 9.78 million barrels, 27.5% of the oil produced statewide.
- Belmont County also was top among the 13 coal producing counties, accounting for nearly 54.8% (approximately 5.2 million tons) of the state's total production of nearly 9.6 million tons.
- Industrial minerals produced in Ohio include mostly limestone and dolomite and lesser amounts of sand and gravel, salt, sandstone and conglomerate, shale, and clay. Wyandot County had the most sales of limestone and dolomite in 2018 (7.6 million tons), while Stark County led in sales of sand and gravel (4.1 million tons). Geauga County led in sales of sandstone and conglomerate, Tuscarawas County led in sales of both clay and shale, and Cuyahoga County led in sales of salt.

Natural Gas Is Ohio’s Largest Energy Source, But Ohio Remains Strongly Reliant on Coal Relative to U.S.

Ohio and U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 2018

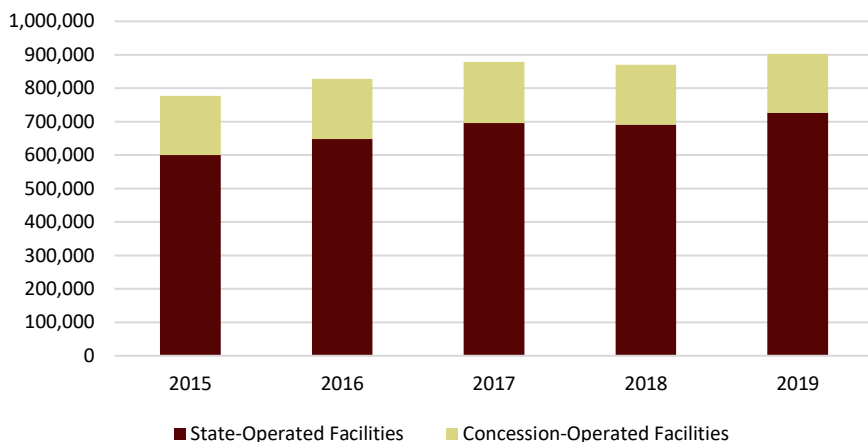


Source: United States Energy Information Administration

- In 2018, natural gas was the largest source of energy consumed in Ohio (32.3%) while petroleum was the largest source in the entire U.S. (36.5%). Natural gas gained its top ranking in Ohio in 2018 for the first time since the U.S. Energy Information Administration began recordkeeping in 1960. Coal was Ohio’s primary source of energy for more than five decades, until it was eclipsed by petroleum in 2012.
- Petroleum ranked 2nd among the energy sources consumed in Ohio in 2018, at 29.6%. It was Ohio’s largest source of consumption in five of the previous six years.
- Ohio coal consumption declined by 50.1% from 2008 to 2018 during which time it dropped from the primary energy source to the 3rd largest energy source. In 2018 coal accounted for 19.1% of Ohio’s total energy consumption, still significantly higher than the national average of 13.1% for that year.
- Renewable sources made up 4.2% of energy consumed in Ohio in 2018; nationally, these sources made up 11.2%. The remaining 9.7% of Ohio’s energy consumption came from sources in other U.S. states.
- Ohio was the 8th largest energy user among the 50 states in 2018, due primarily to Ohio’s relatively large population. On a per-capita basis, Ohio ranked 23rd in the nation in energy consumption.
- Ohio’s industrial base requires significant energy resources. Overall energy usage by Ohio’s industrial customers was 6th among states in 2018, and ranked 2nd in electricity usage behind Texas.
- Ohio’s overall energy use declined 6.1% from 2008 to 2018. By comparison, overall energy use in the U.S. grew 2.3% over that period.

Overnight Visits to Ohio State Parks Top 900,000 in 2019 with Camping the Most Popular Option

Nights Used at Ohio State Park Overnight Facilities



Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- The number of uses of overnight accommodations in Ohio's state parks has increased over the past five years from 777,305 nights in 2015 to 902,689 nights in 2019, an increase of 16.1%. Over this time period, overnight stays in state-operated facilities increased by 21.0% from 599,942 in 2015 to 726,175 in 2019. The popularity of overnighting in concession-operated facilities dipped slightly, by 0.5%, from 177,363 in 2015 to 176,514 in 2019.
- Of the total nights used in 2019, 726,125 (80.5%) were in state-operated campgrounds, cabins, getaway rentals, or group lodges, while 176,514 (19.5%) were in concession-operated lodges and cabins.
- Camping, the most popular form of overnight stay in Ohio's state parks, comprised 74.7% of overnight stays in 2019. Lodges made up 15.2% of nights used, cabins comprised 8.9%, and getaway rentals comprised 1.2%.
- Among overnight accommodations at state parks, the number of overnight stays at state park campgrounds has increased the most since 2015 (23.2%). The number of overnight stays in state park cabins had the second highest increase over this time (7.6%).
- In FY 2020, approximately \$69.2 million was spent on state park operations. Of this amount, approximately 46.4% was funded by fees, charges, and other sources while 53.6% was funded by the GRF.
- In FY 2020, state parks generated approximately \$26.9 million in revenue. The largest source of revenue was camping fees (59.9%), followed by gift shop sales (11.8%), dock permit fees (10.9%), cabin rentals (10.9%), and concession fees (3.9%).

Ohio’s 4,721 Public Water Systems Serve 11 Million People Daily

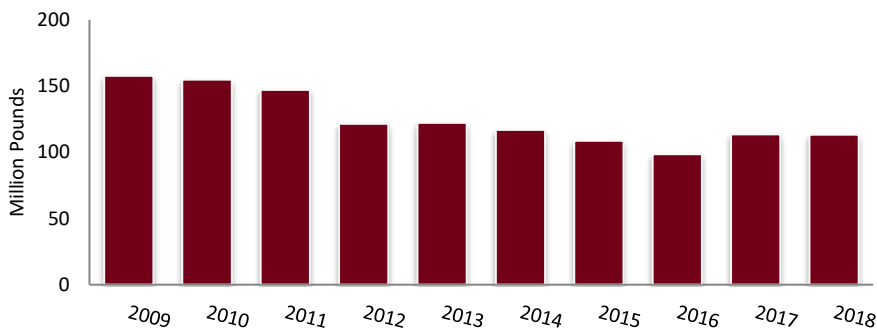
Ohio’s Public Water Systems by Category, 2020			
Category	Ground Water	Surface Water	Total Systems
Community	1,014	300	1,314
Transient Noncommunity	2,742	5	2,747
Nontransient Noncommunity	633	27	660
Total	4,389	332	4,721

Sources: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Ohio’s nearly 4,800 public water systems (PWS) provide drinking water to 11 million people daily and range in size from large municipalities to small churches and restaurants relying on a single well. PWS are regulated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA). The number of PWS in Ohio fluctuates from year to year.
- There are three types of PWS in Ohio:
 - *Community*: Serves at least 15 water service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Examples include cities, mobile home parks, and nursing homes.
 - *Nontransient noncommunity*: Serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. Examples include schools, hospitals, businesses, and factories.
 - *Transient noncommunity*: Serves at least 25 different persons over 60 days per year. Examples include campgrounds, parks, highway rest stops, restaurants, and gas stations.
- Of the 4,721 PWS in Ohio (as of 2020), 4,389 (93%) use ground water (wells) and the remaining 332 (7%) use surface water (lakes or rivers).
- In 2019, the Ohio EPA awarded Water Supply Revolving Loan Account loans totaling close to \$109 million to help communities address drinking water infrastructure needs. In addition, about \$21 million in principal forgiveness funding was available to help small, disadvantaged communities.
- In 2019, the U.S. EPA categorized 58 of Ohio’s PWS as a “serious violator.” Serious violators are those that have a specified number of uncorrected violations of varying severity. These systems are required to become compliant within six months, or be placed under formal enforcement. The number of serious violators in Ohio since 2014 has ranged from a high of 114 (CY 2014) to a low of 40 (CY 2016). Violations could include those related to monitoring and reporting, health, and public notification requirements.
- In 2019, the U.S. EPA noted that 35 of Ohio’s PWS had acute health violations.

Ohio's Toxic Chemical Releases Decreased by 28.2% Over Past Ten Years

Toxic Chemicals Released in Ohio



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

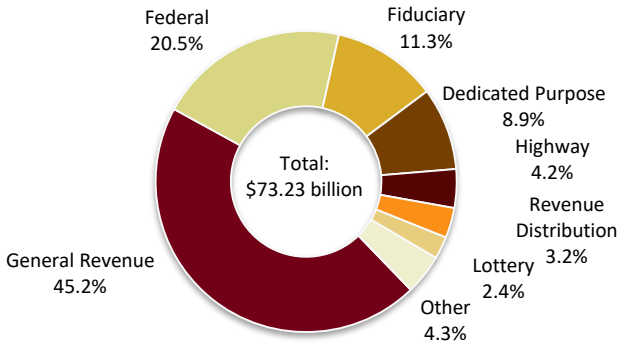
- The amount of toxic chemicals released or disposed of in Ohio, as reported in the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), declined from 157.7 million pounds in 2009 to 113.3 million pounds in 2018, a decrease of 28.2% during this period.
- Three industries – chemicals (30.7 million pounds), primary metals (24.9 million pounds), and electric utilities (19.8 million pounds) – were responsible for 63.9% of Ohio's total releases in 2018.
- Three chemicals – zinc compounds (15.9 million pounds), sulfuric acid (12.3 million pounds), and nitrate compounds (9.9 million pounds) – were responsible for 33.7% of Ohio's total releases in 2018.
- Ohio ranked 9th nationally in total releases in 2018. Alaska released the largest amount of toxic chemicals (972.0 million pounds) while Vermont released the least (0.4 million pounds). As seen in the table below, Ohio ranked above all neighboring states except Indiana.
- Through the TRI, a database of information that certain specified facilities are required to report, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency tracks hundreds of listed chemicals released into the air, water, and land in quantities above threshold levels in a given year. In 2018, 1,322 Ohio facilities submitted TRI reports.

Toxic Chemical Release Rankings for Ohio and Neighboring States, 2018

State	National Rank	Toxic Releases (Million Pounds)
Indiana	7	129.0
Ohio	9	113.3
Michigan	12	78.5
Pennsylvania	17	55.0
Kentucky	19	50.8
West Virginia	29	30.8

GRF Made Up 45.2% of Operating Spending in FY 2020

State Operating Spending by Fund Group, FY 2020

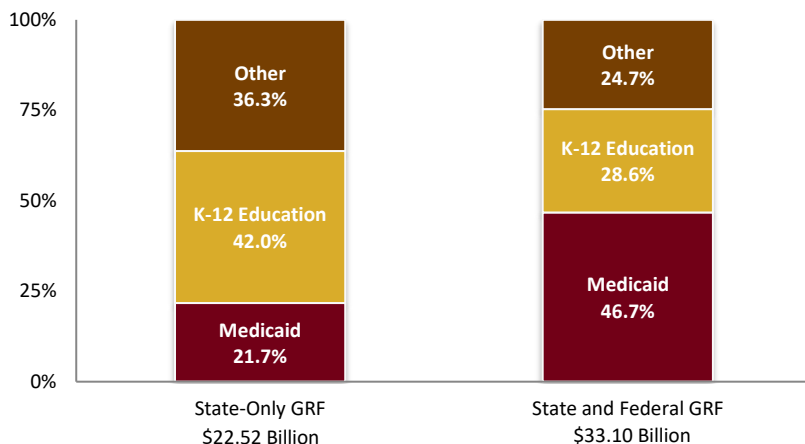


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, state operating spending totaled \$73.23 billion, of which \$33.10 billion (45.2%) was expended from the GRF. GRF spending supported Medicaid (46.7%), primary and secondary education (28.6%), higher education (7.9%), and other core government functions.
- The Federal Fund Group accounted for \$15.02 billion (20.5%) of total operating spending in FY 2020. This spending supported various federal programs that are subject to the state appropriation process. The federal share of FY 2020 total operating spending increases to 35.0% when the \$10.59 billion in federal reimbursements deposited into the GRF is counted.
- Spending from the Fiduciary Fund Group and the Revenue Distribution Fund Group was \$8.27 billion (11.3%) and \$2.37 billion (3.2%), respectively. This spending included tax distributions to local governments, tax refunds, state employee payroll and benefit deductions, and various state payments to local governments.
- Spending from the Dedicated Purpose Fund Group was \$6.50 billion (8.9%), which supported various programs with specific revenue sources.
- Spending from the Highway Operating Fund Group accounted for \$3.04 billion (4.2%). This spending supported the operations of the Ohio Department of Transportation, including highway construction and maintenance.
- Spending from the State Lottery Fund Group was \$1.76 billion (2.4%). This spending was for primary and secondary education, as well as lottery administration and prize payments.
- The remaining \$3.16 billion (4.3%) of spending was distributed from seven other smaller fund groups.

K-12 Education and Medicaid Are the Two Biggest Spending Areas in the GRF

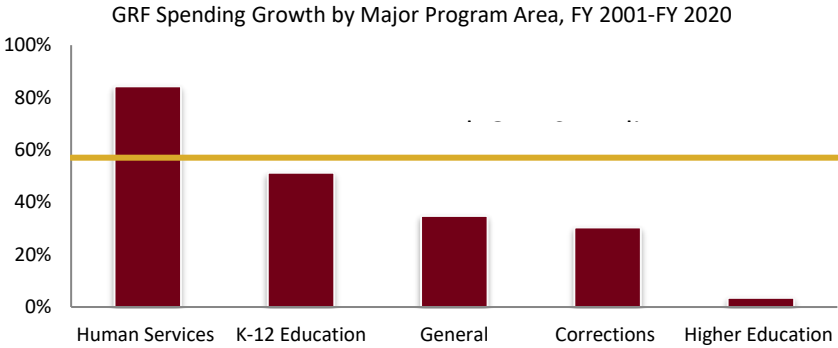
GRF Spending by Program Area, FY 2020



Sources: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- GRF spending supported by only state sources totaled \$22.52 billion in FY 2020. Of this total, 42.0% (\$9.46 billion) went to K-12 Education. K-12 Education has traditionally comprised the largest share of state-only GRF spending, followed by Medicaid, which comprised 21.7% (\$4.89 billion) in FY 2020.
- The remainder of the state-only GRF in FY 2020 went to Higher Education (\$2.61 billion, 11.6%), General Government (\$2.17 billion, 9.7%), Corrections (\$2.05 billion, 9.1%), and non-Medicaid Human Services (\$1.34 billion, 5.9%).
- GRF spending for Medicaid is supported by federal reimbursements in addition to state revenue sources. In FY 2020, \$10.59 billion in federal reimbursements was deposited into the GRF, which brought total state and federal GRF spending to \$33.10 billion.
- Medicaid accounted for \$15.47 billion (46.7%) of total state and federal GRF spending in FY 2020. Medicaid has consistently made up the largest share of total GRF spending.
- K-12 Education ranked second in total state and federal GRF spending, at 28.6% in FY 2020.
- The Higher Education, General Government, Corrections, and non-Medicaid Human Services shares of FY 2020 total state and federal GRF spending were 7.9%, 6.6%, 6.2%, and 4.0%, respectively.

Total State and Federal GRF Spending Grew 57% in the Past Two Decades Due to Human Services

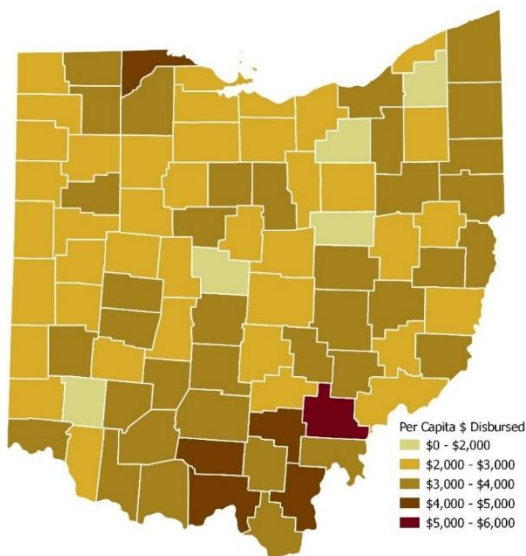


Sources: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- In nominal terms, total state and federal GRF spending increased by 57.0% over the 20 years from FY 2001 to FY 2020, with an average growth rate of 2.5% per year.
- Human Services, including Medicaid, is the main driver behind total GRF spending growth. It grew 84.3% from FY 2001 to FY 2020, much faster than total GRF spending. This spending area increased from 43.3% of total GRF spending in FY 2001 to 50.8% in FY 2020. A portion of this spending is funded by reimbursements from the federal government.
- All other categories increased by less than overall spending and, therefore, saw a decrease in their shares of total spending. K-12 Education spending increased 51.4%. This spending area decreased from 29.7% of total spending in FY 2001 to 28.6% in FY 2020.
- General Government grew by 34.7% and Corrections grew by 30.4% over this 20-year period. These two categories' shares of the total decreased from 7.7% to 6.6% and from 7.5% to 6.2%, respectively.
- Higher Education spending growth was the lowest of all spending areas, increasing by 3.5% over the past two decades. This spending area decreased from 11.9% of total spending in FY 2001 to 7.9% in FY 2020. Higher Education spending of \$2.61 billion in FY 2020 is 3.8% lower than its all-time high of \$2.71 billion in FY 2008.
- Inflation (CPI-U) was 46.9% during this 20-year period. Human Services and K-12 Education are the two areas that grew faster than inflation.
- Overall GRF spending registered only two annual declines in the past two decades, a 9.9% decrease in FY 2010 due to the Great Recession and an 8.0% decrease in FY 2018 due to a tax policy change that moved some Medicaid spending out of the GRF into non-GRF funds.

State Spends More Dollars Per Capita in Rural Counties

FY 2019 Per-Capita State Spending by County

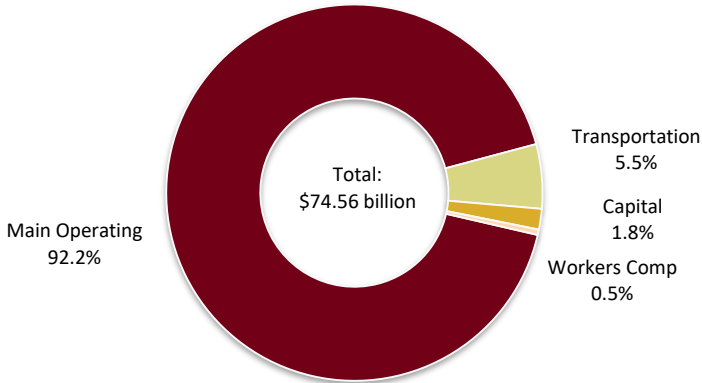


Source: Annual survey of state agencies by the Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- A total of \$36.45 billion was spent on programs and projects in Ohio's 88 counties in FY 2019. The five counties in which the state spent the most money per capita in FY 2019 were in southeastern Ohio: Athens (\$5,864), Pike (\$4,969), Scioto (\$4,913), Gallia (\$4,549), and Vinton (\$4,452).
- The five counties in which the state spent the most total money were Franklin (\$4.71 billion), Cuyahoga (\$4.45 billion), Hamilton (\$2.70 billion), Summit (\$1.93 billion), and Montgomery (\$1.80 billion).
- Of the \$36.45 billion total, \$34.55 billion (94.8%) was for subsidies that support Medicaid and public assistance programs, K-12 schools and higher education, distributions to political subdivisions to offset or supplement the costs of certain public services, and loans and grants for economic development. The remaining \$1.90 billion (5.2%) was for capital projects to acquire, construct, or improve land, buildings, and infrastructure.
- The largest portion of state subsidy and capital expenditures went toward health and human services (49.8%), followed by education (36.8%), transportation and infrastructure (5.5%), revenue distribution (4.0%), general government (2.0%), and justice and corrections (1.9%).

Main Operating Budget Authorized 92.2% of Total State Spending in FY 2020

State Spending by Budget, FY 2020

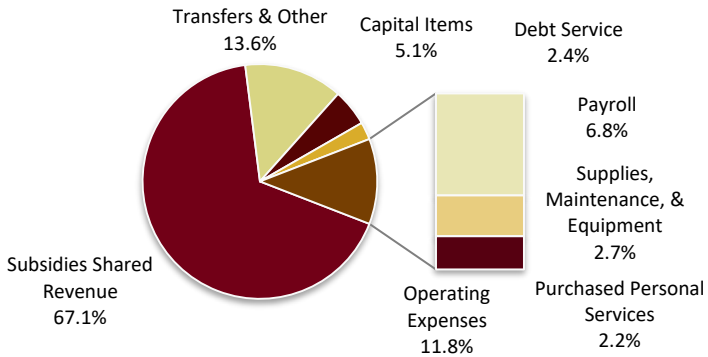


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, state spending totaled \$74.56 billion across all funds. Of this total, \$68.77 billion (92.2%) was authorized by the main operating budget act, \$4.12 billion (5.5%) by the transportation budget act, \$1.32 billion (1.8%) by the capital budget act, and \$344.3 million (0.5%) by the two budget acts for the workers' compensation system.
- The four noncapital budget acts are commonly referred to as the operating budget. While capital appropriations are primarily funded by bonds, operating appropriations are supported by cash from sources such as taxes, fees, and federal grants. The Ohio Constitution requires a balanced operating budget.
- The main operating budget provides funding for all state agencies except the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) and Ohio Industrial Commission (OIC). BWC and OIC each has its own budget. While the departments of Transportation (DOT) and Public Safety (DPS) receive some funding from the main operating budget, the transportation budget provides the vast majority of funding for DOT and DPS.
- Medicaid and primary and secondary education dominate state spending, comprising 38.6% (\$28.23 billion) and 17.1% (\$12.49 billion), respectively, of total operating spending in FY 2020.

State Payroll Amounted to 6.8% of Total State Spending in FY 2020

State Spending by Category, FY 2020

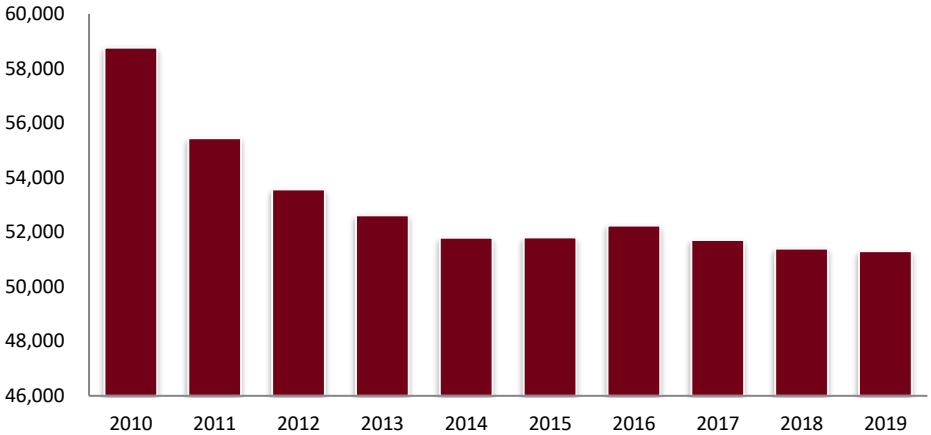


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, state operating and capital spending totaled \$74.56 billion across all funds. State payroll totaled \$5.08 billion (6.8%). Of the state payroll amount, \$2.27 billion (44.6%) came from the GRF and the other \$2.81 billion (55.4%) came from various non-GRF funds.
- In addition to payroll, the state spent \$2.03 billion for supplies, maintenance, and equipment items and \$1.66 billion for purchased services. Combined with payroll, these three categories are commonly referred to as state government operating expenses, which totaled \$8.77 billion across all funds, representing 11.8% of total state spending in FY 2020.
- Earned wages, the largest share of payroll costs, totaled \$2.91 billion, 3.9% of total FY 2020 state spending. This category includes wages for work performed, excluding paid vacation and sick leave time.
- Employee benefits – such as retirement contributions as well as health, vision, dental, and life insurance – represent the second largest portion of payroll costs, amounting to \$1.50 billion (2.0%) in FY 2020.
- The largest category of state spending is subsidies and shared revenues. This spending totaled \$50.03 billion (67.1%) in FY 2020 and includes payments to Medicaid providers, school districts, colleges and universities, and other local and state entities.
- The remaining categories are transfers and other (\$10.15 billion/13.6%), which includes items such as tax refunds and distributions of local taxes collected by the state, capital items (\$3.80 billion/5.1%), and debt service (\$1.80 billion/2.4%).

Ohio's State Employee Headcount Dipped Slightly in 2019, Hitting a New Ten-Year Low

State Employee Head Count by Calendar Year

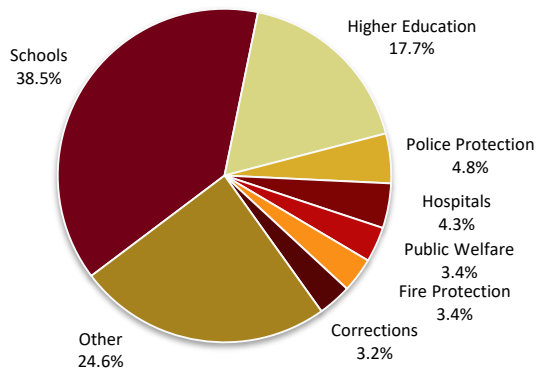


Source: Ohio Department of Administrative Services

- The number of state employees, including employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, fell by 85 from 51,393 in December 2018 to 51,308 in December 2019, a ten-year low. The 2019 count was 12.7% lower than the 58,766 employees in the state workforce in December 2010.
- There were declines in state employment in all but two years over this ten-year period. The largest annual decline occurred between 2010 and 2011, when the employee roster dropped by 3,324 from 58,766 to 55,442 (5.7%). Slight increases occurred in 2015 and 2016.
- Of the 51,308 employees in 2019, 46,342 (90.3%) were employed in permanent full-time positions.
- Overall, 34,990 employees (68.2%) were in bargaining unit positions.
- There were a total of 91 state employers in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government as of December 2019. Together, the ten largest employed 35,773 individuals, or 69.7% of all state employees.
- Two state agencies employed just over one-third of the state workforce in 2019. The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was the largest state employer, with 12,216 (23.8%) of the total, followed by the Department of Transportation, with 5,424 (10.6%) of the total.
- In contrast, 51 agencies (56.0%) employed less than 100 employees, and 33 agencies (36.3%) employed less than 25 employees. Most of these entities are boards and commissions, such as professional licensing boards.

