



Broward County Public Schools (BCPS), Data Snapshot
Mobility Rates, 2014-15

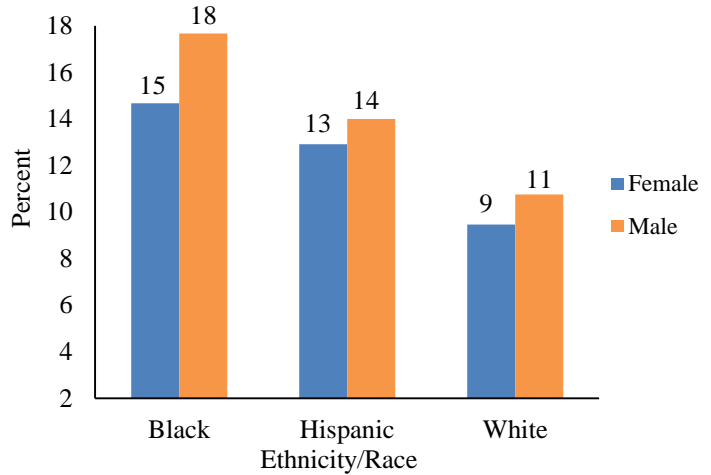
Report from Student Assessment & Research

March 2016

13.6%

Of BCPS students changed schools during the 2014-15 school year.

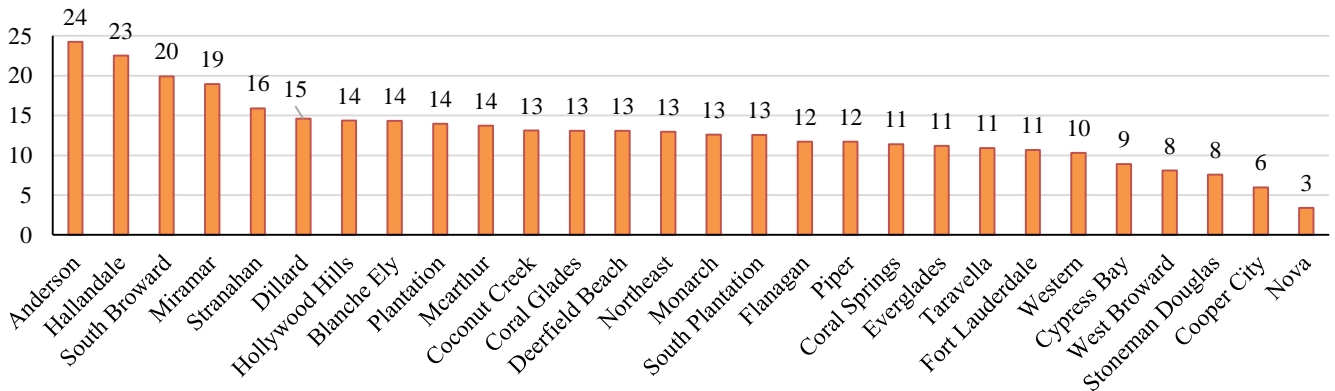
2014-15 Within Year Mobility Rates by Ethnicity/Race and Gender



Mobility At A Glance

- Overall, District-wide mobility rates were stable during the three years of the study (range: 13.8% in 2013 to 13.6% in 2015).
- In 2014-15, the innovation zones with the highest mobility rates were Boyd Anderson (24.3%; *n*=2,946), Hallandale (22.5%; *n*=1,448), and South Broward (19.9%; *n*=1,358).
- Across the three years examined:
 - Twelfth-grade registered the highest mobility rate (range: 17.6% to 17.0%).
 - Fifth graders had the lowest proportion of mobile students (range: 10.7% to 10.4%).
 - Trends fluctuated by ethnicity groups with Black students decreasing by more than 1 percentage point (range: 17.7% to 16.2%); whereas, for Hispanic students and the White group the rates increased (Hispanic group range: 12.8% to 13.5% and White students range: 9.7% to 10.1%).
 - English language learners mobility rates evidenced the largest percentage decrease of 4.3 percentage points (range: 27.0% to 22.7%); free or reduced lunch mobile students increased in 2013-14 (16.1%), then decreased in 2014-15 (15.6%); and the proportion of mobile students with disabilities consistently decreased through the years (range: 16.2% to 15.0%).

2014-15 Within Year Mobility Rates by Innovation Zone



Additional Resources

A detailed report and data tables specific to BCPS Mobility Rates may be accessed at:

<http://www.broward.k12.fl.us/sar/Releases.htm>

Demographics & Student Assignments website:

<http://www.browardschools.com/departments/demographics-student-assignments>

**THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STRATEGY & OPERATIONS OFFICER**

**Maurice L. Woods
Chief Strategy & Operations Officer**

~~March 14, 2016~~

Revised May 6, 2016
Correction Appended*

TO: All Principals

FROM: Maurice L. Woods
Chief Strategy & Operations Officer

VIA: Valerie S. Wanza, Ph.D.
Chief School Performance & Accountability Officer

SUBJECT: **MOBILITY RATES FOR BROWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15**

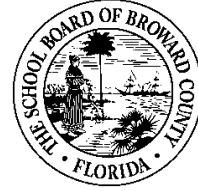
According to a recent review of best practices for educating students who are highly mobile by Williams (2014), the research indicates that students changing schools during the school year or even between school years tend to have a negative influence on students' academic performance. The attached Research Brief summarizes the findings from an investigation of within-year mobility from the 2012-13 through 2014-15 school years.* Mobility is defined as students moving from one school to another school within the district, or students moving in or out of the district to or from another state or district. Student Assessment & Research staff examined mobility rates for students who enrolled in Broward County Public Schools (BCPS), at the elementary, middle, and high school grade levels and demographic groups. Findings include:

- Overall, districtwide mobility rates were stable across the three years of the study: 13.8% in 2012-13 and 2013-14, and 13.6% in 2014-15.
- From 2012-13 through 2014-15, high school mobility rates were at or above 14.6%.
- Across the three years, fifth graders had the lowest proportion of mobile students (10.7% in 2012-13, 10.5% in 2013-14, and 10.4% in 2014-15).
- Across the three years of the study, more students withdrew to attend school out-of-state or withdrew from BCPS and left no information about their destination.
- Across the three years of the study, mobility rates for Black students decreased; whereas, for Hispanic students and White students, the rates increased.
- English language learners (ELL) students' mobility rates evidenced the highest percentage decrease.
- The proportion of charter students returning to BCPS traditional schools decreased from 4.8% in 2013 to 3.0% in 2015.*
- The innovation zones with the highest mobility rates were Boyd Anderson (24.3%; $n=2,946$), Hallandale (22.5%; $n=1,448$), and South Broward (19.9%; $n=1,358$).

