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Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research, evaluation, and data center based in Columbus that strengthens communities through data, information, and knowledge. Since 2000, CRP has undertaken more than 300 projects, on a wide array of topics, in central Ohio, statewide, and as part of national initiatives. CRP is a partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus, The Ohio State University, and the Franklin County Commissioners; the Ohio partner for the national Working Poor Families Project; and a partner in the Urban Institute's National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 What is student mobility?

Student mobility is the phenomenon of students in grades K–12 changing schools for reasons other than customary promotion from elementary school to middle school or from middle school to high school. This non-promotional school change can occur during the school year or in the summer between school years. It may involve residential change, school change, or both.

Students may change schools for reasons that are considered positive, such as when a family moves to a better school, neighborhood, or job. In fact, the current education policy environment sends a strong message to parents that school choice—which typically involves school change—is good. Community-based charter schools and school voucher programs are examples of school choice policy initiatives. The federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) requires that school districts provide students in schools identified as “In School Improvement,” based on trends in proficiency test passage rates, with the opportunity to transfer to a school not designated as “In School Improvement.”

1.2 The importance of understanding student mobility

Student mobility has consequences for schools, students, communities, and public policy. Research has found that students who change schools more frequently are likely to have worse educational outcomes. Highly mobile students are also more likely to be those with other risk factors—low income, special education, homelessness, or an unstable home environment. School changes worsen the learning and achievement problems of these at-risk children.

High student mobility puts a stress on teachers and administrators who must continually focus on incorporating new students into the building and classroom. Stable students in schools with high mobility also suffer from the disruptions to the classroom environment and the slower instructional pace necessary to accommodate new students. School districts face increased administrative costs from student mobility, including costs related to student records transfer and transportation.

There are community impacts of high student mobility that reach beyond the school. Neighborhoods and school districts with low performing schools and unstable school populations are disincentives to home ownership and economic development. Investments in school-based initiatives to improve attendance, academic achievement, and graduation rates are less effective if students move from school to school, dropping in and out of programs.

Finally, student mobility has important consequences for state and local education policy. A better understanding of how mobility impacts schools and students has implications for accountability measurement, education funding, and curriculum and instruction.

1.3 The Ohio Student Mobility Research Project

History of the project

In 2011, Community Research Partners (CRP) and The Thomas B. Fordham Institute (Fordham) entered into a partnership to conduct research on student mobility in Ohio. Fordham, a national leader in advancing educational excellence through quality research, commentary, and advocacy, wanted to build on their recent research on student mobility in the Dayton area and examine student mobility throughout the state. CRP brought to the project its experience in undertaking research on student mobility in the Columbus City Schools (CCS) and in processing and analyzing student-level records from the Ohio Department of Education (ODE).

In June 2011, Fordham provided CRP with a planning grant to develop a workable research plan. ODE provided CRP with student-records from the Education Management Information System (EMIS). Beginning with the 2008–2009 school year, EMIS has included unique student identifiers that enable tracking of individual students over time as they enter and exit public districts and public

charter schools in Ohio. With assistance from ODE staff in understanding and using the EMIS data, CRP analyzed student records for Franklin County districts. The outcome of the planning phase was a design for a large-scale study of student mobility in Ohio, to be conducted by CRP. Work on the project began in February 2012.

Project funders

The diverse set of project funders is indicative of the importance of the issue of student mobility. Funders are supporting the Ohio Student Mobility Research because of their interest in understanding: 1) the patterns of student mobility in Ohio or in a local community, 2) the impact of mobility on students and schools, and/or 3) the implications of mobility for state and local public policy. In addition to Fordham, funders include: The Siemer Institute for Family Stability, The Nord Family Foundation, The Cleveland Foundation, KnowledgeWorks, KidsOhio.org, American Federation of Teachers/Ohio Federation of Teachers, School Choice Ohio, United Way of Central Ohio, United Way of Greater Toledo, and The Columbus Foundation.

Research components

CRP and Fordham are not aware of other research that has examined student mobility at the scale, scope, and level of detail of the Ohio Student Mobility Research. The research employs descriptive and analytic statistics—presented in spreadsheets, visualizations, and reports—to provide a picture of student mobility for all Ohio public school districts and buildings and public charter schools, with in-depth analysis for five large urban regions (Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo).

The research also addresses several state policy issues of interest to Fordham: 1) open enrollment patterns, 2) “non-counters” profile (students whose test scores do not count in district performance ratings), and 3) monthly enrollment profiles of public districts. The project did not include collecting qualitative data from students, families, school personnel, or other stakeholders to determine why students change schools or the impact of student mobility.

About the data

As would be expected when undertaking such complex research, CRP made a number of decisions, in consultation with Fordham and ODE, about data analysis methods, definitions, and parameters. There are also a number of caveats about the data that are important to understand. These are described below.

The dataset

The dataset includes ODE EMIS files (student standing, student attributes, and student achievement tests) with 2.1 million unique students in grades K–12 during the 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 school years (about five million instances of enrollment). The following were excluded from the analysis dataset:

- Non-instructional relationship between student and district, i.e. district provides only supportive services to student or has a residual reporting requirement for student
- Zero days in attendance over entirety of enrollment record
- Educational Service Centers
- Preschools and preschool students
- Foreign exchange students
- Kindergarten withdrawals
- Island Districts and College Corner, which are very small or geographically isolated

Definitions

Charter schools. Ohio public charter schools (called “community schools” by ODE) include “bricks and mortar” schools that have school buildings and accredited e-charters, where teaching is done on-line. For brevity and clarity in this report, these two types of charter schools are referred to as: 1) *physical charter schools* and 2) *e-charter schools*.

School year. For most of the analysis, a school year is defined as beginning on October 1 (the official fall enrollment count date for Ohio schools) and ending on May 15. This was done to accommodate the various starting and ending dates of schools across the state.

Dropout Prevention and Recovery Program. A dropout recovery school, operated under a waiver from ODE, enables high school students (ages of 16 to 21) who are at risk of not graduating to graduate in lieu of meeting the Ohio Core curriculum. All dropout recovery schools identified in the ODE data set are charter schools.

Mobility-related terms. Report section 3.0 begins with definitions and other information related to the mobility measures used in this report.

Local context

The research scope and timeline did not include collecting information on unique situations in local districts or charter schools, not always evident in the EMIS dataset, which may contribute to or explain mobility rates and patterns. These may include: 1) competitive magnet or alternative schools that only admit students at the beginning of the school year, 2) school building demolition, renovation, or new construction that result in large numbers of students changing buildings; 3) starting, ending, or moving special programs (programs for students with disabilities, LEP students); 4) grade realignment (changing a school from K-5 to K-8); or 5) special purpose schools, (dropout recovery, welcome/transition schools) that by design involve students moving in and out throughout the year. CRP and Fordham hope that discussion of the research by local education stakeholders will provide this additional context for the data analysis.

Reliability of student identification numbers

This research is only possible because ODE has unique statewide student identifiers (SSID) that enable tracking students across public schools and districts. However, there is anecdotal evidence from district staff and others familiar with student recordkeeping that a new identifier is sometimes assigned to a student who enrolls in a new district. Because ODE records do not include student names, it was not possible for CRP to determine the extent to which this is happening; however, ODE data staff believes that it involves a very small number of cases.

The school attendance data controversy

As this report is being written, the State Auditor is examining student attendance data for districts across Ohio. It is alleged that some school staff withdrew students they knew to be still enrolled, deleted their absences, and then re-enrolled them, for the purpose of improving school ratings. This practice would increase a school’s attendance rate, and only the test scores of students who have been continually enrolled from October through the spring proficiency test dates are counted in a school’s overall test-passage rate.

This does not, however, impact the Ohio Student Mobility Research for the following reasons:

1. Student attendance records were not used for the research.
2. For the purposes of calculating building churn rates, a student who was withdrawn and then readmitted to the same building in less than 30 days was treated as continuously enrolled rather than as an exit/reentry event. It was assumed that this was an administrative action and not a school move.
3. Analysis of the relationship of mobility to proficiency test scores is based on individual student records. Building-level test passage rates were not used.

In addition, this research includes a profile of “non-counters”—students whose test scores do not count in building or district report cards—which can help to inform this important dialogue.

Caveats about accuracy

CRP has been very careful in collecting, analyzing and presenting data to prepare the Ohio Student Mobility Research Project report. However, the project did not include authenticating the data provided by ODE. If careful readers of the report discover data errors or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will publish corrections to the report.

Statewide Overview

The Ohio Student Mobility Research project has produced a large body of data on Ohio schools and students. It is intended to be a tool that can be used by educators, policymakers, and the broader community to understand and address student mobility. This report provides an overview of the statewide data sets to help users in conducting their own analysis of the data. The analysis includes:

- **Magnitude of mobility:** overview of statewide data—primarily in the form of tables and maps—on the stability of students within districts and buildings (cohort stability) and numbers of movements into and out of districts and buildings (churn).
- **Mobility patterns:** overview of statewide data with tables showing the most frequent district-to-district and district-to-charter student exchanges.
- **Policy related issues:** data that address three policy areas—patterns of open enrollment, analysis of students whose test scores do not count at the district/school level, and analysis of monthly enrollment counts for public districts.

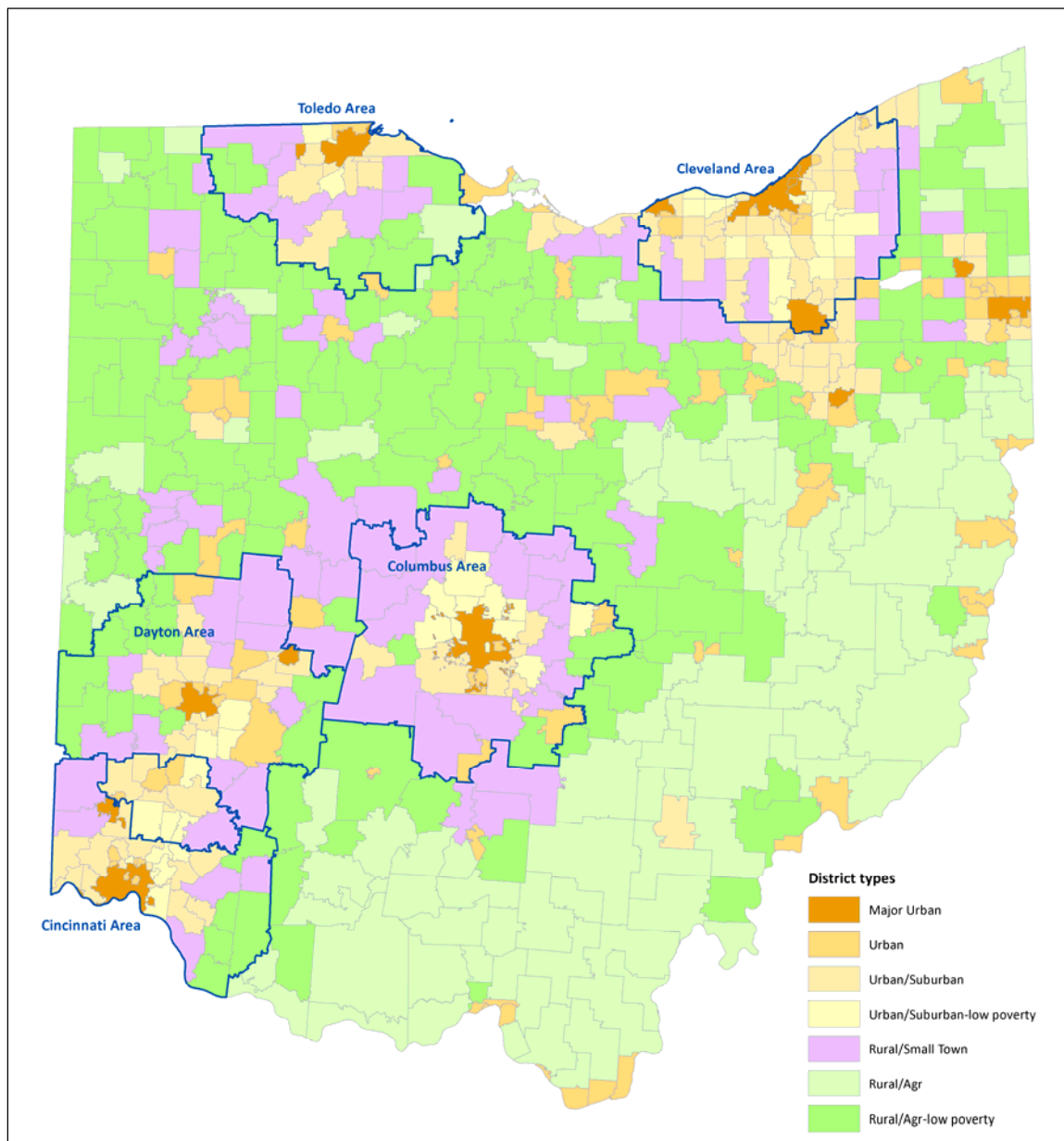
Additional data

- **Online spreadsheets.** Excel spreadsheets with mobility data for every public district, building, and charter school in Ohio can be found at: www.researchpartners.org.
- **Profile reports for urban areas.** Profile reports for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo areas are available at: www.researchpartners.org.

