

2023 Accountability and Reporting



Document History

Action	Date
Draft Post	11/07/22
Final Post	0

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY
650 W STATE STREET, 2ND FLOOR
BOISE, IDAHO 83702
208-332-6800 OFFICE
WWW.SDE.IDAHO.GOV

If you have any questions or would like to receive additional information, contact:

Idaho State Department of Education
Assessment and Accountability
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0036
Phone: 208-332-6928
Fax: 208-334-2228
assessments@sde.idaho.gov

Important changes made to this document since last year have been underlined in red.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Announcement.....	8
Overview	9
Federal and State Required Indicators	10
Federal Requirement.....	10
State Requirement	10
Exclusions	16
Building Indicator	17
Building Directory.....	17
Grades Served	18
School Category	19
School Type.....	19
Administrator	20
District.....	20
School Location	20
Title 1 Status	20
School Recognition Status	21
School Identification Status.....	21
Charter School Comparison.....	21
Spring Enrollment Count	21
Financial Indicator	22
Per-pupil Expenditure.....	22
School Improvement Funds	22
Assessment Participation Indicator	23
ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in ELA/Literacy	24

ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Mathematics.....	28
ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Science.....	30
State Participation in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)31	
Academic Achievement Indicator.....	31
Continuous Enrollment Status.....	32
IRI Proficiency Rate.....	33
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in ELA/Literacy.....	36
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics.....	38
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Science.....	40
English Learners Achieving English Language Proficiency – LIEP Exit Criteria	42
Performance on College Entrance Exam.....	44
State Performance on NAEP.....	44
Student and English Learner Progress Indicator.....	45
Fall-to-spring IRI Growth.....	46
Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy.....	47
Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics.....	49
English Learners’ Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency.....	51
Group Achievement Indicator.....	54
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in ELA/Literacy.....	54
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in Mathematics.....	55
Graduation Rate Indicator.....	56
Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate.....	57
Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate.....	57
College/Career Readiness Indicator.....	58
Advanced Mathematics Course Participation.....	58
College and Career Readiness Course Participation.....	61

Credit Recovery and Accumulation	63
School Quality Indicator	63
Student Engagement Survey.....	64
Parent Satisfaction and Engagement Survey	66
Staff Satisfaction and Engagement Survey	67
Communication with Parents on Student Achievement	69
Chronic Absenteeism.....	69
Internet Connectivity	70
Additional Reporting Indicator.....	70
Teacher Workforce.....	70
College-going Rate.....	72
Data from the Civil Rights Data Collection.....	72
Reporting Requirements.....	73
State Reporting Requirements.....	73
Minimum N-size.....	73
Rounding.....	74
Reporting Level	74
Subgroup Assignment	74
Federal Reporting Requirements	77
Goals and Targets.....	78
Inclusion Criteria	78
Long-Term Goals and Measurements of Interim Progress.....	78
Long-term Goals	79
Measurements of Interim Progress	79
ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate Target.....	83
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Performance Target.....	83

School Identification Methodology	84
Comprehensive Support and Improvement (CSI).....	85
Lowest-Performing Schools (CSI Up).....	85
Chronically Very Low-performing Subgroups	90
Schools with 5-year Graduation Rate Below 67% (CSI Grad)	90
Identification Schedule.....	91
Indicators.....	91
N-size	91
Calculation Process	91
Qualitative Data Review Process.....	92
Exiting.....	92
Targeted Support and Improvement (TSI).....	92
Underperforming Subgroups	92
Identification Schedule.....	93
Indicators.....	93
N-size	93
Calculation Process	94
Exiting.....	94
Additional Targeted Support and Improvement (ATSI)	94
Very Low-Performing Subgroups.....	94
Identification Schedule.....	95
Indicators.....	95
N-size	95
Calculation Process	96
Exiting.....	96
Performance Recognition.....	96

Top Performer 96

Goal Maker 98

Appendix A. List of Exempt Schools 99

Appendix B. Indicator Availability..... 100

Appendix C. 2023 Testing Population 102

 ELA/Literacy and Mathematics Participation Requirement..... 102

 Science Participation Requirement..... 104

Appendix D. ISAT/IDAA 11-grade Participation 105

List of Tables

Table 1. List of Federal and State Required Indicators.....	11
Table 2. List of Building Directory Elements	18
Table 3. Assessment Participation Requirement by Grade.....	23
Table 4. Istation Subject by Fall Normed Grade Level Reporting	34
Table 5. Istation Subject by Spring Normed Grade Level Reporting.....	35
Table 6. Reweighting of Domains for Student Missing 1 or 2 Test Score Domains...	43
Table 7. Progress Indicator Calculation Requirement by Grade.....	46
Table 8. English Learners’ Growth-toward-Proficiency Targets.....	52
Table 9. List of Advanced Mathematics Courses by Grade	60
Table 10. ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy Proficiency Long-term Goal & Interim Targets	80
Table 11. ISAT/IDAA Mathematics Proficiency Long-term Goal & Interim Targets	81
Table 12. Percent Making Expected Progress to English Proficiency Goal & Targets	81
Table 13. Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate Long-term Goal & Interim Targets.....	82
Table 14. Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate Long-term Goal & Targets	82
Table 15. Measures to Identify Comprehensive Support and Improvement	86
Table 16. Schools Excluded from the District/Charter- & School-level Report Card .	99
Table 17. Schools Excluded from the School-level Report Card	99
Table 18. School Identification Indicators and Availability in SY 2022-23	100
Table 19. ELA/Literacy Assessment for Students Who Do Not Qualify for IDAA.....	102
Table 20. ELA/Literacy Assessment for Students Who Do Qualify for IDAA.....	103
Table 21. Science Assessment for Students Who Do NOT Qualify for IDAA	104
Table 22. Science Assessment for Students Who Do Qualify for IDAA.....	104

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Idaho State Board of Education approved the 2022-23 amendment to the 2019 Idaho ESEA Consolidates State Plan to the U.S. Department of Education on October 20, 2022. The amendment to the U.S. Department of Education was approved. The business rules outlined in this document reflect the amendment.

OVERVIEW

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) is the national education law and longstanding commitment to equal opportunity for all students. The ESEA was amended and reauthorized by the [Every Student Succeeds Act](#) (ESSA) on December 10, 2015. In return for receiving the funds from the federal government, Idaho must fulfill certain ESEA requirements pertaining to accountability and reporting. The SDE prepared this document to clearly describe those requirements.

This document consists of four main sections:

1. [Federal and State Required Indicators](#) (p.10)
 - The ESEA requires the Idaho State Department of Education (SDE) to post a specific set of performance and progress indicators on its [Report Card](#) in an understandable and uniform format. The SDE posts additional indicators that members of the Idaho State Board of Education (SBOE), Idaho legislators, and other key stakeholders have identified as a priority for ensuring all students are college and career ready. This section describes each of those indicators in detail.
2. [Reporting Requirements](#) (p.73)
 - This section describes redaction requirements and subgroup assignments.
3. [Goals and Targets](#) (p.78)
 - This section describes a goal and targets for each indicator, as well as any corrective actions associated with those indicators.
4. [School Identification Methodology](#) (p.84)
 - The SDE identifies low-performing and progressing schools that may need additional funding and support directly from the SDE. The SDE also identifies high-performing schools. This section describes identification methodologies in detail.

FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIRED INDICATORS

Following the guidance from the SBOE and the United States Department of Education (ED) under the ESEA, the SDE is committed to share various performance and progress indicators on its [Report Card](#) to inform parents, administrators, educators, and other stakeholders about Idaho schools, local educational agencies (LEAs), which are districts and charter schools, the state as a whole. The SDE believes data empower all of us to engage in important educational decisions about our children. This section describes how each indicator is calculated.

[Table 1](#) (p.11) lists the federal and state required indicators that are disseminated to the public on the SDE's [Report Card](#).

Federal Requirement

The ESEA requires states, and districts and charter schools that receive Title 1, Part A funds to prepare and disseminate a wide variety of student and school information on an annual report card ([ESEA section1111\(h\)](#)). This requirement supersedes the report card requirements published under the ESEA, as amended by No Child Left Behind (NCLB) of 2001 and the ESEA Flexibility Waiver. For more information on the federal requirements, refer to the [Report Card Non-Regulatory Guidance](#).

State Requirement

The [Accountability Oversight Committee](#) (AOC), a committee of the SBOE formed in 2016, Idaho legislators, and other stakeholders agreed upon key performance and progress indicators as the next step forward in education accountability in the state. These indicators reflect Idaho's values and form Idaho's Accountability Framework, which show a schools' overall performance.

Unlike the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) model under NCLB or the Star Rating system under the ESEA Flexibility Waiver, the current Accountability Framework does not provide a summative rating (i.e., Met AYP, 5-Star, etc.). Instead, it focuses on meaningful and accessible dissemination of key performance and progress data to the public. For more information on the state requirements, refer to the [Idaho Consolidated State Plan](#) or the [Idaho Administrative Procedure Act \(IDAPA\) 08.02.03.112](#).

Table 1. List of Federal and State Required Indicators

Indicator	Measure	Federal Requirement	State Requirement	Note
Building Indicator (p.17)	Building Directory	Yes	Yes	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	Grades Served	No	No	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	School Category	Yes	Yes	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	School Type	No	No	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	Administrator	No	No	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	District	Yes	Yes	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	School Location	No	No	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	Title 1 Status	Yes	No	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	School Recognition Status	No	Yes	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	School Identification Status	Yes	No	-
Building Indicator (p.17)	Charter School Comparison	Yes	No	Coming Soon
Building Indicator (p.17)	Spring Enrollment Count	Yes	No	-
Per-pupil Expenditure (p.22)	Per-Pupil Expenditure	Yes	No	-
School Improvement Funds (p.21)	School Improvement Funds	Yes	No	-
Assessment Participation Indicator (p.23)	ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in ELA/Literacy	Yes	Yes	SY2019-20 Data Not Available
Assessment Participation Indicator (p.23)	ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Mathematics	Yes	Yes	SY2019-20 Data Not Available
Assessment Participation Indicator (p.23)	ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Science	Yes	Yes	SY2019-20 Data Not Available
Assessment Participation Indicator (p.23)	State Participation in NAEP	Yes	No	-

Indicator	Measure	Federal Requirement	State Requirement	Note
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	Continuous Enrollment Status	No	Yes	-
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	IRI Proficiency Rate	No	Yes	-
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in ELA/Literacy	Yes	Yes	SY2019-20 Data and SY2020-21 IDAA Data Not Available
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics	Yes	Yes	SY2019-20 Data and SY2020-21 IDAA Data Not Available
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Science	Yes	Yes	SY2019-20 Data and SY2020-21 IDAA Data Not Available
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	English Learners Achieving English Language Proficiency	Yes	Yes	-
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	Performance on College Entrance Exam	No	Yes	SY2019-20 Data Not Available Reporting Discontinued in 2023
Academic Achievement Indicator (p.31)	State Performance on NAEP	Yes	No	SY2019-20 Data and SY2020-21 Data Not Available
Student and English Learner Progress Indicator (p.45)	Fall-to-spring IRI Growth	No	Yes	-
Student and English Learner Progress Indicator (p.45)	Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT ELA/Literacy	Yes	Yes	Grades 4 through 8 Only Serves as Other Academic Indicator in Idaho Consolidated State Plan SY2019-20 and SY2020-21 Data Not Available

Indicator	Measure	Federal Requirement	State Requirement	Note
Student and English Learner Progress Indicator (p.45)	Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics	Yes	Yes	Grades 4 through 8 Only Serves as Other Academic Indicator in Idaho Consolidated State Plan SY2019-20 and SY2020-21 Data Not Available
Student and English Learner Progress Indicator (p.45)	English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency	Yes	Yes	-
Group Achievement Indicator (p.54)	ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in ELA/Literacy	No	Yes	Not Applicable for Alternative High School SY2019-20 and SY2020-21 Data Not Available
Group Achievement Indicator (p.54)	ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in Mathematics	No	Yes	Not Applicable for Alternative High School SY2019-20 and SY2020-21 IDAA Data Not Available
Graduation Rate Indicator (p.56)	Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate	Yes	Yes	-
Graduation Rate Indicator (p.56)	Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate	No	Yes	-
College/Career Readiness Indicator (p.58)	Advanced Mathematics Course Enrollment	No	Yes	Excluding Alternative High School
College/Career Readiness Indicator (p.58)	College and Career Readiness Course Enrollment	No	Yes	Grade 12 Only
College/Career Readiness Indicator (p.58)	Credit Recovery and Accumulation	No	Yes	Suspended until Further Notice

Indicator	Measure	Federal Requirement	State Requirement	Note
School Quality Indicator (p.63)	Student Satisfaction and Engagement Survey	No	Yes	Grades 3 through 12 Serves as Non-Academic Indicator in Idaho Consolidated State Plan through 2021-22 SY2019-20 Data Not Available Starting SY2022-23, no longer Idaho's school quality indicator SY2022-23 reported for Alternative High Schools only
School Quality Indicator (p.63)	Parent Satisfaction and Engagement Survey	No	Yes	SY2019-20 Data Not Available SY2022-23 Required and reported for Alternative High Schools only
School Quality Indicator (p.63)	Staff Satisfaction and Engagement Survey	No	Yes	SY2019-20 Data Not Available SY2022-23 Required and reported for Alternative High Schools only
School Quality Indicator (p.63)	Communication with Parents on Student Achievement	No	Yes	Suspended until Further Notice
School Quality Indicator (p.63)	Chronic Absenteeism	Yes (School Quality Measure)	No	

Indicator	Measure	Federal Requirement	State Requirement	Note
School Quality Indicator (p.63)	Internet Connectivity	Yes	No	
Additional Reporting Indicator (p.70)	Teacher Workforce	Yes	Yes	-
Additional Reporting Indicator (p.70)	College-going Rate	Yes	Yes	-
Additional Reporting Indicator (p.70)	Data from the CRDC	Yes	No	-

Note. “Yes” indicates calculation requirement. Assessment participation and achievement indicators are only for those applicable grades and eligible population.

Exclusions

Unless noted otherwise in this document, the SDE excludes any students from all federal and state required indicators, who are primarily enrolled in a non-public school. These students include:

- Dual Enrolled Students (Private/Homeschooled)
 - The district or charter school identified the student as private or homeschooled in the Idaho System for Educational Excellence (ISEE) phschool field. These students may be taking elective courses from an Idaho public school to meet their needs.
 - Students with disabilities whose Individualized Education Plan (IEP) team placed them in a private facility, or a homebound setting NOT fit in this category.
 - Students who are dual enrolled between Idaho public schools, including Idaho Digital Learning Academy (IDLA), do NOT fit in this category.
- Foreign Exchange Students
 - The district or charter school identified the student as Entering Foreign Exchange Student (4A) in the ISEE districtEntryType field. These students may have a J-1 exchange visitor program visa issued by the U.S. Department of State.
 - Foreign/international students paying their own tuition or students immigrated from another country do NOT fit in this category.

For more information on the school-level exclusions, refer to [Appendix A. List of Exempt Schools](#) (p. 99).

Building Indicator

The SDE publishes basic building characteristics on its [Report Card](#) for each district and charter school and each school, including:

- [Building Directory](#) (p.17)
- [Grades Served](#) (p.18)
- [School Category](#) (p.19)
- [School Type](#) (p.19)
- [Administrator](#) (p.20)
- [District](#) (p.20)
- [School Recognition Status](#) (p.21)
- [School Identification Status](#) (p.21)
- [Title 1 Status](#) (p.20)
- [Administrator](#) (p.20)
- [Charter School Comparison](#) (p.21)
- [Spring Enrollment Count](#) (p.21)

Building Directory

The building directory contains basic information such as address, and phone number associated with each school, district, and charter school administration building. [Table 2](#) contains a list of building directory information that the SDE reports on its [Report Card](#).

The SDE receives building directory information from districts and charter schools via the [School Building Forms](#). Districts and charter schools can request an update to their own building directory information at any time. However, for ISEE reporting purposes, districts and charter schools must submit the form to the SDE by June 30 of the prior school year when opening or closing any schools. In addition, to obtain a [National Center for Education Statistics](#) (NCES) ID for a new school in a timely manner, districts and charter schools should submit the form by January of the prior school year.

Contact Carol Piranfar at 208-332-6844 or clpiranfar@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the building directory.

Table 2. List of Building Directory Elements

Element	Definition
Organization Name	As submitted by the organization on the Public School Building Form.
Location Longitude	As identified by the NCES.
Location Latitude	”
Location Address	As submitted by the organization on the Public School Building Form.
Location City	”
Location State	”
Location Zip Code	”
Region	A geographic grouping of districts and charter schools based on the location of their administrative office.
Legislative District	As identified on the Legislative Services Office's website .
Phone Number	As submitted by the organization on the Public School Building Form.
Web Address	As identified on the official website of the State of Idaho .

Grades Served

The grades served indicate the grade levels that a school or district or charter school can offer. The SDE uses grades-served information for many purposes, including but not limited to accountability, reporting, and attendance. For example, a school cannot claim attendance for a student if the school, according to the grades-served indicators, does not offer a grade that the student is assigned. A school may or may not have students enrolled in all grades served.

The SDE receives grades-served information from districts and charter schools via the [School Building Forms](#). Districts and charter schools can request an update to their own grades-served information at any time. However, when removing any grades, districts and charter schools must submit the form to the SDE by June 30 of the prior school year.

Contact Carol Piranfar at 208-332-6844 or clpiranfar@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the grades-served information.

School Category

For accountability purposes, [IDAPA 08.02.03.112.01](#) separates schools into the following three categories. School category especially matters for the school identification calculations and some of the reporting requirements. For more information on school identification calculations, refer to the [School Identification Methodology](#) section (p.84).

Kindergarten through Grade Eight (K-8) School

Any schools whose grade configuration contains grades K through 8, or any combination thereof, but do not contain grade 12; or any schools with unusual configurations that go beyond grade 8 but do not have a graduating class.