Questions or comments concerning these analyses should be addressed to **Richard Baum, director of Student Assessment & Research at 754-321-2500**. This brief may also be accessed via the Student Assessment & Research website at: <http://www.broward.k12.fl.us/sar/>.

VSW/MLW/NB/RGB/RWC/ALA/MJO:rs
Attachments

cc: School Board Members
Senior Leadership Team



Research Brief

Mobility Rates for Broward County Public Schools, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15

Mobility has a negative influence on students' academic performance. According to a recent review of best practices for educating students who are highly mobile by Williams (2014), mobility is a contributing factor towards student achievement. That is, on average, mobile students' scores are well below other students who have attended the same school. For example, results of the Williams study found that 41% of the lowest performing students were mobile, compared to 26% of the non-mobile students. Moreover, switching schools more than three times could place a student at risk for retention, and could lead to behavioral problems such as disruptive issues or delinquency (Gasper, Deluca, & Estacion, 2010).

The 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the United States (U.S.) Census (<http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2012/demo/p20-567.pdf>) found that the five-year mobility rate was 35.4%. For the census report, mobility is defined as student's age five and above who did not remain at the same household for five years. From 2005 through 2010, for school age children, 5-9 and 10-17 years old, the rates for students who moved were 44.7% and 34.6%, respectively. The Kids Count Data Center shows that in one year (2013 to 2014), more than 22,000 school age children (under the age of 18) moved to Florida.

With more than 44% of the U.S. students shifting schools at an early age, mobility is affecting children's education. An article by Education Week (2004) suggests, that students who experience disruptions in schooling are educationally deprived, their academics is highly affected, students have trouble developing relationships with their peers, and they are more inclined to drop out of school. In addition, analyses from the study Student Mobility Causes, Consequences, and Solutions by Rumberger (2015), revealed that mobile children are not the only individuals affected by the changing schools; classrooms, schools, and teachers are also impacted.

This present brief focuses on three years of mobility rates in Broward County Public Schools (BCPS). From the 2012-13 through 2014-15 school years, student mobility data were evaluated. Data examined for this study included the enrollment in BCPS, withdrawal from BCPS, within-District mobility during schools, and the movement of students in and out of the District. Additionally, demographic data and information regarding where the students withdrew from (which school and school level) and where they went (i.e., out of state, out of District, to private schools, charter schools, or home school) were analyzed.

The following is a summary of the findings.

- Overall, districtwide mobility rates were stable (range: 13.8% in 2013 and 2014 to 13.6% in 2015).

- Across the three years:
 - The lowest mobility rate was at fifth grade (range: 10.7% in 2013 to 10.4% in 2015).
 - The highest mobility rate was in 12th grade (range: 17.6% in 2013 to 17.0% in 2015).
 - Female (range: 12.9% to 12.7%) and male (range: 14.8% to 14.5%) students' mobility rates remained stable across the three years of the study.
 - Mobility rates for Black students (range: 17.7% to 16.2%) decreased; whereas, for Hispanic (range: 12.8% to 13.5%) students and White (range: 9.7% to 10.1%) students, the rates increased.
 - For English language learners (ELL) students, mobility rates evidenced the highest percentage decrease (range: 27.0% in 2013 to 22.7% in 2015).
 - Mobility rates for free or reduced-price lunch (FRL) students fluctuated (range: 14.9% in 2013 to 15.6% in 2015).
 - Students with disabilities (SWD) rates decreased (range: 16.2% in 2013 to 15.0% in 2015).
 - The largest proportion of students who withdrew from school were listed in the “left the state/left the District” category (4.2%; $n=11,438$).
 - The proportion of charter students returning to BCPS traditional schools decreased from 4.8% in 2013 to 3.0% in 2015.*
- In 2014-15, the innovation zones with the highest mobility rates were Boyd Anderson (24.3%; $n=2,946$), Hallandale (22.5%; $n=1,448$), and South Broward (19.9%; $n=1,358$).

Method

Examination of a five-year student enrollment report listed on the BCPS Demographics and Student Assignments Website showed substantial variability during the first and last weeks of school. Therefore, for this current evaluation, in order to provide consistency, student enrollment, withdrawals, and school assignments between the 10th and 175th school days were utilized to identify student within-year mobility status.*

On August 18, 2015, student school assignment and demographic records for the 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 school years were extracted from the District's Data Warehouse. For each school year, data were examined for students who enrolled at least one day at any point in time during the defined mobility period.

For each respective school year, the following formula was utilized to calculate the number of students transferring into or out of the District: total number of students who entered school plus the total number of students who withdrew from school, divided by the total number of students enrolled at the school between the 10th and 175th school days.

For the purpose of the present report, references to “District” enrollment includes all BCPS traditional schools and BCPS charter schools.

Results

Table 1 displays the districtwide mobility rates by grade level for the past three school years. The rightmost column shows the percentage point mobility rates difference from 2012-13 to 2014-15. Review of the table revealed that across the three year period, twelfth grade students registered the highest mobility rate (17.6%, 17.9%, and 17.0%, respectively)¹, followed closely by eleventh graders (17.0%, 17.2%, and 16.3%, respectively). Fifth grade students had the lowest mobility rate (10.7%, 10.5%, and 10.4%, respectively).

Mobility data were compared from 2012-13 to 2014-15 by grade level. Tenth graders had the highest mobility rate difference, 1.4 percentage points (16.4% in 2012-13 to 14.9% in 2014-15), followed closely by seventh grade students, 1.0 percentage point (12.7% in 2012-13 to 11.7% in 2014-15). For all other grades levels, the rates fluctuated from year to year. Specifically, with the exception of fifth grade, mobility rates for elementary school students increased; 0.3 percentage points in second grade to 0.7 percentage points in kindergarten and fourth grade. Not including sixth graders, middle and high school students' mobility rates decreased; 0.6 percentage points in twelfth grade to 1.4 percentage points in tenth grade.

