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# Sections 

- Equity Lens
- K-8 Pathway Indicators
- HS pathway and College Readiness
- Chronic Absenteeism
- Climate and Conditions for Learning
- Glossary of Terms \& Acronyms


## Equity Lens



## Equity \& Diversity Department

> The Washoe County School District Equity and Diversity Department would like to encourage you to look at your Data through an Equity Lens.

As we move forward with this great work, it is important for us to understand that Equity includes Culture, Leadership, and Practice. We must work to incorporate Rigor, Relevancy, Relationships, and Expectations into every area of our schools' climate. We are all working to ensure successful outcomes for ALL of our students, and the following resources are tools to guide your planning, programming, policies, and decisions that impact equitable outcomes for ALL of our students, families, and staff in our district.


For any policy, program, practice, or decision, consider:

- What marginalized groups are affected/impacted?
- Does the program ignore or worsen existing disparities?
- How have stakeholders been involved?
- What are the barriers to more equitable outcomes?
- How will negative impacts/ barriers be mitigated?

Retrieved from Portland Public Schools: http://www.pps.k12.or.us/equity-initiative/8554.htm

## Who Equitably Benefits?

From Equity 101: The Equity Framework Pg. 103

- From our curriculum decisions?
- From our teacher hiring and assignments?
- From our gifted, honors, and AP programs?
- From our extracurricular activities?
- From our budget decisions?
- From out accountability measures?
- From our learning goals?


Does the school build an effective learning culture where teachers can safely develop cultural competency wherein they learn about the culture of themselves and their students? If so, how? If not, what needs to change?

Does the school develop the practice of teachers and help them implement effective learning strategies, curriculum alignment, assessment methods, classroom management, and intervention? If so, how? If not, what needs to change?

Does the school develop leadership through vision, direction, and accountability as well as improve the effectiveness and skills of administrators, support staff, teacher leaders, and informal leaders? If so, how? If not, what needs to change?

## K-8 Pathway Indicators

# K-8 Pathway Indicators Profic iency or Growth? Which is a better measure of effectiveness? 

WCSD Data Summit
October 12, 2018
Norma Velasquez-Bryant, Program Evaluator J oshua Padilla, Program Evaluator Ben Hayes, Chief Accountability Offic er Office of Accountability, Assessment, Research and School Improvement

# For Years We Have Been Focused on Reducing Achievement Gaps 

Every student should have an equal opportunity to succeed in school.

- We also know that there is great variation among our students when they arrive in Kindergarten


Washoe County School District Every Child, by Name And Face, To Graduation"

## The Reason For The Differences

- Let's look at particular "special populations."


> Explanatory factors include SES, family environment, and/or prior education experience (e.g., attended Early Childhood Education) to name just a few; factors educators usually have little to no control over.

## State Standards of Proficiency

We use summative tests to measure students in ELA, Math, and Science

When we look at these test scores, we could draw several conclusions.

But what does this summative test really tell us about our students?

And what does it tell us about whether we are increasing equity by decreasing the gaps as students get older?


> 2018
> SBAC-ELA Scores Across Grade Bands



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2018
SBAC-MATH Scores Across Grade Bands



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2018
SBAC-ELA Scores Across Grade Bands: Special Populations



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2018
SBAC-MATH Scores Across Grade Bands: Special Populations
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# Smarter Balanced and College/Career Ready Academic Success 



## Looking at these results, what do we see? Please take some time to disc uss...

1. What are some of the factors associated with why some groups are above or below the district average?
2. Do the percentagesgo up ordown fora partic ulargroup as the grade band get higher?
3. How might this affect how the public viewsour schools?

## Does this mean we are not growing our students?

## Looking at the data this way could be discouraging......



We know several factors help predict student success for some of these populations:

* EL students exiting by $8^{\text {th }}$-grade
* Students with Chronic Absenteeism
* Risk Index Predictors

HOWEVER, using data and systems implemented over the last decade have been making an impact!

# In fact, a recent study completed by a researcher at Sta nford University shows that WCSD is *ranked at the 82nd percentile nationally in student growth after 5 years (Grades 3-8)! 

Reardon, S.F. (2018). Educational opportunity in early a nd middle childhood:
Variation by place and age (CEPA Working Paper No.17-12). Retrieved from Sta nford Center for Education Polic y Analysis:
http://cepa.stanford.edu/wp17-12
Badger, E. \& Quely, K. (2017). "How effective is your school district? A new measure shows where students leam the most." Retrieved from: *https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/12/05/upshot/a-better-way-to-compare-public-schools.html

## Are we really growing our students?

| Distict | Growth after 5 Years | *National Percentile | Median Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White Pine | 5.8 yrs . | 95th | \$59k |
| Washoe | 5.4 yrs. | 82nd | \$62k |
| Douglas | 5.2 yrs. | 71st | \$76k |
| Carson City | 5.1 yrs. | 67th | \$55k |
| Churchill | 5.1 yrs. | 66th | \$70k |
| Clark County | 5.0 yrs . | 64th | \$59k |
| Mineral | 5.0 yrs . | 59th | - |
| Lyon | 4.9 yrs . | 57th | \$56k |
| Nye | 4.8 yrs. | 46th | \$50k |
| Elko | 4.7 yrs. | 42nd | \$77k |
| Lander | 4.6 yrs. | 35th | \$70k |
| Storey | 4.5 yrs. | 32nd | - |
| Humboldt | 4.4 yrs. | 23rd | \$72k |
| Linc oln | 4.3 yrs . | 21st | \$62k |
| Pershing | 4.1 yrs. | 12th | \$56k |

*National percentiles are based on school districts with reliable data.