High School

Any schools that offer grade 12 that are not Alternative High Schools.

Alternative High School

Any schools with grade 12 that are approved by the SDE to operate an alternative secondary program that provides special instructional courses and offers special services to eligible, at-risk youth to enable them to earn a high school diploma, as outlined in [IDAPA 08.02.03.110](#).

School Type

For reporting purposes, the SDE separates schools into the following five types.

Contact Michelle Clement Taylor at 208-332-6963 or mtaylor@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on school types.

Alternative School

Alternative school is approved by the SDE to operate an alternative secondary program that provides special instructional courses and offers special services to eligible, at-risk youth to enable them to earn a high school diploma, as outlined in [IDAPA 08.02.03.110](#).

Career and Technical School

Career Technical School (CTS), as established in [IDAPA 55.01.03](#), is designed to provide high end, state-of-the-art technical programs that go beyond the scope of traditional Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs. Programs in CTS must serve students from two or more attendance zones. Attendance zones are set by school districts as geographic areas identifying which school children attend. Shared-time CTSs are not displayed in the [Report Card](#).

Note: Shared time is an indication that a school offers primarily career and technical education or targeted curriculum in which the majority of students are enrolled at a separate school of record and attend the shared-time school on a part-time basis.

Contact Heather Luchte at 208-429-5512 or Heather.Luchte@cte.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on career and technical schools.

Charter School

Charter school is authorized under [Idaho Code \(I.C.\) §33-52](#) to deliver public education in Idaho.

Traditional School

Traditional school is not defined by any other school types.

Virtual School

Virtual school delivers a full-time, sequential program of synchronous and/or asynchronous instruction primarily using the internet.

Administrator

On the [Report Card](#), the SDE displays the name of building administrator. The SDE receives this information from districts and charter schools via ISEE and amends it with known updates. The contact information is also available on the [Idaho District Contact Information Application](#) (IDCI).

District

Local Education Agency (LEA) to which the school is associated for federal reporting purposes.

School Location

The school location identifies schools as rural or non-rural, as defined under [I.C. §33-319](#), based on addresses reported in the [Building Directory](#) and [Spring Enrollment Count](#).

Title 1 Status

The Title 1 program status identifies schools that are eligible and participating in Title 1-A programs. Title 1-A of the ESEA, as amended by the ESSA, provides districts and charter schools with extra resources to help improve education in high-poverty schools and to give all children significant opportunity to receive a fair, equitable, and high-quality education, and to close educational achievement gaps. The SDE allocates the Title 1-A funds to districts and charter schools based primarily on poverty data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Districts and charter schools report each school's program participation status to the SDE via [Consolidated Federal and State Grant Application](#) (CFSGA).

Contact Stacie Rekow at 208-332-6891 or srekow@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the Title 1-A programs and requirements.

School Recognition Status

The SDE publicly recognizes schools with Top Performance. For more information on the school recognition status, refer to the [School Identification Methodology](#) section (p.84). The results presented for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school year were carried forward from the 2019-20 school year.

School Identification Status

The SDE publicly identifies schools in need of additional support and resources, although the SDE does not report a summative rating to every school under the new Accountability Framework. For more information on the school identification status, refer to the [School Identification Methodology](#) section (p.84). The results presented for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school year were carried forward from the 2019-20 school year.

Charter School Comparison

Coming soon.

Spring Enrollment Count

The SDE reports a unique student enrollment count at each entity. The count includes any students in grades kindergarten through 12 who are enrolled on the first Friday of May, as reported by districts and charter schools via ISEE to the Idaho Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS). The count does not show whether a student is enrolled on a half-time or full-time basis. The enrollment counts for the following entities are not part of the report card:

- Juvenile Detention Centers
- Idaho Digital Learning Academy (IDLA)
- Schools governed by:
 - Idaho Department of Correction
 - Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections
 - Idaho Educational Services for the Deaf and Blind
 - Tribal organizations
- Special purpose schools, as accredited
- Summer schools/programs

For more information on exclusions, refer to [Exclusions](#) (p.16) or [Appendix A. List of Exempt Schools](#) (p.99).

Financial Indicator

The SDE reports two financial indicators:

- Per-pupil Expenditure,go
- School Improvement Funds.

Per-pupil Expenditure

[ESEA section 1111 \(h\)\(1\)\(C\)\(x\)](#) requires the SDE to report per-pupil expenditures of federal, state, and local funds, disaggregated by source of funds. The SDE publishes per-pupil expenditures on its [Report Card](#).

Contact Julie Oberle at 208-332-6846 or joberle@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the per-pupil expenditure.

School Improvement Funds

The SDE publicly reports schools' [School Identification Status](#), indicating those in need of additional support and resources. SDE also reports the amount of section 1003(a) school improvement funds each of the schools received as a result of the identification on the [Funding & Financial Accountability](#) page, [and a summary of schools' plan for improving student achievement \(2022-23 CSI Up Allocations and Plans\)](#).

[Contact Patty Dalrymple at 208-332-6917 or \[pdalrymple@sde.idaho.gov\]\(mailto:pdalrymple@sde.idaho.gov\)](#) with questions or for more information on the school improvement funds.

Assessment Participation Indicator

The SDE calculates and publicly reports an assessment participation indicator for the federal- and state-mandated statewide assessments, including:

- Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT);
- Idaho Alternate Assessment (IDAA); and
- National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

Student participation is critical in ensuring assessment results are accurate and representative of what students know and can do. The participation requirement for the assessments differs for each grade level under the comprehensive assessment program approved by the SBOE and outlined in [IDAPA 08.02.03.111.04](#). See [Table 3](#) for more information on grade level assessment participation requirements. For a complete list of assessments required under the comprehensive assessment plan, as well as their testing windows, refer to the [Assessment and Accountability website](#).

Table 3. Assessment Participation Requirement by Grade

Grades	ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy and Math	IDAA/ISAT Science	ELPA
KG	No	No	Yes
1	No	No	Yes
2	No	No	Yes
3	Yes	No	Yes
4	Yes	No	Yes
5	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Yes	No	Yes
7	Yes	No	Yes
8	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	<u>Optional* (Grade 11 ISAT)</u>	<u>Optional* (Grade 11 ISAT)</u>	Yes
10	<u>Yes (IDAA)/Optional* (Grade 11 ISAT)</u>	<u>Optional* (Grade 11 ISAT)</u>	Yes
11	<u>Yes** (ISAT)</u>	<u>Yes (ISAT/IDAA)</u>	Yes
12	No	No	Yes

Note: “Yes” indicates participation is required under the comprehensive assessment program approved by the SBOE. Only eligible students can participate in IDAA and ELPA.

**Intended for students who have already received instruction in the content standards assessed on the 11th grade ISAT in the corresponding subject. Please note that the school should utilize appropriate interim assessments for benchmarking purposes.*

*** Required participation in grade 11 ISAT in spring 2023, if the 2022 spring grade 10 ISAT did not meet or exceed the 11th grade Level 3 (proficiency) cut score or if the student did not participate in 2022 spring grade 10 ISAT. Participation in grade 11 ISAT is optional, if 2022 spring grade 10 ISAT met or exceeded the 11th grade Level 3 (proficiency) cut score.*

[34 Code of Federal Regulation \(C.F.R.\)§300.160](#) also requires the SDE to report the number and percentage of students with disabilities who were provided accommodations to participate in the above assessments, in the same detail as it reports on the assessment of students without disabilities. For more information, refer to the [Special Education Public Reporting](#) page.

The following sections describe more detailed participation rate calculation methodologies and participation requirements beyond grade level for each assessment.

- [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in ELA/Literacy](#) (p.24)
- [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Mathematics](#) (p.28)
- [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Science](#) (p.30)
- [State Participation in the National Assessment of Educational Progress \(NAEP\)](#)(p.31)

For more information on participation rate targets, refer to the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate Target](#) section (p.83). For 2023 testing population, refer to [Appendix C. 2023 Testing Population](#) (p.102).

ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in ELA/Literacy

To comply with [IDAPA 08.02.03.111](#), districts and charter schools must administer ISAT in ELA/Literacy to all students in grades 3 through 8 and high school in spring in a time period specified by the SBOE. For those students with the most significant cognitive impairments for whom the general assessment is not appropriate, districts and charter schools may administer IDAA in ELA/Literacy in lieu of ISAT. The IEP team determines whether or not a student meets the qualifications for IDAA using Idaho’s Alternate Assessment Participation Criteria defined in the [Special Education Manual](#). For more information, refer to the [Alternate Assessment Participation Decision Making Module](#).

The ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy participation rate for grades 3 through 8 and high school is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/literacy}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of students who received a valid scale score} \\ \text{on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/literacy} \\ + \\ \text{Number of students enrolled on or before April 21, 2023} \\ \text{and enrolled through May 5, 2023 or the last day of school,} \\ \text{not participating in ISAT/IDAA in ELA/literacy} \end{array} \right]}$$

“Students who are absent for the entire state-approved testing window because of medical reasons or are homebound are exempt from taking the ISAT if such circumstances prohibit them from participating ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.e](#)).” Schools must submit an appeal with official written documentation in the [Assessment Participation Rate Appeals](#) application to remove those students from the denominator.

A student must complete both Performance Task (PT) and Computer Adaptive Task (CAT) to receive a valid scale score on ISAT. For IDAA, those students whose test administrator or proctor applied the early stopping rule due to a lack of consistent observable responses, still receive a valid score.

Details on ISAT/IDAA participation rate calculations and rules are available in the [Assessment Participation Rate Appeals Guide](#). For more information on participation rate targets, refer to the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate Target](#) section (p.83).

Percentage of Students taking IDAA ELA/Literacy

The SDE calculates the percentage of students in grades 3 through 8 and high school who are taking the IDAA ELA/Literacy test, among all students taking the test. Unlike other participation rates, this calculation requires only that students have a valid IDAA ELA/Literacy or ISAT ELA/Literacy, meaning that they were present on testing day, but it does not require students to be continuously enrolled.

The SDE calculates the percentage of students in grades 3 through 8 and high school who are taking the IDAA ELA/Literacy test is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on the IDAA ELA/Literacy}}{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy}}$$

[ESEA section 1111\(h\)\(1\)\(C\)](#) minimum federal reporting requirements indicate the SDE must report the number and percentage of students who participated in IDAA in ELA/Literacy in lieu of ISAT. For districts and charter schools that need to assess more than 1.0% of their student population using IDAA, [34 C.F.R. §200.6](#) requires they submit assurance that the district or charter school has followed [Idaho Alternate Assessment Participation Criteria](#) and justification for exceeding the 1.0% cap on alternate assessment participation to the SDE each fall.

Contact Karren Streagle at 208-332-6824 or kstreagle@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the justification submission.

Percentage of First-year English Learners taking ACCESS in lieu of ISAT ELA/Literacy

English learners (ELs) are students eligible for the English language instruction educational program (LIEP) on the testing or reporting date, based on the EL Entry Date submitted by the district or charter school in the English Learner Management System (ELMS).

The percentage of first-year English learners taking ACCESS instead of ISAT ELA/Literacy in grades 1 through 12 is calculated:

$$\frac{\text{Number of English learners students who received a valid scale score on ACCESS but did not receive a valid score on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/literacy}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of English learners who received a valid scale score on ACCESS} \\ \text{but did not receive a valid score on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/literacy} \\ + \\ \text{Number of English learners who received a valid scale score} \\ \text{on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/Literacy} \end{array} \right]}$$

Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and [ESEA section 3113\(b\)\(2\)](#) require districts and charter schools to identify in a timely manner students in need of language assistance services. This statewide standardized process begins with a home language survey (HLS), which is provided at the time of enrollment for all students. The HLS is reviewed by designated and trained school personnel to determine which student’s must be screened for English language proficiency. The students’ screener results determine their eligibility for a Language Instruction Educational Program (LIEP).

For the purpose of calculating the percentage of first-year English learners (EL) taking ELPA in lieu of ISAT ELA/Literacy, recently arrived or first-year English learners are any students who have not used the one-time exemption on participating in ISAT/IDAA in ELA/Literacy and whose date of first enrollment in US School in [English Learner Management System \(ELMS\)](#) is between May 1, 2020 and April 30, 2021.

The SDE must report the number and percentage of those exempt English Learners on its [Report Card \(ESEA section 1111\(h\)\(1\)\(C\)\)](#). First-year English learners are not exempt from participating in ISAT/IDAA Mathematics and ISAT/IDAA Science, as well as ELPA.

For an English learner to be considered for this exemption, districts and charter schools must accurately report the student in the [English Learner Management System \(ELMS\)](#).

Contact Maria Puga at 208-332-6905 or mpuga@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the exemption.

ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Mathematics

To comply with [IDAPA 08.02.03.111](#), districts and charter schools must administer ISAT in mathematics to all students in grades 3 through 8 and high school in spring in a time period specified by the SBOE. For students with the most significant cognitive impairments for whom the general assessment is not appropriate, districts and charter schools may administer IDAA in mathematics in lieu of ISAT. The IEP team determines whether or not a student meets the qualifications for IDAA using Idaho’s Alternate Assessment Participation Criteria defined in the [Special Education Manual](#). For more information, refer to the [Alternate Assessment Participation Decision Making Module](#).

The ISAT/IDAA mathematics participation rate for grades 3 through 8 and high school is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in mathematics}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in mathematics} \\ + \\ \text{Number of students enrolled on or before April 21, 2023 and enrolled through May 5, 2023 or the last day of school, not participating in ISAT/IDAA in mathematics} \end{array} \right]}$$

“Students who are absent for the entire state-approved testing window because of medical reasons or are homebound are exempt from taking the ISAT if such circumstances prohibit them from participating ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.e](#)).” Schools must submit an appeal with official written documentation in the [Assessment Participation Rate Appeals](#) application to remove those students from the denominator.

A student must complete both Performance Task (PT) and Computer Adaptive Task (CAT) to receive a valid scale score on ISAT. For IDAA, those students whose test administrator or proctor applied the early stopping rule due to lack of consistent observable responses, still receive a valid score.

Details on ISAT/IDAA participation rate calculations and rules are available in the [Assessment Participation Rate Appeals Guide](#). For more information on participation rate targets, refer to the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate Target](#) section (p.83).

Percentage of Students taking IDAA Mathematics

The SDE calculates the percentage of students in grades 3 through 8 and high school who are taking the IDAA Math test, among all students taking the test. Unlike other participation rates, this calculation requires only that students have a valid IDAA Math or ISAT ELA/Literacy, meaning that they were present on testing day, but it does not require students to be continuously enrolled.

The SDE calculates the percentage of students in grades 3 through 8 and high school who are taking the IDAA Math test is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on the IDAA Math}}{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA Math}}$$

[ESEA section 1111\(h\)\(1\)\(C\)](#) minimum federal reporting requirements indicate the SDE must report the number and percentage of students who participated in IDAA in mathematics in lieu of ISAT. For districts and charter schools that need to assess more than 1.0% of their student population using IDAA, [34 C.F.R.§200.6](#) requires they submit assurance that the district or charter school has followed [Idaho Alternate Assessment Participation Criteria](#) and justification for exceeding the 1.0% cap on alternate assessment participation to the SDE each fall.

Contact Karren Streagle at 208-332-6824 or kstreagle@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the justification submission.

ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Science

To comply with [IDAPA 08.02.03.111](#), districts and charter schools must administer ISAT in science to all students in grades 5, 8, and 11 in spring in a time period specified by the SBOE. For students with the most significant cognitive impairments for whom the general assessment is not appropriate, districts and charter schools may administer IDAA in science in lieu of ISAT. The IEP team determines whether or not a student meets the qualifications for IDAA using Idaho’s Alternate Assessment Participation Criteria defined in the [Special Education Manual](#). For more information, refer to the [Alternate Assessment Participation Decision Making Module](#).

The ISAT/IDAA science participation rate for grades 5, 8, and high school is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in science}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in science} \\ + \\ \text{Number of students enrolled on or before April 21, 2023 and enrolled through May 5, 2023 or the last day of school, not participating in ISAT/IDAA in science} \end{array} \right]}$$

“Students who are absent for the entire state-approved testing window because of medical reasons or are homebound are exempt from taking the ISAT if such circumstances prohibit them from participating ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.e](#)).” Schools must submit an appeal with official written documentation in the [Assessment Participation Rate Appeals](#) application to remove those students from the denominator.

Details on ISAT/IDAA participation rate calculations and rules are available in the [Assessment Participation Rate Appeals Guide](#). For more information on participation rate targets, refer to the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate Target](#) section (p.83).

Percentage of Students taking IDAA Science

Coming soon.

[ESEA section 1111\(h\)\(1\)\(C\)](#) minimum federal reporting requirements indicate the SDE must report the number and percentage of students who participated in IDAA in science in lieu of

ISAT. For districts and charter schools that need to assess more than 1.0% of their student population using IDAA, [34 C.F.R. §200.6](#) requires they submit assurance that the district and charter school has followed [Idaho Alternate Assessment Participation Criteria](#) and justification for exceeding the 1.0% cap on alternate assessment participation to the SDE each fall.

Contact Karren Streagle at 208-332-6824 or kstreagle@sde.idaho.gov with questions or for more information on the justification submission.

State Participation in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)

The NAEP, first administered in 1969, is the largest, continuing and nationally representative assessment of what U.S.A. students know and can do in subjects such as mathematics, reading, science, and writing. Since 2002, the ESEA section 1111(g)(2)(D) and 1112(c)(3) have required states, and districts and charter schools that are selected, to participate in the fourth- and eighth-grade NAEP assessments in reading and mathematics as a condition of receiving Title 1 funds. Whereas ISAT/IDAA measures student performance against the Idaho Content Standards, NAEP measures students in all states against a single national standard, allowing for cross-state comparisons.

