### **FY17 Report Card Initial Findings**

OEPI's initial analysis of the FY17 Ohio School Report Card data again shows evidence of a significant achievement gap. It is absolutely imperative to note that these findings should NOT be interpreted as an indication that specific demographic subgroups of students are not capable of learning, rather simply as an indication that they are currently not learning at the same rate as their peers.

### A. Performance Index

1. Despite the fact that performance index scores increased in 572 of 607 school districts from FY16 to FY17, the new report card data shows that the achievement gap between high poverty and low poverty districts remains persistent and dramatic.

2. The lowest performing school districts in Ohio according to the Performance Index have nearly 7 times as many economically disadvantaged students on average than do the highest performing districts in the state (top and bottom 65 districts). ODE generally defines Economically Disadvantaged students as those in households at or below 185% of the Federal poverty line.

3. 124 districts received a grade of A or B on the Performance index in FY17. **Only 2** of these districts have more than the state average percentage of economically disadvantaged students (48.9%). Another 5 districts have between 40% and 50% economically disadvantaged students. Meanwhile, 77 of these 124 high performing districts (62%) have fewer than 20% economically disadvantaged students.

4. Districts receiving an F on the Performance index have more than 10 times the percentage of Economically Disadvantaged students than do the districts receiving an A on the Performance Index.

5. Districts receiving an F on the Performance index have nearly 7 times the percentage of students in poverty (at or below 100% of Federal poverty level) than do the districts receiving an A on the Performance Index.

6. Districts receiving an A or B on the Performance index have more than double the median income than do the districts receiving an F on the Performance Index. 92 of the top 100 districts on the performance index are above the statewide median income of \$33,795.

7. Districts receiving a D or F on the Performance index have more than 3 times the percentage of minority students as do the districts receiving an A, B, or C on the Performance Index.

#### **B.** Prepared for Success

5. Looking at the "Prepared for Success" metrics which gauge college and career readiness, 119 fewer districts received a grade of C in FY17 than in FY16, while 123 more districts received grades of D and F in FY17.

6. The lowest performing school districts in Ohio according to the Prepared for Success measures (districts less than 25% of students PFS) have nearly 8 times as many

economically disadvantaged students on average than do the highest performing districts in the state (districts with more than 65% of students PFS).

## C. Test Results by Demographic Group

7. On 3<sup>rd</sup> through 7<sup>th</sup> grade proficiency tests, the gap between economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students ranges from a low of 25.3 percentage points on 4<sup>th</sup> grade social studies to a high of 34.6 percentage points on 7<sup>th</sup> grade math. This means that *the proficiency rate of economically disadvantaged students in Ohio in Grades 3-7 is roughly 25-35 percentage points lower than the proficiency rate of non-disadvantaged students*.

8. With exception of high school physical science where there is "merely" a 10.6 percentage point achievement gap (and where overall proficiency is lowest among every test administered), the gap between economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students Ohio 8<sup>th</sup> grade proficiency tests and high school end-of-course exams ranges from a low of 24.3 percentage points on high school government to a high of 43.0 percentage points on high school math I.

9. Expressed another way, roughly 80-90% of Ohio's economically non-disadvantaged 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> graders demonstrate proficiency while roughly 50-65% of economically non-disadvantaged children demonstrate proficiency on 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> grade tests.

10. Similarly, roughly 65-80% of non-disadvantaged children demonstrate proficiency on Ohio's 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade exams, while roughly 40-50% of economically disadvantaged children demonstrate proficiency.

11. Finally, roughly 60-80% of non-disadvantaged Ohio high school students demonstrate proficiency on end-of-course exams, while roughly 25-55% of economically disadvantaged students demonstrate proficiency.

12. Test scores improved from FY16 to FY17 for both economically disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged students. Non-disadvantaged students saw tests cores increase on 20 of 26 tests while disadvantaged students saw test scores increase on 18 of 26 tests.

13. Economically disadvantaged students in Grades 3-6 improved more than advantaged students did (achievement gap narrowed somewhat).

14. However, scores for economically non-disadvantaged students increased more than did those disadvantaged students in grades 7-12 (achievement gap widened somewhat).

15. All racial and ethnic demographic groups in Ohio exhibit the achievement gap between economically disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged students discussed above. However, the achievement gap tends to be larger for black, Hispanic, and multiracial students than it is for white students.

## **D.** Other Outcomes

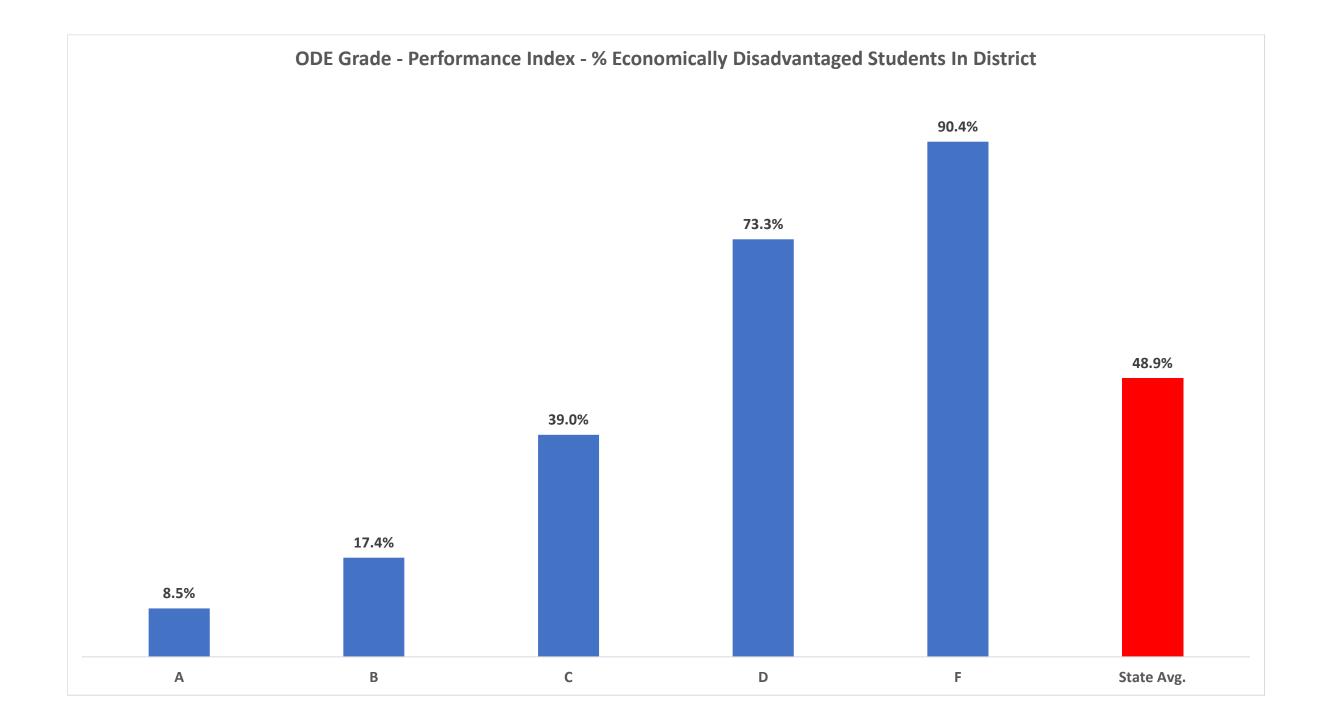
16. Nearly 2/3<sup>rd</sup> (73) of the 110 school districts with a student mobility rate of less than 5% received Performance Index grades of A or B.