How Does WCSD Compare to Other Consortium States in Mathematics?

Click on the states located in the legend to customize vour chart comparisons

WCSD vs Other Consortium States:


## How Does WCSD Compare to Other

 Consortium States in English/Language Arts?Click on the states located in the legend to customize vour chart comparisons


Example of The Growth of WCSD
as Reflected in Graduation Rates
Graduation Rate OverTime


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# Questions Conclusions 

## Thank You

Data Summit Thought Organizer:
What conclusions can I draw from the presented data/information?

What is the connection to other points along the pathway to graduation and postsecondary readiness?

# HS Pathway and College Readiness 

## 2018

Data Summit
High School Pathway
College and Career Readiness

## Nevada School Performance Framework



## ACTCollege and Career Readiness

Here in WCSD, $11^{\text {th }}$ grade students sa w their average composite scores dec line very slightly—from 18.0 to 17.9—over the previous year. But our students continue to outperform the state in the percentage of students who are college-ready in all four subject areas-math, reading, science, and English. And WCSD students also had the highest percentage of students testing "c ollege ready" in English (37\%), followed by reading (28\%), math (28\%), and science (21\%).

Traci Davis
Washoe County School District
Superintendent
The Friday Minute, September 14, 2018

## ACTCollege and Career Readiness

- ACT/NCEA (National Center for Educ ational Achievement) readiness benc hmarks are minimum ACTtest sc ores required for students to have a high probability of success in credit-bea ring college courses (English comp, social sc iences, algebra, a nd biology).
- According to ACTresearch, the level of a chievement necessary to be college-ready is also necessary to be careerready.
- ACT/NCEA are research-based and linked to ACTsCollege Readiness Benchmarks. ACTs College Readiness Benchmarks are empinically derived, based on the actual performance of students in college.


## ACTCollege and Career Readiness

## - English Composition

- Score Range: 13-36
- The benchmark forCollege and Career Readiness is: 18
- Topic Development in Terms of Pupose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Cohesion
- Knowledge of Language
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Usage Conventions
- Punctuation Conventions
- Mathematics
- Score Range: 13-36
- The benchmark for College and Career Readiness is: 22
- Numberand Quantity
- Algebra
- Functions
- Geometry
- Statistics a nd Probability


## ACTCollege and Career Readiness

- Reading
- Score Range: 13-36
- The benchmark forCollege and Career Readiness is: 22
- Close Reading
- Central Ideas, Themes, and Summaries
- Relationships
- Word Meaningsand Word Choice
- Text Structure
- Purpose and Point of View
- Arguments
- Multiple Texts

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## Science

- Score Range: 13-36
- The benchmark for College a nd Career Readiness is: 23
- Interpretation of Data
- Scientific Investigation
- Evaluation of Models, Inferences, and Experimental Results
- ACTCCR's are measured in rich and authentic contexts based on science content that students encounter in the following science courses: Life Science, Biology, Physic al Science, Chemistry, Physics, Earth, and Space Science
- *ACTalso tests for Writing, detailed information on the scoring rubric can be found at: http://www.actorg/standard/


## ACTOverall Composite Average Scale Score




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## Graduation Requirements

Standard Diploma Requirements

- 22.5 C redits ea med
- 16 in required courses plus 6.5 electives
- Passing score on Nevada High School Proficiency Exam (last cohort is 2016)

Advanced Diploma Requirements- all of the Standard diploma requirements plus:

- An a dditional 1.5 c redits ( 24 c redits ea med)
- One (1) additional Math credit and one (1) a dditional Science credit
- Minimum 3.25 GPA (grade point average)

Honors Diploma Requirements- all of the Standard diploma requirements plus:

- An additional 1.5 credits ( 24 credits eamed)
- 20 credits in required courses, four (4) electives
- Eight (8) of the required credits must be in Honors, AP, and or $/ / B$ courses
- Two (2) of the required credits must be in the same World Language

Minimum 3.40 GPA (grade point average)

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Cohort4-Graduation Rate by Year
Total Numbers a nd Percenta ges of Diplomas by Type

|  | Standard Diploma | Honors Diploma | Advanced Diploma |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2018 | 2030 | 1387 | 557 |  |
| 2017 | 2054 | 1313 | 537 |  |
| 2016 | 1719 | 1330 | 540 |  |
| 2015 | 1735 | 1247 | 472 |  |
| 2014 | 1727 | 1249 | 481 |  |
| 2013 | 1668 | 1140 |  | 476 |



## AP/ IBCompletion

|  | $\mathbf{1 6 - 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 - 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| District | $59 \%$ | $58 \%$ |
| Americ a n Ind ian | $48 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| Asian | $82 \%$ | $72 \%$ |
| Hispa nic | $50 \%$ | $52 \%$ |
| Afric an Americ an | $40 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| White | $64 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| Multira cial | $60 \%$ | $66 \%$ |
| Pacific Isla nder | $49 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| FRL | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| IEP | $15 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| EL | $31 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| CT | $41 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| GT | $92 \%$ | $90 \%$ |

AP/ IBCompletion: Percent of students who ea med high school creditsin one or more AP orlBcoursesby graduation.

