

# Ohio School District Report Cards

## Key Questions and Perspective

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# District Report Cards

- Key Question
  - Has anyone demonstrated successfully how to address the impact of poverty and low income levels on student performance?
    - On a full district scale.
    - Economically feasible approach.
    - Measured performance comparable to best of Suburban Low Poverty Schools.
- Why is the Question Important?

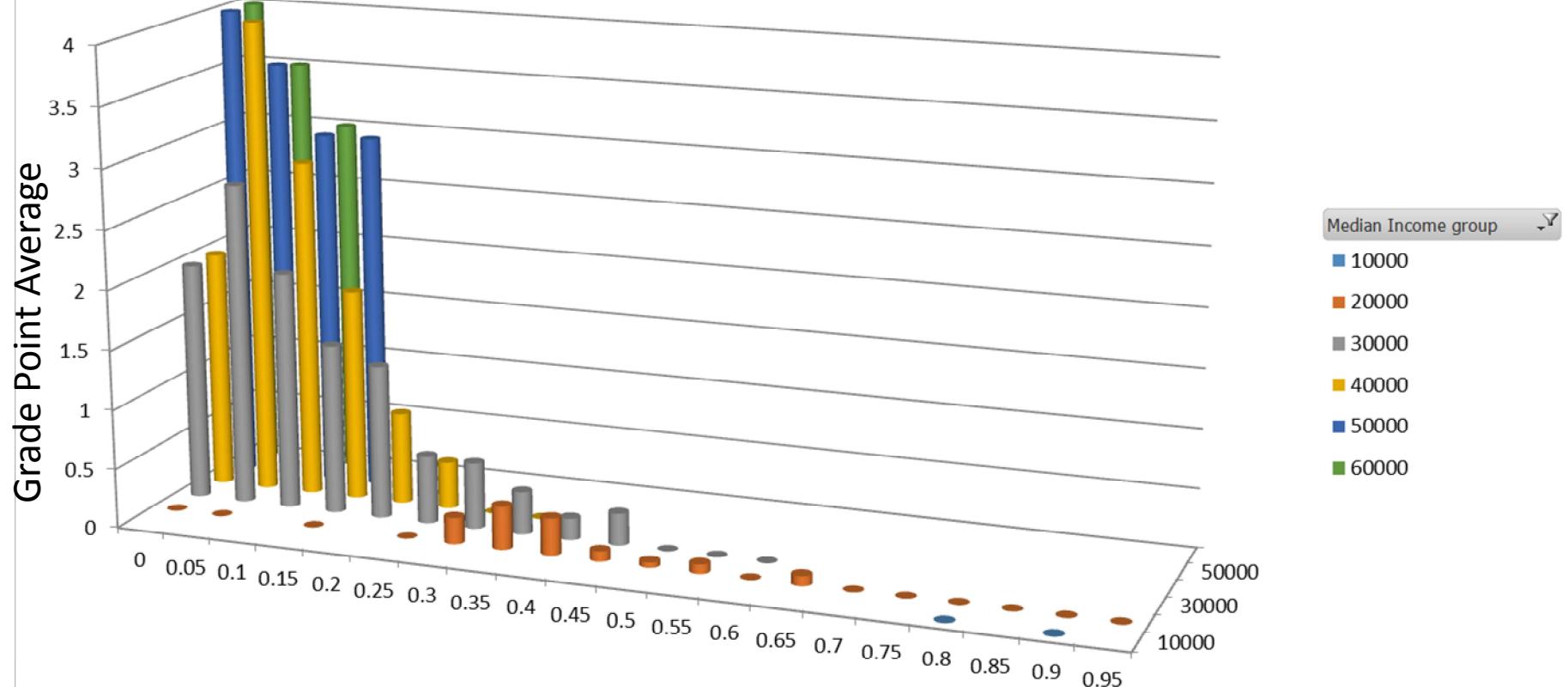
# District Report Cards

- Most Reliable Predictor of Report Card Performance.
  - Economic Status of School District.
    - Median Income
    - Student Poverty Level

