Chapter 2—Student Achievement Domain

Overview

The Student Achievement domain evaluates district and campus performance based on student achievement in three areas: performance on STAAR assessments, College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR) indicators, and graduation rates. For 2021, component raw scores are displayed; neither raw nor scaled scores are calculated for the Student Achievement domain.

STAAR Component

The STAAR component of the Student Achievement domain calculation uses a methodology in which scores are calculated based on students' level of performance at Approaches Grade Level or above, Meets Grade A[J o.9 (d) o.9 (d) e (r)-d2.1 (r (c)4.9)<7 (sc)4.l

Inclusion of SAT/ACT Results for Accelerated Testers

As part of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Plan 2021 Addendum, TEA requested to delay the implementation of the accelerated testers requirement until August 2022. The request was not approved.

The STAAR component of the Student Achievement domain calculation includes SAT and/or ACT results for accelerated testers as described in this chapter. Accelerated testers are defined as students who complete a STAAR EOC at the Approaches Grade Level or above standard in Algebra I, English II, and/or Biology prior to grade 9.

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to the district and campus at which the student is reported as enrolled in grade 12 on the TSDS PEIMS October snapshot for that accountability cycle. SAT/ACT results are attributed to that campus without regard to the campus at which the student took the corresponding STAAR EOC before grade 9 or the enrolled campus at the time of SAT/ACT administration.

STAAR Component—Methodology

One point is given for each percentage of assessment results that are at or above the following:

- Approaches Grade Level or above
- Meets Grade Level or above
- Masters Grade Level

The STAAR component score is calculated by dividing the total points (cumulative performance for the three performance levels) by three resulting in an overall score of 0 to 100 for all districts and campuses. The percentage by performance level and STAAR component score are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Example Calculation: STAAR Component Score							
STAAR Performance	**Reading**	**Math-ematics**	**Writing**	**Science**	**Social Studies**	**Totals**	**Percentages**
Number of Assessments	480	432	101	330	274	1617	
Approaches Grade Level or Above	300	298	50	143	87	878	54%
Meets Grade Level or Above	200	170	40	45	76	531	33%
Masters Grade Level	100	165	9	41	22	337	21%
						Total Percentage Points	**108**
						Student Achievement Domain STAAR Component Score **(Total Percentage Points ÷ 3)**	**36**

College, Career, and Military Readiness Component

The College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR) component of the Student Achievement domain measures graduates' preparedness for college, the workforce, or the military. The Student Achievement CCMR denominator consists of 2020 annual graduates. Annual graduates are students who graduate from a district or campus in a school year regardless of cohort. This is separate from, and may include different students than, the longitudinal graduation cohorts. Annual graduates demonstrate college, career, or military readiness in any one of the following ways:

- *Meet Texas Success Initiative (TSI) Criteria in ELA/*

assessment results considered include TSI assessments through October 2020, SAT and ACT results through the July 2020 administration, and course completion data via TSDS PEIMS. See Appendix H for additional information.

A graduate must meet the TSI requirement for both reading and mathematics but does not necessarily need to meet them on the same assessment. For example, a graduate may meet the TSI criteria for college readiness in ELA/reading on the SAT and complete and earn credit for a college

- Class of 2018 six-year graduation rate follows the same cohort of students for two additional years.
- Annual dropout rate for school year 2019–20 for grades 9–12 is used if a campus has students enrolled in grade 9, 10, 11, or 12 but does not have a four-year, five-year, or six-year graduation rate. This proxy for the graduation rate is calculated by converting the grade 9–12 annual dropout rate into a positive measure. Please see *Annual Dropout Rate — Grades 9–12* on the following pages.

Graduation Rate—Students Evaluated

All students are evaluated as one group.

