ISSUES&ANSWERS REL 2010–No. 089

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Regional Educational Laboratory
At Mid-continent Research
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Student mobility in rural and nonrural districts in five Central Region states

ies NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION EVALUATION AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE
Institute of Education Sciences

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June 2010

Prepared by
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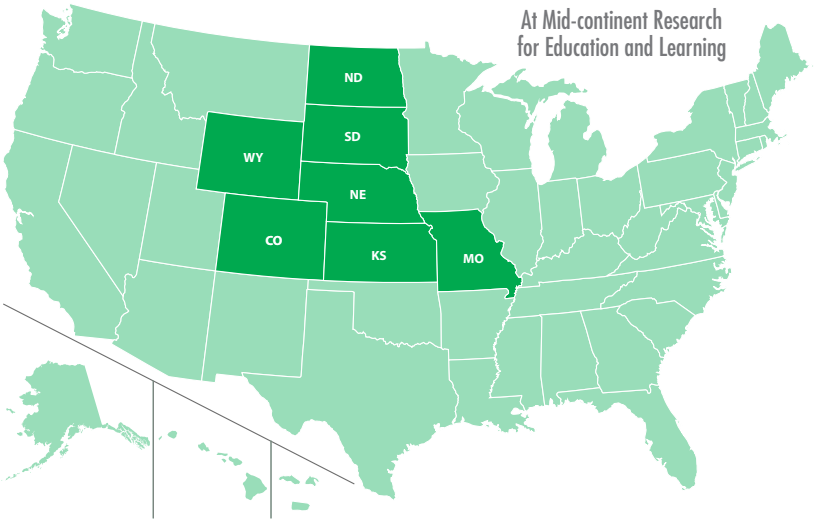

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June 2010

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Summary

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Student mobility in rural and nonrural districts in five Central Region states

This report describes the extent and distribution of student mobility in five Central Region states. The study, which calculated student mobility percentages in each state and compared percentages by locale (city, suburb, town, and rural locale, and degree of rurality) within each state, found no consistent patterns across locales.

Research suggests that highly mobile students (students who enter and leave school other than at the beginning or end of the school year) are less successful academically, drop out of school at higher rates, and require more frequent disciplinary action. This study calculated student mobility percentages in five Central Region states and compared mobility by locale (city, suburb, town, and rural locale, and three rural subareas). It found no consistent patterns. The report also describes districts in each state with extremely high student mobility, defined as greater than 2 standard deviations above the state mean. Student mobility data are displayed in state maps based on each state's formula for calculating the student mobility percentage. Tables show the level of student mobility by locale from city to rural areas and by degree of rurality (fringe of city and distant and remote rural areas).

In particular, the study found that

- Districts with extremely high student mobility are often rural, have higher than state average shares of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, and are on or near American Indian reservations.
- By locale categories only in Wyoming did rural locales have higher student mobility than did city and town locales. In North Dakota mobility percentages were higher in both towns and rural areas than in cities or suburbs.
- Comparisons in each state among the three rural locale codes did not show a consistent pattern of mobility levels.

Because of limitations of the data, this study does not describe where students go when they change schools, explain the causes of high student mobility, or describe the effects of mobility on students, schools, and districts. In addition, because each state calculated student mobility differently, mobility percentages cannot be compared across states.

However, overall, this information conveys the degree and distribution of transiency to policymakers, including state legislators. Thus, state agency staff and policymakers can use the information to consider outreach efforts to areas identified as having extremely high

mobility. Further, research could help state and local education agencies find solutions and strategies to mitigate some of the negative effects of student transience. The study also suggests a direction for further research to understand mobility among groups—for example, among American Indian students, given the extremely high student mobility on some reservations.

The study responds to a request by participants at a meeting of Central Region rural principals and superintendents for help in understanding the extent of student mobility in their schools and districts, especially in rural areas, where they believed mobility to be higher than in urban areas. In follow-up conversations, the seven chief state school officers in the Central Region (Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming) expressed interest in such a study and requested that the information be presented in a visual format that would quickly convey the extent of rural mobility to educators and policymakers. They noted that maps of mobility would provide a helpful at-a-glance overview of where mobility is concentrated and could help in allocating funds intended for districts and schools with highly mobile student populations.

June 2010

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This report describes the extent and distribution of student mobility in five Central Region states. The study, which calculated student mobility percentages in each state and compared percentages by locale (city, suburb, town, and rural locale, and degree of rurality) within each state, found no consistent patterns across locales.

WHY THIS STUDY?

Educators are concerned about high student mobility because it is associated with negative outcomes for students and schools. While research on student mobility has not established direct causal links between mobility and negative effects on students and schools, the literature does find an association between high student mobility and lower student achievement and describes difficulties in coping with mobility in small rural schools. This literature does not specifically address student mobility across the Central Region, the focus of a request by rural principals and superintendents for information on student mobility in the region. While the literature supports their reasons for concern, it does not identify areas of high mobility in the region. This study addresses that gap by describing levels of student mobility in Central Region school districts.

What the research shows

The literature on student mobility (student entry and exit during the school year; see box 1 for definitions) documents an association between high student mobility and weaker student performance and finds that small rural schools have more difficulty coping with mobility. For example, studies of student-level data in Louisiana (Engec 2006), Illinois (Beck and Shoffstall 2005), the Pacific Northwest (Gruman et al. 2008), rural Pennsylvania (Lesisko and Wright 2009), and North Carolina (Xu, Hannaway, and D'Souza 2009) reported that students scored lower on assessments as mobility increased. In addition, higher rates of student mobility and discipline problems were correlated with higher rates of school crime (Chen 2008), higher suspension rates (Engec 2006), and lower student classroom participation (Gruman et al. 2008).

A meta-analysis of studies of school mobility and achievement focusing on the effects of mobility on reading and mathematics achievement in elementary grades found that mobile students had a three- to four-month performance disadvantage

BOX 1

Key definitions

Student mobility. Student school entrances and exits or, in some states, exits only that do not occur at the beginning or end of the school year.

Student mobility percentage. While the definition of student mobility is the same across states, each state has its own formula for calculating the percentage of student mobility, which drives the data each state collects. Because states collect different data, a common student mobility formula cannot be applied across states. That means that the results reported here must be understood individually for each state. An underlying commonality is a count of student entrances and exits that do not occur during regularly scheduled times at the beginning or end of the school year, divided by district's student count. Because this creates a ratio of quantities of the same kind (counts), known as a dimensionless quantity, the ratio can be expressed as a percentage (Bureau international des poids et mesures 2006).

District student count. The total number of students in a district. In Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, and North Dakota the count is the total number of students in the district at a specific date in the fall. In Wyoming the count is determined in March. There is no evidence to suggest that the date of measurement influences student mobility percentages.

School- and district-level mobility. Some states count student mobility at the school level, and some at the district level. School-level mobility is based on movements into and out of schools (including schools within a district) rather than into and out of districts. District-level mobility, based on movements into and out of districts, does not consider students who move into and out of schools within the district. In small districts in rural areas with only one K–6 school and one 7–12 school, for example, mobility is the same at school and district levels. In large districts with multiple schools serving each grade level, mobility percentages that include only movement into and out of the district would not capture the full scale of student mobility. Two states (Colorado and Nebraska) count mobility at the school level, two states (Missouri and Wyoming) at the district level, and one state (North Dakota) at both levels.

Duplication. Duplication refers to counting each entrance and each exit of a student from a school or district in a single school year when calculating mobility. For example, a student who leaves a school in October, returns in December, and leaves again in March would be counted three times, because there were three entrances and exits in the course of the school year. Without duplication, the student would be counted only once, despite the multiple entrances and exits.

Extremely high mobility. "Extremely high mobility" is defined as greater than 2 standard deviations above the mean for each state. This definition takes into account differences in state definitions of mobility since the cut-off designating extremely high mobility is relative to each state's data.

Locale codes. The codes, based on a classification system developed by the National Center for Education Statistics in the 1980s and most recently updated in 2006, designate a school's locale ranging from large city to rural (U.S. Department of Education 2009). The codes are based on population size and location relative to an urbanized area according to a geographic database maintained by the Census Bureau. The 12 locale codes are aggregated into four categories: city, suburb, town, and rural. The three locale codes within the rural category are rural fringe (41; Census-defined area that is 5 miles or less from an urbanized area and 2.5 miles or less from an urban cluster); rural, distant (42; Census-defined area that is 5–25 miles from an urbanized area and more than 2.5–10 miles from an urban cluster); and rural, remote (43; Census-defined area that is more than 25 miles from an urbanized area and more than 10 miles from an urban cluster).

in achievement relative to nonmobile students (Mehana and Reynolds 2004). Using student-level data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to examine student mobility and school dropout, South, Haynie, and Bose (2007) concluded that mobile students were approximately twice as likely as other students to drop out of school and that all students attending schools with high student mobility had increased risk of dropout.

Another study found that mobility was a significant predictor of school improvement status. Schools with high student mobility were twice as likely as schools with lower student mobility to be assigned to one of the two lowest school improvement status levels related to making adequate yearly progress under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Rhodes 2005).

Because rural schools tend to be smaller than others, a small number of mobile students can have a greater influence on a rural school's overall performance than they might have on larger schools (Vermont Department of Education 1998). In studies of rural New York and Pennsylvania using district- and student-level data along with surveys and interviews, Schafft (2005, 2006) and Schafft and Killeen (2007, 2008) reported that rural schools generally have smaller administrative staffs and faculties and fewer financial resources, making it difficult for them to meet the needs of highly mobile students. For example, they have difficulty transferring records, particularly when students transfer to a school in another district. Delayed record transfers can disrupt special education and other student services.

Other research has indicated that high student mobility makes it difficult for small rural districts to project staffing needs and to reallocate resources to accommodate changes in the number of students in a classroom or with special needs (Thorson and Maxwell 2002). Schafft and colleagues (Schafft 2005, 2006; Schafft and Killeen 2007, 2008; Schafft, Prins, and Movit 2008) emphasized that despite district staff concerns, data on student mobility are not readily available.

Regional importance of data on student mobility

This study responds to requests from rural principals and superintendents across the Central Region for help in understanding the extent of student mobility in their schools and districts. Discussions with the chief state school officers in the Central Region states (Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming) showed analysis of student mobility data to be a state-level need. Regional Educational Laboratory Central obtained data from five of the seven Central Region states to conduct this study. State education agency staff requested that the information be displayed in a visual format that would quickly convey the extent of rural mobility to educators and policymakers. They noted that maps would provide helpful at-a-glance visuals of districts where mobility is concentrated and could help staff allocate funds intended for districts and schools with highly mobile student populations.

If student mobility is a predictor of adequate yearly progress status, states need to know where student mobility is highest so that they can consider strategies to mitigate any potentially negative effects

Because student mobility can disrupt instruction and has been linked to negative consequences for students, both state and local administrators indicated a need to understand the extent and distribution of student mobility. This need is particularly pressing in light of the No Child Left Behind Act requirements on student proficiency rates and schools' adequate yearly progress. If, as Rhodes (2005) reported, student mobility is a predictor of adequate yearly progress status, states need to know where student mobility is highest so that they can consider strategies to mitigate any potentially negative effects. School and district personnel also wanted information on the characteristics of districts with high mobility; the knowledge they have is anecdotal and often gained through informal conversations with colleagues. While mobility data are publicly available on the Internet for three of the five states requesting the study, no reports could be found from departments of education about student mobility in these or the other two states or any other analyses or depictions of these data.

Research question

The research question guiding this study is:

- What are district student mobility percentages in the Central Region states, based on

each state's definition of mobility, and in which locales is mobility most prevalent?

Using tables and maps, this study provides information on the degree of student mobility in rural and nonrural districts in five of the seven Central Region states (Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming).

WHAT ARE EACH STATE'S DISTRICT STUDENT MOBILITY PERCENTAGES, AND WHERE IS MOBILITY MOST PREVALENT?

Data on district student mobility from each of the five states examined were used for this study (see box 2 and appendix A on data collection and analysis) based on each state's student mobility formula. To provide an easy reference for policymakers and educators, the data on student mobility percentages by district are presented as maps.[1] Tables of descriptive statistics by locale categories, and by the three rural locale codes, are also provided.

Descriptive information is presented for districts with extremely high mobility levels, where "extremely high mobility" is defined as mobility percentages greater than 2 standard deviations above the mean for each state. Because the cutoff for the extremely high mobility designation is relative to each state's data, this definition takes into account differences in mobility definitions across states. The descriptive information includes percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (the literature shows poverty to be associated with student mobility) and other features of the community.[2]

BOX 2

Data collection and analysis

Data collection. Data on student mobility, as defined in each state, were obtained from all districts in the five Central Region states represented in this study (Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming), so the data are population data and have no sampling error. These data differ on several parameters, including the school year, the grade levels for which mobility data were collected, the level (school or district) at which mobility was measured, and the existence of student duplication in the data sets (see table). Because no two states rely on the same set of parameters, student mobility cannot be compared across states. Some states provided mobility percentages, and others provided the underlying data.

The Colorado Department of Education (2009) provided 2006/07 counts of instances of student mobility (unscheduled entrances and exits from each school with duplication) per school, along with a total student count per district on its web site. Mobility percentages at the school level were calculated for each district by summing across the district's schools and dividing by the total student count for the district.[1] Online-only schools were excluded (for both student mobility and total student counts by district), as they draw students from across the state and do not reflect local student mobility. Colorado's definition of mobility counts students who are out of school for more than 10 consecutive days as an exit. Students are not recorded as mobile in Colorado until after October 1.

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (2009) data on grade 9–12 mobility for individual districts for 2007/08 are publicly available on the department's web site. However, the department provided a file that included all districts in one document and that contained calculated student mobility percentage.

Nebraska's 2007/08 calculated student mobility percentages were available from the Nebraska Department of Education (2009) data web site. The mobility percentage included students who enter or leave schools between the last Friday in September (the date the total student count is taken) and the last day of school.

North Dakota provided a spreadsheet with 2007/08 counts of students who transferred out of districts or out of schools within districts (to another school in the same district) and a total enrollment count but not counts of students who transferred into each district or into schools from another school within the district. Transfers

(CONTINUED)

BOX 2 (CONTINUED)

Data collection and analysis

Characteristics of the five states' student mobility data

State	School year	Grade levels	Level reported	Existence of duplication	Date of district student count
Colorado	2006/07	K–12	School	Yes	9/29/2006
Missouri	2007/08	9–12	District	Yes	9/26/2007
Nebraska	2007/08	K–12	School	No	9/28/2007
North Dakota	2007/08	K–12	District and school (exits only)	No	9/10/2007
Wyoming	2007/08	K–12	District	No	3/12/2008

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from state departments of education; see appendix A for details.

out of each district and out of schools within each district were summed to establish total exits for the district and then divided by the district student count to get a mobility percentage based on exits only. Mobility percentages are smaller than they would be had student entrances also been included in the state definition, since it is likely that some students transfer in while others are transferring out. However, the maps accurately depict the intensity of mobility based only on exits.

Wyoming provided a spreadsheet with 2007/08 mobility percentages calculated by district (without duplication). In districts with more than one school per grade level these calculations would not capture mobility at the school level if students moved between schools within the district.

