

ESSA School Accountability & A-F Grading

State Board of Education

Nakia Towns, Assistant Commissioner of Data and Research Mary Batiwalla, Executive Director of Accountability

Agenda

- School Accountability Overview
 - Guiding Principles
 - Indicators
- A-F Grading Design Approach
 - Methodology
- Weighting and Modeling Outcomes
 - Grade distributions
 - Sample School Dashboards
- School Accountability Summary & Highlights





School Accountability Overview

School Accountability: Requirements

- Under ESSA, states must meaningfully differentiate schools on an annual basis.
- Last year, the Tennessee General Assembly passed a law requiring all schools be awarded a summative letter grade (A - F).



School Accountability: Guiding Principles

All schools should have opportunity to achieve an "A"

Poverty is not destiny

All means all

 Each indicator should be reported for historically underserved student groups

All growth should be rewarded

- Schools with low achievement but high growth will be recognized
- Incremental growth will be recognized
- Reporting should be transparent
 - Public should be able to access and review multiple indicators



School Accountability: Intended Outcomes

- The department proposes that school-level accountability using A - F grades for reporting should reward the following:
 - Performance <u>and</u> progress
 - Positive school culture
 - Readiness for postsecondary and workforce
 - Improved life trajectory for students



School Accountability: Indicators

- Student achievement
- Student growth
- English learners progress towards learning English
- Measures of school quality and student success
 - Opportunity to Learn indicator
 - Ready Graduate Indicator



Indicator: Achievement

- Absolute proficiency: Percent of students whose performance is *on track* for math, ELA, science, and social studies
 - For example, a school can earn an "A" by being in the top 20% of proficiency rates
- Annual Measurable Objective (AMO): annually determined target for <u>improving</u> the percent of students who are on track
 - For example, a school can earn an "A" by
 <u>doubling</u> its AMO target



Indicator: Growth

- Tennessee measures growth using a value-added assessment system (TVAAS)
 - TVAAS measures the **impact that schools** have on their students' academic progress.
 - TVAAS measures individual student growth based on where the student begins and ends the school year, regardless of whether the student is *on track* on the state assessment.



Indicator: English Language Proficiency

- This indicator measures student progress towards achieving proficiency in learning the English language.
- It is measured by the percent of English learners reaching proficiency or sufficient progress on the English Language Proficiency Assessment (ELPA).



Indicator: Measure of School Quality and Student Success

- Opportunity to Learn indicator measures chronic absenteeism rate
 - Schools will be measured based on either low chronic absenteeism rate or reducing the rate.
 - A student is chronically absent if he/she misses 18 or more days of school, or about 10% of the school year.
 - Additional measures for the Opportunity to Learn indicator will continue to be reviewed for use in future years.



Indicator: Measure of School Quality and Student Success

- Early Postsecondary
 Opportunities (EPSOs)
- TN data show that students successfully completing at least 4
 EPSOs in high school had at least a 50% chance of scoring a 21 on the ACT.
 - Research also shows that EPSOs are positively correlated with student persistence and better college grades





Indicator: Measure of School Quality and Student Success

• **Ready Graduate indicator** (for high schools):

Graduation Rate multiplied by the % of students –

- 1. scoring 21or higher on ACT OR
- 2. completing 4 EPSOs OR
- 3. completing 2 EPSOs + earning industry certification (on a CTE pathway leading to a credential)

This metric defines three "checks" for evidence that graduates have **demonstrated** postsecondary and workforce readiness.





