

MCAS Presentation to the School Committee October 7, 2014 Cambridge, MA

Agenda

MCAS in context

- Purpose of MCAS
- ▶ CPS in relation to state: All grades and subgroups combined

Digging Deeper

- Variation by grade
- Variation by student group
- Performance Levels
 - ▶ Levels I and 2 Schools
 - Level 3 Schools deeper analysis
- Summary and Questions Raised



Purpose of MCAS

- To determine the progress the district, schools, and individual students have made in acquiring the knowledge and skills as outlined in the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks.
- This testing is a snapshot of a school, grade, subgroup, and individual student's progress to date as measured by one assessment.

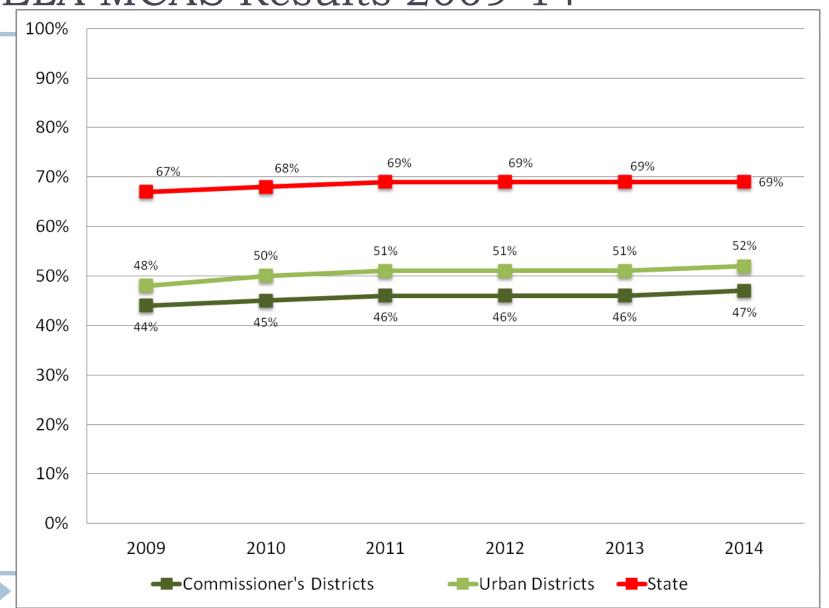
MCAS in Context

CPS and the State of Massachusetts

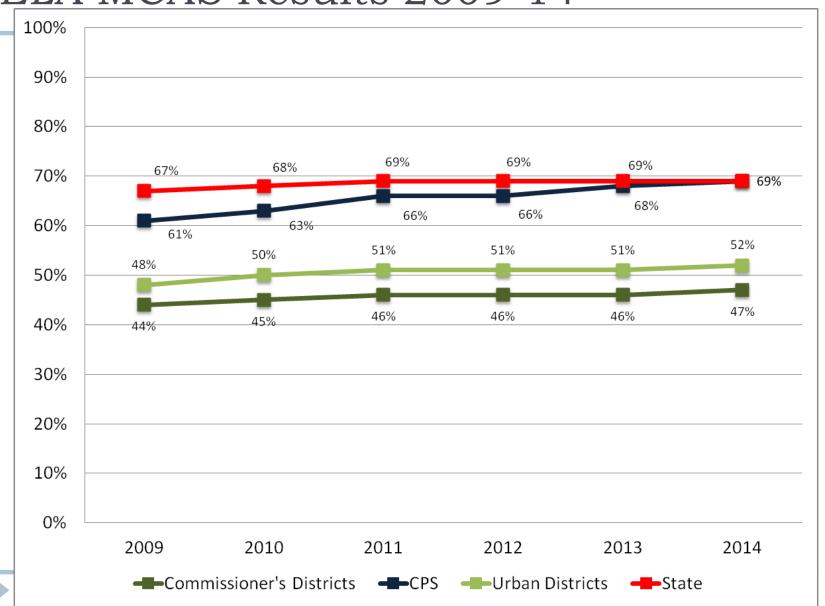
Putting MCAS in Context

- What is happening across the state?
- ▶ How does CPS compare?
- Key Takeaways:
 - ▶ CPS has made greater gains overall relative to the state.
 - We have closed the performance gap between CPS and the state in ELA and Math.
 - ▶ CPS outperforms urban and Commissioner's districts.
 - We have made roughly twice as much progress as urban and Commissioner's districts in both ELA and math.
 - Although we have made twice the progress of the state in science, we are still 3% below the state in science.

