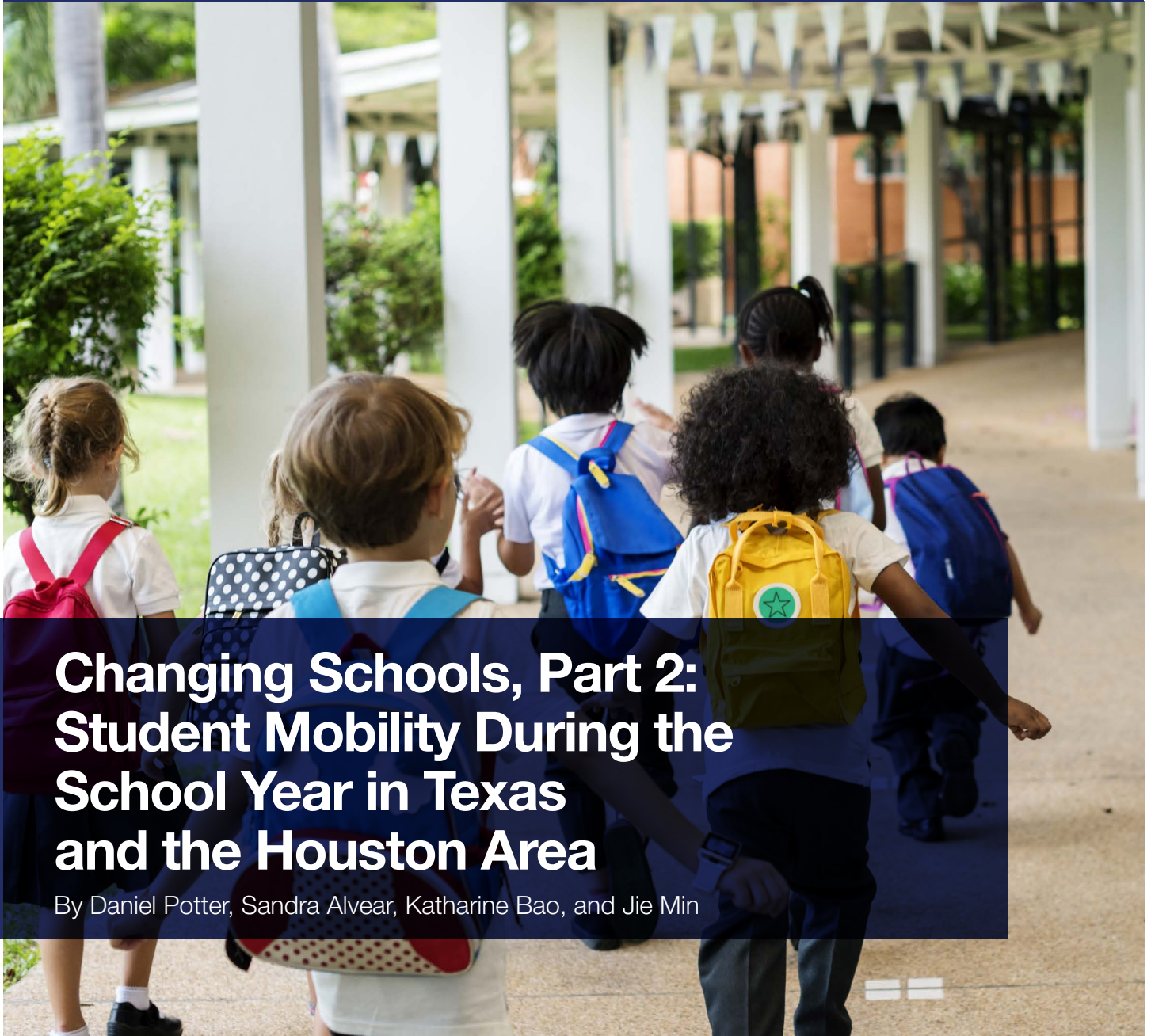




Rice University's Kinder Institute for Urban Research



Changing Schools, Part 2: Student Mobility During the School Year in Texas and the Houston Area

By Daniel Potter, Sandra Alvear, Katharine Bao, and Jie Min

Research Brief

for the Houston Independent School District

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About HERC

The Houston Education Research Consortium (HERC) is a partnership between Rice University and 11 Houston-area school districts. Through this partnership, HERC aims to improve the connection between education researchers and decision makers for the purpose of closing the socioeconomic gaps in educational achievement and attainment for students.

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Research Brief

Changing Schools, Part 2: Student Mobility During the School Year in Texas and the Houston Area

Student mobility refers to students changing schools. In this series of research briefs, the Houston Education Research Consortium (HERC) examines and describes the amount of student mobility in Texas, with particular focus on Houston area public schools. This second research brief focuses on providing an overview of how much mobility takes place during the school year (i.e., within school years). Other research briefs give more detail on school changes during the summer time, the percentage of mobility that stays within district and how much crosses between school districts, as well as differences in mobility across subgroups of students.

This series of research briefs focusing on the amount of student mobility happening in Texas and the Houston area is as follows:

1. Student mobility during the summer months
2. **Student mobility during the school year**
3. Student mobility within districts versus between districts
4. Patterns of student mobility by subgroup (i.e., race/ethnicity, economic disadvantage status, and English language learner status)
5. Overall churn and net mobility of students in Houston area public schools

Key Terms for this Brief

School year – time period when school is in session and typically includes a fall and spring semester (e.g., 2010-11 refers to the fall semester of 2010 and spring semester of 2011)

Student mobility – students changing the school they attend

School change – students changing the schools they attend, and can involve students departing schools and/or entering schools; departing a school counts as one school change and entering a school counts as one school change (sometimes referred to as school moves)

Departing – leaving a school as part of changing schools

Entering – entering a school as part of changing schools

Net mobility – the number of school changes entering a school minus the number of school changes departing from a school (positive net mobility means more school changes entered a school than left it and negative net mobility means more school changes departed a school than entered it)

Houston area – a selection of school districts serving students in the Houston city limits and surrounding areas: Aldine Independent School District (ISD), Alief ISD, Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, Houston ISD, Katy ISD, Klein ISD, Pasadena ISD, Sheldon ISD, Spring ISD, and Spring Branch ISD

Main Findings

- During the 2010-11 to 2016-17 school years, more school changes departed from public schools in Texas than entered them, resulting in negative net mobility each year
- There were more school changes during the summer time than during the school year in Texas public schools
- Similar to the pattern in the state, during the school year, more school changes departed from public schools in the Houston area than entered them, resulting in negative net mobility
- Over the seven-year period, there was a steady decline in the school year mobility rate for moves departing public schools in Texas and the Houston area
- Public schools in the Houston area had the second-highest school year mobility rates of any urban area in Texas, behind the San Antonio area

Introduction

Student mobility is important to understand because students who move tend to have lower test scores and course grades, are more likely to be retained a grade, and have higher high-school dropout rates than their non-mobile peers (Rumberger, 2003; South, Haynie, & Bose, 2007). While there is a growing body of evidence linking student mobility to negative educational outcomes, understanding its potential influence on educational outcomes in Texas and the Houston area begins by understanding its prevalence. To that end, this research brief presents an initial, descriptive look at school year mobility.

School year mobility takes place when school is in session. Prior research has found that school year mobility is more likely to consist of “reactive moves” than mobility that takes place during the summer (Hanushek, Kain, & Rivkin, 2004; Wright, 1999). When students change schools during the school year, it is less likely to be intentional and aimed at improving students’ education outcomes. It is more likely to be in response to another stimuli, such as a parent losing a job or needing to find more affordable housing. Regardless of the exact reason for a school change, moves during the school year disrupt instruction, programs, or interventions, making any efforts to help struggling students much less effective. School year mobility tends to have more negative consequences for students’ educational outcomes than school changes that take place during the summer (Wright, 1999). Given what prior research has found about the negative consequences of school year mobility on students’ educational outcomes, understanding the prevalence of school year mobility becomes all the more important for understanding educational patterns and outcomes in Texas and the Houston area.

School year mobility operates in two directions. The first mobility direction is a student coming into a school, which in this study is referred to as entering. The second mobility direction is the student leaving a school, which in this study is referred to as departing. During the school year, schools have students coming and going,

i.e., entering and departing. The difference between the number of moves entering and departing a school is a school’s net mobility. When there are more departing school changes than entering school changes, there is negative net mobility for a school (and a district). The reverse is also true: when there are more entering school changes than departing school changes, there is positive net mobility for a school (and a district).

This research brief uses Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records data from the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years to describe these three pieces of school year mobility: mobility entering a school, mobility departing a school, and net mobility. Each type of mobility is presented as a count (i.e., number of school changes) and as a rate (i.e., number of moves per 100 students). For the purposes of this research brief, no school-level estimates are reported. Instead, school-level estimates were aggregated to calculate estimates for the district, the Houston area, and Texas. At each of these higher levels, the estimates always reflect events taking place at the school level. For example, a district’s count of departing mobility is a measure of the number of times students left schools in that district. School-level estimates will be provided in a future research product. For more detail on the measurements and data used to calculate school year mobility, please see the data and measurement section in Appendix B.

