## SREB

## Mississippi Reading Progress: Miracle or Staying the Course?

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# Mississippi Early Literacy Policies Result in Gains in Reading and Math

#### **SREB Legislative Advisory Council**

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Mississippi State Superintendent of Education (2013-2022)

September 23, 2023

#### Laying the Foundation for Success

- Reorganized state education department around Strategic Plan goals
- Adopted rigorous, college- and career-ready standards for English Language Arts and Math
- Developed assessments aligned to new standards and National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
- Implemented strong accountability system for schools and districts and improved data quality and transparency
- Built teacher and leader capacity through major professional development initiative to ensure students master higher standards

#### Two New Laws Enacted in 2013 to Advance Early Literacy

#### **Early Learning Collaborative Act**

- Establishes first state-funded pre-K program
- \$3 million first two years; increased to \$16 million annually by 2021, with additional \$20 million statefunded support in 2022

#### **Literacy-Based Promotion Act**

- Makes reading instruction a major focus K-3
- \$9.5 million in 2014; \$15 million annually thereafter

#### Early Learning Collaborative Act of 2013: Key Components

- Provides funding to local communities to establish or expand high-quality early childhood education programs called Early Learning Collaboratives (ELCs)
- ELCs include a lead partner (public school or nonprofit group) and collaborators including school districts, Head Start sites, childcare centers and nonprofit organizations
- Enables state education department to establish first Office of Early Childhood Education
- Professional development offered, for free, to all early childhood providers in public and private settings
- Family engagement strategies help programs increase parent involvement

#### Additional Funding Provides Early Childhood Coaching Support

#### Role of Early Childhood Coach

- Observe classroom and teacher practices
- Set goals and action steps for quality implementation plan
- Help teachers identify strengths, areas for growth, and steps to improve instruction
- Provide supportive and constructive feedback
- Model developmentally appropriate practices supported with early learning standards and guidelines
- Share research- and evidence-based knowledge and practices
- Provide resources and support strategies for teachers

#### Mississippi Literacy-Based Promotion Act of 2013

- Makes reading instruction a major focus K-3
- Takes a comprehensive approach to building the capacity of teachers and school leaders to effectively teach reading and implement an ongoing system to monitor student progress
- Requires 3rd grade students to pass a reading to test to qualify for promotion to 4th grade (unless they qualify for a good cause exemption)

#### **Key Components of Mississippi's Literacy Law**

- Trains educators statewide to be more effective at teaching the science of reading (teachers trained using Language Essentials for Teachers of Reading and Spelling/LETRS)
- Deploys literacy coaches to lowest-performing schools to support teachers
- Adds K-3 monitoring and assessment system, including 3rd grade reading test for students to qualify for 4th grade promotion
- Requires schools to engage parents and communicate with them regularly
- Enables state education agency to establish first Office of Elementary Education and Reading

#### **Key Strategies of Mississippi's Literacy Law**

- State education agency (SEA) hired and deployed Literacy Coaches
- SEA trained pre-K through grade 3 teachers, special education teachers through grade 8, and elementary principals on reading instruction based on the science of reading (training also offered to higher education faculty)
- Law focused on prevention and intervention, as well as retention
- Parent meetings held statewide to provide information about the law and how families can help children at home

#### Laws & Amendments to Enhance Literacy-Based Promotion Act

- **Teacher Certification:** 2016 law requires elementary education candidates to pass "a rigorous test of scientifically research-based reading instruction and intervention" to ensure they know effective practices for teaching reading (Foundations of Reading Assessment)
- Individual Reading Plan: 2016 amendment requires educators to create Individual Reading Plans for students to improve reading
- Dyslexia: Requires districts to conduct four hours of awareness training for dyslexia and other related disorders to all licensed educators and paraprofessionals responsible for instruction

#### 2016 Amendment Set Higher Expectations for Grade 3 Reading

- Original 2013 law required students to score above the lowest achievement level
- 2016 amendment raised the passing score on the 3rd grade reading test starting in the 2018-19 school year
- Schools had three school years to get students ready for the higher expectation
- Students now required to score **above the lowest <u>two</u> achievement levels**, which shows they are approaching proficiency (test has five levels; level 3 is passing, level 4 is proficient)

