OEPI Overview of November 2026 School Levies on the Ballot

Updated November 6, 2026

Below is a brief summary of the school levies that will be on the ballot in the upcoming November 3rd general election.

Overview of November School Levies

There are 134 school issues on the ballot in November 2026. This is twice as many as the 65 on the ballot in May. And it is slightly more than the 113 school levies that were on the ballot in November 2025.

The November 2026 ballot has 35 school capital issues and 99 school operating issues.

A. 35 Capital Levies

6 Bond Levies

6 Bond Combination Levies

22 Permanent Improvement (PI) property tax levies

1 Permanent Improvement school district income tax (SDIT) levy

The Bond and Bond Combination levies are all new levies. The SDIT Permanent Improvement is a new levy, along with 3 of the 22 property tax PI levies.

Thus, 4 of 23 PI levies are new and 19 are renewals.

In total, 16 of the 35 school capital levies on the ballot next month are new and 19 are renewals. In May 2026, only 1 of 6 bond and bond combination levies passed and only 1 of 4 new PI levies passed.

B. 99 Operating Levies

There are no emergency or substitute levies on the November 2026 ballot (these levies can now only be fixed sum renewals of which there are none on the ballot).

51 property tax current expense levies

46 SDIT operating levies

2 education technology levies

Thus 46 of 97 (47%) school current expense operating levies are SDIT issues. That is very high compared with historical trends which show that from 1994 through 2018 SDIT levies comprised 16% of all school operating levies. It is also higher than the SDIT percentage of operating levies in November 2025 (26 of 79, 33%).

However, excluding 31 emergency and substitute levies, in November 2025, 26 of 48 (54%) current expense operating levies were SDITs which is a higher percentage than in November 2026.

Additionally, the November 2026 percentage of operating levies that are SDITs is a lower percentage than in May 2026 when 31 of 51 (61%) operating levies were SDITs.

In Sylvania City SD a 1.00% new school district income tax levy is being combined with a decrease of 1.7 property tax mills.

Overall, in 2026, 51% (77 of 151) of school operating levies were SDITs, which is more than triple the historical average.

C. New vs Renewal Operating Levies

The 2 education technology levies on the November 2026 are both renewals.

15 of the 53 school property tax operating levies on the November 2026 ballot are **new**
37 of the 53 school property tax operating levies on the November 2026 ballot are **renewals**
1 levy (in Claymont City SD) is a decrease of 3 mills from 5.0 mills to 2.0 mills

39 of the 46 (85%) SDIT operating levies are new
6 SDITs are renewals
1 SDIT is a replacement with an increase from 0.75% to 2.00%

Thus, of the 54 new operating levies on the ballot in November, 39 are SDITs which is 72%. This shows that districts are mainly turning to school district income taxes rather than property taxes when ask voters for new money.

Additionally, this is almost exactly the same percentage as in May when 32 of 44 (73%) new operating levies were school district income tax issues.

In May 2026, 6 of 28 (21%) new SDITs passed and 2/3 (66.7%) of SDIT renewals passed

And in May 2026, 4 of 12 (33%) new property tax current expense levies passed and 7 of 9 (78%) renewal property tax current expense levies passed.