2.0 Ohio public schools

The Ohio Student Mobility Research presents and analyzes data for Ohio's 609 public school districts, which are categorized by the Ohio Department of Education into seven district types based on size, geographic location, and student characteristics (Map 1, Table 1). These districts have a total of 3,312 buildings and a 2010-2011 average daily enrollment of 1,637,230. The research also includes data for 312 physical charter schools and 26 e-charters, with a total enrollment of 113,698.

Map 1. Ohio public school districts by district type and study areas defined for the Ohio Student Mobility Research



Source: Ohio Department of Education

Note: In the maps of this report, district outlines are based on U.S. Census TIGER files. District types are based on an ODE analytical method developed in 2007. The map above and analyses through the project do not include the island districts or College Corner. The Cincinnati and Dayton study areas have 12 districts in common.

Table 1. Number of districts, buildings, and enrollment by type of district or charter school, school year 2010–2011

	Public districts	Buildings/schools	Average daily enrollment
Ohio public districts	609	3,312	1,637,230
Major Urban	15	534	244,396
Urban	102	537	258,250
Urban/Suburban	107	685	398,938
Urban/Suburban-low poverty	46	372	256,981
Rural/Small Town	81	286	129,227
Rural/Agricultural	97	369	146,251
Rural/Agricultural-low poverty	161	529	203,187
Public charter schools	-	338	113,698
Physical charter schools	-	312	80,646
E-charter schools	-	26	33,052

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Note: Excludes two island districts and College Corner

3.0 Magnitude of mobility

3.1 Section overview and key concepts

This section of the report examines how many students change schools, both during the school year and between school years. The school year is defined as the period from October 1 (the date that districts report enrollment to ODE) and May 15. Promotional moves (elementary to middle school; middle school to high school) are not included in these calculations. The magnitude of mobility is measured in two ways: (1) cohort stability and (2) churn. Both are calculated at the district and building levels.

This report provides an overview of the magnitude of mobility in Ohio public schools. Additional cohort stability and churn data for districts, buildings, and charter schools can be found in online spreadsheets www.researchpartners.org.

Cohort stability: measures retention of students over time

How many students from an October 1 cohort remained continuously enrolled in a building or district over two school years?

- **School District Cohort Stability:** The number and percent of students enrolled on October 1, 2009, who remained continuously enrolled in the same district at three subsequent points in time: May 15, 2010; October 1, 2010; and May 15, 2011.
- **School Building Cohort Stability:** The number and percent of students enrolled on October 1, 2009, who remained continuously enrolled in the same building at three subsequent points in time: May 15, 2010; October 1, 2010; and May 15, 2011.

Data notes

- A student who changed buildings within a district over two school years, but remained consistently enrolled in the district, is considered a stable student in the district-level stability calculation.
- Some building cohort instability is the result of changes in district programming that moves groups of students (e.g. LEP students) from one building to another.
- The analysis did not capture students who moved out of, and back into, a district or building during a school year (between October 1 and May 15)

Churn rate: measures movements into and out of a building or district

What is the number and rate of total school year moves (admissions and withdrawals) for each district and building during a school year?

- **District churn rate:** The sum of all instances of district admissions and withdrawals that occur after October 1 and before May 15, as a percent of October 1 student enrollment for school year 2010–2011.
- **Building churn rate:** The sum of all instances of building admissions and withdrawals that occur after October 1 and before May 15, as a percent of October 1 student enrollment for school year 2010–2011.

Data notes

- A student's building enrollment Start Date that was fewer than 30 days following the Withdrawal Date from the same building was treated as continuous enrollment rather than an exit/reentry event.
- Because churn measures moves, individual students can be counted multiple times, each time they leave a district or building, and each time they enter a district or building, during a school year.
- The source for all tables in this section is CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records.

3.2 Student cohort stability

How many students from an October 1 cohort remained continuously enrolled in a building or district over two school years?

School district stability

This overview of statewide patterns of district stability includes a breakdown of districts by district type and stability rate (Table 2); districts that have both high economic disadvantage and relatively stable student populations (Table 3); districts that have high mobility, but also a high performance rating (Table 4); and districts statewide with the highest and lowest stability rates (Tables 5 and 6).

Table 2. Two-year district stability rate, by district type and grade level, October 2009-May 2011

District type	District stability, grades K–7				District stability, grades 8–11			
	<70%	70–79%	80–89%	90%+	<70%	70–79%	80–89%	90%+
All districts	6	47	384	172	32	195	297	85
Major Urban	1	10	4	-	5	9	1	-
Urban	3	23	68	8	15	47	38	2
Urban/Suburban	-	6	62	39	1	26	62	18
Urban/Suburban-low poverty	-	-	13	33	-	-	13	33
Rural/Small Town	-	-	49	32	-	11	59	11
Rural/Agricultural	1	4	77	15	6	50	38	3
Rural/Agricultural-low poverty	1	4	111	45	5	52	86	18

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 3. Highest grades K–7 district stability rates among districts with high economic disadvantage Oct.'09-May '11 (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enrollment	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Manchester	Adams	Rural/Agr	842	B	73.2	87.5	70.0
Alliance	Stark	Urban	2,859	B	77.0	84.5	84.3
Sandusky	Erie	Urban	3,400	C	75.6	84.1	79.4
Campbell	Mahoning	Urban	1,261	B	78.9	83.0	65.4
Perry	Allen	Rural/Agr	832	B	71.9	82.7	64.9
Ashtabula Area	Ashtabula	Urban	3,936	C	71.3	82.4	76.1
Barberton	Summit	Urban	3,676	B	70.7	82.3	81.9
Canton City	Stark	Major Urban	9,750	C	80.6	82.0	80.2
Akron	Summit	Major Urban	22,603	C	84.7	81.5	77.1
Springfield	Clark	Major Urban	7,398	B	76.3	81.3	69.7

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records (1) Economic disadvantage greater than 70%

Table 4. Districts with low K–7 district stability rates and a district rating of Excellent (A), October 2009-May 2011 (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enrollment	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Bloomfield-Mespo	Trumbull	Rural/Agr	297	A	60.7	69.1	67.9
Northridge	Montgomery	Urban	1,627	A	77.9	72.4	68.2
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	74.0	61.0
New Miami	Butler	Urban	770	A	78.4	74.3	63.3
West Carrollton	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban	3,726	A	54.5	77.8	77.0
Norwood	Hamilton	Urban	2,171	A	60.4	78.2	70.0
Reynoldsburg	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,811	A	41.6	78.8	72.5
Willard	Huron	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,767	A	57.2	79.1	76.4
Batavia	Clermont	Urban/Suburban	2,114	A	44.0	79.8	78.0

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records (1) District stability rate less than 80%

Table 5. All districts: Highest and lowest two-year district stability rates for grades K–7, Oct. 2009-May 2011

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
St. Henry	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low pov.	938	A	9.8	98.4	94.6
Western Reserve	Mahoning	Rural/Small Town	752	A	24.2	97.6	84.7
Marion	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low pov.	889	A	5.6	97.2	96.9
Fort Recovery	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low pov.	963	A+	15.6	97.1	95.0
Coldwater	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low pov.	1,410	A	15.4	96.6	93.7
Fort Loramie	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	813	A	8.1	96.6	85.1
New Bremen	Auglaize	Rural/Small Town	832	A	11.6	96.4	94.9
Independence	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	1,101	A	10.3	96.3	93.2
Kalida	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	609	A	11.8	96.0	93.1
Miller City-New Cleveland	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	448	A	9.5	95.5	97.1
Ottawa Hills	Lucas	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	977	A	<5.0	95.3	93.2
Russia	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	483	A	9.0	95.3	85.6
Bay Village	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	2,453	A	9.6	95.1	94.0
Chagrin Falls	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	1,936	A+	<5.0	95.0	93.8
Ottoville	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	483	A	11.5	94.9	92.2
Anna	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	1,251	A	11.8	94.9	88.6
Grandview Hts.	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	1,092	A+	18.0	94.9	93.2
Minster	Auglaize	Rural/Small Town	835	A+	13.3	94.8	95.6
Madeira	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	1,392	A	8.7	94.7	92.7
Kenston	Geauga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	3,141	A	11.7	94.5	94.6
New Miami	Butler	Urban	770	A	78.4	74.3	63.3
Youngstown	Mahoning	Major Urban	6,088	D	91.9	74.3	65.3
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	74.0	61.0
Mad River	Montgomery	Urban	3,461	B	51.9	73.4	78.4
Whitehall	Franklin	Urban	2,818	C	75.7	73.2	69.0
North College Hill	Hamilton	Urban	1,595	C	68.8	72.8	67.3
Portsmouth	Scioto	Urban	1,987	C	74.1	72.4	64.9
Mansfield	Richland	Urban	3,498	C	84.1	72.4	70.4
Northridge	Montgomery	Urban	1,627	A	77.9	72.4	68.2
Crestline	Crawford	Urban	702	B	65.1	71.5	67.0
Trotwood-Madison	Montgomery	Urban	2,657	C	81.9	70.9	69.4
Bettsville	Seneca	Rural/Agr	175	B	56.7	70.8	76.7
Mt. Healthy	Hamilton	Urban	3,567	C	76.1	70.2	64.9
St Bernard-Elmwood Place	Hamilton	Urban	974	B	72.0	70.1	57.9
Bloomfield-Mespo	Trumbull	Rural/Agr	297	A	60.7	69.1	67.9
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	3,182	D	88.5	69.1	62.6
Lockland	Hamilton	Urban	632	C	62.9	68.1	80.6
Warrensville Hts.	Cuyahoga	Urban	1,956	D	60.2	66.1	61.4
Jefferson Township	Montgomery	Rural/Agr-low poverty	419	D	5.3	62.6	68.9
Liberty	Trumbull	Urban	1,427	B	60.2	61.3	79.1

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 6. Districts greater than 5,000 enrollment: Highest and lowest two-year district stability rates for grades K–7, Oct. 2009-May 2011

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Upper Arlington	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	5,542	A+	1.4	94.1	95.3
Olentangy	Delaware	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	16,263	A+	7.4	93.7	94.4
Solon	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	5,043	A	9.2	93.6	94.1
Brunswick	Medina	Urban/Suburban	7,386	A	23.5	93.0	83.5
Strongsville	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	6,515	A	15.3	92.9	93.0
Springboro Community	Warren	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	5,493	A+	6.3	92.3	89.0
Forest Hills	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	7,351	A+	10.8	92.1	91.0
Jackson	Stark	Urban/Suburban	5,728	A+	17.5	92.1	91.4
Mentor	Lake	Urban/Suburban	8,156	A	24.7	91.9	90.2
Mason	Warren	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	10,503	A+	6.4	91.8	90.8
Oak Hills	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban	7,727	A	6.5	91.6	89.4
Sylvania	Lucas	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	7,312	A	18.0	91.3	90.4
Pickerington	Fairfield	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	10,326	A+	16.6	90.7	89.2
Hilliard	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	14,945	A+	22.4	90.6	88.8
Stow-Munroe Falls	Summit	Urban/Suburban	5,345	A	21.4	90.5	90.2
Willoughby-Eastlake	Lake	Urban/Suburban	8,386	A	33.3	90.1	91.0
Dublin	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	13,614	A+	14.0	90.0	91.6
Berea	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	7,017	A	37.5	89.9	89.7
Medina	Medina	Urban/Suburban	7,354	A	15.7	89.6	85.2
Northmont	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban	5,377	A+	29.0	89.4	84.2
Elyria	Lorain	Urban	6,938	B	66.4	82.9	76.4
Huber Hts.	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban	6,178	B	39.5	82.2	79.4
Canton City	Stark	Major Urban	9,750	C	80.6	82.0	80.2
Akron	Summit	Major Urban	22,603	C	84.7	81.5	77.1
Springfield	Clark	Major Urban	7,398	B	76.3	81.3	69.7
Princeton	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban	5,238	B	58.6	81.1	77.4
Hamilton	Butler	Major Urban	9,444	C	69.2	80.7	74.9
Middletown	Butler	Urban	6,540	C	71.5	79.9	73.5
Cleveland Hts.-University Hts.	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	5,907	C	61.3	79.4	72.1
Warren	Trumbull	Major Urban	5,368	D	75.2	79.0	71.2
Reynoldsburg	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,811	A	41.6	78.8	72.5
Dayton	Montgomery	Major Urban	14,174	C	92.5	78.5	71.5
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Major Urban	32,009	B	69.7	77.6	72.2
Lorain	Lorain	Major Urban	7,585	C	84.5	77.2	71.8
Euclid	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	5,793	C	66.0	77.1	76.8
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	43,202	D	100.0	76.5	66.1
Columbus	Franklin	Major Urban	49,616	C	81.9	76.5	70.4
Toledo	Lucas	Major Urban	22,277	C	76.6	74.9	60.1
Youngstown	Mahoning	Major Urban	6,088	D	91.9	74.3	65.3
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	74.0	61.0

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

School building stability

This overview of statewide patterns of building-level stability includes a breakdown of districts by district type and building stability rate (Table 7, Map 2), districts that have both high economic disadvantage and relatively stable building populations (Table 8) and districts that have high building mobility, but also a high district performance rating (Table 9), and districts statewide with the highest and lowest building stability rates (Tables 10 and 11). The tables in this section include only those school buildings in operation during both school years 2009–2010 and 2010–2011.