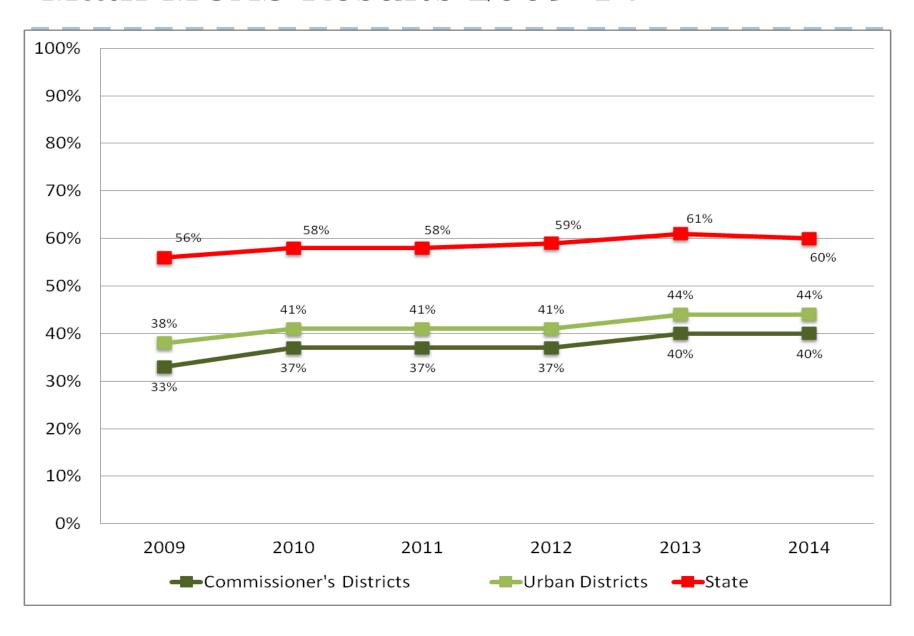
ELA MCAS Results 2009-14



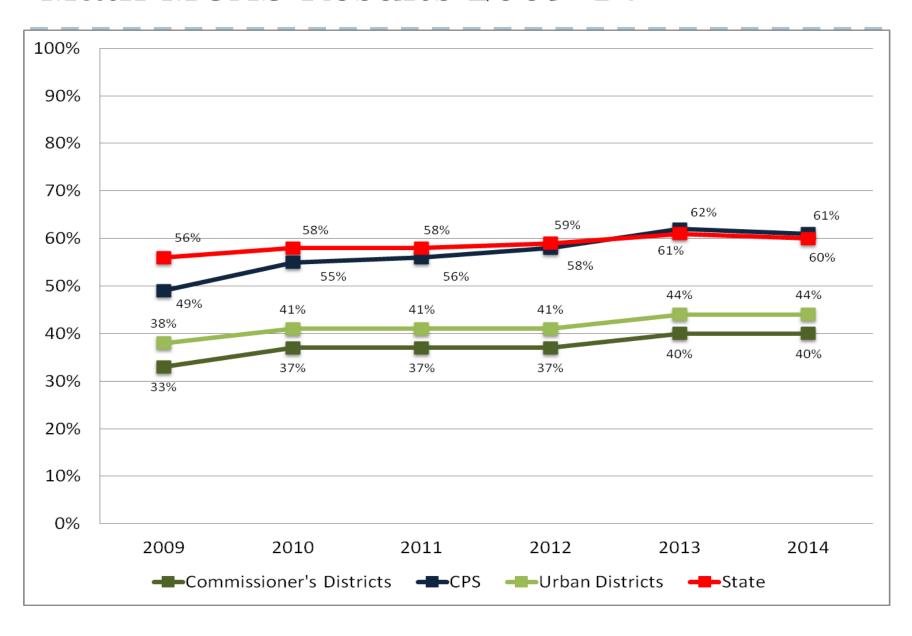
ELA MCAS Results 2009-14



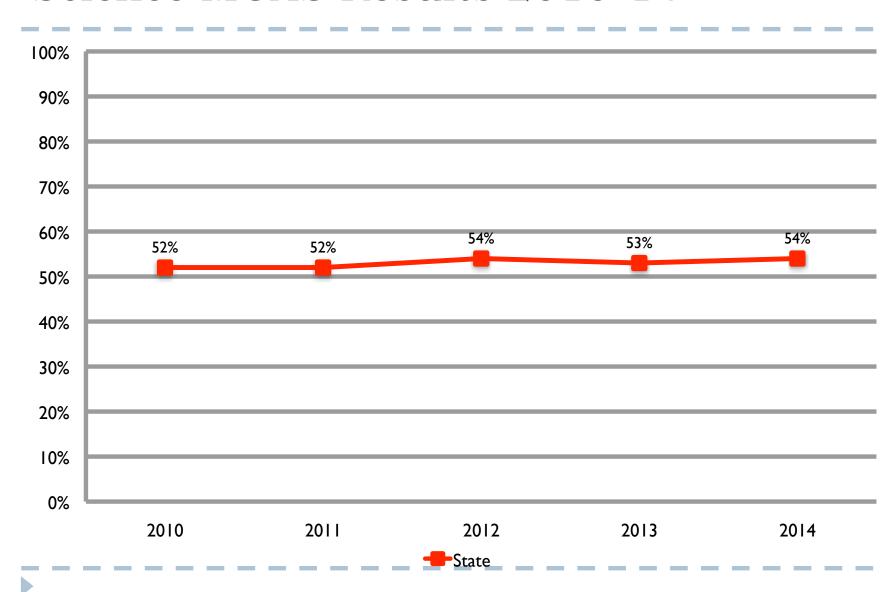
Math MCAS Results 2009-14



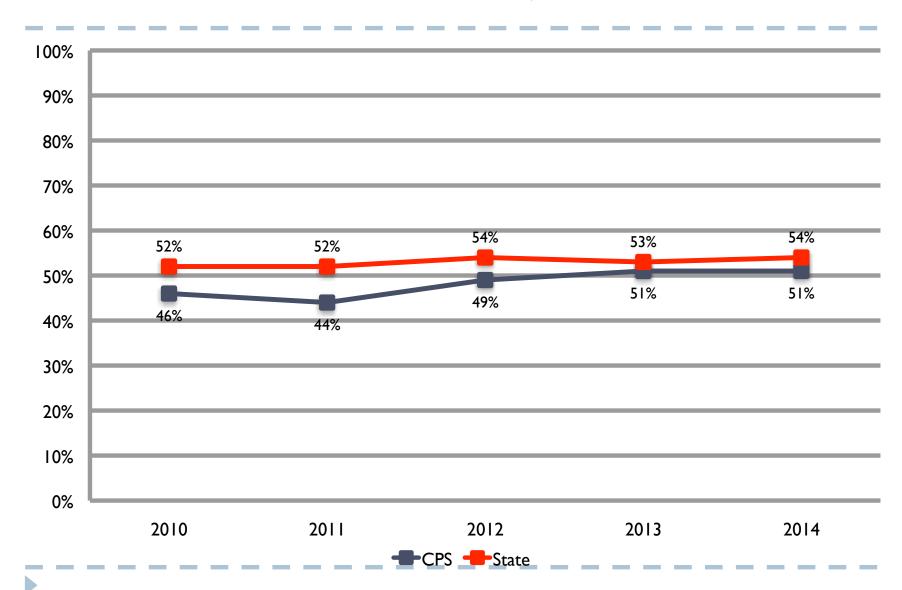
Math MCAS Results 2009-14



Science MCAS Results 2010-14



Science MCAS Results 2010-14



Summary

- ▶ CPS has made greater gains overall relative to the state.
- We have closed the performance gap between CPS and the state in ELA and Math.
- ▶ CPS outperforms urban and Commissioner's districts.
- We have made roughly twice as much progress as urban and Commissioner's districts in both ELA and math.
- Although we have made twice the progress of the state in science, we are still 3% below the state in science.

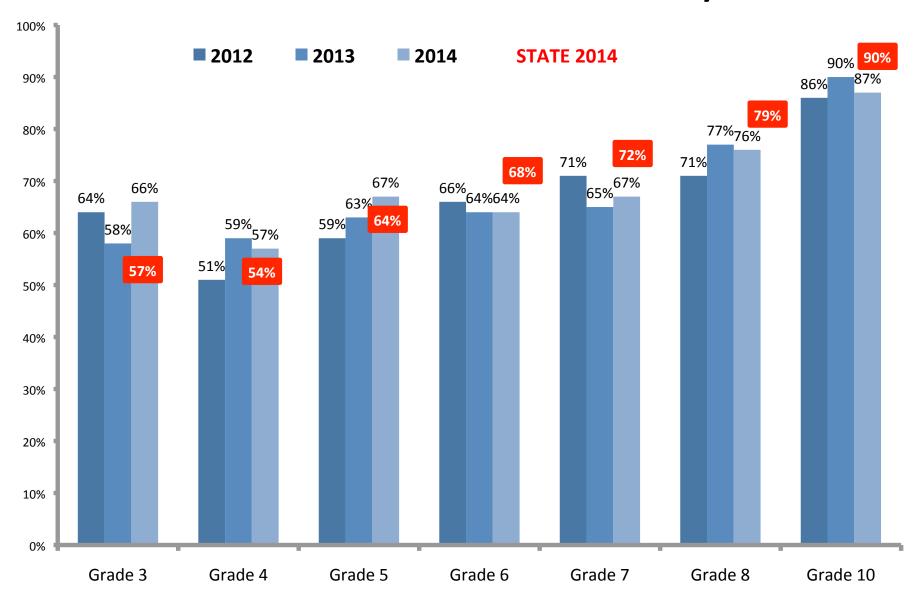
MCAS performance

Grade and Grade band

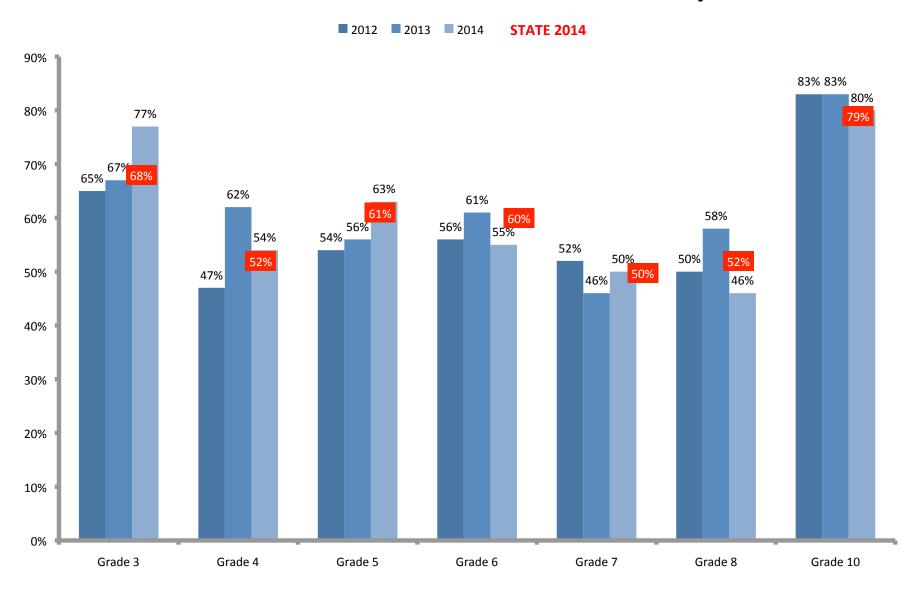
Digging Deeper

- How does MCAS performance vary by grade and grade band?
- Key Takeaways:
 - Elementary Schools
 - ▶ CPS outperforms the state at grades 3, 4, 5 ELA and math and has made greater growth than the state in every subject since 2009.
 - Upper Schools
 - ▶ The state outperforms CPS in grades 6 8 ELA and math
 - There has been a decrease in performance in math and science from 2013 to 2014, while ELA scores have remained flat.
 - CRLS
 - Since 2009, we have seen an overall upward trend in proficient/ advanced at CRLS in every subject.
 - Overall
 - ▶ The state outperforms CPS at every grade level tested in science.

