

Research Brief

2009 ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS

	2002–03, 2003–04	2004–05, 2005–06	2006–07, 2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Reading/ELA	47%	53%	60%	67%	73%	80%	87%	93%	100%
Mathematics	33%	42%	50%	58%	67%	75%	83%	92%	100%

II. Participation

- Participation rates are calculated as follows: the numerator is the number of students tested (“s” or “o” score codes) on TAKS, TAKS (Accommodated) form, TAKS-M, TAKS-Alt, LAT, and TELPAS Reading (only for students enrolled in their **first** year in a U.S. school) divided by the denominator, or the number of unduplicated answer documents submitted on TAKS, TAKS (Accommodated) form, TAKS-M, TAKS-Alt, LAT, and TELPAS, rounded to the nearest whole number.
- For all students and each student group (African American, Hispanic, White, economically disadvantaged, Special Education, and LEP—current LEP students) on reading and math separately, determine if they:
 - meet the size requirement (presented in **Flowchart 1: AYP**) and,
 - meet the 95% participation criteria or,
 - meet the 95% participation rate criteria, when averaged across the current and previous years.

III. Other Measure

A. Graduation Rate

- The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates in 2008 by the number of students in the 9th grade cohort four years earlier (2004–05) (rounded to one decimal).
- The graduation rate has a standard of 70% or the minimum improvement requirement of 0.1% from the previous year.
- The minimum size requirement for districts or campuses is at least 40 students in the 9th grade cohort used to calculate the graduation rate at the all students level.
- Graduation rates for student groups are only included in the AYP calculation in the event they are evaluated as part of performance improvement; otherwise, districts and campuses are not required to meet the graduation rate standard for student groups.

B. Attendance Rate

- For the 2007–08 attendance rate to be evaluated in the AYP calculation at the all students level, the district or campus must have at least 7,200 total days in membership (40 students x 180 school days). Campuses with fewer than 7,200 total days in membership are not required to meet the attendance standard.
- The attendance rate, which is a prior year measure, has a standard of 90% or a minimum improvement requirement of 0.1%.
- Attendance rates for student groups are only included in the AYP calculation in the event they are evaluated as part of performance improvement, otherwise, districts and campuses are not required to meet the attendance rate standard for student groups.

IV. Determination of AYP Status

- A school/district is said to have **Met AYP** if it meets the standard for all indicators for all students and each applicable student group. For the reading and math indicators, both performance and participation must be met for the indicator to be met.
- A school/district is classified as **Missed AYP** if it does not meet the standard for at least one indicator.

V. Sanctions

- Title 1 campuses that do not meet the AYP standard for the same indicator for two consecutive years are subject to Stage 1 School Improvement requirements the following school year.
- Each additional year Title 1 campuses do not meet the AYP standard for the same indicator, the requirements progress to the next stage (see **Flowchart 3: School Improvement**).
- Title 1 campuses are no longer subject to School Improvement when they meet the AYP standard for two consecutive years for the same indicator that originally triggered School Improvement.
- Title 1 campuses may be subject to School Improvement for more than one indicator.
- Non-Title 1 schools that do not meet the AYP standard for the same indicator for two or more consecutive years are required to revise their School Improvement Plan to address the deficit.

Summary of Significant Dates Related to the AYP

July 2009	AYP Guide Released.
July 30, 2009	Release of 2009 Preliminary Data Tables to schools and districts. The Appeals process begins.
August 6, 2009	Public release of 2009 Preliminary Data Tables.
September 4, 2009	Appeals Deadline. Appeals must be submitted in writing under the signature of the Superintendent.
Mid-December 2009	Final 2009 AYP Status released on public website.

Accountability is a key component of the *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB)*. Under NCLB, states are required to establish a definition of **Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)** that each district and school is expected to meet. Schools that do not make adequate yearly progress will be identified for increasingly rigorous sanctions designed to bring about meaningful change in instruction and performance. Further, students in low-performing schools will have the option to transfer to other public schools or to obtain supplemental educational services. Finally, the law mandates the fundamental restructuring of any school that fails to improve over an extended period of time.

