Ohio performs fairly well in preparing its young people for college.
- Eighth graders perform well in math, science, and reading, but their scores in writing are fairly low. Scores on the math test have increased substantially over the past 15 years.
- Only 85% of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 92% of whites.

College opportunities for young and working-age adults are fairly low.
- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 is only fair, and a very low percentage of working-age adults are enrolled in higher education.
- Twenty-eight percent of black young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 42% of whites.

Higher education has become less affordable for students and their families.
- Poor and working-class families must devote 57% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends only 46 cents.

Ohio performs fairly well in awarding certificates and degrees.
- Fifty-five percent of college students complete a bachelor’s degree within six years.
- However, only 33% of blacks graduate within six years, compared with 58% of whites.

A fairly small proportion of residents have a bachelor’s degree, and this weakens the state economy.
- Fifteen percent of blacks have a bachelor’s degree, compared with 26% of whites.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about $10 billion higher.

Like all states, Ohio receives an “Incomplete” in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.
This page reflects Ohio’s performance and progress since the early 1990s on several key indicators.

**PREPARATION**

The percentage of young adults in Ohio who earn a high school diploma has remained stable since the early 1990s. High school completion is slightly above the U.S. average but below the top-performing states.

**PARTICIPATION**

College enrollment of young adults in Ohio has improved since the early 1990s. Ohio is at the national average but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

**AFFORDABILITY**

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two- and four-year colleges in Ohio, students and families pay more than the U.S. average and more than those in the best-performing states.

**COMPLETION**

The number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Ohio, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased since the early 1990s. Ohio performs at the U.S. average but below the top states on this measure.

**BENEFITS**

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor’s degree has increased in Ohio, but is below the U.S. average and well below the top states.

**PARTICIPATION**

The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor’s degree, has declined in Ohio—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Ohio is below the U.S. average and well below the top states.

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**LEGEND:**

- Red = Ohio
- Orange = United States
- Blue = Median of Top Five States

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