CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT: Parts I and II

for
STATE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS
under the
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT
As amended by the
No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

For reporting on

School Year 2009-10

OHIO

PART I DUE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 2010
PART II DUE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2011

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202

INTRODUCTION

Sections 9302 and 9303 of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act* (*ESEA*), as amended by the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001 (*NCLB*) provide to States the option of applying for and reporting on multiple *ESEA* programs through a single consolidated application and report. Although a central, practical purpose of the Consolidated State Application and Report is to reduce "red tape" and burden on States, the Consolidated State Application and Report are also intended to have the important purpose of encouraging the integration of State, local, and *ESEA* programs in comprehensive planning and service delivery and enhancing the likelihood that the State will coordinate planning and service delivery across multiple State and local programs. The combined goal of all educational agencies–State, local, and Federal–is a more coherent, well-integrated educational plan that will result in improved teaching and learning. The Consolidated State Application and Report includes the following *ESEA* programs:

- Title I, Part A – *Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies*
- Title I, Part B, Subpart 3 – *William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Programs*
- Title I, Part C – *Education of Migratory Children* (Includes the Migrant Child Count)
- Title I, Part D – *Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk*
- Title II, Part A – *Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting Fund)*
- Title III, Part A – *English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act*
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 – *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants*
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2 – *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities (Community Service Grant Program)*
- Title V, Part A – *Innovative Programs*
- Title VI, Section 6111 – *Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities*
- Title VI, Part B – *Rural Education Achievement Program*
- Title X, Part C – *Education for Homeless Children and Youths*

The *NCLB* Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) for school year (SY) 2009-10 consists of two Parts, Part I and Part II.

PART I

Part I of the CSPR requests information related to the five *ESEA* Goals, established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application, and information required for the Annual State Report to the Secretary, as described in Section 1111(h)(4) of the *ESEA*. The five *ESEA* Goals established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application are:

- **Performance Goal 1:** By SY 2013-14, all students will reach high standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Performance Goal 2:** All limited English proficient students will become proficient in English and reach high academic standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Performance Goal 3:** By SY 2005-06, all students will be taught by highly qualified teachers.
- **Performance Goal 4:** All students will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug free, and conducive to learning.
- **Performance Goal 5:** All students will graduate from high school.

Beginning with the CSPR SY 2005-06 collection, the Education of Homeless Children and Youths was added. The Migrant Child count was added for the SY 2006-07 collection.

PART II

Part II of the CSPR consists of information related to State activities and outcomes of specific *ESEA* programs. While the information requested varies from program to program, the specific information requested for this report meets the following criteria:

1. The information is needed for Department program performance plans or for other program needs.
2. The information is not available from another source, including program evaluations pending full implementation of required EDFacts submission.
3. The information will provide valid evidence of program outcomes or results.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND TIMELINES

All States that received funding on the basis of the Consolidated State Application for the SY 2009-10 must respond to this Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). Part I of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, December 17, 2010**. Part II of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, February 18, 2011**. Both Part I and Part II should reflect data from the SY 2009-10, unless otherwise noted.

The format states will use to submit the Consolidated State Performance Report has changed to an online submission starting with SY 2004-05. This online submission system is being developed through the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN) and will make the submission process less burdensome. Please see the following section on transmittal instructions for more information on how to submit this year's Consolidated State Performance Report.

TRANSMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) data will be collected online from the SEAs, using the EDEN web site. The EDEN web site will be modified to include a separate area (sub-domain) for CSPR data entry. This area will utilize EDEN formatting to the extent possible and the data will be entered in the order of the current CSPR forms. The data entry screens will include or provide access to all instructions and notes on the current CSPR forms; additionally, an effort will be made to design the screens to balance efficient data collection and reduction of visual clutter.

Initially, a state user will log onto EDEN and be provided with an option that takes him or her to the "SY 2009-10 CSPR". The main CSPR screen will allow the user to select the section of the CSPR that he or she needs to either view or enter data. After selecting a section of the CSPR, the user will be presented with a screen or set of screens where the user can input the data for that section of the CSPR. A user can only select one section of the CSPR at a time. After a state has included all available data in the designated sections of a particular CSPR Part, a lead state user will certify that Part and transmit it to the Department. Once a Part has been transmitted, ED will have access to the data. States may still make changes or additions to the transmitted data, by creating an updated version of the CSPR. Detailed instructions for transmitting the SY 2009-10 CSPR will be found on the main CSPR page of the EDEN web site (https://EDEN.ED.GOV/EDENPortal/).

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1965, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0614. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 111 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimates(s) contact School Support and Technology Programs, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington DC 20202-6140. Questions about the new electronic CSPR submission process, should be directed to the EDEN Partner Support Center at 1-877-HLP-EDEN (1-877-457-3336).

	OMB Number: 1810-0614
	Expiration Date: 10/31/2010

Consolidated State Performance Report
For
State Formula Grant Programs
under the
Elementary And Secondary Education Act
as amended by the
No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting:
___Part I, 2009-10 _X_Part II, 2009-10

Name of State Educational Agency (SEA) Submitting This Report:
Ohio Department of Education

Address:
25 S. Front Street
Columbus, OH 43215-4183

Person to contact about this report:

Name: Dr. Ardith M. Allen, Social Science Research Specialist, Office of the State System of Support

Telephone: 614-728-8054

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Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type):
Deborah S. Delisle, Superintendent of Public Instruction

_____ Wednesday, April 27, 2011, 2:22:32 PM
Signature

2.1 IMPROVING BASIC PROGRAMS OPERATED BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE I, PART A)

This section collects data on Title I, Part A programs.

2.1.1 Student Achievement in Schools with Title I, Part A Programs

The following sections collect data on student academic achievement on the State's assessments in schools that receive Title I, Part A funds and operate either Schoolwide programs or Targeted Assistance programs.

2.1.1.1 Student Achievement in Mathematics in Schoolwide Schools (SWP)

In the format of the table below, provide the number of students in SWP schools who completed the assessment and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, in grades 3 through 8 and high school, on the State's mathematics assessments under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA*. Also, provide the number of those students who scored at or above proficient. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or above Proficient	Percentage at or above Proficient
3	52,497	36,234	69.0
4	51,655	34,909	67.6
5	48,623	26,819	55.2
6	34,164	22,214	65.0
7	24,711	12,845	52.0
8	24,687	12,433	50.4
High School	11,128	7,345	66.0
Total	247,465	152,799	61.7
Comments:			

2.1.1.2 Student Achievement in Reading/Language Arts in Schoolwide Schools (SWP)

This section is similar to 2.1.1.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on performance on the State's reading/language arts assessment in SWP.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or above Proficient	Percentage at or above Proficient
3	52,634	37,934	72.1
4	51,666	37,995	73.5
5	48,629	30,006	61.7
6	34,171	25,540	74.7
7	24,718	16,316	66.0
8	24,709	16,783	67.9
High School	11,117	8,121	73.1
Total	247,644	172,695	69.7
Comments:			

2.1.1.3 Student Achievement in Mathematics in Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)

In the table below, provide the number of all students in TAS who completed the assessment and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, in grades 3 through 8 and high school, on the State's mathematics assessments under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA*. Also, provide the number of those students who scored at or above proficient. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or above Proficient	Percentage at or above Proficient
3	51,710	43,443	84.0
4	50,475	42,114	83.4
5	45,861	34,686	75.6
6	34,748	29,161	83.9
7	27,093	20,824	76.9
8	26,475	19,917	75.2
High School	8,119	6,134	75.6
Total	244,481	196,279	80.3
Comments:			

2.1.1.4 Student Achievement in Reading/Language Arts in Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)

This section is similar to 2.1.1.3. The only difference is that this section collects data on performance on the State's reading/language arts assessment by all students in TAS.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or above Proficient	Percentage at or above Proficient
3	51,858	45,049	86.9
4	50,490	44,101	87.3
5	45,878	36,252	79.0
6	34,812	31,033	89.1
7	27,091	23,097	85.3
8	26,510	22,712	85.7
High School	8,128	6,517	80.2
Total	244,767	208,761	85.3
Comments:			

2.1.2 Title I, Part A Student Participation

The following sections collect data on students participating in Title I, Part A by various student characteristics.

2.1.2.1 Student Participation in Public Title I, Part A by Special Services or Programs

In the table below, provide the number of public school students served by either Public Title I SW or TAS programs at any time during the regular school year for each category listed. Count each student only once in each category even if the student participated during more than one term or in more than one school or district in the State. Count each student in as many of the categories that are applicable to the student. Include pre-kindergarten through grade 12. Do not include the following individuals: (1) adult participants of adult literacy programs funded by Title I, (2) private school students participating in Title I programs operated by local educational agencies, or (3) students served in Part A local neglected programs.

	# Students Served
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	114,104
Limited English proficient students	23,806
Students who are homeless	10,878
Migratory students	217
Comments:	

2.1.2.2 Student Participation in Public Title I, Part A by Racial/Ethnic Group

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of public school students served by either public Title I SWP or TAS at any time during the regular school year. Each student should be reported in only one racial/ethnic category. Include pre-kindergarten through grade 12. The total number of students served will be calculated automatically.

Do not include: (1) adult participants of adult literacy programs funded by Title I, (2) private school students participating in Title I programs operated by local educational agencies, or (3) students served in Part A local neglected programs.

Race/Ethnicity	# Students Served
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,162
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,003
Black, non-Hispanic	211,544
Hispanic	31,055
White, non-Hispanic	394,682
Total	644,446
Comments: 37,879 Multiracial public school students served by Title I Schoolwide or Targeted Assistance Programs are not accounted for in the Race/Ethnicity table; thus, the total number of students served is 682,325.	