2013 Typology ▾

Average of INDICATORS MET GRADE2

## Indicators Met vs Median Income and Poverty Level



Median Income group ▾

10000

20000

30000

40000

50000

60000

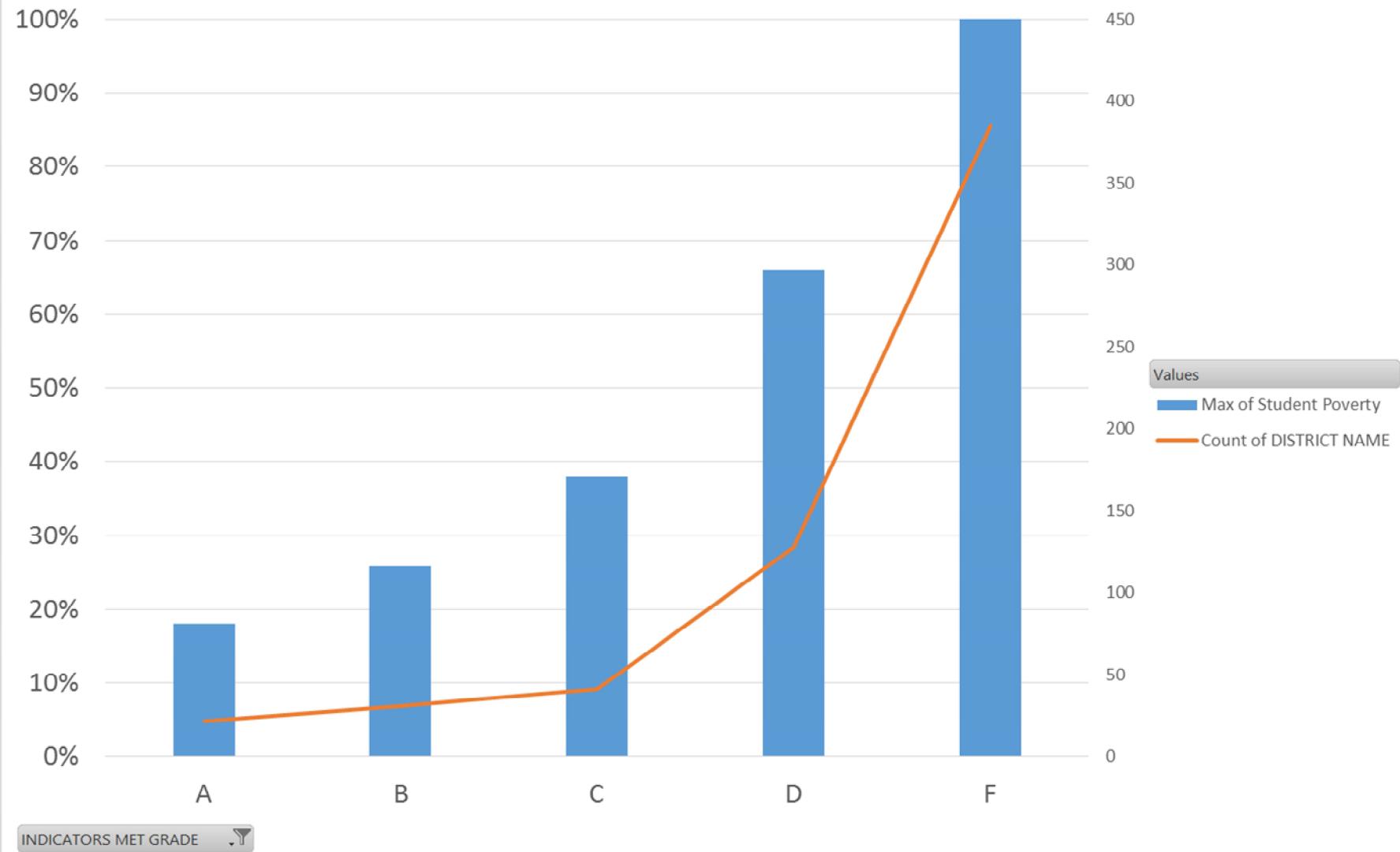
Poverty Level Group ▾

Size Comparison Group ▾

Max of Student Poverty

Count of DISTRICT NAME

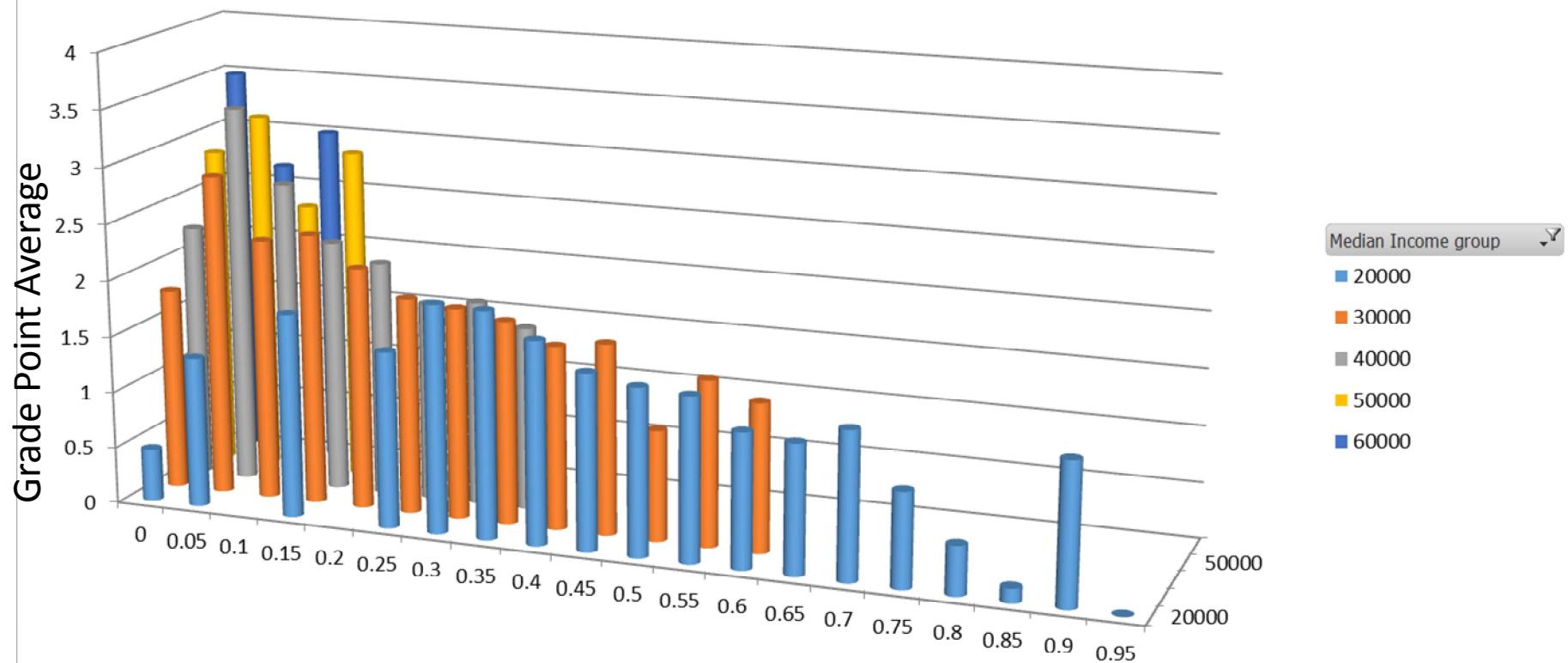
## Maximum Student Poverty Level Achieving Indicators Met Grade



2013 Typology ▾

Average of Grade Score

## Composite Grade Average vs Median Income and Poverty Level



# Guide to 2016 Ohio School Report Cards:

- Ohio School Report Cards provide families, educators and the community with the information they need to fully understand how the students in their schools are performing.
- The report cards give Ohioans a look at how their local schools and districts are performing in six key areas that focus on the needs of all students as we prepare them for success in higher education, careers and life.
- And we have high expectations and a strong commitment to high academic achievement for students from every background, culture and income level.
- We recognize that Ohio's assessment system is in transition, so the results on the report cards should be viewed in that context.

