

CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT

PART I

SCHOOL YEAR 2019-2020

OHIO



The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) is the required annual reporting tool for each State, the Bureau of Indian Education, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as authorized under Section 8303 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA).

Paperwork Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0724. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 35.00 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. The obligation to respond to this collection is required to obtain or retain a benefit under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4537. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This section collects data on State's Annual State Report Cards required under Section 1111(h)(1)(A) of the ESEA.

1.1.1 State Report Cards

State	State Report Card URL
Ohio	reportcard.education.ohio.gov

Data Quality Comment

1.3 TEACHERS

In the tables below, provide the number of teachers for each of the school types listed and the number of teachers who are inexperienced, emergency or provisional credentialed, or out of field. 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.

1.3.1 Inexperienced Teachers

In the table below, provide information on the experience of teachers by poverty quartile and level.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS103/DG699 and FS203/DG839

State	School Poverty Level	Total Teachers	Inexperienced Teachers	Percent Inexperienced Teachers
OHIO	High poverty quartile school	19913.75	2976.99	14.9
OHIO	Low poverty quartile school	26786.15	1659.38	6.2
OHIO	Neither high nor low poverty quartile school	48627.3	4055.86	8.3
OHIO	Total Schools	95327.2	8692.23	9.1

1.3.2 Teachers Teaching with Emergency or Provisional Credentials

In the table below, provide information on the credentials of teachers by poverty quartile and level.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS103/DG699 and FS203/DG839

State	School Poverty Level	Total Teachers	Teachers Teaching with an Emergency or Provisional Credential	Percent Teachers Teaching with an Emergency or Provisional Credential
OHIO	High poverty quartile school	19913.75	0.82	0
OHIO	Low poverty quartile school	26786.15	.	.
OHIO	Neither high nor low poverty quartile school	48627.3	.	.
OHIO	Total Schools	95327.2	0.82	0

1.3.3 Teachers Who Are Not Teaching in the Subject or Field for which they are Certified or Licensed

In the table below, provide information on teachers not teaching in the subject or field for which they are certified or licensed by poverty quartile and level.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS103/DG699 and FS203/DG839

State	School Poverty Level	Total Teachers	Teachers Not Teaching in Field	Percent Teachers Not Teaching in Field
OHIO	High poverty quartile school	19913.75	525.39	2.6
OHIO	Low poverty quartile school	26786.15	176.92	0.7
OHIO	Neither high nor low poverty quartile school	48627.3	559.69	1.2
OHIO	Total Schools	95327.2	1262	1.3

1.3.4 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.

High-Poverty Schools (More than what %)	Low-Poverty Schools (Less than what %)	Poverty Metric Used
99	27	Rank schools by percent of student enrollment reported as Economically Disadvantaged

FAQ:How are the poverty quartiles determined?

Rank order all 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.

Data Quality Comment

1.4 TITLE III AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

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

1.4.1 EL Enrollment Data

1.4.1.1 Number of ALL ELs Enrolled in the State

In the table below, provide the October 1 count of ALL ELs in the State who meet the EL definition under Section 8101(21) of the ESEA.

-Include newly enrolled (recent arrivals to the U.S.) and continually enrolled ELs, whether or not they receive services in a Title III LIEP.

-Do not include students previously identified as ELs (as described in Section 1111(b)(3)(B) of the ESEA) or students who exit LIEPs based on attainment of ELP (as described in Section 3121(a)(4) of the ESEA) in the ALL EL student count in this table.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS141/DG678

State	Total ELs	#
OHIO	Total English Learners in State	60049
OHIO	English Learners with Disabilities	8363

1.4.1.2 Number of ELs in LEAs Receiving Title III Funds

In the table below, provide the October 1 count of ELs in the State served by LIEPs in LEAs receiving Title III funds.

Populated with SEA_LEVEL FS116/DG648

State	ELs Receiving Services	#
OHIO	English Learners Served by LIEP	58606

1.4.2 LIEPs

Note: Section 3201(7) – The term ‘LIEP’ means an instruction course – (A) in which an EL is placed for the purpose of developing and attaining English proficiency, while meeting challenging State academic standards; 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 and a second language.