A-F Grading Design Approach

Design Overview

Determine "F" Graded Schools: *Minimum Performance Goal*

Success Rates Schools in bottom 5%

Safe Harbor Schools with Level 4 or 5 TVAAS

Comprehensive Support

Overall School Grade = F

Multiple Indicators for determining other grades

> Achievement AMO or Absolute

> > Growth TVAAS

Readiness *Ready Graduates*

Opportunity to Learn Chronic Absenteeism

> ELPA ACCESS for ELs

Determine "A-D" Graded Schools

> All Students Grade on each indicator

Subgroup Grade for each subgroup on each indicator

Overall Grade for *All Students* and *Subgroups*

Overall School Grade = A, B, C, or D

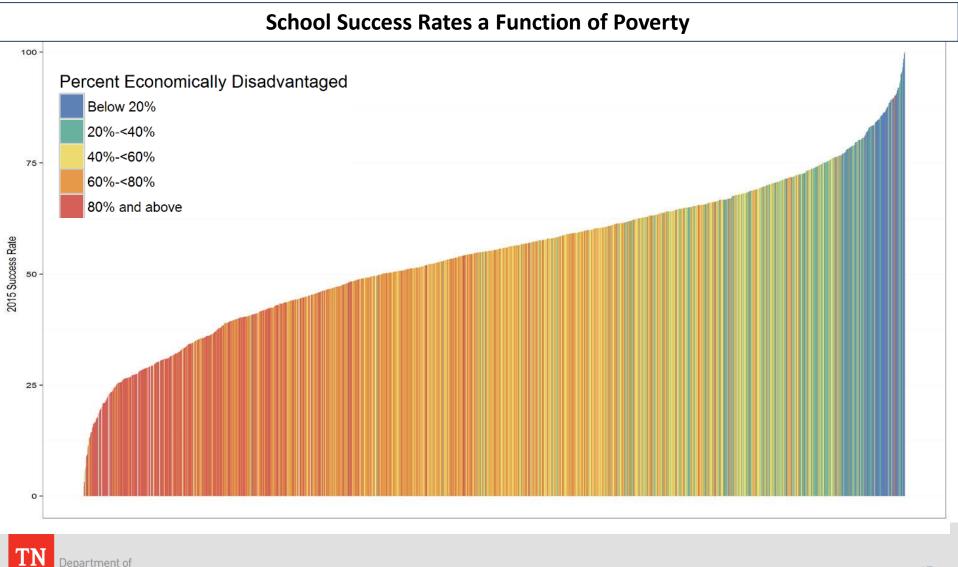


How is an "A" school defined?

- There is no cap on the number of "A" schools.
- An "A" rating is based on
 - Performance of all students on each indicator
 - Performance of historically underserved student groups on each indicator
 - The weighted average of the overall grade awarded for all students <u>AND</u> for the overall grade awarded for students from historically underserved student groups
- Schools that are, on average, higher achieving <u>OR</u> dramatically improving achievement <u>AND</u> growing all students <u>AND</u> growing individual student groups will be eligible to receive an "A" rating.

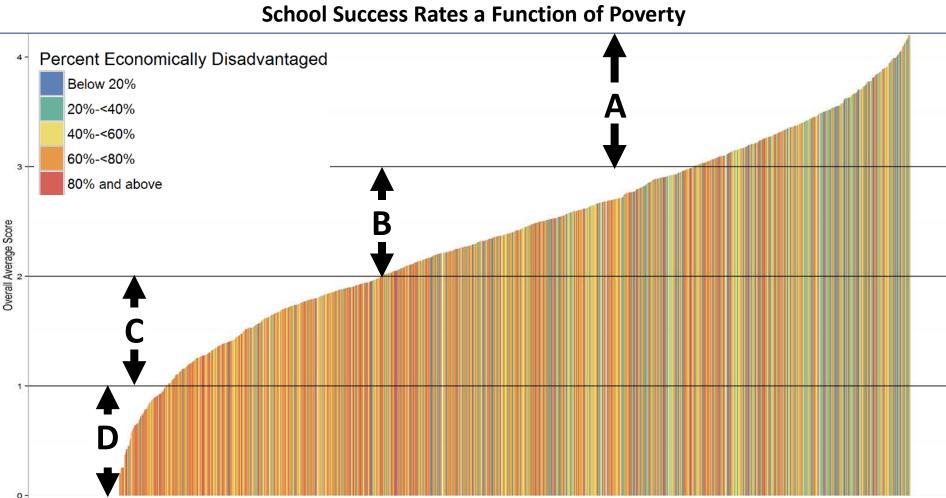


Poverty rates closely reflect Success Rates (absolute achievement)...