# Impact of Underlying Economics

“strong commitment to high academic achievement for students from every background, culture and income level. ”

- *We are measuring and reporting economic status of the district as much or more that we are reporting on school performance.*
  - Report Cards show significant impact of Median Income and Poverty Level on student performance.
- School Funding – Continues to be Unconstitutional –
  - It matters where the student lives on the resources that will be provided.
  - Money alone won’t solve all of the issues, but lack of money to provide opportunity hurts.
- Diversion of resources to charter (for profit operators) schools.
  - Almost \$1,000,000 in the last 5 years from MCS to ECOT alone.
- Income / Poverty levels impact internet access, computer access, opportunities, especially in rural areas.
- Intervention requires non-classroom work that runs counter to the measurement of fraction of spending on classroom activities.

# Impact of Underlying Economics

“strong commitment to high academic achievement for students from every background, culture and income level. ”

	Marietta City	Upper Arlington
Spending per Student	\$8,324	\$12,967
Non-Classroom Spending	\$2,802	\$2,979
Attendance Rate	94.90%	93.90%
Average Salary	\$47,027	\$78,954
Median Income	\$27,581	\$59,158
Student Poverty	47%	1%
OFCC 3YR Valuation per Pupil	\$161,022	\$309,735
Spending/Valuation	5%	4%
Spending/Median Income	30%	22%
Enrollment	2,976	5,542
Indicators Met Grade	F	A

# Shining Stars! – Hidden from View

“The report cards give Ohioans a look at how their local schools and districts are performing”

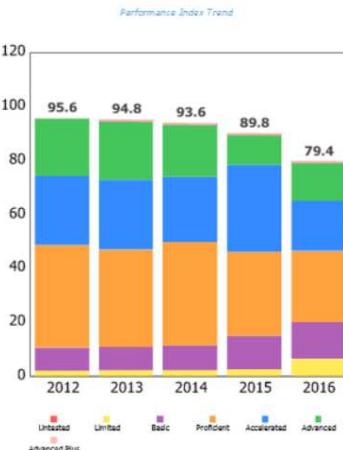
DISTRICT NAME	Enrollment	Median Income	Student Poverty	Minority Percentage	INDICATORS MET GRADE	Median + Poverty Rank	Grade Score Rank	Poverty Rank vs Grade Difference
Manchester Local	842	\$22,901	73%	3%	F	583	105	478
Steubenville City	2,252	\$23,217	66%	42%	D	573.5	72	501.5
Coshocton City	1,732	\$22,743	60%	7%	F	560	144	416
Girard City	1,729	\$24,964	56%	12%	D	533	54	479
Maysville Local	2,323	\$25,848	54%	4%	F	513	127	386
Galion City	1,940	\$26,622	52%	4%	F	497	165	332
LaBrae Local	1,537	\$27,184	52%	9%	F	487.5	127	360.5
Bellefontaine City	2,740	\$26,588	52%	15%	F	492.5	144	348.5
Southeast Local	1,635	\$28,159	44%	2%	D	423.5	87	336.5
East Holmes Local	1,897	\$26,345	36%	2%	D	396.5	45	351.5

The Top 10 Districts that most out performed their median income and student poverty ranking. All had to explain why they are getting a D or F on the Indicators Met Grade.

# Changing Tests and Standards

“Ohio’s assessment system is in transition”

- Indicators Met Grade measures the percent of students who have passed state tests.
  - Three different state tests over the past 3 years.
  - Purposely changing the tests and standards to make them more difficult.
  - Moving 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade reading testing to computer based (both reading and writing responses).
  - 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Reading test clearly problematic.
- The only comment about the changes in the Guide to the 2016 report cards or on the website is the comment that system is in transition.
- Nothing on the report card itself, explains that the drop in Performance Index Trend, is related to changes in the testing and achievement level standards, vs a drop in the quality of education being provided.
- When challenged by newspaper – Spokesman indicates the 2015-2016 grades should be considered a baseline for future year comparison.
- Doing a great job of marketing ODE at the expense of the local school districts.