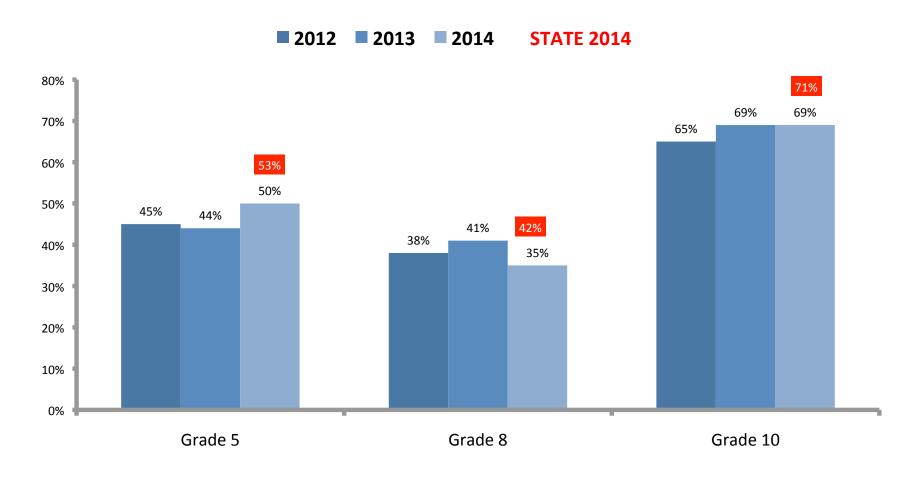
ELA - % Proficient/Advanced by Grade

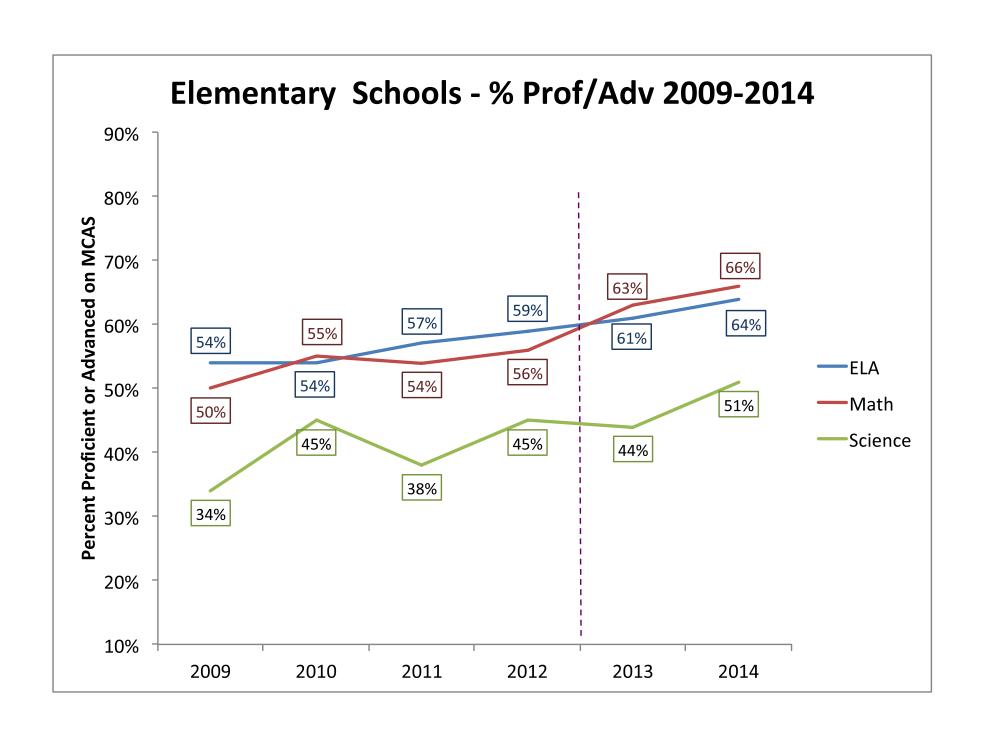


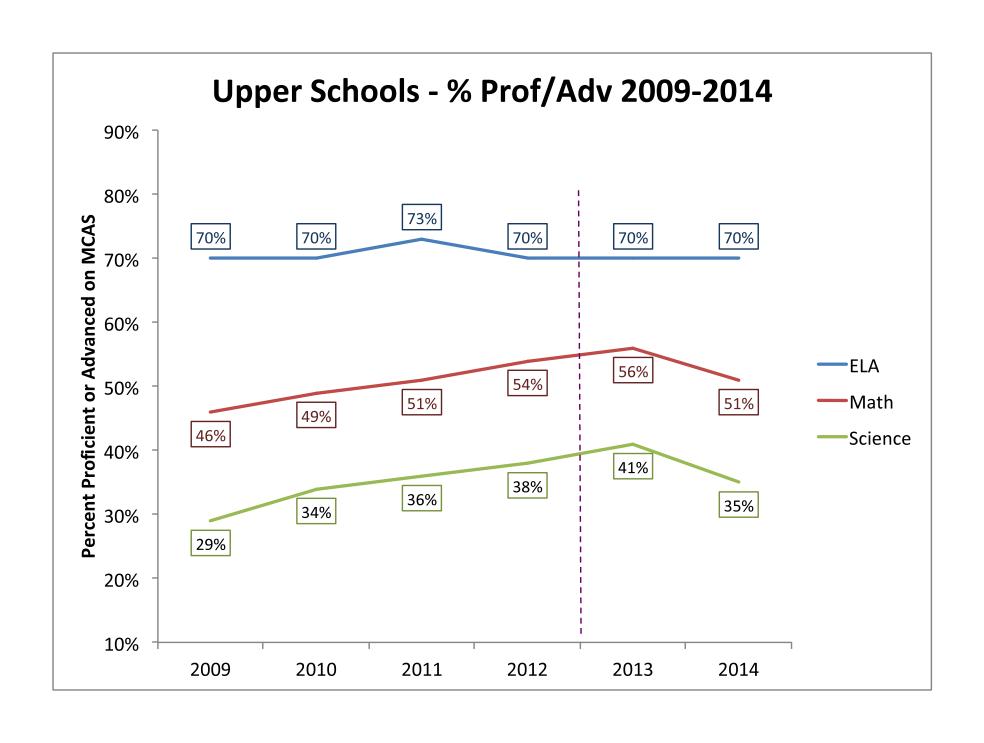
Math - % Proficient/Advanced by Grade

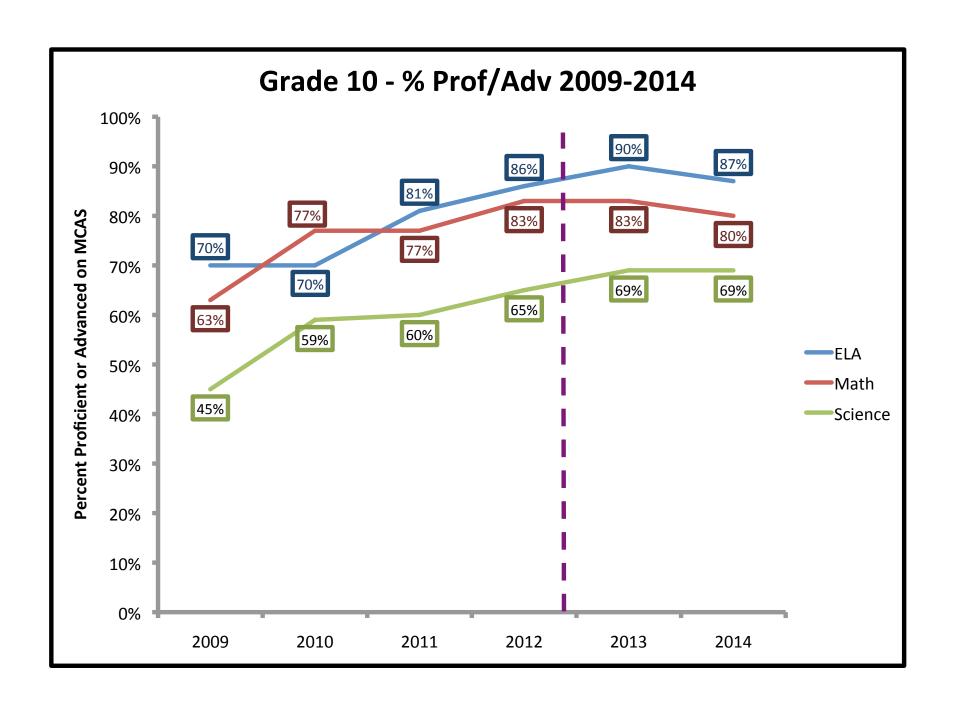


Science - % Proficient/Advanced by Grade









Summary

Elementary Schools

CPS outperforms the state at grades 3, 4, 5 ELA and math and has made greater growth than the state in every subject since 2009.

Upper Schools

- ▶ The state outperforms CPS in grades 6 8 ELA and math
- There has been a decrease in performance in math and science from 2013 to 2014, while ELA scores have remained flat.

► <u>CRLS</u>

Since 2009, we have seen an overall upward trend in proficient/ advanced at CRLS in every subject.

Overall

The state outperforms CPS at every grade level tested in science.

MCAS Performance

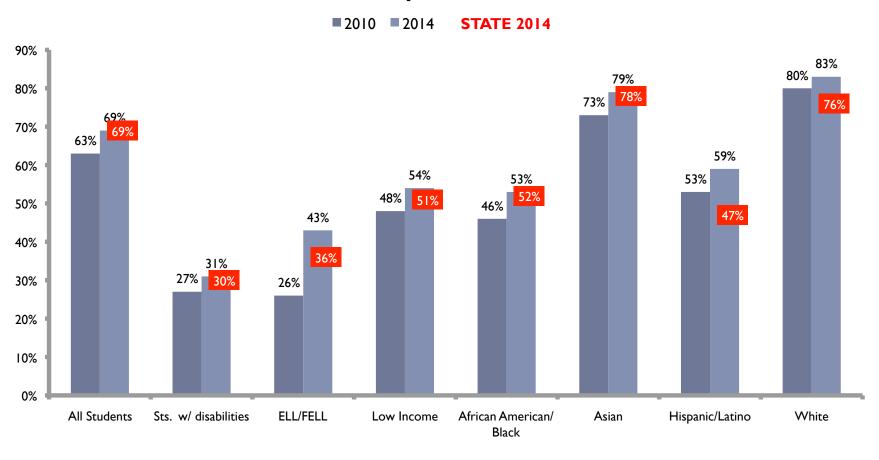
Student Groups and Gap Narrowing Progress

Digging Deeper

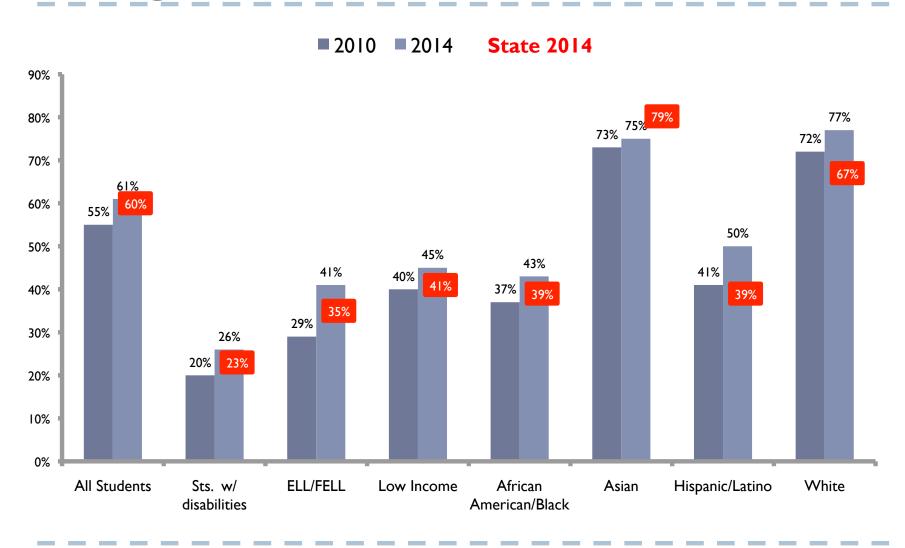
- ▶ How are different student groups progressing on MCAS in CPS?
- Are achievement gaps narrowing?
- Key Takeaways:
 - For grades 3 10 ELA, CPS performance roughly equals the state for every student group. CPS outperforms the state for ELL, Hispanic/Latino, and White students.
 - In grades 3 − 5, achievement gaps are narrowing for many student groups, especially African American / Black students in every subject with increases of 10%, 12%, and 11% in ELA, math, and science, respectively.
 - Achievement gaps are not narrowing at grades 6 8.
 - In grade 10, achievement gaps are narrowing for many student groups, most notably in ELA. In particular African American/ Black students, Hispanic/ Latino, low income students, ELL students, and students with disabilities have increased 21 28% in ELA proficient/advanced over the last 5 years.