Table 7. Number of districts by two-year building stability rate, by district type and grade level, Oct. 2009-May 2011

District type	Building stability, grades K–7				Building stability, grades 8–11			
	<70%	70–79%	80–89%	90%+	<70%	70–79%	80–89%	90%+
All districts	43	75	368	123	66	228	237	78
Major Urban	14	1	-	-	13	2	-	-
Urban	16	34	45	7	25	46	30	1
Urban/Suburban	4	12	64	27	4	35	50	18
Urban/Suburban-low poverty		2	19	25	1	-	14	31
Rural/Small Town	2	5	49	25	1	20	52	8
Rural/Agricultural	2	11	75	9	11	58	24	4
Rural/Agricultural-low poverty	5	10	116	30	11	67	67	16

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 8. Highest 10 building stability rates for grades K–7 among districts with high economic disadvantage, October 2009-May 2011 (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enrollment	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	Building stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Manchester	Adams	Rural/Agr	842	B	73.2	88.3	70.0
Perry	Allen	Rural/Agr	832	B	71.9	83.3	64.9
Campbell	Mahoning	Urban	1,261	B	78.9	82.9	62.9
Windham	Portage	Urban	655	B	73.3	81.6	71.1
Western	Pike	Rural/Agr	814	C	81.5	79.8	68.7
Alliance	Stark	Urban	2,859	B	77.0	79.5	82.6
Eastern	Pike	Rural/Agr	796	B	73.6	79.0	65.0
Barberton	Summit	Urban	3,676	B	70.7	78.3	78.5
Ashtabula Area	Ashtabula	Urban	3,936	C	71.3	76.9	72.7
New Boston	Scioto	Urban	437	C	81.6	76.8	74.8

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records (1) Economic disadvantage greater than 70%

Table 9. Districts with low K–7 building stability rates and a district rating of Excellent (A) or better, October 2009-May 2011 (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	Building stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Madison	Butler	Urban/Suburban	1,568	A	27.7	39.7	58.5
Reading Community	Hamilton	Urban	1,597	A	38.9	57.5	56.5
Willard	Huron	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,767	A	57.2	60.6	72.4
Big Walnut	Delaware	Rural/Small Town	2,797	A	18.8	63.9	85.9
Cedar Cliff	Greene	Rural/Small Town	592	A	12.8	64.2	79.9
Southeastern	Clark	Rural/Agr-low poverty	798	A	27.5	65.3	81.4
Osnaburg	Stark	Rural/Agr-low poverty	869	A	41.5	68.5	92.7
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	68.9	54.1
Bloomfield-Mespo	Trumbull	Rural/Agr	297	A	60.7	69.2	67.9

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records (1) Building stability rate less than 70%

Table 10. All districts: Highest and lowest two-year building stability rates based on grades K–7, Oct. 2009-May 2011

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	Building stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
St. Henry	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	938	A	9.8	98.3	93.2
Western Reserve	Mahoning	Rural/Small Town	752	A	24.2	97.6	82.1
Marion	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	889	A	5.6	97.2	97.7
Fort Recovery	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	963	A+	15.6	97.1	94.2
Coldwater	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,410	A	15.4	96.6	93.6
Fort Loramie	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	813	A	8.1	96.4	85.1
New Bremen	Auglaize	Rural/Small Town	832	A	11.6	96.4	94.7
Russia	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	483	A	9.0	96.4	85.6
Kalida	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	609	A	11.8	96.3	93.1
Independence	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	1,101	A	10.3	96.1	94.4
Miller City-New Cleveland	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	448	A	9.5	96.1	98.1
Chagrin Falls	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	1,936	A+	<5.0	95.9	94.2
Ottawa Hills	Lucas	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	977	A	<5.0	95.1	93.2
Bay Village	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	2,453	A	9.6	95.1	93.7
Anna	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	1,251	A	11.8	95.0	86.2
Minster	Auglaize	Rural/Small Town	835	A+	13.3	94.8	95.9
Kenston	Geauga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	3,141	A	11.7	94.7	95.4
Ottoville	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	483	A	11.5	94.7	92.2
Orange	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	2,203	A+	13.8	94.6	89.3
Madeira	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	1,392	A	8.7	94.5	92.5
Springfield	Clark	Major Urban	7,398	B	76.3	64.7	51.4
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	3,182	D	88.5	64.6	61.6
Cedar Cliff	Greene	Rural/Small Town	592	A	12.8	64.2	79.9
Big Walnut	Delaware	Rural/Small Town	2,797	A	18.8	63.9	85.9
Warrensville Hts.	Cuyahoga	Urban	1,956	D	60.2	63.6	58.1
Toledo	Lucas	Major Urban	22,277	C	76.6	63.5	49.0
East Liverpool	Columbiana	Urban	2,212	C	56.9	63.1	83.0
Warren	Trumbull	Major Urban	5,368	D	75.2	63.0	65.5
Willard	Huron	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,767	A	57.2	60.6	72.4
Youngstown	Mahoning	Major Urban	6,088	D	91.9	60.5	55.3
Lorain	Lorain	Major Urban	7,585	C	84.5	60.4	53.9
Mapleton	Ashland	Rural/Agr-low poverty	978	B	34.7	59.7	57.5
Mt. Healthy	Hamilton	Urban	3,567	C	76.1	59.1	58.7
Liberty	Trumbull	Urban	1,427	B	60.2	59.0	77.2
Reading Community	Hamilton	Urban	1,597	A	38.9	57.5	56.5
Niles	Trumbull	Urban	2,770	B	62.3	57.3	74.8
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	43,202	D	>95.0	54.7	57.7
Richmond Hts.	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	889	C	53.0	53.0	71.9
North College Hill	Hamilton	Urban	1,595	C	68.8	47.6	49.8
Madison	Butler	Urban/Suburban	1,568	A	27.7	39.7	58.5

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 11. Districts greater than 5,000 enrollment: Highest and lowest two-year building stability rates based on grades K–7, October 2009–May 2011

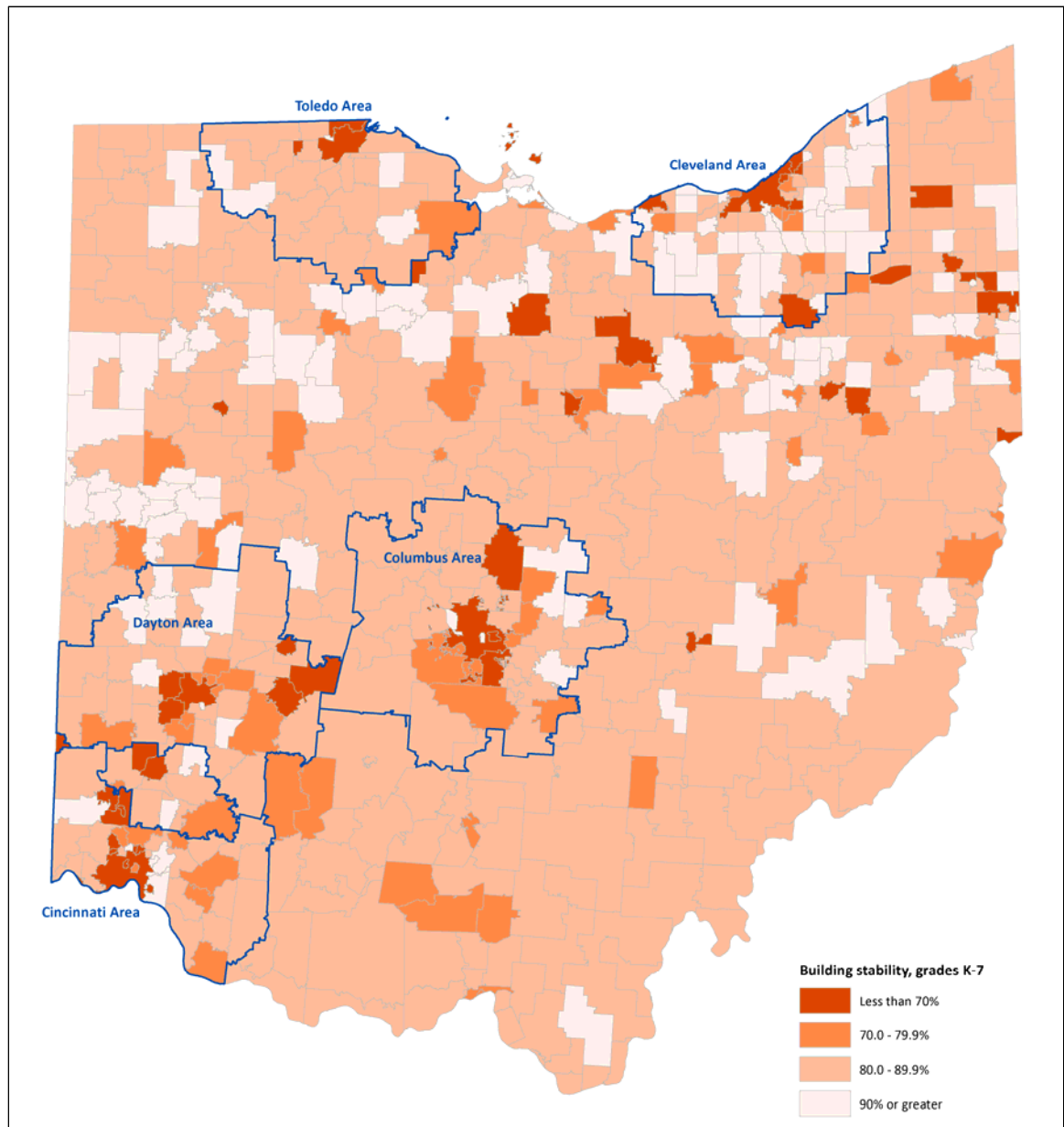
District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	Building stability (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Upper Arlington	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	5,542	A+	<5.0	93.6	95.7
Solon	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	5,043	A	9.2	91.7	94.6
Springboro Community	Warren	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	5,493	A+	6.3	91.5	87.2
Mason	Warren	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	10,503	A+	6.4	91.3	67.4
Forest Hills	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	7,351	A+	10.8	91.0	89.5
Jackson	Stark	Urban/Suburban	5,728	A+	17.5	90.6	91.2
Strongsville	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	6,515	A	15.3	90.5	92.6
Brunswick	Medina	Urban/Suburban	7,386	A	23.5	89.8	79.2
Oak Hills	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban	7,727	A	6.5	89.1	89.5
Sylvania	Lucas	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	7,312	A	18.0	88.9	90.4
Mentor	Lake	Urban/Suburban	8,156	A	24.7	88.8	90.1
Berea	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	7,017	A	37.5	88.5	89.2
Lebanon	Warren	Urban/Suburban	5,450	A	23.5	87.8	81.5
Dublin	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	13,614	A+	14.0	87.6	91.2
Pickerington	Fairfield	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	10,326	A+	16.6	87.5	87.7
Stow-Munroe Falls	Summit	Urban/Suburban	5,345	A	21.4	87.2	90.1
Medina	Medina	Urban/Suburban	7,354	A	15.7	86.8	83.0
Centerville	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	8,035	A+	13.7	86.7	93.6
Austintown	Mahoning	Urban	5,157	B	40.3	86.5	82.4
Lakota	Butler	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	17,409	A+	14.6	86.5	84.5
Reynoldsburg	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,811	A	41.6	74.7	62.8
Cleveland Hts.-University Hts.	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	5,907	C	61.3	73.8	66.9
Miamisburg	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban	5,338	A	36.0	71.5	76.1
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	68.9	54.1
Akron	Summit	Major Urban	22,603	C	84.7	68.9	66.2
Dayton	Montgomery	Major Urban	14,174	C	92.5	68.8	64.8
Fairfield	Butler	Urban/Suburban	9,608	B	29.4	68.6	52.6
Euclid	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	5,793	C	66.0	68.6	72.8
Middletown	Butler	Urban	6,540	C	71.5	68.4	69.2
Hamilton	Butler	Major Urban	9,444	C	69.2	68.4	66.2
Canton City	Stark	Major Urban	9,750	C	80.6	68.1	74.6
Washington	Lucas	Urban	6,618	B	53.3	67.7	81.4
Columbus	Franklin	Major Urban	49,616	C	81.9	67.4	61.8
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Major Urban	32,009	B	69.7	65.0	58.7
Springfield	Clark	Major Urban	7,398	B	76.3	64.7	51.4
Toledo	Lucas	Major Urban	22,277	C	76.6	63.5	49.0
Warren	Trumbull	Major Urban	5,368	D	75.2	63.0	65.5
Youngstown	Mahoning	Major Urban	6,088	D	91.9	60.5	55.3
Lorain	Lorain	Major Urban	7,585	C	84.5	60.4	53.9
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	43,202	D	>95.0	54.7	57.7

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Among K–11 students in Ohio public schools who were eligible to remain in the same school for two years based on grade level, more than one-quarter million (283,200) left their original school building before the end of the second year. These “movers” included more than 26,200 students who began in a physical charter school and more than 13,500 in an e-charter. Building stability rates were higher for K–7 students in public school districts (81%) than in physical charters (61%) or e-charters (55%). Among public district students in grades K–7, stability rates were lower for:

- Black (66%), Hispanic (69%) or multiracial (73%) students compared to white (85%) or Asian (80%) students
- Students with immigrant status or Limited English Proficiency (68% and 73%, respectively)
- Economically disadvantaged students (72%) compared to non-disadvantaged (90%), and especially for students flagged as homeless (39%) at some point during the two school years.