## AP/ IBPerformance

|  | $\mathbf{1 6 - 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 - 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| District | $31 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| Americ an Indian | $22 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Asian | $48 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
| Hispanic | $24 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| African American | $16 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| White | $34 \%$ | $36 \%$ |
| Multirac ial | $37 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Pa cific Isla nder | $18 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| FRL | $22 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| IEP | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| EL | $16 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| CIT | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| GT | $81 \%$ | $78 \%$ |

AP/ IBPerformance:Percentofstudents who passed atleastone AP exam with a score of 3orhigherorone IBexam with a score of 4orhigherby graduation

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## CTECompletion

(Graduate Students)

|  | $\mathbf{1 6 - 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 - 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| District | $\mathbf{1 5} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |
| Americ a n Indian | $17 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Asian | $15 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| Hispanic | $12 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| African Amenican | $4 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| White | $18 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| Multira cial | $10 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| Pacific Isla nder | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| FRL | $12 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| IEP | $9 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| EL | $6 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| CIT | $9 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| GT | $19 \%$ | $28 \%$ |

CTECompletion: Percentof studentswho completed enough coursesto be considered CTEcompletersby graduation.

CTE Certific ate Eamers


CTE Enrollment by Program 2017-2018


## Dual Completion

|  | $\mathbf{1 6 - 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 - 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| District | $\mathbf{1 0} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 3} \%$ |
| Americ an Indian | $0 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Asian | $13 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Hispanic | $9 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| African American | $5 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| White | $11 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Multiracial | $11 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| Pa cific Isla nder | $8 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| FRL | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| IEP | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| EL | $6 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| CIT | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| GT | $21 \%$ | $28 \%$ |

Dual Completion: Percent of sudentswho eamed high school creditsin one ormore dual credit coursesbygraduation.

## Remedial Placement

Percenta ges of WCSD Graduates Enrolled at NSHE Institutions

Percent of Graduates Placed into Remediation by County


2016
■WCSD ■Clark

High School GraduatesPlaced Below College Level

Graduating Class 2013 2014 2015 2016

NSHE Institutions
53.0\% 53.0\% 52.6\% 53.2\%

Persistence RateswCSD Graduates-Attending UNRorTMCC
Percent Retuming After One and Two Semesters

## UNR



- UNR After 1 Semester ■ UNR After 2 Semesters

TMCC


- TMCC After 1 Semester ■ TMCC After 2 Semesters

UNR Persistence Comparisons: Percent Retuming After Two Semesters


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## College Going <br> WCSD College Enrollments2017



My League
Enrollments2008-2017
TotalNumber ofStudents

## Brown University 4

Columbia University 0
Cornell University 8
Dartmouth College 6
Harvard University 5
University of Pennsylvania 4

Princeton University
3

Yale University
3

## College Going

| WCSD <br> Cohort | WCSD <br> Grads | First College <br> Enrollment: <br> 2-Year <br> College | 2-Year <br> College- <br> Going Rate | First College <br> Enrollment: <br> 4-Year <br> College | 4-Year <br> College- <br> Going Rate | First College <br> Enrollment: <br> Dual 2- <br> Year/4-Year* | Dual <br> Enrolllment <br> College- <br> Going Rate* | Overall <br> College <br> Enrollment | Overall <br> College- <br> Going Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | \% of WCSD <br> Grads | $\mathbf{N}$ | \% of WCSD <br> Grads | $\mathbf{N}$ | \% of WCSD <br> Grads | $\mathbf{N}$ | \% of WCSD <br> Grads |
| 2008 | 2884 | 674 | $23 \%$ | 1028 | $36 \%$ | 211 | $7 \%$ | 1913 | $66 \%$ |
| 2009 | 2957 | 761 | $25 \%$ | 1112 | $38 \%$ | 107 | $4 \%$ | 1980 | $67 \%$ |
| 2010 | 3095 | 810 | $26 \%$ | 1141 | $37 \%$ | 92 | $3 \%$ | 2043 | $66 \%$ |
| 2011 | 3115 | 775 | $25 \%$ | 1077 | $35 \%$ | 76 | $2 \%$ | 1928 | $62 \%$ |
| 2012 | 3119 | 814 | $26 \%$ | 1068 | $34 \%$ | 56 | $2 \%$ | 1938 | $62 \%$ |
| 2013 | 3299 | 642 | $25 \%$ | 1045 | $32 \%$ | 63 | $2 \%$ | 1954 | $59 \%$ |
| 2014 | 3474 | 813 | $23 \%$ | 1269 | $37 \%$ | 78 | $2 \%$ | 2160 | $62 \%$ |
| 2015 | 3467 | 868 | $24 \%$ | 1238 | $36 \%$ | 23 | $1 \%$ | 2129 | $61 \%$ |
| 2016 | 3608 | 823 | $23 \%$ | 1285 | $36 \%$ | 39 | $1 \%$ | 2147 | $60 \%$ |
| 2017 | 3916 | 859 | $22 \%$ | 1249 | $32 \%$ | 84 | $2 \%$ | 2192 | $56 \%$ |

* Students who were dually enrolled in both a 2-year and 4-year college during their first college year.

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## College Going

WCSD Graduates College Enrollments: 2009-2017



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Data Summit Thought Organizer:
What conclusions can I draw from the presented data/information?

What is the connection to other points along the pathway to graduation and postsecondary readiness?

## Chronic Absenteeism

## Attendance The Key Ingredient to Achievement



## Discussion Topics

1. Attendance Fundamentals \& Beliefs
2. Connection to

Achievement Along the K-12 Pathway
3. Confronting Myths
 attends on a typical day.

Chronic Absenteeism Percent of students who miss $10 \%$ or more of days enrolled, regardless of the reason for the absence.

- Equates to missing 2 days a month or 18 days over 180 day school year.