Annual targets are set by the state to measure progress of all schools and districts toward the goal that all students—including low-income students, students from major racial and ethnic groups, students with disabilities, and students with limited English proficiency—reach 100 percent proficiency in reading and math by 2013–14. In addition to academic performance, schools must test at least 95 percent of their students in each of the above student groups in reading and math and meet an approved target on one other non-academic measure. In Texas, the non-academic indicator is the four-year longitudinal graduation rate for high schools and the attendance rate for elementary and middle schools. All HISD schools with the exception of new campuses and Disciplinary Alternative Education Program campuses will be included in the AYP evaluation of district and school performance.

In short, the three AYP indicators are **reading/English language arts, mathematics, and high school graduation rate/elementary and middle school attendance rate**. Both subject indicators have two components: student performance and participation. The criteria must be achieved on both components to meet the met indicator.

I. Student Performance

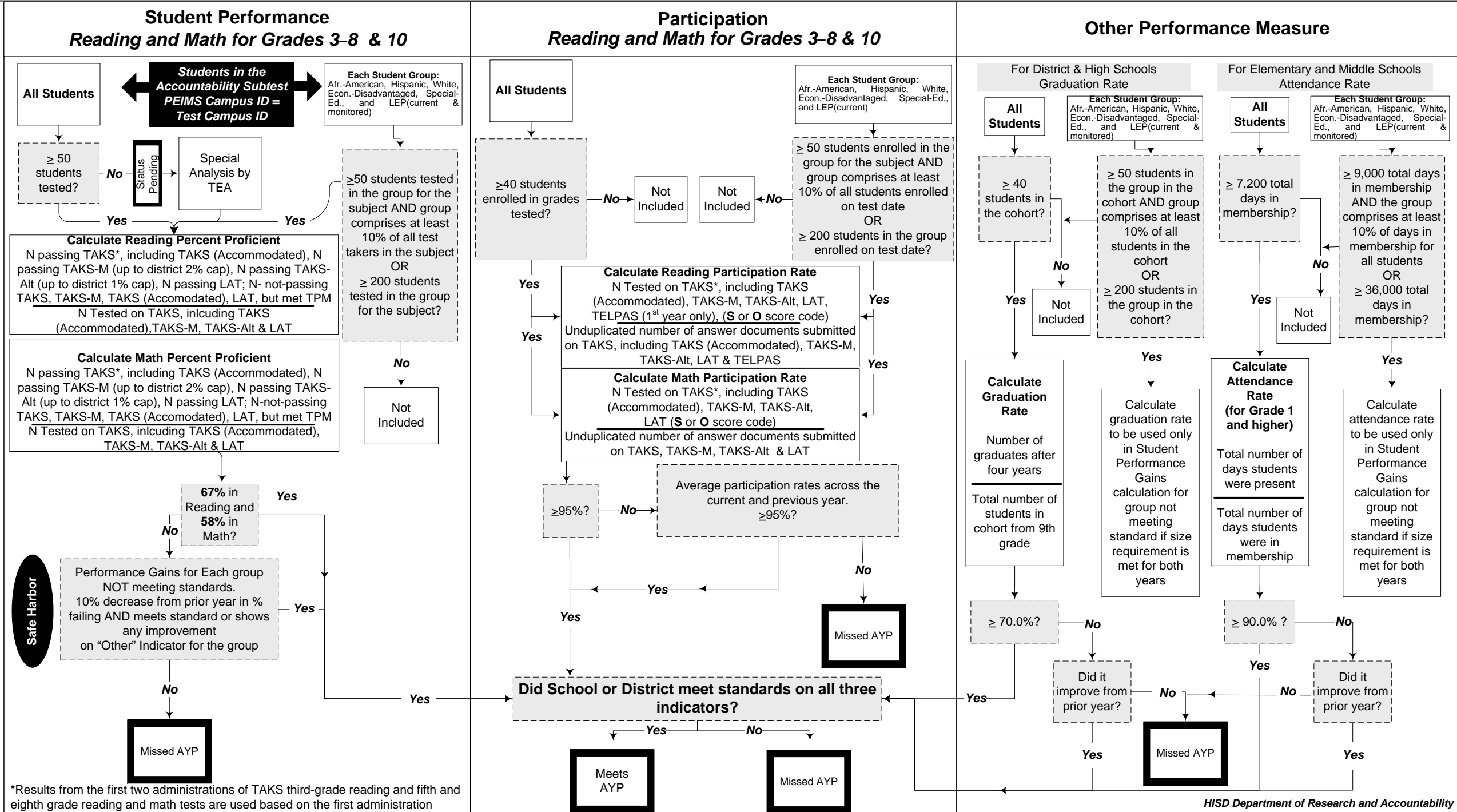
- Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) English and Spanish for reading and math in grades 3–8 and 10: First two administrations of third-grade reading and fifth and eighth grade reading and math are used.
- TAKS includes a test form called TAKS (Accommodated) for students served in special education.
- TAKS-Modified (TAKS-M) in reading and math for students served in special education who meet eligibility requirements for certain specific accommodations.
- TAKS -Alternate (TAKS-Alt) in reading and math for students with significant cognitive disabilities who meet the participation requirements.
- Linguistically Accommodated Testing (LAT) of the TAKS or TAKS-M reading and math assessments for second and third year immigrant LEP students exempted from TAKS.
- The **accountability subset** includes the following students:
 - District—results for students enrolled in the district on the fall enrollment snapshot date and tested there in the spring will be considered in district AYP.
