

**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 2015-16



PART I DUE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2016
PART II DUE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202

PRIVACY PROTECTED VERSION

SOME DATA IN THIS REPORT HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED OR BLURRED TO PROTECT STUDENT PRIVACY.

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) 2015-16 consists of two Parts, Part I and Part II.

PART I

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

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

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

PART II

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND TIMELINES

All States that received funding on the basis of the Consolidated State Application for the SY 2015-16 must respond to this Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). Part I of the Report is due to the Department by **Thursday, December 15, 2016**. Part II of the Report is due to the Department by **Thursday, February 9, 2017**. Both Part I and Part II should reflect data from the SY 2015-16, 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 2015-16 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 2015-16 CSPR will be found on the main CSPR page of the EDEN web site (<https://EDEN.ED.GOV/EDENPortal/>).

		OMB Number: 1810-0724
		Expiration Date: 5/31/2018
Consolidated State Performance Report For State Formula Grant Programs under the Elementary And Secondary Education Act as amended in 2001		
Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part I, 2015-16 <input type="checkbox"/> Part II, 2015-16		
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 Data Quality and Governance		
Telephone: 614-728-8054		
Fax: 614-752-9445		
e-mail: ardith.allen@education.ohio.gov		
Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type): Beth Juillerat, Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Office		
		<u>Thursday, April 13, 2017, 11:34:18 AM</u>
_____ Signature		_____ Date

**CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT
PART I**

For reporting on
School Year 2015-16



**PART I DUE DECEMBER 15, 2016
5PM EST**

1.1 STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENT DEVELOPMENT

This section requests descriptions of the State's implementation of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*, as amended, academic content standards, academic achievement standards and assessments to meet the requirements of Section 1111(b)(1) of *ESEA*.

1.1.1 Academic Content Standards

Indicate below whether your state has made or is planning to make revisions to or change the State's academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science since the State's content standards were most recently approved through ED's peer review process for State assessment systems. If yes, indicate specifically in what school year your State implemented or will implement the revisions or changes.

Response	Options
<u>State has revised or changed</u>	No revisions or changes to academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science made or planned.
	State has revised or changed its academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science or is planning to make revisions to or change its academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science. Indicate below the year these changes were or will be implemented or "Not Applicable" to indicate that changes were not made or will not be made in the subject area.

Acceptable responses are a school year (e.g., 2015-16) or Not Applicable.

	Mathematics	Reading/Language Arts	Science
Academic Content Standards	SY 2017-18	SY 2017-18	N/A

If the responses above do not fully describe revisions or changes to your State's academic content standards, describe the revisions or changes below.

The response is limited to 1,000 characters.

Ohio is updating the Ohio Learning Standards with revisions suggested by various Ohio stakeholders. This project uses our current Ohio Learning Standards as the base, with revisions that are constructed from educator and parent input. This work has taken place over the last year, and plans are in place for the State Board of Education to adopt the revised Mathematics and English/Language Arts standards in February 2017, marking the beginning of 2017-2018 as a transition year from the current standards to the revised standards for Mathematics and English/Language Arts. The state's revised Science standards are on a similar timeline, but are one year behind the revised Mathematics and English/Language Arts standards.

1.1.1.1 Academic Achievement Standards in Mathematics, Reading/Language Arts and Science

Indicate below whether your state has changed or is planning to change the State's academic achievement standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science since the State's academic achievement standards were most recently approved through ED's peer review process for State assessment systems. If yes, indicate specifically in what school year your State implemented or will implement the changes.

As applicable, include changes to academic achievement standards based on any assessments (e.g., alternate assessments based on alternate achievement standards, alternate assessments based on modified achievement standards, native language assessments, or others) implemented to meet the assessment requirements under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA*.

Response	Options
State has revised or changed	No revisions or changes to academic achievement standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science made or planned.
	State has changed its academic achievement standards or is planning to change its academic achievement standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science. Indicate below either the school year in which these changes were or will be implemented or "Not Applicable" to indicate that changes were not made or will not be made in the subject area.

Acceptable responses are a school year (e.g., 2015-16) or Not Applicable.

Academic Achievement Standards for	Mathematics	Reading/Language Arts	Science
Regular Assessments in Grades 3-8	SY 2015-16	SY 2015-16	SY 2014-15
Regular Assessments in High School	SY 2015-16	SY 2015-16	SY 2015-16
Alternate Assessments Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternate Assessments Based on Modified Achievement Standards (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternate Assessments Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	N/A	N/A	N/A

If the responses above do not fully describe revisions or changes to your State's academic achievement standards, describe the revisions or changes below.

The response is limited to 1,000 characters.

Ohio moved from using PARCC tests for Mathematics and English/Language Arts in all tested grades during the 2014-2015 school year (except for grade 3 English/Language Arts, for which the Ohio Achievement Assessment was used) to using state-developed tests for which new performance standards were set during the 2015-2016 school year. As for Science, there were no changes in the tests for grades 5 and 8, but at the High School level we switched from a Physical Science End of Course Exam to a Biology End of Course exam.

1.1.2 Assessments in Mathematics, Reading/Language Arts and Science

Indicate below whether your state has changed or is planning to change the States academic assessments in mathematics, reading/language arts or science since the States academic assessments were most recently approved through ED's peer review process for State assessment systems. If yes, indicate specifically in what school year your State implemented or will implement the changes.

As applicable, include any assessments (e.g., alternate assessments based on alternate achievement standards, alternate assessments based on modified achievement standards, native language assessments, or others) implemented to meet the assessment requirements under Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA.

Response	Options
State has revised or changed	No changes to assessments in mathematics, reading/language arts or science made or planned.
	State has changed or is planning to change its assessments in mathematics, reading/language arts or science. Indicate below the year these changes were implemented or "Not Applicable" to indicate that changes were not made or will not be made in the subject area.

Acceptable responses are a school year (e.g., 2015-16) or Not Applicable.

Academic Assessments	Mathematics	Reading/Language Arts	Science
Regular Assessments in Grades 3-8	SY 2015-16	SY 2015-16	SY 2014-15
Regular Assessments in High School	SY 2015-16	SY 2015-16	SY 2015-16
Alternate Assessments Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternate Assessments Based on Modified Achievement Standards (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternate Assessments Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	N/A	N/A	N/A

If the responses above do not fully describe revisions or changes to your State's academic achievement standards, describe the revisions or changes below.

The response is limited to 1,000 characters.

For the second consecutive year, Ohio transitioned to new tests and to new performance levels for Mathematics and English/Language Arts. For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio moved from PARCC assessments to state-developed tests in Mathematics and English/Language Arts and set new performance level standards for these new tests. For Science, the new test and performance levels have not changed for grades 5 and 8, but in High School, the Science test has changed from a Physical Science End of Course Exam to a Biology End of Course exam.

1.1.3 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities**1.1.3.1 Percentages of Funds Used for Standards and Assessment Development and Other Purposes**

For funds your State had available under *ESEA* section 6111 (Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities) during SY 2015-16, estimate what percentage of the funds your State used for the following (round to the nearest ten percent).

Purpose	Percentage (rounded to the nearest ten percent)
To pay the costs of the development of the State assessments and standards required by Section 1111(b)	80.00
To administer assessments required by Section 1111(b) or to carry out other activities described in section 6111 and other activities related to ensuring that the State's schools and local educational agencies are held accountable for the results	20.00
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.1.3.2 Uses of Funds for Purposes Other than Standards and Assessment Development

For funds your State had available under *ESEA* section 6111 (Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities) during SY 2015-16 that were used for purposes other than the costs of the development of the State assessments and standards required by section 1111(b), for what purposes did your State use the funds? (Enter "yes" for all that apply and "no" for all that do not apply).

Purpose	Used for Purpose (yes/no)
Administering assessments required by Section 1111(b)	<u>Yes</u>
Developing challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards and aligned assessments in academic subjects for which standards and assessments are not required by Section 1111(b)	<u>Yes</u>
Developing or improving assessments of English language proficiency necessary to comply with Section 1111(b)(7)	<u>Yes</u>
Ensuring the continued validity and reliability of State assessments, and/or refining State assessments to ensure their continued alignment with the State's academic content standards and to improve the alignment of curricula and instructional materials	<u>Yes</u>
Developing multiple measures to increase the reliability and validity of State assessment systems	<u>No</u>
Strengthening the capacity of local educational agencies and schools to provide all students the opportunity to increase educational achievement, including carrying out professional development activities aligned with State student academic achievement standards and assessments	<u>No</u>
Expanding the range of accommodations available to students with limited English proficiency and students with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>) to improve the rates of inclusion of such students, including professional development activities aligned with State academic achievement standards and assessments	<u>No</u>
Improving the dissemination of information on student achievement and school performance to parents and the community, including the development of information and reporting systems designed to identify best educational practices based on scientifically based research or to assist in linking records of student achievement, length of enrollment, and graduation over time	<u>No</u>
Other	<u>No</u>
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.2 PARTICIPATION IN STATE ASSESSMENT²

This section collects data on the participation of students in the State assessments.

Note: States are not required to report these data by the racial/ethnic groups shown in the table below; instead, they are required to report these data by the major racial and ethnic groups that are identified in their Accountability Workbooks. The charts below display racial/ethnic data that have been mapped from the major racial and ethnic groups identified in their workbooks to the racial/ethnic groups shown.

² The "Asian/Pacific Islander" row in the tables below represent either the value reported by the state to the Department of Education for the major racial and ethnic group "Asian/Pacific Islander" or an aggregation of values reported by the state for the major racial and ethnic groups "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander or Pacific Islander" (and "Filipino" in the case of California). When the values reported in the Asian/Pacific Islander row represent the U. S. Department of Education aggregation of other values reported by the state, the detail for "Asian" and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" are also included in the following rows. Disaggregated reporting for assessment participation data is done according to the provisions outlined within each state's Accountability Workbook. Accordingly, not every state uses major racial and ethnic groups which enable detail of Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations.

1.2.1 Participation of All Students in Mathematics Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of students enrolled during the State's testing window for mathematics assessments required under Section 1111(b) (3) of *ESEA* (regardless of whether the students were present for a full academic year) and the number of students who participated in the mathematics assessment in accordance with *ESEA*. The percentage of students who were tested for mathematics will be calculated automatically.

The student group "children with disabilities (*IDEA*)" includes children who participated in the regular assessments with or without accommodations and alternate assessments. Do not include former students with disabilities (*IDEA*). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*.

The student group "limited English proficient (LEP) students" includes recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months. Do not include former LEP students.

Student Group	# Students Enrolled	# Students Participating	Percentage of Students Participating
All students	S	886,446	99.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	S	1,041	>=99
Asian or Pacific Islander	S	19,952	99.8
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American	S	140,369	99.5
Hispanic or Latino	S	45,921	99.6
White	S	637,051	99.6
Two or more races	S	42,112	99.5
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	S	130,144	99.3
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	S	26,728	99.7
Economically disadvantaged students	S	441,940	99.5
Migratory students	S	135	>=95
Male	S	453,344	99.6
Female	S	433,102	99.6

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.2.2 Participation of Students with Disabilities (IDEA) in Mathematics Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of children with disabilities (IDEA) participating during the State's testing window in mathematics assessments required under Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA (regardless of whether the children were present for a full academic year) by the type of assessment. The percentage of children with disabilities (IDEA) who participated in the mathematics assessment for each assessment option will be calculated automatically. The total number of children with disabilities (IDEA) participating will also be calculated automatically.