In the table below, place a check next to each type of LIEP implemented in the State, as defined under Section 3201(7), as required by Sections 3121(a)(1) and 3122(b)(1) of the ESEA.

Populated with SEA_LEVEL FS116/DG849

State	LIEP	#	Language of Instruction
OHIO	Content Classes with integrated ESL support	3013	Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Nepali, Somali, Japanese, French, Russian
OHIO	Dual Language or Two-way Immersion	336	Spanish
OHIO	ESL or ELD	41053	Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Nepali, Somali, German, Japanese, Russian, French
OHIO	Newcomer programs	780	Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Somali, French
OHIO	Other	13131	Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese
OHIO	Transitional Bilingual Education or Early-Exit Bilingual Education	293	Spanish

Explain in the comment box below if the State has any additional LIEPs that are not captured in the table above.

State	Comments
OHIO	The "Other" LIEPs included in the last row of Table 1.4.2 are: 1) Content Classes with Integrated ESL Support (N = 1 LEA); 2) Heritage Spanish Medical Interpreter Program (N = 1 LEA); 3) Pull Out (N = 1 LEA); and 4) SIOP - Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol (N = 1 LEA).

Data Quality Comment

In the 2018-2019 CSPR, we were unable to provide responses for Question 1.4.2 because we were transitioning Title III program administration from the Office of Integrated Student Supports to the Office of Federal Programs. For the current CSPR, we were able to use our former method of collecting the requested data through a Title III Survey that went out to all Title III recipients. The Title III Survey response rate was calculated as 183 Distinct LEAs Responding to the Survey divided by 431 LEAs with FY20 Title III Grants, or 42.5%. We are still working on updating our Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan (CCIP - electronic grant application system) to include this data requirement, and we hope to be able to fully report on Question 1.4.2 for next year.

1.4.3 Most Common Languages Spoken in the State

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

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS141/DG678

State	Language	# ELs
OHIO	Spanish; Castilian	22727
OHIO	English	10472
OHIO	Somali	3667
OHIO	Arabic	3408
OHIO	Swahili	1044

1.4.4 Teacher Information and Professional Development

This section collects information about teachers as required under Section 3122 (b)(5) of the ESEA.

In the table below, report the unduplicated headcount of teachers who are working in LIEPs as defined under Section 3302(7) of the ESEA and reported in CSPR Section 1.4.2(LIEPs) even if they are not paid with Title III funds.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS067/DG422

State	Number of teachers serving in LIEPs in LEAs receiving Title III funds	Number of certified, licensed or endorsed teachers serving in LIEP in LEAs receiving Title III funds	How many ESL bilingual education endorsed teachers will be needed for the succeeding 5 fiscal years
OHIO	629	610.00	586

Data Quality Comment

In the 2018-2019 CSPR, we were unable to provide a response for Question 1.4.4 because we were transitioning Title III program administration from the Office of Integrated Student Supports to the Office of Federal Programs. For the current CSPR, we were able to use our former method of collecting the requested data through a Title III Survey that went out to all Title III recipients. The Title III Survey response rate was calculated as 183 Distinct LEAs Responding to the Survey divided by 431 LEAs with FY20 Title III Grants, or 42.5%. We are still working on updating our Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan (CCIP - electronic grant application system) to include this data requirement, and we hope to be able to fully report on Question 1.4.4 for next year.

1.4.5 Activities of Subgrantees Related to the Teaching and Learning of ELs

This section aggregates data on LEA-level activities that support the education of ELs with Title III funds.

In the tables below, provide information about allowable activities conducted under Section 3115 of the ESEA.

State	Activities of LEAs	Number of LEAs
OHIO	Supporting the development and implementation of LIEPs	131
OHIO	Enhancing existing LIEPs and programs for restructuring and reforming schools with ELs	51
OHIO	Supporting implementation of school wide programs	61
OHIO	Professional development to teachers and other personnel serving ELs	130
OHIO	Parent and community engagement activities	87
OHIO	Supporting the development and implementation of pre-school programs	12
OHIO	Improving LIEPs by upgrading curricula, instructional materials, software and assessment procedures	96
OHIO	Improving instruction of ELs with disabilities	48
OHIO	Providing tutorials, career and technical education	20
OHIO	Offering programs to help ELs achieve success in post-secondary education	9
OHIO	Other	0

If State reports a nonzero count of LEAs under “Other”, please describe the activities that were conducted during SY2018-19 in the comment box below.