Table 1

District (including centers and charters) Mobility Rates by Grade and School Year

Grade	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Prom
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	Diff (% pts.)
KG	20,697	3,213	15.5	20,594	3,179	15.4	20,157	3,262	16.2	0.7
1	20,762	2,830	13.6	21,801	3,052	14.0	21,826	3,071	14.1	0.4
2	20,335	2,663	13.1	20,964	2,654	12.7	21,896	2,924	13.4	0.3
3	20,995	2,533	12.1	21,539	2,597	12.1	21,985	2,764	12.6	0.5
4	19,551	2,311	11.8	19,935	2,283	11.5	20,793	2,596	12.5	0.7
5	19,787	2,125	10.7	19,643	2,064	10.5	20,058	2,090	10.4	-0.3
6	20,402	2,414	11.8	19,974	2,379	11.9	19,828	2,406	12.1	0.3
7	20,614	2,614	12.7	20,738	2,586	12.5	20,185	2,357	11.7	-1.0
8	20,478	2,374	11.6	20,833	2,429	11.7	20,798	2,273	10.9	-0.7
9	21,242	3,295	15.5	20,918	3,242	15.5	21,194	3,091	14.6	-0.9
10	21,579	3,529	16.4	20,982	3,436	16.4	20,821	3,104	14.9	-1.4
11	19,773	3,363	17.0	20,493	3,527	17.2	19,950	3,247	16.3	-0.7
12	22,222	3,905	17.6	21,542	3,854	17.9	22,152	3,755	17.0	-0.6
Total	268,437	37,169	13.8	269,956	37,282	13.8	271,643	36,940	13.6	-0.2

The next analyses conducted was mobility rates by withdrawal information. Data were summarized to reflect only those students with the following withdrawal codes: W3B - withdrew with a plan to attend another public school out of state, W3A - attended another public school in another District in Florida, W04 - attended a private school in or out-of-state, and W24 - enrolled in a home school program (HS). The category "Other" comprised student data with any other withdrawal code not outlined above. For example, attendance, court action, death,

¹ Twelfth grade students who transferred schools within the mobility window prior to graduation were included in the analysis.

enrolled in an adult program, expulsion, medical reason, overage, or whereabouts were unknown². For the purposes of this summary, withdrawal codes W3A and W3B were combined.

Figure 1 represents the percent of students in each withdrawal category from 2013 through 2015. As the Figure 1 illustrates, from year to year, the LS/LD category had the largest proportion of students who withdrew from school. For all other categories, the mobility rates remained less than 1 percent.

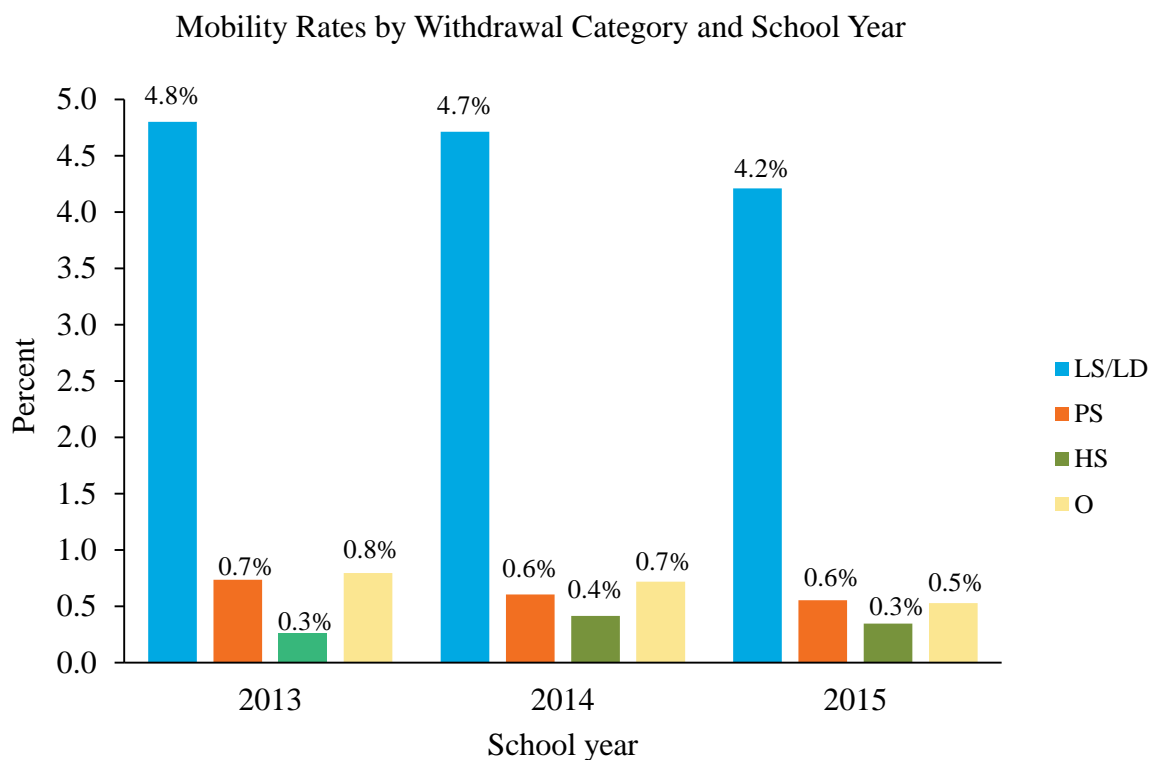


Figure 1. Mobility Rates by Withdrawal Category and School Year.

Table 2 shows the number of non-returning students as indicated by withdrawal category, grade level, and school year. As the table displays, regardless of the school year, at every grade level, the largest number of students who withdrew from the District was in the “LS/LD” category (range: $n=12,889$ in 2013 to $n=11,438$ in 2015). Districtwide, from 2012-13 to 2014-15, the data indicates a decrease of more than 1,400 students whose code indicated a plan to leave the state or District. This decrease occurred mostly at the high school level, which saw a decrease of 1,276 students withdrawing from school.