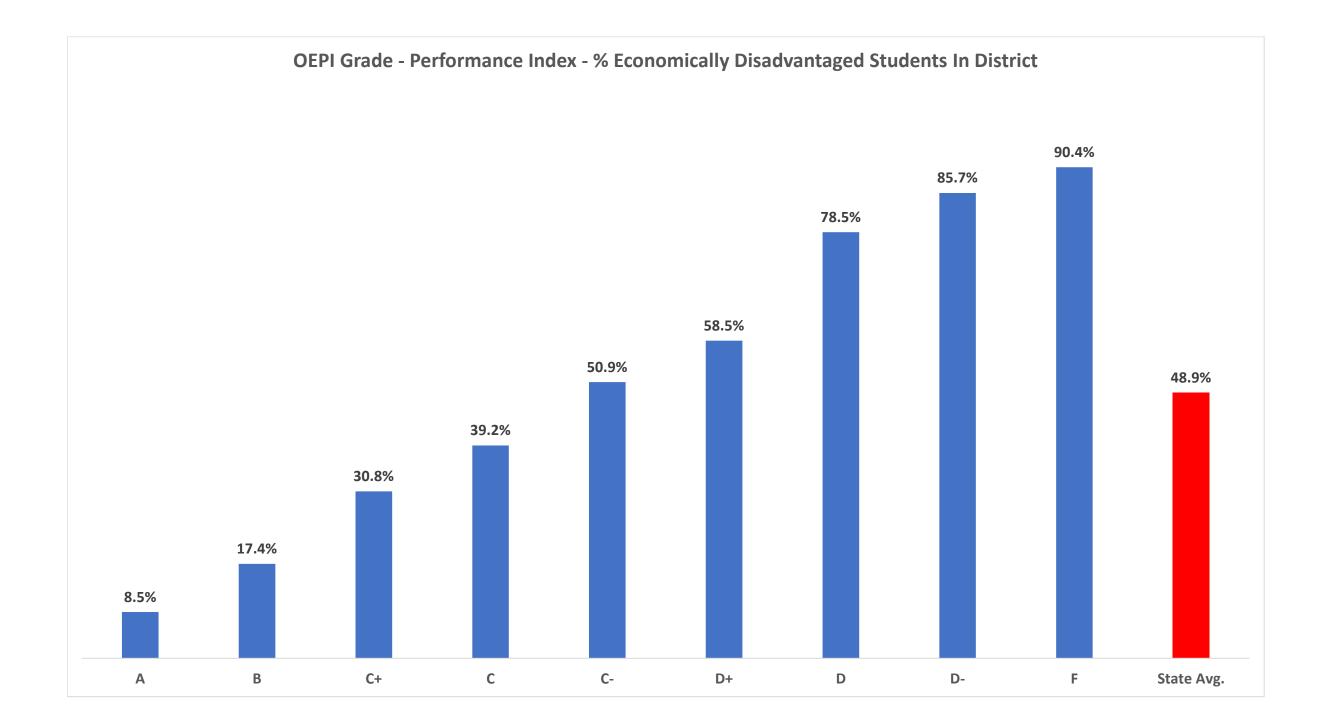
17. In contrast, all 38 school districts with mobility rates in excess of 15% received grades of C or lower, with 87% receiving D's or Fs. Similarly, 180 of 182 districts with mobility rates over 10% received grades of C or lower, with 103 (62%) receiving Ds or Fs.

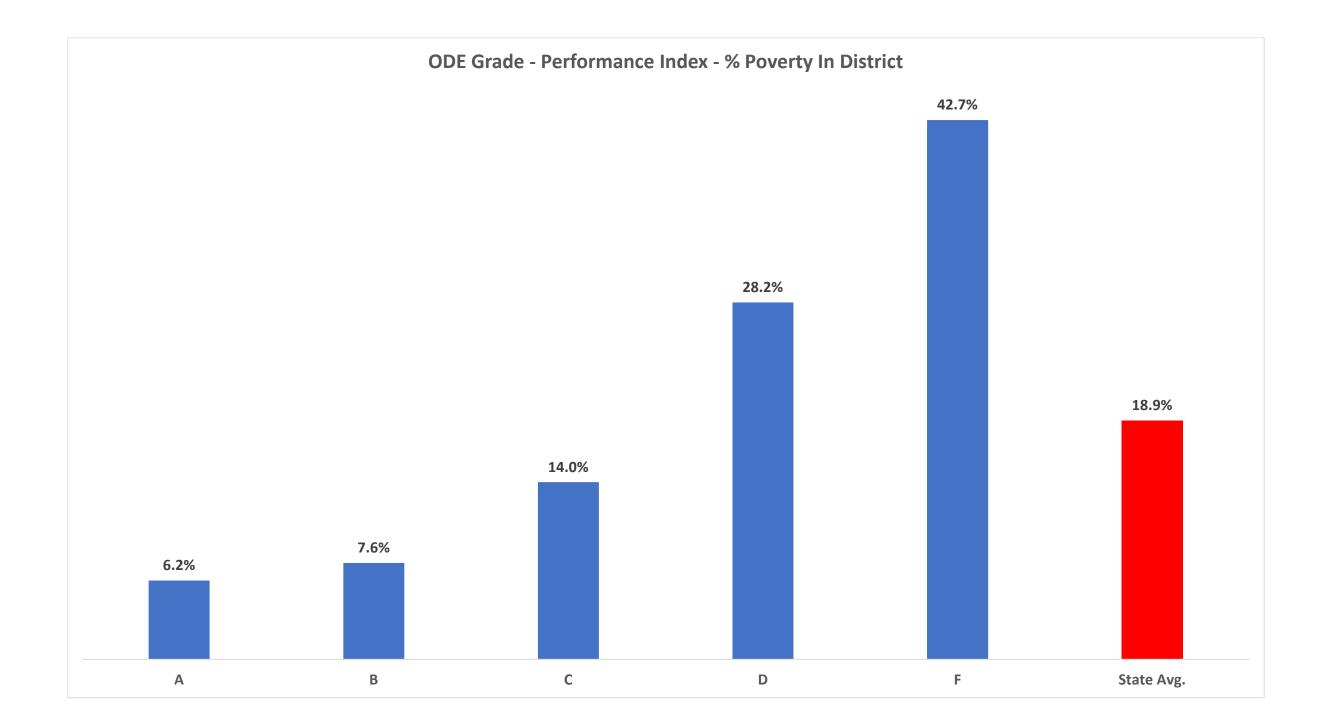
18. Economically Disadvantaged Students are 5 times more likely to be disciplined than non-economically disadvantaged students