Over Half of Ohio Public Employees Worked for Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in 2018

State and Local Government Employee
Head Count by Function, 2018

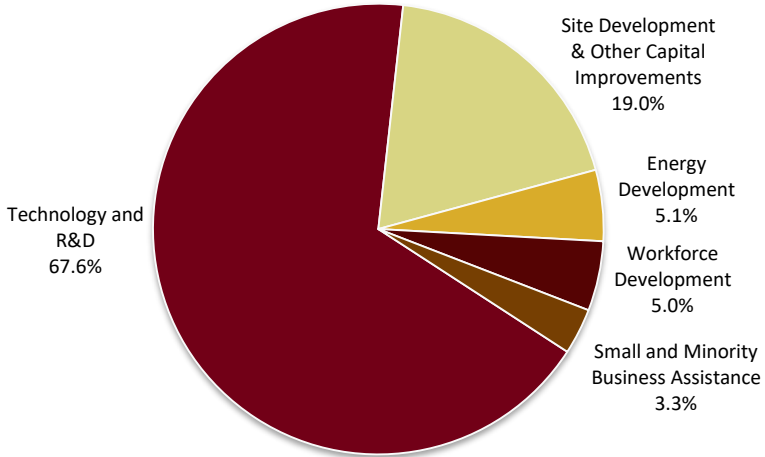


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Ohio's state and local government employee head count totaled 705,280 in 2018, of which 38.5% (271,540) worked for schools and 17.7% (124,915) worked for higher education institutions. Together, education accounted for 56.2% of total state and local government employment.
- The next largest public employee categories were police protection (4.8%, 33,970 employees), hospitals (4.3%, 30,629), public welfare (3.4%, 24,108), fire protection (3.4%, 23,758), and corrections (3.2%, 22,899). Together, these five sectors represented 19.2% (135,364) of the total state and local government employee head count in 2018.
- From 2008 to 2018, the number of public school employees decreased by 4.8% (13,566) from 285,106 to 271,540. Meanwhile, public school enrollment decreased by 6.1% (109,730) from 1.79 million in FY 2008 to 1.68 million in FY 2018.
- Employment at public institutions of higher education increased by 2.6% (3,171) from 121,744 in 2008 to 124,915 in 2018. Meanwhile, higher education enrollment decreased by 5.1% (18,170) from 356,259 in FY 2008 to 338,089 in FY 2018.
- In 2018, the public school employee head count consisted of 183,807 (67.7%) instructional employees and 87,733 (32.3%) other employees, while the higher education employee head count included 40,535 (32.5%) instructional employees and 84,380 (67.5%) other employees.
- Ohio's public employee head count total decreased by 6.1% (45,480) from 2008 to 2018. Increases in higher education and parks and recreation were more than offset by decreases in other categories.

About Two-Thirds of State Economic Development Assistance Was for Technology R&D Projects in FY 2020

State Expenditures on Economic Development Subsidies by Category, FY 2020



Sources: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System; JobsOhio

- In FY 2020, the Development Services Agency disbursed a total of \$96.2 million in state loans and grants for economic development assistance.
- Of this total, \$65.0 million (67.6%) was for programs to support technology, research and development (R&D), and commercialization of new technologies. This includes \$52.1 million under the Third Frontier Program, which aims to expand technology-related entrepreneurship and commercialization in the state.
- Grants and loans to support private-sector site development and other capital improvements accounted for \$18.3 million (19.0%) of the total. Most of this was in the form of Roadwork Development Grants to local governments for roadway improvements that support business location and expansion.
- State energy development and workforce development incentives totaled just under \$5.0 million each, or around 5.0% of the total. Small and minority business assistance (3.3%) was mainly in the form of export assistance, minority business loans, and technical support for small businesses.
- In addition to this direct state funding, JobsOhio, the state's private nonprofit economic development entity, awarded almost \$176.0 million in FY 2020 under several types of grant and loan programs.
- JobsOhio primarily directs funding to companies that commit to either creating at least around 25 new jobs or \$1.0 million in new fixed asset investment. It is funded by the profits of spirituous liquor sales in the state.

Ohio Per-Capita State and Local Taxes Were Lower Than the National Average in FY 2017

Combined State and Local Taxes, FY 2017				
State	Taxes Per Capita	National Rank	Taxes as % of Personal Income	National Rank
National Average	\$5,102	--	10.0%	--
Ohio	\$4,637	25	10.1%	19
Neighboring States				
Indiana	\$3,919	39	8.8%	38
Kentucky	\$3,901	40	9.7%	27
Michigan	\$4,192	31	9.2%	31
Pennsylvania	\$5,203	15	9.9%	21
West Virginia	\$3,939	37	10.5%	14

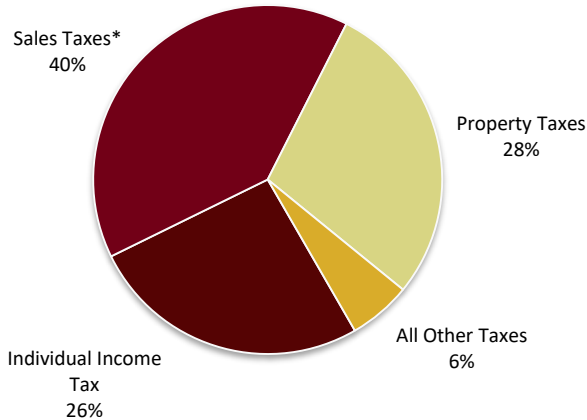
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- Ohio's combined state and local tax burden, measured by taxes per capita, was \$4,637 in FY 2017. This was lower than the national average of \$5,102 but higher than that of all neighboring states except Pennsylvania.
- Measured relative to personal income, Ohio's state and local tax burden of 10.1% was about the same as the national average. Compared to neighboring states, Ohio had higher taxes as a percentage of personal income than all except West Virginia.
- For FY 2017, Ohio's state taxes were \$2,531 per capita, below the national average of \$2,920. Local taxes in Ohio averaged \$2,106 per capita, also below the national average of \$2,182.
- For FY 2017, Ohio's state taxes were 5.5% of personal income, below the national average of 5.7%. Ohio's local taxes were 4.6% of personal income, above the national average of 4.3%.
- In FY 2017, New York had the highest per capita combined state and local tax burden among the 50 states at \$9,064. Taxes per capita in the District of Columbia were higher at \$10,800. Alabama had the lowest burden at \$3,374.
- New York also had the highest level of taxation as a percentage of personal income at 14.3% in FY 2017. Alaska had the lowest at 7.3%.¹

¹ Alaska's rank fell from highest in FY 2013 to lowest in FY 2015 and FY 2017 primarily due to its heavy reliance on a petroleum severance tax that has relatively volatile receipts.

Ohio's State and Local Taxes Raise More Revenue From Taxation of Sales Than of Property or Income

Ohio Combined State & Local Tax Revenue by Source, FY 2017

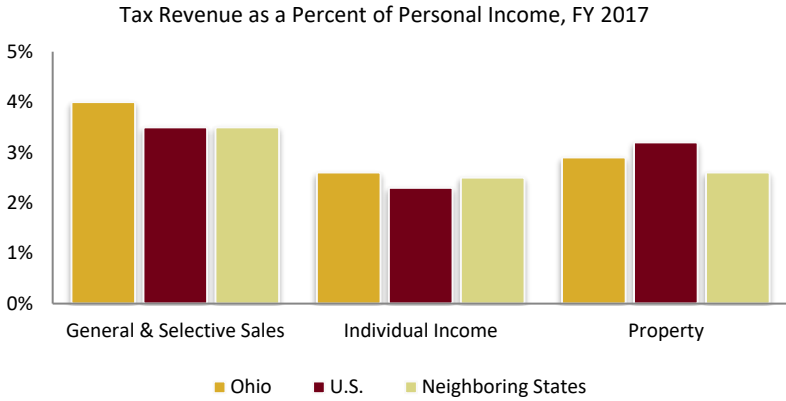


*Sales taxes include general state and local sales tax and gross receipts taxes on sales of specific products, including tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, motor fuels, and utility services.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- In FY 2017, state and local taxes on sales, property, and individual income in Ohio raised about 94% of tax revenues. Sales and other gross receipts taxes raised 40% of total tax receipts, property taxes raised 28%, and individual income taxes raised 26%.
- State taxes accounted for 55% of Ohio's combined state and local tax revenue in FY 2017. For the U.S. as a whole, state taxes were 57% of combined state and local tax revenue.
- Of Ohio's state tax revenue, 64% came from sales and gross receipts taxes – with the general sales tax accounting for 42% of total tax revenue – and 28% came from the individual income tax. Nationwide, 48% of state taxes came from sales and gross receipts taxes – with general sales taxes accounting for 32% of the total – and 37% of state taxes came from individual income taxes.
- Local taxes comprised 45% of Ohio's combined state and local tax revenue in FY 2017. For the U.S. as a whole, local taxes were 43% of combined state and local taxes.
- Of Ohio's local taxes, 63% came from property taxes, 23% from individual income taxes, and 11% from sales and gross receipts taxes. Nationwide, 72% of local taxes were derived from property taxes, 5% from individual income taxes, and 17% from sales and gross receipts taxes.

State and Local Governments in Ohio Rely More on Sales and Income Taxes Than Neighboring States



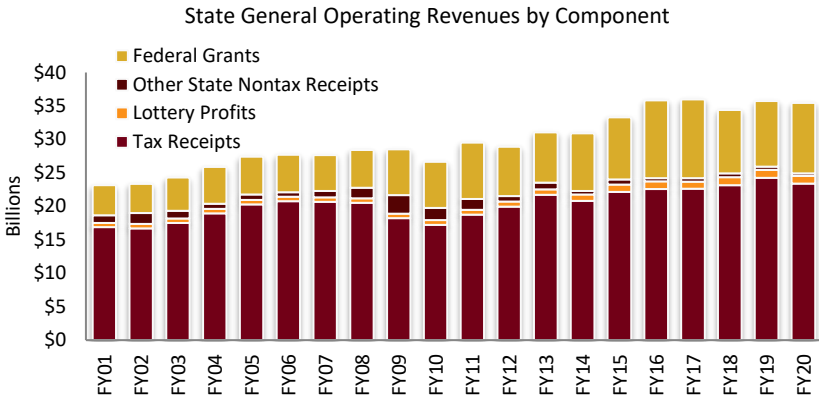
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis

- In FY 2017, Ohio's general and selective sales tax receipts were 4.0% of total personal income, which was higher than the national average of 3.5% and was also higher than the average of its five neighboring states (3.5%). Selective sales taxes apply to specific products, including motor fuel, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and public utilities.
- Ohio's state and local individual income taxes as a percentage of total personal income were 2.6%, higher than the U.S. average of 2.3% and the average of its five neighboring states (2.5%). Ohio's percentage was 3.4% in FY 2008, but has been decreasing in recent years due primarily to income tax policy changes.
- Ohio's property taxes were 2.9% of total personal income, which was less than the national average (3.2%), but higher than the average of its five neighboring states (2.6%).

Tax Revenue as a Percent of Personal Income for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2017

State	Individual Income	Property	General & Selective Sales
Ohio	2.6%	2.9%	4.0%
Indiana	2.0%	2.3%	3.8%
Kentucky	3.3%	2.1%	3.6%
Michigan	2.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Pennsylvania	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%
West Virginia	2.6%	2.5%	4.1%

State General Operating Revenues Grew Almost 53% in the Past Two Decades

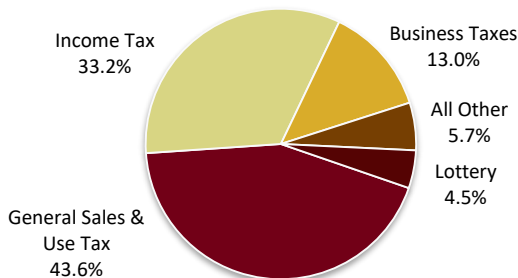


Sources: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- During the past 20 years, overall state general operating revenues increased by 52.8% from \$23.18 billion in FY 2001 to \$35.43 billion in FY 2020.
- Tax receipts, the largest component of state general operating revenues, fell by 3.6% from its all-time high of \$24.28 billion in FY 2019, to \$23.42 billion in FY 2020. This fall in receipts occurred in the final quarter of the fiscal year as the economy retracted due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which started affecting the Ohio economy in mid-March 2020. At the end of March, FY 2020 tax receipts were still 2.2% higher than the corresponding months of FY 2019.
- In addition to FY 2020, in the past two decades, overall tax receipts registered three other notable annual decreases: decreases of 11.3% in FY 2009 and 5.4% in FY 2010 due primarily to the Great Recession and a decrease of 4.1% in FY 2014 due mainly to an 8.5% across-the-board income tax rate reduction in tax year 2013.
- The GRF receives the majority of tax receipts. In FY 2020, \$22.62 billion (96.6%) of total tax receipts went to the GRF and \$791.7 million (3.4%) was distributed to local governments and public libraries.
- The tax receipt share of state general operating revenues has decreased in recent years while the federal grant share has increased due partly to federal stimulus moneys provided during the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic and the Medicaid expansion through the federal Affordable Care Act. In FY 2008, the share was 72.2% for tax receipts and 19.8% for federal grants compared to 66.1% and 29.6%, respectively, for FY 2020.
- In FY 2020, lottery profits and other state nontax receipts comprised 3.2% (\$1.13 billion) and 1.1% (\$400.4 million), respectively, of the state general operating revenue total. Lottery profits are constitutionally earmarked for primary and secondary education.

General Sales and Income Taxes Lead State-Source GRF and Lottery Profits Receipts

State-Source GRF and Lottery Profits Receipts, FY 2020



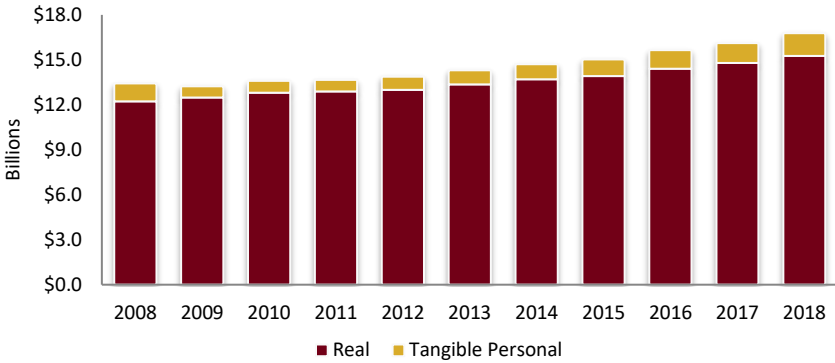
Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, total state-source GRF and lottery profits receipts amounted to \$24.94 billion. The general sales and use tax (\$10.88 billion) and the personal income tax (\$8.27 billion) were the two largest revenue sources. Together, they accounted for 76.8% of total receipts in FY 2020.
- The general sales and use tax exceeded personal income tax (PIT) as the largest state-source revenue stream the last seven years. Prior to FY 2014, the PIT had been the largest revenue source each year since FY 1986. The switch was largely due to policy changes made to each respective tax rate in 2013, and also several reductions of PIT rates in the ensuing years.
- In FY 2020, business taxes¹ comprised 13.0% of total state-source GRF and lottery profits receipts, up from 12.3% in FY 2019, and from a low of 5.3% in FY 2010. Over the years, increases in the GRF share of commercial activity tax (CAT) revenue, plus steady growth in CAT revenue has increased the overall share of business taxes.
- All other receipts include primarily revenue from the cigarette tax, but also various other tax and nontax revenue sources.
- Lottery profits, which totaled \$1.13 billion in FY 2020, are used to help fund state education aid for schools. Profits grew on average of 7.7% annually from FY 2012 through FY 2018. However, they fell 1.5% in FY 2019 due to an accounting change, and 2.3% in FY 2020 due to steep revenue declines from the partial closure of lottery ticket retailers and the shuttering of horse racetracks from March to June 2020.
- State-source GRF and lottery profits receipts decreased 3.9% in FY 2020, after being up 4.1% in FY 2019. Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic took a severe toll on GRF tax receipts in the last quarter of FY 2020. The most important measures included a stay-at-home requirement and some business closures, which reduced economic activity, and an extension of the deadline to file state income taxes until July 15, 2020, which delayed a large amount of PIT receipts from FY 2020 to FY 2021.

¹ Business taxes consisted primarily of the commercial activity tax (CAT, 51.7% of the \$3.23 billion in business taxes in FY 2020), the financial institutions tax, utility-related taxes, and insurance taxes.

Property Tax Revenues Reached a New High in 2018

Net Property Taxes Collectible by Property Type

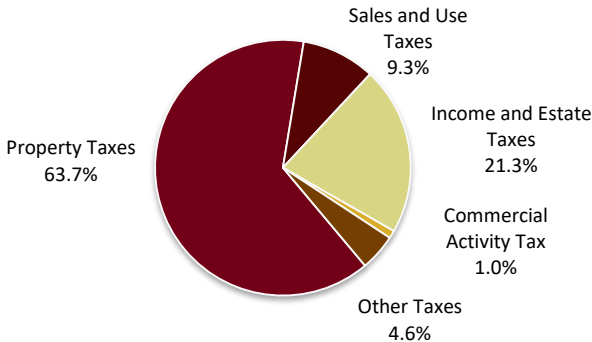


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- Net property taxes collectible for 2018 reached an all-time high of \$16.78 billion. This was an increase of 4.1% (\$654 million) from 2017, which was the previous peak year.
- Increases in property taxes were widespread. From 2008 to 2018, net taxes collectible on real property rose 25%, while taxes on tangible personal property increased 28%. The latter gains were attributable to new gas pipelines placed into service after shale drilling began in eastern Ohio.
- The tangible personal property tax was phased out in 2009 for general business and in 2011 for telephone and inter-exchange telecommunications companies. Public utilities (including certain pipeline operators) remain subject to the tax.
- Property taxes in Ohio fund local governments, except for a small deduction retained by the state for costs of tax administration. About \$2 of every \$3 in property taxes collected go to school districts.
- Generally, taxes owed on residential and agricultural real property are net of a 10% reduction, an additional 2.5% reduction on owner-occupied residences, and a homestead exemption for certain homeowners who are age 65 or older or disabled. The state reimburses local governments for these tax rollbacks, except for levies approved after the November 2013 election, as enacted in H.B. 59 of the 130th General Assembly. The state GRF spent a total of about \$1.8 billion during FY 2020 on these reimbursements.
- In 2007, the homestead exemption was increased to \$25,000 of market value and an income test to qualify was eliminated. A new income test, which is adjusted annually for inflation, was enacted by H.B. 59 for all new applicants who become eligible on the basis of age or disability status after 2013. The income threshold was \$32,800 in 2019. The homestead exemption for certain disabled veterans and their surviving spouses has been \$50,000 of market value since tax year 2014, with no means test.

Property Taxes Accounted for 64% of Local Government Tax Revenue in 2017

Ohio's Local Tax Revenue by Source, 2017

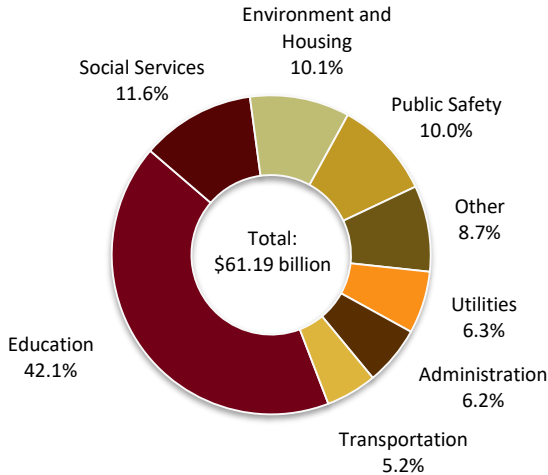


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Department of Public Safety

- In 2017, local tax revenue in Ohio totaled \$27.35 billion. Property taxes amounted to \$17.43 billion. Receipts from municipal and school district income taxes and the local share of the estate tax were \$5.83 billion. Sales and use taxes provided \$2.55 billion. Business taxes, consisting of the commercial activity tax (CAT), added \$0.27 billion. Other taxes (casino, admission, alcohol, cigarette, lodging, motor vehicle fuel, and motor vehicle license) generated the remaining \$1.27 billion.
- Property taxes accounted for 63.7% of total local tax revenue in 2017, down from a high of 67.9% in 2005. The decrease is primarily the result of the phase out of taxes on business tangible personal property (equipment, inventories, furniture, and fixtures) for general business from 2006 to 2009 and for telephone and interexchange telecommunications companies from 2007 to 2011.
- Over the decade ending in 2017, total local tax revenue grew at an average of 1.8% per year. Annual growth rates were higher in the mid-2000s, slowed in 2008, 2009, and 2011, then grew modestly during the last six years. Tax revenue increased by 2.7% and 2.2% in 2016 and 2017, respectively.
- From 2007 to 2017, growth was fastest in the sales and use taxes category, averaging 4.2% annually, followed by the "other taxes" category with an average of 3.4% per year. Income and estate taxes grew at an average of 2.4% annually, slowed by falling estate tax revenue due to elimination of that tax. Property tax growth averaged 1.7% per year.
- The state distributes a portion of CAT receipts to local governments to replace lost tangible personal property tax revenue. In 2017, the receipts accounted for 1.0% of total local tax revenue, down from 1.4% in 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the phase out of reimbursement for past reductions in taxes on tangible personal property.

Local Government Expenditures in Ohio Totalled \$61.19 Billion in FY 2017

Ohio's Local Government Spending by Category, FY 2017

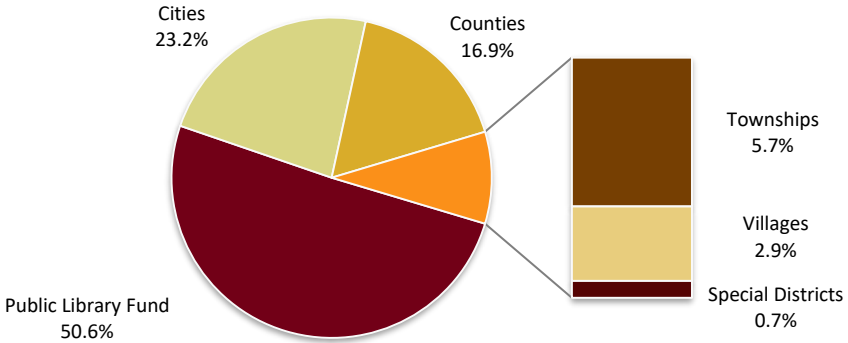


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Expenditures of Ohio's local governments totaled \$61.19 billion in FY 2017. Education was the largest spending area (\$25.78 billion, 42.1%), followed by Social Services (\$7.08 billion, 11.6%), Environment and Housing (\$6.19 billion, 10.1%), and Public Safety (\$6.12 billion, 10.0%). Almost three-quarters of local government spending in FY 2017 occurred in these four areas.
- Of the total spending, \$6.73 billion (10.9%) was for capital outlays and the remaining \$54.46 billion (89.0%) was for operating expenses.
- Local government payroll amounted to \$23.20 billion in FY 2017, representing 37.6% of total spending.
- Revenue among Ohio's local governments totaled \$58.71 billion in FY 2017.
- In FY 2017, local governments generated \$36.17 billion (61.6%) of revenue from their own sources, including \$15.34 billion from property taxes; \$9.19 billion from income, sales, and other taxes; and \$11.64 billion from charges and other earnings.
- Transfers from the state government accounted for 28.7% (\$16.86 billion) of local government revenue in FY 2017. Transfers from the federal government made up another 4.0% (\$2.32 billion) of local government revenue in that same year.
- In FY 2017, there were 88 counties, 733 municipalities, 1,308 townships, 610 public school districts, and 55 special districts that received Local Government Fund distributions among Ohio's local governments.

Libraries Receive the Largest Share of Distributions From the Local Government Funds

Distributions From Local Government Funds, 2019

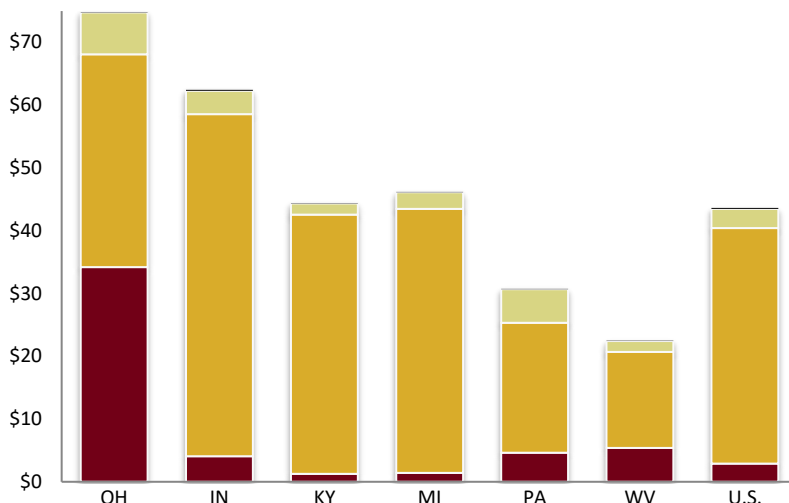


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- In 2019, a total of \$810 million was distributed to libraries and political subdivisions across the state from the Public Library Fund (PLF) and the Local Government Fund (LGF), two revenue-sharing funds that receive a portion of GRF taxes. Of this total, \$410 million (50.6%) was distributed from the PLF and \$400 million (49.4%) from the LGF. The PLF amount does not include transfers from the fund that support the Ohio Public Library Information Network and the Library for the Blind.
- Nearly all PLF distributions support public libraries; a small amount goes to local governments. LGF distributions went to cities (\$188 million or 23.2% of LGF and PLF combined distributions), counties (\$137 million, 16.9%), townships (\$47 million, 5.7%), villages (\$23 million, 2.9%), and special districts, mostly parks (\$5 million, 0.7%).
- County budget commissions determine the distribution of money from the local government funds to subdivisions based on rules set by each, or a statutory formula. Part of LGF money is retained for county use.
- Historically, municipalities received additional LGF distributions directly from the Department of Taxation if they received such distributions in 2007, based on which levied income taxes. Starting in FY 2016, \$12 million of this distribution was directed to townships (\$10 million) and small villages (those with populations under 1,000, \$2 million). In FY 2018 and FY 2019, the full amount of distributions that would otherwise have gone to qualifying municipalities went instead to opioid addiction treatment and enforcement, townships, and small villages. In FY 2020, qualifying municipalities resumed receiving their share, minus the township and small village share; starting in August 2019, those with populations of 1,000 or more receive shares tied to population, figured with population capped at 50,000.
- In codified law, each of the LGF and PLF is to receive 1.66% of total GRF tax revenues. For FY 2020 and FY 2021, however, the LGF's share was increased to 1.68% and the PLF's share to 1.70% by H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly.

