

OHIO

Changes

- ▶ Ohio's score stayed at 153 points.
- ▶ Its ranking remained at No. 23 (out of 45).

Recommendations

- ▶ While Ohio's law allows multiple authorizing entities and provides sufficient autonomy and accountability to public charter schools, it allows only brick-and-mortar startup charter schools in about 10 percent of the state's school districts and provides inequitable funding to charter schools.
- ▶ Potential areas of improvement include removing all caps on charter school growth, beefing up the law's requirements for charter application, review, and decision-making processes, ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities, and strengthening accountability for full-time virtual charter schools.

23

RANK (OUT OF 45)

153

TOTAL POINTS (OUT OF 240)

1997YEAR PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOL LAW
WAS ENACTED**345**NUMBER OF PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOLS IN
2017-2018**115,400**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN 2017-18

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF STRONG PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL LAW	RATING	WEIGHT	TOTAL
1 No Caps The state has a cap with room for adequate growth.	2	3	6
2 A Variety of Charter Schools Allowed The state allows new start-ups and public school conversions.	4	2	8
3 Non-district Authorizers Available The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations, with direct access to each option. There is considerable activity in at least two of those options.	4	3	12
4 Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required The state law includes all of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.	4	3	12
5 Adequate Authorizer Funding The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	4	2	8
6 Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decisionmaking Processes The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.	1	4	4
7 Performance-based Charter Contracts Required The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	3	4	12
8 Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.	3	4	12
9 Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions The state law includes some of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.	2	4	8
10 Transparency Regarding Educational Service Providers The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.	3	2	6
11 Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools with Independent Charter School Boards The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent charter school boards for some schools but not others.	2	3	6
12 Clear Student Enrollment and Lottery Procedures The state law includes all of the model law's requirements for student enrollment and lottery procedures.	4	2	8
13 Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and requires some of a school's teachers to be certified.	3	3	9
14 Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption The state law exempts some schools from existing collective bargaining agreements but not other schools (but allows those not exempted to apply for exemptions).	3	3	9
15 Multischool Charter Contracts and/or Multicharter Contract Boards Allowed The state law allows both of these arrangements but does not require each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.	2	2	4
16 Extracurricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access The state law provides access but not eligibility.	3	1	3
17 Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities The state law includes all of the model law's requirements for special education responsibilities.	4	2	8
18 Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 20 percent and 29.9 percent.	1	4	4
19 Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	2	4	8
20 Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems For the most part, the state law requires participation in the relevant employee retirement systems. However, there is some flexibility for certain types of operators.	3	2	6
21 Full-time Virtual Charter School Provisions The state law does not include any of the model law's requirements for full-time virtual charter schools.	0	3	0

TOTAL SCORE 153