

**CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT:
Parts I and II**

**for
STATE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS
under the
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT
As amended in 2001**

**For reporting on
School Year 2011-12**

OHIO



**PART I DUE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2012
PART II DUE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2013**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202**

INTRODUCTION

Sections 9302 and 9303 of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*, as amended in 2001 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 *ESEA* Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) for school year (SY) 2011-12 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 ED Facts 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 2011-12 must respond to this Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). Part I of the Report is due to the Department by **Thursday, December 20, 2012**. Part II of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, February 15, 2013**. Both Part I and Part II should reflect data from the SY 2011-12, 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 2011-12 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 2011-12 CSPR will be found on the main CSPR page of the EDEN web site (<https://EDEN.ED.GOV/EDENPortal/>).

		OMB Number: 1810-0614
		Expiration Date: 11/30/2013
<p>Consolidated State Performance Report For State Formula Grant Programs under the Elementary And Secondary Education Act as amended in 2001</p>		
Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting: <input type="checkbox"/> Part I, 2011-12 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part II, 2011-12		
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 Accountability		
Telephone: 614-728-8054		
Fax: 614-728-2627		
e-mail: ardith.allen@education.ohio.gov		
Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type): Dr. Richard A. Rogers, Superintendent of Public Instruction		
		Wednesday, May 1, 2013, 10:05:13 AM
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	69,198	S	74
4	68,409	S	71
5	64,620	S	57
6	46,206	S	69
7	34,769	S	57
8	34,285	S	65
High School	17,236	S	65
Total	334,723	S	66
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	69,260	S	74
4	68,366	S	78
5	64,602	S	69
6	46,258	S	80
7	34,774	S	66
8	34,289	S	72
High School	17,123	S	73
Total	334,672	S	74
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	40,253	S	87
4	39,466	S	87
5	36,226	S	79
6	26,494	S	87
7	20,919	S	81
8	20,705	S	86
High School	3,141	S	75
Total	187,204	S	84
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	40,283	S	88
4	39,442	S	90
5	36,250	S	86
6	26,500	S	93
7	20,948	S	86
8	20,696	S	88
High School	3,137	S	81
Total	187,256	S	88
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 SWP 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.

Special Services or Programs	# Students Served
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	124,049
Limited English proficient students	25,601
Students who are homeless	14,151
Migratory students	329
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	1,269
Asian	6,700
Black or African American	199,519
Hispanic or Latino	40,160
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	443
White	439,855
Two or more races	38,651
Total	726,597
Comments:	

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	0	22	0	0	22
Age 3-5 (not Kindergarten)	8	24,701	0	0	24,709
K	4,663	79,700	68	1	84,432
1	7,778	76,386	142	0	84,306
2	6,827	73,846	147	5	80,825
3	5,844	72,374	129	3	78,350
4	3,719	71,476	59	8	75,262
5	2,709	67,609	54	3	70,375
6	2,383	49,410	18	22	51,833
7	1,340	38,072	8	24	39,444
8	1,336	37,799	2	55	39,192
9	1,046	30,315	2	94	31,457
10	658	22,878	2	78	23,616
11	847	22,191	1	74	23,113
12	166	19,858	0	47	20,071
Ungraded	5	257	0	0	262
TOTALS	39,329	686,894	632	414	727,269
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.

TAS Instructional Service	# Students Served
Mathematics	11,332
Reading/language arts	34,661
Science	41
Social studies	33
Vocational/career	0
Other instructional services	245
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.

TAS Support Service	# Students Served
Health, dental, and eye care	195
Supporting guidance/advocacy	0
Other support services	158
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	932	////////////////////
Paraprofessionals ¹	63	98.80
Other paraprofessionals (translators, parental involvement, computer assistance) ²	35	////////////////////
Clerical support staff	8	////////////////////
Administrators (non-clerical)	27	////////////////////
Comments:		

FAQs on staff information

1. What is a "paraprofessional?" An employee of an LEA who provides instructional support in a program supported with Title I, Part A funds. Instructional support includes the following activities:
 - (1) Providing one-on-one tutoring for eligible students, if the tutoring is scheduled at a time when a student would not otherwise receive instruction from a teacher;
 - (2) Providing assistance with classroom management, such as organizing instructional and other materials;
 - (3) Providing assistance in a computer laboratory;
 - (4) Conducting parental involvement activities;
 - (5) Providing support in a library or media center;
 - (6) Acting as a translator; or
 - (7) Providing instructional services to students.
2. What is an "other paraprofessional?" Paraprofessionals who do not provide instructional support, for example, paraprofessionals who are translators or who work with parental involvement or computer assistance.
3. Who is a qualified paraprofessional? A paraprofessional who has (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 been 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).) For more information on qualified paraprofessionals, please refer to the Title I paraprofessionals Guidance, available at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/paraguidance.doc>

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.

