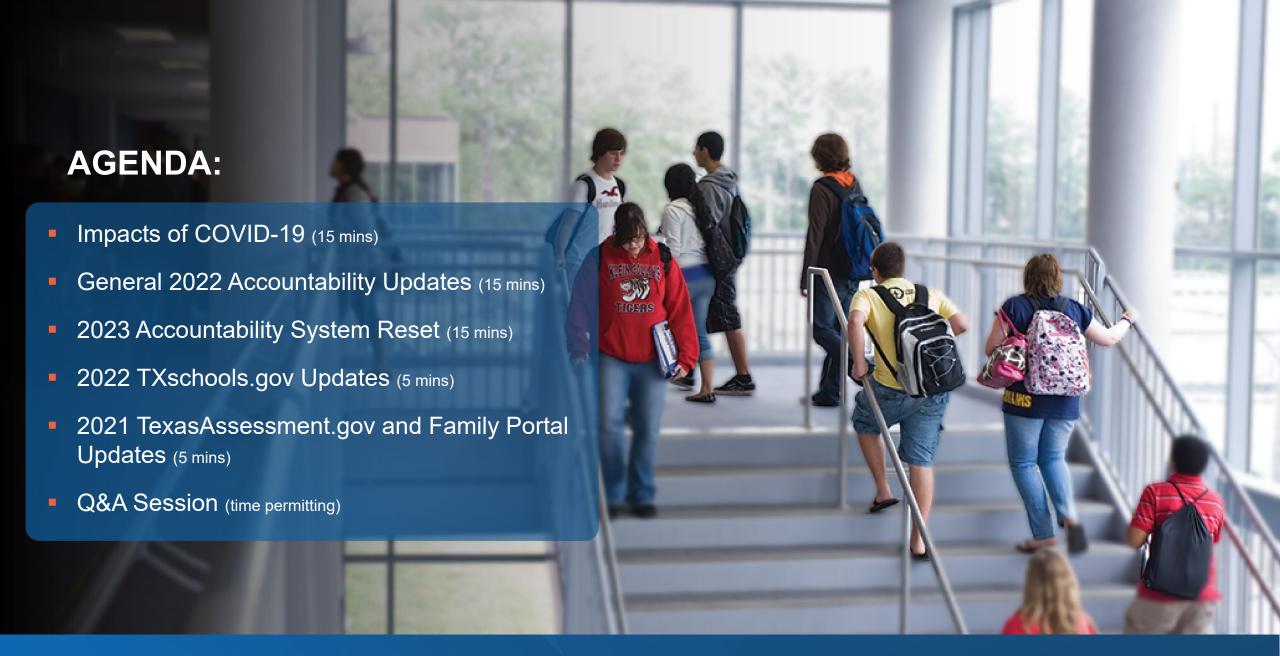
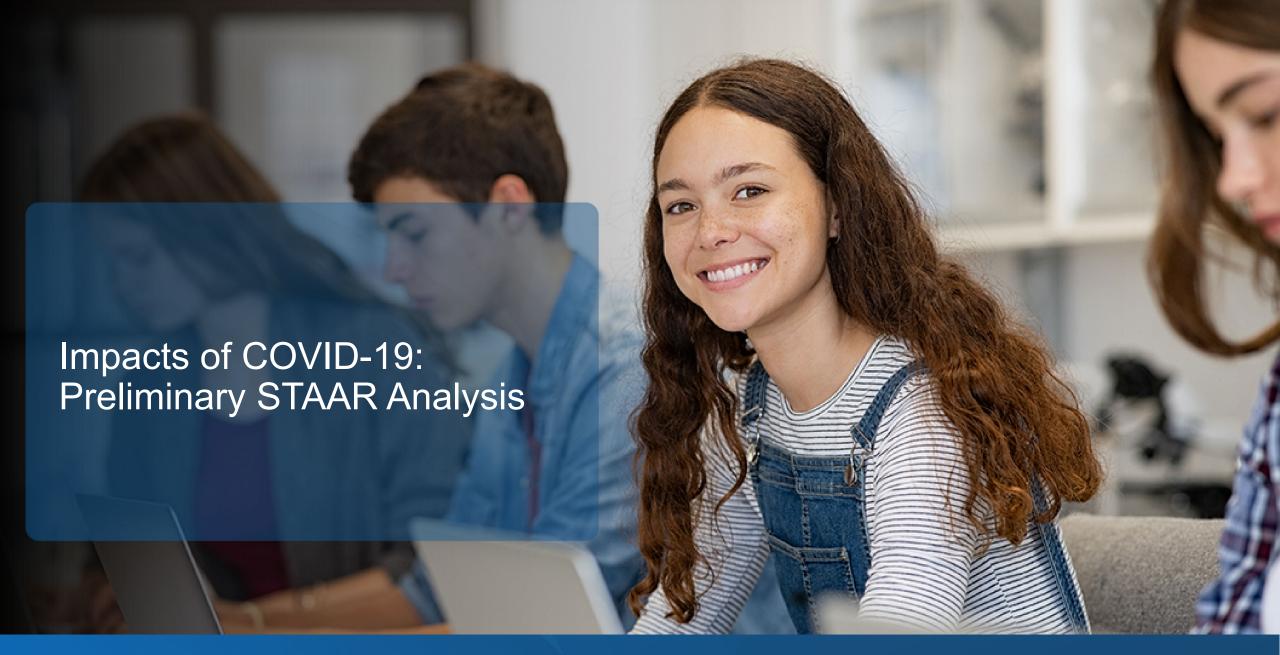


### TE XAS ASSESSMENT



Impacts of COVID-19 and Accountability Updates for 2022 and Beyond







### Impacts of COVID-19: Preliminary STAAR Data Analysis

In June 2021, preliminary raw STAAR data analysis concluded that:



STAAR results showed a **decrease in academic performance** with a **larger decline in math** than reading.



The negative impact of COVID-19 erased years of improvement in reading and math.



Economically disadvantaged students experienced greater learning loss in both reading and math.

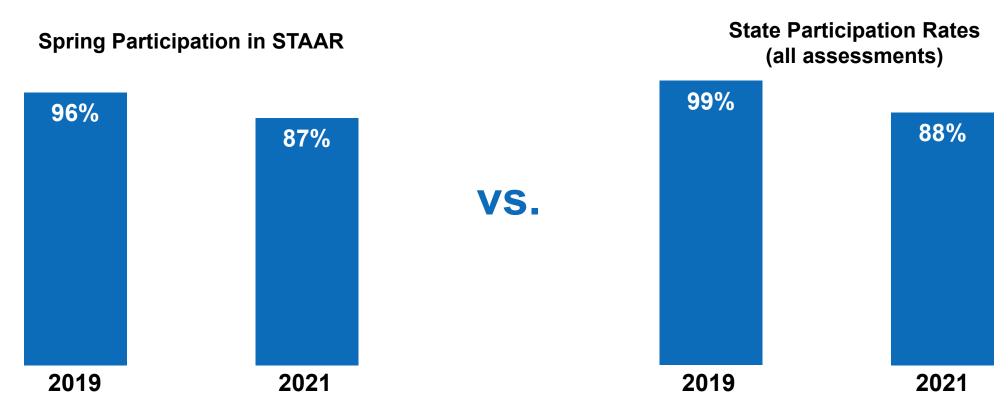


Remote learning appeared to contribute to learning loss regardless of household income level.