Grades 3-10 ELA Subgroups % Prof/Adv Change Between 2010-2014 and State 2014

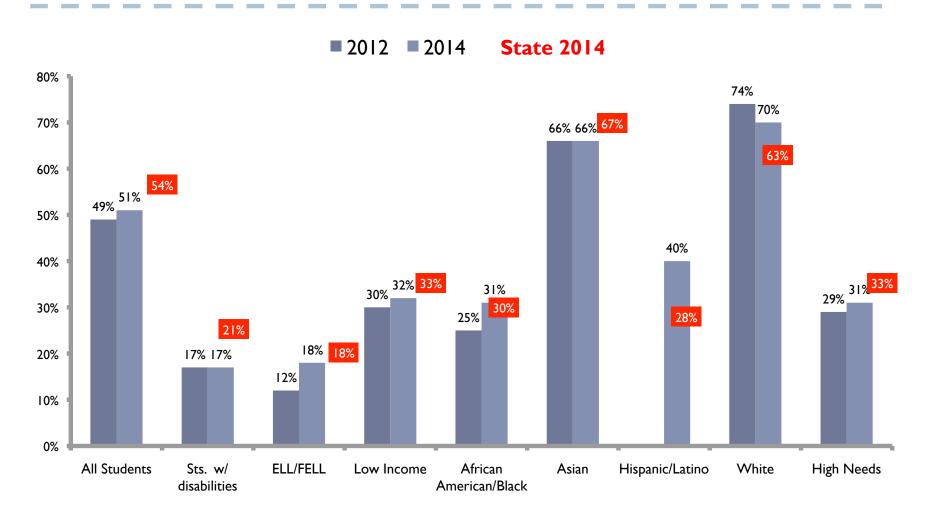
ELA - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014 in comparison with State 2014



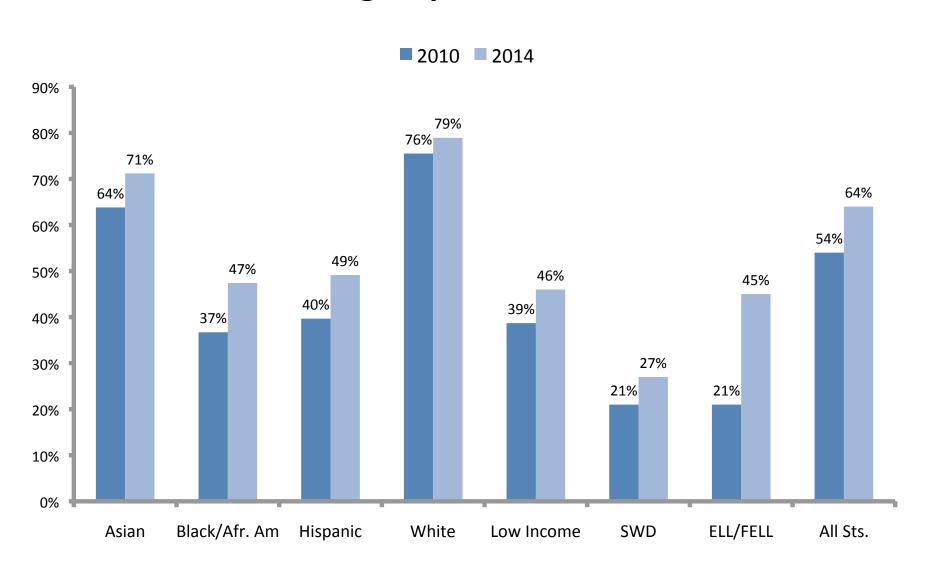
Grades 3-10 Math Subgroups % Prof/Adv Change Between 2010-2014 and State 2014



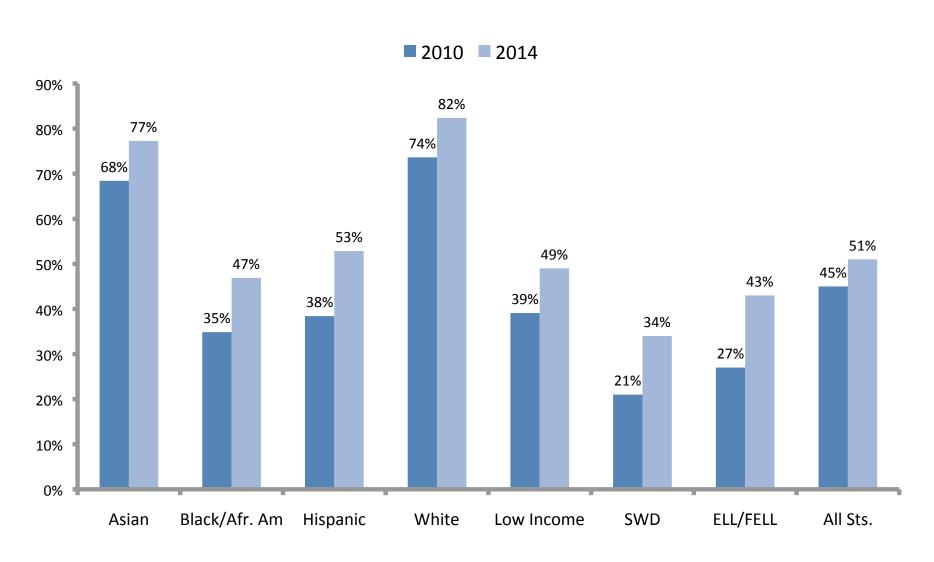
Grades 3-10 Science Subgroups Change Between 2010-2014 with State 2014



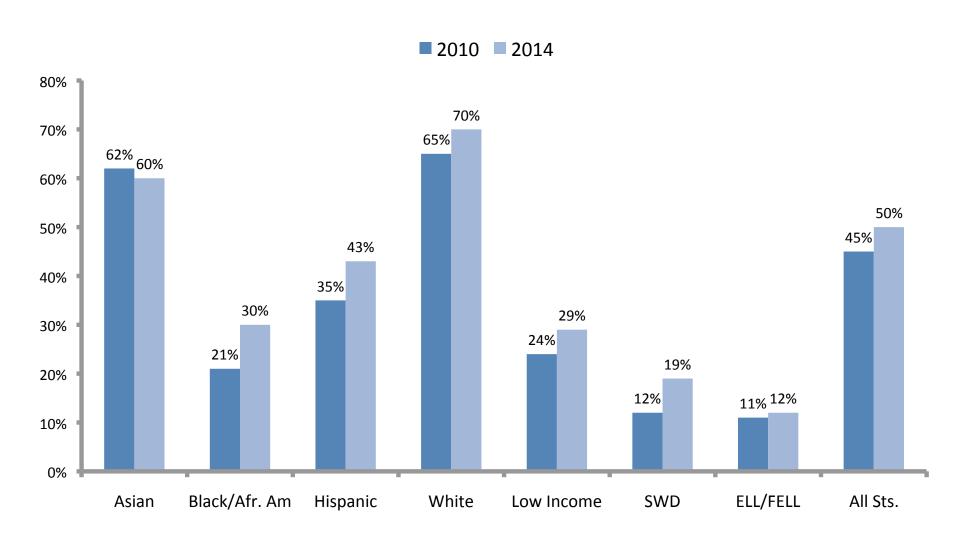
ELA Grades 3-5 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



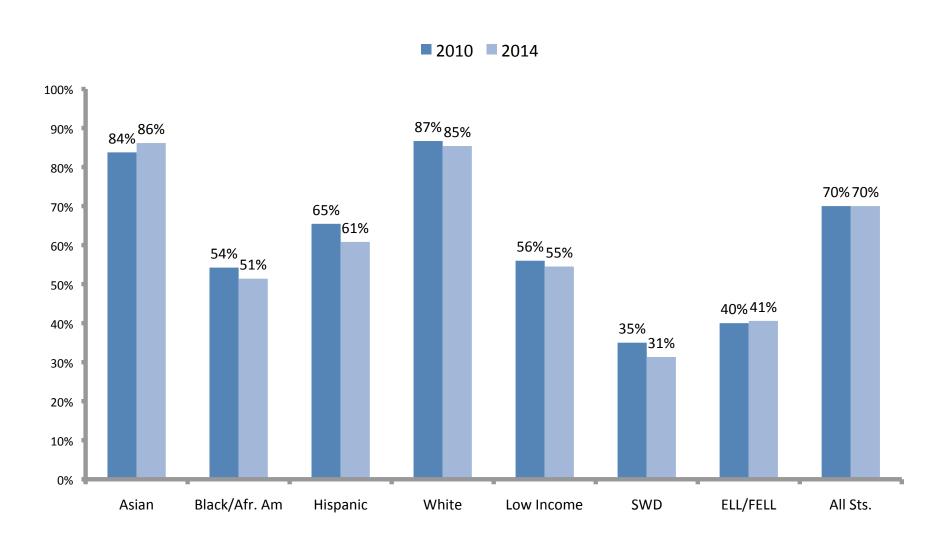
Math Grades 3-5 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



