STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

2010

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

STRS OHIO

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Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

2010

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

Prepared through the joint efforts of the STRS Ohio staff.

275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771 • 614.227.4090 • www.strsoh.org

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.

President

Executive Director

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Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2010

Professional Consultants: Independent Public Accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLP, Toledo, Ohio; Investment Consultants, Callan Associates Inc., Chicago, Ill., and Cliffwater LLC, Marina del Ray, Calif.; and Actuarial Consultants, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Chicago, Ill. See Page 53 for a list of external domestic equity, international and fixed-income managers.

2009–2010 State Teachers Retirement Board

Guiding the members of the Retirement Board is their collective belief that Ohio's public educators deserve comprehensive benefits and quality service from their retirement system during their careers and in retirement. The Retirement Board provides the direction, fiduciary oversight and policies that enable STRS Ohio to fulfill its mission of partnering with STRS Ohio members in providing financial performance and member service that assures financial security for current and future retirees.

The Retirement Board is composed of 11 members as follows: five elected contributing members; two elected retired members; an investment expert appointed by the governor; an investment expert appointed jointly by the speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate president; an investment expert designated by the treasurer of state; and the superintendent of public instruction or her designated investment expert. These individuals devote hundreds of volunteer hours in service to STRS Ohio.

In January 2010, Dr. Daniel J. Martin was appointed to the board by the treasurer of state. In May, Mark Hill and Dale Price were elected to the State Teachers Retirement Board. These two individuals took their seats on the board on Sept. 1, 2010, and serve a four-year term through Aug. 31, 2014. Hill and Price filled contributing member seats vacated by Conni Ramser and Mark Meuser. Also in May, Dr. Steven M. Puckett, representing the Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced his retirement from his position, and thus resigned from the Retirement Board.

In June, James McGreevy was elected as vice chair and Tim Myers assumed the responsibility of board chair, effective July 1, 2010.

Mark H. Meuser, Chair
Contributing member since 2006.
Gahanna-Jefferson City Schools, Franklin County

Tim Myers, Vice Chair
Contributing member since 2008.
Elida Local Schools, Allen County

Craig C. Brooks
Appointed jointly by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate President in 2008.

Regina F. Burch
Appointed by the Governor of Ohio in 2008.

Carol Correthers
Contributing member since 2009.
Lorain City Schools, Lorain County

Taiyia L. Hayden
Contributing member since 2006.
Columbus City Schools, Franklin County

Bob Stein
Retired teacher member since 2009.

Daniel J. Martin
Appointed by the Treasurer of State in 2010.

James McGreevy
Retired teacher member since 2009.

Steven Puckett
Representing Deborah Delisle, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Ex officio member of the board since appointed to office in 2008.

Constance K. Ramser
Contributing member since 2004.
Jackson Local Schools, Stark County

Michael J. Nehf
Executive Director
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

STRS Ohio Mission and Vision

The mission of STRS Ohio is: To partner with STRS Ohio members in providing financial performance and member service that assures financial security for current and future retirees.

The vision of STRS Ohio is: To be a premier retirement system as evidenced by:

Comprehensive member benefits: Providing retirement planning, benefits and health care coverage to enhance the quality of life for members, and

Quality service: Striving to exceed the service expectations of members, employers and associates,

through

Fiduciary responsibility: Safeguarding members' financial retirement security using ethical and professional business practices, and

Financial performance: Improving funding through prudent investments and resource management,

by

Empowerment of associates: Enabling associates to act through the delegation of authority and the acceptance of accountability, and

Organizational renewal: Enhancing STRS Ohio's future by continually acquiring, sharing and implementing new knowledge.

STRS Ohio Guiding Principles

To achieve our mission and vision, we will:

1. Make decisions that produce the greatest possible net benefit for members.
2. Be proactive rather than reactive by anticipating and dealing with change and growth.
3. Attract, develop and retain a highly competent and motivated workforce.
4. Build an organizational culture that inspires a high level of professionalism and performance — distinguishing STRS Ohio as a workplace now and in the future.
5. Provide an open environment for associates to generate new methods or practices to achieve our vision.
6. Provide associates with authority commensurate with their responsibilities for efficiency in decision-making and leadership development.
7. Continually improve through research, development and evaluation.

STRS Ohio Senior Staff Members

Michael J. Nehf, Executive Director

Sandra L. Knoesel, Deputy Executive Director — Member Benefits

Stephen A. Mitchell, Deputy Executive Director — Investments

Robert A. Slater, Deputy Executive Director — Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Terri Meese Bierdeman, Director, Governmental Relations

Eileen F. Boles, Retirement Board Liaison

Laura R. Ecklar, Director, Communication Services

Andrew J. Marfurt, Director, Human Resource Services

William J. Neville, General Counsel

David Tackett, Chief Audit Executive, Internal Audit

Gregory A. Taylor, Director, Information Technology Services

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OF OHIO

275 East Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43215-3771
614-227-4090
www.strsoh.org

Dec. 3, 2010

Members of the State Teachers Retirement Board:

We are pleased to present the *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* of the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. This report is intended to provide financial, investment, actuarial and statistical information in a single publication. STRS Ohio management is responsible for the accuracy of the data, as well as the completeness and fairness of the presentation.

STRS Ohio was created by legislative act on May 8, 1919, as an alternative to separate, often unstable local school district retirement plans. STRS Ohio is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer plan providing service retirement, disability and survivor benefits to teachers and faculty members of public boards of education, state-supported colleges and universities, and the state of Ohio and its political subdivisions. Optional health care coverage is available to eligible benefit recipients and their eligible family members.

More analysis and information of the financial activities of STRS Ohio can be found in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section that begins on Page 9 of this report.

Major Initiatives

Following many months of discussion and after receiving significant input from STRS Ohio members, the State Teachers Retirement Board recommended multifaceted legislative changes to strengthen the financial condition of the retirement system. Without these changes, STRS Ohio will eventually be unable to pay benefits. This plan enables the Retirement Board and staff to meet their fiduciary responsibility to help ensure the long-term solvency of STRS Ohio.

STRS Ohio staff projects that the changes listed below would save about $8.4 billion in accrued liabilities and would bring the pension fund to a 35.1-year funding period from its current status of infinity. Further, the current 1% employer contribution to the health care fund continues. The Retirement Board continues to annually review the actuarial valuations of the pension fund and the health care fund to monitor both funds' progress over time. The board also continues to work with its many constituents as discussions continue with the other Ohio systems, the Ohio Retirement Study Council and members of the Ohio Legislature in pursuit of legislation to implement these changes. All changes require legislation and may be amended by the Ohio General Assembly.

Change in Eligibility for Retirement

— Increase years of service required for retirement, beginning Aug. 1, 2015.

The transition period for qualifying for a retirement benefit at 35 years of service from 30 years of service will be phased in based on the following timeline:

30 years of service until 8/1/2015;
31 years of service 8/1/2015 through 7/31/2017;
32 years of service 8/1/2017 through 7/31/2019;
33 years of service 8/1/2019 through 7/31/2021;
34 years of service 8/1/2021 through 7/31/2023;
35 years of service from 8/1/2023 and after.

Beginning Aug. 1, 2015, members may also retire at age 60 with 30 years of service; or at age 65 with five years of service. (Members may retire earlier with an actuarially reduced benefit at any age with 30 years or at age 60 with five years.) Members who meet age and service eligibility for service retirement as of July 1, 2015, under the existing rule retain their eligibility.

Change in Benefit Formula

— New formula would be 2.2% per year for the first 30 years of service; 2.5% per year thereafter, beginning Aug. 1, 2015.

The 35-year enhanced benefit is eliminated. Those who have 30 years of service; who are age 55 with 25 years of service; or who are age 60 with five years of service as of July 1, 2015, receive the greater of:

(a) The benefit as of July 1, 2015, under the current formula; or
(b) The benefit upon retirement under the new formula.

In short, members who are eligible for service retirement will receive no less of a base pension benefit than they could have received on July 1, 2015. Under the new formula, at the end of a 35-year career, teachers would receive 78.5% of their final average salary; teachers who retire at age 60 with 38 years would receive 86% of final average salary.

Increase in Final Average Salary (FAS) Years

— FAS calculation to be based on three, four or five highest years of earnings, beginning Aug. 1, 2015.

Pension benefits are determined by a member's age, years of service and FAS; the current FAS period is three years. With this change, the Retirement Board would have the discretion to make a change on the proposed implementation date of Aug. 1, 2015, based on the actuarial condition of the pension fund at that time.

Reduction in Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

— Beginning July 1, 2011, current retirees would receive an annual 2% COLA; members retiring after July 1, 2011, would also receive a 2% COLA, but it will not begin until 36 months after the date of retirement.

Currently, the COLA is 3%. Without a change in the COLA, a viable Defined Benefit Plan cannot be sustained.

Increase in Contributions

— Increase member contributions by 0.5% per year beginning July 1, 2011, to a total of 2.5% on July 1, 2015.

— Increase employer contributions by 0.5% per year beginning July 1, 2016, to a total of 2.5% on July 1, 2020.

Currently, STRS Ohio members pay 10% of their salary to STRS Ohio and employers pay 14% of total teacher payroll in lieu of paying into Social Security. This plan component increases member and employer contributions by a total of 5% by July 1, 2020. The member increase would be phased in at 0.5% per year, beginning July 1, 2011, until 2.5% is reached on July 1, 2015. The employer increase would be delayed for five years, when it would be phased in at 0.5% per year, beginning July 1, 2016, until 2.5% is reached on July 1, 2020. Ultimately, STRS Ohio members would contribute 12.5% and employers would contribute 16.5%.

The Retirement Board and staff also continued to focus on ways to help STRS Ohio members stretch their health care dollars, as well as extend the life of the health care fund that supports the STRS Ohio Health Care Program. A positive return on fund assets, as well as the addition of a Medicare Advantage program and other plan changes, helped to slightly lengthen the solvency period for the health care fund as of Jan. 1, 2010. However, without significant changes in premiums, program eligibility or plan design, the program cannot survive in the long term. In response, the board has begun work on a strategic plan for health care.

Investments

Total investments (including short-term investments) increased to $58.8 billion as of June 30, 2010. The Investment Review starting on Page 35 discusses the investment environment during fiscal 2010. The allocation of investment assets is designed to provide high long-term yields at optimal risk consistent with the expected long-term rate of return. A summary of the asset allocation can be found on Page 50.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, investments returned 13.54%. STRS Ohio's annualized rate of return was –5.60% over the last three years and 2.92% for the last five years. Similar benchmark returns over the same one-, three- and five-year periods were 13.28%, –5.30% and 2.64%, respectively.

2010 Additions to Plan Net Assets

Member and employer contributions, as well as income from investments, provide funds for pension benefits and health care coverage. Employer contributions include amounts paid by employers of participants in alternative retirement plans (ARPs). ARP participants are not members of STRS Ohio; however, their employers are required to contribute 3.5% of salaries to STRS Ohio to help pay for unfunded liabilities. Effective Jan. 1, 2006, STRS Ohio began receiving Medicare Part D reimbursements for participant prescription costs. Fiscal 2010 included $38.2 million in Medicare Part D reimbursements. This federal subsidy helps offset the overall cost of managing the post-employment health care program. Total additions to plan net assets were $9.9 billion in fiscal 2010.

2010 Deductions From Plan Net Assets

The principal purpose for STRS Ohio is to provide retirement, survivor and disability benefits to qualified members and their beneficiaries. Benefit payments, including refunds to terminated members, totaled $5.6 billion. Administrative expenses decreased by almost 1% from 2009.

Additions to Plan Net Assets
(in thousands)

		2010
Net Investment Income	$	7,028,984
Contributions:		
Member		1,112,542
Employer		1,505,101
Health Care Premiums		222,316
Medicare Part D Reimbursement		38,156
Other		23,277
Total Contributions		2,901,392
Total Additions to Plan Net Assets	$	9,930,376

Deductions From Plan Net Assets
(in thousands)

		2010
Benefits	$	5,492,834
Withdrawals		126,981
Administrative Expenses		61,808
Total Deductions From Net Assets	$	5,681,623

Funding

Contribution rates are intended to provide a level basis of funding using the entry age normal cost method, and an actuarial valuation is performed annually by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chicago, Ill. The July 1, 2010, valuation shows that the amortization period for the unfunded accrued liability remained at infinity from the prior year, and the ratio of assets to total accrued liabilities decreased to 59.1% from 60.0%. Contribution rates are insufficient to sustain current benefits.

Generally accepted accounting principles require pension plans to report annual required contributions at the amount necessary to have a maximum amortization period of 30 years. Consequently, the amortization period shown on Page 31 is 30 years for financial reporting purposes.

A detailed discussion of funding is provided in the Actuarial Section of this report beginning on Page 54.

Internal Controls

STRS Ohio management is responsible for and has implemented internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurances for the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records. We believe that the internal controls currently in place adequately meet the purpose for which they were intended.

Certificate of Achievement and Other Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to STRS Ohio for its *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report that conforms to program standards. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for one year. STRS Ohio has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last 20 years. We believe our current report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement program requirements and will be submitted to the GFOA.

In addition, the Public Pension Coordinating Council (PPCC) presented STRS Ohio with the 2010 Public Pension Standards Award for Administration in recognition of meeting professional standards set forth in the Public Pension Standards. PPCC is a coalition made up of the National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA), the National Council on Teacher Retirement (NCTR) and the National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems (NCPERS).

STRS Ohio also received the "Making Your Tax Dollars Work" award from the Auditor of State's Office for the second consecutive year. STRS Ohio received the award for the quality of its financial reporting and the absence of audit issues. Less than 5% of the 5,500 entities that the Auditor of State's Office audits each year receive this award.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report is possible only through the combined efforts of the STRS Ohio staff. It is intended to provide complete and reliable information as a basis for making management decisions, complying with legal provisions and determining responsible stewardship of the assets contributed by members and their employers.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. Nehf
Executive Director

Robert A. Slater, CPA
Deputy Executive Director
Chief Financial Officer

Clifton Gunderson LLP
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

Independent Auditor's Report

The Retirement Board
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
and
The Honorable Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

We have audited the accompanying statements of plan net assets of the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, and the related statements of changes in plan net assets for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of STRS Ohio's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of STRS Ohio's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the plan net assets of STRS Ohio as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, and the changes in plan net assets for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated December 3, 2010, on our consideration of STRS Ohio's internal control over financial reporting and on our test of its compliance with certain provision of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing on internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis on pages 9 through 15 and the schedules of funding progress and employer contributions and related notes on pages 31 and 32 are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as whole. The supplementary information included on pages 33 and 34 is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Introduction section on pages 1 through 7, the Investments section on pages 35 through 53, the Actuarial section on pages 54 through 62, and the Statistical section on pages 63 through 70 have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Clifton Gunderson LLP

Toledo, Ohio
December 3, 2010

Offices in 17 states and Washington, DC

Member of HLB International

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management is pleased to provide this overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) for the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. This information is intended to supplement the financial statements, which begin on Page 17 of this report. We encourage readers to consider additional information and data in this 2010 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

As of June 30, 2010, STRS Ohio held $57.3 billion in trust on behalf of nearly 470,000 active, inactive and retired educators. This represented a $4.2 billion increase from the previous fiscal year-end. In fiscal 2009, STRS Ohio experienced a $17.7 billion decline from the previous fiscal year-end. The fiscal 2009 losses were due almost entirely to the significant decline in the value of STRS Ohio's investment assets as a result of the global recession.

Before the market downturn, STRS Ohio had a funding period for its pension fund of 41.2 years, exceeding state statute's 30-year maximum funding period. Economic and demographic factors, such as members living longer, were causing a reduction in available funds to pay off accrued liabilities over time. The unprecedented decline in the global markets and the accompanying recession, along with the projected gradual economic recovery, significantly accelerated the need for STRS Ohio to make changes. In just one year, from July 2008 to July 2009, STRS Ohio's unfunded liability more than doubled to $36.5 billion and the funding period became "infinite." The funding period remains at infinity at July 1, 2010, and the unfunded liability is now $38.8 billion.

The fact that the system can never pay off its liabilities unless changes are made prompted the Retirement Board in March 2009 to begin developing a long-range plan to strengthen the financial condition of the retirement system. The plan adopted by the board calls for increases in contributions; possibly longer final average salary period; change in eligibility for retirement; change in the benefit formula; and reduction in the annual cost-of-living adjustment. STRS Ohio staff projects the proposed changes would save about $8.4 billion in accrued liabilities and would bring the pension fund to a 35.1-year funding period from its current status of infinity, assuming the proposed timeline for the changes can be implemented.

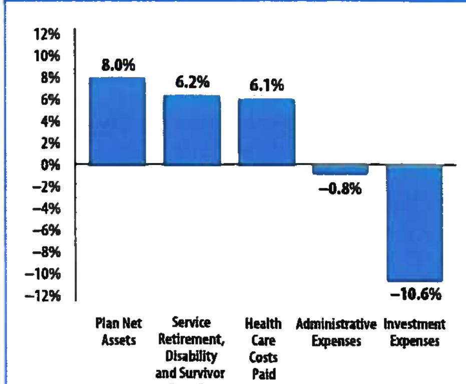
STRS Ohio has the cash flow needed to pay current pension benefits when due. In fact, the value of preserving the security of the Defined Benefit Plan to our members has never been more apparent. However, looking long term, there is a shortfall in the funding of STRS Ohio benefits. If no changes are made, STRS Ohio will eventually be unable to pay benefits.

Financial Highlights

The chart below illustrates the percentage changes in plan assets and expenses for fiscal 2010. Highlights of the fiscal year include:

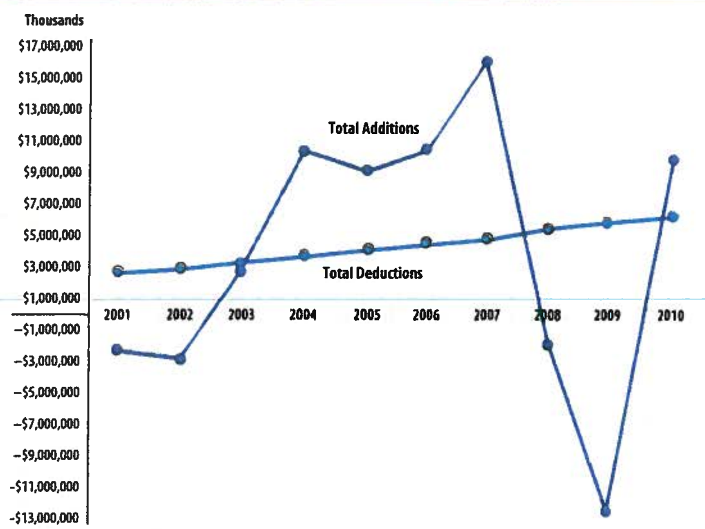
- The investment rate of return was 13.54% in fiscal 2010. The investment rate of return for fiscal 2009 was −21.66% following a −5.44% return in 2008. Five- and 10-year total fund annualized returns are 2.92% and 3.00%, respectively.
- Plan net assets increased 8.0% from the prior fiscal year, ending at $57.3 billion as of June 30, 2010. Plan net assets decreased 25.0% from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2009, ending at $53.1 billion as of June 30, 2009.
- The post-employment health care balance was $2.8 billion as of June 30, 2010, an increase of 4.4% from the prior fiscal year. Net investment income for the fund was $348 million in 2010. The post-employment health care balance decreased 26.7% from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2009, ending at $2.7 billion as of June 30, 2009.
- Defined contribution accounts finished the year with $384 million in net assets, an increase of 29.2% from 2009. The defined contribution accounts ended at June 30, 2009, with $297 million in assets, a decrease of 3.3% from fiscal 2008.
- Total benefit payments were $5.5 billion during fiscal 2010, an increase of 6.2% from fiscal 2009. STRS Ohio paid members $4.9 billion in service retirement, disability and survivor benefits plus $592 million for health care coverage during fiscal 2010. Total benefit payments were $5.2 billion during fiscal 2009, an increase of 6.0% from fiscal 2008.

Percentage Changes in Plan Assets and Expenses for Fiscal 2010



- Total additions to plan net assets were $9.9 billion during fiscal 2010. Net investment income during fiscal 2010 totaled $7.0 billion. Total additions to plan net assets were –$12.4 billion during fiscal 2009.

Historical Plan Asset Additions and Deductions
(years ended June 30)



Contributions
Years Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (dollar amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	Percentage Change
Employer Contributions	$ 1,505,101	$ 1,475,835	1.98%
Member Contributions	1,112,542	1,085,738	2.47%
Health Care Premiums and Medicare Part D Reimbursement	260,472	263,583	-1.18%
Other	23,277	20,680	12.56%
Total Revenue	**$ 2,901,392**	**$2,845,836**	1.95%

Benefits and Administration
Years Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (dollar amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	Percentage Change
Benefits (includes optional health care)	$ 5,492,834	$ 5,172,095	6.20%
Refunds	126,981	129,290	-1.79%
Administration	61,808	62,284	-0.76%
Total Expenses	**$ 5,681,623**	**$5,363,669**	5.93%

- Member and employer contributions totaled $2.6 billion during fiscal 2010. Total covered payroll, which is the combined salaries for all plan participants, increased almost 2.4%. During fiscal 2009, member and employer contributions totaled $2.6 billion.
- Administrative expenses decreased 0.8% to $61.8 million for fiscal 2010. Investment expenses, which include salaries and benefits for investment personnel, decreased 10.6% to $31.2 million in fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2009, administrative expenses decreased 0.5% and investment expenses decreased 7.5%.

Annual Financial Review

The combined portfolio delivered a 13.54% rate of return in fiscal 2010. Alternative investments led all investment categories by generating a 20.04% return. Domestic stocks had a 14.94% return and international equity had a 13.09% return. The fixed-income return was 13.28%. Real estate was the only asset class with a negative rate of return at –0.67%. Annualized investment return for the past 10 fiscal years was 3.00%.

The unfunded pension liability for STRS Ohio as of July 1, 2010, is $38.8 billion, up from $36.5 billion as of July 1, 2009. As a result, accrued liabilities and future benefits will not be sustainable without plan design changes or additional revenues. The amortization period at July 1, 2010 and 2009, respectively, was infinity. The funded ratio at July 1, 2010, was 59.1%, a decrease from 60.0% at July 1, 2009. STRS Ohio recorded a net actuarial loss of $279 million for fiscal 2010. The funded ratio of the post-employment health care fund is 26.1% and 20.1% as of Jan. 1, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Historical additions to and deductions from plan assets indicate a pattern of steadily increasing deductions compared to fluctuating additions due to investment volatility, as shown in the chart at the top of the page. Changes in contributions and benefits and administration for fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, are shown in the charts to the left. Pension benefit payments and health care costs exceed member and employer contributions. Investment income is expected to compensate for the difference between benefit payments and contributions over time.

Investment market improvements increased the net assets for post-employment health care to $2.8 billion at June 30, 2010, from $2.7 billion at June 30, 2009. Modifications were made to the health care program for calendar year 2010, including the introduction of a Medicare Advantage plan administered by Aetna. Premiums received from health care recipients in fiscal 2010 decreased to $222.3 million from $225.6 million in fiscal 2009. Medicare Part D reimbursements of $38.2 million were received to help offset prescription drugs costs. Health care coverage payments grew 6.1% from fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2009, health care premiums rose to $225.6 million from $214.7 million. Health care coverage payments grew 3.3% from fiscal 2008.

Reductions in staff compensation caused investment administrative expenses to decrease $3.7 million in fiscal 2010 from fiscal 2009. Reductions in staffing caused administrative expenses to decrease $476,000 in fiscal 2010 and $336,000 in fiscal 2009.