 - Campuses—results for students enrolled on the campus on the fall enrollment snapshot date and tested there in the spring will be considered in the campus AYP evaluation.
- For all students and each student group (African American, Hispanic, White, economically disadvantaged, Special Education, and LEP—current or monitored LEP students and appropriately coded on the answer document) on reading and math separately, determine if:
 - they meet the size requirement (presented in **Flowchart 1: AYP**) and,
 - they meet the performance target (see **Table 1**) or meet the provisions for required improvement.
- Students are counted as proficient for the performance calculation if they:
 - passed the TAKS including the TAKS (Accommodated) form;
 - passed TAKS-M/LAT TAKS-M up to a district-level 2% cap based on the total answer documents submitted in the district (see **Flowchart 2: Federal Cap**);
 - passed TAKS-Alt up to a district-level 1% cap based on the total answer documents submitted in the district (see **Flowchart 2: Federal Cap**); or
 - attended U.S. schools for more than one year and passed the LAT version of TAKS in reading or math.
- The measure is calculated as the number of students counted as proficient (as described above for each test) divided by the total number of students tested, by subject, rounded to the nearest whole number.
- The Texas Projection Measure (TPM) is newly implemented to predict the end-of-the-school-year performance of the students, who did not meet the passing standard on any Performance component used in the 2009 AYP determinations, in the next high-stake year after receiving grade-level instruction for the missed subject.
- For reading, in 2009, 67% of the students need to achieve proficiency for the district or campus to meet the AYP passing standard. For math, in 2009, 58% of the students need to achieve proficiency (see **Table 1**).

Hurricane Ike Provision: Districts and campuses closed for 10 days or more due to Hurricane Ike and located in a county designated by FEMA as a disaster area that qualifies for public assistance are evaluated with these provisions:

- Districts and campuses that meet AYP will receive their earned designation.
- Districts and campuses that miss AYP for either Reading or Math only will not be evaluated on those indicators in 2009.