Overall, across the three years, with the exception of the home school group, the number of students who withdrew from school declined. Note that the withdrawal code indicates only the students’ plan for their next school and does not confirm their actual enrollment according to that plan.

² For Figure 1 and Table 2, withdrawal codes will be indicated by the following: LS=Left School (W3B); LD=Left District (W3A), PS=Private School (W04); HS=Home School (W24), and O=Other.

Table 2

Number of Students who Withdrew From District Schools by Withdrawal Category, Grade Level, and School Year

Grade	School year											
	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	Withdrawal category											
	LS/LD	PS	HS	O	LS/LD	PS	HS	O	LS/LD	PS	HS	O
KG	1,043	98	17	14	1,099	126	26	19	1,020	112	27	36
1	1,031	107	18	9	1,162	100	40	8	1,086	87	32	15
2	934	100	13	9	994	85	35	4	1,019	98	26	14
3	869	97	24	5	987	106	37	11	911	112	27	9
4	819	76	20	4	862	85	40	6	874	97	33	20
5	811	146	18	4	809	187	44	7	767	171	29	8
6	921	162	48	8	861	104	79	3	750	93	54	25
7	902	110	66	15	909	103	95	15	747	100	81	14
8	855	291	81	44	886	255	92	30	836	203	73	39
9	1,122	314	119	283	1,075	167	176	221	926	162	143	163
10	1,280	165	119	386	1,042	123	199	293	935	92	177	194
11	1,186	176	116	408	1,016	107	180	398	862	108	165	246
12	1,116	129	51	944	1,019	81	77	921	705	69	73	650
Total	12,889	1,971	710	2,133	12,721	1,629	1,120	1,936	11,438	1,504	940	1,433

Note. LS=left the state; LD=left the District; PS=moved to a private school; HS=moved to home school program; and O=Other.

For the 2012-13 through 2014-15 school years, Table 3 presents districtwide (including centers and charters) mobility rates, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender, and special population. Examination of the mobility trend for female students and male students indicate that mobility rates remained stable across the three years of the study. Although, over the three years, a larger percentage of male students were mobile, compared to female students.

Overall, across the years, the mobility proportion for Black students decreased; whereas, for Hispanic students and White students, the rates increased (Black students: 17.7% in 2012-13 to 16.2% in 2014-15; Hispanic group: 12.8% in 2012-13 to 13.5% in 2014-15, and White students: 9.7% in 2012-13 to 10.1% in 2014-15). English language learners (ELL) mobility rates evidenced the highest percentage decrease, 4.3 percentage points (range 27.0% to 22.7%). There was some fluctuation in the rates for FRL (free or reduced-price lunch) students. That is, the proportion of FRL mobile students increased in 2013-14 (16.1%) then decreased in 2014-15 (15.6%). For SWD (students with disabilities) group, the proportion of mobile students consistently decreased through the years (16.2% in 2013, 15.4% in 2014, and 15.0% in 2015).

Table 3

District Mobility Rates by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Special Population, and School Year

Group	School year								
	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	N	<i>n</i>	%	N	<i>n</i>	%	N	<i>n</i>	%
	Gender								
Female	129,997	16,740	12.9	130,831	16,686	12.8	131,810	16,683	12.7
Male	138,440	20,429	14.8	139,125	20,596	14.8	139,833	20,257	14.5
	Race/Ethnicity								
Black	105,547	18,630	17.7	106,262	17,965	16.9	106,659	17,286	16.2
Hispanic	79,083	10,162	12.8	81,478	10,912	13.4	84,403	11,373	13.5
White	66,260	6,452	9.7	64,568	6,376	9.9	62,836	6,364	10.1
	Special Population								
ELL	16,479	4,454	27.0	21,522	5,529	25.7	28,104	6,367	22.7
FRL	153,918	22,887	14.9	169,220	27,230	16.1	172,691	26,936	15.6
SWD	33,476	5,410	16.2	33,571	5,181	15.4	32,585	4,872	15.0

For the 2014-15 school year, Appendix A presents school-level summaries of mobility rates disaggregated by grade level, ethnicity, gender, and special population, only data for the District's three largest ethnicity subgroups (Black, Hispanic, and White) were included in the appendix. Additionally, for the 2014-15 school year, Appendix B provides mobility rates by gender and students' ethnicity (Black, Hispanic, and White).³

Table 4⁴ shows the number and percent of students who moved from BCPS traditional schools to enroll at a charter school, by grade level and school year. Reviewing the data for elementary and middle school levels (kindergarten through eighth grade), excluding sixth graders in 2013-14, less than one percent of students moved to a charter school, in the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years. However, in 2014-15, one percent of the kindergarten, first and fourth grade students switched from a traditional school to attend a charter school.

Inspection of the table revealed that for ninth through twelfth graders, in both the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years, more than one percent of the students in tenth through eleventh grade withdrew from a traditional school to attend a charter school. In 2014-15, with the exception of tenth grade students, less than one percent of students left a traditional school to enter a charter school.

Overall, the proportion of students who enrolled at a BCPS traditional school and transferred to a charter school is very small. That is, the largest percentage of students to leave a traditional school to enroll at a charter school was 1.0%, in 2014.

³ To maintain the privacy rights of students, for both appendices, frequency data are not displayed for any grade level at any school or center where the enrollment was fewer than ten students, which is in accordance with policy guidance from the Florida Department of Education.

⁴ As necessary for the purpose of comparison, a distinction was made between BCPS traditional and charter schools as shown in Tables 4 and 5, and Figure 2.