Overview of the Financial Statements of STRS Ohio

The two basic financial statements are the *Statements of Plan Net Assets* and the *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*. Amounts are shown for the most recent and previous fiscal years for comparison and analysis of changes in individual line items. The statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The *Statements of Plan Net Assets* are a measure of STRS Ohio's assets and liabilities at the close of the fiscal year. Total assets less current liabilities equal the net assets held in trust for future benefits.

The *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets* show additions and deductions for the fiscal year. The net increase (or decrease) is the change in net assets available for benefits since the end of the previous fiscal year.

For financial reporting purposes, STRS Ohio assets are divided into three primary funds: the Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, the Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and post-employment health care.

- The Defined Benefit Plan is the largest fund and includes member contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings for DB participants. The DB Plan pays service retirement benefits using a fixed formula based on age, years of service and salary. In addition to service retirement, DB participants are eligible for disability and survivor benefits.
- The Defined Contribution Plan began on July 1, 2001. It is an optional plan available to new members. DC participants allocate both member and employer contributions in investment choices provided by STRS Ohio. Benefits are based on the member's account value.

  As an alternative to the Defined Benefit or Defined Contribution Plan, new members may elect the Combined Plan. Combined Plan participants allocate their member contributions among the same investment choices as DC members, and employer contributions are used to provide a reduced formula service retirement benefit along with disability and survivor protection. Assets to provide benefits to Combined Plan members are divided between the Defined Benefit Plan and the Defined Contribution Plan.
- Net assets for post-employment health care consist of funds set aside to subsidize optional health care coverage for members enrolled in the Defined Benefit and Combined Plans.

The *Notes to Financial Statements* are a fundamental part of the financial statements and provide important information to augment the figures in the financial statements. The notes describe accounting policies along with plan membership and benefits. Supplementary disclosures of selected financial data are included in the notes.

In addition to the basic financial statements and footnotes, a *Schedule of Pension Plan Funding Progress*, a *Schedule of Employer Contributions Related to Pension Plan* and *Notes to Pension Plan Trend Data* are included as "required supplementary information." These schedules emphasize the long-term nature of pension plans and the status of STRS Ohio in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The *Schedule of Pension Plan Funding Progress* shows actuarial trend information for the past six years. It includes the ratio of valuation assets to actuarial accrued liability (funded ratio). The funded ratio increases over time as the funding

Investment Performance

(total returns, annualized on a fiscal-year basis, July 1–June 30)

1-Year Returns (2010)[1]

Asset Category	STRS Ohio Return	Index Name	Index Return
Domestic Equities	14.94%	Russell 3000	15.72%
International	13.09%	International Equity Blended Benchmark[2]	11.45%
Fixed Income	13.28%	Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index	10.60%
Real Estate	–0.67%	Real Estate Blended Benchmark[3]	6.50%
Alternative Investments	20.04%	Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark[4]	–
Total Fund	13.54%	Total Fund Blended Benchmark[5]	13.28%

5-Year Returns (2006–2010)

Asset Category	STRS Ohio Return	Index Name	Index Return
Domestic Equities	–0.69%	Russell 3000	–0.48%
International	4.61%	International Equity Blended Benchmark[2]	4.06%
Fixed Income	6.37%	Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index	5.56%
Real Estate	6.80%	Real Estate Blended Benchmark[3]	3.92%
Alternative Investments	8.11%	Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark[4]	2.32%
Total Fund	2.92%	Total Fund Blended Benchmark[5]	2.64%

STRS Ohio Long-Term Policy Objective (20 Years)

Total Fund: 8.10%

Investment performance is calculated using a time-weighted rate of return.

[1]The one-year returns for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, have been examined by Vincent Performance Services LLC. A copy of the examination report is available upon request.

[2]The International Equity Blended Benchmark is calculated using 80% of the MSCI World ex USA Index (50% hedged) and 20% of the MSCI EMF Index for all periods beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2006, and 75% MSCI World ex USA Index (50% hedged) and 25% MSCI EMF Index from July 1, 2003, through Dec. 31, 2005.

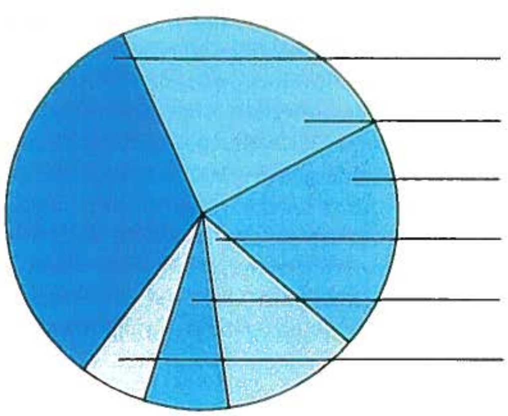
[3]The Real Estate Blended Benchmark is calculated quarterly using 85% NCREIF Property Index (NPI) and 15% Wilshire REIT Index for all periods beginning on or after Oct. 1, 2007, and 80% NPI, 10% NCREIF Timberland Index and 10% Dow Jones Wilshire REIT Index for periods prior to Oct. 1, 2007.

[4]The Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark is calculated monthly using 71.4% of the Russell 3000 Index plus 3% and 28.6% of the Russell 3000 Index minus 1% for all periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, and the Russell 3000 Index plus 3% for periods prior to July 1, 2009. Given the long-term nature of the asset class, no benchmark return for alternative investments is displayed for the one-year period.

[5]The Total Fund Blended Benchmark is calculated and rebalanced monthly using a blend of the asset class benchmarks based on the Total Fund's policy weights in effect during the respective period. For alternative investments, however, the actual alternative investments return is used in the calculation of the Total Fund Blended Benchmark. Information concerning asset class benchmarks and policy weights is available upon request.

Investment Distribution by Fair Value — as of June 30, 2010

(dollar amounts in thousands)



Domestic Equities:	$19,530,128	33.23%
Fixed Income:	$14,058,512	23.92%
International:	$11,290,445	19.21%
Real Estate:	$6,634,094	11.29%
Alternative Investments:	$4,133,488	7.03%
Short-Term Investments:	$3,127,470	5.32%
Total Investments:	**$58,774,137**	

status of a pension plan improves and vice versa. The *Schedule of Pension Plan Funding Progress* also shows the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of member payroll. This percentage decreases as a pension plan grows financially stronger.

The *Schedule of Employer Contributions Related to Pension Plan* shows the amount of required employer contributions determined in accordance with parameters established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25 and the percentage actually contributed. Employers have met their obligation by contributing at the legally required contribution rates for each of the six years shown in the schedule.

The *Notes to Pension Plan Trend Data* provide the actuarial method and assumptions used to determine the data in the *Schedule of Pension Plan Funding Progress* and the *Schedule of Employer Contributions Related to Pension Plan*.

A separate *Schedule of Health Care Funding Progress*, *Schedule of Employer Contributions Related to Health Care* and *Notes to Health Care Trend Data* are included as required by GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. The health care information shows the status of STRS Ohio in accumulating sufficient assets to pay health care coverage costs.

Schedules of Administrative Expenses, *Schedules of Investment Expenses* and *Schedules of Fees to External Asset Managers by Asset Class* are included to detail the administrative and investment costs to operate STRS Ohio.

Investment Allocation and Fiscal Year Performance

For fiscal 2010, the rate of return for total investments was 13.54%. The relative benchmark for STRS Ohio returned 13.28%. The target allocations at June 30, 2010, were 1% liquidity reserves, 20% fixed income, 39% domestic stock, 23% international, 10% real estate and 7% in alternative investments. Amounts actually invested in these categories at the end of June 2010 represent an investment over/underweight if different from the target allocation. Over/underweighting occurs as fair values change and as investment managers determine allocation entry and exit timing strategies. See Page 12 for detailed investment performance.

External asset management fees are shown separately in the *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets* as a reduction of investment income. Coupled with direct internal investment costs, the cost to manage investments was $161 million in both fiscal 2010 and 2009.

Financial Statement Analysis

The tables on Page 14 show condensed information from the *Statements of Plan Net Assets* and the *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*.

The plan net assets increased 8.0% from fiscal 2009. The plan net assets decreased 25.0% from fiscal 2008. The fluctuation of plan net assets for both fiscal 2010 and 2009 was primarily due to changes in the fair value of investments.

The value of capital assets decreased slightly from 2009 because depreciation expense in fiscal 2010 exceeded the cost of new capital items.

Total investment income increased by more than $22 billion from fiscal 2009. Total investment income for fiscal 2009 decreased more than $11 billion from fiscal 2008.

Employer contributions increased 2.0% based on statewide covered payroll. Employer contributions increased 3.4% in fiscal 2009. Member contributions increased 2.5% in fiscal 2010 and 2.6% in fiscal 2009. Member and employer rates remained at 10% and 14%, respectively, of earned compensation for fiscal 2009 and 2010.

Health care premiums helped to offset some of the increases in health care costs. Of the $592.4 million paid to health care providers in fiscal 2010, health care enrollees paid $222.3 million through premium deductions. Health care enrollees were also responsible for additional health care costs paid through deductibles, coinsurance, copayments and other out-of-pocket expenditures. Employer contributions of $103.4 million and Medicare Part D reimbursements of $38.2 million helped pay health care costs. The remaining health care costs of $228.5 million were paid

Plan Net Assets
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008	Amount Increase (Decrease) From 2009 to 2010	Percentage Change From 2009 to 2010
Cash and investments	$ 58,773,588	$ 54,739,893	$ 72,587,826	$ 4,033,695	7.37%
Receivables	746,461	1,301,366	1,842,726	(554,905)	–42.64%
Securities lending collateral	616,686	1,542,050	2,307,026	(925,364)	–60.01%
Capital assets	121,830	125,597	128,310	(3,767)	–3.00%
Total assets	60,258,565	57,708,906	76,865,888	2,549,659	4.42%
Liabilities	2,936,789	4,635,883	6,065,512	(1,699,094)	–36.65%
Plan net assets	$ 57,321,776	$ 53,073,023	$ 70,800,376	$ 4,248,753	8.01%

Additions to Plan Net Assets
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008	Amount Increase (Decrease) From 2009 to 2010	Percentage Change From 2009 to 2010
Contributions:					
Member contributions	$ 1,112,542	$ 1,085,738	$ 1,058,549	$ 26,804	2.47%
Employer contributions	1,505,101	1,475,835	1,427,840	29,266	1.98%
Health care premiums	222,316	225,627	214,700	(3,311)	–1.47%
Other	61,433	58,636	60,461	2,797	4.77%
Total contributions	2,901,392	2,845,836	2,761,550	55,556	1.95%
Net investment income (loss)	7,028,984	(15,209,520)	(4,175,418)	22,238,504	146.21%
Total additions to plan net assets	$ 9,930,376	$ (12,363,684)	$ (1,413,868)	$ 22,294,060	180.32%

Deductions From Plan Net Assets
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008	Amount Increase (Decrease) From 2009 to 2010	Percentage Change From 2009 to 2010
Deductions:					
Benefit payments	$ 4,888,908	$ 4,603,388	$ 4,326,053	$ 285,520	6.20%
Health care coverage	592,416	558,344	540,493	34,072	6.10%
Refunds to members	126,981	129,290	142,918	(2,309)	–1.79%
Administrative expenses	61,808	62,284	62,620	(476)	–0.76%
Other	11,510	10,363	12,564	1,147	11.07%
Total deductions	$ 5,681,623	$ 5,363,669	$ 5,084,648	$ 317,954	5.93%

Change in Net Assets From Plan Additions and Deductions
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008	Amount Increase (Decrease) From 2009 to 2010
Change in plan net assets	$ 4,248,753	$ (17,727,353)	$ (6,498,516)	$ 21,976,106

from accumulated net assets held for post-employment health care. For fiscal 2009, benefit recipients and employers contributed $225.6 million and $101.2 million, respectively.

STRS Ohio was created to provide retirement, disability and survivor benefits to members and eligible beneficiaries. Expenditures include monthly payments to eligible recipients, refunds of contributions to members who terminate employment, and administrative costs of operating STRS Ohio.

Total deductions from plan net assets were $5.7 billion in fiscal 2010, a 5.9% increase over fiscal 2009. Total deductions from plan net assets were $5.4 billion in fiscal 2009, a 5.5% increase over fiscal 2008. The largest component was monthly benefit payments for service retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Total pension benefit payments increased 6.2% in fiscal 2010 and 6.4% in fiscal 2009 as a result of new retirees and cost-of-living adjustments.

Health care costs increased 6.1% in fiscal 2010 and 3.3% in fiscal 2009.

Funding Analysis

In fiscal 2010, the funding period remained at infinity as a result of actuarial losses from prior years' investment returns.

The unfunded accrued liability for STRS Ohio pension benefits was $38.8 billion as of July 1, 2010, up from $36.5 billion at July 1, 2009. Market changes in investment assets are smoothed over a four-year period for valuation purposes, except that the actuarial value of assets shall not be less than 91% nor more than 109% of market value. Valuation assets ended fiscal 2010 at $55.9 billion, up from $54.9 billion the prior year. The present value of promised benefits to current and future benefit recipients (the actuarial accrued liability) at fiscal 2010 and 2009 was $94.7 billion and $91.4 billion, respectively. The funded ratio, which is valuation assets divided by actuarial accrued liability, was 59.1% at July 1, 2010, down from 60.0% at July 1, 2009.

Requests for Information

Questions about any information provided in this report should be addressed to:

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
ATTN: Chief Financial Officer
275 E. Broad St.
Columbus, OH 43215-3771

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Statements of Plan Net Assets (in thousands)

	June 30, 2010 Defined Benefit	June 30, 2010 Defined Contribution	June 30, 2010 Post-employment Health Care	June 30, 2010 Totals	June 30, 2009 Defined Benefit	June 30, 2009 Defined Contribution	June 30, 2009 Post-employment Health Care	June 30, 2009 Totals
Assets:								
Cash and short-term investments	$ 2,908,761	$ 66,339	$ 151,821	$ 3,126,921	$ 4,436,779	$ 58,948	$ 241,507	$ 4,737,234
Receivables:								
Accrued interest and dividends	125,771		6,564	132,335	103,091		5,612	108,703
Employer contributions	239,424	28	12,497	251,949	225,474	24	12,273	237,771
Retirement incentive	2,887			2,887	829			829
Member contributions	148,181	57		148,238	144,294	48		144,342
Due from defined contribution plans	7,055			7,055	9,949			9,949
Securities sold	192,134		10,028	202,162	756,714		41,190	797,904
Miscellaneous receivables	1,835			1,835	1,868			1,868
Total receivables	717,287	85	29,089	746,461	1,242,219	72	59,075	1,301,366
Investments, at fair value:								
Fixed income	13,278,379	87,078	693,055	14,058,512	10,366,098	71,463	564,257	11,001,818
Domestic common and preferred stock	18,404,936	164,562	960,630	19,530,128	16,360,282	125,524	890,538	17,376,344
International	10,690,562	41,897	557,986	11,290,445	10,842,822	33,760	590,207	11,466,789
Real estate	6,275,635	30,906	327,553	6,634,094	6,644,857	17,194	361,699	7,023,750
Alternative investments	3,928,446		205,042	4,133,488	2,972,174		161,784	3,133,958
Total investments	52,577,958	324,443	2,744,266	55,646,667	47,186,233	247,941	2,568,485	50,002,659
Invested securities lending collateral	586,096		30,590	616,686	1,462,444		79,606	1,542,050
Capital assets, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of $112,898 and $105,527, respectively	121,830			121,830	125,597			125,597
Total assets	56,911,932	390,867	2,955,766	60,258,565	54,453,272	306,961	2,948,673	57,708,906
Liabilities:								
Securities purchased and other investment liabilities	323,693		16,895	340,588	837,054		45,563	882,617
Debt on real estate investments	1,837,877		95,927	1,933,804	2,035,507		110,799	2,146,306
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	23,973		1,251	25,224	19,853		1,081	20,934
Due to defined benefit plans		7,055		7,055		9,949		9,949
Medical benefits payable			13,558	13,558			31,186	31,186
Obligations under securities lending program	585,976		30,584	616,560	1,465,139		79,752	1,544,891
Total liabilities	2,771,519	7,055	158,215	2,936,789	4,357,553	9,949	268,381	4,635,883
Net assets held in trust for defined benefit, defined contribution and post-employment health care coverage:	$ 54,140,413	$ 383,812	$ 2,797,551	$ 57,321,776	$ 50,095,719	$ 297,012	$ 2,680,292	$ 53,073,023

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets (in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30, 2010				Year Ended June 30, 2009			
	Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	Post-employment Health Care	Totals	Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	Post-employment Health Care	Totals
Additions								
Contributions:								
Member	$ 1,066,483	$ 46,059		$ 1,112,542	$ 1,041,248	$ 44,490		$ 1,085,738
Employer	1,374,327	27,359	$ 103,415	1,505,101	1,347,741	26,873	$ 101,221	1,475,835
Transfers between retirement plans	16,580	(16,580)			14,644	(14,644)		
Retirement incentive	5,017			5,017	3,288			3,288
Medicare Part D reimbursement			38,156	38,156			37,956	37,956
Benefit recipient health care premiums			222,316	222,316			225,627	225,627
Other retirement systems	18,260			18,260	17,392			17,392
Total contributions	2,480,667	56,838	363,887	2,901,392	2,424,313	56,719	364,804	2,845,836
Investment income:								
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	5,422,879	39,327	284,400	5,746,606	(15,737,128)	(59,573)	(852,524)	(16,649,225)
Interest	487,578	38	25,571	513,187	513,288	526	27,806	541,620
Dividends	643,526		33,749	677,275	715,101		38,738	753,839
Real estate income	228,678		11,993	240,671	259,866		14,078	273,944
Securities lending income	11,662		612	12,274	29,669		1,607	31,276
Investment income (loss)	6,794,323	39,365	356,325	7,190,013	(14,219,204)	(59,047)	(770,295)	(15,048,546)
Less investment expenses	(29,480)	(208)	(1,546)	(31,234)	(32,936)	(204)	(1,784)	(34,924)
Less external asset management fees	(123,327)		(6,468)	(129,795)	(119,573)		(6,477)	(126,050)
Net investment income (loss)	6,641,516	39,157	348,311	7,028,984	(14,371,713)	(59,251)	(778,556)	(15,209,520)
Total additions	9,122,183	95,995	712,198	9,930,376	(11,947,400)	(2,532)	(413,752)	(12,363,684)
Deductions								
Benefits:								
Service retirement	4,579,805			4,579,805	4,299,310			4,299,310
Disability benefits	205,989			205,989	204,939			204,939
Survivor benefits	103,114			103,114	99,139			99,139
Health care			592,416	592,416			558,344	558,344
Other	11,510			11,510	10,363			10,363
Total benefit payments	4,900,418		592,416	5,492,834	4,613,751		558,344	5,172,095
Refunds to members who have withdrawn	117,751	9,230		126,981	121,863	7,427		129,290
Administrative expenses	59,320	(35)	2,523	61,808	58,679	256	3,349	62,284
Total deductions	5,077,489	9,195	594,939	5,681,623	4,794,293	7,683	561,693	5,363,669
Net Increase (decrease)	4,044,694	86,800	117,259	4,248,753	(16,741,693)	(10,215)	(975,445)	(17,727,353)
Net assets held in trust for defined benefit, defined contribution and post-employment health care coverage:								
Beginning of year	50,095,719	297,012	2,680,292	53,073,023	66,837,412	307,227	3,655,737	70,800,376
End of year	$ 54,140,413	$ 383,812	$ 2,797,551	$ 57,321,776	$ 50,095,719	$ 297,012	$ 2,680,292	$ 53,073,023

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) presented herein have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting following the accounting policies set forth below.

Organization — STRS Ohio is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer plan that operates under Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code (Revised Code) and is administered by a board comprised of 11 members as follows: five elected contributing members; two elected retired teacher members; an investment expert appointed by the governor; an investment expert appointed jointly by the speaker of the House and the Senate president; an investment expert designated by the treasurer of state; and the superintendent of public instruction or his or her designated investment expert.

The accompanying financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 39, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. This statement requires that financial statements of the reporting entity include all of the organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the reporting entity is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either (1) the reporting entity's ability to impose its will over the component unit, or (2) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the reporting entity. STRS Ohio does not have financial accountability over any entities.

Investment Accounting — Purchases and sales of investments are recorded as of their trade date. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. Interest and rental income are recognized as the income is earned.

STRS Ohio has no individual investment that exceeds 5% of net assets available for benefits.

Contributions and Benefits — Employer and member contributions are recognized when due based on statutory or contractual requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Capital Assets — Capital assets are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of five to 10 years for equipment and 40 years for building and building improvements. Capital assets include purchases of $500 or more with a useful life of at least five years. STRS Ohio implemented GASB Statement No. 51 for the year ended June 30, 2010. Intangible assets such as internally developed software will be capitalized in accordance with this standard and consistent with the capital asset policy.

Method Used to Value Investments — Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments, with maturities less than one year, are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at the then current exchange rates. Fixed-income investments are valued based on their coupon rate relative to the coupon rate for similar securities. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals and internal valuations. The fair value of alternative investments is determined by the alternative investment partnership based on the valuation methodology outlined in the partnership agreement.

Federal Income Tax Status — Under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, STRS Ohio is exempt from federal income taxes.

Use of Estimates — In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the board makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements — GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, was implemented for the year ended June 30, 2010. This statement provides clarification as to when an intangible asset should be recorded and establishes an approach to recognizing intangible assets that are internally generated.

GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, was also implemented for the year ended June 30, 2010. The objective of this pronouncement is to enhance the usefulness and comparability of derivative information reported in the financial statements.

2. Description of the STRS Ohio Plan

Plan Membership — STRS Ohio is a statewide retirement plan for licensed teachers and other faculty members employed in the public schools of Ohio (the state) or any school, college, university, institution or other agency controlled, managed and supported, in whole or part, by the state or any political subdivision thereof.

See charts to the right for member and retiree data and participating employers.

Plan Options — New members have a choice of three retirement plan options. In addition to the Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, new members are offered a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan or a Combined Plan. The DC Plan allows members to allocate all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5% of earned compensation among various investment choices. The Combined Plan offers features of the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member. Employer contributions in the Combined Plan are used to fund a defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. Contributions into the DC Plan and the Combined Plan are credited to member accounts as employers submit their payroll information to STRS Ohio, generally on a biweekly basis.

DB Plan Benefits — Plan benefits are established under Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code. Any member may retire who has (1) five years of service credit and attained age 60; (2) 25 years of service credit and attained age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The maximum annual retirement allowance, payable for life, is the greater of the "formula benefit" or the "money-purchase benefit" calculation. Under the "formula benefit," the retirement allowance is based on years of credited service and final average salary, which is the average of the member's three highest salary years. The annual allowance is determined by multiplying final average salary by 2.2% for the first 30 years of credited service. Each year over 30 years is incrementally increased by .1%, starting at 2.5% for the 31st year of contributing service up to a maximum allowance of 100% of final average salary. Upon reaching 35 years of Ohio service, the first 31 years of Ohio contributing service are multiplied by 2.5%, and each year over 31 years is incrementally increased by .1% starting at 2.6% for the 32nd year. Members retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit amounts.

Under the "money-purchase benefit" calculation, a member's lifetime contributions plus interest at specified rates are matched by an equal amount from contributed employer funds. This total is then divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor to compute the maximum annual retirement allowance.

Since the plan is tax-qualified, benefits are subject to limits established by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code. Benefits are increased annually by 3% of the original base amount.