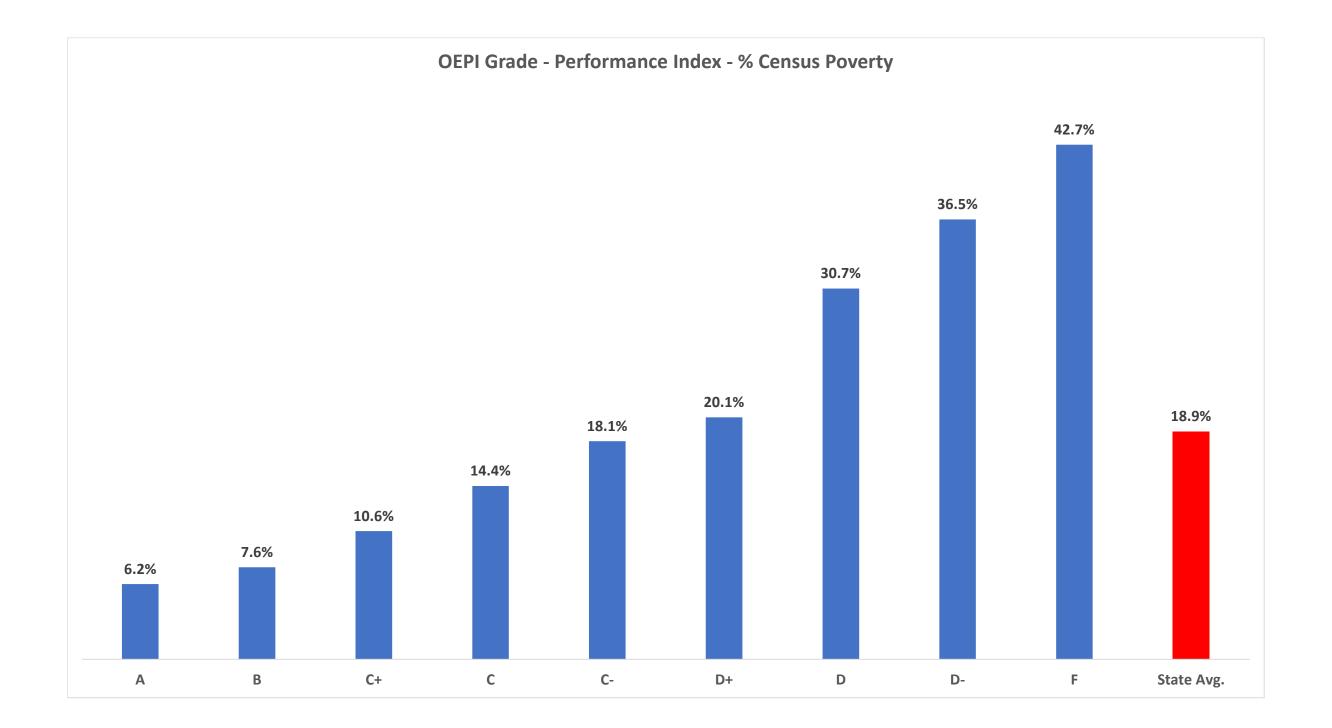
19. Economically Disadvantaged Students are 6.4 times more likely to receive an Out of School Suspension than non-economically disadvantaged students

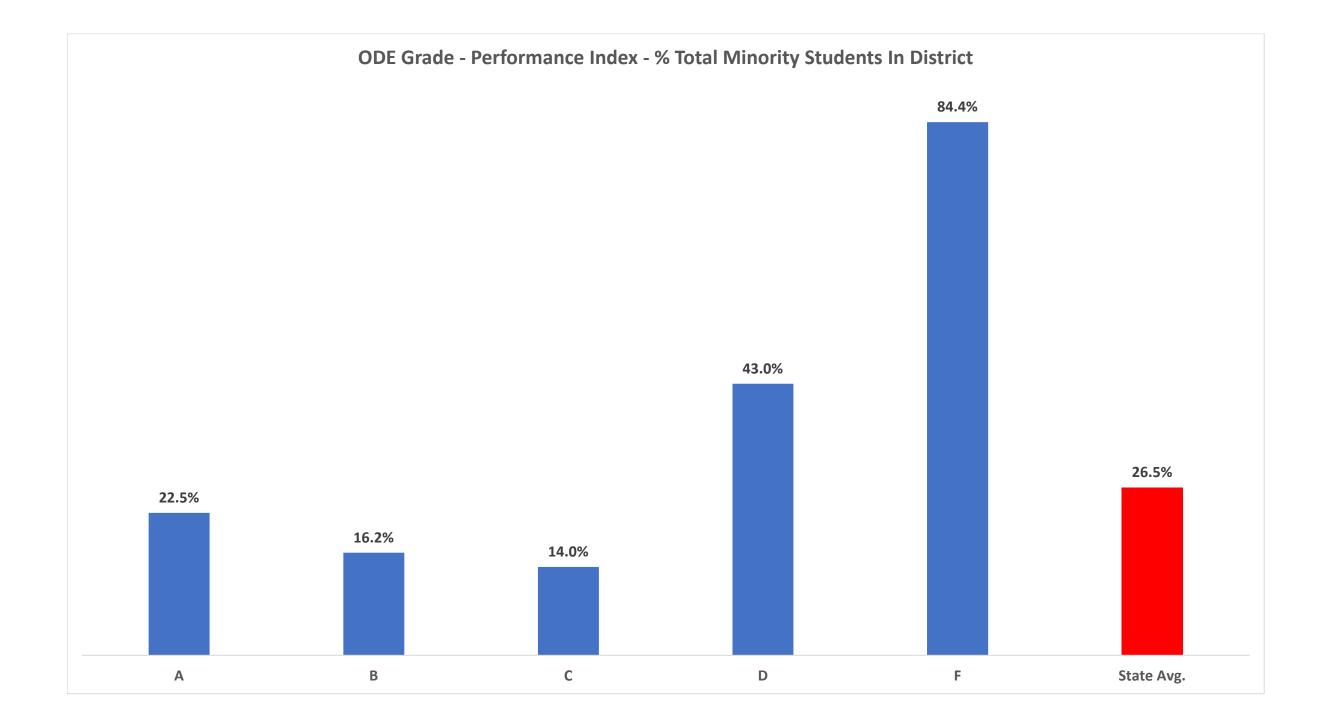
Non Disadvantag Disadvantaged	ed Asian Asian Total	2016-2017 School Year Enrollment 25,670 12,535 38,205	2016-2017 School Year % Of Total 67.2% 32.8%	2006-2007 School Year Enrollment 19,544 5,184 24,728	2006-2007 School Year % Of Total 79.0% 21.0%	Percentage Poimt Increa Disadvantaged 11.8%	use % Increase Disadvantaged 56.5%
Non Disadvantag Disadvantaged	ed Black, Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic Total		13.1% 86.9%	84,794 203,656 288,450	29.4% 70.6%	16.3%	23.1%
Non Disadvantag Disadvantaged	ed Hispanic Hispanic Total	22,915 68,809 91,724	25.0% 75.0%	14,936 29,948 44,884	33.3% 66.7%	8.3%	12.4%
Non Disadvantag Disadvantaged	ed Multiracial Multiracial Total	27,719 56,083 83,802	33.1% 66.9%	25,826 27,222 53,048	48.7% 51.3%	15.6%	30.4%
Non Disadvantaged White, Non-Hispanio Disadvantaged White, Non-Hispanio Total			60.1% 39.9%	989,146 352,883 1,342,029	73.7% 26.3%	13.6%	51.7%