Education

Poverty rates <u>do not</u> pre-determine A-D grades...





How is a "F" school defined?

- The lowest achieving schools are identified as Priority Schools.
 - Schools in the lowest 5% based on performance that have earned an overall TVAAS level of 4 or 5 for two consecutive years will not be identified as Priority.
- All Priority Schools will receive an "F" grade.
 - New Priority schools will only be identified for an "F" grade once every three years.
 - Schools can "exit" Priority status **annually** (if meeting rigorous criteria) and earn a higher grade
 - No more than about 5% of schools will receive an "F" grade.





Weighting and 2014-15 Modeling Outcomes

Modeling Highlights (2014-15)

- A-C grades earned by the full range of schools in terms of the proportion of Economically Disadvantaged students served.
 - 509 (31%) of schools make an A on the **Achievement** indicator
 - o 182 (11%) of schools make an A via the AMO pathway only
 - o 215 (13%) of schools make an A via the relative pathway only
 - o 112 (7%) of schools make an A via both pathways
- A-D grades earned by schools serving student populations with all levels of racial and ethnic diversity.
- Final overall grades trend in the same direction as success rates (absolute achievement).
- Schools awarded an "A" for overall school grade overwhelmingly earn level 3, 4, and 5 TVAAS scores.

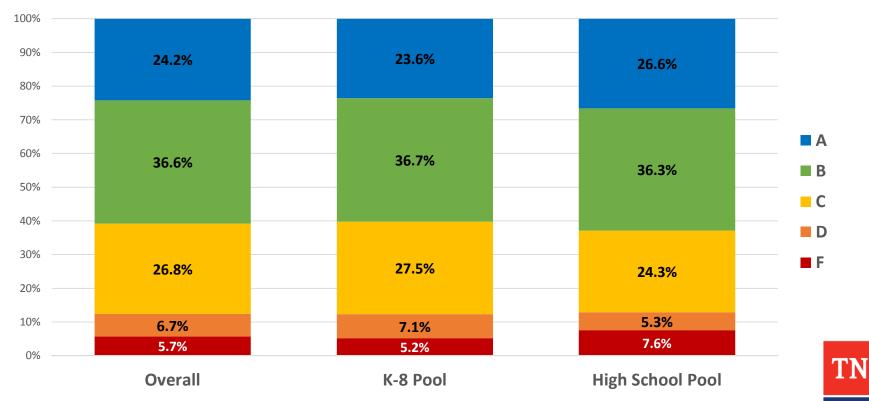


Proposed Weighting

	All Students Metric	Weight		Subgroup Metric	Weight	
Indicator	[60%]	K-8	HS	[40%]	K-8	HS
Achievement	Success Rate OR AMO Targets	40%	35%	Success Rate OR AMO Targets	35%	30%
Growth	TVAAS	40%	35%	Movement of individual students between performance levels	35%	30%
Readiness	Graduation Rate x [% of Graduates scoring 21+ on ACT OR EPSO/Industry Cert] (Absolute or Targets)	N/A	20%	Graduation Rate x [% of Graduates scoring 21+ on ACT OR EPSO/Industry Cert] (Absolute or Targets)	N/A	20%
Opportunity to Learn	Chronic Absenteeism (Absolute or Targets)	20%	10%	Chronic Absenteeism (Absolute or Targets)	20%	10%
ELPA				Progress and Proficiency	10%	10% 22

