

Ohio School Voucher Overview
Ohio Education Policy Institute Policy Brief
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**OHIO EDUCATION
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For the past several years, Ohio has been modifying the provisions around the state's five voucher programs (or "scholarship" programs as the state refers to them). These changes have generally worked in a manner that has expanded voucher eligibility to more students and increased the amount of the vouchers that the state issues. This OEPI policy brief will utilize data from the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) redesigned K-12 data portal to illuminate some of the trends evident in Ohio's voucher programs since FY14. In addition, the Appendix to this paper provides data on the annual number of voucher students and expenditures over the entire history of school vouchers in Ohio. Finally, this report also includes a discussion of two "universal voucher" bills currently under consideration by the Ohio legislature.

I. Background on Ohio's Five Voucher Programs

The Ohio General Assembly has created five voucher (or "scholarship") programs since 1996. These voucher programs are summarized below:

- Ohio's first voucher program was the Cleveland Scholarship program which began in the 1996-1997 school year, making it one of the first voucher programs in the U.S. The Cleveland voucher program allowed qualified students in the Cleveland Municipal School District to attend participating private schools. Because the program utilized public funds to pay for vouchers, and over 80% of the participating private schools had a religious affiliation, the legality of the Cleveland voucher program was challenged in court as a violation of the separation of church and state. After two lower court rulings overturning the Cleveland voucher program, in June 2002 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the legality of the Cleveland voucher program. Eligibility for the Cleveland voucher program is substantially similar to that of the EdChoice voucher program (see below) as are the voucher amounts.
- The Autism Scholarship program began in the 2004-2005 school year. This program provides vouchers for autistic students in grades pre-K-12. In FY22, the maximum amount of an autism voucher was increased from \$27,000 to \$31,500. This maximum amount then increased to \$32,445 in FY23.
- The EdChoice Scholarship program began in the 2006-2007 school year. EdChoice was a statewide expansion of the Cleveland voucher program, allowing students from public schools designated by the state as "underperforming" the opportunity to attend participating private schools. In FY22, the maximum EdChoice voucher amount was increased from \$4,650 to \$5,500 for a K-8 student and from \$6,000 to \$7,500 for a high school student. The same amounts are also used for students receiving vouchers from the Cleveland voucher program. According to changes made in the FY22-23 state budget, these voucher amounts will then increase annually in FY24 and beyond by the same percentage as does the average per pupil base cost used in the school funding formula for Ohio's 609 traditional school districts.
- The Jon Peterson Special Needs Scholarship program began in the 2012-2013 school year. This program is targeted toward students with disabilities. The Peterson voucher amount is determined by taking a base amount and then adding an increment which varies according to the student's disability type. The incremental voucher amounts were increased for most disability types in FY22 and/or FY23, and the base amount will increase in FY24

and beyond by the same percentage that the average per pupil base cost for the traditional school districts increases.

- The Ed Choice Expansion voucher program began in the 2013-2014 school year. EdChoice Expansion differs from the original Ed Choice Scholarship because eligibility is based on household income (250% of Federal Poverty Level or below in FY23 – which is \$75,000 for a family of four) rather than on the academic performance of the student’s home school. The voucher amounts are the same for the EdChoice Expansion voucher program as they are for the EdChoice and Cleveland voucher programs.

II. Fundamental Change in Ohio Voucher Program Funding

In addition to increasing the voucher amounts in FY22 and building in the escalator clause, which ties voucher amounts in future years to the rate of increase of the base cost per pupil used in the school funding formula for traditional districts, the legislature also made a major change in 2021 to how vouchers are funded in Ohio. Through FY21, the Cleveland, EdChoice, Autism and Peterson voucher programs were all funded through a “deduction” method where voucher students were included in the Formula Average Daily Membership (ADM) student count of the school district in which they lived, and the full voucher amount was then deducted from the state aid that the district was slated to receive for those students. Because the voucher amount was almost always larger than the amount of state aid that the districts received as result of having these students included in their Formula ADM, the deduction method effectively resulted in local revenue being used to pay for some of the cost of Ohio’s voucher programs. However, effective in FY22 and beyond, the deduction mechanism has been eliminated and all five voucher programs will be fully paid for by the state (the EdChoice Expansion voucher program has been fully paid for by the state since its inception in FY14). The newly enacted direct state funding approach now aligns Ohio’s voucher programs with how virtually every state funds vouchers.

III. ODE Voucher Program Data

ODE has recently revamped the K-12 data portal on the ODE website. The link to the ODE Report Portal webpage can be found at: <https://reports.education.ohio.gov/overview>

The ODE Reports Portal has three choices that users can select:

Public Data – This option allows users to access a variety of data on Ohio public schools and districts including data on enrollment, attendance, graduation, test results and teachers and staff.

Nonpublic Data - This option allows users to access data on private school enrollment and staff, voucher programs, and homeschool students.

Finance data – This option allows users to access data on five-year forecasts and school finance payment reports for Ohio’s public school districts.