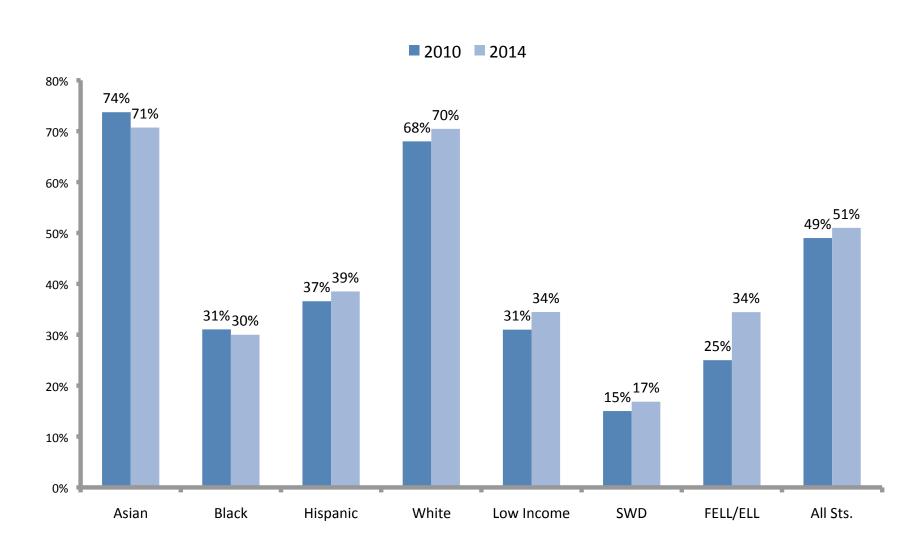
Science Grade 5 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



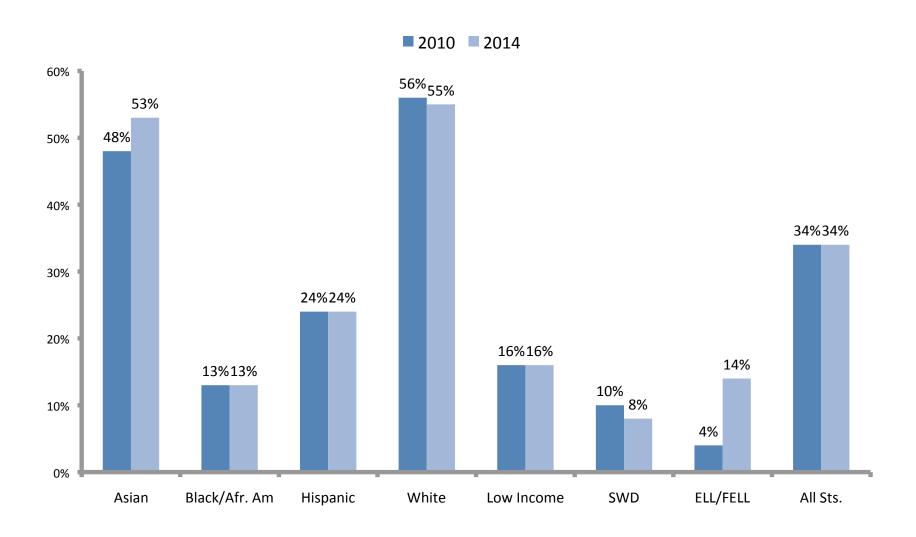
ELA Grades 6-8 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



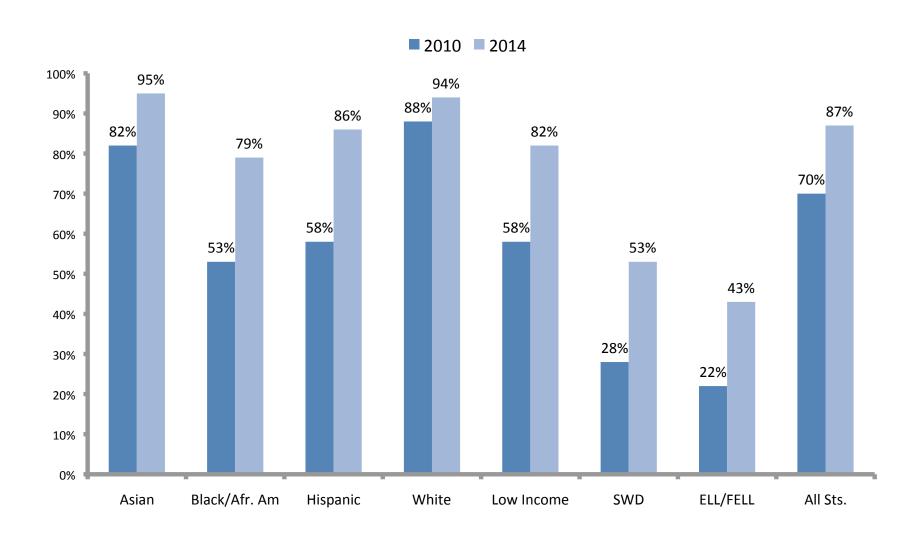
Math Grades 6-8 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



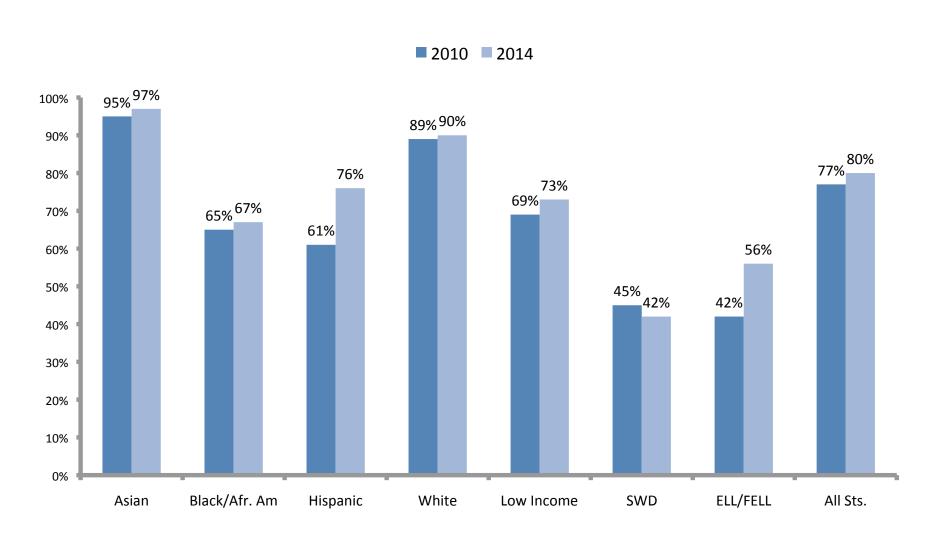
Science Grade 8 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



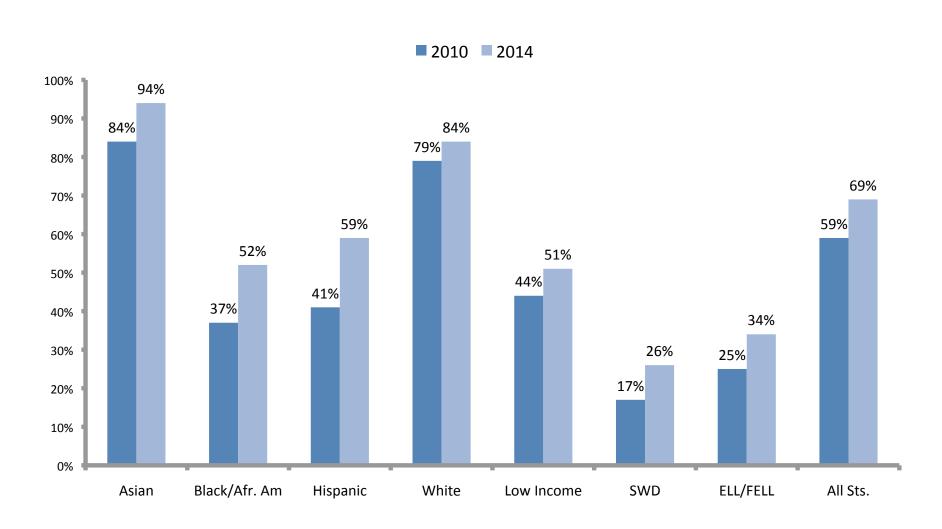
ELA Grade 10 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



MATH Grade 10 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



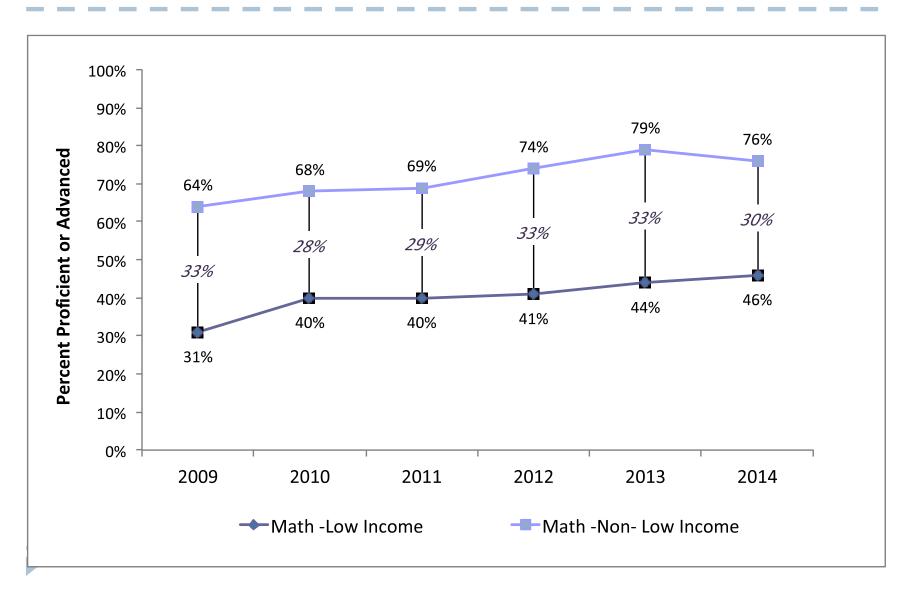
Science Grade 10 - % Proficient & Advanced by Student Subgroup 2010-2014