Member and Retiree Data at July 1, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
Current active members	175,842	174,807
Inactive members eligible for refunds only	135,721	133,561
Terminated members entitled to receive a benefit in the future	17,377	17,980
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving a benefit	133,103	129,659
Defined Contribution Plan members	7,923	8,137
Reemployed retirees	23,651	22,189
Total Plan Membership	493,617	486,333

Participating Employers at June 30, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
City school districts	194	194
Local school districts	370	370
County educational service centers	57	58
Exempted village school districts	49	49
Joint vocational schools	49	49
Colleges and universities	36	36
County boards of developmental disabilities	69	71
Community schools	273	280
State of Ohio	1	1
Other	9	9
Total	1,107	1,117

A retiree of STRS Ohio or another Ohio public retirement system is eligible for reemployment as a teacher following the elapse of two months from the date of retirement. Contributions are made by the reemployed member and employer during the reemployment. Upon termination of reemployment or age 65, whichever comes later, the retiree is eligible for an annuity benefit or equivalent lump-sum payment in addition to the original retirement allowance. A reemployed retiree may alternatively receive a refund of member contributions with interest before age 65, once employment is terminated.

DC Plan Benefits — Benefits are established under Chapter 3307.80 to 3307.89 of the Revised Code.

For members who select the DC Plan, all member contributions and employer contributions at a rate of 10.5% are placed in an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices. The member receives a quarterly statement of his or her account activity and balance. The remaining 3.5% of the 14.0% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability.

A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump-sum withdrawal. Employer contributions into member accounts are vested after the first anniversary of the first day of paid service.

Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Combined Plan — In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment.

A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying 1% of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60. The DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity.

Both DC and Combined Plan members transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. During fiscal 2010, $16,580,000 was transferred from the DC and Combined Plan accounts to the Defined Benefit Plan. During fiscal 2009, $14,644,000 was transferred from the DC and Combined Plan accounts to the Defined Benefit Plan.

Death, Survivor and Disability Benefits — A Defined Benefit Plan or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who becomes disabled (illness or injury preventing individual's ability to perform regular job duties for at least 12 months) is entitled to a disability benefit. Additionally, eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits.

A death benefit of $1,000 is payable to the beneficiary of each deceased retired member who participated in the Defined Benefit Plan. Death benefit coverage up to $2,000 can be purchased by participants in the DB, DC or Combined Plans. Various other benefits are available to members' beneficiaries.

Health Care Coverage After Retirement — Ohio law authorizes the State Teachers Retirement Board to offer a cost-sharing, multiple-employer health care plan. STRS Ohio provides access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the Defined Benefit or Combined Plans and their eligible family members.

Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Pursuant to the Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by the plan. All benefit recipients, for the year ended June 30, 2010, pay a portion of the heath care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Benefit recipients contributed $222.3 million or 37% of the total health care costs (excluding deductibles, coinsurance and copayments). For the year ended June 30, 2009, benefit recipients contributed 40% of the total health care costs.

Under Ohio law, funds to pay health care costs may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of compensation. Of the 14%

employer contribution rate, 1% of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care. For the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, employer contributions allocated to health care totaled $103.4 million and $101.2 million, respectively.

Medicare Part D is a federal program to help cover the costs of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. This program allows STRS Ohio to recover part of the cost for providing prescription coverage since all eligible STRS Ohio health care plans include creditable prescription drug coverage. For the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, STRS Ohio received $38.2 million and $38.0 million in Medicare Part D reimbursements, respectively.

Pension and post-employment health care assets are commingled for investment purposes. Consequently, amounts reported for individual asset classes are allocated between pension and post-employment health care based upon ending net assets.

Pension Plan and Health Care Plan Funding Progress — The actuarial assumptions and methods used in the pension plan and health care valuations were selected in compliance with the parameters established under GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 43. As noted previously, health care plan net assets are commingled with pension plan net assets for investment purposes.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and health care cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The schedule of employer contributions shown below presents information about the amounts contributed to the plan by employers in comparison to the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount that is actuarially determined in accordance with parameters of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 43. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost for each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The most recent pension valuation reflects an amortization period of infinity, but is reduced to 30 years for disclosure compliance.

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Actuarial Valuation

Actuarial Information	Pension	Health Care
Valuation date	July 1, 2010	Jan. 1, 2010
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage, open	Level percentage, open
Amortization period	30 years	30 years
Asset valuation method	Four-year, smoothed market with 91%/109% corridor	Fair market value
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	8.0%	5.0%
Projected salary increases	12.00% at age 20, to 3.25% at age 65	12.00% at age 20, to 3.25% at age 65
Payroll increase	3.50% for next 8 years; 4.00% thereafter	3.50% for next 9 years; 4.00% thereafter
Inflation assumption	3.0%	3.0%
Cost-of-living adjustment	3.0% simple	N/A
Trend rate	N/A	8.1%–11.6% initial; 5% ultimate

Required Pension and Health Care Employer Contributions
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Pension		Health Care	
Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percent Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percent Contributed
2008	$1,329,498	100%	$582,217	16.9%
2009	$1,502,240	89%	$775,262	13.1%
2010	$2,623,624	52%	$634,969	16.3%

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan understood by the employer and plan participants), and include the types of benefits provided at the time of the valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The funded status and funding progress of the pension plan and health care plan require an actuarial valuation. The funded status and funding progress of the pension plan as of June 30, 2010, and the preceeding two years is as follows:

Schedule of Pension Plan Funding Progress
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Year	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
2008	$69,198,008	$87,432,348	$18,234,340	79.1%	$10,460,473	174%
2009	$54,902,859	$91,440,955	$36,538,096	60.0%	$10,800,817	338%
2010	$55,946,259	$94,720,669	$38,774,410	59.1%	$11,057,260	351%

The funded status and funding progress of the health care plan as of Jan. 1, 2010, and the preceeding two years is as follows:

Schedule of Health Care Plan Funding Progress
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
Jan. 1, 2008	$4,037,843	$12,170,949	$8,133,106	33.2%	$9,834,501	82.7%
Jan. 1, 2009	$2,693,699	$13,413,723	$10,720,024	20.1%	$10,053,041	106.6%
Jan. 1, 2010	$2,967,540	$11,355,003	$8,387,463	26.1%	$10,347,383	81.1%

Refunds — Withdrawal cancels a member's rights and benefits in STRS Ohio.

Upon termination of employment, a Defined Benefit Plan member may withdraw accumulated contributions made to STRS Ohio. Refunds of member contributions may include interest and 50% matching payments.

A Combined Plan member is eligible for the present value of future benefits from the defined benefit portion of the account if he or she terminates employment after at least five years of service. For the defined contribution portion of the account, the refund consists of member contributions plus any investment gains or losses on those contributions.

Defined Contribution Plan members receive their contributions plus any investment gains or losses until they have completed one year of membership. After one year of membership, members receive the balance in their accounts, including employer contributions and related gains or losses.

Alternative Retirement Plan — Eligible faculty of Ohio's public colleges and universities may choose to enroll in either STRS Ohio or an alternative retirement plan (ARP) offered by their employer.

Employees have 120 days from their date of hire to select a retirement plan.

For employees who elect an ARP, employers are required to remit employer contributions to STRS Ohio at a rate of 3.5% of payroll. For the year ended June 30, 2010, the ARP participant payroll totaled $459,582,000. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the ARP participant payroll totaled $428,642,000.

Administrative Expenses — The costs of administering the Defined Benefit and post-employment health care plans are financed by investment income. The administrative costs of the Defined Contribution Plan are financed by participant fees.

3. Contribution Requirements and Reserves

Employer and member contribution rates are established by the Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code. The member rate is limited to 10% and the employer rate is limited to 14% of covered payroll.

Various funds are established under the Revised Code to account for contributions, reserves, income and administrative expenses.

The Teachers' Savings Fund (TSF) is used to accumulate member contributions in trust.

The Employers' Trust Fund (ETF) is used to accumulate employer contributions in trust. The ETF includes assets allocated to post-employment health care from which payments for health care coverage are made. Investment fair value changes for the Defined Benefit Plan and the health care program from year-to-year are recorded in the ETF.

The Annuity and Pension Reserve Fund (APRF) is the fund from which all annuities and pension payments to retired members are made. Reserves are transferred to this fund from the TSF and ETF funds at the time of retirement.

The Survivors' Benefit Fund is the fund from which all survivor benefit payments are made for which reserves have been transferred from the TSF and the ETF.

The Defined Contribution Fund accumulates DC member and employer contributions, Combined Plan member contributions, investment earnings and DC plan expenses.

The Guarantee Fund is used to accumulate income derived from gifts, bequests and investments for the year.

The Expense Fund is the fund from which all expenses for the administration and management of STRS Ohio are paid each year.

After interest is allocated to the various funds, the Guarantee Fund and the Expense Fund are closed into the ETF at year-end.

At June 30, 2010 and 2009, plan net assets were included in the various funds as shown in the chart below.

Fund Balances (in thousands)

	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Teachers' Savings Fund	$ 10,641,167	$ 10,154,297
Employers' Trust Fund	(11,457,857)	(10,218,065)
Annuity and Pension Reserve Fund	56,713,007	51,803,986
Survivors' Benefit Fund	1,041,647	1,035,793
Defined Contribution Fund	383,812	297,012
Total	$ 57,321,776	$ 53,073,023

4. Commitments and Contingencies

STRS Ohio has made commitments to fund various real estate investments totaling $638,446,000 as of June 30, 2010. The commitments as of June 30, 2010, have expected funding dates from July 2010 to June 2013.

STRS Ohio has made commitments to fund various alternative investments totaling $3,083,663,000 as of June 30, 2010. The expected funding dates for the commitments as of June 30, 2010, range from July 2010 to June 2016.

STRS Ohio is a party in various lawsuits. While the final outcome cannot be determined at this time, management is of the opinion that the liability, if any, for these legal actions will not have a material adverse effect on the net assets available for benefits.

5. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure

Investment Authority — The investment authority of the Retirement Board is governed by Section 3307.15 of the Revised Code that also requires the Retirement Board to publish its investment policies annually and make copies available to interested parties. This section requires that investments be made with care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.

Investments held at fair value by STRS Ohio at June 30, 2010 and 2009, are summarized in the chart below.

Investments Held at Fair Value by STRS Ohio at June 30, 2010 and 2009 (summarized and in thousands)

Category	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Short-term:		
Commercial paper	$ 3,078,470	$ 4,447,350
Short-term investment funds	49,000	36,500
Repurchase agreements	-	250,000
Total short-term	3,127,470	4,733,850
Fixed income:		
U.S. government agency obligations	958,878	644,864
Corporate bonds	4,207,714	3,665,020
High yield and emerging market	1,110,016	1,097,661
Mortgages and asset-backed	4,070,661	5,060,816
U.S. government obligations	3,711,243	533,457
Total fixed income	14,058,512	11,001,818
Domestic common and preferred stock	19,530,128	17,376,344
International: (See Note 6)	11,290,445	11,466,789
Real estate: (See Note 7)		
East region	2,201,662	2,123,500
Midwest region	970,248	1,016,300
South region	591,811	662,411
West region	1,274,687	1,735,802
REITs	719,420	461,832
Other	876,266	1,023,905
Total real estate	6,634,094	7,023,750
Alternative investments: (See Note 8)	4,133,488	3,133,958
Invested securities lending collateral	616,686	1,542,050
Total investments and invested securities lending collateral	$ 59,390,823	$ 56,278,559

GASB Statement No. 40 — GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, addresses common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Credit Risk — The quality ratings of investments in fixed-income securities as described by Standard & Poor's or Moody's at June 30, 2010 and 2009, are shown in the chart below. U.S. government fixed-income securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk.

Quality Ratings of Fixed-Income Investments Held at June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

Investment Type	Quality Rating	June 30, 2010 Fair Value	June 30, 2009 Fair Value
U.S. government agency obligations	AAA	$ 648,074	$ 630,434
	A	15,820	14,430
	NR	294,984	–
Total U.S. government agency obligations		958,878	644,864
Corporate bonds	AAA	1,462,542	1,095,570
	AA	221,445	285,425
	A	1,414,434	1,427,968
	BBB	982,179	709,800
	BB	77,649	45,872
	B	–	13,224
	NR	49,465	87,161
Total corporate bonds		4,207,714	3,665,020
High yield and emerging markets fixed income	AAA	13,461	18,855
	AA	4,338	2,156
	A	15,991	13,232
	BBB	149,322	93,266
	BB	262,164	296,066
	B	424,505	315,119
	CCC and below	129,762	187,490
	NR	110,473	171,477
Total high yield and emerging markets fixed income		1,110,016	1,097,661
Mortgages and asset-backed	AAA	3,925,971	4,835,951
	AA	–	47,921
	A	–	16,022
	BBB	13,600	74,278
	BB	54,480	26,507
	B	16,806	16,261
	CCC and below	–	43,876
	NR	59,804	–
Total mortgages and asset-backed		4,070,661	5,060,816
Credit risk debt securities		10,347,269	10,468,361
U.S. government obligations		3,711,243	533,457
Total fixed-income investments		$ 14,058,512	$ 11,001,818

Custodial Credit Risk — Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, STRS Ohio will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of STRS Ohio, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the name of STRS Ohio.

All investments are held in the name of STRS Ohio or its nominee by the Treasurer of the State of Ohio as custodian. At June 30, 2010 and 2009, the bank cash balances were approximately $12,231,000 and $11,580,000, respectively. Bank balances are insured up to $250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The remaining bank deposits are covered by collateral held in the name of STRS Ohio's pledging financial institution, as required by state statute.

Interest Rate Risk — Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the investment. Duration is a measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changing interest rates. It uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those cash flows as a percentage of the investment's full price. The longer the maturity, the more the value of the fixed-income investment will fluctuate with interest rate changes. The table on Page 26 shows the maturities by weighted-average duration at June 30, 2010 and 2009.

Concentration of Credit Risk — STRS Ohio is guided by statute and policy in the selection of security investments. No investment in any one organization represents 5% or more of plan net assets.

Duration of Fixed-Income Investments Held at June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009	
Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Duration	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Duration
U.S. government agency obligations	$ 958,878	2.180	$ 644,864	2.163
Corporate bonds	4,207,714	5.002	3,665,020	4.738
High yield and emerging markets fixed income	1,110,016	4.747	1,097,661	4.637
Mortgages and asset-backed	4,070,661	2.831	5,060,816	3.588
U.S. government obligations	3,711,243	4.756	533,457	7.042
Total fixed income	$ 14,058,512		$ 11,001,818	

Significant investment guidelines that relate to investment concentration, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk by major asset class are as follows:

Overall Investment Portfolio — The Retirement Board has approved a target risk budget range of 0.60% to 1.20%, with a working range of .20% to 1.60%, annualized for active investment management for the total fund. A risk budget is the amount the Retirement Board has approved for returns to vary from an unmanaged passive investment profile. The total fund is expected to add 0.40% of annualized excess return over moving five-year periods.

Fixed Income — The portfolio will seek diversification by market sector, quality and issuer. The risk budget range for fixed income is 0.10% to 1.50% using the Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index as the benchmark. Derivatives may be used to adjust the exposure to interest rates, individual securities or to various market sectors in the portfolio. Underlying exposure of derivatives for fixed-income investments will not exceed 5% of total fund assets.

Domestic Equities — The risk budget range for domestic equities is 0.20% to 1.50% using the Russell 3000 as the benchmark. Derivatives may be used in management of the equity portfolio. The use of leverage is prohibited. Underlying exposure of equity derivatives cannot exceed 10% of total fund assets.

International — International assets will be a diversified portfolio including both developed and emerging countries. The risk budget range for international equity is between 1.00% to 2.50% using a blended benchmark of 80% MSCI World ex USA Index (50% hedged) and 20% MSCI Emerging Market Free Index. Derivatives may be used in management of the portfolio and underlying exposure of derivatives for international investments will not exceed 10% of total fund assets.

Real Estate — The real estate portfolio shall be diversified between property type, geographic location and investment structure. The risk budget range for real estate investments is 2.00% to 7.00% using a benchmark of 85% NCREIF Property Index and 15% Wilshire Real Estate Investment Trust Index. Investments in non-core real estate, which includes domestic and international opportunity funds and real estate development projects, shall not exceed 20% of total real estate assets. Derivatives may be used and cannot exceed 1% of total fund assets. STRS Ohio may borrow funds on a secured or unsecured basis and leverage is limited to 50% of internally managed real estate assets excluding publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs).

Foreign Currency Risk — Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. Forward currency contracts may be used to manage the exposure to foreign currencies. The system's foreign currencies and investments at June 30, 2010 and 2009 are shown in the chart on Page 27. The investments figures are comprised of numerous portfolios within international equity, debt securities and real estate investments.

Securities Lending — STRS Ohio participates in a domestic and international securities lending program whereby securities are loaned to investment brokers/dealers (borrower). Securities loaned are collateralized by the borrower at 102% of the domestic equity and U.S. dollardenominated fixed-income loaned securities' fair value and 105% of the international loaned securities' fair value.

STRS Ohio lends domestic equities, international, U.S. Treasuries, agencies and corporate bonds. The collateral received is cash, U.S. Treasuries or related agency securities. STRS Ohio cannot sell or pledge collateral received. If a borrower defaults, then the collateral can be liquidated.

Foreign Currency Held at June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009	
Foreign Currency Denomination	International	High Yield & Emerging Markets Fixed Income	International	High Yield & Emerging Markets Fixed Income
Argentina Peso	$ 422		$ 270	
Australian Dollar	85,371		319,192	
Brazilian Real	180,770	$ 11,366	212,584	$ 8,172
British Pound Sterling	615,135		597,798	
Canadian Dollar	228,569		226,165	
Chilean Peso	27,835		29,171	
Colombian Peso	2,376	3,505	3,091	3,799
Czech Koruna	19,661		21,864	
Danish Krone	81,238		47,416	
Egyptian Pound	22,759	74	28,629	75
Euro Currency	435,340	4,908	661,419	(130)
Ghana Cedi		343		
Hong Kong Dollar	435,695		580,106	
Hungarian Forint	15,361		21,091	
Indian Rupee	118,328		126,119	
Indonesian Rupiah	45,920	4,370	51,707	
Israeli Shekel	21,936		38,915	
Japanese Yen	369,229	4,540	518,205	106
Jordan Dollar	1		1	
Malaysian Ringgit	46,463	4,017	44,811	
Mexican Nuevo Peso	41,146	4,269	43,901	4,326
New Zealand Dollar	66,007		76,916	
Norwegian Krone	128,953		99,540	
Philippines Peso	14,527		14,467	
Polish Zloty	24,156		17,544	
Renminbi Yuan	3,040			
Russian New Ruble	15,227	989	11,466	
Singapore Dollar	138,706		140,525	
South African Rand	172,464	1,010	203,974	
South Korean Won	280,878		257,407	
Sri Lanka Rupee	1,015		5,216	
Swedish Krona	62,313		39,606	
Swiss Franc	89,446		171,824	(96)
Taiwan Dollar	263,775		258,454	
Thai Baht	63,356		79,158	
Turkish Lira	69,301		83,270	
Zimbabwian Dollar	885		1,529	
Held In Foreign Currency	4,187,604	39,391	5,033,351	16,252
Held In U.S. Dollars	7,102,841	1,070,625	6,433,438	1,081,409
Total	$ 11,290,445	$ 1,110,016	$ 11,466,789	$ 1,097,661

A custodial agent bank administers the program and STRS Ohio receives a fee from the borrower for the use of loaned securities. Cash collateral from securities lending is invested in repurchase agreements, commercial paper and U.S. corporate obligations.

The credit quality of the invested cash collateral is the same as the credit quality on STRS Ohio direct holdings. There are slight mismatches between the duration of the cash invested and the length of time the securities are on loan. As of June 30, 2010, the average maturity of the invested cash collateral is 19 days. Because much of the cash collateral is invested in floating rate securities, interest rates are reset every five days on average as of June 30, 2010. STRS Ohio has minimized its exposure to credit risk due to borrower default by having the custodial agent bank determine daily that the required collateral meets the specified collateral requirements. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be loaned. The fair value of the loaned securities was approximately $592,686,000 and $1,488,620,000 as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The fair value of the associated invested cash collateral as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, was approximately $616,686,000 and $1,542,050,000, respectively.

6. International Investments

Externally Managed — STRS Ohio has investments in international equity securities through the use of external money managers. It is the intent of STRS Ohio and the money managers to be fully invested; however, cash and short-term fixed-income investments may be held temporarily. The portfolios are managed in accordance with various mandates based on Morgan Stanley Capital International's (MSCI) indexes. Investments are held in both developed and emerging international markets.

Internally Managed:

Developed Markets, Emerging Stock and Country Funds — STRS Ohio actively invests in developed and emerging markets through individual stock selection, including international publicly traded real estate securities, and traded country funds. Each country fund consists of individual equity securities pooled together in an attempt to match or exceed the local country's index.

Europe, Australia and Far East (EAFE) Index Fund — To increase diversification in international developed markets, STRS Ohio invests in an EAFE Index Fund. The EAFE Index Fund purchases foreign equities, futures and other traded investments to replicate the makeup of the EAFE benchmark.

Equity Swaps — Four EAFE and three Emerging Market Free (EMF) international equity swap agreements were contracted during fiscal 2010 with maturity dates in fiscal 2011. In exchange for LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) minus a negotiated spread, STRS Ohio will receive or pay the difference of the change in the total return of the various market indices included in the swap agreements. Fixed-income securities with a notional amount of $1.50 billion have been set aside at the Bank of New York Mellon as security.

Forward Contracts — Managers have the ability to add value through currency management. Forward currency contracts are used to minimize the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the asset positions of foreign investments.

The fair values of international investments held at June 30, 2010 and 2009, are shown in the chart below.

Fair Values of International Investments Held at June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Externally managed		
International stocks	$ 5,033,018	$ 5,926,591
International other assets	55,995	76,596
International currency and liquidity reserves	220,155	243,611
Forward contracts	(49,374)	(56,104)
Total externally managed	5,259,794	6,190,694
Internally managed		
Developed markets	3,326,185	3,000,708
Emerging stock and country funds	1,404,576	1,138,193
International publicly traded real estate securities	63,249	54,218
EAFE Index Fund	1,248,076	1,145,856
EAFE equity swaps	(7,217)	(86,371)
EMF equity swaps		30,951
Forward contracts	(4,218)	(7,460)
Total internally managed	6,030,651	5,276,095
Total international	$ 11,290,445	$ 11,466,789

7. Real Estate Investments

Direct — STRS Ohio properties are diversified between property type, geographic location and investment structure. Direct real estate assets include both single and multi-tenant retail, office and warehouse properties as well as apartments.

Public Real Estate — Public real estate includes publicly traded real estate securities and real estate investment trusts (REITs). REITs are real estate company stocks with a high dividend-income component. REITs divide the ownership of the real estate company and its properties among all the shareholders. REITs are required to distribute 90% of the company's taxable income to their shareholders annually in the form of dividends. Distributions are taxable to shareholders rather than the real estate company. STRS Ohio is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

Other — Other real estate investments include commingled funds that are externally managed. Commingled funds generate income as a result of operations and property sales, which are distributed to the investors.

Debt on Real Estate Investments and Interest Rate Swaps — STRS Ohio uses debt to lower the cash outlay in acquiring real estate assets and to positively impact the performance of the real estate portfolio. Of the debt on real estate investments, $300 million and $250 million was recourse debt as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. This debt is recourse to STRS Ohio with a covenant not to mortgage a specific pool of real estate assets. The remainder of the debt on real estate investments at June 30, 2010 and 2009, is non-recourse debt, which means that in the event of default, the specific real estate holding is used as collateral for the loan and general assets of STRS Ohio are not pledged as collateral.

At June 30, 2010, the recourse loan of $300 million has a maturity date of May 2012. Interest on the recourse loan is based on LIBOR plus a spread. At June 30, 2009, recourse loans of $250 million had a maturity date in May 2010.

Of the non-recourse debt at June 30, 2010, loan maturities ranged from December 2010 to July 2034. Non-recourse debt at June 30, 2009, had loan maturities ranging from March 2010 to July 2034. The repayment schedule for real estate debt is reflected in the table below.