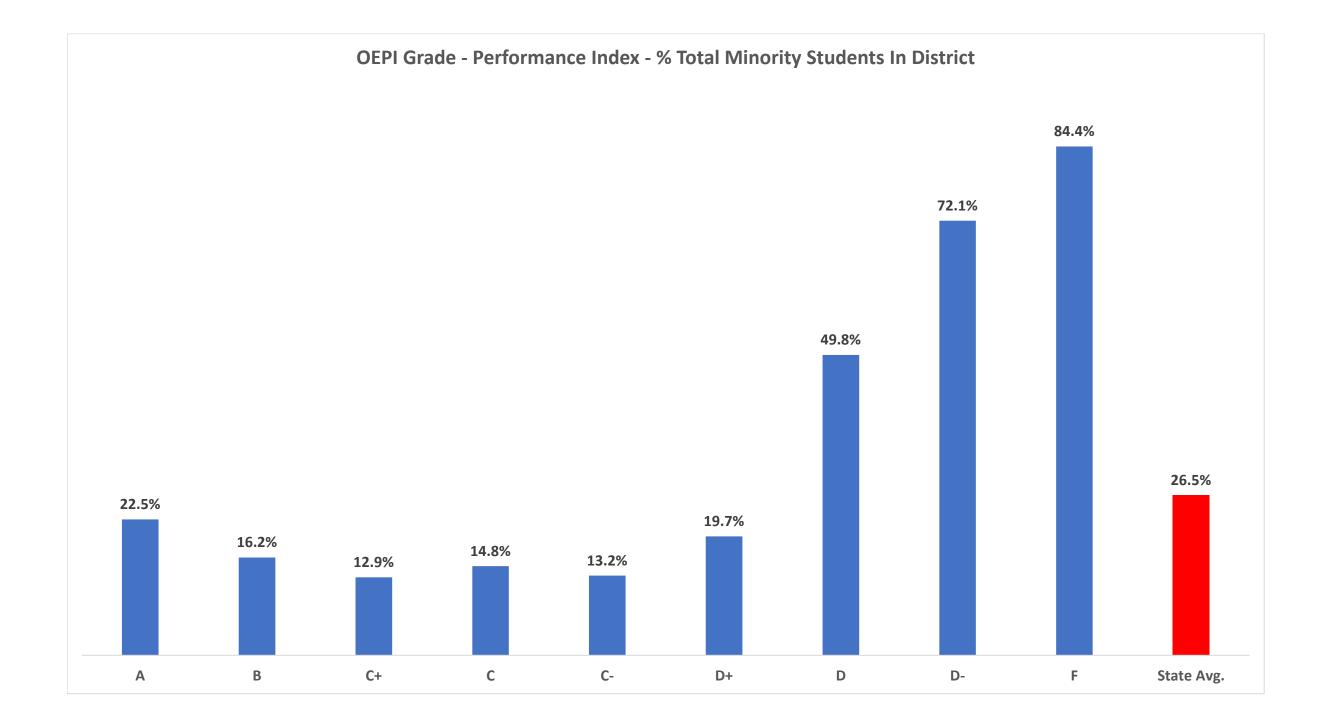


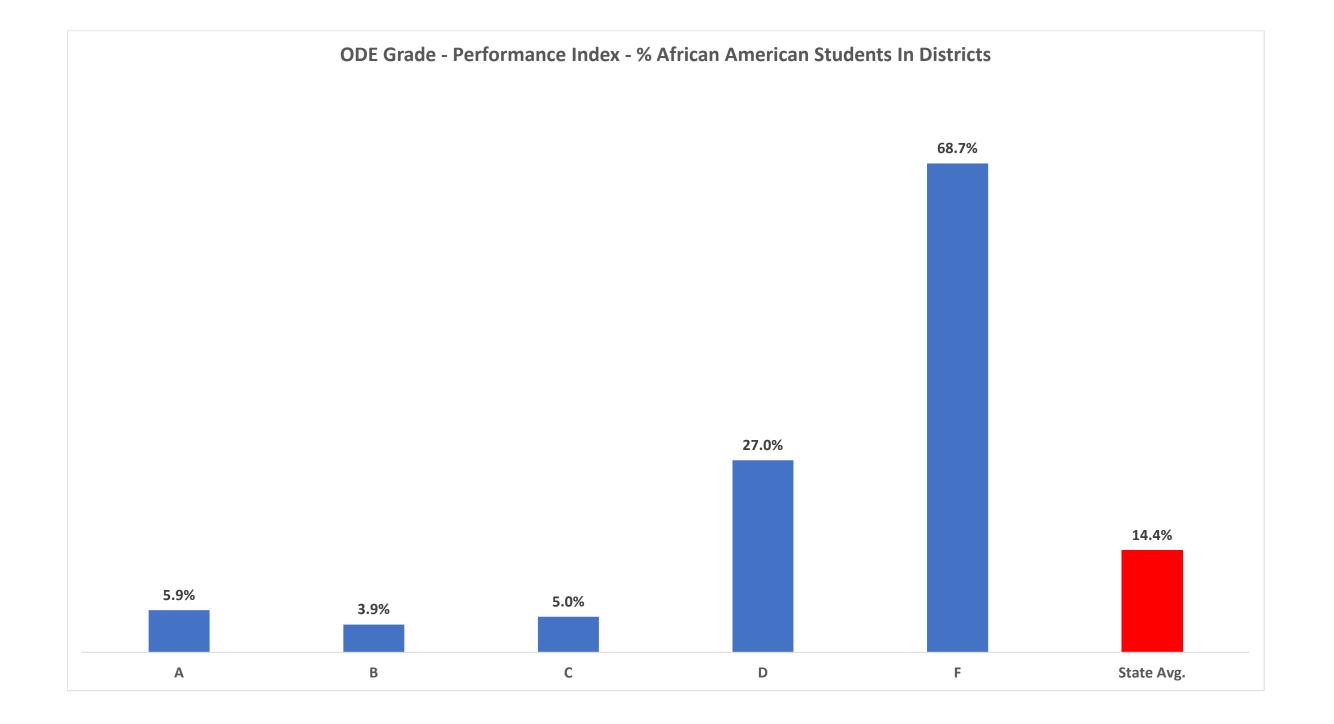


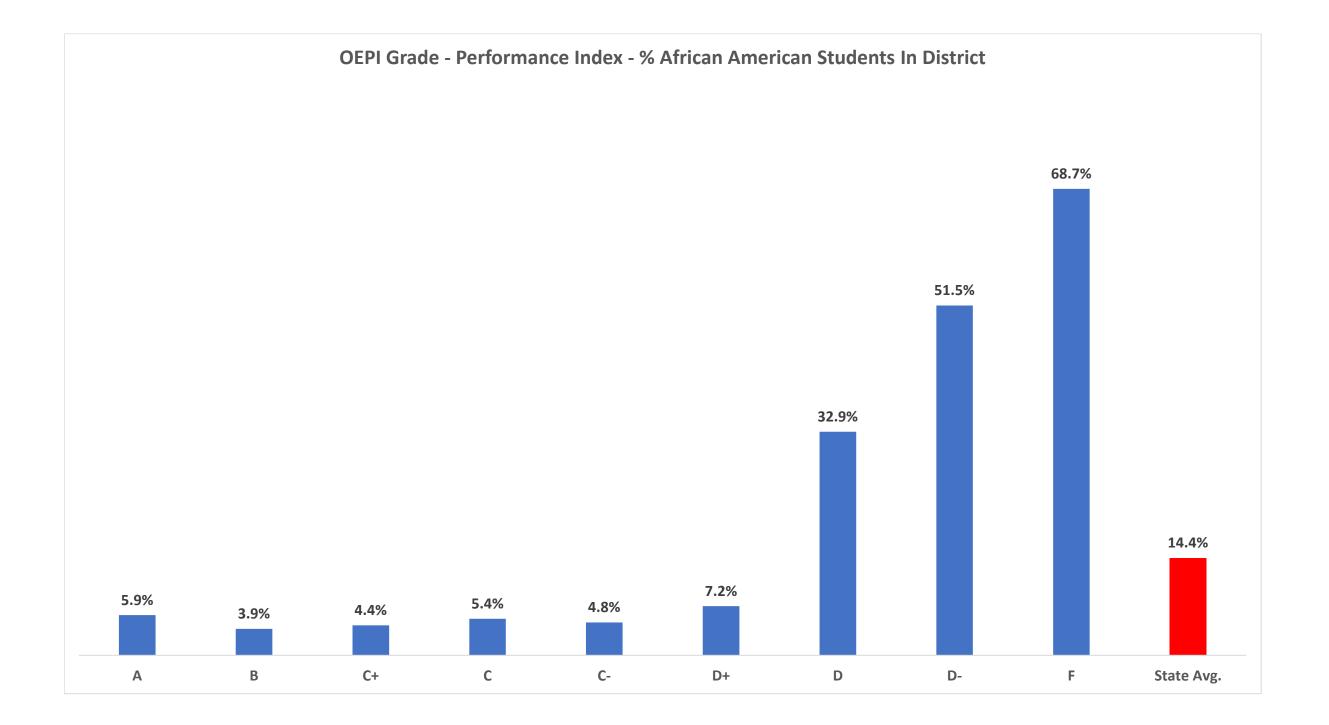


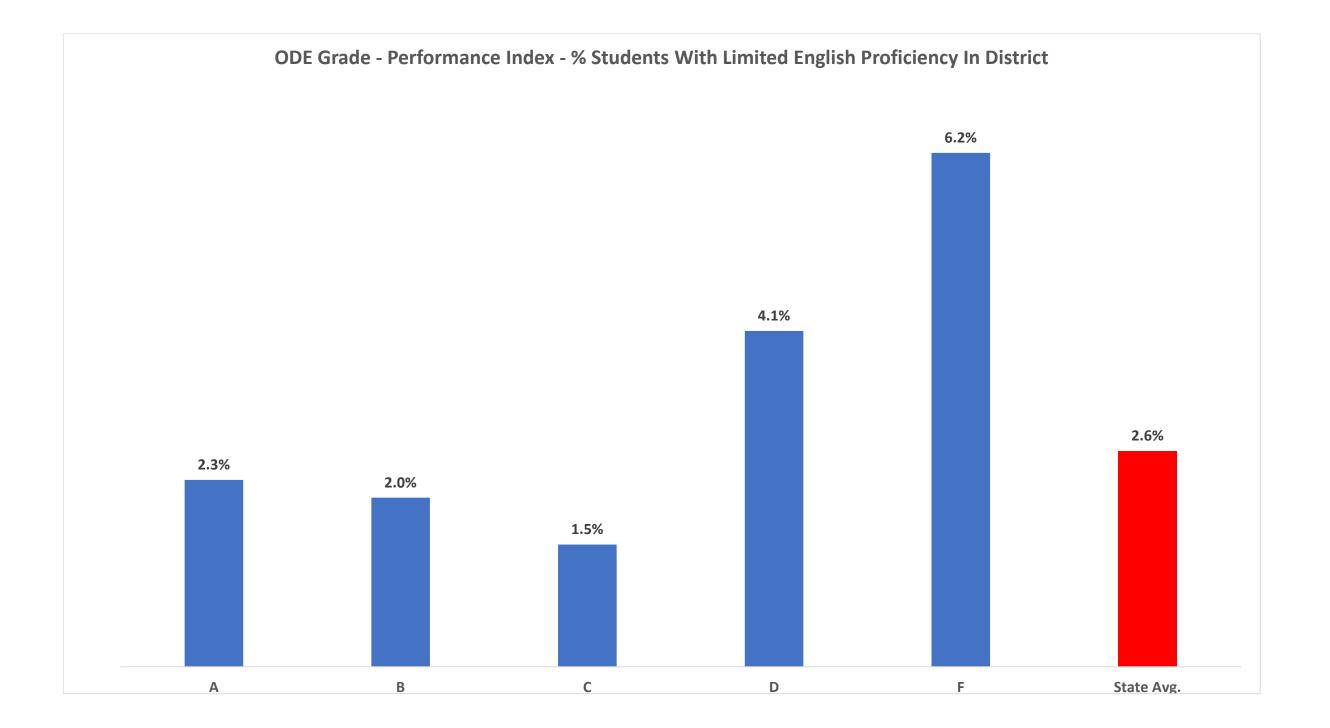