#### **Educator Resource: State Literacy Guide for Birth through Grade 12**

## How to Build Strong Readers <a href="mailto:strongreadersms.com/GUIDE">strongreadersms.com/GUIDE</a>

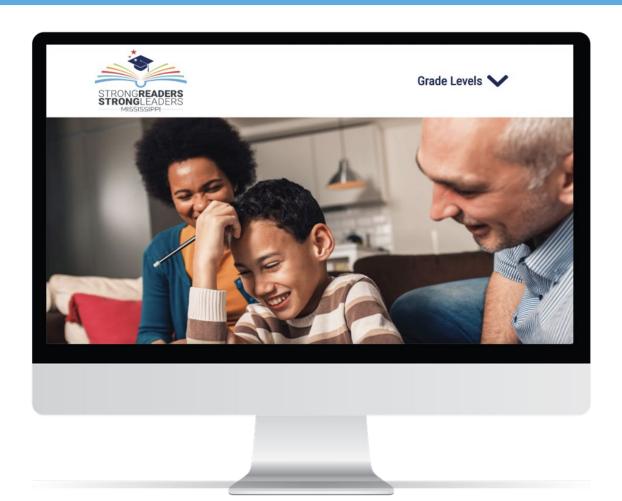
- Provides a clear vision and comprehensive guide for educators to implement effective, evidence-based literacy instruction throughout the state
- Promotes strong language and literacy acquisition and supports literacy reform efforts across the educational continuum in districts, schools, and communities
- Supports effective implementation of literacy instruction birth through grade 12 that provides measurable differences in literacy achievement statewide



#### Family Resource: Strong Readers Strong Leaders Website

#### StrongReadersMS.com

Website developed to help families assist children with building their reading skills. The site provides activities, resources and information for children from birth through grade 5 to become strong readers.



#### **Math Reform Efforts**

- Aligned new math content standards to NAEP and ACT math framework
- Added Transition to Algebra course in middle school and SREB Math Ready in high school to support students in need of additional intervention (provided teachers with intense training, professional development and resources to implement courses)
- Provided regional trainings for teachers, administrators and math specialist centered on focus,
   coherence, progression and rigor of standards

#### **Math Coaches**

- State funds support one full-time math coach director and two regional math coach coordinators
- External providers supply math coaches
  - Teaching Lab math coaches served 35 schools in 2021-22
  - Catapult Learning math coaches currently serving 75 schools
     (4-year contract with option to renew for year 5)

#### **Educator Resources for Math**

- Developed and published the Mississippi High-Quality
   Instructional Materials Mathematics Review Rubric
- Prioritized math for the state's High-Quality Instructional Materials initiative and website,
   msinstructionalmaterials.org



#### **Educator Resources for Math**

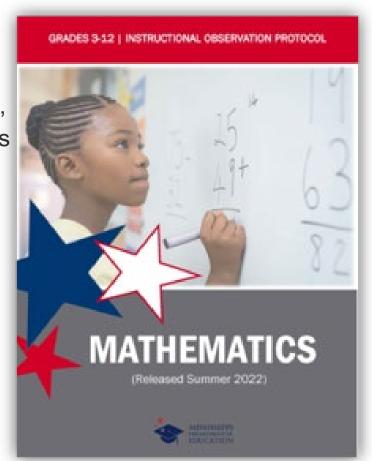
- Instructional Planning Guides for Mathematics K-12
- Exemplar Lesson Plans (funded through with W.K. Kellogg grant)
- Scaffolding Document
- Mississippi Math Manipulative Manual Loan Out Program



#### **Administrator Resource for Math**

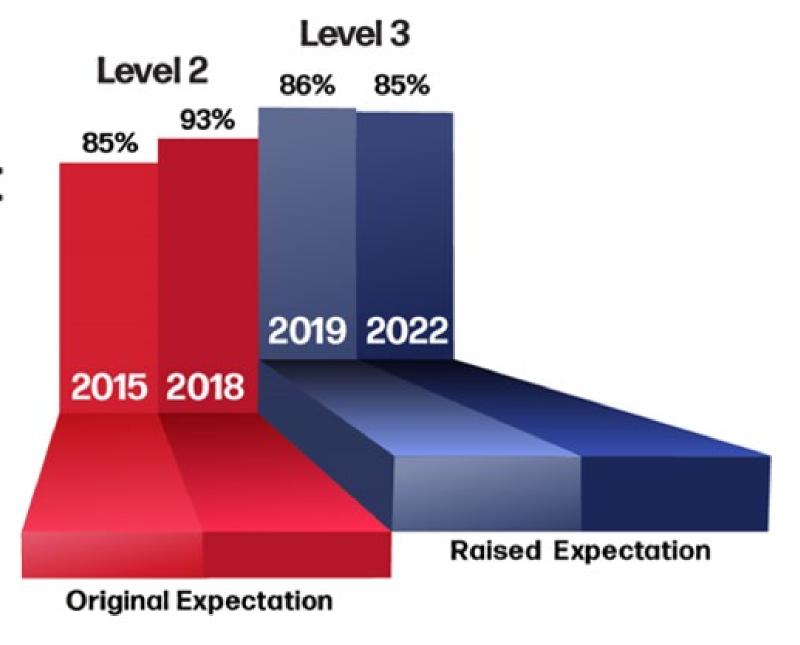
#### **Mathematics Instructional Observation Protocol**