Data processing and analysis. A master data file was created for each state listing school districts and 2005/06 locale codes from the Common Core of Data (U.S. Department of Education 2009; see appendix A). The master files also included student mobility percentages in each district calculated according to each state's formula (Missouri provided calculated percentages; see appendix B).

The five state master data files were merged with files containing the geographic information system (GIS) coordinates for each state's public school districts, and the data were used to create maps for each state on the extent of district student mobility. Because there are too many districts to label legibly, major cities or towns are identified and color coding is used to distinguish district student mobility levels and the three types of rural districts.

To compare rural and nonrural districts, population means and standard deviations of student mobility percentages were calculated for each state by locale category (see appendix C). Then, means, medians, and standard deviations were calculated for each locale category,[2] and means and standard deviations were calculated for the three rural locale codes (41, 42, and 43) to show how student mobility varied by the remoteness of rural districts.

Levels of district student mobility in each state were determined by the distance of each district's mobility percentage from the state mean: very low mobility (more than 1 standard deviation below the mean), low mobility (1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean), high mobility (mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean), very high mobility (1–2 standard deviations above the mean), and extremely high mobility (more than 2 standard deviations above the mean).

Because of the variations in how each state defined the student mobility percentage, no comparisons can be made across states without taking these differences into account.

Notes

1. The Colorado Department of Education (2009) web site provided a district total for mobility instances and a mobility percentage. However, the district total given was not the sum of the mobility instances but rather a sum based on district-level mobility only. Following consultation with Colorado Department of Education staff, mobility instances were summed to reflect mobility into and out of schools, since the necessary data were available.
2. Because the means presented are the true population means, and any differences between means are true population mean differences, tests of differences between means used to estimate population means based on sample means, such as *t*-tests and analysis of variance, do not apply.

The study found that districts in each state with extremely high student mobility were often in rural areas, had higher than state average shares of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, and were on or near American Indian reservations. Only in Wyoming did rural locales have higher student mobility than city and town locales. In North Dakota both town and rural percentages were higher than city or suburb percentages. Comparisons in each state among the three rural locale codes did not show a consistent pattern of mobility levels.

Colorado

Because Colorado's mobility formula is based on school-level data and records duplication (students who move several times in one year), the mobility percentages completely capture mobility at the school level.

Colorado's mobility formula:

$$\frac{\textit{Sum of student mobility instances for each school building}}{\textit{District total student count}}$$

Map 1 shows student mobility percentages for Colorado school districts in 2006/07. While most of Colorado's districts are rural (n = 116), the highest levels of student mobility were reported for city districts (n = 13), followed by suburban districts (n = 15; table 1).

Most of Colorado's rural districts (85 of 116) are in locale code 43, the most remote rural locale (table 2). Student mobility was similar across the three rural locale codes.

In 2006/07 nine Colorado districts had mobility higher than 49.3 percent, 2 standard deviations above the state mean of 30.7 percent (table 3). Four are adjacent districts in the Denver area, while three are adjacent districts in the Colorado Springs area. The remaining two extremely high mobility districts are in rural southeastern Colorado. Seven of the nine districts had percentages of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch higher than the state mean of 34.0 percent.

- Four extremely high student mobility districts —Denver County 1, Adams-Arapahoe 28J

TABLE 1
District student mobility percentages in Colorado by locale category, 2006/07

Population	State (all codes) n = 179	City (codes 11,12,13) n = 13	Suburb (codes 21,22,23) n = 15	Town (codes 31,32,33) n = 35	Rural (codes 41,42,43) n = 116
Mean	30.6	39.9	35.2	29.1	29.6
Median	29.0	39.2	36.2	28.3	29.0
Standard deviation	9.2	11.5	10.7	7.2	8.6

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Colorado Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 2
Rural district student mobility percentages in Colorado by locale code, 2006/07

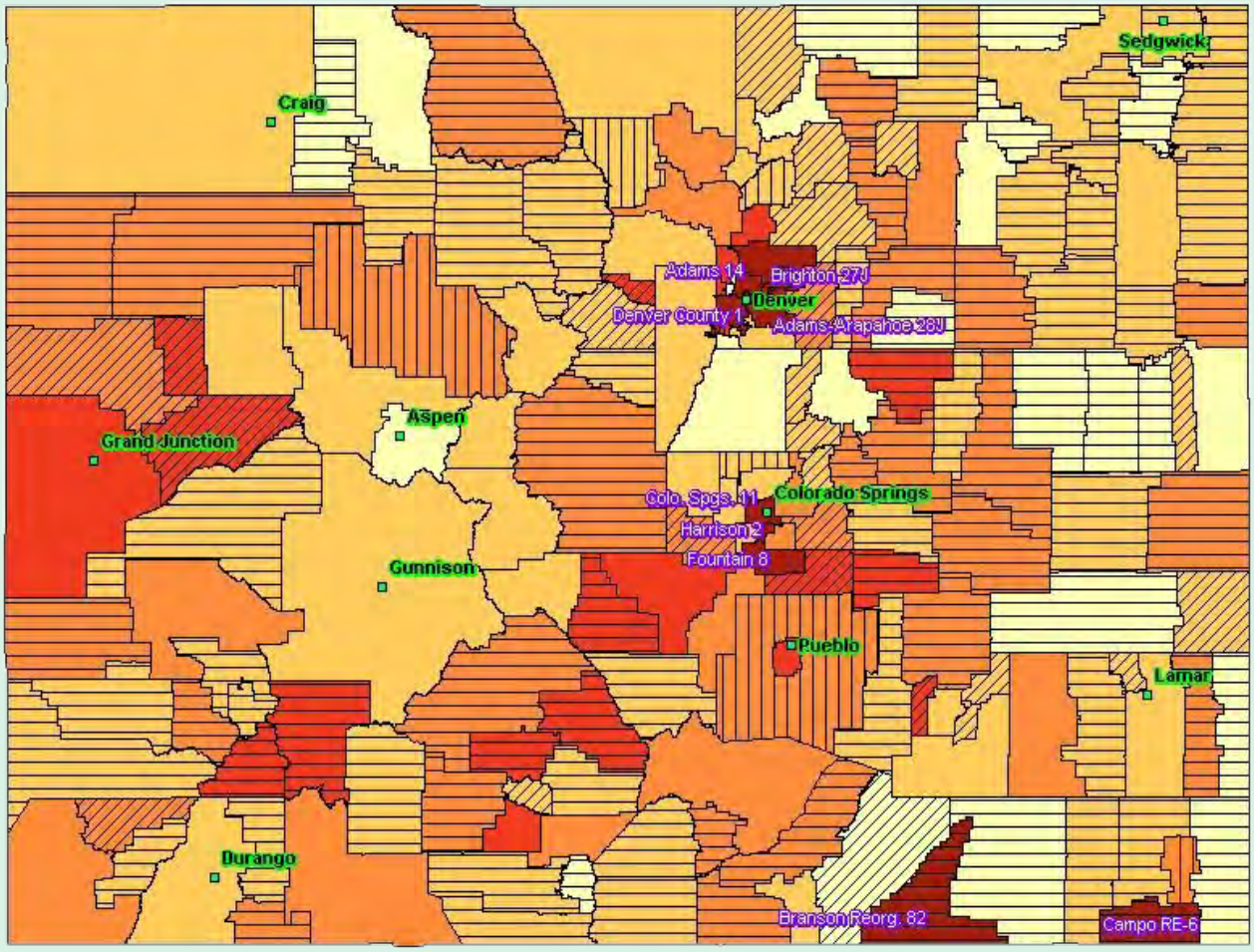
Population	Fringe (code 41) n = 6	Distant (code 42) n = 25	Remote (code 43) n = 85
Mean	31.2	31.3	29.0
Median	31.9	29.0	28.7
Standard deviation	4.8	8.0	8.9

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Colorado Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

MAP 1

Colorado public school student mobility percentages, 2006/07



Mobility percentage	
Very low	<21.4%
Low	21.4–<30.6%
High	30.6–<39.8%
Very high	39.8–<49.0%
Extr. high	≥49.0%

Locale code	
	Other than rural
	Rural, fringe
	Rural, distant
	Rural, remote

Note: Colorado establishes mobility based on school-level data and records duplication of students who move multiple times. Colors represent the number of standard deviations from the state mean expressed in percentage ranges. Yellow is more than 1 standard deviation below the mean, light orange is 1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean, medium orange is mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean, red is 1–2 standard deviations above the mean, and dark red is more than 2 standard deviations above the mean. Major cities are highlighted in green. Districts with extremely high mobility are labeled in purple.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Colorado Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 3
Mobility and poverty percentages in extremely high student mobility districts in Colorado, 2006/07

District	Locale code	Mobility percentage	Students eligible for free or reduced price lunch[a]
Adams-Arapahoe 28J	11	51.9	**54.1**
Adams County 14	21	49.7	**74.0**
Branson Reorganized 82	43	55.6	32.5[b]
Brighton 27J	31	50.2	28.5
Campo RE-6	43	56.3	**59.4**
Colorado Springs 11	11	51.7	**42.5**
Denver County 1	11	59.5	**65.3**
Fountain 8	21	50.5	**35.9**
Harrison 2	11	52.3	**60.2**
Colorado	na	30.7	34.0

na is not applicable.

a. Numbers in bold are higher than the state mean.

b. Excludes students in the online school

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Colorado Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

(Aurora Public Schools), Brighton 27J, and Adams County 14—are adjacent districts in the Denver metropolitan area, the largest metropolitan area in Colorado and home to Buckley Air Force Base. Four other adjacent districts had very high mobility percentages (close to the 2 standard deviation cutoff), ranging from 43.2 percent to 46.7 percent: Englewood 1, Mapleton 1, Sheridan 2, and Westminster 50. Together these eight contiguous districts form a cluster of very to extremely high student mobility in north-central Colorado.

- Colorado Springs 11, Harrison 2, and Fountain 8 are adjacent districts in the Colorado Springs area, the second-largest metropolitan area in Colorado, and near Fort Carson Army base, Peterson Air Force Base, and the Air Force Academy. The adjoining Hanover 28, a rural distant (locale 42) district, had very high student mobility of 48.1 percent, close to the 49.3 percent cutoff for extremely high mobility.

- Campo RE-6 is a small-enrollment district (64 students in 2006/07) in a ranching area of southeastern Colorado, on the border with the Oklahoma Panhandle. It is located in the Comanche National Grassland.

- Branson Reorganized 82, in southeastern Colorado, is three districts to the west of Campo RE-6 on the New Mexico border. Located in a ranching area, it had 63 students in its two schools in 2006/07. The district's online school, enrolling 1,229 students in 2006/07, was not included in the student mobility analysis.

Missouri

Missouri compiled data for mobility into and out of districts with student duplication, but for grades 9–12 only. Data on mobility reported at the district rather than school level tend to underrepresent mobility into and out of schools within districts.

Missouri's mobility formula:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of unscheduled student district entrances} + \textit{number of unscheduled student district exits}}{\textit{District total student count}}$$

TABLE 4
District student mobility percentages in Missouri by locale category, 2007/08

Population	State (all codes) *n* = 443	City (codes 11,12,13) *n* = 12	Suburb (codes 21,22,23) *n* = 41	Town (codes 31,32,33) *n* = 89	Rural (codes 41,42,43) *n* = 301
Mean	24.9	42.1	22.2	27.8	23.8
Median	22.1	39.9	20.0	22.9	21.6
Standard deviation	15.7	21.3	13.6	20.2	13.5

Note: All data are for grades 9–12. Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 5
Rural district student mobility percentages in Missouri by locale code, 2007/08

Population	Fringe (code 41) *n* = 29	Distant (code 42) *n* = 132	Remote (code 43) *n* = 140
Mean	22.8	23.7	24.1
Median	19.9	21.7	22.1
Standard deviation	15.4	11.5	14.7

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

Map 2 shows student mobility percentages for grades 9–12 in Missouri school districts in 2007/08. Most of Missouri's districts are rural (n = 301), but city districts (n = 12) had higher mean student mobility (42.1 percent) than did rural, town, and suburban districts (table 4).

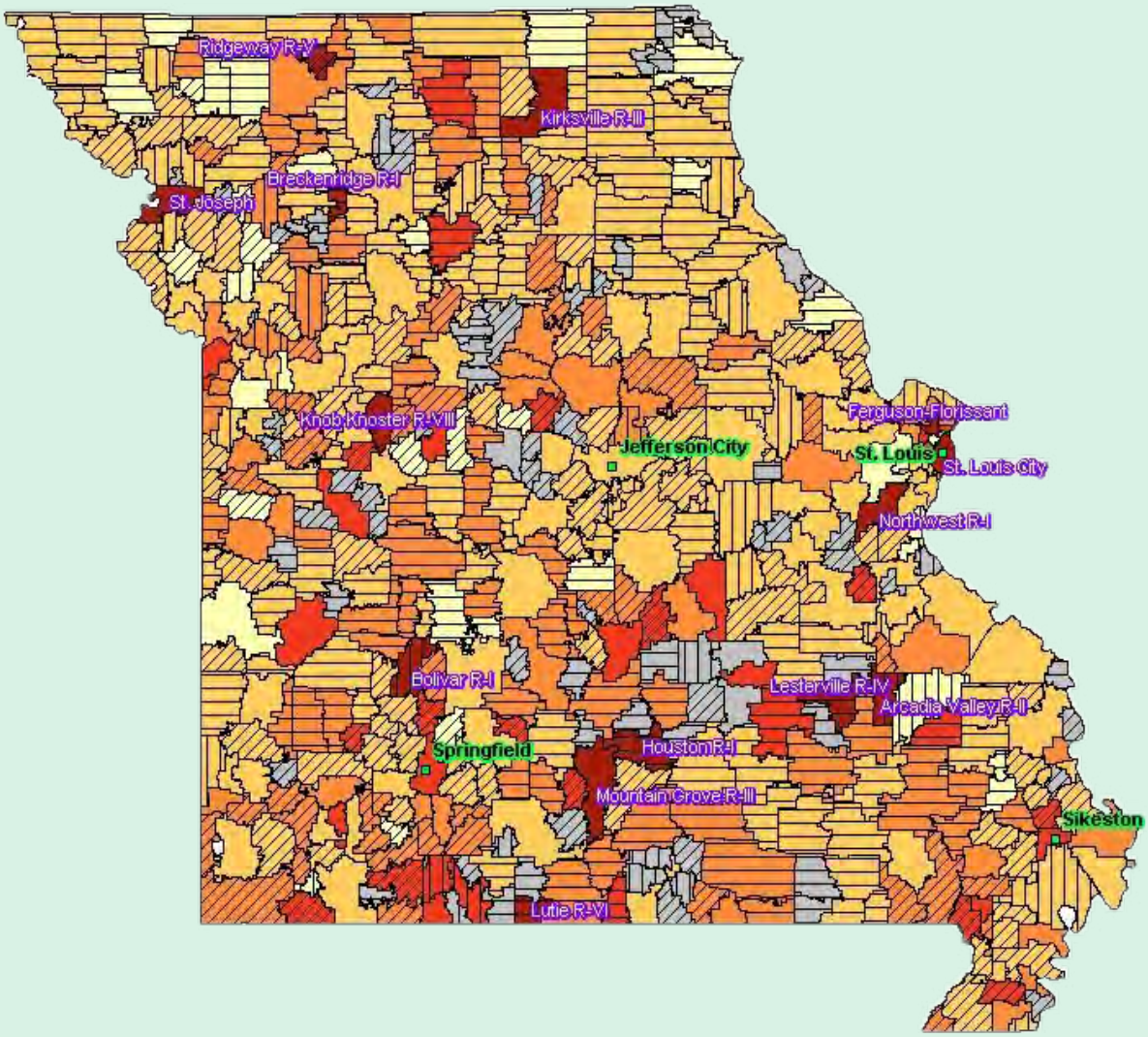
There was little difference in student mobility among the three rural locale codes in Missouri (table 5).