# Adherence to Reporting or Service to Students

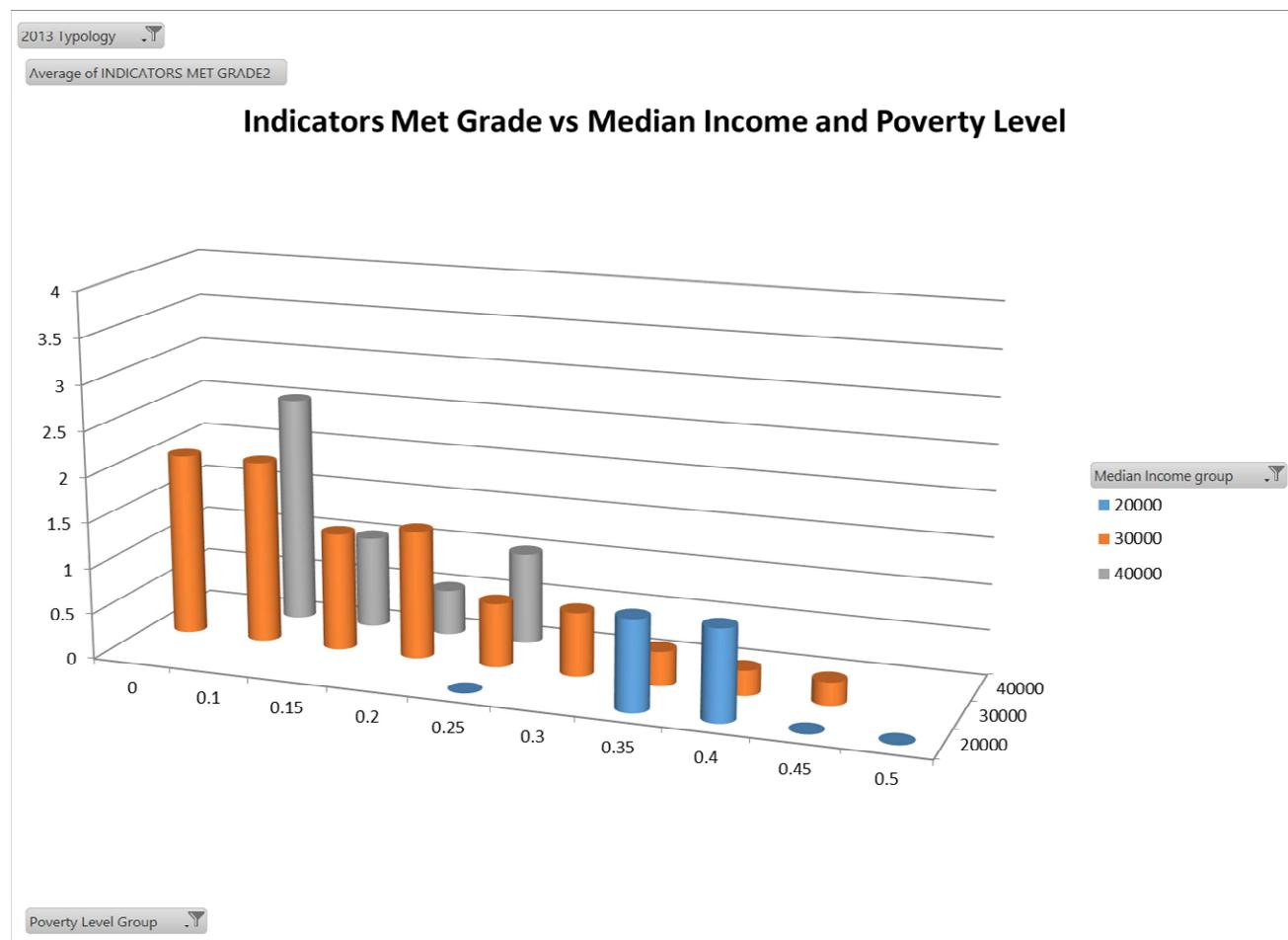
- Report cards measure adherence to reporting requirements more than educational service to students.
- Example – Gifted measures whether you have a documented plan for the student in place, not whether they are being given opportunities to be challenged.
- Requires additional administrative work to comply, while being measured and reported on fraction of expenses spent on classroom activities.

# Comparisons

- Comparison Data is not put into perspective, and groups are too large to be comparable.
  - Classroom spending comparison is enrollment between 2500 and 4999.
  - Marietta Ranks 88 of 109 in percent of funds spent in the class room.
  - Marietta is 85 out of 109 in enrollment.
  - Since administrative costs are not proportional to enrollment, it is expected that the larger the enrollment the smaller the percentage spent on administrative expenses. Ranking of size is not included in the Report Card with the ranking of percent spent on classroom instruction.
- Similar issue with Typology groups. Poverty spread of groups is too large for groups to be comparable.