Source: Overview of 2021 STAAR Results

### Impacts of COVID-19: STAAR and State Participation Rates

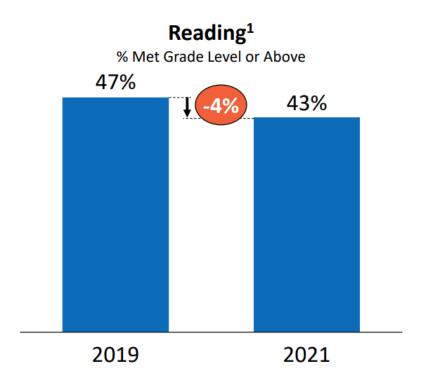
Despite challenges due to COVID-19, a large majority of Texas students took assessment(s) this year.

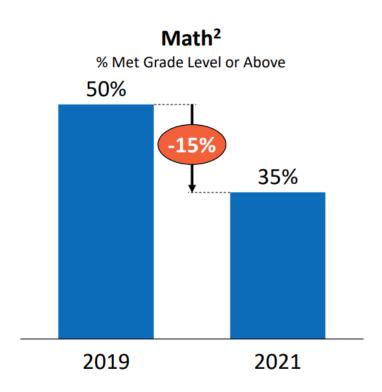


Source: 2019 TAPR Report, 2021 TAPR Report (link pending publication), and Overview of 2021 STAAR Results

### Impacts of COVID-19: Preliminary STAAR Data Analysis

STAAR results showed a decrease in academic performance with a larger decline in math than reading.

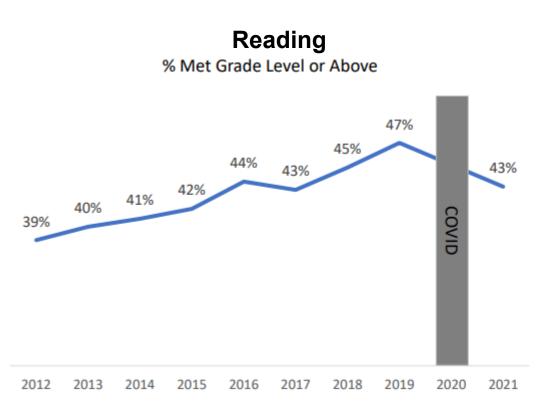


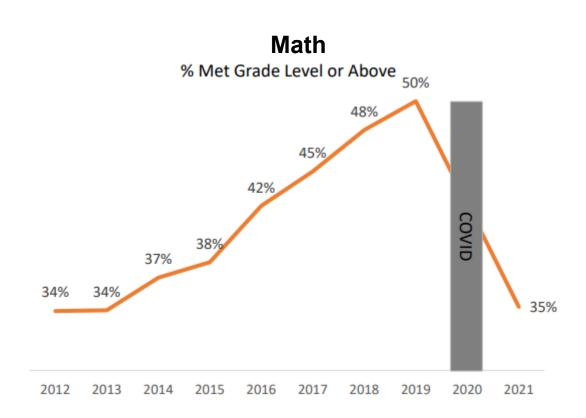


1. Includes STAAR 3-8 Reading, English I and English II EOC Assessments; 2.7M tested students in 2019 and 2.4M in 2021 2. Includes STAAR 3-8 Mathematics, Algebra I EOC Assessment; 3.3M tested students in 2019 and 2.9M in 2021. Note: Results for grades 3-5 combine assessments given in Spanish and English. Participation in STAAR math and reading assessments in 2021 was 86%. Spring 2021 STAAR results are for learning and recovery planning only – no SSI grade promotion requirements or ratings for districts or campuses. There is no 2020 STAAR data because of cancellation of STAAR in spring 2020 Source: Overview of 2021 STAAR Results

### Impacts of COVID-19: Preliminary STAAR Data Analysis

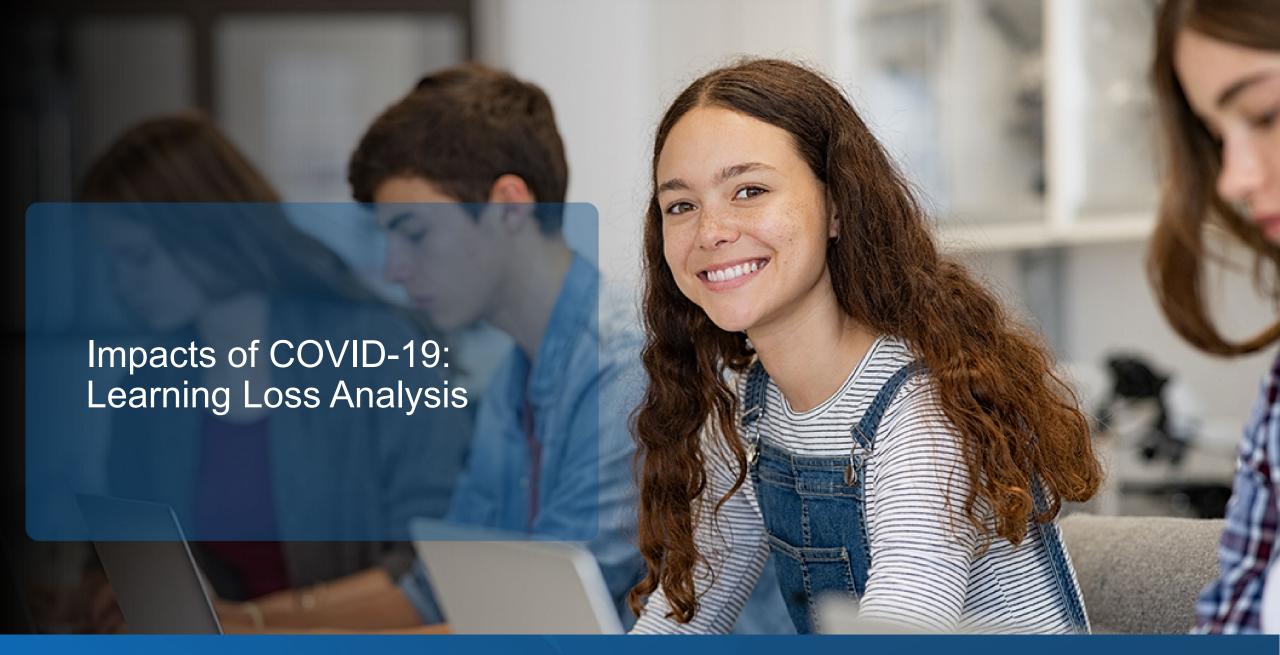
The negative impact of COVID-19 erased years of improvement in reading and math.





