

HOW STATES ADDRESS DELIVERY AND TIMING OF ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Background

Currently, 24 states and the District of Columbia participate in one of two assessment consortia: PARCC or Smarter Balanced. 16 of these 24 states have policies on the books that require the use of statewide assessment results to inform teachers’ summative evaluation ratings.

The testing windows in some states could prevent evaluators and teachers from receiving assessment data in time to finalize a summative rating before the end of the school year. This briefing document, prepared for the Delaware Department of Education, shares examples of how state policymakers clarify the use of PARCC and Smarter Balanced results in these circumstances.

Constituent Request

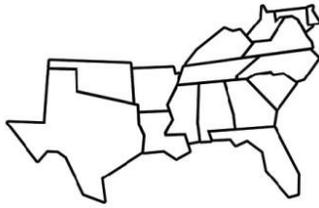
How do states address use of assessment results for performance evaluation purposes if these data are unavailable when evaluators and teachers meet at their end-of-year conference?

Summary of State Policy and SEA Guidance

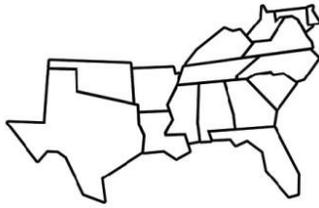
The table below identifies 10 states that have addressed how to use statewide assessments when the data are unavailable before the end of the summative evaluation cycle. SREB found that state policymakers and SEA leaders react to assessment timing challenges in one of three ways:

1. *Policy*: Enactment of state law or State Board rule (three states)
2. *Guidance*: SEA instructions communicated through memos, handbooks, or other resources (six states)
3. *District Choice*: Policy or guidance delegates decision to district leaders (one state)

State	Determinant	Description of Findings
CO [PARCC]	Policy	State law authorizes districts to use assessment results to inform same-year evaluation ratings only if the results are available two weeks prior to the last day of school. If results are unavailable, the law prohibits use of assessment results until the subsequent school year. If statewide assessment data are unavailable, districts may adopt alternative measures of student learning. Sources: HB 1323 (pp. 21-22), Evaluation Orientation (PPT), Measures of Student Learning Slide Deck (PPT)
CT [SBAC]	Guidance	SEA guidance references the modification of summative ratings: “If state test data may have a significant impact on a final rating, a final rating may be revised by September 15, when state test data are available” (p. 9). Districts must provide summative ratings to all teachers by June 30 and report the same to the SEA, per state law (p. 44). Source: SY 2015-16 System for Educator Evaluation and Development Handbook (pp. 9-10, 33, 37, 44, 53)



State	Determinant	Description of Findings
ID [SBAC]	District Choice	<p>State law requires the completion of a summative evaluation by June 1. Administrative rules require the use of statewide assessment results to inform evaluation ratings, when available. Student achievement “may be calculated using current and/or past year’s data and may use one (1) of multiple years of data” (p. 41).</p> <p>Sources: Idaho Code 33-515 (HTML) and Idaho Administrative Code 08.02.02 (PDF)</p>
MI [SBAC]	Guidance	<p>In a June 2016 FAQ document, the Michigan Department of Education addresses the spring testing window: “state data will not be available when schools and districts are finalizing their end-of-year evaluations. The use of state assessment data in educator evaluations will therefore be based on prior years’ assessments” (p. 13). The same document stresses the need for LEAs to develop strategies that balance summative data with “timely local assessment data” to produce a summative evaluation rating.</p> <p>Sources: Public Act 173 [2015] and Educator Evaluations FAQs (PDF)</p>
NV [SBAC]	Guidance	<p>Pending State Board rule would require the calculation of a school-wide student proficiency score in SY 2016-17 using statewide assessment data. While not stated in policy, SEA guidance provides that this measure would use 2015-16 statewide assessment data (p. 3).</p> <p>Source: NEPF Protocol (PDF)</p>
NJ [PARCC]	Guidance	<p>SEA released a March 2016 memo announcing the release of prior-year median Student Growth Percentile scores and implications for summative evaluation ratings. About 15 percent of New Jersey teachers receive a SGP score.</p> <p>Source: Procedures for Addressing 2014-15 mSGP Data Issues (PDF)</p>
NM [PARCC]	Guidance	<p>SEA will release NMTEACH summative reports in September 2016. The reports will include assessment results from SY 2015-16, as well as a three-year data portfolio, when available. The three-year portfolio will determine the value-added score, a component of the summative rating. SEA will use Smarter Balanced for Science and PARCC for Math and ELA.</p> <p>Sources: 2016 NMTEACH Updates (PPT) and NMTEACH 101 (PPT)</p>



State	Determinant	Description of Findings
NC [SBAC]	Policy	SEA policy does not include PARCC test results in the state evaluation framework or the value-added model. While student growth no longer stands as a separate measure, distribution of value-added scores and local determination of alternative student growth measures will continue. SEA policy requires reporting of individual student growth in the fall of each year based on three years of available data. Sources: State-Designated Assessments for Use in Evaluation System GCS-A-016 (HTML) and Evaluation Policy TCP-C-006 (HTML)
RI [PARCC]	Guidance	SEA guidance references student learning measures, which count for 30 percent of the summative rating. As of SY 2016-17, the primary type of student learning measure is SLOs. The same document addresses the development of student growth percentiles based on prior-year PARCC results (p. 36) and indicates teachers should use them for self-reflection and instructional improvement. Source: Rhode Island Model Evaluation & Support System Handbook (PDF)
WV [SBAC]	Policy	Teachers will receive the Professional Practice and Goal Setting component scores before the end of the year. These two components count for 95 percent of the summative evaluation. The SEA will factor in the school-wide growth score (5 percent) when the necessary data are available. Source: Summative Evaluation (PDF)

Recent Changes

- Hawai'i State Board of Education approved recommendations in May 2016 that removed student test scores as a required measure of student learning and growth. ([Link](#))
- Oregon no longer requires [student growth percentiles](#) as an evaluation measure. In effect, the expiration of the ESEA waiver also retires the requirement that LEAs use statewide assessments in their evaluation systems.
- South Carolina Board of Education approved revisions to state evaluation guidelines ([Link](#)), removing the requirement that districts use statewide assessments, when available, to inform summative evaluation rating.

For More Information

SREB is here to serve you! If you have any more questions related to teachers and principals, please contact us.

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