Users that want to examine data on Ohio’s voucher programs should select the “nonpublic data” option from the ODE data portal home page and then select the “Scholarship” tab. This will then allow users to examine data from FY14-FY22 on voucher applications, voucher participants at the state, district, or provider (i.e., private school) level, voucher payment amounts, as well as various reports relating to the specific voucher programs. In addition, ODE provides the option of disaggregating the data by type of student (gender, grade level, race/ethnicity, income level or disability type where applicable) and also has a separate tab in the data window for current year

data. FY23 voucher applicants, participants and payments data can be found by clicking on the “Current Year” tab. Because the FY23 school year has not been concluded and voucher applications can now be submitted throughout the year, these numbers are likely to change. ODE typically finalizes the voucher data in early December of the calendar year of each school year (i.e, December 2023 for the FY22-23 school year).

Voucher participation data from prior to 2014 is available on the ODE website at: <https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Scholarships/Historical-Information>

ODE no longer publishes voucher expenditure data prior to 2013 on the ODE website, however OEPI has compiled this information. Tables A1 and A2 in the Appendix to this report show (respectively) state total voucher payment amounts and the total number of voucher recipients for each of the five Ohio voucher programs from FY97-FY23.

IV. FY14-FY23 Ohio Voucher Program Trends

Table 1 below shows the number of participants in each of the five Ohio voucher programs from FY14-FY23. ODE defines a voucher “participant” as any student for whom at least one voucher payment was made. Every year some voucher recipients leave their private school during the year for a variety of reasons, thus, the data shown in Table 1 is a “headcount” measure of voucher recipients not a Full Time Equivalency (FTE) measure.

Table 1: Number of Participants in Ohio Voucher Programs, FY14-FY23

Fiscal Year	Cleveland Participants	EdChoice Participants	EdChoice Expansion Participants	Autism Participants	Peterson Special Ed. Participants	All Voucher Participants
FY14	6,352	17,076	1,057	2,976	2,601	30,062
FY15	6,816	19,147	3,517	3,169	3,404	36,053
FY16	7,531	20,668	5,677	3,323	4,207	41,406
FY17	7,977	21,766	7,561	3,500	4,887	45,691
FY18	7,682	22,608	9,532	3,670	5,622	49,114
FY19	7,438	23,482	10,830	3,813	6,437	52,000
FY20	7,621	30,097	12,320	3,982	6,857	60,877
FY21	7,793	33,131	17,155	4,229	7,407	69,715
FY22	7,899	36,714	20,702	4,405	7,791	77,511
FY23*	7,778	38,970	23,124	4,678	8,079	82,629
FY14-FY23 Increase	1,426	21,894	22,067	1,702	5,478	52,567
FY14-FY23 % Increase	22.4%	128.2%	2,087.7%	57.2%	210.6%	174.9%

* FY23 data is current as of April 2023 and may be subject to slight change. All data from ODE.

Table 1 shows that total voucher participation has increased by 175% since FY14. This means that the number of voucher recipients is now 1.75 times higher than it was in FY14 (an increase of 100% means that the number of voucher recipients has doubled). In percentage terms, the EdChoice Expansion program has seen the fastest increase over the last nine years, however, this

is because FY14 was the first year of the EdChoice Expansion program and the initial number of students reflected only kindergartners. In terms of the number of students, the EdChoice Expansion program has seen the largest increase since FY14 (22,067 students) and the EdChoice program has seen the second largest increase (21,894, students – more than double the FY14 number). Together, EdChoice and EdChoice Expansion account for an increase of 43,961 students since FY14, which is 83.6% of the total increase of 52,567 students.

Figure 1 below provides a graphical depiction of the data in Table 1.