Map 2. Two-year building stability rates for grades K–7, October 2009–May 2011



Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Stability for charter schools

Tables 12–15 provide an overview of statewide patterns of stability for public charter schools. This includes stability of physical charter schools (Table 13), e-charters (Table 14), and dropout recovery schools (Table 15). These tables deal with charter schools in operation during both school years 2009–2010 and 2010–2011. Some charter schools are sponsored by, or have a more direct relationship with, public school districts. Dropout recovery schools may be either physical charter schools or e-charter schools.

Table 12. Number of charter schools by two-year stability rate and charter type and size, October 2009-May 2011

Average daily enrollment	Physical charter school				E-charter school			
	<40%	40–59%	60–79%	80%+	<40%	40–59%	60–79%	80%+
All public charters	80	95	82	16	20	6	-	-
Fewer than 100 students	32	16	11	7	6	2	-	-
100–249	31	52	26	3	5	-	-	-
250–499	15	20	33	4	5	-	-	-
500–999	2	5	12	2	1	-	-	-
1000 or more	-	2	-	-	3	4	-	-

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 13. Highest and lowest two-year stability rates for physical charter schools, excluding dropout recovery schools, October 2009-May 2011

School	County	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Stability rate (%)
Constellation Schools: Outreach Academy for Students with Disabilities	Cuyahoga	K-12	53	A	19.0	93.1
The Autism Academy Of Learning	Lucas	K-12	51	NA	80.6	93.0
Oakstone Community School	Franklin	K-12	236	A	12.4	90.9
Wickliffe Progressive Community School	Franklin	K-5	456	A+	4.5	90.7
Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Elem.	Cuyahoga	K-4	290	A	52.3	89.4
Autism Model School	Lucas	K-12	80	NA	47.8	88.6
Toledo School For The Arts	Lucas	6-12	581	A	35.4	87.5
Constellation Schools: Westpark Community Elem.	Cuyahoga	K-4	289	A	55.9	86.4
Summit Academy Secondary - Akron	Summit	8-12	59	C	72.6	85.3
Summit Academy Community School for Alternative Learners of Middletown	Butler	K-10	92	F	60.8	84.6
Mollie Kessler	Mahoning	1-8	64	F	69.8	83.7
Constellation Schools: Parma Community	Cuyahoga	K-12	880	B	53.9	83.5
T.C.P. World Academy	Hamilton	K-6	454	A	83.0	83.5
Educational Academy for Boys & Girls	Franklin	K-12	85	NA	81.5	83.3
L.E.A.R.N. Academy	Trumbull	K-3	154	B	50.7	81.3
Washington Park Community	Cuyahoga	K-8	226	B	82.3	81.1
Springfield Academy Of Excellence	Clark	K-6	215	D	93.9	79.4
Menlo Park Academy	Cuyahoga	K-12	230	A	6.1	79.0
Cincinnati College Preparatory Academy	Hamilton	K-12	660	B	95.0	78.7
Summit Academy Transition High School Dayton	Montgomery	9-12	52	C	50.4	78.1
Meadows Choice Community	Lucas	K-9	147	D	93.6	39.0
Cincinnati Speech & Reading Intervention Center	Hamilton	K-8	301	F	78.4	38.3
Villaview Lighthouse Community School	Cuyahoga	K-9	94	F	95.8	37.2
Providence Academy for Student Success	Franklin	K-12	219	F	91.3	37.2
Arts and Science Preparatory Academy	Cuyahoga	K-12	205	F	91.7	36.9
The Arts Academy West	Cuyahoga	K-12	67	NA	31.7	36.4
Youngstown Academy of Excellence	Mahoning	K-12	140	F	99.0	36.1
Constellation Schools: Mansfield Comm. Middle	Cuyahoga	4-8	87	B	43.6	36.1
Phoenix Village Academy: Secondary I	Cuyahoga	K-12	77	NA	72.4	36.0

Table 13. (continued) Highest and lowest two-year stability rates for physical charter schools, excluding dropout recovery schools, October 2009-May 2011

School	County	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Stability rate (%)
The Maritime Academy of Toledo	Lucas	5-12	224	D	74.7	34.4
Horizon Science Academy-Dayton	Montgomery	K-12	153	C	98.7	32.8
Columbus Preparatory and Fitness Academy	Franklin	K-8	134	D	85.3	31.9
Hope Academy Lincoln Park	Cuyahoga	K-8	222	D	91.5	30.1
Riverside Academy	Hamilton	K-12	243	C	92.8	29.0
Lion of Judah Academy	Cuyahoga	K-8	116	D	99.1	28.6
Victory Academy of Toledo	Lucas	K-8	90	F	95.3	23.4
North Central Academy	Seneca	6-12	52	D	44.7	23.2
Urbana Community School	Champaign	K-12	55	B	<5.0	19.4
Brighten Heights Charter School of Canton	Stark	K-12	356	D	89.4	7.5
Pleasant Community Digital	Marion	K-12	111	NA	34.6	1.1

Source Tables 13-15: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Note: Tables 13 to 15 are limited to charter schools with average daily enrollment of at least 50 students in school year '10-'11.

Table 14. Two-year stability rates for E-charter schools, excluding dropout recovery schools, Oct. 2009-May 2011

School	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Stability rate (%)
Buckeye OnLine School for Success	K-12	1,583	C	51.5	51.7
Ohio Virtual Academy	K-12	9,474	B	55.3	50.9
Ohio Connections Academy, Inc.	K-12	2,676	B	54.1	49.5
Alternative Education Academy	K-12	1,824	D	54.1	47.9
Virtual Community School Of Ohio	K-12	1,339	C	79.2	38.7
Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	K-12	10,454	C	76.9	38.4
West Central Learning Academy II	7-12	125	C	65.4	33.3
Newark Digital Academy	K-12	287	D	56.8	31.1
Lorain High School Digital	9-12	109	D	39.2	11.6

Table 15. Highest and lowest two-year stability rates for dropout recovery charter schools, October 2009-May 2011

School	County	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Stability rate (%)
Youthbuild Columbus Community	Franklin	9-12	234	A	80.6	74.8
Franklin Local Community School	Perry	7-12	78	C	84.4	56.9
Foxfire High School	Muskingum	9-12	268	C	69.4	54.8
Rushmore Academy	Marion	6-12	122	F	70.6	54.8
Cleveland Acad. for Scholarship Tech. and Leadership	Cuyahoga	9-12	283	D	77.1	50.7
Dohn Community	Hamilton	9-12	157	F	83.0	49.3
Schnee Learning Center	Summit	9-12	146	B	31.8	48.1
Massillon Digital Academy, Inc. (E-charter)	Stark	K-12	98	F	<5.0	47.9
Lakewood City Academy	Cuyahoga	K-12	161	B	64.7	44.2
Dayton Technology Design High School	Montgomery	9-12	133	F	87.3	39.8
Life Skills Center Of Akron	Summit	9-12	235	D	93.7	8.3
Life Skills Center of North Akron	Summit	9-12	151	F	79.6	7.7
Life Skills Center Of Cincinnati	Hamilton	9-12	304	F	90.9	7.7
Glass City Academy	Lucas	11-12	137	C	NA	7.6
Life Skills Center Of Youngstown	Mahoning	9-12	264	D	93.9	7.1
Life Skills Center Of Hamilton County	Hamilton	9-12	210	C	90.1	7.0
Life Skills Center Of Lake Erie	Cuyahoga	9-12	339	C	92.4	7.0
Promise Academy	Cuyahoga	9-12	572	C	92.6	6.5
Life Skills Center of Columbus North	Franklin	9-12	207	C	83.2	6.3
Life Skills Center of Elyria	Lorain	9-12	185	D	85.8	6.1

3.3 Churn rate

What is the number and rate of total school year moves (admissions and withdrawals) for each district and building during a school year?

District churn rate

This overview of statewide patterns of district churn rates includes a breakdown of districts by district type and one-year churn rate (Table 16); districts that have both high economic disadvantage and relatively low churn rates (Table 17); districts with high churn, but also a high performance rating (Table 18); and districts statewide with the highest and lowest churn rates (Tables 19 and 20).

Table 16. Number of districts by one-year district churn rate, by district type and grade level, Oct. 2010-May 2011

District type	District churn, grades K–8					District churn, grades 9–12				
	<10%	10–14%	15–19%	20–25%	25%+	<10%	10–14%	15–19%	20–25%	25%+
All districts	328	195	60	18	8	350	142	74	28	15
Major Urban		2	11	2				5	6	4
Urban	17	51	19	9	6	24	29	26	15	8
Urban/Suburban	76	25	4	2		76	20	8	3	
Urban/Suburban-low pov.	44	2				44	1			1
Rural/Small Town	66	11	4			65	15	1		
Rural/Agricultural	32	46	15	3	1	36	37	21	2	1
Rural/Agr.-low pov.	93	58	7	2	1	105	40	13	2	1

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 17. Lowest 10 district churn rates for grades K–8 among districts with high economic disadvantage, Oct. 2010-May 2011 (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District churn (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Alliance	Stark	Urban	2,859	B	77.0	11.2	15.7
Sandusky	Erie	Urban	3,400	C	75.6	11.8	16.3
Akron	Summit	Major Urban	22,603	C	84.7	12.3	18.2
Ashtabula Area	Ashtabula	Urban	3,936	C	71.3	13.6	16.8
Perry	Allen	Rural/Agr	832	B	71.9	13.8	22.0
Fostoria	Seneca	Urban	1,872	C	76.1	13.9	13.3
Springfield	Clark	Major Urban	7,398	B	76.3	14.5	24.0
Barberton	Summit	Urban	3,676	B	70.7	14.7	12.7
Warren	Trumbull	Major Urban	5,368	D	75.2	15.5	18.8
Canton City	Stark	Major Urban	9,750	C	80.6	15.6	21.3

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records Note: Here, a high rate of economic disadvantage is greater than 70%.

Table 18. Districts with high K–8 district churn rates and a district rating of Excellent (A) or better, Oct. '10-May '11 (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District churn (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	21.9	21.7
Willard	Huron	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,767	A	57.2	21.7	16.7
Batavia	Clermont	Urban/Suburban	2,114	A	44.0	21.3	14.6
Green	Scioto	Rural/Agr	602	A	58.0	20.4	15.7
New Miami	Butler	Urban	770	A	78.4	20.4	24.3
Norwood	Hamilton	Urban	2,171	A	60.4	18.8	21.9
Northridg	Montgomery	Urban	1,627	A	77.9	17.4	26.8
West Carrollton	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban	3,726	A	54.5	17.3	17.4

Table 18. (continued) Districts with high K–7 district churn rates and a district rating of Excellent (A) or better (1)

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District churn (%)	
Woodmore	Ottawa	Rural/Small Town	1,088	A+	23.9	16.5	11.0
Newark	Licking	Urban	6,456	A	57.7	16.3	22.3
Madison	Richland	Urban	3,052	A	57.1	15.8	14.2
North Central	Williams	Rural/Agr-low poverty	621	A	45.1	15.0	10.0

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records (1) District churn rate greater than 15%

Table 19. All districts: Lowest and highest one-year district churn rates based on grades K–8, Oct. 2010-May 2011

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District churn (%)	
						K–7	8–11
Cuyahoga Hts.	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	906	A	21.3	1.4	1.3
Fort Recovery	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	963	A+	15.6	1.7	0.9
Kalida	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	609	A	11.8	1.7	4.7
Minster	Auglaize	Rural/Small Town	835	A+	13.3	1.7	3.3
Marion	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	889	A	5.6	2.0	1.4
Fort Loramie	Shelby	Rural/Small Town	813	A	8.1	2.0	3.9
Bay Village	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	2,453	A	9.6	2.2	3.0
St. Henry	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	938	A	9.8	2.2	1.9
Kirtland	Lake	Urban/Suburban	1,172	A	<5.0	2.3	1.5
Chagrin Falls	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	1,936	A+	<5.0	2.5	2.5
Oakwood	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	2,075	A+	<5.0	2.5	4.0
Grandview Hts.	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	1,092	A+	18.0	2.5	2.9
Miller City-New Cleveland	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	448	A	9.5	2.6	1.5
East Holmes	Holmes	Rural/Agr	1,897	A+	35.6	2.6	2.7
Hudson	Summit	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	4,622	A+	<5.0	2.7	2.8
Ottoville	Putnam	Rural/Small Town	483	A	11.5	2.7	2.3
Coldwater	Mercer	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,410	A	15.4	2.9	3.2
Independence	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban	1,101	A	10.3	3.0	1.4
Wyoming	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	1,987	A	6.6	3.0	2.4
Kenston	Geauga	Urban/Suburban-low pov.	3,141	A	11.7	3.0	2.4
Trotwood-Madison	Montgomery	Urban	2,657	C	81.9	20.8	22.0
Upper Scioto Valley	Hardin	Rural/Agr-low poverty	649	B	49.1	20.9	13.4
Batavia	Clermont	Urban/Suburban	2,114	A	44.0	21.3	14.6
Eastern	Pike	Rural/Agr	796	B	73.6	21.7	19.3
Willard	Huron	Rural/Agr-low poverty	1,767	A	57.2	21.7	16.7
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	21.9	21.7
Hamilton	Franklin	Urban	3,005	B	61.6	22.5	21.3
Warrensville Hts.	Cuyahoga	Urban	1,956	D	60.2	22.8	26.9
Mt Healthy	Hamilton	Urban	3,567	C	76.1	22.9	24.1
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	3,182	D	88.5	23.9	22.9
North College Hill	Hamilton	Urban	1,595	C	68.8	24.4	20.3
Ripley-Union-Lewis-Hunt.	Brown	Rural/Agr	1,124	B	53.8	24.6	18.3
Crestline	Crawford	Urban	702	B	65.1	25.9	22.5
St Bernard-Elmwood Place	Hamilton	Urban	974	B	72.0	26.2	21.1
Liberty	Trumbull	Urban	1,427	B	60.2	26.3	15.7
Western	Pike	Rural/Agr	814	C	81.5	26.4	19.4
Portsmouth	Scioto	Urban	1,987	C	74.1	30.8	33.5
Jefferson Township	Montgomery	Rural/Agr-low poverty	419	D	5.3	33.3	18.7
New Boston	Scioto	Urban	437	C	81.6	34.8	34.5
Lockland	Hamilton	Urban	632	C	62.9	39.7	25.7

