

Performance Glossary

2017–18 Texas Academic Performance Report

Performance

STAAR (State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness): A comprehensive testing program for public school students in grades 3–8 or high school courses with end-of-course (EOC) assessments. The STAAR program is designed to measure to what extent a student has learned, understood, and is able to apply the concepts and skills expected at each grade level or after completing each course for which an EOC assessment exists. Each STAAR assessment is linked directly to the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS). The TEKS are the state-mandated content standards that describe what a student should know and be able to do upon completion of a course. For more information on the TEKS, see the *Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills* website at <http://tea.texas.gov/curriculum/teks/>.

Other Important Information:

Substitute Assessments. Certain, specific assessments that students may take in place of an EOC assessment. For more information, see the Texas Administrative Code, §101.4002, at <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter101/ch101dd.html>.

Special Education. STAAR (with and without accommodations) and STAAR Alternate 2 results are included.

Spanish STAAR. All STAAR assessments in grades 3, 4, and 5 are available in both English and Spanish. The TAPR performance includes performance on the Spanish STAAR.

Rounding of STAAR results. STAAR performance shown on the TAPR is rounded to whole numbers. For example, 49.877% is rounded to 50%; 49.4999% is rounded to 49%; and 59.5% is rounded to 60%.

Masking. STAAR performance rates are masked when necessary to comply with FERPA. For more information, see the Explanation of Masking at <https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/perfreport/account/2018/masking.html>.

STAAR Performance

The STAAR Performance section of the TAPR displays performance results by grade, subject and performance level for students in the accountability subset, which are students enrolled in the same district/campus on both the snapshot date (TSDS PEIMS October snapshot) and the testing date. The STAAR Performance–All Students section of the TAPR displays STAAR performance by grade, subject, and performance level and includes all students tested, regardless of whether they were in the accountability subset.

STAAR:

Grade 3 – reading and mathematics

Grade 4 – reading, mathematics, and writing

Grade 5 – reading (first and second administration cumulative), mathematics (first and second administration cumulative), and science

Grade 6 – reading and mathematics

Grade 7 – reading, mathematics, and writing

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Grade 8 – reading (first and second administration cumulative), mathematics (first and second administration cumulative), science, and social studies

End-of-Course (EOC):

English I

English II

Algebra I

Biology

U.S. History

STAAR Percentage at Approaches Grade Level or Above. The percentage of assessments that met or exceeded the Approaches Grade Level standard.

STAAR Percentage at Meets Grade Level or Above. The percentage of assessments that met or exceeded the Meets Grade Level standard.

STAAR Percentage at Masters Grade Level. The percentage of assessments that met the Masters Grade Level standard.

STAAR Performance Rate by Enrolled Grade at Meets Grade Level or Above on Both Reading and Mathematics. The percentage of students who took both the reading and mathematics STAAR and met or exceeded the Meets Grade Level standard on both assessments (excluding end-of-course assessments).

STAAR Performance Rate by Enrolled Grade at Meets Grade Level or Above on Both Reading and Mathematics Including EOC. The percentage of students who took both the reading and mathematics STAAR or EOC and met or exceeded the Meets Grade Level standard on both assessments.

STAAR Performance Rate by Enrolled Grade at Meets Grade Level or Above on Reading Including EOC. The percentage of students who took the reading STAAR or the English I or II EOC and met or exceeded the Meets Grade Level standard.

STAAR Performance Rate by Enrolled Grade at Meets Grade Level or Above on Mathematics Including EOC. The percentage of students who took the mathematics STAAR or the Algebra I EOC and met or exceeded the Meets Grade Level standard.

Progress (Academic Growth and STAAR)

School Progress Domain—Academic Growth Score. Growth score awarded in School Progress, Part A: Academic Growth for improving performance year over year as measured by STAAR progress measures and performance levels on STAAR. Indicates the amount of improvement or growth made from year to year.

STAAR Progress Measure Percent at Expected or Accelerated Growth. The percentage of assessments that met or exceeded the STAAR progress measure expectations. See Chapter 3 of the [2018 Accountability Manual](#) for more information.

STAAR Progress Measure Percent at Accelerated Growth. The percentage of assessments that exceeded the STAAR progress measure expectations. See Chapter 3 of the [2018 Accountability Manual](#) for more information.

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Percent of Students Maintaining or Improving Compared to Prior Year Performance Level. The percentage of students that maintained or improved their STAAR performance levels this year in comparison with last year. Students are included in the performance level achieved in the prior year.