Paraprofessional Information	Paraprofessionals FTE	Percentage Qualified
Paraprofessionals ³	4,106.10	99.70
Comments:		

2.1.4.1 Parental Involvement Reservation Under Title I, Part A

Parental Involvement Reservation	LEAs that Received an FY 2011 (School Year 2011-2012) Title I, Part A Allocation of \$500,000 or less	LEAs that Received a Federal fiscal year (FY) 2011 (School Year 2011-2012) Title I, Part A Allocation of more than \$500,000
Number of LEAs *	738	204
Sum of the amount reserved by LEAs for parental involvement	128,144	5,436,196
Sum of LEAs' FY 2011 Title I, Part A allocations	140,858,715	393,151,670
Percentage of LEA's FY 2011 Title I, Part A allocations reserved for parental involvement	0.10	1.40

¹ *The sum of Column 2 and Column 3 should equal the number of LEAs that received an FY 2011 Title I, Part A allocation. In the comment box below, provide examples of how LEAs in your State used their Title I Part A, set-aside for parental involvement during SY 2011-2012.

In the comment box below, provide examples of how LEAs in your State used their Title I Part A, set-aside for parental involvement during SY 2011-2012.

Examples of District Level Activities:

- Support a Family and Community Engagement (FACE) Department/Family and Community Support Office/Parent Involvement Office at the district level.
- Provide district-wide parent meetings/workshops, which include various materials and resources for families.
- Support district family liaisons/consultants with assigned building responsibilities, i.e. home visits.
- Provide reasonable support for research-based parent involvement professional organization membership, form a district action team, develop a plan of action, and submit an annual report.
- Support a transition program, especially for kindergarten children.
- Offer a family literacy program for families in need of literacy training.
- Establish a district Parent Advisory Board.
- Enhance communication between the district and the families.
- Establish a district leadership team (DLT) including parents who have children in the district as members.
- Offer after-school programs to meet the needs of the families in the district.

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, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

2.2.1.1 Federally Funded Even Start Subgrants in the State

Number of federally funded Even Start subgrants	5
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, 2011. 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.

Participating Groups	# Participants
1. Families participating	112
2. Adults participating	116
3. Adults participating who are limited English proficient (Adult English Learners)	21
4. Participating children	179
a. Birth through 2 years	87
b. Ages 3 through 5	59
c. Ages 6 through 8	32
c. Above age 8	1
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.

Enrolled Families	#
1. Number of newly enrolled families	109
2. Number of newly enrolled adult participants	114
3. Number of newly enrolled families at or below the federal poverty level at the time of enrollment	109
4. Number of newly enrolled adult participants without a high school diploma or GED at the time of enrollment	112
5. Number of newly enrolled adult participants who have not gone beyond the 9 th grade at the time of enrollment	32
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, 2012). 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	46
2. Number of families enrolled more than 90 but less than 180 days	34
3. Number of families enrolled 180 or more days but less than 365 days	29
4. Number of families enrolled 365 days or more	3
5. Total families enrolled	112
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.

Test	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	69	55	A significant learning gain is defined as a "one level gain in grade equivalent."
CASAS	0	0	
Other	0	0	
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.

Test	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	0	0	
CASAS	0	0	
BEST	0	0	
BEST Plus	21	19	A significant learning gain is defined as a "one level gain in student performance level (SPL)."
BEST Literacy	0	0	
Other	0	0	
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	0	0	
GED	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Comments:			

Non-School-Age Adults	# With Goal	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
Diploma	0	0	
GED	21	17	
Other	0	0	
Comments:			

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 within the reporting year.

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. "Pre- and Post-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.

Language Development Measure	# Age-Eligible	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	N<	N<	N<	0	
PPVT-IV	0	0	0	0	
TVIP	0	0	0	0	
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.

Language Development Measure	# Age-Eligible	# Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	N<	N<	N<	0	
PPVT-IV	0	0	0	0	
TVIP	0	0	0	0	
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 2011 (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.

Letter Identification Measure	# Age	# Tested	# Exempted	Average Number of Letters (Weighted Average)	Explanation (if applicable)
PALS PreK Upper Case	5	4	0	15.10	
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.

The following terms apply:

1. "# in Cohort" includes school-aged children who have participated in Even Start for at least 6 months.

Grade	# in Cohort	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (include source of data)
K	6	4	
1	6	N<	
2	6	4	
3	N<	N<	
Comments:			

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.