Table 4

Summary of Students Enrolled in a BCPS Traditional School and Moved to a Charter School by Grade and School Year

Grade	School year								
	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Enrolled in BCPS traditional school	Moved to charter school	%	Enrolled in BCPS traditional school	Moved to charter school	%	Enrolled in BCPS traditional school	Moved to charter school	%
N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	
KG	16,932	151	0.9	16,837	138	0.8	16,208	158	1.0
1	17,146	137	0.8	17,824	122	0.7	17,891	170	1.0
2	17,054	122	0.7	17,180	128	0.7	17,877	134	0.7
3	17,867	128	0.7	17,984	114	0.6	18,008	148	0.8
4	16,654	128	0.8	16,769	134	0.8	17,180	168	1.0
5	17,019	104	0.6	16,559	104	0.6	16,722	119	0.7
6	17,303	142	0.8	16,521	163	1.0	16,218	151	0.9
7	17,999	83	0.5	17,498	132	0.8	16,727	136	0.8
8	18,265	34	0.2	18,149	89	0.5	17,664	68	0.4
9	19,612	170	0.9	19,193	263	1.4	19,719	180	0.9
10	19,913	277	1.4	19,238	292	1.5	19,171	183	1.0
11	18,179	214	1.2	18,714	342	1.8	18,362	158	0.9
12	19,939	278	1.4	18,981	306	1.6	19,966	142	0.7
Total	233,882	1,968	0.8	231,447	2,327	1.0	231,713	1,915	0.8

Table 5⁴ summarizes data for students who enrolled at a charter school and switched to a BCPS traditional school by grade and school year. In 2012-13, the proportion of students moving from a charter school to attend a traditional school ranged from 3.0% in fifth grade to 7.5% in eleventh grade. For the 2013-14 school year, the rates were similar to 2012-13. That is, the proportions of students who left a charter school to transfer a traditional school in Broward ranged from 2.9% in eighth grade to 7.6% in eleventh grade.

In 2014-15, fewer students moved from a charter school to a Broward traditional school. Eleventh grade had the largest percentage of students to relocate from a charter school to a traditional school 4.5%, followed closely by tenth graders 4.3%. For all other grade levels, the proportions ranged from 2.3% in seventh grade to 3.7% in ninth grade.

Across the three years, eleventh graders had the largest percentage of students switching from a charter school to attend a BCPS traditional school (7.5%, 7.6%, and 4.5%, respectively). Overall, from year to year and across all grade levels, the proportion of students withdrawing from a charter school to enroll at a traditional school decreased, 4.8% in 2013, 4.2% in 2014, and 3.0% in 2015.

Table 5

Summary of Students Enrolled in a Charter School and Moved to a BCPS Traditional School by Grade and School Year

Grade	School year								
	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Enrolled in charter school	Moved to BCPS traditional school		Enrolled in charter school	Moved to BCPS traditional school		Enrolled in charter school	Moved to BCPS traditional school	
		N	<i>n</i>		%	N		<i>n</i>	%
KG	3,767	160	4.2	3,757	141	3.8	3,949	121	3.1
1	3,614	138	3.8	3,977	154	3.9	3,935	101	2.6
2	3,282	131	4.0	3,784	137	3.6	4,019	112	2.8
3	3,129	131	4.2	3,555	167	4.7	3,977	130	3.3
4	2,899	110	3.8	3,166	95	3.0	3,613	113	3.1
5	2,773	84	3.0	3,084	115	3.7	3,336	81	2.4
6	3,100	126	4.1	3,453	116	3.4	3,610	104	2.9
7	2,623	128	4.9	3,240	137	4.2	3,458	78	2.3
8	2,246	130	5.8	2,684	77	2.9	3,134	84	2.7
9	1,606	117	7.3	1,725	94	5.4	1,475	55	3.7
10	1,707	123	7.2	1,744	105	6.0	1,650	71	4.3
11	1,608	121	7.5	1,779	136	7.6	1,588	72	4.5
12	2,201	163	7.4	2,561	145	5.7	2,186	68	3.1
Total	34,555	1,662	4.8	38,509	1,619	4.2	39,930	1,190	3.0

Figure 2 illustrates the difference between the number of students who moved to a BCPS traditional or charter school within the school year by grade and year.

As the figure displays:

- Overall, a larger number of students switch from a BCPS traditional school to attend a charter school.
- In 2013-14, the largest number of high school students moved from a BCPS school to enroll at a charter school (169 students in ninth grade, 187 students in tenth grade, 206 students in eleventh grade, and 161 students in twelfth grade).