In 2007/08, 14 Missouri districts had student mobility percentages higher than 56.3 percent, 2 standard deviations above the state mean of 24.9 percent (table 6). Of these, 11 reported higher eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch than the state average (39.5 percent).

- St. Louis City, Wellston, and Ferguson-Florissant R-II districts are located in and around St. Louis, the largest metropolitan area in the state.
- Northwest R-1 is 25 miles southwest of St. Louis, within the greater metropolitan area.
- Arcadia Valley R-II and Lesterville R-IV are in the southeast Missouri Ozarks, in a tourist area near Mark Twain National Forest and other parks and natural areas.
- Further west are Bolivar R-I, Mountain Grove R-III, Lutie R-VI, and Houston R-I, all 30–90 miles from Springfield, the third largest city in the state. Bolivar R-I, the closest to Springfield, is in a community with a university. Lutie R-VI is a small-enrollment district with 201 students in 2007/08; it is near a large lake and a national forest. Houston R-1 is the farthest from Springfield.
- St. Joseph, 55 miles north of Kansas City on the Kansas border, contains a state university.

MAP 2

Missouri grade 9–12 public school student mobility percentages, 2007/08



Mobility percentage	
Very low	<9.2%
Low	9.2–<24.9%
High	24.9–<40.6%
Very high	40.6–<56.3%
Extr. high	≥56.3%

Locale code	
	Other than rural
	Rural, fringe
	Rural, distant
	Rural, remote

Note: Missouri compiled data on mobility into and out of districts with duplication but only for grades 9–12. Mobility was reported at the district level, which tends to underreport mobility within districts. Colors represent the number of standard deviations from the state mean expressed in percentage ranges. Yellow is more than 1 standard deviation below the mean, light orange is 1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean, medium orange is mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean, red is 1–2 standard deviations above the mean, and dark red is more than 2 standard deviations above the mean. Major cities are highlighted in green. Districts with extremely high mobility are labeled in purple.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 6
Mobility and poverty percentages in extremely high student mobility districts in Missouri, 2007/08

District	Locale code	Mobility percentage	Students eligible for free or reduced price lunch[a]
Arcadia Valley R-II	41	67.1	**59.6**
Bolivar R-I	41	61.1	**49.7**
Breckenridge R-1	43	60.0	**49.5**
Ferguson-Florissant R-II	21	58.8	36.7
Houston R-I	43	58.9	**54.6**
Kirksville R-III	33	60.0	**41.4**
Knob Noster R-VIII	33	151.2	34.4
Lutie R-VI	43	65.2	**66.1**
Lesterville R-IV	43	128.1	**68.3**
Mountain Grove R-III	33	63.5	**64.1**
Ridgeway R-V	42	57.7	**49.6**
Northwest R-I	31	118.1	32.3
St. Joseph	13	59.4	**49.1**
St. Louis City	11	97.5	**80.4**
Missouri	na	24.9	39.5

na is not applicable.

a. Numbers in bold are higher than the state mean.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

- Breckenridge R-1, 60 miles east of St. Joseph, was a small district of 105 students in 2007/08.
- Knob Noster R-VIII is approximately 60 miles east of Kansas City, near Whiteman Air Force Base and a large state park.
- Ridgeway R-V, in north-central Missouri near the Iowa border, enrolled 87 students in 2007/08.
- Kirksville R-III, the largest town in northeast Missouri, is near a lake and a state park and has a medical school and a state college.

Nebraska

Nebraska's mobility data included mobility into and out of schools. The data include students who moved between schools within districts, but without duplication of students.

Nebraska's mobility formula:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of unscheduled student school entrances} + \textit{number of unscheduled student school exits}}{\textit{District total student count}}$$

Map 3 shows student mobility percentages for Nebraska school districts in 2007/08. Most of Nebraska's districts are rural (206 of 254; table 7). The overall rural mobility percentage is similar to the percentages of the other locale categories in the state, although all but one of the extremely high mobility districts (2 standard deviations above the state mean) are rural.

Mobility percentages differed little among the three rural locale codes (table 8).

In 2007/08 seven districts, some of them contiguous, had mobility higher than 21.0 percent (the state average was 9.4 percent), the cutoff for extremely high mobility (table 9). Six of them

TABLE 7
District student mobility percentages in Nebraska by locale category, 2007/08

Population	State (all codes) *n* = 254	City (codes 11,12,13) *n* = 5	Suburb (codes 21,22,23) *n* = 4	Town (codes 31,32,33) *n* = 39	Rural (codes 41,42,43) *n* = 206
Mean	9.4	12.5	12.3	11.0	9.0
Median	8.6	14.0	12.4	10.5	8.3
Standard deviation	5.8	5.1	6.2	4.2	6.0

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Nebraska Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 8
Rural district student mobility percentages in Nebraska by locale code, 2007/08

Population	Fringe (code 41) *n* = 8	Distant (code 42) *n* = 40	Remote (code 43) *n* = 158
Mean	10.0	10.8	8.5
Median	10.4	8.2	8.4
Standard deviation	5.4	10.3	4.1

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Nebraska Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 9
Mobility and poverty percentages in extremely high student mobility districts in Nebraska, 2007/08

District	Locale code	Mobility percentage	Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch[a]
Cedar Bluffs Public Schools	42	21.8	**39.7**
Cozad City Schools	33	24.5	35.9
Gordon-Rushville Public Schools	43	21.6	**51.0**
Santee Community Schools	43	35.0	**82.5**
Umonhon Nation Public Schools	42	23.4	**80.9**
Walthill Public Schools	42	63.9	**62.6**
Winnebago Public Schools	42	33.5	**76.1**
Nebraska	na	9.4	37.4

na is not applicable.

a. Numbers in bold are higher than the state mean.

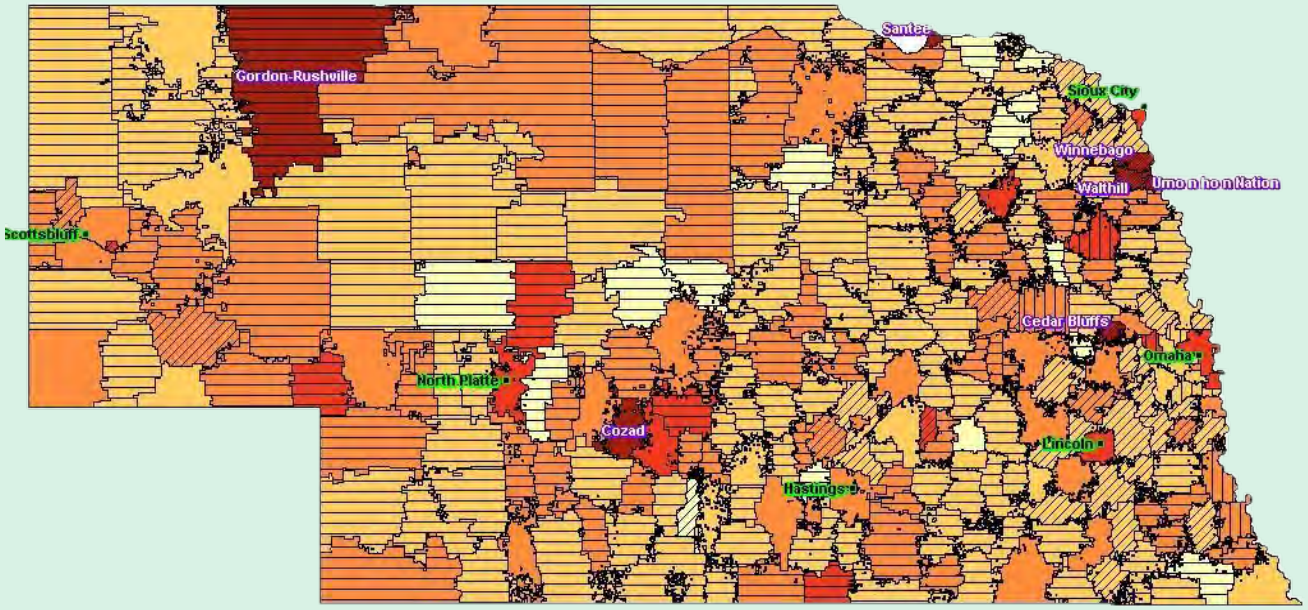
Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

reported higher eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch than the state average of 37.4 percent.

- Winnebago Public Schools, Walthill Public Schools, and Umo^{n}ho^{n} Nation Public Schools are contiguous districts on Nebraska's eastern border. The Winnebago district is on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, while Walt Hill and the Umo^{n}ho^{n} Nation Public Schools are on the Omaha Indian Reservation.[3] Santee Community Schools, another extremely high mobility district, is located on the Santee Sioux Nation Reservation in the northeast part of the state.

MAP 3

Nebraska public school student mobility percentages, 2007/08



Mobility percentage	
Very low	<3.6%
Low	3.6–<9.4%
High	9.4–<15.2%
Very high	15.2–<21.0%
Extr. high	≥21.0

Locale code	
	Other than rural
	Rural, fringe
	Rural, distant
	Rural, remote

Note: Nebraska's mobility data cover mobility into and out of schools without duplication of students and include students who move between schools within districts. Colors represent the number of standard deviations from the state mean expressed in percentage ranges. Yellow is more than 1 standard deviation below the mean, light orange is 1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean, medium orange is mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean, red is 1–2 standard deviations above the mean, and dark red is more than 2 standard deviations above the mean. Major cities are highlighted in green. Districts with extremely high mobility are labeled in purple.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Nebraska Department of Education (2009); see box 2 and appendix A for details.

- Further west is Gordon-Rushville Public Schools, a very large district (2,300 square miles) that borders South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation. The Cozad City Schools district, in the south central part of the state, is a local manufacturing hub; it is the only nonrural extremely high mobility district in Nebraska.

- Finally, Cedar Bluffs Public Schools is an extremely high mobility rural district approximately 35 miles from Omaha.

North Dakota

North Dakota provided 2007/08 counts of students who transferred out of districts and schools within districts (to another school in the same district) as well as total enrollment but did not provide counts of students who transferred into each district or into schools from another school within the district. These mobility percentages are smaller than they would be if student entrances had also been included. Nonetheless, the maps accurately depict the relative intensity of mobility for each district. Some districts reported no mobility, according to the state's definition, in 2007/08.

North Dakota's mobility formula:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of unscheduled student district exits + number of unscheduled student school exits}}{\textit{District total student count}}$$

Map 4 shows student mobility percentages for North Dakota school districts in 2007/08. Most districts are rural (141 of 158; table 10). Mobility percentages were higher for rural (6.5 percent) and town locales (7.0 percent) than for suburban (1.1 percent) and city locales (1.4 percent).

Some 87 percent of North Dakota's rural districts were in locale 43, the most remote (table 11). Mean student mobility percentages were higher in districts in remote rural locales (6.3 percent) and distant rural locales (8.3 percent) than in urban fringe rural districts (0.8 percent).

TABLE 10
District student mobility percentages in North Dakota by locale category, 2007/08

Population	State (all codes) $n = 158$	City (codes 11,12,13) $n = 3$	Suburb (codes 21,22,23) $n = 3$	Town (codes 31,32,33) $n = 11$	Rural (codes 41,42,43) $n = 141$
Mean	6.3	1.4	1.1	7.0	6.5
Median	3.3	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.4
Standard deviation	10.4	1.6	1.2	8.2	10.6

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 11
Rural district student mobility percentages in North Dakota by locale code, 2007/08

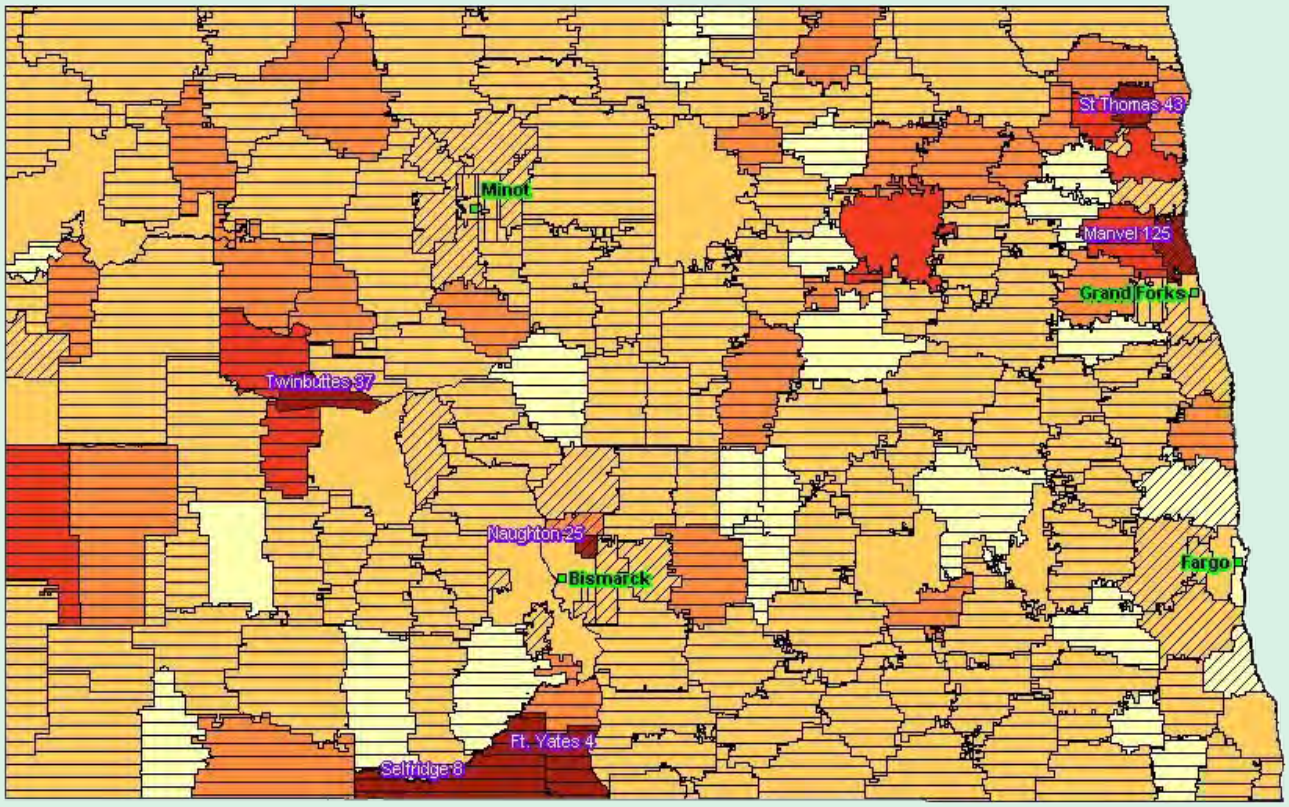
Population	Fringe (code 41) $n = 2$	Distant (code 42) $n = 16$	Remote (code 43) $n = 123$
Mean	0.8	8.3	6.3
Median	0.8	2.7	3.5
Standard deviation	0.1	15.0	10.0

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction;; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

MAP 4

North Dakota public school student mobility percentages, 2007/08



Mobility percentage	
Very low	0%
Low	<6.3%
High	6.3–<16.7%
Very high	16.7–<27.1%
Extr. high	≥27.1%

Locale code	
	Other than rural
	Rural, fringe
	Rural, distant
	Rural, remote

Note: North Dakota counted students who transferred out of districts and out of schools within districts (to another school in the same district) without duplication but did not count students who transferred into the district or into schools from another district school. Colors represent the number of standard deviations from the state mean expressed in percentage ranges. Yellow is more than 1 standard deviation below the mean, light orange is 1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean, medium orange is mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean, red is 1–2 standard deviations above the mean, and dark red is more than 2 standard deviations above the mean. Major cities are highlighted in green. Districts with extremely high mobility are labeled in purple.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 12
Mobility and poverty percentages in extremely high student mobility districts in North Dakota, 2007/08

District	Locale code	Mobility percentage	Students eligible for free or reduced price lunch[a]
Fort Yates 4	43	81.8	**85.5**
Manvel 125	42	51.8	17.3
Naughton 25	42	42.9	0.0
St. Thomas 43	43	27.8	**53.0**
Selfridge 8	43	44.0	**88.8**
Twin Buttes 37	43	40.5	**91.9**
North Dakota	na	6.3	31.2

na is not applicable.

a. Numbers in bold are higher than the state mean.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

In 2007/08 six North Dakota districts had student mobility percentages above 27.1 percent, 2 standard deviations above the state mean of 6.3 percent. Four of the six extremely high student mobility districts had eligibility percentages for free or reduced-price lunch that were higher than the state average of 31.2 percent.