## Why do students miss school?



## Factors Related to Absenteeism

Community-Specific

- Unsafe neighborhoods
- Lack of health care, education support svcs.,
\& job opportunities
Student-Specific
- Negative peer influence
- Bullying
- Academic struggle
- Teenage parenthood

School-Specific

- Teacher effectiveness
- Less challenging courses
- Poor student-teacher interactions
- At-home responsibilities
- Low parent involvement
- Unstable housing
- Language differences

Source: Black, T., Seder, C., \& Kekahio, W. (2014). Review of research on student non-enrollment and chronic absenteeism: A report for the Pacific Region (REL 2015-054).


Fact: Beliefs about education shape how we support attendance.

## Attendance Myths

- Attendance does not affect academic/well-being outcomes
- Only unexcused absences matter
- Sporadic absences aren't a problem: \# days absent is less among our children
- Families in low socio-economic classes don't value education

Percent of WCSD Students Chronicallv Absent bv Grade Level, 2017-18.

Among all students:

- 671,530 days missed!
- Median days missed $=8$

Over 12,000 students, 19\% overall, in k-12 were chronically absent last year

Note: Data includes students enrolled for 10 or more days. Does not include charter schools or Rise Academy for Adult Achievement.
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Percent of WCSD Students Chronically Absent by Race, 2017-18.

50\% - Chronic absence varies by race: Native American students are 40\% - 3.8 times more likely to be chronically absent than Asian 30\% - students.

African American students have the highest rate of severe chronic absence at $8 \%$, while Asian students have the least at $2 \%$.

$\square$ Severe Chronic (20\% or more days absent) Chronic (10-19\% days absent)
Note: Data includes students enrolled for 10 or more days. Does not include charter schools or Rise Academy for Adult Achievement.

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Percent of WCSD Students Chronically Absent by Subgroup, 2017-18.

$\square$ Severe Chronic ( $20 \%$ or more days absent)
Chronic (10-19\% days absent)
Note: Data includes students enrolled for 10 or more days. Does not include charter schools or Rise Academy for Adult Achievement.



## Why do rates of chronic absenteeism differ across student populations?



## Uncovering the Relationship of Attendance to Achievement

## 1. Elementary School

- 2015 cohort of kinders thru grade 3

2. Middle School

- 2018 median student growth percentile

3. High School


- Graduation outcomes of class of 2017
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Percent of Grade 3 SBAC Test Takers Scoring At or Above Standard (AL 3 and 4) on English Language Arts by Years Chronically Absent in Kindergarten Through Grade 2.


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Number of Years Chronically Absent

## Percent of Students Chronically Absent 1 or More Years in Grades K-2 Scoring At or Above Standard (AL 3 and 4) on Grade 3 SBAC English Language Arts.



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Percent of Grade 3 SBAC Test Takers Scoring At or Above Standard (AL 3 and 4) on Mathematics by Years Chronically Absent in Kindergarten Through Grade 2.


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Percent of Students Chronically Absent 1 or More Years in Grades K-2 Scoring At or Above Standard (AL 3 and 4) on Grade 3 SBAC Mathematics.


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Overall Middle School ELA Median Student Growth Percentile by Race/Ethnicity, 2018.


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Overall Middle School ELA Median Student Growth Percentile by Special Program, 2018.


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Overall Middle School Math Median Student Growth Percentile by Race/Ethnicity, 2018.


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Overall Middle School Math Median Student Growth Percentile by Special Program, 2018.


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Percent of 2017 Cohort who Graduated by Number of Years Chronically Absent in High School.


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Percent of Class of 2017 Chronically Absent 1 or More Years in High
School Who Graduated On-Time.


1. Find a shoulder partner
2. Respond to the question:


In what ways does the information confirm or challenge your beliefs about attendance?
3. Refer to your notes about attendance myths \& beliefs when thinking of your response

## Confronting Myths

1. Strong rigor \& learning in early grades

- Tied to Nevada Academic Content Standards

2. Absences add up: Number of absences \& years chronic impact achievement outcomes
3. Educational system rooted in white middle class culture

- Value for education may not be recognized or demonstrated in expected ways


Egalite, A. (2016). How Family Background Influences Student Achievement. Education Next ; Cambridge Vol. 16, Iss. 2.

## Commit to be an...



What can the District do to strengthen attendance for all students? What can you do?

## WCSD Resources

 Intervention Department https://www.washoeschools.net/Page/5579 Multi-Tiered System of Supports https://www.washoeschools.net/Domain/202 Family School Partnershipshttps://www.washoeschools.net/Domain/161
Student Accounting
https://www.washoeschools.net/Domain/18o


## National Resources


http://absencesaddup.org

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## Jason Van Houck

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Data Analyst
kkemp@washoeschools.net
Washoe County School District Office of Accountability 425 East Ninth Street Reno, NV 89520
 https://www.washoeschools.net/Domain/166

## Washoe County School District

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Data Summit Thought Organizer:
What conclusions can I draw from the presented data/information?

What is the connection to other points along the pathway to graduation and postsecondary readiness?

## Climate and Conditions for Learning

## School Climate

## Creating the conditions for more positive leaming and working environment

$\square$ $\square$ $\square$




Support for Learning Social \& Civic Learning

Dimensions of
 Relationshins Respect for Diversity Social Support - Adults Social Support - Students


School Climate



Sense of Physical Security Sense of Social Emotional Security


## 2018 Climate Survey Response Rates



27,151 Student
Responses
(Gr 5-9,11)


3,355 Tea cher and Staff Responses 16\% Response Rate

8,446 Fa mily Climate Survey Responses
limate


| Scale Name | Sample Questions in Sudent Surey |
| :---: | :---: |
| Student Engagement | "Most of what I leam in school is interesting." |
| Adult Support | "It is easy to talk with tea chers at this sc hool." |
| Respect from Staff | "Tea chers and staff at my school treat all students fairly." |
| Respect among Students | "Students respect one a nother." |
| Victimization | "At school, how many times this year have you...been cursed at, verbally threatened, ormade fun of by someone being mean?" |
| Bullying | "Students at this school a re often bullied." |
| Safety | "I feel safe while I am at school." |
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## How would your high school self have answered these questions...