ESEA Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(xii) and (2)(C) minimum federal reporting requirements indicate the SDE must report State performance on the NAEP at each achievement level for mathematics and reading, and for grades 4 and 8, compared to the national average of such results. It must also report statewide NAEP participation rates for children with disabilities and English learners.

For more information on NAEP, refer to the [Nation’s Report Card](#). For more information on NAEP inclusion rates, refer to the [Inclusion of Special-Needs Students](#).

Academic Achievement Indicator

The SDE calculates and publicly reports academic achievement indicators for the federal- and state-mandated statewide assessments, including ISAT, IDAA, ELPA, Idaho Reading Indicator (IRI), and College Entrance Exam. In addition, the ESEA requires the SDE to report the state performance on NAEP.

The following sections describe academic achievement calculation methodologies:

- [Continuous Enrollment Status](#) (p.32)
- [IRI Proficiency Rate](#) (p.33)
- [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#) (p.36)
- [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics](#) (p.38)
- [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Science](#) (p.40)

- [English Learners Achieving English Language Proficiency](#) (p.41)
- [Performance on College Entrance Exam](#) (p.44)
- [State Performance on NAEP](#) (p.44)

For more information on the assessment participation requirements, see the [Assessment Participation Indicator](#) section (p.23).

Continuous Enrollment Status

The IRI and ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate measures are applicable only to continuously enrolled students. The [IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.d.i.](#) defines continuous enrollment in school and its role in assessment as:

“A student who is enrolled continuously in the same public school from the end of the first eight (8) weeks or fifty-six (56) calendar days of the school year through the state approved spring testing administration period, not including the make-up portion of the test window, will be included in the calculation to determine if the school achieved progress in any statewide assessment used for determining proficiency.”

The same rule also applies to students who are enrolled continuously in the same district and charter school ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.d.ii.](#)), and in a public school within Idaho ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.d.iii.](#)). As a result, a student receives three different continuous enrollment statuses: school-level, district/charter school-level, and state-level. These statuses may be the same or different for the same student, depending on each student’s situation.

Typically, a student gets a break in the enrollment record when exiting a school. However, for the purpose of calculating the continuous enrollment status, the SDE treats multiple enrollment records with no break or short break(s) of three days or fewer as one continuous enrollment record for the corresponding reporting levels (school, district/charter school, and state), regardless of the exit reason(s). For example, if a student transfers from school A to school B over a weekend, the student has two, school-level enrollment records: one at school A and another at school B. If both school A and school B are in the same district or charter school, the SDE considers the student has one district/charter school-level enrollment record with a short break of three days or fewer during the transition.

The SDE uses the following procedures to calculate the continuous enrollment status for each student and reporting level (school, district/charter school, and state):

1. First, identify each student’s initial enrollment record for the [2022-23](#) school year.

2. Then determine the first day of the school year for the school where the student was initially enrolled. The first day of the school year for a school is the first day for which the district or charter school submits attendance for that school in its October ISEE file.
3. Add 56 calendar days to the date determined in Step 2. The resulting date is the cut-off date.
4. If the student's enrollment record that contains the test submission date also contains the cut-off date, the SDE considers the student to be continuously enrolled for the corresponding reporting level.

Students who are continuously enrolled at the school-level are also continuously enrolled at the district or charter school- and state-level. Students who are not continuously enrolled at the school-level may or may not be continuously enrolled at the district/charter school-level and state-level. If a student is continuously enrolled at the district/charter school-level, the student is continuously enrolled at the state-level.

IMPORTANT: *The SDE defines a short break as any single enrollment break that is 3 days or fewer, regardless of its exit reason. Districts and charter schools must accurately report student enrollment and exit dates to the state longitudinal data system (SLDS) via the Idaho System for Educational Excellence (ISEE).*

IRI Proficiency Rate

[I.C. §33-1806](#), in recognition of the critical importance of reading skills, requires district/charter school to assess all public school students in grades Kindergarten (K) through 3 in their reading skills twice each year. Starting in the 2018-19 school year, the SDE replaced the legacy IRI with the new IRI (here in after referred to as "IRI"), Istation's Indicators of Progress for Early Reading (ISIP ER).

The IRI assesses students in grades K through 3 using multiple, grade-specific, developmentally appropriate subtests that address the following domains of reading: Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, Vocabulary, Comprehension, and Fluency. These subtests also create a composite Overall Reading score that is reported using three performance tiers:

- Tier 1: Performing At Grade Level
- Tier 2: Performing moderately below grade level and in need of intervention (Near Grade Level)
- Tier 3: Performing seriously below grade level and in need of intensive intervention (Below Grade Level)

To be considered “proficient” on the IRI for accountability purposes, a student must meet or exceed the cut score to reach At Grade Level (Tier 1).

IMPORTANT: the IRI scoring hierarchy reverses those in the legacy IRI. In the IRI, Tier 1 is the highest performance level. In the legacy IRI, Level 1 was the lowest performance level.

Fall IRI Reporting

Fall IRI performance is calculated and reported at a state, district, school, and grade level. The following conditions apply to fall IRI reporting:

1. Scores are based on the first valid result occurring within the state testing window.
2. Subtest results are reported only for grade level assessments where norms are established, as shown in the table below. For additional information regarding norming processes see [Istation's Indicators of Progress Early Reading Technical Report](#).

Table 4. Istation Subject by Fall Normed Grade Level Reporting

Istation Subtest	Fall Normed Grade Level Reporting
Listening Comprehension	K
Phonemic Awareness	K, 1
Letter Knowledge	K, 1
Alphabetic Decoding	1
Vocabulary	K, 1, 2, 3
Spelling	1, 2, 3
Reading Comprehension	1, 2, 3
<u>Fluency</u>	-

Note: The fluency subtest score is not included in the overall score.

Using these rules, the state reports the percentage of students at each of the three tier levels for the overall composite and subtests. Idaho also summarizes fall IRI performance with a reported “proficiency rate.” The fall IRI proficiency rate calculation is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who attained an overall performance At Grade Level on the fall IRI}}{\text{Total number of students who received a valid overall score on the fall IRI}}$$

IMPORTANT: Proficiency rates displayed on the SDE’s [Report Card](#) are not the same as proficiency rates reported in Istation Reporting, which does not apply accountability calculation or exclusion rules. Istation’s advantage is that it provides access raw student results and more details about the difficulty of questions and answers. The SDE recommends all teachers have access to Istation to review their students’ performance.

Spring IRI Reporting

Spring IRI performance is calculated and reported at a state, district, school, and grade level.

The following apply to spring IRI reporting:

1. Scores are based on the first valid result occurring during the state testing window.
2. Subtest results are reported only for grade level assessments where norms are established, as shown in the table below. For additional information regarding norming processes see [Istation's Indicators of Progress Early Reading Technical Report](#).

Table 5. Istation Subject by Spring Normed Grade Level Reporting

Istation Subtest	Spring Normed Grade Level Reporting
Listening Comprehension	K
Phonemic Awareness	K, 1
Letter Knowledge	K, 1
Alphabetic Decoding	K, 1
Vocabulary	K, 1, 2, 3
Spelling	1, 2, 3
Reading Comprehension	1, 2, 3
Fluency	-

Note: The fluency subtest score is not included in the overall score.

3. Student must be continuously enrolled in either school/district/state to be included in spring calculations. For more information on the definition of continuous enrollment status, refer to the [Continuous Enrollment Status](#) section (p.32).
4. Subtest results are reported only for grade level assessments where norms are established.

Using these rules, the state reports the percentage of students at each of the three tier levels for the overall composite and subtests. Idaho also summarizes spring IRI performance with a reported “proficiency rate.” The spring IRI proficiency rate calculation is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of continuously enrolled students who attained an overall performance At Grade Level on the spring IRI}}{\text{Total number of continuously enrolled students who received a valid overall score on the spring IRI}}$$

ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in ELA/Literacy

IMPORTANT: In the 2020-21 school year, an independent field test was conducted for IDAA ELA/Literacy. Due to COVID-19, the standard setting was rescheduled for the 2021-22 school year. As a result, IDAA ELA/Literacy proficiency rate was calculated using Wyoming cut scores for the 2020-21 school year.

The ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in ELA/Literacy measure is applicable only to continuously enrolled students. For more information on the definition of continuous enrollment status, refer to the [Continuous Enrollment Status](#) section (p.32).

[ESEA section 1111 \(c\)\(4\)\(E\)\(ii\)](#) requires the denominator for the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate in ELA/Literacy to be calculated as the greater of:

1. the total number of continuously enrolled students who received a valid score on ISAT/IDAA; or
2. 95% of the total number of continuously enrolled students who are not exempt from the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in](#), regardless of their ISAT or IDAA participation status. The SDE rounds the percentage to the nearest 10th decimal place.

Proficiency and participation rate in ISAT/IDAA in ELA/Literacy among 11th grade students is calculated similarly as for all other grades, except it includes an additional, complex set of criteria, because students may bank 11th-grade scores from prior years. This 11th-grade option requires the consideration of numerous additional criteria to determine (a) whether a student participated; and (b) to which school the student's 11th-grade scores should be attributed. The actual decision rules are not detailed here, because of their complexity, but are described in a flowchart in 0 (p.105). The key inclusion criteria were whether students:

- enrolled in Idaho any time during SY 2022-23 (2023), and in which school (where);
- participated in grade-10 (G10), and where;
- enrolled throughout the testing and make-up window (i.e., April 28, 2023 to close), and where;
- participated in G11 ISAT/IDAA in 2023, and where;
- participated in G10 ISAT/IDAA in 2022, and where;
- participated in G10 and G11 ISAT/IDAA in different schools;
- met G11 cut in 2022;
- had a higher score in one than the other test administration, and where – use the higher score, attribute to corresponding school.

IMPORTANT: *If the school or district/charter school does not meet the 95% participation rate, the proficiency-rate denominator is automatically adjusted upward to 95% of the total number of continuously enrolled students, effectively reducing the reported proficiency rate.*

ISAT/IDAA consists of four performance levels: Level 1 (Below Basic), Level 2 (Basic), Level 3 (Proficient), and Level 4 (Advanced). To be considered proficient on ISAT and IDAA for accountability purposes, a student must achieve the performance level of 3 (Proficient) or 4 (Advanced).

The ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate for ELA/Literacy is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students who attained Proficient or Advanced on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/Literacy}}{\text{The Greater of } \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Total number of continuously enrolled students} \\ \text{who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in ELA/literacy} \\ \text{OR} \\ \text{95\% of total number of continuously enrolled students,} \\ \text{who are not exempt from the ISAT/IDAA participation} \\ \text{in ELA/literacy during the participation appeals window} \end{array} \right]}$$

IMPORTANT: Proficiency rates displayed on the SDE’s [Report Card](#) is not the same as proficiency rates reported on the [Online Reporting System \(ORS\)](#). The ORS does not apply Accountability rules, but its advantage is that it allows users to access raw student results in more detail, including claim and target level information. The SDE recommends all teachers have access to ORS to review their students’ performance.

For more information on proficiency rate targets, refer to the [Long-Term Goals and Measurements of Interim Progress](#) section (p.78).

ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics

IMPORTANT: In the 2020-21 school year, an independent field test was conducted for IDAA ELA/Math, and COVID-19 delayed standard setting to the 2021-22 school year. As a result, IDAA mathematics proficiency rate was calculated using Wyoming cut scores for the 2020-21 school year. The completed standard-setting produced Idaho-based cut scores for the 2021-22 school year and beyond.

The ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in mathematics is applicable only to continuously-enrolled students. For more information on the definition of continuous enrollment status, refer to the [Continuous Enrollment Status](#) section (p.32).

[ESEA section 1111 \(c\)\(4\)\(E\)\(ii\)](#) requires the denominator for the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate in mathematics to be calculated as the greater of:

1. the total number of continuously enrolled students who received a valid score on ISAT/IDAA; or
2. 95% of the total number of continuously enrolled students who are not exempt from the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Mathematics](#) regardless of their ISAT or IDAA participation status. The SDE rounds the number to the nearest 10th.

Proficiency and participation rates in ISAT/IDAA in Math among 11th grade students is calculated similarly as for all other grades, except it includes an additional, complex set of criteria, because students may bank 11th-grade scores from prior years. This 11th-grade option requires the consideration of numerous additional criteria to determine (a) whether a student participated; and (b) to which school the student's 11th-grade scores should be attributed. The actual decision rules are not detailed here, because of their complexity, but are described in a flowchart in 0 (p.105). The key inclusion criteria were whether students:

- enrolled in Idaho any time during SY 2022-23 (2023), and in which school (where);
- participated in grade-10 (G10), and where;
- enrolled throughout the testing and make-up window (i.e., April 28, 2023 to close), and where;
- participated in G11 ISAT/IDAA in 2023, and where;
- participated in G10 ISAT/IDAA in 2022, and where;
- participated in G10 and G11 ISAT/IDAA in different schools;
- met G11 cut in 2022;
- had a higher score in one than the other test administration, and where – use the higher score, attribute to corresponding school.

IMPORTANT: *If the school or district/charter school does not meet the 95% participation rate, the proficiency-rate denominator is automatically adjusted upward to 95% of the total number of continuously enrolled students, effectively reducing the reported proficiency rate.*

ISAT/IDAA consists of four performance levels: Level 1 (Below Basic), Level 2 (Basic), Level 3 (Proficient), and Level 4 (Advanced). To be considered proficient on ISAT and IDAA for accountability purposes, a student must achieve the performance level of 3 (Proficient) or 4 (Advanced).

The ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate for mathematics is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students attained Proficient or Advanced on ISAT/IDAA in mathematics}}{\text{The Greater of}} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Total number of continuously enrolled students} \\ \text{who received a valid scale score on ISAT/ in mathematics} \\ \\ \text{OR} \\ \\ \text{95\% of total number of continuously enrolled students,} \\ \text{who are not exempt from the ISAT/IDAA participation} \\ \text{in mathematics during the participation appeals window} \end{array} \right]$$

IMPORTANT: Proficiency rates displayed on the SDE’s [Report Card](#) is not the same as proficiency rates reported on the [Online Reporting System \(ORS\)](#). The ORS does not apply Accountability rules, but its advantage is that it allows users to access raw student results in more detail, including claim and target level information. The SDE recommends all teachers have access to ORS to review their students’ performance.

ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Science

IMPORTANT: Proficiency rates for ISAT/IDAA science are available on the SDE’s [Report Card](#) for 2021-22 scores, but they are not available for the 2020-21 school year. In the 2020-21 school year, an independent field test was conducted for ISAT/IDAA science, and COVID-19 delayed standard setting to the 2021-22 school year.

The ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate in grades 5, 8, and high school science is applicable to only continuously enrolled students. For the calculation of continuous enrollment status, refer to the [Continuous Enrollment Status](#) section (p.32).

The denominator for the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate in science is calculated as the greater of:

1. a total number of continuously enrolled students who received a valid score on ISAT/IDAA; or

2. 95% of the total number of continuously enrolled students who are not exempt from the [ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate in Science](#), regardless of their ISAT or IDAA participation status. The SDE rounds the number to the nearest 10th.

IMPORTANT: *If the school or district/charter school does not meet the 95% participation rate, the proficiency-rate denominator is automatically adjusted upward to 95% of the total number of continuously enrolled students, effectively reducing the reported proficiency rate.*

ISAT/IDAA consists of four performance levels: Level 1 (Below Basic), Level 2 (Basic), Level 3 (Proficient), and Level 4 (Advanced). To be considered proficient on ISAT and IDAA for accountability purposes, a student must achieve the performance level of 3 (Proficient) or 4 (Advanced).

The ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate for grades 5, 8, and high school science is calculated as:

<p><i>Number of students attained Proficient or Advanced on ISAT/IDAA in science</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">÷</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Greater of</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Total number of continuously enrolled students who received a valid scale score on ISAT/IDAA in science</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>95% of total number of continuously enrolled students, who are not exempt from the ISAT/IDAA participation in science during the participation appeals window</i></p> </div> </div>
--

IMPORTANT: *Proficiency rates displayed on the SDE’s [Report Card](#) are not the same as proficiency rates reported on the [Reporting System](#). The Reporting System allows users to access raw student results in more details to the claim and target levels. The SDE recommends all teachers have access to ORS to review their students’ performance.*

For more information on proficiency rate targets, refer to the [Long-Term Goals and Measurements of Interim Progress](#) section (p.78).

English Learners Achieving English Language Proficiency – LIEP Exit Criteria

The measure of whether English Learners Achieve English Language Proficiency applies only to only to continuously enrolled English learners with a valid overall Composite Scale score on the ACCESS, Idaho’s measure of English learners’ proficiency in English. For the calculation of continuous enrollment status, refer to the [Continuous Enrollment Status](#) section (p.32).

English learners taking the ACCESS receive scale scores in four different domains: Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing. All EL students, except those taking the Alternate ACCESS (details below), must complete all four domains to receive a valid composite scale score. Domain scale scores and composite scale scores are calibrated against the student’s grade level to derive Proficiency Levels for each domain and the overall composite. A student is proficient, or meets the program’s exit criteria, when achieving a Composite Proficiency Level (CPL) of 4.2 or greater, in combination with a minimum Domain Proficiency Level of 3.5 in Reading, Writing, and Listening, and a minimum Domain Proficiency Level of 1.0 in the Speaking. Students taking the Alternate ACCESS assessment are proficient with a P2 (Emerging).