Measure of Parental Support	# in Cohort	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
PEP Scale I	0	0	Ohio only uses PEP Scale II and PEP Scale III.
PEP Scale II	18	18	
PEP Scale III	18	18	
PEP Scale IV	0	0	Ohio only uses PEP Scale II and PEP Scale III.
Other	0	0	
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, 2011 through August 31, 2012. 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	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	362
K	157
1	149
2	116
3	114
4	98
5	103
6	85
7	81
8	85
9	84
10	84
11	57
12	38
Ungraded	3
Out-of-school	253
Total	1,869
Comments:	

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)	2
K	52
1	61
2	52
3	43
4	42
5	42
6	21
7	23
8	21
9	19
10	14
11	9
12	7
Ungraded	1
Out-of-school	2
Total	411
Comments:	

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)	5
K	86
1	88
2	71
3	57
4	58
5	53
6	28
7	34
8	33
9	24
10	22
11	11
12	7
Ungraded	3
Out-of-school	10
Total	590
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	3
Out-of-school	
Total	3
Comments: Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. In this case, a relatively small change in numbers has led to a large percentage change across school years.	

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, 2011. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Last Qualifying Move Is within 12 Months from the last day of the reporting period	Last Qualifying Move Is within Previous 13 – 24 Months from the last day of the reporting period	Last Qualifying Move Is within Previous 25 – 36 Months from the last day of the reporting period	Last Qualifying Move Is within Previous 37 – 48 Months from the last day of the reporting period
Age birth through 2				
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	243	94	13	12
K	103	43	4	7
1	90	49	3	7
2	76	27	5	8
3	73	25	6	10
4	68	19	5	6
5	71	22	3	7
6	50	24	5	6
7	54	20	2	5
8	58	22	1	4
9	56	19	2	7
10	54	26	1	3
11	38	16	1	2
12	17	11	1	9
Ungraded	2	1		
Out-of-school	97	121	26	9
Total	1,150	539	78	102

Comments: 1) Differences between the previous year's data and the current year's data have been verified as correct. The significant decrease in the number of eligible migrant children with the last qualifying move from "previous 25-36 months" and "previous 37-48 months" can be attributed to families in these two categories making an interstate move out of Ohio and not returning. This is consistent with the decrease in the total eligible count for 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, 2011. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Move During Regular School Year
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	151
K	58
1	61
2	46
3	38
4	41
5	48
6	32
7	30
8	37
9	37
10	38
11	25
12	19
Ungraded	3
Out-of-school	98
Total	762
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	N<
8	
9	
10	N<
11	N<
12	N<
Ungraded	
Total	5

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) 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 2010-11 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<
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	37	37
4	38	38
5	38	37
6	33	32
7	37	37
8	36	35
HS	28	28
Total	247	244
Comments:		

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	36	36
4	38	38
5	38	38
6	33	33
7	37	37
8	36	35
HS	28	28
Total	246	245
Comments:		

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	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	6
K	65
1	83
2	58
3	55
4	51
5	52
6	37
7	40
8	33
9	32
10	43
11	21
12	20
Ungraded	1
Out-of-school	4
Total	601
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	
K	7
1	39
2	23
3	23
4	27
5	27
6	17
7	15
8	12
9	12
10	11
11	7
12	6
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	1
Total	227
Comments:	

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 Kindergarten)	6
K	64
1	83
2	57
3	53
4	50
5	52
6	37
7	40
8	33
9	31
10	43
11	20
12	20
Ungraded	1
Out-of-school	4
Total	594
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)	6		////////////////////////////////////
K	64	47	////////////////////////////////////
1	80	56	////////////////////////////////////
2	56	45	////////////////////////////////////
3	51	43	////////////////////////////////////
4	49	45	////////////////////////////////////
5	50	44	////////////////////////////////////
6	30	24	////////////////////////////////////
7	30	21	////////////////////////////////////
8	21	19	////////////////////////////////////
9	23	14	4
10	31	25	4
11	14	13	3
12	9	11	5
Ungraded	1		
Out-of-school	1	4	
Total	516	411	16
Comments:			

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)		
K	21	21
1	31	30
2	16	16
3	15	15
4	14	14
5	18	18
6	15	15
7	12	12
8	6	6
9	8	8
10	11	11
11	9	9
12	5	5
Ungraded		
Out-of-school	1	1
Total	182	181
Comments: The significant decrease in both "Children Receiving Support Services" and "Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service" is attributed to the reduction in these types of services during the regular school year. Ohio is a summer-impacted state and therefore decided to focus these services more for eligible students participating in the summer session only.		

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)	
K	1
1	1
2	
3	1
4	1
5	2
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	6

Comments: The significant decrease in "Referred Service" during the regular school year is attributed to the cut in referral services provided during the regular school year. It is important to note, however, that most of the families that come to Ohio make their qualifying move during the summer months. Therefore, most families would have already received any needed referral services during their initial interview with the recruiter in the summer. This adjustment is reflected in the increased summer/intersession count (refer to Table 2.3.3.2.4.4).