2.1.2.3 Student Participation in Title I, Part A by Grade Level

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students participating in Title I, Part A programs by grade level and by type of program: Title I public targeted assistance programs (Public TAS), Title I schoolwide programs (Public SWP), private school students participating in Title I programs (private), and Part A local neglected programs (local neglected). The totals column by type of program will be automatically calculated.

Age/Grade	Public TAS	Public SWP	Private	Local Neglected	Total
Age 0-2	N<10	97	N<10	N<10	
Age 3-5 (not Kindergarten)	584	20,975	N<10	N<10	
K	14,034	63,506	229	N<10	
1	19,746	62,490	445	N<10	
2	17,637	60,703	452	11	78,803
3	16,602	60,922	434	N<10	
4	12,372	59,813	319	12	72,516
5	10,601	56,236	291	22	67,150
6	8,511	40,823	186	31	49,551
7	5,217	30,720	117	73	36,127
8	4,418	31,151	68	108	35,745
9	1,992	28,772	133	515	31,412
10	1,470	18,958	77	214	20,719
11	1,175	16,506	49	166	17,896
12	1,234	14,930	19	153	16,336
Ungraded	N<10	181	N<10	N<10	
TOTALS		566,783			
Comments:					

2.1.2.4 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Instructional and Support Services

The following sections collect data about the participation of students in TAS.

2.1.2.4.1 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Instructional Services

In the table below, provide the number of students receiving each of the listed instructional services through a TAS program funded by Title I, Part A. Students may be reported as receiving more than one instructional service. However, students should be reported only once for each instructional service regardless of the frequency with which they received the service.

	# Students Served
Mathematics	52,723
Reading/language arts	99,036
Science	1,099
Social studies	635
Vocational/career	N<10
Other instructional services	1,543
Comments:	

2.1.2.4.2 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Support Services

In the table below, provide the number of students receiving each of the listed support services through a TAS program funded by Title I, Part A. Students may be reported as receiving more than one support service. However, students should be reported only once for each support service regardless of the frequency with which they received the service.

	# Students Served
Health, dental, and eye care	718
Supporting guidance/advocacy	2,483
Other support services	2,384
Comments:	

2.1.3 Staff Information for Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs (TAS)

In the table below, provide the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff funded by a Title I, Part A TAS in each of the staff categories. For staff who work with both TAS and SWP, report only the FTE attributable to their TAS responsibilities.

For paraprofessionals only, provide the percentage of paraprofessionals who were qualified in accordance with Section 1119 (c) and (d) of *ESEA*.

See the FAQs following the table for additional information.

Staff Category	Staff FTE	Percentage Qualified
Teachers	1,230	
Paraprofessionals[1]	79	97.4
Other paraprofessionals (translators, parental involvement, computer assistance)[2]	47	
Clerical support staff	7	
Administrators (non-clerical)	42	
Comments:		

[1] Consistent with *ESEA*, Title I, Section 1119(g)(2).

[2] Consistent with *ESEA*, Title I, Section 1119(e).

2.1.3.1 Paraprofessional Information for Title I, Part A Schoolwide Programs

In the table below, provide the number of FTE paraprofessionals who served in SWP and the percentage of these paraprofessionals who were qualified in accordance with Section 1119 (c) and (d) of *ESEA*. Use the additional guidance found below the previous table.

	Paraprofessionals FTE	Percentage Qualified
Paraprofessionals[3]	3,483.80	99.5
Comments:		

[3] Consistent with *ESEA*, Title I, Section 1119(g)(2).

2.2 WILLIAM F. GOODLING EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAMS (TITLE I, PART B, SUBPART 3)

2.2.1 Subgrants and Even Start Program Participants

In the tables below, please provide information requested for the reporting program year July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

2.2.1.1 Federally Funded Even Start Subgrants in the State

Number of federally funded Even Start subgrants	10
Comments:	

2.2.1.2 Even Start Families Participating During the Year

In the table below, provide the number of participants for each of the groups listed below. The following terms apply:

1. "Participating" means enrolled and participating in all four core instructional components.
2. "Adults" includes teen parents.
3. For continuing children, calculate the age of the child on July 1, 2009. For newly enrolled children, calculate their age at the time of enrollment in Even Start.
4. Do not use rounding rules to calculate children's ages .

The total number of participating children will be calculated automatically.

	# Participants
1. Families participating	434
2. Adults participating	451
3. Adults participating who are limited English proficient (Adult English Learners)	77
4. Participating children	724
a. Birth through 2 years	361
b. Ages 3 through 5	208
c. Ages 6 through 8	129
c. Above age 8	26
Comments:	

2.2.1.3 Characteristics of Newly Enrolled Families at the Time of Enrollment

In the table below, provide the number of newly enrolled families for each of the groups listed below. The term "newly enrolled family" means a family who enrolls for the first time in the Even Start project or who had previously been in Even Start and re-enrolls during the year.

	#
1. Number of newly enrolled families	308
2. Number of newly enrolled adult participants	312
3. Number of newly enrolled families at or below the federal poverty level at the time of enrollment	290
4. Number of newly enrolled adult participants without a high school diploma or GED at the time of enrollment	296
5. Number of newly enrolled adult participants who have not gone beyond the 9th grade at the time of enrollment	78
Comments:	

2.2.1.4 Retention of Families

In the table below, provide the number of families who are newly enrolled, those who exited the program during the year, and those continuing in the program. For families who have exited, count the time between the family's start date and exit date. For families continuing to participate, count the time between the family's start date and the end of the reporting year (June 30, 2010). For families who had previously exited Even Start and then enrolled during the reporting year, begin counting from the time of the family's original enrollment date. **Report each family only once in lines 1-4.** Note enrolled families means a family who is participating in all four core instructional components. The total number of families participating will be automatically calculated.

Time in Program	#
1. Number of families enrolled 90 days or less	111
2. Number of families enrolled more than 90 but less than 180 days	93
3. Number of families enrolled 180 or more days but less than 365 days	104
4. Number of families enrolled 365 days or more	126
5. Total families enrolled	434
Comments:	

2.2.2 Federal Even Start Performance Indicators

This section collects data about the federal Even Start Performance Indicators

2.2.2.1 Adults Showing Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Reading

In the table below, provide the number of adults who showed significant learning gains on measures of reading. Only report data from the TABE reading test on the TABE line. Likewise, only report data from the CASAS reading test on the CASAS line. Data from the other TABE or CASAS tests or combination of both tests should be reported on the "other" line.

To be counted under "pre- and post-test", an individual must have completed **both** the pre- and post-tests.

The definition of "significant learning gains" for adult education is determined at the State level either by your State's adult education program in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), or as defined by your Even Start State Performance Indicators.

These instructions/definitions apply to both 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2.

Note: Do not include the Adult English Learners counted in 2.2.2.2.

	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	185	152	
CASAS	23	12	
Other			
Comments:			

2.2.2.2 Adult English Learners Showing Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Reading

In the table below, provide the number of Adult English Learners who showed significant learning gains on measures of reading.

	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	N<10	N<10	
CASAS	16	13	
BEST			
BEST Plus	33	33	
BEST Literacy			
Other			
Comments:			

2.2.2.3 Adults Earning a High School Diploma or GED

In the table below, provide the number of school-age and non-school age adults who earned a high school diploma or GED during the reporting year.

The following terms apply:

1. "School-age adults" is defined as any parent attending an elementary or secondary school. This also includes those adults within the State's compulsory attendance range who are being served in an alternative school setting, such as directly through the Even Start program.
2. "Non-school-age" adults are any adults who do not meet the definition of "school-age."
3. Include only the number of adult participants who had a realistic goal of earning a high school diploma or GED. Note that age limitations on taking the GED differ by State, so you should include only those adult participants for whom attainment of a GED or high school diploma is a possibility.

School-Age Adults	# With Goal	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
Diploma	N<10	N<10	
GED	11	11	
Other			
Comments:			
Non-School-Age Adults	**# With Goal**	**# Who Met Goal**	**Explanation (if applicable)**
Diploma			
GED	75	62	
Other			
Comments:			

2.2.2.4 Children Age-Eligible for Kindergarten Who Are Achieving Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Language Development

In the table below, provide the number of children who are achieving significant learning gains on measures of language development.

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year who have been in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took both a pre- and post-test with at least 6 months of Even Start service in between.
3. A "significant learning gain" is considered to be a standard score increase of 4 or more points.
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children who could not take the test (based on the practice items) due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions.

	# Age-Eligible	# Pre- and Post- Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	93	89	83	N<10	
PPVT-IV					
TVIP					
Comments:					

2.2.2.4.1 Children Age-Eligible for Kindergarten Who Demonstrate Age-Appropriate Oral Language Skills

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year and who have been enrolled in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took the PPVT-III or TVIP in the spring of or latest test within the reporting year.
3. # Who met goal includes children who score a Standard Score of 85 or higher on the spring (or latest test within the reporting year) TVIP, PPVT-III or PPVT-IV
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children who could not take the test (based on the practice items) due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions .

Note: Projects may use the PPVT-III or the PPVT-IV if the PPVT-III is no longer available, but results for the two versions of the assessment should be reported separately.

	# Age-Eligible	# Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	93	89	81	N<10	
PPVT-IV					
TVIP					
Comments:					

2.2.2.5 The Average Number of Letters Children Can Identify as Measured by the PALS Pre-K Upper Case Letter Naming Subtask

In the table below, provide the average number of letters children can identify as measure by PALS subtask.

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year and who have been enrolled in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who received Even Start services and who took the PALS Pre-K Upper Case Letter Naming Subtask in the spring of 2010 (or latest test within the reporting year).
3. "Exempted" includes the number of children exempted from testing due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions in English.
4. "Average number of letters" includes the average score for the children in your State who participated in this assessment. This should be provided as a weighted average (An example of how to calculate a weighted average is included in the program training materials) and rounded to one decimal.