(Continued on back)

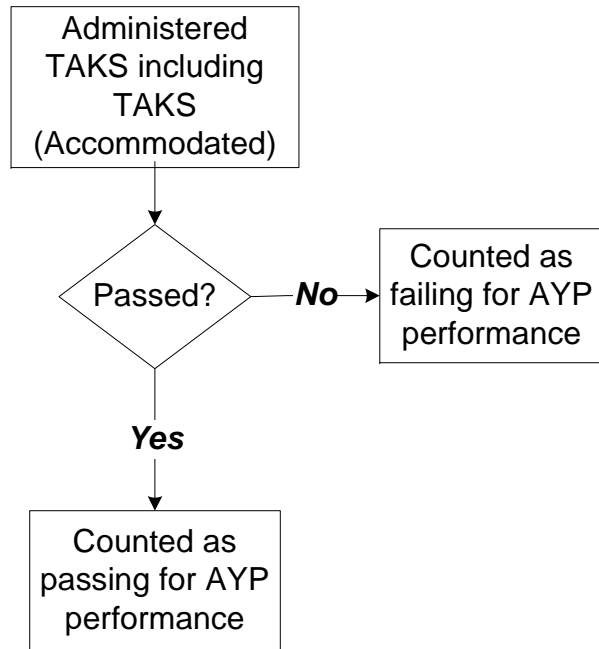
Flowchart 1: 2009 Adequate Yearly Progress Under the No Child Left Behind Act for Districts and Schools



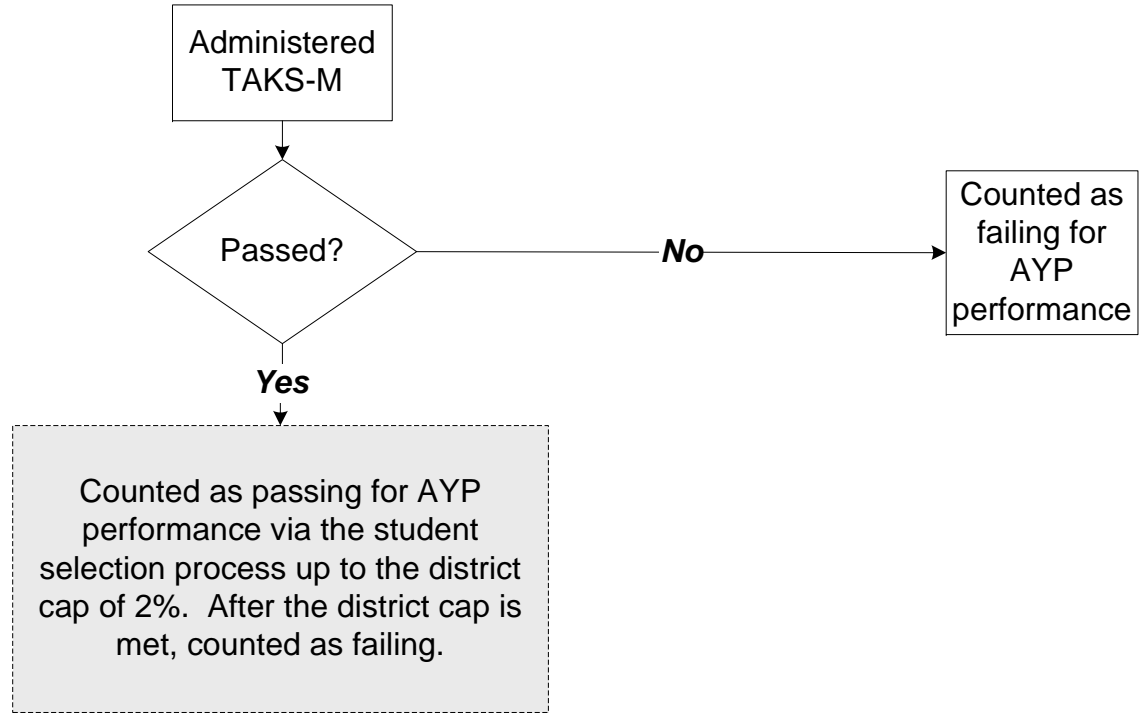
*Results from the first two administrations of TAKS third-grade reading and fifth and eighth grade reading and math tests are used based on the first administration cohort of students.

