



# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

## Bill Analysis

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### Sub. H.B. 383\*

131st General Assembly  
(As Reported by H. Education)

**Reps.** Hagan and McColley, Phillips, Young, Green, Hackett

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## BILL SUMMARY

- Requires the Chancellor of Higher Education to prepare an "informed student document" for each state institution of higher education that includes information on academics, cost of attendance, student success rates, and admission data.
- Requires individuals applying for admission, or the individual's parent or guardian, to verify that the individual, or parent or guardian, has read an institution's informed student document prior to applying to that institution.
- Requires one-half unit of instruction in economics and financial literacy in either the high school social studies curriculum or as part of the specified elective subject areas.
- Requires the State Board of Education's standards and model curricula for financial literacy and entrepreneurship to include instruction on the informed student document.
- Entitles the bill the "Informed Student Document Act."

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## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Higher education informed student document

The bill requires the Chancellor of Higher Education to prepare an "informed student document" for each state institution of higher education for use by prospective students and their parents. The Chancellor must update each document annually, and it

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\* This analysis was prepared before the report of the House Education Committee appeared in the House Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.

must be posted on the websites of the Department of Higher Education and the institution for which it is prepared.<sup>1</sup> Each institution must provide the Chancellor with the information necessary to prepare the document, upon request from the Chancellor.<sup>2</sup>

Each document must inform students and parents on the financial and academic aspects of attending the specific institution of higher education and certain data from comparable institutions. It must include instruction on how to access state and national sources to find data on in-demand jobs. In addition, the document must include a list of state institutions of higher education and contain a listing of, or an Internet link to a website listing of, all majors offered by the institutions.<sup>3</sup> Further, the document must include the most recent available interest rates for federal student loans and information on federal student aid forms, such as the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).<sup>4</sup>

Finally, the document must include the information described below for the institution for which it was prepared and the other state institutions of higher education. The information must cover each of the five preceding academic years, to the extent that information is available, and divided among the prescribed corresponding categories:

(1) "COSTS."

(a) The average annual total academic costs for a resident undergraduate student enrolled in 30 semester credit hours;

(b) The net annual total academic costs for a resident undergraduate student enrolled in 30 semester credit hours after grants and scholarships;

(c) The average student debt incurred per academic year and the average total debt incurred by a student upon graduation;

(d) Loan repayment rates.<sup>5</sup>

(2) "STUDENT SUCCESS."

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(1) and (C).

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(5).

<sup>3</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(2)(a).

<sup>4</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(3).

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(2)(b)(i) through (iv) and (B)(4)(a).



(a) The four-, five-, and six-year graduation rates of full-time bachelor's degree students and the average amount of debt a student accrues within each of those rates;

(b) The average number of fall and spring semesters of enrollment attempted by students in order to obtain a bachelor's degree;

(c) The number of first-time, full-time undergraduate students seeking a degree who are enrolled in the institution after one academic year and separately the number of those same students enrolled after two academic years. In other words, the document must include the institution's retention rate as measured from enrollment of first-time, full-time undergraduate students from the first year to the second year.

(d) The number of first-time, full-time undergraduate students seeking a degree who are enrolled in the institution after two academic years, or, in other words, the institution's retention rate as measured from enrollment of first-time, full-time undergraduate students after two years.<sup>6</sup>

(3) "ADMISSIONS."

(a) The 25th and 75th percentile scores of first-time undergraduate students at the institution on the SAT and ACT tests;

(b) The institution's admission rate for first-time undergraduate students;

(c) The percentage of in-state students admitted by the institution who were in the top 10% of their high school class.<sup>7</sup>

### **High school financial literacy education**

Beginning with students who enter ninth grade for the first time on or after July 1, 2018, the bill requires at least one-half unit of instruction (60 hours) in the study of financial literacy, as part of the two units of social studies instruction or as a part of the five units of specified elective subject areas required for high school graduation, as selected by the school district or school. This must include a review of information contained in the higher education informed student documents, as described above, and emphasize personal finance, the concepts of credit, debt, and investments, and sound money management. The instruction must also include instruction on calculating

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<sup>6</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(2)(b)(v) and (vi), (B)(2)(c)(i), (B)(2)(d), and (B)(4)(b).

<sup>7</sup> R.C. 3333.89(B)(2)(c)(ii) through (iv) and (B)(4)(c).

interest and compound interest on loans and exposure to federal financial aid forms, such as the FAFSA.<sup>8</sup>

The bill also specifies that an individual who has a valid educator's license to teach social studies, business education, or consumer and family sciences may teach the study of financial literacy.<sup>9</sup>

Finally, the bill requires the State Board of Education to include information and instruction on the informed student document in the standards and model curricula it adopts for financial literacy and entrepreneurship education.<sup>10</sup>

## Background

Current law generally requires the completion of a minimum of 20 units of study to graduate from a public or nonpublic high school. (School districts may, and many do, require more than 20 units to graduate.) The 20 units include a specified number of units in each of English language arts, health, math, physical education, science, social studies, and American history and government. Students must complete two units of social studies, which includes one-half unit in the study of world history and world civilizations. The 20 units also must include five (elective) units chosen from one or more of the following foreign language, fine arts, business, career-technical education, family and consumer sciences, technology, agricultural education, a Junior ROTC program, or other English language arts, mathematics, science, or social studies courses. A unit is a minimum of 120 hours of instruction, except that for a laboratory course, for which one unit is a minimum of 150 hours of instruction.

Under current law, the study of economics and financial literacy must be integrated into one or more existing social studies credits or "into the content of another class."

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## HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	11-02-15
Reported, H, Education	---

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<sup>8</sup> R.C. 3313.603(C)(7) through (9).

<sup>9</sup> R.C. 3313.603(C)(9).

<sup>10</sup> R.C. 3301.079(A)(2).