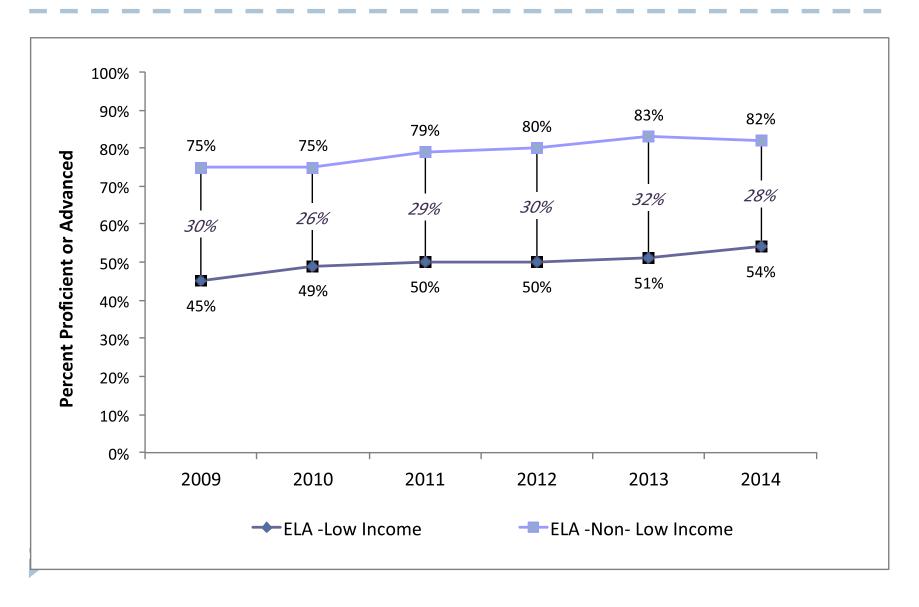
Summary

- ▶ For grades 3 10 ELA, CPS performance roughly equals the state for every student group. CPS outperforms the state for ELL, Hispanic/Latino, and White students.
- In grades 3 − 5, achievement gaps are narrowing for many student groups, especially African American / Black students in every subject with increases of 10%, 12%, and 11% in ELA, math, and science, respectively.
- Achievement gaps are not narrowing at grades 6 8.
- In grade 10, achievement gaps are narrowing for many student groups, most notably in ELA. In particular African American/Black students, Hispanic/Latino, low income students, ELL students, and students with disabilities have increased 21 28% in ELA proficient/advanced over the last 5 years.

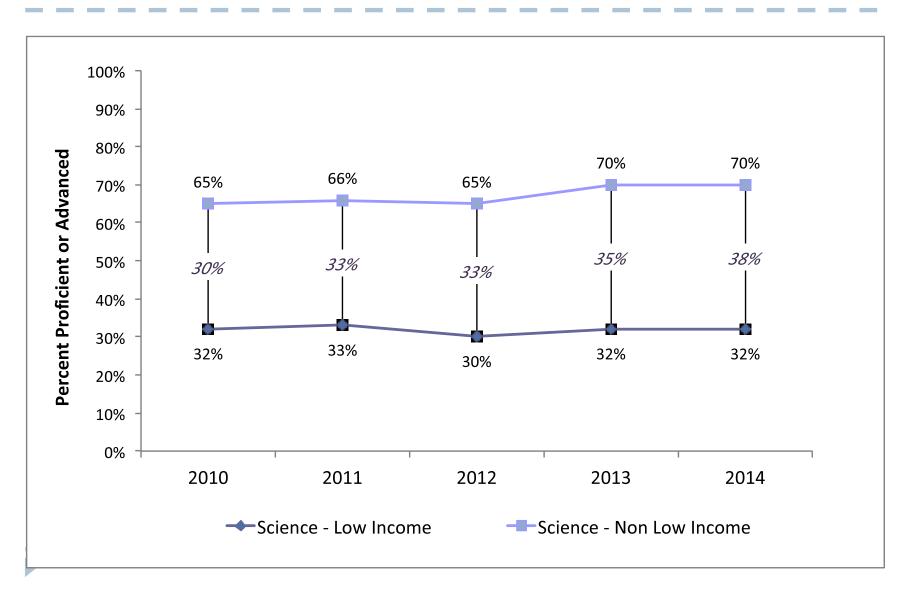
Grades 3 – 10 Math - % Proficient/Advanced for Low Income & Non-Low Income Students



Grades 3-10 ELA - % Proficient/Advanced for Low Income & Non-Low Income Students



Grades 3-10 Science - % Proficient/Advanced for Low Income & Non-Low Income Students



Performance Levels

A Deeper Analysis

Digging Deeper

- What can we learn by analyzing data behind DESE performance levels (I 3)?
 - Analyzing data behind performance levels forces schools to:
 - Identify targets met or missed, which provide information as to what practices are to be considered to be brought to scale.
 - Identify areas in need of greater focus.
 - Provides for trend analysis that incorporates performance plus growth.
 - A Level 3 school can make great gains in a year and still remain a Level 3 school.
- How does CPS compare overall to the state in the number of Level 1, 2, and 3 Schools?
 - In 2014, 10 schools were classified as Level 1, 4 schools were classified as Level 2, and 3 schools were classified as Level 3. This is a significant improvement since 2012, when only 4 of CPS schools were Level 1.

How Performance Levels are Determined

- Annual PPI combines information about narrowing proficiency gaps, growth, (and at high school also graduation and dropout rates) into a number between 0 and 100
- ▶ A PPI of 75 means on track toward meeting goals
- Must have at least 30 students to report student groups
- Annually calculated by meeting targets in...

Subject	Component #I	Component #2	Component #3
ELA	Composite Performance Index (a measure of MCAS proficiency)	Student Growth Percentile (measure of MCAS growth)	Extra Credit: reduce warning/ failing or increase advanced
Math			
Science		Not available	

Cumulative PPI

- Cumulative PPI is the average of a school's annual PPIs over the most recent four year period, weighting recent years the most (4-3-2-1)
- ▶ All schools in MA are classified into Levels I 2 using cumulative PPI for all students and high needs students.
 - Level I: Cumulative PPI = 75 + for all students and high needs
 - Level 2: Either or both group (all students and high needs students) has Cumulative PPI less than 75