Results

Results are presented for the State of Texas and the Houston area. Estimates of school year mobility are presented in two ways: 1) counts, i.e., the number of school changes that took place, and 2) rates, i.e., the number of school changes per 100 students. Comparisons are made between the Houston area and the State as well as other selected urban areas in Texas. Profiles of the ten Houston-area public school district partners involved with this study are located in Appendix A.

State

School year mobility counts

During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, nearly 3.1 million school changes entered a public school in Texas, and around 3.4 million school changes departed a public school in Texas. Annually, there were about 447,000 school changes entering a public school and about 485,000 school changes departing a public school in Texas. As a result of more school changes departing public schools than entering public schools in Texas, the state experienced negative net mobility. In fact, for each school year considered as part of this study, Texas experienced negative net mobility. However, the negative net mobility in more recent years was lower than before. For example, during the 2010-11 school year, about 448,000 school changes entered Texas public schools while around 489,000 school changes departed Texas public schools, for a net mobility of about -41,000. In contrast, during the 2016-17 school year, about 442,000 school changes entered Texas public schools during the school year while 477,000 school changes departed, for a net mobility of around -35,000 (see Table 1). On average, negative net mobility in the State was -38,000; meaning that school year mobility reduces enrollment in Texas public schools by nearly 40,000 students each year.

School year mobility rates

School year mobility rates were computed to show the number of school changes per 100 students. School year entering rates and school year departing rates both experienced a slight decline for the time period considered in this study, in particular from the 2011-12 through the 2016-17 school years (see Figure 1). Specifically, during the 2011-12 school year, the entering rate for Texas public

schools was 10.6 moves per 100 students, meaning for a group of about 100 students, there were nearly 11 school changes entering a Texas public school. This rate declined steadily through the 2016-17 school year when the rate was about 9.3 moves per 100 students. For school year departing mobility, the departing rate in 2011-12 was 11.6 moves per 100 students, meaning for a group of about 100 students, there were around 12 school changes leaving a Texas public school. This declined to 10.1 moves per 100 students in the 2016-17 school year (see Figure 1). Declining mobility rates means there was less mobility proportionately, even if the number of school changes remained consistent or even increased. Even though both the departing rates and entering rates declined for school year mobility over the period of this study, the school year departing rate was consistently, albeit only slightly, higher than the school year entering rate. As a result, Texas experienced negative net mobility. Since the departing rate and entering rate were relatively similar, the annual net mobility rate in Texas during this time period was only -0.8 per 100 students, but given the number of students served in Texas, this rate converted to an annual net mobility of about -38,000 moves, and about -266,000 moves across all school years of this study.

School year mobility versus summer mobility

School year mobility and summer mobility in Texas public schools were different from one another. For starters, there was less total school mobility during the school year than during the summer months. For example, the average number of school changes that entered Texas public schools each summer was about 677,000, compared to about 448,000 school changes that entered Texas public schools during the school year. With more students changing schools during the summer than the school year, the summer time mobility rates were also higher than the school year mobility rates. For a fuller discussion of summer mobility in Texas, please see our [research brief](#) on the subject.

Another difference between school year and summer time mobility was the resulting net number of school changes. School year mobility in Texas resulted in annual negative net mobility, whereas summer time mobility resulted in positive net mobility. Specifically, school year mobility

resulted in an annual negative net mobility of about -38,000 for Texas public schools, in contrast to an annual positive net mobility of about +34,000 from summer time school changes. Student mobility during the summer months resulted in an increase in the number of students enrolled in Texas public schools, while student mobility during the school year resulted in a decline.

Houston Area

School year mobility counts

During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, there were about 421,000 school changes that entered public schools in the Houston area (Table 1). Annually, there were about 60,000 school changes entering Houston area public schools. During these same school years, a total of about 454,000 school changes departed from public schools in the Houston area. Annually, there were about 65,000 school changes departing Houston area public schools. For all school years considered in this study, school year mobility resulted in a total net loss of about -33,000 school changes for public schools in the Houston area, or about -4,700 school changes annually, meaning that school year mobility reduces enrollment in Houston area public schools by nearly 5,000 students each year. Each school year in the study experienced negative net mobility, but the amount was smaller in later years of the study. For example, during the 2010-11 school year, the negative net mobility in Houston area public schools was about -6,600 school changes, compared to a negative net mobility of -3,500 school changes during the 2016-17 school year (Table 1).

School year mobility rates

Public schools in the Houston area had similar school year mobility rates as the State of Texas. Compared to other urban areas in the State, the Houston area had relatively comparable school year mobility rates as the Dallas-Fort Worth area and El Paso area, slightly higher mobility rates than the Austin area, and slightly lower mobility rates than the San Antonio area (see Figure 2). This pattern was true for entering mobility and departing mobility.

On average, the school year mobility rate for school changes entering public schools in the Houston area was 10.2 per 100 students; in other words, for a group of 100 students in the Houston area, there were about 10 instances of students entering Houston area public schools during the school year. Similar to the State of Texas, the Houston area experienced a slight decline

in entering mobility rates, particularly since 2011-12. In 2011-12, the entering mobility rate for Houston area public schools was 10.8 per 100 students, and this declined to around 9.9 per 100 students during the 2016-17 school year.

On average, the departing mobility rate for public schools in the Houston area was 11 per 100 students; in other words, for a group of 100 students in the Houston area, there were about 11 instances of students leaving the public school they attended during the school year. The departing rate also declined across the school years included in this study, particularly since 2011-12. During the 2011-12 school year, the departing mobility rate in Houston area public schools was 11.8 per 100 students, and this declined to around 10.5 per 100 students during the 2016-17 school year.

Similar to the pattern in the state, in the Houston area, both entering and departing rates were in decline over the study period. Still, the entering rate was consistently lower than the departing rate, meaning more school changes were leaving schools than entering them. As a result, the Houston area experienced negative net mobility.

School year mobility versus summer mobility

In the Houston area, school year mobility differed from summer mobility in amount, but not necessarily in the resulting net mobility. Similar to the State of Texas, more student mobility took place during the summer than during the school year in Houston area public schools. For example, the average number of school changes entering Houston area public schools during the summer was about 105,000 moves, whereas during the school year that number was around 60,000. There was a similar difference in the average number of departing moves during the summer versus the school year (i.e., about 104,000 versus about 65,000). With more students changing schools in the Houston area during the summer than during the school year, the summer time mobility rates for the area were higher than the school year mobility rates. For fuller discussion of summer time mobility in the Houston area, please see our [research brief](#) on that subject.

Although there were notably more school changes taking place during the summer than the school year in Houston area public schools, differences in the net mobility resulting from all that movement were not as apparent. In one respect, it would appear that summer time net mobility and school year net mobility in the Houston area

were different, because the average net mobility for the years included in this study was positive for summer time mobility (about +600 school changes) and negative for school year mobility (about -4,700 school changes). However, there were summer to summer changes in the net mobility of the Houston area, so for several summers there was a negative net mobility in the Houston area,

although the negative net mobility was never quite of the same magnitude as the negative net mobility taking place during the school year.

Table 1. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas by selected urban areas: 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Dallas-Fort Worth area	69,613	69,939	67,490	66,512	64,736	64,796	65,199	468,285	66,898
Austin area	18,138	17,227	16,862	16,514	16,442	15,976	16,281	117,440	16,777
San Antonio area	32,841	32,713	31,343	33,577	31,665	30,508	29,828	222,475	31,782
El Paso area	14,684	14,696	13,408	13,205	12,668	11,669	11,733	92,063	13,152
Rest of Texas	256,303	264,777	257,950	258,539	257,543	258,341	256,816	1,810,269	258,610
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Dallas-Fort Worth area	77,043	77,717	73,347	71,991	70,109	70,373	70,086	510,666	72,952
Austin area	19,990	19,474	18,819	18,104	18,294	17,835	17,615	130,131	18,590
San Antonio area	35,743	35,540	33,697	35,401	33,829	33,424	32,634	240,268	34,324
El Paso area	16,272	16,640	15,702	15,090	14,258	13,298	13,267	104,527	14,932
Rest of Texas	276,529	288,491	282,286	278,070	276,820	277,949	278,048	1,958,193	279,742
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Dallas-Fort Worth area	-7,430	-7,778	-5,857	-5,479	-5,373	-5,577	-4,887	-42,381	-6,054
Austin area	-1,852	-2,247	-1,957	-1,590	-1,852	-1,859	-1,334	-12,691	-1,813
San Antonio area	-2,902	-2,827	-2,354	-1,824	-2,164	-2,916	-2,806	-17,793	-2,542
El Paso area	-1,588	-1,944	-2,294	-1,885	-1,590	-1,629	-1,534	-12,464	-1,781
Rest of Texas	-20,226	-23,714	-24,336	-19,531	-19,277	-19,608	-21,232	-147,924	-21,132
Student mobility rates (moves per 100 students)									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Dallas-Fort Worth area	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	- -	10
Austin area	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	- -	8
San Antonio area	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	- -	13
El Paso area	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	- -	10
Rest of Texas	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10