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	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	169
K	106
1	93
2	80
3	79
4	70
5	69
6	43
7	49
8	41
9	34
10	39
11	20
12	7
Ungraded	3
Out-of-school	22
Total	924
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	2
K	45
1	42
2	43
3	38
4	34
5	31
6	14
7	15
8	18
9	16
10	14
11	7
12	5
Ungraded	1
Out-of-school	1
Total	326
Comments:	

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 Kindergarten)	109
K	106
1	93
2	80
3	79
4	70
5	68
6	43
7	47
8	40
9	33
10	36
11	15
12	5
Ungraded	3
Out-of-school	17
Total	844

Comments: The CSPR Part II Data Quality Review asked that we check the number of children "Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)" who received an instructional service during the Summer/Intersession term. After careful review of the data we found that not all pre-school students were properly marked with Reading Instruction due to a clerical error from two different summer school districts. The corrected numbers are noted in the table above. This is a training issue and will be addressed at the following summer teacher in-service. The correct answer for the specific cell requested is 149, not 109, and we will correct this in our ED Facts data as soon as possible.

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)	109	8	////////////////////
K	106	102	////////////////////
1	93	90	////////////////////
2	80	76	////////////////////
3	79	70	////////////////////
4	70	64	////////////////////
5	67	62	////////////////////
6	42	31	////////////////////
7	47	22	////////////////////
8	39	24	////////////////////
9	30	16	6
10	32	16	8
11	14	6	2
12	4	4	1
Ungraded	3	3	
Out-of-school	17	2	1
Total	832	596	18

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 children "Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)" who received Reading Instruction during the Summer/Intersession term is 149, not 109 as reported above. We will correct this in our ED Facts data as soon as possible.

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)	104	
K	102	6
1	90	15
2	76	12
3	71	4
4	64	12
5	64	7
6	33	6
7	36	1
8	38	6
9	26	6
10	30	6
11	16	4
12	7	3
Ungraded	3	
Out-of-school	14	1
Total	774	89

Comments: Our summer/intersession saw a decrease of 47% in the number of children receiving counseling services. There appears to be a lack of continuity in the way "counseling" is defined and reported by the MEP projects. This is a training issue and will be addressed at the following summer teacher in-service.

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)	138
K	86
1	73
2	67
3	67
4	58
5	61
6	30
7	41
8	36
9	31
10	30
11	17
12	7
Ungraded	2
Out-of-school	22
Total	766

Comments: The significant increase in "Referred Service" during the summer/intersession term is attributed to the cut in referral services that had been previously provided during the regular school year. Most of the families that come to Ohio make their qualifying move during the summer months. Therefore, most families received their referral service during their initial interview with the recruiter in the summer.

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	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	171
K	126
1	121
2	101
3	97
4	80
5	87
6	55
7	61
8	57
9	47
10	56
11	31
12	22
Ungraded	3
Out-of-school	25
Total	1,140
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.

Schools	#
Number of schools that enrolled eligible migrant children	65
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	599
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.

Schools	#
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	9	601
Regular school year – school day/extended day	0	0
Summer/intersession only	9	924
Year round	1	56
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.		

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	0.20
Comments:	

State Director FTE	0.20
Comments:	

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 Headcount	Regular School Year FTE	Summer/Intersession Term Headcount	Summer/Intersession Term FTE
Teachers	23	5	102	100
Counselors	0	0	0	0
All paraprofessionals	21	8	59	57
Recruiters	1	0	9	9
Records transfer staff	4	0	11	10
Administrators	3	1	13	12

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.

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.
- g. *Who is an administrator?* A professional staff member, including the project director or regional director. The SEA MEP Director should not be included.

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.

Type of Professional Funded by MEP	Regular School Year Headcount	Regular School Year FTE	Summer/Intersession Term Headcount	Summer/Intersession Term FTE
Qualified Paraprofessionals	17	8.60	30	30.00
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.				

