

## **ESSA State Plans**

50-State Landscape Analysis

October 2018



#### All state plans have been approved by the U.S. Department of Education

#### The Good

**Summative ratings:** In 45 states and DC, schools will earn a summative rating; in 13 of those states, schools will earn an A-F letter grade.

Minimum N: All states plan to use a minimum N-size of 30 or less; 39 states and DC plan to use 20 or less.

Focus on student outcomes: In 35 states, student outcomes account for 80 percent or more of an elementary school's rating; in 24 states, it's 90 percent or above.

#### The Not-so-good

Measuring achievement: A few more than half the states will measure academic achievement based on the percent of students reaching proficiency. Measuring growth: Although 48 states plus DC will measure student-level growth, just 19 states will incorporate criterion-based growth models. Interventions: Most states lack a rigorous approach to school turnaround; just 17 states will use competitive grants to leverage federal funds. Innovation: State plans generally fail to discuss innovation; only 2 states plan to take advantage of the new Direct Student Services set aside.

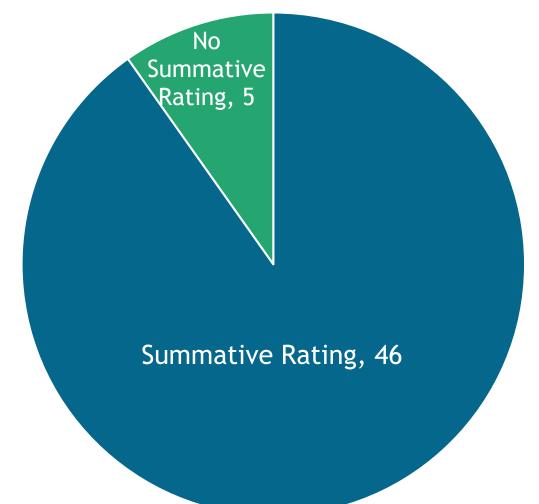








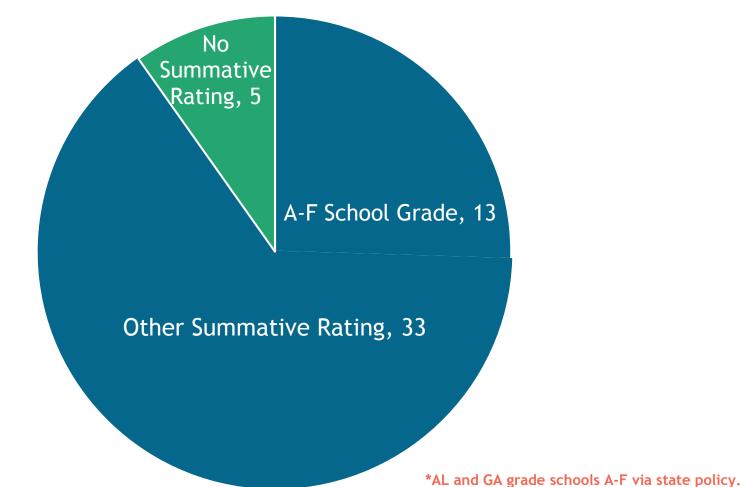
#### In 45 states and DC, schools will earn a summative rating.







In 45 states and DC, schools will earn a summative rating. In 13\* states' schools will earn A-F school grades.





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#### Not all summative ratings clearly articulate school performance.

Superior	Bulls Eye (also called Green, Level 4, 2)	
Satisfactory	On Target (also Yellow, Level 3, 2)	
Needs Improvement	Near Target (also Orange, Level 2, 1)	
Targeted	Off Target (also Red, Level 1, 1)	
Comprehensive	Percentile Rank of Summative Scores	
Exemplary Commendable Underperforming Lowest	1 to 5 Stars   ★★★ (4 stars)   ★★★ (3 stars)   ★★ (2 stars)   ★ (1 star)	
Excellent	Exceeds State Expectations	
Great	Meets State Expectations	
Good	Below State Expectations	
Needs Improvement	Requires Review	