The data provided below should include mathematics participation data from all students with disabilities as defined under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. Do not include former students with disabilities (IDEA). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*.

Type of Assessment	# Children with Disabilities (IDEA) Participating	Percentage of Children with Disabilities (IDEA) Participating, Who Took the Specified Assessment
Regular Assessment without Accommodations	32,069	24.64
Regular Assessment with Accommodations	81,293	62.46
Alternate Assessment Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Modified Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	16,782	12.89
Total	130,144	////////////////////////////////////
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.2.3 Participation of All Students in the Reading/Language Arts Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.1 and collects data on the State's reading/language arts assessment.

Student Group	# Students Enrolled	# Students Participating	Percentage of Students Participating
All students	S	902,965	99.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	S	1,072	>=99
Asian or Pacific Islander	S	20,599	99.7
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American	S	142,268	99.4
Hispanic or Latino	S	46,749	99.7
White	S	649,356	99.5
Two or more races	S	42,921	99.5
Children with disabilities (IDEA)	S	133,556	99.3
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	S	27,004	99.6
Economically disadvantaged students	S	450,119	99.5
Migratory students	S	139	>=95
Male	S	462,785	99.5
Female	S	440,180	99.5
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.2.3.1 Recently Arrived LEP Students Taking ELP Assessments in Lieu of Reading/Language Arts Assessments

In the table below, provide the number of recently arrived LEP students (as defined in 34 C.F.R. Part 200.6(b)(4)) included in the participation counts in 1.2.3 who took an assessment of English language proficiency in lieu of the State's reading/language arts assessment, as permitted under 34 C.F.R. Part 200.20.

Recently Arrived LEP Students	#
Recently arrived LEP students who took an assessment of English language proficiency in lieu of the State's reading/language arts assessment	

1.2.4 Participation of Students with Disabilities (IDEA) in Reading/Language Arts Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.2 and collects data on the State's reading/language arts assessment.

The data provided should include reading/language arts participation data from all students with disabilities as defined under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. Do not include former students with disabilities (IDEA). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*.

Note: For this question only, report on students with disabilities (IDEA) who are also LEP students in the U.S. less than 12 months who took the ELP in lieu of the statewide reading/language arts assessment.

Type of Assessment	# Children with Disabilities (IDEA) Participating	Percentage of Children with Disabilities (IDEA) Participating, Who Took the Specified Assessment
Regular Assessment without Accommodations	33,840	25.34
Regular Assessment with Accommodations	82,933	62.10
Alternate Assessment Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Modified Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	16,783	12.57
LEP < 12 months, took ELP		
Total	133,556	////////////////////////////////////
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.2.5 Participation of All Students in the Science Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.1 and collects data on the State's science assessment.

Student Group	# Students Enrolled	# Students Participating	Percentage of Students Participating
All students	S	367,053	99.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	S	412	>=99
Asian or Pacific Islander	S	8,346	99.6
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American	S	57,250	99.2
Hispanic or Latino	S	18,080	99.6
White	S	266,590	99.5
Two or more races	S	16,375	99.3
Children with disabilities (IDEA)	S	54,429	99.2
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	S	9,113	99.7
Economically disadvantaged students	S	177,384	99.3
Migratory students	S	60	>=95
Male	S	186,908	99.4
Female	S	180,145	99.4
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.2.6 Participation of Students with Disabilities (IDEA) in Science Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.2 and collects data on the State's science assessment.

The data provided should include science participation results from all students with disabilities as defined under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. Do not include former students with disabilities (IDEA). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*.

Type of Assessment	# Children with Disabilities (IDEA) Participating	Percentage of Children with Disabilities (IDEA) Participating, Who Took the Specified Assessment
Regular Assessment without Accommodations	13,334	24.50
Regular Assessment with Accommodations	34,018	62.50
Alternate Assessment Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Modified Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	7,077	13.00
Total	54,429	////////////////////////////////////
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.3 STUDENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT³

This section collects data on student academic achievement on the State assessments.

Note: States are not required to report these data by the racial/ethnic groups shown in the table below; instead, they are required to report these data by the major racial and ethnic groups that are identified in their Accountability Workbooks. The charts below display racial/ethnic data that have been mapped from the major racial and ethnic groups identified in their workbooks to the racial/ethnic groups shown.

1.3.1 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics

In the format of the table below, provide the number of students who received a valid score on the State assessment(s) in mathematics implemented to meet the requirements of Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA* (regardless of whether the students were present for a full academic year) and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, and the number of these students who scored at or above proficient, in grades 3 through 8 and high school. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

The student group "children with disabilities (*IDEA*)" includes children who participated, and for whom a proficiency level was assigned in the regular assessments with or without accommodations and alternate assessments. Do not include former students with disabilities (*IDEA*). The student group "limited English proficient (LEP) students" does include recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months. Do not include former LEP students.

1.3.2 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts

This section is similar to 1.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the States reading/language arts assessment, and the difference noted in the paragraph below.

The student group "limited English proficient (LEP) students" does not include recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months and who took an assessment of English language proficiency in lieu of the States reading/language arts assessment. Do not include former LEP students.

1.3.3 Student Academic Achievement in Science

This section is similar to 1.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the States science assessment administered at least once in each of the following grade spans: 3 through 5, 6 through 9, and 10 through 12.

Limited English Proficient (LEP) students include recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months. Do not include former LEP students.

³ The "Asian/Pacific Islander" row in the tables below represent either the value reported by the state to the Department of Education for the major racial and ethnic group "Asian/Pacific Islander" or an aggregation of values reported by the state for the major racial and ethnic groups "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander or Pacific Islander" (and "Filipino" in the case of California). When the values reported in the Asian/Pacific Islander row represent the U. S. Department of Education aggregation of other values reported by the state, the detail for "Asian" and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" are also included in the following rows. Disaggregated reporting for assessment participation data is done according to the provisions outlined within each state's Accountability Workbook. Accordingly, not every state uses major racial and ethnic groups which enable detail of Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations.

1.3.1.1 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 3

Grade 3	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	130,262	S	66.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	164	S	59
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,951	S	83
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	22,726	S	38.7
Hispanic or Latino	7,617	S	53.6
White	89,958	S	74.1
Two or more races	6,846	S	60.3
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	18,701	S	37.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	6,356	S	53.0
Economically disadvantaged students	71,316	S	53.0
Migratory students	22	S	64
Male	66,861	S	66.9
Female	63,401	S	65.4

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.3.2.1 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 3

Grade 3	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	135,684	S	55.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	172	S	50
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,168	S	70.4
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	24,013	S	29.5
Hispanic or Latino	8,141	S	40.5
White	93,017	S	63.2
Two or more races	7,173	S	50.2
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,541	S	30.2
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	6,686	S	36.1
Economically disadvantaged students	75,221	S	40.7
Migratory students	22	S	27
Male	69,747	S	51.8
Female	65,937	S	59.0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1034.3: In the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio replaced the Ohio Achievement Assessment (OAA) for grade 3 Reading/Language Arts that was used during the 2014-2015 school year with a new state-developed assessment aligned with the Common Core for grade 3 Reading/Language Arts. Because the achievement standard of the test was changed, Ohio expected to see overall drops in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts in 2015-2016. These drops are observable across almost all student subgroups.

1.3.3.1 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 3

Grade 3	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.CSPR -1083.3: Science achievement assessments are given only in grades 5, 8, and High School.

1.3.1.2 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 4

Grade 4	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	126,961	S	69.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	140	S	66
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,872	S	84
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	21,021	S	39.2
Hispanic or Latino	7,368	S	56.6
White	89,205	S	77.6
Two or more races	6,355	S	63.3
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,426	S	37.8
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	5,297	S	48.2
Economically disadvantaged students	67,497	S	55.7
Migratory students	20	S	55
Male	64,983	S	69.5
Female	61,978	S	69.4

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.3.2.2 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 4

Grade 4	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	127,204	S	57.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	139	S	47
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,913	S	72
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	20,925	S	32.5
Hispanic or Latino	7,366	S	44.6
White	89,504	S	64.8
Two or more races	6,357	S	53.2
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,392	S	28.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	5,257	S	32.8
Economically disadvantaged students	67,382	S	43.7
Migratory students	20	S	45
Male	65,177	S	54.9
Female	62,027	S	61.1

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1034.4: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Reading/Language Arts assessments for grades 4-8 for the second consecutive year, switching from tests developed by PARCC that were used in 2014-2015 to tests developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. The new tests are aligned with the Common Core and have higher achievement standards, so Ohio expected to see overall decreases in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts for the second year in a row.

1.3.3.2 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 4

Grade 4	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.CSPR -1083.4: Science achievement assessments are given only in grades 5, 8, and High School.

1.3.1.3 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 5

Grade 5	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	123,892	S	62.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	146	S	48
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,806	S	81
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,166	S	32.7
Hispanic or Latino	6,827	S	49.3
White	88,876	S	70.2
Two or more races	6,071	S	54.6
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	18,732	S	32.6
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	4,003	S	35.0
Economically disadvantaged students	63,721	S	47.5
Migratory students	24	S	33
Male	63,344	S	61.6
Female	60,548	S	63.9

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.3.2.3 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 5

Grade 5	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	124,706	S	60.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	145	S	60
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,980	S	75
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,192	S	34.6
Hispanic or Latino	6,815	S	48.4
White	89,464	S	66.9
Two or more races	6,110	S	54.8
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	18,766	S	28.5
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,995	S	26.4
Economically disadvantaged students	63,820	S	45.6
Migratory students	24	S	38
Male	63,841	S	57.2
Female	60,865	S	64.1

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1034.5: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Reading/Language Arts assessments for grades 4-8 for the second consecutive year, switching from tests developed by PARCC that were used in 2014-2015 to tests developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. The new tests are aligned with the Common Core and have higher achievement standards, so Ohio expected to see overall decreases in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts for the second year in a row.