Ohio Leads Country in State Funding for Public Libraries

Per-Capita Operating Revenue of Public Libraries, FY 2018

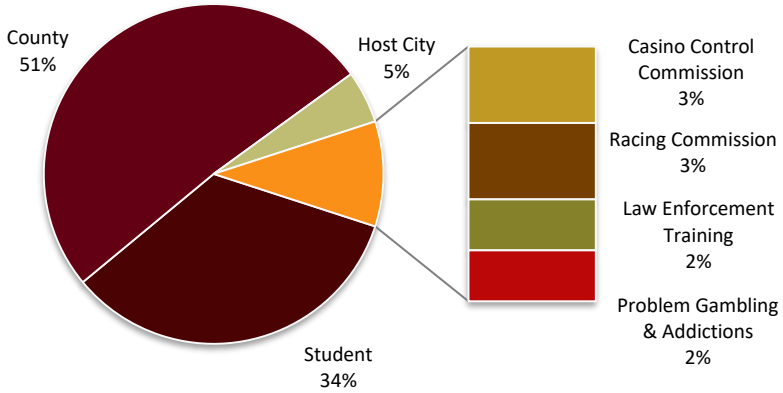


Source: Institute for Library and Museum Services

- Ohio leads the country in state per-capita operating revenue of public libraries. In FY 2018, the state per-capita operating revenue of public libraries in Ohio was \$34.22, almost 12 times higher than the U.S. average of \$2.90 and far exceeding that of neighboring states.
- Ohio's per-capita state funding has been generally trending upward since falling to a post-recession low of \$29.76 in FY 2012, reaching a decade-high of \$34.22 in FY 2018. This amount is a 4.1% increase over the state's FY 2017 level of \$32.87.
- Local funding per capita in the state has increased over the past ten years from \$19.34 in FY 2009 to \$33.90 in FY 2018. However, local funding per capita remains below the U.S. average of \$37.51 in FY 2018.
- Ohio's total funding per capita of \$74.83 for FY 2018 ranked 2nd among the 50 states and 3rd overall, behind the District of Columbia (\$86.67) and New York (\$75.36).
- In FY 2018, Ohio's total funding per capita was 71.4% higher than the U.S. average of \$43.65.
- Ohio has 774 individual library locations (including 718 central and branch locations and 56 bookmobiles) in 251 public library systems.

Casino Tax Revenue Totaled \$275.7 Million in FY 2020

Casino Tax Revenue by Fund, FY 2020

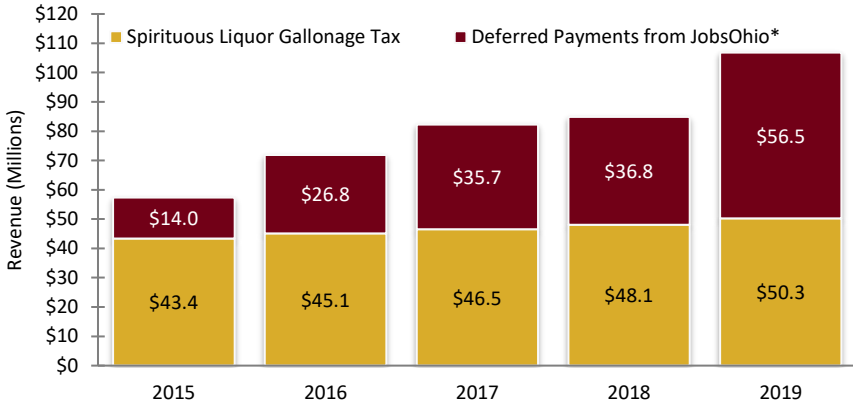


Source: Ohio Department of Taxation

- In FY 2020, casino tax revenue totaled \$275.7 million. Of this total, \$140.6 million (51%) was deposited into the County Fund, \$93.7 million (34%) into the Student Fund, \$13.8 million (5%) into the Host City Fund, \$8.3 million (3%) each into the Casino Control Commission and Racing Commission funds, and \$5.5 million (2%) each into the Law Enforcement Training and Problem Gambling and Addictions funds.
- Wagering at casinos totaled \$6.10 billion in FY 2020. Gamblers bet 86% of that amount at about 7,300 slot machines statewide, and the remainder at 413 tables. The resulting gross casino revenue was about \$637.1 million, about 25% below revenue in FY 2019 due to the closure of casinos from March 14 through June 19, 2020 (as a result of public health measures to slow the COVID-19 pandemic).
- Gross casino revenue is subject to the tax at a rate of 33%. Both the tax rate and the distribution of tax proceeds are specified in the Ohio Constitution. Casino tax proceeds collected during the preceding quarter are deposited in July, October, January, and April into the various funds as prescribed by the Constitution.
- Moneys from the County Fund are distributed to all 88 counties, on a quarterly basis, based on each county's share of Ohio population. The cities of Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown each receive 50% of their respective county's allocation.
- Moneys from the Student Fund are distributed to all school districts, in January and August, based on each school district's student population.
- As host cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo receive 5% of the tax revenue generated from the casino located within their territory.
- From the first casino's opening in May 2012 through June 2020, a total of \$2.07 billion in casino tax revenue was distributed statewide. Of that total, \$1.06 billion went to counties, \$705.1 million went to schools, and \$103.7 million went to host cities.

GRF Receipts from Spirituous Liquor Sales Are Increasing

GRF Receipts from Spirituous Liquor Sales



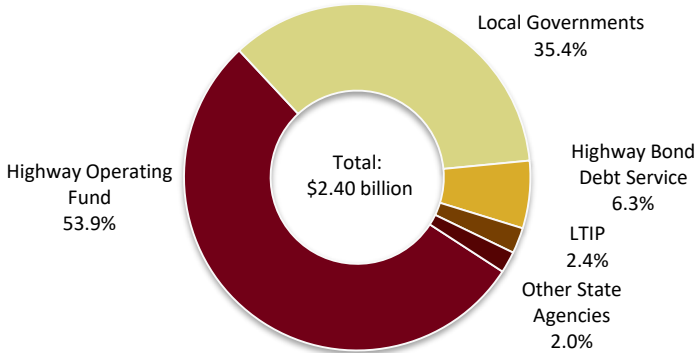
*The chart displays deferred payments of the excess profits earned in a fiscal year, which are then deposited into the GRF in the subsequent year. For example, deferred payments for FY 2019 above were deposited into the GRF in FY 2020.

Sources: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System; JobsOhio

- GRF receipts resulting from the sale of spirituous liquor (more than 21% alcohol by volume) increased 86.2%, from \$57.4 million in FY 2015 to \$106.8 million in FY 2019.
- These receipts include (1) revenue from the spirituous liquor gallonage tax of \$3.38 per gallon sold, and (2) a portion of liquor profits (referred to as “deferred payments”) remitted to the state by JobsOhio, the state’s private nonprofit economic development corporation.
- JobsOhio leased the spirituous liquor franchise from the state for a 25-year period from FY 2014 to FY 2039. Under this agreement, JobsOhio makes deferred payments to the state if liquor profits exceed an annual threshold of 3% growth. Deferred payments were \$14.0 million in FY 2015 and rose to \$56.5 million in FY 2019.
- In addition to the payments made to the state and deposited into the GRF, JobsOhio pays for some of the operating costs of the Division of Liquor Control, which manages the liquor franchise on behalf of JobsOhio. After making these payments, JobsOhio uses the net spirituous liquor profits for economic development projects.
- Total dollar sales of spirituous liquor reached an all-time high of \$1.28 billion in FY 2019, with approximately 14.9 million gallons of product sold. Between FY 2015 and FY 2019, gallonage sales increased by 16.1% while the value of liquor sales grew by 36.1%, indicating that consumers are opting for higher priced liquors in place of lower shelf products.

Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Supports State and Local Roads and Bridges

Motor Fuel Tax Distribution in FY 2020



Sources: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System; American Petroleum Institute

- Revenue from the Ohio motor fuel tax (MFT) is distributed to various state agencies and local governments under a statutory formula to support roads and bridges across the state. Distributions totaled \$2.40 billion in FY 2020.
- The Ohio MFT is levied at 38.5¢ per gallon on gasoline and 47¢ per gallon on all other motor fuels, including diesel.
- The tax rates were increased from 28¢ per gallon (on all motor fuels) in July 2019, thus FY 2020 receipts reflect the first year of the tax increase. MFT collections were 28.8% higher in FY 2020 compared to FY 2019, a \$533.0 million rise year-over-year.
- The Highway Operating Fund, the primary source of funding for road construction under the budget of the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), received 53.9% (\$1.29 billion) of all MFT receipts, the largest share among uses in FY 2020.
- Local governments received the second largest share at 35.4% (\$848.5 million). Another 2.4% (\$57.9 million) went to the Public Works Commission's Local Transportation Improvement Program (LTIP), providing additional funding to local governments for noninterstate roads and bridges in their jurisdictions.
- In FY 2020, 6.3% (\$151.9 million) of total MFT revenue was used to cover debt service on highway capital improvement bonds, issued to fund additional ODOT highway construction and road and bridge preservation projects.
- The remaining 2.0% (\$47.9 million) supported roadwork development grants (Development Services Agency), waterway safety efforts (Department of Natural Resources), MFT administration costs (Department of Taxation), and rail-highway grade crossing devices (Public Utilities Commission of Ohio).
- The new MFT tax rates rank Ohio 12th highest in gasoline tax and 8th highest in diesel tax, as of July 2020. Ohio ranked 29th highest in each prior to the new MFT tax rates. The federal taxes on gasoline (18.4¢ per gallon) and diesel (24.4¢ per gallon) have been fixed since 1993.

Ohio's Motor Vehicle License Taxes Generated \$536 Million in 2019 for Local Transportation Infrastructure

Distributions to Local Governments for Roads and Bridges, Calendar Year 2019 (\$ in millions)			
Local Government	State Tax	Permissive Local Tax	Total
Counties	\$241.5	\$141.7	\$383.2
Municipalities	\$61.1	\$57.2	\$118.3
Townships	\$15.9	\$18.5	\$34.4
Total	\$318.5	\$217.4	\$535.9

Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety

- In 2019, \$535.9 million in state and local permissive motor vehicle license tax revenue was distributed to counties, municipalities, and townships to fund the planning, construction, and maintenance of roads and bridges. Included was \$318.5 million in state motor vehicle tax license revenue and \$217.4 million in local permissive motor vehicle tax license revenue.
- Since 2010, the distribution of state and local permissive motor vehicle license tax revenue to local governments has averaged \$486.0 million annually, ranging from a low of \$456.7 million in 2010 to a high of \$535.9 million in 2019.
- Motor vehicles are licensed annually but multi-year licenses, ranging from two to five years, are available. Multi-year licenses require payment of each year's state and local permissive motor vehicle license taxes and fees at the time of issuance. In 2019, there were 372,112 multi-year motor vehicle licenses issued.
- The annual cost to register a passenger car (state plus local permissive motor vehicle license taxes and fees) ranges from \$36 to \$66. The state taxes and fees total \$36 and are distributed as follows: \$20 to local governments, \$11 to the Department of Public Safety for expenses incurred in the administration and enforcement of motor vehicle and traffic laws, and \$5 to deputy registrars (or the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for mail-in and online transactions) as a service fee.¹ The state tax for other vehicles varies, with commercial trucks and tractors taxed according to weight.
- Permissive motor vehicle license taxes are levied by local governments in \$5 increments. The total amount cannot exceed \$30² per vehicle. Levy authority is as follows: (1) counties – up to \$20, (2) municipalities – \$5 to \$25, depending on the amount levied by the county, and (3) townships – up to \$10.
- Of the 12.8 million vehicle registrations processed by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles in 2019, 8.8 million were passenger cars.

¹ Effective October 17, 2019, H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly required the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to set the deputy registrar fee at \$5, an increase of \$1.50 from the previous \$3.50 fee.

² Effective July 1, 2019, H.B. 62 of the 133rd General Assembly increased the maximum amount of local permissive motor vehicle taxes that a municipality and township may levy by \$5, thereby increasing the total amount of permissive motor vehicle taxes that may be levied per vehicle from \$25 to \$30.

Local Governments Are Responsible for Most of Ohio's Roadways

Road Maintenance Miles by Roadway Type				
Mileage Measure and Road Type	ODOT Maintained	Locally Maintained	Total	% Locally Maintained
Mileage Measure: Centerline Miles				
Interstate Routes*	1,333	--	1,333	0%
U.S. Routes and State Routes	15,616	2,302	17,918	12.9%
Local Public Roadways	--	102,407	102,407	100%
Total – Centerline Miles	16,949	104,709	121,658	86.1%
Mileage Measure: Lane Miles				
Interstate Routes*	7,094	--	7,094	0%
U.S. Routes and State Routes	35,238	7,301	42,539	20.7%
Local Public Roadways	--	205,532	205,532	100%
Total – Lane Miles	42,332	212,833	255,164	83.4%

*Excludes the Ohio Turnpike

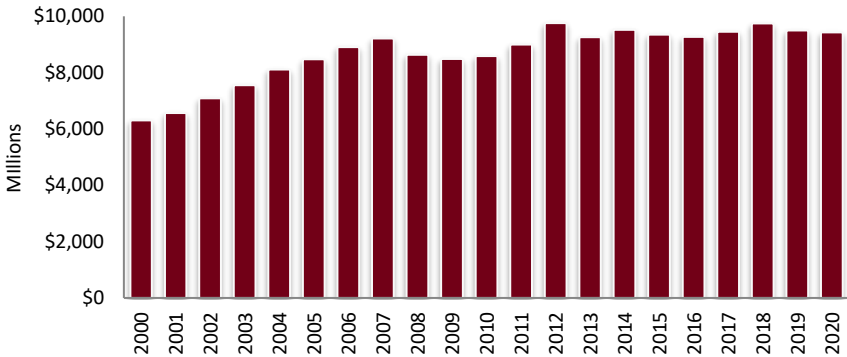
Source: Ohio Department of Transportation

- Ohio's public roadway system, consisting of interstate routes, U.S. routes, state routes, and local public roadways, contains 121,657 centerline miles of roadway. The same roads make up 255,164 lane miles.¹
- Local governments are responsible for maintaining about 85% of both centerline miles and lane miles in Ohio. The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) is responsible for maintaining the other 15% of road mileage.
- Although they account for a smaller share of mileage statewide, ODOT-maintained roads have a much higher usage rate. Overall, 42% of vehicle miles traveled in Ohio occurs on roads maintained by the state, primarily interstate routes.
- ODOT maintains 83% of the state highway system, consisting of interstate highways and U.S. and state routes. The portions of the state highway system not maintained by ODOT are (1) the Ohio Turnpike, a 241-mile toll road of interstate routes spanning Northern Ohio maintained by the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, and (2) U.S. and state routes within the borders of municipalities.
- As of September 2019, there were an estimated 197 million daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on the state highway system, on average. Passenger vehicles accounted for about 88% of VMT and trucks accounted for the remaining 12%.

¹ Centerline miles measure the total linear mileage of a roadway, regardless of the number of lanes. Lane miles measure the roadway length multiplied by the number of lanes. For example, a two-mile road with two lanes in each direction is measured as two centerline miles of road, and eight lane miles.

Outstanding GRF-Backed Debt Dips Slightly in 2020

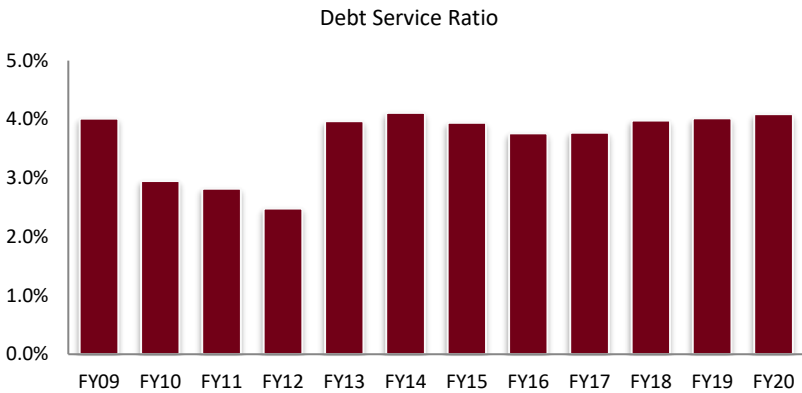
Total Outstanding GRF-Backed Debt as of July 1



Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management

- As of July 1, 2020, Ohio's outstanding debt payable from the GRF totaled \$9.43 billion. This is a decrease of 0.7% (\$63.9 million) from the previous year and 3.4% (\$327.6 million) below the 2012 peak level of \$9.76 billion.
- From 2000 to 2020, total GRF-backed debt grew by 49.5%, with an average annual growth rate of 2.0% over the 20-year period.
- The 2012 peak was 6.0% (\$549 million) above the previous high of \$9.21 billion on July 1, 2007. Total GRF-backed debt declined in 2008 and 2009 due largely to the use of cash from securitization of Tobacco Master Settlement payments for various capital projects. After that, outstanding debt grew, reaching its peak level in 2012. Since then it has fluctuated within a relatively narrow range, between \$9.26 billion (in 2013) and \$9.75 billion (in 2018).
- On a per-capita basis, Ohio's outstanding debt payable from the GRF has grown from \$744 in 2010 to \$807 in 2020, a total increase of 8.5% during the ten-year period.
- Of the total debt on July 1, 2020, approximately \$7.53 billion was general obligation (GO) debt and around \$1.91 billion was special obligation (SO) debt. The issuance of both GO and SO bonds must be authorized by the Ohio Constitution. Whereas debt service payments for GO bonds are secured by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state, debt service payments for SO bonds are subject to appropriations of the General Assembly.
- GO bonds have been issued for the following purposes: primary and secondary education; higher education; natural resources; conservation; local infrastructure; coal development; Third Frontier research and development; the development of sites for industry, commerce, distribution, and research and development; and veterans' compensation.

Ohio's Debt Service Ratio Remained Just Above 4% in FY 2020



Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management

- Ohio's debt service ratio was 4.09% in FY 2020. Since FY 2013, this level has been close to 4% following a period of relatively low levels from FY 2010 to FY 2012. This ratio is measured by calculating debt service payable from the GRF as a percentage of the combined revenue from the GRF and net lottery profits.
- Decreases in the debt service ratio from FY 2009 to FY 2012 were primarily due to debt restructuring and tobacco securitization, which reduced GRF debt service payments. The 2007 tobacco securitization provided \$2.84 billion cash for FY 2008 through FY 2010 for K-12 and higher education capital projects that would otherwise have been funded by GRF-backed debt.
- As a percentage of personal income, the state's total debt service payable from the GRF decreased from a peak of 0.30% in FY 2007 to an estimated 0.24% in FY 2020.
- In FY 2000, Ohio's Constitution established a 5% "cap" on the amount of GRF-backed debt that the state may incur in a given fiscal year. That is, the state cannot issue additional GRF-backed debt if total debt service payments in any future fiscal year would exceed 5% of the projected total GRF and net lottery profits revenue in the year of issuance. The 5% cap can be waived by a popular vote or by a three-fifths affirmative vote of each house of the General Assembly.
- As of July 1, 2020, Ohio general obligation bonds received the second highest possible rating from all three major rating agencies, AA+ by Standard & Poor's, AA+ by Fitch, and Aa1 by Moody's. Bond ratings indicate a rating agency's opinion on an issuer's ability to manage its debt effectively and make the required payments on schedule.

Nearly \$634 Million in Clean Ohio Conservation Awards From Bond Funding Since FY 2003

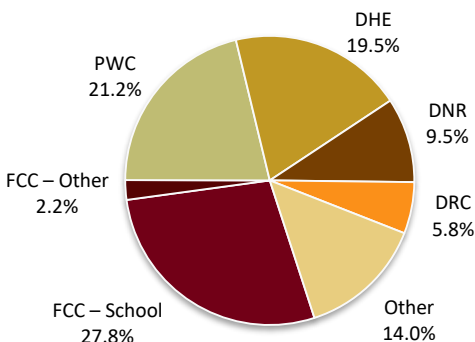
Clean Ohio Conservation Awards, FY 2003-FY 2020		
Award Component	Number of Awards	Total Amount Awarded
Public Works Commission Green Space Conservation Program	1,238	\$460,520,915
Department of Natural Resources Recreational Trails Program	301	\$94,215,875
Department of Agriculture Agricultural Easement Purchase Program	593	\$78,933,356
Total	2,132	\$633,670,146

Sources: Ohio Public Works Commission; Ohio Department of Agriculture; Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- Since FY 2003, three state agencies have awarded \$633.7 million in grant funding for 2,132 projects under the Conservation component of the Clean Ohio initiative. These grants were awarded under three separate programs.
- The Public Works Commission has awarded around \$460.5 million in grants under the Green Space Conservation Program, comprising 72.7% of all Clean Ohio Conservation funding. Local governments and nonprofit organizations receive grants to preserve natural areas, watersheds, and other green space.
- Under the Recreational Trails Program administered by the Department of Natural Resources, \$94.2 million has been distributed among 301 projects sponsored by local governments and nonprofit community organizations to create or improve recreational trail networks.
- Approximately \$78.9 million has been awarded under the Agricultural Easement Purchase Program overseen by the Department of Agriculture, enabling 593 easements to preserve over 92,130 acres of farmland in Ohio. The total purchase price on these easements is \$116.0 million, thus the share paid by the state represents 68.0% of the total easement cost.
- Voters approved the issuance of general obligation bonds to fund the Conservation component of the Clean Ohio initiative via ballot issues in 2000 and 2008. A total of \$600 million has actually been issued in Conservation bonds since 2003. The total Conservation award amount (\$633.7 million) is higher because some projects received awards but were later canceled or did not use the full amount awarded.
- The brownfield remediation and revitalization component of the Clean Ohio initiative, funded with bond debt backed by spirituous liquor profits and overseen by the Development Services Agency, was concluded in FY 2014. A little over \$400 million in grants were awarded under that component of Clean Ohio.

Capital Appropriation Expenditures Total \$1.32 Billion in FY 2020

Capital Appropriation Expenditures by Agency, FY 2020



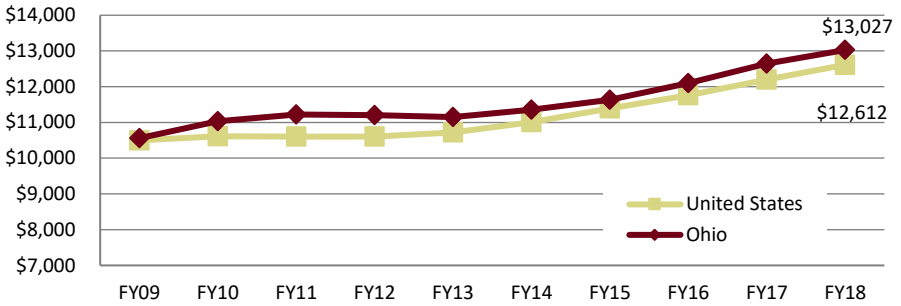
Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, expenditures made from capital appropriations totaled \$1.32 billion.¹
- Of the total FY 2020 capital expenditures, \$368.1 million (27.8%) was expended by the Facilities Construction Commission (FCC) to support K-12 school facilities assistance programs. FCC spent an additional \$29.0 million (2.2%) on other capital projects, primarily for cultural and sports facilities throughout the state.
- The Public Works Commission (PWC) had the second highest capital spending in FY 2020 at \$280.3 million (21.2%). This spending was for local infrastructure and conservation projects. These funds are largely distributed to the state's 18 PWC districts on a per-capita basis.
- The Department of Higher Education's (DHE's) capital expenditures were \$257.4 million (19.5%). This spending was for the construction and renovation of academic facilities at Ohio's public colleges and universities.
- Capital expenditures in FY 2020 for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) totaled \$125.6 million (9.5%). This spending was for state and local parks and other natural resources.
- The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (DRC's) capital expenditures of \$76.2 million (5.8%) were mainly for state correctional institutions.
- Eighteen other agencies spent the remaining \$185.7 million (14.0%).

¹ This number excludes capital expenditures made from operating appropriations, such as state and federal funding for highway construction and maintenance.

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

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



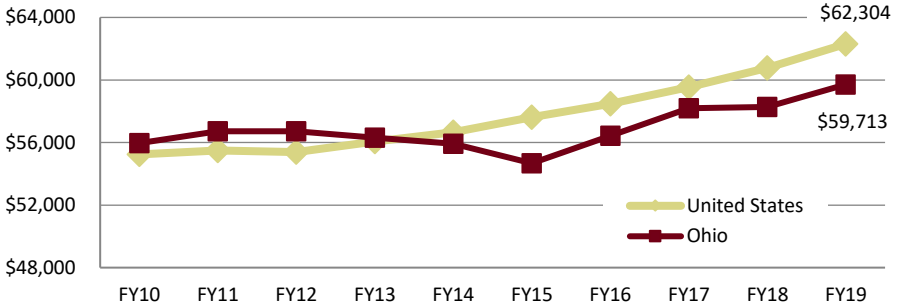
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- In FY 2018, Ohio’s public school per-pupil operating expenditures were \$13,027; this was \$415 (3.3%) above the national average of \$12,612.
- Ohio’s per-pupil operating expenditures have exceeded the national average every year since FY 2009. That year, Ohio’s expenditures were less than 1% above the national average. The gap was widest in FY 2011, when Ohio’s expenditures were 5.8% above the national average.
- During the ten-year period from FY 2009 to FY 2018, Ohio’s per-pupil operating expenditures increased by \$2,467 (23.4%) and the national average increased by \$2,113 (20.1%). During the same period, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), was 15.6%.
- In FY 2018, Ohio’s per-pupil operating expenditures ranked 18th highest in the nation. As shown in the table below, compared to its neighboring states, Ohio’s per-pupil operating expenditures were higher than Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana but lower than Pennsylvania.

Per-Pupil Operating Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2018		
State	National Rank	Per-Pupil Expenditures
Pennsylvania	9	\$16,395
Ohio	18	\$13,027
Michigan	23	\$12,345
West Virginia	31	\$11,334
Kentucky	32	\$11,110
Indiana	36	\$10,262

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

Average Teacher Salaries for Ohio and U.S.