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

1. Students at this school are often bullied.
2. If lam absent, there is a teacher or some other adult at school that will notice
my absence.
3. Most of what I learn in school is interesting.

## WCSD Early Waming System

| $\quad$ Attendance $(0-2)$ |
| :--- |
| Transiency $(0-2)$ |
| $\quad$ Retention $(0-2)$ |
| $+\quad$ Credit Deficiency $(0-4)$ |
|  |

$0=$ No Risk<br>1 = Low Risk<br>2 = Moderate Risk<br>3+ = High Risk

TOTALRISK SCORE (0-12) Every Coldd, by Name Ned Face, To Graduation"

Student Perceptions of Climate by Attendance Rate

$■ 0-9$ Days Absent $(\mathrm{n}=16337)$ 9.5-17.5 Days Absent $(\mathrm{n}=6694) \quad>17.5$ Days (Chronically Absent; $\mathrm{n}=2243)$

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$\square$
$\square$


## Student Perceptions of School Climate by Level of Risk for Dropout



[^1]Every Chld, By Name And Face, To Graduation"

## Deeper Data Dive Discussion

(supporting data in appendix)


## Student Engagement

How do staff, students, a nd the education system influence these data?

$\square$



## Staff Climate Survey

Staff perceptions of their working environment.
Relationship between staff a nd student climate perceptions.
$\square$ $\square$ $\square$


## Sta ff Perceptions of Work Stress

| Question in Stafi Work Stress Scale | \% of Staff <br> Who Agree |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. I feel tense, restless, or anxious a t work. | 40\% |
| 2. Ifeel bumt out. | 44\% |
| 3. With this work pace, Idon't think I'll make it to the retiring age. | 39\% |
| 4. I'm disappointed in our staff's ways of ha ndling our shared affairs. | 24\% |
| 5. I often feel like an outsider in my work community. | 19\% |
| 6. I often feel I have failed in my work with students. | 13\% |
| 7. Dealing with problem situations conceming students often upsets me. | 30\% |
| Washoe County School District Evey Clad, by Name And freee. To Ginduaten" |  |



## Relationships between Staff Work Stress and Student Perceptions of C limate

| Sudent Climate Scale | Relationship between Staff Stress and Sudent Climate Perceptions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bullying | $B=.564, p<.01$ | Ascollective staff stress inc reases at |
| Student Respect | $B=-.410, p<.01$ |  |
| Adult Respect | $B=-.339, p<.01$ |  |
| Safety | $B=-.311, p<.01$ | a school, student |
| Victimization | $B=.282, \mathrm{p}<.01$ | perceptions of climate |
| Student Engagement | $B=-.250, p<.01$ | decreases |
| Adult Support | $B=-.234, p<.01$ | Orvice versa...? |
| $5^{*}$ | ICC values range from . 06 (victimization) to .12 (bullying) $R^{2}$ values range from .08 (student engagement) to .27 (bullying) |  |
| Washoe County School Distric <br> fvery Child, By Name And Face, To Graduation |  |  |

## What Predicts Sta ff Work Stress?

| Scale Name | Sample Qs from Staff Climate Survey | Predictors of Stress |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Staff Collaboration | I feel supported by my administrator. | $\mathrm{B}=-.434, \mathrm{p}<.01$ |
| Student Behavior | How common is harassment or bullying among students? | $\mathrm{B}=-.165, \mathrm{p}<.01$ |
| Faimess and Respect | Staff respect all students at my school. | $\mathrm{B}=-.091, \mathrm{p}<.01$ |
| Safety | I feel safe inside my school. | $\mathrm{B}=-.071, \mathrm{p}<.01$ |
| Physical Environment | A lot of equipment at my school is broken or outdated. | $\mathrm{B}=-.057, \mathrm{p}<.01$ |
| Instructional Focus | How many teachers in this school...focus instruction on leaming, not just remembering facts? | $B=-.041, p=.03$ |
| Expectations of Success | Staff at my school set high expectations for students' achievement. | $\mathrm{B}=.041, \mathrm{p}=.13$ |
| Parent Involvement | How many of your students' parents have you met? | $B=-.015, p=.25$ |
| Staff-student relationships | Teachers and staff at my school care about every student. | $\mathrm{B}=.006, \mathrm{p}=.85$ |

## Reflect

- What else contributes to staff work stress?
- How can we support more positive working environments for our staff?



# 2018 Data Summit - Climate Session 

## APPENDIX

## 2018 Data Summit - Climate Activity Guide

During our session at the data summit, we will be facilitating and participating in an activity that will allow us to break into three smaller groups to dive more deeply into student climate data. Specifically, we will examine three aspects of school climate: Bullying, Adult Support and Student Engagement. Each of these topics will be supported by a data poster (pictured below) that will allow participants to look at and discuss patterns. The data on the posters is best viewed in person, holistically, but we have also included it in this section for future reference.

The pages following this contain all data included in our session's data posters.


## Glossary of Terms

## Chronic Absenteeism

Students who miss $10 \%$ or more school days, for any reason, including excused and unexcused absences, are considered Chronically Absent.

## Climate Survey

The Student, Staff, and Parent Climate Surveys allow schools to celebrate strengths, monitor changes, and respond to areas of challenge in their efforts to build a positive, safe, and self-renewing culture that maximizes student learning.