- St. Thomas 43, a very small rural district in northeastern North Dakota on the Minnesota border, had 2007/08 enrollment of 115 students.
- Manvel 125 is 50 miles south of St. Thomas; 15 miles from Grand Forks, the third largest metropolitan area in North Dakota; and 18 miles from Grand Forks Air Force Base.
- Twin Buttes 37, on the Fort Berthold Indian reservation, is a small-enrollment (37 students in 2007/08) district in west-central North Dakota.
- Naughton 25, northeast of Bismarck, has one K–8 school that enrolled seven students in 2007/08. No students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.
- Selfridge 8 and Fort Yates 4 are neighboring districts on the Standing Rock reservation.

Wyoming

Wyoming provided data on student mobility into and out of districts, with no duplication of students. In districts with more than one school per grade level these data do not capture mobility at the school level for students who move between schools within a district.

Wyoming's mobility formula:

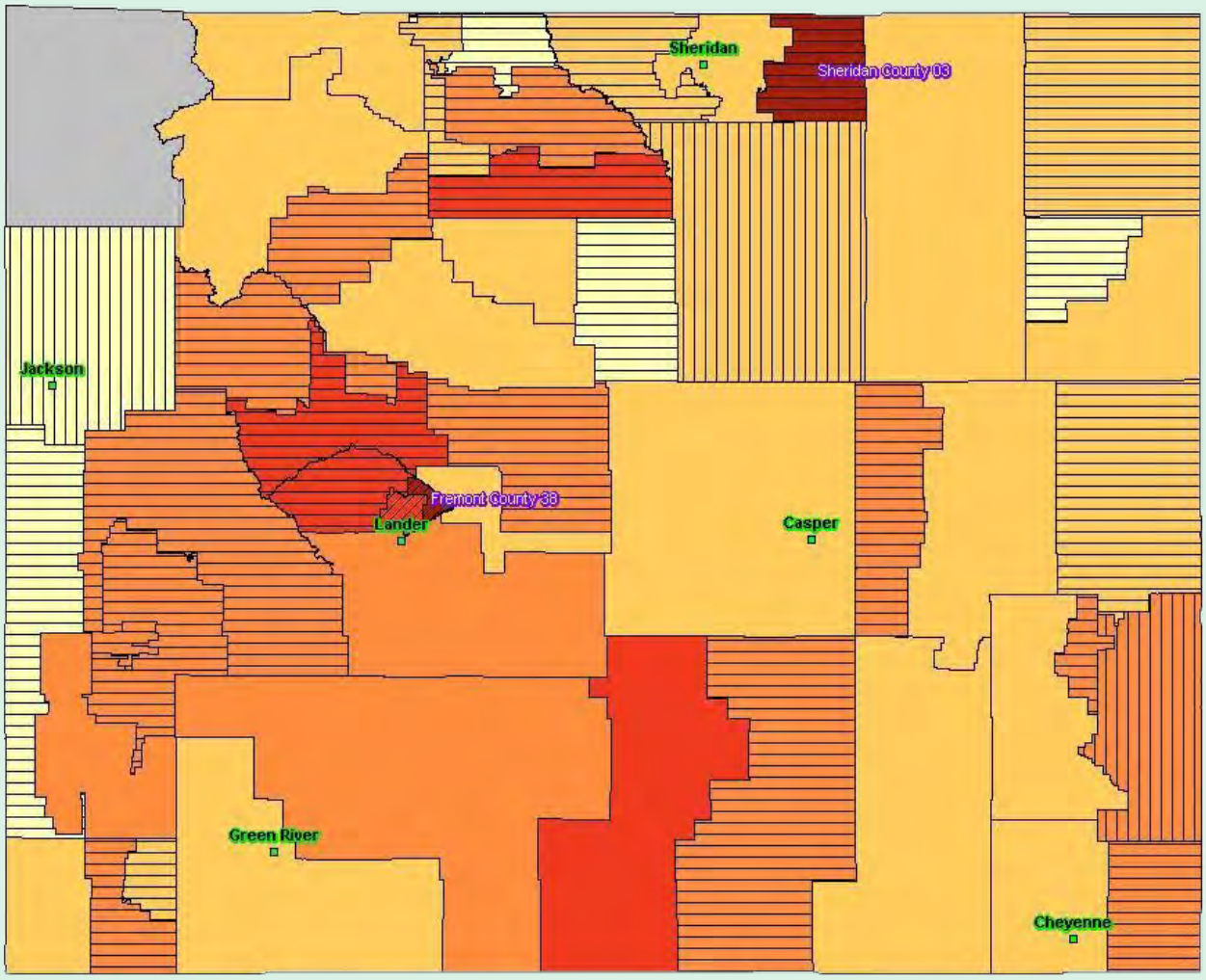
$$\frac{\textit{Number of unscheduled student district entrances} + \textit{number of unscheduled student district exits}}{\textit{District total student count on March 12, 2008}}$$

Map 5 shows student mobility percentages for Wyoming school districts in 2007/08. Wyoming has only two city districts and no suburban districts; 30 districts are rural and the remaining 17 are in town locales (table 13). The mean mobility percentages are higher for rural (15.6 percent) and town locales (12.8 percent) than that for the city locale (9.0 percent).

Eighty percent of Wyoming's rural districts are in the most remote locale (table 14). Districts in distant rural locales had higher mean student mobility (30.0 percent) than did urban fringe rural districts (10.9 percent) and remote districts (15.2 percent).

MAP 5

Wyoming public school student mobility percentages, 2007/08



Mobility percentage	
Very low	<8.2%
Low	8.2–<14.5%
High	14.5–<20.8%
Very high	20.8–<27.1%
Extr. high	≥27.1%

Locale code
Other than rural
Rural, fringe
Rural, distant
Rural, remote

Note: Wyoming provided data about mobility in and out of districts without duplication of students; districts with more than one school per grade level would not include mobility at the school level if students moved between schools within the district. Colors represent the number of standard deviations from the state mean expressed in percentage ranges. Yellow is more than 1 standard deviation below the mean, light orange is 1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean, medium orange is mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean, red is 1–2 standard deviations above the mean, and dark red is more than 2 standard deviations above the mean. Major cities are highlighted in green. Districts with extremely high mobility are labeled in purple.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Wyoming Department of Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 13
District student mobility percentages in Wyoming by locale category, 2007/08

Population	State (all codes) *n* = 49	City (codes 11,12,13) *n* = 2	Suburb (codes 21,22,23) *n* = 0	Town (codes 31,32,33) *n* = 17	Rural (codes 41,42,43) *n* = 30
Mean	14.5	9.0	na	12.8	15.6
Median	14.1	9.0	na	12.1	15.1
Standard deviation	6.3	0.2	na	3.6	6.8

na is not applicable.

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Wyoming Department of Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 14
Rural district student mobility percentages in Wyoming by locale code, 2007/08

Population	Fringe (code 41) *n* = 4	Distant (code 42) *n* = 2	Remote (code 43) *n* = 24
Mean	10.9	30.0	15.2
Median	10.6	30.0	15.1
Standard deviation	3.3	6.3	5.7

Note: Because data are population rather than sample data, the standard error of the mean is 0, and statistical inferences are not made.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Wyoming Department of Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

TABLE 15
Mobility and poverty percentages in extremely high student mobility districts in Wyoming, 2007/08

District	Locale code	Mobility percentage	Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch[a]
Fremont County School District 38	42	36.3	**95.3**
Sheridan County School District 3	43	29.0	**34.7**
Wyoming	na	14.5	30.0

na is not applicable.

a. Numbers in bold are higher than the state mean.

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Wyoming Department of Education; see box 2 and appendix A for details.

Wyoming had two districts with mobility percentages greater than 27.1 percent, 2 standard deviations above the state mean of 14.5 percent. Both districts had higher eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch than the state mean of 30.0 percent in 2007/08 (table 15).

- Fremont County School District 38, in the west central part of the state, is on the Wind River Indian Reservation. The adjacent districts of Fremont 6, 14, and 21 had high mobility percentages that ranged from 21.7 to 25.3. Fremont 14 and 21 are also on the Wind River reservation, and Fremont 6 is near it.

- Sheridan County School District 3, in the north-central part of the state, covers roughly 1,200 square miles and had an enrollment of 101 students in 2007/08.

LIMITATIONS

This study describing student mobility across school districts in five Central Region states is a first step in addressing mobility in the region. The five states do not collect data on why students move into and out of schools and districts, so the discussion of student mobility, including descriptions of district attributes such as share of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, should not be interpreted as related to the causes of mobility. In addition, the states did not report information on where students went when they left schools or districts or on the origins of students who transferred into a school or district.

Because the five states in this study calculate student mobility differently, student mobility percentages cannot be compared. Mobility percentages should be considered only within each state.

Among these five states, there were no two states that tracked mobility in exactly the same way. Further research into student mobility would be aided by the adoption of a single method for collecting and recording mobility data. This would enable comparisons across states and could shed light on the relative seriousness of student mobility and on mobility across state borders. This is potentially important, as several extremely high mobility areas in the five states are in districts on or near state borders.

Because the five states in this study calculate student mobility differently, student mobility percentages cannot be compared

This study cannot describe where students go when they change schools, explain the causes of high student mobility in districts where it exists, or describe the effects of this mobility on students, schools, and districts. However, state agency staff and policymakers can use the information on mobility percentages to consider outreach efforts to areas identified as having extremely high student mobility. The study also suggests a direction for further research to understand mobility among groups such as American Indian students, given the extremely high student mobility percentages on some reservations. Research about mobility might help state and local education agencies pursue solutions and strategies that could mitigate some of the negative effects of student transience.

APPENDIX A
DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Student mobility data as defined in each state were obtained from all districts in the five Central Region states that requested the study (Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming). Therefore, the data are population data and have no sampling error.

Data collection

The student mobility data differ on several parameters, including school year, grade levels for which mobility data were received, level (school or district) at which mobility was measured, and existence of student duplication in the data sets (see table 1 in main report). Because no two states rely on the same set of parameters, student mobility cannot be compared across states.

States also provided data in different forms; some provided mobility percentages, and others provided the underlying data for calculating the mobility percentages.

- The Colorado Department of Education (2009) web site provided counts of instances of student mobility per school for 2006/07 (unscheduled entrances and exits from each school, with duplication), along with a total count of students per district. Mobility percentages at the school level were calculated for each district by summing across each district's schools and dividing by the total student count for the district.[4] Online-only schools were excluded from the calculations (both for student mobility per school and district total student counts), as they draw students from across the state and do not reflect local student mobility. Colorado's definition of mobility counts students who are out of school for more than 10 consecutive days as an exit. Students are not recorded as mobile in Colorado until after October 1.

- Missouri data on grade 9–12 mobility for individual districts in 2007/08 are publicly available on the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (2009) web site. However, the department provided a file that included all districts in one document. The file contained the calculated student mobility percentage for use in generating the map.

- Nebraska's 2007/08 calculated student mobility percentages were available from the Nebraska Department of Education (2009) data web site. The mobility percentage included students who entered or left schools between the last Friday in September (the date the total student count was taken) and the last day of school.

- North Dakota Department of Public Instruction provided a spreadsheet with 2007/08 counts of students who transferred out of districts or out of schools within districts (to another school in the same district) and a total enrollment count but not counts of students who transferred into each district or into schools from another school within the district. Transfers out of each district and out of schools within each district were summed to establish total exits for the district and then divided by the district student count to get a mobility percentage based on exits only. Mobility percentages are smaller than they would be had the state definition also included student entrances. Nonetheless, the maps accurately depict the intensity of mobility based on exits for each district relative to all other districts in the state.

- Wyoming provided a spreadsheet with mobility percentages calculated by district, without student duplication. In districts with more than one school per grade level this percentage would not capture mobility at the school level if students moved between schools within the district.

Each state department of education gave consent to use and display the data in this report. All student mobility data were aggregated to the school

or district level, and thus no individual students can be identified.

Data processing and analysis

A master data file was created for each state listing school districts and their locale codes. Each master file included a subset of the Common Core of Data Local Education Agency (School District) Locale Code File for 2005–2006, the most recent year available (U.S. Department of Education 2009). Added to this information was the percentage of student mobility in each district as calculated according to each state's formula. Missouri had already calculated the percentage of mobility, so these data were simply transferred into the state master file. Using each state's own formula, the researchers calculated the mobility percentages for Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming, which provided the required information (unscheduled entrances, unscheduled exits, total enrollment) but not the calculated mobility percentage, and transferred the results to the master files (see appendix B).

The five state master files were merged with files containing the geographic information system (GIS) coordinates for each state's public school districts. Then Community Viewer, a desktop GIS software program, was used to generate maps for each state showing the extent of district student mobility. Since there are too many districts to label them all legibly, only major cities or towns (green highlight) and extremely high mobility districts (purple highlight) were identified by name. All districts were color coded by mobility level, and patterns were used to distinguish districts within the three rural locale codes.