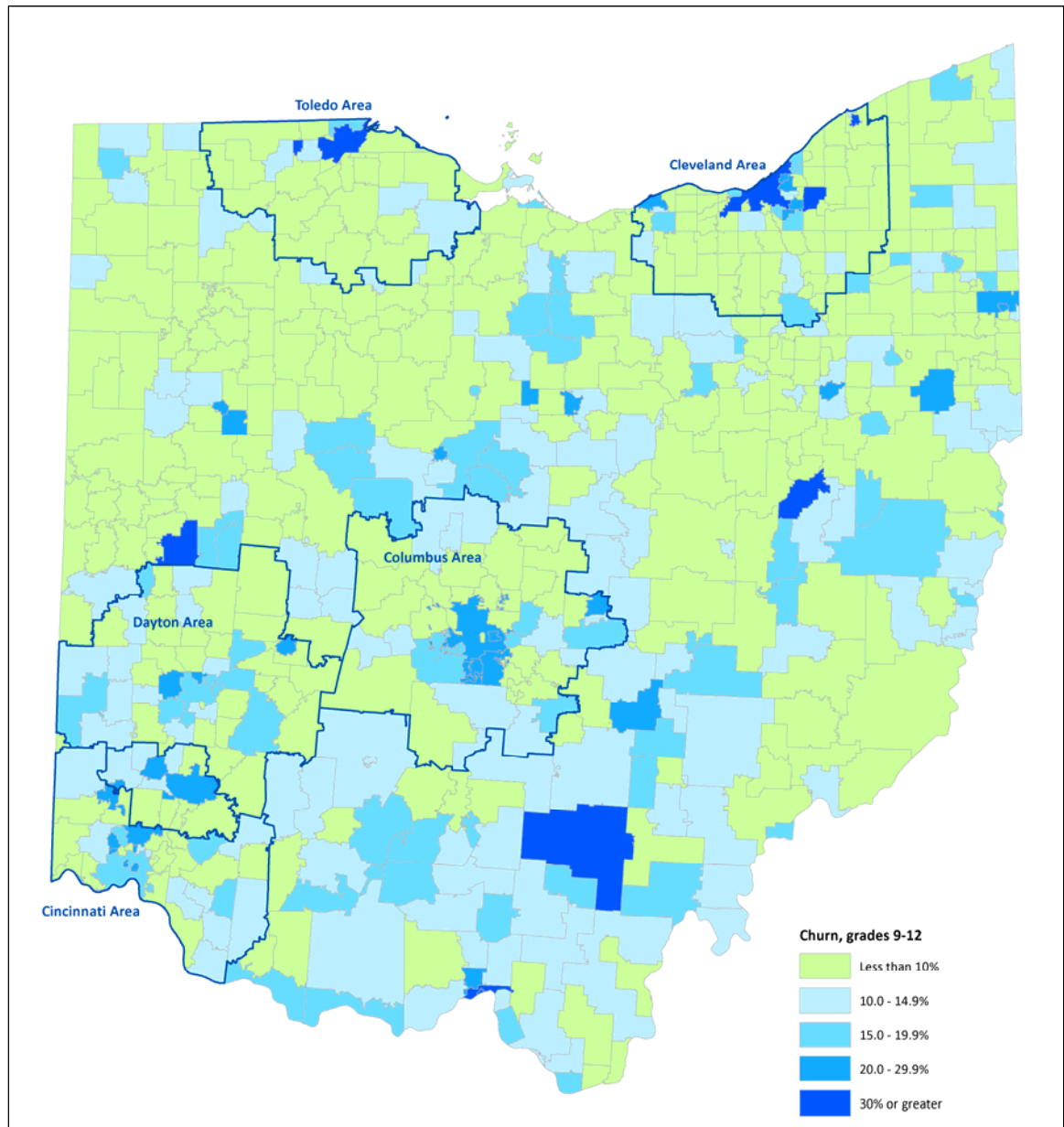
Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 20. Districts greater than 5,000 enrollment: Lowest and highest one-year district churn rates based on grades K–8, October 2010-May 2011

District	Primary county	District type	Enroll.	Rating	Economic disadv. (%)	District churn (%)	
						K–7	811
Upper Arlington	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	5,542	A+	<5.0	3.6	2.5
Solon	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	5,043	A	9.2	4.0	2.9
Springboro Community	Warren	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	5,493	A+	6.3	4.0	4.1
Olentangy	Delaware	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	16,263	A+	7.4	4.4	2.8
Strongsville	Cuyahoga	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	6,515	A	15.3	4.8	4.2
Brunswick	Medina	Urban/Suburban	7,386	A	23.5	5.1	6.9
Forest Hills	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	7,351	A+	10.8	5.3	5.6
Medina	Medina	Urban/Suburban	7,354	A	15.7	5.4	7.1
Sylvania	Lucas	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	7,312	A	18.0	5.5	5.0
Mentor	Lake	Urban/Suburban	8,156	A	24.7	5.5	5.9
Oak Hills	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban	7,727	A	6.5	5.8	5.3
Mason	Warren	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	10,503	A+	6.4	5.9	4.5
Stow-Munroe Falls	Summit	Urban/Suburban	5,345	A	21.4	6.2	5.2
Jackson	Stark	Urban/Suburban	5,728	A+	17.5	6.3	5.5
Northmont	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban	5,377	A+	29.0	6.3	7.7
Centerville	Montgomery	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	8,035	A+	13.7	6.6	4.6
Pickerington	Fairfield	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	10,326	A+	16.6	6.7	6.8
Hilliard	Franklin	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	14,945	A+	22.4	6.7	5.9
Willoughby-Eastlake	Lake	Urban/Suburban	8,386	A	33.3	6.8	6.1
Lakota	Butler	Urban/Suburban-low poverty	17,409	A+	14.6	6.9	8.6
Lancaster	Fairfield	Urban	5,966	A	51.6	13.0	16.1
Springfield	Clark	Major Urban	7,398	B	76.3	14.5	24.0
Reynoldsburg	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,811	A	41.6	14.5	17.3
South-Western	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	19,336	A	54.6	14.7	17.9
Warren	Trumbull	Major Urban	5,368	D	75.2	15.5	18.8
Canton City	Stark	Major Urban	9,750	C	80.6	15.6	21.3
Cleveland Hts.-University Hts.	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	5,907	C	61.3	15.8	22.7
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	43,202	D	>95.0	16.2	30.8
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Major Urban	32,009	B	69.7	16.2	15.2
Newark	Licking	Urban	6,456	A	57.7	16.3	22.3
Princeton	Hamilton	Urban/Suburban	5,238	B	58.6	16.3	20.8
Toledo	Lucas	Major Urban	22,277	C	76.6	16.5	31.1
Euclid	Cuyahoga	Major Urban	5,793	C	66.0	16.9	16.4
Middletown	Butler	Urban	6,540	C	71.5	17.7	23.7
Dayton	Montgomery	Major Urban	14,174	C	92.5	18.2	19.4
Columbus	Franklin	Major Urban	49,616	C	81.9	18.5	23.5
Hamilton	Butler	Major Urban	9,444	C	69.2	18.7	22.4
Lorain	Lorain	Major Urban	7,585	C	84.5	19.8	25.6
Youngstown	Mahoning	Major Urban	6,088	D	91.9	20.4	27.4
Groveport Madison	Franklin	Urban/Suburban	5,746	A	58.0	21.9	21.7

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Map 3. One-year churn rate for grades 9–12, school year 2010–2011



Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Churn for charter schools

Tables 21–24 provide an overview of statewide patterns of stability for public charter schools. This includes stability of physical charter schools (Table 22), e-charters (Table 23), and dropout recovery schools (Table 24). Some charter schools are sponsored by, or have a more direct relationship with, public school districts. Dropout recovery schools may be either physical charter schools or e-charter schools.

Table 21. Number of charter schools by one-year churn rate and charter type and size, October 2010-May 2011

Average daily enrollment	Physical charter school					E-charter school				
	<20%	20–39%	40–59%	60–99%	100%+	<20%	20–39%	40–59%	60–99%	100%+
All public charters	122	76	29	25	60	-	-	2	4	20
Fewer than 100 students	29	14	8	13	26	-	-	-	1	7
100–249	43	34	18	9	20	-	-	-	-	5
250–499	36	22	1	3	12	-	-	-	1	4
500–999	14	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
1000 or more	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	3

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 22. Highest and lowest churn rates for physical charter schools, excluding dropout recovery schools, October 2010-May 2011

School	County	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Churn rate (%)
W. C. Cupe College Preparatory School	Franklin	K-12	101	NA	73.2	0.0
L.E.A.D. Academy	Trumbull	7-12	96	A	46.5	0.0
Toledo School For The Arts	Lucas	6-12	581	A	35.4	1.5
The Autism Academy Of Learning	Lucas	K-12	51	NA	80.6	1.9
L.E.A.R.N. Academy	Trumbull	K-3	154	B	50.7	2.5
Constellation Schools: Parma Community	Cuyahoga	K-12	880	B	53.9	3.0
Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Comm. Middle	Cuyahoga	5-9	158	A+	57.2	3.1
Constellation Schools: Elyria Community Elementary	Lorain	K-9	262	B	60.3	3.4
T.C.P. World Academy	Hamilton	K-6	454	A	83.0	3.6
Constellation Schools: Westpark Comm. Elementary	Cuyahoga	K-4	289	A	55.9	3.8
Cincinnati College Preparatory Academy	Hamilton	K-12	660	B	95.0	3.8
Citizens Academy	Cuyahoga	K-8	408	A	78.3	4.2
Wickliffe Progressive Community School	Franklin	K-5	456	A+	4.5	4.3
Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Comm. Elem.	Cuyahoga	K-4	290	A	52.3	4.8
Summit Academy-Xenia	Greene	K-10	63	D	60.5	4.8
Dixon Early Learning Center Conversion Community	Columbiana	K-3	75	NA	34.3	5.4
Richard Allen Preparatory	Montgomery	K-12	224	NA	79.9	5.7
Washington Park Community	Cuyahoga	K-8	226	B	82.3	5.7
Dayton Early College Academy, Inc.	Montgomery	7-12	390	A+	78.4	5.8
Hope Academy Northwest Campus	Cuyahoga	K-12	405	C	94.8	6.3
Pleasant Community Digital	Marion	K-12	111	NA	34.6	50.0
Premier Academy of Ohio	Franklin	7-12	210	D	94.8	54.6
New Choices Community School	Montgomery	7-12	149	C	54.9	55.2
Theodore Roosevelt Public Community School	Hamilton	K-12	209	F	91.2	56.6
Horizon Science Academy Toledo Downtown	Cuyahoga	K-12	108	D	92.2	59.6
Victory Academy of Toledo	Lucas	K-8	90	F	95.3	63.0
Gahanna Alternative Community School	Franklin	5-12	123	B	38.1	63.8
Scholarts Preparatory and Career Center for Children	Franklin	K-12	179	F	45.4	64.4
Zenith Academy East	Franklin	K-8	101	NA	95.2	67.1
Ashland County Community Academy	Ashland	9-12	108	D	33.1	70.9

Table 22. (continued) Highest and lowest churn rates for physical charter schools, excluding dropout recovery schools, October 2010-May 2011

School	County	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Churn rate (%)
Virtual Schoolhouse, Inc.	Cuyahoga	K-12	325	F	88.1	71.0
Summit Academy Secondary - Youngstown	Mahoning	8-12	101	F	77.9	73.1
North Central Academy	Seneca	6-12	52	D	44.7	81.4
Crittenton Community School	Franklin	6-9	97	F	89.4	95.1
The Arts Academy West	Cuyahoga	K-12	67	NA	31.7	103.7
Brighten Heights Charter School of Canton	Stark	K-12	356	D	89.4	106.3
Notten School for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	Franklin	K-12	67	NA	73.9	110.2
Summit Academy Community School-Parma	Cuyahoga	K-12	196	F	67.3	125.7
Urbana Community School	Champaign	K-12	55	B	<5.0	127.7
Learning without Limits, A TRECA Academy	Marion	9-12	50	NA	<5.0	215.6

Source Tables 22-24: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Note: Tables 22 to 24 are limited to schools with average daily enrollment of at least 100 students in school year 2010-2011.