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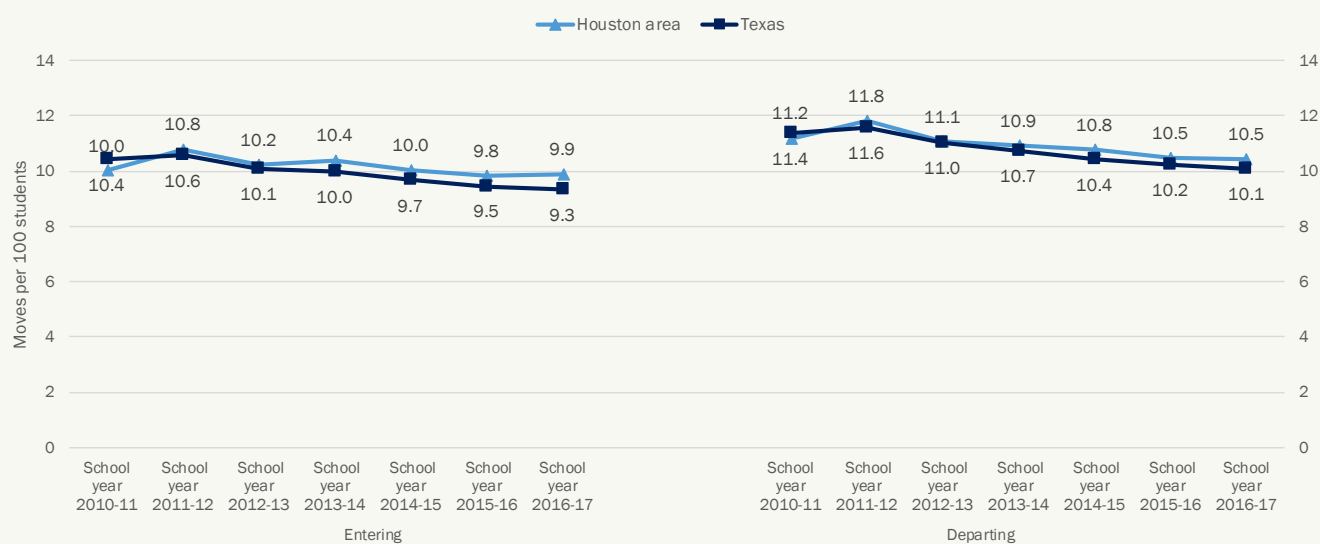
Table 1. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas by selected urban areas: 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	--	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	--	11
Dallas-Fort Worth area	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	--	11
Austin area	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	--	9
San Antonio area	15	14	13	14	13	13	13	--	14
El Paso area	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	--	11
Rest of Texas	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	--	11
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Dallas-Fort Worth area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Austin area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
San Antonio area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
El Paso area	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Rest of Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. See appendix B for definition of each selected urban area. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

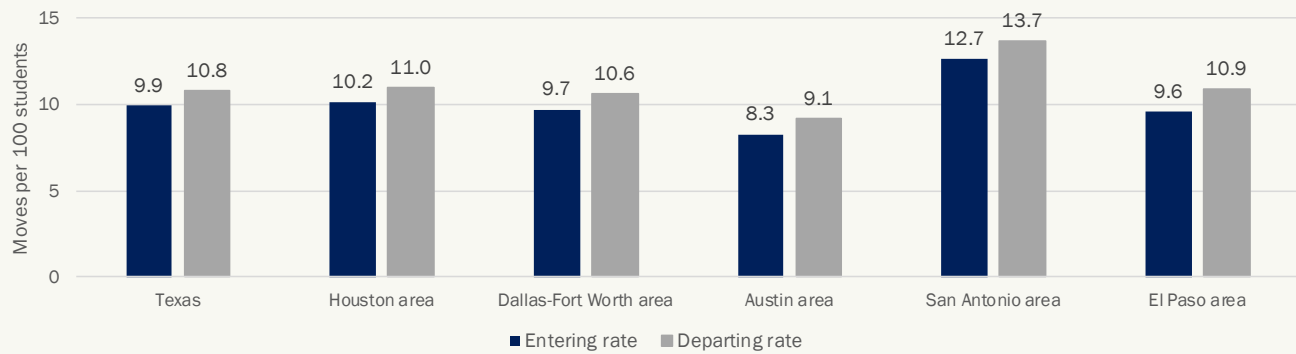
Figure 1. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas and Houston area public schools: 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure 2. School year mobility rates – Average number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas public schools: Select Urban areas, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Discussion

Student mobility occurs when students change schools, and this brief focused in particular on school changes that took place during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years. During each school year, around 448,000 school changes were made that entered Texas public schools, while around 485,000 school changes were made that departed from them. Public schools in the Houston area had similar rates of school year mobility as the State of Texas, and for both Texas and the Houston area, school year mobility resulted in negative net mobility.

More students left public schools in Texas and the Houston area than entered them as a result of school year mobility. It is beyond the scope of this brief to explain the reasons for students entering or departing public schools around the State, but as districts grapple with how to best instruct students and improve their educational outcomes, mobility poses a fundamental problem to any such effort. The best curriculum taught by the best teacher matters nothing if a student is not in the classroom. While there is less mobility taking place in the school year than during the summer, there are still a large number of students changing schools every year. Better understanding the forces influencing students' and families' decisions to enroll or remove themselves from a public school could prove useful to the state, region, and individual districts as they deal with the issue of improving students' learning environments.

As districts assess their own school year mobility rates, there are many reasons why schools and districts may experience increases or decreases in their mobility rates

that could potentially lead to very different responses by the district. Since prior research has found that school year mobility tends to be more reactive in nature, many of the school changes leaving Texas and Houston area public schools could reflect families needing to relocate because of a change in a parent's employment status or location. At the same time, it is not immediately clear why jobs would be taking families out of Texas without replacing them with another family soon thereafter, thus balancing the number of students coming in and out of the public school system. Yet the negative net mobility suggests that more students are departing Texas and Houston area public schools than entering them. Another type of reactive school change could be in response to something happening at a school or in a district that results in parents putting their students in private school or home schooling them. Factors pushing students away from public schools may include schools not offering a particular program or curriculum, not having certain services for students, or having issues with the school climate that could take away from a student's ability to learn (e.g., bullying or other issues with a school's climate). It is beyond the scope of this brief to investigate the reasons for the negative net mobility observed in Texas and Houston area public schools.

Future briefs will provide additional insights as to where students are going when they change schools during the school year, and knowing where students are going will help further unpack the reasons for school changes and begin the process for identifying how schools and districts may be able to address the issue.

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Appendix A: Independent School District (ISD) Profiles

The school year mobility rates of Houston area public school districts were very similar to the school year mobility rates for the State of Texas. To avoid redundant comparisons, subsequent comparisons involving the mobility rates of individual districts will only be made between districts and the Houston area (though please note, the graphs and tables still contain information on the mobility rates in Texas). Houston area public school districts are the most immediate context for the individual districts included in this study, making it the more relevant comparison to include.

- A1. Aldine ISD**
- A2. Alief ISD**
- A3. Cypress-Fairbanks ISD**
- A4. Houston ISD**
- A5. Katy ISD**
- A6. Klein ISD**
- A7. Pasadena ISD**
- A8. Sheldon ISD**
- A9. Spring Branch ISD**
- A10. Spring ISD**

A1. Aldine ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 47,700 school changes entered a school in Aldine ISD (~6,800 per year) while about 52,600 school changes departed from a school in Aldine ISD (~7,500 per year)
- Aldine ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -700 school changes during the school year, but this varied from school year to school year

School year mobility counts

In Aldine ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 47,700 school changes were made that entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 52,600 school changes were made that departed from schools in Aldine ISD (Table A1). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, there were more departing school changes than entering school changes, so similar to schools in the Houston area, schools in Aldine ISD had a negative net mobility of about -4,900, or about -700 each school year. The size of the average net loss varied from

school year to school year. For example, during the 2016-17 school year, Aldine ISD's net mobility was around -1,190, whereas in the 2013-14 school year, the net mobility for the district was about -320.

School year mobility rates

In Aldine ISD, the school year mobility rate for school changes entering schools in Aldine ISD was, on average, 12 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of less than 10 per 100 students (2016-17) to a high of more than 14 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A1). The school year entering rate for schools in Aldine ISD was higher than the same mobility rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 18%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Aldine ISD was, on average, 13 per 100 students and ranged from a low of 11 per 100 students (2015-16) to a high of 16 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A1). The school year mobility rate for school changes departing Aldine ISD schools was higher than the same mobility rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 21%.