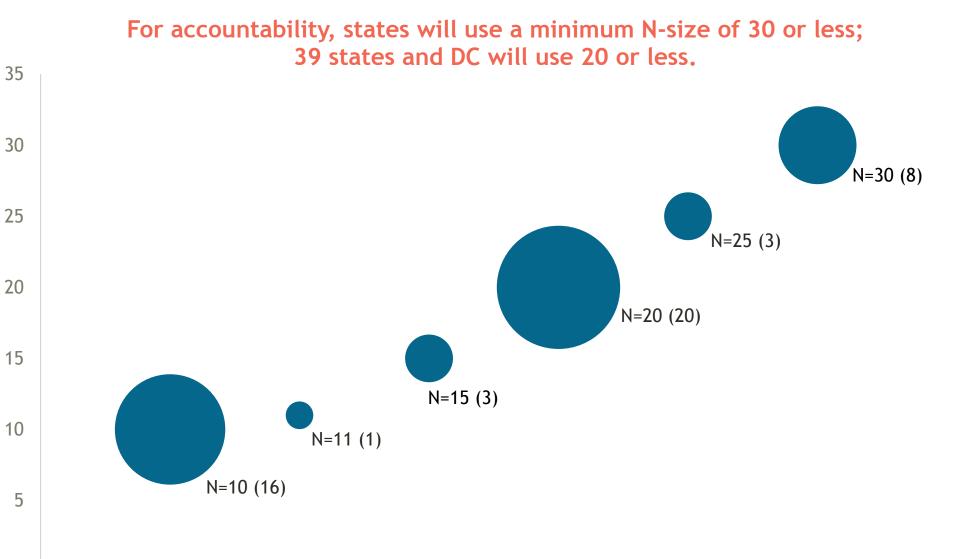


## Minimum N-size



#### Accountability: Minimum N-size

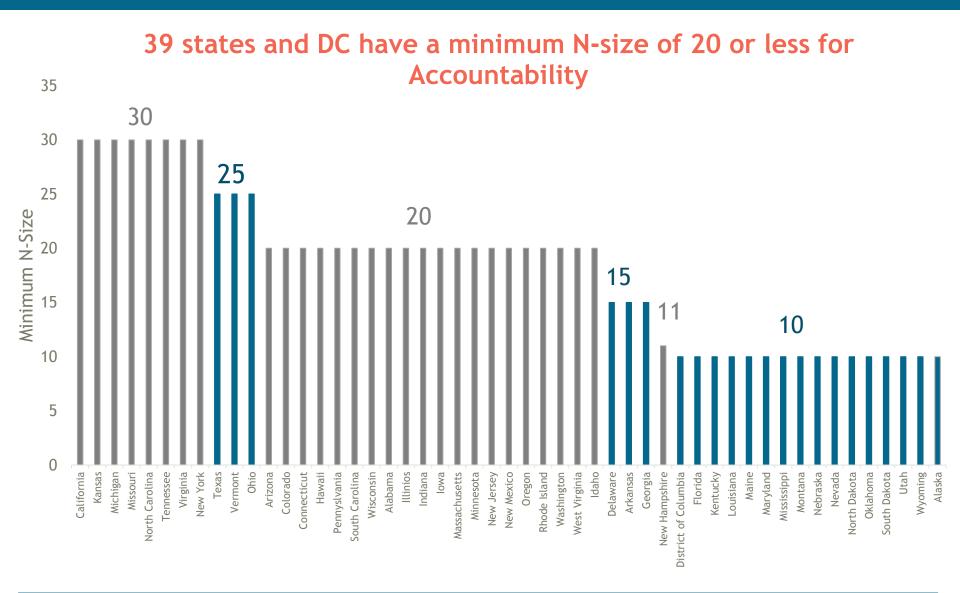






#### Accountability: Minimum N-size

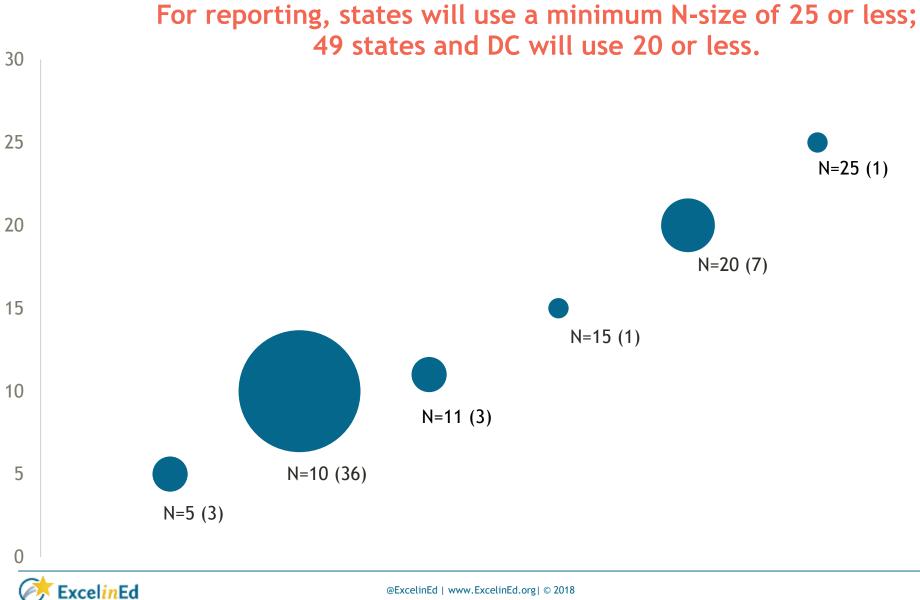






