

Chapter 3—School Progress Domain

Overview

The School Progress domain measures campus outcomes in two areas:

- Part A: Academic Growth
 - Percentage of students who grew at least one year academically as measured by STAAR results (Annual Growth).
 - Percentage of students who earned Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year and Approaches Grade Level or above in the current year (Accelerated Learning).
- Part B: Relative Performance
 - The achievement of students relative to campuses with similar economically disadvantaged percentages.
 - For AEA campuses, Part B: Retest Growth is the percentage of students who earned Approaches Grade Level or above on an EOC retest during the accountability cycle.

School Progress, Part A: Academic Growth

School Progress, Part A: Academic Growth provides an opportunity for campuses to receive credit for STAAR results in reading/language arts (RLA) and mathematics when students show annual growth and, if applicable, demonstrate accelerated learning.

Annual Growth indicates the amount of improvement or growth a student has made from year to year. For STAAR assessments annual growth is measured by a transition table. Individual student growth is calculated as the change between Low Did Not Meet Grade Level, High Did Not Meet Grade Level, Low Approaches Grade Level, High Approaches Grade Level, Meets Grade Level, and Masters Grade Level performance from the prior year to the current year.

Accelerated Learning is measured for students who earned Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year and were accelerated to Approaches Grade Level or above in the current year.

The Academic Growth component of the School Progress domain calculation uses a methodology in which scores are calculated based on students' level of performance for STAAR assessments as reported in the consolidated accountability file (CAF). See “Appendix H—Data Sources” for more information.

Part A: Academic Growth—Assessments Evaluated

School Progress, Part A evaluates STAAR and STAAR Alternate 2 assessment results for grades 4–8 in RLA and mathematics, and STAAR English I, English II, and Algebra I end-of-course (EOC) assessment results. SAT/ACT results for accelerated testers are not included.

Part A: Academic Growth—Students Evaluated

All students, including emergent bilingual students (EB) as described below, are evaluated as one group.

Part A: Academic Growth—Inclusion of EB Students

The student demographic data saved by districts in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) by the date indicated on the Texas Assessment Program Calendar of Events are used to identify EB students for accountability purposes (“*Final Date to Enter Student Information for Accountability Reporting*”).

EB students' inclusion, exclusion, and relevant TIDE codes are available in "Appendix H—Data Sources."

Part A: Academic Growth—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All students are evaluated; results are used if there are 10 or more STAAR or STAAR Alternate 2 assessments with academic growth outcomes, combined across RLA and mathematics.
- Small numbers analysis is not used in Academic Growth.

Part A: Academic Growth: Annual Growth—Methodology

The Annual Growth score in School Progress, Part A includes all assessments with eligible Annual Growth data. To be eligible for an Annual Growth score, a student must meet all of the following criteria within the same content area (RLA or mathematics):

- Has taken a STAAR assessment in the previous year and a STAAR assessment in the current year or a STAAR Alternate 2 test in the previous year, and a STAAR Alternate 2 in the current year.
- Has a valid score from the previous year and the current year. STAAR and STAAR Alternate 2 results with score codes "A" for Absent and "O" for Other are excluded from performance calculations.
- Has tested in increasing grade levels or EOC assessments in the previous year and the current year.
 - Students who took the same grade-level or EOC assessment in the previous year and the current year will not be evaluated for annual growth.
 - Students who take STAAR assessments and have skipped a grade level between the previous year and the current year will be evaluated for annual growth. (e.g., Grade 6 mathematics to Grade 8 mathematics will be measured for growth).
 - Students who were in any grade-level in the previous year and took an Algebra I, English I, or English II EOC in the current year will be measured for growth.
 - Students who take STAAR assessments in the same language and students whose language of STAAR assessments changes between the previous year and the current year will be evaluated for annual growth (e.g., Spanish to Spanish or Spanish to English).
- For STAAR Algebra I, English I and English II EOCs, student has taken the assessment for the first time.
- For English II, growth is measured if a student has taken the English II assessment for the first time in current year and has taken the English I assessment for the first time either in the previous or current year; or took any grade level STAAR assessment in the previous year

The data produced for Annual Growth fulfills Texas Education Code, §39.304 which requires the use of a student's previous years' performance data on STAAR to determine the student's expected annual improvement.