Figure 1: Number of Participants in Ohio Voucher Programs, FY14-FY23

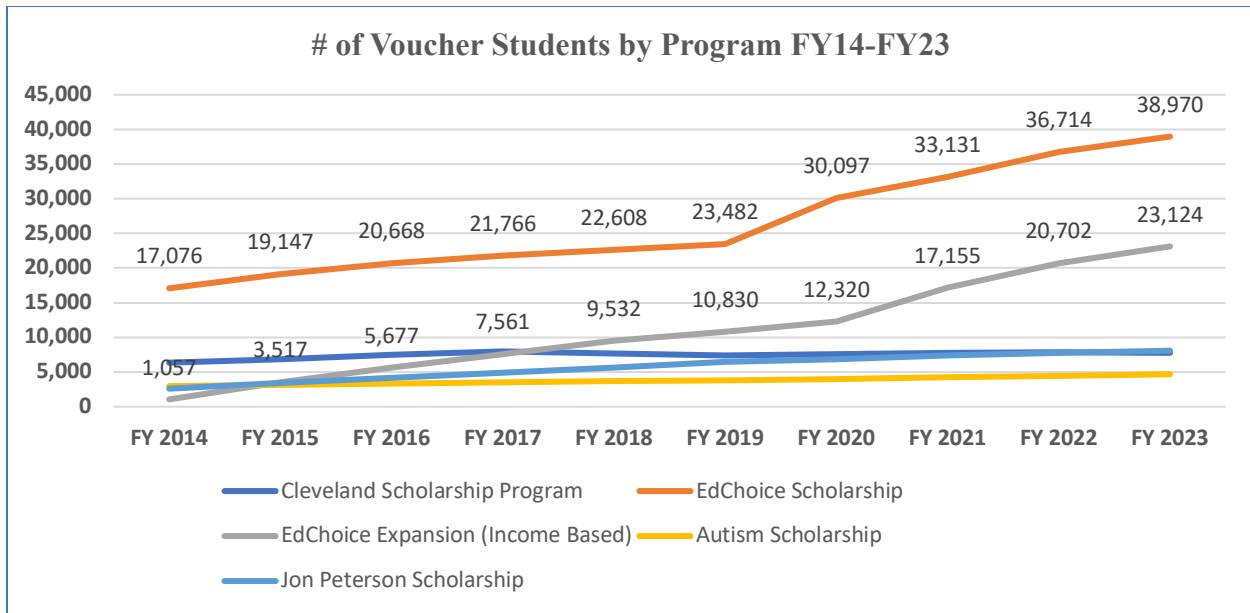


Table 2 below provides data on the total amount of voucher payments made to participants in each of the five voucher programs from FY14-FY23. FY23 data is current as of April 2023, however, because voucher applications can now be submitted throughout the year these numbers are likely to change. FY23 voucher data will be finalized by ODE by December 2023.

Table 2 shows that EdChoice voucher payments have increased from \$70.4 million in FY14 to an estimated \$228.9 million in FY23. This is an increase of 225% (remember that an increase of 100% means the payment total has doubled, so an increase of 200% means that an amount has tripled). Similarly, EdChoice Expansion voucher payments have increased by \$119.6 million since FY14 and total voucher payments for all five voucher programs have increased from \$174.8 million in FY14 to an estimated \$604.0 million in FY23. This is an increase of 245.5% which is nearly 3.5 times the FY14 total voucher payment amount. Finally, note that voucher payments increased by \$110.3 million (24.8%) from FY21 to FY22. The significant increase in voucher expenditures in FY22 is the result of both the continued increase in EdChoice and EdChoice expansion students, but also because of the House Bill (HB) 110 (FY22-23 state budget bill) increases in the voucher amounts explained earlier in this article.

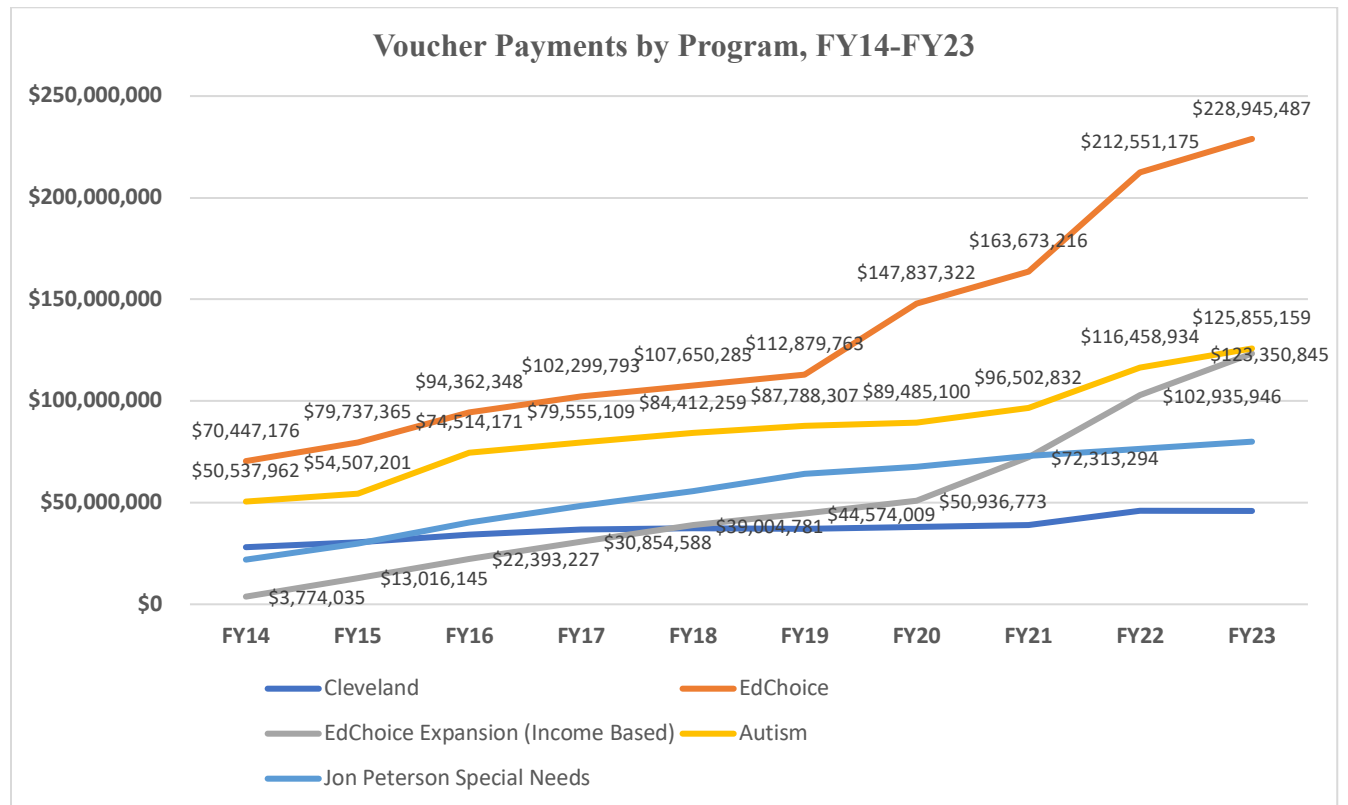
Table 2: Ohio Voucher Program Payments by Program, FY14-FY23