	# Age-Eligible	# Tested	# Exempted	Average Number of Letters (Weighted Average)	Explanation (if applicable)
PALS PreK Upper Case	93	56	N<10	11.9	
Comments:					

2.2.2.6 School-Aged Children Reading on Grade Level

In the table below, provide the number of school-age children who read on or above grade level ("met goal"). The source of these data is usually determined by the State and, in some cases, by the school district. Please indicate the source(s) of the data in the "Explanation" field.

Grade	# in Cohort	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (include source of data)
K	35	28	Kindergarten Readiness Assessment - Literacy (KRA-L), standards-based report card
1	38	29	Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA), standards-based report card, promotion to next grade, Reading Street series, unit tests
2	23	20	Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA), standards-based report card, promotion to next grade, Reading Street series, unit tests
3	12	11	Terra Nova, Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA), standards-based report card, promotion to next grade, Reading Street series, unit tests
Comments: The number of Grade K3 children who participated in the program at any time during the year was 155. The number of children who were still in the program at the end of the year and who were able to have grade level reading scores determined was 108. The other 47 children whose scores were not reported did not stay in the program a complete year; therefore, whether they were reading on grade level was not determined for these students. Our reported numbers for school-aged children reading on grade level are accurate for those children who stayed in the program the entire year.			

2.2.2.7 Parents Who Show Improvement on Measures of Parental Support for Children's Learning in the Home, School Environment, and Through Interactive Learning Activities

In the table below, provide the number of parents who show improvement ("met goal") on measures of parental support for children's learning in the home, school environment, and through interactive learning activities.

While many states are using the PEP, other assessments of parenting education are acceptable. Please describe results and the source(s) of any non-PEP data in the "Other" field, with appropriate information in the Explanation field.

	# in Cohort	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
PEP Scale I			Ohio only uses Scale II and Scale III.
PEP Scale II	303	276	
PEP Scale III	277	244	
PEP Scale IV			Ohio only uses Scale II and Scale III.
Other			
Comments:			

2.3 EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN (TITLE I, PART C)

This section collects data on the Migrant Education Program (Title I, Part C) for the reporting period of September 1, 2009 through August 31, 2010. This section is composed of the following subsections:

- Population data of eligible migrant children;
- Academic data of eligible migrant students;
- Participation data of migrant children served during either the regular school year, summer/intersession term, or program year;
- School data;
- Project data;
- Personnel data.

Where the table collects data by age/grade, report children in the highest age/grade that they attained during the reporting period. For example, a child who turns 3 during the reporting period would only be reported in the "Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)" row.

FAQs in section 1.10 contain definitions of out-of-school and ungraded that are used in this section.

2.3.1 Population Data

The following questions collect data on eligible migrant children.

2.3.1.1 Eligible Migrant Children

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children by age/grade. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Eligible Migrant Children
Age birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	370
K	156
1	159
2	138
3	132
4	111
5	106
6	84
7	89
8	100
9	94
10	65
11	71
12	33
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	499
Total	

Comments: In extracting these counts, we consider the number of "returning" OSY students versus the number of "new" OSY students. The rate at which the number of students declined in each of these groups was almost the same for the 2009-2010 and 2008-2009 reporting years. This tells us that we simply had fewer OSY students overall who came to Ohio during the 2009-2010 reporting year, which is a continuation of the trend we have seen over the last several reporting years regarding OSY students.

2.3.1.2 Priority for Services

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children who have been classified as having "Priority for Services." The total is calculated automatically. Below the table is a FAQ about the data collected in this table.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10
K	16
1	40
2	39
3	48
4	35
5	36
6	25
7	22
8	21
9	12
10	10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) The number of migrant students in Ohio is decreasing because fewer migrant families are moving into Ohio and because many migrant families are choosing to settle in the State.

FAQ on priority for services:
Who is classified as having "priority for service?" Migratory children who are failing, or most at risk of failing to meet the State's challenging academic content standards and student academic achievement standards, and whose education has been interrupted during the regular school year.

2.3.1.3 Limited English Proficient

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children who are also limited English proficient (LEP). The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Limited English Proficient (LEP)
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	18
K	73
1	98
2	104
3	92
4	74
5	72
6	59
7	50
8	71
9	60
10	32
11	38
12	12
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	34
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.1.4 Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*)

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children who are also Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) under Part B or Part C of the *IDEA*. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*)
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.1.5 Last Qualifying Move

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children by when the last qualifying move occurred. The months are calculated from the last day of the reporting period, August 31, 2009. The totals are calculated automatically.

	Last Qualifying Move Is within X months from the last day of the reporting period			
Age/Grade	**12 Months**	**Previous 13 – 24 Months**	**Previous 25 – 36 Months**	**Previous 37 – 48 Months**
Age birth through 2	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	226	90	36	18
K	93	37	16	10
1	87	47	17	N<10
2	81	33	17	N<10
3	82	29	12	N<10
4	68	32	N<10	N<10
5	57	29	12	N<10
6	48	21	10	N<10
7	54	22	N<10	N<10
8	63	19	14	N<10
9	49	31	11	N<10
10	39	13	10	N<10
11	33	22	11	N<10
12	N<10	14	N<10	N<10
Ungraded	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10
Out-of-school	258	163	50	28
Total				

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) The number of migrant students in Ohio is decreasing because fewer migrant families are moving into Ohio and because many migrant families are choosing to settle in the State.

2.3.1.6 Qualifying Move During Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children with any qualifying move during the regular school year within the previous 36 months calculated from the last day of the reporting period, August 31, 2009. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Move During Regular School Year
Age birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	174
K	61
1	62
2	61
3	56
4	52
5	55
6	41
7	32
8	52
9	51
10	35
11	37
12	14
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	177
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.2 Academic Status

The following questions collect data about the academic status of **eligible** migrant students.

2.3.2.1 Dropouts

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant students who dropped out of school. The total is calculated automatically.

Grade	Dropped Out
7	
8	
9	
10	N<10
11	
12	N<10
Ungraded	
Total	
Comments: Dropout data are extracted from Ohio's Education Management Information System (EMIS) and cannot be independently verified by the Ohio Migrant Education Center (OMEC).	

FAQ on Dropouts:
How is "dropped out of school" defined? The term used for students, who, during the reporting period, were enrolled in a public school for at least one day, but who subsequently left school with no plans on returning to enroll in a school and continue toward a high school diploma. Students who dropped out-of-school prior to the 2008-09 reporting period should be classified NOT as "dropped-out-of-school" but as "out-of-school youth."

2.3.2.2 GED

In the table below, provide the total unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant students who obtained a General Education Development (GED) Certificate in your state.

Obtained a GED in your state	N<10
Comments:	

2.3.2.3 Participation in State Assessments

The following questions collect data about the participation of eligible migrant students in State Assessments.

2.3.2.3.1 Reading/Language Arts Participation

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant students enrolled in school during the State testing window and tested by the State reading/language arts assessment by grade level. The totals are calculated automatically.

Grade	Enrolled	Tested
3	60	59
4	35	34
5	32	31
6	32	32
7	23	23
8	23	22
HS	19	18
Ungraded		
Total	224	219

Comments: 1) Table 2.3.2.3.1 is automatically filled with EDFacts data originally entered by LEAs into our statewide Education Data Management System (EMIS), then filtered to include only students identified as being migrant by LEAs that are known to have migrant students. The Migrant Education Program cannot verify the specific results.

2) The number of migrant students in Ohio is decreasing because fewer migrant families are moving into Ohio and because many migrant families are choosing to settle in the State.

2.3.2.3.2 Mathematics Participation

This section is similar to 2.3.2.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on migrant students and the State's mathematics assessment.

Grade	Enrolled	Tested
3	37	37
4	35	35
5	32	31
6	32	32
7	23	23
8	23	23
HS	20	19
Ungraded		
Total	202	200

Comments: 1) Table 2.3.2.3.2 is automatically filled with EDFacts data originally entered by LEAs into our statewide Education Data Management System (EMIS), then filtered to include only students identified as being migrant by LEAs that are known to have migrant students. The Migrant Education Program cannot verify the specific results.

2) The number of migrant students in Ohio is decreasing because fewer migrant families are moving into Ohio and because many migrant families are choosing to settle in the State.

2.3.3 MEP Participation Data

The following questions collect data about the participation of migrant students served during the regular school year, summer/intersession term, or program year.

Unless otherwise indicated, participating migrant children include:

- Children who received instructional or support services funded in whole or in part with MEP funds.
- Children who received a MEP-funded service, even those children who continued to receive services (1) during the term their eligibility ended, (2) for one additional school year after their eligibility ended, if comparable services were not available through other programs, and (3) in secondary school after their eligibility ended, and served through credit accrual programs until graduation (e.g., children served under the continuation of services authority, Section 1304(e)(1–3)).

Do not include:

- Children who were served through a Title I SWP where MEP funds were consolidated with those of other programs.
- Children who were served by a "referred" service only.

2.3.3.1 MEP Participation – Regular School Year

The following questions collect data on migrant children who participated in the MEP during the **regular** school year. Do not include:

- Children who were only served during the summer/intersession term.

2.3.3.1.1 MEP Students Served During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the regular school year. Do **not** count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During Regular School Year
Age Birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	16
K	80
1	90
2	72
3	75
4	59
5	63
6	47
7	44
8	52
9	37
10	29
11	25
12	13
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.1.2 Priority for Services – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received instructional or support services during the regular school year. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5	N<10
K	15
1	38
2	38
3	47
4	34
5	36
6	25
7	22
8	21
9	12
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In som cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) A greater proportion of migrant families are staying in Ohio during at least part of the regular school year and, at the same time, more emphasis was placed on identifying appropriate migrant students as having "priority for services" for receiving instructional or support services during the regular school year.