School Progress, Part A: Academic Growth points are awarded for performance level changes from prior year to current year. For the purposes of accountability, the STAAR performance level indicators of Did Not Meet and Approaches are divided into Low/High: Did Not Meet Low/Did Not Meet High and Approaches Low/Approaches High. The STAAR Alternate 2 performance level indicator of Developing is divided into Low/High. These are called 'enhanced' performance levels. Enhanced performance levels are determined based on raw scores. Each year, the raw scores and scale scores associated with the enhanced performance levels are posted on the accountability system website:

<https://tea.texas.gov/texas-schools/accountability/academic-accountability/performance-reporting/2027-accountability-rating-system>. A raw score of zero does not qualify for a performance

level assignment and is excluded from School Progress, Part A: Academic Growth calculations. The following tables show how campuses earn credit in School Progress, Part A for results that met the Annual Growth expectations.

Part A: Academic Growth: Annual Growth Points (STAAR)

Prior Year* Performance on STAAR	Current Year Performance on STAAR					
	Low Did Not Meet Grade Level	High Did Not Meet Grade Level	Low Approaches Grade Level	High Approaches Grade Level	Meets Grade Level	Masters Grade Level
Low Did Not Meet Grade Level	0	1	1	1	1	1
High Did Not Meet Grade Level	0	1/2	1	1	1	1
Low Approaches Grade Level	0	0	1/2	1	1	1
High Approaches Grade Level	0	0	0	1/2	1	1
Meets Grade Level	0	0	0	0	1	1
Masters Grade Level	0	0	0	0	0	1

*For STAAR English I and English II EOCs, growth is also measured if the student has taken the assessments for the first time within the same accountability cycle.

Part A: Academic Growth: Annual Growth Points (STAAR Alternate 2)

Prior Year Performance on STAAR Alternate 2	Current Year Performance on STAAR Alternate 2			
	Low Level I: Developing	High Level I: Developing	Level II: Satisfactory	Level III: Accomplished
Low Level I: Developing	0	1	1	1
High Level I: Developing	0	1/2	1	1
Level II: Satisfactory	0	0	1	1
Level III: Accomplished	0	0	0	1

Part A: Academic Growth: Accelerated Learning—Methodology

The Accelerated Learning score in School Progress, Part A includes all assessments with eligible Accelerated Learning data. To be eligible for an Accelerated Learning score, a student must meet all the criteria for Annual Growth and must have earned Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year in the same content area (RLA or mathematics).

The following tables show how campuses earn credit in School Progress, Part A for results that met accelerated learning expectations.

Part A: Academic Growth: Accelerated Learning Points (STAAR)

Prior Year Performance on STAAR	Current Year Performance on STAAR			
	Did Not Meet Grade Level	Approaches Grade Level	Meets Grade Level	Masters Grade Level
Did Not Meet Grade Level	0	1	1	1

Part A: Academic Growth: Accelerated Learning Points (STAAR Alternate 2)

Prior Year Performance on STAAR Alternate 2	Current Year Performance on STAAR Alternate 2		
	Level I: Developing	Level II: Satisfactory	Level III: Accomplished
Level I: Developing	0	1	1

Part A: Academic Growth Score

The Part A: Academic Growth score denominator is the number of eligible RLA and mathematics assessments. If an assessment is eligible for annual growth and accelerated learning, it will only count once in the denominator. The numerator is the total number of points earned for Annual Growth plus 0.25 multiplied by the total number of points earned for Accelerated Learning. Any raw component score in excess of 100 is scaled to 100.