Real Estate Debt Repayment Schedule As of June 30, 2010 (in thousands)

By Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2011	$ 243,874	$ 60,520
2012	536,649	42,764
2013	6,117	32,757
2014	148,632	27,616
2015	1,349	23,989
2016–2020	410,633	41,160
2021–2025	49,000	8,125
2026–2030	196,000	6,481
2031–2035	341,550	3,268
Total	$ 1,933,804	$ 246,680

8. Alternative Investments

Alternative investments are primarily investments in private equities and opportunistic/diversified investments. Private equity is actively managed and includes venture and buyout/growth opportunities. STRS Ohio invests as a limited partner in closed-end partnerships along with other pension funds, endowments and high-net-worth individuals. Private equity investments tend to be limited to a particular industry to take advantage of the general partner's knowledge and skill. Opportunistic/diversified investments are actively managed and are tactical in nature with a goal of downside protection during equity bear markets.

9. Derivatives

Equity Swap Agreements — As discussed in Note 6, STRS Ohio has entered into international equity swap agreements. No funds are required as collateral by either party; however, STRS Ohio has purchased fixed-income securities equivalent to the initial exposure, which are located in a subcustodial account at the Bank of New York Mellon as of June 30, 2010. The notional amount of the contracts was $1.50 billion. The unrealized loss at June 30, 2010, was $63.5 million and is included as net appreciation/depreciation in the *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*. The market risk of the swap is the same as if STRS Ohio owned the underlying stocks that comprise the indexes. The revenues and expenses resulting from these agreements have been recorded in the basic financial statements.

Forward Contracts — Forward contracts in various currencies were used to transact and hedge direct foreign equity and real estate investments that STRS Ohio maintains through the use of outside managers. Additionally, forward contracts were used to hedge currency exposure as a result of the EAFE equity swap agreements. STRS Ohio is obligated to deliver the foreign currency at a certain dollar price sometime in the future. To fulfill this obligation at maturity, STRS Ohio must obtain the currency in the open market. Before the contract matures, STRS Ohio can enter into an offsetting forward contract that nets out the original contract. These events expose STRS Ohio to currency market risk, which can fluctuate. The unrealized gain or loss on forward-currency contracts is included as net appreciation/depreciation in the *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*. STRS Ohio is also subject to the risk that the counterparty will fail to fulfill the contract.

Futures — STRS Ohio had investments in S&P 500 Index futures during the year. Index futures are designed to offer lower cost and more efficient alternatives to buying individual stocks that comprise the index. The market and credit risk of the futures were the same as if STRS Ohio had owned the underlying stocks that comprise the index. The realized gain or loss on index futures is included as net appreciation/depreciation in the *Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*.

Additionally, futures were used in the EAFE Index Fund and by external money managers. The system's exposure to future and forward contracts at June 30, 2010 and 2009, is shown in the chart below.

Exposure to Future and Forward Contracts Held at June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Forward contracts		
Externally managed	$ 3,567,503	$ 4,260,100
Internally managed	2,999,766	2,737,700
Total forward contracts	$ 6,567,269	$ 6,997,800
Future contracts		
S&P 500	$ 2,269,402	$ 4,319,900
EAFE Index Fund	27,805	25,600
Externally managed	14,186	15,300
Total future contracts	$ 2,311,393	$ 4,360,800

Options — STRS Ohio writes option contracts on existing stock positions to enhance the return on the stock portfolio. In exchange for a premium, STRS Ohio gives the option buyer the right to buy or sell the underlying stock. Options are also purchased to "cover" existing written open option positions. The notional value of the options contracts at June 30, 2010, was $15.9 million. The fair value of the options contracts of $34,000 is included in the *Statements of Plan Net Assets*.

Fixed-Income Credit Default Swaps — The system may manage credit exposure through the use of credit default swaps. A credit default swap is a contract whereby the credit risk associated with an investment is transferred by entering into an agreement with another party who, in exchange for periodic fees, agrees to make payments in the event of a default or other predetermined credit event. One of the main advantages of a credit default swap is it allows for exposure to credit risk while limiting exposure to other risks, such as interest rate and currency risk. STRS Ohio held credit default swaps with notional values of $6,003,000 and $31,457,000 as of June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Fixed-Income Credit Linked Notes — Credit linked notes are structured securities whose principal and interest payments are based on a reference to underlying bonds. One of the general reasons for owning credit linked notes is to gain exposure to an underlying security where, otherwise, direct ownership is limited by restrictions imposed by certain countries. STRS Ohio held credit linked notes with a value of $8,376,000 at June 30, 2010, which is included in the *Statements of Plan Net Assets*. STRS Ohio did not hold any credit linked notes at June 30, 2009.

Fixed-Income Interest Rate Swaps — Interest rate swaps are derivative instruments in which one party exchanges a stream of fixed interest rate cash flows for floating interest rate cash flows. A notional amount of principal is required to compute the actual cash amounts and is determined at the inception of the contract. At June 30, 2010 and 2009, STRS Ohio did not hold any interest rate swaps.

10. Pension Plan

Substantially all STRS Ohio employees are required to participate in a contributory retirement plan administered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system.

Eligible employees are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 2.2% of their final average salary for each year of credited service up to 30 years and 2.5% for each year of service over 30 years. Final average salary is the employee's average salary over the highest three years of earnings. Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service. Vested employees may retire at any age with 30 years of credited service; at age 55 with a minimum of 25 years of credited service; and at age 60 with a minimum of five years of service. Employees retiring with less than 30 years of service and under age 65 receive reduced retirement benefits. Benefits are established by state law.

Effective Jan. 1, 2008, the member and employer contribution rates increased to 10.0% and 14.0% of covered payroll, respectively. The required employer contributions for the current year and the two preceding years are shown in the chart below.

STRS Ohio Required Employer Contributions to OPERS

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contributions	Percentage Contributed
2008	$6,951,000	100%
2009	$7,004,000	100%
2010	**$6,648,000**	**100%**

Historical trend information showing the progress of OPERS in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the OPERS *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report for the plans. The report may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642.

OPERS also provides post-employment health care coverage to age and service retirees with 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirees. Health care coverage for disability recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 43. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for funding post-employment health care. The Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. For calendar year 2009, the portion of the employer rate set aside for post-employment health care was 7.0% from Jan. 1, 2009, to March 31, 2009, and 5.5% from April 1, 2009, to Dec. 31, 2009. For calendar year 2008, the portion of the employer rate set aside for post-employment health care was 7.0%.

Required Schedule of Pension Plan Funding Progress
For the Years Ended June 30, 2005–2010 (dollar amounts in thousands)

Valuation Year	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)*	Valuation Assets*	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)*	Ratio of Assets to AAL	Covered Payroll**	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
2005	$73,817,114	$53,765,570	$20,051,544	72.8%	$9,775,159	205%
2006	$77,371,024	$58,008,050	$19,362,974	75.0%	$9,974,061	194%
2007	$81,126,642	$66,671,511	$14,455,131	82.2%	$10,199,505	142%
2008	$87,432,348	$69,198,008	$18,234,340	79.1%	$10,460,473	174%
2009	$91,440,955	$54,902,859	$36,538,096	60.0%	$10,800,817	338%
2010	$94,720,669	$55,946,259	$38,774,410	59.1%	$11,057,260	351%

*The amounts reported in this schedule do not include assets or liabilities for post-employment health care coverage.

**Covered payroll includes salaries for alternative retirement plan participants and defined contribution plan participants. For 2010 and 2009, alternative retirement plan participant payroll totaled $459,582 and $428,642, respectively. For 2010 and 2009, defined contribution plan payroll totaled $256,166 and $250,034, respectively.

Required Schedule of Employer Contributions Related to Pension Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2005–2010 (dollar amounts in thousands)

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contributions*	Percentage Contributed
2005	$1,281,546	96%
2006	$1,417,598	88%
2007	$1,539,805	83%
2008**	$1,329,498	100%
2009	$1,502,240	89%
2010	$2,623,624	52%

*The amounts reported in this schedule do not include contributions for post-employment health care coverage. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requires disclosure of the Annual Required Contributions (ARC) using a maximum amortization period of 40 years; reduced to 30 years effective July 1, 2007. Amounts shown as the ARC for each year may be different from the contributions required by state statute. The information here was determined as part of the actuarial valuations for the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation is shown in the table below.

**Revised economic and non-economic assumptions due to experience review.

Notes to Pension Plan Trend Data

Valuation date	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2009
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage, open	Level percentage, open
Remaining amortization period (for GASB disclosure)	30.0 years	30.0 years
Asset valuation method	Four-year, smoothed with 91%/109% corridor	Four-year, smoothed with 91%/109% corridor
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	8.00%	8.00%
Projected salary increases	12.00% at age 20 to 3.25% at age 65	12.00% at age 20 to 3.25% at age 65
Payroll increase	3.50% for next 8 years, 4.00% thereafter	3.50% for next 9 years, 4.00% thereafter
Inflation assumption	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	3% simple	3% simple

The information presented in the required supplemental schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations for the dates indicated. See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Required Schedule of Health Care Funding Progress, 2007– 2010

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Funded (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
Jan. 1, 2007	$3,821,687	$13,599,374	$9,777,687	28.1%	$9,665,780	101.2%
Jan. 1, 2008	$4,037,843	$12,170,949	$8,133,106	33.2%	$9,834,501	82.7%
Jan. 1, 2009	$2,693,699	$13,413,723	$10,720,024	20.1%	$10,053,041	106.6%
Jan. 1, 2010	**$2,967,540**	**$11,355,003**	**$8,387,463**	**26.1%**	**$10,347,383**	**81.1%**

Required Schedule of Employer Contributions Related to Health Care For the Years Ended June 30, 2007–2010 (dollar amounts in thousands)

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contributions	Percentage Contributed
2007	$630,138	15.3%
2008	$582,217	16.9%
2009	$775,262	13.1%
2010	**$634,969**	**16.3%**

Notes to Health Care Trend Data

Valuation date	Jan. 1, 2010	Jan. 1, 2009
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage, open	Level percentage, open
Remaining amortization period	30.0 years	30.0 years
Asset valuation method	Fair market value	Fair market value
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	5.00%	4.90%
Projected salary increases	12.00% at age 20 to 3.25% at age 65	12.00% at age 20 to 3.25% at age 65
Payroll increase	3.50% for next 9 years; 4.00% thereafter	3.50% for next 10 years; 4.00% thereafter
Inflation assumption	3.00%	3.00%
Trend rates	8.10%–11.60% initial; 5.00% ultimate	8.40%–12.20% initial; 5.00% ultimate

The information presented in the required supplemental schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations for the dates indicated. See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Schedules of Administrative Expenses
For the Years Ending June 30, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
Personnel		
Salaries and wages	$ 30,472,029	$ 31,157,111
Retirement contributions	4,164,990	4,287,587
Benefits	4,467,195	3,883,210
Total personnel	39,104,214	39,327,908
Professional and technical services		
Computer support services	1,354,770	2,182,341
Health care services	736,383	763,739
Actuary	241,681	338,600
Auditing	113,647	181,136
Defined contribution administrative fees	894,124	902,516
Legal	172,776	442,926
Temporary employment services	9,471	407
Total professional and technical services	3,522,852	4,811,665
Communications		
Postage and courier services	1,591,780	1,739,149
Printing and supplies	1,464,662	1,783,145
Telephone	404,868	453,913
Total communications	3,461,310	3,976,207
Other expenses		
Equipment repairs and maintenance	4,889,230	4,363,390
Building utilities and maintenance	1,551,382	1,534,844
Transportation and travel	212,683	214,966
Recruitment fees	7,557	72,112
Equipment rental	19,080	20,386
Depreciation	7,374,542	6,325,496
Member and staff education	215,472	222,647
Insurance	678,620	670,009
Memberships and subscriptions	150,723	157,914
Ohio Retirement Study Council	235,598	254,129
Miscellaneous	384,268	332,396
Total other expenses	15,719,155	14,168,289
Total administrative expenses	$ 61,807,531	$ 62,284,069

Note: Above amounts do not include investment administrative expenses, which are deducted from investment income and shown in a separate schedule on Page 34.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Schedules of Investment Expenses
For the Years Ending June 30, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
Personnel		
Salaries and wages	$ 19,004,506	$ 22,133,661
Retirement contributions	2,483,275	2,716,531
Benefits	1,174,789	1,829,715
Total personnel	22,662,570	26,679,907
Professional and technical services		
Legal	42,537	
Investment research	2,414,195	2,354,830
Financial asset advisors	745,800	674,702
Banking fees	3,287,624	3,154,044
Total professional and technical services	6,490,156	6,183,576
Other expenses		
Printing and supplies	4,162	4,398
Building utilities and maintenance	331,925	345,952
Travel	298,938	286,872
Investment quotation systems	1,306,280	1,290,430
Memberships and subscriptions	106,028	106,370
Miscellaneous	34,369	26,489
Total other expenses	2,081,702	2,060,511
Total investment expenses	$ 31,234,428	$ 34,923,994

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Schedules of Fees to External Asset Managers by Asset Class
For the Years Ending June 30, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
Asset class		
Domestic common and preferred stock	$ 8,878,108	$ 7,316,879
International	26,637,816	28,151,933
Fixed income	4,388,420	4,399,979
Alternative investments	69,891,634	65,389,776
Real estate	19,998,697	20,791,932
Total external manager fees	$ 129,794,675	$ 126,050,499

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Investment Review

For Fiscal Year July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010
Prepared by STRS Ohio's Investments Associates

The Economy Turns Around, But Demand Remains Soft

The 4.1% plunge in real (inflation-adjusted) economic activity during fiscal 2009 was the largest since World War II. Given the severe drop that preceded it, the economic rebound would normally be broadly robust across most economic sectors for an extended period. Macroeconomic modeling predicted a surge in broad-based economic activity through the end of fiscal 2010 before real gross domestic product (GDP) growth would begin to moderate in fiscal 2011. The macroeconomic models were largely driven higher by financial market gains, like the nearly 80% advance from the March 2009 low in the S&P 500 through late April and the extraordinary narrowing of credit spreads in the bond market as the economy moved away from its worst quarters. However, 8% or better real GDP year-over-year growth as forecasted by such macroeconomic models significantly overstated the actual growth rate for the economy. Nonetheless, the National Bureau of Economic Research — the arbiter for recession and expansion dating — announced that the recession ended in June 2009 as growth returned to a number of economic sectors.

Fiscal 2010 began largely as expected. Real GDP moved higher — 1.6% at an annual rate in the first quarter — for the first time since early in the recession that began December 2007. However, the mix of growth was still disappointing. Real final sales of domestic product (i.e., real GDP minus the change in inventories) grew a weak 0.4% during the quarter. In other words, the change in inventories (which was still falling by a huge amount) actually contributed 1.2 percentage points to real GDP growth because it was falling by a lesser amount than the historic collapse recorded at the end of fiscal 2009. Underlying domestic demand found in real final sales remained soft, largely because business investment in structures continued to collapse and the relative trade position turned against the United States as other countries trailed the U.S. improvement. Consumer spending grew a soft 2%, led by spending on autos from the short-term "cash-for-clunkers" federal government program, while residential investment surged 10.6% due to the first-time homebuyer program.

Real GDP growth in the second fiscal quarter was strong, again largely due to a smaller inventory contraction compared to the previous quarter. Economic activity grew 5% at an annual rate during the quarter, but real final sales advanced just 2.1% — still well below the economy's longer-term potential growth rate of roughly 2.75%. The change in inventories added an enormous 2.9 percentage points to real GDP growth, while domestic demand was supported by a weak 0.9% advance in consumer spending, a 14.6% surge in business investment in equipment (even as business investment in structures continued to plummet by 29.2%) and a continuation of marginal housing improvements from the federal homebuyer program.

In the third fiscal quarter, solid economic growth was still heavily dependent on the improving inventory cycle. The economy decelerated from 5% real GDP growth in the second fiscal quarter to 3.7% real GDP growth in the third fiscal quarter. Real final sales of domestic product grew only an annualized 1.1% during the quarter — down significantly from the 2.1% annualized advance in the prior quarter.

The final fiscal quarter repeated many of the elements that appeared in the prior quarters — a sluggish turnaround in domestic demand led by an improving inventory situation, but only slow growth elsewhere. Real GDP grew a moderate 1.6% during the quarter, while real final sales of domestic product edged just 1% at an annual rate higher.

The weak start to real final sales in the current expansion is similar to the slow recoveries of the prior two expansions. Each of those recoveries from short and mild recessions was characterized by a "jobless recovery," where job growth was initially stagnant or growing only slowly. Similar to today's environment of 1.1% real final sales growth during fiscal 2010, real final sales grew only an annualized 0.8% and 2.3% in the initial stages of the two prior expansions.

After extended and steep recessions like the most recent one, real final sales typically soar. Real final sales growth following the best comparable recession to the most recent one — the dual recessions of 1980 through 1982 — grew an annualized 5.8% in the first year of the subsequent expansion. The average first-year growth of real final sales during the seven expansions prior to 1991 was 6%, with a minimum growth of 4.1% and a maximum advance of 8.5%. Today's recovery of only 1.1% in real final sales is quite a bit softer than would typically be expected following a severe recession.

The current expansion still faces headwinds from the aftermath of the financial crisis and from the fading of fiscal and monetary stimulus in coming quarters. Gains in private employment have averaged only 95,000 a month during the first eight months of calendar 2010. Though the degree of unemployment is not as severe as what the country experienced in the Great Depression, it approached the prior post-World War II peak of 10.8% at the end of the severe 1981–1982 recession. The unemployment rate was at a high 9.6% level in August, while the underemployment rate stood at 16.7%. The initial inventory-led turnaround and surge in business spending on equipment reflect the improving manufacturing environment that collapsed during the recession as companies slashed costs. However, companies have been relatively slow to rehire laid off workers as they continue to face a blurred economic future.

On the inflation front, while energy costs again soared in fiscal 2010 (up 11.5% in the consumer price index), other prices were well behaved. Consumer prices excluding energy rose only 0.9% in fiscal 2010 — slightly below the Federal Reserve's preferred range of 1% to 2%. Broader measures of inflation, like the GDP price index rising only 0.8%, showed how little price pressure there was over the same period. Even a moderately growing U.S. economy will put only modest pressure on prices. As a result, the Federal Reserve in fiscal 2011 will not likely move short-term interest rates higher from the historically low 0% to 0.25% range it is currently using. If there was a change in monetary policy during fiscal 2011, it would likely be only a marginal change to reflect ongoing moderate economic growth amid low inflation.

The sluggish start to the current economic expansion will likely continue with a moderate "U-shaped" recovery and expansion instead of a sharp "V-shaped" one. Though the recession plunge we experienced would typically lead to a "V-shaped" recovery, there are lingering restrictive effects from the credit crunch that will continue to force consumers and businesses to lower debt. Potential economic growth has been reduced after the financial market crisis and businesses will be cautious in expanding production and hiring. Fears that sovereign debt problems in European countries will spread to the United States will also weigh on potential growth.

Credit Market Conditions Substantially Improve

Extraordinary actions by policymakers and corporations helped resolve severe credit market distress during fiscal 2010. As the year concluded, the Federal Reserve had maintained the federal funds rate at nearly 0% for about 18 months, anchoring short-term interest rates. In addition, it also purchased an unprecedented $1.7 trillion of securities that directly impacted long-term interest rates. These policy actions and other programs restored the liquidity and functioning of credit markets and supported economic recovery. Corporate credit quality stabilized as companies adopted conservative financial policies to control costs, deleverage balance sheets and increase financial flexibility. Investors responded positively to this trend as most companies regained access to the credit markets. These events produced unique opportunities for fixed-income investors during fiscal 2010.

Fiscal 2010 was a strong year for fixed-income market returns as credit conditions recovered and valuations normalized. The Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index returned 10.60%, generating more than double the long-term STRS Ohio fixed income expected policy return of 4.80%. The credit-sensitive sector returns outpaced all other sectors, led by commercial mortgage-backed securities (+30.51%), high yield (+26.77%), emerging market debt (+20.44%) and investment-grade corporate bonds (+15.92%). The non-credit sectors had lower, but still respectable returns, with agency mortgage-backed securities (+7.47%), U.S. Treasuries (+6.67%) and government-related (+6.66%).

The STRS Ohio fixed-income portfolio returned 13.28% versus the benchmark's return of 10.60%. Over the three prior fiscal years, the STRS Ohio fixed-income portfolio returned an annual average of 8.30% versus the benchmark's return of 7.22%. The STRS Ohio performance over the prior five fiscal years was 6.37% versus the benchmark's 5.56%. A more complete report of STRS Ohio performance appears on Page 49.

Domestic Equity Returns Rebound

Fiscal 2010 saw the U.S. equity market rebound sharply from the unprecedented declines experienced during the 2008–2009 financial crises. From the beginning of the fiscal year level of 919.32, the S&P 500 gained 14.4% on a total return basis, closing the fiscal year at 1030.71.

The rise in the equity index was the result of the U.S. economy returning to growth and was largely driven by a strong rebound in corporate earnings. Higher corporate earnings were primarily due to an improvement in margins rather than strong top line growth. Earnings across all sectors were better than anticipated, as companies did an exemplary job at belt tightening and becoming more efficient coming out of the recession.

The STRS Ohio domestic equities portfolio returned 14.94% versus the Russell 3000 benchmark's return of 15.72%. Over the three prior fiscal years, the STRS Ohio domestic equities portfolio returned an annualized –10.24% versus the benchmark's return of –9.47%. The STRS Ohio performance over the prior five fiscal years was –0.69% versus the benchmark return of –0.48%. A more complete report of STRS Ohio performance appears on Page 49.

International Markets Recover Strongly

The developed markets rebounded sharply after two straight years of declines. The developed markets, represented by the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World ex USA Index (50% hedged), rose 8.5% and the emerging markets, represented by the MSCI Emerging Market Free (EMF) Index, were even stronger with an increase of 23.5%. The financial turmoil initiated by the implosion of U.S. sub-prime housing loans transitioned into further uncertainty late in the fiscal year, when sovereign debts were seriously questioned. The sovereign debt problems and concerns about the impact on global economic growth brought volatility back into the markets. Though these factors weighed heavily on the markets in May and June, the overall result was a positive year for the international asset class.

Returns for the 12 months were generally strong across the developed markets with a few notable exceptions. The strongest were Sweden (+30.8%), Singapore (+29.4%) and Denmark (+19.4%). The three biggest losses were seen in Greece (–46.7%), Spain (–12.6%) and Austria (–10.0%). Currency played a large role in returns for fiscal 2010, as the euro fell nearly 13% versus the dollar and the Japanese yen rose 9%. On a regional basis, Europe was slightly weaker than the Far East, but both had positive returns, as did North America (Canada). Among the emerging markets, there were three markets returning in excess of 50%, including Indonesia (+66.9%), Colombia (+53.6%) and Peru (+52.2%). The weakest, and the only two with negative returns, were Morocco (–11.2%) and the Czech Republic (–0.6%). The top performing sector for the year ending June 30, 2010, was the consumer staples sector for the second consecutive year, rising 19%. This was followed by the materials and industrials sectors, up 16% and 15%, respectively. On the other end of the spectrum, the worst performer was the energy sector, which dropped 4% primarily in reaction to the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

The STRS Ohio international portfolio returned 13.09% versus the benchmark's return of 11.45%. Over the past three fiscal years, the STRS Ohio international portfolio returned an annualized –9.50% versus the benchmark's return of –10.01%. The STRS Ohio performance over the prior five fiscal years was 4.61% versus the benchmark's 4.06%. A more complete report of STRS Ohio performance appears on Page 49.

Commercial Real Estate Appears to Have Gotten Through the Worst

In fiscal 2010, private market commercial real estate turned in negative appreciation for the second year in a row. However, the decline is substantially less than the previous year and actually turned positive in the last quarter. It appears the worst may be behind us in this sector, although a strong or quick recovery is not anticipated.