Provides instructional leadership teams with common, research-based, and content-specific criteria when conducting instructional observations in grades 3-12 mathematics classrooms

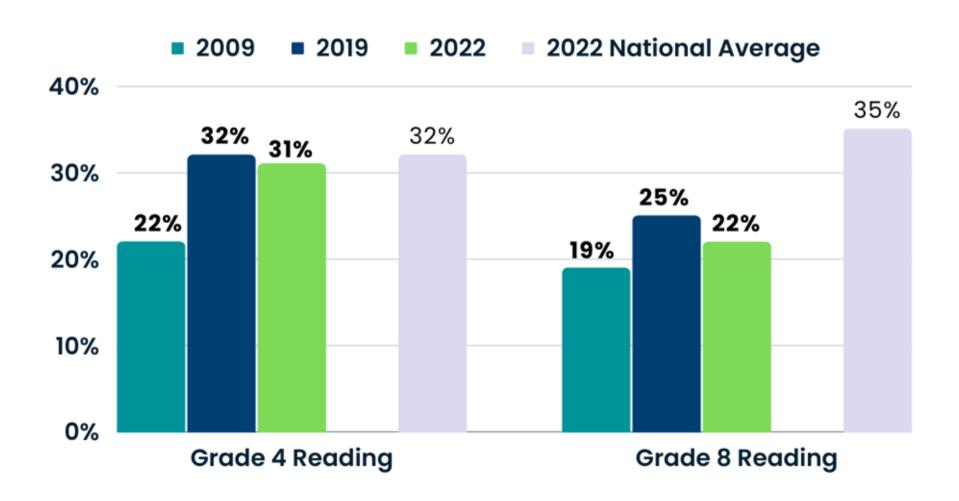


### 3rd Grade Reading Achievement

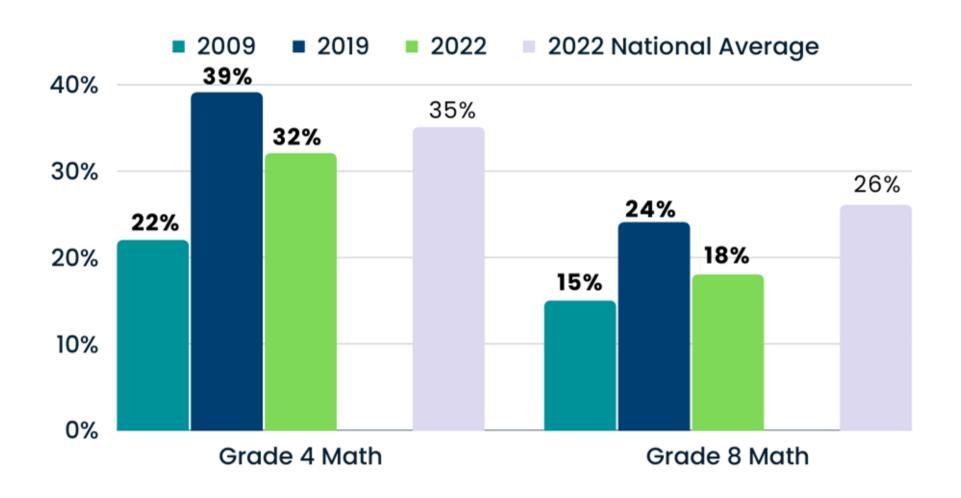
**Final Pass Rate** 



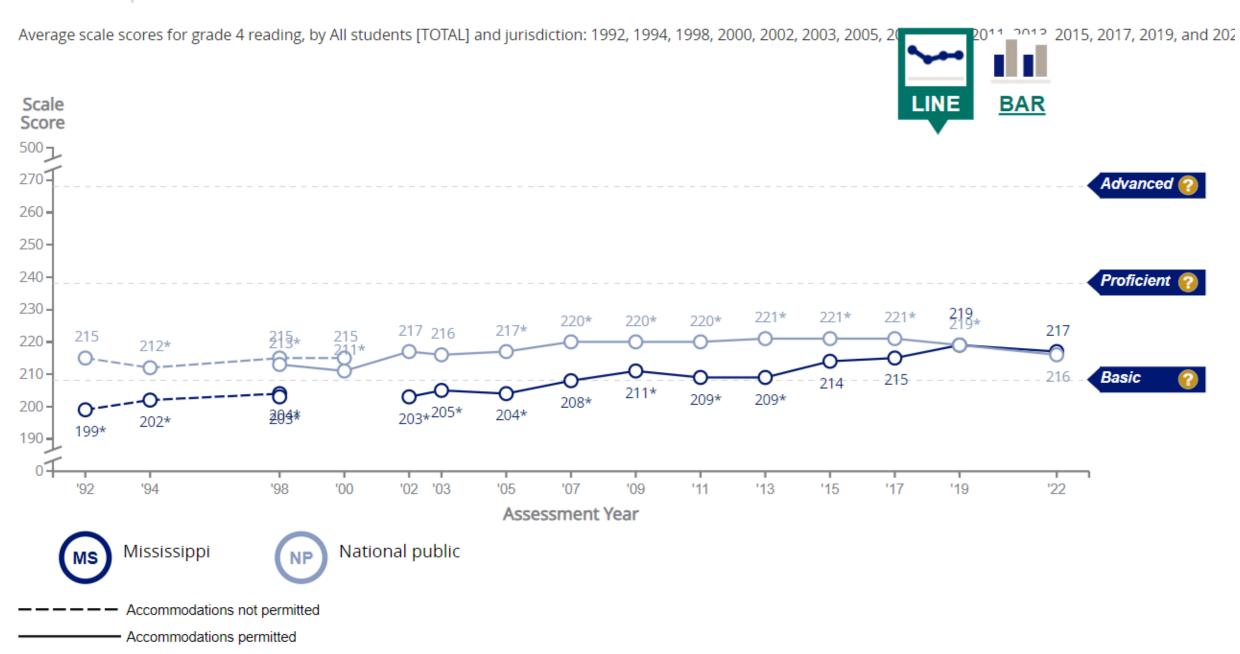
# MISSISSIPPI READING NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS (NAEP)