The proportion of English Learners Achieving English Language Proficiency is calculated as:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \textit{Number of continuously enrolled English learners,} \\ \textit{including students whose parents have waived EL services,} \\ \textit{who achieved} \\ \textit{a composite performance level (CPL) of 4.2 ACCESS,} \\ \textit{and a domain performance level (DPL) OF 3.5 in} \\ \textit{Reading, Writing, and Listening,} \\ \textit{and a DPL of 1.0 in Speaking} \\ \textit{OR} \\ \textit{a CPL of P2 on Alt ACCESS} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \textit{Number of continuously enrolled English learners,} \\ \textit{including students whose parents have waived EL services,} \\ \textit{with a valid CPL on ACCESS or Alt ACCESS} \end{array}}$$

Fewer Than Four Domains: Creating an Overall Composite Score for English Learners with Disabilities

English learners who have a documented Individual Education Plan (IEP) or 504 plan that precluded their completing one or two of the Alternate ACCESS language domain tests (Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking), and whose disability is appealed and approved during

the ACCESS Participation Rate Appeals window, will have an overall composite scale score (CSS) computed from the domain tests they completed. The newly identified composite scale score is then used to identify an alternate composite proficiency level (aCPL). This aCPL will be used to calculate the student’s English language proficiency and growth toward proficiency.

The CSS based on fewer than four domain scores is calculated using a reweighting method. The reweighting method equally distributes the weight of the missing domain(s) to the non-missing one(s).

Table 6. Reweighting of Domains for Student Missing 1 or 2 Test Score Domains

Missing Domains		Reading	Writing	Listening	Speaking
None (No Reweighting)		35	35	15	15
One Missing Domain	Reading <i>Based on W, L, and S</i>	N/A	46 (+11)	27 (+12)	27 (+12)
	Writing <i>Based on R, L, and S</i>	46 (+11)	N/A	27 (+12)	27 (+12)
	Listening <i>Based on R, W, and S</i>	40 (+5)	40 (+5)	N/A	20 (+5)
	Speaking <i>Based on R, W, and L</i>	40 (+5)	40 (+5)	20 (+5)	N/A
Two Missing Domains	Reading & Writing <i>Based on L and S: Oral</i>	N/A	N/A	50 (+35)	50 (+35)
	Reading & Listening <i>Based on W and S</i>	N/A	70 (+35)	N/A	30 (+15)
	Reading & Speaking <i>Based on W and L</i>	N/A	70 (+35)	30 (+15)	N/A
	Writing & Listening <i>Based on R and S</i>	70 (+35)	N/A	N/A	30 (+15)
	Writing & Speaking <i>Based on R and L</i>	70 (+35)	N/A	30 (+15)	N/A
	Listening & Speaking <i>Based on R and W: Literacy</i>	50 (+35)	50 (+35)	N/A	N/A

The numbers in each column represent the modified weights that are used to calculate an overall composite scale score when one or two domains are missing. The numbers in green show the increase in the domain weight as compared to the original, non-reweighted formula.

For example, a grade 6 student has a statement in the IEP that allows exemption from the Speaking domain test on the Alt ACCESS. The student achieved a 319 Reading scale score; a 316 Writing scale score; and a 404 Listening scale score.

The student's composite scale score (CSS) is computed as follows:

$$[(319)40 + (316)40 + (404)20] \div 100 = 334.8$$

The CSS value of 334.8 is rounded to the nearest whole number, or 335, which, when attained in grade 6, is equal to an aCPL of 3.2.

When a student with disabilities has only one observable domain scale score, it becomes the composite scale score. The aCPL then derives from that composite scale score.

Performance on College Entrance Exam

The SAT is removed from the business rules, because it is no longer a high school graduation requirement in Idaho and is no longer reported in SDE's Report Card.

State Performance on NAEP

IMPORTANT: The most recent state performance on NAEP available on the SDE's Report Card is from the 2018-19 school year, because NAEP's more recent studies assessed different content. In the 2019-20 school year, NAEP conducted a special study to measure national long-term trends. In the 2020-21 school year, it conducted a survey of where students participated in instruction – classroom, remotely, or hybrid.

The SDE reports NAEP performance at the state level only, because NAEP produces no school-level, district/charter school-level, or student-level scores. 34 C.F.R. §200.11 requires the most recent NAEP reading and mathematics results in grades 4 and 8 to be reported on the SDE's Report Card for each achievement level. The NAEP achievement levels are Below Basic, Basic, Proficient, and Advanced.

The percentage of students at each NAEP achievement level is calculated as:

$\frac{\text{Number of students who attained each achievement level in NAEP}}{\text{Number of students who participated in NAEP}}$
--

IMPORTANT: *The NAEP achievement levels do not represent the same performance expectations as the ISAT/IDAA, despite the use of the same labels. For example, the NAEP Proficient level is intended to reflect solid academic performance and is not intended to match the proficiency levels set by State departments of education. Additionally, it does not signify “being on grade level.”*

For more information on NAEP achievement levels, refer to the [Scale Scores and Achievement Levels](#).

Student and English Learner Progress Indicator

The SDE calculates and publicly reports student and English learner progress toward proficiency indicator for the federal- and state-mandated statewide assessments, including IRI, ISAT, and ACCESS (also called ELPA).

The following sections describe more detailed calculation methodologies for each academic progress measure:

- [Fall-to-spring IRI Growth](#) (p.46)
- [Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy](#)(p.47)
- [Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics](#) (p.49)
- [English Learners’ Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency \(ACCESS\)](#) (p.51)

The progress indicator calculation requirement differs for each grade level. See Table 7 for more information on grade level calculation requirements.

Table 7. Progress Indicator Calculation Requirement by Grade

Grade	Fall-to-spring IRI Growth	Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT ELA/Literacy	Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT Mathematics	English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency (ACCESS)
KG	Yes	No	No	No
1	Yes	No	No	Yes
2	Yes	No	No	Yes
3	Yes	No	No	Yes
4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	No	No	No	Yes
10	No	No	No	Yes
11	No	No	No	Yes
12	No	No	No	Yes

Note. “Yes” indicates calculation requirement.

Fall-to-spring IRI Growth

Fall-to-spring IRI growth is calculated and reported at the school, district, and state levels. Scores are based on the first valid result occurring during the state testing window for both fall and spring, respectively. The SDE includes only students in the fall-to-spring IRI calculation, who:

- are continuously enrolled in the same school/district/state;
- have tests in both fall and spring; and
- are assessed at the same grade level in both fall and spring.

Growth is based on the change in the proficiency rates for students meeting the criteria above. The fall-to-spring IRI growth calculation is:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students with a fall and spring test} \\ \text{in the same grade,} \\ \text{who attained an overall performance At Grade Level on the spring IRI} \\ \div \\ \text{Total number of continuously enrolled students in the same grade,} \\ \text{with a valid overall score on the fall and spring IRI.} \end{array} \right] - (\text{minus}) \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students with a fall and spring test} \\ \text{in the same grade,} \\ \text{who attained an overall performance At Grade Level on the fall IRI} \\ \div \\ \text{Total number of continuously enrolled students in the same grade} \\ \text{with a valid overall score on the fall and spring IRI.} \end{array} \right]$$

IMPORTANT: The fall-to-spring IRI growth metric will not necessarily match the result one would obtain by subtracting the reported fall IRI proficiency rate from the reported IRI spring proficiency rate, because the growth metric is based only on students who are continuously enrolled and had tests in both periods in the same grade.

Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy

IMPORTANT: The SDE did not calculate the Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT ELA/Literacy measure for the 2020-21 school year, because the calculation requires two consecutive years of data, and COVID-19 prevented ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy administration in 2019-20 school year. Testing resumed in 2020-21 as did the Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy.

The SDE calculates the Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy measure using results from ISAT/IDAA in ELA/Literacy. A student must be continuously enrolled in grades 4 through 8 in the 2022-23 school year to be included in the calculation. The SDE excludes students from the student growth toward proficiency calculation, who are described by one or more of the following:

- are not continuously enrolled in the 2022-23 school year;
- lack a valid ISAT scale score in 2022 or 2023 or both;
- participated in IDAA in lieu of ISAT in 2022 or 2023 or both;

- were retained, demoted, or skipped a grade in the 2022-23 school year.

IDAPA specifies the Student Growth toward Proficiency measure to be calculated using a trajectory model ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.02](#)). Idaho’s trajectory model identifies whether each student is on track to be proficient or maintain proficiency in three years from 2022, that is by 2025. As noted in the [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#) section (p.36), students must achieve Proficient or Advanced on ISAT to be considered proficient. Specifically, the SDE uses the following procedures to calculate the student growth toward proficiency in ISAT:

1. Identify target scale score for each student. The target scale score is the Proficient scale score threshold available in the [Cambium portal](#). Each student aims to meet the “Proficient” score as a target scale score in three years from 2022 by 2025.

IMPORTANT: For students in grade 7 in the 2022-23 school year, the SDE sets the three-year target based on the Proficient scale score threshold for grade 9, even though testing is optional in grade 9.

2. Calculate the difference between the target scale score in 2025 and the 2022 ISAT scale score for each student. Divide the difference by 3 to set the annual growth target for each of the three years.

$\frac{\text{Target Scale Score in } 2025 - \text{ISAT Scale Score in } 2022}{3}$

3. Identify students who meet or exceed the annual growth target at the end of the 2022-23 school year by comparing the difference between the 2022 and 2023 ISAT scale scores to the annual growth target. If the difference is greater than or equal to the annual growth target, the SDE considers the student to have met or exceeded the annual growth target and thus be “on track.”

Students do not need to be proficient in 2023 to be “on track,” if the difference between the 2022 and 2023 ISAT scale scores is greater than or equal to the annual growth target.

If the 2023 score is above the 2025 proficiency cut score, the difference between 2022 and 2023 is counted as “on track”.

IMPORTANT: *Students can have a negative scale score change from 2022 to 2023 and still be “on track” if the 2023 scale score is equal to or higher than the 2025 Proficient target.*

4. Finally, calculate the percentage of students who met or exceeded the annual growth target at the end of the 2022-23 school year using the following formula:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 4 through 8} \\ \text{with a normal grade progression and} \\ \text{valid 2022 and 2023 scale scores in ISAT ELA/Literacy} \\ \text{who met or exceeded the annual growth target} \\ \text{at the end of the 2022 – 23 school year} \\ + \\ \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 4 through 8} \\ \text{with a normal grade progression and} \\ \text{valid 2022 and 2023 scale scores in ISAT ELA/Literacy} \\ \text{who met or exceeded the} \\ \text{2025 Proficient level at the end of the 2022 – 23 school year} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 4 through 8} \\ \text{with a normal grade progression and} \\ \text{valid 2022 and 2023 scale scores in ISAT ELA/Literacy} \end{array}}$$

Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics

IMPORTANT: *The SDE did not calculate the Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT Math measure for the 2020-21 school year, because the calculation requires two consecutive years of data, and COVID-19 prevented ISAT/IDAA Math administration in 2019-20 school year. Testing resumed in 2020-21 as did the Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA Math.*

The SDE calculates the Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT/IDAA Math measure using results from ISAT/IDAA in Math. A student must be continuously enrolled in grades 4 through 8 in the 2022-23 school year to be included in the calculation. The SDE excludes students from the student growth toward proficiency calculation, who are described by one or more of the following:

- are not continuously enrolled in the 2022-23 school year;
- lack a valid ISAT scale score in 2022 or 2023 or both;

- participated in IDAA in lieu of ISAT in [2022](#) or [2023](#) or both;
- were retained, demoted, or skipped a grade in the [2022-23](#) school year.

IDAPA specifies the Student Growth toward Proficiency measure to be calculated using a trajectory model ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.02](#)). Idaho’s trajectory model identifies whether each student is on track to be proficient or maintain proficiency in three years from [2022, that is](#) by [2025](#). As noted in the [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Math](#) section (p.38), students must achieve Proficient or Advanced on ISAT to be considered proficient. Specifically, the SDE uses the following procedures to calculate the student growth toward proficiency in ISAT:

5. Identify target scale score for each student. The target scale score is the Proficient scale score threshold available in the [Cambium portal](#). Each student aims to meet the “Proficient” score as a target scale score in three years from [2022](#) by [2025](#).

IMPORTANT: For students in grade 7 in the [2022-23](#) school year, the SDE sets the three-year target based on the Proficient scale score threshold for grade 9, even though testing is optional in grade 9.

6. Calculate the difference between the target scale score in [2025](#) and the [2022](#) ISAT scale score for each student. Divide the difference by 3 to set the annual growth target for each of the three years.

$\frac{\text{Target Scale Score in } 2025 - \text{ISAT Scale Score in } 2022}{3}$

7. Identify students who meet or exceed the annual growth target at the end of the 2022-23 school year by comparing the difference between the [2022](#) and [2023](#) ISAT scale scores to the annual growth target. If the difference is greater than or equal to the annual growth target, the SDE considers the student to have met or exceeded the annual growth target and thus be “on track.”

Students do not need to be proficient in [2023](#) to be “on track,” if the difference between the [2022](#) and [2023](#) ISAT scale scores is greater than or equal to the annual growth target.

If the 2023 score is above the 2025 proficiency cut score, the difference between 2022 and 2023 is counted as “on track”.

IMPORTANT: Students can have a negative scale score change from 2022 to 2023 and still be “on track” if the 2023 scale score is equal to or higher than the 2025 Proficient target.

8. Finally, calculate the percentage of students who met or exceeded the annual growth target at the end of the 2022-23 school year using the following formula:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 4 through 8} \\ \text{with a normal grade progression and} \\ \text{valid 2022 and 2023 scale scores in ISAT Math} \\ \text{who met or exceeded the annual growth target} \\ \text{at the end of the 2022 – 23 school year} \\ + \\ \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 4 through 8} \\ \text{with a normal grade progression and} \\ \text{valid 2022 and 2023 scale scores in ISAT Math} \\ \text{who met or exceeded the} \\ \text{2025 Proficient level at the end of the 2022 – 23 school year} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 4 through 8} \\ \text{with a normal grade progression and} \\ \text{valid 2022 and 2023 scale scores in ISAT Math} \end{array}}$$

English Learners’ Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency

The SDE calculates English learners’ growth toward English language proficiency using results from ACCESS. A student must be continuously enrolled in grades 1 through 12 in the 2022-23 school year to be included in the calculation. The SDE excludes students from the student growth toward proficiency calculation, who:

- are not continuously enrolled in the 2022-23 school year;
- lack a valid ACCESS scale score in 2023; and
- participated in Alt ACCESS in lieu of ACCESS in 2023.

In contrast to the [Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy](#) and [Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics](#) measures, the English Learners Achieving

English Language Growth toward Proficiency measure identifies whether each English learner has made sufficient progress based on his or her starting English proficiency level and years in the program. As noted in the [English Learners Achieving English Language Proficiency](#) section (p.42), English learners must have a composite performance level of 4.2 or higher on their overall ACCESS score, a 3.5 or higher on the reading, writing, and listening domains, and a 1.0 or higher on the speaking domain to be considered proficient. No rounding applies to the composite performance levels. .

[Table 8](#) shows the target ACCESS performance level for students based on their initial English proficiency level and years in the program.

Table 8. English Learners’ Growth-toward-Proficiency Targets

Student’s 1 st LIEP Year ACCESS Composite Proficiency Level (CPL) (2017 or later)	Annual ACCESS Target Starting Student's 2 nd Year in LIEP				
	Growth Target 1*	Growth Target 2*	Growth Target 3*	Growth Target 4*	Growth Target 5*
6.0 Reaching	**	**	**	**	**
5.0 – 5.9 Bridging	**	**	**	**	**
4.0 – 4.9 Expanding	4.0+	4.2+	**	**	**
3.0 – 3.9 Developing	3.0+	3.6+	4.2+	**	**
2.0 – 2.9 Emerging	2.5+	3.0+	3.6+	4.2+	**
1.0 – 1.9 Entering	1.5+	2.0+	3.0+	3.6+	4.2+

Note. The 1st column shows the student’s ACCESS CPL in the **first LIEP year**. The 2nd column and successive columns show the student’s growth targets in the **second and successive LIEP years**.
 * The growth counter advances from 1 through 5 each year a student is continuously enrolled.
 ** English learners with these 1st-year ACCESS scores must achieve the LIEP exit criteria (p. 42) to be considered as making the expected progress.

Specifically, the SDE uses the following procedures to calculate ELs' Growth toward English Language Proficiency:

1. Identify students who achieved Proficient on the ACCESS measure: They exit the program are automatically considered as meeting the ACCESS growth target. They are included in the numerator.
2. Identify the initial ACCESS level for the remaining students who have not yet exited. This level is the student's first composite ACCESS score from 2017 or later. Earlier scores are not used because of changes in the assessment. Alt ACCESS scores are excluded from the calculation.
3. Calculate the number of years the student has been continuously enrolled in Idaho schools, after the initial ACCESS level. Do not count any years when the student was not continuously enrolled at the state level. Use the number of continuously-enrolled years after the initial for identifying the correct Growth Target (1-5 in .
4. Table 8 above). Students in their second or later LIEP year whose initial-year ACCESS was 5 or 6, have a growth target of Exit until they successfully reach proficiency and exit.
5. Students in their initial LIEP year do not have a growth target. Exclude students without a growth target from the calculation.
6. Identify "on track" students: they are those who met or exceeded the annual growth target in .
7. [Table](#) 8 at the end of the [2022-23](#). Include these students in the numerator.
8. Students who have a growth target, but no ACCESS composite scale score, and lack an approved appeal are considered as not making progress. Include them in the denominator. Students who have a growth target, but no ACCESS composite scale score, and have an approved appeal are not evaluated for growth. Exclude them from the calculation.

IMPORTANT. Students can have a negative scale score change from [2022](#) to [2023](#) and still be "on track" if their score still meets or exceeds their listed growth target.

9. Finally, calculate the percentage of students who met or exceeded the annual growth target at the end of the school year (SY) 2022-23 using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 1 through 12 who met or exceeded the annual growth target at the end of SY 2022} - 23, \text{ including those without a growth target who met proficiency and exited}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of continuously enrolled students in grades 1 through 12} \\ \text{who have a growth target and} \\ \text{who were not excluded due to an approved appeal or being in their initial year} \\ + \\ \text{students without a growth target} \\ \text{who met the (exit) requirements.} \end{array} \right]}$$

Group Achievement Indicator

The SDE calculates and publicly reports ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate gap closure in ELA/Literacy and mathematics. The following sections describe calculation methodologies for each gap closure measure:

- [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in](#) (p.55)
- [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in Mathematics](#) (p.55)

[IDAPA 08.02.03.112.02](#) does not require the ISAT Proficiency Gap Closure measure to be calculated for alternative high schools as defined in [IDAPA 08.02.03.110](#). Although the SDE’s [Report Card](#) allows users to compare performance among different subgroups, the SDE does not identify whether the alternative high schools are closing performance gaps between students who are and are not part of a selected subgroup. For any other schools and districts or charter schools, the SDE identifies how schools are or are not closing performance gaps among different subgroups.

ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in ELA/Literacy

IMPORTANT: Due to COVID-19, ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy results are not available for the 2019-20 school year. Because the gap calculation described in this document requires two consecutive years of data, the SDE does not calculate the ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in the ELA/Literacy measure for the 2020-21 school year. Observed proficiency gaps in 2020-21 should be interpreted cautiously, because the 95%-participation rate adjustment was not applied that year.

The SDE calculates the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate gap closures in ELA/Literacy using the proficiency rates calculated in the [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#) section (p.36). This measure is applied only to students included in the proficiency rate calculation. As described in the [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#) section (p.36), students must achieve Proficient or Advanced on ISAT/IDAA to be considered proficient.

The SDE calculates a proficiency rate gap between students who are and are not part of the subgroups. For a list of subgroups, refer to the [Subgroup Assignment](#) section (p.74)

The SDE uses the following procedures to calculate the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate gap closure in ELA/Literacy:

1. Identify proficiency rate gap between students who are and are not part of each of the subgroups with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{ISAT Proficiency Rate in ELA/Literacy} \\ \textit{for students who are not part of the selected subgroup} \\ \\ - \textit{(minus)} \\ \\ \textit{ISAT Proficiency Rate in ELA/Literacy} \\ \textit{for students who are part of the selected subgroup} \end{array}$$

2. Determine whether a school is closing the proficiency rate gap. A school is closing the gap in a selected subgroup only when the rate of improvement for students who are part of the selected subgroup is greater than that for students who are not part of the selected subgroup.

ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in Mathematics

IMPORTANT: Due to COVID-19, ISAT/IDAA in Math results are not available for the 2019-20 school year. Because the gap calculation as described in this document requires two consecutive years of data, the SDE does not calculate the ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in the mathematics measure for the 2020-21 school year. Observed proficiency gaps in 2020-21 should be interpreted cautiously, because the 95%-participation rate adjustment was not applied that year.

The SDE calculates the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate gap closures in mathematics using the proficiency rates calculated in the [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics](#) section (p.38). This measure is applicable only to students included in the proficiency rate calculation. As

described in the [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics](#) section (p.38), students must achieve Proficient or Advanced on ISAT/IDAA to be considered proficient.

The SDE calculates a proficiency rate gap between students who are and are not part of the subgroups. For a list of subgroups, refer to the [Subgroup Assignment](#) section (p.74)

The SDE uses the following procedures to calculate the ISAT/IDAA proficiency rate gap closure in mathematics:

1. Identify proficiency rate gap between students who are and are not part of each of the subgroups with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{ISAT Proficiency Rate in mathematics for students who are not part of the selected subgroup}}{\text{ISAT Proficiency Rate in mathematics for students who are part of the selected subgroup}}$$

2. Determine whether a school is closing the proficiency rate gap. A school is closing the gap in a selected subgroup only when the rate of improvement for students who are part of the selected subgroup is greater than that for students who are not part of the selected subgroup.

Graduation Rate Indicator

The following sections describes how the SDE calculate the graduation rate measures, including:

- [Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#) (p.57)
- [Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#) (p.57)

For more information on four-year cohort graduation rate, refer to the [Cohort Graduation Rate FAQ](#).

IMPORTANT: The SDE calculates graduation rates based on the enrollment records submitted from districts and charter schools via ISEE. Districts and charter schools must accurately report enrollment records, including but not limited to entry and exit dates and exit reasons to the SLDS via ISEE.

Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate

As defined in [ESEA section 8101 \(25\)](#), the four-year cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class.

From the beginning of 9th grade, students who are entering grade 9 for the first time form a cohort that is subsequently “adjusted” by adding any students who transfer into the cohort during the same school year, and the following three school years and subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or pass away during that same period.

The SDE uses the following formula to calculate the four-year cohort graduation rate for the class of [2022](#):

$$\frac{\text{Number of cohort members who earned a regular high school diploma that fully aligns with the Idaho Content Standards through summer 2022}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of students in grade 9 for the first time in fall 2018} \\ + \text{students who transferred in} \\ - \text{students who transferred out, emigrated, or died} \\ \text{during the school years 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22} \\ \text{(excluding summer 2022)} \end{array} \right]}$$

IMPORTANT: The four-year cohort graduation rate lags the other reporting indicators by one year.

Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate

As defined in [ESEA section 8101 \(23\)](#), the five-year cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in five years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class.

From the beginning of 9th grade, students who are entering grade 9 for the first time form a cohort that is subsequently “adjusted” by adding any students who transfer into the cohort during the same school year, and the following four school years and subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or pass away during that same period.

The SDE uses the following formula to calculate the five-year cohort graduation rate for the class of 2021:

$$\frac{\text{Number of cohort members who earned a regular high school diploma that fully aligns with the Idaho Content Standards through summer 2022}}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of students in grade 9 for the first time in fall 2017} \\ + \text{students who transferred in} \\ - \text{students who transferred out, emigrated, or died} \\ \text{during the school years 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22} \\ \text{(excluding summer 2022)} \end{array} \right]}$$

IMPORTANT: The five-year cohort graduation rate used for accountability purposes lags the other reporting indicators by two years. Also, the four-year and five-year numbers in the cohorts that start in the same year may differ because of transfers or other reasons for adjustment in the fifth year.

College/Career Readiness Indicator

The following sections describe how the SDE calculates the college/career readiness measures, including:

- [Advanced Mathematics Course](#) (p.58)
- [College and Career Readiness Course](#) (p.61)
- [Credit Recovery and Accumulation](#) (p.63)

Advanced Mathematics Course Participation

For this measure, the SDE calculates and reports the percentage of students in grade 8 who have ever completed Pre-Algebra or higher-level mathematics course(s) and students in grade 9 who have ever completed Algebra or higher-level mathematics course(s) in the reporting year.

The measure of Advanced Mathematics Course Completion is applicable to any students enrolled in grade 8 or 9 as of May 5, 2023, regardless of their continuous enrollment status. The SDE determines the course completeness based on the Course Exit Reason submitted by districts and charter schools to the SLDS via ISEE. Only courses with the following course exit reasons are included in this calculation.

- Content Complete – Full Credit (CF)
- Content Complete – No Credit (CN)
- Content Complete – Partial Credit (CP)

In addition, courses are considered advanced mathematics only if their grade level, as submitted in the ISEE master course file gradeLevel field, equals or exceeds the corresponding grade level. Courses with the content grade level of MX are considered advanced.

The SDE credits advanced courses to the base school where the student is enrolled as of [May 5, 2023](#), regardless of where the student actually completed the courses. If overlapping enrollment records are submitted within or across districts and charter schools for a student, the SDE credits the advanced courses to all schools where the student is enrolled as of [May 5, 2023](#).

See [Table 9](#) for a list of advanced mathematics courses for each grade level.

IMPORTANT: *The SDE calculates the percentage of students completing advanced mathematics courses based on the enrollment and course enrollment records submitted from districts and charter schools via ISEE. Districts and charter schools must accurately report enrollment and course enrollment records to the SLDS via ISEE.*

Table 9. List of Advanced Mathematics Courses by Grade

Course Code	Course Name	Grade 8	Grade 9
<u>02008</u>	<u>Mathematics (Grade 8 Content)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
02052	Algebra I (<u>Grades 9-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02056	Algebra II (<u>Grades 9-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02062	Integrated Mathematics I (<u>Grades 9-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02063	Integrated Mathematics II (<u>Grades 9-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02064	Integrated Mathematics III (<u>Grades 9-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02072	Geometry (<u>Grades 9-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02102	Discrete Mathematics (<u>Grades 11-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02103	Trigonometry (<u>Grades 11-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02110	Pre-Calculus (<u>Grades 11-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02121	Calculus (<u>Grades 11-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02124	AP Calculus AB (Grades 11-12)	Yes	Yes
02125	AP Calculus BC (Grades 11-12)	Yes	Yes
02131	IB Mathematical Studies (Grades 11-12)	Yes	Yes
02132	IB Mathematics (Grades 11-12)	Yes	Yes
02134	IB Further Mathematics - HL (Grades 11-12)	Yes	Yes
<u>02150</u>	<u>Applied Mathematics (Grades 11-12)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
02201	Probability and Statistics (<u>Grades 11-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02203	AP Statistics (<u>Grades 11-12</u>)	Yes	Yes
02204	AP/Dual Credit Computer Science - Mathematics (11-12 Grade Content)	Yes	Yes
02205	AP/Dual Credit Computer Engineering - Mathematics (11-12 Grade Content)	Yes	Yes

Note. “Yes” indicates the course is considered advanced for accountability purposes.

Students in Grade 8 Completed Pre-Algebra or Higher

The percentage of students in grade 8 completing Pre-Algebra or higher-level mathematics course(s) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of 8th grade students who have ever completed Pre Algebra or higher level mathematics course(s) in the 2022/23 school year and enrolled as of May 5, 2023}}{\text{Total number of 8th grade students enrolled as of May 5, 2023}}$$

Students in Grade 9 Completed Algebra I or Higher

The percentage of students in grade 9 completing Algebra or higher-level mathematics course(s) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of 9th grade students who have ever completed Algebra or higher level mathematics course(s) in the 2022/23 school year and enrolled as of May 5, 2023}}{\text{Total number of 9th grade students enrolled as of May 5, 2023}}$$

College and Career Readiness Course Participation

The College and Career Readiness measure is a composite of three components. For this measure, the SDE calculates the percentage of first-time seniors who, ever in grades 9 through 12:

- Participated in Advanced Opportunities;
- Received industry-recognized certifications; or
- Participated in recognized high-school apprenticeship programs.

The college and career readiness measure is only applicable to any first-time seniors enrolled as of May 5, 2023. The SDE credits advanced course enrollments to the base school where the student is enrolled as of May 5, 2023, regardless of continuous enrollment status and where the student actually participated in advanced opportunities, received industry-recognized certifications, or participated in recognized high-school apprenticeship programs. If overlapping

enrollment records are submitted within or across districts and charter schools for a student, the SDE credits all schools where the student is enrolled as of [May 5, 2023](#).

Students receive only a binary “Yes” or “No” for the measure and do not receive additional credit for participating in more than one advanced opportunities, receiving more than one industry-recognized certification, or participating in more than one professional apprenticeship programs. Also, students do not receive additional credits for participating in more than one component of the advanced course enrollment measures (e.g. a student participating in an Advanced Placement class and receiving an industry-recognized certification).

The measure is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of first time seniors who have ever, while in grades 9 through 12, participated in advanced opportunities, or received an industry recognized certification, or participated in recognized high school apprenticeship program.}}{\text{Total number of first time seniors enrolled as of [May 5, 2023](#)}}$$

IMPORTANT: The SDE calculates the percentage of students participating in advanced opportunities, receiving industry recognized certifications, or participating in recognize high school apprenticeship programs based on the enrollment and course enrollment records submitted from districts and charter schools via ISEE. Districts and charter schools must accurately report enrollment and course enrollment records to the SLDS via ISEE.

The following sections provide more information on each College and Career Readiness component.

[Participated in Advanced Opportunities](#)

[IDAPA 08.02.03.007.02](#) defines advanced opportunities as “Advanced Placement (AP) courses, Dual Credit Courses, Technical Competency Credit (TCC), or International Baccalaureate (IB) programs.” For the purpose of accountability calculations, the SDE utilizes the Division of Career and Technical Education (CTE) approved capstone courses as a proxy for TCC.

Districts and charter schools indicate AP, IB, CTE capstone course enrollments using the course assignment codes in ISEE. The full list of AP, IB, and CTE capstone courses and course codes are available in the [ISEE Items and Option Sets](#). Districts and charter schools also indicate dual

credit course enrollments using the dualCredit flag in ISEE for students enrolled in courses to earn dual credit on their secondary AND postsecondary transcripts.

The SDE determines the participation status in advanced opportunities based on the Course Exit Reason submitted by districts and charter schools to the SLDS via ISEE. Only courses with the following course exit reasons are included in this calculation.

- Content Complete – Full Credit (CF)
- Content Complete – No Credit (CN)
- Content Complete – Partial Credit (CP)

The SDE also determines advanced opportunity participation status using the data submitted by districts and charter schools via the [Advanced Opportunities](#) application. It is important to note that any overload courses and College Level Examination Program (CLEP) that qualify for the Fast Forward program are not considered advanced opportunities per [IDAPA 08.02.03.007.02](#). For dual credit courses, the course must be transcribed on both the secondary and post-secondary transcript to be eligible for funding through Fast Forward with Advanced Opportunities.

Received Industry-recognized Certifications

Various industries develop and support credentials and certifications that are used to verify mastery of skills important in the industries. The districts and charter schools must track and identify students with an industry recognized, CTE approved credentials and certifications in the earnedIndustryCertification field in their ISEE file. See the [ISEE Items and Option Sets](#) for the complete list of approved certifications.

Participated in Recognized High-school Apprenticeship Programs

This measure is not available until after the [2022-23](#) school year.

Credit Recovery and Accumulation

The SDE chose not to calculate or report this measure until additional clarification could be provided to districts and charter schools in order to ensure that data quality meets the use requirements of this measure.

School Quality Indicator

The following sections describe how the SDE calculates the school quality measures, including:

- [Student Engagement Survey](#) (p.64)
- [Parent Satisfaction and Engagement Survey](#) (p.66)

- [Staff Satisfaction and Engagement Survey](#) (p.67)
- [Communication with Parents on Student Achievement](#) (p.69)
- [Chronic Absenteeism](#) (p.69)
- [Internet Connectivity](#) (p.70)

Student Engagement Survey

[IDAPA 08.02.03.112](#) requires districts and charter schools to administer a student engagement survey to Idaho students. The SBOE enforced this rule for only students in grades 3 through 12. In addition, for the 2022-23 school year, it required alternative high schools to meet this requirement by participating in the standard, validated student survey managed by Cognia and offered by the SDE. All schools were invited to participate. Some students with disabilities and English learners may not be able to participate in the survey because of the limited number of accommodations offered by the survey platform.

To comply with IDAPA 08.02.03.112, alternative high schools administered the Student Engagement Survey to all students enrolled in grades 3 through 12 in a time period specified by the SDE, using the standard, reliable survey delivered by the survey vendor, Cognia. The SDE sponsored the delivery of this survey to all alternative high schools and all other schools wishing to participate.

Students enrolled in multiple alternate high schools must complete a survey at each school where the student is enrolled. Students must respond to all the applicable questions in order to complete the survey.

The SDE assigns a student to a specific school based on the enrollment records submitted to the SLDS via ISEE by districts and charter schools, as well as the final student responses provided by the survey vendor. If a student completes the survey at a school where the student is not enrolled, the SDE assigns the survey result to the school(s) where the student is enrolled on the survey submission date. In addition, if a student completes multiple surveys for a school, the SDE keeps the earliest response and discards the rest.

The SDE may consider a student who completes a survey as non-participant for the participation rate calculation purposes, if the student:

- enters incorrect EDUID in the survey; or
- does not identify an EDUID on the survey.

The SDE calculates the percentage of students satisfied and engaged using the student satisfaction and engagement survey responses submitted. This measure is applicable to only

the students who participated in the survey and does not depend on the students' continuous enrollment status.

The SDE assigns a student to a specific school based on the enrollment records submitted to the SLDS via ISEE by districts and charter schools, as well as the final student responses provided by the survey vendor. If a student completes the survey at a school where the student is not enrolled, the SDE assigns the survey result to the school(s) where the student is enrolled on the survey submission date. In addition, if a student completes multiple surveys for a school, the SDE keeps only the earliest response.

A student must complete all 20 questions on the survey to receive a score in each of the three domains of engagement: Behavior, Cognitive, and Emotional. The survey questions are available at [Business Rule Summaries-2023](#) page. Student responses in each domain are categorized into four engagement levels: Committed, Compliant, Disengaged, or Mixed. The SDE reports the percentage of students by engagement level for each domain on its [Report Card](#).

The SDE follows the procedures below to calculate the percentage of students who are engaged. Student engagement of students in K-8 was used to identify school improvement status in the 2018 and the 2022 cycles. Starting in 2022-23, it was replaced with chronic absenteeism as the school quality indicator in school identification. For more information, refer to the [School Identification Methodology](#) section (p.84).

1. Calculate the average number of students who are engaged in all three domains using the following formula:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \textit{Number of students Committed in Behavior} \\ + \\ \textit{Number of students Committed in Cognitive} \\ + \\ \textit{Number of students Committed in Emotional} \end{array}}{3}$$

2. Calculate the percentage of students who are committed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Average number of students Committed in all three domains in Step 1}}{\text{Total number of students who completed the survey}}$$

IMPORTANT: Schools that do not administer the survey receive 0% engaged for the purpose of [School Identification Methodology](#). The SDE will not display the survey result on its [Report Card](#) for those schools.

Parent Satisfaction and Engagement Survey

[IDAPA 08.02.03.112](#) requires districts and charter schools to administer a satisfaction and engagement survey to parents. The SBOE enforced this rule for districts and charter schools with students in grades 3 through 12. In addition, for the 2022-23 school year, it required alternative high schools to meet this requirement by participating in the SBOE-approved parent survey, managed by Cognia and offered by the SDE. The SBOE-approved survey was created by Idaho stakeholders. All schools were invited to participate.