Real estate returns were again largely driven by the capital markets; weak property level fundamentals have impacted returns as well. While it appears the impact of the capital markets has leveled off, the real estate sector lags the broader economy, so weak fundamentals are expected to remain through fiscal 2011and likely beyond. However, relative to other asset classes, real estate provided a strong income return. In fiscal 2010, the income return from private market real estate was 6.7%. The real estate public market (REITs) participated in the overall recovery of the broader equity market, with a total return in fiscal 2010 of 55.46% — the second highest return in the history of the Wilshire REIT Index. This comes after last year's worst return on record. We anticipate continued volatility, though it should be less than in recent years.

The STRS Ohio real estate total portfolio returned –0.67% versus the benchmark's return of 6.50%. Over the three prior fiscal years, the STRS Ohio real estate total portfolio returned an annual average of –4.82% versus the benchmark's return of –4.38%. The STRS Ohio performance over the prior five fiscal years was 6.80% versus the benchmark's 3.92%. A more complete report of STRS Ohio performance appears on Page 49.

Alternative Investment Returns Rebound With the Public Market Recovery

Alternative investment returns in fiscal 2010 reflected the improvement in the public markets. The private holdings in the portfolio produced higher valuations (as the public market multiples used as comparables improved) and the public holding valuation benefitted from higher stock prices. In addition, improved activity in the M&A and IPO market for private equity-backed and venture-backed companies allowed managers to realize, or partially realize, a return on their investments at values that were generally above their current holding values. During the year, managers focused on existing over-levered investments in an effort to extend debt maturities and negotiate terms that would allow them to eventually build value in these portfolio companies, thus deferring the looming "wall of debt." Portfolio company management teams continued to work diligently to wring out excess costs, providing little or no assistance to the job creation that has so far evaded this recovery.

During fiscal 2010, progress was made toward investing the allocation to opportunistic/diversified investments within alternative investments, which was 2% of total fund during fiscal 2010 and increased to 3% as of July 1, 2010, on its way to 5% on July 1, 2012. By June 30, 2010, the level of investments in opportunistic/diversified reached 1.43%, or almost $814 million. On July 1, 2010, $200 million was invested in a portfolio of five hedge funds and, early in fiscal 2011, $199 million was committed to an FDIC-assisted bank investment. The private equity allocation will remain at 5%. Given the long-term nature of the asset class, the private equity portfolio within alternative investments is expected to earn 3% above the five-year annualized return of the Russell 3000 Index and the opportunistic/diversified portfolio is expected to generate returns equal to the Russell 3000 minus 1%.

During fiscal 2010, the alternative investment portfolio produced a return of 20.04%, recovering a substantial portion of the fiscal 2009 negative return (–24.59%). For fiscal 2010, the alternative investments five-year return was 8.11%, compared to the blended benchmark five-year return of 2.32%, using the long-term targeted rates of return for private equity and opportunistic/diversified described in the previous paragraph A more complete report of STRS Ohio performance appears on Page 49.

Total Fund Beats the Benchmark in Fiscal 2010

During fiscal 2010, the STRS Ohio fund returned 13.54% versus the benchmark's (blended index of industry benchmarks) return of 13.28%. Over the three prior fiscal years, the STRS Ohio fund returned an annual average of –5.60% versus the benchmark's return of –5.30%. The STRS Ohio fund performance over the prior five fiscal years was 2.92% versus the benchmark's 2.64%. A more complete report of STRS Ohio fund performance appears on Page 49.

Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy

Effective Dec. 10, 2009

1.0 Purpose

1.1 The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio ("STRS Ohio") was established for the benefit of the teachers of the public schools of the State of Ohio. STRS Ohio is dedicated to partnering with STRS Ohio members to provide financial performance and member service that assures financial security for current and future retirees.

1.2 The State Teachers Retirement Board of Ohio (the "Board") is vested with the operation and management of the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio ("STRS Ohio") (ORC Section 3307.04). The Board has the full power to invest the assets (the "Fund") of STRS Ohio (ORC Section 3307.15). The Board is required to ". . . adopt in a regular meeting, policies, objectives or criteria for the operation of the investment program . . ." (ORC Section 3307.15).

1.3 To fulfill the statutory requirement of ORC Section 3307.15, the Board has adopted this Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy (the "Statement") to govern the investment of the Fund. This Statement summarizes the objectives and policies for the investment of the Fund.

1.4 The Board has approved these objectives and policies after careful consideration of STRS Ohio benefit provisions, and the implications of alternative objectives and policies.

1.5 The Statement has been prepared with five audiences in mind: incumbent, new and prospective Board members; STRS Ohio investment staff; STRS Ohio active and retired members; Ohio General Assembly and Governor; and agents engaged by the Board to manage and administer the Fund.

1.6 The Board regularly, but in no event less than annually, will assess the continued suitability of this Statement, initiate change as necessary and update this Statement accordingly.

1.7 The Board may authorize its administrative officers and committees to act for it in accord with its policies (ORC Sections 3307.04 and 3307.15). The Board, no less frequently than annually, adopts a resolution delegating to the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director — Investments the authority to acquire, dispose, operate and manage the Fund, subject to the Board's policies and to subsequent approval by the Board. Consequently, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director — Investments and the investment staff are responsible for preparing and maintaining numerous supporting management documents that govern the implementation of Board policies, including, but not limited to, individual investment manager mandates and guidelines, agent agreements and limited partnership documents.

1.8 In carrying out the operation and management of STRS Ohio, the Board, the Executive Director, his/her investment staff and others that are considered fiduciaries as defined in ORC Section 3307.01(K) are subject to various fiduciary responsibilities in ORC Chapter 3307, including those found in ORC Sections 3307.15, 3307.151, 3307.181 and 3307.18. This Statement incorporates, and is subject to, all of the provisions of ORC Chapter 3307.

1.9 The Board acknowledges its responsibilities under ORC Chapter 3307 and to the extent that this Statement is inconsistent with ORC Chapter 3307, Chapter 3307 shall control.

1.95 The Board approved this Statement on Dec. 10, 2009.

2.0 Investment Objective

2.1 Subject to the Ohio Revised Code, the investment objectives for the total fund are:

(a) to earn, over moving 20-year periods, an annualized return that equals or exceeds the actuarial rate of return (ARR) approved by the Board to value STRS Ohio liabilities. The current actuarial rate of return is 8.0%;

(b) to earn a rate of return that enables the System to meet pension liabilities and fulfill minimum funding requirements;

(c) to earn a rate of return that equals or exceeds the System's long-term policy index with an acceptable level of risk; and

(d) maintain sufficient liquidity to satisfy cash flow needs.

2.2 The Board believes, based on the assumptions in this Statement, that the investment policies summarized in this Statement will achieve this long-term actuarial objective at an acceptable level of risk. The Board evaluates risk in terms of the probability of not achieving the ARR over a 20-year time horizon.

3.0 Key Document Policy

To assist the Board and the investment staff, the following key documents will be produced or reviewed according to the schedule in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Key Document Schedule

Key Document	Document Source	Review Schedule
Trustee Summary Report	Board Consultant	Quarterly
Three-Level Performance Report	Board Consultant	Semiannually
Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy/ Fund Governance	STRS Ohio Investment Staff/Reviewed by Board Consultant	Annually
Annual Plan (Includes Risk Budget)	STRS Ohio Investment Staff/Reviewed by Board Consultant	Annually
Actuarial Study	Actuary/STRS Ohio Finance Department	Annually
Asset/Liability Study	STRS Ohio Investment Staff/ STRS Ohio Senior Staff/ Board Consultant/Board	Every 3–5 years

Exhibit 2: Asset Mix Policy and Return Expectations for STRS Ohio Total Fund

Asset Class	Target Allocation[4]	Rebalancing Range	Expected 20-Year Policy Returns[1]	Expected Five-Year Management Net Returns[3]	Expected Total Return[2]
Equity					
Domestic	39.00%	30–50%	8.50%	0.25%	8.75%
International	23.00%	18–30%	8.80%	1.00%	9.80%
Alternatives	7.00%	3–13%	10.35%		10.35%
Private Equity	5.00%	3–8%	11.50%		11.50%
Opportunistic/Diversified	2.00%[6]	0–5%	7.50%		7.50%
Total Equity	69.00%				
Fixed Income	20.00%	15–30%	4.80%	0.35%	5.15%
Real Estate	10.00%	6–13%	6.50%	1.00%	7.50%
Liquidity Reserve	1.00%	0–5%	3.40%		3.40%
Total Fund[5]	100.00%		7.70%	0.40%	8.10%

[1] Based on the 2009 Asset Allocation Study.

[2] The 20-year return forecast is 8.1% per year.

[3] Individual asset classes are gross value added; the total fund is net value added.

[4] The target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2009.

[5] The Total Fund benchmark is a blend of the asset class benchmarks based on the Total Fund's target allocation for the respective asset classes. Effective July 1, 2009, the Total Fund benchmark will be calculated using 20% Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Bond Index, 39% Russell 3000, 23% International Blended Benchmark, 10% Real Estate Blended Benchmark, 7% Alternative Investment actual return and 1% 3-month Treasury Bill Index.

[6] Opportunistic/Diversified target weight is scheduled to increase 1% per year until a max 5% target weight is obtained effective July 1, 2012.

4.0 Asset Mix Policy, Risk Diversification and Return Expectations

4.1 After careful consideration of the investment objectives, liability structure, funded status and liquidity needs of STRS Ohio, and the return, risk and risk-diversifying characteristics of different asset classes, the Board approved the asset mix policy presented in Exhibit 2. The exhibit also summarizes the Board's return expectations for the asset mix policy and active management.

4.2 Sixty-nine percent of the Fund is targeted for investment in equities, inclusive of alternative investments. Equity investments have provided the highest returns over long time periods, but can produce low and even negative returns over shorter periods.

4.3 The risk of low returns over shorter time periods makes 100% equity policies unsuitable for most pension funds, including STRS Ohio. By investing across multiple equity asset classes, and in lower return but less risky fixed-income and real estate, the Board is managing and diversifying total fund risk.

4.4 Forecasts of capital market and active management returns undertaken by the Board's asset management consultant indicate that the Board's investment policy summarized in Exhibit 2 has an expected 20-year annualized return of 8.1%. The expected 8.1% annualized return is 0.1% above the Board-approved 8.0% actuarial rate of return.

4.5 From the 2009 Asset Allocation Study, the 7.7% expected asset mix policy return was developed with reference to the observed long-term relationships among major asset classes. The Board believes this return expectation is reasonable, but recognizes that the actual 20-year asset mix policy return can deviate significantly from this expectation — both positively and negatively.

4.6 Fund assets are invested using a combination of passive and active management strategies. Active management of public market securities and real estate assets is expected to earn net 0.40% per annum of additional returns over moving five-year periods. The Board recognizes that unsuccessful active management can reduce total fund returns.

4.7 Investment objectives and guidelines for individual asset classes have been approved by the Board and are summarized below.

4.8 Liquidity reserves are kept at a minimum level, but sufficient to cover the short-term cash flow needs. STRS Ohio investment staff may utilize a derivative overlay to maintain the level at 1%.

4.9 The Board reviews at least annually its expectations for asset class and active management performance, and assesses how the updated expectations affect the probability that the Fund will achieve the established investment objectives.

5.0 Rebalancing

5.1 Exposures to selected asset classes are actively managed within the rebalancing ranges specified in Exhibit 2. Rebalancing ensures that the Fund's actual asset allocation remains close to the target asset mix policy.

5.2 The Fund's actual asset allocation is monitored at least monthly relative to established asset allocation policy targets and ranges. The timing and magnitude of rebalancing are decided with due consideration to the liquidity of the investments and the associated transaction costs.

5.3 In its Annual Investment Plan prepared for the Board, staff explains how it is managing asset class exposures based on short- and intermediate-term capital forecasts.

5.4 The impact of rebalancing decisions on total fund returns is included in investment performance reports to the Board.

6.0 Passive and Active Management Within Risk Budgets

6.1 STRS Ohio investment staff has been delegated the responsibility for managing the Fund's exposure to passive and active investment strategies, subject to the constraint that active risk does not exceed Board-approved target risk budgets for the total fund and individual asset classes.

6.2 The Board has approved a target risk budget of .60% to 1.20%, with a working range of .20% to 1.60%, annualized for active management for the total fund. In exchange for assuming this level of active risk, the Board expects active management to add net 0.40% of annualized excess return over moving five-year periods.

6.3 The Board realizes that actual management returns will likely be above or below the net 0.40% target over any five-year moving period, and therefore will evaluate the success of the STRS Ohio active management program within this context. The Board recognizes that any amount of management return in excess of the associated investment costs improves the security of STRS Ohio plan members.

6.4 Passive management uses low cost index funds to access the return streams available from the world's capital markets. Indexed funds control costs, are useful tools for evaluating active management strategies, capture exposure to the more efficient markets and facilitate rebalancing to the policy asset mix.

6.5 Active management tries to earn higher returns than those available from index funds by making value-adding security selection and asset mix timing decisions. Unsuccessful active management earns below index fund returns.

6.6 Because there are no index fund products for real estate and alternative investments, these asset classes must be actively managed.

6.7 Aggregate short sale positions for all asset classes may not exceed 3% of total fund assets.

7.0 Global Equities — Domestic

7.1 Domestic equity is being managed relative to a Board-approved risk budget range of .20% to 1.50%, and is expected to earn at least 0.25% of annualized excess return above the Russell 3000 Index over moving five-year periods.

7.2 Key elements of the strategy:

(a) The portfolio's active management adds value primarily through security selection. Sector tilts by style, economic sectors or market capitalization are managed in accordance with the risk budget for domestic equities.

(b) The portfolio utilizes a variety of portfolio management approaches including quantitative and fundamental techniques to diversify the source of excess return.

(c) The portfolio utilizes a combination of internal and external management, utilizing multiple internal portfolio managers and multiple external manager firms to improve the likelihood of achieving excess returns, to diversify risk and to control costs.

7.3 Short sales may be used in the management of STRS Ohio domestic equity portfolios, but may not exceed 10% of the value of the asset class.

8.0 Global Equities — International

8.1 International equity is being managed relative to a Board-approved risk budget range of 1.0% to 2.50%, and is expected to earn at least 1.0% of annualized excess return above a blended benchmark of 80% MSCI World ex US (50% hedged) and 20% MSCI Emerging Market Free Index over moving five-year periods.

8.2 Key elements of the strategy:

(a) The portfolio emphasizes fundamental management approaches and exposures to security selection and country allocation decisions. These decisions have been shown to be the principal sources of the excess return in international equity portfolios. Managers have the ability to add value through currency management.

(b) Aggregate exposures to countries, currencies, equity styles and market capitalization are monitored and managed relative to their benchmark exposures.

(c) The portfolio utilizes a combination of internal and external management, with multiple internal portfolio managers and multiple external manager firms to improve the likelihood of achieving excess returns, to diversify risk and to control costs.

(d) STRS Ohio utilizes a 50% hedged benchmark on the developed markets portfolios in order to reduce the overall exposure to currency risk. With a 50% hedged benchmark, all developed market portfolios are generally hedged around the 50% benchmark level. Active currency positions are taken from time to time in some portfolios at the managers' discretion. This is generally limited to 10 percentage points under or over hedged around the benchmark for the internal portfolios. Three-month currency forwards are the investment instrument generally used for hedges.

8.3 Short sales may be used in the management of STRS Ohio international equity portfolios, but may not exceed 10% of the value of the asset class.

9.0 Fixed Income

9.1 Fixed income is being managed relative to a Board-approved risk budget range of 0.1% to 1.50%, and is expected to earn at least 0.35% of annualized excess returns above the Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Bond Index over moving five-year periods.

9.2 All of fixed income is actively managed because active management is generally low cost and market opportunities exist for skilled managers to generate excess returns.

9.3 Key elements of the strategy:

(a) The portfolio will primarily be managed internally, with multiple external managers utilized in specialized segments of the market such as high yield and emerging market debt.

(b) The portfolio will emphasize issue selection, credit analysis, sector allocations and duration management.

(c) Aggregate exposures to duration, credit and sectors are monitored and managed relative to corresponding exposures in the asset class benchmark.

9.4 Short sales may be used in the management of STRS Ohio fixed-income portfolios, but may not exceed 10% of the value of the asset class.

10.0 Real Estate

10.1 Real estate investments are being managed relative to a Board-approved risk budget range of 2.00% to 7.00%, and are expected to earn at least 1.00% of annualized excess returns above a composite benchmark over moving five-year periods. The composite benchmark is 85% NCREIF Property Index and 15% Wilshire Real Estate Trust Index.

10.2 Key elements of the strategy:

(a) Real estate is 100% actively managed because index funds replicating the real estate broad market are not available. The portfolio is primarily managed internally. External managers are utilized primarily for specialized segments of the market. Direct property investments represent most of the real estate portfolio. Risk is diversified by investing across major property types and geographic areas.

(b) Leverage of up to and including 50%, in aggregate, is permitted for internally managed assets (excluding REITs).

(c) Publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs) are targeted at 15% of the real estate portfolio to enhance liquidity, diversification and excess returns.

(d) Non-core real estate investments are limited to 20% of the real estate portfolio. Investment strategies will be characterized as "opportunistic" based on the market conditions prevailing at the time of investment.

10.3 Short sales may be used in the management of REITs, but may not exceed 10% of the value of the asset class.

11.0 Alternative Investments (Private Equity and Opportunistic/Diversified)

11.1 Alternative investments involve separate allocations to private equity and opportunistic/diversified investments.

11.2 Private equity investments are being managed with the objective of earning at least 3% net of fees above domestic public equity markets over very long time horizons, typically moving 10-year periods. Private equity investments are traded infrequently and, therefore, risk budget concepts are not applicable.

11.3 Key elements of the private equity strategy:

(a) Private equity investments are 100% actively managed because index funds are not available.

(b) Private equity risk is diversified by investing across different types of investments including, but not limited to, venture capital, leverage buyouts, mezzanine debt, sector and international funds.

(c) Private equity risk is also diversified by investing across vintage years, industry sectors, investment size, development stage and geography.

(d) Private equity investments are managed by general partners with good deal flow, specialized areas of expertise, established or promising net of fees track records and fully disclosed and verifiable management procedures.

11.4 Opportunistic/diversified investments are being managed with the objective of earning domestic public equity-like returns (approximately 1% net of fees below domestic public equity markets) over very long time horizons, typically moving 10-year periods, but with the goal of downside protection during equity bear markets. Investments in this category can be liquid or illiquid and, therefore, risk budget concepts are not applicable.

11.5 Key elements of the opportunistic/diversified strategy:

(a) Opportunistic/diversified investments are tactical in nature and typically are actively managed because index funds would not be available.

(b) Downside protection during equity bear markets can be achieved and asset class risk is diversified by investing across different types of opportunistic/diversified investments primarily modeled on hedge funds, commodities and infrastructure, but can include current "opportunistic" investments such as commercial mortgage-backed securities, non-agency mortgages and distressed debt, and may include low volatility equity, defensive equity, emerging market equities, master limited partnerships, listed private equity, closed-end funds, diversified alpha/beta strategies, volatility strategies, local currency emerging market debt, bank loans, agricultural investing, managed futures, natural resources, green and energy investing, micro-finance institutions, etc.

(c) Opportunistic/diversified investments may be made directly, through specialist managers or through fund-of-funds.

12.0 Derivatives

12.1 Derivatives may be used in the management of STRS Ohio internal and external liquidity reserves, fixed-income, equity and real estate portfolios. Derivatives are typically, but not exclusively, futures contracts, equity swaps, credit default swaps, option contracts and option contracts on futures for market indexes. Options on individual securities, baskets of securities and equity-linked notes, and shorting for positioning purposes are further examples. Derivatives are both exchange traded and traded over the counter.

12.2 Derivative exposures must be of a hedging or positioning nature. As a percentage of Fund assets, the underlying exposure of all positioning derivatives will not exceed:

(a) 5% for fixed-income investments;

(b) 10% for domestic equity investments;

(c) 10% for international equity investments; and

(d) 1% for real estate investments.

Hedging derivatives will not be included in the limits above, but must be footnoted.

12.3 Any use of leverage will adhere to asset allocation restrictions and asset class active management risk range constraints.

13.0 Proxy Voting

13.1 Common stock proxies are valuable and should be voted in the best interest of STRS Ohio active and retired members.

13.2 The Board shall maintain stock proxy voting policies and has directed STRS Ohio investment staff and the proxy voting agents to use these policies as guidelines for voting common stock proxies held by the Fund.

14.0 Ohio Investments

14.1 The Board will give due consideration to investments that enhance the general welfare of the state and its citizens provided that assets are invested in the best interest of STRS Ohio active and retired members. Preference will be given to Ohio investments offering competitive returns at risk levels comparable to similar investments currently available to the Board.

14.2 STRS Ohio investment staff shall maintain and implement an Ohio Investment Plan. The plan shall set forth procedures to assure that a special effort will be made by the investment staff to examine and evaluate all legal investment opportunities in the state and, where policy criteria are satisfied, to acquire such investments.

15.0 Broker-Dealers

15.1 Purchases and sales of publicly traded securities shall be executed with broker-dealers from a list reviewed by the Board. In those rare situations where best execution cannot be achieved through a broker-dealer on the list, the Deputy Executive Director — Investments may approve the use of a broker-dealer not on the list.

15.2 Selection shall be based on an evaluation by the STRS Ohio investment staff as to financial soundness, underwriting capabilities, research services, execution capabilities and other factors required by the staff to fulfill its assigned investment responsibilities.

15.3 Specific transactions will be directed to the broker on that list most capable of providing brokerage services necessary to obtain both the best available price and the most favorable execution.

15.4 The Board shall give equal consideration to smaller Ohio-headquartered broker-dealers or smaller broker-dealers with at least one Ohio office and broker-dealers owned and controlled by minorities and/or women, provided the assets are transacted in the best interest of STRS Ohio members.

15.5 The Board has a goal to increase the use of Ohio-qualified broker-dealers for the execution of domestic equity and fixed-income securities transactions, when the services that Ohio-qualified broker-dealers provide are equal in quality, cost, scope and execution capabilities to all broker-dealers approved to transact securities transactions on behalf of the Board.

15.6 Each firm listed shall file with the Board on an annual basis such evidence of financial responsibility as required by the Board. This information shall include, but not be limited to, an audited financial statement.

15.7 When stocks are purchased during underwriting, allocations may be made to dealers not on the approved list provided the managing underwriter is so listed.

15.8 When entering into real estate transactions, the Board shall give equal consideration to Ohio firms providing associated professional services, minority-owned and controlled firms, and firms owned and controlled by women.

16.0 Securities Lending

The Board may operate a securities lending program to enhance the income of the Fund. The program must be operated by a bank trustee who follows the custodial requirements of the Treasurer of State and each security lent must be fully collateralized. Results of the program must be reported to the Board annually.

17.0 Securities Litigation

Involvement in securities litigation is an important responsibility for institutional investors with major public market exposure. The Board shall maintain a policy to determine the appropriate action to be taken when class action litigation is initiated against a company that generates a significant loss for the Board during the class period.

18.0 Security Valuation

Valuation of investments shall be the total of:

(a) The primary closing price on the principal registered stock exchange for all common and preferred stocks so listed.

(b) The NASDAQ Official Closing Price (NOCP) as reflected by NASDAQ for common and preferred stocks not listed on a registered stock exchange.

(c) The current value as determined by a qualified independent service for all bonds, notes and certificates of indebtedness.

(d) Amortized cost for commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and other short-term investments with a maturity of 270 or fewer days.

(e) The value of private real estate as determined by a valuation process consistent with GIPS standards; primary closing price on the principal registered stock exchange for all public real estate securities; and most recent external manager reported valuations updated to include subsequent activity.

(f) The most recent external manager valuations for alternative investments updated to include subsequent capital activity.

(g) International investments are valued by the subcustodian using relevant closing market prices and exchange rates.