1.3.3.3 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 5

Grade 5	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	124,608	S	67.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	144	S	63
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,982	S	82
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,143	S	35.1
Hispanic or Latino	6,820	S	54.5
White	89,423	S	75.8
Two or more races	6,096	S	61.2
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	18,722	S	36.2
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	4,001	S	34.5
Economically disadvantaged students	63,706	S	52.6
Migratory students	24	S	42
Male	63,791	S	69.8
Female	60,817	S	65.7
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.3.1.4 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 6

Grade 6	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	126,743	S	57.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	154	S	45
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,848	S	79
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,822	S	26.9
Hispanic or Latino	6,434	S	42.4
White	91,213	S	64.7
Two or more races	6,272	S	48.4
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,130	S	24.6
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,270	S	23.9
Economically disadvantaged students	63,597	S	40.2
Migratory students	19	S	26
Male	65,203	S	56.3
Female	61,540	S	58.0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.3.2.4 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 6

Grade 6	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	127,644	S	54.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	155	S	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,928	S	71
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,840	S	26.7
Hispanic or Latino	6,438	S	39.3
White	91,945	S	61.5
Two or more races	6,338	S	48.4
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,178	S	22.1
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,261	S	13.7
Economically disadvantaged students	63,747	S	38.1
Migratory students	19	S	<=20
Male	65,654	S	50.3
Female	61,990	S	59.0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1034.6: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Reading/Language Arts assessments for grades 4-8 for the second consecutive year, switching from tests developed by PARCC that were used in 2014-2015 to tests developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. The new tests are aligned with the Common Core and have higher achievement standards, so Ohio expected to see overall decreases in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts for the second year in a row.

1.3.3.4 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 6

Grade 6	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.CSPR -1083.6: Science achievement assessments are given only in grades 5, 8, and High School.

1.3.1.5 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 7

Grade 7	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	128,986	S	56.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	149	S	47
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,048	S	79.6
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,835	S	26.5
Hispanic or Latino	6,321	S	40.1
White	93,569	S	64.3
Two or more races	6,064	S	49.3
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,170	S	22.5
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,940	S	20
Economically disadvantaged students	61,814	S	38.9
Migratory students	17	S	35
Male	66,610	S	55.8
Female	62,376	S	58.1

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.CSPR -1028.7: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Mathematics assessments in grades 3-8 for the second consecutive year, switching from tests developed by PARCC that were used in 2014-2015 to tests developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. The new tests are aligned with the Common Core and have higher achievement standards, so Ohio expected to see overall decreases in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Mathematics for the second year in a row.

1.3.2.5 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 7

Grade 7	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	128,677	S	54.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	149	S	46
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,867	S	72
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,886	S	28.0
Hispanic or Latino	6,333	S	39.3
White	93,429	S	60.4
Two or more races	6,013	S	48.0
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,205	S	21.8
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,931	S	13
Economically disadvantaged students	62,023	S	37.4
Migratory students	18	S	22
Male	66,364	S	50.3
Female	62,313	S	57.9

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.CSPR -1034.7: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Reading/Language Arts assessments for grades 4-8 for the second consecutive year, switching from tests developed by PARCC that were used in 2014-2015 to tests developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. The new tests are aligned with the Common Core and have higher achievement standards, so Ohio expected to see overall decreases in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts for the second year in a row.

1.3.3.5 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 7

Grade 7	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.CSPR -1083.7: Science achievement assessments are given only in grades 5, 8, and High School.

1.3.1.6 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 8

Grade 8	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	132,121	S	61.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	151	S	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,134	S	81.2
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,872	S	31.2
Hispanic or Latino	6,192	S	45.3
White	96,871	S	69.1
Two or more races	5,901	S	54.4
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,329	S	25.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,649	S	24
Economically disadvantaged students	62,205	S	44.7
Migratory students	23	S	43
Male	67,583	S	59.9
Female	64,538	S	63.9

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1026.8: Ohio was contacted by the Office of State Support (OSS) at the United States Department of Education (USDOE) on February 8, 2017 about a possible misreporting issue based on the state's interpretation of business rules for including students testing out of grade level, and Ohio opened PSC Ticket #17-00909 the same day. The USDOE noted that data provided in Ohio's EDFacts Participation (C185, C188, and C189) and Achievement (C175, C178, and C179) files for the 2015-2016 school year inadvertently did not include students who took End of Course Exams (covering High School-level coursework) prior to entering High School, and thus these students were not included in the results for the grade levels in which they were assessed. The Ohio Department of Education has since resubmitted all relevant EDFacts participation and achievement data for school year 2015-2016, following a new protocol in which students are reported by grade level when taking a "High School-level" assessment prior to High School, and in which High School students taking any "High School-level" assessment--not just those required to be reported for federal accountability purposes--are also reported. Corresponding data for school year 2014-2015 have not been resubmitted following the new protocol, so any comparison (including student demographics) of Ohio's data between school years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 is likely invalid.

1.3.2.6 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 8

Grade 8	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	130,061	S	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	151	S	40
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,871	S	65
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,851	S	24.9
Hispanic or Latino	6,173	S	34.2
White	95,175	S	54.0
Two or more races	5,840	S	43.4
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,361	S	18.6
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,619	S	9
Economically disadvantaged students	61,991	S	33.1
Migratory students	23	S	22
Male	66,478	S	44.0
Female	63,583	S	52.9

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1034.8: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Reading/Language Arts assessments for grades 4-8 for the second consecutive year, switching from tests developed by PARCC that were used in 2014-2015 to tests developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. The new tests are aligned with the Common Core and have higher achievement standards, so Ohio expected to see overall decreases in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts for the second year in a row.

1.3.3.6 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 8

Grade 8	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	129,701	S	65.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	150	S	59
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,924	S	78
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	19,683	S	32.5
Hispanic or Latino	6,127	S	50.0
White	95,001	S	73.0
Two or more races	5,816	S	58.6
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	19,206	S	30.5
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,582	S	21
Economically disadvantaged students	61,457	S	48.4
Migratory students	24	S	29
Male	66,256	S	64.8
Female	63,445	S	65.7
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.3.1.7 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - High School

High School	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	117,481	S	47.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	137	S	42
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,293	S	62
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	17,927	S	17.8
Hispanic or Latino	5,162	S	30.9
White	87,359	S	53.9
Two or more races	4,603	S	39.0
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	15,656	S	18.5
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,213	S	12
Economically disadvantaged students	51,790	S	28.9
Migratory students	10	S	<50
Male	58,760	S	46.7
Female	58,721	S	47.2

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1026.HS: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Mathematics assessments in High School, switching from the Ohio Graduation Tests (OGT) that were used in 2014-2015 to the End of Course Exams aligned with the Common Core and developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. Whereas every student in grade 10 was required to take the Ohio Graduation Tests prior to 2015-2016, students in any grade who have taken the appropriate coursework can take one of the High School-level End of Course Exams, and they are not required to take any given End of Course Exam in a particular grade. The High School Mathematics End of Course Exams whose results are reported for federal percent proficient calculations are Geometry and Integrated Mathematics II, so one reason for lower participation in the Mathematics test across years is that not every student is required to take one of those two End of Course Exams in any given year.

CSPR-1028.HS: In the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio replaced the Ohio Graduation Test (OGT), the official state test for High School students in Mathematics that was used during the 2014-2015 school year, with new state-developed End of Course Exams aligned with the Common Core. The High School Mathematics End of Course Exams whose results are reported for federal purposes are Geometry and Integrated Mathematics II. Because the achievement standards of the High School Mathematics tests were changed, Ohio expected to see overall drops in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Mathematics in 2015-2016. These drops are observable across almost all student subgroups.

CSPR-1030.HS: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Mathematics assessments in High School, switching from the Ohio Graduation Tests (OGT) that were used in 2014-2015 to the End of Course Exams aligned with the Common Core and developed by the state that were used in 2015-2016. Whereas every student in grade 10 was required to take the Ohio Graduation Tests prior to 2015-2016, students in any grade who have taken the appropriate coursework can take one of the High School-level End of Course Exams, and they are not required to take any given End of Course Exam in a particular grade. For federal reporting purposes, the two End of Course Exams that count toward percent proficient calculations for Mathematics are Geometry and Integrated Mathematics II. Because students may take their required End of Course Exams while in a grade that is either lower than or higher than the grade level for which a particular test was designed, one reason for lower participation in the Mathematics test across years is that not every student is required to take one of these two particular End of Course Exams in any given year.

CSPR-1040.HS: The differences in numbers of students tested across subjects in High School Mathematics, Reading/Language Arts, and Science are attributable to the operation of Ohio's new End of Course Exams, which became our official state tests for High School in 2015-2016. Because these tests are not required to be taken when a student is at a particular grade level, not every student will take an exam in every subject area in any given year.

1.3.2.7 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - High School

High School	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	128,989	S	54.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	161	S	50
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,872	S	68
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	18,561	S	29.7
Hispanic or Latino	5,483	S	39.2
White	96,822	S	59.5
Two or more races	5,090	S	49.4
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	18,113	S	19.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,255	S	9
Economically disadvantaged students	55,935	S	37.4
Migratory students	13	S	<50
Male	65,524	S	50.3
Female	63,465	S	58.1

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1034.HS: In the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio replaced the Ohio Graduation Test (OGT), the official state test for High School students in Reading/Language Arts that was used during the 2014-2015 school year, with new state-developed End of Course Exams aligned with the Common Core. The High School Reading/Language Arts End of Course Exam whose results are reported for federal percent proficient calculations is English/Language Arts II. Because the achievement standard of the High School Reading/Language Arts test was changed, Ohio expected to see overall drops in the percentages of students achieving proficiency in Reading/Language Arts in 2015-2016. These drops are observable across almost all student subgroups.

1.3.3.7 Student Academic Achievement in Science - High School

High School	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	112,744	S	65.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	118	S	59
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,440	S	74
<i>Asian</i>			
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>			
Black or African American	18,424	S	36.9
Hispanic or Latino	5,133	S	50.7
White	82,166	S	73.1
Two or more races	4,463	S	61.7
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	16,501	S	31.0
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,530	S	24
Economically disadvantaged students	52,221	S	49.7
Migratory students	12	S	>=50
Male	56,861	S	64.9
Female	55,883	S	66.5

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. CSPR -1037.HS: For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio implemented new Science assessments in High School. In 2014-2015, the Ohio Graduation Tests (OGT) were required for all students at the High School grade level, and these results were used for all federal proficiency calculations. Additionally, an End of Course Exam in Physical Science that was required for all grade 9 students was introduced for the 2014-2015 school year only, with the state making the switch to a Biology End of Course Exam for 2015-2016. Both Science End of Course Exams aligned with the Common Core and were developed by the state. Whereas every student in grade 10 was required to take the Ohio Graduation Tests prior to 2015-2016 and every student in grade 9 was required to take the Physical Science End of Course Exam in 2014-2015, not all High School students are required to take any specific End of Course Exam during any given year, including the Biology End of Course Exam. In this case, there were 220 American Indian or Alaskan Native students who took the OGT in 2014-2015, and 135 grade 9 students in this subgroup who took the Physical Science End of Course Exam. In 2015-2016, after excluding the 65 (out of 135) "duplicated" American Indian and Alaskan Native students who took both the Physical Science End of Course Exam during the prior year and the Biology End of Course Exam during the current year, there were only 47 new scores (plus another six otherwise duplicated scores) for American Indian or Alaskan Native students on the Biology End of Course Exam, bringing the total of students taking this test in 2015-2016 to 118. In sum, we attribute the large decrease in the number of American Indian or Alaskan Native students tested both to changes in High School testing requirements in Science and to typical subgroup population fluctuation.