Source: National Education Association

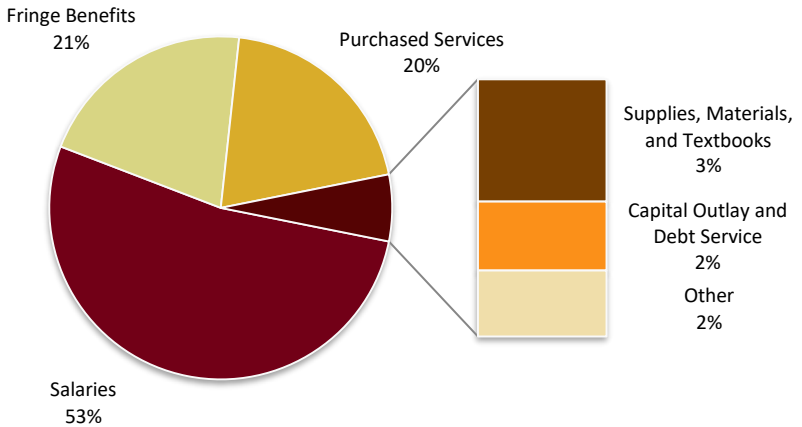
- After exceeding it from FY 2010 to FY 2013, Ohio's average teacher salary has been below the national average since FY 2014. In FY 2019, Ohio's average teacher salary was \$2,591 (4.2%) lower than the national average.
- Ohio's average teacher salary has increased every year since falling to a decade low of \$54,672 in FY 2015. It reached a new high of \$59,713 in FY 2019. The U.S. average has increased steadily since FY 2012. From FY 2015 to FY 2019, the share of Ohio teachers with ten or more years of experience increased by four percentage points, from 55.0% to 59.0%. Teacher salaries are heavily influenced by years of experience and credentials.
- From FY 2010 to FY 2019, Ohio's average teacher salary increased by 6.7% while the national average increased by 12.8%. During the same period, the national rate of inflation was 16.9%, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).
- In FY 2019, Ohio's average teacher salary ranked 18th in the nation (see table below). Compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's average teacher salary was higher than Kentucky, Indiana, and West Virginia, but lower than Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Average Teacher Salaries for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2019

State	National Rank	Average Salary
Pennsylvania	10	\$68,930
Michigan	16	\$62,170
Ohio	18	\$59,713
Kentucky	31	\$53,434
Indiana	38	\$51,119
West Virginia	50	\$47,681

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

Average Ohio School District Budget Composition, FY 2019



Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Salaries and fringe benefits accounted for approximately 74% of school district general fund budgets statewide in FY 2019. Over the past ten years, this percentage steadily decreased from 78% in FY 2010 to 73% in FY 2017 before increasing in each of the last two years.
- Nearly all of the four percentage point decrease since FY 2010 occurred in the share spent on salaries. The share spent on fringe benefits was essentially unchanged.
- The cost of fringe benefits as a percentage of the cost of salaries increased to 40% in FY 2019, from 37% in FY 2010.
- Public schools in Ohio employed over 325,600 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers in FY 2019. Teachers account for the largest category of FTE workers with 112,000, or about 34%, of the total.
- As the share of district budgets spent on salaries has declined, the portion spent on purchased services for pupil transportation, utilities, maintenance and repairs, and other services not provided by district personnel has increased from 16% in FY 2010 to 20% in FY 2019.
- State law requires each school district to set aside funds for capital and maintenance, and to do so through generally one of two formulas: 3% of the previous year’s base revenue, including foundation aid and property and income taxes, or 3% of the preceding year’s formula amount, which equated to about \$180 per pupil in FY 2019.

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

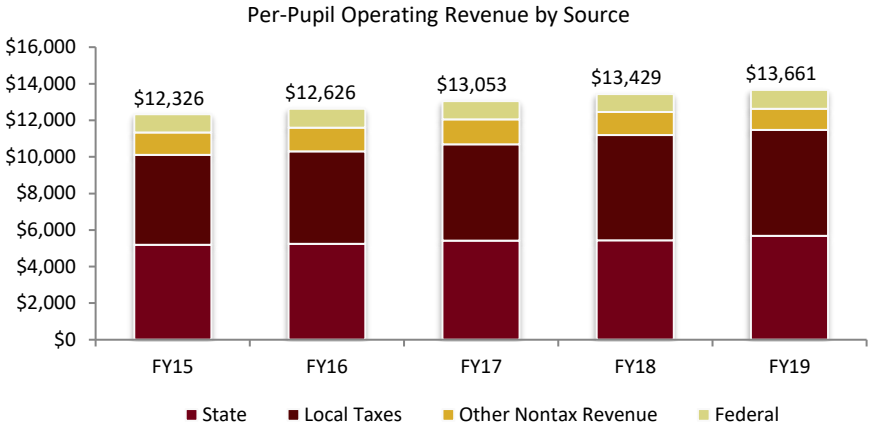
Spending Per Pupil by District Comparison Group, FY 2019				
Comparison Group – Description		Number of Districts	Enrollment %	Spending Per Pupil
Rural	High poverty, small population	123	9.5%	\$11,882
Rural	Average poverty, very small population	106	6.3%	\$11,734
Small Town	Low poverty, small population	111	11.0%	\$10,786
Small Town	High poverty, average population	89	11.7%	\$11,289
Suburban	Low poverty, average population	77	20.0%	\$11,793
Suburban	Very low poverty, large population	46	16.1%	\$12,957
Urban	High poverty, average population	47	13.0%	\$12,665
Urban	Very high poverty, very large population	8	12.4%	\$16,167
State Total*		607	100.0%	\$12,472

*Three small outlier districts are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- In FY 2019, the average per-pupil operating spending within socioeconomic and geographic district comparison groups ranged from a low of \$10,786 for low-poverty small town districts to a high of \$16,167 for very large, high-poverty urban districts. The state average was \$12,472.
- Very large urban districts with very high poverty spent 29.6% (\$3,694) above the state average. Large suburban districts with very low poverty had the second highest spending per pupil at \$12,957, which was 3.9% (\$485) above the state average. Smaller urban district spending per pupil of \$12,665 was also above the state average – by 1.5% (\$192).
- Small town districts had the lowest spending per pupil, averaging \$11,044 for the two comparison groups, which is 11.4% (\$1,428) below the state average. Rural districts had the next lowest per-pupil spending, averaging \$11,823, which was 5.2% (\$649) below the state average. Finally, smaller suburban district spending of \$11,793 per pupil was also below the state average – by 5.4% (\$679).
- Operating spending accounted for approximately 86.5% of all expenditures. Of those operating expenses, school districts spent an average of 67.8% on classroom instruction and the remaining 32.2% on nonclassroom activities such as operations and maintenance, administration, transportation, and food service expenses.

Per-Pupil Operating Revenue for Schools Increased Almost 11% Since FY 2015

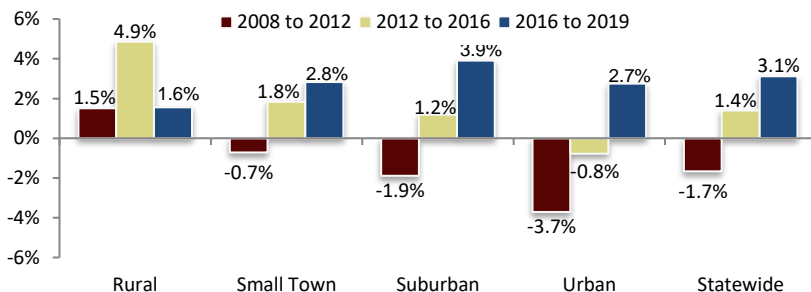


Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- Ohio schools’ average per-pupil operating revenue from all sources was \$13,661 in FY 2019, an increase of 10.8% (\$1,335) over the past five years.
- During this time, local tax revenue per pupil increased 17.7% (\$871), state revenue per pupil increased 9.7% (\$502), federal revenue per pupil increased 4.0% (\$39), and other nontax revenue per pupil decreased 6.3% (\$78).
- The largest source of school revenue in FY 2019 was local taxes, at 42.4% (\$5,787 per pupil). Locally levied property taxes account for about 96% of total local tax revenue for schools, while school district income taxes account for the remaining 4%.
- State funds provided 41.6% (\$5,690 per pupil) of school revenue, the second largest share. State funding is largely supported by the GRF, which receives revenue mainly from state taxes. Most state education funds are distributed through the school funding formula, followed by tax reimbursements and competitive and noncompetitive grants.
- Other nontax revenue represented 8.5% (\$1,159 per pupil) of school revenue in FY 2019. These revenues include tuition payments, charges for school breakfast and lunch, various fees, admissions and sales related to extracurricular activities, and state solvency assistance advances.
- Federal dollars amounted to 7.5% (\$1,025 per pupil) of school revenue in FY 2019. These funds focus on special education and disadvantaged students.

Growth in Aggregate Real Property Values Accelerates in All but Rural School Districts

Average Annual Percent Change in Real Property Value by District Type

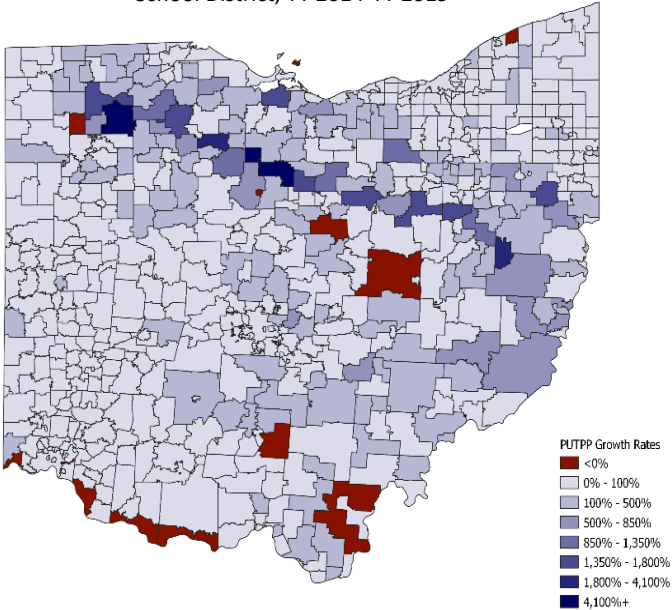


Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Department of Taxation

- School district real property valuation as a whole continued to rise between 2016 and 2019. Statewide real property valuation has increased by an average of 3.1% per year since 2016, following an average annual increase of 1.4% between 2012 and 2016 and Great Recession-era declines that averaged 1.7% per year. While all school district types have gained aggregate real property value since 2016, growth rates among these comparison groups vary.
- Suburban and small town districts experienced the largest annual increases in real property values between 2016 and 2019. Their valuation increased annually by an average of 3.9% and 2.8%, respectively, compared to 1.2% and 1.8% annual growth between 2012 and 2016. Urban district values have taken longer to recover from the recession, with growth turning positive in 2016, averaging 2.7% per year since, following an average annual decline of 0.8% between 2012 and 2016.
- Annual growth in rural district values slowed from 4.9% in the 2012 to 2016 period, to 1.6% annually between 2016 and 2019 due to steady decreases in statewide agricultural real property value stemming from changes to the state's current agricultural use valuation (CAUV) program. Statewide agricultural real property value declined by 3.7% annually from 2016 to 2019 following annual growth of 10.5% between 2012 and 2016. Agricultural real property value comprises a much larger share of total real property valuation for rural districts (29.0% in 2019) than for all districts as a whole (6.7%).
- Residential real property accounts for 71.6% of total statewide real property value in 2019. From 2016 to 2019, this valuation increased statewide by an average of 3.9% annually. Average annual gains varied from 4.3% in suburban districts to 2.8% in urban districts. From 2012 to 2016, residential real property increased by an average of 0.8% annually.
- The remaining 21.7% of real property is made up of commercial, industrial, mineral, and railroad real property. From 2016 to 2019, this property valuation increased 2.9% annually statewide following an increase of 0.7% per year from 2012 to 2016.
- In 2019, real property valuation was \$261.3 billion, representing 91.2% of the total property valuation statewide.

Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Values Grew Rapidly in Northern and Southeastern Regions

Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Value Growth by School District, TY 2014-TY 2019

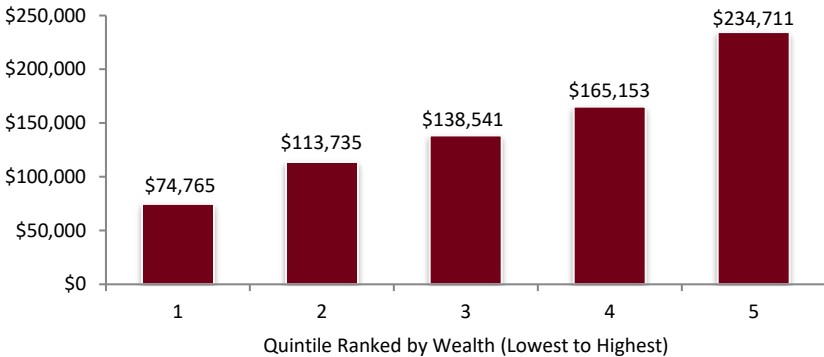


Source: Ohio Department of Taxation

- Public utility tangible personal property (PUTPP) value, which includes property used for production, transmission, and distribution purposes, has grown rapidly since 2014. This value grew fastest in various school districts in northern and southeastern Ohio led by the recent completion of the Rover Pipeline, which carries natural gas from shale production areas to markets in the U.S. and Canada.
- The school districts with largest growth (shaded in darker blues in the chart above) are generally located along the pipeline’s path and ranged from Buckeye Central Local in Crawford County, at about 56 times 2014 values (a growth rate of nearly 5,500%), to Hillsdale Local in Ashland County, at about 15 times (nearly 1,400%).
- Thirteen districts, many of which have coal-fired or nuclear power plants in their territory that due to market forces have had difficulty competing with plants fueled by natural gas, have lost PUTPP value since 2014 (shaded in red). Such districts include Manchester Local in Adams County (-90.5%), New Richmond Exempted Village in Clermont County (-68.2%), Perry Local in Lake County (-54.3%), and River View Local in Coshocton County (-49.4%).
- Statewide, PUTPP value nearly doubled between 2014 and 2019, increasing from \$12.7 billion to \$25.2 billion. PUTPP value represented 8.8% of total taxable value in 2019, increasing from 5.2% in 2014.
- Unlike existing real property, PUTPP value is not affected by tax reduction factors; taxes on this property grow at the same rate as property values grow.

School District Property Values Vary Widely Across Ohio

Average Per-Pupil Valuation by Wealth Quintile, FY 2018

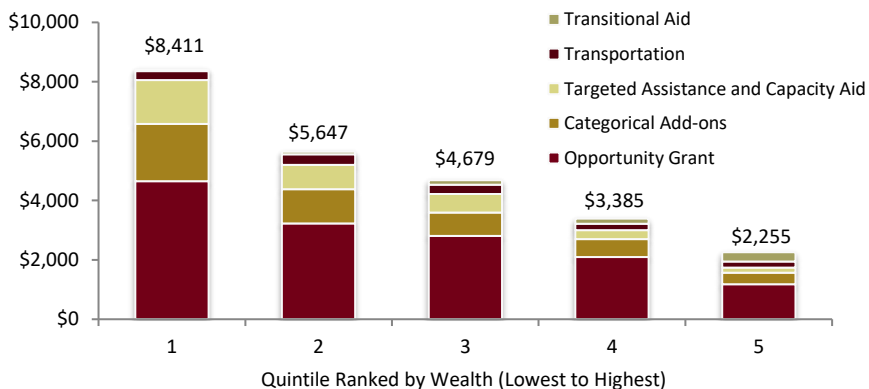


Sources: Ohio Department of Taxation; Ohio Department of Education

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

Foundation Formula Distributes More State Aid Per Pupil to Lower Wealth Districts

Per-Pupil State Aid by Wealth Quintile, FY 2019

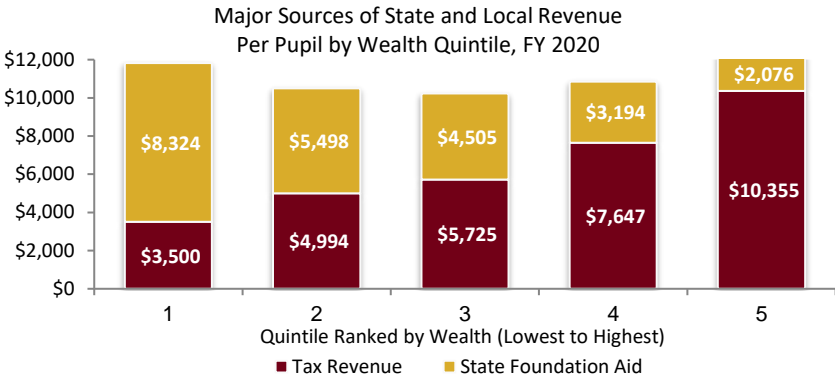


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Low wealth districts receive more state foundation aid per pupil than high wealth districts. In FY 2019, the average per-pupil state foundation aid for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$8,411, \$5,647, \$4,679, \$3,385, and \$2,255, respectively.¹
- The opportunity grant (57.3% of total state foundation aid) consists of the state share of the per-pupil formula amount (\$6,020 for FY 2019). In FY 2019, the average per-pupil opportunity grant for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$4,649, \$3,230, \$2,804, \$2,094, and \$1,182, respectively.
- Targeted assistance and capacity aid (13.8% of total) provide additional funding to low wealth districts and small districts with relatively low total property value. In FY 2019, the average per-pupil assistance for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,474, \$812, \$622, \$301, and \$168, respectively.
- Categorical add-ons include funding for special education (10.9% of total), economically disadvantaged (5.2%), K-3 literacy (1.3%), gifted (0.9%), career-technical education (0.9%), English learners (0.4%), and performance bonuses (0.4%). In FY 2019, the average per-pupil add-ons for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$1,929, \$1,155, \$792, \$601, and \$386, respectively.
- Transportation funding (5.8% of total) is distributed to districts based on the number of miles or the number of pupils transported. In FY 2019, the average per-pupil transportation funding for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 was \$304, \$355, \$311, \$225, and \$209, respectively.
- Transitional aid (3.2% of total) guarantees a district's state aid allocation for all of its resident students does not fall below 95% to 100% of its FY 2017 level, depending on its enrollment change from FY 2014 to FY 2016.

¹ See page 55 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

State Foundation Aid Helps to Equalize Property Tax Revenues



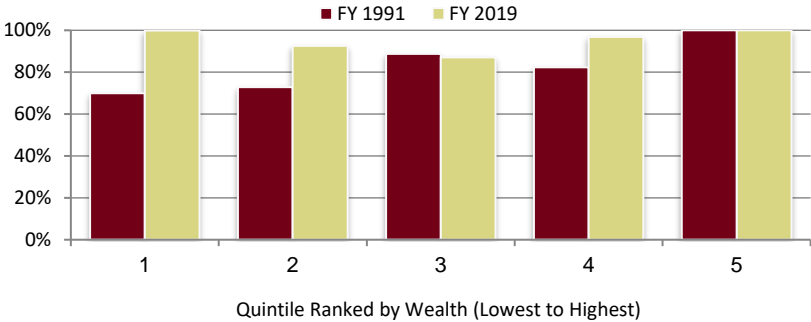
Source: Ohio Department of Education

- For FY 2020, state foundation aid was provided to school districts in the same amounts as FY 2019 and then reduced to help balance the state budget in the wake of the economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Lower wealth districts received smaller per-pupil decreases than higher wealth districts. Overall, foundation aid continues to direct more state funding to lower wealth districts.
- State foundation aid helps equalize school district property tax revenue, although the wealthiest districts still have more resources. In FY 2020, tax revenue plus state foundation aid per pupil for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 were \$11,824, \$10,491, \$10,230, \$10,841, and \$12,431, respectively.¹ The percentage of revenue attributable to state foundation aid increases for lower wealth districts. This percentage was 70.4%, 52.4%, 44.0%, 29.5%, and 16.7%, respectively, for wealth quintiles 1 through 5 in FY 2020.
- 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 \$3,500, \$4,994, \$5,725, \$7,647, and \$10,355, respectively, in FY 2020. In FY 2020, tax revenues in quintiles 1 through 4 were 33.8%, 48.2%, 55.3%, and 73.9%, respectively, of tax revenues in quintile 5. Adding state foundation aid, however, increases those percentages to 95.1%, 84.4%, 82.3%, and 87.2%, 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 2020, ten wealthy districts raised more than \$15,000 per pupil and four raised more than \$20,000 per pupil.

¹ See page 55 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

Interdistrict Equity Improved Since FY 1991

Average Quintile Revenue Per Pupil as a Percentage of Quintile 5

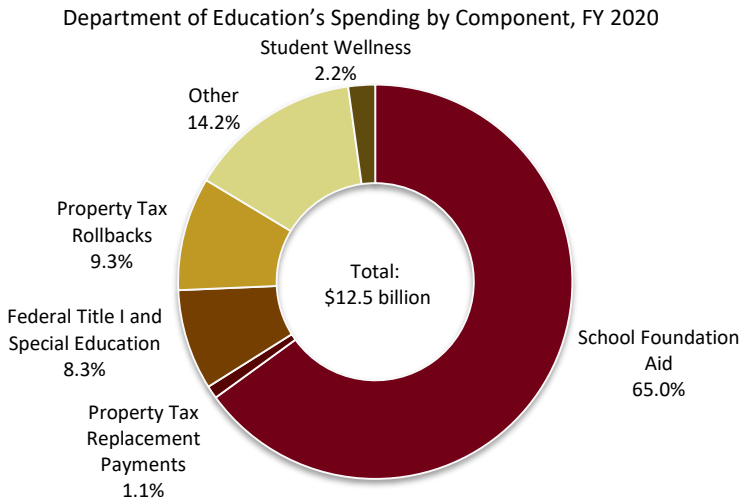


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- From FY 1991 to FY 2019, 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.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 99.9% in FY 2019. At the same time, the percentage for quintile 2 rose from 72.9% to 92.5%.
- The percentage for quintile 4 also rose from 82.3% in FY 1991 to 96.8% in FY 2019. During this period, only quintile 3 lost ground, dropping from 88.8% in FY 1991 to 87.0% in FY 2019.
- Revenue on this page includes traditional school district operating revenue from all sources as reported by districts. From FY 1991 to FY 2019, per-pupil operating revenue increased by 288.3% (\$10,710) in quintile 1, 244.7% (\$9,479) in quintile 2, 166.4% (\$7,848) in quintile 3, 219.5% (\$9,597) in quintile 4, and 171.8% (\$9,124) in quintile 5. The overall increase was 212.3% (\$9,344).
- In FY 1991, about 76% of the variation in per-pupil revenue across districts could be explained by the variation in per-pupil property value. In FY 2019, this percentage dropped to 13%. This indicates that, in FY 2019, the amount of financial resources available for the education of a student depends less on the wealth of the district in which the student attends school than it did in FY 1991. Some of the variation in per-pupil revenue is also explained by the percentage of students in poverty (the state and federal governments both provide additional funds for these students) and local tax effort.

¹ See page 55 for an introduction to this analysis and a description of the quintiles.

School Foundation Aid Comprised Almost Two-Thirds of Department of Education's Total Spending in FY 2020

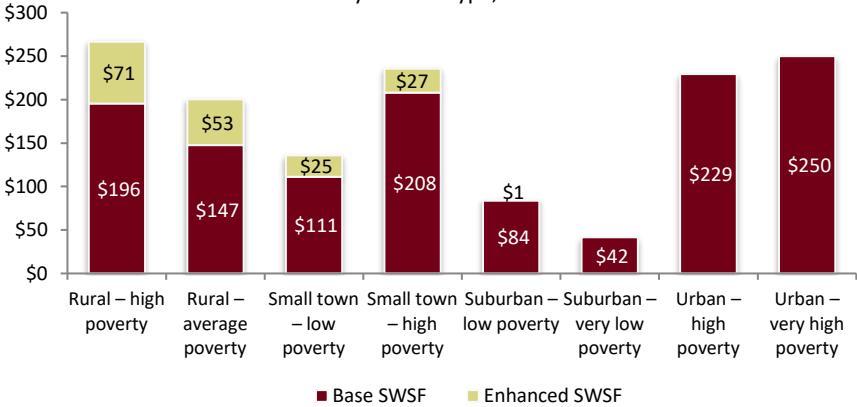


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) spent \$12.5 billion across all funds. Of this total, \$8.1 billion (65.0%) was distributed as school foundation aid, the largest source of state funding for school operations. School foundation aid was funded by the state GRF (\$7.0 billion) and lottery profits (\$1.1 billion).
- Property tax rollback payments were the next largest component at \$1.2 billion (9.3%). These payments reimburse school districts for revenue lost due to the 10% and 2.5% property tax rollback programs and the homestead exemption program.
- Federal Title I and special education programs that focus on disadvantaged students and students with disabilities made up \$1.0 billion (8.3%).
- The new Student Wellness and Success Fund (SWSF), which provides funds for wraparound services, mental health supports, mentoring, and after school programs, comprised \$274.8 million (2.2%).
- State direct payments for the phase-out of tangible personal property taxes accounted for another \$132.3 million (1.1%) of the total.
- ODE's spending for FY 2020 was mainly supported by the GRF (\$9.3 billion or 74.3%, including SWSF because it is funded through a GRF transfer), followed by federal funds (\$1.9 billion or 15.1%), and the lottery (\$1.2 billion or 9.2%).
- In FY 2020, 98.3% (\$12.3 billion) of ODE's total spending was distributed as subsidies to schools and other educational entities.
- ODE's payroll expenses of \$66.7 million accounted for 0.5% of the total. Excluding spending for purchased services for student assessments and supply and maintenance for school food programs, ODE's operating expenses totaled \$126.1 million or 1.0% of its total spending in FY 2020.

Student Wellness Initiative Provides Poverty-Based Funding to Address Nonacademic Barriers to Student Success

Average Per-Pupil Student Wellness and Success Funds by District Type, FY 2020

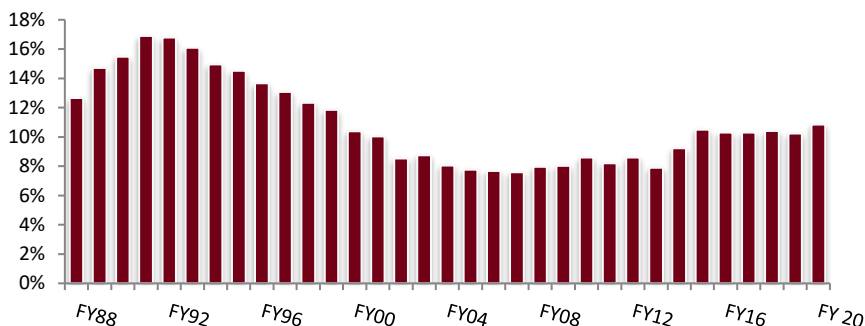


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- The new Student Wellness and Success Funds (SWSF) initiative provides additional funding to public schools beginning in FY 2020 to address nonacademic barriers to student success. The funds are allocated to school districts in two tiers primarily based on poverty, with higher poverty districts receiving larger per-pupil amounts than lower poverty districts.
- The base tier is allocated to traditional school districts using the number of students educated and per-pupil amounts according to a sliding scale based on federal census poverty data. In FY 2020, the per-pupil amounts ranged from \$20 to \$250, increasing to between \$30 and \$360 for FY 2021. Average per-pupil amounts in FY 2020 ranged from the maximum \$250 in the eight large very high poverty urban districts to \$42 for very low poverty suburban districts.
- Enhanced SWSF provides certain rural low-income districts with an additional base per-pupil amount of \$50 in FY 2020 and \$75 in FY 2021 that is scaled to provide more funding to districts with higher concentrations of poverty. Average per-pupil amounts in FY 2020 primarily ranged from \$71 for rural high-poverty districts to \$25 for small town low-poverty districts.
- Payments to joint vocational school districts, site-based community schools, and STEM schools are based on the per-pupil amount for each student’s resident district. Each recipient generally is guaranteed a minimum of \$25,000 in FY 2020 and \$36,000 in FY 2021 from the base tier. E-schools receive a flat amount equal to the minimums.
- Schools must use SWSF for certain “wraparound” services, including mental health services, physical health care services, mentoring, and family engagement and support services.
- Overall, H.B. 166 appropriates \$275 million in FY 2020 and \$400 million in FY 2021 for SWSF, supported by transfers from the GRF.