2.3.3.1.3 Continuation of Services – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received instructional or support services during the regular school year served under the continuation of services authority Sections 1304(e)(2)–(3). Do **not** include children served under Section 1304(e)(1), which are children whose eligibility expired during the school term. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Continuation of Services
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.1.4 Services

The following questions collect data on the services provided to participating migrant children during the regular school year.

FAQ on Services:
What are services? Services are a subset of all allowable activities that the MEP can provide through its programs and projects. "Services" are those educational or educationally related activities that: (1) directly benefit a migrant child; (2) address a need of a migrant child consistent with the SEA's comprehensive needs assessment and service delivery plan; (3) are grounded in scientifically based research or, in the case of support services, are a generally accepted practice; and (4) are designed to enable the program to meet its measurable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the State's performance targets. Activities related to identification and recruitment activities, parental involvement, program evaluation, professional development, or administration of the program are examples of allowable activities that are not considered services. Other examples of an allowable activity that would not be considered a service would be the one-time act of providing instructional packets to a child or family, and handing out leaflets to migrant families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migrant children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.

2.3.3.1.4.1 Instructional Service – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the regular school year. Include children who received instructional services provided by either a teacher or a paraprofessional. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a service intervention. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving an Instructional Service
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarter	16
K	79
1	82
2	67
3	69
4	56
5	61
6	47
7	40
8	52
9	35
10	26
11	20
12	11
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.1.4.2 Type of Instructional Service

In the table below, provide the number of **participating** migrant children reported in the table above who received reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the regular school year. Include children who received such instructional services provided by a teacher only. Children may be reported as having received more than one type of instructional service in the table. However, children should be reported only once within each type of instructional service that they received regardless of the frequency with which they received the instructional service. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Reading Instruction	Mathematics Instruction	High School Credit Accrual
Age birth through 2			
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10		
K	63	36	
1	71	46	
2	56	33	
3	57	33	
4	42	19	
5	40	25	
6	43	23	
7	18	16	
8	20	17	
9	N<10	N<10	N<10
10	N<10	N<10	N<10
11	N<10	N<10	
12	N<10		N<10
Ungraded	N<10	N<10	
Out-of-school			
Total			

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) The overall migrant student population decreased during the regular 2009-2010 school year. Reading and mathematics services declined in proportion to overall instructional services, while services in other core subject areas (e.g., science and social studies) increased in proportion to overall instructional services.

FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:
What is *"high school credit accrual"?* Instruction in courses that accrue credits needed for high school graduation provided by a teacher for students on a regular or systematic basis, usually for a predetermined period of time. Includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher.

2.3.3.1.4.3 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Service

In the table below, in the column titled **Support Services**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any MEP-funded support service during the regular school year. In the column titled **Counseling Service**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received a counseling service during the regular school year. Children should be reported only once in each column regardless of the frequency with which they received a support service intervention. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving Support Services	Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service
Age birth through 2		
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10	
K	18	14
1	24	19
2	15	12
3	21	17
4	14	13
5	13	11
6	10	10
7	17	15
8	13	10
9	19	17
10	N<10	N<10
11	15	14
12	N<10	N<10
Ungraded	N<10	
Out-of-school		
Total		

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) During the 2009-2010 school year, Ohio focused more heavily on the provision of meaningful counseling services to participating migrant children during the regular school year than on the provision of simple referred services. The increase in counseling services is evident in Table 2.3.3.1.4.3, and the shifted focus away from referred services is shown in Table 2.3.3.1.4.4.

FAQs on Support Services:

a. *What are support services?* These MEP-funded services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migrant families; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. The one-time act of providing instructional or informational packets to a child or family does not constitute a support service.

b. *What are counseling services?* Services to help a student to better identify and enhance his or her educational, personal, or occupational potential; relate his or her abilities, emotions, and aptitudes to educational and career opportunities; utilize his or her abilities in formulating realistic plans; and achieve satisfying personal and social development. These activities take place between one or more counselors and one or more students as counselees, between students and students, and between counselors and other staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy.

2.3.3.1.4.4 Referred Service – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who, during the regular school year, received an educational or educationally related service funded by another non-MEP program/organization that they would not have otherwise received without efforts supported by MEP funds. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a referred service. Include children who were served by a referred service only or who received both a referred service and MEP-funded services. Do not include children who were referred, but received no services. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Referred Service
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10
K	N<10
1	N<10
2	N<10
3	N<10
4	N<10
5	N<10
6	
7	N<10
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	
Total	

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) During the 2009-2010 school year, Ohio focused more heavily on the provision of meaningful counseling services to participating migrant children during the regular school year than on the provision of simple referred services. The increase in counseling services is evident in Table 2.3.3.1.4.3, and the shifted focus away from referred services is shown in Table 2.3.3.1.4.4.

2.3.3.2 MEP Participation – Summer/Intersession Term

The questions in this subsection are similar to the questions in the previous section with one difference. The questions in this subsection collect data on the **summer/intersession term** instead of the regular school year.

2.3.3.2.1 MEP Students Served During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During Summer/Intersession Term
Age Birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	145
K	103
1	97
2	97
3	88
4	65
5	63
6	47
7	41
8	55
9	31
10	23
11	16
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	95
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.2.2 Priority for Services – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5	N<10
K	N<10
1	26
2	30
3	37
4	25
5	30
6	17
7	13
8	16
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) The number of migrant students in Ohio is decreasing because fewer migrant families are moving into Ohio and because many migrant families are choosing to settle in the State.

2.3.3.2.3 Continuation of Services – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term served under the continuation of services authority Sections 1304(e)(2)–(3). Do **not** include children served under Section 1304(e)(1), which are children whose eligibility expired during the school term. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Continuation of Services
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.2.4 Services

The following questions collect data on the services provided to participating migrant children during the summer/intersession term.

FAQ on Services:
What are services? Services are a subset of all allowable activities that the MEP can provide through its programs and projects. "Services" are those educational or educationally related activities that: (1) directly benefit a migrant child; (2) address a need of a migrant child consistent with the SEA's comprehensive needs assessment and service delivery plan; (3) are grounded in scientifically based research or, in the case of support services, are a generally accepted practice; and (4) are designed to enable the program to meet its measurable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the State's performance targets. Activities related to identification and recruitment activities, parental involvement, program evaluation, professional development, or administration of the program are examples of allowable activities that are NOT considered services. Other examples of an allowable activity that would not be considered a service would be the one-time act of providing instructional packets to a child or family, and handing out leaflets to migrant families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migrant children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.

2.3.3.2.4.1 Instructional Service – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the summer/intersession term. Include children who received instructional services provided by either a teacher or a paraprofessional. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a service intervention. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving an Instructional Service
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarter	145
K	103
1	97
2	97
3	88
4	65
5	63
6	47
7	41
8	55
9	31
10	23
11	16
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	95
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.2.4.2 Type of Instructional Service

In the table below, provide the number of **participating** migrant children reported in the table above who received reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the summer/intersession term. Include children who received such instructional services provided by a teacher only. Children may be reported as having received more than one type of instructional service in the table. However, children should be reported only once within each type of instructional service that they received regardless of the frequency with which they received the instructional service. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Reading Instruction	Mathematics Instruction	High School Credit Accrual
Age birth through 2			
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	59	N<10	
K	95	93	
1	89	89	
2	89	88	
3	82	82	
4	59	59	
5	56	56	
6	42	42	
7	31	30	
8	45	40	
9	19	22	N<10
10	16	14	N<10
11	11	N<10	N<10
12	N<10	N<10	
Ungraded	N<10	N<10	
Out-of-school	N<10	N<10	
Total			

Comments: Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:
What is *"high school credit accrual"?* Instruction in courses that accrue credits needed for high school graduation provided by a teacher for students on a regular or systematic basis, usually for a predetermined period of time. Includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher.

2.3.3.2.4.3 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Service

In the table below, in the column titled **Support Services**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any MEP-funded support service during the summer/intersession term. In the column titled **Counseling Service**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received a counseling service during the summer/intersession term. Children should be reported only once in each column regardless of the frequency with which they received a support service intervention. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving Support Services	Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service
Age birth through 2		
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	112	
K	99	26
1	95	28
2	93	27
3	86	22
4	65	20
5	61	11
6	47	N<10
7	39	12
8	50	28
9	28	N<10
10	18	N<10
11	10	N<10
12	N<10	N<10
Ungraded	N<10	
Out-of-school	63	N<10
Total		

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) During the 2009-2010 school year, Ohio worked to increase the provision of meaningful counseling services to participating migrant children during the summer/intersession term. This greater emphasis explains the significant increase in the total number of children receiving counseling services in 2009-2010 (204) versus 2008-2009 (43).

FAQs on Support Services:

a. *What are support services?* These MEP-funded services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migrant families; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. The one-time act of providing instructional or informational packets to a child or family does not constitute a support service.

b. *What are counseling services?* Services to help a student to better identify and enhance his or her educational, personal, or occupational potential; relate his or her abilities, emotions, and aptitudes to educational and career opportunities; utilize his or her abilities in formulating realistic plans; and achieve satisfying personal and social development. These activities take place between one or more counselors and one or more students as counselees, between students and students, and between counselors and other staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy.

2.3.3.2.4.4 Referred Service – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who, during the summer/intersession term, received an educational or educationally related service funded by another non-MEP program/organization that they would not have otherwise received without efforts supported by MEP funds. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a referred service. Include children who were served by a referred service only or who received both a referred service and MEP-funded services. Do not include children who were referred, but received no services. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Referred Service
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	49
K	22
1	24
2	25
3	21
4	14
5	16
6	13
7	13
8	12
9	10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	55
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.3.3 MEP Participation – Program Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services at any time during the program year. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During the Program Year
Age Birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	148
K	139
1	132
2	118
3	113
4	91
5	83
6	67
7	62
8	78
9	54
10	39
11	31
12	17
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	96
Total	
Comments:	

2.3.4 School Data

The following questions are about the enrollment of eligible migrant children in schools during the regular school year.