To respond to the request for information comparing rural and nonrural districts, population means and standard deviations were calculated for the student mobility percentages for each state by locale code, using National Center for Education Statistics locale codes (U.S. Department of Education 2009). These codes assign districts into four locale categories, with three codes within each category (see appendix C). Districts in locale codes 11, 12, and 13 were grouped into urban locales; those in codes 21, 22, and 23 into suburban locales; those in 31, 32, and 33 into town locales; and those in 41, 42, and 43 into rural locales. Means, medians, and standard deviations were calculated for each category, and means and standard deviations were calculated for the three rural locale codes (41, 42, and 43), which vary by remoteness. [5] The calculations for districts in the three rural locale codes respond to concerns that rural districts, especially more remote districts, might have different mobility statistics than the other locales.

To display the relative level of student mobility in each district within each state, each district's mobility percentage was compared with its state mean. Five categories of difference in means were established: more than 1 standard deviation below the mean (very low mobility); from 1 standard deviation below the mean to the mean (low mobility); from the mean to 1 standard deviation above the mean (high mobility); 1–2 standard deviations above the mean (very high mobility); and more than 2 standard deviations above the mean (extremely high mobility). These categories are coded in the maps by color, with a darker color indicating higher mobility.

Because of the variations in how each state defines the student mobility percentage, each state must be examined separately; no comparisons can be made across states without taking into account these differences.

APPENDIX B
MOBILITY PERCENTAGES BY DISTRICT FOR THE FIVE CENTRAL REGION STATES

TABLE B1

Colorado school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2006/07

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Academy 20	Colorado Springs	11	23.0
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	Thornton	21	39.9
Adams County 14	Commerce City	21	49.7
Adams-Arapahoe 28J	Aurora	11	51.9
Agate 300	Agate	43	43.8
Aguilar Reorganized 6	Aguilar	43	36.4
Akron R-1	Akron	43	22.1
Alamosa RE-11J	Alamosa	33	32.3
Archuleta County 50 JT	Pagosa Springs	33	31.7
Arickaree R-2	Anton	43	22.1
Arriba-Flagler C-20	Flagler	43	20.5
Aspen 1	Aspen	33	20.7
Ault-Highland RE-9	Ault	42	29.0
Bayfield 10 JT-R	Bayfield	43	25.6
Bennett 29J	Bennett	42	30.6
Bethune R-5	Bethune	42	29.0
Big Sandy 100J	Simla	43	35.8
Boulder Valley RE 2	Boulder	23	23.8
Branson Reorganized 82	Branson	43	55.6
Briggsdale RE-10	Briggsdale	43	32.3
Brighton 27J	Brighton	31	50.2
Brush RE-2(J)	Brush	33	20.0
Buena vista R-31	Buena Vista	33	29.6
Buffalo RE-4	Merino	43	11.7
Burlington RE-6J	Burlington	33	17.8
Byers 32J	Byers	43	31.5
Calhan RJ-1	Calhan	43	34.9
Campo RE-6	Campo	43	56.3
Canon City RE-1	Canon City	32	41.8
Centennial R-1	San Luis	43	25.1
Center 26 JT	Center	43	40.7
Charter School Institute	Denver	11	35.2
Cheraw 31	Cheraw	42	22.8
Cherry Creek 5	Greenwood Village	21	25.8
Cheyenne County RE-5	Cheyenne Wells	43	31.3
Cheyenne Mountain 12	Colorado Springs	11	27.0

TABLE B1 (CONTINUED)

Colorado school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2006/07

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Clear Creek RE-1	Idaho Springs	42	29.0
Colorado Springs 11	Colorado Springs	11	51.7
Cotopaxi RE-3	Cotopaxi	43	45.8
Creede Consolidated 1	Creede	43	26.3
Cripple Creek-Victor RE-1	Cripple Creek	42	32.2
Crowley County RE-1-J	Ordway	43	31.2
Custer County School District C-1	Westcliffe	43	28.8
DeBeque 49JT	DeBeque	42	36.3
Deer Trail 26J	Deer Trail	43	15.5
Del Norte C-7	Del Norte	43	31.5
Delta County 50(J)	Delta	43	29.1
Denver County 1	Denver	11	59.5
Dolores County RE 2	Dove Creek	43	28.7
Dolores RE-4A	Dolores	42	31.2
Douglas County RE 1	Castle Rock	21	19.6
Durango 9-R	Durango	32	28.5
Eads RE-1	Eads	43	14.2
Eagle County RE 50	Eagle	41	33.2
East Grand 2	Granby	43	23.0
East Otero R-1	La Junta	33	27.7
Eaton RE-2	Eaton	31	20.2
Edison 54 JT	Yoder	43	43.3
Elbert 200	Elbert	42	23.1
Elizabeth C-1	Elizabeth	42	27.0
Ellicott 22	Ellicott	42	34.7
Englewood 1	Englewood	21	43.2
Falcon 49	Falcon	11	39.2
Florence RE-2	Florence	32	31.9
Fort Morgan RE-3	Fort Morgan	33	33.2
Fountain 8	Fountain	21	50.5
Fowler R-4J	Fowler	43	22.8
Frenchman RE-3	Fleming	43	24.1
Garfield 16	Parachute	42	41.5
Garfield RE-2	Rifle	33	29.3
Genoa-Hugo C113	Hugo	43	35.1
Gilpin County RE-1	Black Hawk	42	41.6
Granada RE-1	Granada	43	31.0
Greeley 6	Greeley	13	27.8
Gunnison Watershed RE1J	Gunnison	33	24.0
Hanover 28	Colorado Springs	42	48.1

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B1 (CONTINUED)

Colorado school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2006/07

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Harrison 2	Colorado Springs	11	52.3
Haxtun RE-2J	Haxtun	43	18.1
Hayden RE-1	Hayden	43	20.7
Hinsdale County RE 1	Lake City	43	48.6
Hi-Plains R-23	Vona	43	19.7
Hoehne Reorganized 3	Hoehne	42	17.9
Holly RE-3	Holly	43	18.6
Holyoke RE-1J	Holyoke	43	21.5
Huerfano RE-1	Walsenburg	33	37.3
Idalia RJ-3	Idalia	43	38.7
Ignacio 11 JT	Ignacio	43	37.3
Jefferson County R-1	Golden	21	25.8
Johnstown-Milliken RE-5J	Milliken	31	24.9
Julesburg RE-1	Julesburg	43	24.9
Karval RE-23	Karval	43	33.3
Keenesburg RE-3(J)	Keenesburg	42	30.0
Kim Reorganized 88	Kim	43	16.4
Kiowa C-2	Kiowa	42	25.3
Kit Carson R-1	Kit Carson	43	24.2
La Veta RE-2	La Veta	43	34.3
Lake County R-1	Leadville	33	29.9
Lamar RE-2	Lamar	33	21.6
Las Animas RE-1	Las Animas	33	31.6
Lewis-Palmer 38	Monument	41	26.6
Liberty J-4	Joes	43	24.5
Limon RE-4J	Limon	43	29.0
Littleton 6	Littleton	21	20.1
Lone Star 101	Otis	43	29.6
Mancos RE-6	Mancos	43	27.1
Manitou Springs 14	Manitou Springs	21	25.4
Manzanola 3J	Manzanola	42	45.1
Mapleton 1	Denver	21	44.2
McClave RE-2	McClave	43	25.1
Meeker RE1	Meeker	43	31.6
Mesa County Valley 51	Grand Junction	13	44.1
Miami/Yoder 60 JT	Rush	43	30.2
Moffat 2	Moffat	43	42.3
Moffat County RE-1	Craig	33	28.3
Monte Vista C-8	Monte Vista	33	41.4
Montezuma-Cortez RE-1	Cortez	33	38.5

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B1 (CONTINUED)

Colorado school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2006/07

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Montrose County RE-1J	Montrose	33	32.6
Mountain Valley RE 1	Saguache	43	34.4
North Conejos RE-1J	La Jara	43	28.8
North Park R-1	Walden	43	31.2
Norwood R-2J	Norwood	43	25.5
Otis R-3	Otis	43	28.2
Ouray R-1	Ouray	43	26.3
Park (Estes Park) R-3	Estes Park	41	23.8
Park County RE-2	Fairplay	43	36.7
Pawnee RE-12	Grover	43	20.8
Peyton 23 JT	Peyton	42	29.7
Plainview RE-2	Sheridan Lake	43	34.3
Plateau RE-5	Peetz	43	10.7
Plateau Valley 50	Collbran	42	48.5
Platte Canyon 1	Bailey	43	28.5
Platte Valley RE-3	Ovid	43	27.0
Platte Valley RE-7	Kersey	42	24.7
Poudre R-1	Fort Collins	12	26.0
Prairie RE-11	New Raymer	43	24.3
Primero Reorganized 2	Weston	43	38.1
Pritchett RE-3	Pritchett	43	27.9
Pueblo City 60	Pueblo	12	45.9
Pueblo County Rural 70	Pueblo	41	35.0
Rangely RE-4	Rangely	43	33.9
Ridgway R-2	Ridgway	43	22.9
Roaring Fork RE-1	Glenwood Springs	33	30.1
Rocky Ford R-2	Rocky Ford	33	28.3
Salida R-32	Salida	33	26.0
Sanford 6J	Sanford	43	21.0
Sangre de Cristo RE-22J	Mosca	43	29.5
Sargent RE-33J	Monte Vista	42	27.7
Sheridan 2	Sheridan	21	44.5
Sierra Grande R-30	Blanca	43	29.7
Silverton 1	Silverton	43	46.1
South Conejos RE-10	Antonito	43	23.2
South Routt RE 3	Oak Creek	43	25.6
Springfield RE-4	Springfield	43	24.0
St. Vrain Valley RE 1J	Longmont	23	33.0
Steamboat Springs RE-2	Steamboat Springs	33	20.4
Strasburg 31J	Strasburg	43	21.7

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B1 (CONTINUED)

Colorado school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2006/07

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Stratton R-4	Stratton	43	16.0
Summit RE-1	Frisco	33	24.1
Swink 33	Swink	42	21.9
Telluride R-1	Telluride	43	30.7
Thompson R-2J	Loveland	13	35.4
Trinidad 1	Trinidad	33	22.6
Valley RE-1	Sterling	33	25.5
Vilas RE-5	Vilas	41	37.8
Walsh RE-1	Walsh	43	13.2
Weld County RE-1	Gilcrest	41	30.6
Weld County S/D RE-8	Fort Lupton	31	41.2
Weldon Valley RE-20(J)	Weldona	42	27.1
West End RE-2	Naturita	43	33.6
West Grand 1-JT	Kremmling	43	22.1
Westminster 50	Westminster	21	46.7
Widefield 3	Colorado Springs	21	36.2
Wiggins RE-50(J)	Wiggins	43	38.1
Wiley RE-13 JT	Wiley	42	28.4
Windsor RE-4	Windsor	31	22.2
Woodland Park RE-2	Woodland Park	31	27.0
Woodlin R-104	Woodrow	43	32.0
Wray RD-2	Wray	43	24.7
Yuma 1	Yuma	33	26.8

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Colorado Department of Education (2009) and U.S. Department of Education (2009).

TABLE B2

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Adair Co. R-I	Novinger	42	20.8
Adair Co. R-II	Brashear	43	10.4
Adrian R-III	Adrian	42	9.0
Advance R-IV	Advance	43	7.1
Affton 101	St Louis	21	12.9
Albany R-III	Albany	43	6.0
Alton R-IV	Alton	43	27.6
Appleton City R-II	Appleton City	43	15.5
Arcadia Valley R-II	Ironton	41	67.1
Archie R-V	Archie	42	26.1
Ash Grove R-IV	Ash grove	42	13.8
Atlanta C-3	Atlanta	42	14.7
Aurora R-VIII	Aurora	32	22.9
Ava R-I	Ava	32	22.8
Bakersfield R-IV	Bakersfield	43	40.9
Ballard R-II	Butler	33	27.5
Bayless	St. Louis	21	32.7
Bell City R-II	Bell city	43	27.9
Belton 124	Belton	21	32.1
Bernie R-XIII	Bernie	42	33.7
Bevier C-4	Bevier	42	33.0
Billings R-IV	Billings	42	27.4
Bismarck R-V	Bismarck	42	29.9
Blair Oaks R-II	Jefferson City	41	9.3
Bloomfield R-XIV	Bloomfield	42	21.4
Blue Eye R-V	Blue Eye	42	38.4
Blue Springs R-IV	Blue Springs	21	21.0
Bolivar R-I	Bolivar	41	61.1
Boonville R-I	Boonville	32	29.0
Bosworth R-V	Bosworth	43	17.4
Bowling Green R-I	Bowling Green	33	20.0
Bradleyville R-I	Bradleyville	43	22.1
Branson R-IV	Branson	41	50.2
Braymer C-4	Braymer	43	28.2
Breckenridge R-I	Breckenridge	43	60.0
Brentwood	Brentwood	21	3.3
Bronaugh R-VII	Bronaugh	42	21.7
Brookfield R-III	Brookfield	41	23.2
Brunswick R-II	Brunswick	43	13.1
Buchanan Co. R-IV	Dekalb	42	18.6

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Bucklin R-II	Bucklin	43	19.0
Bunker R-III	Bunker	43	54.5
Butler R-V	Butler	33	27.8
Cabool R-IV	Cabool	42	23.5
Cainsville R-I	Cainsville	43	31.6
Camdenton R-III	Camdenton	33	23.7
Cameron R-I	Cameron	41	26.0
Campbell R-II	Campbell	42	48.4
Canton R-V	Canton	43	18.0
Cape Girardeau 63	Cape Girardeau	33	35.8
Carl Junction R-I	Carl Junction	41	13.6
Carrollton R-VII	Carrollton	33	11.5
Carthage R-IX	Carthage	31	20.1
Caruthersville 18	Caruthersville	33	35.0
Cassville R-IV	Cassville	32	17.3
Center 58	Kansas City	11	48.7
Central R-III	Park Hills	32	19.1
Centralia R-VI	Centralia	32	18.7
Chadwick R-I	Chadwick	42	26.4
Chaffee R-II	Chaffee	33	15.2
Charleston R-I	Charleston	33	27.5
Chilhowee R-IV	Chilhowee	43	24.4
Chillicothe R-II	Chillicothe	33	23.1
Clark Co. R-I	Kahoka	43	7.6
Clarkton C-4	Clarkton	42	30.8
Clayton	Clayton	21	12.4
Clearwater R-I	Piedmont	43	20.7
Clever R-V	Clever	42	13.3
Climax Springs R-IV	Climax Springs	43	24.6
Clinton	Clinton	33	46.0
Clinton Co. R-III	Plattsburg	42	13.8
Cole Camp R-I	Cole Camp	43	16.2
Cole Co. R-I	Russellville	42	18.0
Cole Co. R-V	Eugene	42	13.1
Columbia 93	Columbia	13	34.7
Community R-VI	Laddonia	43	21.4
Concordia R-II	Concordia	43	20.2
Cooper Co. R-IV	Bunceton	42	5.7
Cooter R-IV	Cooter	41	23.4
Couch R-I	Myrtle	43	25.2