Example Calculation: Part A: Academic Growth

A campus has 277 grade 4–6 students, all of whom took an RLA and mathematics STAAR assessment in the current year and the prior year (denominator = 554 STAAR assessments). 170 RLA and mathematics assessments were at the Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year.

Annual Growth Points (Example)

Prior Year	Current Year						Total
	Low Did Not Meet Grade Level	High Did Not Meet Grade Level	Low Approaches Grade Level	High Approaches Grade Level	Meets Grade Level	Masters Grade Level	
Low Did Not Meet Grade Level	20	40	10	10	8	2	90
High Did Not Meet Grade Level	5	30	20	10	10	5	80
Low Approaches Grade Level	0	10	20	40	20	10	100
High Approaches Grade Level	2	6	10	30	40	25	113
Meets Grade Level	0	2	2	1	50	45	100
Masters Grade Level	0	0	8	1	12	50	71
Total	27	88	70	92	140	137	554

Accelerated Learning Points (Example)

Prior Year	Current Year				Total
	Did Not Meet Grade Level	Approaches Grade Level	Meets Grade Level	Masters Grade Level	
Did Not Meet Grade Level	95	50	18	7	170

Example Calculation: Part A: Academic Growth

Assessments Earning 0.5 points	80	X 0.5	40
Assessments Earning 1 point	395	X 1	395
Annual Growth Points Earned			435.0

The total is expressed as a percentage: total points earned divided by number of assessments, rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, 453.75 total earned points divided by 554 assessments is 81.9 percent, which is rounded to 82 percent.

Annual Growth Points Earned			435.0
Accelerated Learning Points Earned	75	X 0.25	18.75
Sum of Annual Growth plus Accelerated Learning Points			453.75
Total Assessments			554
School Progress, Part A: Academic Growth Raw Score			82

School Progress, Part B: Relative Performance

School Progress, Part B: Relative Performance measures the achievement of all students relative to campuses with similar economically disadvantaged percentages.

Part B: Relative Performance—Assessments and Measures Evaluated

School Progress, Part B evaluates STAAR assessments for grades 3–12, STAAR Alternate 2 assessments, English Learner Performance Measure results, and SAT/ACT results for accelerated testers.

Part B: Relative Performance—Students Evaluated

All students, including EB students as described below, are evaluated as one group.

Part B: Relative Performance—Inclusion of EB Students

The student demographic data saved by districts in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) by the date indicated on the Texas Assessment Program Calendar of Events, are used to identify EB students for accountability purposes (*“Final Date to Enter Student Information for Accountability Reporting”*). EB students’ inclusion, exclusion, and relevant TIDE codes are available in *“Appendix H—Data Sources.”*

Part B: Relative Performance—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- The STAAR component is evaluated if there are 10 or more STAAR assessments, combined across all subjects.
- All students are evaluated in the CCMR component if there are at least 10 annual graduates.
- Small numbers analysis is not used in Relative Performance.

Part B: Relative Performance—Methodology

Elementary and Middle Schools

For elementary and middle schools, School Progress, Part B evaluates the overall student performance on the Student Achievement STAAR component compared to campuses with similar percentages of economically disadvantaged students, as reported in the TSDS PEIMS Fall Snapshot. The economically disadvantaged percentage is rounded to one decimal place.

High Schools and K–12 Campuses with CCMR Component

For high schools and K–12 campuses, School Progress, Part B evaluates the Student Achievement STAAR component and the CCMR component compared to campuses with similar percentages of economically disadvantaged students, as reported in the TSDS PEIMS Fall Snapshot. The economically disadvantaged percentage is rounded to one decimal place.

High Schools and K–12 Campuses without CCMR Component

If CCMR outcomes are not available for a high school or K–12, only the Student Achievement STAAR component is used as described above.

Alternative Education Accountability Campuses

Alternative education accountability campuses are not evaluated on Relative Performance. These campuses are evaluated on School Progress, Part B: Retest Growth as described below.