Fiscal Year	Cleveland Payments	EdChoice Payments	EdChoice Expansion Payments	Autism Payments	Peterson Special Ed. Payments	Total Voucher Payments
FY14	\$28,093,675	\$70,447,176	\$3,774,035	\$50,537,962	\$21,974,525	\$174,827,373
FY15	\$30,618,098	\$79,737,365	\$13,016,145	\$54,507,201	\$29,899,745	\$207,778,555
FY16	\$34,290,456	\$94,362,348	\$22,393,227	\$74,514,171	\$40,235,262	\$265,795,464
FY17	\$36,805,629	\$102,299,793	\$30,854,588	\$79,555,109	\$48,329,305	\$297,844,425
FY18	\$37,360,805	\$107,650,285	\$39,004,781	\$84,412,259	\$55,742,267	\$324,170,397
FY19	\$37,215,447	\$112,879,763	\$44,574,099	\$87,788,307	\$64,105,165	\$346,562,690
FY20	\$38,195,609	\$147,837,322	\$50,936,773	\$89,485,100	\$67,796,952	\$394,251,756
FY21	\$38,942,438	\$163,673,216	\$72,313,294	\$96,502,832	\$73,045,104	\$444,476,885
FY22	\$46,014,315	\$212,551,175	\$102,935,946	\$116,458,934	\$76,568,073	\$554,528,444
<i>FY23 Est*</i>	<i>\$45,878,941</i>	<i>\$228,945,487</i>	<i>\$123,350,845</i>	<i>\$125,855,159</i>	<i>\$80,009,979</i>	<i>\$604,040,412</i>
FY14-FY23 Increase	\$17,785,266	\$158,498,311	\$119,576,810	\$75,317,197	\$58,035,454	\$429,213,039
FY14-FY23 % Increase	63.3%	225.0%	3168.4%	149.0%	264.1%	245.5%

* FY23 voucher expenditure amounts are estimated by ODE as of April 2023.

The data in Table 2 is also displayed graphically in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Ohio Voucher Program Payments by Program, FY14-FY23



V. FY24 and FY25 Voucher Proposals

Governor DeWine’s FY24-25 budget proposed an increase in the eligibility level for the EdChoice Expansion voucher program from 250% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 400% of the FPL. In 2023, the poverty level for a family of four is \$30,000 which means that the governor’s proposal would increase the eligibility threshold from \$75,000 to \$120,000. Furthermore, 2021 census data indicate that roughly 46% of Ohio children aged 6-17 reside in households at or below 250% of the FPL, while 69.0% of children aged 6-17 are in households at or below 400% of the FPL.

LSC estimates that increasing the eligibility range of EdChoice Expansion, along with the continued implementation of changes made in 2021 to increase voucher eligibility, would result in an increase of \$65.8 million in total voucher payments in FY24 and an additional increase of \$61.7 million in FY25.

The Ohio House of Representatives FY24-25 budget proposal makes two changes relative to vouchers. First, the House proposal would further increase EdChoice Expansion eligibility to 450% of the FPL. This would raise the eligibility threshold to \$135,000 for a family of four. 2021 census data indicate that approximately 74% of Ohio children aged 6-17 are in households at or below 450% of the FPL.

The Legislative Service Commission (LSC) estimates that the Ohio House expansion to 450% would increase the EdChoice expansion cost by an additional \$49 million annually beyond the governor’s proposed eligibility increase of 400%.

Secondly, by updating the salary data used in the base cost calculation, the Ohio House-proposed K-12 funding formula increases the statewide average base cost from \$7,352 per pupil in FY22 and FY23 to \$8,241 per pupil in FY24 and FY25. This is a 12.1% increase. As a result of changes made in the FY22-23 state budget, which tie the statewide average base cost in the funding formula to maximum voucher levels, the EdChoice and Cleveland maximum voucher amounts will also increase by 12.1% in FY24 and FY25. LSC estimates that total voucher payments will increase by an additional \$72.9 million in FY24 and by \$80.4 million in FY25 as result of the increase in the maximum voucher amounts.

Table 3 below provides a summary of actual and estimated voucher payment amounts from FY22 to FY25.