Flowchart 2: 2009 AYP Performance Indicators for Students with Disabilities (Including District 3% Cap)

Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) including TAKS (Accommodated)



TAKS Modified (TAKS-M)



Student Selection Process

The 2% federal cap on TAKS-M student passing results requires the following two steps:

1) Campus Priority Ranking

TEA provided the district a campus ranking by prioritizing campuses by grades served and proportion of students with disabilities enrolled. The district reviewed and modified the campus rankings to support campuses that are on AYP sanctions or could go onto sanctions. The campus priority ranking is then used to begin the student selection process.

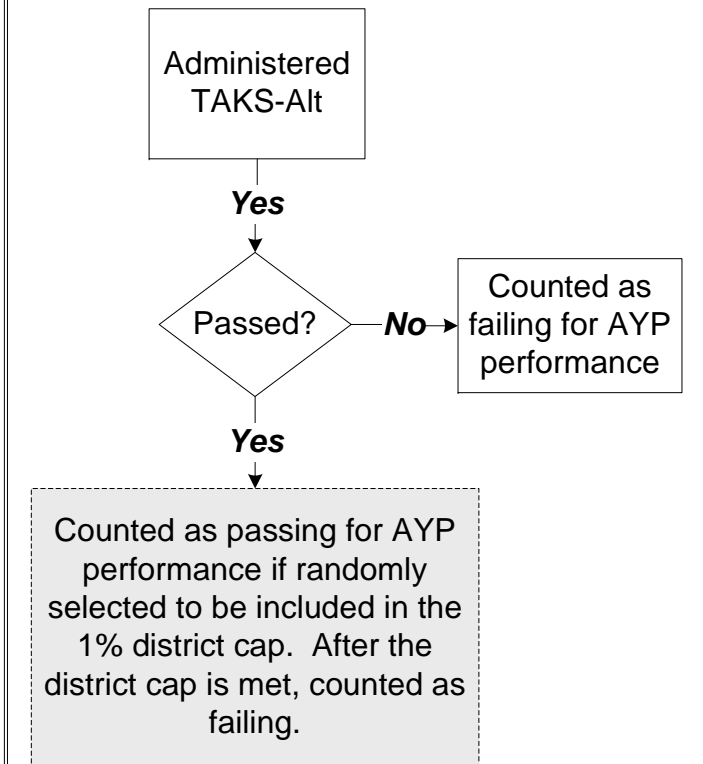
2) Student Selection Process

The process to select students from each campus is conducted in three stages.

- I. Students are selected beginning with first campus in the campus ranking to the extent needed for the campus to Meet AYP.
- II. If additional proficient students can be included under the federal cap, students are selected to the extent needed for the district to Meet AYP.
- III. If additional proficient students can be included under the federal cap, students are selected randomly up to the federal cap limit.

Once the cap limit is reached, the student selection process ends. Student passing results that remain unselected are considered over the federal cap limit and reclassified as non-proficient for AYP. For more detailed information regarding the student selection process please see the 2008 AYP Manual.

TAKS-Alternate (TAKS-Alt)



Random Selection

The district passing TAKS-Alt results are randomly identified up to the 1% federal cap limit and are counted as proficient. Student results that remain unselected are considered over the federal cap limit and reclassified as non-proficient. The random assignment of proficient results for AYP makes it impossible to project the outcome of the selection process.