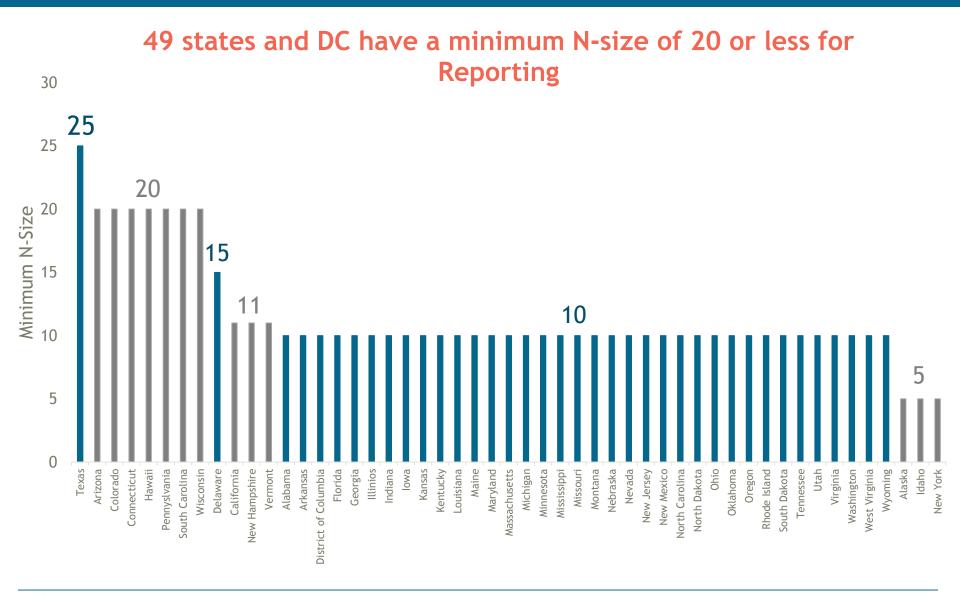
#### **Reporting: Minimum N-size**





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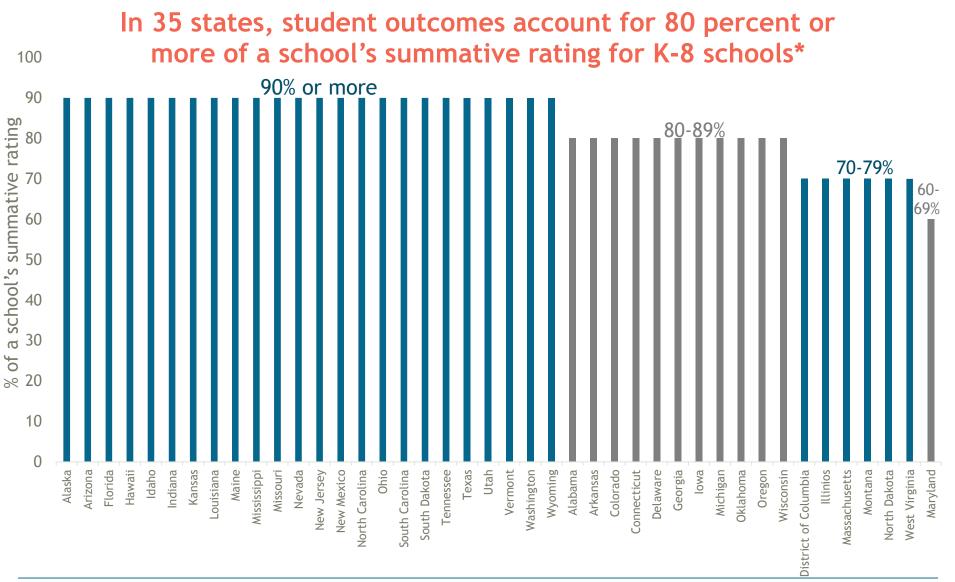