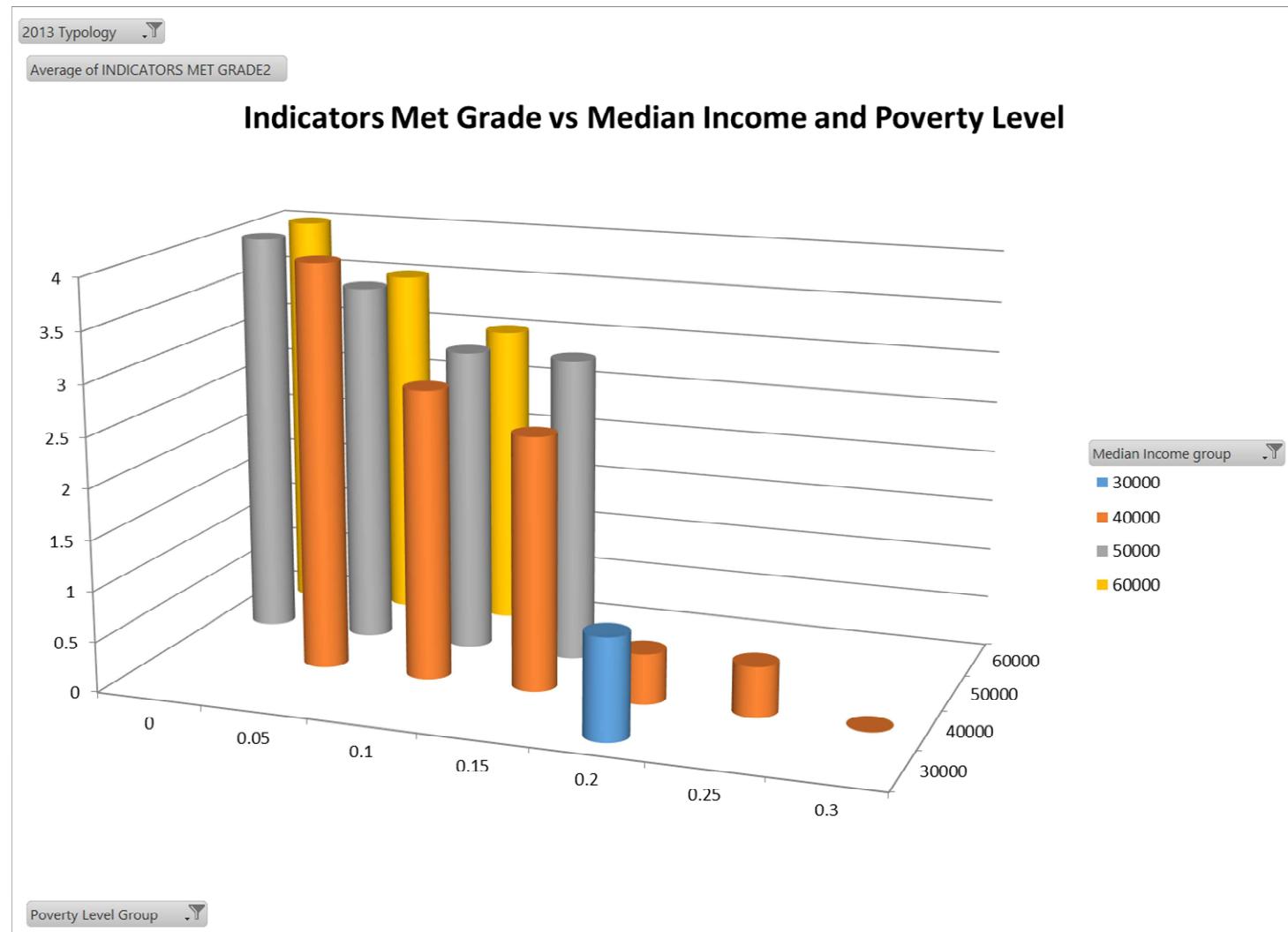
# Typology Group 3

## Small City – Low Poverty



# Typology Group 6

## Suburban – Low Poverty



# Help Needed from ODE

“Walk the talk”