# MISSISSIPPI MATH NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS (NAEP)

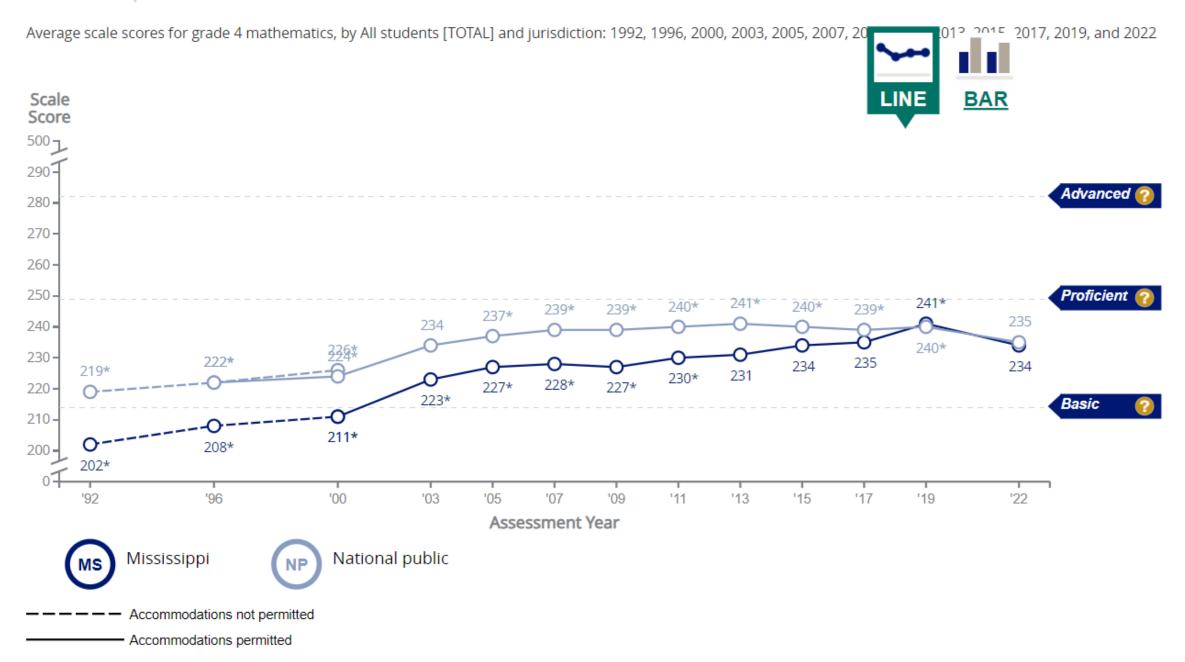


#### GRADE 4 | READING



<sup>\*</sup> Significantly different (p < .05) from 2022.

#### GRADE 4 | MATHEMATICS



<sup>\*</sup> Significantly different (p < .05) from 2022.

#### 2022 NAEP: Closing Achievement Gaps

- Mississippi 4th graders scored at the national average in both reading and math.
- Among children in poverty, Mississippi 4th graders are tied for No. 1 in the country in reading and rank No. 2 in math
- Mississippi black, white and Hispanic 4th graders living in poverty achieved higher scores in reading and math than their peers nationally and in the South.