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Craig R-III	Craig	43	23.9
Crane R-III	Crane	42	26.2
Crawford Co. R-I	Bourbon	42	24.0
Crawford Co. R-II	Cuba	41	13.0
Crocker R-II	Crocker	42	27.5
Crystal City 47	Crystal City	21	13.0
Dadeville R-II	Dadeville	43	13.8
Dallas Co. R-I	Buffalo	32	18.6
Delta C-7	Deering	42	42.4
Delta R-V	Delta	42	22.4
Desoto 73	Desoto	31	21.0
Dexter R-XI	Dexter	33	31.0
Diamond R-IV	Diamond	42	30.7
Dixon R-I	Dixon	42	35.2
Doniphan R-I	Doniphan	43	20.1
Dora R-III	Dora	43	36.5
Drexel R-IV	Drexel	42	13.0
Dunklin R-V	Herculaneum	21	8.5
East Buchanan Co. C-1	Gower	42	21.9
East Carter Co. R-II	Ellsinore	43	22.1
East Newton Co. R-VI	Granby	42	13.1
East Prairie R-II	East Prairie	33	16.5
El Dorado Springs R-II	El Dorado Springs	33	47.5
Eldon R-I	Eldon	32	21.9
Elsberry R-II	Elsberry	42	20.1
Eminence R-I	Eminence	43	17.8
Everton R-III	Everton	42	49.0
Excelsior Springs 40	Excelsior Springs	31	22.9
Exeter R-VI	Exeter	41	9.1
Fair Grove R-X	Fair Grove	42	9.1
Fair Play R-II	Fair Play	42	24.2
Fairfax R-III	Fairfax	43	16.7
Farmington R-VII	Farmington	32	26.4
Fayette R-III	Fayette	32	27.1
Ferguson-Florissant R-II	Florissant	21	58.8
Festus R-VI	Festus	21	6.4
Fordland R-III	Fordland	42	21.6
Forsyth R-III	Forsyth	41	49.6
Fort Osage R-I	Independence	41	28.8
Fox C-6	Arnold	21	15.6

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Francis Howell R-III	St Charles	21	12.4
Fredericktown R-I	Fredericktown	41	4.2
Ft. Zumwalt R-II	O'Fallon	21	14.9
Fulton 58	Fulton	32	34.1
Gainesville R-V	Gainesville	43	25.7
Galena R-II	Galena	42	38.9
Gallatin R-V	Gallatin	43	4.3
Gasconade Co. R-I	Hermann	32	13.5
Gasconade Co. R-II	Owensville	41	20.0
Gideon 37	Gideon	42	11.8
Gilman City R-IV	Gilman City	43	24.5
Golden City R-III	Golden City	43	33.3
Grain Valley R-V	Grain Valley	21	21.3
Grandview C-4	Grandview	21	30.5
Grandview R-II	Hillsboro	42	18.7
Green City R-I	Green City	43	39.8
Green Ridge R-VIII	Green Ridge	42	8.3
Greenfield R-IV	Greenfield	43	28.5
Greenville R-II	Greenville	43	36.7
Grundy Co. R-V	Galt	43	15.6
Hale R-I	Hale	43	7.4
Halfway R-III	Halfway	42	37.2
Hallsville R-IV	Hallsville	42	19.3
Hamilton R-II	Hamilton	43	18.0
Hancock Place	St Louis	21	33.7
Hannibal 60	Hannibal	33	24.5
Hardin-Central C-2	Hardin	42	13.3
Harrisburg R-VIII	Harrisburg	42	9.7
Harrisonville R-IX	Harrisonville	31	28.2
Hartville R-II	Hartville	43	24.8
Hayti R-II	Hayti	33	27.9
Hazelwood	Florissant	21	27.0
Henry Co. R-I	Windsor	33	11.7
Hermitage R-IV	Hermitage	43	12.0
Hickman Mills C-1	Kansas City	11	37.1
Hickory Co. R-I	Urbana	43	8.1
Higbee R-VIII	Higbee	42	30.0
Hillsboro R-III	Hillsboro	42	18.4
Holcomb R-III	Holcomb	42	21.5
Holden R-III	Holden	42	26.2

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Hollister R-V	Hollister	32	42.0
Houston R-I	Houston	43	58.9
Humansville R-IV	Humansville	43	35.8
Hume R-VIII	Hume	43	16.3
Hurley R-I	Hurley	42	8.3
Iberia R-V	Iberia	43	5.8
Independence 30	Independence	21	17.9
Iron Co. C-4	Viburnum	43	10.6
Jackson R-II	Jackson	33	18.7
Jasper Co. R-V	Jasper	42	23.2
Jefferson C-123	Conception Junction	42	8.0
Jefferson City	Jefferson City	13	12.6
Jennings	Jennings	21	35.8
Johnson Co. R-VII	Centerview	42	9.7
Joplin R-VIII	Joplin	13	27.3
Kansas City 33	Kansas City	11	54.7
Kearney R-I	Kearney	41	9.1
Kennett 39	Kennett	33	21.9
Keytesville R-III	Keytesville	43	21.3
King City R-I	King City	42	13.8
Kingston K-14	Cadet	42	40.6
Kingsville R-I	Kingsville	42	14.0
Kirksville R-III	Kirksville	33	60.0
Kirkwood R-VII	Kirkwood	21	11.3
Knob Noster R-VIII	Knob Noster	33	151.2
Knox Co. R-I	Edina	43	22.4
La Monte R-IV	La Monte	42	25.7
La Plata R-II	La Plata	43	15.1
Laclede Co. R-I	Conway	43	34.2
Ladue	St Louis	21	25.1
Lafayette Co. C-1	Higginsville	32	19.8
Lakeland R-III	Deepwater	42	9.7
Lamar R-I	Lamar	32	21.2
Laquey R-V	Laquey	42	18.3
Lathrop R-II	Lathrop	42	6.9
Lawson R-XIV	Lawson	42	15.3
Lebanon R-III	Lebanon	33	27.3
Lee's Summit R-VII	Lees Summit	23	8.3
Leeton R-X	Leeton	42	44.0
Leopold R-III	Leopold	43	1.3

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Lesterville R-IV	Lesterville	43	128.1
Lewis Co. C-1	Ewing	43	19.3
Lexington R-V	Lexington	32	23.1
Liberal R-II	Liberal	43	24.0
Liberty 53	Liberty	21	20.0
Licking R-VIII	Licking	43	30.2
Lincoln R-II	Lincoln	43	26.3
Lindbergh R-VIII	St Louis	21	17.6
Linn Co. R-I	Purdin	43	34.4
Lockwood R-I	Lockwood	43	25.6
Logan-Rogersville R-VIII	Rogersville	42	14.9
Lone Jack C-6	Lone Jack	42	27.3
Lutie R-Vi	Theodosia	43	65.2
Macks Creek R-V	Macks Creek	43	39.3
Macon Co. R-I	Macon	33	11.1
Macon Co. R-IV	New Cambria	43	36.2
Madison C-3	Madison	43	20.5
Malden R-I	Malden	33	53.1
Malta Bend R-V	Malta Bend	43	32.6
Mansfield R-IV	Mansfield	43	25.8
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	Maplewood	21	22.0
Marceline R-V	Marceline	42	15.1
Maries Co. R-I	Vienna	33	22.4
Maries Co. R-II	Belle	43	24.1
Marion C. Early R-V	Morrisville	42	16.7
Marion Co. R-II	Philadelphia	43	7.0
Marionville R-IX	Marionville	42	33.2
Marquand-Zion R-VI	Marquand	43	50.9
Marshall	Marshall	33	23.8
Marshfield R-I	Marshfield	32	21.8
Maryville R-II	Maryville	41	18.0
Maysville R-I	Maysville	43	12.6
Mcdonald Co. R-I	Anderson	42	26.8
Meadow Heights R-II	Patton	43	14.9
Meadville R-IV	Meadville	43	20.4
Mehlville R-IX	St Louis	21	15.1
Meramec Valley R-III	Pacific	31	20.1
Mexico 59	Mexico	32	22.8
Miami R-I	Miami	42	36.8
Miami R-I	Amoret	43	36.8

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Mid-Buchanan Co. R-V	Faucett	41	17.2
Midway R-I	Cleveland	42	16.9
Milan C-2	Milan	43	53.8
Miller Co. R-III	Tuscumbia	42	19.8
Miller R-II	Miller	42	14.2
Moberly	Moberly	41	24.4
Monett R-I	Monett	32	17.0
Moniteau Co. R-I	California	32	16.8
Monroe City R-I	Monroe City	43	15.0
Montgomery Co. R-II	Montgomery City	43	17.0
Montrose R-XIV	Montrose	43	34.1
Morgan Co. R-I	Stover	43	33.0
Morgan Co. R-II	Versailles	43	19.5
Mound City R-II	Mound City	43	15.0
Mountain Grove R-III	Mountain Grove	33	63.5
Mountain View-Birch Tree R-III	Mountain View	43	33.6
Mt. Vernon R-V	Mt Vernon	32	25.0
Naylor R-II	Naylor	43	22.9
Neelyville R-IV	Neelyville	42	38.5
Neosho R-V	Neosho	32	23.4
Nevada R-V	Nevada	33	3.6
New Bloomfield R-III	New Bloomfield	41	28.1
New Franklin R-I	New Franklin	32	29.0
New Haven	New Haven	42	15.5
New Madrid Co. R-I	New Madrid	41	14.5
Newburg R-II	Newburg	42	44.6
Newtown-Harris R-III	Newtown	43	27.9
Niangua R-V	Niangua	42	40.7
Nixa R-II	Nixa	22	26.0
Nodaway-Holt R-VII	Graham	43	2.3
Norborne R-VIII	Norborne	43	22.1
Normandy	St Louis	21	1.0
North Andrew Co. R-VI	Rosendale	42	17.6
North Callaway Co. R-I	Kingdom City	42	28.9
North Daviess R-III	Jameson	43	34.8
North Harrison R-III	Eagleville	43	13.7
North Kansas City 74	Kansas City	11	25.3
North Mercer Co. R-III	Mercer	43	28.8
North Nodaway Co. R-VI	Hopkins	43	4.0
North Pemiscot Co. R-I	Wardell	42	23.0

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
North Platte Co. R-I	Dearborn	42	2.6
North Shelby	Shelbyville	43	12.7
North St. Francois Co. R-I	Bonne Terre	32	19.8
Northeast Nodaway Co. R-V	Ravenwood	43	28.8
Northeast Randolph Co. R-IV	Cairo	42	15.8
Northeast Vernon Co. R-I	Walker	43	23.5
Northwest R-I	House Springs	31	118.1
Northwestern R-I	Mendon	43	50.0
Norwood R-I	Norwood	42	45.6
Oak Grove R-VI	Oak Grove	31	6.1
Oak Ridge R-VI	Oak Ridge	42	22.0
Odessa R-VII	Odessa	32	18.6
Oran R-III	Oran	42	23.0
Orchard Farm R-V	St Charles	41	21.9
Oregon-Howell R-III	Koshkonong	42	39.0
Orrick R-XI	Orrick	42	13.4
Osage Co. R-I	Chamois	42	17.5
Osage Co. R-II	Linn	42	20.3
Osage Co. R-III	Westphalia	42	14.3
Osborn R-O	Osborn	42	2.5
Osceola	Osceola	43	18.3
Otterville R-VI	Otterville	43	30.2
Ozark R-VI	Ozark	22	30.2
Palmyra R-I	Palmyra	41	11.0
Paris R-II	Paris	43	12.2
Park Hill	Kansas City	11	22.0
Parkway C-2	Chesterfield	21	4.7
Pattonsburg R-II	Pattonsburg	43	26.7
Pattonville R-III	St Ann	21	27.0
Perry Co. 32	Perryville	33	22.1
Pettis Co. R-V	Hughesville	42	29.0
Pierce City R-VI	Pierce City	42	27.9
Pike Co. R-III	Clarksville	43	4.8
Pilot Grove C-4	Pilot Grove	42	11.3
Plato R-V	Plato	43	34.1
Platte Co. R-III	Platte City	31	14.0
Pleasant Hill R-III	Pleasant Hill	31	10.3
Pleasant Hope R-VI	Pleasant Hope	42	55.4
Polo R-VII	Polo	43	25.2
Poplar Bluff R-I	Poplar Bluff	33	24.2

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Portageville	Portageville	33	26.9
Potosi R-III	Potosi	32	22.3
Prairie Home R-V	Prairie Home	42	46.2
Princeton R-V	Princeton	43	24.3
Purdy R-II	Purdy	42	13.2
Putnam Co. R-I	Unionville	43	19.7
Puxico R-VIII	Puxico	43	34.6
Ralls Co. R-II	Center	43	23.0
Raymore-Peculiar R-II	Peculiar	41	20.9
Raytown C-2	Raytown	21	30.5
Reeds Spring R-IV	Reeds Spring	42	50.5
Republic R-III	Republic	31	10.0
Rich Hill R-IV	Rich Hill	42	18.7
Richland R-I	Essex	42	19.4
Richland R-IV	Richland	43	32.2
Richmond R-XVI	Richmond	41	26.5
Ridgeway R-V	Ridgeway	42	57.7
Risco R-II	Risco	42	18.6
Ritenour	St Louis	21	45.6
Riverview Gardens	St Louis	21	46.3
Rock Port R-II	Rock Port	43	20.3
Rockwood R-VI	Eureka	21	6.1
Rolla 31	Rolla	33	25.6
Salem R-80	Salem	33	41.5
Salisbury R-IV	Salisbury	43	17.2
Santa Fe R-X	Alma	42	14.6
Sarcoxie R-II	Sarcoxie	42	27.7
Savannah R-III	Savannah	41	13.4
School of the Osage R-II	Lake Ozark	43	32.2
Schuyler Co. R-I	Queen City	43	7.3
Scotland Co. R-I	Memphis	43	14.1
Scott City R-I	Scott City	33	10.0
Scott Co. Central	Sikeston	42	46.5
Scott Co. R-IV	Benton	42	13.5
Sedalia 200	Sedalia	33	42.5
Senath-Hornersville C-8	Senath	42	19.3
Seneca R-VII	Seneca	42	30.0
Seymour R-II	Seymour	43	26.3
Shelby Co. R-IV	Shelbina	43	17.9
Sheldon R-VIII	Sheldon	43	21.0

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Sherwood Cass R-VIII	Creighton	43	19.6
Sikeston R-6	Sikeston	33	51.3
Silex R-I	Silex	42	15.0
Slater	Slater	42	12.9
Smithton R-VI	Smithton	42	8.7
Smithville R-II	Smithville	31	22.8
South Callaway Co. R-II	Mokane	42	17.2
South Harrison Co. R-II	Bethany	33	26.8
South Holt Co. R-I	Oregon	42	14.7
South Iron Co. R-I	Annapolis	43	33.1
South Nodaway Co. R-IV	Barnard	42	16.9
South Pemiscot Co. R-V	Steele	33	38.1
Southern Boone Co. R-I	Ashland	42	24.3
Southern Reynolds Co. R-II	Ellington	43	32.3
Southland C-9	Cardwell	42	27.8
Southwest Livingston Co. R-I	Ludlow	43	13.8
Southwest R-V	Washburn	42	42.9
Sparta R-III	Sparta	42	27.2
Spokane R-VII	Highlandville	42	31.7
Springfield R-XII	Springfield	12	43.4
St. Charles R-VI	St Charles	13	42.7
St. Clair R-XIII	St Clair	32	11.6
St. Elizabeth R-IV	St Elizabeth	43	10.3
St. James R-I	St James	33	52.6
St. Joseph	St Joseph	13	59.4
St. Louis City	St Louis	11	97.5
Stanberry R-II	Stanberry	43	6.5
State Schools for Severely Handicapped	Jefferson City	33	13.8
Ste. Genevieve Co. R-II	Ste Genevieve	32	19.9
Steelville R-III	Steelville	42	20.0
Stet R-XV	Stet	43	15.8
Stockton R-I	Stockton	43	22.7
Stoutland R-II	Stoutland	43	36.3
Strafford R-VI	Strafford	42	13.2
Sturgeon R-V	Sturgeon	42	39.1
Sullivan	Sullivan	33	22.0
Summersville R-II	Summersville	43	13.6
Sweet Springs R-VII	Sweet Springs	43	31.0
Tarkio R-I	Tarkio	43	15.9
Thayer R-II	Thayer	33	28.9