19.0 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

19.1 The Board and its agents use a variety of compliance, verification and performance measurement tools to monitor, measure and evaluate how well STRS Ohio assets are being managed. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation frequencies range from hourly, to daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually.

19.2 The Board has developed a performance monitoring and evaluation system that answers two fundamental fiduciary questions:

(a) Are the assets being prudently managed? More specifically, are assets being managed in accordance with established laws, policies and procedures, and are individual investment managers in compliance with their mandates?

(b) Are the assets being profitably managed? More specifically, has performance affected benefit security, has capital market risk been rewarded and has active management risk been rewarded?

19.3 If there is a deviation from Board policies, STRS Ohio investment staff is required to provide the Board with a report explaining how the deviation was discovered, the reasons for the deviation, the impact on Fund performance, if any, and steps taken to mitigate future occurrences.

19.4 Exhibit 3 is an example of one of many reports used by the Board to monitor and evaluate performance of the total fund. Panel one indicates whether the total fund return exceeded the 8.0% actuarial rate of return. Panel two indicates whether the Fund was rewarded for investing in higher return but more risky equity investments. Panel three indicates whether active management added or subtracted returns.

19.5 Additional reports provide the Board with a multi-level view of investment activities at different levels and over different time horizons. These include:

(a) Performance of the total fund;

(b) Performance of individual asset class strategies;

(c) Performance of internal and externally managed portfolios; and

(d) Performance of individual external managers.

Exhibit 3: EXAMPLE Total Fund Trustee Summary Report, as of June 30, 2008

Experienced Returns	Annualized Rates of Return			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Have returns affected funded ratio?				
1. Total fund return	–5.44%	9.09%	11.40%	6.52%
2. Actuarial discount rate	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	7.82%
3. Out/under-performance (1–2)	–13.44%	1.09%	3.40%	–1.30%
Has plan been rewarded for capital market risk?				
4. Total fund policy return	–5.79%	8.11%	10.38%	6.19%
5. Minimum risk/high opportunity cost policy of 91-day T-Bills	2.90%	4.02%	3.06%	3.40%
6. Impact of asset mix policy (4–5)	–8.69%	4.09%	7.32%	2.79%
Has plan been rewarded for active management risk?				
7. Active management return (1–4)	0.35%	0.98%	1.02%	0.33%
8. Net active management return estimate	0.24%	0.87%	0.90%	0.22%

Statement of Fund Governance

Effective Dec. 10, 2009

1.0 Purpose

1.1 This Statement of Fund Governance (the "Statement") summarizes the governance structure established by the State Teachers Retirement Board of Ohio (the "Board") to ensure the prudent, effective and efficient management of the assets of the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio ("STRS Ohio").

1.2 The fund governance structure was approved by the Board after careful consideration of alternative approaches to governing a very large and growing pension fund within an increasingly complex financial and investment environment.

1.3 The Statement has been prepared with five audiences in mind: incumbent, new and prospective Board members; STRS Ohio investment staff; STRS Ohio active and retired members; Ohio General Assembly and Governor; and agents engaged by the Board to manage, administer or advise on STRS Ohio assets.

1.4 The Statement summarizes more detailed policy and procedure documents prepared and maintained by STRS Ohio investment staff, and numerous other documents that govern the day-to-day management of STRS Ohio assets.

1.5 The Board regularly assesses the continued suitability of the STRS Ohio fund governance structure, initiates change as necessary and updates this Statement accordingly.

1.6 The Board may authorize its administrative officers and committees to act for it in accord with its policies (ORC Sections 3307.04 and 3307.15). The Board, no less frequently than annually, adopts a resolution delegating to the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director — Investments the authority to acquire, dispose, operate and manage the Fund, subject to the Board's policies and to subsequent approval by the Board.

1.7 In carrying out the operation and management of STRS Ohio, the Board, the Executive Director, his/her investment staff and others that are considered fiduciaries as defined in ORC Section 3307.01(K) are subject to various fiduciary responsibilities in ORC Chapter 3307, including those found in ORC Sections 3307.15, 3307.151, 3307.181 and 3307.18. This Statement incorporates, and is subject to, all of the provisions of ORC Chapter 3307.

1.8 The Board acknowledges its responsibilities under ORC Chapter 3307 and to the extent that this Statement is inconsistent with ORC Chapter 3307, Chapter 3307 shall control.

1.9 The Board approved this Statement on Dec. 10, 2009.

2.0 Governance Principles

2.1 Three principles guided the Board's development of the STRS Ohio fund governance structure:

(a) As STRS Ohio governing fiduciary, the Board is ultimately accountable for all investment decisions. Section 3307.15 of the Ohio Revised Code (the "Code") vests the investment function in the Board and requires the Board to ". . . adopt, in regular meetings, policies, objectives, or criteria for the operation of the investment program . . ." Section 3307.15 of the Code sets forth the fiduciary responsibility of the Board in discharging its duties with respect to the fund.

(b) To ensure STRS Ohio assets are prudently, profitably and efficiently managed on a day-to-day basis, the Board needs to delegate the management and implementation of Board investment policies to qualified managing and operating fiduciaries. Sections 3307.04 and 3307.15 of the Code empower the Board to authorize its committees and administrative officers to act for it in accord with Board policies. The fiduciary responsibility of Board delegates in discharging their duties with respect to the fund is specified in Section 3307.15.

(c) To ensure effective oversight of delegates, the Board requires informative and timely performance reports that reveal if managing and operating fiduciaries have complied with established policies, and indicate how assets under their care have performed relative to Board-approved investment objectives.

3.0 Investment Decisions Retained by the Board

3.1 The Board approves the following investment policies:

(a) Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy, which includes the following:

(i) Total fund risk and return objectives;

(ii) Total fund target asset mix policy;

(iii) Total fund asset mix policy rebalancing ranges;

(iv) Active management risk and return objectives at the total fund and asset class levels; and

(v) Performance measurement criteria and evaluation standards.

(b) Proxy voting;

(c) Ohio investments;

(d) Securities lending;

(e) Broker-dealer selection criteria and procedures;

(f) Ohio-qualified investment managers and brokers; and

(g) Securities litigation.

3.2 Before approving or amending policy decisions, the Board seeks advice, guidance and recommendations from STRS Ohio investment staff, Board-retained investment consultants, and other experts or sources as considered prudent by the Board.

4.0 Investment Decisions Delegated to Investment Staff

4.1 The Board, through the Executive Director, has delegated to qualified STRS Ohio investment staff the following investment management and implementation decisions:

(a) Buying, selling, managing and monitoring individual securities, real assets and/or other investment transactions to achieve the total fund and asset class investment objectives approved by the Board;

(b) Retaining, managing and terminating external investment managers within each asset class as required to achieve the total fund and asset class investment objectives approved by the Board;

(c) Ensuring total fund, asset class and individual manager portfolios comply with established parameters and risk levels; and

(d) Preparing, negotiating and executing external investment manager mandates, guidelines and fee agreements.

4.2 In making these decisions, STRS Ohio investment staff seeks the advice, guidance and recommendations of Board-retained investment consultants, external investment managers, and other experts and sources as considered prudent by STRS Ohio staff.

5.0 Board Oversight

5.1 The Board requires investment staff to prepare and deliver an Annual Investment Plan that explains how STRS Ohio assets will be managed in order to achieve the Board-established investment objectives. This provides the Board a focused opportunity to:

(a) Question and comment on staff's investment management plans;

(b) Request additional information and support about staff's investment intentions; and

(c) Express its confidence in the Annual Investment Plan.

5.2 The Board meets at least quarterly to assess how assets are being managed relative to the Annual Investment Plan, to monitor and evaluate investment performance relative to objectives and to address other investments issues as are warranted.

5.3 The Board approves the criteria and standards for monitoring and evaluating the impact different investment decisions have on total fund, asset class and manager-level performance. Performance is monitored and evaluated with respect to risk and return objectives established by the Board.

(a) Investment risks are monitored and evaluated quarterly by comparing total fund and asset class risk characteristics relative to suitable benchmarks.

(b) Investment returns are monitored monthly and evaluated quarterly by comparing total fund and asset class returns relative to suitable benchmarks.

5.4 Before approving or amending the criteria for monitoring and evaluating investment decisions, the Board seeks advice, guidance and recommendations from STRS Ohio investment staff, Board-retained investment consultants, and other experts and sources as considered prudent by the Board.

Vincent Performance Services LLC

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
275 E. Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43215-3771

We have verified whether State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio ("STRS Ohio") (1) complied with all the composite construction requirements of the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) on a firm-wide basis for the period from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2010, and (2) designed its processes and procedures to calculate and present performance results in compliance with the GIPS standards as of June 30, 2010. STRS Ohio's management is responsible for compliance with the GIPS standards and the design of its processes and procedures. Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our verification. We completed this verification in accordance with the verification procedures set forth in the GIPS standards. We also completed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio has, in all material respects:

- Complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis for the period from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2010, and
- Designed its processes and procedures to calculate and present performance results in compliance with the GIPS standards as of June 30, 2010.

Since our verification was designed to form an opinion on a firm-wide basis this report does not relate to any composite presentation of STRS Ohio including what is reflected in this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Karyn D. Vincent

Karyn D. Vincent, CFA, CIPM
Vincent Performance Services LLC
August 13, 2010

Vincent Performance Services LLC 2014 NE Broadway Street Portland, OR 97232
Tel: 503-288-2704 Fax: 503-548-4435 www.vincentperformance.com

Investment Performance

(total returns, annualized on a fiscal-year basis, July 1 – June 30)

1-Year Returns (2010)[1]

Asset Category	STRS Ohio Return	Index Name	Index Return
Domestic Equities[6]	14.94%	Russell 3000	15.72%
International[6]	13.09%	International Equity Blended Benchmark[2]	11.45%
Fixed Income[6]	13.28%	Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index	10.60%
Real Estate[6]	–0.67%	Real Estate Blended Benchmark[3]	6.50%
Alternative Investments[6]	20.04%	Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark[4]	–
Total Fund	**13.54%**	**Total Fund Blended Benchmark[5]**	**13.28%**

3-Year Returns (2008–2010)

Asset Category	STRS Ohio Return	Index Name	Index Return
Domestic Equities[6]	–10.24%	Russell 3000	–9.47%
International[6]	–9.50%	International Equity Blended Benchmark[2]	–10.01%
Fixed Income[6]	8.30%	Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index	7.22%
Real Estate[6]	–4.82%	Real Estate Blended Benchmark[3]	–4.38%
Alternative Investments[6]	–0.34%	Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark[4]	–
Total Fund	**–5.60%**	**Total Fund Blended Benchmark[5]**	**–5.30%**

5-Year Returns (2006–2010)

Asset Category	STRS Ohio Return	Index Name	Index Return
Domestic Equities[6]	–0.69%	Russell 3000	–0.48%
International[6]	4.61%	International Equity Blended Benchmark[2]	4.06%
Fixed Income[6]	6.37%	Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index	5.56%
Real Estate[6]	6.80%	Real Estate Blended Benchmark[3]	3.92%
Alternative Investments[6]	8.11%	Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark[4]	2.32%
Total Fund	**2.92%**	**Total Fund Blended Benchmark[5]**	**2.64%**

STRS Ohio Long-Term Policy Objective (20 Years)

Total Fund: 8.10%

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). To receive a presentation that complies with the GIPS standards and/or a list and description of all firm composites, please contact the STRS Ohio Communication Services Department at (614) 227-4077.

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio is defined and created by the Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 3307.15. The STRS Ohio Total Fund performance returns consist of all assets of the fund, including both internally and externally managed accounts. All returns are calculated in U.S. dollars using a time-weighted rate of return. All returns are net of brokerage commissions, expenses related to trading, and applicable foreign withholding taxes on dividends, interest and capital gains. Performance is generally gross of fees; net of fees returns are available upon request. Investment management fees vary among asset class. All measurements and comparisons have been made using standard performance evaluation methods, and results are presented in a manner consistent with the investment industry in general and public pension funds in particular.

The Total Fund reflects an asset allocation to six primary asset classes. As of June 30, 2010, the actual asset allocation is as follows: Liquidity Reserves 2%, Fixed Income 22%, Domestic Equities 38%, International Equities 22%, Real Estate 9% and Alternative Investments 7%. The investment objective for the Total Fund is to earn, over moving 20-year periods, an annualized return that equals or exceeds the actuarial rate of return, approved by the State Teachers Retirement Board ("Board") to value STRS Ohio liabilities. As of June 30, 2010, the current actuarial rate of return is 8.0%.

As part of the Total Fund strategy, certain asset classes may use derivatives and/or leverage. The following asset classes may use derivatives and/or leverage to gain exposure to certain sectors of the market:

- Fixed Income: Exposure to derivatives for internally managed fixed-income investments may not exceed 5% of Total Fund assets. A variety of derivatives may be used to adjust the exposure to interest rates, individual securities or to market sectors in the fixed-income asset class.
- Domestic Equities: Exposure to derivatives, including, but not limited to, futures, stock options and index options may not exceed 10% of Total Fund assets.
- International Equities: Exposure to derivatives, including swap agreements, may not exceed 10% of Total Fund assets.
- Real Estate: Activities may include borrowing funds on a secured or unsecured basis with leverage limited to 50% of the internally managed direct real estate assets. At June 30, 2010 and 2009, debt as a percentage of these assets was 33% and 33%, respectively. Derivatives may also be used and cannot exceed 1% of Total Fund assets.

[1]The one-year returns for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, have been examined by Vincent Performance Services LLC. A copy of the examination report is available upon request.

[2]The International Equity Blended Benchmark is calculated using 80% of the MSCI World ex USA Index (50% hedged) and 20% of the MSCI EMF Index for all periods beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2006, and 75% MSCI World ex USA Index (50% hedged) and 25% MSCI EMF Index from July 1, 2003, through Dec. 31, 2005.

[3]The Real Estate Blended Benchmark is calculated quarterly using 85% NCREIF Property Index (NPI) and 15% Wilshire REIT Index for all periods beginning on or after Oct. 1, 2007, and 80% NPI, 10% NCREIF Timberland Index and 10% Dow Jones Wilshire REIT Index for periods prior to Oct. 1, 2007.

[4]The Alternative Investment Blended Benchmark is calculated monthly using 71.4% of the Russell 3000 Index plus 3% and 28.6% of the Russell 3000 Index minus 1% for all periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, and the Russell 3000 Index plus 3% for periods prior to July 1, 2009. Given the long-term nature of the asset class, no benchmark return for alternative investments is displayed for the one- and three-year periods.

[5]The Total Fund Blended Benchmark is calculated and rebalanced monthly using a blend of the asset class benchmarks based on the Total Fund's policy weights in effect during the respective period. For alternative investments, however, the actual alternative investments return is used in the calculation of the Total Fund Blended Benchmark. Information concerning asset class benchmarks and policy weights is available upon request.

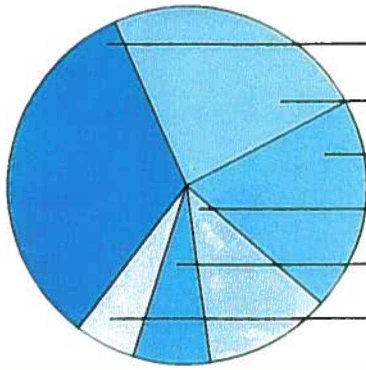
[6]Returns are supplemental to the Total Fund composite returns.

Summary of Investment Assets
As of June 30, 2010 and 2009 (dollar amounts in thousands)

	June 30, 2010 Fair Value	%	June 30, 2009 Fair Value	%
Short term				
Commercial paper	$ 3,078,470	5.24%	$ 4,447,350	8.13%
Short-term investment funds	49,000	0.08%	36,500	0.07%
Repurchase agreements	–	0.00%	250,000	0.45%
Total short term	3,127,470	5.32%	4,733,850	8.65%
Fixed income				
U.S. government agency obligations and U.S. government obligations	4,670,121	7.94%	1,178,321	2.15%
Corporate bonds	4,207,714	7.16%	3,665,020	6.70%
High yield and emerging market	1,110,016	1.89%	1,097,661	2.00%
Mortgages and asset-backed	4,070,661	6.93%	5,060,816	9.25%
Total fixed income	14,058,512	23.92%	11,001,818	20.10%
Domestic common and preferred stock	19,530,128	33.23%	17,376,344	31.75%
Real estate				
East region	2,201,662	3.75%	2,123,500	3.88%
Midwest region	970,248	1.65%	1,016,300	1.86%
South region	591,811	1.01%	662,411	1.21%
West region	1,274,687	2.17%	1,735,802	3.17%
REITs	719,420	1.22%	461,832	0.84%
Other	876,266	1.49%	1,023,905	1.87%
Total real estate	6,634,094	11.29%	7,023,750	12.83%
Alternative investments	4,133,488	7.03%	3,133,958	5.72%
International	11,290,445	19.21%	11,466,789	20.95%
Total investments	$ 58,774,137	100.00%	$ 54,736,509	100.00%

Investment asset schedule excludes invested securities lending collateral.

Investment Distribution by Fair Value — as of June 30, 2010



Ohio Investment Profile — as of June 30, 2010 (in thousands)

STRS Ohio continues to engage in quality Ohio investments. As of June 30, 2010, STRS Ohio investments in companies with headquarters in Ohio are valued at more than $1 billion.

Fixed income	$ 107,453
Common stock	630,062
Alternative investments	175,833
Real estate	151,547
Total Ohio-headquartered investments	**$1,064,895**

Schedule of U.S. Stock Brokerage Commissions Paid

(for the year ended June 30, 2010)

Brokerage Firm	Shares Traded*	Commissions Paid	Avg. Cents Per Share
ITG, Inc.	103,308,840	$ 1,996,354.47	1.9
Cantor Fitzgerald	38,931,719	1,154,867.08	3.0
Nomura	135,916,200	1,012,264.16	0.7
Morgan Stanley	50,131,824	746,055.61	1.5
UBS Investment Bank	28,636,724	699,236.07	2.4
JP Morgan Securities	12,011,834	540,658.86	4.5
Citigroup	13,978,685	539,574.23	3.9
Barclays Capital	17,857,313	538,970.24	3.0
Liquidnet Inc.	25,419,599	437,261.44	1.7
Jefferies & Company	13,708,256	425,793.19	3.1
Bernstein (Sanford C.) & Company	10,765,340	419,775.75	3.9
Deutsche Bank Securities	21,277,520	410,818.93	1.9
ICAP Corporates LLC	15,894,302	406,803.54	2.6
Banc of America Securities	9,631,936	395,656.18	4.1
Credit Suisse First Boston	11,384,028	371,798.47	3.3
Weeden & Company LP	21,685,684	345,783.71	1.6
Miller Tabak & Company LLC	16,120,302	317,410.10	2.0
Baird (Robert) & Company	8,576,428	312,785.30	3.6
Cowen & Company	7,207,197	305,399.45	4.2
RBC Capital Markets	9,599,307	282,254.37	2.9
International Strategy & Investment Group Inc.	4,025,650	200,782.50	5.0
Oppenheimer & Company Inc.	4,634,230	199,148.90	4.3
Goldman Sachs	6,125,191	187,158.57	3.1
KeyBanc Capital Markets	3,397,862	157,145.10	4.6
Piper Jaffray	4,414,913	156,475.81	3.5
Others (includes 81 brokerage firms and external managers)	220,677,053	5,166,219.02	2.3
Total	**815,317,937**	**$17,726,451.05**	**2.2**

* Includes option equivalent shares

Schedule of Largest Investment Holdings*

(as of June 30, 2010)

Domestic Equities — Top 20 Holdings

	Shares	Fair Value
Exxon Mobil Corp.	8,760,652	$499,970,435
Apple Computer Inc.	1,963,500	$493,879,155
Microsoft Corp.	14,888,300	$342,579,783
Procter & Gamble Co.	4,899,786	$293,889,164
Johnson & Johnson	4,733,600	$279,566,416
General Electric Co.	18,609,700	$268,351,874
Cisco Systems	12,503,000	$266,438,930
International Business Machines Corp.	2,072,400	$255,899,952
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	6,512,612	$238,426,725
Hewlett-Packard Co.	5,326,400	$230,526,592
AT&T Inc.	9,436,482	$228,268,500
ChevronTexaco Corp.	3,186,879	$216,261,609
Philip Morris International	4,644,300	$212,894,712
Wells Fargo Co.	8,137,994	$208,332,646
Coca Cola Co.	4,112,200	$206,103,464
Bank of America	13,587,453	$195,251,700
Merck & Co. Inc.	5,116,071	$178,909,003
Intel Corp.	8,878,800	$172,692,660
Google Inc.	386,700	$172,062,165
Wal Mart Stores Inc.	3,422,100	$164,500,347

International Equities — Top 20 Holdings

	Shares	Fair Value
Vodafone (United Kingdom)	53,026,045	$110,405,635
Astrazeneca (United Kingdom)	1,973,169	$ 93,563,253
Sanofi-Aventis (France)	1,433,227	$ 86,967,061
GlaxoSmithKline (United Kingdom)	4,530,093	$ 77,476,883
Novartis AG (Switzerland)	1,567,968	$ 76,507,530
Royal Dutch Shell (United Kingdom)	2,618,643	$ 66,649,884
Rolls Royce Group (United Kingdom)	7,665,222	$ 64,515,795
Nestle SA (Switzerland)	1,253,317	$ 60,689,376
Philips (Netherlands)	2,001,742	$ 60,621,692
Samsung Electronics (South Korea)	88,374	$ 55,984,184
Nokia OYJ (Finland)	6,795,580	$ 55,862,522
British American Tobacco (United Kingdom)	1,732,868	$ 55,397,118
BNP Paribas (France)	992,135	$ 54,416,343
Taiwan Semiconductor (Taiwan)	27,415,355	$ 51,735,139
Novo Nordisk (Denmark)	626,607	$ 50,920,450
Bayerische Motoren Werke (Germany)	1,017,800	$ 49,957,314
BP PLC (United Kingdom)	10,086,950	$ 48,131,919
Anheuser-Busch InBev (Belgium)	968,028	$ 47,128,896
Munchener Rueckvers (Germany)	369,492	$ 46,782,886
Michelin (France)	649,251	$ 45,918,286

Fixed Income — Top 20 Holdings

	Par Value	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury N/B, 1.000%, due 08/31/2011, AAA	193,000,000	$194,250,640
U.S. Treasury N/B, 1.000%, due 10/31/2011, AAA	178,000,000	$179,244,220
U.S. Treasury N/B, 0.875%, due 02/28/2011, AAA	175,420,000	$176,090,104
U.S. Treasury N/B, 0.875%, due 04/30/2011, AAA	170,100,000	$170,848,440
U.S. Treasury N/B, 2.125%, due 11/30/2014, AAA	162,900,000	$166,368,141
U.S. Treasury N/B, 3.000%, due 09/30/2016, AAA	153,250,000	$159,798,373
U.S. Treasury N/B, 2.375%, due 09/30/2014, AAA	149,100,000	$154,006,881
U.S. Treasury N/B, 4.250%, due 08/15/2015, AAA	133,200,000	$148,992,192
CSFB 2001-CP4 A4, 6.180%, due 12/15/2035, NR	140,702,996	$144,290,922
U.S. Treasury N/B, 2.375%, due 08/31/2014, AAA	129,300,000	$133,675,512
Freddie Mac, 1.375%, due 01/09/2013, AAA	130,700,000	$132,142,928
U.S. Treasury N/B, 2.625%, due 02/29/2016, AAA	128,400,000	$132,131,304
U.S. Treasury N/B, 1.000%, due 07/31/2011, AAA	128,200,000	$129,007,660
U.S. Treasury N/B, 1.000%, due 09/30/2011, AAA	128,000,000	$128,870,400
FNMA POOL #735578, 5.000%, due 06/01/2035, AAA	120,970,453	$128,053,273
U.S. Treasury N/B, 3.250%, due 06/30/2016, AAA	119,450,000	$126,682,698
Federal Home Loan, 0.194%, due 07/12/2010, NR	115,000,000	$114,995,400
FNMA POOL #960605, 5.000%, due 08/01/2037, AAA	107,240,798	$113,519,747
Hilton Hotels, 0.645%, due 10/03/2015, AAA	111,800,000	$111,662,721
FHLMC GOLD 15YR #G13815, 4.500%, due 05/01/2025, AAA	105,502,658	$111,387,596

*A complete list of investment holdings is available from STRS Ohio.