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, 2011 through June 30, 2012.
- 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.
 - **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. 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	4	245
Adult corrections	23	142
Other		
Total	27	
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	4
Adult Corrections	23
Other	
Total	27
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	0	0	1,175	1,496	0
Long Term Students Served			801	1,143	

Race/Ethnicity	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0	5	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	11	0
Black or African American	0	0	699	876	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	20	26	0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0
White	0	0	377	552	0
Two or more races	0	0	73	30	0
Total	0	0	1,175	1,496	0

Sex	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Male	0	0	1,101	1,432	0
Female	0	0	74	64	0
Total	0	0	1,175	1,496	0

Age	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
3 through 5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	2	0	0
13	0	0	3	0	0
14	0	0	38	0	0
15	0	0	117	0	0
16	0	0	241	0	0
17	0	0	357	1	0
18	0	0	271	311	0
19	0	0	107	482	0
20	0	0	39	439	0
21	0	0	0	263	0
Total	0	0	1,175	1,496	0

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, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

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 Detention Facilities	Juvenile Corrections Facilities	Adult Corrections Facilities	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits			909	11	
Enrolled in a GED program			134	1,403	
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 Detention Facilities	Juvenile Corrections Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school				5	
Earned a GED			102	302	
Obtained high school diploma			61	5	
Accepted or enrolled in post-secondary education				57	
Comments: 1) The Ohio Department of Youth Services was able to report only partial data for the Juvenile Corrections Facilities category.					
2) 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.

2.4.1.5.2 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 Detention Facilities	Juvenile Corrections Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in job training course/programs			409	228	
Obtained employment				89	
Comments: 1) The Ohio Department of Youth Services was able to report only partial data for the Juvenile Corrections Facilities category.					
2) 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, 2011, 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. Below the tables is an FAQ about the data collected in these tables.

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry			581	903	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)			176	974	

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

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data).	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	46	65	0
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	24	80	0
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	12	204	0
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	10	204	0
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	84	421	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 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, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry			695	936	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)			173	944	

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

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data).	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	61	60	0
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	9	85	0
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	13	189	0
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	17	246	0
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	0	0	73	364	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.					

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. 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	48	146
Juvenile detention	43	30
Juvenile corrections	35	162
Other		
Total	126	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in ARisk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds.		

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	48
Juvenile detention	43
Juvenile corrections	35
Other	
Total	126
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in ARisk 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		2,619	14,240	2,573	
Total Long Term Students Served		1,289	291	1,719	

Race/Ethnicity	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native		4	17		
Asian		2	5		
Black or African American		1,102	5,179	1,148	
Hispanic or Latino		78	365	53	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		21	2		
White		1,303	7,991	1,236	
Two or more races		109	681	136	
Total		2,619	14,240	2,573	

Sex	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Male		1,570	9,669	2,199	
Female		1,049	4,571	374	
Total		2,619	14,240	2,573	

Age	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
3-5		5			
6		7			
7		12	1		
8		20			
9		37	11	1	
10		48	25	1	
11		81	125	13	
12		104	356	36	
13		230	958	90	
14		348	1,862	252	
15		423	2,830	470	
16		520	3,486	681	
17		521	4,116	794	
18		205	396	197	
19		48	67	28	
20		6	6	9	
21		4	1	1	
Total		2,619	14,240	2,573	

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

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.

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, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits		1,537	2,265	2,524	
Enrolled in a GED program		95	67	323	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in ARisk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds.					

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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school		1,672	3,387	1,132	
Earned a GED		27	22	161	
Obtained high school diploma		47	53	139	
Accepted or enrolled in post-secondary education		25	9	26	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in ARisk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds.					

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.

2.4.2.5.2 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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in job training courses/programs		13	21	188	
Obtained employment		24	15	40	
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.					

2.4.2.6 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, 2011, 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. 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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		854	115	946	
Long-term students who have complete pre-and post-test results (data)		771	110	908	

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

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data).	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		148	9	118	
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		81	33	233	
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		228	20	149	
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		138	18	138	
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		176	30	270	
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.					

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, 2011, through June 30, 2012.

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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		778	105	985	
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		682	102	871	

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

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data).	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		106	12	117	
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		93	30	240	
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		215	22	124	
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		128	16	123	
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		140	22	267	
Comments: The State of Ohio does not serve any students in ARisk Programs or Other Programs with Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds.					

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 (TITLE IV, PART A).

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, another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2014-2015 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2011-2012	2009-10: 11446	2009-10: 10470	12242	2002-2003
				2010-11: 11385	2010-11: 10373		
				2011-12: 11324	2011-12: 10160		
				2012-13: 11263			
				2013-14: 11201			
Comments:							

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, another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2014-2015 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2011-2012	2009-10: 62557	2009-10: 55659	66906	2002-2003
				2010-11: 62223	2010-11: 51902		
				2011-12: 61888	2011-12: 50403		
				2012-13: 61554			
				2013-14: 61219			
Comments:							

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, another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2014-2015 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2011-2012	2009-10: 3354	2009-10: 3118	3587	2002-2003
				2010-11: 3336	2010-11: 3170		
				2011-12: 3318	2011-12: 3217		
				2012-13: 3300			
				2013-14: 3282			
Comments:							