State	Comment
OHIO	

Data Quality Comment

1.4.6 Assistance Provided by SEAs

Provide information on technical assistance and other forms of assistance provided by the SEA to LEAs that are receiving Title III subgrants.

State	Activities	Check all that apply
OHIO	Identifying and implementing effective LIEPs and curricula for teaching English learners	X
OHIO	Helping ELs meet the same challenging State academic standards that all children are expected to meet	X
OHIO	Identifying or developing, and implementing, measures of English proficiency	X
OHIO	Strengthening and increasing parent, family, and community engagement in programs that serve ELs	X
OHIO	Providing recognition, which may include providing financial awards, to recipients of subgrants under section 3115 that have significantly improved the achievement and progress of ELs	
OHIO	Other	X

If “Other” is checked, please provide information in the comment box below on the types of technical assistance provided by the SEA to LEAs that aren’t captured by the first five types of activities in the table.

State	Comments
OHIO	<p>*Providing guidance on identifying, instructing, and assessing English learners with disabilities. The Department has worked with the Great Lakes Comprehensive Center and the English Learner Advisory committee to provide resources and information related to serving English learners and families with Individualized Education Programs and 504 Plans. The guidance, which includes the identification of English learners with potential disabilities, will be shared online and through professional learning provided through the state system of Educational Service Centers. *Addressing literacy needs of ELs with limited or interrupted formal education (SLIFE). Newcomer students who arrive after grade 5 are often challenged with literacy issues as they must learn to read and write in English at the same time reading and writing are used to access content and express higher order thinking skills. The SEA includes training about the needs of SLIFE students through professional learning provided to the State Support Team literacy trainers who work across school typologies and state regions. *Increasing focus upon English learners in community (charter) schools. As data indicate an increasing number of English learners are enrolling in and attending community schools, the SEA is encouraging networking among LEAs to share information and resources between traditional public schools, community (charter) schools, and non-profit organizations such as the state professional organization for teachers of English learners, Ohio Teachers to Speakers of Other Languages (OTESOL). *Support for EL access to remote learning. The SEA publishes resources for the provision of remote learning. The aim is to help LEAs continue to develop English learners’ language skills and ensure access to the state’s learning standards during online instruction. *Support for non-academic areas. The SEA includes English learners among groups targeted as “vulnerable youth” to assure that culturally and linguistically diverse students and families are not left out of initiatives that support, for example, school climate, positive behavior supports, and health-related initiatives. *Providing recognition to LEAs that welcome English learners and provide quality instructional supports. While the SEA does not provide monetary recognition to schools and districts that demonstrate improvement or best practices serving English learners, the SEA is considering ways to recognize schools, for example, highlighting “Schools that Welcome New Americans.” The SEA also supports the professional development conference of Ohio TESOL, which includes recognition of K-12 TESOL specialists working in Ohio schools.</p>

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Comment

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1.4.7 Education Programs and Activities for Immigrant Students

In the table below, report the unduplicated number of immigrant students enrolled in schools in the State and the number of immigrant students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA.

Note: Not all immigrant students are ELs.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS045/DG519

State	# Immigrant Students Enrolled	# Immigrant Students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d)	Number of 3114(d)(1) Subgrants
OHIO	20499	11791	44

If State reports zero (0) students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d) or the ESEA or zero (0) subgrants, explain in comment box below.

State	Comments
OHIO	

Data Quality Comment

Table 1.4.7 Definitions:

- 1. Immigrant Students Enrolled:** Number of students who meet the definition of immigrant children and youth under Section 3201(5) of the ESEA and enrolled in the elementary or secondary schools in the State.
- 2. Immigrant Students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d):** Number of immigrant students enrolled in LEAs receiving funds reserved for immigrant education programs/activities under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA. This number should not include immigrant students who are enrolled in an LEA that receives Title III funds under Section 3114(a) of the ESEA, but not Section 3114(d) of the ESEA.
- 3. 3114(d) Subgrants:** Number of subgrants made in the State under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA, with funds reserved for immigrant children and youth. Do not include in the count LEAs that receive Title III English language acquisition subgrants made under Section 3114(a) of the ESEA, but that do not receive subgrants under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA, even if immigrant students are enrolled in those LEAs.