Schedule of External Managers
(as of June 30, 2010)

Domestic Equity

Large Cap Enhanced	Intech
Small Cap	Chartwell Investment Partners Neuberger Berman Eagle Asset Management Fuller & Thaler Asset Management Lord, Abbett & Company M.A. Weatherbie & Company Next Century Growth Investors

International

EAFE	Arrowstreet Capital Alliance Bernstein Marvin & Palmer Associates
Emerging Market	First State Investments Genesis Asset Managers Marvin & Palmer Associates Alliance Bernstein

Fixed Income

High Yield	Pacific Investment Management Company Oaktree Capital Management
Emerging Market	Pyramis Global Advisors Stone Harbor Investment Partners

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

November 11, 2010

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One North Wacker
Chicago IL 60606
Telephone (312) 298 2000
Facsimile (312) 298 2001

The Retirement Board
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
275 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This report presents the results of the annual valuation of the assets and liabilities of The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) as of July 1, 2010, prepared in accordance with Section 3307.51 of Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. This valuation takes into account all of the pension and survivor benefits to which members are entitled. A separate valuation of the retiree health care benefits provided by the System is performed as of January 1 of each year.

The valuation was based on the actuarial assumptions and methods as adopted by the Board of Trustees, including a valuation interest rate of 8% per annum, compounded annually. The actuarial methods and assumptions are unchanged from the prior valuation.

Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions and methods were selected by the Board and comply with the parameters set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards No. 25. The demographic assumptions, including the withdrawal, active death, retirement, and retiree mortality rates reflect the past experience and the expected future experience of the System. The inflation assumption is 3.0%. The real rate of return is 5.0%, resulting in an interest rate of 8.0%. The payroll growth assumption is 3.5% for the next eight years and 4.0% thereafter.

Assets and Membership Data

STRS Ohio reported to the actuary the individual data for members of the System as of the valuation date. The amount of assets in the trust fund taken into account in the valuation was based on statements prepared by STRS Ohio.

Funding Adequacy

The total contribution rate from employers and members is 24% of payroll. The Board allocates the total contribution rate between pension and survivor benefits and health care. For fiscal 2011 and after, the Board has allocated 1% toward health care, leaving 23% for pension and survivor benefits. The valuation indicates that the contribution rate of 23% for fiscal 2011 and after is insufficient to provide for the payment of the pension and survivor benefits, as the funding period is infinite. An infinite funding period means the contributions collected will never amortize the unfunded accrued liability unless changes are made.

The valuation indicates that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the actuarial experience of STRS Ohio was unfavorable and generated a net actuarial loss of $279 million. This loss consisted of a $1,310 million loss due to the recognition of deferred prior asset losses under the system's asset valuation method, a $579 million gain due to fiscal 2010 favorable investment return and a $452 million gain due to favorable fiscal 2010 salary and demographic experience as compared to the actuarial assumptions.

Financial Results and Membership Data

This report shows detailed summaries of the financial results of the valuation and membership data used in preparing this valuation. The actuary prepared supporting schedules included in the Actuarial and Statistical Sections of the STRS Ohio Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The actuary prepared the trend data schedules included in the Financial Section of the STRS Ohio Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

In preparing the results presented in this report, we have relied upon information provided to us regarding the benefit provisions, System members, unaudited plan assets, and benefit payments. While the scope of our engagement did not call for us to perform an audit or independent verification of this information, we have reviewed this information for reasonableness but have not audited it. The accuracy of the results presented in this report is dependent upon the accuracy and completeness of the underlying information.

The undersigned actuaries are members of the Society of Actuaries and other professional actuarial organizations and meet the "Qualification Standards for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the United States" relating to pension plans. There is no relationship between PricewaterhouseCoopers and STRS Ohio that impairs our objectivity.

Respectfully submitted,

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Sheldon Gamzon
Fellow of the Society of Actuaries
Member of the American Academy of Actuaries

Denis Roy
Fellow of the Society of Actuaries
Member of the American Academy of Actuaries

Statement of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The assumptions below have been adopted by the State Teachers Retirement Board after consulting with the actuary.

Financing Objective: To establish contributions as a level percentage of active member payroll which, when invested, will be sufficient to provide specified benefits to STRS Ohio members and retirees.

Interest Rate: 8% per annum, compounded annually. (Adopted 2003)

Mortality Rates: According to the RP 2000 Combined (Projection 2018 — Scale AA). Males' ages are set back two years. Females younger than age 85 are set back three years, while females age 85 and over are set back two years. Special mortality tables are used for the period after disability retirement. (Adopted 2008)

Future Expenses: The assumed interest rate is net of the anticipated future administrative expenses of the fund.

Actuarial Cost Method: Projected benefit method with level percentage entry age normal cost and open-end unfunded accrued liability. Gains and losses are reflected in the accrued liability.

Annual Rates of Separation and Salary Increase

Age	Non-Vested Withdrawal	Vested Withdrawal	Mortality	Disability	Salary Increase*
MEN					
20	24.70%	15.00%	.02%	.01%	12.00%
25	13.60%	15.00%	.03%	.01%	12.00%
30	12.75%	3.20%	.04%	.02%	8.00%
35	14.50%	2.61%	.06%	.04%	7.25%
40	13.75%	2.16%	.09%	.10%	6.00%
45	13.40%	1.90%	.13%	.18%	5.25%
50	13.40%	1.80%	.29%	.24%	4.50%
55	13.40%	1.80%	.40%	.30%	4.00%
60	13.40%	1.80%	.52%	.35%	3.50%
65	13.40%	—	.85%	.40%	3.25%
WOMEN					
20	19.50%	20.00%	.01%	.02%	12.00%
25	9.99%	19.00%	.01%	.02%	12.00%
30	9.99%	6.40%	.02%	.02%	8.00%
35	11.75%	3.60%	.03%	.07%	7.25%
40	9.00%	2.25%	.04%	.12%	6.00%
45	9.00%	1.80%	.06%	.17%	5.25%
50	9.00%	2.00%	.10%	.24%	4.50%
55	9.00%	2.40%	.21%	.30%	4.00%
60	7.25%	2.40%	.40%	.35%	3.50%
65	7.25%	—	.70%	.40%	3.25%

*Includes an inflation adjustment of 3.00%.

Asset Valuation Method: A four-year moving market average value of assets that spreads the difference between the actual investment income and the expected income (based on the valuation interest rate) over a period of four years. The actuarial value shall not be less than 91% or more than 109% of market value. (Adopted 1997)

Payroll Growth: 3.50% per annum compounded annually for the next 10 years, 4.00% thereafter. (Adopted 2008)

Separations From Active Service and Salary Increases: Representative values of the assumed rates of separation and annual rates of salary increase are shown in the table below. (Adopted 2008)

Replacement of Retiring Members: The majority of members who retire do so effective July 1. These members are replaced by new members who are hired after July 1. As a result, new members are not reported on the census data. To compensate for this disparity, assumed payroll for these new members is equal to the difference between actual total system payroll for the fiscal year just ended and reported payroll for members reported on the valuation date.

Census and Assets: The valuation was based on members of the system as of July 1, 2009, and does not take into account future members. All census and asset data was supplied by the system.

Definition of Active Member: Members employed on the valuation date who have earned at least 0.25 years of service are considered active.

Marital Status: 80% of male members and 60% of female members are assumed to be married, with husbands assumed to be three years older than their spouse.

Retirement Rates

Age	Under 25 Years of Service	25–29 Years of Service	30–34 Years of Service	35+ Years of Service
MEN				
52	0%	0%	20%	40%
55	0%	18%	12%	60%
60	13%	9%	15%	45%
65	17%	20%	10%	30%
70	12%	15%	10%	20%
75	100%	100%	100%	100%
WOMEN				
52	0%	0%	20%	80%
55	0%	14%	12%	50%
60	22%	15%	25%	40%
65	20%	32%	25%	45%
70	12%	20%	15%	35%
75	100%	100%	100%	100%

Benefit Recipients Added to and Removed From the Rolls, 2003–2010

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning Number of Benefit Recipients	Beginning Annual Allowances (in thousands)	Benefit Recipients Added	Payments Added (in thousands)	Benefit Recipients Removed	Payments Removed (in thousands)	Ending Number of Benefit Recipients	Ending Annual Allowance (in thousands)
2003	105,300	$2,806,482	6,299	$267,889	3,305	$52,546	108,294	$3,021,825
2004	108,294	$3,021,825	7,038	$310,262	3,479	$60,009	111,853	$3,272,078
2005	111,853	$3,272,078	6,929	$330,284	3,387	$62,121	115,395	$3,540,241
2006	115,395	$3,540,241	7,194	$354,245	3,405	$66,091	119,184	$3,828,395
2007	119,184	$3,828,395	7,289	$370,503	3,539	$74,241	122,934	$4,124,657
2008	122,934	$4,124,657	7,182	$373,385	3,610	$79,243	126,506	$4,418,799
2009	126,506	$4,418,799	6,675	$366,645	3,522	$78,480	129,659	$4,706,964
2010	129,659	$4,706,964	7,089	$334,654	3,645	$83,658	133,103	$4,957,960

Schedule of Valuation Data — Active Members, 2001–2010

Valuation Date	Number	Annualized Salaries (in thousands)	Annual Average Pay	% Increase in Average Pay
2001	177,013	$7,721,258	$43,620	3%
2002	178,557	$8,063,134	$45,157	4%
2003	179,944	$8,425,838	$46,825	4%
2004	179,063	$8,646,404	$48,287	3%
2005	176,692	$8,757,200	$49,562	3%
2006	175,065	$8,894,400	$50,806	3%
2007	174,110	$9,051,842	$51,989	2%
2008	173,327	$9,187,562	$53,007	2%
2009	174,807	$9,502,701	$54,361	3%
2010	175,842	$9,633,355	$54,784	1%

Schedule of Valuation Data — Retirees/Beneficiaries, 2001–2010

Valuation Date	Number	Annual Allowances (in thousands)	% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
2001	102,132	$2,595,549	9%	$25,414
2002	105,300	$2,806,482	8%	$26,652
2003	108,294	$3,021,825	8%	$27,904
2004	111,853	$3,272,078	8%	$29,253
2005	115,395	$3,540,241	8%	$30,679
2006	119,184	$3,828,395	8%	$32,122
2007	122,934	$4,124,657	8%	$33,552
2008	126,506	$4,418,799	7%	$34,930
2009	129,659	$4,706,964	7%	$36,303
2010	133,103	$4,957,960	5%	$37,249

Solvency Test, 2001–2010 (dollar amounts in thousands)

	Accrued Liability for:				Portion of Accrued Liabilities Covered by Valuation Assets		
Valuation Date	(1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirees and Beneficiaries	(3) Active Members (Employer-Financed Portion)	Valuation Assets*	(1)	(2)	(3)
2001	$7,445,894	$30,145,012	$21,834,394	$54,194,672	100%	100%	76%
2002	$7,771,703	$32,639,291	$22,804,650	$48,958,824	100%	100%	37%
2003	$8,155,685	$34,938,341	$22,842,331	$48,899,215	100%	100%	25%
2004	$8,600,068	$37,870,700	$23,396,658	$52,253,799	100%	100%	25%
2005	$8,940,971	$40,937,540	$23,938,603	$53,765,570	100%	100%	16%
2006	$9,284,076	$44,219,489	$23,867,459	$58,008,050	100%	100%	19%
2007	$9,563,124	$47,526,142	$24,037,375	$66,671,511	100%	100%	40%
2008	$9,737,926	$51,874,103	$25,820,319	$69,198,008	100%	100%	29%
2009	$10,295,816	$54,909,046	$26,236,093	$54,902,859	100%	81%	0%
2010	$10,641,167	$57,754,654	$26,324,848	$55,946,259	100%	78%	0%

*Excludes health care assets. Years prior to 2008 included the health care assets in prior disclosures, but have been restated to exclude these assets.

Analysis of Financial Experience

Gains and Losses in Accrued Liabilities Resulting From Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience (in thousands)

	Gain (loss) for year ended June 30:				
Type of Activity:	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Investment income. If there is greater investment income than assumed, there is a gain. If less, there is a loss.	$ (731,414)	$ (17,353,396)	$ (593,933)	$5,865,787	$1,492,303
Payroll growth. If more contributions from payroll growth are received than expected, there is a gain. If less, there is a loss.	(30,530)	(35,590)	(55,621)	(312,644)	(456,690)
Salary increases. If there are smaller salary increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, there is a loss.	404,084	133,050	327,750	54,930	57,775
Retirement and other separation experience. If members retire from service at an older age or with a lower final average salary than assumed, there is a gain. If separation claims are less than expected, there is a gain. If new members don't enter the system as expected, there is a loss.	(664,659)	(493,354)	(436,523)	(329,777)	(197,519)
Death after retirement. If retirees live shorter than expected, there is a gain. If retirees live longer than assumed, there is a loss.	744,522	(66,627)	(136,493)	(46,727)	(64,720)
Defined Contribution Plan administrative expenses. If there is more expense than participant income, there is a loss.	0	0	0	(49)	(3,642)
Final plan reselection. If the account value from defined contribution accounts is greater than the reestablished defined benefit account balance, there is a gain.	(1,061)	14,538	821	2,951	2,873
Gain (or loss) during year from financial experience	(279,058)	(17,801,379)	(893,999)	5,234,471	830,380
Nonrecurring items adjustment	0	0	0	0	127,300
Composite gain (or loss) during the year	$ (279,058)	$ (17,801,379)	$ (893,999)	$ 5,234,471	$ 957,680

Summary of Benefit and Contribution Provisions — Defined Benefit Plan

Eligibility for Membership

Immediate upon commencement of employment.

Service Retirement

Eligibility

Any age with 30 years of service, age 55 with 25 years of service, or age 60 with five years of service. Members retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit amounts.

Amounts

Annual amount equal to the greater of (a) 2.2% of final average salary for the three highest paid years, multiplied by years of total Ohio service credit, or 2.5% of final average salary for the three highest paid years if the member has 35 or more years of contributing service credit, multiplied by years of total service credit — except that for years of Ohio contributing service credit in excess of 30 the following formula percentage will apply:

Year	Percentage
31	2.5%
32	2.6%
33	2.7%
34	2.8%
35	2.9%
36	3.0%
37	3.1%
38	3.2%
39	3.3%

or (b) $86 multiplied by years of service credit, and adjusted by the following percentage:

Attained Age	Years of Ohio Service Credit	Percentage of Base Amount
58	25	75%
59	26	80%
60	27	85%
61		88%
	28	90%
62		91%
63		94%
	29	95%
64		97%
65	30 or more	100%

Annual salary is subject to the limit under Section 401(a)(17).

Maximum benefit — The lesser of: (a) 100% of average annual salary for the three highest paid years, or (b) the limit as established by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Minimum benefit — The sum of the annuity provided by: (a) the member's contribution with interest, (b) a pension equal to the annuity, and (c) an additional pension of $40 multiplied by the number of years of prior and military service.

Disability Retirement

Eligibility

A member may qualify if the following criteria are met: membership before July 30,1992, and election of this benefit; completion of five or more years of service; under age 60; and incapacitated for the performance of regular job duties for at least 12 months.

Amount

(1) Annuity with a reserve equal to the member's accumulated contributions, plus

(2) The difference between (1) (noted above) and the greater of 2% of the average salary during the three highest paid years times total service plus years and months from date of disability to age 60, or $86 times total service plus years and months from date of disability to age 60. Maximum allowance is 75% of final average salary. Minimum allowance is 30% of final average salary.

Disability Allowance

Eligibility

A member may qualify if the following criteria are met: membership after July 29,1992, or membership on or before July 29,1992, and election of this benefit; completion of five or more years of service; and incapacitated for the performance of regular job duties for at least 12 months.

Amount

The amount is 2.2% of the average salary during the three highest paid years times total service. Maximum allowance is 60% of final average salary. Minimum allowance is 45% of final average salary. The disability allowance payment terminates at age 65 (or later if payment begins after age 60). After termination of the disability allowance, the member may apply for service retirement.

Death After Retirement

Lump-sum payment of $1,000 upon death after service or disability retirement.

Survivor Benefits

Eligibility

A member may qualify for this benefit after at least 1-1/2 years of credit for Ohio service with at least 1/4 year of such service in the 2-1/2 years preceding death; or upon death of a disability retiree.

Amount

If a member was eligible for retirement, a spouse or other sole dependent beneficiary may elect to receive Option 1 benefits in lieu of return of contributions. If a member was not eligible for retirement, qualified beneficiaries may elect to receive dependent-based benefits in lieu of return of contributions (see chart below) or service-based benefits, which provide a minimum benefit of a percentage of final average salary based on years of credited service ranging from 29% with 20 years of service to 60% with 29 years of service.

Qualified beneficiaries are spouse, dependent children and/or dependent parents age 65 or older.

Number of Qualified Dependents	% of Average Annual Salary for Three Highest Paid Years	Minimum Annual Benefit
1	25%	$1,152
2	40%	2,232
3	50%	2,832
4	55%	2,832
5 or more	60%	2,832

Lump-Sum Withdrawal Option

In lieu of any other pension or survivor benefits, a member who leaves the system can receive his or her member contributions with interest in a lump sum according to the following schedule:

Credited Service	Lump-Sum Amount
Less than three years	Member contributions with 2% interest
Three or more years but less than five years	Member contributions with 3% interest
Five or more years	150% of member contributions with 3% interest

The board has the authority to modify the interest credited to member contributions.

Optional Forms of Benefit

Option 1 — 100% joint and survivorship. Reduced retirement allowance payable to the member and continuing for life to the member's sole beneficiary (named at retirement) after the member's death.

Option 2 — A joint and survivorship annuity payable during the lifetime of the member, with the member's sole beneficiary (named at retirement) to receive some other portion of the member's annuity after the member's death.

Option 3 — The member's reduced retirement allowance provided under Option 1 or Option 2 paid for life to the member's sole beneficiary (named at retirement) after the member's death. In the event of the death of the sole beneficiary or termination of marriage between the retiree and the sole beneficiary, the retiree may elect to return to a single lifetime benefit equivalent, available for an actuarially computed charge as determined by the Retirement Board. In the case of termination of marriage, the election may be made with the written consent of the beneficiary or by court order.

Option 4 — A life annuity payable during the lifetime of the member with a guarantee that, upon the member's death before the expiration of a certain period, the benefit will continue for the remainder of such period to the beneficiary. Joint beneficiaries may receive the present value of any remaining payments in a lump-sum settlement. If all beneficiaries die before the expiration of the certain period, the present value of all remaining payments is paid to the estate of the beneficiary last receiving benefits.

Option 5 — A plan of payment established by the Retirement Board combining any of the features of Options 1, 2 and 4.

Partial Lump-Sum Option Plan (PLOP) — A lump-sum payment totaling between six and 36 times the member's monthly retirement benefit value. Lifetime monthly benefit payments then start at a reduced amount to account for the sum taken up front in a single payment.

Refund of Contributions

A member's contributions with interest are refunded upon termination of employment where no other benefit is payable. Upon death after retirement or upon death of a survivor in receipt of benefits, the member's accumulated contributions, less payments made, are returned to the designated beneficiary.

Cost-of-Living Benefits

The basic benefit is increased each year by 3% of the original base benefit.

Health Care

Retirees, their spouse and dependents have access to a medical expense health care plan as may be offered by the Retirement Board and which is subject to changes in terms and conditions from time to time.

Contribution

By members: 10% of salary.

By employers: 14% of salaries of their employees who are members.

Summary of Benefit and Contribution Provisions — Combined Plan

Eligibility for Membership

New members hired on or after July 1, 2001, may elect in writing to participate in the Combined Plan.

Service Retirement

Eligibility

Age 60 with five years of service.

Amount

The balance in the member's defined contribution account plus an annual amount equal to 1% of final average salary for the three highest paid years multiplied by years of total Ohio service credit.

Annual salary is subject to the limit under Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Vesting

Eligibility

Completion of five years of service for the defined benefit portion. Member contributions and earnings are 100% vested at all times.

Amount

A member who terminates with five or more years of service credit can receive the actuarial equivalent present value of the defined benefit formula. Before age 50, a withdrawal must include both the defined benefit and defined contribution portions of the account.

Early Retirement

Eligibility

Before age 60 with five years of service.

Amount

The normal retirement benefit commencing at age 60. At age 50 or after, a member who elects to withdraw the full value of his or her defined contribution account may receive the withdrawal value of the formula benefit in a single sum, or leave the formula benefit on account for a benefit payable at age 60. The member may withdraw the defined benefit portion of the account only if he or she is also withdrawing the defined contribution account.

Late Retirement

Eligibility

After age 60 with five years of service.

Amount

The formula benefit described in the service retirement section based on service credit and final average salary at termination without any actuarial adjustment.

Disability Benefits

Eligibility

Completion of five or more years of service and incapacitated for the performance of regular job duties for at least 12 months.

Amount

Members have the option of receiving disability benefits. All contributions and investment gains in the member's defined contribution account are used to fund the benefit. At age 65, the disability benefit converts to a service retirement benefit with a 2.2% formula. Alternatively, the member's defined contribution account is available upon termination of employment.

Survivor Benefits

Eligibility

Upon death after at least 1-1/2 years of credit for Ohio service with at least 1/4 year of such service in the 2-1/2 years preceding death or upon death of a disability retiree.

Amount

Qualified surviving members have the option of receiving survivor benefits paid as an annuity. All contributions and investment gains in the member's defined contribution account are used to fund the benefit. If a member had 30 years of service, was age 55 with 25 years of service or age 60 with five years of service, the spouse or other sole dependent beneficiary may elect to receive an Option 1 benefit in lieu of return of contributions.

If a member did not meet the eligibility requirements described above, qualified beneficiaries may elect to receive the following benefits in lieu of return of contributions.

Number of Qualified Dependents	% of Average Annual Salary for Three Highest Paid Years	Minimum Annual Benefit
1	25%	$1,152
2	40%	2,232
3	50%	2,832
4	55%	2,832
5 or more	60%	2,832

Service-based benefits provide a minimum benefit of a percentage of final average salary based on years of credited service ranging from 29% with 20 years of service to 60% with 29 years of service.

Alternatively, the member's defined contribution account is available.

Qualified beneficiaries are spouse, dependent children and/or dependent parents age 65 or older.

Optional Forms of Payment of Defined Benefit Portion

A lump sum of the actuarial equivalent of the defined benefit formula benefit. If a member withdraws the defined contribution account before age 50, the formula benefit is paid in a lump sum.

Joint and Survivorship Options — Options 1 through 5 described in the Defined Benefit Plan provisions are available, as well as the PLOP. All alternative forms of payment are the actuarial equivalent of the Single Life Annuity benefit payable at age 60.

Optional Forms of Payment of Member's Defined Contribution Account

The actuarial equivalent of the member's defined contribution account can be paid on or after age 50 as a lifetime annuity. Options 1 through 5, described in the Defined Benefit Plan provisions, are also available. The monthly annuity must be $100 or more to receive the member's defined contribution account in the form of an annuity.

The vested amount of the member's defined contribution account upon termination of employment can be paid as a single lump sum. If a member takes a lump sum of the defined benefit formula benefit, the member must simultaneously withdraw the lump-sum value of the member's defined contribution account in a single lump sum.