Table A1. School year student mobility counts and rates at the district, region, and state level: Aldine ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Aldine ISD	5,724	7,797	7,197	7,613	7,394	6,002	5,939	47,666	6,809
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Aldine ISD	6,672	8,387	7,741	7,934	8,006	6,711	7,125	52,576	7,511
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Aldine ISD	-948	-590	-544	-321	-612	-709	-1,186	-4,910	-701

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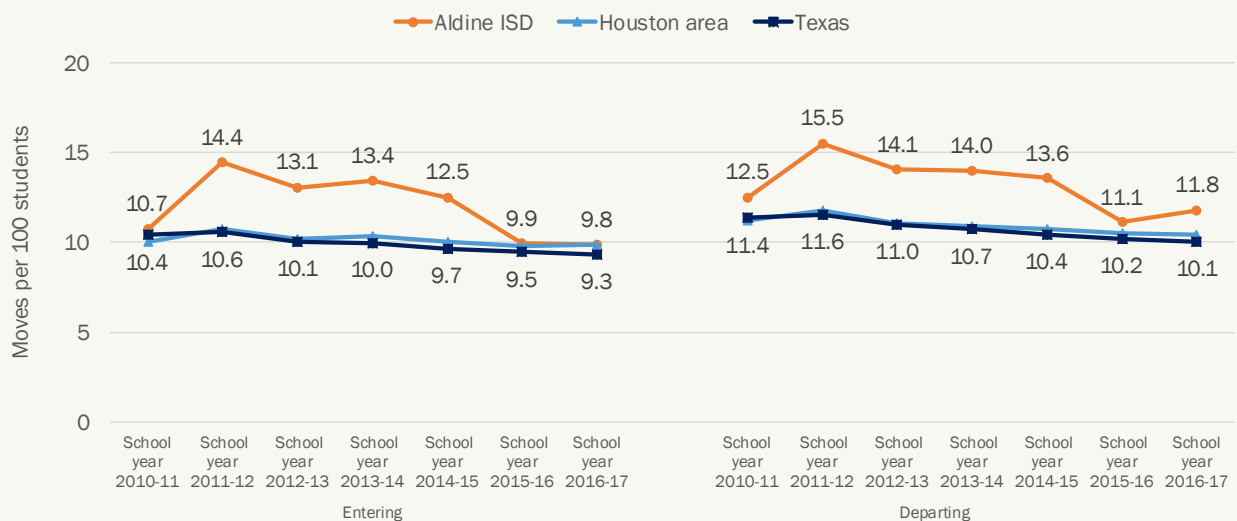
**Table A1. School year student mobility counts and rates at the district, region, and state level:
Aldine ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Aldine ISD	11	14	13	13	13	10	10	- -	12
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Aldine ISD	13	16	14	14	14	11	12	- -	13
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Aldine ISD	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	- -	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A1. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Aldine ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A2. Alief ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 43,300 school changes entered an Alief ISD school (~6,200 per year) while about 46,600 school changes departed an Alief ISD school (~6,700 per year)
- Alief ISD had an annual net mobility of about -480 school changes during the school year, but this varied from school year to school year

School year mobility counts

In Alief ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 43,400 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 46,600 school changes departed from schools in Alief ISD (Table A2). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district; however, because there were more departing school changes than entering school changes, similar to schools in the Houston area, schools in Alief ISD had a total net mobility of about -3,300 across all school years, or about -480 each school year. The school

year to school year net mobility of Alief ISD was more dynamic than the average implies. For example, during the 2011-12 school year, Alief ISD had a net mobility of -776, then in 2013-14 its net mobility was -83, but in 2014-15, the negative net mobility increased again to -634.

School year mobility rates

In Alief ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 15 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of more than 13 per 100 students (2010-11) to a high of less than 17 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A2). Alief ISD's average school year entering rate was higher than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 52%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Alief ISD was, on average, 17 per 100 students and ranged from a low of 15 per 100 students (2010-11) to a high of 19 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A2). The average school year departing rate in Alief ISD was higher than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 51%.

Table A2. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Alief ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Alief ISD	5,186	6,522	6,321	6,383	6,141	6,337	6,370	43,260	6,180
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Alief ISD	5,877	7,298	6,910	6,466	6,775	6,643	6,635	46,604	6,658
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Alief ISD	-691	-776	-589	-83	-634	-306	-265	-3,344	-478

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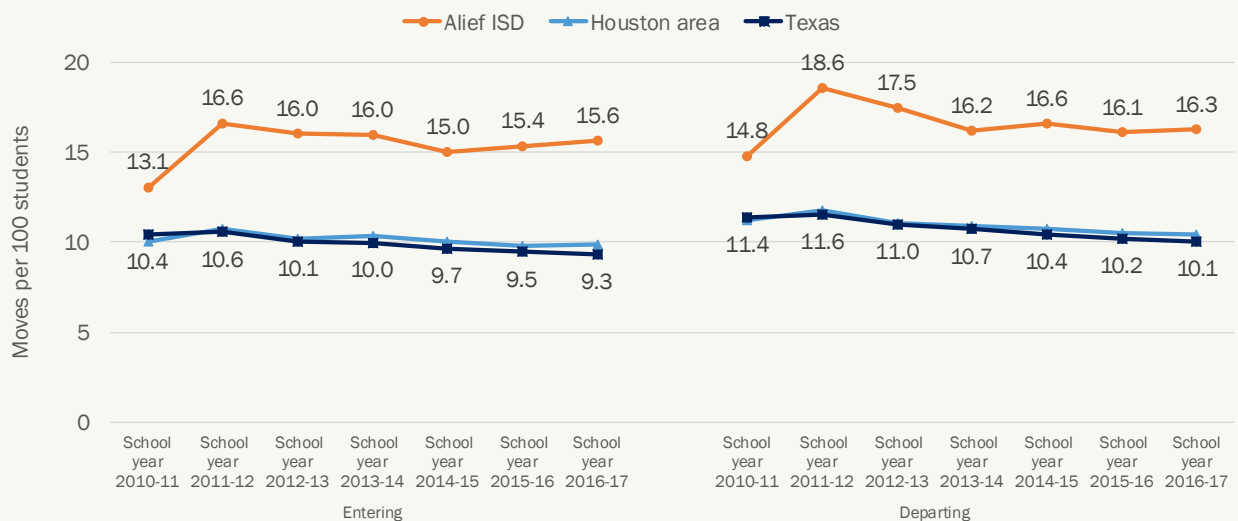
Table A2. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Alief ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Alief ISD	13	17	16	16	15	15	16	- -	15
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Alief ISD	15	19	18	16	17	16	16	- -	17
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Alief ISD	-2	-2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	- -	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A2. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Alief ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A3. Cypress-Fairbanks ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 48,200 school changes entered Cypress-Fairbanks ISD schools (~6,900 per year) while about 51,000 school changes departed from Cypress-Fairbanks ISD schools (~7,300 per year)
- Cypress-Fairbanks ISD had an annual net mobility of about -400 school changes during the school year, but this varied from school year to school year

School year mobility counts

In Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 48,200 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 51,000 school changes departed from schools in Cypress-Fairbanks ISD (Table A3). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, since more school changes departed than entered schools in Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, much like the larger Houston area, the district experienced negative net mobility of about -2,800 across all school years, or about -400 school changes each school year. The net loss varied in size from

school year to school year. For example, during the 2010-11 school year, Cypress-Fairbanks ISD's net mobility was around -630, whereas in the 2015-16 school year, the net mobility for the district was about -140.

School year mobility rates

In Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 7 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of less than 7 per 100 students (2013-14) to a high of more than 7 per 100 students (2010-11) (Figure A3). Cypress-Fairbanks ISD's school year entering rate was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 31%.

The average departing rate for school year mobility in Cypress-Fairbanks ISD was, on average, 7 per 100 students and ranged from a low of less than 7 per 100 students (2015-16) to a high of 8 per 100 students (2010-11) (Figure A3). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Cypress-Fairbanks ISD was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 33%.