A safe, caring, and engaging school climate has been shown to have a positive impact on student learning and achievement, teacher retention, and parent involvement and school choice.

## Student Growth Percentile (SGP)

Longitudinal measure of student growth relative to academic peers. Using a normative approach, compares students to academic peers (students with similar scores) in the same grade year-over-year regardless of proficiency status.

## Risk

Also, referred to as the Early Warning System or Risk Index, it is a calculated system used to identify if a student is at risk of falling off the pathway to graduation.

## A glimpse into student perceptions of bullying in our schools

Schools' chronic absenteeism rate by percentage of students who believe bullying is a problem at their school


Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "Students at this school are often bullied."

Agree/Strongly Agree
Disagree/Strongly Disagree




## A glimpse into student perceptions of bullying in our schools

Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "Students at this school are often bullied."

Agree/Strongly Agree
Disagree/Strongly Disagree



## A glimpse into student perceptions of bullying in our schools

Percentage of students who believe bullying is a problem at their school by student group and grade

|  | Elementary | Middle | High |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Respondents | 41\% | 57\% | 45\% | 5 |
| FRL Students | 44\% | 59\% | 46\% | $\stackrel{\text { \% }}{0}$ |
| SPED Students | 42\% | 57\% | 48\% | \% |
| English Learners | 42\% | 51\% | 44\% | \% |
| CIT Students | 42\% | 56\% | 48\% | 家 |
| GT Students | 28\% | 52\% | 38\% |  |
| Females | 42\% | 60\% | 47\% |  |
| Males | 39\% | 55\% | 43\% |  |
| American Indian | 43\% | 65\% | 48\% |  |
| Asian | 32\% | 50\% | 40\% |  |
| Hispanic | 42\% | 56\% | 44\% |  |
| African American | 45\% | 63\% | 48\% |  |
| White | 39\% | 59\% | 46\% |  |
| Multiracial | 42\% | 59\% | 47\% |  |
| Pacific Islander | 47\% | 58\% | 52\% |  |
| 5th Grade | 38\% |  |  |  |
| 6th Grade | 44\% | 53\% |  |  |
| 7th Grade |  | 60\% |  | \% |
| 8th Grade |  | 58\% |  |  |
| 9 th Grade |  |  | 45\% | ® |
| 10th Grade |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { E }}{\text { E }}$ |
| 11th Grade |  |  | 45\% | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ |

Percentage of students who respond unfavorably to individual questions in Bullying scale
$\geqslant$ Students at this school are often bullied.
Elementary Middle High

| $41 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$>$ Students at this school try to stop bullying.

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l}
\hline 34 \% & 56 \% & 47 \% \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\geqslant$
Students often spread mean rumors or lies about others at school on the internet.

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l}
\hline 47 \% & 66 \% & 57 \%
\end{array}
$$

# Insight into student perceptions of adult support at our schools 

Schools' chronic absenteeism rate by percentage of students who believe they lack adult support at their school


Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "If I am absent, there is a teacher or some other adult at school that will notice my absence."

Agree/Strongly Agree Disagree/Strongly Disagree


# Insight into student perceptions of adult support at our schools 

Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "If I am absent, there is a teacher or some other adult at school that will notice my absence."

Agree/Strongly Agree Disagree/Strongly Disagree


Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "If I am absent, there is a teacher or some other adult at school that will notice my absence."

Agree/Strongly Agree
Disagree/Strongly Disagree



Percentage of students who believe they have adult support at their school by student group and grade

|  | Elementary | Middle | High |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Respondents | 79\% | 71\% | 73\% |
| FRL Students | 79\% | 69\% | 72\% |
| SPED Students | 77\% | 71\% | 73\% |
| English Learners | 80\% | 74\% | 74\% |
| CIT Students | 78\% | 68\% | 72\% |
| GT Students | 81\% | 76\% | 78\% |
| Females | 80\% | 71\% | 73\% |
| Males | 78\% | 71\% | 74\% |
| American Indian | 77\% | 62\% | 68\% |
| Asian | 85\% | 77\% | 78\% |
| Hispanic | 80\% | 71\% | 73\% |
| African American | 75\% | 68\% | 69\% |
| White | 78\% | 70\% | 73\% |
| Multiracial | 77\% | 68\% | 74\% |
| Pacific Islander | 82\% | 64\% | 80\% |
| 5th Grade | 81\% |  |  |
| 6th Grade | 76\% | 72\% |  |
| 7th Grade |  | 70\% |  |
| 8th Grade |  | 71\% |  |
| 9th Grade |  |  | 73\% |
| 10th Grade |  |  |  |
| 11th Grade |  |  | 74\% |

## Insight into student perceptions of adult support at our schools

Percentage of students who respond favorably to individual questions in Adult Support scale
My teachers think I can get high grades in their classes
if I try hard enough.
It is easy to talk with teachers at this school.
My teachers connect what I am doing in school to life
outside of the classroom.
Ifeachers are available when I need to talk with them.
If am absent, there is a teacher or some other adult at
school that will notice my absence.
My teachers care about me.

## Looking at student perceptions of their

 engagement at schoolSchools' chronic absenteeism rate by percentage of students who believe they are not engaged at their school


Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on Agree/Strongly Agree slimate question "Most of what I learn in school is interesting."


Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "Most of what I learn in school is interesting."

Agree/Strongly Agree
Disagree/Strongly Disagree


Median student growth percentile (SGP) by response on climate question "Most of what I learn in school is interesting."