#### Weighting the Indicators



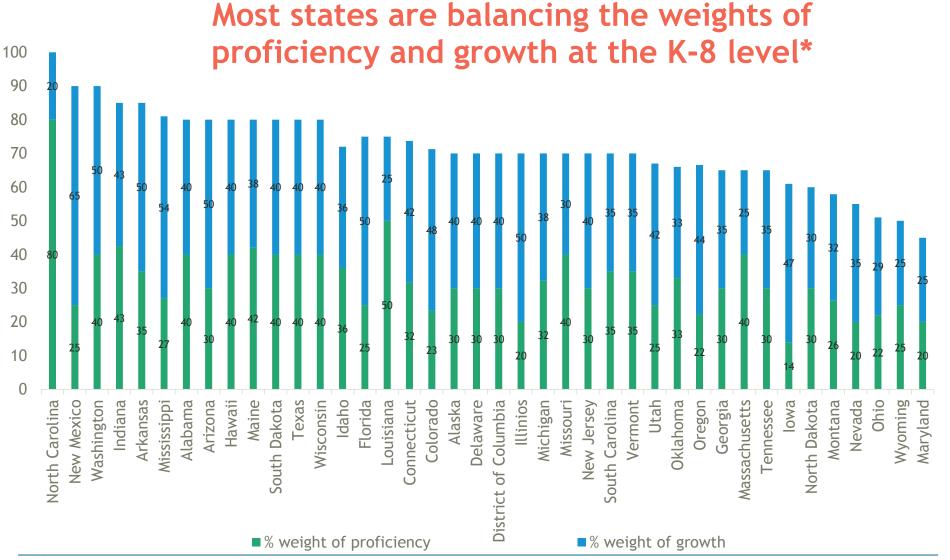
## Weighting Student Outcome Measures: K-8





\*Nine states are excluded because they did not have a 13 summative rating or weighting of indicators was unclear.





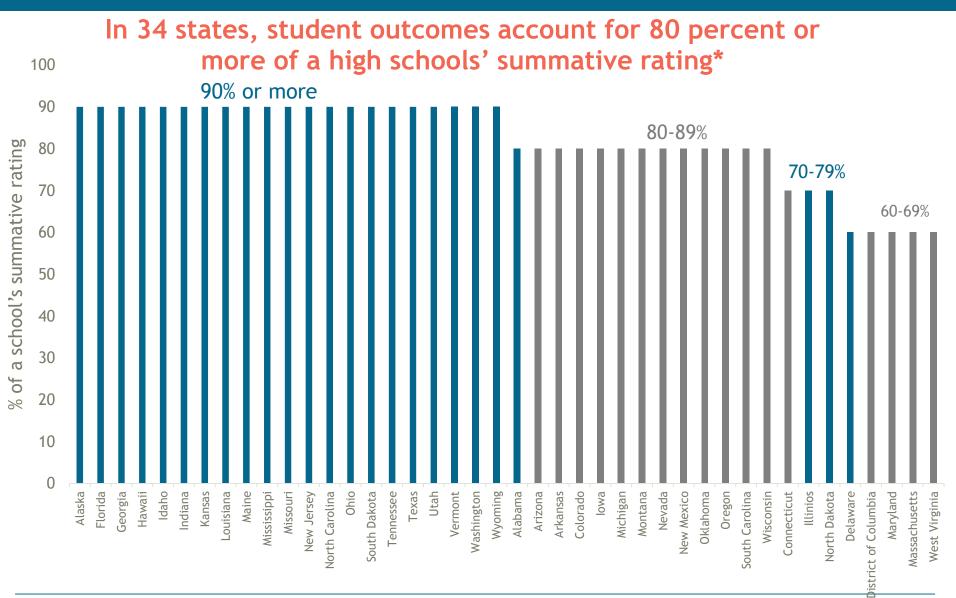


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\*Ten states are excluded because they did not have a summative rating or weighting of indicators was unclear. 14