Table 23. Churn rates for E-charter schools, excluding dropout recovery schools, October 2010-May 2011

School	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Churn rate (%)
Buckeye OnLine School for Success	K-12	1,583	C	51.5	42.7
Ohio Virtual Academy	K-12	9,474	B	55.3	47.0
Alternative Education Academy	K-12	1,824	D	54.1	71.8
Ohio Connections Academy, Inc	K-12	2,676	B	54.1	76.3
West Central Learning Academy II	7-12	125	C	65.4	117.9
Newark Digital Academy	K-12	287	D	56.8	123.9
Lorain High School Digital	9-12	109	D	39.2	132.8
Virtual Community School Of Ohio	K-12	1,339	C	79.2	132.8
Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	K-12	10,454	C	76.9	145.7

Table 24. Highest and lowest churn rates for dropout recovery charter schools, October 2010-May 2011

School	County	Grade range	Enroll.	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Churn rate (%)
Frederick Douglass Reclamation Academy	Cuyahoga	8-12	88	NA	84.2	6.0
The Arch Academy	Franklin	8-12	84	NA	89.8	11.8
New Beginnings Academy	Franklin	8-12	61	NA	88.1	14.3
Youthbuild Columbus Community	Franklin	9-12	234	A	80.6	21.5
Langston Hughes High School	Cuyahoga	8-12	149	F	54.0	46.4
Cleveland Academy for Scholarship Technology and Leadership	Cuyahoga	9-12	283	D	77.1	50.0
Lakewood City Academy	Cuyahoga	K-12	161	B	64.7	54.2
Dayton Technology Design High School	Montgomery	9-12	133	F	87.3	54.5
Foxfire High School	Muskingum	9-12	268	C	69.4	61.1
General Chappie James Leadership Academy	Montgomery	9-12	120	C	60.7	63.7
The ISUS Institute of Health Care	Montgomery	9-12	75	A	93.3	197.3
Life Skills Ctr Of Cleveland	Cuyahoga	9-12	298	F	94.4	200.8
Life Skills Center of Elyria	Lorain	9-12	185	D	85.8	204.1
Lancaster Digital Academy (E-charter)	Fairfield	K-12	97	NA	70.6	205.2
Life Skills Of Northeast Ohio	Cuyahoga	9-12	374	F	81.4	205.3
Marion City Digital Academy (E-charter)	Marion	K-12	169	F	67.7	207.4
Life Skills Center of Dayton	Montgomery	9-12	353	F	89.6	227.2
Life Skills Center of Columbus Southeast	Franklin	9-12	276	C	79.4	229.3
Mahoning Unlimited Classroom (E-Charter)	Mahoning	4-12	183	C	71.6	323.3
Mansfield Enhancement Academy	Richland	9-12	52	NA	73.6	344.2

4.0 Mobility patterns

How many unique students did pairs of districts have in common (i.e. a student was enrolled in both at some point in time) over two school years? What was the direction of movement (last origin and destination) between these districts?

Most frequent district-to-district mobility patterns in Ohio

Tables 25 provides a list of the district pairs that shared the largest numbers of students over the two school year period. In nearly all cases presented in tables 25 to 27, these instances of enrollment in different districts did not overlap, i.e., were not due to dual enrollment arrangements.

Table 25. Top 35 districts exchanging students, October 2009–May 2011

District (X)	Rating (X)	District (Y)	Rating (Y)	Total unique students	Direction of exchange	
					X to Y	Y to X
Columbus	C	South-Western	A	2,034	1,118	916
Columbus	C	Groveport Madison	A	1,196	605	591
East Cleveland	D	Cleveland	D	1,083	543	540
Cleveland	D	Euclid	C	903	547	356
Columbus	C	Westerville	A+	886	489	397
Parma	A	Cleveland	D	773	402	371
Cleveland	D	Cleveland Hts-University Hts	C	764	491	273
Toledo	C	Washington	B	684	405	279
Cincinnati	B	Mt Healthy	C	653	355	298
Columbus	C	Reynoldsburg	A	648	341	307
Cleveland	D	Maple Hts	B	627	376	251
Columbus	C	Whitehall	C	604	349	255
Cincinnati	B	Northwest-Hamilton County	B	582	371	211
Trotwood-Madison	C	Dayton	C	548	275	273
Cleveland	D	Garfield Hts	C	503	323	180
Cleveland	D	Lakewood-Cuyahoga County	A	493	253	240
Plain	A+	Canton City	C	475	240	235
Lorain	C	Elyria	B	442	223	219
Akron	C	Barberton	B	439	235	204
Fairfield-Butler County	B	Hamilton-Butler County	C	439	231	208
Canton Local	B	Canton City	C	419	299	120
Toledo	C	Springfield-Lucas County	A	417	218	199
Columbus	C	Hamilton-Franklin County	B	415	214	201
Cleveland	D	Warrensville Hts	D	414	212	202
Cincinnati	B	Princeton	B	410	220	190
South-Western	A	Hilliard	A+	409	218	191
Cincinnati	B	North College Hill	C	355	215	140
Mansfield	C	Madison-Richland County	A	333	173	160
Cleveland	D	Bedford	C	317	203	114
Cleveland	D	Shaker Hts	B	309	210	99
Columbus	C	Hilliard	A+	309	182	127
Dayton	C	Huber Hts	B	301	162	139
Cincinnati	B	Winton Woods	C	297	167	130
Columbus	C	Pickerington	A+	285	180	105
South Euclid-Lyndhurst	C	Mayfield	A+	280	236	44

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Most frequent district-to-physical charter school mobility patterns in Ohio

Tables 26 provides a list of the district/physical charter pairs that shared the largest numbers of students over the two school year period.

Table 26. Top 40 districts and physical charter schools exchanging students, October 2009–May 2011

District (X)	Rating (X)	Charter school (Y) *Dropout recovery school	Rating (Y)	Total unique students	Direction of exchange	
					X to Y	Y to X
Cleveland	D	Promise Academy*	C	901	765	136
Toledo	C	Phoenix Academy Community School*	F	854	710	144
Cleveland	D	Life Skills Center Of Lake Erie*	C	401	333	68
Columbus	C	Millennium Community School	C	356	117	239
Cincinnati	B	V L T Academy	C	349	138	211
Cleveland	D	Life Skills Of Northeast Ohio*	F	332	275	57
Columbus	C	Focus Learning Academy of Southwest Cols*	D	304	273	31
Cincinnati	B	Orion Academy	D	300	110	190
Akron	C	Romig Road Community School	F	284	85	199
Cleveland	D	Life Skills Center Of Cleveland*	F	276	235	41
Columbus	C	Academic Acceleration Academy*	F	266	256	10
Groveport Madison	A	Cruiser Academy*	F	263	259	4
Cleveland	D	Cleveland Entrepreneurship Prep. School	A	252	107	145
Toledo	C	Achieve Career Preparatory Academy*	F	245	173	72
Columbus	C	FCI Academy	C	228	104	124
Cincinnati	B	Alliance Academy of Cincinnati	C	227	26	201
Canton City	C	Brighten Heights Charter School of Canton	D	225	161	64
Columbus	C	Columbus Humanities, Arts and Tech. Acad.	D	224	77	147
Toledo	C	Bennett Venture Academy	C	222	77	145
Toledo	C	Life Skills Center Of Toledo*	D	222	186	36
Columbus	C	Providence Academy for Student Success	F	219	106	113
Cincinnati	B	Life Skills Center Of Cincinnati*	F	215	184	31
Toledo	C	Winterfield Venture Academy	D	212	62	150
Cincinnati	B	Horizon Science Academy-Cincinnati	B	209	69	140
Cincinnati	B	Riverside Academy	C	207	47	160
Dayton	C	Dayton Leadership Acad.-Dayton View Campus	C	203	43	160
Columbus	C	Focus Learning Academy of Northern Cols*	F	201	156	45
Cincinnati	B	Mount Auburn International Academy	D	195	44	151
Hamilton-Franklin Cty	B	Hamilton Local Digital Academy*	C	194	125	69
Middletown	C	Life Skills Center-Middletown*	C	194	171	23
Cincinnati	B	Phoenix Community Learning Center	B	192	70	122
Cleveland	D	Virtual Schoolhouse, Inc.	F	189	121	68
Akron	C	Hope Academy University	D	188	76	112
Columbus	C	Horizon Science Academy Cols. Middle School	B	187	122	65
Youngstown	D	Eagle Heights Academy	NA	185	11	174
Dayton	C	Life Skills Center of Dayton*	F	184	168	16
Columbus	C	Life Skills Center of Columbus Southeast*	C	179	156	23
Toledo	C	Horizon Science Academy-Springfield	B	177	92	85
Cleveland	D	Cleveland Acad. for Scholarship Technology and Leadership*	D	176	127	49
Cleveland	D	Hope Academy Cathedral Campus	F	175	73	102

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Most frequent district-to-e-charter school mobility patterns in Ohio

Tables 27 provides a list of the district/e-charter pairs that shared the largest numbers of students over the two school year period.

Table 27. Top 40 districts and e-charter schools exchanging students, October 2009–May 2011

District (X)	Rating (X)	E-charter school (Y) *Dropout recovery school	Rating (Y)	Total unique students	Direction of exchange	
					X to Y	Y to X
Columbus	C	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	1,591	1,10	491
Cleveland	D	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	837	622	215
Akron	C	Akron Digital Academy*	D	714	522	192
South-Western	A	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	688	482	206
Newark	A	Newark Digital Academy	D	384	299	85
Cleveland	D	Ohio Virtual Academy	B	351	214	137
Cincinnati	B	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	308	214	94
Columbus	C	Virtual Community School Of Ohio	C	297	183	114
Dayton	C	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	288	209	79
Columbus	C	Ohio Virtual Academy	B	279	152	127
Marion-Marion County	C	Marion City Digital Academy*	F	240	163	77
Parma	A	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	234	174	60
Lorain	C	Lorain High School Digital	D	203	99	104
Elyria	B	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	193	158	35
Findlay	A	Findlay Digital Academy*	D	188	156	32
Toledo	C	Ohio Virtual Academy	B	177	106	71
Lancaster	A	Lancaster Digital Academy*	NA	175	105	70
Groveport Madison	A	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	164	129	35
Cincinnati	B	Ohio Virtual Academy	B	161	102	59
West Clermont	A	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	160	119	41
Hilliard	A+	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	159	120	39
Westerville	A+	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	158	113	45
Hamilton-Butler County	C	Treca Digital Academy	D	148	114	34
Mansfield	C	Goal Digital Academy	F	147	87	60
New Philadelphia	A+	Quaker Digital Academy	C	142	96	46
Akron	C	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	141	94	47
Akron	C	Alternative Education Academy	D	137	88	49
Columbus	C	Treca Digital Academy*	D	137	102	35
Akron	C	Ohio Virtual Academy	B	136	61	75
Lorain	C	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	136	104	32
Toledo	C	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	134	96	38
Fairborn	B	Fairborn Digital Academy*	C	132	113	19
Lebanon	A	Greater Ohio Virtual School*	D	131	102	29
Massillon	B	Massillon Digital Academy, Inc*	F	131	107	24
Newark	A	Virtual Community School Of Ohio	C	130	96	34
Norwalk	A	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	130	95	35
South-Western	A	Virtual Community School Of Ohio	C	130	78	52
Northwest-Hamilton County	B	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	127	99	28
Hamilton-Butler County	C	Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	C	126	91	35
Lakota-Butler County	A+	Ohio Virtual Academy	B	118	76	42

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

5.0 Policy related issues

5.1 Open enrollment

Where are public school students in Ohio using inter-district open enrollment?

This section provides a statewide overview of inter-district open enrollment for school year 2010–2011, including the amount of district outward open enrollment (Tables 28 and 29, Map 4); district inward open enrollment (Tables 30 and 31, Map 5); and the most frequent residing/attending pairs of districts for open enrollment.