Lottery Profits Comprise About 10% of State Spending on Primary and Secondary Education

Lottery Profits as Share of Spending for K-12 Education



Sources: Ohio Lottery Commission; Ohio Legislative Service Commission

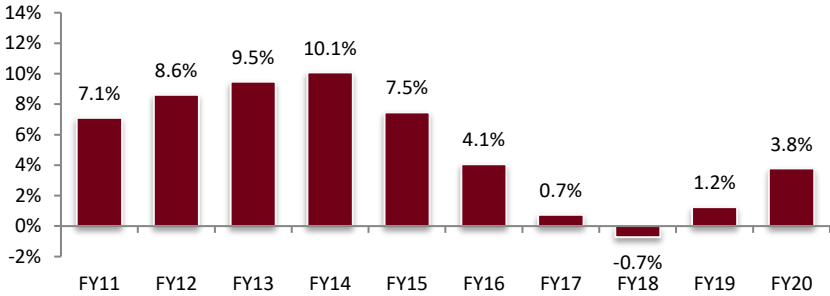
- Lottery profits in Ohio have always been a relatively small percentage of total GRF¹ and lottery spending on primary and secondary education. After reaching a peak of 16.9% in FY 1991, this percentage fell to a low of 7.6% in FY 2007 and has since increased to 10.8% in FY 2020.
- In 1973, voters amended 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 \$1.15 billion in FY 2020, with an average growth rate of 2.3% for the five-year period since FY 2016.
- Video lottery terminals (VLTs) at Ohio's seven horse racetracks (known as racinos), the first of which opened in June 2012, contributed about \$275 million to lottery profits in FY 2020.²
- From FY 1988 to FY 2020, total GRF and lottery spending on primary and secondary education increased by \$7.2 billion (208.2%). Of this growth, \$715.7 million (10.0%) was provided by the lottery.
- Total FY 2020 lottery sales and VLT net revenues were \$4.3 billion, a decrease of 2.9% (\$126.3 million) from FY 2019, which was driven by declining racino revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Individually, traditional ticket revenue increased 3.3% while VLT net revenue decreased 22.5%.

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.

² This is a decline from previous years largely due to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as racinos were closed for part of March, all of April and May, and part of June in 2020.

School Choice Program Spending Sees Largest Increase Since FY 2016

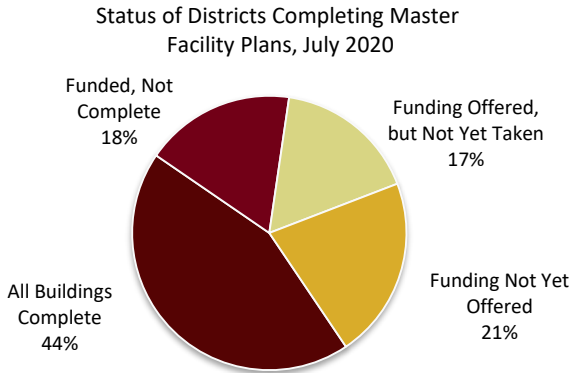
Annual Growth in School Choice Program Spending



Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- Total spending on Ohio school choice programs increased by 3.8% (\$46.2 million) to \$1.27 billion in FY 2020. The increase in FY 2020 is the largest since FY 2016. School choice programs include community and STEM schools, the Educational Choice (EdChoice) Scholarship Program, the Autism Scholarship Program, the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program (CSTP), and the Jon Peterson Special Needs (JPSN) Scholarship Program.
- Community and STEM schools, the largest component of school choice in Ohio, are funded primarily through state education aid transfers. Such transfers increased 0.2% (\$1.4 million) to \$873.4 million in FY 2020 after four consecutive years of decreases. These transfers represent 69.0% of school choice spending. Approximately 106,700 students were enrolled in community and STEM schools in FY 2020.
- The state also provides various scholarships for students to obtain education services from private providers. Scholarship payments increased 12.9% (\$44.8 million) in FY 2020 to \$392.8 million.
- Within the EdChoice Scholarship Program, 29,503 students received scholarships under the traditional “low-performing school” criteria and 11,506 students received scholarships under income-based criteria in FY 2020. Scholarship payments for each group of students totaled \$147.9 million and \$50.9 million in FY 2020, respectively, for a total of \$198.8 million, or 15.7% of total school choice spending.
- A combined 17,453 students received a total of \$194.0 million in scholarships under the remaining three programs in FY 2020: the Autism Scholarship Program (3,668 students, \$88.2 million), the JPSN Scholarship Program (6,449, \$67.6 million), and CSTP (7,335, \$38.2 million). Spending for these three programs comprised 15.3% of total school choice spending in FY 2020.

Full-Facility Fixes Have Been Completed in 44% of Ohio School Districts and JVSJs



Source: Ohio Facilities Construction Commission

- At the end of FY 2020, 44% of school districts and joint vocational school districts (JVSDs) had completed projects that fully addressed their facility needs as assessed by the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC). These include 275 (45%) of the 610 regular school districts and 15 (31%) of the 49 JVSDs.
- Another 18% of districts have been funded, but their projects are not complete. These include 116 (19%) regular districts and one (2%) JVSD. These districts have buildings in the design or construction phase.
- An additional 17% 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 100 (16%) regular districts (71 deferred, 28 lapsed, and one seeking) and 11 (22%) JVSDs (nine 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 119 (20%) regular districts and 22 (45%) JVSDs. Of these, 22 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 2020 was \$21.6 billion. Of that total, the state share was \$12.8 billion (59%) and the local share was \$8.8 billion (41%).
- Through the end of FY 2020, the General Assembly has appropriated \$13.8 billion and OFCC has disbursed a total of \$12.6 billion for school facilities projects.

Nearly 80% of Districts Receive C or Higher Overall Grade on Report Card

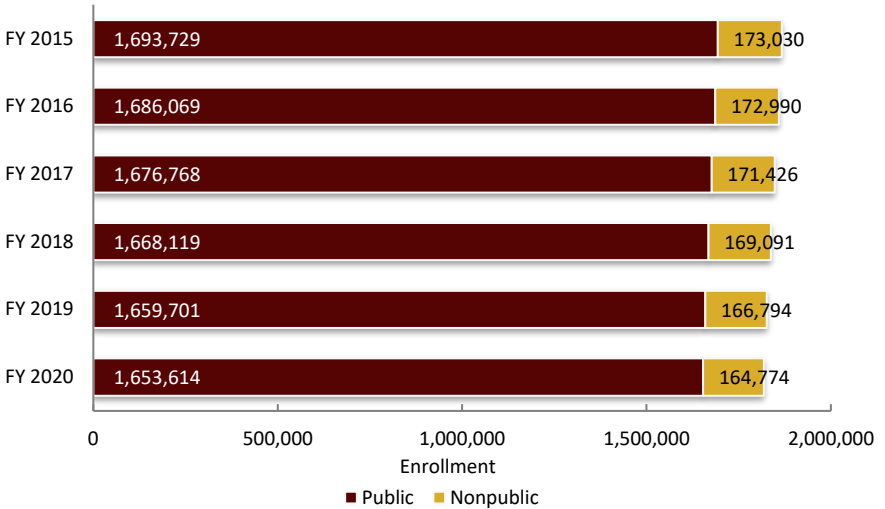
School District Report Card Results, 2018-2019 School Year					
Component	A	B	C	D	F
Overall	5%	28%	46%	20%	1%
Graduation Rate	60%	26%	9%	4%	1%
Prepared for Success	2%	4%	10%	42%	42%
Gap Closing	33%	41%	10%	7%	8%
Progress	18%	32%	14%	29%	7%
Achievement	3%	12%	34%	48%	3%
K-3 Literacy	2%	13%	54%	30%	1%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- For school year 2018-2019, nearly 80% of school districts received a C or higher overall report card grade. The most common overall report card grade was a C, at 46% (282 districts), while 33% (200) received A's or B's, and 21% (126) received D's or F's.
- These results closely track those from the 2017-2018 school year. The combined share of A's and B's decreased by three percentage points (19 districts) while the share of F's decreased by two percentage points (10 districts). The share of C's increased by five percentage points (29 districts). There was no change in the share of D's.
- For the report card components, districts fared the best on the graduation rate and struggled most with prepared for success, which measures how well prepared Ohio's students are for work or college. While 85% of districts received A's or B's on the graduation rate component, 84% received D's or F's on the prepared for success component. These results mirror those from school year 2017-2018.
- Districts have improved in recent years on the gap closing component, which is designed to measure achievement gaps between certain designated groups and all students. The percentage of districts receiving A's or B's on this component was 74%, compared with 19% for school year 2016-2017, while the percentage receiving D's or F's was 15%, compared with 63% for school year 2016-2017.
- Districts mostly scored towards the higher or lower range of grades on the progress component, which measures academic growth. Half of districts received A's or B's and 36% received D's or F's.
- Districts struggled on the achievement component, which measures performance and proficiency on state tests, and the K-3 literacy component, which measures district success helping off-track readers read at grade level. The total percentage of D's or F's was 51% on the achievement component and 31% on the K-3 literacy component whereas the total percentages of A's or B's on these measures were each 15%.

School Enrollment Continues to Decline

Ohio School Enrollment by Sector, FY 2015-FY 2020

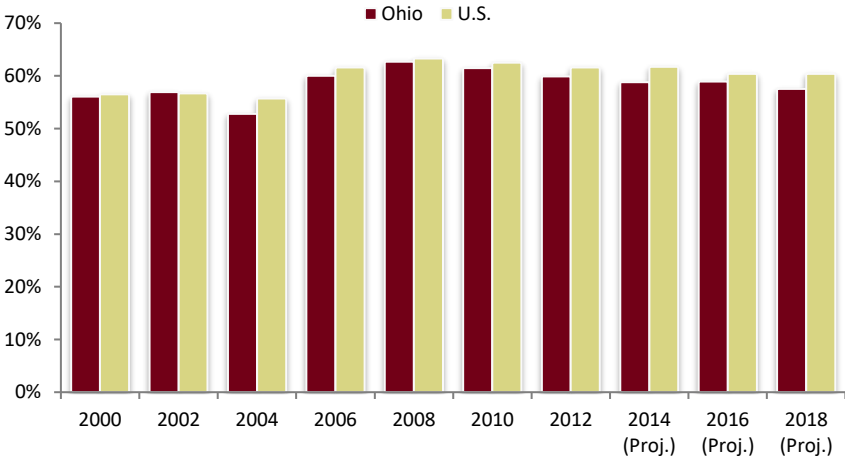


Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Total school enrollment in Ohio has declined every year during the past six years. Overall, it decreased by 48,371 students (2.6%) from 1.87 million in FY 2015 to 1.82 million in FY 2020.
- The average annual decrease from FY 2015 to FY 2020 was 9,674 students, although FY 2020 saw the smallest decrease over the period at 8,107 students.
- Of the total enrollment decrease since FY 2015, 82.9% (40,115) occurred in public schools (school districts, community schools, and STEM schools) and 17.1% (8,256) occurred in chartered nonpublic schools. This represents a 2.4% decline in public school enrollment during this period compared to a 4.8% decline in chartered nonpublic school enrollment.
- The share of total enrollment that nonpublic schools account for has remained fairly steady since FY 2015. That year nonpublic school students represented 9.3% of the state's student body, compared to 9.1% in FY 2020.
- Both public and nonpublic school enrollments have decreased every year since FY 2015. During this period, the largest annual decrease in public school enrollment was 9,301 students in FY 2017 while the smallest annual decrease was 6,087 students in FY 2020. The comparable figures for nonpublic school enrollment were 2,335 students in FY 2018 and 40 students in FY 2016.
- The largest public school enrollment decreases occurred in rural school districts, as the number of students residing in these areas dropped by 6.9% (18,309 students). The number of students residing in small town and urban areas also decreased by 3.7% (13,781) and 3.5% (17,162), respectively. The number of students residing in suburban districts increased by 1.6% (9,132).

Percentage of Ohio High School Graduates Going Directly to College Decreased in 2018

Percentage of High School Graduates Going Directly to College

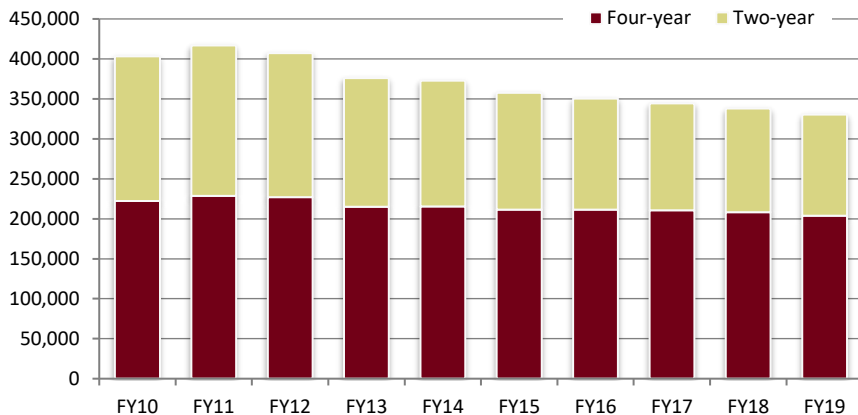


Sources: ACT; College Board; National Center for Education Statistics; Pell Institute; Ohio Department of Higher Education

- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college decreased in recent years, according to projections made by the Pell Institute. Ohio’s percentage decreased 1.4 percentage points from 58.9% in 2016 to 57.5% in 2018. Conversely, the national average remained the same over the same period, at 60.4%.
- The percentage of Ohio high school graduates going directly to college has been below the national average in every year since 2000 except for 2002. In 2018, Ohio’s percentage was 2.9 percentage points below the national average.
- In fall 2018, 42% of graduates from Ohio public high schools enrolled directly in an Ohio college or university – approximately 32% in a four-year institution and 10% in a two-year institution.
- In fall 2018, 26.8% of Ohio public high school graduates enrolled directly in Ohio colleges and universities were taking remedial mathematics or English courses, down from 27.6% in fall 2017 and 28.1% in fall 2016.
- ACT and SAT scores are benchmarks used in college admissions. From 1996 to 2017, ACT and SAT scores for Ohio high school seniors were consistently higher than the national average. Beginning in 2018, Ohio’s ACT scores dropped below the national average, likely due in large part to the state-funded administration of college admissions tests to all high school juniors. The vast majority of school districts choose the ACT. States that have lower test participation typically have a higher average score because only those college-bound students elect to take the test.
- The average Ohio ACT score was 20.0 in 2019, in comparison with the national average of 20.7. Ohio’s mean score on the new SAT that debuted in 2016 was 1097 in 2019, in comparison with the national mean score of 1059.

Higher Education Enrollment Continues Decline

Total Subsidy-Eligible FTE Students*



*An FTE (full-time equivalent) student is based on one student taking 15 credit hours per semester or the equivalent. Subsidy-eligible FTEs include all but out-of-state undergraduate students.

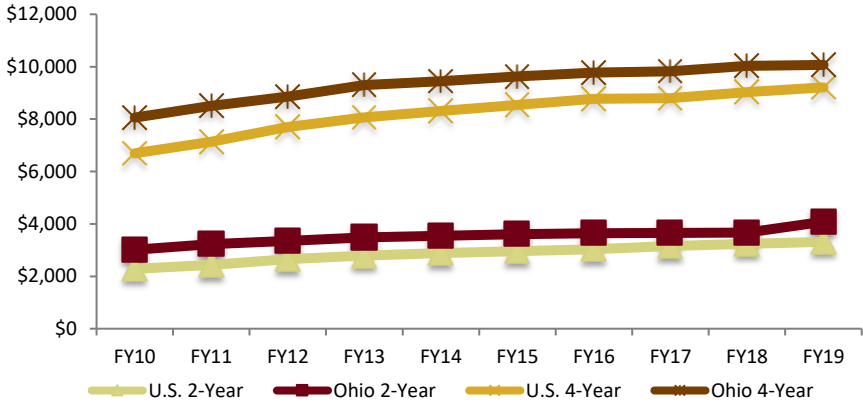
Sources: Ohio Department of Higher Education; State Higher Education Executive Officers

- Total student enrollment at public colleges and universities reached a peak of 416,931 in FY 2011 and has decreased every year since, falling by a total of 86,563 (20.8%) to 330,368 in FY 2019.
- Nearly 72% of this decrease occurred on the two-year campuses (community colleges and university branches) where enrollment fell by 62,067 (32.9%) since FY 2011. Over this same time period, enrollment at four-year campuses (universities) fell by 24,496 (10.7%).
- The greatest enrollment declines during this period occurred from FY 2011 through FY 2015. Enrollment decreased by 59,516 (14.3%) over this span, representing 68.8% of the total decline since FY 2011. Of this decrease, two-year campuses accounted for 42,416 (71.3%) FTEs.
- The annual enrollment decreases beginning in FY 2012 came after strong enrollment growth between FY 2008 and FY 2011, especially on two-year campuses. This growth may have been partly due to the Great Recession. High growth in the two-year sector also occurred in prior periods of economic slowdown.
- According to a measure published by the State Higher Education Executive Officers, all but eight states¹ experienced a decrease in public higher education FTE enrollment from FY 2014 to FY 2019. Of the 42 states with a decrease, Ohio's was the 11th smallest.

¹ The states with positive enrollment growth during this period are Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Alabama, California, Georgia, and Delaware.

Ohio's Average Public Higher Education Tuition Remains Above National Average

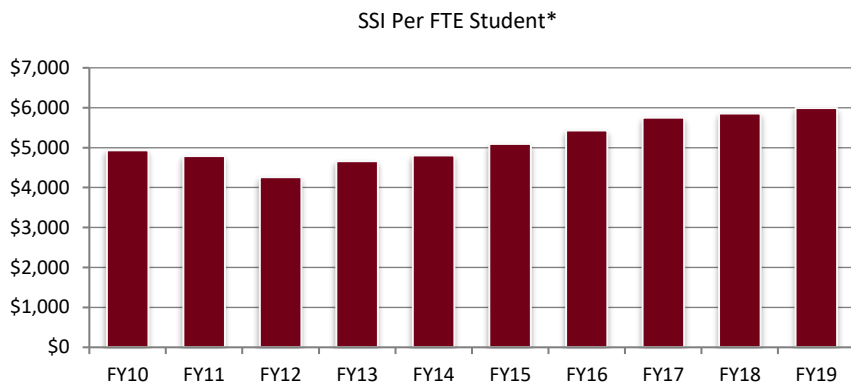
In-State Public Higher Education Tuition and Fees for Ohio and U.S.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

- Ohio's average public higher education tuition and fees for four-year and two-year institutions remained above the nation's averages in FY 2019, though the gaps have generally been decreasing over the past decade.
- In FY 2010, Ohio's average tuitions were \$1,363 (20.4%) and \$729 (31.9%) higher than the nation's averages for four-year and two-year institutions, respectively.
- The gap for four-year institutions has narrowed steadily, declining to \$856 (9.3%) in FY 2019. However, the gap for two-year institutions widened to \$769, the largest since FY 2011, after tapering off for over a decade. On a percentage basis, the gap for two-year institutions (23.2%) is smaller than FY 2010 but the largest since FY 2013, when average tuition in Ohio was 24.6% higher than the national average.
- The increased gap for two-year institutions in FY 2019 was likely due to the General Assembly's authorization for community colleges to increase their tuitions by up to \$10 per credit hour in FY 2019 to support quality academic programming. For FY 2018 and FY 2019, the General Assembly froze tuition and general fees at FY 2017 levels for public universities and their regional campuses.
- From FY 2010 to FY 2019, average tuition and fees at four-year institutions in Ohio increased by \$2,010 (24.9%) from \$8,058 to \$10,068. Tuition and fees at Ohio two-year institutions increased by \$1,068 (35.4%), from \$3,014 to \$4,082, during the same period. The national averages increased by \$2,517 (37.6%) and \$1,028 (45.0%), respectively.
- The General Assembly has imposed caps or freezes on annual increases in tuition and general fees every year in the past decade. For FY 2018 and FY 2019, the tuition restrictions did not apply to institutions participating in an Undergraduate Tuition Guarantee Program, which guarantees a cohort of students a fixed rate for general and instructional fees for four years.

SSI Funding Per Student Reached a Decade High in FY 2019



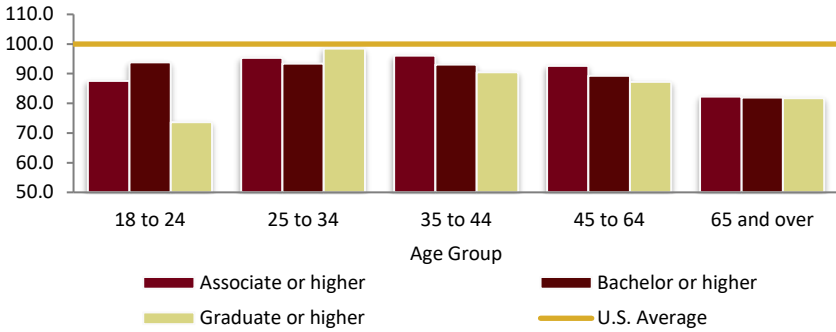
*An FTE (full-time equivalent) student takes the equivalent of 15 credit hours per semester. Out-of-state undergraduate students are not included as they are not eligible for state subsidy.

Source: Ohio Department of Higher Education

- On a per-FTE student basis, FY 2019 State Share of Instruction (SSI), the main state subsidy to public colleges and universities, increased 2.3% (\$137) over FY 2018 and reached a decade high of \$5,992. The increase in FY 2019 was due to decreased enrollment as aggregate SSI funding remained the same as FY 2018. Overall, enrollment at public higher education institutions decreased by a corresponding 2.3% from FY 2018.
- The increase in SSI per FTE student was not equal across higher education sectors. From FY 2018 to FY 2019, SSI per FTE student increased by 2.0% (\$125) to \$6,445 at four-year universities and their regional campuses and by 3.2% (\$152) to \$4,851 at community colleges. Community colleges experienced a greater enrollment loss (-3.1%) than did four-year universities and their regional campuses (-1.9%) in that year.
- In FY 2019, total SSI funding was \$1.98 billion, flat with FY 2017 and FY 2018. This amount was \$7.9 million (0.4%) less than FY 2010, which included over \$281.0 million in federal stimulus funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. Over the last decade, total SSI funding peaked in FY 2011 at \$2.0 billion, including \$287.8 million in federal ARRA funding. With the loss of federal stimulus funding in FY 2012, SSI funding decreased in that year, on both a total and per-student basis.
- SSI, which helps support public institutions' core academic activities, is allocated to campuses mostly through formulas primarily based on institutional outcomes, such as student course and degree completion.

Postsecondary Educational Attainment of Younger Ohioans Approaches National Average

Index of Ohio's Educational Attainment, 2018
(U.S. Average = 100)

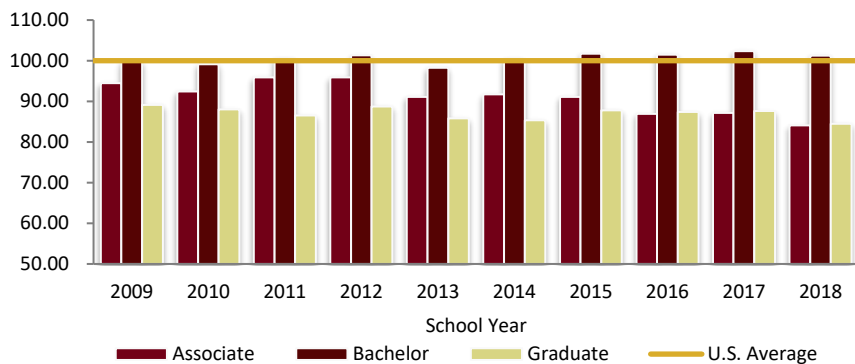


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- This index compares Ohio's educational attainment to the national average. An index score of 95 indicates that Ohio is 5% below the national average.
- Although the percentage of Ohioans with postsecondary degrees is below the national average for all age groups, the percentages for younger Ohioans (ages 25 to 44) are closer to the national average than those for older Ohioans (45 and older).
- For each age group shown in the chart above (beginning with 18 to 24 year olds), the index for Ohioans with at least a bachelor's degree is 93.8, 93.4, 93.1, 89.3, and 82.0, respectively.
- The percentage of Ohioans within each age group who hold at least a bachelor's degree is 10.9%, 33.8%, 34.3%, 28.0%, and 23.1%, respectively, compared to national averages of 11.6%, 36.2%, 36.8%, 31.3%, and 28.2%.
- Compared to all states plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico, Ohio's percentage of people with at least a bachelor's degree ranks 25th for ages 18 to 24, 28th for ages 25 to 34, 32nd for ages 35 to 44, 35th for ages 45 to 64, and 41st for ages 65 and over.
- Ohio's relatively low educational attainment for older age groups may reflect the state's strong industrial and agricultural economic history. These industries often did not require a college education for many types of jobs.
- Aggregating over all age groups, 26.8% of Ohioans had at least a bachelor's degree in 2018. Ohio ranks 35th in this percentage; the national average is 30.1%. Compared with contiguous states, Ohio's percentage is higher than Indiana (25.0%), Kentucky (22.9%), and West Virginia (19.9%), but lower than Pennsylvania (29.7%) and Michigan (27.3%).

Ohio Above National Average in Bachelor's Degrees Granted Per Capita

Index of Degrees Granted Per Capita
(U.S. Average = 100)

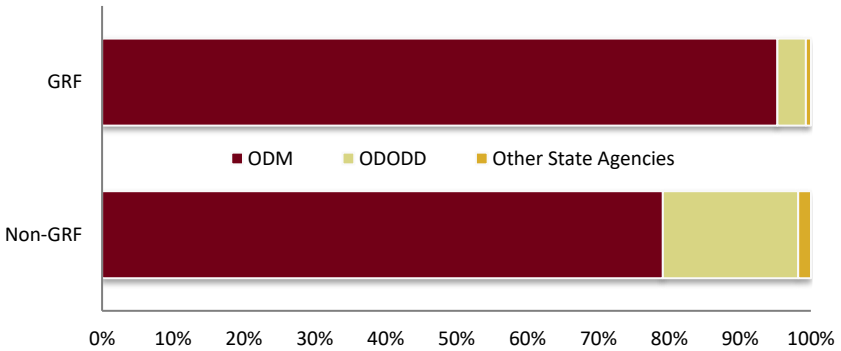


Sources: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau

- This index compares degrees granted by Ohio's colleges and universities to the national average on a per-capita basis. An index score of 105 indicates that Ohio is 5% above the national average; an index score of 95 indicates that Ohio is 5% below the national average.
- In 2018, the number of bachelor's degrees granted per capita in Ohio was slightly (1.3%) above the national average. In the last ten years, Ohio has hovered close to the national average on this indicator.
- In 2018, the number of associate degrees granted per capita in Ohio was 15.9% below the national average. This is more than 10 percentage points lower than in 2009, when the number of associate degrees granted per capita was 5.5% below the national average. Ohio had moved closest to the national average on this indicator in 2011 and 2012, when Ohio was 4.1% below the national average in both years. However, Ohio's average moved away from the national average by 11.8 percentage points from 2012 to 2018.
- In 2018, the number of graduate degrees granted per capita in Ohio was 15.5% below the national average. Overall, the state has moved away from the national average on this indicator over the past decade. Ohio's graduate degrees per capita were 10.8% below the national average in 2009.
- On a per-capita basis, Ohio ranked 30th, 26th, and 27th highest among the states in 2018 for associate, bachelor's, and graduate degrees granted, respectively. Aggregating all postsecondary degrees granted, Ohio ranked 32nd in the nation.
- In 2018, Ohio granted 30,396 associate degrees, 71,661 bachelor's degrees, and 30,306 graduate degrees. Public institutions accounted for 81.5%, 69.7%, and 67.5%, respectively, of the various degrees granted in the state.