CSPR-1040.HS: The differences in numbers of students tested across subjects in High School Mathematics, Reading/Language Arts, and Science are attributable to the operation of Ohio's new End of Course Exams, which became our official state tests for High School in 2015-2016. Because these tests are not required to be taken when a student is at a particular grade level, not every student will take an exam in every subject area in any given year.

1.4 SCHOOL AND DISTRICT ACCOUNTABILITY

This section collects data on the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) status of schools and districts.

1.4.1 All Schools and Districts Accountability

Per the *Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)* FAQs located at the following link, some data in this section are no longer required: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/faq/essa-faqs.pdf>

For an SEA that has not received ESEA flexibility, or an SEA that received availability without the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public elementary and secondary schools and districts in the State, including charters, and the total number of those schools and districts that made AYP based on data for SY 2015-16. The percentage that made AYP will be calculated automatically.

Entity	Total #	Total # that Made AYP in SY 2015-16	Percentage that Made AYP in SY 2015-16
Schools			
Districts			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

For an SEA with an approved ESEA flexibility request that includes the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public elementary and secondary schools and districts in the State, including charters, and the total number of those schools and districts that made all of their AMOs, the 95 percent participation rate, and other academic indicator ⁴ based on data for SY 2015-16. The percentage will be calculated automatically.

Entity	Total #	Total # that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2015-16	Percentage that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2015-16
Schools			
Districts			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

⁴ For a high school, the other academic indicator is always graduation rate.

1.4.2 Title I School Accountability

Per the *ESSA* FAQs located at the following link, some data in this section are no longer required: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/faq/essa-faqs.pdf>

For an SEA that has not received ESEA flexibility, or an SEA that received ESEA flexibility without the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public Title I schools by type and the total number of those schools that made AYP based on data for SY 2015-16. Include only public Title I schools. Do not include Title I programs operated by local educational agencies in private schools. The percentage that made AYP will be calculated automatically.

Title I School	# Title I Schools	# Title I Schools that Made AYP in SY 2015-16	Percentage of Title I Schools that Made AYP in SY 2015-16
All Title I schools			
Schoolwide (SWP) Title I schools			
Targeted assistance (TAS) Title I schools			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

For an SEA with an approved ESEA flexibility request that includes the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public Title I schools by type and the total number of those schools that made all of their AMOs, the 95 percent participation rate, and the other academic indicator ⁵ based on data for SY 2015-16. Include only public Title I schools. Do not include Title I programs operated by LEAs in private schools. The percentage will be calculated automatically.

Title I School	# Title I Schools	# Title I Schools that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2015-16	Percentage of Title I Schools that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2015-16
All Title I schools			
Schoolwide (SWP) Title I schools			
Targeted assistance (TAS) Title I schools			

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

⁵ For a high school, the other academic indicator is always graduation rate.

1.4.3 Accountability of Districts That Received Title I Funds

Per the *ESSA* FAQs located at the following link, some data in this section are no longer required: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/faq/essa-faqs.pdf>

For an SEA that has not received *ESEA* flexibility, or an SEA that received *ESEA* flexibility without the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of districts that received Title I funds and the total number of those districts that made AYP based on data for SY 2015-16. The percentage that made AYP will be calculated automatically.

# Districts That Received Title I Funds in SY 2015-16	# Districts That Received Title I Funds and Made AYP in SY 2015-16	Percentage of Districts That Received Title I Funds and Made AYP in SY 2015-16

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

For an SEA with an approved *ESEA* flexibility request that includes the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of districts that received Title I funds and the total number of those districts that met all of their AMOs, the 95 percent participation rate, and other academic indicator⁶ based on data for SY 2015-16. The percentage will be calculated automatically.

# Districts That Received Title I Funds in SY 2015-16	# Districts That Received Title I Funds and Met All AMOs, 95 percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2015-16	Percentage of Districts That Received Title I Funds and Met All AMOs, 95 percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2015-16

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

⁶ For a high school, the other academic indicator is always graduation rate.

1.4.4.3 Corrective Action

In the table below, for schools in corrective action, provide the number of schools for which the listed corrective actions under *ESEA* were implemented in SY 2015-16 (based on SY 2014-15 assessments under Section 1111 of *ESEA*).

Corrective Action	# of Title I Schools in Corrective Action in Which the Corrective Action was Implemented in SY 2015-16
Required implementation of a new research-based curriculum or instructional program	
Extension of the school year or school day	
Replacement of staff members, not including the principal, relevant to the school's low performance	
Significant decrease in management authority at the school level	
Replacement of the principal	
Restructuring the internal organization of the school	
Appointment of an outside expert to advise the school	
<p>Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Ohio is an ESEA Flexibility and a Differentiated Accountability state, so the above -listed actions that are recommended for Corrective Action and Restructuring plans are implemented and measured differently from how they were prior to our Differentiated Accountability Model being approved and put into place in July 2008 and our ESEA Flexibility Plan implemented as of the 2012-2013 school year. Under the Ohio Differentiated Accountability Model, a district and all of its buildings are treated as one system to which appropriate improvement strategies are applied. The last school year for which building-level data on the implementation of Corrective Action and Restructuring strategies were collected is 2008-2009. Please see our response to Question 1.4.5.3 for additional detail regarding the 2015-2016 school year.</p>	

1.4.4.4 Restructuring – Year 2

In the table below, for schools in restructuring – year 2 (implementation year), provide the number of schools for which the listed restructuring actions under *ESEA* were implemented in SY 2015-16 (based on SY 2014-15 assessments under Section 1111 of *ESEA*).

Restructuring Action	# of Title I Schools in Restructuring in Which Restructuring Action Is Being Implemented
Replacement of all or most of the school staff (which may include the principal)	
Reopening the school as a public charter school	
Entering into a contract with a private entity to operate the school	
Takeover the school by the State	
Other major restructuring of the school governance	
<p>Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Ohio is an ESEA Flexibility and a Differentiated Accountability state, so the above -listed actions that are recommended for Corrective Action and Restructuring plans are implemented and measured differently from how they were prior to our Differentiated Accountability Model being approved and put into place in July 2008 and our ESEA Flexibility Plan implemented as of the 2012-2013 school year. Under the Ohio Differentiated Accountability Model, a district and all of its buildings are treated as one system to which appropriate improvement strategies are applied. The last school year for which building-level data on the implementation of Corrective Action and Restructuring strategies were collected is 2008-2009. Please see our response to Question 1.4.5.3 for additional detail regarding the 2015-2016 school year.</p>	

In the space below, list specifically the "other major restructuring of the school governance" action(s) that were implemented.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

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1.4.5.2 Actions Taken for Districts That Received Title I Funds and Were Identified for Improvement

In the space below, briefly describe the measures being taken to address the achievement problems of districts identified for improvement or corrective action. Include a discussion of the technical assistance provided by the State (e.g., the number of districts served, the nature and duration of assistance provided, etc.).

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

For the 2015-2016 school year, 390 public districts, 2,398 public district buildings, and 84 community (i.e., charter) schools were identified for support under Ohio's Differentiated Accountability Model and thus were required to implement the Ohio Improvement Process (OIP) using tools developed by the state. All 390 public districts (100%), 1,591 of the 2,398 public district buildings (66.3%), and 149 of the 159 community schools (93.7%) received Title I funds for the 2015-2016 school year.

The OIP is Ohio's strategy for building system change efforts within districts, creating a systematic and coherent approach for building the capacity of all districts and schools to improve instructional practice and student performance on a district-wide basis, and it is also a strategy for assisting districts in enacting the Ohio Leadership Development Framework (OLDF). The OIP requires the intentional use of the following four-stage process, across which structures, tools, and people are connected, to help districts: 1) use data to identify areas of greatest need; 2) develop a plan to address areas of need built around a limited number of focused goals and strategies to improve instructional practice and student performance; 3) fully implement and monitor the degree of implementation of the plan; and 4) evaluate the effectiveness of the improvement process in changing instructional practice and impacting student performance.

In addition to implementing the OIP, select districts also receive an on-site School Improvement Diagnostic Review (SIDR) from the State Diagnostic Team (SDT) to help them analyze their current practices against indicators of effective instructional practices. The SIDR process is designed to gather qualitative data on behaviors and practices within the school setting that provide information about implementation and application of OIP and standards beyond existing student outcome data. Current practices are measured against effective evidence- and research-based practices to identify areas of strength and areas needing improvement. The indicators of effective practice measured through the SIDR are organized around six Critical Areas of Performance: 1) Alignment with Standards; 2) Instructional Practice; 3) Environment and Climate; 4) System of Leadership; 5) Professional Development; and 6) Data Driven Decisions. The SIDR and SDT are part of a larger state system of support for low-performing schools. The State Support Teams (SSTs) help districts and buildings embed actionable SIDR findings into their improvement plans, and assist with implementing and monitoring changes in adult practices and student performance. During the 2015-2016 school year, three District SIDR reviews, which included 12 building reviews, were conducted. Additionally, 69 Priority and Focus Schools received SIDRs. These entities were selected based on past SIDR results, as well as on recommendations made by SSTs and The Ohio Department of Education's Office for Improvement and Innovation. Six Focus Schools completed a pilot SIDR self-assessment.

Technical Assistance: The technical assistance provided to districts identified for support included structured facilitation by personnel assigned from SSTs or Educational Service Centers (ESCs). These trained personnel work with districts and schools as follows:

Stage 0: Preparing district personnel to implement the OIP by supporting them to: 1) (re)establish a District Leadership Team (DLT), Building Leadership Teams (BLTs), and Teacher Based Teams (TBTs; a necessary but not sufficient component of the BLTs) in each school within the district, or a Community School Leadership Team (CSLT); 2) develop a common understanding of the role of leadership teams in implementing the OIP; and 3) measure their teams' level of practice against standards of effective practice as outlined in the OLDF using an electronic performance assessment.

Stage 1: Working with leadership teams using the OLDF tool to complete a needs assessment that identifies the most critical needs and probable causes based on data by supporting them to: 1) effectively summarize and analyze data sets; 2) understand/apply the Decision Framework (DF); 3) interpret key findings from the needs assessment; and 4) prioritize data-based critical problems in the creation of their needs assessment. A state-developed data warehouse makes relevant data needed for the DF process readily available to districts, buildings, and community schools.

Stage 2: Working with leadership teams to develop a limited number of focused district goals, strategies, and action steps based on data, as well as a limited number of focused building actions aligned with district goals and strategies, by supporting them to: 1) develop focused SMART goals; 2) determine prioritized cause-and-effect relationships; 3) compose strategies for each goal; and 4) create actions that have the greatest likelihood of increasing student performance and improving instructional practice. These goals/strategies/actions form the basis of the district/building plan, which is formalized as part of each district's Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan (CCIP).

Stage 3: Working with leadership teams to implement and monitor the degree of the focused plan's implementation by supporting them to: 1) establish and implement collaborative structures/processes/practices that support a culture of inquiry; 2) implement the plan systemically and systematically; and 3) monitor, using the Support Schools Monitoring tool, the degree of implementation of the focused strategies and actions to gauge whether they are having the desired effects on changes in adult practice and student achievement, and then make and report necessary corrections to the plan.