- “The report cards give Ohioans a look at how their local schools and districts are performing”
  - Factor the district’s economic status into the school and district grading, so school performance is recognized and measured.
- “Strong commitment to high academic achievement for students from every background, culture and income level.”
  - Help schools and teachers figure out how to manageably overcome the impact of the economic conditions of the district on learning and student performance.
  - Work with the Legislature and Governor to provide the funding to match the stated commitment. (Requiring Rigorous Testing does not replace the constitutional requirement to adequately fund the schools).
  - Stop diverting funding from the public schools to failing for-profit operators.
- “Ohio’s assessment system is in transition, so the results on the report cards should be viewed in that context.”
  - Market the status of the report cards and measurement system in a balanced and equitable manner.

# Support Slides

# Marietta City Schools

<b>DISTRICT NAME</b>	Marietta City
<b>COUNTY</b>	Washington
<b>OFCC Valuation Rank</b>	434
<b>OFCC 3 YR Valuation Per Pupil Average</b>	\$161,022
<b>2013 Typology</b>	3
<b>Enrollment</b>	2,976
<b>Median Income</b>	\$27,581
<b>Student Poverty</b>	47%
<b>Minority Percentage</b>	4%
<b>INDICATORS MET GRADE</b>	F
<b>PERFORMANCE INDEX SCORE GRADE</b>	D
<b>4-YEAR GRADUATION RATE GRADE</b>	C
<b>5-YEAR GRADUATION RATE GRADE</b>	B
<b>OVERALL VALUE-ADDED GRADE</b>	F
<b>GIFTED VALUE-ADDED GRADE</b>	C
<b>LOWEST 20% VALUE-ADDED GRADE</b>	D
<b>SWD VALUE-ADDED GRADE</b>	C
<b>AMO GRADE</b>	F
<b>K-3 LITERACY IMPROVEMENT GRADE</b>	F
<b>ACHIEVEMENT COMPONENT GRADE</b>	D
<b>GRADUATION COMPONENT GRADE</b>	C
<b>PROGRESS COMPONENT GRADE</b>	D
<b>GAP CLOSING COMPONENT GRADE</b>	F
<b>K-3 LITERACY COMPONENT GRADE</b>	F
<b>PREPARED FOR SUCCESS GRADE</b>	C

*An analysis using Ohio Department of Education Report Card, Ohio Facilities Construction Commission's Valuation Rankings, and the Ohio Department of Education Typology finds the following:*

- *Not one district with MORE than 18% poverty received an "A" on Indicators Met. 524 districts have more than 18% poverty. 83% of schools have more than 18% poverty.*
- *Only two districts received an "A" on Performance Index Score. One has 0% poverty and the other has 9% poverty. One is ranked in the top 16% while the other is in the top 10% for property value.*
- *None of the 100 poorest schools, by property valuation, received above a "D" or an "F" in Indicators Met.*
- *No Rural High Poverty Districts received anything higher than a "D" on Indicators Met.*
- *3% of Rural Districts received an "A" or "B" in Indicators Met.*
- *No Small Town High Poverty Districts received anything higher than a "D" on indicators Met.*
- *4% of Small Town Districts received a "B" on Indicators Met, there were no "A."*
- *All but one "A" for Indicators Met was received by a Suburban District. There are No High Poverty or Medium Poverty Districts with the Suburban District typology.*
- *All but one Urban District received an "F" on Indicators Met. One received a "D.*

# Typology Groups

Typology Code	Major Grouping	Full Descriptor	Districts Within Typology	Students Within Typology
1	Rural	Rural - High Student Poverty & Small Student Population	124	170,000
2	Rural	Rural - Average Student Poverty & Very Small Student Population	107	110,000
3	Small Town	Small Town - Low Student Poverty & Small Student Population	111	185,000
4	Small Town	Small Town - High Student Poverty & Average Student Population Size	89	200,000
5	Suburban	Suburban - Low Student Poverty & Average Student Population Size	77	320,000
6	Suburban	Suburban - Very Low Student Poverty & Large Student Population	46	240,000
7	Urban	Urban - High Student Poverty & Average Student Population	47	210,000
8	Urban	Urban - Very High Student Poverty & Very Large Student Population	8	200,000