2.3.4.1 Schools and Enrollment

In the table below, provide the number of public schools that enrolled **eligible** migrant children at any time during the regular school year. Schools include public schools that serve school age (e.g., grades K through 12) children. Also, provide the number of **eligible** migrant children who were enrolled in those schools. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migrant child at some time during the year, the number of children may include duplicates.

	#
Number of schools that enrolled eligible migrant children	83
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	719
Comments:	

2.3.4.2 Schools Where MEP Funds Were Consolidated in Schoolwide Programs

In the table below, provide the number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in an SWP. Also, provide the number of **eligible** migrant children who were enrolled in those schools at any time during the regular school year. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migrant child at some time during the year, the number of children may include duplicates.

	#
Number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in a schoolwide program	
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	
Comments:	

2.3.5 MEP Project Data

The following questions collect data on MEP projects.

2.3.5.1 Type of MEP Project

In the table below, provide the number of projects that are funded in whole or in part with MEP funds. A MEP project is the entity that receives MEP funds by a subgrant from the State or through an intermediate entity that receives the subgrant and provides services directly to the migrant child. Do not include projects where MEP funds were consolidated in SWP.

Also, provide the number of migrant children **participating** in the projects. Since children may participate in more than one project, the number of children may include duplicates.

Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Type of MEP Project	Number of MEP Projects	Number of Migrant Children Participating in the Projects
Regular school year – school day only	10	626
Regular school year – school day/extended day	0	
Summer/intersession only	10	1,210
Year round	1	67
Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In som cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years. 2) More students from migrant families that choose to remain in Ohio are doing better academically and thus not participating in MEP projects during the school year.		

FAQs on type of MEP project:

a. *What is a project?* A project is any entity that receives MEP funds either as a subgrantee or from a subgrantee and provides services directly to migrant children in accordance with the State Service Delivery Plan and State approved subgrant applications. A project's services may be provided in one or more sites.

b. *What are Regular School Year – School Day Only projects?* Projects where all MEP services are provided during the school day during the regular school year.

c. *What are Regular School Year – School Day/Extended Day projects?* Projects where some or all MEP services are provided during an extended day or week during the regular school year (e.g., some services are provided during the school day and some outside of the school day; e.g., all services are provided outside of the school day).

d. *What are Summer/Intersession Only projects?* Projects where all MEP services are provided during the summer/intersession term.

e. *What are Year Round projects?* Projects where all MEP services are provided during the regular school year and summer/intersession term.

2.3.6 MEP Personnel Data

The following questions collect data on MEP personnel data.

2.3.6.1 Key MEP Personnel

The following questions collect data about the key MEP personnel.

2.3.6.1.1 MEP State Director

In the table below, provide the FTE amount of time the State director performs MEP duties (regardless of whether the director is funded by State, MEP, or other funds) during the reporting period (e.g., September 1 through August 31). Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

State Director FTE	0.15
Comments: There is only one MEP State Director in Ohio, with an FTE of .15.	

FAQs on the MEP State director

a. *How is the FTE calculated for the State director?* Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked for the MEP. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one *FTE* for the State director in your State for the reporting period. To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the State director worked for the MEP during the reporting period and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in the reporting period.

b. *Who is the State director?* The manager within the SEA who administers the MEP on a statewide basis.

2.3.6.1.2 MEP Staff

In the table below, provide the headcount and FTE by job classification of the staff funded by the MEP. Do **not** include staff employed in SWP where MEP funds were combined with those of other programs. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Job Classification	Regular School Year		Summer/Intersession Term	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
Teachers	24	8.73	106	101.75
Counselors	0	0.00	0	0.00
All paraprofessionals	20	10.95	74	72.30
Recruiters	2	0.40	9	9.00
Records transfer staff	4	0.84	12	11.85

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) Ohio's only year-round MEP project significantly reduced its recruiter and record transfer staff positions due to funding issues. This reduction in turn had a significant impact on the differences in the reported FTEs for these positions from the previous reporting year.

Note: The Headcount value displayed represents the greatest whole number submitted in file specification N/X065 for the corresponding Job Classification. For example, an ESS submitted value of 9.8 will be represented in your CSPR as 9.

FAQs on MEP staff:

a. *How is the FTE calculated?* The FTE may be calculated using one of two methods:
   1. To calculate the FTE, in each job category, sum the percentage of time that staff were funded by the MEP and enter the total FTE for that category.
   2. Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE for each job classification in your State for each term. (For example, one regular-term FTE may equal 180 full-time (8 hour) work days; one summer term FTE may equal 30 full-time work days; or one intersession FTE may equal 45 full-time work days split between three 15-day non-contiguous blocks throughout the year.) To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the individuals worked in a particular job classification for a term and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in that term.

b. *Who is a teacher?* A classroom instructor who is licensed and meets any other teaching requirements in the State.

c. *Who is a counselor?* A professional staff member who guides individuals, families, groups, and communities by assisting them in problem-solving, decision-making, discovering meaning, and articulating goals related to personal, educational, and career development.

d. *Who is a paraprofessional?* An individual who: (1) provides one-on-one tutoring if such tutoring is scheduled at a time when a student would not otherwise receive instruction from a teacher; (2) assists with classroom management, such as organizing instructional and other materials; (3) provides instructional assistance in a computer laboratory; (4) conducts parental involvement activities; (5) provides support in a library or media center; (6) acts as a translator; or (7) provides instructional support services under the direct supervision of a teacher (Title I, Section 1119(g)(2)). Because a paraprofessional provides instructional support, he/she should not be providing planned direct instruction or introducing to students new skills, concepts, or academic content. Individuals who work in food services, cafeteria or playground supervision, personal care services, non-instructional computer assistance, and similar positions are not considered paraprofessionals under Title I.

e. *Who is a recruiter?* A staff person responsible for identifying and recruiting children as eligible for the MEP and documenting their eligibility on the Certificate of Eligibility.

f. *Who is a record transfer staffer?* An individual who is responsible for entering, retrieving, or sending student records from or to another school or student records system.

2.3.6.1.3 Qualified Paraprofessionals

In the table below, provide the headcount and FTE of the qualified paraprofessionals funded by the MEP. Do **not** include staff employed in SWP where MEP funds were combined with those of other programs. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

	Regular School Year		Summer/Intersession Term	
	Headcount	**FTE**	**Headcount**	**FTE**
Qualified Paraprofessionals	18	4.60	23	23.00

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In some cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) During the 2008-2009 reporting year, Ohio had 35 qualified paraprofessionals (33.80 FTE) in the summer session and 5.5 (3.10 FTE) in the regular school year (i.e., in the fall). The decrease in qualified paraprofessionals for the 2009-2010 reporting year reflects the decrease that Ohio has experienced in the number of students served across years.

FAQs on qualified paraprofessionals:

a. *How is the FTE calculated?* The FTE may be calculated using one of two methods:
   1. To calculate the FTE, sum the percentage of time that staff were funded by the MEP and enter the total FTE for that category.
   2. Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE in your State for each term. (For example, one regular-term FTE may equal 180 full-time (8 hour) work days; one summer term FTE may equal 30 full-time work days; or one intersession FTE may equal 45 full-time work days split between three 15-day non-contiguous blocks throughout the year.) To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the individuals worked for a term and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in that term.

b. *Who is a qualified paraprofessional?* A qualified paraprofessional must have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent and have (1) completed 2 years of study at an institution of higher education; (2) obtained an associate's (or higher) degree; or (3) met a rigorous standard of quality and be able to demonstrate, through a formal State or local academic assessment, knowledge of and the ability to assist in instructing reading, writing, and mathematics (or, as appropriate, reading readiness, writing readiness, and mathematics readiness) (Sections 1119(c) and (d) of *ESEA*).

2.4 PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT RISK (TITLE I, PART D, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2)

This section collects data on programs and facilities that serve students who are neglected, delinquent, or at risk under Title I, Part D, and characteristics about and services provided to these students.

Throughout this section:

- Report data for the program year of July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.
- Count programs/facilities based on how the program was classified to ED for funding purposes.
- Do not include programs funded solely through Title I, Part A.
- Use the definitions listed below:
  - **Adult Corrections:** An adult correctional institution is a facility in which persons, including persons 21 or under, are confined as a result of conviction for a criminal offense.
  - **At-Risk Programs:** Programs operated (through LEAs) that target students who are at risk of academic failure, have a drug or alcohol problem, are pregnant or parenting, have been in contact with the juvenile justice system in the past, are at least 1 year behind the expected age/grade level, have limited English proficiency, are gang members, have dropped out of school in the past, or have a high absenteeism rate at school.
  - **Juvenile Corrections:** An institution for delinquent children and youth is a public or private residential facility other than a foster home that is operated for the care of children and youth who have been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. Include any programs serving adjudicated youth (including non-secure facilities and group homes) in this category.
  - **Juvenile Detention Facilities:** Detention facilities are shorter-term institutions that provide care to children who require secure custody pending court adjudication, court disposition, or execution of a court order, or care to children after commitment.
  - **Multiple Purpose Facility:** An institution/facility/program that serves more than one programming purpose. For example, the same facility may run both a juvenile correction program and a juvenile detention program.
  - **Neglected Programs:** An institution for neglected children and youth is a public or private residential facility, other than a foster home, that is operated primarily for the care of children who have been committed to the institution or voluntarily placed under applicable State law due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians.
  - **Other:** Any other programs, not defined above, which receive Title I, Part D funds and serve non-adjudicated children and youth.

2.4.1 State Agency Title I, Part D Programs and Facilities - Subpart 1

The following questions collect data on Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities.