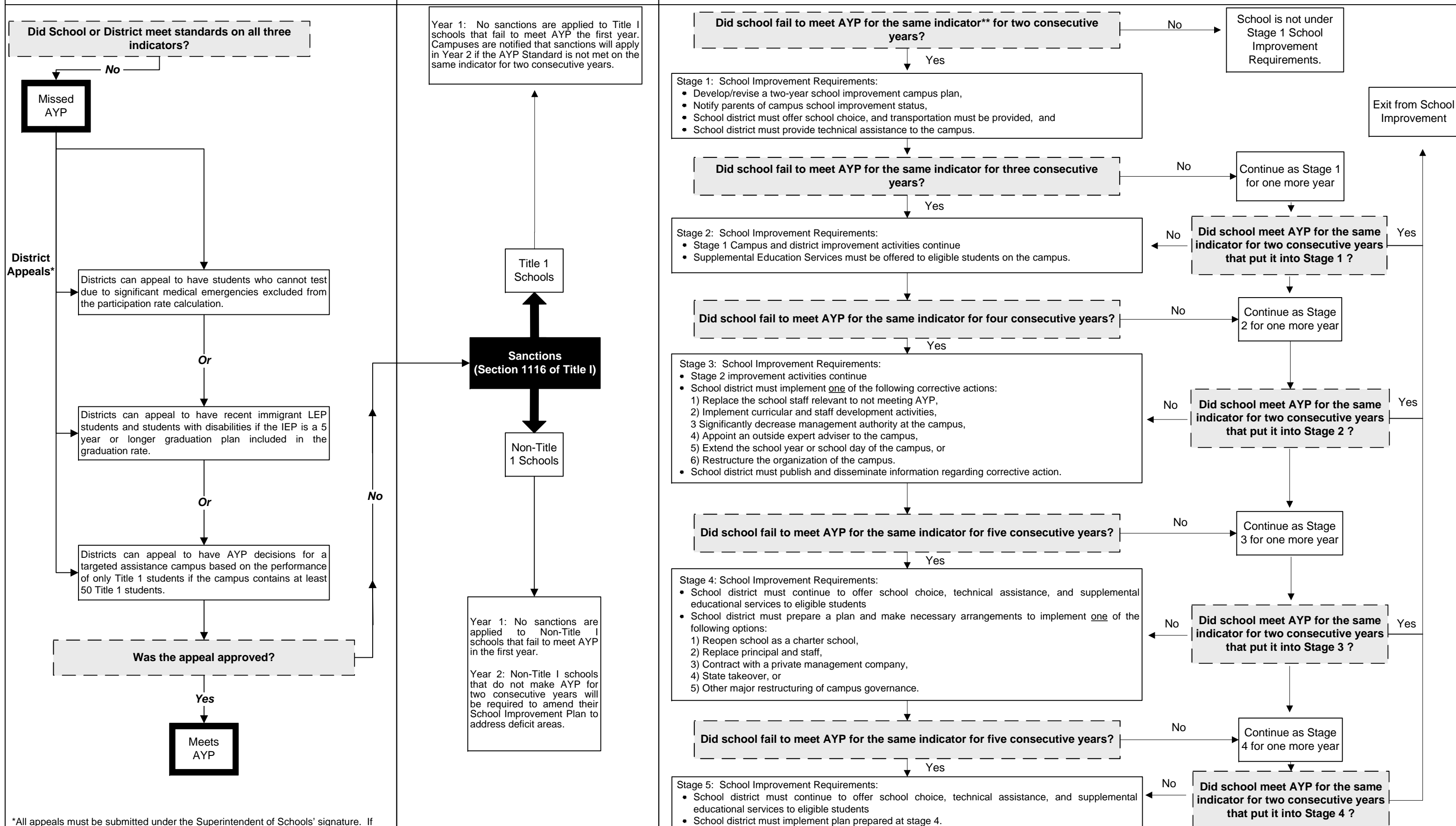
Note: The district cannot exceed the 1% cap for the TAKS-Alt, but TAKS-M proficient scores may "spill over" beyond the 2% cap (up to 3%) if the 1% cap is not fully used.

Flowchart 3: 2009 School Improvement for the Adequate Yearly Progress Under the No Child Left Behind Act for Districts and Schools

Appeals Process

Sanctions

Consecutive Years Missed AYP



*All appeals must be submitted under the Superintendent of Schools' signature. If a school deems that an appeal is warranted, the principal may coordinate the appeal through the HISD Department of Research and Accountability.

**The three AYP indicators are Reading/English Language Arts, Mathematics, and Graduation/Attendance.