The survey includes eight questions on satisfaction and engagement, formatted as positive statements with which the parent could indicate his or her level of agreement. The actual survey questions are available on the at [Engagement Survey Guidance 2023-24](#). Response options include were:

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Unsure

The SDE provides each district or charter school a unique survey link with a drop-down list of schools from which a parent could select. The SDE assigns parent responses to a specific school based on the school selected in the drop-down menu. If parents select the district or charter school itself, and if the district or charter school includes only a single school, the SDE assigns that response to the only eligible school. When the district includes more than one school, the SDE associates that parent response with the district/charter school-level results but does not

assign it to a particular school, further distancing that individual response from a specific school. Individual parent responses were anonymous – no names were linked to the survey, and the only other identifiers were a default link to the district, and another link to the school, if the respondent identified the school.

Parent responses had to contain answers to all eight satisfaction and engagement questions for the SDE to count them as valid surveys. The SDE follows the procedures below to calculate an aggregate parent satisfaction and engagement score for a school:

1. Calculate the number of questions with which the parent agreed or strongly agreed, termed “response points.” Each survey had 8 possible response points. If the parent listed Agree or Strongly Agree for every question, that parent’s survey would receive a value of 8. If the parent did not Agree or Strongly Agree with any question, that survey would receive a value of 0.
2. Sum the response points for all parent surveys associated with the school.
3. Calculate the total possible response points per school as the product of 8 * the total number of valid responses associated with the school.
4. Calculate the percentage of parents who are satisfied and engaged as follows:

<p><i>Total response points from Step 2</i></p> <p>÷</p> <p><i>Total possible response points from Step 3</i></p>

Staff Satisfaction and Engagement Survey

[IDAPA 08.02.03.112](#) requires districts and charter schools to administer a satisfaction and engagement survey to staff. The SBOE enforced this rule for districts and charter schools with students in grades 3 through 12. In addition, for the 2022-23 school year, it required alternative high schools to meet this requirement by participating in the SBOE-approved staff survey, managed by Cognia and offered by the SDE. The SBOE-approved survey was created by Idaho stakeholders. All schools were invited to participate.

The survey included nineteen questions on satisfaction and engagement, formatted as positive statements with which staff could indicate their level of agreement or disagreement. The

survey questions are available at [Engagement Survey Guidance 2023-24](#). Response options are:

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Unsure

The SDE provided each district or charter school a unique survey link with a drop-down list of schools from which staff could select. The SDE assigned staff responses to a specific school based on the school selected in the drop-down menu. If staff members selected the district or charter school itself, and the district or charter school had a single school, the SDE assigned that response to the only eligible school. When the district or charter school included more than one school, the SDE associated that staff response with the district/charter school-level results but not to a school, further distancing that individual response from a specific school. Individual staff responses were anonymous – no names were linked to the survey, and the only other identifiers were a default link to the district, and another link to the school, if the respondent identified the school.

Staff member responses had to contain answers to all nineteen satisfaction and engagement questions, and to the demographic questions on primary role and experience level, for the SDE to count it as a valid response. The SDE follows the procedures below to calculate an aggregate staff satisfaction and engagement score for a school:

1. Calculate the number of questions with which the staff person agreed or strongly agreed, termed “response points.” Each survey had 19 possible response points. If the staff Agreed or Strongly Agreed with every question, that survey would receive a value of 19. If the respondent did not Agree or Strongly Agree with any question, that survey received a 0.
2. Sum the response points for all staff surveys associated with the school.
3. Calculate the total possible response points per school as the product of 19 * the total number of valid responses associated with the school.

4. Calculate the percentage of staff who are satisfied and engaged as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total response points from Step 2}}{\textit{Total possible response points from Step 3}}$$

Communication with Parents on Student Achievement

Coming soon when additional clarification can be provided to districts and charter schools, to ensure that data quality meets the use requirements of this measure.

Chronic Absenteeism

The ESEA Consolidated State Plan waiver submitted to and approved by the U.S. Department of Education in June 2021 requires Idaho to publicly report chronic absenteeism on its report card. A student is considered chronically absent if the student is absent 10% or more school days during the school year. In accordance with the Office for Civil Rights' guidance, student absence is defined as, "A student was absent if he or she was not physically on school grounds and was not participating in instruction or instruction-related activities at an approved off-grounds location for at least half the school day".

Idaho districts and charter schools report if a student is "Chronically Absent" via ISEE, creating a Chronic Absenteeism flag on the student's record. The presence of the flag indicates that the student was enrolled in the base school for at least 10 school days at any time during the school year and missed at least 10% of the total school days in which she or he was enrolled at that school. This measure is reported for grades K-12 upon students' exit from the school. Students are considered absent when they miss more than 50% of a school day for any reason.

The percentage of students who are chronically absent is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of students who are chronically absent}}{\textit{Total number of students enrolled as of May 5, 2023}}$$

Internet Connectivity

The [ESEA Consolidated State Plan waiver](#) submitted to and approved by the U.S. Department of Education in June 2021 requires Idaho to publicly report student and/or teacher access to technology devices and high-speed internet on its Report card. To fulfill this requirement, the SDE chose to report these E-rate data:

- Internet Provider
- Internet Access (Mbps per Student)
 - Internet speeds are measured in "Megabits or Gigabits Per Second (Mbps)." Although higher speeds are desirable, the highest speed is not the best speed. Internet speeds are like roads: they need to be wide enough for traffic to drive back and forth without slowing or stopping.
- Cost of Internet (Dollar per Mbps)
 - The average statewide Cost Per Mbps for Idaho schools is calculated based on data from schools participating in the SDE's Broadband Program.

E-rate, created by the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996, helps ensure that K–12 schools and libraries, particularly those in low-income or rural areas, have affordable access to telecommunications and Internet services. The program provides annual subsidies or “discounts” of 20 percent to 90 percent on eligible services and technology equipment. To learn more about how schools benefit from E-rate, and how the SDE supports broadband for schools, visit <https://www.sde.idaho.gov/tech-services/e-rate/>.

Additional Reporting Indicator

There are three additional indicators the SDE includes in the [Report Card](#), including:

- [Teacher Workforce](#) (p.70)
- [College-going Rate](#) (p.70)
- [Data from the Civil Rights Data Collection](#) (p.72)

The following sections describe each measure in more detail.

Teacher Workforce

[ESEA section 1111 \(h\)\(1\)\(C\)\(ix\)](#) requires the SDE to report the number and percentage of:

- Inexperienced teachers, principals, and other school leaders;
- Teachers teaching with emergency or provisional credentials; and

- Teachers who are not teaching in the subject or field for which the teacher is certified or licensed.

In addition, the SDE is committed to evaluate teacher retention rates as part of strategies for eliminating equity gaps of inexperienced teachers teaching low-income and minority students at a higher rate than other students. For more information on the state's effort on ensuring all students having equitable access to excellent educators, see the [Idaho Educator Equity Plan](#).

Inexperienced Educators

The [Idaho Educator Equity Plan](#) defines inexperience as the first year of practice. To calculate the total years of practice, the SDE combines a total number of prior teaching experiences in any public and non-public K-12 schools or any higher education institutions for each certified staff with an instructional assignment. Districts and charter schools must accurately report prior teaching experiences to the SLDS via ISEE. See the [ISEE Items and Option Sets](#) for the actual field name and definition.

Teachers with Emergency or Provisional Credentials

The SBOE reviews all applications for one-year emergency provisional certification. For more information on the SBOE emergency provisional, see the [Alternative Authorizations for Districts](#).

Out-of-Field Teachers

The [Idaho Educator Equity Plan](#) defines out-of-field teacher as a teacher who is not appropriately certified or endorsed for the area in which the teacher is teaching. Districts and charter schools must accurately report proper assignments to the SLDS via ISEE and run the [Assignment Credential Staffing Report](#) in the [ISEE Portal](#).

Teacher Retention Rate

The teacher retention rate is the percent of certified staff with instructional assignments returning to the same entity with instructional assignments. Staff does not have to hold the same instructional assignment year after year; however, any staff who moves to a non-instructional position (e.g., principal) in the following school year would not be considered retained. The districts and charter schools must accurately report proper assignments to the SLDS via ISEE.

The Teacher Retention measure is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\begin{aligned} & \textit{Number of certified staff with active instructional assignments} \\ & \textit{as of September 30, 2022,} \\ & \textit{who returned to the same school/LEA/state} \\ & \textit{as teacher of record, co – teacher, or lead teacher} \\ & \textit{in the 2022/23 school year} \end{aligned}}{\begin{aligned} & \textit{Number of certified staff with active instructional assignments} \\ & \textit{as of September 31, 2021,} \\ & \textit{at a school/LEA/state} \\ & \textit{as teacher of record, co – teacher, or lead teacher} \\ & \textit{in the 2021/22 school year} \end{aligned}}$$

College-going Rate

College-going rate is the percentage of high school graduates who enroll in a public or private postsecondary institution within various timeframes. College-going rate is calculated and reported by the SBOE on its [public reporting site](#). For more information, contact Cathleen McHugh at 208-332-1572 or CathleenMcHugh@osbe.idaho.gov.

Data from the Civil Rights Data Collection

All districts and charter schools complete the Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC) once every two years. The CRDC is a survey required by the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) at ED. The OCR administers the CRDC to ensure educational opportunities are equally provided to all children, regardless of race, color, national origin, sex and disability. For more information, refer to the [CRDC website](#).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The SDE strives for transparency in sharing various measures on its [Report Card](#) to inform parents, administrators, and other stakeholders about how the state, districts and charter schools, and schools are performing. The report card allows users to retrieve state, district, and school level reports for various student groups.

This section covers reporting requirements in the following areas:

- [State Reporting Requirements](#) (p.73)
- [Federal Reporting Requirements](#) (p.77)

State Reporting Requirements

This section describes the state reporting requirements in the following areas:

- [Minimum N-size](#)(p.73)
- [Rounding](#) (p.74)
- [Reporting Level](#) (p.74)
- [Subgroup Assignment](#) (p.74)

Minimum N-size

The SDE balances two competing goals: helping parents and other stakeholders access and understand key performance and progress indicators; and protecting the privacy of students and the privacy of personally identifiable information contained in students' education records under the [I.C. 33-133](#) and [34 C.F.R. §99](#).

To provide oversight and guidance over the collection, retention, and security of student data, the SBOE created [Data Management Council \(DMC\)](#). The DMC manages the public reporting redaction rules. The SDE follows the DMC policy to protect student privacy on its [Report Card](#). Data that would result in the ability to identify the personally identifiable information (PII) of an individual are redacted by masking or blurring when cell sizes are fewer than 5, and reported in aggregate when cell sizes are 5 or greater. In most cases, the SDE redacts at least two cells to prevent any redacted cell from being derived from the unredacted cells.

[Contact Doug Armstrong at 208-332-1589 or \[doug.armstrong@osbe.idaho.gov\]\(mailto:doug.armstrong@osbe.idaho.gov\) with questions or for more information on the DMC redaction rules.](#)

IMPORTANT: *The reporting minimum n-size requirement is not the same as the accountability minimum n-size requirement.*

For identifying high- and low-performing schools, as well as assessing whether schools, and districts and charter schools are meeting the measures of interim progress, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 20 for “All Students” and corresponding subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the accountability calculations, as long as they meet the DMC redaction rules in the Reporting Requirements (p.73).

For more information, refer to the [School Identification Methodology](#) section (p.84) and the [Goals and Targets](#) section (p. 78).

Rounding

Unless specified in this document, the SDE rounds numbers and percentages to the nearest 10th decimal place for reporting purposes.

Reporting Level

The SDE reports [Federal and State Required Indicators](#) at the state-, district and charter school-, and school-level on its [Report Card](#). Some indicators and measures are reported at only one level: the state-, district and charter school-, or school-level.

For a comprehensive list of districts and charter schools, schools, and their accountability data in Excel, refer to the [Accountability](#) page.

Subgroup Assignment

The SDE reports all measures and indicators for “All Students” and various student groups of interest, including:

- Major Racial & Ethnic Groups
- Students with Disabilities
- English Learners
- Economically Disadvantaged Students
- Gender
- Migrant Students
- Homeless Children and Youth
- Children in Foster Care
- Military Connected Students

Each indicator has different subgroup reporting requirements. Students are assigned to the relevant groups using the following list of business rules.

Major Racial & Ethnic Group

Major Racial & Ethnic Group refers to the latest race-ethnicity data submitted by the district or charter school via ISEE. If multiple racial/ethnic groups are identified for a student, the student is considered multicultural/multiethnic/multiracial for reporting purposes.

Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities are those students who had an active Individualized Education Program (IEP) on the testing/reporting date, as submitted by the district or charter school via ISEE. Students who are only on a 504 plan are not part of this subgroup.

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), students with disabilities are students who have ever had an IEP during the four years of their cohort period.

English Learners

English Learners (ELs) are students who are eligible for the English language instruction educational program (LIEP) on the testing/reporting date, based on the EL Entry Date submitted by the district or charter school in the English Learner Management System (ELMS). Specifically, English Learners have the EL status of L1, LE, or EW on the testing/reporting date.

For [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#) , [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics](#), and [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Science](#), [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate Gap Closure in](#) , and [Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics](#), the English Learners group also includes English learners who exited the LIEP but are being monitored by the district or charter school for the first two years. These students have the EL status of X1 or X2 on the testing/reporting date.

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), English Learners are those students who have ever been identified to be eligible for the LIEP during the four years of their cohort period.

Economically Disadvantaged Students

For the 2017-18 school year and earlier, economically disadvantaged students are those students who have ever been identified in the reporting year as Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) for school nutrition, Provision 2 School Attendee, Free Lunch Eligible, or Reduced-Price Lunch Eligible, as submitted in the lunchStatus field by the district or charter school via ISEE.

Starting in the 2018-19 school year, economically disadvantaged students are students who have ever been identified in the reporting year as Free Lunch Eligible, Reduced Lunch Eligible, Direct Certified, or Survey – Household Income, as submitted in the econDisStatus field by the

district or charter school via ISEE. Students whose participation eligibility in the Free Lunch and Reduced-Priced Lunch Programs under the National School Lunch Act of 1946 is not determined due to Provision 2 or the Community Eligibility Option may be included in the “Not Eligible” group.

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), economically disadvantaged students are all students who have ever been identified as economically disadvantaged during the four years of their cohort period.

Gender

Gender is the latest gender submitted by the district via ISEE.

Migrant Students

Migrant students are students who are eligible for the Migrant Education Program (MEP) on the testing/reporting date based on the Qualifying Arrival Date (QAD) submitted by the district or charter school via Migrant Student Information System (MSIS).

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), migrant students are all students who have ever been identified to be eligible for the MEP during the four years of their cohort period.

Homeless Children and Youth

Homeless children and youth are the students who have ever been identified in the reporting year as homeless in the homeless field submitted by the district or charter school via ISEE.

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), homeless children and youth are all students who have ever been identified as homeless during the four years of their cohort period.

Children in Foster Care

Children in foster care are students who have ever been part of the foster care program in the reporting year, as reported by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (DHW). Under a data sharing agreement, the SDE receives the foster care data from the DHW five days a week.

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), children in foster care are all students who have ever been part of the foster care program during the four years of their cohort period.

Military Connected Students

Military connected students are students who have ever been identified in the reporting year as having a parent who is a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, which includes a parent on full-time National Guard duty, as reported in the militaryConnected field by the

district or charter school via ISEE. Students with a field value of “Unable to provide” are included in the “Not Military Connected” group.

For the [Graduation Rate Indicator](#), military connected students are all students whose parent has ever been a member of the Armed Forces on active duty during the four years of their cohort period.

Federal Reporting Requirements

The SDE does not share any individual student information with the U.S. Department of Education (ED); however, the SDE annually submits various non-redacted aggregated data to the ED. The ED applies its own redaction rules to protect potentially student identifiable information.

For more information on federally collected data elements, visit the [EDFacts Initiative](#).

GOALS AND TARGETS

This section describes goals and targets that provide a fair and accurate picture of school success and help parents, teachers, school leaders, and state officials understand where students are struggling and how to support them.

Inclusion Criteria

To ensure statistically reliable evaluation, the SBOE has established the n-size of 20 as the accountability minimum for comparing district/charter school, and school performance against long-term goals, interim progress targets, and participation targets. The SDE calculates the attainment status of targets only for subgroups that meet this minimum requirement that they contain 20 or more students.

This minimum-20 rule has an exception. For the purpose of identifying [Goal Maker](#) status (p.98), the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for the All Students group.

IMPORTANT: *The accountability n-size requirement is not the same as the reporting minimum n-size requirement, intended to protect PII.*

For reporting purposes, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for “All Students” and any other student subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the long-term goal and measurements of interim progress attainment status calculations, as long as they meet the redaction rules detailed in the [Reporting Requirements](#) section (p.73).

Long-Term Goals and Measurements of Interim Progress

To comply with [ESEA section 1111\(c\)\(4\)\(A\)](#), the SBOE has established long-term goals and measurements of interim progress for [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#), [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics](#), [English Learners’ Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency](#), [Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#), and [Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#) for a required set of subgroups. The long-term goals and measurements of interim progress supersede Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), Annual Measurable Achievement Objectives (AMAOs), and Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) under the ESEA, as amended by NCLB of 2001 and the ESEA Flexibility Waiver.

Failure to meet these goals and targets does not result in any corrective actions. However, the SDE publicly reports the long-term goals and measurements of interim progress, as well as the attainment status for all schools, districts and charter schools, and the state on its [Report Card](#).

For the rationale behind these rules, see the [Idaho Consolidated State Plan](#).

Long-term Goals

Based on the 2016 (or 2018 for English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency), baseline performance, the SBOE has established the following long-term goals:

- For [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in](#) and [ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics](#), the goal is to reduce the percentage of students who are non-proficient by 1/3 over six years.
- For [English Learners' Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency](#), the goal is to reduce the percentage of English Learners who are not making expected progress by 1/3 over five years.
- For [Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#), the goal is to reduce the percentage of students who are not graduating by 3/4 over six years. This goal aligns with the SBOE's pre-established goal of achieving the four-year cohort graduation rate of 95% by 2023.
- For [Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#), the goal is to reduce the percentage of students who are not graduating by 3/4 over five years.