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Tina-Avalon R-II	Tina	43	11.5
Trenton R-IX	Trenton	33	20.5
Tri-County R-VII	Jamesport	43	11.5
Troy R-III	Troy	31	11.6
Twin Rivers R-X	Broseley	42	25.5
Union R-XI	Union	32	16.6
Union Star R-II	Union Star	42	27.7
University City	University City	21	40.9
Valley Park	Valley Park	21	11.5
Valley R-VI	Caledonia	43	21.4
Van Buren R-I	Van Buren	43	19.0
Van-Far R-I	Vandalia	41	13.7
Verona R-VII	Verona	32	50.0
Walnut Grove R-V	Walnut Grove	42	19.0
Warren Co. R-III	Warrenton	41	19.9
Warrensburg R-VI	Warrensburg	32	24.8
Warsaw R-IX	Warsaw	43	27.9
Washington	Washington	32	33.4
Waynesville R-VI	Waynesville	33	46.3
Weaubleau R-III	Weaubleau	43	27.9
Webb City R-VII	Webb City	23	21.3
Webster Groves	Webster Groves	21	19.8
Wellington-Napoleon R-IX	Wellington	42	29.5
Wellston	St Louis	21	55.4
Wellsville Middletown R-I	Wellsville	43	25.4
Wentzville R-IV	Wentzville	21	13.5
West Nodaway Co. R-I	Burlington Junction	43	11.3
West Plains R-VII	West Plains	33	14.8
West Platte Co. R-II	Weston	42	17.6
West St. Francois Co. R-IV	Leadwood	41	18.6
Westran R-I	Huntsville	42	36.9
Wheatland R-II	Wheatland	43	27.5
Wheaton R-III	Wheaton	42	34.6
Willard R-II	Willard	42	23.2
Willow Springs R-IV	Willow Springs	43	30.3
Windsor C-1	Imperial	41	5.3
Winfield R-IV	Winfield	42	23.0
Winona R-III	Winona	43	16.4
Winston R-VI	Winston	42	30.9
Woodland R-IV	Marble Hill	43	18.2

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B2 (CONTINUED)

Missouri school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Worth Co. R-III	Grant City	43	12.9
Wright City R-II	Wright City	42	33.1
Zalma R-V	Zalma	43	35.5

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and U.S. Department of Education (2009).

TABLE B3

Nebraska school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Adams Central Public Schools	Hastings	41	1.7
Ainsworth Community Schools	Ainsworth	43	10.1
Allen Consolidated Schools	Allen	42	9.8
Alliance Public Schools	Alliance	33	9.2
Alma Public Schools	Alma	43	9.2
Amherst Public Schools	Amherst	43	3.7
Anselmo-Merna Public Schools	Merna	43	2.2
Ansley Public Schools	Ansley	43	10.8
Arapahoe Public Schools	Arapahoe	43	7.0
Arcadia Public Schools	Arcadia	43	6.1
Arlington Public Schools	Arlington	42	8.3
Arnold Public Schools	Arnold	43	6.7
Arthur County Schools	Arthur	43	7.6
Ashland-Greenwood Public Schools	Ashland	42	8.5
Auburn Public Schools	Auburn	41	10.3
Aurora Public Schools	Aurora	33	8.1
Axtell Community Schools	Axtell	43	4.4
Bancroft-Rosalie Community Schools	Bancroft	43	9.5
Banner County Public Schools	Harrisburg	43	8.1
Battle Creek Public Schools	Battle Creek	42	3.8
Bayard Public Schools	Bayard	43	14.7
Beatrice Public Schools	Beatrice	32	10.1
Bellevue Public Schools	Bellevue	21	19.4
Bennington Public Schools	Bennington	41	5.2
Bertrand Public Schools	Bertrand	43	6.7
Blair Community Schools	Blair	32	6.8
Bloomfield Community Schools	Bloomfield	43	5.8
Blue Hill Public Schools	Blue Hill	43	5.0
Boone Central Schools	Albion	43	5.0
Brady Public Schools	Brady	43	13.3
Bridgeport Public Schools	Bridgeport	43	13.3
Broken Bow Public Schools	Broken Bow	33	11.0
Bruning-Davenport Unified System	Davenport	43	9.0
Burwell Public Schools	Burwell	43	3.9
Callaway Public Schools	Callaway	43	9.6
Cambridge Public Schools	Cambridge	43	14.4
Cedar Bluffs Public Schools	Cedar Bluffs	42	21.8
Cedar Rapids Public Schools	Cedar Rapids	43	5.6
Centennial Public Schools	Utica	43	7.3
Central City Public Schools	Central City	33	13.4

(CONTINUED)

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Centura Public Schools	Cairo	43	8.9
Chadron Public Schools	Chadron	33	8.7
Chambers Public Schools	Chambers	43	0.6
Chase County Schools	Imperial	43	9.3
Clarkson Public Schools	Clarkson	43	4.3
Clay Center Public Schools	Clay Center	43	12.0
Cody-Kilgore Public Schools	Cody	33	14.5
Coleridge Community Schools	Coleridge	43	2.4
Columbus Public Schools	Columbus	33	11.9
Conestoga Public Schools	Murray	42	7.2
Cozad City Schools	Cozad	33	24.5
Crawford Public Schools	Crawford	43	5.4
Creek Valley Schools	Chappell	43	12.3
Creighton Public Schools	Creighton	43	5.0
Crete Public Schools	Crete	32	13.9
Crofton Community Schools	Crofton	43	1.6
Cross County Community Schools	Stromsburg	43	6.2
David City Public Schools	David City	32	13.2
Deshler Public Schools	Deshler	43	9.5
Diller-Odell Public Schools	Odell	43	8.9
Dodge Public Schools	Dodge	43	6.5
Doniphan-Trumbull Public Schools	Doniphan	42	6.8
Dorchester Public Schools	Dorchester	32	6.6
Douglas Co West Community Schools	Valley	41	19.1
Dundy Co-Straton Public Schools	Benkelman	43	14.9
East Butler Public Schools	Brainard	42	4.6
Elba Public Schools	Elba	43	5.3
Elgin Public Schools	Elgin	43	8.5
Elkhorn Public Schools	Elkhorn	21	5.2
Elkhorn Valley Schools	Tilden	43	9.7
Elm Creek Public Schools	Elm Creek	43	10.8
Elmwood-Murdock Public Schools	Murdock	42	7.1
Elwood Public Schools	Elwood	43	12.5
Emerson-Hubbard Public Schools	Emerson	42	8.4
Eustis-Farnam Public Schools	Eustis	43	6.6
Ewing Public Schools	Ewing	43	6.3
Exeter-Milligan Public Schools	Exeter	43	6.6
Fairbury Public Schools	Fairbury	33	10.6
Falls City Public Schools	Falls City	33	6.5
Fillmore Central Public Schools	Geneva	43	9.0

TABLE B3 (CONTINUED)

Nebraska school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	Fort Calhoun	42	6.6
Franklin Public Schools	Franklin	43	14.2
Freeman Public Schools	Adams	42	8.1
Fremont Public Schools	Fremont	32	14.2
Friend Public Schools	Friend	43	7.0
Fullerton Public Schools	Fullerton	43	5.4
Garden County Schools	Oshkosh	43	13.5
Gering Public Schools	Gering	33	10.5
Gibbon Public Schools	Gibbon	43	8.3
Giltner Public Schools	Giltner	43	6.6
Gordon-Rushville Public Schools	Gordon	43	21.6
Gothenburg Public Schools	Gothenburg	33	10.8
Grand Island Public Schools	Grand Island	33	15.1
Greeley-Wolbach Public Schools	Greeley	43	7.0
Gretna Public Schools	Gretna	31	3.8
Hampton Public Schools	Hampton	42	16.1
Hartington Public Schools	Hartington	43	6.9
Harvard Public Schools	Harvard	43	12.1
Hastings Public Schools	Hastings	33	13.5
Hay Springs Public Schools	Hay Springs	43	8.6
Hayes Center Public Schools	Hayes Center	43	4.7
Heartland Community Schools	Henderson	43	12.5
Hemingford Public Schools	Hemingford	43	4.7
Hershey Public Schools	Hershey	43	9.3
High Plains Community Schools	Polk	43	5.5
Hitchcock Co Unified School System	Trenton	43	9.1
Holdrege Public Schools	Holdrege	33	7.2
Homer Community Schools	Homer	42	8.3
Howells Public Schools	Howells	43	2.6
Humboldt Table Rock Steinauer	Humboldt	43	2.9
Humphrey Public Schools	Humphrey	43	9.1
Hyannis Area Schools	Hyannis	43	3.1
Johnson Co Central Public Schools	Tecumseh	43	10.2
Johnson-Brock Public Schools	Johnson	42	8.5
Kearney Public Schools	Kearney	33	9.4
Kenesaw Public Schools	Kenesaw	43	1.9
Keya Paha County Schools	Springview	43	7.8
Kimball Public Schools	Kimball	33	9.5
Lakeview Community Schools	Columbus	42	11.6
Laurel-Concord Public Schools	Laurel	43	5.9

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B3 (CONTINUED)

Nebraska school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Leigh Community Schools	Leigh	43	10.2
Lewiston Consolidated Schools	Lewiston	43	8.6
Lexington Public Schools	Lexington	33	16.5
Leyton Public Schools	Dalton	42	11.7
Lincoln Public Schools	Lincoln	12	15.5
Litchfield Public Schools	Litchfield	43	4.2
Logan View Public Schools	Hooper	43	8.4
Loomis Public Schools	Loomis	42	3.6
Louisville Public Schools	Louisville	42	6.4
Loup City Public Schools	Loup City	43	10.6
Loup County Public Schools	Taylor	43	9.9
Lynch Public Schools	Lynch	43	6.4
Lyons-Decatur Northeast Schools	Lyons	43	9.5
Madison Public Schools	Madison	43	9.6
Malcolm Public Schools	Malcolm	42	5.3
Maxwell Public Schools	Maxwell	43	2.1
Maywood Public Schools	Maywood	43	12.1
McCook Public Schools	Mc Cook	33	12.3
McCool Junction Public Schools	McCool Junction	33	6.4
McPherson County Schools	Tryon	43	2.8
Mead Public Schools	Mead	42	6.3
Medicine Valley Public Schools	Curtis	43	13.7
Meridian Public Schools	Daykin	43	5.5
Milford Public Schools	Milford	42	9.1
Millard Public Schools	Omaha	11	6.3
Minatare Public Schools	Minatare	42	17.7
Minden Public Schools	Minden	33	10.1
Mitchell Public Schools	Mitchell	42	13.4
Morrill Public Schools	Morrill	43	12.5
Mullen Public Schools	Mullen	43	9.4
Nebraska City Public Schools	Nebraska City	41	12.0
Nebraska Unified District 1	Royal	43	5.2
Neligh-Oakdale Schools	Neligh	43	12.2
Newcastle Public Schools	Newcastle	42	4.6
Newman Grove Public Schools	Newman Grove	43	11.6
Niobrara Public Schools	Niobrara	43	14.6
Norfolk Public Schools	Norfolk	33	17.7
Norris School Dist 160	Firth	42	4.4
North Bend Central Public Schools	North Bend	43	7.8
North Loup Scotia Public Schools	Scotia	43	9.6

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B3 (CONTINUED)

Nebraska school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
North Platte Public Schools	North Platte	33	16.8
Northwest Public Schools	Grand Island	42	5.7
Oakland Craig Public Schools	Oakland	43	9.4
Ogallala Public Schools	Ogallala	33	11.9
Omaha Public Schools	Omaha	11	19.7
O'Neill Public Schools	O'Neill	33	14.8
Ord Public Schools	Ord	43	7.9
Osceola Public Schools	Osceola	43	9.6
Osmond Public Schools	Osmond	43	9.1
Overton Public Schools	Overton	43	11.2
Palmer Public Schools	Palmer	43	6.8
Palmyra District O R 1	Palmyra	42	7.1
Papillion-La Vista Public Schools	Papillion	21	7.1
Pawnee City Public Schools	Pawnee City	43	9.1
Paxton Consolidated Schools	Paxton	43	10.3
Pender Public Schools	Pender	43	8.0
Perkins County Schools	Grant	43	10.3
Pierce Public Schools	Pierce	43	5.0
Plainview Public Schools	Plainview	43	8.6
Plattsmouth Community Schools	Plattsmouth	31	9.7
Pleasanton Public Schools	Pleasanton	43	6.5
Ponca Public Schools	Ponca	42	4.5
Potter-Dix Public Schools	Potter	43	6.4
Prague Public Schools	Prague	43	3.3
Ralston Public Schools	Ralston	11	14.0
Randolph Public Schools	Randolph	43	2.8
Ravenna Public Schools	Ravenna	43	5.9
Raymond Central Public Schools	Raymond	42	12.7
Red Cloud Community Schools	Red Cloud	43	15.3
Rising City Public Schools	Rising City	43	10.5
Rock County Public Schools	Bassett	43	11.4
Sandhills Public Schools	Dunning	43	4.2
Santee Community Schools	Niobrara	43	35.0
Sargent Public Schools	Sargent	43	2.4
Schuyler Community Schools	Schuyler	41	10.6
Scottsbluff Public Schools	Scottsbluff	33	15.1
Scribner-Snyder Community Schools	Scribner	43	12.0
Southeast Nebraska Consolidated Schools	Stella	43	12.0
Seward Public Schools	Seward	32	10.1
Shelby Public Schools	Shelby	43	12.8

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B3 (CONTINUED)