2.4.1.1 Programs and Facilities - Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the number of State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities that serve neglected and delinquent students and the average length of stay by program/facility type, for these students. Report only programs and facilities that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funding during the reporting year. Count a facility once if it offers only one type of program. If a facility offers more than one type of program (i.e., it is a multipurpose facility), then count each of the separate programs. Make sure to identify the number of multipurpose facilities that were included in the facility/program count in the second table. The total number of programs/facilities will be automatically calculated. Below the table is a FAQ about the data collected in this table.

State Program/Facility Type	# Programs/Facilities	Average Length of Stay in Days
Neglected programs		
Juvenile detention		
Juvenile corrections	6	365
Adult corrections	25	205
Other		
Total	31	230

How many of the programs listed in the table above are in a multiple purpose facility?

	#
Programs in a multiple purpose facility	0
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.	

FAQ on Programs and Facilities - Subpart I:
How is average length of stay calculated? The average length of stay should be weighted by number of students and should include the number of days, per visit, for each student enrolled during the reporting year, regardless of entry or exit date. Multiple visits for students who entered more than once during the reporting year can be included. The average length of stay in days should not exceed 365.

2.4.1.1.1 Programs and Facilities That Reported - Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the number of State agency programs/facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

State Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
Neglected Programs	
Juvenile Detention	
Juvenile Corrections	6
Adult Corrections	25
Other	
Total	31
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.	

2.4.1.2 Students Served – Subpart 1

In the tables below, provide the number of neglected and delinquent students served in State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities. Report only students who received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 services during the reporting year. In the first table, provide in row 1 the unduplicated number of students served by each program, and in row 2, the total number of students in row 1 that are long-term. In the subsequent tables provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age. The total number of students by race/ethnicity, by sex and by age will be automatically calculated.

# of Students Served	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Total Unduplicated Students Served			301	1,618	
Long Term Students Served			248	1,227	

Race/Ethnicity	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native			N<10	N<10	
Asian or Pacific Islander			N<10	N<10	
Black, non-Hispanic			219	857	
Hispanic			11	48	
White, non-Hispanic			70	708	
Total					

Sex	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Male			288	1,561	
Female			13	57	
Total			301	1,618	

Age	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
3 through 5			N<10	N<10	
6			N<10	N<10	
7			N<10	N<10	
8			N<10	N<10	
9			N<10	N<10	
10			N<10	N<10	
11			N<10	N<10	
12			N<10	N<10	
13			N<10	N<10	
14			N<10	N<10	
15			23	N<10	
16			54	N<10	
17			61	N<10	
18			89	424	
19			49	471	
20			23	473	
21			N<10	249	
Total					

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain in comment box below.

This response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.

FAQ on Unduplicated Count:
What is an unduplicated count? An unduplicated count is one that counts students only once, even if they were admitted to a facility or program multiple times within the reporting year.

FAQ on long-term:
What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

2.4.1.3 Programs/Facilities Academic Offerings – Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the number of programs/facilities (not students) that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds and awarded at least one high school course credit, one high school diploma, and/or one GED within the reporting year. Include programs/facilities that directly awarded a credit, diploma, or GED, as well as programs/facilities that made awards through another agency. The numbers should not exceed those reported earlier in the facility counts.

# Programs That	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections Facilities	Other Programs
Awarded high school course credit(s)		6	10	
Awarded high school diploma(s)		6	8	
Awarded GED(s)		6	23	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

2.4.1.4 Academic Outcomes- Subpart 1

The following questions collect academic outcome data on students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1.

2.4.1.4.1 Academic Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the State agency program/facility by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections Facilities	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits		294	17	
Enrolled in a GED program		18	1,205	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

2.4.1.4.2 Academic Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 30 Calendar Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the State agency program/facility or within 30 calendar days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school		N<10	43	
Earned a GED		13	289	
Obtained high school diploma		11	13	
Were accepted into post-secondary education		N<10	71	
Enrolled in post-secondary education		N<10	41	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

2.4.1.5 Vocational Outcomes- Subpart 1

The following questions collect data on vocational outcomes of students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1.

2.4.1.5.1 Vocational Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the State agency program by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in elective job training courses/programs		267	282	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

2.4.1.5.2 Vocational Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 30 Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the State agency program/facility or within 30 days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in external job training education		N<10	22	
Obtained employment		N<10	111	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

2.4.1.6 Academic Performance- Subpart 1

The following questions collect data on the academic performance of neglected and delinquent students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 in reading and mathematics.

2.4.1.6.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 1

In the tables below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 1, who participated in reading testing. In the first table, report the number of students who tested below grade level upon entry based on their pre-test. A post-test is not required to answer this item. Then, indicate the number of students who completed both a pre-test and a post-test. In the second table, report only students who participated in both pre-and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the five change categories in the second table below.

Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2009, may be included if their post-test was administered during the reporting year. Students who were post-tested after the reporting year ended should be counted in the following year. Throughout the tables, report numbers for juvenile detention and correctional facilities together in a single column. Below the tables is an FAQ about the data collected in these tables.

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		239	656	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		52	1,019	

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		22	65	
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10	118	
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10	190	
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10	248	
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		16	398	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

FAQ on long-term students:
What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

2.4.1.6.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 1

This section is similar to 2.4.1.6.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on mathematics performance.

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		242	696	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		193	997	

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		90	37	
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10	82	
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		17	148	
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10	199	
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		73	531	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in Neglected Programs, Juvenile Detention Facilities, or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds.				

2.4.2 LEA Title I, Part D Programs and Facilities – Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities.

2.4.2.1 Programs and Facilities – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities that serve neglected and delinquent students and the yearly average length of stay by program/facility type for these students. Report only the programs and facilities that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funding during the reporting year. Count a facility once if it offers only one type of program. If a facility offers more than one type of program (i.e., it is a multipurpose facility), then count each of the separate programs. Make sure to identify the number of multipurpose facilities that were included in the facility/program count in the second table. The total number of programs/ facilities will be automatically calculated. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Programs/Facilities	Average Length of Stay (# days)
At-risk programs		
Neglected programs	54	131
Juvenile detention	48	26
Juvenile corrections	39	136
Other		
Total	141	53

How many of the programs listed in the table above are in a multiple purpose facility?

	#
Programs in a multiple purpose facility	0
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart	

FAQ on average length of stay:
How is average length of stay calculated? The average length of stay should be weighted by number of students and should include the number of days, per visit for each student enrolled during the reporting year, regardless of entry or exit date. Multiple visits for students who entered more than once during the reporting year can be included. The average length of stay in days should not exceed 365.

2.4.2.1.1 Programs and Facilities That Reported - Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
At-risk programs	
Neglected programs	54
Juvenile detention	48
Juvenile corrections	39
Other	
Total	141
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds.	

2.4.2.2 Students Served – Subpart 2

In the tables below, provide the number of neglected and delinquent students served in LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities. Report only students who received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 services during the reporting year. In the first table, provide in row 1 the unduplicated number of students served by each program, and in row 2, the total number of students in row 1 who are long-term. In the subsequent tables, provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age. The total number of students by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age will be automatically calculated.

# of Students Served	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Total Unduplicated Students Served		2,282	15,619	2,896	
Total Long Term Students Served		1,416	619	1,583	

Race/Ethnicity	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native			26	N<10	
Asian or Pacific Islander		26	18	N<10	
Black, non-Hispanic		1,003	6,119	1,342	
Hispanic		65	396	67	
White, non-Hispanic		1,168	8,900	1,450	
Total		2,262	15,459		

Sex	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Male		1,396	11,439	2,394	
Female		886	4,180	502	
Total		2,282	15,619	2,896	

Age	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
3-5					
6		N<10		N<10	
7		N<10			
8		24	N<10		
9		43	10		
10		50	45	N<10	
11		68	175	15	
12		96	393	27	
13		180	925	109	
14		254	1,908	291	
15		367	3,042	532	
16		463	4,004	758	
17		505	4,712	832	
18		179	353	277	
19		32	43	43	
20		10	N<10	N<10	
21		N<10	N<10		
Total					

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain. The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Comments: 1) Race/Ethnicity Table:

Neglected Programs: 20 Multiracial students served in Neglected Programs are not accounted for in the Race/Ethnicity table; thus, the total number of students served is 2,282.

Juvenile Detention: 160 Multiracial students served in Juvenile Detention Facilities are not accounted for in the Race/Ethnicity table; thus, the total number of students served is 15,619.

Juvenile Corrections: 28 Multiracial students served in Juvenile Corrections Facilities are not accounted for in the Race/Ethnicity table; thus, the total number of students served is 2,896.

2) The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds.

FAQ on Unduplicated Count:
What is an unduplicated count? An unduplicated count is one that counts students only once, even if they were admitted to a facility or program multiple times within the reporting year.

FAQ on long-term:
What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

2.4.2.3 Programs/Facilities Academic Offerings – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of programs/facilities (not students) that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds and awarded at least one high school course credit, one high school diploma, and/or one GED within the reporting year. Include programs/facilities that directly awarded a credit, diploma, or GED, as well as programs/facilities that made awards through another agency. The numbers should not exceed those reported earlier in the facility counts.

LEA Programs That	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention/ Corrections	Other Programs
Awarded high school course credit(s)		27	52	
Awarded high school diploma(s)		13	18	
Awarded GED(s)		6	12	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

2.4.2.4 Academic Outcomes- Subpart 2

The following questions collect academic outcome data on students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 2.

2.4.2.4.1 Academic Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the LEA program/facility by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits		855	3,701	
Enrolled in a GED program		86	196	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

2.4.2.4.2 Academic Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 30 Calendar Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the LEA program/facility or within 30 calendar days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school		1,099	6,074	
Earned a GED		48	99	
Obtained high school diploma		30	142	
Were accepted into post-secondary education		20	45	
Enrolled in post-secondary education		N<10	30	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

2.4.2.5 Vocational Outcomes- Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on vocational outcomes of students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 2.