Inter-district open enrollment into district

Table 28. Districts with largest percentage of attending students who are open enrollees residing in another district, school year 2010–2011

District	County	Rating	Econ. Disadv. (%)	Total attending	Open enroll. in #	Open enroll. in %
Perry	Allen	B	71.9	882	395	44.8
New Boston	Scioto	C	81.6	508	221	43.5
Fairlawn	Shelby	A+	39.7	641	244	38.1
Lowellville	Mahoning	A	34.1	598	227	38.0
Coventry	Summit	A	42.9	2,365	894	37.8
Clay	Scioto	B	18.7	632	235	37.2
Hopewell-Loudon	Seneca	A	27.3	879	307	34.9
Old Fort	Seneca	A	27.1	474	162	34.2
Crestview	Columbiana	A	40.8	1,230	401	32.6
Botkins	Shelby	A	21.8	595	190	31.9
Pettisville	Fulton	A	23.4	511	160	31.3
Clearview	Lorain	B	38.8	1,812	549	30.3
Ayersville	Defiance	A	30.2	824	242	29.4
Lincolnview	Van Wert	A	39.3	876	246	28.1
Ridgedale	Marion	C	46.8	800	221	27.6
Weathersfield	Trumbull	B	38.4	1,011	277	27.4
Pleasant	Marion	B	23.6	1,318	351	26.6
Fairport Harbor	Lake	B	<5.0	553	145	26.2
Franklin Monroe	Darke	A	21.9	745	195	26.2
Mogadore	Summit	B	27.2	904	231	25.6
Shadyside	Belmont	B	29.2	830	192	23.1
River Valley	Marion	B	32.0	2,149	489	22.8
Steubenville	Jefferson	A	66.0	2,357	535	22.7
Ridgemont	Hardin	B	37.1	554	125	22.6
Union-Scioto	Ross	B	45.8	2,260	492	21.8
Vanlue	Hancock	B	25.7	260	55	21.2
Wheelersburg	Scioto	A	38.2	1,590	336	21.1
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	D	88.5	3,669	743	20.3
Norton	Summit	A	29.1	2,686	539	20.1
Valley	Scioto	A	60.7	1,113	222	19.9

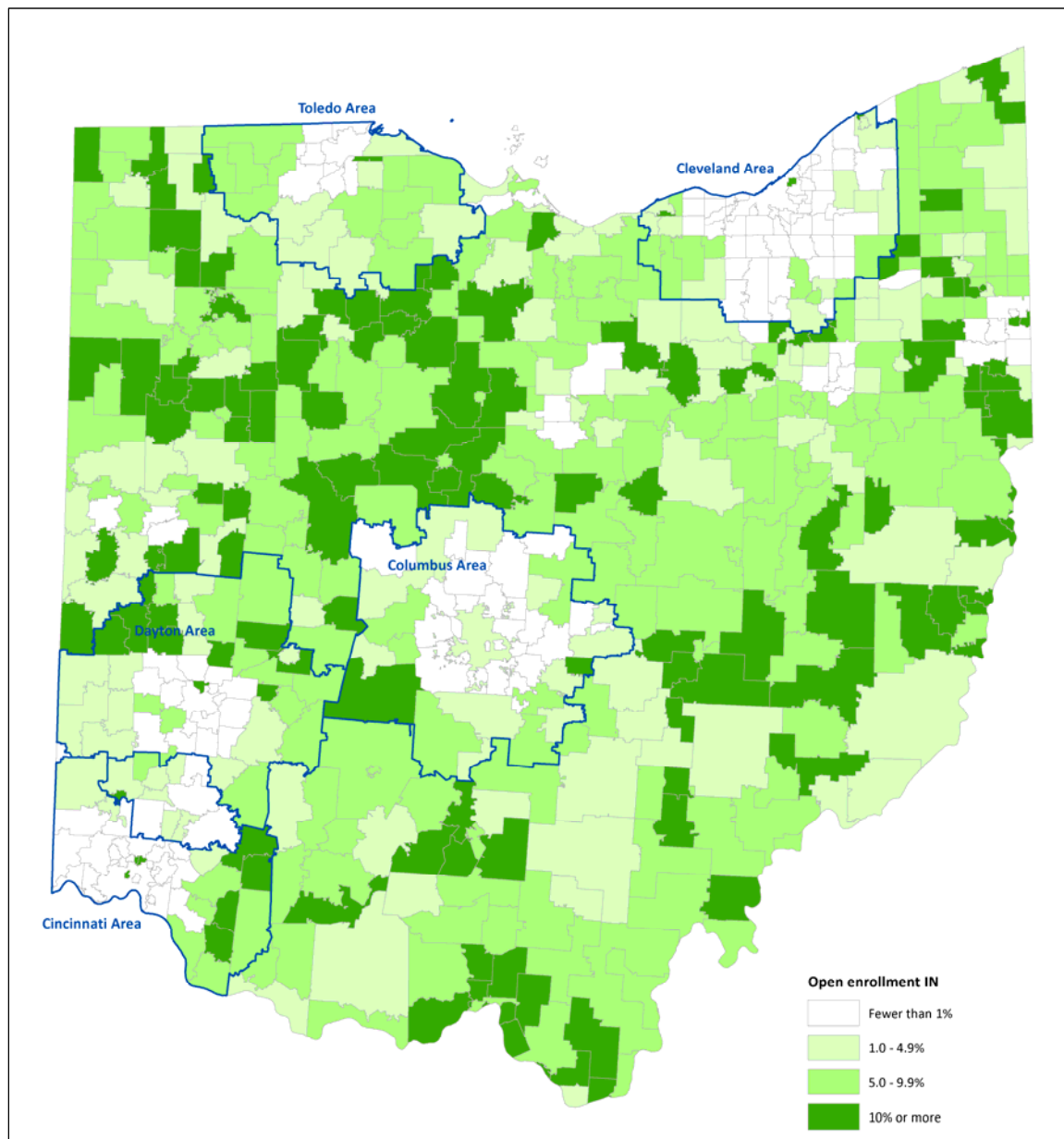
Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 29. Districts with largest number of attending students who are open enrollees residing in another district, school year 2010–2011

District	County	Rating	Econ. Disadv. (%)	Total attending	Open enroll. in #	Open enroll. in %
Coventry	Summit	A	42.9	2,365	894	37.8
Columbus	Franklin	C	81.9	54,052	784	1.5
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	D	88.5	3,669	743	20.3
Clearview	Lorain	B	38.8	1,812	549	30.3
Akron	Summit	C	84.7	24,128	544	2.3
Norton	Summit	A	29.1	2,686	539	20.1
Steubenville	Jefferson	A	66.0	2,357	535	22.7
Union-Scioto	Ross	B	45.8	2,260	492	21.8
River Valley	Marion	B	32.0	2,149	489	22.8
Perkins	Erie	B	30.6	2,379	456	19.2
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	D	100	49,455	448	0.9
Maysville	Muskingum	B	53.5	2,216	438	19.8
Athens	Athens	A	34.1	2,864	431	15.0
Crestview	Columbiana	A	40.8	1,230	401	32.6
Perry	Allen	B	71.9	882	395	44.8
Austintown	Mahoning	B	40.3	5,230	368	7.0
Springfield	Summit	A	51.7	2,455	364	14.8
Pleasant	Marion	B	23.6	1,318	351	26.6
Indian Creek	Jefferson	B	52.0	2,230	344	15.4
Marion	Marion	C	69.0	4,468	341	7.6
Clark-Shawnee	Clark	A+	33.7	2,232	340	15.2
Wheelersburg	Scioto	A	38.2	1,590	336	21.1
Midview	Lorain	B	34.0	3,439	330	9.6
Hopewell-Loudon	Seneca	A	27.3	879	307	34.9
Cuyahoga Falls	Summit	A	36.8	5,125	302	5.9
Minford	Scioto	A	42.8	1,566	293	18.7
Indian Valley	Tuscarawas	B	50.7	1,881	291	15.5
Perry	Stark	A	37.6	5,016	288	5.7
Northeastern	Clark	A+	25.9	3,690	283	7.7
Kent	Portage	B	41.7	3,706	282	7.6

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Map 4. Percentage of a public district's attending students who are open enrollees residing in another district, school year 2010–2011



Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Inter-district open enrollment out of district

Table 30. Districts with largest percentage of public school students residing in district who attended another district through open enrollment, school year 2010–2011

District	County	Rating	Econ. Disadv. (%)	Total residents	Open enroll. out #	Open enroll. out %
Clay	Scioto	B	18.7	543	134	24.7
Bettsville	Seneca	B	56.7	213	47	22.1
Vanlue	Hancock	B	25.7	268	59	22.0
Portsmouth	Scioto	C	74.1	3,230	683	21.1
New Boston	Scioto	C	81.6	408	81	19.9
Federal Hocking	Athens	B	64.4	1,339	264	19.7
Ridgedale	Marion	C	46.8	812	153	18.8
Buckeye Central	Crawford	A	40.6	930	175	18.8
Bloomfield-Mespo	Trumbull	A	60.7	330	61	18.5
Green	Scioto	A	58.0	697	126	18.1
Indian Creek	Jefferson	B	52.0	2,493	440	17.6
Harrison Hills	Harrison	B	50.5	2,111	360	17.1
Old Fort	Seneca	A	27.1	393	67	17.0
Lincolnview	Van Wert	A	39.3	771	131	17.0
Bridgeport	Belmont	B	50.5	881	146	16.6
East Knox	Knox	B	38.9	1,509	248	16.4
Bright	Highland	B	53.1	853	140	16.4
Chillicothe	Ross	B	60.2	3,678	601	16.3
West Muskingum	Muskingum	A	40.4	1,804	293	16.2
Eastern	Pike	B	73.6	987	160	16.2
Zanesville	Muskingum	C	64.6	4,847	779	16.1
Pleasant	Marion	B	23.6	1,384	221	16.0
Southern	Columbiana	B	55.8	1,096	174	15.9
Marion	Marion	C	69.0	5,666	874	15.4
Upper Scioto Valley	Hardin	B	49.1	808	124	15.3
North Central	Williams	A	45.1	757	115	15.2
Lima	Allen	C	80.8	5,513	837	15.2
Conotton Valley Union	Carroll	B	51.0	598	89	14.9
Van Wert	Van Wert	A+	46.0	2,392	355	14.8
Columbiana	Columbiana	A	34.9	1,073	157	14.6

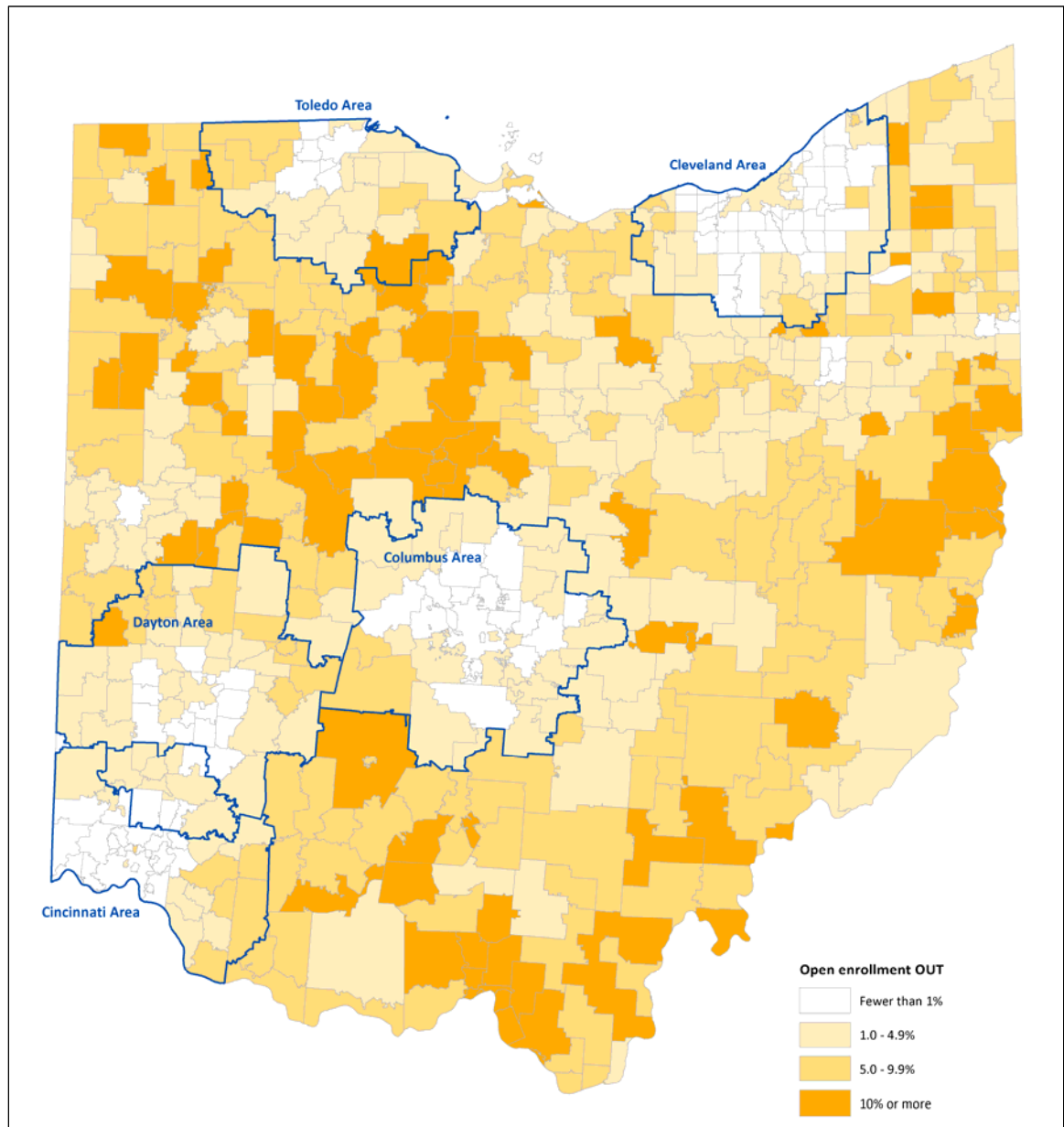
Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 31. Districts with largest number of public school residents attending another district through open enrollment, school year 2010–2011