Source: Overview of 2021 STAAR Results







### **Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss Data Caveats**

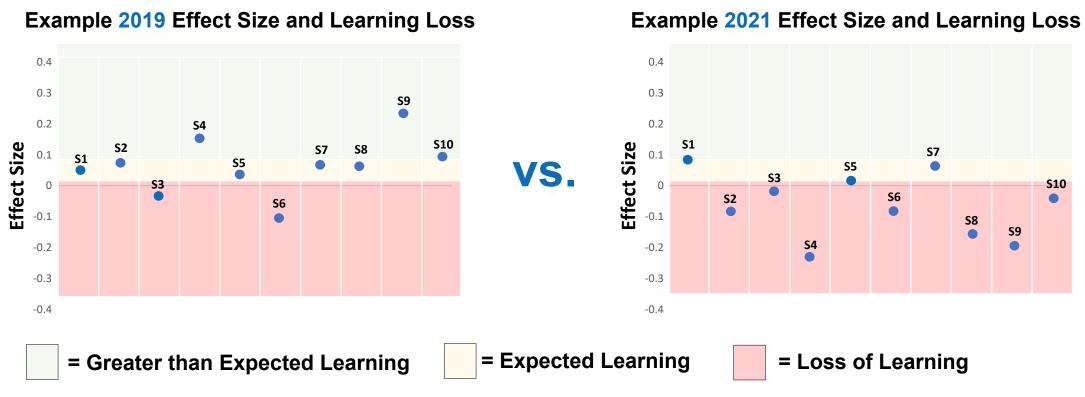
- This data shows learning loss effect size based on 2020–21 assessment data.
- Effect size represents the difference between actual scores on the 2020–21 assessments and expected scores based on the prepandemic average schooling experience.
- Typically, an effect size of zero represents expected learning in a school year.



Negative values indicate that students fell short of the pre-pandemic expected score.

#### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss Data Caveats

The examples below demonstrate school year learning for a class of 10 sixth grade students in 2019 and 2021.



### **Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss Data Caveats**

- These data are used for estimation purposes only and are not intended for exact reporting.
- More detailed analysis and reporting will be forthcoming in the coming months.



According to the article cited, an effect size of -0.11 ≈ 3 months of learning loss.

### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss Overall



Overall, students statewide experienced learning loss based on expected STAAR outcomes versus actual STAAR outcomes during the 2020–21 school year.



Effect Size of -0.11 ≈ 3 Months

\*This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting.

#### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss by Subject

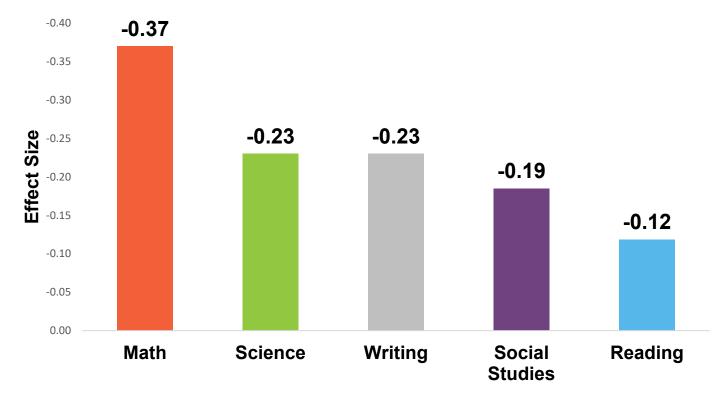


Overall, math learning was impacted the most based on summative STAAR outcomes.



Reading learning was impacted the least based on summative STAAR outcomes.

#### **Learning Loss by Subject**



Effect Size of -0.11 ≈ 3 Months

<sup>\*</sup>This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting

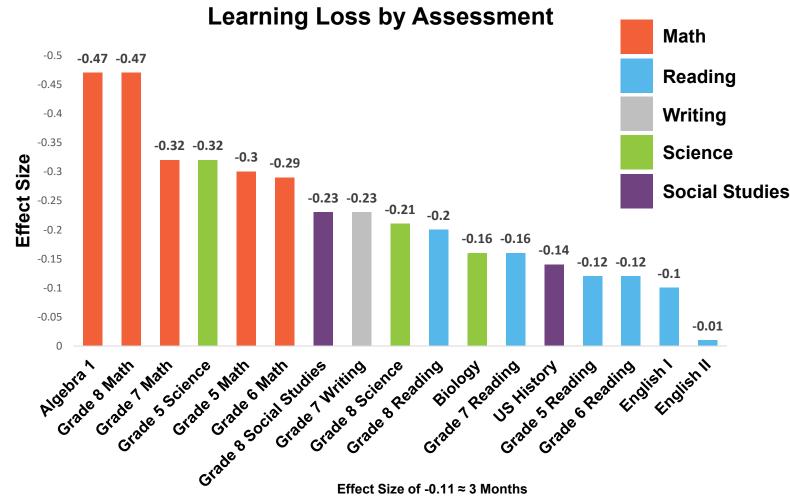
#### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss by Assessment



Overall, math learning was impacted the most based on summative STAAR outcomes.



Reading learning was impacted the least based on summative STAAR outcomes.



Source: The Economic Impacts of Learning Loss, Eric A. Hanusheck, 2020

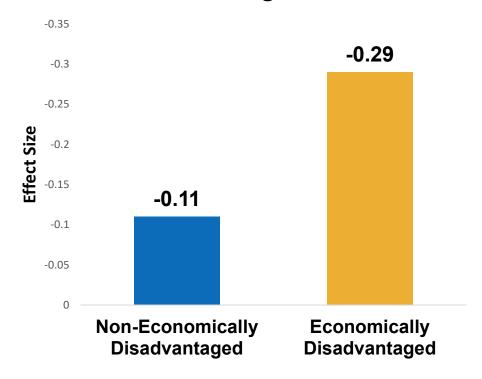
\*This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting

#### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss by Economically Disadvantaged Status



Overall, economically disadvantaged students experienced much greater learning loss than non-economically disadvantaged students based on summative STAAR outcomes.

## Learning Loss by Economically Disadvantaged Status



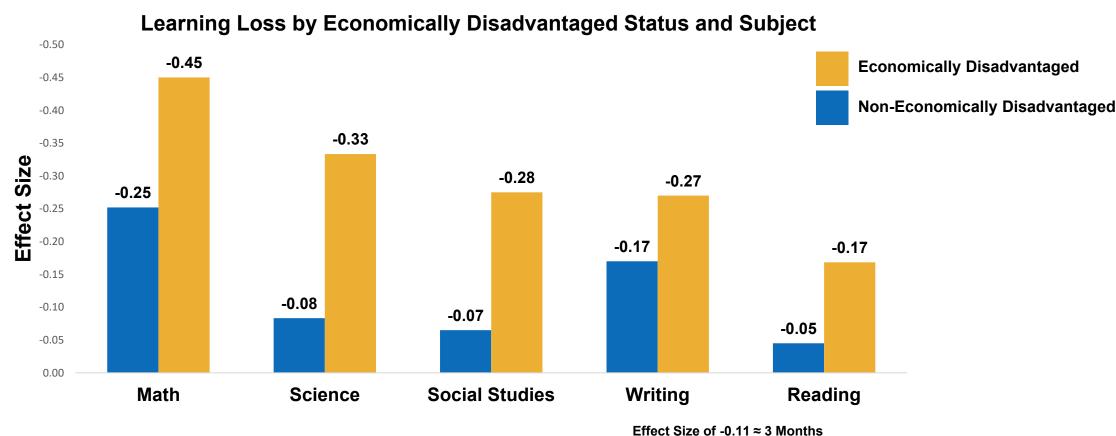
Effect Size of -0.11 ≈ 3 Months

\*This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting.



### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss by Economically Disadvantaged Status

Overall, economically disadvantaged students experienced much greater learning loss than non-economically disadvantaged students based on summative STAAR outcomes.



Source: The Economic Impacts of Learning Loss, Eric A. Hanusheck, 2020

\*This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting.

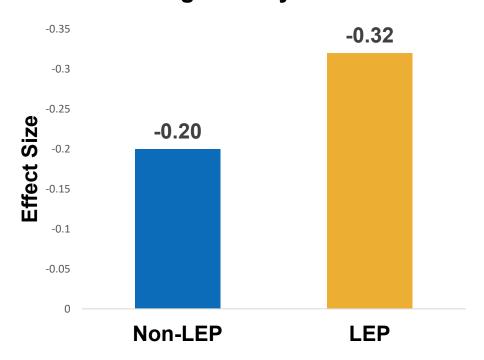


### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss by Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Status



Overall, LEP students experienced greater learning loss than non-LEP students based on summative STAAR outcomes.

#### **Learning Loss by LEP Status**



Effect Size of -0.11 ≈ 3 Months

\*This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting.

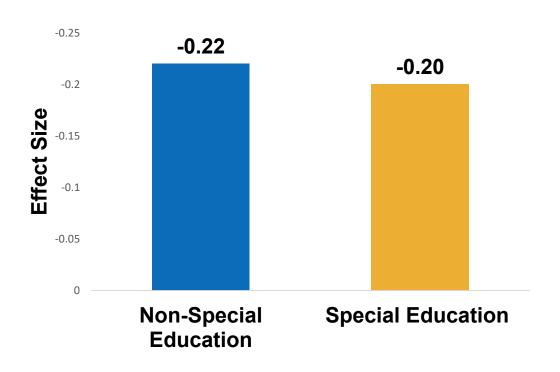


#### Impacts of COVID-19: Learning Loss by Special Education Status



Overall, there was not a significant difference in learning loss for students who received special education services compared to those who did not based on summative STAAR outcomes.

## Learning Loss by Special Education Status



Effect Size of -0.11 ≈ 3 Months

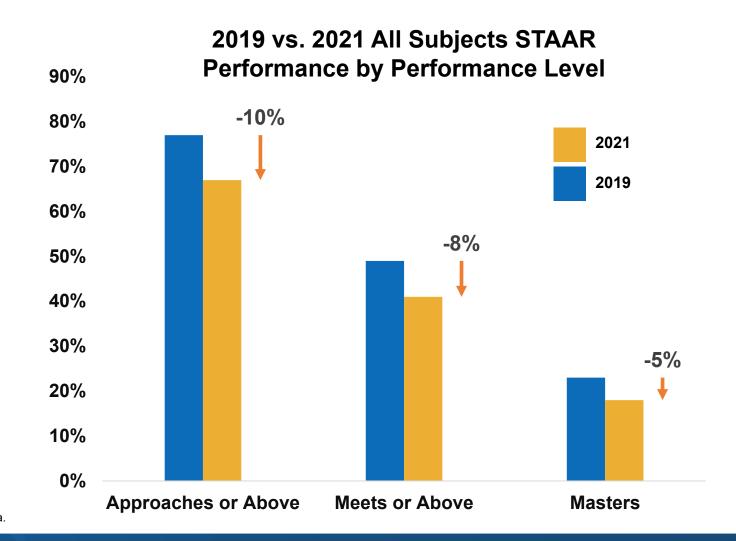


<sup>\*</sup>This data is used for estimation purposes only and is not intended for exact reporting purposes.



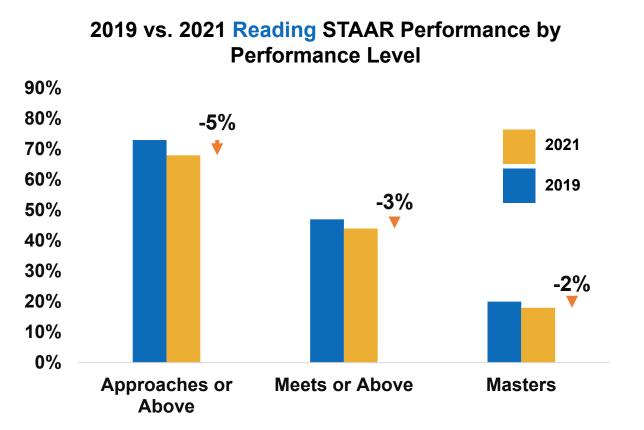


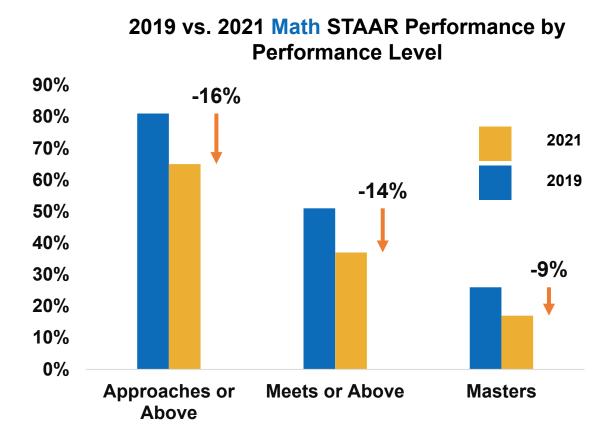
Overall, STAAR performance decreased across all performance levels in 2021.





Overall, math STAAR performance had a greater decrease than reading across all performance levels.

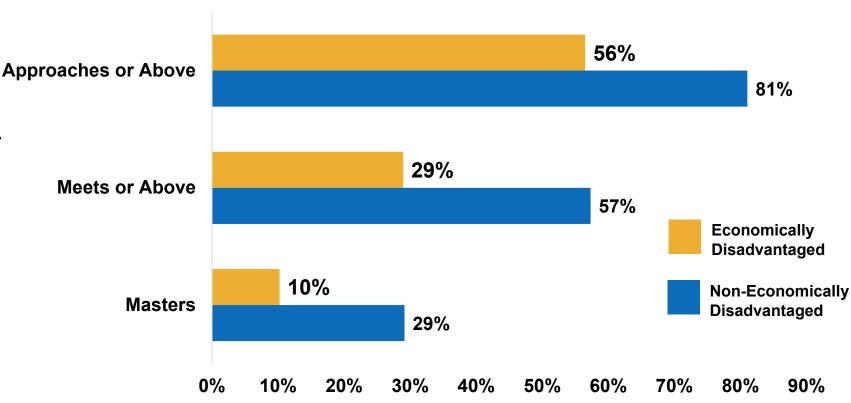






# 2021 STAAR Performance by Performance Level and Economically Disadvantaged Status

Overall, economically disadvantaged students performed lower than non-economically disadvantaged students.