Table A3. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	6,878	6,903	7,020	6,648	6,806	6,959	7,032	48,246	6,892
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	7,505	7,489	7,573	7,082	7,018	7,100	7,278	51,045	7,292
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	-627	-586	-553	-434	-212	-141	-246	-2,799	-400

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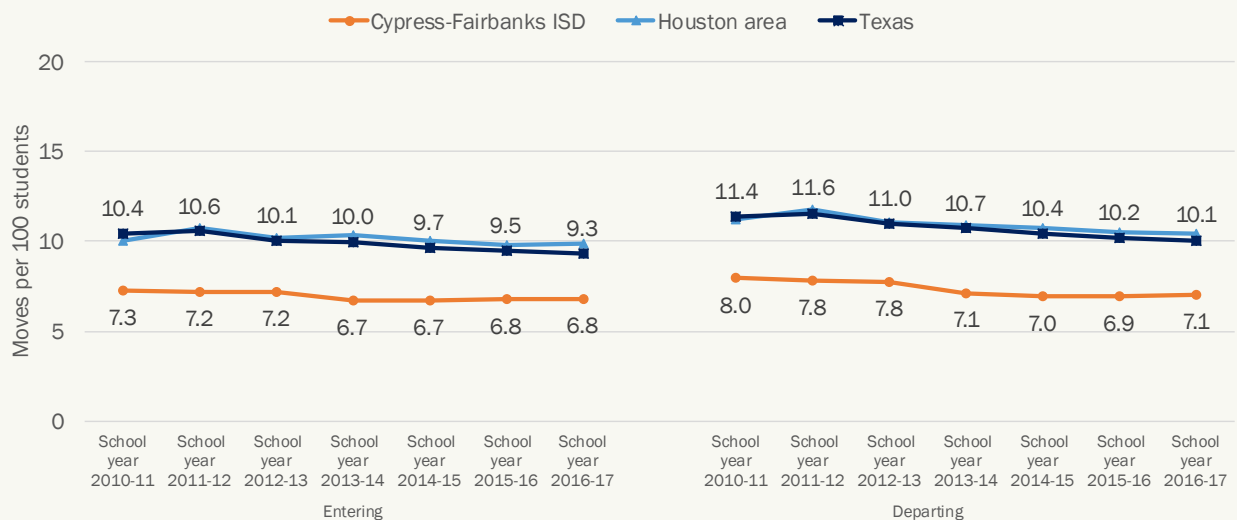
Table A3. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	--	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	--	10
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	--	7
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	--	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	--	11
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	--	7
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	--	0

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A3. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A4. Houston ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 139,600 school changes entered Houston ISD schools (~19,900 per year) while about 155,200 school changes departed from schools in Houston ISD (~22,200 per year)
- Houston ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -2,200 school changes during the school year, meaning more students were leaving Houston ISD schools than entering them due to school year mobility

School year mobility counts

In Houston ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 139,600 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 155,200 school changes departed from schools in Houston ISD (Table A4). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, because the districts had more school changes departing than entering, schools in Houston ISD had a total net mobility of about -15,500 across all school years, or around -2,200

school changes each school year. Similar to schools in the Houston area, the average net loss in Houston ISD was relatively consistent across all school years considered in the study, with all school years ranging between -1,600 to -2,900, meaning that school year mobility consistently contributed to decreases in student enrollment for the district.

School year mobility rates

In Houston ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 11 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of around 11 per 100 students (2012-13) to a high of about 12 per 100 students (2010-11) (Figure A4). Houston ISD's school year entering rate was higher than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 12%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Houston ISD was, on average, 13 per 100 students and ranged from a low of around 12 per 100 students (2012-13) to a high of more than 13 per 100 students (2010-11) (Figure A4). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Houston ISD was higher than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 15%.

Table A4. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Houston ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Houston ISD	19,868	19,509	18,325	20,246	20,596	20,655	20,447	139,646	19,949
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Houston ISD	22,809	22,031	20,417	21,843	22,791	22,987	22,281	155,159	22,166
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Houston ISD	-2,941	-2,522	-2,092	-1,597	-2,195	-2,332	-1,834	-15,513	-2,216

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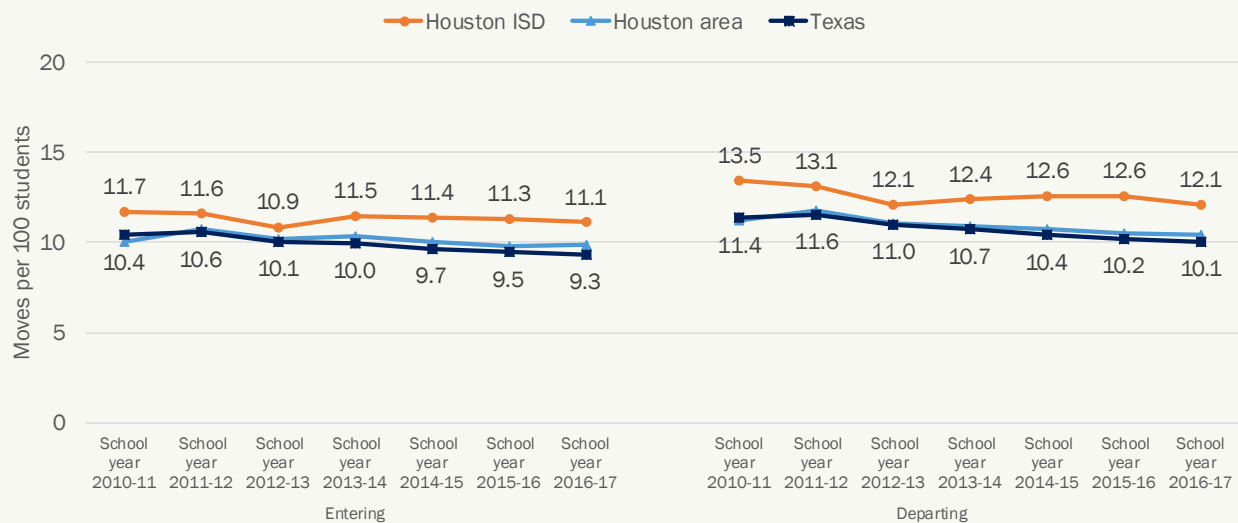
Table A4. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Houston ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Houston ISD	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	- -	11
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Houston ISD	13	13	12	12	13	13	12	- -	13
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston ISD	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A4. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Houston ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A5. Katy ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 28,500 school changes entered Katy ISD schools (~4,100 per year) while about 26,600 school changes departed from schools in Katy ISD (~3,800 per year)
- Katy ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about +260 school changes during the school year, but this varied from school year to school year

School year mobility counts

In Katy ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 28,500 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 26,600 school changes departed from schools in Katy ISD (Table A5). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, more school changes entered Katy ISD schools than departed from them, so schools in Katy ISD had a total net mobility of about +1,800 across all school years, or about +260 each school year. The net gain varied in size from school year to school

year. For example, during the 2012-13 school year, Katy ISD's net mobility was around +12, whereas in the 2016-17 school year, the net mobility for the district was about +540.

School year mobility rates

In Katy ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 7 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of about 6 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of 7 per 100 students (2016-17) (Figure A5). Katy ISD's school year entering rate was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 34%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Katy ISD was, on average, 6 per 100 students and ranged from a low of less than 6 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of almost 7 per 100 students (2016-17) (Figure A5). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Katy ISD was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 43%.

Table A5. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Katy ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Katy ISD	3,763	3,936	3,770	3,955	4,016	4,283	4,766	28,489	4,070
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Katy ISD	3,679	3,756	3,758	3,637	3,729	3,857	4,225	26,641	3,806
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Katy ISD	84	180	12	318	287	426	541	1,848	264

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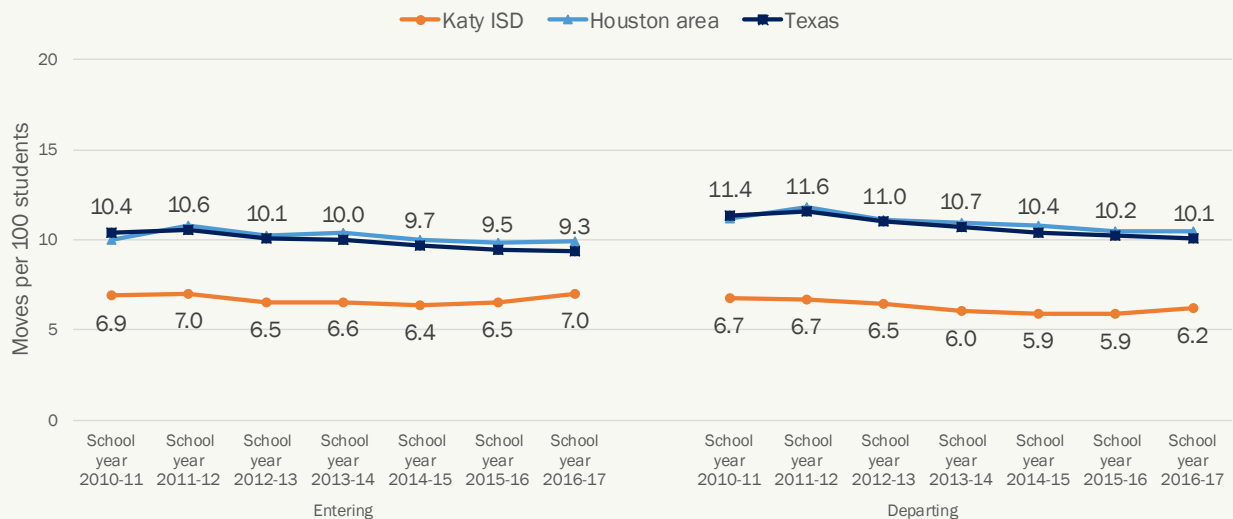
Table A5. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Katy ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Katy ISD	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	- -	7
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Katy ISD	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	- -	6
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Katy ISD	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	- -	0

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A5. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Katy ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A6. Klein ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 26,900 school changes entered Klein ISD schools (~3,800 per year) while about 28,200 school changes departed from schools in Klein ISD (~4,000 per year)
- Klein ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -180 school changes during the school year, but this trend reversed in more recent years

School year mobility counts

In Klein ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 26,900 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 28,200 school changes departed from schools in Klein ISD (Table A6). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, there were more school changes departing than arriving, so similar to schools in the Houston area, schools in Klein ISD had a total net mobility of about -1,280 across all school years, or about -180 school changes each school year. Although the net

loss in Klein ISD was relatively consistent across the first six school years considered in the study (i.e., 2010-11 through 2015-16), ranging between -150 to -370 school changes a year, during the most recently analyzed year of 2016-17, the district had positive net mobility of +225.