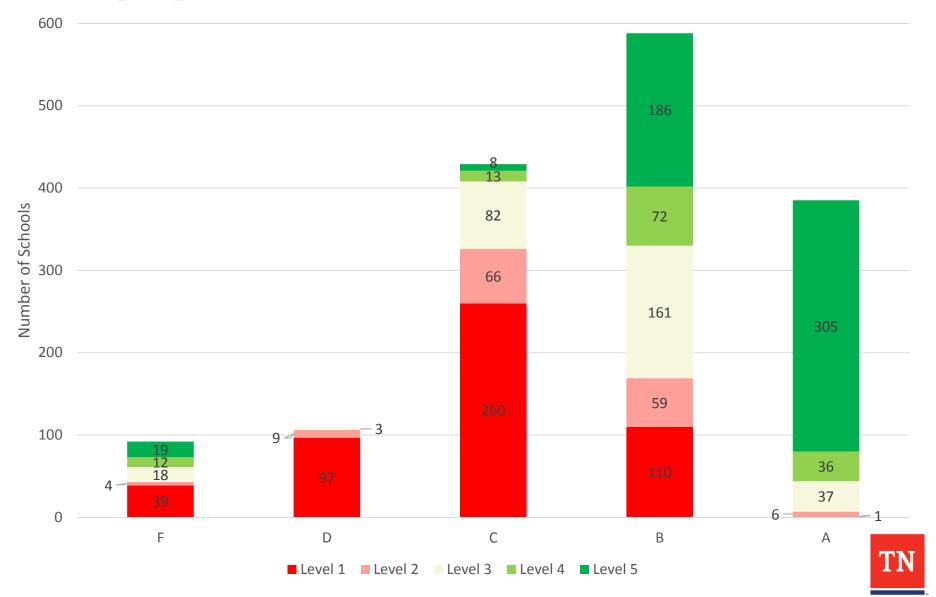
Distribution of Final Grades (2014-15 data)

	F	D	С	В	Α
K-8 Pool	66	91	351	469	301
High School Pool	26	18	83	124	91



Distribution of A-F Grading

Distribution of TVAAS by Final Grade (2014-15 data)



High School Dashboard Example

Indicator	All Stude	ents (60%)	Underserved Student Groups (40%)		
	Grade	Weighting	Grade	Weighting	
Achievement	А	35%	В	30%	
Growth	А	35%	С	30%	
Opportunity to Learn	А	10%	С	10%	
Ready Graduate	В	20%	D	20%	
ELPA*			В	10%	
Weighted Average	A	100%	С	100%	
All Students Grade	А	60%			
Subgroup Grade	C	40%			
Overall School Grade	В	100%		25	

K-8 School Dashboard Example

Indicator	All Students (60%)		Underserved Student Groups (40%)		
	Grade	Weighting	Grade	Weighting	
Achievement	А	40%	A	35%	
Growth	F	40%	D	35%	
Opportunity to Learn	В	20%	С	20%	
ELPA*			В	10%	
Weighted Average	Ç	100%	В	100%	
All Students Grade	C	60%			
Subgroup Grade	B	40%			
Overall School Grade	<u>с</u>	100%		26	



School Accountability Summary & Highlights

School Accountability: Highlights

- Ensures an <u>unlimited</u> number of schools can earn an "A" grade
- Allows <u>any</u> school to earn an "A" grade
 - Using AMOs for Achievement indicator means that high poverty (low absolute achievement) schools can still earn an "A" grade if students show dramatic growth in <u>achievement (percent of students on track).</u>
- <u>Limits</u> the number of schools that will earn an "F" for Overall School Grade to about five percent of all schools. These are also Priority schools.



School Accountability: Highlights

- Highlights <u>equity</u> challenges through reporting grades on each indicator for historically underserved student groups
 - Focus (targeted support) schools may be easily identified
- Determines <u>grades for multiple indicators</u> so stakeholders can evaluate underlying factors and not just overall grade
 - Balances simplicity of a single letter grade with the nuance of numerous factors contributing to school performance



School Accountability: Highlights

- Includes progress at <u>every</u> performance level
 - Achievement: Progress toward On track
 - Growth: Progress toward Approaching and Mastered (for subgroups)
- Methodology meets requirements for <u>both</u> ESSA and Tennessee state statute
 - One set of criteria for schools that is aligned to district accountability and *Tennessee Succeeds* strategic plan





Questions?



Districts and schools in Tennessee will exemplify excellence and equity such that all students are equipped with the knowledge and skills to successfully embark on their chosen path in life.

Excellence | Optimism | Judgment | Courage | Teamwork