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, another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2014-2015 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2011-2012	2009-10: 23465	2009-10: 218938	245716	2002-2003
				2010-11: 23343	2010-11: 203627		
				2011-12: 23220	2011-12: 202009		
				2012-13: 23097			
				2013-14: 22974			
Comments:							

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 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, another 1% by the end of the 2012-2013 school year, and another 1% by the end of the 2014-2015 school year.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2011-2012	2009-10: 6577	2009-10: 4665	6887	2002-2003
				2010-11: 6543	2010-11: 3990		
				2011-12: 6508	2011-12: 3620		
				2012-13: 6474			
				2013-14: 6439			
Comments:							

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, 2012-2013, and 2014-2015, no public school in Ohio will be designated as "Persistently Dangerous."	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Annually	2011-2012	2009-10:	2009-10: 0	0	2002-2003
				2010-11:	2010-11: 0		
				2011-12:	2011-12: 0		
				2012-13:			
				2013-14:			
Comments:							

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	<p>*Ohio has three separate weapons classifications that are aggregated for CSPR reporting.</p> <p>"Weapons Possession" is defined as:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments:	

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	16,171	558
6 through 8	20,909	622
9 through 12	12,494	591
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	77	30
6 through 8	277	79
9 through 12	457	125
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	1,147	51
6 through 8	712	47
9 through 12	464	24
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	4	N<
6 through 8	29	7
9 through 12	23	4
Comments:		

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	1,108	335
6 through 8	973	329
9 through 12	742	2,866
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	75	42
6 through 8	150	80
9 through 12	168	85
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	18	12
6 through 8	184	84
9 through 12	924	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	0	0
6 through 8	15	10
9 through 12	60	29
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	85	38
6 through 8	891	268
9 through 12	2,860	420
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	5	4
6 through 8	140	69
9 through 12	420	151
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
Yes	Other Specify 1
No	Other Specify 2

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

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

During the 2011-2012 school year, the Office for Family and Community Support at the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) monitored carryover Safe and Drug Free School (SDFS) funds allocated to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) across the state to offer a system of VATOD prevention and intervention education. The SDFS Sustainability Grant offered 50 LEAs the opportunity to review their local discipline data and nonacademic needs in order to identify school and community partners for the development of a comprehensive sustainability team and plan. The SDFS Dissemination of Information Grant subgrant under Section 4115 (b)(2)(C) was awarded to 45 LEAs for the dissemination of drug and violence prevention information to schools and their communities. Finally, the SDFS Sustainability Plus Grant offered 12 LEAs the opportunity to develop a comprehensive and sustainable plan and evidence-based practices for addressing student discipline, nonacademic needs, and school safety plans.

The Ohio Department of Education continues to partner with the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) to offer our statewide prevention conference and online educational opportunities (known as E-Based Academy) to educators, students, families, and community-based organizations with the purpose of ensuring best practices in VATOD prevention and intervention education in Ohio. In November 2011, ODE and ODADAS co-sponsored the Ohio Prevention Education Conference that was attended by over 300 professionals. The theme of the conference was "Accentuate the Positive." Conference participants were presented with strategies for sustaining prevention education by accentuating the positive in prevention education in spite of cuts in prevention funding. Emphasis was made on prevention promotion through school and community partnerships that cultivate a system of learning supports along with federal and state models of collaboration. Additional online education was provided to prevention professionals via 72 course offerings. These courses are specific to school safety, violence prevention, bullying and harassment, school climate, building school-family partnerships, risk factors for academic failure (including alcohol and other drug use), adolescent health and substance abuse/mental health treatment, and alcohol and other drug education.

The Ohio Department of Education continues specifically to engage parents through a best practices Web page and an offering of parent trainings statewide. Additionally, the Superintendent's Parent Advisory Council (PAC), comprised of approximately 30 members and PAC Partners representing parents, families, and community based organizations, meets bi-monthly to receive education updates and to share information and resources with families, schools, and community members. Through the PAC, members work to increase parent and family involvement in education through effective communication, while also empowering and advocating for all families. They provide feedback on new ODE policies, products, and materials for families, and then share what they learn with local families and community organizations to enrich the education experience.

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.

2.9.2 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	6
Teacher professional development, including programs that train teachers to utilize technology to improve teaching and to train special needs teachers	29
Educational technology, including software and hardware as described in Title II, Part D	42
Parental involvement activities	10
Activities authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (Title IV, Part A)	19
Activities authorized under Title I, Part A	41
Activities authorized under Title III (Language instruction for LEP and immigrant students)	1
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.

There were 81 Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) in Ohio that participated in the Rural and Low-Income School Program (RLIS) during SY2011-2012.