Agree/Strongly Agree
Disagree/Strongly Disagree


Percentage of students who believe they are engaged at school by student group and grade


## Looking at student perceptions of their engagement at school

## Percentage of students who respond favorably to individual questions in Student Engagement scale

|  | Elementary | Middle | High |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most of what I learn in school is interesting. | $72 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $51 \%$ |
| School keeps my mind really busy. | $79 \%$ | $72 \%$ | $70 \%$ |
| Time seems to pass very quickly in my classes. | $52 \%$ | $39 \%$ | 36\% |
| I think a lot about what I learn in my classes even when I'm out of school. | $53 \%$ | 41\% | $42 \%$ |
| I look forward to coming to school every day. | $58 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| I am happy to be at this school. | $80 \%$ | 66\% | $69 \%$ |
| I feel like I am part of this school. | $75 \%$ | $64 \%$ | 65\% |

Data Summit Thought Organizer:
What conclusions can I draw from the presented data/information?

What is the connection to other points along the pathway to graduation and postsecondary readiness?

## Glossary of Terms

## \& Acronyms

## Glossary of Temms and Acronyms

Academic Growth: For an individual student, a cademic growth is the progress shown by the student, in a given subject area, over a given span of time. The Nevada Growth Model expresses a nnual growth, for an individual, with a student growth percentile in reading and mathematics. This percentile describes how much growth a student has made, year to year, relative to his/her "academic peers" (See "Student Growth Percentile"). For a school, district, or other relevant student grouping, student growth is summarized using the median of the student growth percentiles for that grouping.

Academic Proficiency Status: A single point in time score on an assessment. Status for an individual is expressed asa test score (or "scale score"), or it may be described using an achievement level. When we discuss the percentage of proficient students, we are discussing status. And when we discuss gains in proficiency we are disc ussing improvement in status, rather than growth.

Achievement Gap: Persistent differences in a chievement among different types of students

## ACT: American College Testing

Standardized test for high school achievement and college admission in the United States

## ADA: Average Daily Attendance

Percentage of school enrollment in attendance on an "average school day" as of the $100^{\text {th }}$ day of school.

## AP: Advanced Placement

The AP Program is a cooperative educational endeavor between secondary schools to accelerate lea ming by exposing students to college-level material through involvement in an Advanced Placement course at their high school. AP then gives students the opportunity to show that they have mastered the AP course by taking an AP exam. Colleges and universities grant credit, placement or both to students who have completed AP.

## APR: Action Plan for Reform

Plan to accomplish WCSD's soalsforevery child to graduate and be college, careerready.

## BOT: Board of Trustees

The Wa shoe County School District Board of Trustees is an elected board of seven members. Five members are elected from geographicaldistricts. Two members are elected asat-large. All members serve four-yearterms. Please continue reading to "meet your Board of Trustees."

## Chronic Absenteeism

Students who miss 10\% or more school days, for any reason, including excused and unexcused absences, are considered Chronic ally Absent.

## CRTand/ or SBAC: Criterion Referenced Tests

Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) is a state mandated standardized,
standards-based a ssessment administered in grades 3-8. These tests a re tied to the sta te's academic standards.

CTE: Career Technical Education (CTE) provides students of all a ges with the academic a nd technical skills, knowledge and training necessary to succeed in future careers and to bec ome lifelong lea mers. In total, about 12.5 million high school and college students are enrolled in CTE a cross the nation.

Disaggregated Group: A demographic set orpopulation of students. Nevada reports student academic growth and status in disa ggregated groups: students eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch, students with various races and/or ethnic ities, students with disabilities and English Language Leamers. For accountability, data are disaggregated by: each race/ethnicity category, students eligible for Free/Reduced lunch, English Language Leamers, and students with disabilities.

## DRA: Developmental Reading Assessment

The Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA) is an interim benchmark assessment that is specific ally designed for students in grades K-3. It enables tea chers to systematic ally observe, record, a nd evaluate change in student reading performance overtime.

## EA: English Language Arts

## ㅌ.: English Leamers

The EL program is an English language development program using content for the development of Speaking, Listening, Reading a nd Writing skills for non-English profic ient or English Language Leamers (ELs).

## ESEA: Eementary and Sec ondary Education Act

ESEA was passed in 1965 as a part of the "War on Poverty." ESEA empha sizes equal access to education and establishes high standards a nd a c countability. The la w authorizes federally funded education programs that are administered by the states. In 2002, Congress amended ESEA and reauthorized it as the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB).

## EWS: Early Waming System

The Risk index to identify if a student is at risk of falling off of the Pathway.

## FRL: Free and Reduced Lunch

Free and reduced price lunches are provided to students whose fa milies fall below a minimum income threshold as detemined by the federal govemment.

## GPA: Grade Point Average

## GT: Gifted and Talented

Program to provide our gifted and talented students differentiated instruction that is commensurate with their exceptional abilities through a spectrum of curic ular and instructional gifted services and opportunities. The District will provide programs for gifted
and talented students to work together under the guidance of trained teachers in an atmosphere that is intellectually and a cademically rigorous, fosters creativity, a nd provides emotional support.

## IB: Intemational Bac calaureate

The Intemational Baccala ureate Program is a comprehensive and rigorous curic ulum designed to prepare students for a quality university education. The primary objective of the IB Program is to provide students with a balanced, integrated curic ulum in all academic areas.

## IEP: Individualized Educ ation Plan

The IEP is a written education plan for a school-aged child with disabilities that is developed by a team of professionals (teachers, therapists, etc.) and the child's parents or fa mily to meet the unique needs of students with disabilities who require specially designed instruction. This plan must be reviewed and updated yearly. It describes how the child is presently doing, specifies the child's lea ming needs, a nd describes what services the child will need.