School year mobility rates

In Klein ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 9 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of about 7 per 100 students (2010-11) to a high of almost 10 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A6). Klein ISD's average school year entering rate was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 13%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Klein ISD was, on average, 9 per 100 students and ranged from a low of about 8 per 100 students (2010-11) to a high of more than 10 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A6). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Klein ISD was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 16%.

Table A6. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Klein ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Klein ISD	3,033	3,935	3,755	3,844	3,852	4,140	4,363	26,922	3,846
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Klein ISD	3,306	4,183	4,016	4,040	4,223	4,291	4,138	28,197	4,028
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Klein ISD	-273	-248	-261	-196	-371	-151	225	-1,275	-182

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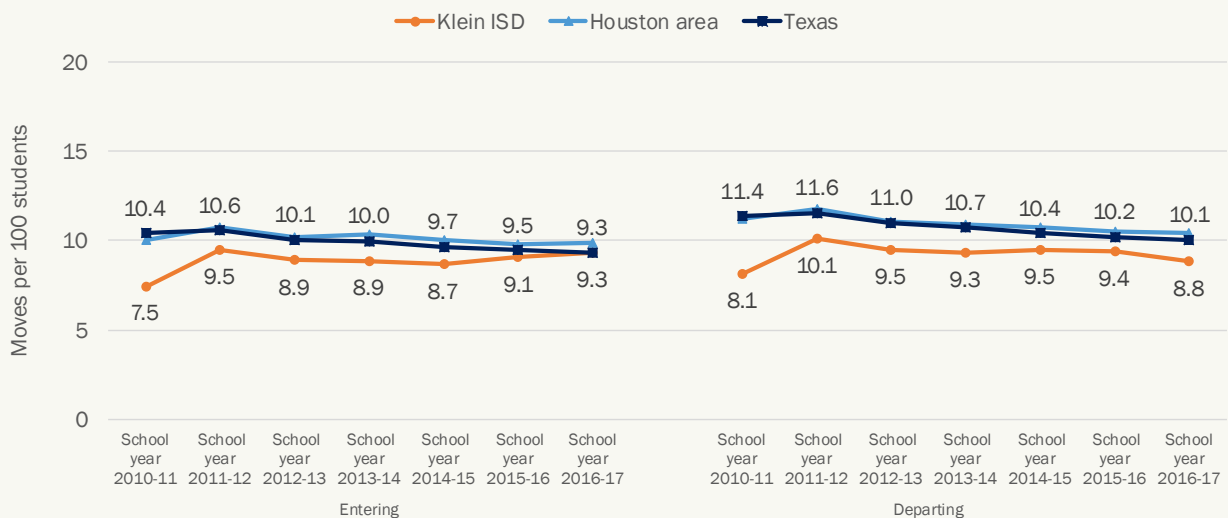
Table A6. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Klein ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Klein ISD	7	10	9	9	9	9	9	- -	9
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Klein ISD	8	10	10	9	10	9	9	- -	9
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Klein ISD	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	- -	0

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A6. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Klein ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A7. Pasadena ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 33,900 school changes entered Pasadena ISD schools (~4,800 per year) while about 36,300 school changes departed from schools in Pasadena ISD (~5,200 per year)
- Pasadena ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -340 school changes during the school year, meaning more students were leaving schools in the district than entering them due to school year mobility

School year mobility counts

In Pasadena ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 33,900 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 36,300 school changes departed from schools in Pasadena ISD (Table A7). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, more school changes departed than entered, so schools in Pasadena ISD had a total net mobility of about -2,400 across all school years, or about -340 school changes each school year. Similar to schools in the Houston area, the net loss

in Pasadena ISD was relatively consistent across all school years considered in the study, with all school years ranging between -150 to -500, meaning that school year mobility consistently contributed to decreases in student enrollment for the district.

School year mobility rates

In Pasadena ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 10 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of about 9 per 100 students (2015-16) to a high of nearly 11 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A7). Pasadena ISD's school year entering rate was similar to the same rate for public schools in the Houston area, with its greatest difference being in the 2016-17 school year when it was 3% higher.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Pasadena ISD was, on average, 11 per 100 students and ranged from a low of 10 per 100 students (2015-16) to a high of more than 11 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A7). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Pasadena ISD was similar to the same rate for public schools in the Houston area, with its greatest difference being in the 2015-16 school year when it was 5% lower.

Table A7. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Pasadena ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Pasadena ISD	4,618	4,956	4,706	4,929	4,879	4,740	5,105	33,933	4,848
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Pasadena ISD	5,135	5,270	5,074	5,075	5,313	4,967	5,462	36,296	5,185

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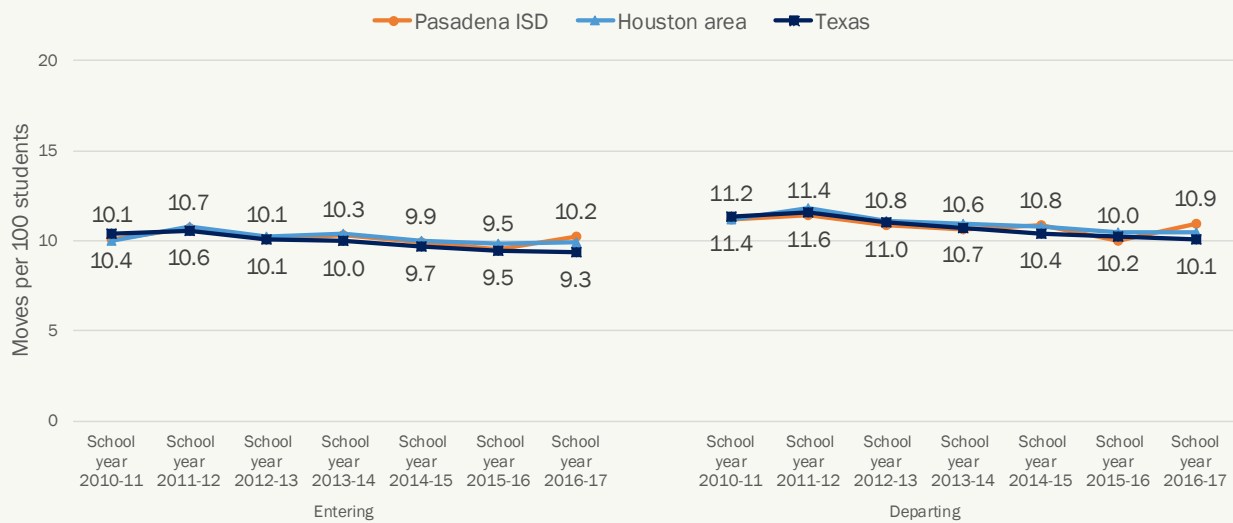
Table A7. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Pasadena ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Pasadena ISD	-517	-314	-368	-146	-434	-227	-357	-2,363	-338
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Pasadena ISD	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Pasadena ISD	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	- -	11
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Pasadena ISD	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	- -	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A7. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Pasadena ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A8. Sheldon ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 4,700 school changes entered Sheldon ISD schools (~670 per year) while about 4,800 school changes departed from schools in Sheldon ISD (~680 per year)
- Sheldon ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -10 school changes during the school year, meaning school year mobility had relatively little impact on overall student enrollment in the district

School year mobility counts

In Sheldon ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 4,700 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 4,800 school changes departed from schools in Sheldon ISD (Table A8). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, more schools changes departed than entered, so similar to schools in the Houston area, schools in Sheldon ISD had a total net mobility of about -100 across all school years, or about -14 school changes each school year. Although Sheldon ISD had an annual negative net mobility for all years of data considered in the study, there was some evidence of changing patterns to its school year mobility. Specifically,

from 2010-11 through 2014-15, the school year net mobility in Sheldon ISD was always negative, but in the final two years of this study (i.e., 2015-16 and 2016-17), Sheldon ISD experienced positive net mobility of +75 and +19, respectively.