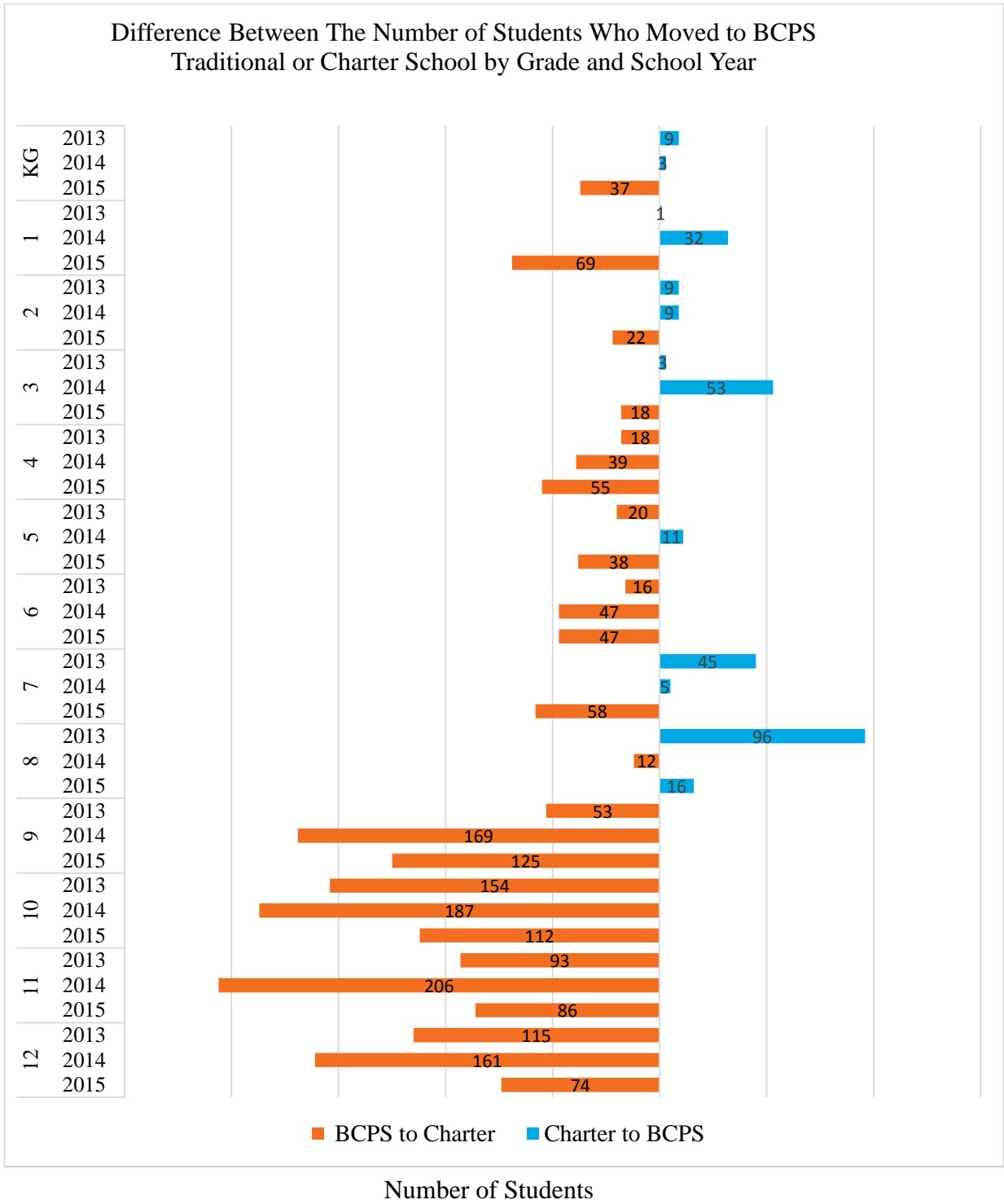


Figure 2. Difference between the number of students who moved to a BCPS traditional or charter school, by grade and school year.

For students in kindergarten through twelfth grade, Table 6 presents the mobility rates by innovation zone for the 2012-13 through 2014-15 school years. The rightmost column displays the difference in mobility rates between the 2012-13 and 2014-15 school years. (The table is sorted such that the innovation zones with the highest mobility rate for the 2014-15 school year appears on top.)

In 2014-15, the innovation zones with the highest mobility rates were Boyd Anderson (24.3%; $n=2,946$), Hallandale (22.5%; $n=1,448$), and South Broward (19.9%; $n=1,358$). Overall, from 2012-13 through 2014-15, Boyd Anderson and Hallandale zones have consistently had the largest proportion of mobile students.

Table 6
Mobility Rates by Innovation Zone and School Year

Innovation Zone	School year									Diff (% pts.)
	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			
	N	<i>n</i>	%	N	<i>n</i>	%	N	<i>n</i>	%	
Anderson	13,929	4,515	32.4	11,811	2,701	22.9	12,136	2,946	24.3	-8.1
Hallandale	6,235	1,417	22.7	6,260	1,328	21.2	6,422	1,448	22.5	-0.2
South Broward	6,785	1,129	16.6	6,837	1,306	19.1	6,818	1,358	19.9	3.3
Miramar	8,782	1,510	17.2	8,964	1,690	18.9	8,624	1,633	18.9	1.7
Stranahan	5,803	869	15.0	5,645	854	15.1	5,649	899	15.9	0.9
Dillard	8,890	1,721	19.4	7,872	1,043	13.2	7,988	1,166	14.6	-4.8
Hollywood Hills	8,525	1,170	13.7	8,622	1,193	13.8	8,290	1,191	14.4	0.6
Blanche Ely	10,596	1,400	13.2	10,515	1,570	14.9	10,310	1,478	14.3	1.1
Plantation	6,511	836	12.8	6,361	789	12.4	6,560	915	13.9	1.1
McArthur	6,990	989	14.1	7,096	1,046	14.7	7,046	966	13.7	-0.4
Coconut Creek	9,542	1,536	16.1	9,464	1,350	14.3	9,422	1,235	13.1	-3.0
Coral Glades	6,465	843	13.0	6,489	913	14.1	6,353	831	13.1	0.0
Deerfield Beach	7,757	1,047	13.5	7,586	1,017	13.4	7,709	1,007	13.1	-0.4
Northeast	5,560	658	11.8	5,809	779	13.4	5,936	769	13.0	1.1
Monarch	8,148	892	10.9	8,212	999	12.2	8,432	1,061	12.6	1.6
South Plantation	6,531	872	13.4	6,557	804	12.3	6,588	828	12.6	-0.8
Flanagan	10,274	1,165	11.3	9,561	1,039	10.9	9,148	1,072	11.7	0.4
Piper	9,954	1,262	12.7	9,597	1,066	11.1	9,564	1,120	11.7	-1.0
Coral Springs	7,297	962	13.2	7,290	848	11.6	7,290	832	11.4	-1.8
Everglades	8,977	910	10.1	8,592	934	10.9	8,531	954	11.2	1.0
Taravella	10,111	1,080	10.7	9,989	1,025	10.3	9,966	1,088	10.9	0.2
Fort Lauderdale	6,768	765	11.3	7,204	758	10.5	7,429	793	10.7	-0.6
Western	8,197	740	9.0	7,966	835	10.5	8,110	835	10.3	1.3
Cypress Bay	14,627	1,128	7.7	14,770	1,272	8.6	15,106	1,342	8.9	1.2
West Broward	6,577	466	7.1	6,527	570	8.7	6,359	514	8.1	1.0
Stoneman Douglas	10,403	756	7.3	10,322	747	7.2	10,498	794	7.6	0.3
Cooper City	5,994	439	7.3	5,822	365	6.3	5,911	353	6.0	-1.4
Nova	5,429	106	2.0	5,560	148	2.7	5,579	189	3.4	1.4

The final analyses conducted were mobility rates thematic mapping for elementary, middle, and high schools. For the 2014-15 school year, the maps display color patterns associated with student mobility within BCPS school boundaries. The following maps emphasizes the specific geographical mobility areas, and allows you to visualize patterns by using color and shading to represent variances. For example, the darker colors (red) represent greater mobility values, while the lighter colors (green) represent smaller values.

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Appended Corrections *

The Research Brief has been corrected to reflect updated statements:

Original: A larger proportion of students enrolled at a charter school and switched to a BCPS traditional school (4.8% in 2013, 4.2% in 2014, and 3.0% in 2015).

Amended: The proportion of charter students returning to BCPS traditional schools decreased from 4.8% in 2013 to 3.0% in 2015.

Original: Over the three years, the number of students enrolled at a charter school who then switched to a BCPS traditional increased from 34,555 in 2012-13 to 39,930 in 2014-15.