- 21 of 81 LEAs met AYP in both Reading and Mathematics (25.9%). This represents an increase of 1.3% over the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (24.6%) in SY2010-2011.
- 30 of 81 LEAs met AYP in Reading (37.0%). This represents a decrease of 1.6% from the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (38.6%) in SY2010-2011.
- 31 of 81 LEAs met AYP in Mathematics (38.3%). This represents an increase of 1.5% over the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (36.8%) in SY2010-2011.
- 81 of 81 LEAs met AYP in Attendance Rate (100.0%). This is identical to the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (100.0%) in SY2010-2011.
- 77 of 81 LEAs met AYP in Graduation Rate (95.1%). This represents a decrease of 4.9% from the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (100.0%) in SY2010-2011.
- 21 of 81 LEAs met AYP overall (25.9%). This represents an increase of 1.3% increase over the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (24.6%) in SY2010-2011.
- Three LEAs had a sufficient number of LEP students to have the LEP student subgroup evaluated for AYP. In two of the three LEAs, the LEP student subgroup met AYP in Reading (66.7%), and in all three LEAs, the LEP student subgroup met AYP in Mathematics (100.0%). In SY2010-2011, two of two LEAs met AYP in Reading (100.0%), and one of two LEAs met AYP in Mathematics (50.0%).
- 73 of 81 LEAs exceeded the State's Percentage of Core Academic Subject Elementary and Secondary School Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers (90.1%). This represents an increase of 9.4% over the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (80.7%) in SY2010-2011. The State-level percentage was 99.2% for SY2011-2012 and 99.1% in SY2010-2011.
- 63 of 81 LEAs met the federal requirement of having 100.0% of core academic subject elementary and secondary school classes taught by Highly Qualified Teachers (77.8%). This represents an increase of 14.6% over the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (63.2%) in SY2010-2011.
- 19 of 81 LEAs used funds for activities authorized under the Title IV-A Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program (23.5%). This represents a decrease of 2.8% from the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (26.3%) in SY2010-2011.
- 0 of 81 LEAs contained any schools defined as Persistently Dangerous (0.0%). This is identical to the performance of 57 REAP LEAs (0.0%) in SY2010-2011.

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 2011-12?	_____ No
Comments:	

2.10.2 Local Educational Agency (LEA) Transferability of Funds

LEA Transferability of Funds	#
LEAs that notified the State that they were transferring funds under the LEA Transferability authority of Section 6123(b).	16
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)	15	0
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	4	4
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	0	0
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0	0
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs	////////////////////////////////////	12

In the table below provide the total amount of FY 2012 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)	695,103.90	0.00
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	1,408.90	183,219.60
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	0.00	0.00
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0.00	0.00
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs	////////////////////////////////////	513,293.20
Total	696,512.80	696,512.80

Comments:

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

2.11 GRADUATION RATES

This section collects graduation rates.

2.11.1 Graduation Rates

In the table below, provide the graduation rates calculated using the methodology that was approved as part of the State's accountability plan for the **current school year** (SY 2011-12). Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Student Group	Graduation Rate
All Students	81
American Indian or Alaska Native	64
Asian	90
Black or African American	61
Hispanic or Latino	67
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	
White	86
Two or more races	75
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	68
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	54
Economically disadvantaged	68

FAQs on graduation rates:

- What is the regulatory adjusted cohort graduation rate? For complete definitions and instructions, please refer to the non-regulatory guidance, which can be found here: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/hsgrguidance.pdf>.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Comments: 1) Data for Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students are included in the results for the Asian student subgroup.

2) Ohio's statewide reporting period for LEAs to submit final 2011-2012 Graduation Rate data via our Education Management Information System (EMIS) does not officially close until late April 2013. We have requested an extension on reporting these data so that we may ensure that all final 2011-2012 Graduation Rate data are reported correctly.

2.12 LISTS OF SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS

This section contains data on school statuses. States granted ESEA Flexibility should follow the instructions in sections 2.12.1 and 2.12.3. All other states should follow the instructions in sections 2.12.2 and 2.12.4. These tables will be generated based on data submitted to ED Facts.

2.12.1 List of Schools for ESEA Flexibility States

2.12.1.1 List of Reward Schools

Instructions for States that identified reward schools under ESEA flexibility for SY 2012-13 : Provide the information listed in the bullets below for those schools.

- District Name
- District NCES ID Code
- School Name
- School NCES ID Code
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in reading/language arts in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the reading/language arts assessment
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in mathematics in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the mathematics assessment
- Whether the school met the other academic indicator for elementary/middle schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the graduation rate goal or target for high schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- If applicable, State-specific status in addition to reward (e.g., grade, star, or level)
- Whether the school was identified as a high progress or high performing reward school
- Whether (yes or no) the school is a Title I school (This information must be provided by all States.)
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through 1003(a).
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through 1003(g).