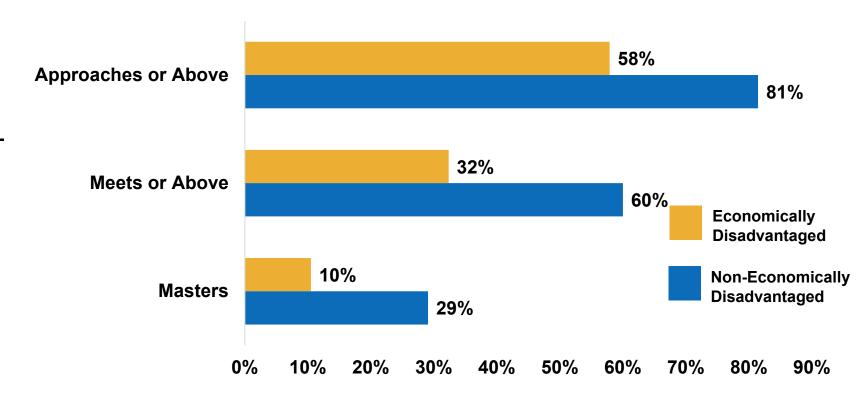




## 2021 Reading STAAR Performance by Performance Level and Economically Disadvantaged Status



Overall, economically disadvantaged students performed lower than non-economically disadvantaged students.

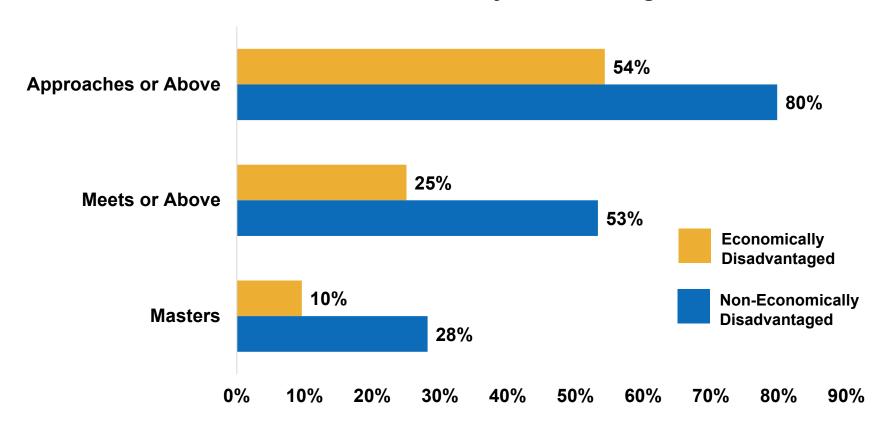




### **2021 Math STAAR Performance by Performance Level and Economically Disadvantaged Status**



Overall, economically disadvantaged students performed lower than non-economically disadvantaged students.









#### Impacts of COVID-19: Remote vs. In-Person

This data reports remote vs. in-person STAAR performance by STAAR performance levels.



Students who were coded as remote synchronous or remote asynchronous for ≥ 50.0% of the days present during the school year.

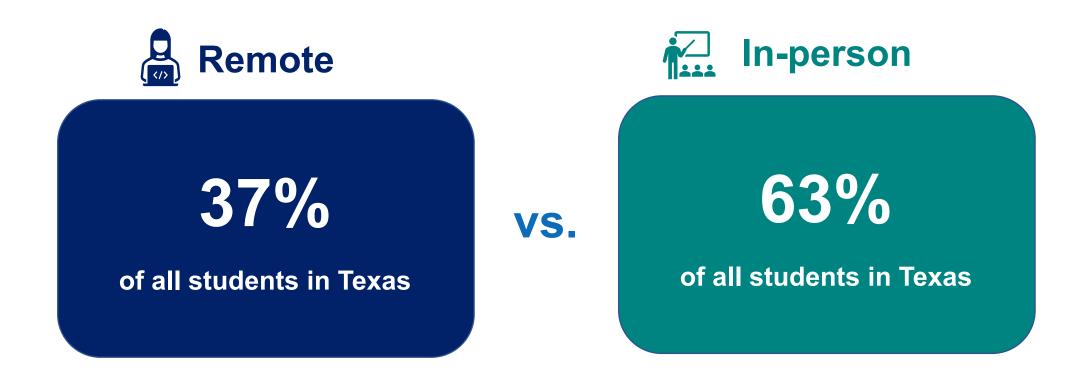
VS.



Students who were coded as in-person for ≥ 50.0% of the days present during the school year.

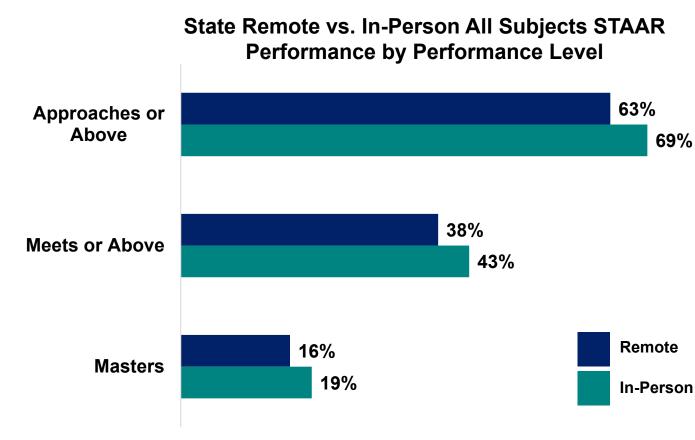
#### Impacts of COVID-19: Remote vs. In-Person

Based the 2021 PEIMS summer attendance file:





Overall, **remote** students performed lower on STAAR.



20%

40%

0%

Source: Student Achievement Domain 1A STAAR performance student level state and federal data and the 2021 PEIMS summer attendance file.



60%

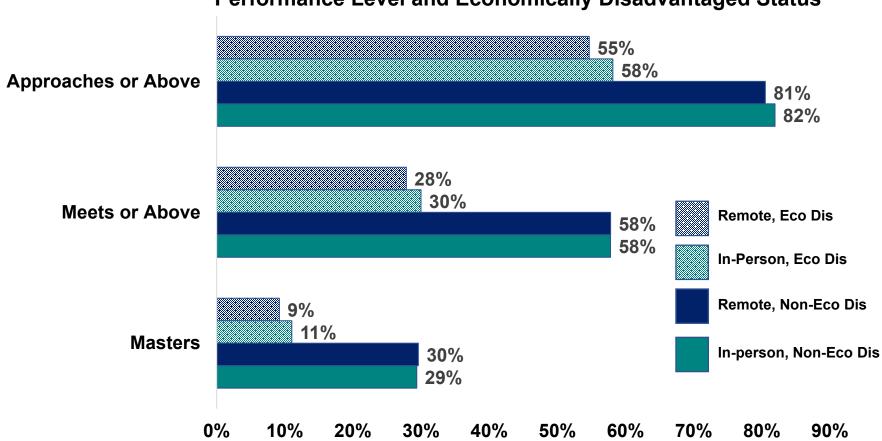
69%

80%

State Remote vs. In-Person All Subjects STAAR Performance by Performance Level and Economically Disadvantaged Status



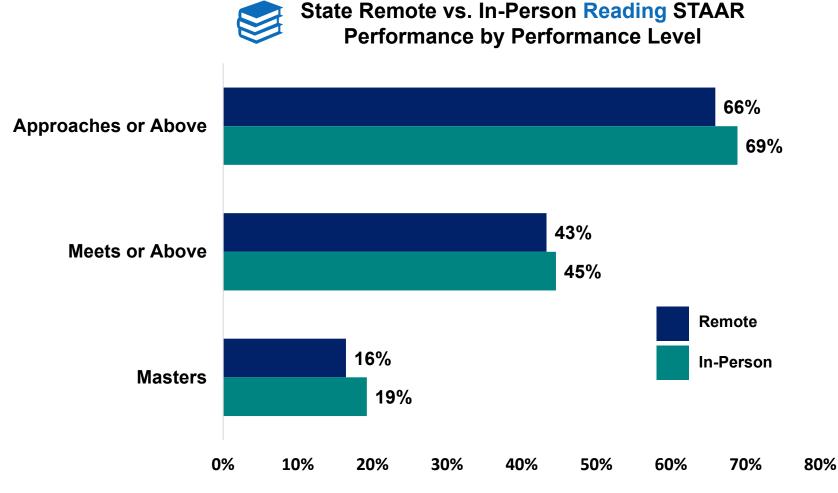
Overall, remote economically disadvantaged students performed lower on STAAR.