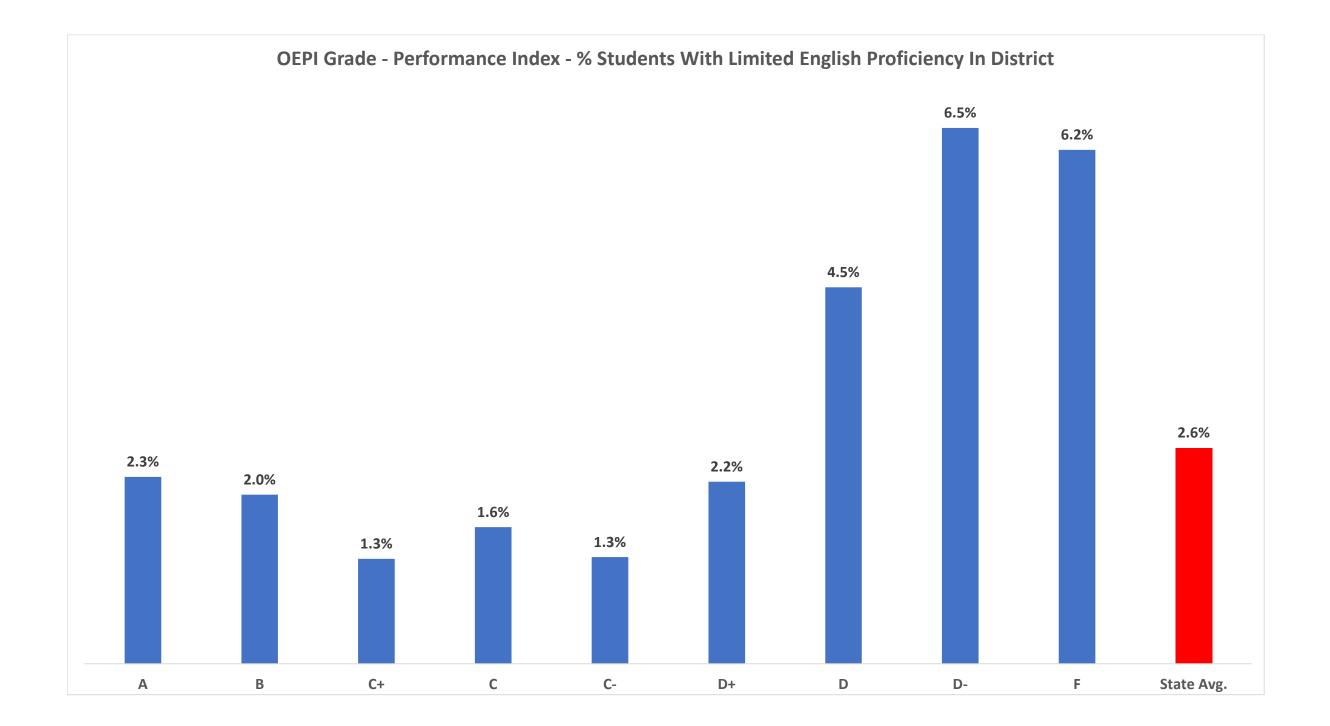


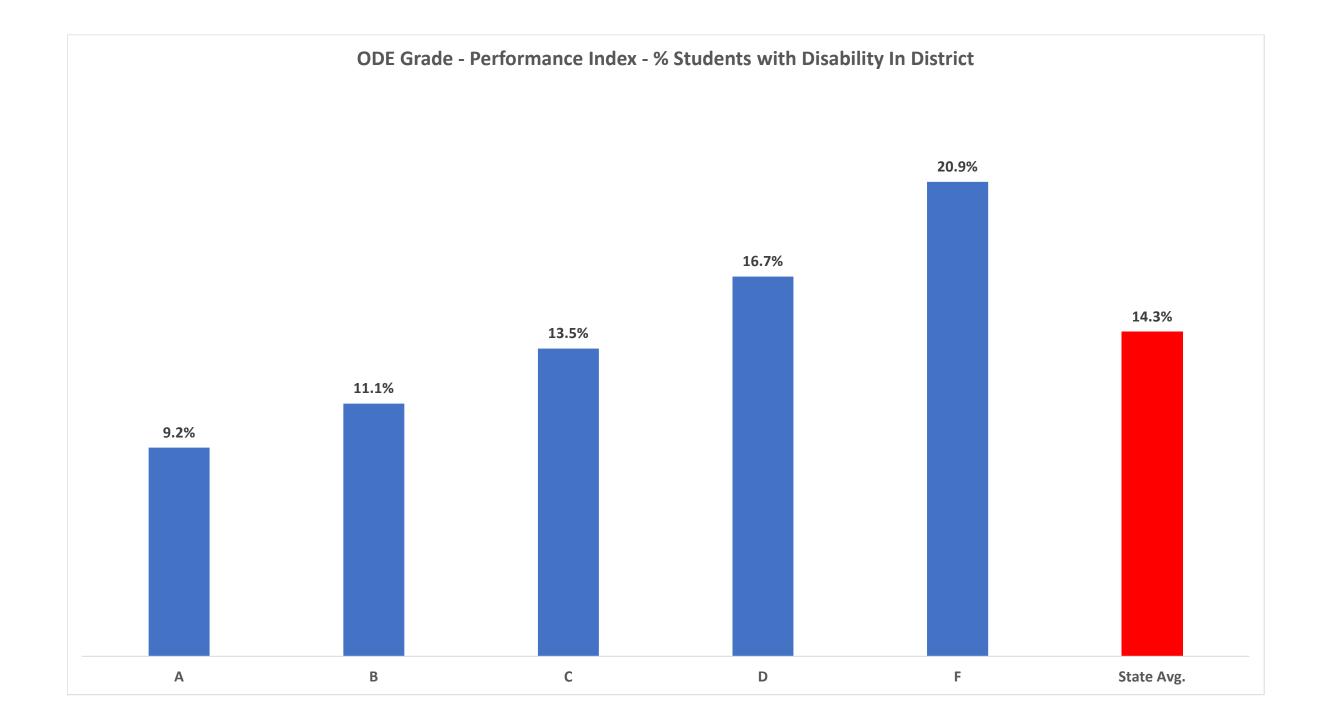


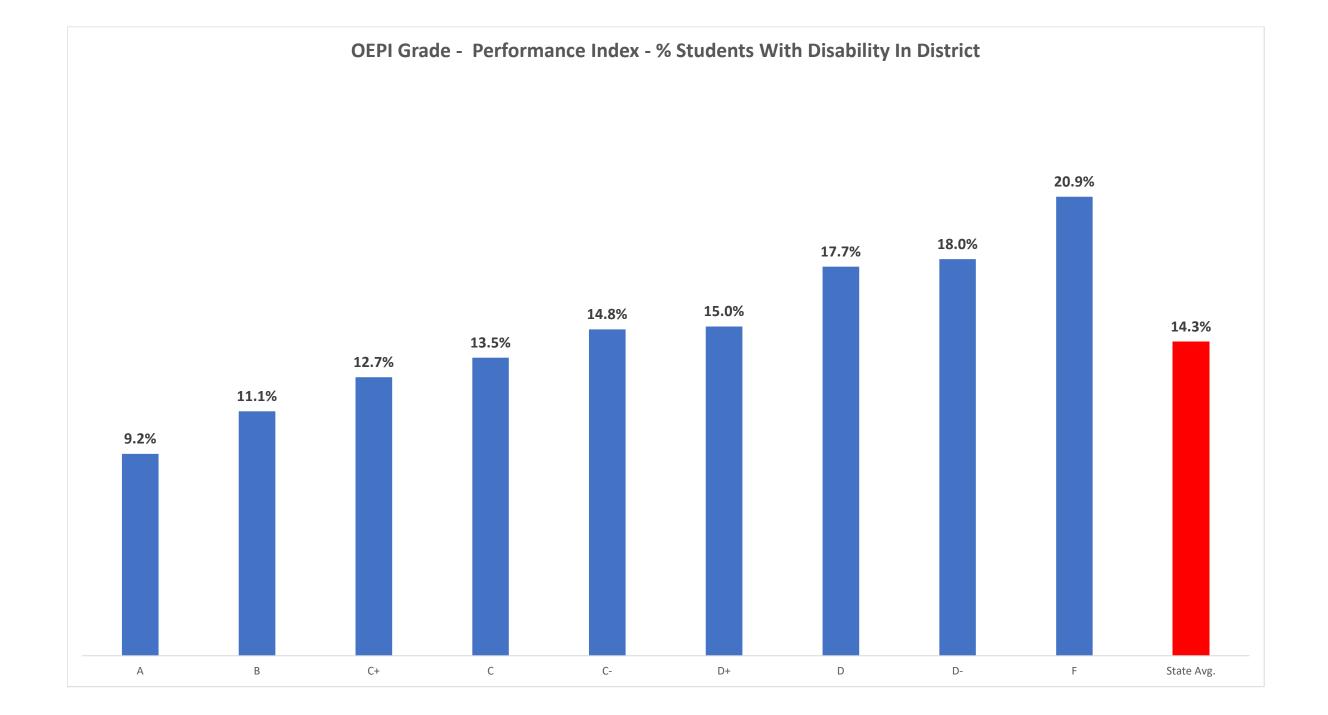