Graduation Rate—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All Students are evaluated if there are at least 10 students in the class.
- Small numbers analysis, as described below, applies to all students if the number of students in the Class of 2020 (4-year), Class of 2019 (5-year), or Class of 2018 (6-year) is fewer than 10. The total number of students in the class consists of graduates, continuing students, Texas high school equivalency certificate (TxCHSE) recipients, and dropouts.
  - A three-year [illegible]

Example Calculation: Graduation Rate	
Graduation Rate	**All Students**
Class of 2020, 4-year	85.2%
Class of 2019, 5-year	87.3%
Class of 2018, 6-year	85.0%
Graduation Rate Score **(Highest of 4-year, 5-year & 6-year graduation rate)**	**87.3**

Annual Dropout Rate Component

For districts and campuses that serve students enrolled in grades 9–12, the grade 9–12 annual dropout rate is used if a four-year, five-year, or six-year graduation rate is not available.

Annual Dropout Rate—Students Evaluated

All students are evaluated as one group.

Annual Dropout Rate—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All Students are evaluated if there are at least 10 students enrolled during the school year.
- Small numbers analysis, as described below, applies to the group of all students if the number of students enrolled in grades 9–12 during the 2019–20 school year is fewer than 10.
  - A three-year-average annual dropout rate is calculated for all students. The calculation is based on an aggregated three-year uniform average.
  - The all students group is evaluated if the three-year sum has at least 10 students.

    An example of small numbers analysis follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Dropouts in Grades 9–12 in 2019–20, 2018–19, and 2017–18}}{\text{Number of Students in Grades 9–12 in 2019–20, 2018–19, and 2017–18}}$$

Annual Dropout Rate—Methodology

The annual dropout rate is calculated by dividing the number of students in grades 9–12 designated as having dropped out by the number of students enrolled in grades 9–12 at any time during the 2019–20 school year. Grade 9–12 annual dropout rates are expressed as a percentage rounded to one decimal place. For example, 24 dropouts divided by 2,190 students enrolled in grades 9–12 is 1.095% which rounds to a 1.1% annual dropout rate.

Annual Dropout Rate—Conversion

Because the annual dropout rate is a measure of negative performance—the rate rises as performance declines—it must be transformed into a positive measure to be used as a component of the Student Achievement domain. The following calculation converts the annual dropout rate for a non-AEA district or campus into a positive measure that is a proxy for the graduation rate.

100 – (grade 9–12 annual dropout rate x 10) with a floor of zero

The multiplier of 10 allows the non-AEA district or campus to accumulate points towards the Student Achievement domain score only if its annual dropout rate is less than 10 percent.

For example, a 1.1% annual dropout rate conversion calculation is: 100 – (1.1 x 10) = 100 – 11 = 89.

The annual dropout rate calculation requires at least a three-year average of 10 students per class.

Alternative Education Accountability Modifications

Alternative procedures applicable to the graduation rate and annual dropout rate calculations are provided for approved campuses and charter schools serving at-risk students in alternative education programs. The annual dropout rate is used on a safeguard basis only for campuses designated as dropout recovery schools (DRS). The Student Achievement domain for DRS without a longitudinal graduation rate is calculated using STAAR, CCMR, and the annual dropout rate; it is also calculated using only the STAAR and CCMR components. Whichever calculation produces the higher rating is used. For more information on the alternative education accountability (AEA) eligibility and DRS criteria, please see "Chapter 7—Other Accountability System Processes."

AEA Graduation/Annual Dropout Rate—Methodology

The graduation rate calculation is modified to credit AEA campuses and charter schools for graduates, continuing students (continuers), and TxCHSE recipients. The grade 9–12 annual dropout rate is used if no combined graduation, continuer, and TxCHSE rate is available.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Graduates + Continuers + TxCHSE Recipients in the Class}}{\text{Number of Students in the Class}}$$
$$\text{(Graduates + Continuers + TxCHSE Recipients + Dropouts)}$$

- Class of 2020 four-year graduation, continuer, and TxCHSE rates are calculated for AE c2ose