¹ The school improvement statuses are defined in *LEA and School Improvement Non-Regulatory Guidance*. This document may be found on the Department's Web page at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/schoolimprovementguid.doc>.

2.12.1.2 List of Priority and Focus Schools

Instructions for States that identified priority and focus schools under ESEA flexibility for SY 2012-13 : Provide the information listed in the bullets below for those schools.

- District Name
- District NCES ID Code
- School Name
- School NCES ID Code
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in reading/language arts in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the reading/language arts assessment
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in mathematics in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the mathematics assessment
- Whether the school met the other academic indicator for elementary/middle schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the graduation rate goal or target for high schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Status for SY 2012-13 (Use one of the following status designations: priority or focus)
- If applicable, State-specific status in addition to priority or focus (e.g., grade, star, or level)
- Whether (yes or no) the school is a Title I school (This information must be provided by all States.)
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through Section 1003(a).
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through Section 1003(g).

² The district improvement statuses are defined in *LEA and School Improvement Non-Regulatory Guidance*. This document may be found on the Department's Web page at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/schoolimprovementguid.doc>.

2.12.1.3 List of Other Identified Schools

Instructions for States that identified non- priority, focus, or reward schools with State-specific statuses under ESEA flexibility for SY 2012-13 : Provide the information listed in the bullets below for those schools.

- District Name
- District NCES ID Code
- School Name
- School NCES ID Code
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in reading/language arts in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the reading/language arts assessment
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in mathematics in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the mathematics assessment
- Whether the school met the other academic indicator for elementary/middle schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the school met the graduation rate goal or target for high schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- State-specific designation (e.g., grade, star, or level)
- Whether (yes or no) the school is a Title I school (This information must be provided by all States.)
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through Section 1003(a).
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through Section 1003(g).

2.12.2 List of Schools for All Other States

2.12.2.1 List of Schools Identified for Improvement

Instructions for States that identified schools for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under ESEA section 1116 for SY 2012-13: Provide the information listed in the bullets below for those schools.

- District Name
- District NCES ID Code
- School Name
- School NCES ID Code
- Whether the school met the proficiency target in reading/language arts in accordance with the State's Accountability Plan
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the reading/language arts assessment Whether the school met the proficiency target in mathematics in accordance with the State's Accountability Plan
- Whether the school met the 95 percent participation rate target for the mathematics assessment
- Whether the school met the other academic indicator for elementary/middle schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's Accountability Plan
- Whether the school met the graduation rate target for high schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's Accountability Plan
- Status for SY 2012-13 (Use one of the following status designations: School Improvement v Year 1, School Improvement v Year 2, Corrective Action, Restructuring Year 1 (planning), or Restructuring Year 2 (implementing))
- Whether (yes or no) the school is a Title I school (This information must be provided by all States.)
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through Section 1003(a).
- Whether (yes or no) the school was provided assistance through Section 1003(g).

2.12.3 List of Districts for ESEA Flexibility States

2.12.3.1 List of Identified Districts with State Specific Statuses

Instructions for States that identified school districts with State-specific statuses under ESEA flexibility for SY 2012-13: Provide the information listed in the bullets below for those districts.

- District Name
- District NCES ID Code
- Whether the district met the proficiency target in reading/language arts in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the district met the 95 percent participation rate target for the reading/language arts assessment
- Whether the district met the proficiency target in mathematics in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the district met the 95 percent participation rate target for the mathematics assessment
- Whether the district met the other academic indicator for elementary/middle schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- Whether the district met the graduation rate for high schools (if applicable) in accordance with the State's approved ESEA flexibility request
- State-specific status for SY 2012-13 (e.g., grade, star, or level)
- Whether the district received Title I funds.

2.12.4 List of Districts for All Other States

2.12.4.1 List of Districts Identified for Improvement

Instructions for States that identified school districts for improvement or corrective action under ESEA section 1116 for SY 2012-13: Provide the information listed in the bullets below for those districts.

- District Name
- District NCES ID Code
- Whether the district met the proficiency target in reading/language arts as outlined in the State's Accountability Plan
- Whether the district met the participation rate target for the reading/language arts assessment
- Whether the district met the proficiency target in mathematics as outlined in the State's Accountability Plan
- Whether the district met the participation rate target for the mathematics assessment
- Whether the district met the other academic indicator for elementary/middle schools (if applicable) as outlined in the State's Accountability Plan
- Whether the district met the graduation rate for high schools (if applicable) as outlined in the State's Accountability Plan
- Improvement status for SY 2012-13 (Use one of the following improvement status designations: Improvement or Corrective Action)
- Whether the district received Title I funds.