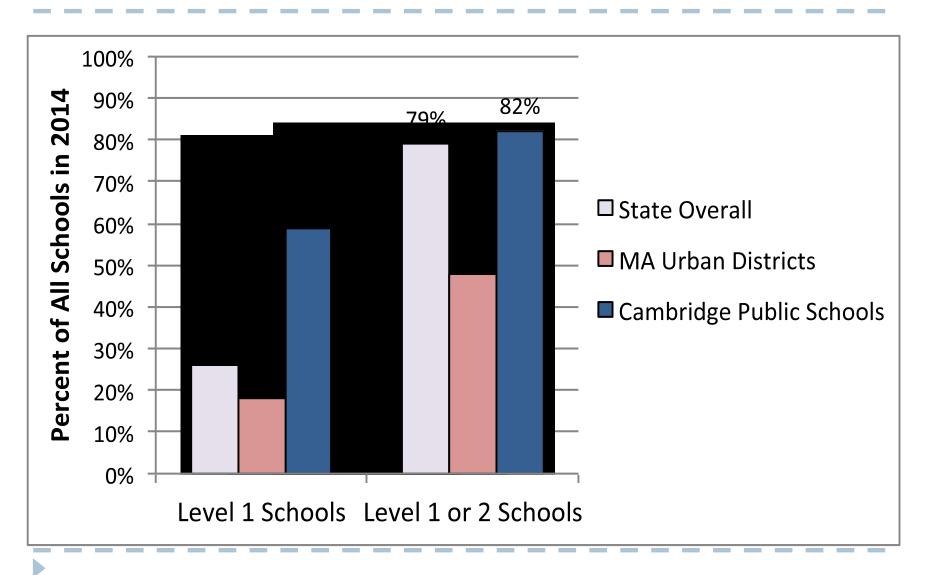
School Percentiles

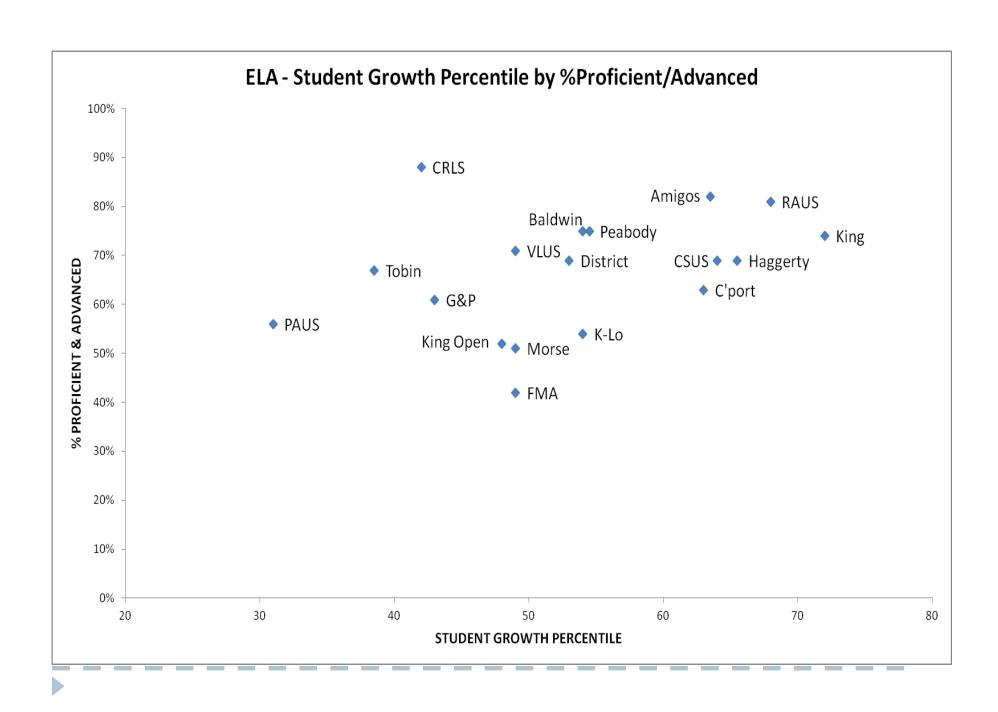
- School Percentile is an indication of a school's overall performance relative to other schools that serve the same or individual grades.
- Calculated somewhat similarly to PPI (e.g. weighting years 4-3-2-1), except that achievement is weighted three times higher than improvement
 - ▶ Thus, a school can have a high cumulative PPI, but a low school %ile.
 - ▶ There is less transparency from DESE re: calculations of School %iles.

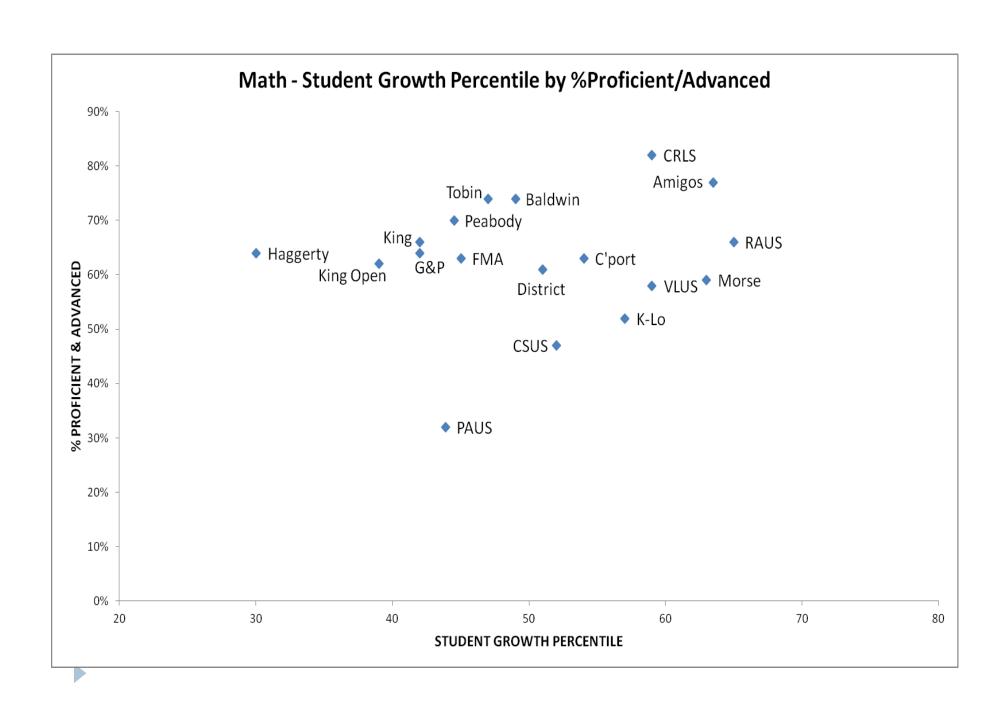
Level 3 Determination

- Level 3 Schools Determined By:
 - School Percentile in lowest 20% of all schools at same or similar grade level in state OR
 - ▶ One or more subgroups in lowest 20% of that subgroup
- Levels 4 and 5: Most serious designation, made by Commissioner