#### Weighting Student Outcome Measures: High School

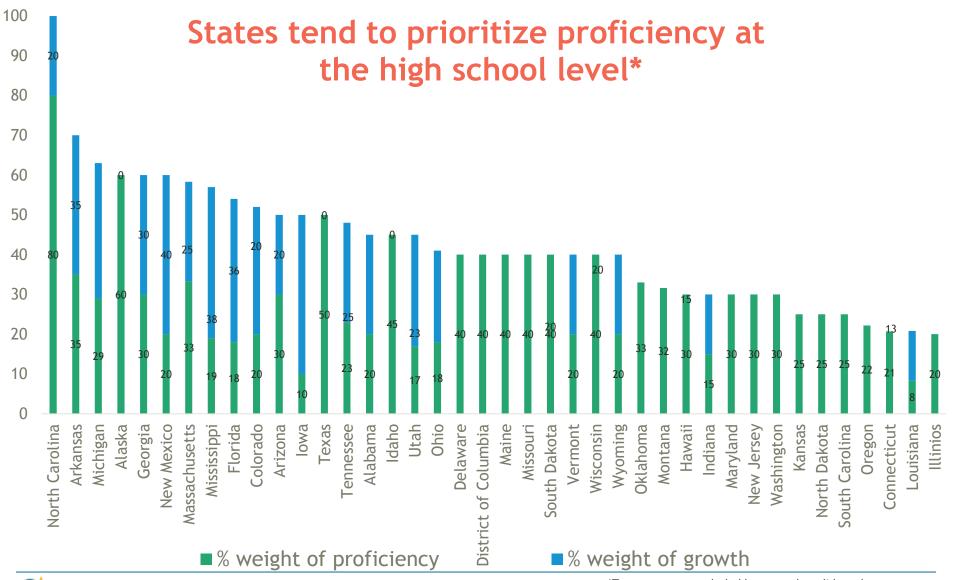






\*Nine states are excluded because they did not have a summative rating or weighting of indicators was unclear.

## Balancing Proficiency and Growth: High School 🔗





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\*Ten states are excluded because they did not have a summative rating or weighting of indicators was unclear. 16



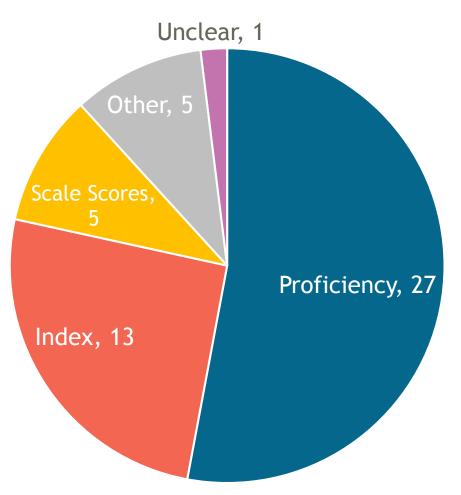
#### Indicators Used for Accountability



#### **Measuring Academic Achievement**



# More than half of the states plan to measure academic achievement based on percent proficient.

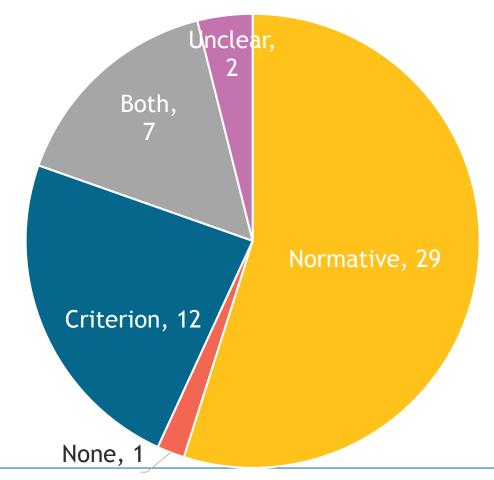




#### Measuring Student Growth



Nearly all states will incorporate growth models. Unfortunately, only 19 focus on measuring whether students are on track for college and career.

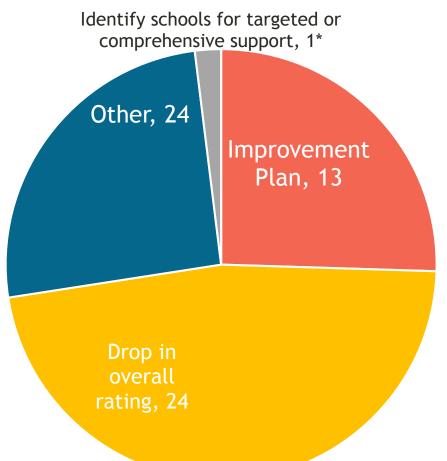




#### **Participation Rates**



#### States generally will not impose significant consequences on schools that fail to assess 95 percent of students.



\* Illinois and South Dakota are the only states to identify schools for either Targeted Support (TS) or Comprehensive Support (CS) for schools failing to test 95% of their students.