Cost-of-Living Benefits

Not available on the service retirement benefit. For disability and survivor benefits, the basic benefit is increased by 3% each year.

Health Care

Retirees, their spouse and dependents have access to a medical expense health care plan as may be offered by the Retirement Board and which is subject to changes in terms and conditions from time to time.

Contribution

By members: 10% of salary is deposited into the member's defined contribution account.

By employers: 13.7% of salaries is used to fund the defined benefit formula and health care; 0.3% of salaries is used to fund administrative expenses for the Defined Contribution Plan.

Summary of Benefit and Contribution Provisions — Defined Contribution Plan

Eligibility for Membership

New members hired on or after July 1, 2001, may elect in writing to participate in the Defined Contribution Plan.

Service Retirement

Eligibility

Termination after age 50.

Amount

The balance in the member's defined contribution account.

Vesting

Eligibility

Employer contributions and earnings on the member's account are vested after the first anniversary of membership. Member contributions and earnings are 100% vested at all times.

Amount

The balance in the member's defined contribution account.

Early Retirement

Eligibility

Termination before age 50.

Amount

The balance in the member's defined contribution account.

Disability Benefit

Not available. However, members who terminate employment may withdraw their account.

Survivor Benefits

Eligibility

Upon death.

Amount

The balance in the member's defined contribution account.

Optional Forms of Payment

The actuarial equivalent of the member's defined contribution account can be paid on or after age 50 as a lifetime annuity. Options 1 through 5, described in the Defined Benefit Plan provisions, are also available. The monthly annuity must be $100 or more to receive the member's defined contribution account in the form of an annuity.

Cost-of-Living Benefits

Not available.

Health Care

Not available.

Contribution

By members: 10% of salary is deposited into the member's defined contribution account.

By employers: 10.5% of salary is deposited into the member's defined contribution account; 3.5% of salaries is used to amortize the unfunded liability of the Defined Benefit Plan.

Statistical

The objective of the statistical section is to provide financial statement users with historical perspective, context and detail to assist in using the information in the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements to better understand and assess STRS Ohio's economic condition.

The schedules on Pages 64–65 show financial trend information that assists users in understanding and assessing how STRS Ohio's financial position has changed over time. The financial trend schedules presented are:

- Changes in Net Assets
- Net Assets by Plan
- Benefit Expenses by Type

Demographic and economic information begins on Page 66. This information is intended to assist users in understanding the environment in which STRS Ohio operates and to provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial statement information over time and among governments. The demographic and economic information presented are:

- Actuarial Funded Ratio and Funding Period
- Selected Funding Information — Defined Benefit Plan
- Number of Benefit Recipients by Type
- Summary of Active Membership Data

Operating information, which begins on Page 68, is intended to provide contextual information about STRS Ohio's operation to assist in using financial statement information. The operating information presented is:

- Benefit Payments by Type
- Average Benefit Payments for Service Retirees
- Number of Reporting Employers by Type
- Principal Participating Employers

Net Assets by Plan
Years Ending June 30, 2001–2010 (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Defined Benefit Plan	Post-Employment Health Care Plan	Defined Contribution Plan	Total Net Assets
2001	$50,080,968	$3,255,940	$(2,533)	$53,334,375
2002	$44,882,125	$3,010,521	$30,454	$47,923,100
2003	$44,802,542	$2,797,704	$60,034	$47,660,280
2004	$51,411,501	$3,086,916	$105,029	$54,603,446
2005	$56,182,478	$3,282,923	$158,234	$59,623,635
2006	$62,126,074	$3,525,585	$224,005	$65,875,664
2007	$72,935,433	$4,066,687	$296,772	$77,298,892
2008	$66,837,412	$3,655,737	$307,227	$70,800,376
2009	$50,095,719	$2,680,292	$297,012	$53,073,023
2010	$54,140,413	$2,797,551	$383,812	$57,321,776

Benefit Expenses by Type
Years Ending June 30, 2001–2010 (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Service Retirement	Disability Benefits	Survivor Benefits	Supplemental Benefit	Other	Total
2001	$2,203,280	$160,775	$65,591	$50,386	$6,473	$2,486,505
2002	$2,395,318	$168,704	$69,214	$0	$5,717	$2,638,953
2003	$2,588,800	$175,620	$73,680	$0	$7,403	$2,845,503
2004	$2,840,334	$182,889	$77,089	$0	$8,441	$3,108,753
2005	$3,106,371	$187,426	$81,589	$0	$8,219	$3,383,605
2006	$3,393,968	$193,329	$86,023	$0	$11,065	$3,684,385
2007	$3,708,919	$198,581	$90,092	$0	$10,113	$4,007,705
2008	$4,029,937	$201,949	$94,167	$0	$12,564	$4,338,617
2009	$4,299,310	$204,939	$99,139	$0	$10,363	$4,613,751
2010	$4,579,805	$205,989	$103,114	$0	$11,510	$4,900,418

Changes in Net Assets
Years Ending June 30, 2001–2010 (in thousands)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Defined Benefit Plan										
Additions:										
Member contributions	$ 785,009	$ 815,339	$ 868,157	$ 967,234	$ 969,226	$ 987,900	$ 1,002,876	$ 1,017,720	$ 1,041,248	$ 1,066,483
Employer contributions	779,274	817,742	1,164,734	1,206,439	1,232,317	1,255,053	1,272,559	1,305,027	1,347,741	1,374,327
Investment income (loss)	(3,472,421)	(4,039,314)	857,081	7,685,568	6,101,662	7,550,742	12,693,905	(3,926,797)	(14,371,713)	6,641,516
Other	35,000	193	21,486	20,777	20,488	18,974	36,313	37,945	35,324	39,857
Total additions	(1,873,138)	(2,406,040)	2,911,458	9,880,018	8,323,693	9,812,669	15,005,653	(1,566,105)	(11,947,400)	9,122,183
Deductions:										
Benefit payments	2,486,505	2,638,953	2,845,503	3,108,753	3,383,605	3,684,385	4,007,705	4,338,617	4,613,751	4,900,418
Refunds	93,868	83,859	76,453	99,538	110,018	121,290	128,587	133,832	121,863	117,751
Administrative expenses	65,884	69,991	69,085	62,768	59,093	63,398	60,002	59,467	58,679	59,320
Total deductions	2,646,257	2,792,803	2,991,041	3,271,059	3,552,716	3,869,073	4,196,294	4,531,916	4,794,293	5,077,489
Net increase (decrease)	(4,519,395)	(5,198,843)	(79,583)	6,608,959	4,770,977	5,943,596	10,809,359	(6,098,021)	(16,741,693)	4,044,694
Net assets held in trust, beginning of year	54,600,363	50,080,968	44,882,125	44,802,542	51,411,501	56,182,478	62,126,074	72,935,433	66,837,412	50,095,719
Net assets held in trust, end of year	$50,080,968	$44,882,125	$44,802,542	$51,411,501	$56,182,478	$62,126,074	$72,935,433	$66,837,412	$50,095,719	$54,140,413
Post-Employment Health Care Plan										
Additions:										
Employer contributions	$ 363,166	$ 380,437	$ 88,587	$ 91,589	$ 93,066	$ 94,610	$ 96,287	$ 98,342	$ 101,221	$ 103,415
Health care premiums	68,582	79,590	103,913	156,970	188,835	189,432	201,537	214,700	225,627	222,316
Investment income (loss)	(221,700)	(267,250)	54,800	470,125	361,600	433,999	713,400	(217,501)	(778,556)	348,311
Medicare D reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	17,947	36,312	36,915	37,956	38,156
Total additions	210,048	192,777	247,300	718,684	643,501	735,988	1,047,536	132,456	(413,752)	712,198
Deductions:										
Health care provider payments	369,354	434,287	456,214	425,709	443,615	490,122	503,407	540,493	558,344	592,416
Administrative expenses	3,860	3,909	3,903	3,763	3,879	3,204	3,027	2,913	3,349	2,523
Total deductions	373,214	438,196	460,117	429,472	447,494	493,326	506,434	543,406	561,693	594,939
Net increase (decrease)	(163,166)	(245,419)	(212,817)	289,212	196,007	242,662	541,102	(410,950)	(975,445)	117,259
Net assets held in trust, beginning of year	3,419,106	3,255,940	3,010,521	2,797,704	3,086,916	3,282,923	3,525,585	4,066,687	3,655,737	2,680,292
Net assets held in trust, end of year	$ 3,255,940	$ 3,010,521	$ 2,797,704	$ 3,086,916	$ 3,282,923	$ 3,525,585	$ 4,066,687	$ 3,655,737	$ 2,680,292	$ 2,797,551
Defined Contribution Plan										
Additions:										
Member contributions		$ 11,571	$ 18,774	$ 23,612	$ 28,641	$ 33,070	$ 36,709	$ 40,829	$ 44,490	$ 46,059
Employer contributions		6,536	10,136	13,147	16,270	19,280	21,645	24,471	26,873	27,359
Investment income (loss)		(1,469)	2,677	11,741	13,560	19,830	37,023	(31,120)	(59,251)	39,157
Transfers between retirement plans		19,792	0	0	0	0	(15,845)	(14,399)	(14,644)	(16,580)
Total additions		36,430	31,587	48,500	58,471	72,180	79,532	19,781	(2,532)	95,995
Deductions:										
Refunds		218	1,076	2,656	4,533	5,918	6,407	9,086	7,427	9,230
Administrative expenses	$ 2,533	3,225	931	849	733	491	358	240	256	(35)
Total deductions	2,533	3,443	2,007	3,505	5,266	6,409	6,765	9,326	7,683	9,195
Net increase (decrease)	(2,533)	32,987	29,580	44,995	53,205	65,771	72,767	10,455	(10,215)	86,800
Net assets held in trust, beginning of year	0	(2,533)	30,454	60,034	105,029	158,234	224,005	296,772	307,227	297,012
Net assets held in trust, end of year	$ (2,533)	$ 30,454	$ 60,034	$ 105,029	$ 158,234	$ 224,005	$ 296,772	$ 307,227	$ 297,012	$ 383,812

Actuarial Funded Ratio and Funding Period

2001–2010 (dollar amounts in thousands)

At July 1	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio	Funding Period
2001	$54,194,672	$59,425,300	$5,230,628	91.2%	27.5 Yrs.
2002	$48,958,824	$63,215,643	$14,256,819	77.4%	39.0 Yrs.
2003	$48,899,215	$65,936,357	$17,037,142	74.2%	42.3 Yrs.
2004	$52,253,798	$69,867,425	$17,613,627	74.8%	42.2 Yrs.
2005	$53,765,570	$73,817,114	$20,051,544	72.8%	55.5 Yrs.
2006	$58,008,050	$77,371,024	$19,362,974	75.0%	47.2 Yrs.
2007	$66,671,511	$81,126,642	$14,455,131	82.2%	26.1 Yrs.
2008	$69,198,008	$87,432,348	$18,234,340	79.1%	41.2 Yrs.
2009	$54,902,859	$91,440,955	$36,538,096	60.0%	Infinite Yrs.
2010	**$55,946,259**	**$94,720,669**	**$38,774,410**	**59.1%**	**Infinite Yrs.**

Selected Funding Information — Defined Benefit Plan

2001–2010

As of July 1	Member Contribution Rate	Employer Contribution Rate: Normal	Health Care	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Total Employer Rate	Interest Rate Assumption	Payroll Growth Assumption
2001	9.30%	6.02%	4.50%	3.48%	14.00%	7.75%	4.50%
2002	9.30%	6.02%	1.00%	6.98%	14.00%	7.75%	4.50%
2003	10.00%	4.89%	1.00%	8.11%	14.00%	8.00%	4.50%
2004	10.00%	4.90%	1.00%	8.10%	14.00%	8.00%	4.50%
2005	10.00%	4.90%	1.00%	8.10%	14.00%	8.00%	4.50%
2006	10.00%	4.82%	1.00%	8.18%	14.00%	8.00%	4.50%
2007	10.00%	4.81%	1.00%	8.19%	14.00%	8.00%	4.50%
2008	10.00%	4.24%	1.00%	8.76%	14.00%	8.00%	3.50%
2009	10.00%	4.34%	1.00%	8.66%	14.00%	8.00%	3.50%
2010	**10.00%**	**4.30%**	**1.00%**	**8.70%**	**14.00%**	**8.00%**	**3.50%**

Number of Benefit Recipients by Type

2001–2010

As of July 1	Service Retirement	Disability Benefits	Beneficiaries Receiving Optional Allowances	Survivor Benefits	Total
2001	83,918	6,449	6,340	5,425	102,132
2002	86,666	6,498	6,623	5,513	105,300
2003	89,257	6,552	6,885	5,600	108,294
2004	92,574	6,531	7,079	5,669	111,853
2005	95,843	6,514	7,314	5,724	115,395
2006	99,248	6,588	7,574	5,774	119,184
2007	102,771	6,480	7,859	5,824	122,934
2008	106,099	6,417	8,151	5,839	126,506
2009	109,031	6,340	8,387	5,901	129,659
2010	**112,483**	**6,104**	**8,619**	**5,897**	**133,103**

Summary of Active Membership Data
2001–2010 (dollars in thousands)

Defined Benefit Plan

As of July 1	Females				Males				Total			
	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service
2001	123,703	$5,101,368	43.15	12.38	53,310	$2,619,890	44.52	13.75	177,013	$7,721,258	43.57	12.79
2002	123,198	$5,312,351	43.37	12.56	52,792	$2,674,763	44.54	13.70	175,990	$7,987,114	43.72	12.90
2003	123,850	$5,567,951	43.03	12.52	52,862	$2,758,722	44.11	13.41	176,712	$8,326,673	43.35	12.78
2004	123,320	$5,738,523	43.22	12.65	52,034	$2,787,446	44.21	13.38	175,354	$8,525,969	43.51	12.87
2005	121,940	$5,832,249	43.37	12.80	50,738	$2,787,043	44.36	13.42	172,678	$8,619,292	43.66	12.98
2006	121,106	$5,937,660	43.45	12.85	49,923	$2,808,086	44.38	13.33	171,029	$8,745,746	43.72	12.99
2007	120,641	$6,058,709	43.50	12.84	49,201	$2,829,219	44.41	13.21	169,842	$8,887,928	43.76	12.95
2008	120,514	$6,176,798	44.05	13.12	48,500	$2,837,340	44.95	13.37	169,014	$9,014,138	44.31	13.19
2009	121,544	$6,402,337	43.98	13.09	48,763	$2,909,210	44.90	13.18	170,307	$9,311,547	44.24	13.12
2010	122,730	$6,509,962	43.97	12.89	48,609	$2,921,391	44.81	13.01	171,339	$9,431,353	44.21	12.92

Combined Plan

As of July 1	Females				Males				Total			
	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service
2002	1,973	$58,023	36.21	2.39	594	$17,997	39.94	2.22	2,567	$76,020	37.07	2.35
2003	2,474	$75,715	35.80	2.41	758	$23,449	38.83	2.18	3,232	$99,164	36.51	2.35
2004	2,833	$91,090	35.85	2.82	876	$29,345	38.99	2.55	3,709	$120,435	36.59	2.76
2005	3,081	$104,158	36.13	3.28	933	$33,750	39.22	3.02	4,014	$137,908	36.85	3.22
2006	3,144	$112,499	36.60	3.76	892	$36,155	39.81	3.68	4,036	$148,654	37.31	3.74
2007	3,342	$124,417	36.90	4.16	926	$39,497	40.12	4.04	4,268	$163,914	37.60	4.13
2008	3,387	$132,008	37.91	4.91	926	$41,416	40.86	4.79	4,313	$173,424	38.54	4.88
2009	3,528	$145,617	38.46	5.39	972	$45,537	41.24	5.22	4,500	$191,154	39.06	5.35
2010	3,518	$154,180	38.98	6.08	985	$47,821	42.11	5.80	4,503	$202,001	39.67	6.02

Total Active Membership

As of July 1	Females				Males				Total			
	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service	Active Members	Annual Salaries	Average Age	Average Service
2001	123,703	$5,101,368	43.15	12.38	53,310	$2,619,890	44.52	13.75	177,013	$7,721,258	43.57	12.79
2002	125,171	$5,370,374	43.25	12.40	53,386	$2,692,760	44.49	13.57	178,557	$8,063,134	43.62	12.75
2003	126,324	$5,643,666	42.89	12.32	53,620	$2,782,171	44.04	13.25	179,944	$8,425,837	43.23	12.60
2004	126,153	$5,829,613	43.05	12.43	52,910	$2,816,791	44.12	13.20	179,063	$8,646,404	43.37	12.66
2005	125,021	$5,936,407	43.20	12.56	51,671	$2,820,793	44.27	13.23	176,692	$8,757,200	43.51	12.76
2006	124,250	$6,050,159	43.45	12.85	50,815	$2,844,241	44.30	13.16	175,065	$8,894,400	43.58	12.77
2007	123,983	$6,183,126	43.32	12.60	50,127	$2,868,716	44.33	13.04	174,110	$9,051,842	43.61	12.73
2008	123,901	$6,308,806	43.88	12.90	49,426	$2,878,756	44.87	13.21	173,327	$9,187,562	44.16	12.99
2009	125,072	$6,547,954	43.82	12.87	49,735	$2,954,747	44.83	13.02	174,807	$9,502,701	44.11	12.92
2010	126,248	$6,664,142	43.83	12.70	49,594	$2,969,212	44.75	12.86	175,842	$9,633,354	44.09	12.74

Note: Members enrolled in STRS Ohio's Defined Contribution Plan and reemployed retirees are not reflected in the above figures.

Benefit Payments by Type
As of July 1, 2010

Age Last Birthday	Number	Annual Allowance (in thousands)	Average Annual Allowance
Service Retirees			
Under 60	10,966	$ 540,982	$ 49,333
60–64	26,931	1,263,241	46,907
65–69	23,488	985,004	41,936
70–74	17,815	674,793	37,878
75–79	13,349	450,645	33,759
Over 79	19,934	532,978	26,737
Total	**112,483**	**$4,447,643**	**$ 39,541**
Beneficiaries Receiving Optional Allowances			
Under 60	423	$ 9,737	$ 23,019
60–64	450	13,886	30,858
65–69	768	23,558	30,674
70–74	1,076	29,523	27,438
75–79	1,495	36,800	24,615
Over 79	4,407	86,972	19,735
Total	**8,619**	**$ 200,476**	**$ 23,260**
Survivor Benefit Beneficiaries			
Under 60	1,820	$ 25,208	$ 13,851
60–64	805	18,468	22,942
65–69	794	17,186	21,645
70–74	687	13,556	19,732
75–79	622	11,508	18,502
Over 79	1,169	19,438	16,628
Total	**5,897**	**$ 105,364**	**$ 17,867**
Disability Beneficiaries			
Under 60	1,785	$ 63,424	$ 35,532
60–64	1,533	54,954	35,847
65–69	1,032	36,467	35,336
70–74	665	21,280	32,000
75–79	489	14,342	29,329
Over 79	600	14,011	23,352
Total	**6,104**	**$ 204,478**	**$ 33,499**
Grand Total	**133,103**	**$4,957,961**	**$ 37,249**

Average Benefit Payments for Service Retirees, 2001–2010

		Years of Service Credit						Average/
		5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	>=30	Total
2001	Average monthly benefit	$316	$745	$1,157	$1,637	$2,092	$3,330	$2,827
	Average final average salary	$21,600	$35,718	$40,218	$46,271	$50,934	$56,954	$52,969
	Number of recipients	217	197	195	260	484	3,869	5,222
2002	Average monthly benefit	$321	$706	$1,128	$1,765	$2,188	$3,472	$2,910
	Average final average salary	$21,452	$33,672	$39,517	$50,993	$53,932	$58,872	$54,481
	Number of recipients	248	202	203	243	548	3,776	5,220
2003	Average monthly benefit	$301	$672	$1,182	$1,710	$2,232	$3,668	$3,003
	Average final average salary	$20,067	$30,751	$42,129	$48,616	$55,395	$62,109	$56,242
	Number of recipients	259	208	214	275	459	3,439	4,854
2004	Average monthly benefit	$317	$704	$1,175	$1,803	$2,365	$3,815	$3,149
	Average final average salary	$22,873	$34,369	$43,591	$52,442	$58,161	$63,780	$58,440
	Number of recipients	261	223	231	261	476	3,704	5,156
2005	Average monthly benefit	$392	$746	$1,187	$1,904	$2,392	$4,003	$3,419
	Average final average salary	$29,291	$33,986	$42,990	$54,611	$58,866	$66,075	$61,763
	Number of recipients	188	137	225	272	516	4,075	5,413
2006	Average monthly benefit	$399	$859	$1,370	$1,911	$2,537	$4,068	$3,505
	Average final average salary	$27,055	$42,280	$50,235	$54,608	$62,027	$67,315	$63,649
	Number of recipients	156	159	247	298	577	4,379	5,816
2007	Average monthly benefit	$425	$830	$1,279	$1,978	$2,578	$4,235	$3,592
	Average final average salary	$31,415	$39,215	$47,769	$57,835	$64,025	$69,713	$65,417
	Number of recipients	196	177	277	360	622	4,605	6,237
2008	Average monthly benefit	$406	$831	$1,352	$2,024	$2,600	$4,309	$3,611
	Average final average salary	$30,224	$40,804	$49,447	$60,033	$64,959	$71,113	$66,378
	Number of recipients	200	182	314	366	551	4,288	5,901
2009	Average monthly benefit	$431	$822	$1,382	$2,193	$2,697	$4,497	$3,754
	Average final average salary	$28,623	$38,507	$51,590	$64,199	$67,168	$73,260	$68,136
	Number of recipients	199	158	288	310	429	3,698	5,082
2010	Average monthly benefit	$455	$934	$1,349	$2,030	$2,780	$4,680	$3,927
	Average final average salary	$30,030	$46,509	$50,407	$59,781	$67,794	$74,810	$69,801
	Number of recipients	151	134	253	330	474	3,652	4,994

Number of Reporting Employers by Type, 2001–2010

Fiscal Year Ended	City School Districts	Local School Districts	County Educational Service Centers	Exempted Village School Districts	Vocational & Technical Schools	Colleges & Universities	County Boards of Developmental Disabilities	Community Schools	Other	Total
2001	194	369	61	49	49	37	80	72	8	919
2002	194	369	60	49	49	37	77	101	8	944
2003	194	369	60	49	49	37	76	130	8	972
2004	194	369	60	49	49	37	76	142	9	985
2005	194	370	60	49	49	37	74	219	9	1,061
2006	194	369	60	49	49	37	73	246	9	1,086
2007	194	369	60	49	49	36	73	255	9	1,094
2008	194	370	59	49	49	36	73	272	9	1,111
2009	194	370	58	49	49	36	71	280	10	1,117
2010	194	370	57	49	49	36	69	273	10	1,107

Principal Participating Employers
For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

Employer	Covered Members	Prior Year Rank	Percentage of Membership
Columbus City Schools	6,296	1	2.38%
Cleveland Municipal Schools	5,461	2	2.06%
The Ohio State University	5,032	3	1.90%
Akron City Schools	3,151	4	1.19%
Cincinnati City Schools	3,151	5	1.19%
Toledo City Schools	2,956	6	1.12%
University of Cincinnati	2,955	8	1.12%
Kent State University	2,883	7	1.09%
Cuyahoga Community College	2,509	9	0.95%
Univerity of Akron	2,424	10	0.92%
All Others	228,058		86.08%
Total Covered Members	**264,876***		**100.00%**

*Covered members include any participant in STRS Ohio who made contributions through a reporting employer during the fiscal year. Part-time teachers working in multiple school districts are included within each school's payroll data and, consequently, are reported more than once. Participating employers include every publicly funded school in Ohio employing a certified teacher. A complete listing of participating employers is available upon request. Years prior to the current year are not reflected since the participating employers do not change substantially from year to year.

STRS OHIO

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

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