Department of Medicaid Disburses the Majority of Payments for Ohio Medicaid

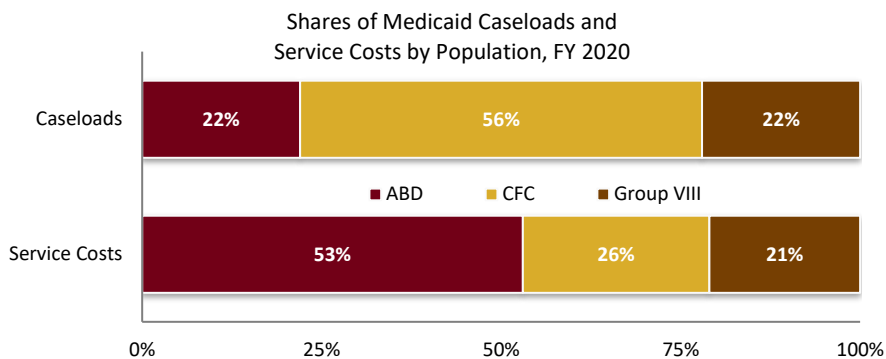
Medicaid Expenditures by Agency, FY 2020



Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- GRF Medicaid expenditures were \$15.5 billion in FY 2020, of which 95.3% (\$14.7 billion) was disbursed by the Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM). Non-GRF Medicaid expenditures were \$12.8 billion in FY 2020, of which 79.1% (\$10.1 billion) was disbursed by ODM. Across all funds, Medicaid expenditures totaled \$28.2 billion. ODM accounted for 88.0% of this total.
- Ohio Medicaid is administered by ODM with the assistance of seven other state agencies – Developmental Disabilities, Job and Family Services, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Health, Aging, Education, and the Pharmacy Board – as well as various local entities.
- The Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) had the second largest share of Medicaid expenditures, accounting for 4.0% (\$624.6 million) of the GRF total, 19.1% (\$2.4 billion) of the non-GRF total, and 10.9% of the all funds total. Together, ODM and ODODD accounted for 98.8% of the all funds total. The remaining 1.2% was accounted for by the other six agencies.
- GRF Medicaid expenditures are paid with a combination of state and federal resources. Of the \$15.5 billion, GRF Medicaid expenditures in FY 2020, \$10.6 billion (68.4%) came from federal reimbursements and \$4.9 billion (31.6%) was funded with state resources.
- The practice of depositing federal Medicaid reimbursements into the GRF started in FY 1976. Since then, GRF appropriations for Medicaid have included both state and federal dollars.
- In FY 2020, the federal government reimbursed 70.1% of all Medicaid expenditures. The state was responsible for the remaining 21.9% of Medicaid expenditures.

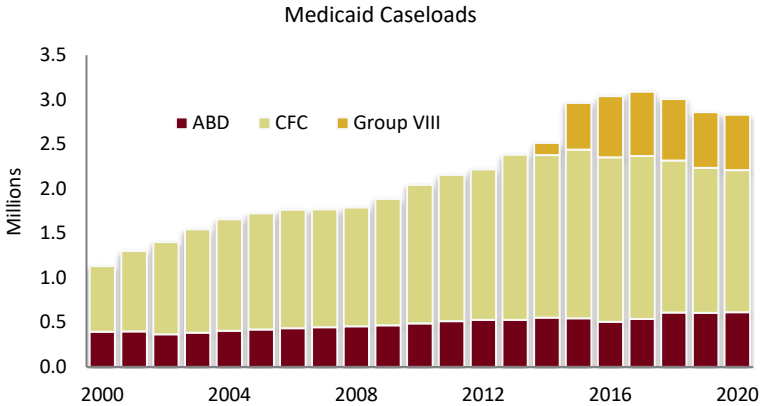
Aged, Blind, and Disabled Account for 22% of Medicaid Caseloads but 53% of Service Costs



Sources: Ohio Department of Medicaid; Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, the aged, blind, and disabled (ABD) population made up 22% of the Medicaid caseloads in Ohio, but accounted for 53% of the service costs. In contrast, the covered families and children (CFC) population made up 56% of caseloads, but only contributed 26% of the service costs. Lastly, the Medicaid expansion population (Group VIII) represented 22% of caseloads and 21% of service costs.
- In FY 2020, Ohio Medicaid caseloads totaled about 2.8 million. Of this, about 614,000 were ABD, 1.6 million were CFC, and 621,000 were Group VIII. Of the \$26.6 billion in total Medicaid service costs (which excludes Health Care Assurance Program (HCAP) and administration), \$14.1 billion was expended on the ABD population, while \$7.0 billion and \$5.5 billion was expended on the CFC and Group VIII populations, respectively.
- The ABD population includes low-income elderly who are age 65 or older, individuals with disabilities, and those who are significantly visually impaired, as well as recipients of the Medicare Premium Assistance Program. The ABD population also includes some individuals who are under age 65 and employed who are disabled, and who are eligible for the Medicaid Buy-In for Workers with Disabilities Program.
- The CFC population consists of low-income children, adults who are age 64 or younger, and pregnant women.
- The Group VIII population includes recipients made newly eligible in 2014 who are age 19 to 64 with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level.
- The cost of long-term care, which is provided primarily to the ABD population, is one of the main reasons for the higher expense associated with this population. Long-term care includes services provided in institutions, such as nursing facilities, or in the home or community through Medicaid waiver programs, such as PASSPORT or Individual Options.
- Each population has its own set of eligibility and income criteria. The modified adjusted gross income is used to determine financial eligibility for the CFC and Group VIII populations. The ABD population must meet both Supplemental Security Income criteria and resource guidelines.

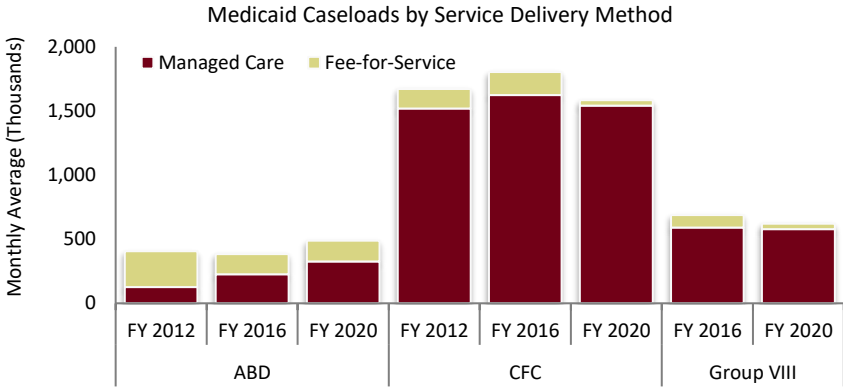
Medicaid Caseloads Decreased Over the Past Three Years



Source: Ohio Department of Medicaid

- In FY 2020, average caseloads decreased by 1.1% (31,104) to 2.8 million for the year as a whole. However, caseloads began increasing in March due to the COVID-19 pandemic and continued increasing through the end of FY 2020. From the end of February through the end of June, monthly caseload totals grew by 7.1% (about 200,000). Prior to March, monthly caseloads had been steadily decreasing.
- Between FY 2014 and FY 2017, enrollment grew rapidly from 2.5 million to 3.1 million, an increase of 22.8%. These increases were primarily the result of the Medicaid expansion that started in January 2014. Expansion allowed previously ineligible adults between the ages of 19 and 64 with incomes below 138% of the federal poverty level to qualify for coverage (Group VIII).
- Covered families and children (CFC) caseloads experienced an increase in the four-year period after the Great Recession (FY 2011-FY 2014), growing on average 4.1% per year. This is partially due to the addition of family planning services as a limited benefit, which was available from 2012 through 2015. CFC caseloads increased at an average annual rate of 0.1% from FY 2015 to FY 2017. For FY 2018 through FY 2020, caseloads decreased at an average annual rate of 4.4%. However, CFC caseloads did begin increasing in the latter half of FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Aged, blind, and disabled (ABD) caseloads also experienced growth following the Great Recession, with caseloads increasing 3.3% on average from FY 2011 to FY 2014. Average annual ABD caseload growth decreased over the following three-year period (FY 2015-FY 2017) at an average annual rate of 0.9%. Following a caseload increase of 13.3% in FY 2018, ABD caseloads largely stabilized, decreasing by 0.3% in FY 2019 and increasing by 1.0% in FY 2020.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2017, total caseloads increased from 1.1 million to 2.8 million. Due to the Great Recession, total caseloads increased by 5.4% in FY 2009 and another 8.4% in FY 2010. Caseloads also increased rapidly in the early 2000s due to the economy and several eligibility expansions for family and children. From FY 2000 to FY 2004, enrollment rose from 1.1 million to 1.7 million, an increase of 46.2%.

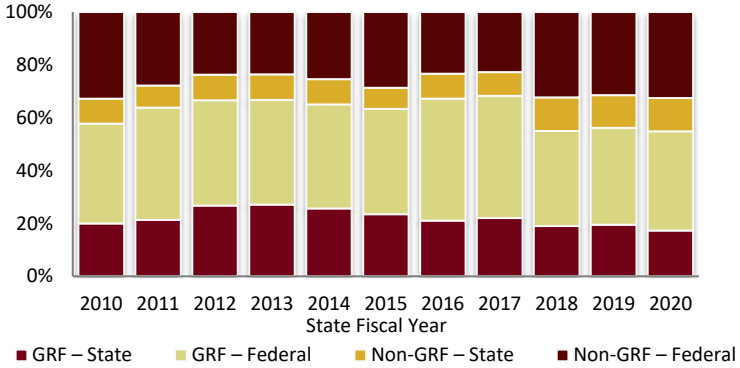
Managed Care Caseloads Continue to Increase



- Following expansions in Medicaid coverage in FY 2014, Medicaid managed care caseloads increased from 1.6 million in FY 2012 to 2.4 million in FY 2020. As a share of total Medicaid caseloads, the managed care portion increased from 79% in FY 2012 to 91% in FY 2020.
- Under the managed care system, the state pays a fixed monthly premium per enrollee for any health care included in the benefit package, regardless of the amount of services actually used. The fixed monthly premium is required to be actuarially sound. Under the fee-for-service (FFS) system, Medicaid reimburses service providers based on set fees for the specific types of services rendered.
- For the aged, blind, and disabled (ABD) category, managed care caseloads grew from 127,000 in FY 2012 to 326,000 in FY 2020, which increased the proportion of ABD recipients covered by managed care from 31% to 67%. This is due in part to the 2014 implementation of the MyCare Program, a system of managed care plans that coordinate physical, behavioral, and long-term care services for recipients eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare (dual-eligibles).
- For the covered families and children (CFC) category, managed care caseloads stayed relatively consistent with the share covered by managed care increasing slightly from 91% in FY 2012 to 97% in FY 2020.
- Ohio's Medicaid expansion (Group VIII), which was implemented under the federal Affordable Care Act, began providing coverage in January 2014. Group VIII recipients are generally enrolled in managed care, but can receive services through FFS until they select a managed care plan. Between FY 2016 and FY 2020, the proportion enrolled in managed care increased from 86% in FY 2016 to 93% in FY 2020.
- Managed care is now the predominant vehicle by which states provide services to Medicaid recipients. As of July 2019, 40 states had contracts with managed care organizations to provide coverage for at least some of their recipients. Additionally, as of July 2017, over two-thirds of Medicaid recipients received coverage through a managed care plan.

The GRF Is the Main Funding Source for Ohio Medicaid

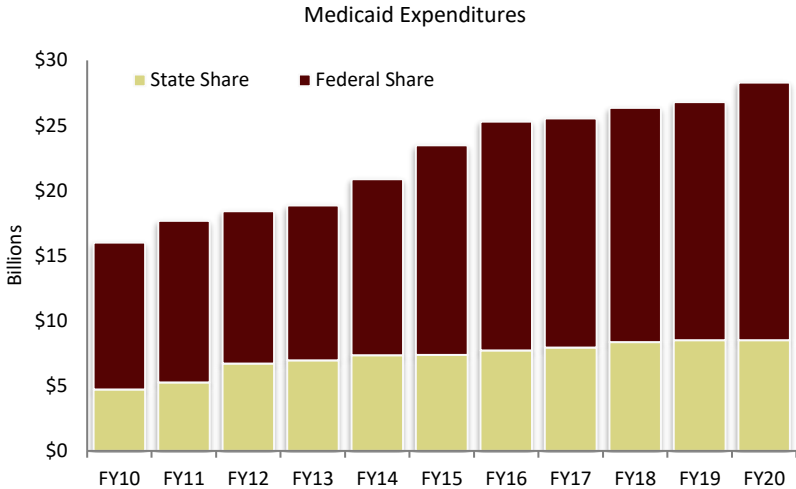
Medicaid Expenditures by Fund Group



Sources: Ohio Department of Medicaid; Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- Ohio Medicaid is funded by both GRF and non-GRF funds. GRF funds make up the largest share of Medicaid expenditures, accounting for 62.2%, on average, from FY 2010 to FY 2020. Medicaid GRF funds consist of state tax receipts, state nontax receipts, and federal grants. The vast majority of federal grants deposited into the GRF are federal reimbursements for Medicaid.
- While the GRF has historically made up the largest portion of Medicaid funding, the proportion of non-GRF funds has increased over the last three years. State non-GRF funds come from sources such as hospital assessments, health insuring corporation (HIC) franchise fees, and nursing facilities franchise fees. Federal non-GRF funds for Medicaid consist of federal reimbursements for expenditures made with these non-GRF funds.
- While the lowest GRF share of 54.8% was recorded in FY 2020, this share is relatively consistent with the shares for FY 2018 (55.0%) and FY 2019 (56.2%). Prior to these years, the GRF share was typically over 60%. Beginning in FY 2018, there was a shift in expenditures from GRF to non-GRF funds that was largely due to the replacement of the sales tax on Medicaid managed care organizations with a franchise fee on all HICs. The sales tax was deposited into the GRF, whereas the HIC tax is deposited into a non-GRF fund.
- The GRF share increased from 63.3% in FY 2015 to 67.2% in FY 2016 due to an accounting practice change related to Group VIII individuals who became eligible for Ohio Medicaid beginning in January 2014 through the Affordable Care Act expansion. Medicaid expenditures for these individuals were accounted for in non-GRF funds in FY 2014 and FY 2015. However, beginning in FY 2016 funds were accounted for in the GRF.
- Another sizeable shift in shares occurred between FY 2010 and FY 2011, with GRF shares growing from 57.7% to 63.8%. In FY 2010, enhanced federal reimbursements for Medicaid received during the Great Recession were mostly deposited into non-GRF funds. These funds were only available for the first half of FY 2011.

Medicaid Expenditures Continue to Increase

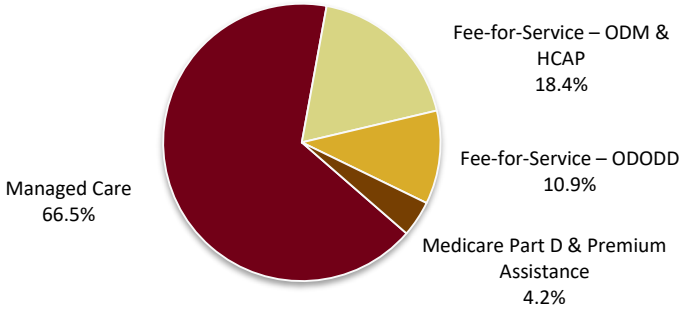


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- From FY 2010 to FY 2020, Medicaid expenditures increased by more than 175%, growing from \$16.0 billion to \$28.2 billion. The average annual growth rate during this period was 5.9%.
- During the past 11 years, the largest increases in Medicaid expenditures occurred between FY 2013 and FY 2016, with increases of 10.6% from FY 2013 to FY 2014, 12.5% from FY 2014 to FY 2015, and 7.8% from FY 2015 to FY 2016. These increases are primarily due to the expansion in coverage for the Group VIII population, which began in January 2014.
- Medicaid expenditures are affected by policy, economic conditions, the population, and health care prices. Medicaid is countercyclical, so when the economy experiences a downturn enrollment increases and vice versa. This is shown in the chart above. Total Medicaid expenditures grew by smaller amounts from FY 2010 to FY 2013 as the economy gradually expanded after the Great Recession. However, expenditures increased 5.5% from FY 2019 to FY 2020, in response to increased enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The federal government typically reimburses more than 60% of Ohio's Medicaid expenditures. The federal share is determined annually based on the most recent per-capita income for Ohio relative to that of the nation. However, federal reimbursement can be increased during economic downturns. This occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 increased federal reimbursements by 6.2 percentage points for certain expenditures made after January 1, 2020 through the end of the COVID-19 emergency.

Managed Care Comprises Two-Thirds of Total Medicaid Service Expenditures

Medicaid Service Expenditures by Category, FY 2020

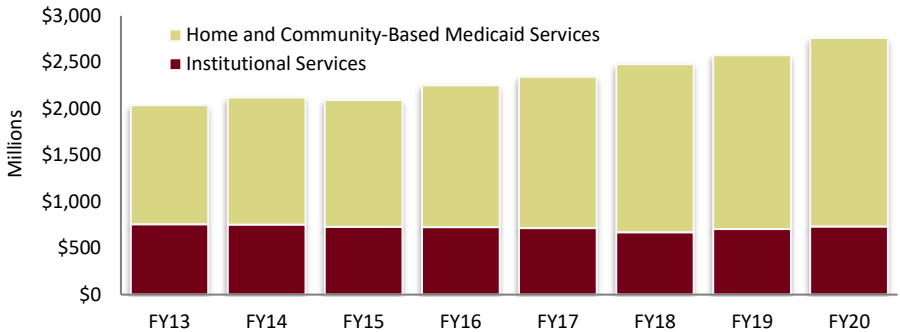


Source: Ohio Administrative Knowledge System

- In FY 2020, Medicaid service (excluding administration) expenditures totaled \$27.3 billion. Managed care comprised the largest share at \$18.1 billion (66.5%). The majority of managed care expenditures are dedicated to the covered families and children (CFC) and Group VIII populations, with spending of \$6.5 billion (23.7%) and \$5.1 billion (18.5%), respectively.
- The remaining managed care expenditures are devoted to three additional Medicaid populations, as well as the Managed Care Pay for Performance Program. The aged, blind, and disabled (ABD) adults had expenditures of \$2.8 billion (10.3%). The MyCare Program (a demonstration program for Medicare/Medicaid dual-eligibles in certain counties) had expenditures of \$2.7 billion (9.7%). The ABD – Kids expenditures were \$961.0 million (3.5%) and the Pay for Performance Program registered expenditures of \$206.1 million (0.8%).
- Fee-for-service (FFS) spending by the Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) totaled \$5.0 billion (18.4%) and includes, among others, hospital care, nursing home care, physician services, and pharmacy, as well as expenditures for the Health Care Assurance Program (HCAP). Under HCAP, the state makes subsidy payments to hospitals that provide uncompensated care to low-income and uninsured individuals at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Expenditures for HCAP were \$660.0 million. FFS services provided by the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) totaled \$3.0 billion (10.9%).
- In total, FFS expenditures accounted for \$8.0 billion (29.3%) of Medicaid expenditures. FFS expenditures have decreased in recent years while managed care expenditures have increased, which is due to more recipients receiving coverage through managed care plans.
- The Medicare Part D and Premium Assistance category spending totaled \$1.1 billion (4.2%). This includes expenditures for the following: Medicare Buy-In (\$665.9 million, 2.5%), which assists with premiums and coinsurance payments, as well as Medicare Part D (\$476.7 million, 1.7%), which repays the federal government the amount the state would have spent on Medicaid prescription drugs for dual-eligibles.

Developmental Disabilities Spending on Home and Community-Based Services Increases

Medicaid Expenditures on Developmental Disabilities

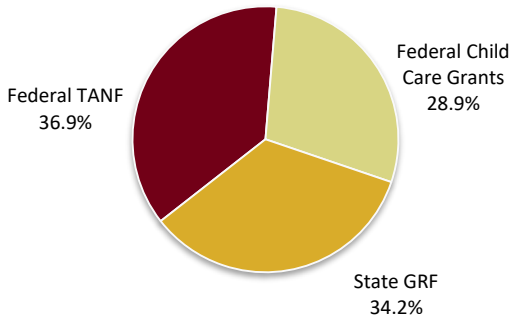


Source: Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities

- From FY 2013 to FY 2020, Medicaid expenditures for home and community-based services (HCBS) for individuals with developmental disabilities increased by 58.6%, from \$1.3 billion to \$2.0 billion. During this time, expenditures for individuals receiving institutional services decreased by 3.1%, from \$758.2 million to \$734.6 million.
- The Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) administers three Medicaid HCBS waiver programs that enable individuals with developmental disabilities to remain in their homes or community settings. These programs provide services to increase skills, competencies, and self-reliance to maximize quality of life while ensuring health and safety. Enrollment in ODODD's HCBS waiver programs was roughly 41,300 in FY 2020.
- Institutional services are provided at eight regional developmental centers (DCs) operated by ODODD and at more than 400 intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICFs/IID). Both DCs and ICFs/IID provide health care and habilitative services in a residential setting.
- From FY 2013 to FY 2020, payments to DCs decreased 5.9%, from \$199.8 million to \$188.0 million. Some of this decrease can be attributed to the closure of two DCs (Montgomery and Youngstown) near the end of FY 2017. In FY 2020, there were 607 individuals living in DCs.
- From FY 2013 to FY 2020, payments to ICFs/IID decreased 2.1%, from \$558.4 million to \$546.6 million. ICF/IID enrollment was 4,512 in FY 2020.
- In FY 2020, the average monthly cost of an individual living in a DC was roughly \$25,800. The average monthly cost of an individual residing in an ICF/IID was roughly \$10,100. Average monthly costs for individuals on HCBS waivers are lower than the costs for individuals receiving institutional services. In FY 2020, these costs were approximately \$6,500 for Individual Options Waivers, \$1,100 for Self-Empowered Life Funding Waivers, and \$800 for Level 1 Waivers. Waiver costs vary depending on the level of care an individual needs.

Majority of Subsidized Child Care Was Funded by Federal Grants in FY 2019

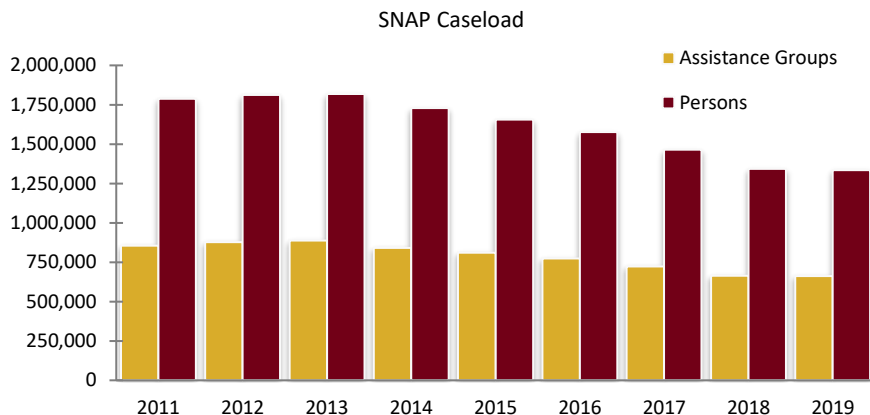
Child Care Expenditures by Funding Source, FY 2019



Sources: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services; Public Assistance Monthly Statistics

- Of the \$697.7 million Ohio spent on subsidized child care payments in FY 2019, \$458.9 million (65.8%) was from federal funds. A monthly average of 145,000 children received care, at an average monthly cost of \$402 per child.
- The federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant portion totaled \$257.4 million, accounting for 56.1% of federal child care funding and 36.9% of the combined state-federal total. Ohio’s TANF Block Grant is \$726 million per year and is also used for cash assistance and other programs for low-income families.
- Federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) grants accounted for \$201.6 million (28.9%) of the total. There are three separate CCDF grants: a discretionary grant, a mandatory grant, and a matching grant. In addition to direct child care spending, the grants are also used for administration, quality activities (e.g., rating program quality), and other nondirect services.
- State dollars accounted for the remaining \$238.8 million (34.2%), all general revenue funds. Ohio is required by the federal government to annually expend approximately \$84.7 million to receive the CCDF mandatory and matching grants and \$416.8 million to meet the maintenance of effort requirements for TANF. Child care spending makes up a significant portion of the required TANF spending.
- For families enrolled in, or transitioning out of, the Ohio Works First Program, child care is guaranteed. However, for most families, eligibility is based on income level. Families with incomes up to 130% of the federal poverty level (FPL) (\$28,200 for a family of three in 2020) are eligible for initial services if funding is available; families may remain eligible until their incomes rise above 300% FPL (\$65,200 for a family of three in 2020). Families pay copayments to providers on a sliding scale based on income.

Ohio's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Caseload Drops for the 6th Consecutive Year

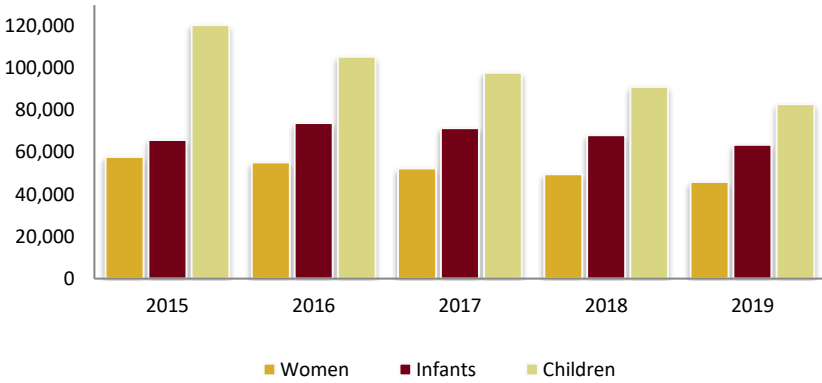


Sources: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services; Public Assistance Monthly Statistics

- The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) has seen a drop in the number of people and assistance groups receiving benefits in Ohio since 2013. In 2013, Ohio had an average monthly caseload of 1.82 million individuals in 888,000 assistance groups. By 2019, this decreased to 1.33 million individuals in 663,000 assistance groups.
- In 2019, Ohio disbursed \$2.01 billion in SNAP benefits, with an average benefit of \$126 per recipient per month. Benefits are paid entirely by the federal government and are transmitted directly to the processor Ohio contracts with to distribute benefits. These funds are not part of the state treasury and are therefore not appropriated by the General Assembly.
- Determinations for SNAP benefits are made by county departments of job and family services. The federal government reimburses state and local administration costs at a rate of 50%.
- To qualify for benefits, recipients must earn less than 130% of the federal poverty level (\$28,200 annually for an assistance group of three in 2020). The benefit amount varies based on the income and size of the assistance group.
- An assistance group's monthly benefit is automatically loaded onto their Ohio Direction Card, which can be used like a debit card to purchase eligible food items. Most grocery stores accept the Ohio Direction Card.
- SNAP is a United States Department of Agriculture/Food and Nutrition Service program that assists low-income households to purchase food from authorized merchants. A household that receives benefits under the program is a group of people who purchase and prepare meals together. This would generally be a family, but may also include unrelated adults who share a home and meals.