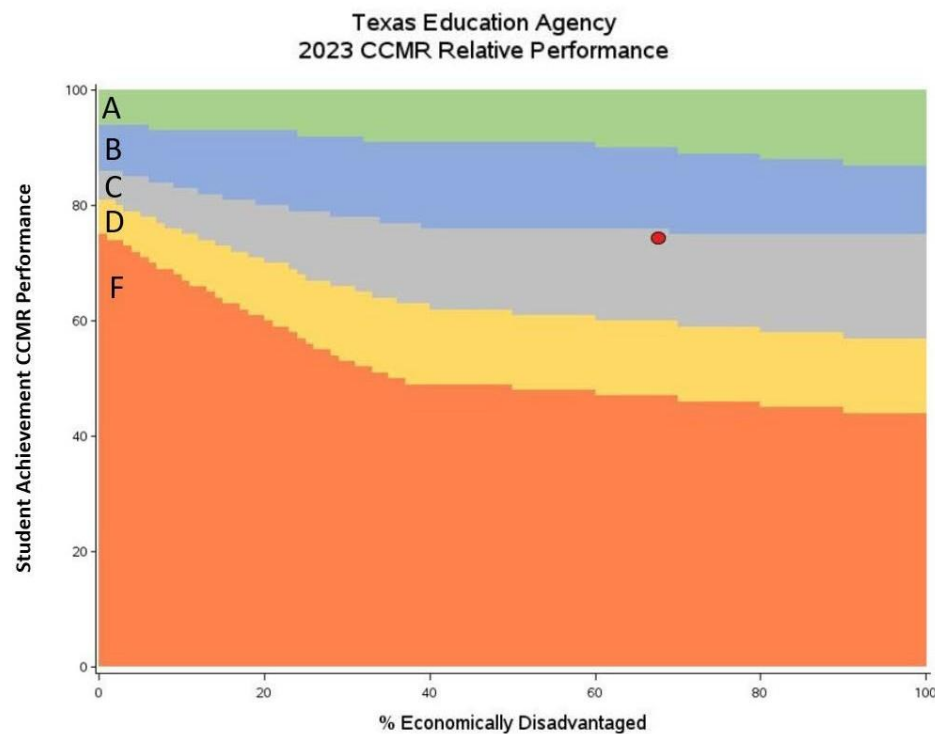
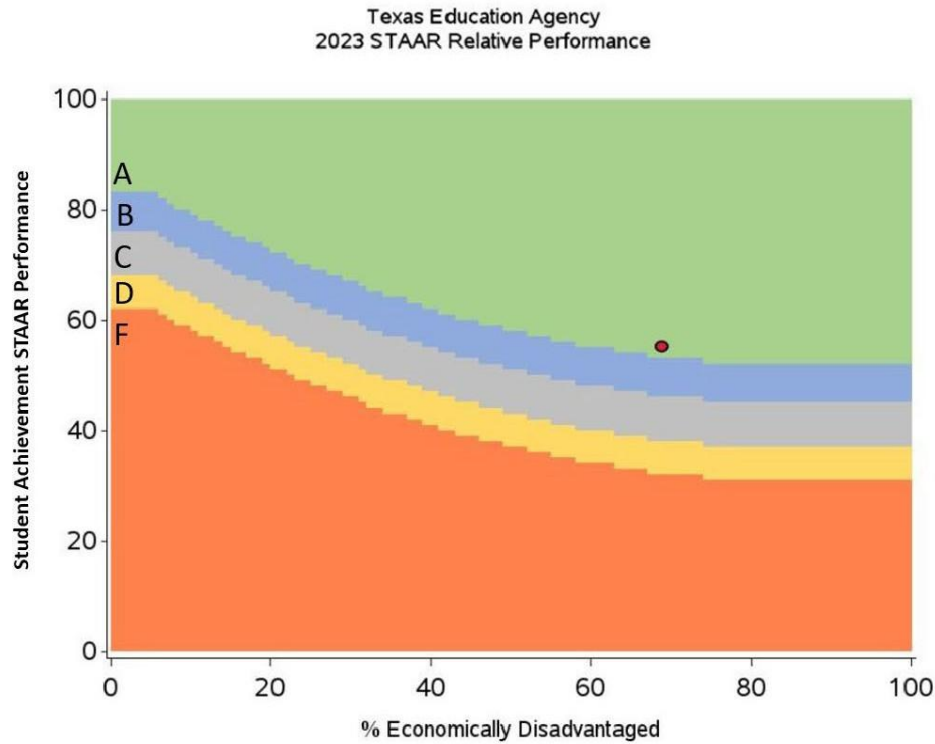
Part B: Relative Performance Score