See the next section for the actual figures.

Measurements of Interim Progress

ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate

The difference between the long-term goal and the baseline is divided by 6 to determine the measurements of interim progress for each year. See [Table 10](#) (p.80) and [Table 11](#) (p.81) for the actual figures.

English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency

The difference between the long-term goal and the baseline is divided by 5 to determine the measurements of interim progress for each year. See [Table 12](#) (p.81) for the actual figures.

Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate

The difference between the long-term goal and the baseline is divided by 6 to determine the measurements of interim progress for each year. See [Table 13](#) (p.81) for the actual figures.

Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate

The difference between the long-term goal and the baseline is divided by 5 to determine the measurements of interim progress for each year. See [Table 14](#) (p.82) for the actual figures.

Table 10. ISAT/IDAA ELA/Literacy Proficiency Long-term Goal & Interim Targets

Subgroup	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All Students	53.0%	55.6%	58.2%	60.8%	63.4%	66.1%	68.7%	<u>68.7%</u>
Asian	65.0%	66.9%	68.9%	70.8%	72.8%	74.7%	76.7%	<u>76.7%</u>
American Indian or Alaskan Native	30.6%	34.5%	38.3%	42.2%	46.0%	49.9%	53.7%	<u>53.7%</u>
Black / African American	34.1%	37.8%	41.4%	45.1%	48.7%	52.4%	56.1%	<u>56.1%</u>
Hispanic or Latino	33.6%	37.3%	41.0%	44.7%	48.4%	52.0%	55.7%	<u>55.7%</u>
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	46.7%	49.7%	52.6%	55.6%	58.5%	61.5%	64.5%	<u>64.5%</u>
Two Or More Races	54.5%	57.0%	59.6%	62.1%	64.6%	67.1%	69.7%	<u>69.7%</u>
White	57.9%	60.2%	62.6%	64.9%	67.3%	69.6%	71.9%	<u>71.9%</u>
Students with Disabilities	15.0%	19.7%	24.4%	29.2%	33.9%	38.6%	43.3%	<u>43.3%</u>
English Learners	6.9%	12.1%	17.2%	22.4%	27.6%	32.8%	37.9%	<u>37.9%</u>
Economically Disadvantaged	40.6%	43.9%	47.2%	50.5%	53.8%	57.1%	60.4%	<u>60.4%</u>

Note: 2016 Baseline, 2022 Long-term Goal, 2017-2021 Interim Targets. The 2022 targets were adopted as 2023 targets, pending the completion of new target-setting.

Table 11. ISAT/IDAA Mathematics Proficiency Long-term Goal & Interim Targets

Subgroup	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All Students	41.6%	44.8%	48.1%	51.3%	54.6%	57.8%	61.1%	61.1%
Asian	56.8%	59.2%	61.6%	64.0%	66.4%	68.8%	71.2%	71.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	19.4%	23.9%	28.4%	32.8%	37.3%	41.8%	46.3%	46.3%
Black / African American	22.2%	26.5%	30.8%	35.2%	39.5%	43.8%	48.1%	48.1%
Hispanic or Latino	22.0%	26.3%	30.7%	35.0%	39.3%	43.7%	48.0%	48.0%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	33.6%	37.3%	41.0%	44.7%	48.4%	52.0%	55.7%	55.7%
Two Or More Races	42.2%	45.4%	48.6%	51.8%	55.0%	58.3%	61.5%	61.5%
White	46.6%	49.6%	52.5%	55.5%	58.5%	61.4%	64.4%	64.4%
Students with Disabilities	15.2%	19.9%	24.6%	29.3%	34.0%	38.8%	43.5%	43.5%
English Learners	7.1%	12.3%	17.4%	22.6%	27.7%	32.9%	38.1%	38.1%
Economically Disadvantaged	30.3%	34.2%	38.0%	41.9%	45.8%	49.7%	53.5%	53.5%

Note: 2016 Baseline, 2022 Long-term Goal, 2017-2021 Interim Targets. The 2022 targets were adopted as 2023 targets, pending the completion of new target-setting.

Table 12. Percent Making Expected Progress to English Proficiency Goal & Targets

2018 Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 Goal
74.07%	75.80%	77.53%	79.26%	80.98%	82.71%

Note: 2018 Baseline, 2023 Long-term Goal, 2019-2022 Interim Targets. The Percent of Students Making Expected Progress toward the English Proficiency long-term goal and measurements of interim targets are adjusted to use the 2018 data (74.07% making expected progress) as its baseline and set the 2023 long-term goal and 2019-2022 interim targets in the amended [Idaho Consolidated State Plan](#), based on new exit criteria and newly established targets for meeting progress.

Table 13. Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate Long-term Goal & Interim Targets

Subgroup	Class of 2016	Class of 2017	Class of 2018	Class of 2019	Class of 2020	Class of 2021	Class of 2022	Class of 2023
All Students	79.7%	82.2%	84.8%	87.3%	89.9%	92.4%	94.9%	94.9%
Asian	83.1%	85.2%	87.3%	89.4%	91.6%	93.7%	95.8%	95.8%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	58.5%	63.7%	68.9%	74.1%	79.3%	84.4%	89.6%	89.6%
Black / African American	77.8%	80.6%	83.4%	86.1%	88.9%	91.7%	94.5%	94.5%
Hispanic or Latino	73.7%	77.0%	80.3%	83.6%	86.9%	90.1%	93.4%	93.4%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	69.7%	73.5%	77.3%	81.1%	84.9%	88.6%	92.4%	92.4%
Two Or More Races	77.3%	80.1%	83.0%	85.8%	88.7%	91.5%	94.3%	94.3%
White	81.3%	83.6%	86.0%	88.3%	90.7%	93.0%	95.3%	95.3%
Students with Disabilities	60.5%	65.4%	70.4%	75.3%	80.3%	85.2%	90.1%	90.1%
English Learners	73.3%	76.6%	80.0%	83.3%	86.7%	90.0%	93.3%	93.3%
Economically Disadvantaged	71.9%	75.4%	78.9%	82.4%	86.0%	89.5%	93.0%	93.0%

Note: Cohort Class of 2016 Baseline, Cohort Class of 2022 Long-term Goal, Cohort Class of 2017-2021 Interim Targets. The 2022 targets were adopted as 2023 targets, pending the completion of new target-setting.

Table 14. Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate Long-term Goal & Targets

Subgroup	Class of 2017	Class of 2018	Class of 2019	Class of 2020	Class of 2021	Class of 2022
All Students	82.0%	84.7%	87.4%	90.1%	92.8%	95.5%
Asian	88.0%	89.8%	91.6%	93.4%	95.2%	97.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	67.5%	72.4%	77.3%	82.1%	87.0%	91.9%
Black / African American	75.6%	79.3%	82.9%	86.6%	90.2%	93.9%
Hispanic or Latino	78.4%	81.6%	84.9%	88.1%	91.4%	94.6%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	79.7%	82.7%	85.8%	88.8%	91.9%	94.9%
Two Or More Races	79.3%	82.4%	85.5%	88.6%	91.7%	94.8%
White	83.1%	85.6%	88.2%	90.7%	93.2%	95.8%
Students with Disabilities	65.5%	70.7%	75.9%	81.0%	86.2%	91.4%
English Learners	79.3%	82.4%	85.5%	88.6%	91.7%	94.8%
Economically Disadvantaged	75.0%	78.8%	82.5%	86.3%	90.0%	93.8%

Note: Cohort Class of 2017 Baseline, Cohort Class of 2022 Long-term Goal, Cohort Class of 2018-2021 Interim Targets.

ISAT/IDAA Participation Rate Target

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Performance Target

In addition to the goals and targets described in this section, all districts and charter schools with students with disabilities must meet the goals and targets outlined in the State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR). Failure to meet these targets may affect district and charter school determinations.

Contact [Chynna Hirasaki at 208-332-6806 or chirasaki@sde.idaho.gov](mailto:chirasaki@sde.idaho.gov) for more information on these Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requirements.

SCHOOL IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

IMPORTANT: In response to the disruption caused by COVID-19, Idaho did not identify or recognize schools based on the 2020-21 results for the 2021-22 school year, and instead delayed identification to the 2022-23 school year, based on 2021-22 results, and delayed identification to fall 2022, based on 2021-22 results.

[ESEA section 1111\(c\)\(4\)\(D\)](#) requires the state to establish a methodology to meaningfully identify schools for additional state assistance and resources. Idaho also recognizes schools with Top Performance. The following sections describe how the SDE identifies schools for:

- [Comprehensive Support and Improvement \(CSI\)](#) (p.85)
 - Lowest-Performing Schools (CSI Up)
 - Low High School Graduation Rates (CSI Grad)
 - Chronically Very Low-Performing Subgroup
- [Targeted Support and Improvement \(TSI\)](#) (p.92)
 - Underperforming Subgroup (TSI)
- [Additional Targeted Support and Improvement](#) (p.94)
 - Very Low-Performing Subgroup (ATSI)
- [Performance Recognition](#) (p.96)
 - Top Performer
 - Goal Maker

For more information on the school identification methodology, refer to the [Idaho Consolidated State Plan](#).

New CSI Up and CSI Grad schools were identified for the 2022-23 school year based on the 2021-22 accountability measures. The SDE continues to monitor CSI identification data annually, even during an off-cycle year. The SDE annually identifies TSI and ATSI schools, as well as Top Performers and goal makers.

IMPORTANT: Three years of valid and reliable data were not available in fall 2022 for some students and schools, because of COVID-19 dis. See [Appendix B. Indicator Availability](#) for more information.

Comprehensive Support and Improvement (CSI)

There are three types of comprehensive support and improvement schools:

- [Lowest-Performing Schools](#) (CSI Up) (CSI Up, p.85);
- [Schools with 5-year Graduation Rate Below 67%](#) (CSI GRAD, p.90); and
- [Chronically Very Low-performing Subgroups](#) (CSI Up, p.90)

Lowest-Performing Schools (CSI Up)

The SDE identifies lowest performing (CSI Up) schools for comprehensive support and improvement by calculating weighted composite values. Any schools, regardless of their Title 1 status, that have a weighted composite at or below the lowest 5-percent of Title 1 schools' composite are considered CSI Up.

This section includes the following information on identifying CSI Up schools for comprehensive support and improvement using the weighted composite value:

- Identification Schedule
- Indicators
- N-size
- Calculation Process
- Qualitative Data Review Process
- Exiting Criteria

Identification Schedule

Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, the SDE identifies CSI Up schools every three years. The SDE continues to monitor identification data annually, even during an off-cycle year. Due to COVID-19 interruptions, the second set of CSI Up schools was identified for the 2022-23 school year, based on 2021-22 assessment results.

Indicators

The SDE uses a subset of measures that are part of the Federal and State Required Indicators to identify CSI Up schools. These measures are specific to each School Category. To identify CSI Up schools, the SDE uses the results for the All Students group. Since the [English Learners' Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency](#) measure is applicable to English Learners only, the All Students group for this measure includes, by definition, only English Learners. For the initial identification, the SDE used data from the 2017-18 school year, except for the Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate measure, which lags the other measures by one year. For more information on each measure, click the link in [Table 15](#).

Table 15. Measures to Identify Comprehensive Support and Improvement

Measure	K-8 Schools	High Schools	Alternative High Schools	Weight
Academic Achievement Indicator				
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in (p.36)	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate in Mathematics (p.38)	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Student and English Learner Progress Indicator				
Student Growth toward Proficiency – ISAT/IDAA (p.47)	Yes	No	No	*
Student Growth toward Proficiency - ISAT Mathematics (p.49)	Yes	No	No	*
English Learners’ Achieving English Language Growth toward Proficiency (p.51)	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Graduation Rate Indicator				
Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate (p.57)	No	Yes	Yes	*
School Quality Indicator				
College and Career Readiness Course (p.61)	No	Yes	Yes	**
Chronic Absenteeism (p.69)	Yes	No	No	**

Note. “Yes” indicates calculation requirement.
 *Weight – 90% - equal distribution across applicable measures
 **Weight – 10%

For schools that serve only students in grades K through 2, the Academic Achievement Indicator is “based on the third grade test scores of the students who previously attended that feeder school ([IDAPA 08.02.03.112.05.f.v.](#)).” Since some schools do not have a one-to-one feeder relationship, the SDE maps the students in grade 3 back to where they were enrolled in grade 2, based on their EDUID. The students must be continuously enrolled in both grade 2 and grade 3 to be part of the Academic Achievement indicator.

N-size

The AOC of the SBOE established 20 as the minimum n-size (number of observations) per group, as part of the accountability requirements. The SDE combines the last three years of data and determines whether the combined data meet the minimum n-size of 20. The English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward ISAT/IDAA Proficiency growth measures

have only two years of data available because they compare one year with the next. These are the standard numbers of years used in identification, but in several instances, COVID-19 disruptions reduced the number of years included per measure. Any schools that fail to meet these inclusion criteria are instead reviewed using the [Qualitative Data Review Process](#) (p. 92).

IMPORTANT: *The accountability n-size requirement is not the same as the reporting minimum n-size requirement, intended to protect PII.*

For reporting purposes, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for “All Students” and any other student subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the long-term goal and measurements of interim progress attainment status calculations, as long as they meet the redaction rules detailed in the [Reporting Requirements](#) section (p.73).

Calculation Process

To create a weighted composite value that identifies CSI Up schools, the SDE first calculates a three-year weighted average for each measure. Each year’s value is weighted by the number of students that year; the sum of products is divided by the sum of students across the three years. The SDE then applies another weight to each average measure to calculate the weighted composite value. Those weights are identified in [Table 15](#).

Years of Results per Measure in 2022-23 Identification

In the 2022-23 identification, the SDE used fewer years of scores to calculate many of the individual measures’ averages, because COVID-19 disruptions reduced the number of years of available results. Specifically, the ISAT/IDAA proficiency values were based on one year; ISAT/IDAA growth measures and student engagement were based on two years; college and career readiness and graduation rate were based on three years.

The SDE uses the following procedures to identify CSI Up schools:

1. For each indicator used in school identification, combine the performance of students in the school for the most recent three years (or fewer, as noted in [Years of Results per Measure in 2022-23 Identification](#)), and calculate an average, weighted by each year’s n-size. For indicators with fewer than three years of available statewide data, combine performance for the number of years available years.
2. For each measure, order all schools, regardless of Title 1 status, within their specific school category from high to low weighted average calculated in Step 1. If a school does not meet the n-size for a particular measure, exclude the school from the ranking of that measure.

3. Assign a rank to each school. Rank is the number of schools performing below a selected school. For example, the lowest performing school receives the rank of 0, because no school exists below that school. Assign the same, lowest rank to schools with the same performance.
4. Calculate the percentile rank per selected school using the school’s numeric rank determined in Step 3 in this formula:

$\frac{\text{Rank determined in Step 3}}{\text{Total number of schools within the same school category in the selected measure}} \times 100$
--

If the rank determined in Step 3 is zero, the school receives the percentile rank of zero.

5. Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for all measures within each school type.
6. Multiply the percentile ranks by the weights described in Table 15. The weights are school-specific, because a school may or may not satisfy the n-size for every measure. For example, If the School Quality Indicator does not meet the n-size, calculate a weighted composite value by equally distributing 100% of the weight across applicable measures, according to the rules in Table 15.

Inclusion Criteria: A K-8 school must have at least one academic achievement indicator and at least one academic progress indicator meeting the n-size to receive a weighted composite value. Similarly, a high school and an alternative high school must have at least one academic achievement indicator and graduation rate indicator meeting the n-size to receive a weighted composite value.

Any schools that fail to meet these inclusion criteria are instead reviewed using the [Qualitative Data Review \(QR\) Process](#) (p. 89).

7. Calculate a composite value for each school by summing the weighted percentile ranks.
8. Rank Title 1 schools from highest to lowest within their School Category based on their composite value.
9. Calculate each Title 1 school’s percentile rank on the composite value within their School Category using the formula presented in Step 3.

10. Identify the composite value that captures the bottom 5% of Title 1 schools for each School Category (i.e., a percentile rank of at most 5.00).
11. Regardless of Title 1 status, designate all schools with a composite value at or below their School Category's 5% threshold, as calculated in Step 9, as CSI Up.

Qualitative Data Review (QR) Process

The SDE convenes a committee to review all schools that did not receive a composite value, identifying them only with their Title 1 Status, Grades Served, and School Category. For more information on the qualitative review process, refer to the [Idaho Consolidated State Plan](#).

For the 2022 identification, the committee identified a school as CSI Up following these steps:

1. Include all QR schools whose performance was in the lowest quartile of all schools in the state on more than one indicator, after removing outliers, and regardless of the number of observations per measure.
2. Rate the performance of each school on each available measure against the state interim target for the measure, assigning
 - 1 to results meeting 80% or more of the target;
 - 2 to results meeting 60%-79% of the target;
 - 3 to results meeting less than 60% of the target;
3. Calculate an average performance across available ratings per school.
4. Rank order schools based on their average performance on the available ratings.
5. Identify as CSI Up-QR those in the TOP 5% of averages, that is, those with the highest average ratings.

Exiting

CSI Up schools remain in their status for at least three years. To exit the CSI Up status after three years, a school must:

- No longer meet the eligibility criteria for comprehensive support and improvement; and
- Achieve 2024-25 ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate for ELA/Literacy and ISAT/IDAA Proficiency Rate for Mathematics results above those at the point of identification,

and above the 10th percentile among all schools per school category for the All Student group; and

- Submit an annual plan for how to improve student achievement. The plans must articulate measurable goals, aligned strategies, and a robust monitoring plan. They must also explain how the school maintains a strong rate of growth and improvement for students while addressing how the school intends to ensure sustainability without additional improvement funds.
- For schools that are identified for a second or more times consecutively, the plans must be reviewed by the State Technical Assistance Team (STAT).