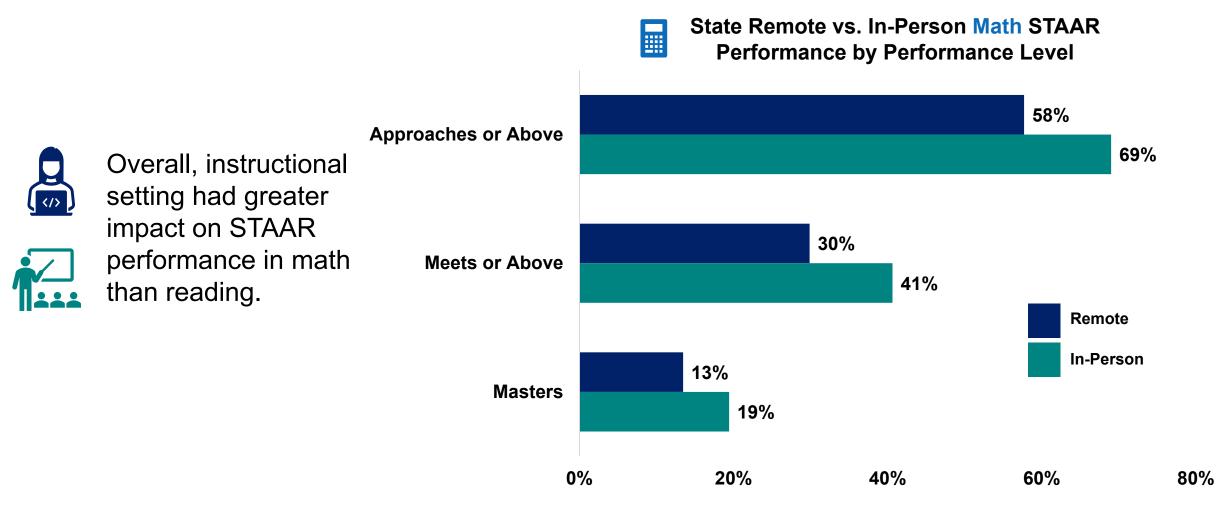




Overall, instructional setting had less impact on STAAR performance in reading than math.



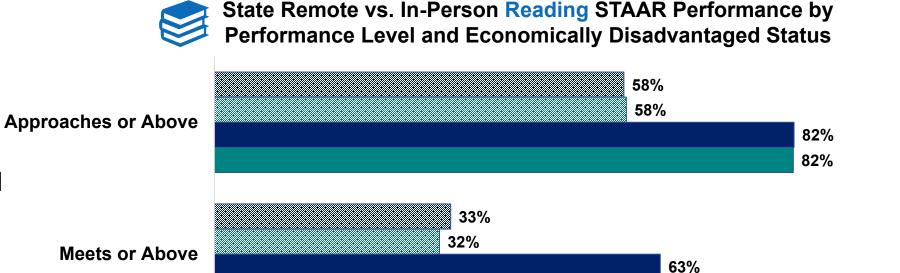






**Masters** 

0%



30% 29%

40%

50%

30%

10% 11%

10%

20%

Overall, STAAR reading shows mixed results for instructional settings.



Source: Student Achievement Domain 1A STAAR performance student level state and federal data and the 2021 PEIMS summer attendance file.



70%

60%

60%

Remote, Eco Dis

In-Person, Eco Dis

Remote, Non-Eco Dis

In-person, Non-Eco Dis

90%

80%

0%

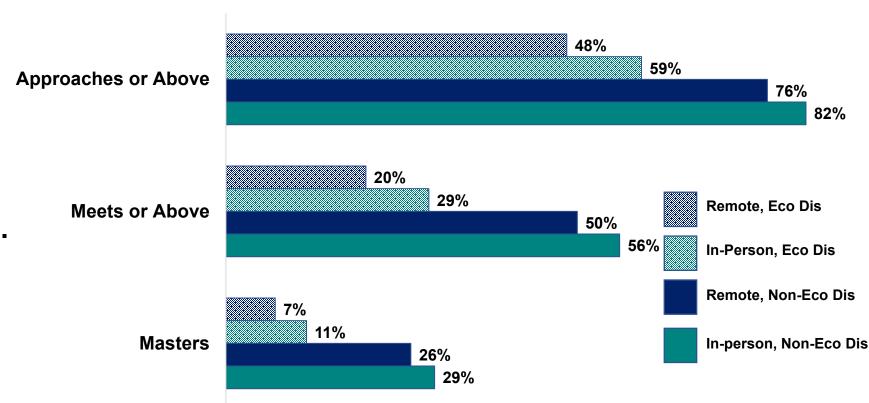
10%

20%





Overall, remote economically disadvantaged students had lower STAAR performance.



30%

40%

50%

Source: Student Achievement Domain 1A STAAR performance student level state and federal data and the 2021 PEIMS summer attendance file.



60%

70%

80%

90%









#### **General 2022 Updates**

- Senate Bill (SB) 1365 requires a *Not Rated* label for 2022 unless the district or campus earns an *A*, *B*, or *C*.
  - Scaled scores will be displayed even if an overall Not Rated label is applied.
  - Overall scaled scores will be used to determine Public Education Grant campuses.
  - Scaled scores will be used to determine special provisions.
     e.g., District is limited to a B if a campus receives an overall or domain rating less than 70.
- Scaling and student group targets will remain the same for 2022 and will be adjusted in 2023 with the reset.
- As prescribed by House Bill (HB) 4545, retest opportunities for grades 5 and 8 have been eliminated.



# **General 2022 Updates**

- SB 15 provides funding and guidelines for districts/charters who offer virtual instruction to students during the 2021–22 school year. The act expires September 1, 2023, so these guidelines extend into the 2022–23 school year.
- SB 15 requires virtual learners be included in the accountability calculations for the sending district if districts enter co-ops.
- August 2022 accountability ratings will include outcomes for both in- person and virtual learners.
- In the fall of 2022, virtual program ratings will be issued which will evaluate the outcomes of students who were instructed at least 50% of the time virtually.
- In the virtual program ratings, students will be attributed to their enrolled district.
- These virtual program ratings do not result in interventions or sanctions.





### STAAR

As prescribed by HB 4545, retest opportunities for grades 5 and 8 have been eliminated. Grades 4 and 7 writing tests are no longer assessed.