School year mobility rates

In Sheldon ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 10 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of about 9 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of more than 11 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A8). Although Sheldon ISD's annual school year entering rate was similar to the same rate for public schools in the Houston area, during the 2013-14 through 2015-16 school years, the district's rate was as much as 11% lower than the Houston area before returning to within 5% during the 2016-17 school year.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Sheldon ISD was, on average, 10 per 100 students and ranged from a low of less than 9 per 100 students (2015-16) to a high of more than 11 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A8). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Sheldon ISD was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 5%.

Table A8. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Sheldon ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Sheldon ISD	560	692	680	613	625	726	793	4,689	670
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Sheldon ISD	642	697	686	688	647	651	774	4,785	684

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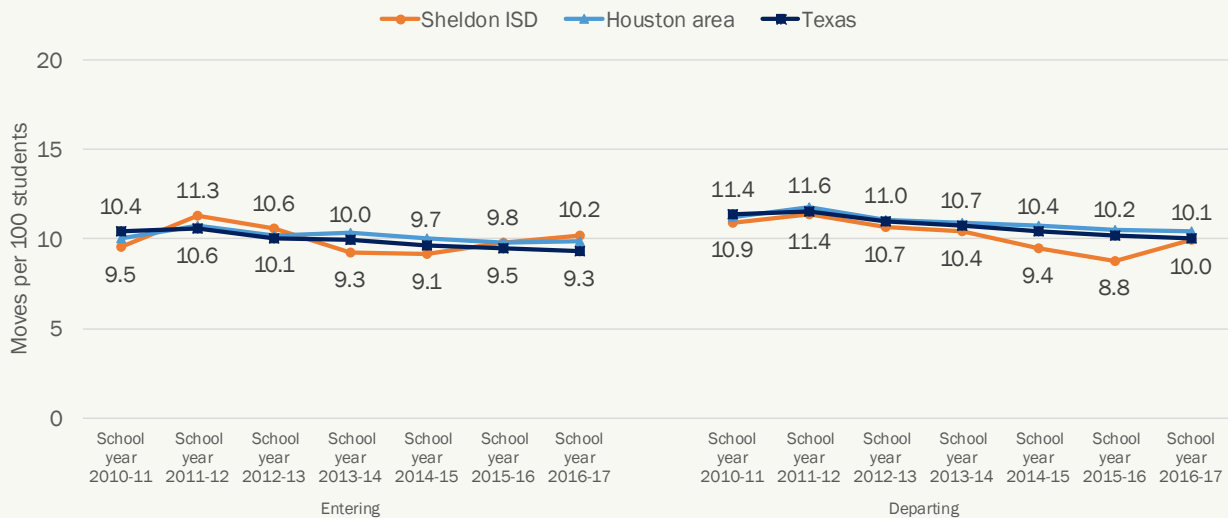
Table A8. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Sheldon ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Sheldon ISD	-82	-5	-6	-75	-22	75	19	-96	-14
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	--	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	--	10
Sheldon ISD	10	11	11	9	9	10	10	--	10
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	--	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	--	11
Sheldon ISD	11	11	11	10	9	9	10	--	10
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	--	-1
Sheldon ISD	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	--	0

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A8. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Sheldon ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A9. Spring Branch ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 16,500 school changes entered Spring Branch ISD schools (~2,400 per year) while about 18,600 school changes departed schools in Spring Branch ISD (~2,700 per year)
- Spring Branch ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -290 school changes during the school year, meaning more students were leaving schools in the district than entering them due to school year mobility

School year mobility counts

In Spring Branch ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 16,500 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 18,600 school changes departed from schools in Spring Branch ISD (Table A9). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, there were more departing school changes than entering school changes, so similar to schools in the Houston area, schools in Spring Branch ISD had a total net mobility of about -2,000 across all school years, or about -290

school changes each school year. The net loss in Spring Branch ISD was relatively consistent across all school years considered in the study, with all school years ranging between -200 to -500, meaning that school year mobility consistently contributed to decreases in student enrollment for the district.

School year mobility rates

In Spring Branch ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 8 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of about 7 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of around 9 per 100 students (2012-13) (Figure A9). Spring Branch ISD's school year entering rate was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 23%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Spring Branch ISD was, on average, 9 per 100 students and ranged from a low of less than 8 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of about 10 per 100 students (2010-11) (Figure A9). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Spring Branch ISD was lower than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 19%.

Table A9. Summer time mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Spring Branch ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Spring Branch ISD	5,724	7,797	7,197	7,613	7,394	6,002	5,939	47,666	6,809
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Spring Branch ISD	6,672	8,387	7,741	7,934	8,006	6,711	7,125	52,576	7,511
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Spring Branch ISD	-948	-590	-544	-321	-612	-709	-1,186	-4,910	-701

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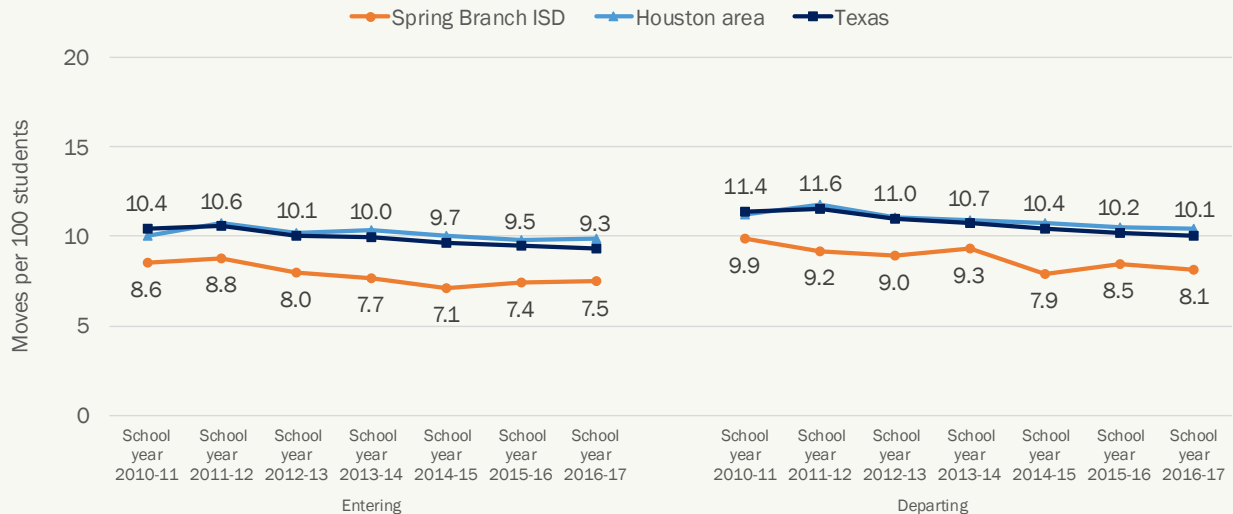
Table A9. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Spring Branch ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Spring Branch ISD	11	14	13	13	13	10	10	- -	12
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Spring Branch ISD	13	16	14	14	14	11	12	- -	13
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Spring Branch ISD	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	- -	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A9. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Spring Branch ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

A10. Spring ISD

- During the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 32,000 school changes entered Spring ISD schools (~4,600 per year) while about 34,200 school changes departed from schools in Spring ISD (~4,900 per year)
- Spring ISD experienced an annual net mobility of about -320 school changes during the school year, but this varied from school year to school year

School year mobility counts

In Spring ISD, during the 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years, about 32,000 school changes entered schools in the district. Across these same school years, around 34,200 school changes departed from schools in Spring ISD (Table A10). Not every departing school change left the district, just like not every entering school change came from outside the district. However, there were more school changes departing than entering, so schools in Spring ISD had a total net mobility of about -2,200 across all school years, or about -320 school changes each school year. Similar to the Houston area, Spring ISD experienced negative net mobility during each school year considered

as part of this study, but the size of the net loss varied from school year to school year. For example, during the 2011-12 school year, Spring ISD's net mobility was around -870, where in the 2013-14 school year, the net mobility for the district was about -90.

School year mobility rates

In Spring ISD, the entering rate for school year mobility was, on average, 14 per 100 students, and ranged from a low of less than 14 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of about 16 per 100 students (2013-14) (Figure A10). Spring ISD's average school year entering rate was higher than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 41%.

The departing rate for school year mobility in Spring ISD was, on average, 15 per 100 students and ranged from a low of about 14 per 100 students (2014-15) to a high of nearly 17 per 100 students (2011-12) (Figure A10). The average departing rate for school year mobility in Spring ISD was higher than the same rate for public schools in the Houston area by about 40%.