Stage 4: Working with leadership teams to evaluate the improvement process and make necessary changes to continually improve instructional practice and student performance by supporting them to: 1) evaluate plan implementation, impact, and changes needed; 2) report summative plan progress; and 3) modify instructional practice. Ohio has established several structures to ensure consistency in the design and delivery of ongoing training and development of regional facilitators assigned to support districts and schools identified for support, which include a state-level Design Team and a Quadrant Lead structure.

1.4.5.3 Corrective Action

In the table below, for districts in corrective action, provide the number of districts in corrective action in which the listed corrective actions under ESEA were implemented in SY 2015-16 (based on SY 2014-15 assessments under Section 1111 of ESEA).

Corrective Action	# of Districts receiving Title I funds in Corrective Action in Which Corrective Action was Implemented in SY 2015-16
Implemented a new curriculum based on State standards	
Authorized students to transfer from district schools to higher performing schools in a neighboring district	
Deferred programmatic funds or reduced administrative funds	
Replaced district personnel who are relevant to the failure to make AYP	
Removed one or more schools from the jurisdiction of the district	
Appointed a receiver or trustee to administer the affairs of the district	
Restructured the district	
Abolished the district (list the number of districts abolished between the end of SY 2014-15 and beginning of SY 2015-16 as a corrective action)	
<p>Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Ohio's Differentiated Accountability Model, adopted in July 2008, allows the state to implement an intervention model that distinguishes between those districts that require intensive intervention and those that are closer to meeting their student achievement goals.</p> <p>Ohio, in its 2015 ESEA waiver renewal, clarified and simplified its Differentiated Accountability system, which includes both state and federal requirements. Accordingly, districts were labeled into four support categories, based on district and building performance, which determine their level of support: Independent, Moderate, Intensive, and Academic Distress Commission. Buildings, on the other hand, were assigned to one of several support categories, including Priority, Focus, Watch, and other state-based determinations, including a series of reward categories.</p> <p>For the 2015-2016 school year, Ohio identified 390 school districts across four support categories (i.e., Independent, Moderate, Intensive, and Academic Distress Commission). Of these 390 districts, two districts were in Academic Distress, while ten districts were identified as needing Intensive Support and received full intervention from the State System of Support (SSOS). All ten Intensive Support districts, as well as 378 Moderate Support districts, implemented the Ohio Improvement Process (OIP) under the Ohio Differentiated Accountability Model. Their implementation of the OIP included: 1) the development of District Leadership Teams (DLTs), Building Leadership Teams (BLTs), and Teacher Based Teams (TBTs); 2) the use of the state's Decision Framework (DF) tool to complete a deep review of district-level data and to create district and building needs assessments; 3) the development of focused improvement plans based on the district- and building-level needs assessments; and 4) if selected by the state, the receipt of a review by the State Diagnostic Team (SDT). School Improvement plans were developed at the district and building levels in 2015-2016 for implementation during the 2016-2017 school year.</p>	

1.4.7 Appeal of AYP and Identification Determinations

In the table below, provide the number of districts and schools that appealed their AYP designations based on SY 2015-16 data and the results of those appeals.

Entity	# Appealed Their AYP Designations	# Appeals Resulted in a Change in the AYP Designation
Districts		
Schools		
<p>Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Under Ohio's ESEA Flexibility Request, approved in May 2012, the state is no longer required to make AYP determinations for buildings or districts. Therefore, no AYP, School Improvement, or District Improvement appeal process was conducted for the 2015-2016 school year.</p>		

In the table below, provide the data by which processing appeals based on SY 2015-16 data was complete.

Processing Appeals completion	Date
Date (MM/DD/YY) that processing appeals based on SY 2015-16 data was complete	

1.4.8 Sections 1003(a) and (g) School Improvement Funds

In the section below, "schools in improvement" refers to Title I schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

1.4.8.5 Use of Sections 1003(a) and (g) School Improvement Funds.**1.4.8.5.1 Section 1003(a) State Reservations**

In the space provided, enter the percentage of the FY 2015 (SY 2015-16) Title I, Part A allocation that the SEA reserved in accordance with Section 1003(a) of *ESEA* and §200.100(a) of ED's regulations governing the reservation of funds for school improvement under Section 1003(a) of *ESEA*: 4.00 %

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.4.8.5.2 Section 1003(a) and 1003(g) Allocations to LEAs and Schools

The data for this question are reported through *EDFacts* files and compiled in the EDEN012 "Section 1003(a) and 1003(g) Allocations to LEAs and Schools" report in the *EDFacts* Reporting System (ERS). The *EDFacts* files and data groups used in this report are listed in the CSPR Crosswalk. The CSPR Data Key contains more detailed information on how the data are populated into the report.

Before certifying Part I of the CSPR, a state user must run the EDEN012 report in ERS and verify that the state's data are correct. The final, certified data from this report will be made publicly available alongside the state's certified CSPR PDF.

1.4.8.5.3 Use of Section 1003(g)(8) Funds for Evaluation and Technical Assistance

Section 1003(g)(8) of *ESEA* allows States to reserve up to five percent of Section 1003(g) funds for administration and to meet the evaluation and technical assistance requirements for this program. In the space below, identify and describe the specific Section 1003(g) evaluation and technical assistance activities that your State conducted during SY 2015-16.

This response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Technical Assistance:

The work of Transformation Specialists in buildings was refined to reflect an emphasis on the Ohio Improvement Process (OIP) for all Priority Schools. Transformation Specialist site visit reports and reports from School Improvement Diagnostic Reviews (SIDRs) were used in alignment with OIP processes and protocols to ensure that the technical assistance provided to each building principal completely supported the intervention components of the selected intervention model for each school (i.e., Transformation, Turnaround, or Restart). Additionally, the alignment between the OIP and each selected intervention model was supported through the online Support School Monitoring tool and site-based technical assistance from Transformation Specialists to each building principal.

Ohio refined its evidence-based monitoring system, the Support School Monitoring tool, which required schools and districts to align their selected intervention model with the OIP. As a result, schools were required to submit high-quality evidence of intervention component implementation electronically. Ongoing technical assistance for this process was provided by individual Transformation Specialists as requested by building principals.

Evaluation: Ohio has a contract with the Ohio Education Research Center (OERC) at The Ohio State University's Fisher School of Business. In 2015-2016, the state initiated an evaluation, to be conducted by OERC, of the impact of its School improvement efforts both at a system level and student results level. The evaluation is not yet completed, but Ohio received a preliminary report. The final report is due to be completed during the 2016-2017 school year.

1.4.8.6 Actions Taken for Title I Schools Identified for Improvement Supported by Funds Other than Those of Sections 1003(a) and 1003(g).

In the space below, describe actions (if any) taken by your State in SY 2015-16 that were supported by **funds other than Sections 1003(a) and 1003(g) funds** to address the achievement problems of schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under Sections 1116 of *ESEA*.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The core work of the State Support Teams (SSTs), as defined in Question 1.4.5.2, was primarily supported through state-level general revenue funds. Additionally, IDEA Part B discretionary dollars funded to SSTs supported facilitation, consultation, technical assistance, and professional development provided by the SST personnel working with districts and schools in improvement. This funding supported more effective use of data, particularly subgroup data for students with disabilities, and the use of strategies to address district-identified needs as part of the Ohio Improvement Plan (OIP). IDEA Part D (State Personnel Development Grant [SPDG]) money was used to test the development of the process and related tools with selected cohorts of districts that were in improvement for not meeting Annual Measurable Objectives for students with disabilities. Finally, Title III funds supported English Language Learners through the implementation of specific instructional strategies, technical assistance, and professional development for staff.

1.4.9 Public School Choice and Supplemental Educational Services

This section collects data on public school choice and supplemental educational services.

1.4.9.1 Public School Choice

This section collects data on public school choice. FAQs related to the public school choice provisions are at the end of this section.

1.4.9.1.2 Public School Choice – Students

In the table below, provide:

The number of students who were eligible for public school choice, the number of eligible students who applied to transfer, and the number who transferred under the provisions for public school choice under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

The number of students who were eligible for public school choice should include:

1. All students currently enrolled in a Title I school identified for improvement, corrective action or restructuring.
2. All students who transferred in the current school year under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116, and
3. All students who previously transferred under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116 and are continuing to transfer for the current school year under Section 1116.

The number of students who applied to transfer should include:

1. All students who applied to transfer in the current school year but did not or were unable to transfer.
2. All students who transferred in the current school year under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116; and
3. All students who previously transferred under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116 and are continuing to transfer for the current school year under Section 1116.

For any of the respective student counts, States should indicate in the Comment section if the count does not include any of the categories of students discussed above.

Public School Choice	# Students
Eligible for public school choice	
Applied to transfer	
Transferred to another school under the Title I public school choice provisions	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. With the implementation of Ohio's ESEA Flexibility Waiver (approved in May 2012), the requirements for Local Education Agencies to offer Public School Choice and collect the corresponding data were waived in 2015-2016. There are no data to report for Public School Choice for 2015-2016.	

1.4.9.1.3 Funds Spent on Public School Choice

In the table below, provide the total dollar amount spent by LEAs on transportation for public school choice under Section 1116 of ESEA.

Transportation for Public School Choice	Dollars Spent
Dollars spent by LEAs on transportation for public school choice	\$

1.4.9.1.4 Availability of Public School Choice Options

In the table below provide the number of LEAs in your State that are unable to provide public school choice to eligible students due to any of the following reasons:

1. All schools at a grade level in the LEA are in school improvement, corrective action, or restructuring.
2. LEA only has a single school at the grade level of the school at which students are eligible for public school choice.
3. LEA's schools are so remote from one another that choice is impracticable.

Unable to Provide Public School Choice	# LEAs
LEAs Unable to Provide Public School Choice	

FAQs about public school choice:

- a. *How should States report data on Title I public school choice for those LEAs that have open enrollment and other school choice programs?* For those LEAs that implement open enrollment or other school choice programs in addition to public school choice under Section 1116 of ESEA, the State may consider a student as having applied to transfer if the student meets the following:
- Has a "home" or "neighborhood" school (to which the student would have been assigned, in the absence of a school choice program) that receives Title I funds and has been identified, under the statute, as in need of improvement, corrective action, or restructuring; and
 - Has elected to enroll, at some point since July 1, 2002 (the effective date of the Title I choice provisions), and after the home school has been identified as in need of improvement, in a school that has not been so identified and is attending that school; and
 - Is using district transportation services to attend such a school.

In addition, the State may consider costs for transporting a student meeting the above conditions towards the funds spent by an LEA on transportation for public school choice if the student is using district transportation services to attend the non-identified school.⁷ Adapted from Public School Choice Non-Regulatory Guidance, Available at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/schoolchoiceguid.doc>

- b. *How should States report on public school choice for those LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice?* In the count of LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice (for any of the reasons specified in 1.4.9.1.4), States should include those LEAs that are unable to offer public school choice at one or more grade levels. For instance, if an LEA is able to provide public school choice to eligible students at the elementary level but not at the secondary level, the State should include the LEA in the count. States should also include LEAs that are not able to provide public school choice at all (i.e., at any grade level). States should provide the reason(s) why public school choice was not possible in these LEAs at the grade level(s) in the Comment section. In addition, States may also include in the Comment section a separate count just of LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice at any grade level.

For LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice at one or more grade levels, States should count as eligible for public school choice (in 1.4.9.1.2) all students who attend identified Title I schools regardless of whether the LEA is able to offer the students public school choice.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. With the implementation of Ohio's ESEA Flexibility Waiver (approved in May 2012), the requirements for Local Education Agencies to offer Public School Choice and collect the corresponding data were waived in 2015-2016. There are no data to report for Public School Choice for 2015-2016.

1.4.9.2 Supplemental Educational Services

This section collects data on supplemental educational services.

1.4.9.2.2 Supplemental Educational Services – Students

In the table below, provide the number of students who were eligible for, who applied for, and who received supplemental educational services under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

The number of students who received supplemental educational services should include all students who were enrolled with a provider and participated in some hours of services. States and LEAs have the discretion to determine the minimum number of hours of participation needed by a student to be considered as having received services.

Supplemental Educational Services	# Students
Eligible for supplemental educational services	
Applied for supplemental educational services	
Received supplemental educational services	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. With the implementation of Ohio's ESEA Flexibility Waiver (approved in May 2012), the requirements for Local Education Agencies to offer Supplemental Educational Services and collect the corresponding data were waived in 2015-2016. There are no data to report for Supplemental Educational Services for 2015-2016.	

1.4.9.2.3 Funds Spent on Supplemental Educational Services

In the table below, provide the total dollar amount spent by LEAs on supplemental educational services under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

Spending on Supplemental Educational Services	Dollars Spent
Dollars spent by LEAs on supplemental educational services	\$
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. With the implementation of Ohio's ESEA Flexibility Waiver (approved in May 2012), the requirements for Local Education Agencies to offer Supplemental Educational Services and collect the corresponding data were waived in 2015-2016. There are no data to report for Supplemental Educational Services for 2015-2016.	

1.5 TEACHER QUALITY

This section collects data on "highly qualified" teachers as the term is defined in Section 9101(23) of the ESEA.

1.5.1 Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified

In the table below, provide the number of core academic classes for the grade levels listed, the number of those core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified, and the number taught by teachers who are not highly qualified. The percentage of core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified and the percentage taught by teachers who are not highly qualified will be calculated automatically. Below the table are FAQs about these data.

Classes	Number of Core Academic Classes (Total)	Number of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified	Number of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are <u>NOT</u> Highly Qualified	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are <u>NOT</u> Highly Qualified
All classes	528,561	513,730	97.19	14,831	2.81
All elementary classes	259,918	254,381	97.87	5,537	2.13
All secondary classes	268,643	259,349	96.54	9,294	3.46

Do the data in Table 1.5.1 above include classes taught by special education teachers who provide direct instruction in core academic subjects?

Data table includes classes taught by special education teachers who provide direct instruction in core academic subjects.	<u>Yes</u>
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If the answer above is no, please explain below. The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

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Does the State count elementary classes so that a full-day self-contained classroom equals one class, or does the State use a departmentalized approach where a classroom is counted multiple times, once for each subject taught?

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The state uses departmentalized classrooms where each class is counted multiple times, once for each subject.

FAQs about highly qualified teachers and core academic subjects:

- a. *What are the core academic subjects?* English, reading/language arts, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history, and geography [Title IX, Section 9101(11)]. While the statute includes the arts in the core academic subjects, it does not specify which of the arts are core academic subjects; therefore, States must make this determination.
- b. *How is a teacher defined?* An individual who provides instruction in the core academic areas to kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, or ungraded classes, or individuals who teach in an environment other than a classroom setting (and who maintain daily student attendance records) [from NCES, CCD, 2001-02]
- c. *How is a class defined?* A class is a setting in which organized instruction of core academic course content is provided to one or more students (including cross-age groupings) for a given period of time. (A course may be offered to more than one class.) Instruction, provided by one or more teachers or other staff members, may be delivered in person or via a different medium. Classes that share space should be considered as separate classes if they function as separate units for more than 50% of the time [from NCES Non-fiscal Data Handbook for Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education, 2003].
- d. *Should 6th-, 7th-, and 8th-grade classes be reported in the elementary or the secondary category?* States are responsible for determining whether the content taught at the middle school level meets the competency requirements for elementary or secondary instruction. Report classes in grade 6 through 8 consistent with how teachers have been classified to determine their highly qualified status, regardless of whether their schools are configured as elementary or middle schools.
- e. *How should States count teachers (including specialists or resource teachers) in elementary classes?* States that count self-contained classrooms as one class should, to avoid over-representation, also count subject-area specialists (e.g., mathematics or music teachers) or resource teachers as teaching one class. On the other hand, States using a departmentalized approach to instruction where a self-contained classroom is counted multiple times (once for each subject taught) should also count subject-area specialists or resource teachers as teaching multiple classes.
- f. *How should States count teachers in self-contained multiple-subject secondary classes?* Each core academic subject taught for which students are receiving credit toward graduation should be counted in the numerator and the denominator. For example, if the same teacher teaches English, calculus, history, and science in a self-contained classroom, count these as four classes in the denominator. If the teacher is Highly Qualified to teach English and history, he/she would be counted as Highly Qualified in two of the four subjects in the numerator.
- g. *What is the reporting period?* The reporting period is the school year. The count of classes must include all semesters, quarters, or terms of the school year. For example, if core academic classes are held in summer sessions, those classes should be included in the count of core academic classes. A state determines into which school year classes fall.

1.5.2 Reasons Core Academic Classes Are Taught by Teachers Who Are Not Highly Qualified

In the tables below, estimate the percentages for each of the reasons why teachers who are not highly qualified teach core academic classes. For example, if 900 elementary classes were taught by teachers who are not highly qualified, what percentage of those 900 classes falls into each of the categories listed below? If the three reasons provided at each grade level are not sufficient to explain why core academic classes at a particular grade level are taught by teachers who are not highly qualified, use the row labeled "other" and explain the additional reasons. The total of the reasons is calculated automatically for each grade level and must equal 100% at the elementary level and 100% at the secondary level.

Note: Use the numbers of core academic classes taught by teachers who are not highly qualified from 1.5.1 for both elementary school classes (1.5.2.1) and for secondary school classes (1.5.2.2) as your starting point.

1.5.2.1 Elementary School Classes	
Elementary School Classes	Percentage
Elementary school classes taught by certified general education teachers who did not pass a subject-knowledge test or (if eligible) have not demonstrated subject-matter competency through HOUSSE	15.40
Elementary school classes taught by certified special education teachers who did not pass a subject-knowledge test or have not demonstrated subject-matter competency through HOUSSE	10.20
Elementary school classes taught by teachers who are not fully certified (and are not in an approved alternative route program)	3.70
Other (please explain in comment box below)	70.70
Total	100.00

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Elementary classes taught by teachers not properly certified or teachers holding a temporary or conditional credential.

1.5.2.2 Secondary School Classes	
Secondary School Classes	Percentage
Secondary school classes taught by certified general education teachers who have not demonstrated subject-matter knowledge in those subjects (e.g., out-of-field teachers)	13.70
Secondary school classes taught by certified special education teachers who have not demonstrated subject-matter competency in those subjects	17.30
Secondary school classes taught by teachers who are not fully certified (and are not in an approved alternative route program)	2.00
Other (please explain in comment box below)	67.00
Total	100.00

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Secondary classes taught by teachers not properly certified or teachers holding a temporary or conditional credential.
--

1.5.3 Poverty Quartiles and Metrics Used

In the table below, provide the number of core academic classes for each of the school types listed and the number of those core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified. The percentage of core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified will be calculated automatically. The percentages used for high- and low-poverty schools and the poverty metric used to determine those percentages are reported in the second table. Below the tables are FAQs about these data.

NOTE: No source of classroom-level poverty data exists, so States may look at school-level data when figuring poverty quartiles. Because not all schools have traditional grade configurations, and because a school may not be counted as both an elementary and as a secondary school, States may include as elementary schools all schools that serve children in grades K through 5 (including K through 8 or K through 12 schools).

This means that *for the purpose of establishing poverty quartiles*, some classes in schools where both elementary and secondary classes are taught would be counted as classes in an elementary school rather than as classes in a secondary school in 1.5.3. This also means that such a 12th grade class would be in a different category in 1.5.3 than it would be in 1.5.1.

School Type	Number of Core Academic Classes (Total)	Number of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified
Elementary Schools			
High-poverty elementary schools	64,174	60,484	94.25
Low-poverty elementary schools	67,077	66,766	99.54
Secondary Schools			
High-poverty secondary schools	52,835	48,414	91.63
Low-poverty secondary schools	84,553	83,648	98.93

1.5.3.1 Poverty Quartile Breaks

In the table below, provide the poverty quartiles breaks used in determining high- and low-poverty schools and the poverty metric used to determine the poverty quartiles. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

	High-Poverty Schools (more than what %)	Low-Poverty Schools (less than what %)
Elementary schools	82.50	25.90
Poverty metric used	Economic Disadvantage	
Secondary schools	82.90	29.40
Poverty metric used	Economic Disadvantage	

FAQs on poverty quartiles and metrics used to determine poverty

- What is a "high-poverty school"?* Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(viii) defines "high-poverty" schools as schools in the top quartile of poverty in the State.
- What is a "low-poverty school"?* Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(viii) defines "low-poverty" schools as schools in the bottom quartile of poverty in the State.
- How are the poverty quartiles determined?* Separately rank order elementary and secondary schools from highest to lowest on your percentage poverty measure. Divide the list into four equal groups. Schools in the first (highest group) are high-poverty schools. Schools in the last group (lowest group) are the low-poverty schools. Generally, States use the percentage of students who qualify for the free or reduced-price lunch program for this calculation.
- Since the poverty data are collected at the school and not classroom level, how do we classify schools as either elementary or secondary for this purpose?* States may include as elementary schools all schools that serve children in grades K through 5 (including K through 8 or K through 12 schools) and would therefore include as secondary schools those that exclusively serve children in grades 6 and higher.

1.6 TITLE III AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

This section collects annual performance and accountability data on the implementation of Title III program.

1.6.1 Language Instruction Educational program

In the table below, place a check next to each type of language instruction educational program implemented in the State, as defined under Section 3301(8), as required by Sections 3121(a)(1), 3123(b)(1), and 3123(b)(2).

Table 1.6.1 Definitions:

1. **Types of Programs** = Types of programs described in the subgrantee's local plan (as submitted to the State or as implemented) that is closest to the descriptions in http://www.ncela.us/files/rcd/BE021775/Glossary_of_Terms.pdf.
2. **Other Language** = Name of the language of instruction, other than English, used in the programs.