Table 3: Comparison of Total Voucher Payments in FY22 and FY23 vs. LSC estimates of FY24 and FY25 under the Governor and House of Representatives Budget Proposals

Year	Voucher Costs Under Governor Proposal	Voucher Costs Under House Proposal
FY22	\$554.5 Million	\$554.5 Million
FY23*	\$595.0 Million	\$595.0 Million
FY24 (Est.)	\$660.8 Million	\$780.8Million
FY25 (Est.)	\$722.5 Million	\$849.9 Million

* Note LSC FY23 voucher cost figure differs from the ODE figure in Table 2 due to the timing of the data.

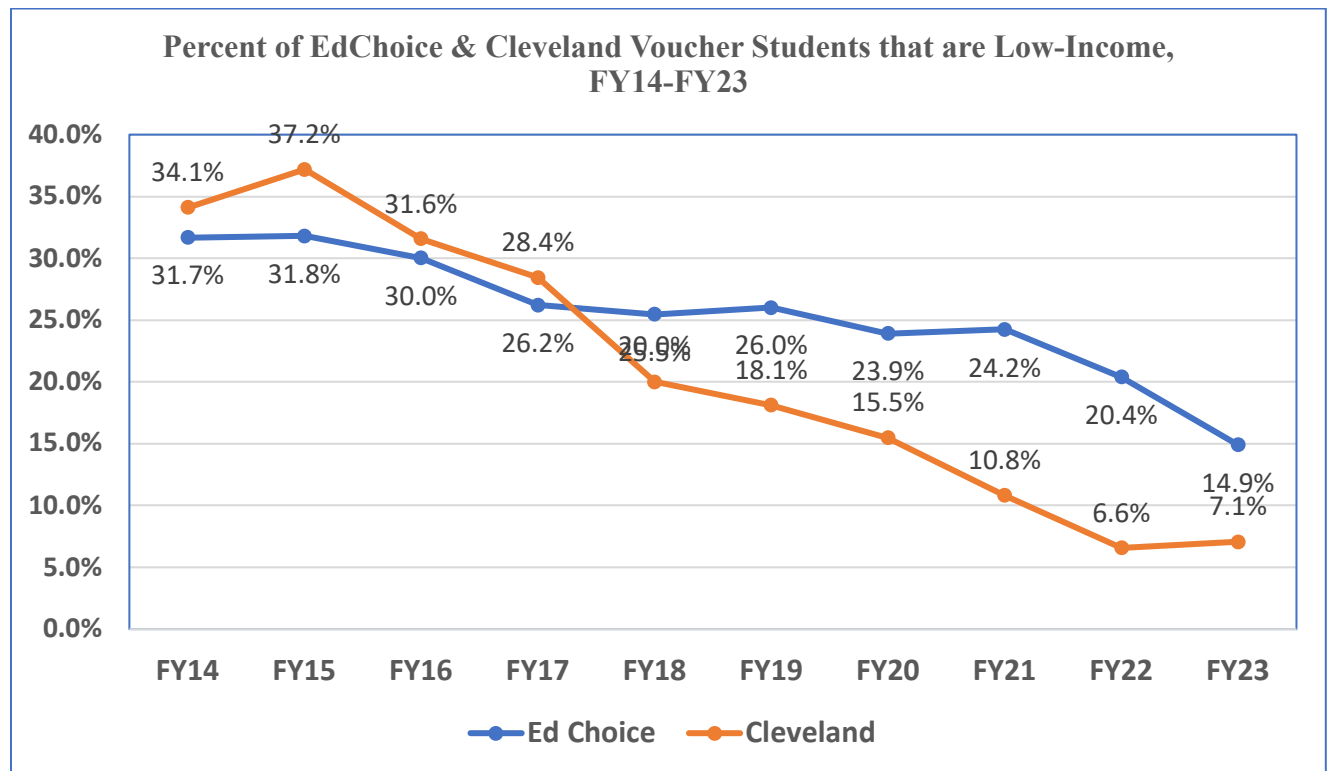
VI. Low Income EdChoice and Cleveland Voucher Recipients

Figure 3 below illustrates how the disaggregated voucher data that ODE has made available on the data portal can be utilized. The graph shown in Figure 3 depicts the percentage of EdChoice and Cleveland voucher recipients that are categorized as low-income. Figure 3 shows that the percentage of Cleveland voucher students that are low-income has decreased from 37.2% in FY15 to only 7.1% in FY23. Similarly, the percentage of EdChoice voucher recipients that are low-income has fallen from 31.8% in FY15 to 14.9% in FY23.

The sharp decrease in the percentage of low income EdChoice students is likely due to the policy changes that have largely eliminated the requirement that students must have actually attended a public school in the year prior to receiving the voucher as well as due to changes in the identification of low performing schools.

Another consideration in light of this data is the requirement that in order for a non-public school to participate in either the Cleveland or EdChoice voucher programs they must agree to not charge students from families with income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) a tuition that is more than the voucher amount. If the fraction of low income students in each of these voucher programs is steadily declining, this requirement has less and less practical importance over time.