# College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR)

No changes; we will continue to exclude military enlistment data until we receive source data.



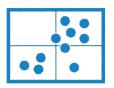
### **Graduation Rate**

No changes



### Part A: Academic Growth

Compare available 2021 results to 2022 results



**Part B: Relative Performance** 

No changes

# **2022 Closing the Gaps**



#### **Academic Achievement**

As prescribed by HB 4545, retest opportunities for grades 5 and 8 have been eliminated.



#### **Academic Growth**

Compare available 2021 results to 2022 results



#### **Graduation Rate**

No changes; continue using the new methodology



#### **English Language Proficiency**

Methodology is under development. More information will be forthcoming as it is available.



#### **CCMR**

No changes; we will continue to exclude military enlistment data until we receive source data.



#### **STAAR Component**

Retest opportunities for grades 5 and 8 have been eliminated. Grades 4 and 7 writing tests are no longer assessed.

# **2022 Distinction Designations**



All distinction designations will resume without changes.

Distinction designations are awarded in the following areas:

- Academic Achievement in English Language Arts/Reading (campus only)
- Academic Achievement in Mathematics (campus only)
- Academic Achievement in Science (campus only)
- Academic Achievement in Social Studies (campus only)
- Top 25 Percent: Comparative Academic Growth (campus only)
- Top 25 Percent: Comparative Closing the Gaps (campus only)
- Postsecondary Readiness (district and campus)

# **2022 Accountability Appeals**



The accountability appeals process will resume without changes.

The appeals process is **not** a permissible method to:

- correct data that were inaccurately reported by the district or charter school;
- modify the 2022 state accountability calculations adopted by commissioner rule;
   or
- modify statutorily required implementation rules defined by the commissioner are not considered.









# **2023 Accountability Reset Timeline**

The accountability system reset framework will be released in May 2022 for implementation in the 2022–23 school year.

Targets and scaling updates will be released fall 2022 after processing 2022 STAAR data.



# **2023 Accountability Reset Topics**



These topics are under consideration. No decisions have been made.

- Unique AEA accountability system
- Scaling/target adjustments as needed
- Growth methodology revision
- Adjustments to Closing the Gaps
  - 0-4 methodology instead of Y/N for each indicator
  - Addition of a non-STAAR indicator such as chronic absenteeism
  - ELP targets by school type
- Alignment of district rating with its campuses' ratings









In spring 2022, TXschools.gov will launch with a **new look** and **enhanced features** including:



- increased focus on campus and district profiles beyond accountability;
- new filtering options in the School Finder map;
- new parent resources;
- improved user experience; and
- new and improved Analytic Tools.



### The **Homepage** features:

- new parent resources;
- ability to search for a specific school or district;
- ability to search for schools by a specific address, city, or zip code; and
- easy access to the new Analytic Tools.



#### Welcome to TXschools.gov

community members to improve the Texas education system for students of all backgrounds and abilities. Our site reflects this cooperative relationship and the role that so many play in ensuring student success.



#### View A-F Resources

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, Consectetur adipiscing elit. In consectetur risus consectetur turpis luctus fringilla. Mauris at



#### Analytic Tools

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, Consectetur adipiscing elit, In consectetur risus consectetur turpis luctus fringilla. Mauris at odio eros



#### Parent Resources

Consectetur adipliscing elit. In consectetur risus consectetur turpis luctus

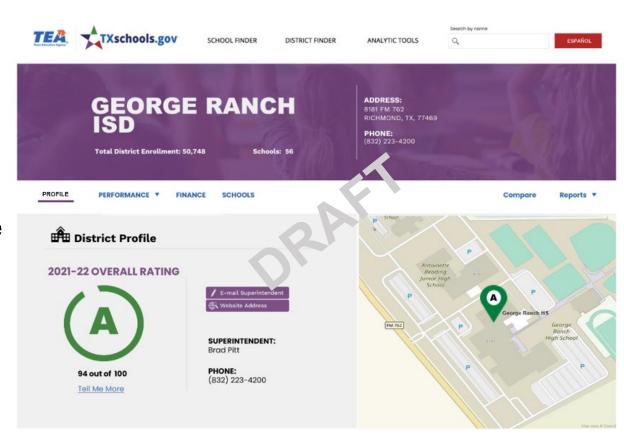
TE \*AS ASSESSMENT Login to the secure student portal to learn more about your child's score and how to need increase it.





### The **Profile page** features

- overall accountability rating;
- easy access to school contact and website;
- student and staff information;
- distinction designations;
- school designations (Blue Ribbon and Purple Star);
- academic programs;
- UIL offerings; and
- AP course(s) by subject.

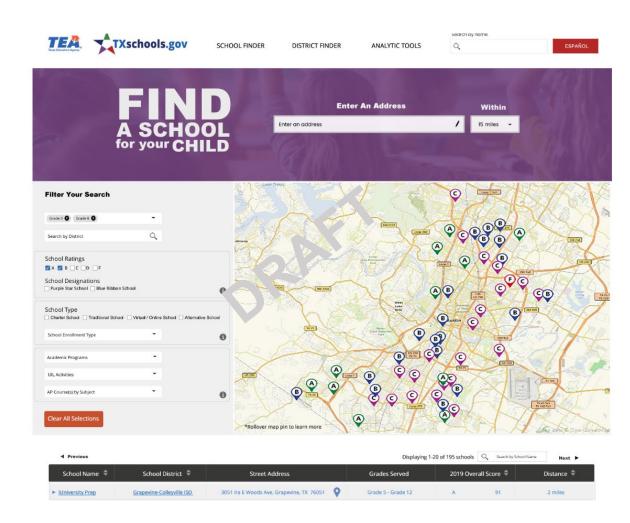




#### The **School Finder** features

New filters to help parents find a school for their child, including:

- ✓ additional school types
- √ school designations
- ✓ UIL activities
- ✓ AP course(s) by subject
- √ academic programs
- ✓ grade level
- ✓ school ratings; and
- ✓ district





# The new **Analytic Tools** feature

- STAAR performance and comparison abilities;
- academic growth analysis and trends;
- CCMR and graduation outcome analysis; and
- correlational relationships between selected variables.



Tools report at the campus, district, and state level.

# **Analytic Tools**

\* The Analytic Tools are not designed for mobile use. For optimum user experience use a desktop or laptop device.



#### **STAAR Performance**

Evaluate annual STAAR outcomes and trends for a campus, district, or the entire state.



#### STAAR Comparison

Compare STAAR outcomes by student group for similar districts and campuses.



#### **Academic Growth**

View academic growth outcomes and trends by student group for a campus, district, or the entire state.



#### <u>CCMR</u>

Analyze college, career, and military readiness outcomes by student group for a campus, district, or the entire state.



#### Graduation

Examine graduation rate and graduation plan rate trends by student group for a campus, district, or the entire state.



#### Correlate

Analyze relationships between selected variables for all campuses and districts in the state.