Check Types of Programs	Type of Program	Other Language
<u>Yes</u>	Dual language	Spanish, Pennsylvania Dutch, Chinese, French, Japanese, Somali
<u>Yes</u>	Two-way immersion	Spanish, Pennsylvania Dutch, Somali
<u>Yes</u>	Transitional bilingual	Spanish, Arabic, Somali, Chinese, Pennsylvania Dutch
<u>Yes</u>	Developmental bilingual	Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Somali
<u>Yes</u>	Heritage language	Spanish, Somali, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Pennsylvania Dutch
<u>Yes</u>	Sheltered English instruction	////////////////////////////////////
<u>Yes</u>	Structured English immersion	////////////////////////////////////
<u>Yes</u>	Specially designed academic instruction delivered in English (SDAIE)	////////////////////////////////////
<u>Yes</u>	Content-based ESL	////////////////////////////////////
<u>Yes</u>	Pull-out ESL	////////////////////////////////////
<u>Yes</u>	Other (explain in comment box below)	////////////////////////////////////

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Other Types of Language Instruction Educational Programs in 2015-2016: Push-in ESL Instruction (N = 22) Supplementary Programs (RTI, Rosetta Stone, iPad, ESL Reading Smart [N = 3]) One-on-One Tutoring (N = 4) Inclusion (N = 6)
--

1.6.2 Student Demographic Data

1.6.2.1 Number of ALL LEP Students in the State

In the table below, provide the October 1 count of ALL LEP students in the State who meet the LEP definition under Section 9101(25).

- o Include newly enrolled (recent arrivals to the U.S.) and continually enrolled LEP students, whether or not they receive services in a Title III language instruction educational program.
- o Do not include Former LEP students (as defined in Section 200.20(f)(2) of the Title I regulation) and monitored Former LEP students (as defined under Section 3121(a)(4) of Title III) in the ALL LEP student count in this table.

Number of ALL LEP students in the State	51,301
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.2.2 Number of LEP Students Who Received Title III Language Instruction Educational Program Services

In the table below, provide the October 1 count of LEP students in the State who received services in Title III language instructional education programs.

LEP Students Receiving Services	#
LEP students who received services in a Title III language instruction educational program in grades K through 12 for this reporting year.	48,807
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.2.3 Most Commonly Spoken Languages in the State

In the table below, provide the five most commonly spoken languages, other than English, in the State (for all LEP students, not just LEP students who received Title III services). The top five languages should be determined by the highest number of students speaking each of the languages listed.

Language	# LEP Students
Spanish; Castilian	19,347
Somali	3,781
Arabic	3,413
Chinese	1,029
German	794

Report additional languages with significant numbers of LEP students in the comment box below.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

--

1.6.3 Student Performance Data

This section collects data on LEP students' English language proficiency, as required by Sections 1111(h)(4)(D) and 3121(a)(2).

1.6.3.1.1 All LEP Students Tested on the State Annual English Language Proficiency Assessment

In the table below, please provide the number of ALL LEP students tested and not tested on annual State English language proficiency (ELP) assessment (as defined in 1.6.2.1).

All LEP Testing	#
Number tested on State annual ELP assessment	50,805
Number not tested on State annual ELP assessment	2,897
Total	53,702
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.3.1.2 ALL LEP Student English Language Proficiency Results

All LEP Results	#
Number attained proficiency on State annual ELP assessment	S
Percent attained proficiency on State annual ELP assessment	31.0
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.3.2.1 Title III LEP Students Tested on the State Annual English Language Proficiency Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of Title III LEP students tested and not tested on annual State English language proficiency assessment.

Title III LEP Testing		#
Number tested on State annual ELP assessment		48,647
Number not tested on State annual ELP assessment		2,442
Total		51,089
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

In the table below, provide the number of Title III students who took the State annual ELP assessment for the first time and whose progress cannot be determined and whose results were not included in the calculation for AMAO 1. Report this number ONLY if the State did not include these students in establishing AMAO 1/ making progress target and did not include them in the calculations for AMAO 1/ making progress (# and % making progress).

Title III First Time Tested		#
Number of Title III students who took the State annual ELP assessment for the first time whose progress cannot be determined and whose results were not included in the calculation for AMAO 1.		13,001

1.6.3.2.2 Title III LEP English Language Proficiency Results

This section collects information on Title III LEP students' development of English and attainment of English proficiency.

Table 1.6.3.2.2 Definitions:

- Annual Measureable Achievement Objectives (AMAOs)** = State targets for the number and percent of students making progress and attaining proficiency.
- Making Progress** = Number and percent of Title III LEP students that met the definition of "Making Progress" as defined by the State and submitted to ED in the Consolidated State Application (CSA), or as amended.
- Attained Proficiency** = Number and percent of Title III LEP students that met the State definition of "Attainment" of English language proficiency submitted to ED in the Consolidated State Application (CSA), or as amended.
- Results** = Number and percent of Title III LEP students that met the State definition of "Making Progress" and the number and percent that met the State definition of "Attainment" of English language proficiency.

In the table below, provide the State targets for the number and percent of students making progress and attaining English proficiency for this reporting period. Additionally, provide the results from the annual State English language proficiency assessment for Title III-served LEP students who participated in a Title III language instruction educational program in grades K through 12. If your State uses cohorts, provide us with the range of targets, (i.e., indicate the lowest target among the cohorts, e.g., 10% and the highest target among a cohort, e.g., 70%).

Title III Results	Results #	Results %	Targets #	Targets %
Making progress	S	60.5		
Attained proficiency	S	29.9		

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. In accordance with the ESSA Dear Colleague Letter dated December 18, 2015, which states that "ED will not require States to hold districts accountable for their performance against AMAOs 1, 2, and 3 under Title III of the ESEA for the 2014-2015 or 2015-2016 school years," Ohio has elected not to calculate AMAO 1 or AMAO 2 for 2014-2015 or 2015-2016. Therefore, we have no data for the target numbers or percentages of Title III LEP students making progress or attaining proficiency to report for Question 1.6.3.2.2.

1.6.3.5 Native Language Assessments

This section collects data on LEP students assessed in their native language (Section 1111(b)(6)) to be used for AYP determinations.

1.6.3.5.1 LEP Students Assessed in Native Language

In the table below, check "Yes" if the specified assessment is used for AYP purposes.

Native Language Testing	Yes/No
State offers the State reading/language arts content tests in the students' native language(s).	<u>No</u>
State offers the State mathematics content tests in the students' native language(s).	<u>No</u>
State offers the State science content tests in the students' native language(s).	<u>No</u>
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.3.5.2 Native Language of Mathematics Tests Given

In the table below, report the language(s) in which native language assessments are given for *ESEA* accountability determinations for mathematics.

Language(s)
None
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. There are no languages (other than English) in which native language assessments are given for ESEA accountability determinations for Mathematics.

1.6.3.5.3 Native Language of Reading/Language Arts Tests Given

In the table below, report the language(s) in which native language assessments are given for *ESEA* accountability determinations for reading/language arts.

Language(s)
None
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. There are no languages (other than English) in which native language assessments are given for ESEA accountability determinations for Reading/Language Arts.

1.6.3.5.4 Native Language of Science Tests Given

In the table below, report the language(s) in which native language assessments are given for *ESEA* accountability determinations for science.

Language(s)
None
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. There are no languages (other than English) in which native language assessments are given for ESEA accountability determinations for Science.

1.6.3.6 Title III Served Monitored Former LEP (MFLEP) Students

This section collects data on the performance of former LEP students as required by Sections 3121(a)(4) and 3123(b)(8).

1.6.3.6.1 Title III Served MFLEP Students by Year Monitored

In the table below, report the unduplicated count of monitored former LEP students during the two consecutive years of monitoring, which includes both MFLEP students in AYP grades and in non-AYP grades.

Monitored Former LEP (MFLEP) students include:

- Students who have transitioned out of a language instruction educational program.
- Students who are no longer receiving LEP services and who are being monitored for academic content achievement for 2 years after the transition.

Table 1.6.3.6.1 Definitions:

1. **# Year One** = Number of former LEP students in their first year of being monitored.
2. **# Year Two** = Number of former LEP students in their second year of being monitored.
3. **Total** = Number of monitored former LEP students in year one and year two. This is automatically calculated.

# Year One	# Year Two	Total
3,967	2,886	6,853
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.6.3.6.2 MFLEP Students Results for Mathematics

In the table below, report the number of MFLEP students who took the annual mathematics assessment. Please provide data only for those students who transitioned out of language instruction educational programs and who no longer received services under Title III in this reporting year. These students include both students who are monitored former LEP students in their first year of monitoring, and those in their second year of monitoring.

Table 1.6.3.6.2 Definitions:

1. **# Tested** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who were tested in mathematics in all AYP grades.
2. **# At or Above Proficient** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who scored at or above proficient on the State annual mathematics assessment.
3. **% Results** = Automatically calculated based on number who scored at or above proficient divided by the number tested.
4. **# Below proficient** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who did not score proficient on the State annual mathematics assessment. This will be automatically calculated.

# Tested	# At or Above Proficient	% Results	# Below Proficient
4,619	S	41.7	S
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.6.3.6.3 MFLEP Students Results for Reading/Language Arts

In the table below, report results for MFLEP students who took the annual reading/language arts assessment. Please provide data only for those students who transitioned out of language instruction educational programs and who no longer received services under Title III in this reporting year. These students include both students who are monitored former LEP students in their first year of monitoring, and those in their second year of monitoring.

Table 1.6.3.6.3 Definitions:

1. **# Tested** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who were tested in reading/language arts in all AYP grades.
2. **# At or Above Proficient** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who scored at or above proficient on the State annual reading/language arts assessment.
3. **% Results** = Automatically calculated based on number who scored at or above proficient divided by the total number tested. This will be automatically calculated.
4. **# Below proficient** = State-aggregated number MFLEP students who did not score proficient on the State annual reading/language arts assessment.

# Tested	# At or Above Proficient	% Results	# Below Proficient
4,729	S	40.2	S
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.6.3.6.4 MFLEP Students Results for Science

In the table below, report results for MFLEP students who took the annual science assessment. Please provide data only for those students who transitioned out of language instruction educational programs and who no longer received services under Title III in this reporting year. These students include both students who are MFLEP students in their first year of monitoring, and those in their second year of monitoring.

Table 1.6.3.6.4 Definitions:

1. **# Tested** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who were tested in science.
2. **# At or Above Proficient** = State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who scored at or above proficient on the State annual science assessment.
3. **% Results** = Automatically calculated based on number who scored at or above proficient divided by the total number tested. This will be automatically calculated.
4. **# Below proficient** = State-aggregated number MFLEP students who did not score proficient on the State annual science assessment.

# Tested	# At or Above Proficient	% Results	# Below Proficient
1,821	S	76	S
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.6.5 Education Programs and Activities for Immigrant Students

This section collects data on education programs and activities for immigrant students.

Note: All immigrant students are not LEP students.

1.6.5.1 Immigrant Students

In the table below, report the unduplicated number of immigrant students enrolled in schools in the State and who participated in qualifying educational programs under Section 3114(d)(1).