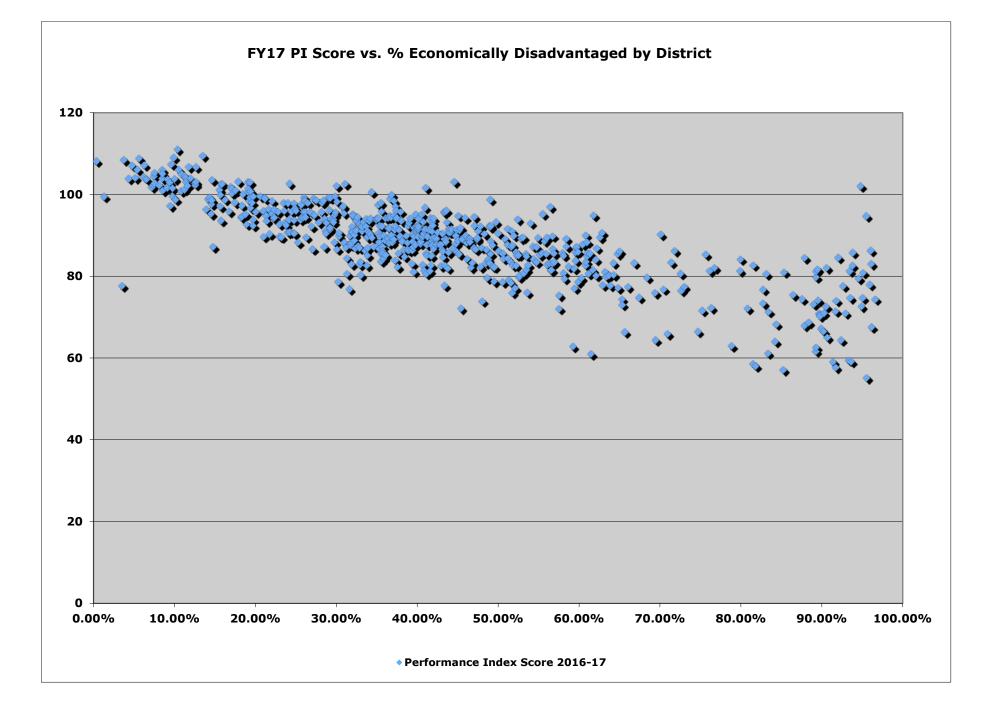


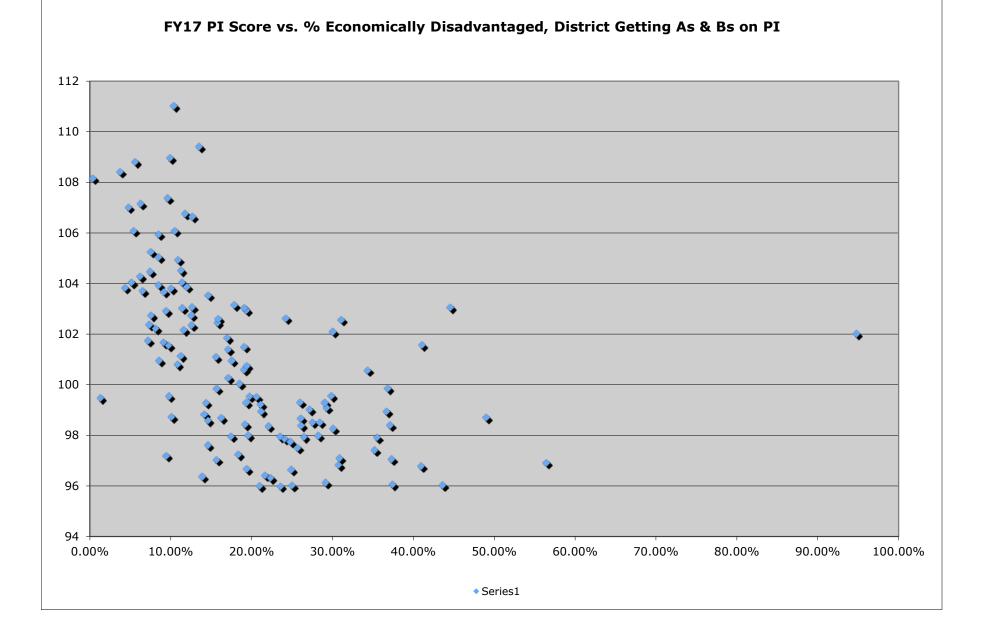


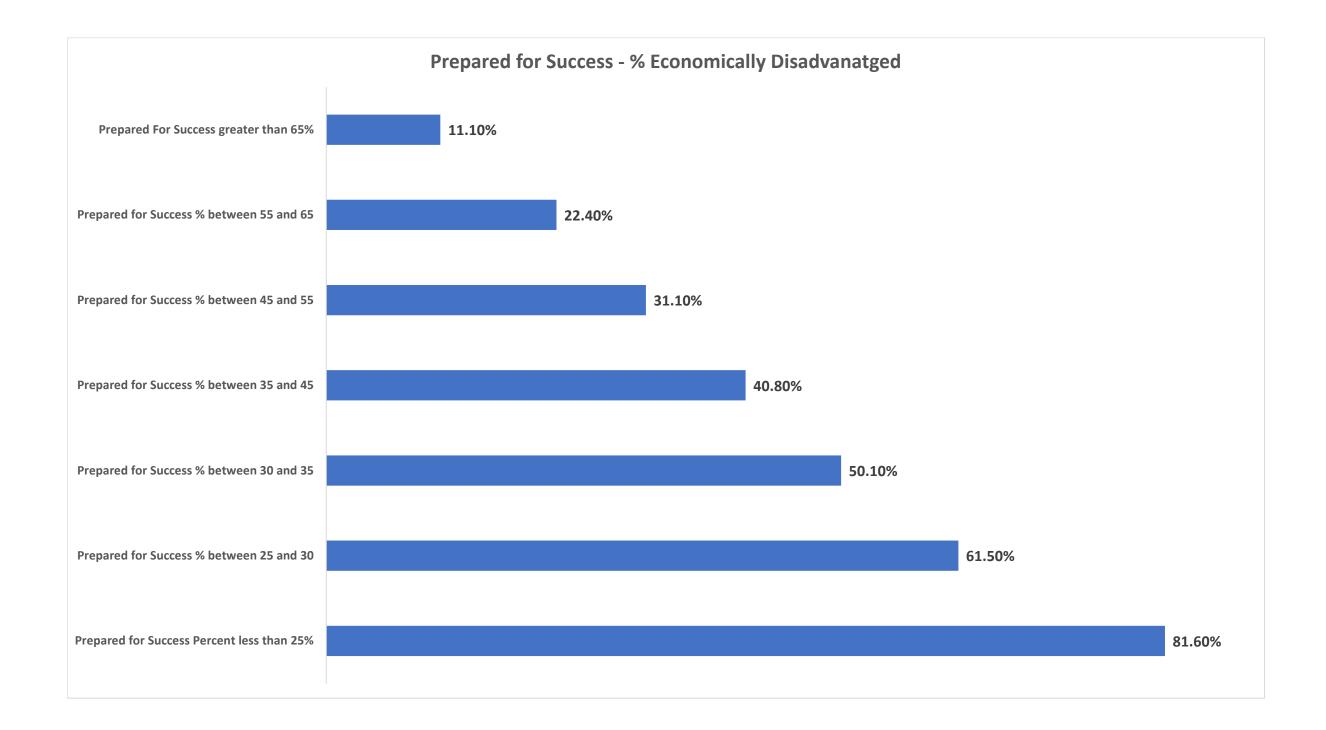


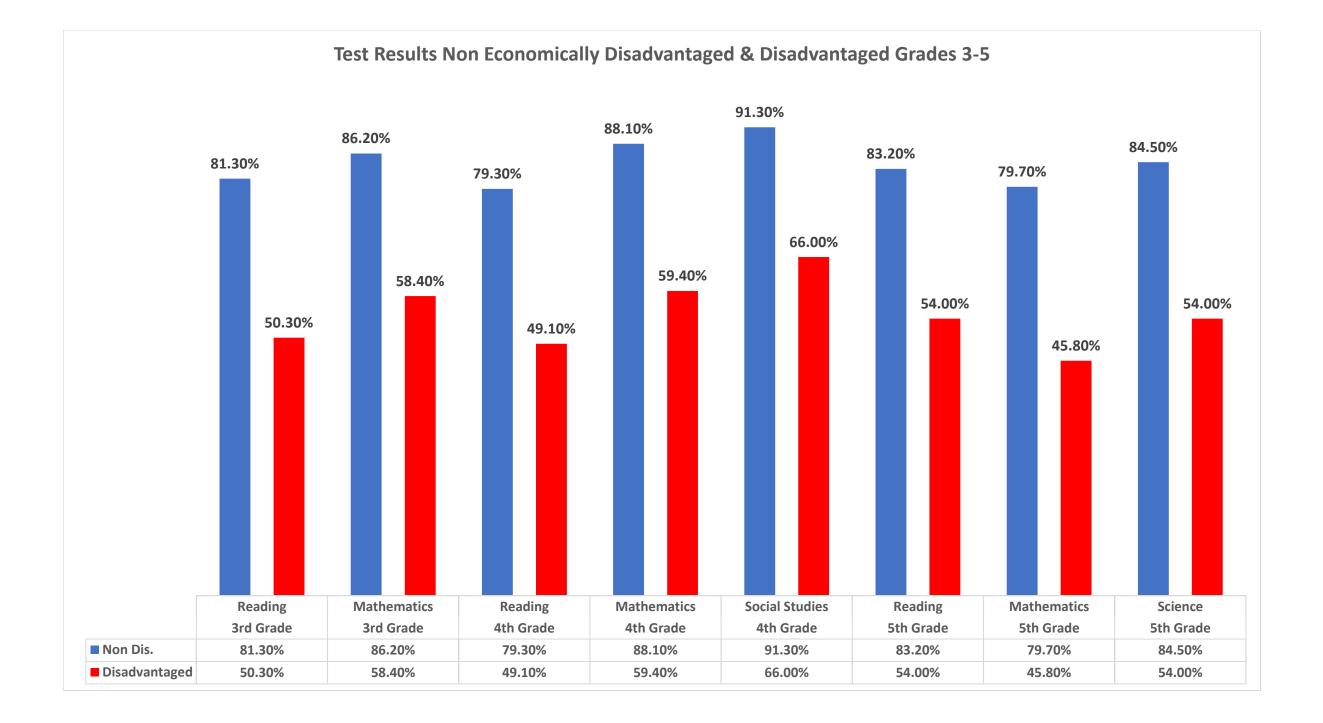