## LEA: Local Education Agencies

## LEP: Limited English Proficient

LEP students are those for whom English is a second language and who are not reading or writing in English at grade level. This is a nother term for describing students who a re Eng lish Language Leamers (EШ).

## MAP: Measures of Ac ademic Progress

Measures of Academic Progress is a computerized adaptive test administered 2-3 times a year in grades K-8 which helpstea chers, parents, and administra tors measure student growth and help define student instructional level.

Mean: A summary measure of a collection of numbers, calculated by adding all of the numbers together and dividing by how many numbers were in the collection (commonly known as the average).

Median: A number that summarizes a set of numbers, similarto an average. When a collection of numbers is ordered in a list from smallest to largest, the median is the middle score of the ordered list. The median is therefore the point below which 50 percent of the scoresfall. Mediansare more appropriate to calculate than averages in particular situations, espec ia lly since it is less sensitive to skew and outliers. Skew is the bigger issue in the case of Student Growth Percentile ranks because the highest or lowest outlier can only be 99 or 1, respectively. But if there wasa small clump of very high SGP students in a school the mean (and distribution), it would skew and mask the fact that the median SGP in the school may be low (e.g. 40), which would be a better description of the student population.

## MGP: Median Growth Percentile

Median growth summa rizes student growth rates by district, school, grade level, or other group of interest. It is measured using the median student growth percentile, which is
calculated by taking the individual student growth percentiles of the students, in the group of interest, and calculating the median.

## NAA: Nevada Altemate Assessment

NAA is the Neva da Altemate Assessment. A student may participate in NAA if the IEP team has determined that the student cannot participate in a partic ulargeneral assessment, even with appropriate modific ations and accommodations.

## Nevada Growth Model (NGM)

The Nevada Growth Model measures how much a student improves in academic performance overtime, rather than simply whether he or she passed a test. It answers the question, "How much progress on statewide assessments did a student or group of students make in one year, ascompared to academic peers across the state?" Examining student academic growth will help districts and schools to better plan leaming experiencesto help more students achieve higher levels of academic performance.
Results a re currently based on the Criterion-Referenced Tests (CRTs) in Reading and Mathematic sforstudents in grades 4-8. The NG M is a statistic al model to calculate each student's progress on state assessments and a tool for displaying student, school, and district results to educators and to the public.

## NCCAT: Nevada Comprehensive Curiculum Audit Tool For Schools

The Nevada Comprehensive Curiculum Audit Tool for Schools (NCCAT-S) is designed to assist schools, districts, and the state in identifying the needs of schools that have been designated as "In Need of Improvement" (INOI) with the intent to prionitize the types of technic al assistance a school will need in order to improve. The NCCAT-S was developed in response to the 2009 Nevada Legislature's Senate Bill (SB) 389. The purpose of the NCCAT-S is to provide an in-depth analysis of the school in three key categories-Curic ulum and Instruction, Assessment and Accounta bility, a nd Leadership.

## NMSQT: National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

## NSPF: Nevada School Performance Framework

The NSPF is the result of the state's 2012 "Elementary and Sec ondary Education Act (ESEA) flexibility request. The NSPF quantifies school performance using measures of growth and proficiency, based on statewide assessments, and "other" indic ators that may or may not be assessment driven.

Percentile: A percentile is a way of showing how a particularscore compares with all the other scores, in a dataset, by ranking ranges of scores from 1 to 99 . The higher the percentile, the higher ranking the score is among all the other values. Each range of scores represents $1 \%$ of the pool of scores. For example, if your vocabulary knowledge is at the 60th percentile for people yourage, that means that you are higher in the distribution than $60 \%$ of other people - in other words, you know more words than $60 \%$ of your peers. Conversely, $40 \%$ of people know more wordsthan you. The percentile is useful because you do not need to know a nything about the scales used for partic ular metricsor tests - if you know that your
score was at the 50th percentile, you know that your score is right in the middle of all the other scores, an average score.

Performance: General term used to encompass growth and achievement (Used to discuss both student and school level atta inment).

## PSAT: Preliminary SAT National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

Qualitative: refers to a rating score that is derived from the observation of classroom instruction and practice.

Quantitative - refers to a rating score that is derived from student achievement scores.

Risk Index: (Ea rly Wa ming System) Risk is based on attendance, mobility, suspensions, c redit atta inment and retention. Students receive a 0,1 , or 2 for each factor and those points are summed (0-12) and then put into "Risk" categories (No Risk, Low Risk, Moderate Risk, and High Risk). Higher sc ores equal greater risk for falling off the pathway to graduation.

## SAT: Scholastic Assessment Test or Scholastic Aptitude Test

Sta ndardized test for college admission. The SATa ssess a student's readiness for college.

## SBAC and/ or CRI: Criterion Referenced Tests

Sma rter Ba la nced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) is a state mandated sta ndardized, standards-based assessment administered in grades 3-8. These tests are tied to the state's academic standards.

## SGP: Student Growth Percentile

A way of understanding a student's current CRTscale sc ore based on his/her prior scores and rela tive to other students with similar prior scores. The student growth percentile provides a measure of academic growth (i.e. relative position change) where students who have similar academic score histories provide a ba seline for understanding each student's progress. For example, a growth percentile of 60 in mathematics meansthe student's growth exceeded that of 60 percent of his/her academic peers. In other words, the student's latest score was somewhat higher than we would have expected based on past score history. Also referred to asa "growth percentile."

## SPP: School Performance Plan

For more information visit the SPP webpage at: http://www.washoeschools.net/Doma in/261

## WCSD: Washoe County School District

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[^0]:    Washoe County School District

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