Prior Year and SSI

Progress of Prior-Year Non-Proficient Students: The percentage of students in grades 4–8 who did not reach the satisfactory standard on STAAR (including STAAR Alternate 2) in the prior year but passed the corresponding assessment in the current year. For 2017–18, rates for ELA/reading and mathematics are calculated as follows:

number of matched grades 4–8 students who did not reach the satisfactory standard in 2017 but passed in 2018

number of matched grades 4–8 students who did not reach the satisfactory standard in 2017

For 2017–18, students in grades 4–8 included in these measures are those who

- took the spring 2017–18 STAAR (with or without accommodations) or STAAR Alternate 2 in ELA/reading and/or mathematics. This indicator does not include grade 3 assessment takers because that is the first STAAR assessment;
- are part of the 2017–18 accountability subset;
- can be matched to the spring 2016–17 STAAR administration—anywhere in the state—to find their prior year score for ELA/reading and/or mathematics; and
- did not reach the satisfactory standard on the 2016–17 STAAR administration of ELA/reading and/or mathematics.

Student Success Initiative (SSI): Grade-advancement requirements enacted by the 76th Legislature in 1999 that require students to demonstrate proficiency on the reading and mathematics assessments in grades 5 and 8.

For 2018, the TAPR shows the following for each SSI grade:

- (1) *Students Meeting Approaches Grade Level Standard on First STAAR Administration:* The percentage of students who met the Approaches Grade Level standard during the first administration. It is calculated as follows:

number of students who met the Approaches Grade Level standard in the first administration

number of students who took the assessment in the first administration

- (2) *Students Requiring Accelerated Instruction:* The percentage of students who did not pass the first administration of the STAAR. It is calculated as follows:

number of students who did not meet the standard in the first administration

number of students who took the assessment in the first administration

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- (3) *STAAR Cumulative Met Standard*: The cumulative (and unduplicated) percentage of students who took and passed the assessments in the first and second administrations combined. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of students who passed the assessment in either of the first two administrations}}{\text{cumulative number of students who took the assessment in either of the first two administrations}}$$

- (4) *STAAR Non-Proficient Students Promoted by a Grade Placement Committee (GPC)*: The percentage of students who did not reach the satisfactory standard on STAAR but were promoted to the next grade level by a grade placement committee. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of students who did not pass the assessment in the first, second, or third administrations but were promoted to the next grade level}}{\text{number of students who did not pass the assessment in the first, second, or third administrations}}$$

- (5) *STAAR Met Standard (Non-Proficient in Previous Year) Promoted*: The percentage of students who met standard this year but did not meet the satisfactory standard on STAAR in the previous year, disaggregated by promoted or retained.

$$\frac{\text{number of students who did not pass the assessment in the first, second, or third administrations but were promoted to the next grade level}}{\text{number of students who did not pass the assessment in the first, second, or third administrations and were retained}}$$
$$\frac{\text{number of students who did not pass the assessment in the first, second, or third administrations}}{\text{number of students who did not pass the assessment in the first, second, or third administrations}}$$

Bilingual Education/ESL

Bilingual Education (BE): Dual-language program that enables English language learners to become competent in listening, speaking, reading, and writing in English through the development of literacy and academic skills in both the primary language and English. This category includes the following:

- BE-Trans Early Exit*. Bilingual program model that serves students of limited English proficiency. The transitional bilingual/early exit model transfers a student to English-only instruction between two and five years after the student enrolls in school.

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BE-Trans Late Exit. Bilingual program model that serves students of limited English proficiency. The transitional bilingual/late exit model transfers a student to English-only instruction between six and seven years after the student enrolls in school.

BE-Dual Two-Way. Biliteracy program model designed to develop fluency and literacy in English and another language. The dual language immersion/two-way model integrates students of limited English proficiency with students proficient in English and transfers a student of limited English proficiency to English-only instruction between six and seven years after the student enrolls in school.

BE-Dual One-Way. Biliteracy program model designed to develop fluency and literacy in English. The dual language immersion/one-way model serves only students of limited English proficiency and transfers a student to English-only instruction between six and seven years after the student enrolls in school.

English as a Second Language (ESL): An intensive program designed to develop proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing in the English language. This category includes the following:

.ESL Content. An English program that serves students of limited English proficiency. The English as a second language/content-based model provides a full-time teacher that gives supplementary instruction for all content areas.

ESL Pull-Out. An English program that serves students of limited English proficiency. The English as a second language/pull-out model provides a part-time teacher to give instruction in English language arts only. A student in an ESL Pull-Out program remains in mainstream instructional arrangements for all other content areas.

Limited English Proficient (LEP): The count and percentage of students whose primary language is other than English and who are in the process of acquiring English. The terms “English language learner,” “English learner,” and “Limited English Proficient” (LEP) are used interchangeably. This category includes:

LEP No Services. A student identified as limited English proficient who does not receive any bilingual education or English as a second language services.

LEP with Services. A student identified as limited English proficient who receives bilingual education services or English as a second language services.