2.4.2.5.1 Vocational Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the LEA program by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in elective job training courses/programs		41	1,638	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

2.4.2.5.2 Vocational Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 30 Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the LEA program/facility or within 30 days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in external job training education		13	93	
Obtained employment		18	53	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

2.4.2.6 Academic Performance- Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on the academic performance of neglected and delinquent students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 in reading and mathematics.

2.4.2.6.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 2

In the tables below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, who participated in reading testing. In the first table, report the number of students who tested below grade level upon entry based on their pre-test. A post-test is not required to answer this item. Then, indicate the number of students who completed both a pre-test and a post-test. In the second table, report only students who participated in both pre-and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the five change categories in the second table below.
Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2009, may be included if their post-test was administered during the reporting year. Students who were post-tested after the reporting year ended should be counted in the following year. Throughout the table, report numbers for juvenile detention and correctional facilities together in a single column. Below the tables is an FAQ about the data collected in these tables.

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		759	1,174	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		515	1,090	

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		73	115	
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		83	216	
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		151	213	
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		76	160	
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		132	386	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

FAQ on long-term:
What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.

2.4.2.6.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 2

This section is similar to 2.4.2.6.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on mathematics performance.

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		732	1,142	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		489	1,023	

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		81	152	
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		89	187	
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		144	211	
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		62	137	
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		113	336	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in At-Risk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart				

2.7 *SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT* (TITLE IV, PART A)

This section collects data on student behaviors under the *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act*.

2.7.1 Performance Measures

In the table below, provide actual performance data.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Decrease by 5% the number of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for ATOD use/possession/sale/distribution on school grounds between the 2002-2003 school year and the 2006-2007 school year. Decrease this number by another 1% by the end of the 2008-2009 school year, another 1% by the end of the 2010-2011 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2009-2010	2007-08: 11,569 2008-09: 11,507 2009-10: 11,446 2010-11: 11,385 2011-12: 11,324	2007-08: 11,168 2008-09: 10,610 2009-10: 10,470	12,242	2002-2003

Comments: When analyzing the 2009-2010 school year data for Section 2.7 of the CSPR, we discovered some historical anomalies that we have corrected in this report. The adjustments and corrections we have made are as follows:

a) Question 2.7.1: We have standardized the definitions for the six performance indicators listed in these tables. We have done this by incorporating our original goals, which were set in 2002-2003 to last through 2006-2007, with revised goals that reflect continued and sustainable rates of decrease in subsequent years.

b) Question 2.7.1: We have recalculated annual targets for each of the six performance indicators based on the new standardized definitions and the correct baselines from the 2002-2003 school year.

c) Question 2.7.1: We have listed the correct counts for school years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 to show the actual performance of each of the six performance indicators.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Decrease by 5% the number of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for fighting on school grounds between the 2002-2003 school year and the 2006-2007 school year. Decrease this number by another 1% by the end of the 2008-2009 school year, another 1% by the end of the 2010-2011 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2009-2010	2007-08: 63,226 2008-09: 62,892 2009-10: 62,557 2010-11: 62,223 2011-12: 61,888	2007-08: 58,758 2008-09: 57,792 2009-10: 55,659	66,906	2002-2003

Comments: When analyzing the 2009-2010 school year data for Section 2.7 of the CSPR, we discovered some historical anomalies that we have corrected in this report. The adjustments and corrections we have made are as follows:

a) Question 2.7.1: We have standardized the definitions for the six performance indicators listed in these tables. We have done this by incorporating our original goals, which were set in 2002-2003 to last through 2006-2007, with revised goals that reflect continued and sustainable rates of decrease in subsequent years.

b) Question 2.7.1: We have recalculated annual targets for each of the six performance indicators based on the new standardized definitions and the correct baselines from the 2002-2003 school year.

c) Question 2.7.1: We have listed the correct counts for school years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 to show the actual performance of each of the six performance indicators.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Decrease by 5% the number of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for the use/possession/sale/distribution of weapons on school grounds between the 2002-2003 school year and the 2006-2007 school year. Decrease this number by another 1% by the end of the 2008-2009 school year, another 1% by the end of the 2010-2011 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2009-2010	2007-08: 3,390	2007-08: 3,473	3,587	2002-2003
				2008-09: 3,372	2008-09: 3,040		
				2009-10: 3,354	2009-10: 3,118		
				2010-11: 3,336			
				2011-12: 3,318			

Comments: When analyzing the 2009-2010 school year data for Section 2.7 of the CSPR, we discovered some historical anomalies that we have corrected in this report. The adjustments and corrections we have made are as follows:

a) Question 2.7.1: We have standardized the definitions for the six performance indicators listed in these tables. We have done this by incorporating our original goals, which were set in 2002-2003 to last through 2006-2007, with revised goals that reflect continued and sustainable rates of decrease in subsequent years.

b) Question 2.7.1: We have recalculated annual targets for each of the six performance indicators based on the new standardized definitions and the correct baselines from the 2002-2003 school year.

c) Question 2.7.1: We have listed the correct counts for school years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 to show the actual performance of each of the six performance indicators.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Decrease by 3% the number of out-of-school suspensions for any reason between the 2002-2003 school year and the 2006-2007 school year. Decrease this number by another 1% by the end of the 2008-2009 school year, another 1% by the end of the 2010-2011 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2009-2010	2007-08: 237,11	2007-08: 240,403	245,716	2002-2003
				2008-09: 235,88	2008-09: 235,198		
				2009-10: 234,65	2009-10: 218,938		
				2010-11: 233,43			
				2011-12: 232,20			

Comments: When analyzing the 2009-2010 school year data for Section 2.7 of the CSPR, we discovered some historical anomalies that we have corrected in this report. The adjustments and corrections we have made are as follows:

a) Question 2.7.1: We have standardized the definitions for the six performance indicators listed in these tables. We have done this by incorporating our original goals, which were set in 2002-2003 to last through 2006-2007, with revised goals that reflect continued and sustainable rates of decrease in subsequent years.

b) Question 2.7.1: We have recalculated annual targets for each of the six performance indicators based on the new standardized definitions and the correct baselines from the 2002-2003 school year.

c) Question 2.7.1: We have listed the correct counts for school years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 to show the actual performance of each of the six performance indicators.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
				2007-	2007-		

Decrease by 3% the number of expulsions for any reason between the 2002-2003 school year and the 2006-2007 school year. Decrease this number by another 1% by the end of the 2008-2009 school year, another 1% by the end of the 2010-2011 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2009-2010	08: 6,680 2008-09: 6,612 2009-10: 6,577 2010-11: 6,543 2011-12: 6,508	08: 6,269 2008-09: 5,345 2009-10: 4,665	6,887	2002-2003

Comments: When analyzing the 2009-2010 school year data for Section 2.7 of the CSPR, we discovered some historical anomalies that we have corrected in this report. The adjustments and corrections we have made are as follows:

a) Question 2.7.1: We have standardized the definitions for the six performance indicators listed in these tables. We have done this by incorporating our original goals, which were set in 2002-2003 to last through 2006-2007, with revised goals that reflect continued and sustainable rates of decrease in subsequent years.

b) Question 2.7.1: We have recalculated annual targets for each of the six performance indicators based on the new standardized definitions and the correct baselines from the 2002-2003 school year.

c) Question 2.7.1: We have listed the correct counts for school years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 to show the actual performance of each of the six performance indicators.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
By the end of school years 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, and 2012-2013, no public school in Ohio will be designated as "Persistently Dangerous."	Department of Youth Services (DYS) and Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2009-2010	2007-08: 0 2008-09: 0 2009-10: 0 2010-11: 2011-12:	2007-08: 0 2008-09: 0 2009-10: 0	0	2002-2003

Comments: When analyzing the 2009-2010 school year data for Section 2.7 of the CSPR, we discovered some historical anomalies that we have corrected in this report. The adjustments and corrections we have made are as follows:

a) Question 2.7.1: We have standardized the definitions for the six performance indicators listed in these tables. We have done this by incorporating our original goals, which were set in 2002-2003 to last through 2006-2007, with revised goals that reflect continued and sustainable rates of decrease in subsequent years.

b) Question 2.7.1: We have recalculated annual targets for each of the six performance indicators based on the new standardized definitions and the correct baselines from the 2002-2003 school year.

c) Question 2.7.1: We have listed the correct counts for school years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 to show the actual performance of each of the six performance indicators.

2.7.2 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions

The following questions collect data on the out-of-school suspension and expulsion of students by grade level (e.g., K through 5, 6 through 8, 9 through 12) and type of incident (e.g., violence, weapons possession, alcohol-related, illicit drug-related).

2.7.2.1 State Definitions

In the spaces below, provide the State definitions for each type of incident.

Incident Type	State Definition
Alcohol related	"Alcohol-Related Incident" is defined as the use, possession, sale, or distribution of intoxicating alcoholic beverages.
Illicit drug related	"Illicit Drug-Related Incident" is defined as the use, possession, sale, or distribution of any controlled drug other than prescription medication that has been administered in accordance with the district's policies.
Violent incident without physical injury	"Fighting/Violence" is defined as mutual participation in an incident involving physical violence.
Violent incident with physical injury	"Serious Bodily Injury" is defined as an incident that results in serious bodily injury (i.e., "a bodily injury that involves substantial risk of death; extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement; or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or faculty") to oneself or others.
Weapons possession	*Ohio has three separate weapons classifications that are aggregated for CSPR reporting. "Weapons Possession" is defined as: 1) "Use, Possession, Sale, or Distribution of a Firearm" - Any weapon that will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm, muffler, or firearm silencer; or any machine gun. This includes zip guns, starter guns, and flare guns. 2) "Use, Possession, Sale, or Distribution of a Weapon Other Than a Firearm or Explosive, Incendiary, or Poison Gas" - Any weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for or is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such a term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2½ inches in length. 3) "Use, Possession, Sale, or Distribution of Any Explosive, Incendiary, or Poison Gas" - Any destructive device, which includes a bomb, a grenade, a rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, a missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, and a mine or similar device. This includes any weapon that will or that may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and that has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter.
Comments: For Question 2.7.2.1, we have added another category to the definition for "Weapons possession" to accurately reflect the counts for this incident type.	