Table 1.6.5.1 Definitions:

1. **Immigrant Students Enrolled** = Number of students who meet the definition of immigrant children and youth under Section 3301(6) and enrolled in the elementary or secondary schools in the State.
2. **Students in 3114(d)(1) Program** = Number of immigrant students who participated in programs for immigrant children and youth funded under Section 3114(d)(1), using the funds reserved for immigrant education programs/activities. This number should not include immigrant students who only receive services in Title III language instructional educational programs under Sections 3114(a) and 3115(a).
3. **3114(d)(1) Subgrants** = Number of subgrants made in the State under Section 3114(d)(1), with the funds reserved for immigrant education programs/activities. Do not include Title III Language Instruction Educational Program (LIEP) subgrants made under Sections 3114(a) and 3115(a) that serve immigrant students enrolled in them.

# Immigrant Students Enrolled	# Students in 3114(d)(1) Program	# of 3114(d)(1) Subgrants
13,595	1,022	10

If state reports zero (0) students in programs or zero (0) subgrants, explain in comment box below.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

1.6.6 Teacher Information and Professional Development

This section collects data on teachers in Title III language instruction educational programs as required under Section 3123(b)(5).

1.6.6.1 Teacher Information

This section collects information about teachers as required under Section 3123 (b)(5).

In the table below, report the number of teachers who are working in the Title III language instruction educational programs as defined under Section 3301(8) and reported in 1.6.1 (Types of language instruction educational programs) even if they are not paid with Title III funds.

Note: Section 3301(8) – The term ‘ Language instruction educational program ’ means an instruction course – (A) in which a limited English proficient child is placed for the purpose of developing and attaining English proficiency, while meeting challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards, as required by Section 1111(b)(1); and (B) that may make instructional use of both English and a child’s native language to enable the child to develop and attain English proficiency and may include the participation of English proficient children if such course is designed to enable all participating children to become proficient in English as a second language.

Title III Teachers	#
Number of all certified/licensed teachers currently working in Title III language instruction educational programs.	426
Estimate number of additional certified/licensed teachers that will be needed for Title III language instruction educational programs in the next 5 years*.	407

Explain in the comment box below if there is a zero for any item in the table above.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

* This number should be the total additional teachers needed for the next 5 years, not the number needed for each year. Do not include the number of teachers currently working in Title III English language instruction educational programs.

1.6.6.2 Professional Development Activities of Subgrantees Related to the Teaching and Learning of LEP Students

In the tables below, provide information about the subgrantee professional development activities that meet the requirements of Section 3115(c)(2).

Table 1.6.6.2 Definitions:

1. **Professional Development Topics** = Subgrantee professional development topics required under Title III.
2. **#Subgrantees** = Number of subgrantees who conducted each type of professional development activity. A subgrantee may conduct more than one professional development activity. (Use the same method of counting subgrantees, including consortia, as in 1.6.1 and 1.6.4.1).
3. **Total Number of Participants** = Number of teachers, administrators and other personnel who participated in each type of the professional development activities reported.
4. **Total** = Number of all participants in professional development (PD) activities.

Professional Development (PD) Topics	# Subgrantees
Instructional strategies for LEP students	233
Understanding and implementation of assessment of LEP students	220
Understanding and implementation of ELP standards and academic content standards for LEP students	192
Alignment of the curriculum in language instruction educational programs to ELP standards	174
Subject matter knowledge for teachers	188
Other (Explain in comment box)	76

PD Participant Information	# Subgrantees	# Participants
PD provided to content classroom teachers	211	11,832
PD provided to LEP classroom teachers	196	1,636
PD provided to principals	177	1,178
PD provided to administrators/other than principals	187	689
PD provided to other school personnel/non-administrative	136	2,205
PD provided to community based organization personnel	51	273
Total	//////////	17,813

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Other Professional Development Topics for 2015-2016: ESL Coordinator Training/Workshops (OELPA, SIOP, TESOL [N = 18]) Using Technology with ELLs (N = 7) Positive Behavior Support Training (N = 2) Culturally Responsive Education Training (N = 10)

1.6.7 State Subgrant Activities

This section collects data on State grant activities.

1.6.7.1 State Subgrant Process

In the table below, report the time between when the State receives the Title III allocation from ED, normally on July 1 of each year for the upcoming school year, and the time when the State distributes these funds to subgrantees for the intended school year. Dates must be submitted using the MM/DD/YY format.

Table 1.6.7.1 Definitions:

1. **Date State Received Allocation** = Annual date the State receives the Title III allocation from U.S. Department of Education (ED).
2. **Date Funds Available to Subgrantees** = Annual date that Title III funds are available to approved subgrantees.
3. **# of Days/\$\$ Distribution** = Average number of days for States receiving Title III funds to make subgrants to subgrantees beginning from July 1 of each year, except under conditions where funds are being withheld.

Example: State received SY 2015-16 funds July 1, 2015, and then made these funds available to subgrantees on August 1, 2015, for SY 2015-16 programs. Then the "# of days/\$\$ Distribution" is 30 days.

Date State Received Allocation	Date Funds Available to Subgrantees	# of Days/\$\$ Distribution
06/15/15	07/01/15	15
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.6.7.2 Steps To Shorten the Distribution of Title III Funds to Subgrantees

In the comment box below, describe how your State can shorten the process of distributing Title III funds to subgrantees.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The Ohio SEA can shorten the process of distributing funds to subgrantees by continuing to provide ongoing technical assistance so that grantees submit their Consolidated Application for all programs funded under Title III by July 1 of each fiscal year. When an Ohio subgrantee submits a Superintendent-approved Consolidated Application to the Ohio SEA through an online application and allocation process, it is considered to be substantially approved, and as of that date legal obligations can be incurred for as long as the budget meets the requirements for use of funds. Cash disbursements to subgrantees become available within two weeks after the Consolidated Application is reviewed and then approved by a consultant and an administrator from the SEA.

1.7 PERSISTENTLY DANGEROUS SCHOOLS

In the table below, provide the number of schools identified as persistently dangerous, as determined by the State, by the start of the school year. For further guidance on persistently dangerous schools, refer to Section B "Identifying Persistently Dangerous Schools" in the Unsafe School Choice Option Non-Regulatory Guidance, available at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/unsafeschoolchoice.pdf>.

Persistently Dangerous Schools	#
Persistently Dangerous Schools	0
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.9 EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS PROGRAM

This section collects data on homeless children and youth and the McKinney-Vento grant program.

In the table below, provide the following information about the number of LEAs in the State who reported data on homeless children and youth and the McKinney-Vento program. The totals will be automatically calculated.

LEAs	#	# LEAs Reporting Data
LEAs without subgrants	1,029	1,029
LEAs with subgrants	74	71
Total	1,103	1,100

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. In Ohio there are three Educational Service Centers (ESCs) that are actual McKinney -Vento subgrantees, but do not serve students themselves. Rather, they provide the services to participating districts. Ohio will therefore always have three more LEAs with subgrants than the number of LEAs reporting data.

1.9.1 All LEAs (with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants)

The following questions collect data on homeless children and youth in the State.

1.9.1.1 Homeless Children And Youth

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by grade level enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The totals will be automatically calculated:

Age/Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youth Enrolled in Public School in LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youth Enrolled in Public School in LEAs With Subgrants
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	131	279
K	921	1,654
1	1,062	1,731
2	1,134	1,673
3	1,166	1,701
4	1,014	1,372
5	934	1,201
6	928	1,194
7	935	1,210
8	874	1,205
9	1,084	1,478
10	825	988
11	984	699
12	1,004	769
Ungraded	28	10
Total	13,024	17,164

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.1.2 Primary Nighttime Residence of Homeless Children and Youth

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by primary nighttime residence enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The primary nighttime residence should be the student's nighttime residence when he/she was identified as homeless. The totals will be automatically calculated.

Primary Nighttime Residence	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants
Shelters, transitional housing, awaiting foster care	1,377	3,823
Doubled-up (e.g., living with another family)	10,382	12,524
Unsheltered (e.g., cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailer, or abandoned buildings)	232	205
Hotels/Motels	1,033	612
Total	13,024	17,164

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.1.3 Subgroups of Homeless Students Enrolled

In the table below, please provide the following information about the homeless students enrolled during the regular school year.

Special Population	# Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants
Unaccompanied homeless youth	1,121	819
Migratory children/youth	12	1
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	2,643	3,493
Limited English Proficient (LEP) students	237	443

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.2 LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants

The following sections collect data on LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants.

1.9.2.1 Homeless Children and Youth Served by McKinney-Vento Subgrants

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by grade level who were served by McKinney-Vento subgrants during the regular school year. The total will be automatically calculated.

Age/Grade	# Homeless Children/Youth Served by Subgrants
Age Birth Through 2	1,271
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	1,431
K	1,827
1	1,802
2	1,744
3	1,734
4	1,433
5	1,260
6	1,287
7	1,336
8	1,287
9	1,574
10	1,115
11	795
12	851
Ungraded	29
Total	20,776

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.2.2 Subgroups of Homeless Students Served

In the table below, please provide the following information about the homeless students served during the regular school year.

Subgroup	# Homeless Students Served
Unaccompanied homeless youth	1,324
Migratory children/youth	3
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	3,307
Limited English Proficient (LEP) students	388

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.3 Academic Achievement of Homeless Students

The following questions collect data on the academic achievement of enrolled homeless children and youth.

1.9.3.1 Reading Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of enrolled homeless children and youth who were tested on the State reading/language arts assessment and the number and percentage of those tested who scored at or above proficient. Provide data for grades 9 through 12 only for those grades tested for *ESEA*.

Grade	LEAs Without Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	LEAs Without Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs Without Subgrants - % of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs With Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	LEAs With Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs With Subgrants - % of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient
3	705	S	40	1,128	S	24
4	643	S	45	920	S	27
5	595	S	45	808	S	29
6	578	S	37	805	S	22
7	594	S	33	832	S	22
8	537	S	29	768	S	17
High School	435	S	35	559	S	21

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.3.2 Mathematics Assessment

This section is similar to 1.9.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the State mathematics assessment.

Grade	LEAs Without Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	LEAs Without Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs Without Subgrants - % of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs With Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	LEAs With Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs With Subgrants - % of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient
3	689	S	52	1,100	S	33
4	642	S	60	923	S	36
5	592	S	48	805	S	30
6	573	S	40	808	S	23
7	590	S	37	829	S	22
8	532	S	39	760	S	21
High School	387	S	29	591	S	13

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.9.3.3 Science Assessment

This section is similar to 1.9.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the State science assessment.

Grade	LEAs Without Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	LEAs Without Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs Without Subgrants - % of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs With Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	LEAs With Subgrants - # of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient	LEAs With Subgrants - % of Homeless Students Scoring at or above Proficient
3						
4						
5	589	S	53	801	S	32
6						
7						
8	528	S	46	730	S	24
High School	356	S	51	528	S	28

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Science achievement assessments are administered only for grades 5, 8, and High School.