Table A10. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Spring ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility counts									
<i>Number of school changes entering schools in</i>									
Texas	448,071	460,610	445,804	449,872	443,996	441,996	441,536	3,131,885	447,412
Houston area	56,492	61,258	58,751	61,525	60,942	60,706	61,679	421,353	60,193
Spring ISD	4,432	4,462	4,585	4,949	4,449	4,562	4,549	31,988	4,570
<i>Number of school changes departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	488,688	504,969	487,497	483,308	478,831	477,708	476,869	3,397,870	485,410
Houston area	63,111	67,107	63,646	64,652	65,521	64,829	65,219	454,085	64,869
Spring ISD	4,684	5,336	4,786	5,041	4,593	4,995	4,788	34,223	4,889
<i>Net mobility count in</i>									
Texas	-40,617	-44,359	-41,693	-33,436	-34,835	-35,712	-35,333	-265,985	-37,998
Houston area	-6,619	-5,849	-4,895	-3,127	-4,579	-4,123	-3,540	-32,732	-4,676
Spring ISD	-252	-874	-201	-92	-144	-433	-239	-2,235	-319

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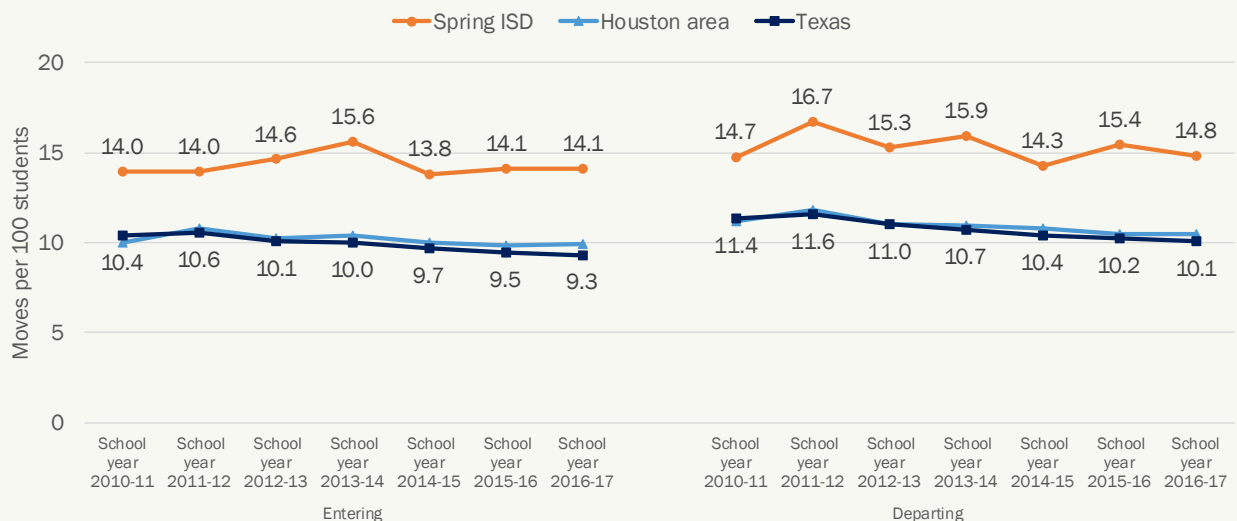
Table A10. School year mobility counts and rates for Texas, the Houston area, and district: Spring ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (cont'd.)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Annual Average
Student mobility rates									
<i>Mobility rate for entering schools in</i>									
Texas	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	- -	10
Houston area	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	- -	10
Spring ISD	14	14	15	16	14	14	14	- -	14
<i>Mobility rate for departing from schools in</i>									
Texas	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	- -	11
Houston area	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	- -	11
Spring ISD	15	17	15	16	14	15	15	- -	15
<i>Net mobility rate in</i>									
Texas	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Houston area	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	- -	-1
Spring ISD	-1	-3	-1	0	0	-1	-1	- -	-1

Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is in session, and is typically made up of a fall and spring semester. For example, "2010-11" refers to the 2010-11 school year, consisting of the fall months of 2010 and spring months of 2011. Positive net mobility indicates more school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, positive net mobility for Texas public schools means more school changes entered a Texas public school than departed from a Texas public school. Negative net mobility indicates fewer school changes entered a school than departed from a school. For example, negative net mobility for Houston area public schools means fewer school changes entered a school in the Houston area than departed from a school in the Houston area.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Figure A10. School year mobility rates – Number of moves per 100 students entering or departing Texas, Houston area, or district public schools: Spring ISD, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Note: School year refers to the period of time when school is typically in session, and usually consists of a fall and spring semester. For example, "School year 2010-11" refers to the time period including Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 semesters.

Source: Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file, 2010-11 through 2016-17 school years

Appendix B

Data and Measurement

The main data source for this research brief is the Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) six week attendance records file. Most important for this brief, these data contain information on all the schools a student attended during each six week period of the school year, as long as the student was in a Texas public school. Key variables include district ID, school ID, and six week indicator. For this brief, the PEIMS six week attendance records file was used for each school year from 2010-11 through the 2016-17 school year to measure school year student mobility in public schools in Texas.

To measure school year student mobility, multiple years of six-week attendance records data were used. Specifically, the six-week attendance records were used to identify where a student attended school for each six-week period. If a student attended a single school, then the school attended was used. If a student attended multiple schools in a single six-week period, the data were recoded so that the school the student attended for the most number of days during a six-week attendance period was used. This process resulted in one school per six week period being identified. Once these schools were identified (one school per six week period), the identification number of the schools (i.e., school ID) were compared for consecutive six-week periods, such that the school ID from the most attended school in the first six weeks was compared to the school ID from the most attended school in the second six weeks, the most attended school in the second six weeks was compared to the school ID from the most attended school in the third six, and so on, until the school IDs of all consecutive six week period pairs were compared. If the school ID was not the same across consecutive six week periods, the student was identified as having changed schools. Because of this coding strategy, a single student could move multiple times during the school year, and students did move multiple times during the school year. Of all students that moved during the school year, about 20 percent of students experienced at least two separate school changes (e.g., Student A would begin school year in John Doe Elementary School, during the third six-weeks period change schools to Jane Doe Elementary School (school change #1), then during the

fifth six weeks period change schools again to Jordan Doe Elementary School (school change #2)). Since such a large portion of students moved multiple times, this research brief is purposefully written to discuss school change “events”, and “students” are not used as the unit of analysis.

Three types of school year student mobility are described: mobility that enters a school, mobility that departs a school, and net mobility (the difference between entering and departing mobility in a school).

Mobility that departs from a school is identified for the school where the school change event began (i.e., the most attended school from the first of the paired six week periods). These are typically thought of as students leaving a school. Mobility that enters a school is identified for the school where the school change ends (i.e., the most attended school from the second of the paired six week periods). These are typically thought of as students coming into a school. Nearly all schools in the sample experienced at least some student mobility departing from the school and entering the school. School level counts for entering mobility were produced by summing together all of the school changes that entered a particular school and school level counts of departures were produced by summing together all of the mobility that departed a school. These school level statistics were not reported in this research brief, but were used to aggregate across all schools in a district and create district estimates.

The process of aggregation was repeated to also create the estimates for the selected urban areas, including the Houston area, and then the State of Texas. Houston area data were aggregated from the district-specific data of Aldine Independent School District (ISD), Alief ISD, Cypress-Fairbanks ISD, Houston ISD, Katy ISD, Klein ISD, Pasadena ISD, Sheldon ISD, Spring Branch ISD, and Spring ISD. Dallas-Fort Worth area data were aggregated from the district-specific data of Arlington ISD, Birdville ISD, Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD, Castleberry ISD, Coppell ISD, Crowley ISD, Dallas ISD, Denton ISD, Duncanville ISD, Fort Worth ISD, Frisco ISD, Garland ISD, Highland Park ISD, Irving ISD, Lake Worth ISD, Lewisville ISD, McKinney ISD, Mesquite ISD, Plano ISD,

and Richardson ISD. Austin area data were aggregated from the district-specific data of Austin ISD, Eanes ISD, Georgetown ISD, Hutto ISD, Lake Travis ISD, Leander ISD, Manor ISD, Pflugerville ISD, and Round Rock ISD. San Antonio area data were aggregated from the district-specific data of Alamo Heights ISD, Edgewood ISD, Harlandale ISD, Judson ISD, North East ISD, Northside ISD, San Antonio ISD, and South San Antonio ISD. El Paso area data were aggregated from the district-specific data of Canutillo ISD, El Paso ISD, Socorro ISD, and Ysleta ISD. School-level estimates of the ten public school districts making up the Houston area will be provided in a future research product.

In addition to generating counts of school year student mobility, rates were also calculated. Rates are useful because they allow for comparison across different sized entities, such as comparing districts with the region and the state. Rates were calculated using enrollment counts provided by the Texas Academic Performance Rating (TAPR) system data to show the number of school year mobility events per 100 students.

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