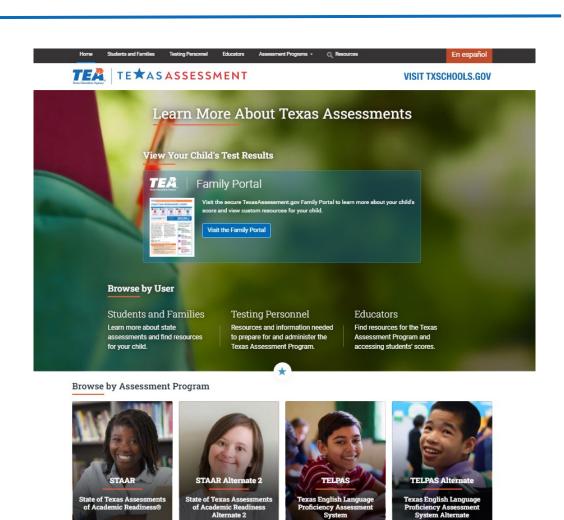






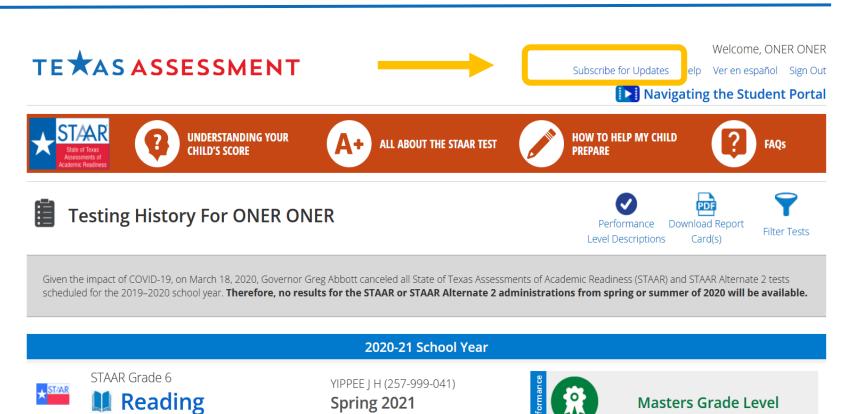


In September 2021, TexasAssessment.gov launched with a new look and functionality.









YIPPEE J H (257-999-041)

Spring 2021



STAAR Grade 6

**88** Mathematics

**NOT SCORED** 





### Lexile Measure



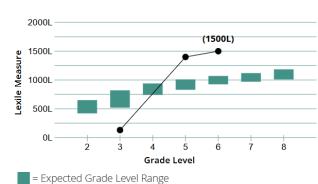
#### What Is A Lexile Measure?

Lexile measures help you find reading materials at your child's unique reading level. With Lexile measure, you can engage your child in learning by ensuring they comprehend their reading materials, as well as monitor their progress over time.

### Your Child's Lexile® History

Current Lexile Measure: 1500L

The Lexile measure indicates the difficulty of the materials that your child can read successfully.





#### Find A Book Tool

"Find a Book, Texas" is a fun and easy way to select books based on a child's Lexile® measure and interests.

**Explore** 

Chart a child's reading growth across different state assessments, forecast future growth and compare against demanding careers.

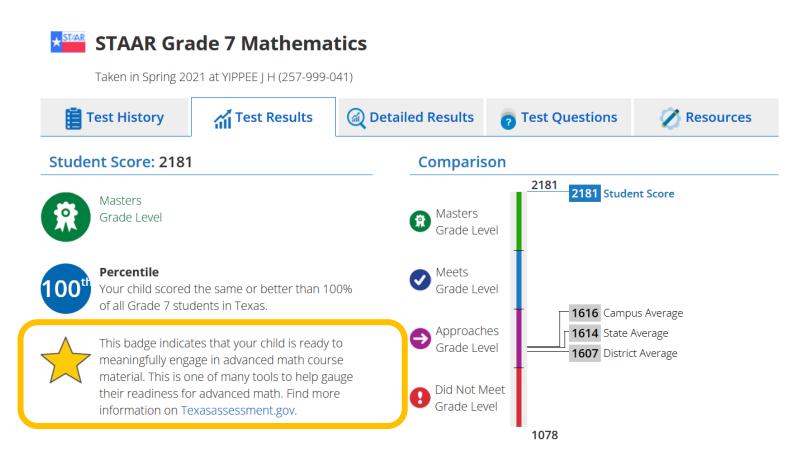
**Explore** 





Addition of the new

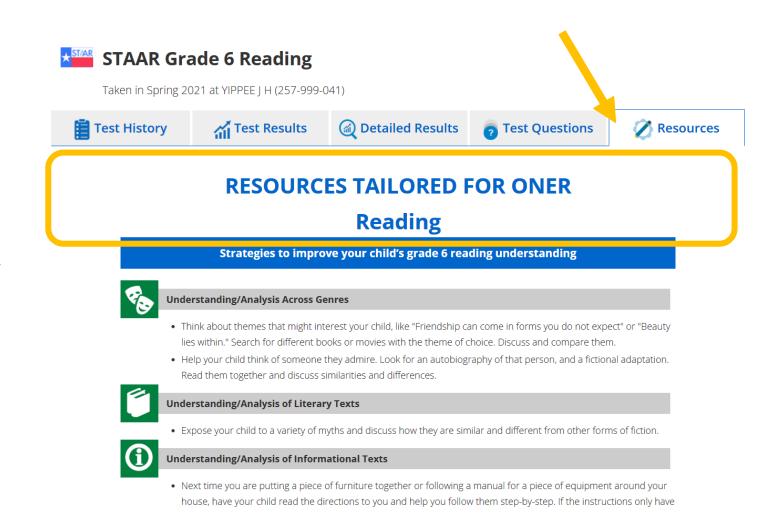
Math Badge
designation for students
in grades 5-7







Custom math and reading resources tailored for each student based on their performance level









Implementation of Single Sign On

- Single Sign On (SSO) is a feature Student Information System (SIS) vendors can offer their districts.
- This feature uses a simple HTTP post request allowing SIS vendors to provide districts with the ability to give their parent-facing portals direct access to their child's assessment scores with one click.
- Families are taken directly into the online Family
   Portal without needing their child's Unique Access
   Code found on the paper STAAR Report Card.



# Interested in Single Sign On?



Contact your district's Student Information System (SIS) vendor about implementation.





Visit the Single Sign On webpage to view these resources:

- Single Sign On Integration Guide
- Single Sign On FAQs
- Single Sign On Accessing the STAAR Data File
- Sample District Data File





# Texas educators are key to designing and building high quality assessments

Classroom teachers, instructional coaches, campus and district content specialists, and campus administrators can serve in a variety of ways:

- Educator passage review each potential passage for the RLA test is reviewed and approved by a committee of Texas educators
- Educator item review each potential question for a state test is reviewed and approved by a committee of Texas educators
- Constructed response rangefinding educators are convened to set the scoring boundaries for student essays based on the rubric
- Subject-area advisory groups groups of educators are convened to provide feedback on subject-area-specific topics
- STAAR redesign focus groups groups of educators are convened to provide input on components of the STAAR redesign that are under consideration

Visit the <u>Texas Assessment</u>
<u>Learning Management System</u>
to apply

# Jamie Crowe, Performance Reporting Executive Director

Lauren Field, Accountability Communications Coordinator

Please submit any questions about this presentation to Performance.Reporting@tea.texas.gov

> Scan to provide feedback about this session