District	County	Rating	Econ. Disadv. (%)	Total residents	Open enroll. out #	Open enroll. out %
Akron	Summit	C	84.7	29,021	1,698	5.9
Youngstown	Mahoning	D	91.9	10,575	961	9.1
Marion	Marion	C	69.0	5,666	874	15.4
Lima	Allen	C	80.8	5,513	837	15.2
Lorain	Lorain	C	84.5	10,350	808	7.8
Zanesville	Muskingum	C	64.6	4,847	779	16.1
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	D	100	66,393	729	1.1
Springfield	Clark	B	76.3	9,466	718	7.6
Portsmouth	Scioto	C	74.1	3,230	683	21.1
Chillicothe	Ross	B	60.2	3,678	601	16.3
Sandusky	Erie	C	75.6	4,109	485	11.8
Ashtabula Area	Ashtabula	C	71.3	4,767	472	9.9
Barberton	Summit	B	70.7	4,437	469	10.6
Sidney	Shelby	C	54.2	4,371	448	10.2
Indian Creek	Jefferson	B	52.0	2,493	440	17.6
Elyria	Lorain	B	66.4	8,231	425	5.2
Warren	Trumbull	D	75.2	6,943	399	5.7
Harrison Hills	Harrison	B	50.5	2,111	360	17.1
Van Wert	Van Wert	A+	46.0	2,392	355	14.8
South-Western	Franklin	A	54.6	23,751	349	1.5
Springfield	Summit	A	51.7	2,634	343	13.0
Findlay	Hancock	A	41.0	6,278	336	5.4
Greenville	Darke	A	45.3	3,325	330	9.9
Lancaster	Fairfield	A	51.6	6,827	326	4.8
Toledo	Lucas	C	76.6	34,577	309	0.9
Elida	Allen	B	47.0	2,802	307	11.0
Canton City	Stark	C	80.6	11,610	305	2.6
Western Brown	Brown	B	50.0	3,715	304	8.2
Miami Trace	Fayette	A	42.4	2,797	297	10.6
Edison	Jefferson	A	42.5	2,248	296	13.2

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Map 5. Percentage of public school students residing in district who attended another district through open enrollment, school year 2010–2011



Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Open enrollment district pairs

Table 32. Districts pairs with largest number of students residing in one district and attending another through open enrollment policy, school year 2010–2011

Open enrollees	District of residence			District of enrollment		
	District	Rating	Econ. Disadv. (%)	District	Rating	Econ. Disadv. (%)
706	Akron	C	84.7	Coventry	A	42.9
700	Cleveland	D	95.5	East Cleveland	D	88.5
498	Lorain	C	84.5	Clearview	B	38.8
394	Sandusky	C	75.6	Perkins	B	30.6
365	Indian Creek	B	52.0	Steubenville	A	66.0
343	Chillicothe	B	60.2	Union-Scioto	B	45.8
337	Barberton	B	70.7	Norton	A	29.1
328	Youngstown	D	91.9	Austintown	B	40.3
314	Lima	C	80.8	Perry-Allen County	B	71.9
298	Marion-Marion County	C	69.0	River Valley	B	32.0
295	Zanesville	C	64.6	Maysville	B	53.5
286	Akron	C	84.7	Springfield-Summit County	A	51.7
273	Springfield-Clark County	B	76.3	Clark-Shawnee	A+	33.7
252	Elyria	B	66.4	Midview	B	34.0
245	Marion-Marion County	C	69.0	Pleasant	B	23.6
220	Van Wert	A+	46.0	Lincolnview	A	39.3
215	South-Western	A	54.6	Columbus	C	81.9
211	Lima	C	80.8	Elida	B	47.0
208	Sidney	C	54.2	Fairlawn	A+	39.7
205	Ashtabula Area	C	71.3	Geneva Area	B	52.6
203	Gallia County	A	50.5	Gallipolis	B	34.0
202	Akron	C	84.7	Cuyahoga Falls	A	36.8
201	Alexander	A	50.8	Athens	A	34.1
199	Miami Trace	A	42.4	Washington Court House	A	54.4
193	Springfield-Clark County	B	76.3	Northeastern-Clark County	A+	25.9
188	Mansfield	C	84.1	Madison-Richland County	A	57.1
187	East Liverpool	C	56.9	Beaver	A	45.5
185	Youngstown	D	91.9	Struthers	B	63.8
180	Washington Court House	A	54.4	Miami Trace	A	42.4
179	Steubenville	A	66.0	Indian Creek	B	52.0

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

5.2 Monthly enrollment changes

How would public district enrollment counts be affected by monthly reporting?

The enrollment for October Count Week was derived from student-level records of active enrollment in district on October 8, 2010. Point-in-time enrollment is calculated on the 23rd day of each month during the school year from September 2010 to May 2011 to emulate the monthly reporting procedure required of publicly funded charter schools. Table 33 lists the districts with the largest numeric difference in enrollment when comparing October Count Week to an academic year monthly average, and Table 34 lists districts with the largest percentage difference.

Table 33. Districts with largest numerical difference between October Count Week and average point-in-time K–12 enrollment on the 23rd of each month from September 2010 to May 2011

District	County	October Count Week	September–May average	Difference #	Difference %
Toledo	Lucas	23,871	22,918	-953	-4.0
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	43,506	42,797	-709	-1.6
Columbus	Franklin	48,966	48,493	-473	-1.0
Cincinnati	Hamilton	31,904	31,592	-312	-1.0
Akron	Summit	22,435	22,180	-255	-1.1
South-Western	Franklin	19,986	19,811	-175	-0.9
Lakota	Butler	17,722	17,560	-162	-0.9
Hamilton	Butler	9,357	9,201	-156	-1.7
Middletown	Butler	6,454	6,316	-138	-2.1
Dayton	Montgomery	14,084	13,965	-119	-0.8
Elyria	Lorain	6,774	6,675	-99	-1.5
Lorain	Lorain	7,464	7,367	-97	-1.3
Willard	Huron	1,725	1,641	-84	-4.9
Mansfield	Richland	3,468	3,385	-83	-2.4
Parma	Cuyahoga	11,684	11,608	-76	-0.7
Washington	Lucas	6,658	6,583	-75	-1.1
Olentangy	Delaware	15,643	15,718	+75	+0.5
Findlay	Hancock	5,857	5,788	-69	-1.2
Fremont	Sandusky	4,089	4,023	-66	-1.6
Warrensville Hts.	Cuyahoga	2,028	1,963	-65	-3.2
Kettering	Montgomery	7,306	7,245	-61	-0.8
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	3,237	3,177	-60	-1.9
Wooster	Wayne	3,618	3,558	-60	-1.7
Worthington	Franklin	9,029	8,969	-60	-0.7
Marion	Marion	4,121	4,062	-59	-1.4
Miamisburg	Montgomery	5,451	5,394	-57	-1.0
Sidney	Shelby	3,661	3,606	-55	-1.5
Princeton	Hamilton	5,196	5,142	-54	-1.0
Lakewood	Cuyahoga	5,739	5,685	-54	-0.9
Canton City	Stark	9,765	9,712	-53	-0.5

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 34. Districts with largest percentage difference between October count week and average point-in-time K–12 enrollment on the 23rd of each month from September 2010 to May 2011

District	County	October Count Week	September–May average	Difference #	Difference %
Willard	Huron	1,725	1,641	-84	-4.9
Toledo	Lucas	23,871	22,918	-953	-4.0
Woodmore	Ottawa	1,066	1,030	-36	-3.4
Warrensville Hts.	Cuyahoga	2,028	1,963	-65	-3.2
Buckeye Central	Crawford	676	655	-21	-3.1
Southern	Perry	763	741	-22	-2.9
Northridge	Montgomery	1,691	1,644	-47	-2.8
Continental	Putnam	495	482	-13	-2.7
St Bernard-Elmwood Place	Hamilton	904	881	-23	-2.6
Federal Hocking	Athens	997	971	-26	-2.6
Danville	Knox	659	643	-16	-2.4
Mansfield	Richland	3,468	3,385	-83	-2.4
Brown	Carroll	639	624	-15	-2.3
Richmond Hts.	Cuyahoga	927	906	-21	-2.2
East Liverpool	Columbiana	2,218	2,169	-49	-2.2
Conotton Valley Union	Carroll	510	499	-11	-2.2
Perry	Allen	812	794	-18	-2.2
Middletown	Butler	6,454	6,316	-138	-2.1
Elida	Allen	2,396	2,345	-51	-2.1
Norwood	Hamilton	2,127	2,082	-45	-2.1
Old Fort	Seneca	451	441	-10	-2.1
Valley	Scioto	1,048	1,026	-22	-2.1
Heath	Licking	1,678	1,644	-34	-2.1
Morgan	Morgan	2,073	2,031	-42	-2.0
Marlington	Stark	2,519	2,470	-49	-1.9
United	Columbiana	1,308	1,283	-25	-1.9
Steubenville	Jefferson	2,200	2,158	-42	-1.9
Cardinal	Geauga	1,303	1,279	-24	-1.9
Jackson Center	Shelby	525	515	-10	-1.9
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	3,237	3,177	-60	-1.9

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

5.3 Achievement test roll-up

How many test-takers have achievement test scores “rolled-up” to the state level due to not being continuously enrolled in the district since October 31st?

Among the 756,000 students in grades 3 to 8 in an Ohio public school district and taking the Ohio Achievement Assessment for Mathematics in the spring of 2011, 34,000 or 4.5% had their scores “rolled-up” to the state level, and consequently, did not factor into a specific district’s proficiency rate. Another 6,800 students were rolled-up to the district level, and did not factor into the proficiency calculation of an individual school within a district. Table 32 lists the districts with the highest percentage of tests rolled-up to the state level.

Table 35. Largest percentage of a reporting district’s OAA Math test-takers in grades 3–8 whose scores were rolled up to the state level, spring 2011

Reporting district	County	Rating	Econ. disadv. (%)	Test-takers	State roll-up (%)
Lockland	Hamilton	C	62.9	261	22.2
Jefferson Township	Montgomery	D	5.3	165	17.6
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	D	>95.0	19,403	14.2
New Boston	Scioto	C	81.6	213	14.1
Portsmouth	Scioto	C	74.1	955	13.2
Western	Pike	C	81.5	404	12.6
Campbell	Mahoning	B	78.9	594	12.5
Trotwood-Madison	Montgomery	C	81.9	1,249	12.4
Crestline	Crawford	B	65.1	326	11.7
Mt. Healthy	Hamilton	C	76.1	1,735	11.1
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	D	88.5	1,285	10.2
Columbus	Franklin	C	81.9	22,538	10.1
St. Bernard-Elmwood Place	Hamilton	B	72.0	409	10.0
Windham	Portage	B	73.3	310	10.0
Winton Woods	Hamilton	C	57.7	1,542	9.7
Batavia	Clermont	A	44.0	980	9.6
Garfield Hts.	Cuyahoga	C	64.7	1,831	9.6
Green	Scioto	A	58.0	281	9.3
Warrensville Hts.	Cuyahoga	D	60.2	808	9.0
New Miami	Butler	A	78.4	355	9.0
North College Hill	Hamilton	C	68.8	707	8.9
Liberty	Trumbull	B	60.2	442	8.8
Toledo	Lucas	C	76.6	10,446	8.7
Ripley-Union-Lewis-Huntington	Brown	B	53.8	529	8.7
Groveport Madison	Franklin	A	58.0	2,668	8.7
Lorain	Lorain	C	84.5	3,373	8.5
Upper Scioto Valley	Hardin	B	49.1	294	8.5
Wellston	Jackson	B	59.6	717	8.4
Maple Hts.	Cuyahoga	B	70.8	1,809	8.3
Lima	Allen	C	80.8	1,835	8.3
Hamilton	Franklin	B	61.6	1,500	8.3
Youngstown	Mahoning	D	91.9	2,639	8.2
Whitehall	Franklin	C	75.7	1,318	8.2
Hamilton	Butler	C	69.2	4,209	8.2
Cincinnati	Hamilton	B	69.7	13,873	8.1
Scioto Valley	Pike	C	54.4	685	8.0
Northridge	Montgomery	A	77.9	761	7.9
Dayton	Montgomery	C	92.5	6,522	7.9
Mansfield	Richland	C	84.1	1,484	7.7
Felicity-Franklin	Clermont	B	53.7	501	7.6

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

The rate of test score roll-up to the state level varied by school type (Table 36), and as displayed in Table 37 for the central districts of this study and the state's two largest e-charter schools, test performance was lower the set of students rolled-up to the state level.

Among all test-takers in public school districts, the rate of economic disadvantage was much higher for the group rolled-up to the state (79.6%) than for those who counted at the building or district level (45.0%). While 3.4% of white, non-Hispanic test-takers had their scores rolled up to the state, the same was true of 8.8% of black and 9.2% of Hispanic test-takers.

Table 36. Percentage of OAA Math test-takers in grades 3–8 whose scores were rolled up to the state level by school type, spring 2011

School type	Test-takers	State roll-up	State roll-up (%)
Statewide	796,198	39,494	5.0
Public school districts	755,703	33,971	4.5
Physical charter schools	29,014	2,013	6.9
E-charter schools	11,481	3,510	30.6

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

Table 37. Test performance of OAA Math (Standard Format) test-takers in grades 3–8 by level of roll-up, major urban districts and e-charters, spring 2011

Reporting district or e-charter	State roll-up	Test-takers	Proficiency rate	Average scaled score
Cincinnati	No	12,193	63.7	411
	Yes	1,106	36.3	390
Cleveland	No	15,967	45.3	397
	Yes	2,672	29.5	385
Columbus	No	19,855	53.5	403
	Yes	2,207	30.2	386
Dayton	No	5,789	44.0	395
	Yes	503	35.8	389
Toledo	No	9,056	57.7	406
	Yes	873	28.6	386
Electronic Classroom Of Tomorrow	No	1,070	44.5	395
	Yes	1,338	33.3	389
Ohio Virtual Academy	No	4,093	59.2	407
	Yes	905	44.1	396

Source: CRP analysis of ODE enrollment records