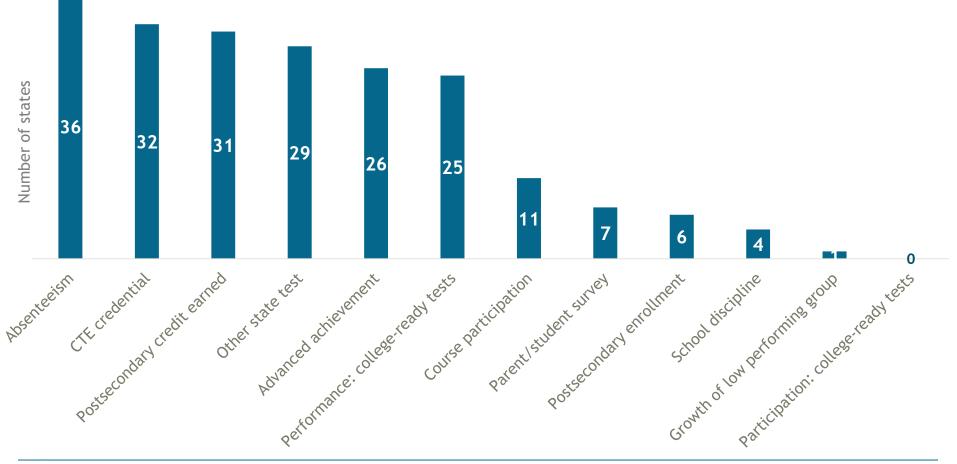
## Indicators of School Quality and Student Success



#### School Quality/Student Success Indicators



While student absenteeism measures are the most popular, most states are incorporating at least one measure of college/career readiness.





## School Quality/Student Success Indicators



State	Other measures
Arizona	Special education inclusion in classroom; Grand Canyon diploma; IB diploma; Completes FAFSA; ASVAB performance; Completes 120 hrs of well-defined work-based learning; Completes all 16 Arizona Board of Regents program of study requirements; Decreasing 3rd grade minimally proficient
Arkansas	GPA of 2.8 or better on 4.0 scale; Community service credit earned; On-time credits; Computer Science course credit earned
District of Columbia	Alternate graduation metric; Access and opportunities to well-rounded education; Pre-K metrics; In-seat attendance; Re-enrollment
Illinios	Freshman on-track; P-2 metrics; Military service, including ROTC; Attaining and maintaining employment for 12 months post-graduation; Co-curricular activity participation
Kentucky	Achievement gap closure; Participation in co-curricular activities; Career exploration; Work ethic certificate; Rate of physical restraint/seclusion
Massachusetts	Grade 9 course passing; Annual dropout rate; Extended engagement rate; Well-rounded curriculum
North Dakota	Community service; co- and extra-curricular activities; GED completion
Ohio	Gifted indicators; Improvement indicators; Honors diplomas awarded
Rhode Island	Seal of Biliteracy; Teacher Chronic Absenteeism; High School Graduate Proficiency
South Carolina	Work-based learning experience
Texas	Military enlistment; Remediation rate; Earn Associate's degree while in high school
Vermont	Performance on ASVAB; Physical fitness indicator

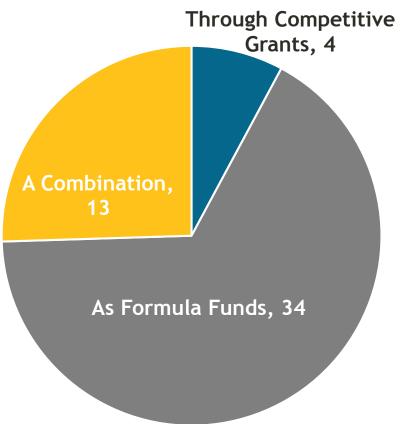


#### Interventions in Low Performing Schools





Four states will leverage competitive grants to push districts toward more rigorous school turnaround strategies; an additional 13 will distribute through a combination of competitive/formula.







Very few states are planning to leverage ESSA's new Direct Student Services set aside.