1.4.8 State Subgrant Activities

This section collects data on State subgrant activities.

1.4.8.1 State Subgrant Process

In the table below, report the time between when the State receives the Title III allocation from the U.S. Department of Education (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.

Example: State received SY2018-19 funds July 1, 2018, and then made these funds available to subgrantees on August 1, 2018, for SY 2018-19 programs. Then the “# of days/\$\$ Distribution” is 30 days.

State	Date State Received Allocation	Date Funds Available to Subgrantees	# Days \$\$ Distribution
OHIO	7/1/2019	7/1/2019	0

Data Quality Comment

Table 1.4.8.1 Definitions:

- 1. Date State Received Allocation:** Date the State receives the Title III allocation from ED.
- 2. Date Funds Available to Subgrantees:** 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.

1.4.8.2 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.

State	Comments
OHIO	The allocations team in the Office of Federal Programs works on preliminary estimates once the grant estimate is available from USDoe in the spring. Those funds become available in the Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan, which is the electronic grant application and planning system, by mid-June, with an earliest possible substantially approved date of July 1st (obtained once an Ohio subgrantee submits their CCIP online grant application as authorized representative/superintendent approved to Ohio SEA). Reallocations then occur in the fall/winter once we have the actual USDoe allocations amounts on July 1st and any additional reported EL and Immigrant students numbers from new community schools.

1.4.9 Title III Subgrantees

This section collects data on the performance of Title III subgrantees.

1.4.9.1 Termination of Title III Language Instruction Educational Programs

This section collects data on the termination of Title III programs or activities as required by Section 3122(b)(7) of the ESEA.

State	Were any Title III language instruction educational programs or activities terminated for failure to reach program goals?
OHIO	No

Data Quality Comment

1.5 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>.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS130/DG36; Note a table will only appear if the State reported at least one school as persistently dangerous.

1.6 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.

Populated with LEA-LEVEL FS170/DG754

State	LEAs	#	# LEAs Reporting Data
OHIO	LEAs with subgrants	33	33
OHIO	LEAs without subgrants	1004	1004

Data Quality Comment

Response to CDQR 1 Comment: In the 2019-2020 school year, Ohio had 33 LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants and 1,004 LEAs without McKinney-Vento subgrants. These figures match those reported in FS170/DG754.

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

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

1.6.1.1 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.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS118/DG655

State	Grade Level	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students
OHIO	Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	570
OHIO	Grade 1	2438
OHIO	Grade 10	1905
OHIO	Grade 11	1808
OHIO	Grade 12	2187
OHIO	Grade 2	2440
OHIO	Grade 3	2523
OHIO	Grade 4	2317
OHIO	Grade 5	2275
OHIO	Grade 6	2206
OHIO	Grade 7	2253
OHIO	Grade 8	2017
OHIO	Grade 9	2520
OHIO	Kindergarten	2601
OHIO	No category code available or required	30060

1.6.1.2 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.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS118/DG655

State	Primary Nighttime Residence Type	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students Who Are Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students
OHIO	Doubled Up	2023	23996
OHIO	Hotels/Motels	15	1657
OHIO	Sheltered	152	4080
OHIO	Unsheltered	43	327

1.6.1.3 Subgroups of Homeless Students Enrolled

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

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS118/DG655

State	Subgroup	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students
OHIO	Children with one or more disabilities (IDEA)	6745
OHIO	English learner	1597
OHIO	Unaccompanied youth	2233
OHIO	Migratory students	31

1.6.2 Young Homeless Children Served by McKinney-Vento Subgrants

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

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS194/DG818

State	Age Level	Number of Young Homeless Children Served
OHIO	Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	1326
OHIO	Age Birth through 2	1104

STATE CERTIFICATION

Did the State certify this report?

YES

Date the State certified

3/29/2021 8:12:50 AM