Amended: The proportion of charter students returning to BCPS traditional schools decreased from 4.8% in 2013 to 3.0% in 2015.

Original: The attached Research Brief summarizes the findings from an investigation of mobility from the 2012-13 through 2014-15 school years.

Amended: The attached Research Brief summarizes the findings from an investigation of within-year mobility from the 2012-13 through 2014-15 school years.

Original: Therefore, for this current evaluation, in order to provide consistency, student enrollment, withdrawals, and school assignments between the 10th and 175th school days were utilized to identify student mobility status.

Amended: Therefore, for this current evaluation, in order to provide consistency, student enrollment, withdrawals, and school assignments between the 10th and 175th school days were utilized to identify student within-year mobility status.

Prepared by

Armando Abreu, Database Researcher III, Student Assessment & Research

Millicent J. O'Connor, Database Researcher IV, Title I, Student Assessment & Research

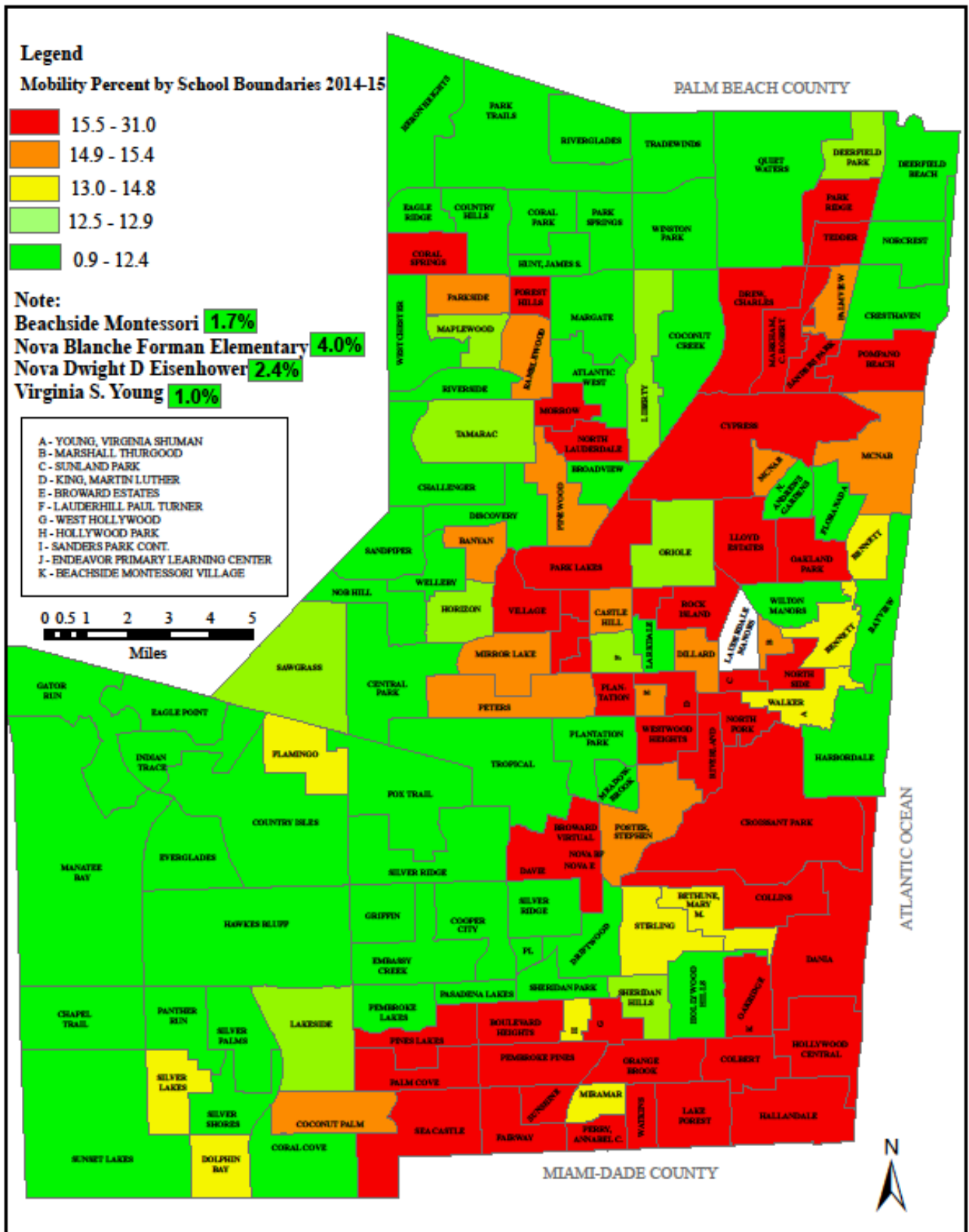
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Elementary School Mobility, 2014-15