The Part B: Relative Performance score is determined as follows:

- For elementary and middle school campuses, the raw Student Achievement STAAR component score is scaled using Relative Performance scaling (see “Chapter 5—Calculating Ratings”).
- For high schools and K-12 campuses, the raw Student Achievement STAAR and CCMR scores from the Student Achievement domain are each scaled using Relative Performance scaling (see “Chapter 5—Calculating Ratings”). The two scale scores are then averaged and rounded to the nearest whole number.

Examples: Part B: Relative Performance

In the high school examples shown below, there were 67.9 percent of students identified as economically disadvantaged on the campus’s TSDS PEIMS Fall 2022 snapshot, and the campus earned a 56 raw score on Student Achievement STAAR and a 75 raw score in Student Achievement CCMR. The STAAR Relative Performance scaled score would be 91, and the CCMR Relative Performance scaled score would be 79. The average of these components is 85, which would result in a *B* for Part B: Relative Performance.



Note: The images above are for illustrative purposes only and are only meant to provide a general idea of the methodology used for School Progress, Part B.

Alternative Education Accountability—Part B: Retest Growth

Campuses registered under alternative education accountability (AEA) are evaluated on School Progress, Part B: Retest Growth in place of Part B: Relative Performance.

AEA Part B: Retest Growth—Assessments Evaluated

School Progress, Part B evaluates STAAR end-of-course (EOC) assessments. The Retest Growth component of the School Progress domain calculation uses a methodology in which scores are calculated based on students' level of performance for STAAR assessments as reported in the consolidated accountability file (CAF). See Appendix H for more information.

AEA Part B: Retest Growth—Students Evaluated

All students, including EB students as described below, are evaluated as one group.

AEA Part B: Retest Growth—Inclusion of EB Students

The student demographic data saved by districts in TIDE by the date indicated on the Texas Assessment Program Calendar of Events, are used to identify EB students for accountability purposes (*“Final Date to Enter Student Information for Accountability Reporting”*). EB students' inclusion, exclusion, and relevant TIDE codes are available in “Appendix H—Data Sources.”

AEA Part B: Retest Growth—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All students are evaluated; results are used if there are 10 or more STAAR EOC retest assessments, combined across all subject areas.
- Small numbers analysis is not used in Retest Growth.

AEA Part B: Retest Growth—Methodology

AEA Part B: Retest Growth awards AEA campuses points for the percentage of EOC retest assessments at the Approaches Grade Level, Meets Grade Level, and Masters Grade Level standards during the accountability cycle. The numerator consists of STAAR EOC retest assessments at the Approaches Grade Level, Meets Grade Level, and Masters Grade Level standard. The denominator includes all EOC retest assessments. The all students group is evaluated if there are at least ten EOC retest assessments across all subject areas.

$$\frac{1 \text{ point for each STAAR EOC assessment at Approaches Grade Level or above}}{\text{Total Number of STAAR EOC Retests}}$$

School Progress Domain Rating Calculation

See “Chapter 5—Calculating Ratings” for the methodology to calculate ratings for Part A: Academic Growth and Part B: Relative Performance. The resolved rating for the School Progress domain is the better of Part A: Academic Growth or Part B: Relative Performance. For AEA campuses, the resolved rating for the School Progress domain is the better of Part A: Academic Growth or Part B: Retest Growth.