Figure 3: Percentage of Low Income EdChoice & Cleveland Voucher Recipients, FY14-FY23



VII. Are New EdChoice Voucher Students Coming from Public or Private Schools?

ODE is also able to track the type of school that new EdChoice and EdChoice Expansion voucher students attended in the year prior to receiving a voucher for the first time. Prior to FY20, EdChoice voucher students were required to have attended a public school (either traditional or community school) in the year prior to receiving a voucher for the first time. This criterion was consistent with the notion that the primary purpose of EdChoice vouchers was to provide an additional education option to students who were in the attendance area of low performing public schools. However, in FY20 the EdChoice eligibility criteria were modified in two ways:

- 1) Siblings of students with EdChoice vouchers were now eligible to receive an EdChoice voucher.
- 2) High School students no longer actually had to have attended a public school in the prior year to be eligible to receive an EdChoice voucher (although they did have to live in the attendance area of low performing public high school).

Effective in FY22, HB 110 began the phase-out of the criteria that K-8 EdChoice voucher recipients must have attended a public school in the prior year. This phase-out is scheduled as follows:

- In FY22 K-2 students no longer had to have attended a public school in the prior year
- In FY23 K-4 students no longer had to have attended a public school in the prior year
- In FY24 K-6 students no longer had to have attended a public school in the prior year
- In FY25 K-8 students no longer had to have attended a public school in the prior year

The HB 110 EdChoice eligibility changes mean that beginning in FY26 any student in the attendance area of a low performing public school would be eligible for an EdChoice voucher, regardless of whether they actually attended that school or not.

Table 4 illustrates the impact that the EdChoice eligibility changes have had on new students receiving EdChoice vouchers from FY18 through FY22. The data shown in Table 4 was provided to OEPI by ODE.

Table 4: Percentage of New EdChoice Students Not Attending a Public School the Year Prior, FY18-22

Year	% K-8 Students Not Attending a Public School Year Prior	% 9-12 Students Not Attending a Public School Year Prior	% EdChoice Students Not Attending a Public School Year Prior
FY18	8.4%	3.6%	7.3%
FY19	8.2%	2.0%	7.0%
FY20	8.8%	79.8%	50.4%
FY21	26.1%	66.9%	45.0%
FY22	46.0%	66.6%	54.7%

Source: Data from ODE

Table 4 clearly shows that the relaxation of the EdChoice eligibility requirements in FY20 has significantly increased the percentage of new EdChoice who were not in a public school the year prior to receiving a voucher for the first time. In FY18, only 8.4% of new K-8 EdChoice students and 3.6% of new high school students did not attend a public school in the year prior. However, by FY22, 46.0% of new K-8 students and 66.6% of new high school EdChoice students did not attend a public school in the year prior. Furthermore, the percentage of new EdChoice students not having attended a public school in the year prior is expected to further increase in FY23 as students in Grades 3 and 4 are exempted from this requirement.

Similarly, additional data from ODE shows that the percentage of new EdChoice Expansion voucher recipients who did not attend a public school the year prior has increased from 53.1% in FY18 to 69.3% in FY22.

The elimination of the public school attendance requirement significantly alters the focus of the EdChoice program from one of providing additional educational options to students attending low performing schools to one where the state is increasingly paying for a private school education for students whose families have already demonstrated that they can afford to do so themselves.

VIII. “Universal Voucher” Programs Currently Under Consideration in Ohio

Ohio currently has two proposals that would create “universal” voucher access. Universal access means that there is no longer any requirement that students receiving vouchers must have attended a public school the year prior, that they live in the attendance area of a low performing school, or that they must reside in households below a prescribed income cutoff.

House Bill 11

HB 11 is a new version of the “Backpack Bill” that was first introduced in 2021. It is referred to as the Backpack Bill because of the notion that students can take the funding with them to the school of their choosing. HB 11 has the following features:

- It would create an Educational Savings Account (ESA) that could be used towards tuition and other costs at a participating chartered or non-chartered private school or for homeschooling.
- Any student in Ohio, including current public school students, students already attending a chartered private school, students attending a non-chartered private school, homeschool students, and incoming kindergarteners would be eligible for a voucher (ESA).
- The ESA (voucher) amounts are the same as currently, \$5,500 for a student in grades K-8 and \$7,500 for a high school student. These amounts would escalate in future years by the same percentage as the statewide average base cost per amount, as is the case under current law.
- The voucher amounts can be used towards private school tuition as well as for fees and other educational costs and for costs related to homeschooling.
- The Cleveland and EdChoice voucher programs would be eliminated under HB 11.

- The Autism and Jon Peterson Special Needs voucher programs would be retained, and these students would also be allowed to receive a voucher under HB 11 on top of their Autism and Peterson vouchers.
- HB 11 would continue the current requirement that participating private schools must accept the voucher as full payment for low-income students with family income below 200% of the FPL.
- LSC estimates that the cost of HB 11 if all 185,400 current private school and homeschool students took advantage of the ESA would be \$1.13 billion. It is difficult to imagine a reason why these students and their families would not do so, although some private schools may decline to participate due to testing requirements.