Chronically Very Low-performing Subgroups

If a school is identified for additional targeted support and improvement (ATSI) – in other words, as having very low-performing subgroups – for three consecutive years in an identification cycle, the SDE identifies the school for comprehensive support and improvement (CSI). For more information on the identification of ATSI schools, refer to the [Additional Targeted Support and Improvement \(ATSI\)](#) section (p. 94).

Schools with 5-year Graduation Rate Below 67% (CSI Grad)

The SDE also identifies high schools and alternative high schools with low high school graduation rates for comprehensive improvement and support by calculating three-year weighted average cohort graduation rates. Any school, regardless of Title 1 status, at or below 67% in three-year weighted average cohort graduation rates is considered CSI Grad.

This section includes the following information on identifying CSI Grad schools for comprehensive support and improvement using three-year average cohort graduation rates:

- Identification Schedule
- Indicators
- N-size
- Calculation Process
- Qualitative Data Review Process
- Exiting Criteria

Identification Schedule

Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, the SDE identifies CSI Grad schools every three years. The SDE continues to monitor identification data annually, even during an off-cycle year. Due to COVID-19 interruptions, SDE conducted the second CSI Grad identifications for the 2022-23 school year.

Indicators

The SDE uses the [Five-year](#) Cohort Graduation Rate measure to identify CSI Grad schools. For more information on the measure, refer to the [Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate](#) section (p.57).

N-size

The AOC of the SBOE established 20 as the minimum n-size (number of observations) per group, as part of the accountability requirements. The SDE combines the last three years of data and determines whether the combined data meet the minimum n-size of 20. The English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward ISAT/IDAA Proficiency growth measures have only two years of data available because they compare one year with the next. These are the standard numbers of years used in identification, but in several instances, COVID-19 disruptions reduced the number of years included per measure. Any schools that fail to meet these inclusion criteria are instead reviewed using the [Qualitative Data Review Process](#) (p. 92).

IMPORTANT: *The accountability n-size requirement is not the same as the reporting minimum n-size requirement, intended to protect PII.*

For reporting purposes, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for “All Students” and any other student subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the long-term goal and measurements of interim progress attainment status calculations, as long as they meet the redaction rules detailed in the [Reporting Requirements](#) section (p.73).

Calculation Process

To create three-year weighted average cohort graduation rates, the SDE first combines numerator and denominator of the Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate measure across the previous three years.

The SDE then calculates the three-year average cohort graduation rate as:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Number of last three cohort members who earned a regular high school diploma that fully aligns with the Idaho Content Standards}}{\text{Total number of last three cohort members}} \right] \times 100$$

Finally, the SDE identifies any high schools and alternative high schools, regardless of Title 1 status, as CSI Grad Schools if their three-year weighted average graduation rate is at or below the 67% threshold.

Qualitative Data Review Process

For any schools that do not receive a three-year weighted cohort graduation rate, the SDE convenes a review committee to conduct a qualitative data review. The committee members together review schools that do not receive a three-year weighted cohort graduation rate, identified only with their Title 1 Status, Grades Served, and School Category. For more information on the qualitative review process, refer to the [Idaho Consolidated State Plan](#).

For the 2018 identification, the committee identified a school as CSI Grad when the three-year average cohort graduation rate was at or below 67%.

For the 2022 identification, the qualitative review committee evaluated no schools for CSI Grad.

Exiting

To exit the CSI Grad status, a school must:

- Exceed 67% in the [Five-year](#) Cohort Graduation Rate measure in two consecutive years for the All Students group; or
- The most recent three-year average of [Five-year](#) Cohort Graduation Rate measure exceeds 67%.

Targeted Support and Improvement (TSI)

Schools with underperforming subgroups receive targeted support and improvement (TSI).

Underperforming Subgroups

The SDE identifies TSI schools with underperforming subgroup(s) by calculating weighted composite values. Unlike the CSI Up schools identified based on the weighted composite values

for the All Students group only, the SDE identifies TSI schools based on the weighted composite values for subgroups against the state composite value for the All Students group.

This section includes the following information on identifying TSI schools using performance gaps:

- Identification Schedule
- Indicators
- Inclusion Criteria
- Calculation Process
- Exiting Criteria

Identification Schedule

Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, the SDE annually identifies TSI schools. The SDE publicly identifies the status of targeted support and improvement on its [Report Card](#).

Indicators

The indicators used for the identification of TSI schools are the same as those for the identification of CSI Up schools. These measures are specific to each School Category. For more information, refer to the [Lowest-Performing Schools \(CSI Up\) section](#) (p.85). The SDE runs the calculations for the All Students group and for each of the following subgroups:

- Economically disadvantaged students
- English learners
- Major racial and ethnic groups
- Students with disabilities

N-size

The AOC of the SBOE established 20 as the minimum n-size (number of observations) per group, as part of the accountability requirements. The SDE combines the last three years of data and determines whether the combined data meet the minimum n-size of 20. The English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward ISAT/IDAA Proficiency growth measures have only two years of data available because they compare one year with the next. These are the standard numbers of years used in identification, but in several instances, COVID-19 disruptions reduced the number of years included per measure. Any schools that fail to meet these inclusion criteria are instead reviewed using the [Qualitative Data Review Process](#) (p. 92).

IMPORTANT: The accountability n-size requirement is not the same as the reporting minimum n-size requirement, intended to protect PII.

For reporting purposes, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for “All Students” and any other student subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the long-term goal and measurements of interim progress attainment status calculations, as long as they meet the redaction rules detailed in the [Reporting Requirements](#) section (p.73).

Calculation Process

The calculation process used for the identification of TSI schools is similar to that for the identification of CSI Up schools. For more information, refer to the [Lowest-Performing Schools \(CSI Up\) section](#) (p.85).

If the composite value is at or below bottom 5% (i.e., a percentile rank of at most 5.00) for any of the subgroups AND below bottom 5% of the state composite for the All Students group in the corresponding school category, the SDE identifies the school as a TSI school.

Exiting

The SDE annually runs the calculation to identify TSI schools. To exit the TSI status, a school must no longer meet the eligibility criteria for targeted support.

Additional Targeted Support and Improvement (ATSI)

Schools with low-performing subgroups receive additional targeted support and improvement (ATSI). The SDE does not identify any schools eligible for CSI Up or CSI Grad as eligible for ATSI.

Very Low-Performing Subgroups

The SDE identifies ATSI schools with very low-performing subgroup(s) by calculating weighted composite values. Unlike the CSI Up schools identified based on the weighted composite values for the All Students group, the SDE identifies ATSI schools based on the weighted composite values for subgroups. In addition, only the schools that are identified as [Targeted Support and Improvement \(TSI\)](#) are included in the ATSI calculation.

This section includes the following information on identifying ATSI schools using weighted composite value:

- Identification Schedule
- Indicators
- N-size

- Calculation Process
- Exiting Criteria

Identification Schedule

Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, the SDE annually identifies ATSI schools. The SDE publicly identifies the status of additional targeted support and improvement on its [Report Card](#).

Indicators

The indicators used for the identification of ATSI schools are the same as those for the identification of CSI Up schools. These measures are specific to each School Category. For more information, refer to the [Lowest-Performing Schools \(CSI Up\)](#) section (p.85). Instead of the All Students group, the SDE runs the calculation for each of the following subgroups:

- Economically Disadvantaged Students
- English Learners
- Major Racial & Ethnic Group
- Students with Disabilities

For more information on each subgroup, refer to the [Subgroup Assignment](#) section (p74).

N-size

The AOC of the SBOE established 20 as the minimum n-size (number of observations) per group, as part of the accountability requirements. The SDE combines the last three years of data and determines whether the combined data meet the minimum n-size of 20. The English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward ISAT/IDAA Proficiency growth measures have only two years of data available because they compare one year with the next. These are the standard numbers of years used in identification, but in several instances, COVID-19 disruptions reduced the number of years included per measure. Any schools that fail to meet these inclusion criteria are instead reviewed using the [Qualitative Data Review Process](#) (p. 92).

IMPORTANT: *The accountability n-size requirement is not the same as the reporting minimum n-size requirement, intended to protect PII.*

For reporting purposes, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for “All Students” and any other student subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the long-term goal and measurements of interim progress attainment status calculations, as long as they meet the redaction rules detailed in the [Reporting Requirements](#) section (p.73).

Calculation Process

The calculation process used for the identification of ATSI schools is the same as that for the identification of TSI schools with one exception. Only the schools that are identified as TSI are included in the ATSI calculation. For more information, refer to the [Targeted Support and Improvement section](#) (p.85).

Per school group, the schools performing at or below the lowest 5% for each subgroup are identified for additional targeted support and improvement (ATSI).

Exiting

The SDE annually runs the calculation to identify ATSI schools. To exit the ATSI status, a school must no longer meet the eligibility criteria for additional targeted support.

If a school is identified for ATSI for three consecutive years, the SDE identifies the school for comprehensive support and improvement (CSI Up) based on chronically very low-performing subgroups. For more information, refer to the [Lowest-Performing Schools \(CSI Up\) section](#) (p. 85).

Performance Recognition

There are two types of performance recognitions:

- [Top Performer](#) (p.96)
- [Goal Maker](#) (p.98)

Top Performer

The SDE annually recognizes Top Performing schools whose CSI Up measures are in the 90th percentile rank or above. A school can be identified as Top Performing, regardless of its CSI/TSI/ATSI statuses.

This section includes the following information on identifying Top Performing schools:

- Identification Schedule
- Indicators
- N-size
- Calculation Process

Identification Schedule

Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, the SDE annually identifies Top Performing schools. The SDE publicly identifies the Top Performance status on its [Report Card](#).

Indicators

The indicators used for the identification of high-performing schools are the same as those for the identification of CSI Up schools. For more information, refer to the [Lowest-Performing Schools \(CSI Up\) section](#) (p. 85).

N-size

The AOC of the SBOE established 20 as the minimum n-size (number of observations) per group, as part of the accountability requirements. The SDE combines the last three years of data and determines whether the combined data meet the minimum n-size of 20. The English Learners Achieving English Language Growth toward ISAT/IDAA Proficiency growth measures have only two years of data available because they compare one year with the next. These are the standard numbers of years used in identification, but in several instances, COVID-19 disruptions reduced the number of years included per measure. Any schools that fail to meet these inclusion criteria are instead reviewed using the [Qualitative Data Review Process](#) (p. 92).

IMPORTANT: *The accountability n-size requirement is not the same as the reporting minimum n-size requirement, intended to protect PII.*

For reporting purposes, the SDE uses the minimum n-size of 5 for “All Students” and any other student subgroups. The SDE publicly reports on its [Report Card](#) the performance of those small student groups that are exempt from the long-term goal and measurements of interim progress attainment status calculations, as long as they meet the redaction rules detailed in the [Reporting Requirements](#) section (p.73).

Calculation Process

The calculation process used for the identification of Top Performing schools is similar to that for the identification of CSI Up schools ([Lowest-Performing Schools \(CSI Up\)](#), p. 85), with a key exception. The SDE calculates percentile ranks for each measure but does not calculate a weighted composite value. Specifically, the SDE uses the following procedures to identify Top Performing schools:

1. For each measure used in school identification, use the last three years of data to calculate an average, weighted by each year’s n-size. For measures with fewer than three years of statewide data, combine performance for the available years.

2. For each measure, order all schools, regardless of Title 1 status, within their specific school category from high to low, on the 3-year average calculated in Step 1. If a school does not meet the n-size for a particular measure, the SDE excludes the school from the ranking of that measure.
3. Assign a rank to each school. Rank is the number of schools performing below a selected school. For example, the lowest performing school receives the rank of 0, as no school exists below that school. Those schools with the same performance receive the same highest rank.
4. Calculate the percentile ranks. For a selected school, the percentile rank is calculated:

$\frac{\text{Rank determined in Step 3}}{\text{Total number of schools within the same school category in the selected measure}} \times 100$
--

If the rank determined in Step 3 is zero, the school’s percentile rank is zero.

5. Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for all measures, within each school category.
6. Designate the top 10% of all schools within a school category, regardless of Title 1 status, for each measure and school category (i.e., a percentile rank of at least 90.00) as Top Performing schools. If no 90th percentile exists within a school category, schools with the highest performance for that measure are identified as Top Performing schools.

Goal Maker

The SDE publicly reports the Long-Term Goals and Measurements of Interim Progress, as well as the attainment status for the state, for all schools, and for districts and charter schools on its [Report Card](#). The SDE annually recognizes the schools that meet the Measurements of Interim Progress as Goal Makers. For more information, refer to the [Long-Term Goals and Measurements of Interim Progress section](#) (p.78).

APPENDIX A. LIST OF EXEMPT SCHOOLS

The SDE excludes the following schools from the district and charter school- and school-level [Report Card](#) based on adjudicated placement of their students. The students at these schools are still reported at the state-level.

Table 16. Schools Excluded from the District/Charter- & School-level Report Card

District or Charter School (LEAID)	School (School ID)
Orofino Joint District (171)	Idaho Youth Challenge Academy Spring Alternative (1361)
Orofino Joint District (171)	Idaho Youth Challenge Academy Fall Alternative (1362)

The SDE excludes the following schools from the school-level [Report Card](#). The students at these schools are still reported at the district and charter school- and state-levels.

Table 17. Schools Excluded from the School-level Report Card

District or Charter School (LEAID)	School (School ID)	Reason for Exemption
Joint School District No.2 (002)	Rebound School of Opportunity Alternative (1297)	Alternative to district/charter school's Alternative School
Varies	Northwest Children's Home	District-to-agency contract, IEPs overseen by the district or charter school

APPENDIX B. INDICATOR AVAILABILITY

The following table outlines school identification indicators and their availability for the 2022-23 school year.

Table 18. School Identification Indicators and Availability in SY 2022-23

Measure	Year(s) Available	Reasoning
Proficiency	2022 and 2023 for Identification. 2021 and 2022 for Exit.	<p>No 2020 data available.</p> <p>(Identification) The SDE does not use 2021 proficiency rate for the following reasons: (1) Proficiency rate must be adjusted based on participation rate below 95 percent and SDE did not enforce the 95% rule, so it could not apply the rule to calculating proficiency; and (2) USED reports that “most states” are using 2022 summative data only for identification in the fall.</p> <p>(Exit) The SDE uses 2021 proficiency rate for exit purposes, because (1) preliminary data indicate that some of the current CSI schools made progress in 2021 and are closing the achievement gap compared to non-CSI schools; (2) 2019 represents the first year of identification and does not reflect the full results of improvement support efforts.</p>
Growth	2019-2021, 2021-2022, and <u>2022-23</u>	<p>No 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 ISAT/IDAA growth is available, because 2020 ISAT/IDAA scores are not available.</p> <p>The SDE calculates growth from 2019 to 2021, from 2021 to 2022, <u>and from 2022 to 2023</u>. Growth is based on scale scores, which would NOT need to be adjusted based on participation rate below 95 percent, so 2021 data may be used.</p>

Measure	Year(s) Available	Reasoning
Survey	2021, 2022, <u>2023</u>	The SDE uses the data from most recent three years.
Grad	2020, 2021, <u>2023</u>	The SDE uses the data from most recent three years.
ELPA	2021, 2022, <u>2023</u>	The SDE uses the data from most recent three years.
C&CR*	2021, 2022, <u>2023</u>	The SDE uses the data from most recent three years .

*C&CR: College and Career Readiness.

APPENDIX C. 2023 TESTING POPULATION

The following tables show which populations of students were tested in Spring 2022 versus Spring 2023, per assessment.

ELA/Literacy and Mathematics Participation Requirement

These tables show which students do and do not qualify for the ELA/Literacy assessment, per year.

Table 19. ELA/Literacy Assessment for Students Who Do Not Qualify for IDAA

Grade Levels	Spring 2022	Spring 2023
Grade 9	Optional participation in grade 9 ISAT	Optional participation in grade 11* ISAT via <i>Challenge Up</i> **
Grade 10	Required participation in grade 10 ISAT	Optional participation in grade 11* ISAT via <i>Challenge Up</i> **
Grade 11	Optional participation in grade 11 ISAT	<p>Required participation in grade 11 ISAT if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The 2022 Spring grade-10 ISAT did not meet the 11th grade Proficient Level (3) cut score.</u> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The student did not participate in 2022 Spring grade-10 ISAT.</u> <p><u>Optional participation in grade-11 ISAT, if 2022 Spring grade-10 ISAT met the 11th grade Proficient Level (3) cut score.</u></p>
Grade 12	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted

*Grades 9 and 10 ISATs are no longer available. ICA and SICA Interims will provide similar data to the Summative assessments.

***Challenge Up* is intended for students who have already received instruction in the content standards assessed on the 11th grade ISAT in the corresponding subject.

Table 20. ELA/Literacy Assessment for Students Who Do Qualify for IDAA

Grade Levels	Spring 2022	Spring 2023
Grade 9	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted
Grade 10	Required participation in grade 10-IDAA	Required participation in grade-10 IDAA
Grade 11	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted
Grade 12	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted

Science Participation Requirement

These tables show which students do and do not qualify for the Science assessment, per year.

Table 21. Science Assessment for Students Who Do NOT Qualify for IDAA

Grade Levels	Spring 2022	Spring 2023
Grade 9	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted
Grade 10	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted
Grade 11	Required participation in grade-11 ISAT	Required participation in grade-11 ISAT
Grade 12	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted

Table 22. Science Assessment for Students Who Do Qualify for IDAA

Grade Levels	Spring 2022	Spring 2023
Grade 9	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted
Grade 10	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted
Grade 11	Required participation in grade-11 IDAA	Required participation in grade-11 IDAA
Grade 12	Participation not promoted	Participation not promoted

APPENDIX D. ISAT/IDAA 11-GRADE PARTICIPATION



