No Child Left Behind



Accountability and AYP



Each State shall...

Develop and implement a statewide accountability system that will be effective in ensuring that all local educational agencies, public elementary schools and public secondary schools make adequate yearly progress

Accountability System

- ★ Based on academic standards and assessments
- ★ Includes achievement of all students
- ★ Includes sanctions and rewards to hold all public schools accountable for student achievement (these may differ from Sec. 1116 sanctions).

Within a Content Area: School & District AYP Combines

Student Performance



95% Student Participation

School Progress over Time



Adequate Yearly Progress Requires

- Same high standards of academic achievement for all
- Statistically valid and reliable
- Continuous & substantial academic improvement for all students
- Separate measurable annual objectives for achievement
 - -All students
 - -Racial/ethnic groups
 - -Economically disadvantaged students
 - -Students with disabilities (IDEA, Sec. 602)
 - -Students with limited English proficiency



Graduation rates for HS & 1 other indicator for other schools



Disaggregation

- ★ Based on sound statistical methodology, a State must determine and justify the minimum number of students sufficient to yield statistically reliable information for reporting assessment results and for identifying schools in need of improvement
- ★But may not report results that would reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student



Graduation Rate

- NCLB 1111(b)(2)(C)(vi): "defined as the percentage of students who graduate from secondary school with a regular diploma in the standard number of years"
- Regulation clarifies that alternate definitions that accurately measure the graduation rate are permissible.

How a school or district makes AYP

★ Each group of students meets or exceeds statewide annual objective

exception:

- the number below Proficient reduced 10% from prior year, and
- subgroup made progress on other indicators

AND

★ For each group, 95% of students enrolled participate in the assessments on which AYP is based







- Whether the State made AYP for each group of students [as defined in 1111(b)(2)].
- Whether the State met its annual measurable achievement objectives for LEP attainment of English proficiency under Title III.
- When? Starts with the beginning of the third school year of implementing Title I Part A & Title III Part A

(Title VI, Subpart 4)



School Improvement

States must determine if
each school and district
(even those that do not receive Title I funds)
make adequate yearly progress.



Local Annual Review

Each Title I LEA must—

- Review annually the progress of each Title I school to determine whether the school is making AYP, using—
 - > State assessment system; and
 - ➤ Any local assessments or other academic indicators, except that these indicators cannot reduce the number or change the schools that would otherwise be subject to school improvement.
- Publish and disseminate results to parents, teachers, schools and the community.
- Review the effectiveness of activities to provide parent involvement, professional development, and other Title I activities.

School Improvement Timeline

- ★ Miss AYP
- Miss AYP
- Miss AYP, School Improvement Yr 1 (choice)
- Miss AYP School Improvement Yr 2 (supplemental educational services)
- Miss AYP, Corrective Action
- Miss AYP Restructure (planning year)
 - Restructure (implement plan)



- Each Title I district must identify for school improvement any Title I school that fails to make AYP for two consecutive years.
- Identification must take place before the beginning of the school year following the failure to make AYP.
- Within 3 months, an identified school must develop a school plan, in consultation with parents, school staff, district, and outside experts.





If a school fails to make AYP by the end of the first full year after identification, the district must—

- > continue to provide technical assistance
- > continue to make public school choice available
- > make supplemental educational services available.





If a school fails to make AYP by the end of the second full school year after identification, the district must—

- > continue to make public school choice available
- continue to make supplemental services available
- > continue technical assistance
- identify the school for corrective action and take at least one of the following actions:





- > Replace school staff relevant to the failure
- ➤ Institute and implement a new curriculum
- Significantly decrease management authority in the school
- > Appoint outside experts to advise the school
- Extend school year or school day
- Restructure internal organization of the school.



Restructuring

If a school fails to make AYP after one full year of corrective action, the district must—

- > continue to make public school choice available
- > continue to make supplemental services available
- > prepare a plan to restructure the school.

Restructuring, continued

By the beginning of the next school year, the district must implement one of the following alternative governance arrangements, consistent with State law:

- > Reopen school as a public charter school
- > Replace all or most of school staff, including the principal
- ➤ Enter into a contract with an entity, such as a private management company, with a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school
- > State takeover
- > Any other major restructuring of the school's governance arrangement.



Will include:

- Disaggregated student achievement results by performance level
- Comparison between annual objectives and actual performance for each student group
- Percent of students not tested, disaggregated
- 2-year trend data by subject, by grade tested
- Data on other indicators used to determine AYP



- Graduation rates
- Performance of districts making AYP, including the number and names of schools identified for school improvement
- Professional qualifications of teachers, percent with provisional credentials, percent of classes not taught by highly qualified teachers including comparison between high- and low-poverty schools
- Optional information provided by State