Nebraska school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Shelton Public Schools	Shelton	43	14.2
Shickley Public Schools	Shickley	43	5.4
Sidney Public Schools	Sidney	33	8.6
Silver Lake Public Schools	Roseland	43	8.5
Sioux County Public Schools	Harrison	43	9.0
South Central Ne Unified System 5	Fairfield	43	11.4
South Sioux City Community Schools	South Sioux City	22	17.6
South Platte Public Schools	Big Springs	43	15.8
South Sarpy District 46	Springfield	41	5.4
Southern School District 1	Wymore	42	5.5
Southern Valley Schools	Oxford	43	8.4
Southwest Public Schools	Bartley	43	9.1
Spalding Public Schools	Spalding	43	6.6
St Edward Public Schools	St Edward	43	9.4
St Paul Public Schools	St Paul	43	13.4
Stanton Community Schools	Stanton	43	7.5
Stapleton Public Schools	Stapleton	43	15.9
Sterling Public Schools	Sterling	43	13.2
Stuart Public Schools	Stuart	43	5.3
Sumner-Eddyville-Miller Schools	Sumner	43	17.1
Superior Public Schools	Superior	43	7.1
Sutherland Public Schools	Sutherland	43	7.4
Sutton Public Schools	Sutton	43	9.1
Syracuse-Dunbar-Avoca Schools	Syracuse	43	7.2
Tekamah-Herman Community Schools	Tekamah	43	8.9
Thayer Central Community Schools	Hebron	43	5.4
Thedford Public Schools	Thedford	43	5.7
Tri County Public Schools	Dewitt	43	8.5
Twin River Public Schools	Genoa	43	6.4
UmonHon Nation Public Schools	Macy	42	23.4
Valentine Community Schools	Valentine	43	10.2
Wahoo Public Schools	Wahoo	32	10.0
Wakefield Public Schools	Wakefield	42	8.9
Wallace Public School District 65 R	Wallace	43	7.6
Walthill Public Schools	Walthill	42	63.9
Wauneta-Palisade Public Schools	Wauneta	43	6.6
Wausa Public Schools	Wausa	43	5.8
Waverly School District 145	Waverly	42	4.7
Wayne Community Schools	Wayne	33	4.5
Weeping Water Public Schools	Weeping Water	42	11.9

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B3 (CONTINUED)

Nebraska school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
West Boyd School District	Spencer	43	3.7
West Holt Public Schools	Atkinson	43	10.6
West Point Public Schools	West Point	41	15.6
Westside Community Schools	Omaha	11	7.1
Wheeler Central Schools	Bartlett	43	7.6
Wilber-Clatonia Public Schools	Wilber	42	5.5
Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools	Wilcox	43	4.1
Winnebago Public Schools	Winnebago	42	33.5
Winside Public Schools	Winside	43	6.3
Wisner-Pilger Public Schools	Wisner	43	11.6
Wood River Rural Schools	Wood River	42	10.9
Wynot Public Schools	Wynot	43	2.0
York Public Schools	York	33	2.5
Yutan Public Schools	Yutan	42	7.9

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from Nebraska Department of Education (2009) and U.S. Department of Education (2009).

TABLE B4

North Dakota school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Adams 128	Adams	43	7.5
Alexander 2	Alexander	43	16.0
Anamoose 14	Anamoose	43	2.9
Ashley 9	Ashley	43	5.5
Baldwin 29	Baldwin	42	8.3
Beach 3	Beach	43	19.6
Belcourt 7	Belcourt	43	1.9
Belfield 13	Belfield	43	3.7
Bell 10	Minot	41	0.7
Beulah 27	Beulah	33	3.8
Billings Co 1	Medora	43	15.2
Bisbee-Egeland 2	Bisbee	43	2.3
Bismarck 1	Bismarck	13	0.6
Bottineau 1	Bottineau	43	1.6
Bowbells 14	Bowbells	43	16.7
Burke Central 36	Lignite	43	3.8
Carrington 49	Carrington	43	0.5
Cavalier 6	Cavalier	43	9.7
Center-Stanton 1	Center	43	3.4
Central Cass 17	Casselton	42	2.6
Central Valley 3	Buxton	42	2.8
Dakota Prairie 1	McVille	43	5.8
Devils Lake 1	Devils Lake	33	25.3
Dickinson 1	Dickinson	33	0.0
Divide County 1	Crosby	43	0.9
Drayton 19	Drayton	43	7.5
Dunseith 1	Dunseith	43	0.0
Edgeley 3	Edgeley	43	2.8
Edinburg 106	Edinburg	43	11.2
Edmore 2	Edmore	43	9.6
Eight Mile 6	Trenton	43	0.0
Elgin-New Leipzig 49	Elgin	43	0.0
Ellendale 40	Ellendale	43	3.1
Fairmount 18	Fairmount	43	1.6
Fargo 1	Fargo	13	0.0
Fessenden-Bowdon 25	Fessenden	43	10.7
Finley-Sharon 19	Finley	43	3.6
Flasher 39	Flasher	43	0.0
Fordville-Lankin 5	Fordville	43	0.0
Ft Totten 30	Fort Totten	43	17.9

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B4 (CONTINUED)

North Dakota school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Ft Yates 4	Fort Yates	43	81.8
Gackle-Streeter 56	Gackle	43	5.4
Garrison 51	Garrison	43	2.8
Glen Ullin 48	Glen Ullin	43	1.3
Glenburn 26	Glenburn	42	3.5
Goodrich 16	Goodrich	43	2.7
Grafton 3	Grafton	33	22.5
Grand Forks 1	Grand Forks	13	3.6
Grenora 99	Grenora	43	4.8
Griggs County Central 18	Cooperstown	43	3.5
Halliday 19	Halliday	43	24.2
Hankinson 8	Hankinson	43	6.1
Harvey 38	Harvey	43	3.8
Hatton 7	Hatton	43	4.1
Hazelton-Moffit-Braddock 6	Hazelton	43	3.4
Hazen 3	Hazen	42	2.1
Hebron 13	Hebron	43	3.6
Hettinger 13	Hettinger	43	9.6
Hillsboro 9	Hillsboro	43	7.2
Hope 10	Hope	43	1.7
Jamestown 1	Jamestown	33	5.7
Kenmare 28	Kenmare	43	6.5
Kensal 19	Kensal	43	2.3
Killdeer 16	Killdeer	43	2.5
Kindred 2	Kindred	42	2.2
Kulm 7	Kulm	43	2.9
Lakota 66	Lakota	43	2.8
Lamoure 8	Lamoure	43	0.6
Langdon Area 23	Langdon	43	5.7
Larimore 44	Larimore	43	8.3
Leeds 6	Leeds	43	2.5
Lidgerwood 28	Lidgerwood	43	0.0
Lisbon 19	Lisbon	43	3.2
Litchville-Marion 46	Marion	43	0.7
Lone Tree 6	Golva	43	3.6
Maddock 9	Maddock	43	4.9
Mandan 1	Mandan	23	2.8
Mandaree 36	Mandaree	43	20.8
Manvel 125	Manvel	42	51.8
Maple Valley 4	Tower City	43	1.1

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B4 (CONTINUED)

North Dakota school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Marmot Schools	Mandan	23	0.0
Max 50	Max	43	6.3
May-Port Cg 14	Mayville	43	3.4
Mckenzie Co 1	Watford City	43	4.9
Medina 3	Medina	43	4.0
Midkota 7	Binford	43	1.7
Midway 128	Inkster	43	25.5
Milnor 2	Milnor	43	0.0
Minnewaukan 5	Minnewaukan	43	0.0
Minot 1	Minot	33	0.7
Minto 20	Minto	42	4.3
Mohall-Lansford-Sherwood 1	Mohall	43	2.8
Montefiore 1	Wilton	42	2.8
Montpelier 14	Montpelier	43	8.3
Mott-Regent 1	Mott	43	0.4
Mt Pleasant 4	Rolla	43	0.8
Napoleon 2	Napoleon	43	0.9
Naughton 25	Bismarck	42	42.9
Nedrose 4	Minot	41	1.0
Nesson 2	Ray	43	4.3
New 8	Williston	33	0.5
New Salem 7	New Salem	43	2.3
New Town 1	New Town	43	14.8
Newburg-United 54	Newburg	43	1.5
North Border 100	Pembina	43	1.1
North Central 28	Rock Lake	43	6.6
North Sargent 3	Gwinner	43	2.6
Northern Cass 97	Hunter	42	0.0
Northwood 129	Northwood	43	0.0
Oakes 41	Oakes	43	5.8
Oberon 16	Oberon	43	12.5
Parshall 3	Parshall	43	6.9
Pingree-Buchanan 10	Pingree	43	4.0
Powers Lake 27	Powers Lake	43	2.0
Richardton-Taylor 34	Richardton	43	3.8
Richland 44	Colfax	42	0.0
Robinson 14	Robinson	43	0.0
Rolette 29	Rolette	43	6.3
Roosevelt 18	Carson	43	6.0
Rugby 5	Rugby	33	3.0

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B4 (CONTINUED)

North Dakota school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Sargent Central 6	Forman	43	0.8
Sawyer 16	Sawyer	43	0.8
Scranton 33	Scranton	43	0.0
Selfridge 8	Selfridge	43	44.0
Solen 3	Solen	43	8.6
South Heart 9	South Heart	43	1.8
South Prairie 70	Minot	42	2.1
Southern 8	Cando	43	0.0
St John 3	Saint John	43	0.0
St Thomas 43	Saint Thomas	43	27.8
Stanley 2	Stanley	43	3.3
Starkweather 44	Starkweather	43	9.6
Steele-Dawson 26	Steele	43	9.0
Strasburg 15	Strasburg	43	3.8
Surrey 41	Surrey	42	0.3
Tappen 28	Tappen	43	0.0
Tgu 60	Towner	43	2.7
Thompson 61	Thompson	42	2.3
Tioga 15	Tioga	43	6.3
Turtle Lake-Mercer 72	Turtle Lake	43	0.0
Twin Buttes 37	Halliday	43	40.5
Underwood 8	Underwood	43	5.6
United 7	Des Lacs	42	4.9
Valley 12	Hoople	43	19.5
Valley City 2	Valley City	33	4.0
Velva 1	Velva	43	0.5
Wahpeton 37	Wahpeton	32	5.6
Warwick 29	Warwick	43	1.3
Washburn 4	Washburn	43	3.6
West Fargo 6	West Fargo	22	0.6
Westhope 17	Westhope	43	2.3
White Shield 85	White Shield	43	5.0
Williston 1	Williston	33	6.3
Wing 28	Wing	43	2.2
Wishek 19	Wishek	43	3.2
Wolford 1	Wolford	43	8.9
Wyndmere 42	Wyndmere	43	4.5
Zeeland 4	Zeeland	43	2.1

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction and U.S. Department of Education (2009).

TABLE B5

Wyoming school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Albany County School District 1	Laramie	33	8.7
Big Horn County School District 1	Cowley	43	12.6
Big Horn County School District 2	Lovell	43	8.2
Big Horn County School District 3	Greybull	43	14.7
Big Horn County School District 4	Basin	43	22.8
Campbell County School District 1	Gillette	33	11.3
Carbon County School District 1	Rawlins	33	21.0
Carbon County School District 2	Saratoga	43	15.4
Converse County School District 1	Douglas	33	11.2
Converse County School District 2	Glenrock	43	15.8
Crook County School District 1	Sundance	43	11.4
Fremont County School District 1	Lander	33	16.4
Fremont County School District 2	Dubois	43	14.7
Fremont County School District 6	Pavillion	43	21.7
Fremont County School District 14	Ethete	42	23.7
Fremont County School District 21	Ft. Washakie	43	25.3
Fremont County School District 24	Shoshoni	43	19.2
Fremont County School District 25	Riverton	33	13.2
Fremont County School District 38	Arapahoe	42	36.3
Frontier Correctional Systems (Center 1)	Cheyenne	41	9.1
Goshen County School District 1	Torrington	41	15.7
Hot Springs County School District 1	Thermopolis	33	12.1
Johnson County School District 1	Buffalo	41	12.1
Laramie County School District 1	Cheyenne	13	9.2
Laramie County School District 2	Pine Bluffs	43	14.8
Lincoln County School District 1	Diamondville	33	19.6
Lincoln County School District 2	Afton	43	7.9
Natrona County School District 1	Casper	13	8.8
Niobrara County School District 1	Lusk	43	8.7
Park County School District 1	Powell	33	9.6
Park County School District 6	Cody	33	9.3
Park County School District 16	Meeteetse	43	18.3
Platte County School District 1	Wheatland	33	10.3
Platte County School District 2	Guernsey	43	15.4
Sheridan County School District 1	Ranchester	43	14.2
Sheridan County School District 2	Sheridan	33	12.6
Sheridan County School District 3	Clearmont	43	29.0
Sublette County School District 1	Pinedale	43	15.5
Sublette County School District 9	Big Piney	43	18.6
Sweetwater County School District 1	Rock Springs	33	16.0

(CONTINUED)

TABLE B5 (CONTINUED)

Wyoming school district mobility percentages and locale codes, 2007/08

District name	City	Locale code	Mobility percentage
Sweetwater County School District 2	Green River	33	14.4
Teton County School District 1	Jackson	41	6.7
Uinta County School District 1	Evanston	33	9.9
Uinta County School District 4	Mountain View	43	16.1
Uinta County School District 6	Lyman	43	8.9
Washakie County School District 1	Worland	33	8.2
Washakie County School District 2	Ten Sleep	43	6.4
Weston County School District 1	Newcastle	33	13.9
Weston County School District 7	Upton	43	8.0

Source: Authors' analysis based on data provided by the Wyoming Department of Education and U.S. Department of Education (2009).

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS LOCALE CODES AND DEFINITIONS

TABLE C1

National Center for Education Statistics locale codes and definitions

Locale code	Definition
City locale codes	
11 – City, large	Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population of 250,000 or more.
12 – City, midsize	Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population of less than 250,000 and greater than or equal to 100,000.
13 – City, small	Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population of less than 100,000.
Suburb locale codes	
21 – Suburb, large	Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population of 250,000 or more.
22 – Suburb, midsize	Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population of less than 250,000 and greater than or equal to 100,000.
23 – Suburb, small	Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population of less than 100,000.
Town locale codes	
31 – Town, fringe	Territory inside an urban cluster that is less than or equal to 10 miles from an urbanized area.
32 – Town, distant	Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 10 miles and less than or equal to 35 miles from an urbanized area.
33 –Town, remote	Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 35 miles from an urbanized area.
Rural locale codes	
41 –Rural, fringe	Census-defined rural territory that is less than or equal to 5 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is less than or equal to 2.5 miles from an urban cluster.
42 – Rural, distant	Census-defined rural territory that is more than 5 miles but less than or equal to 25 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is more than 2.5 miles but less than or equal to 10 miles from an urban cluster.
43 – Rural, remote	Census-defined rural territory that is more than 25 miles from an urbanized area and is also more than 10 miles from an urban cluster.

Source: U.S. Department of Education 2009.

NOTES

1. Color schemes are from www.ColorBrewer.org by Cynthia A. Brewer, Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

2. Student demographics, enrollment, and district free or reduced-price lunch data are from the National Center for Education Statistics "Build A Table" tool at http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/index.asp unless otherwise noted.

3. Locations relative to Indian reservations are from: http://nationalatlas.gov/printable/fedlands.html

4. The spreadsheet on the Colorado Department of Education (2009) web site provided total student mobility numbers by district and a mobility percentage by district. However, the district totals were not the sum of overall mobility instances (as Colorado records them) for schools in each district, but rather the percentage of mobility into and out of districts only. Following consultation with Colorado Department of Education staff, mobility instances were summed to reflect mobility into and out of schools, since the spreadsheet contained the necessary data.

5. Because the calculated means are true population means, any mean differences are true population mean differences, so tests of differences between means used to estimate population means based on sample means, such as *t*-tests and analysis of variation, do not apply.

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