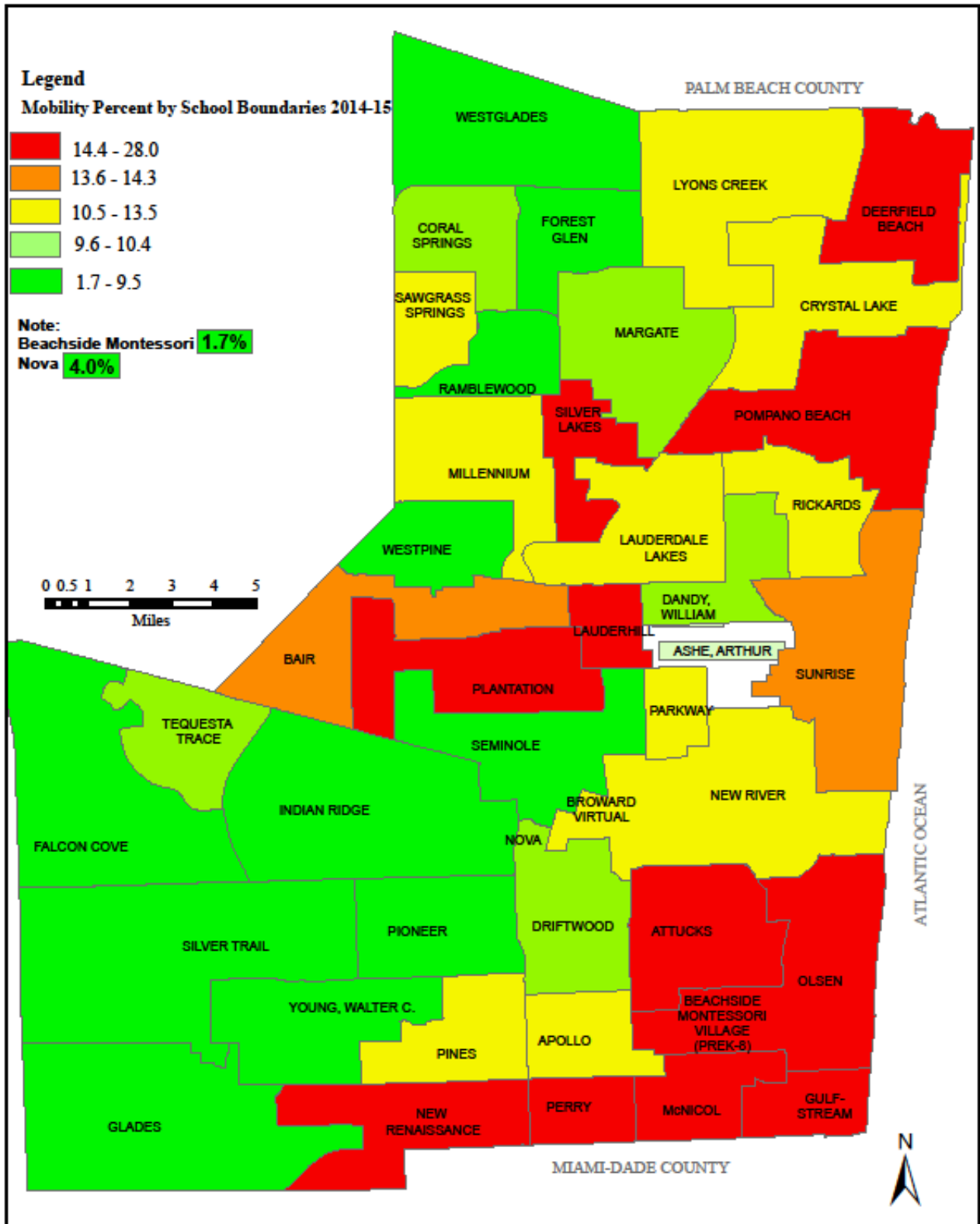


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Middle School Mobility, 2014-15

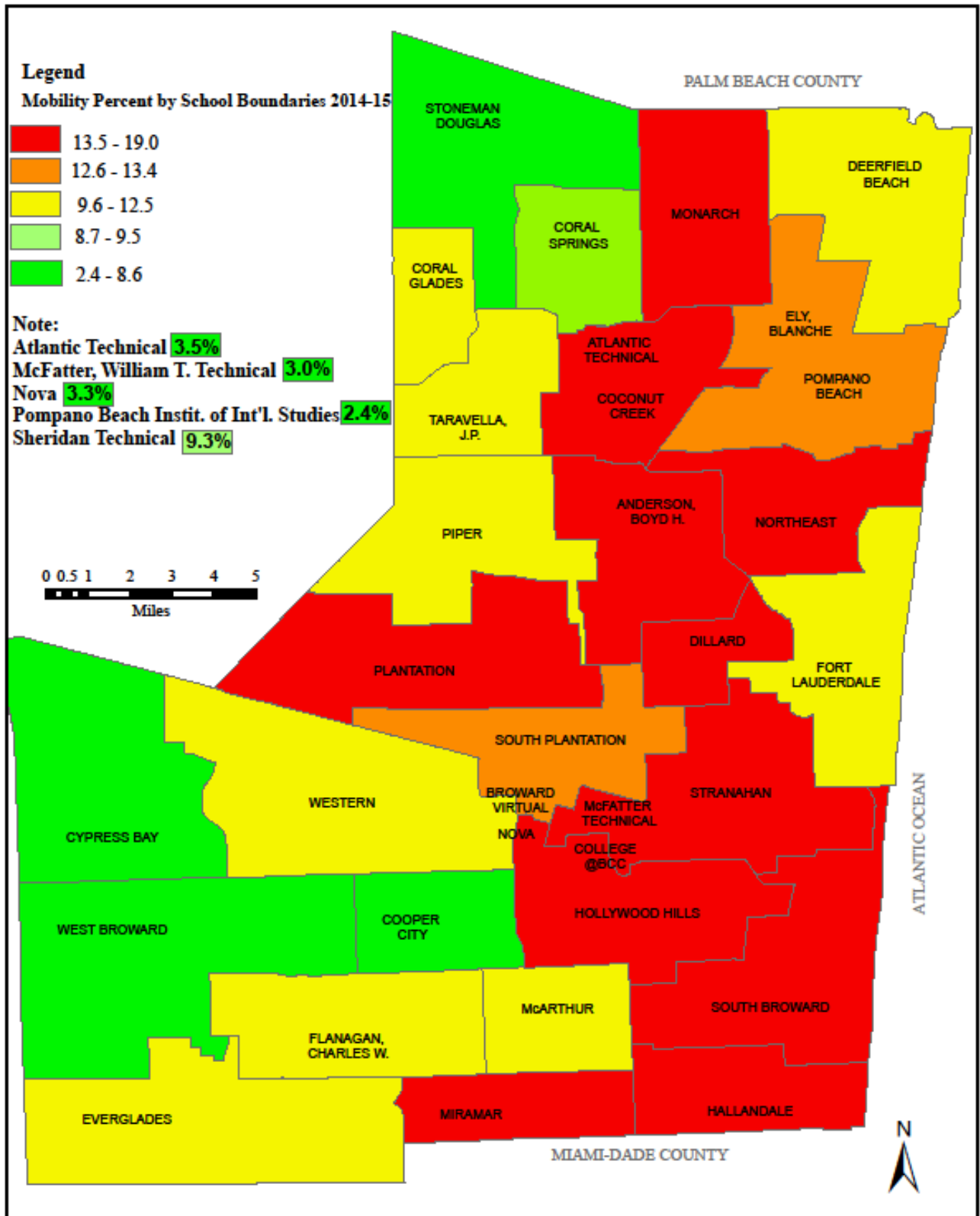


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High School Mobility, 2014-15



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