Senate Bill 11

Senate Bill 11 is a second universal voucher bill currently under consideration by the Ohio legislature. SB 11 can be described as “EdChoice for All” and has the following features:

- SB 11 would expand eligibility for the EdChoice scholarship program so that any student in Ohio entering grades K-12 would be eligible for an EdChoice voucher.
- The current EdChoice eligibility criteria relating to a student either living in the attendance area of a low performing school or living in household with income below 250% of the FPL would be eliminated.
- This eligibility expansion would include current public school students, students already attending a chartered private school, students attending a non-chartered private school, homeschool students, and incoming kindergarteners.
- Current EdChoice program features would remain in place, including the requirements that vouchers can only be used at chartered private schools and participating private schools must accept the voucher amount as full payment for students with family income below 200% of the FPL.
- The EdChoice voucher amounts would remain the same as currently, \$5,500 for a student in grades K-8 and \$7,500 for a high school student. These amounts would escalate in future years by the same percentage as the statewide average base cost per amount, as is the case under current law.
- The Cleveland voucher program would be discontinued, and all current Cleveland voucher recipients would be enrolled in EdChoice.
- The Autism and Jon Peterson Special Needs voucher programs would be retained, however, consistent with current law and unlike HB 11, these students would not be allowed to receive an EdChoice voucher on top of their Autism and Peterson vouchers.
- LSC estimates that roughly 90,500 students currently enrolled in a chartered private school and not already receiving a voucher would be eligible for an EdChoice voucher under SB 11 at an additional cost to the state of \$536 million. Again, it is difficult to imagine a reason why these students and their families would not take advantage of the expanded voucher eligibility provided under SB 11.

- LSC also estimates that the reduced state aid for public school students moving to a private school would roughly offset the additional cost to the state of providing these students EdChoice vouchers under SB 11.
- SB 11 would also increase the amount of homeschooling expenses that can be claimed as an Ohio income tax credit from \$250 each year to \$2,000 per year.

IX. Summary and Conclusions

This report provides an overview of Ohio's current voucher programs as well as proposals to modify vouchers in the future. The main findings from this report are:

- 1) Ohio has added four additional voucher programs (EdChoice, EdChoice Expansion, Autism and Jon Peterson Special Needs) since the Cleveland voucher program was created in 1996.
- 2) From FY97 through FY23, 717,625 students have received vouchers in Ohio.
- 3) From FY97 through FY23, Ohio has spent \$4.333 billion on vouchers.
- 4) Nearly 75% of total voucher expenditures and 67% of total voucher students have occurred in the last eight years (FY16 to FY23).
- 5) The performance-based EdChoice scholarship program and the income-based EdChoice Expansion scholarship program are by far the two largest of Ohio's five voucher programs. Together they account for 75% of Ohio's voucher students in FY23.
- 6) As first created, the Cleveland and EdChoice voucher programs intended to provide an additional education option to students who were attending lower-performing schools.
- 7) However, recent changes to both voucher eligibility criteria and the definition of low performing schools have led to more and more vouchers being awarded to students who were already attending private schools. In FY19, only 7% of new EdChoice voucher recipients had attended a private school the year prior, however in FY23 nearly 55% of new voucher recipients were already attending private schools.
- 8) These recent changes reflect a pronounced change in the focus of Ohio's voucher programs from one of expanding opportunity to one where the state simply pays for vouchers for students whose families have already demonstrated that they have the means to afford private school. This trend will only become more pronounced if either the HB 11 or SB 11 universal voucher proposals currently before the legislature become law.
- 9) In addition, the percentage of low-income students receiving Cleveland and EdChoice vouchers has also decreased significantly. The percentage of low-income students receiving Cleveland vouchers has fallen from 35% in FY14 to 7% in FY23, while the percentage of low income EdChoice students has fallen from 32% in FY14 to 15% in FY23.

APPENDIX: Ohio Voucher Expenditures and Participation FY97-FY23

Table A1 shows state total voucher payment amounts for each of the five Ohio voucher programs from FY97-FY23. Table A1 shows that since the Cleveland program began in FY97, Ohio has spent a cumulative total of \$4.333 billion on vouchers. \$3.232 billion (74.6%) of this cumulative total has occurred since FY16 (the last 8 years).