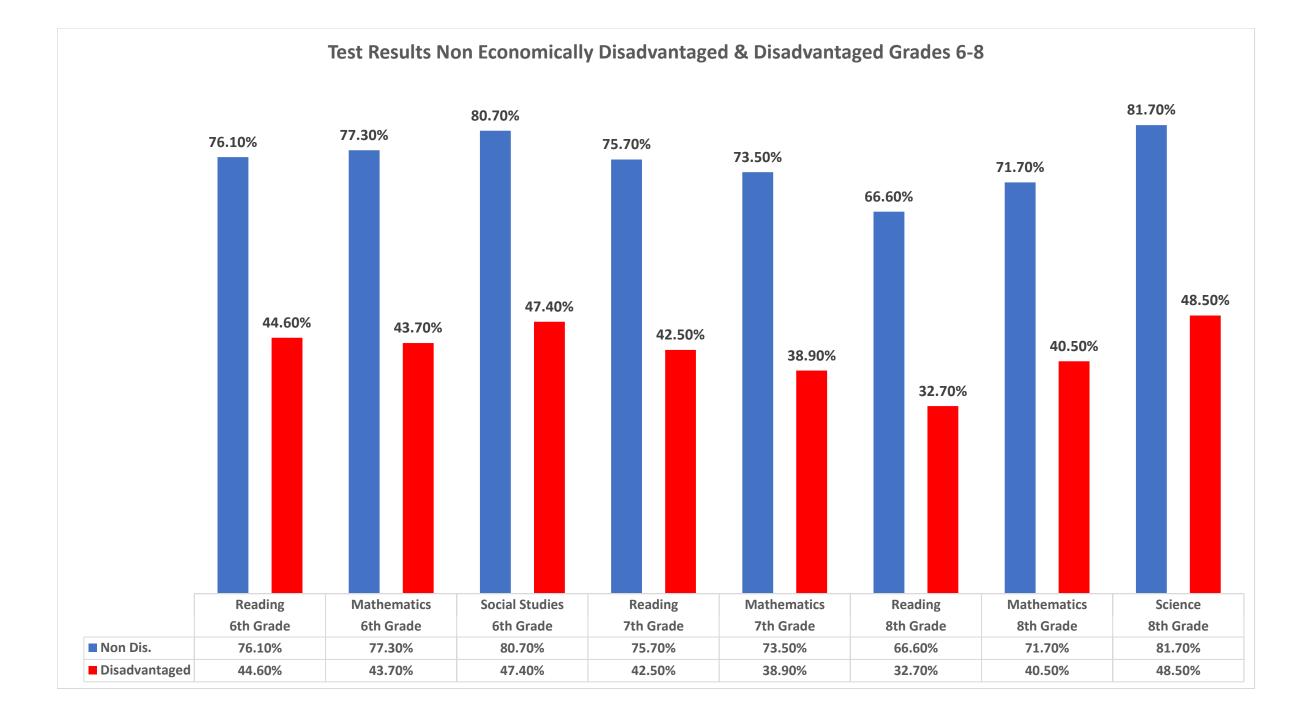


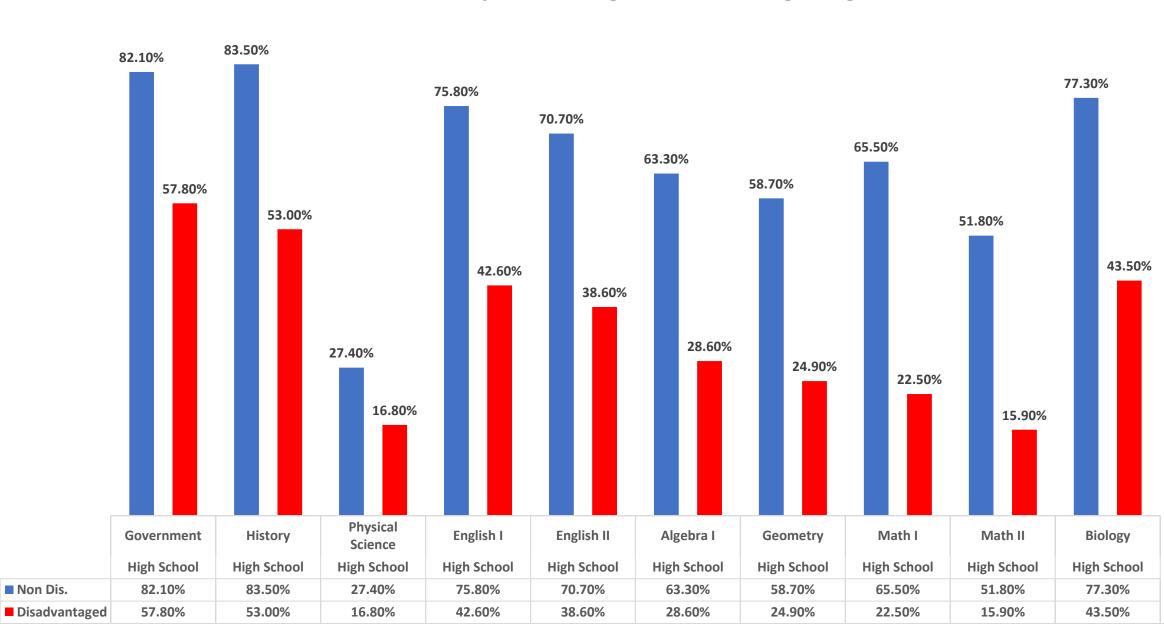




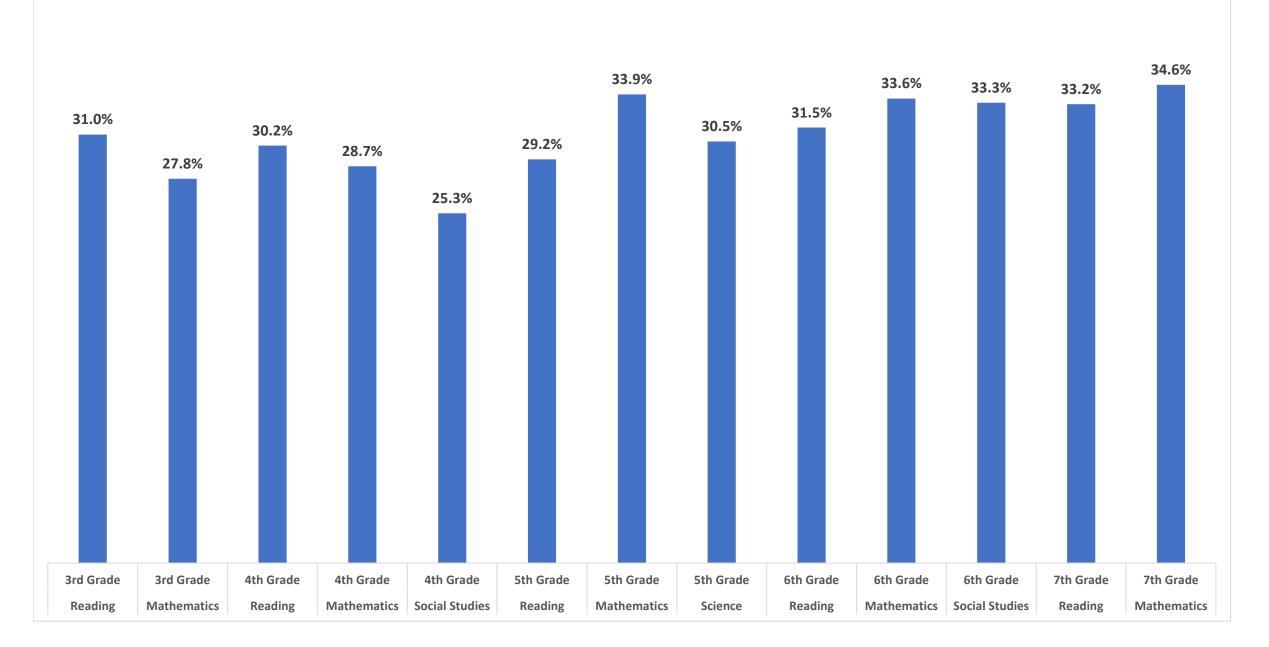








# Test Results Non Economically Disadvantaged & Disadvantaged High School



## Ohio Test Results 2016-2017 - Non Economically Disadvantaged vs. Disadvantaged Variance 3rd - 7th Grade