2.7.2.2 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

The following questions collect data on violent incident without physical injury.

2.7.2.2.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for violent incident without physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident without physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	16,734	545
6 through 8	23,067	620
9 through 12	14,770	599
Comments:		

2.7.2.2.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of school expulsions for violent incident without physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident without physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	71	27
6 through 8	296	63
9 through 12	702	113
Comments:		

2.7.2.3 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

The following questions collect data on violent incident with physical injury.

2.7.2.3.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for violent incident with physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident with physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	917	30
6 through 8	743	39
9 through 12	573	26
Comments:		

2.7.2.3.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of school expulsions for violent incident with physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident with physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	16	5
6 through 8	29	3
9 through 12	96	7

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In som cases, relatively small changes in numbers have led to large percentage changes across school years.

2) Fluctuations in the statewide number of expulsions for violent incidents with physical injury across CSPR reporting years have been observed for quite some time. In the Grade K-5 category, there were 16 expulsions in SY 2009-2010, 5 expulsions in SY 2008-2009, 17 expulsions in SY 2007-2008, and 2 expulsions in SY 2006-2007. In the Grade 6-8 category, there were 29 expulsions in SY 2009-2010, 63 expulsions in SY 2008-2009, 112 expulsions in SY 2007-2008, and 25 expulsions in SY 2006-2007.

2.7.2.4 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Weapons Possession

The following sections collect data on weapons possession.

2.7.2.4.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Weapons Possession

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for weapons possession by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on weapons possession, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Weapons Possession	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	1,002	312
6 through 8	986	313
9 through 12	697	265
Comments:		

2.7.2.4.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Weapons Possession

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for weapons possession by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on weapons possession, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Weapons Possession	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	51	31
6 through 8	149	68
9 through 12	229	91
Comments:		

2.7.2.5 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

The following questions collect data on alcohol-related incidents.

2.7.2.5.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on alcohol-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Alcohol-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	36	18
6 through 8	211	83
9 through 12	864	230
Comments:		

2.7.2.5.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on alcohol-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Alcohol-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	1
6 through 8	30	13
9 through 12	59	31
Comments:		

2.7.2.6 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

The following questions collect data on illicit drug-related incidents.

2.7.2.6.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for illicit drug-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on illicit drug-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	88	57
6 through 8	759	247
9 through 12	2,652	429
Comments:		

2.7.2.6.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for illicit drug-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on illicit drug-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	2
6 through 8	143	60
9 through 12	478	137
Comments:		

2.7.3 Parent Involvement

In the table below, provide the types of efforts your State uses to inform parents of, and include parents in, drug and violence prevention efforts. Place a check mark next to the five most common efforts underway in your State. If there are other efforts underway in your State not captured on the list, add those in the other specify section.

Yes	Parental Involvement Activities
Yes	Information dissemination on Web sites and in publications, including newsletters, guides, brochures, and "report cards" on school performance
Yes	Training and technical assistance to LEAs on recruiting and involving parents
Yes	State requirement that parents must be included on LEA advisory councils
Yes	State and local parent training, meetings, conferences, and workshops
Yes	Parent involvement in State-level advisory groups
Yes	Parent involvement in school-based teams or community coalitions
Yes	Parent surveys, focus groups, and/or other assessments of parent needs and program effectiveness
No	Media and other campaigns (Public service announcements, red ribbon campaigns, kick-off events, parenting awareness month, safe schools week, family day, etc.) to raise parental awareness of drug and alcohol or safety issues
No	Other Specify 1
No	Other Specify 2

In the space below, specify 'other' parental activities.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The Office for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities at the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) allocated Safe and Drug-Free Schools funds to 984 public school districts and community schools that offered violence, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (VATOD) prevention and intervention education during the 2009-2010 school year. ODE continues to partner with the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) and the University of Cincinnati Center for Prevention Studies—also known as the Ohio Safe School Center—to offer educational opportunities and technical assistance to educators, students, families, and community-based organizations to ensure best practices in VATOD prevention and intervention education. In November 2009, ODE and ODADAS co-sponsored the Ohio Prevention Education Conference that more than 300 professionals in relevant fields attended. The focus of the conference was "Prevention in the 21st Century: A Journey Within Reach." Conference participants were presented with 21st century strategies for incorporating prevention education with technology and school/community integration models to better reach and engage parents, community stakeholders, and nontraditional students. Additionally, the Ohio Safe School Center offered during the 2009-2010 school year a total of 60 courses in four sessions (totaling 240 offerings), reaching a total of 7,888 professionals. These courses covered school safety topics such as bullying and harassment, school climate, building school-family partnerships, and risk factors for academic failure (including alcohol and other drug use).

Specifically for parents, the Ohio Department of Education, in partnership with the Ohio Family and Children First (OFCF) Cabinet Council, engaged 25 family and civic engagement teams and local family and children councils to align their systems of community and county health and human services in order to address student's non-academic barriers to learning, increase student achievement, and promote well-being. Additionally, ODE and OFCF host monthly professional development Webinars on effective strategies and practices for meeting the family and civic engagement requirements and intentions of Am. Sub. House Bill 1.

During State Fiscal Year 2010 the Governor's portion of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) grant engaged 42,622 individuals (parents/guardians, youth, teachers, and other professionals) in violence, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (VATOD) prevention efforts. The strategies used to provide prevention services were information dissemination, education, community-based processes, alternatives, and problem identification and referral. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities programs in Ohio worked to address parent/guardian and youth interaction in many unique ways. Interventions in this area included weekly parent/guardian and child training and education sessions, parent/guardian and child recreational and educational activities, group sessions, role playing, singing, hosting dances and after dance parties, theater, parent leadership training, family-centric dance teams, family strengthening curriculum, and family counseling. The funding also provided opportunities for youth to participate in community service learning projects, leadership building, and various classroom curriculum activities.

2.9 RURAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM (REAP) (TITLE VI, PART B, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2)

This section collects data on the Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) Title VI, Part B, Subparts 1 and 2.

2.9.1 LEA Use of Alternative Funding Authority Under the Small Rural Achievement (SRSA) Program (Title VI, Part B, Subpart 1)

In the table below, provide the number of LEAs that notified the State of their intent to use the alternative uses funding authority under Section 6211.

	# LEAs
# LEA's using SRSA alternative uses of funding authority	7
Comments:	

2.9.2 LEA Use of Rural Low-Income Schools Program (RLIS) (Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2) Grant Funds

In the table below, provide the number of eligible LEAs that used RLIS funds for each of the listed purposes.

Purpose	# LEA
Teacher recruitment and retention, including the use of signing bonuses and other financial incentives	4
Teacher professional development, including programs that train teachers to utilize technology to improve teaching and to train special needs teachers	24
Educational technology, including software and hardware as described in Title II, Part D	23
Parental involvement activities	8
Activities authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (Title IV, Part A)	11
Activities authorized under Title I, Part A	27
Activities authorized under Title III (Language instruction for LEP and immigrant students)	2
Comments:	

2.9.2.1 Goals and Objectives

In the space below, describe the progress the State has made in meeting the goals and objectives for the Rural Low-Income Schools (RLIS) Program as described in its June 2002 Consolidated State application. Provide quantitative data where available.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

• 13 of 50 Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) met AYP in both Reading and Mathematics.
• 20 of 50 LEAs met AYP in Reading.
• 17 of 50 LEAs met AYP in Mathematics.
• 100% of LEAs (50 of 50) met AYP in Attendance Rate.
• 100% of LEAs (50 of 50) met AYP in Graduation Rate.
• One LEA had a sufficient number of LEP students to be evaluated for AYP. The student subgroup did not meet AYP in Reading or Mathematics.
• 35 of 50 LEAs exceeded the State's percentage of Core Academic Subject Elementary and Secondary School Classes taught by Highly Qualified Teachers (98.9%).
• 28 of 50 LEAs met the federal requirement of having 100.0% Highly Qualified Teachers.
• 11 of 50 LEAs used funds for activities authorized under the Title IV-A Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program.
• 0 of 50 LEAs contained any schools defined as persistently dangerous.

2.10 FUNDING TRANSFERABILITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE VI, PART A, SUBPART 2)

2.10.1 State Transferability of Funds

Did the State transfer funds under the State Transferability authority of Section 6123(a) during SY 2009-10?	_____No
Comments:	

2.10.2 Local Educational Agency (LEA) Transferability of Funds

	#
LEAs that notified the State that they were transferring funds under the LEA Transferability authority of Section 6123(b).	42
Comments:	

2.10.2.1 LEA Funds Transfers

In the table below, provide the total number of LEAs that transferred funds from an eligible program to another eligible program.

Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds FROM Eligible Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds TO Eligible Program
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Section 2121)	17	23
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	5	9
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	26	2
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0	0
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs		9

In the table below provide the total amount of FY 2010 appropriated funds transferred from and to each eligible program.

Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred FROM Eligible Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred TO Eligible Program
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Section 2121)	527,567.60	24,175.70
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	1,968.80	297,649.60
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	32,158.80	123,871.00
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0.00	0.00
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs		115,998.90
Total	561,695.20	561,695.20
Comments:		

The Department plans to obtain information on the use of funds under both the State and LEA Transferability Authority through evaluation studies.