Level 1 and 2 Schools in CPS vs. State

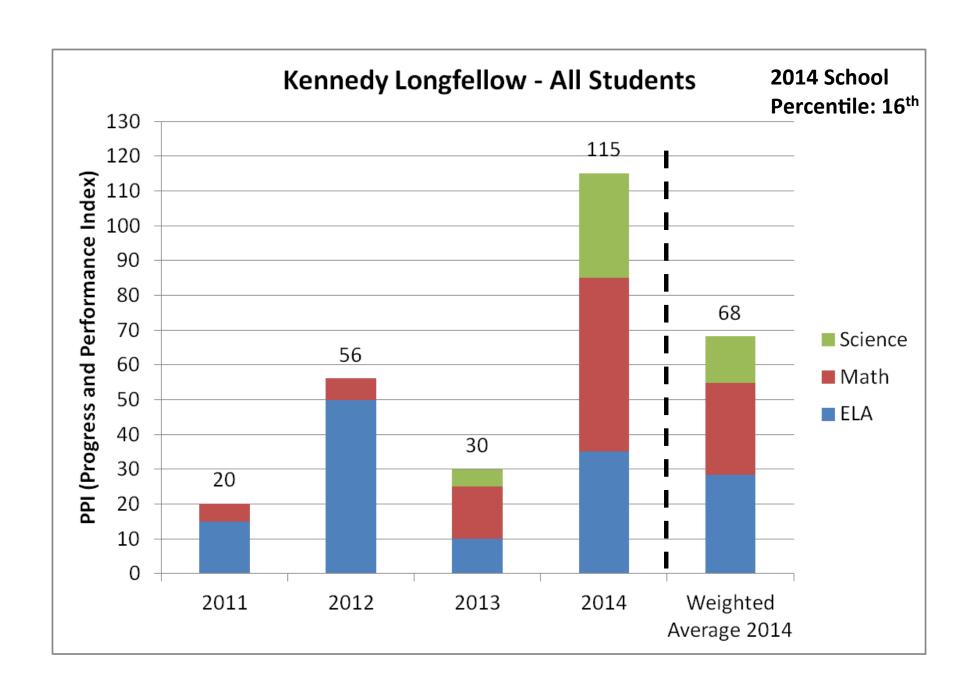


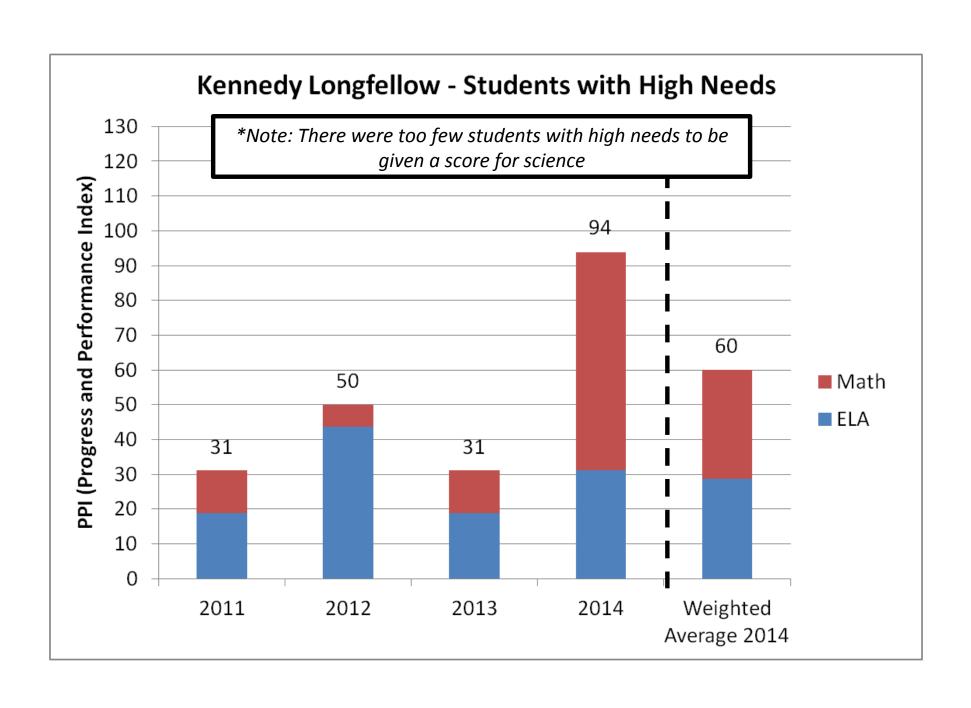


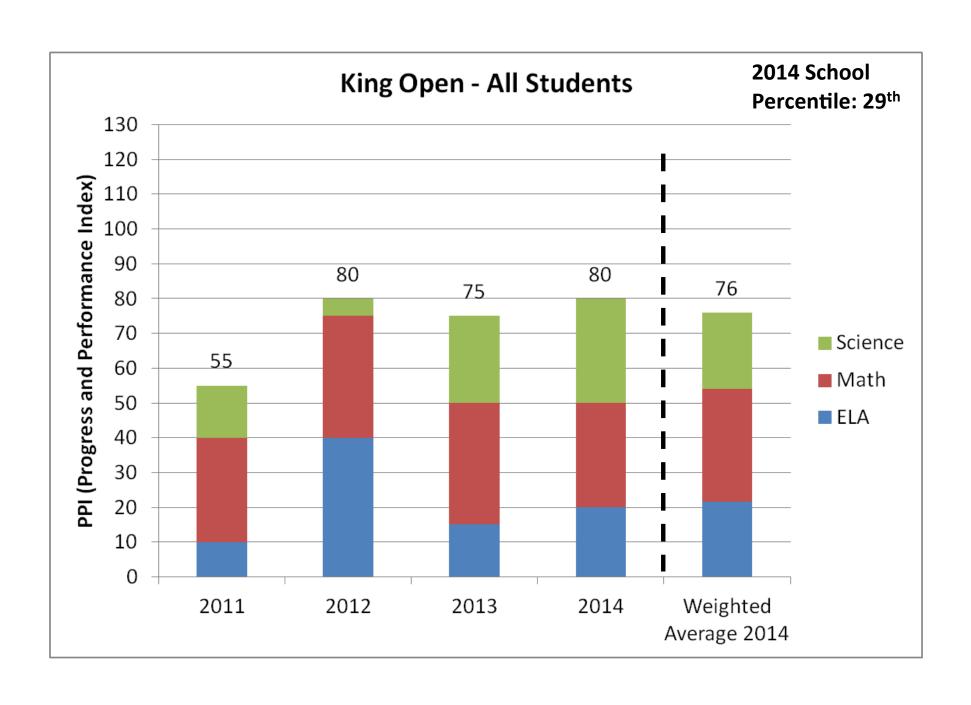


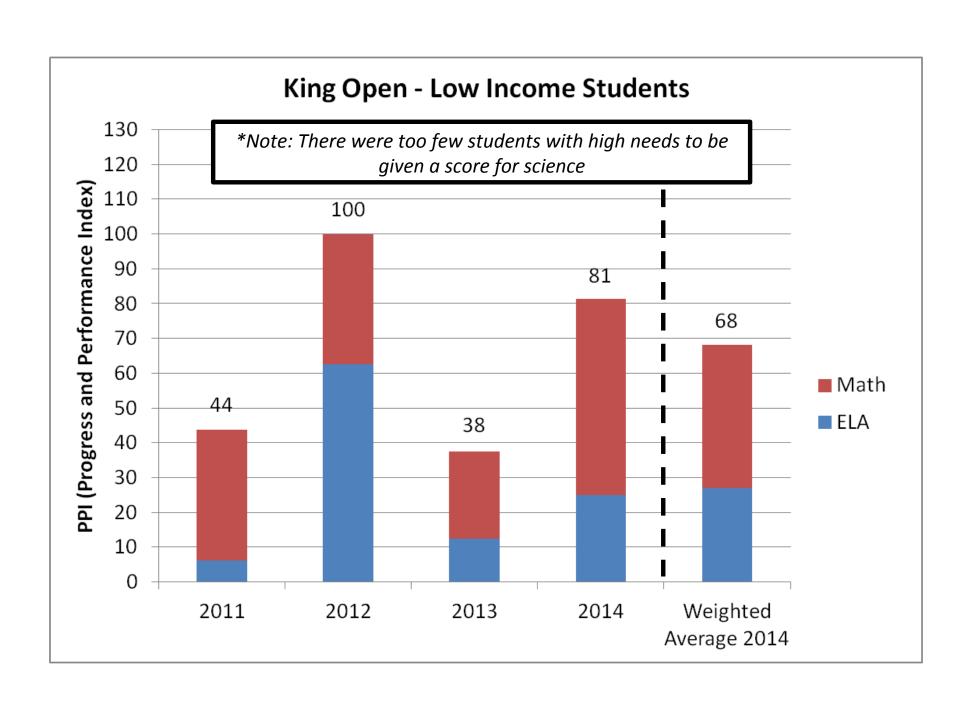
Focusing on Level 3 Schools

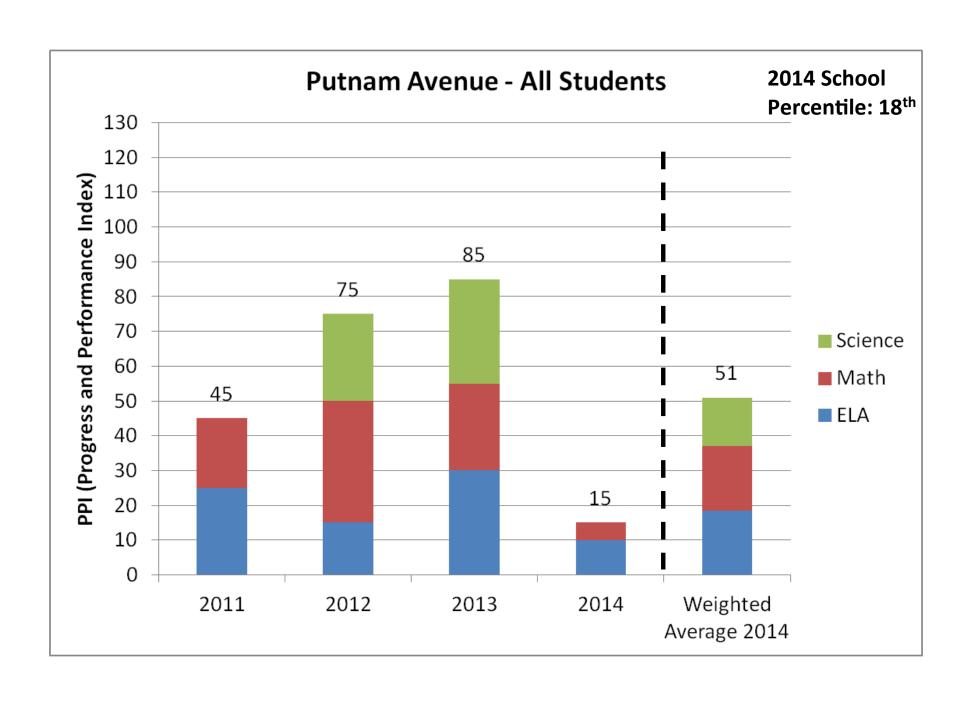
- ▶ Although 82% of CPS schools are Level 1 or 2, we have three Level 3 Schools this year:
 - Kennedy Longfellow
 - King Open
 - Putnam Avenue
- It is important to understand the history of performance and growth at these schools to understand how to best support their progress

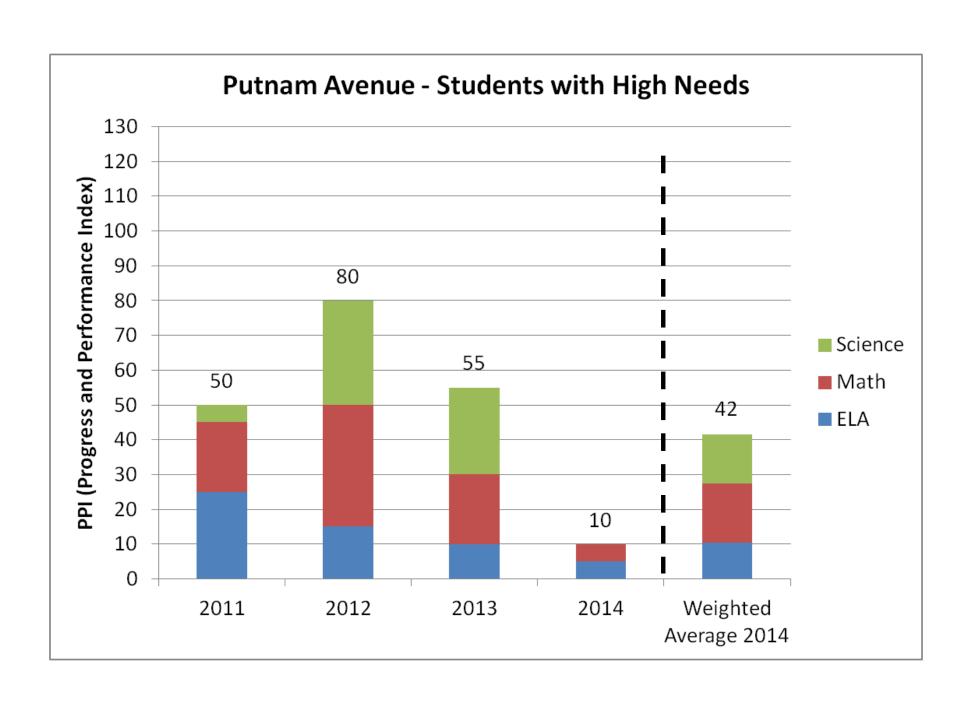












Overall Summary

- Level 3 Schools in Year 2 of Level 3 status have shown significant improvement in 2014.
- PAUS has completed an extensive data analysis and identified key strategies for improvement that will be presented in their SIP.
- Gains across elementary schools in ELA, Math, and Science are noteworthy.
- ▶ Grades 6 10 progress in ELA, Math, and Science requires further analysis and attention.
- Progress amongst student groups (e.g. African American/ Black, Hispanic/Latino, Students with Disabilities) have shown significant growth since 2009.

Questions for All of Us Moving Forward

- Is what we are doing working? How do we know?
- Are we building confidence and self-esteem in our students?
- Are we building supportive learning environments?
- Are we infusing a sense of academically engaged time within our classrooms with our students?
- Are our district and/or school improvement strategies targeted to meet areas of greatest need evidenced in the data?
- What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that will impact our district improvement moving forward?



Current Areas of Focus

- Educator Evaluation System Year 3
- Developing Capacity in Instructional Leadership Highly Effective Teaching Project
- Curriculum & Instruction: Curriculum Review Cycle.
- Educator Development and Support
- Office of Student Services: Strategic Planning Process
- District Improvement Plan
- Establish District-Wide Framework for Response to Intervention



Current Areas of Focus

- Continued RETELL training for all teachers & administrators
- Continued improvement planning in all schools
- District Accountability Review and Targeted support from state's District & School Assistance (DSAC)
 Center