Ohio’s Participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children Declining

Ohio WIC Participation FFY 2015-FFY 2019



Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service¹

- Ohio’s participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has declined over the past five years. Between federal fiscal year (FFY) 2015 and FFY 2019, the total average number of participants decreased from about 244,000 to 193,000, a reduction of 21.1%. The number of children participating in the program experienced the largest decline falling from about 120,000 to 83,000 (31.2%). The decrease is likely tied to economic conditions and a reduction in the number of births.
- WIC provides nutritious foods, nutrition and breastfeeding education and support, and health care referrals to eligible individuals. It serves approximately half of all babies born in the U.S. and is 100% funded by the federal government.
- With the decline in participation, food costs and monthly benefits have also decreased from 2015 to 2019. During this period, the overall food costs decreased from \$101.8 million to \$72.0 million (29.3%), while the average monthly benefit per person fell from \$34.76 to \$31.16 (10.4%). These amounts do not include WIC Farmers’ Market vouchers, which are given to participants to purchase produce at authorized markets and farm stands.
- To qualify for WIC, an individual must be a pregnant, postpartum, or breastfeeding woman; an infant or a child up to five years of age; be at medical or nutritional risk; and have an income up to 185% of the federal poverty level (\$40,200 for a family of three in 2020).
- WIC is not meant to provide all foods necessary for a family. Instead, it provides for specific types of foods that tend to be lacking in the diets of low-income women and young children. Examples of foods provided through WIC include whole grain bread, cereal, baby food, eggs, iron-fortified infant formula, and milk.

¹ Data for 2017 through 2019 are preliminary.

Ohio's Percentage of Preterm Births and Infant Mortality Rate Exceed National Statistics

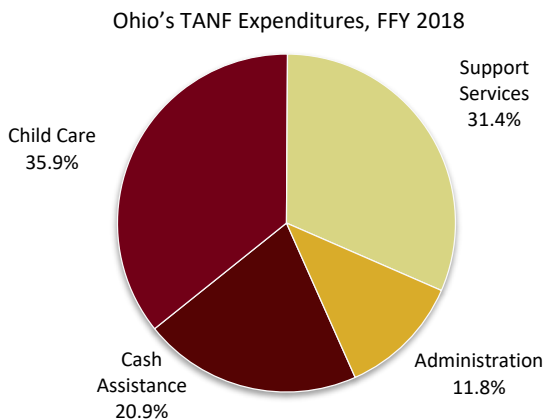
Ohio and United States Population Statistics, 2017

Category	Ohio	United States
% of Preterm Births	10.4%	9.9%
Non-Hispanic White	9.4%	9.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	14.6%	13.9%
Hispanic	11.0%	9.6%
Infant Mortality Rate	7.2	5.8
Non-Hispanic White	5.3	4.6
Non-Hispanic Black	15.9	11.5
Hispanic	7.2	5.4

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- In 2017, 10.4% of all births in Ohio were preterm births (less than 37 weeks of gestation) compared to the national average of 9.9%. Similar to the national pattern, the percentage of preterm births in Ohio for non-Hispanic black infants (14.6%) was higher than the percentage for both non-Hispanic white (9.4%) and Hispanic (11.0%) infants.
- In 2017, there were a total of 14,168 preterm births in Ohio. Preterm birth makes infants more vulnerable to developmental delays and both short-term and long-term medical problems. In 2014, the average health care cost in the first year of life for a premature infant was about \$55,400 as compared to \$5,100 for a full-term, healthy infant.
- Factors that increase the risk of preterm birth include: having a previous preterm birth or a chronic medical condition, sustaining a physical injury, being very overweight or underweight before pregnancy, smoking or substance use, and having a birth interval shorter than 18 months.
- During 2017, Ohio's overall infant mortality rate of 7.2 (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was higher than the national rate of 5.8. The rate for non-Hispanic blacks in Ohio and in the United States was more than twice the rate for non-Hispanic white infants.
- The leading causes of infant mortality are preterm birth, low birth weight, congenital anomalies, sudden infant death syndrome, maternal pregnancy complications, and injury, such as accidental rollover or suffocation.

Child Care Accounted for Over a Third of Ohio's TANF Expenditures in Federal Fiscal Year 2018

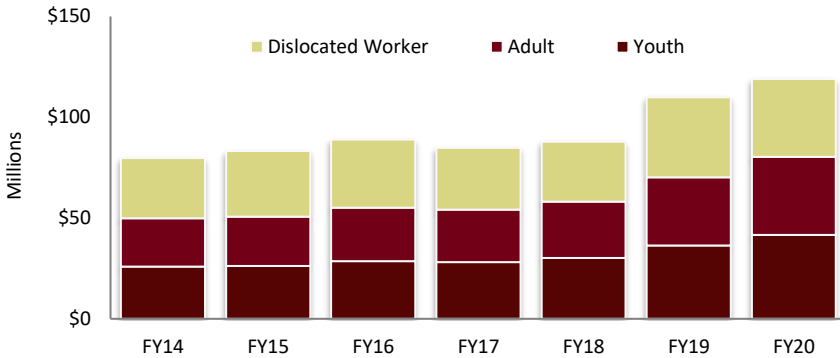


Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2018, subsidized child care accounted for \$405.9 million (35.9%) of Ohio's \$1.13 billion in total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) expenditures. Subsidized child care is available to children in families with incomes up to 130% of the federal poverty level (FPL). An average of 145,000 children received subsidized child care each month in state fiscal year 2019. In addition to TANF dollars, other state and federal funds are also used to pay child care providers.
- Cash assistance payments provided under the Ohio Works First (OWF) Program accounted for \$236.8 million (20.9%) of total TANF expenditures. In state fiscal year 2019, an average of 50,000 assistance groups per month received OWF benefits with an average benefit of \$210 per recipient.
- OWF assistance groups must include a minor child or pregnant woman and have income of no more than 50% of the FPL. Heads-of-household must sign a self-sufficiency contract that includes a work plan. Benefits are limited to 36 consecutive months (with a lifetime limit of 60 months), but time and income limits and work requirements do not apply to "child-only" cases, in which a relative caregiver receives the benefit on behalf of a child.
- Support services (\$355.9 million, 31.4%) are short-term noncash benefits provided at the local level and may include shelter, job-required clothing, household necessities, transportation, and other services allowable under federal law. Administration (\$133.6 million, 11.8%) includes both state and local activities such as eligibility determination and case management.
- Ohio's TANF resources total about \$1.14 billion each year: \$726 million from the federal TANF Block Grant and \$417 million in state funds to meet the TANF maintenance of effort requirement.

Ohio's Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Grants Increased Since FY 2014

Ohio's Federal WIOA Allocations

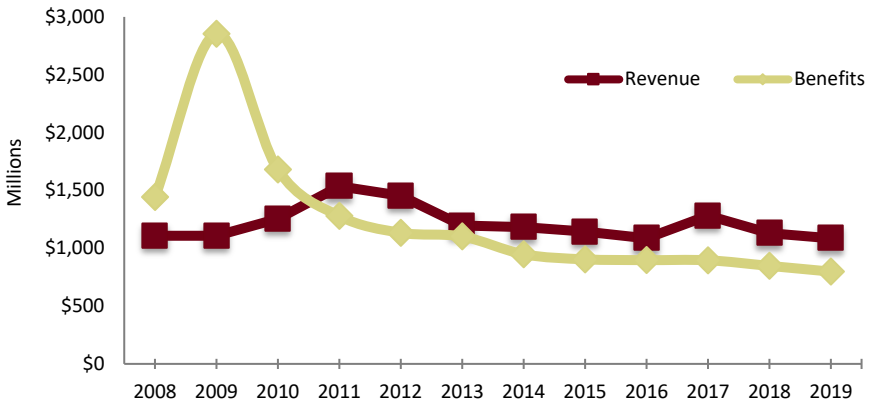


Sources: U.S. Department of Labor; Federal Funds Information for States; ODJFS

- Ohio's federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) grants increased from \$79.8 million in FY 2014 to \$119.0 million in FY 2020, an increase of 49.2%. Grants were fairly stable between FY 2014 and FY 2018, but increased by 25.0% between FY 2018 and FY 2019 going from \$87.9 million to \$109.8 million.
- Ohio's WIOA grants in FY 2020 totaled \$119.0 million, including \$41.6 million for youth, \$38.8 million for adults, and \$38.6 million for dislocated workers.
- WIOA grants are largely distributed based in part on each state's share of the total unemployed and economically disadvantaged nationwide.
- WIOA is administered at the state level by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) and locally by 20 regional workforce investment boards. Service delivery is provided by 88 local OhioMeansJobs (One-Stop) centers, with one center in each county.
- ODJFS is required to distribute 85% of the state's total annual WIOA grants to Ohio's workforce investment boards for service delivery. The remaining WIOA dollars are used by ODJFS to help areas in the state that experience mass layoffs, for administration, and other statewide workforce programs.
- Statewide WIOA activities include support for OhioMeansJobs.com, a statewide job posting board that is free for employers and job seekers.
- Youth dollars are used at the local level to support the Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program (CCMEP), which establishes pathways to employment for individuals aged 14 to 24 using both WIOA and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds.
- In addition to its regular WIOA grants, Ohio can receive Dislocated Worker Grants to respond to large, unexpected, numbers of dislocated workers due to layoffs, international trade effects, and natural disasters.

Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Revenues Exceeded Benefit Payments the Last Nine Years

UC State Revenues and Regular Benefits



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Information

- The state’s regular unemployment compensation (UC) revenues have exceeded benefits every calendar year from 2011 through 2019. In 2019, UC revenues totaled \$1.09 billion, \$288.1 million higher than net benefit payments of \$797.8 million.
- Regular state UC revenue is derived from taxes paid by most Ohio employers on the first \$9,000 of each employee’s wages. Rates are set in state law and are based on an employer’s “experience” of unemployment. In 2019, tax rates ranged from 0.3% to 9.0% and averaged about 2.2%, or \$209 per employee (based on a taxable wage base of \$9,500). The taxable wage base was temporarily increased for calendar years 2018 and 2019 by S.B. 235 of the 131st General Assembly.
- State law classifies employers as either “contributory” or “reimbursing.” Most employers are contributory and pay UC taxes on a quarterly basis. Reimbursing employers, which are mostly government entities, reimburse the UC Fund for the exact cost of the benefits.
- Generally, contribution rates are lower for employers that have paid taxes for several years with few layoffs and higher for newer employers and those with frequent layoffs.
- Recipients of UC are eligible to receive amounts equal to half their employed wages up to a maximum amount that is adjusted annually based on the statewide average weekly wage. At the end of 2019, the average recipient received \$384 weekly for 14.0 weeks.
- After depleting the Unemployment Compensation Fund in January 2009, Ohio borrowed \$3.39 billion from the federal government to continue paying benefits. The remaining balance of this federal debt was paid in August 2016. Through 2019 Ohio has not borrowed additional amounts.

Workers' Compensation Claims and Benefits Continued to Decline in 2019

Workers' Compensation Benefits and Claims Paid from the State Insurance Fund

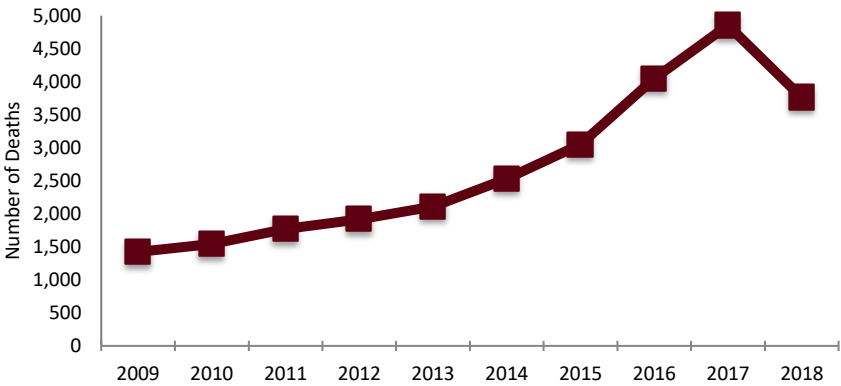
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Benefits (\$ in millions)					
Medical	\$614.4	\$580.3	\$550.6	\$526.4	\$490.0
Lost Time	\$1,033.1	\$1,021.6	\$940.8	\$937.0	\$916.7
Total	\$1,647.4	\$1,601.9	\$1,491.4	\$1,463.4	\$1,406.8
Number of New Allowed Claims					
Total	93,936	88,170	86,290	85,136	84,364
Number of Open Claims					
Total	791,638	752,312	704,756	672,188	646,379

Source: Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation

- Total benefits paid by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) for lost time and medical claims have declined steadily between FY 2015 and FY 2019. In FY 2019, lost time and medical benefits paid totaled \$1.41 billion, an amount \$240.7 million (14.6%) lower than the \$1.65 billion of total benefits paid in FY 2015.
- In FY 2019, medical claims dropped to \$490.0 million from \$614.4 million in FY 2015, a decrease of \$124.4 million (20.2%). Lost-time benefits declined to \$916.7 million in FY 2019 from \$1,033.1 million in FY 2015, a decline of \$116.4 million (11.3%).
- The number of claims, both new and open, have dropped steadily in each year during the five-year period. Between FY 2015 and FY 2019, new allowed claims dropped by 10.2% and open claims dropped by 18.3%.
- Of the 646,379 open claims in FY 2019, 207,594 were related to lost time while the remaining 438,785 were medical-only claims.
- In FY 2019, BWC provided coverage to 249,472 employers, including 3,911 state and local public employers and a total of 1,160 employers qualified to self-insure. Premiums and administrative assessments collected from BWC-insured employers totaled \$1.29 billion in FY 2019.
- As of June 30, 2019, BWC had \$29.37 billion in total assets, an increase of \$490.9 million (1.7%) relative to total assets at the end of FY 2018. Net assets (assets minus liabilities) totaled about \$11.30 billion, an increase of \$1.37 billion (13.8%) compared to the corresponding measure at the close of FY 2018.

Unintentional Overdose Deaths in Ohio Fell for the First Time in Ten Years in 2018

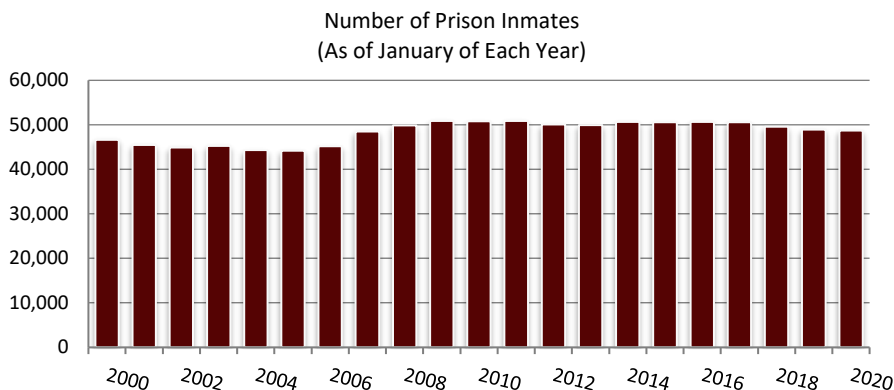
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Ohio



Source: Ohio Department of Health

- Between 2009 and 2017, the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths increased each year, rising from 1,423 to 4,854, (241.1%). In 2018, the number of deaths decreased to 3,764, a reduction of 22.5% from 2017. The death rate per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) during these years rose from 12.7 in 2009 to 44.1 in 2017 before finally falling to 34.1 in 2018.
- Between 2017 and 2018, both the number of overdose deaths and the death rates decreased for all sex and race/ethnicity groups. In 2018, white non-Hispanic males contributed to the largest number of deaths with 2,062 deaths (death rate of 48.1). However, black non-Hispanic males experienced the largest death rate of 49.5 (357 total deaths). Overall, males had a much higher death rate (45.8) than females (22.7).
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of overdose deaths decreased for all age groups. In 2018, among all age groups, individuals aged 25 to 34 contributed to the largest total number of deaths with 1,063 (death rate of 68.8). However, individuals aged 35 to 44 had the highest death rate of 75.8 (1,054 total deaths). Four individuals under age 15 died from an overdose in 2018. Otherwise, individuals aged 65 and over had the fewest number of deaths (122) and the lowest death rate (6.1).
- In 2018, the three largest counties made up about one-third of all overdose deaths. Franklin County had the highest number with 476 deaths, followed by Cuyahoga County with 443, and Hamilton County with 357. However, in terms of death rates, Scioto County had the highest rate of 68.3 (47 deaths) followed by Brown County with 65.7 (26 deaths), and Meigs County with 62.9 (14 deaths). In comparison, the three largest counties had rates of 35.6, 35.5, and 45.1, respectively.
- Illicit fentanyl or analogs were involved in 72.6% of overdose deaths in 2018, often in combination with other drugs. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid similar to morphine, but 50 to 100 times stronger, that is used to treat extreme pain.

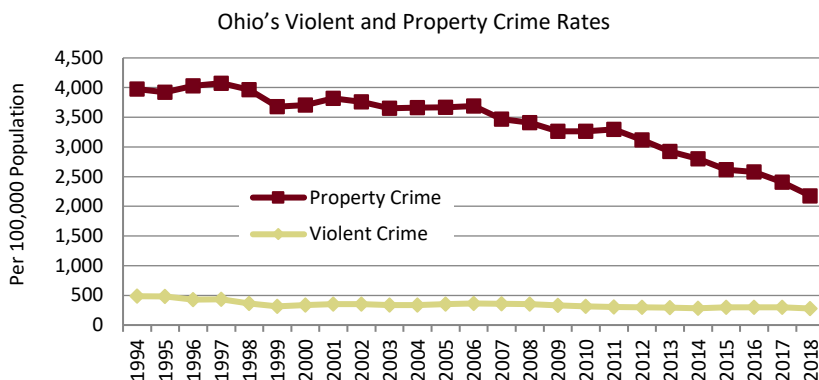
Prison Population Below 50,000 for Third Consecutive Year



Sources: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics

- As of January 1, 2020, Ohio's prison population totaled 48,697, a decrease of 0.5% (257 inmates) from the January 1, 2019 total of 48,954. This marked the third consecutive year in which the prison population was under 50,000.
- From 2000 to 2005, Ohio's prison population decreased by an average of 1.1% per year, and, from 2006 to 2009, increased by an average of 3.6% per year. From 2010 to the start of 2020, Ohio's prison population decreased by an average of 0.4% per year.
- There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of females as a component of Ohio's prison population. At the start of 2000, females made up 6.0% (2,806 inmates) of the total prison population of 46,619. At the start of 2020, females had increased to 8.1% (3,953 inmates) of the total prison population of 48,697.
- In November 2008, the prison population reached its all-time high of 51,273.
- As of January 2020, Ohio's prison system consisted of 28 correctional institutions (three privately operated) and 10,899 institutional staff (not including private prisons), of whom 6,624, or 60.8%, were correction officers.
- In FY 2019, the average annual cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$29,445, or \$80.67 per day. Of the daily cost, security (supervision and control of inmates) was the largest component at \$36.27, or 45%.
- At year-end 2018, Ohio's prison population ranked 5th in the nation, behind Texas, California, Florida, and Georgia. Pennsylvania, New York, Arizona, Illinois, and Michigan ranked just below Ohio. In 2018, Ohio accounted for 3.9% of the state prison population nationally and 3.6% of the total U.S. population.
- At year-end 2018, Ohio's imprisonment rate, as measured by the number of prisoners per 100,000 state population, was 431, the 18th highest state rate. The national state imprisonment rate was 394. Oklahoma had the highest rate (703); Massachusetts had the lowest rate (126). Of its neighboring states, Ohio's imprisonment rate (431) was below Kentucky (525), but above Indiana (402), Michigan (388), West Virginia (375), and Pennsylvania (369).

Violent and Property Crimes Average 9% and 91%, Respectively, of Ohio’s Total Annual Crime Rate

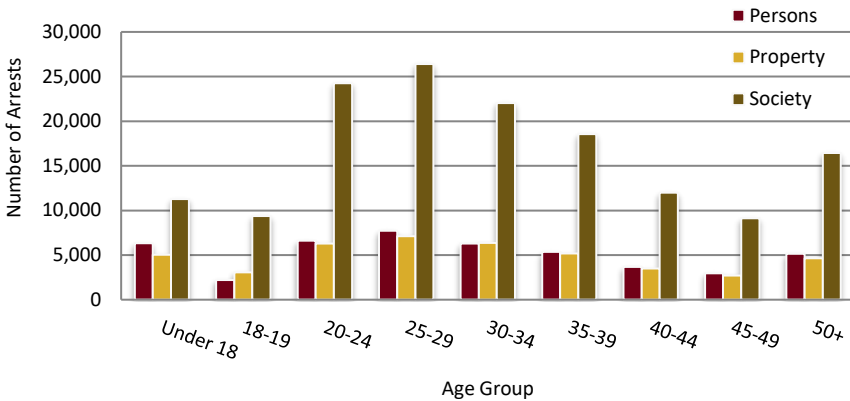


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

- As Ohio’s violent and property crime rates have both fallen over the past 25 years, their overall relationship, measured as a percentage of the total crime rate, has remained stable. Between 1994 and 2018, violent crime averaged 9.3% of the total crime rate in Ohio; property crime constituted the remaining 90.7%.
- In 2018, Ohio’s violent crime rate, as measured by the estimated number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population, was 279, 42.6% lower than the 1994 rate of 486. Since 1994, Ohio’s violent crime rate has trended generally downward.
- From 1994 to 2018, Ohio’s annual property crime rate, as measured by the estimated number of burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population, trended generally downward, from 3,976 in 1994 to a low of 2,177 in 2018, a 45.2% decrease. From 2016 to 2018, the property crime rate decreased by 15.6%, from 2,578 to 2,177.
- In 2018, Ohio’s violent crimes totaled 32,723, of which 17,674 (54.0%) were aggravated assaults, 9,185 (28.1%) were robberies, 5,300 (16.2%) were rapes, and 564 (1.7%) were murders. From 1994 to 2018, the largest numbers of such crimes – aggravated assaults and robberies – declined by 35.1% and 55.9%, respectively. The number of murders also declined during this same period by 14.7%.
- The number of rapes reported by Ohio increased in each year from 2013 (4,391) to 2017 (5,833), an average annual increase of 7.5%. In 2018, Ohio reported 5,300 rapes, a decrease of 533, or 9.1%, from the prior year. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program changed the definition of rape in late 2012, making comparisons to data collected in prior years difficult.
- In 2018, Ohio’s property crimes totaled 254,496, consisting of 186,401 (73.2%) larceny-thefts, 48,186 (18.9%) burglaries, and 19,909 (7.8%) motor vehicle thefts. From 1994 to 2018, the number of motor vehicle thefts declined by 58.0%, burglaries by 49.9%, and larceny-thefts by 37.4%.

Persons in Their 20s Accounted for 33% of Ohio's Reported Arrests in 2018

Arrests by Age Group, 2018

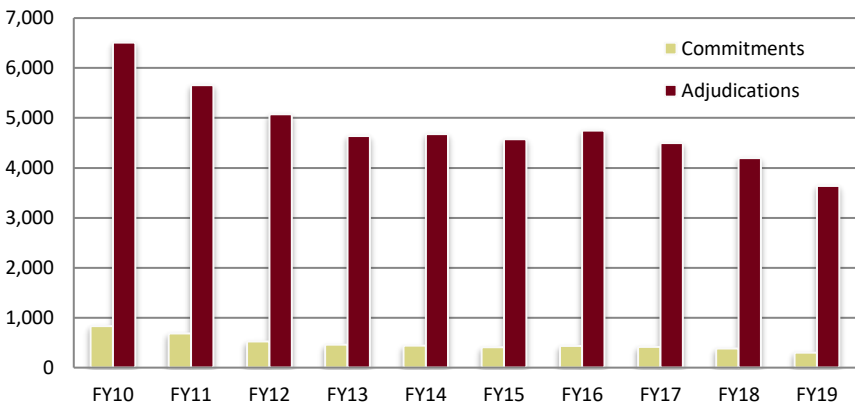


Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, Supplemental Data 2018

- In 2018, 453 of Ohio's 865 law enforcement agencies reported 239,591 arrests to the FBI as part of the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which excludes citations for traffic violations. Of those arrested, one-third (32.7%/78,357) were age 20-29, notably for drug offenses (17,218), assaults (13,258), and larceny-theft (8,520).
- Crimes against society, e.g., gambling, prostitution, and drug violations, made up the largest category of arrests (62.4%/149,448), 42,900 for drug offenses. Crimes against persons, e.g., murder, rape, and assault, accounted for 19.3% (46,261) of all arrests, 42,975 for assaults. Crimes against property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary, accounted for 18.3% (43,882) of all arrests, 28,673 for larceny-theft.
- Persons age 30-39 constituted 26.6% (63,781) of all arrests in 2018, notably drug offenses (11,989), assaults (10,988), and larceny-theft (7,658).
- Juveniles (persons under age 18) accounted for 9.4% (22,609) of those arrested in 2018, notably assaults (5,742), larceny-theft (2,808), and drug offenses (1,839). Nationally, 7.6% of all arrests were juveniles.
- Persons age 18-19 constituted 6.1% (14,638) of all arrests in 2018, notably drug offenses (3,944), assaults (1,831), and larceny-theft (1,934).
- By gender, 70.5% of the Ohio arrestees were male; 29.5% were female. Nationally, the arrestees were 72.6% male and 27.4% female.
- By race, of Ohio's arrestees, 56.7% were White, 28.0% were Black or African American, and 0.3% were other races; race was unknown for 15%. Nationally, the arrestees were 67.9% White, 27.6% Black or African American, 3.4% other races, and 1.1% race unknown.
- Of the 42,900 drug arrests in 2018, 40.1% (17,218) were persons age 20-29.

Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments Generally Trend Downward Over Past Ten Years

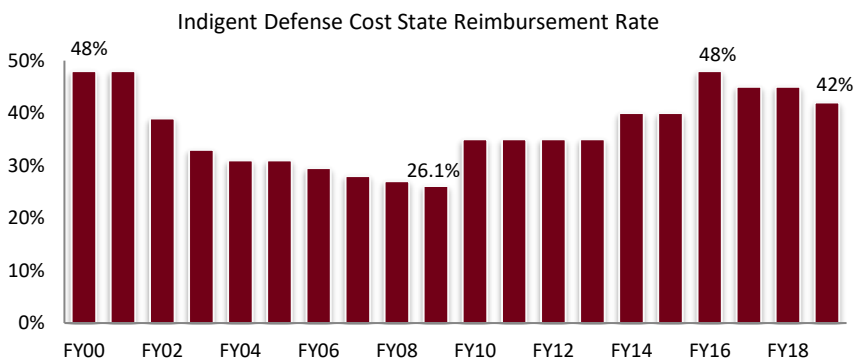
Annual Number of Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- In the ten-year period from FY 2010 through FY 2019, there was a general downward trend in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent for a felony level offense in Ohio's juvenile courts. For FY 2019, felony adjudications totaled 3,635, a decrease of 44.2% (2,876) from FY 2010 total adjudications of 6,511, and of 13.3% (560) from FY 2018 total adjudications of 4,195.
- From FY 2010 through FY 2019, of those adjudicated delinquent, 57.6% committed a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, 51.2% were age 16 or 17, 86.4% were male, and 49.4% were black.
- In the ten-year period from FY 2010 through FY 2019, there was a general downward trend in the number of youth committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS). For FY 2019, DYS commitments totaled 300, a decrease of 63.9% (531) from FY 2010 total commitments of 831, and of 21.3% (81) from FY 2018 total commitments of 381.
- From FY 2010 through FY 2019, of those youth committed to DYS, 55.1% were adjudicated delinquent for committing a felony of the first or second degree, 64.6% were age 16 or 17, 93.9% were male, and 58.6% were black.
- In FY 2019, Ohio's three most populous counties accounted for 35% of adjudications, 51.3% of commitments, and 28.8% of the total 2019 estimated state population:
 - Adjudications: Cuyahoga (15.7%), Franklin (10.9%), and Hamilton (8.3%).
 - Commitments: Cuyahoga (20.3%), Hamilton (17.3%), and Franklin (13.7%).
- In FY 2010, DYS operated six institutions with an average daily population of 1,125 youth and 1,701 institutional operations staff. By the end of FY 2019, DYS operated three institutions with an average daily population of 530 youth and an estimated 827 institutional operations staff.

FY 2019 State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs at 42%, Expected to Rise to 70%

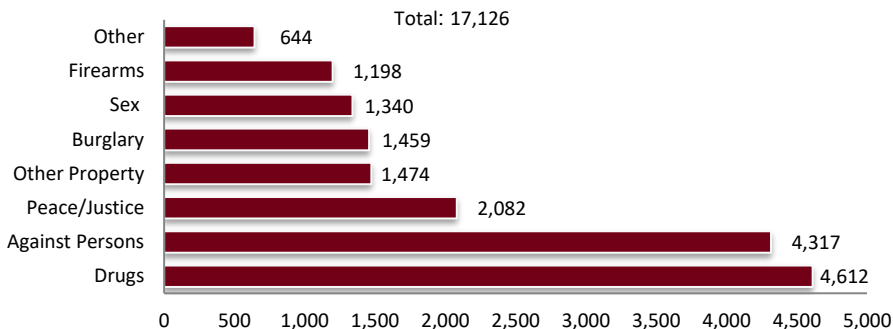


Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission

- In FY 2019, the state reimbursed counties 42% of their indigent defense costs, down from the recent high of 48% recorded in FY 2016. Counties are required to provide and pay for legal counsel for indigent persons when a right to counsel exists.
- The reimbursement rate is expected to rise to about 70% in the near short term as a result of two notable changes contained in the FY 2020-FY 2021 biennial operating budget. First, instead of capping the state's annual reimbursement rate at 50% as under prior law, the state is required to reimburse counties up to 100%, subject to available appropriations. Second, for the biennium, the budget appropriates \$225.7 million in GRF for that purpose, an increase of \$159.6 million, or 241%, from the \$66.1 million expended during the prior FY 2018-FY 2019 biennium.
- The state reimbursement rate declined during FY 2002-FY 2009, reaching a low of 26.1% in FY 2009. The FY 2010-FY 2011 biennial budget enacted several non-GRF revenue-generating mechanisms that increased the rate to 35% for FY 2010 through FY 2013. Increases in GRF funding further raised the rate to 40% in FY 2014 and FY 2015, then to 48% in FY 2016. From FY 2016 through FY 2019, the rate declined, as subsequent funding did not keep pace with a statewide increase in indigent defense cases and related costs.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2019, the total cost to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased by \$80.7 million (115.3%), from \$69.9 million to \$150.7 million.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2019, the total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 128,547 cases (40.3%), from 318,952 to 447,499.
- Counties use one of four general methods of providing indigent defense services: court-appointed counsel (40 counties), county public defender (29 counties), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (10 counties), or contract with a nonprofit corporation (9 counties).

Drugs and Crimes Against Persons Accounted for Over Half of Prison Commitments in FY 2019

Prison Commitments by Felony Offense Category, FY 2019



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2019, 17,126 felony offenders were committed to prison, more than half (52.1%/8,929) for whom their primary offense involved either drugs or crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses). FY 2019 marked the third consecutive annual decrease in the total number of felony offenders committed to prison.
- Drug offenders comprised 26.9% (4,612) of total commitments in 2019, notably possession (2,491), trafficking (1,833), and illegal manufacture (166).
- Commitments for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) comprised 25.2% (4,317) of total commitments in 2019, notably assaults (1,398), robbery (1,106), domestic violence (680), homicide (537), child endangering (150), and abduction (120).
- Commitments for offenses against peace and the administration of justice made up 12.2% (2,082) of total commitments in 2019, notably 585 for resisting arrest/failure to comply with police officer, 344 for tampering with evidence, 313 for escape, and 273 for illegal weapons in a correctional facility.
- Commitments for burglary and other property offenses constituted 8.5% (1,459) and 8.6% (1,474), respectively, of total commitments in 2019. Notable commitments for property offenses include theft (791), receiving stolen property (370), and breaking and entering (211).
- Sex offenders comprised 7.8% (1,340) of total commitments in 2019, most notably sex offender registration duty violations (370), rape (344), gross sexual imposition (191), sexual battery (144), unlawful sexual conduct with a minor (140), and pandering obscenity (110).
- Commitments for firearm and related offenses comprised (1,198) of total commitments in 2019, notably having a weapon while under disability (889).
- Commitments for other offenses comprised 2.1% (644) of total commitments in 2019, notably for operating a motor vehicle under the influence (337) and fraud (281).

69% of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2019

New Court Cases Filed in 2019 by Type of Court		
Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	% of Total New Cases Filed
Supreme Court	1,820	0.07%
Courts of Appeals	8,015	0.30%
Court of Claims	1,194	0.04%
Courts of Common Pleas	460,335	17.04%
General Division	171,710	6.36%
Juvenile Division	139,917	5.18%
Probate Division	86,424	3.20%
Domestic Relations Division	62,284	2.31%
Municipal Courts	1,866,337	69.09%
Traffic*	1,004,867	37.20%
County Courts	150,045	5.55%
Traffic*	104,799	3.88%
Mayor's Courts	213,400	7.90%
Traffic*	187,673	6.95%
Total	2,701,146	100.00%

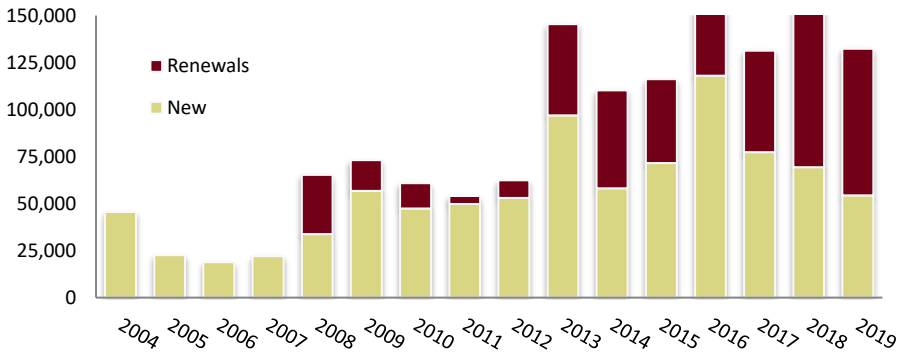
*Traffic violations include OVI (Operating a Vehicle While Under the Influence).

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2019, 2.7 million new cases were filed in state and local courts across Ohio. Approximately 1.9 million (69%) of those new cases were filed in municipal courts.
- Of the new filings in 2019, 460,335 (17%) were filed in Ohio's courts of common pleas, mostly with two specialized divisions: (1) general, which hears criminal and civil cases, and (2) juvenile, which hears offenses involving minors and most paternity actions.
- In 2019, of the new cases filed statewide in the general divisions of the courts of common pleas, 30,603 (18%) involved foreclosure, a decrease of 66% from a peak of 89,053 new foreclosure filings in 2009.
- Of the 2.7 million new filings in 2019, 48% (1.3 million cases) involved traffic law violations (including OVI), generally under the jurisdiction of municipal, county, and mayor's courts. Traffic violations accounted for 54%, 70%, and 88% of all cases filed in municipal, county, and mayor's courts, respectively.
- The total number of new cases filed annually has generally declined over the past 14 years. The number of new cases filed in 2019 represents a decrease of 813,136 (23%) from a peak of 3.5 million new case filings in 2006.

Concealed Carry Licenses Issued Hit All-Time High in 2018

Concealed Carry Licenses Issued



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- The number of concealed carry licenses issued annually in Ohio reached an all-time high of 168,302 (69,375 new licenses and 98,927 renewal licenses) in 2018. This total exceeded by 5.9%, or 9,363, the prior all-time high of 158,939 licenses (117,953 new licenses and 40,986 renewal licenses) issued in 2016.
- In 2019, the number of concealed carry licenses issued in Ohio totaled 132,385, including 54,426 new licenses and 77,959 renewal licenses, a decrease of 35,917, or 21.3%, from 2018.
- Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law went into effect in April 2004. Since then, 895,283 new concealed carry licenses have been issued.
- Concealed carry licenses expire five years after issuance. The first renewal period began in 2008. Since then, 491,777 licenses have been renewed.
- The law permits a county sheriff to issue a temporary emergency license, which allows a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive a nonrenewable 90-day license to carry a concealed handgun. On average, 58 temporary emergency licenses have been issued annually statewide.
- The law requires that a county sheriff deny an application to any person who fails to meet eligibility criteria. On average, 1% of applications are denied annually statewide, ranging from a low of 427 (2005) to a high of 1,634 (2016).
- A county sheriff must suspend a license upon notification that the licensee has been arrested or charged with certain offenses, or if the licensee is the subject of a protection order. On average, 993 licenses are suspended annually statewide, ranging from a low of 78 (2004) to a high of 1,956 (2019).
- A county sheriff must revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements. On average, 457 licenses are revoked annually statewide, ranging from a low of 42 (2004) to a high of 1,879 (2018).
- Thirty-eight (38) states recognize by reciprocity agreement or by automatic reciprocity concealed carry licenses issued by Ohio.

Ohio's Sex Offender Registry Includes Over 19,000 Offenders

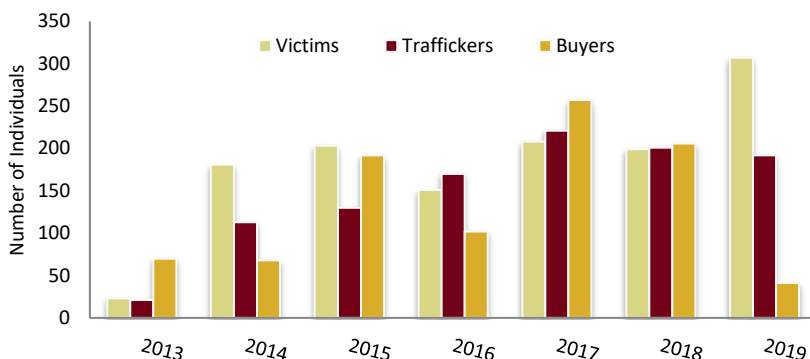
Registered, Nonincarcerated Sex Offenders in Ohio, May 2020			
Sex Offender Classification System	Juvenile Offenders	Adult Offenders	Total Offenders
Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law	1,057	10,587	11,644
Tier I: Required to register for 15 years (adults) or 10 years (juveniles) and verify address annually	589	3,649	4,238
Tier II: Required to register for 25 years (adults) or 20 years (juveniles) and verify address every 180 days	304	5,091	5,395
Tier III: Required to register for life and verify address every 90 days	164	1,847	2,011
Megan's Law	153	7,254	7,407
Sexual offender/Child-victim offender: Registration required annually for 10 years	64	2,306	2,370
Habitual offender: Registration required annually for 20 years	19	632	651
Sexual predator/Child-victim predator: Registration required every 90 days for life	70	4,316	4,386
Grand Total	1,210	17,841	19,051

Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- As of May 2020, Ohio had 19,051 registered, nonincarcerated sex offenders. Of this total, 94% (17,841) were adults and 6% (1,210) were juveniles based on their age at the time of the initial offense.
- The SORN Law, effective January 1, 2008, replaced the state's prior sex offender classification system (Megan's Law) with an "offense-based" system that classifies offenders based upon the severity of the committed offense into three tiers with increasingly strict registration and notification requirements.
- The SORN Law also required the retroactive reclassification of Megan's Law registrants, which, in June 2010, the Ohio Supreme Court invalidated. As a result, offenders previously classified under Megan's Law remain registered under that system. Megan's Law was a "risk-based" system that classified offenders based on their likelihood of committing a future sex offense.
- In September 2009, Ohio became the first state in the nation determined to have substantially implemented the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), which was enacted in 2006 to create a national baseline standard for sex offender registration and public notification.
- As of May 2020, 17 additional states have substantially implemented SORNA's requirements. If a jurisdiction has not substantially implemented SORNA, the jurisdiction's Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant is reduced by 10% for the next fiscal year and for any year thereafter.

1,273 Potential Victims of Human Trafficking Identified by Law Enforcement Since 2013

Potential Human Trafficking Victims, Traffickers, and Buyers



Source: Ohio Attorney General

- From 2013 to 2019, local law enforcement agencies identified and reported 1,273 potential human trafficking victims, 1,048 suspected human traffickers, and 936 suspected buyers of services from victims to the Ohio Attorney General’s Bureau of Criminal Investigation.¹
- Of the potential human trafficking victims for whom demographic data was reported, 95% were victims of sex trafficking (with 5% labor), 92% were female, and 51% were age 18-29. Individuals under age 18 accounted for 22% of reported human trafficking victims.
- A majority of the suspected traffickers for whom demographic data was reported were suspected sex traffickers (96%), males (80%), and individuals ranging from age 21-40 (73%).
- Of the suspected buyers for which demographic data was reported, 88% were suspected sex buyers (with 12% labor) and 96% were males.
- Since 2013, local law enforcement agencies have reported a total of 1,047 human trafficking investigations, 613 human trafficking arrests, and 220 successful convictions.
- The majority of cases that reported risk factors leading a victim to be trafficked cited “drug/alcohol/other dependency” (44%). According to the Attorney General’s Human Trafficking Commission, it is often unclear as to whether this dependency existed before the victimization, or during to ensure victim compliance or as a coping mechanism for the victim.

¹ H.B. 262 of the 129th General Assembly, effective June 2012, requires local law enforcement agencies to collect and report data on human trafficking investigations.

Ohio's 2017 Per-Capita Police Protection Expenditures Lower Than National Average, Higher Than Neighbor States

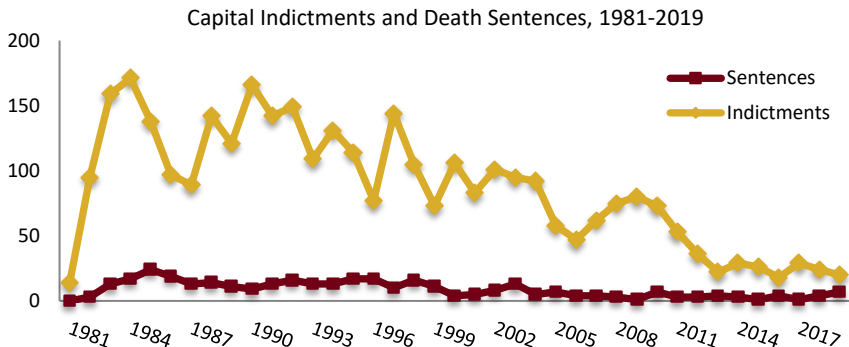
Per-Capita Police Protection Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States in 2017 National Average = \$371

State	National Rank	Per-Capita Expenditures
Ohio	24	\$330
Pennsylvania	33	\$305
Michigan	46	\$258
West Virginia	49	\$213
Indiana	50	\$206
Kentucky	51	\$191

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- In 2017, Ohio's state and local government per-capita police protection expenditures of \$330 ranked 24th nationally. The District of Columbia spent the most at \$1,052 per capita; Kentucky spent the least at \$191 per capita. Ohio was lower than the U.S. average of \$371 per capita, but higher than all five of its neighboring states.
- Of Ohio's \$3.8 billion in police protection expenditures reported for 2017, local governments were responsible for 91%, or \$3.5 billion, and the state 9%, or \$0.3 billion. All five of Ohio's five neighboring states reported proportionately lower local government expenditures (71%-83%), and proportionately higher state expenditures (17%-29%). For the U.S., on average, local governments were responsible for 87%, the state 13%.
- The Ohio Collaborative Community Police Advisory Board established a voluntary process by which state and local law enforcement agencies in Ohio are certified as having adopted and fully implemented seven uniform statewide standards: use of force, hiring and recruitment, community engagement, body worn cameras, telecommunication, bias free policing, and employee misconduct investigations.
- As of March 2019, of the 875 Ohio law enforcement agencies being tracked by the Collaborative, 121 (14%) had been fully certified in all seven standards. Of the remainder, 324 (37%) were partially certified, 12 (1%) were in the certification process, and 420 (48%) were neither certified nor in the certification process.
- As of June 2020, the Ohio Attorney General reported 954 law enforcement agencies in Ohio: 634 municipal police departments, 121 special police agencies (e.g., parks, airports, port authorities, railroads, hospitals, and university/community campuses), 95 township police departments, 88 county sheriff's offices, and 16 state agencies.
- Ohio's state and local law enforcement agencies, combined, employ an estimated 35,520 peace officers. Their employment status is as follows: 27,025 (76%) full-time, 3,446 (10%) part-time, 2,317 (7%) special, 1,373 (4%) auxiliary, 1,144 (3%) reserve, and 215 (<1%) mix of reserve/auxiliary and seasonal.
- The employers of the estimated 27,025 full-time peace officers are as follows: municipalities (57%/15,437), county sheriffs (21%/5,684), state agencies (9%/2,528), special police agencies (8%/2,151), and townships (5%/1,225).

Capital Indictments and Death Sentences Remain Near Historic Lows



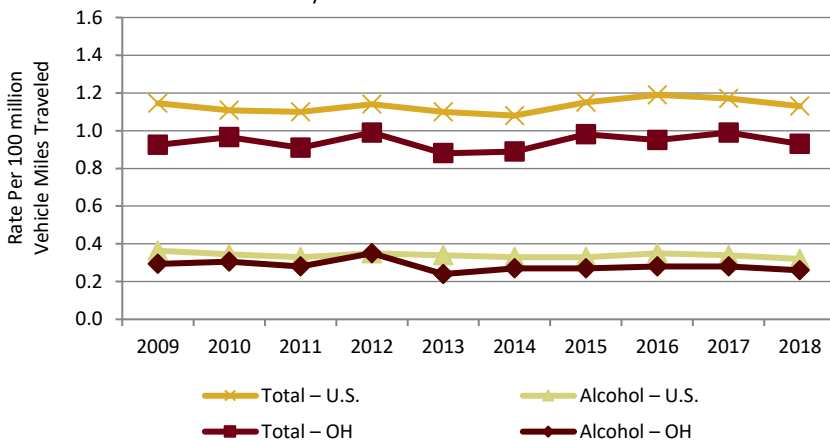
Sources: Office of the Ohio Attorney General; Supreme Court of Ohio; Death Penalty Information Center

- With 20 capital indictments and seven death sentences, Ohio's use of the death penalty remained near historic lows in 2019. This marked the seventh consecutive year with fewer than 30 capital indictments and ten death sentences, reflecting a more long-term decline in the annual number of indictments and death sentences generally.
- The peak cycle of capital indictments filed occurred during the 1980s and early 2000s during which the number filed averaged 113 per year, ranging from 14 (1981) to 171 (1984). At the same time, the number of death sentences averaged 12 per year, ranging from 3 (1982) to 24 (1985).
- Since Ohio's reinstatement of the death penalty in October 1981, 3,365 capital indictments have been filed, resulting in 340 death sentences for 335 individuals. Five individuals received two death sentences each.
- Of the 335 individuals sentenced to death, 56 were executed and 141 are serving an active death sentence. Of the remaining 138 individuals, 78 were removed based on judicial action, 30 died in prison, 21 received a commutation to a lesser sentence, 8 were ineligible due to intellectual disability, and 1 is pending resentencing.
- Nearly half of Ohio's 141 death row offenders were committed from four counties: Hamilton (21), Cuyahoga (21), Franklin (13), and Lucas (9). Thirty-six of Ohio's 88 counties have one or more offenders on death row.
- In 2019, Ohio's death row population ranked seventh in the nation behind California (729), Florida (348), Texas (224), Alabama (177), Pennsylvania (154), and North Carolina (144). Arizona (122), Nevada (74), and Louisiana (69) ranked just below Ohio. Of the 2,656 death row inmates nationwide, these ten states accounted for 2,181, or 82.1%. Ohio and 28 other states had the death penalty that year.¹
- In February 2019, Governor DeWine halted executions after continuing litigation surrounding Ohio's lethal injection protocol.

¹ As of July 2020, Colorado has abolished the death penalty, and California, Oregon, and Pennsylvania each have a governor-imposed moratorium on executions.

Ohio's Traffic Fatality Rates Lower Than National Averages

Total Fatality Rates and Alcohol-Impaired Fatality Rates for Ohio and the U.S.

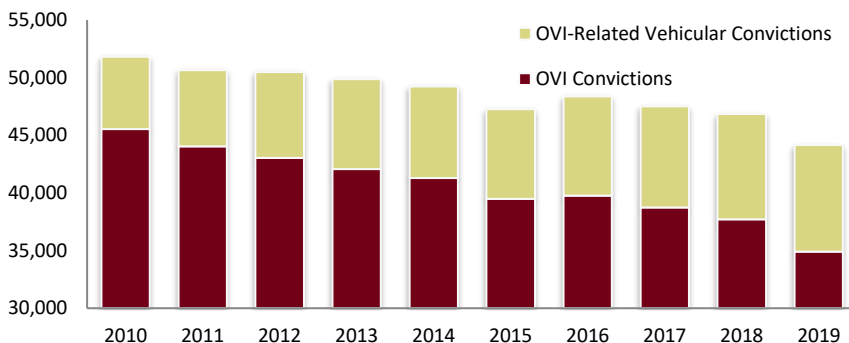


Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ohio Department of Public Safety

- From 2009 to 2018, Ohio's total traffic fatality and alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates, as measured by the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), were lower than the corresponding national rates with the exception of 2012.
- The Ohio and U.S. total fatality rates have fluctuated from 2009 to 2018. In Ohio, the rate ranged from a low of 0.88 (2013) to a high of 0.99 (2012 and 2017). The U.S. rate ranged from a low of 1.08 (2014) to a high of 1.19 (2016).
- The Ohio and U.S. alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates have fluctuated from 2009 to 2018. In Ohio, the rate ranged from a low of 0.26 (2018) to a high of 0.35 (2012). The U.S. rate ranged from a low of 0.32 (2018) to a high of 0.36 (2009).
- The number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities exhibited a slow downward trend, accounting, in 2009, for 32% of total traffic fatalities in both Ohio and the U.S., and, in 2018, 28% and 29%, respectively. An alcohol-impaired driving fatality involves a vehicle operator with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at 0.08% or higher.
- Of Ohio's 296,999 traffic crashes, 75.4% (224,062) involved property damage only, 12.3% (36,660) involved possible injuries, 9.8% (29,055) involved minor injuries, 2.1% (6,227) involved serious injuries, and 0.3% (995) involved fatal injuries.
- In 2018, fatal crashes resulted in the death of 1,068 individuals, including 133 pedestrians. Of the factors associated with Ohio's 995 fatal crashes in 2018, 30.7% (305) were speeding related and 26.7% (265) were alcohol-impaired driving related. A distracted driver was involved in 4.7% (47) of the fatal crashes.
- Seat belt use in Ohio lagged national trends in 2018. Fifty-nine percent of front seat occupants involved in a fatal crash in Ohio were restrained, while the national average was 62%. Observed survey data shows that 84.9% of Ohio drivers used front seat restraints, with a national average of 89.6% in 2018. Seat belt use is not a primary offense in Ohio.

OVI and Related Offense Convictions Decreased by 14.8% Over Past Ten Years

Number of OVI and Related Vehicular Convictions in Ohio



Source: Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- Over the past ten years, the total number of drivers convicted of either operating a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol (OVI) or a related vehicular offense decreased by 14.8%, from 51,823 in 2010 to 44,147 in 2019.
- The number of drivers convicted specifically of OVI decreased by 23.3%, from 45,546 in 2010 to 34,914 in 2019. In contrast, OVI-related vehicular convictions¹ increased by 47.1%, from 6,277 in 2010 to 9,233 in 2019.
- In Ohio, the legal limit for a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is at or above 0.08%. Penalties include incarceration, treatment intervention, fine, license suspension, and vehicle immobilization or forfeiture. For BAC levels at or above 0.17%, drivers face enhanced penalties. The number of drivers testing at or above 0.17% decreased by 50.3%, from 2,369 in 2010 to 1,178 in 2019.
- OVI convictions carry a mandatory fine ranging from \$375 to \$10,500, based on the facts and circumstances present. State law apportions the fine for various costs: enforcement and education, incarceration, indigent defense, drug and alcohol treatment, and vehicle immobilizing or disabling devices.
- Ohio's implied consent law requires suspected impaired drivers to submit to a test. A refusal triggers an immediate administrative license suspension pending a court hearing. On average, 1,453 drivers refused testing each year.
- Convictions for operating a motor vehicle after underage alcohol consumption decreased by 55.7%, from 911 in 2010 to 404 in 2019.
- From 2010 through 2019, noncommercial drivers accounted for 99.9% (485,497) of all OVI and related convictions. Commercial drivers accounted for 0.1% (614).

¹ These convictions consist almost entirely of "physical control" violations, meaning a driver is in the driver's seat of a vehicle with the ignition key and "under the influence," but the vehicle has not been either started or driven.



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