Table A1: FY97-FY23 Ohio School Voucher Payments

Fiscal Year	Cleveland Scholarship Program	EdChoice Scholarship	EdChoice Expansion	Autism Scholarship	Jon Peterson Scholarship	Total Scholarship Payments
FY 1997	\$2,930,658	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,930,658
FY 1998	\$4,599,744	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,599,744
FY 1999	\$5,725,467	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,725,467
FY 2000	\$5,725,467	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,725,467
FY 2001	\$5,988,078	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,988,078
FY 2002	\$7,782,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,782,514
FY 2003	\$9,842,343	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,842,343
FY 2004	\$11,975,685	\$0	\$0	\$?	\$0	\$11,975,685
FY 2005	\$13,950,245	\$0	\$0	\$2,763,264	\$0	\$16,713,509
FY 2006	\$14,526,728	\$0	\$0	\$6,281,805	\$0	\$20,808,533
FY 2007	\$17,065,640	\$10,368,839	\$0	\$9,839,187	\$0	\$37,273,665
FY 2008	\$17,914,150	\$25,439,290	\$0	\$14,948,045	\$0	\$58,301,485
FY 2009	\$17,000,065	\$38,244,389	\$0	\$21,773,767	\$0	\$77,018,222
FY 2010	\$15,944,298	\$46,138,913	\$0	\$25,932,119	\$0	\$88,015,330
FY 2011	\$15,351,490	\$53,098,380	\$0	\$31,350,706	\$0	\$99,800,576
FY 2012	\$17,380,735	\$61,879,544	\$0	\$38,041,858	\$0	\$117,302,137
FY 2013	\$24,677,241	\$65,513,240	\$0	\$47,547,245	\$11,464,562	\$149,202,288
FY 2014	\$28,093,675	\$70,447,176	\$3,774,035	\$50,537,962	\$21,974,525	\$174,827,373
FY 2015	\$30,618,098	\$79,737,365	\$13,016,145	\$54,507,201	\$29,899,745	\$207,778,555
FY 2016	\$34,290,456	\$94,362,348	\$22,393,227	\$74,514,171	\$40,235,262	\$265,795,464
FY 2017	\$36,805,629	\$102,299,793	\$30,854,588	\$79,555,109	\$48,329,305	\$297,844,425
FY 2018	\$37,360,805	\$107,650,285	\$39,004,781	\$84,412,259	\$55,742,267	\$324,170,397
FY 2019	\$37,215,447	\$112,879,763	\$44,574,099	\$87,788,307	\$64,105,165	\$346,562,690
FY 2020	\$38,195,609	\$147,837,322	\$50,936,773	\$89,485,100	\$67,796,952	\$394,251,756
FY 2021	\$38,942,438	\$163,673,216	\$72,313,294	\$96,502,832	\$73,045,104	\$444,476,885
FY 2022	\$46,014,315	\$212,551,175	\$102,935,946	\$116,458,934	\$76,568,073	\$554,528,444
FY 2023	<i>\$45,878,941</i>	<i>\$228,945,487</i>	<i>\$123,350,845</i>	<i>\$125,855,159</i>	<i>\$80,009,979</i>	<i>\$604,040,412</i>
FY97-23 Total	\$581,795,961	\$1,621,066,525	\$503,153,643	\$1,058,095,030	\$569,170,939	\$4,333,282,102

Source: All data from ODE. FY14-FY23 data is available from ODE Reports Portal. FY23 data is current as of April 2023. Data prior to FY14 is from ODE but is no longer posted on the ODE website.

Table A2 shows the total number of voucher recipients for each of the five Ohio voucher programs from FY97-FY23. Table A2 shows that since the Cleveland program began in FY97, a total of 717,625 students have received vouchers in Ohio. 478,943 (66.7%) of this cumulative total has occurred since FY16 (the last 8 years).

Table A2: FY97-FY23 Ohio School Voucher Participation (# of Voucher Recipients)

Fiscal Year	Cleveland Scholarship Program	EdChoice Scholarship	EdChoice Expansion	Autism Scholarship	Jon Peterson Scholarship	Total Scholarship Participants
FY 1997	1,994	0	0	0	0	1,994
FY 1998	2,914	0	0	0	0	2,914
FY 1999	3,674	0	0	0	0	3,674
FY 2000	3,404	0	0	0	0	3,404
FY 2001	3,797	0	0	0	0	3,797
FY 2002	4,523	0	0	0	0	4,523
FY 2003	5,281	0	0	0	0	5,281
FY 2004	5,887	0	0	70	0	5,957
FY 2005	5,710	0	0	300	0	6,010
FY 2006	5,813	0	0	475	0	6,288
FY 2007	6,116	3,071	0	734	0	9,921
FY 2008	6,272	7,033	0	900	0	14,205
FY 2009	5,562	9,845	0	1,449	0	16,856
FY 2010	5,525	11,886	0	1,781	0	19,192
FY 2011	5,319	13,395	0	2,121	0	20,835
FY 2012	5,078	15,574	0	2,413	0	23,065
FY 2013	5,964	16,065	0	2,622	?	24,651
FY 2014	6,352	17,076	1,057	2,976	2,601	30,062
FY 2015	6,816	19,147	3,517	3,169	3,404	36,053
FY 2016	7,531	20,668	5,677	3,323	4,207	41,406
FY 2017	7,977	21,766	7,561	3,500	4,887	45,691
FY 2018	7,682	22,608	9,532	3,670	5,622	49,114
FY 2019	7,438	23,482	10,830	3,813	6,437	52,000
FY 2020	7,621	30,097	12,320	3,982	6,857	60,877
FY 2021	7,793	33,131	17,155		7,407	69,715
FY 2022	7,899	36,714	20,702	4,405	7,791	77,511
FY 2023	7,778	38,970	23,124	4,678	8,079	82,629
FY97-23 Total	157,720	340,528	111,475	50,610	57,292	717,625

Source: All data from ODE. FY14-FY23 data is available from the ODE Reports Portal. FY23 data is current as of April 2023. Data prior to FY14 is available on ODE "Scholarship Historical Information" webpage on ODE website at: <https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Other-Resources/Scholarships/Historical-Information>