- Mississippi is the No. 2 state for closing 4th grade reading achievement gap between students in low-income families and their wealthier peers

# Mississippi National Rankings

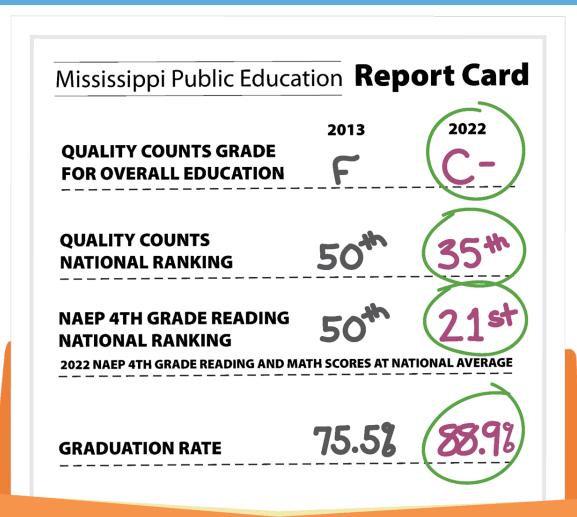
National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Gains





IN THE NATION 2011-2022 IN THE NATION 2011-2022 **EIGHTH** GRADE READING **EIGHTH** GRADE MATH Source: Mississippi Department of Education

#### Mississippi Public Education Progress 2013-2022

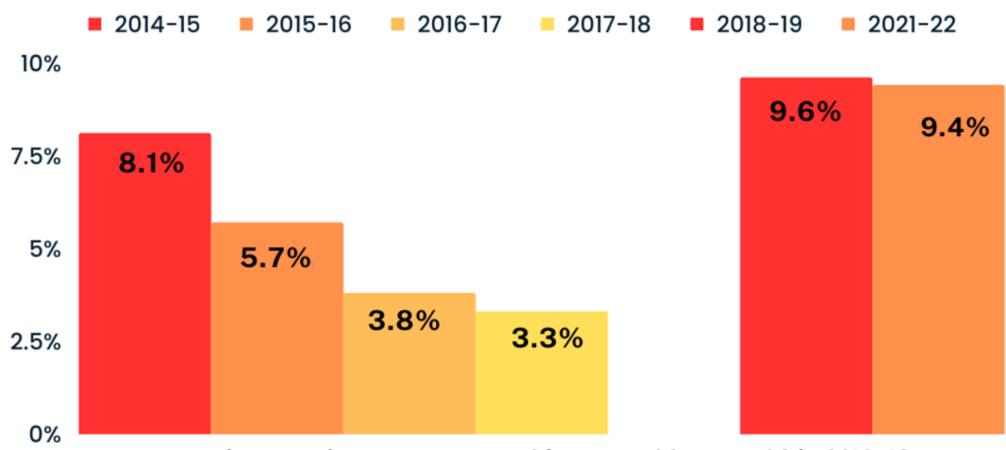


#### **Key strategies for improved outcomes:**

- Major focus on early literacy
- High expectations for students and educators
- Higher academic standards
- Professional development for educators
- Strong accountability system for schools and districts

Source: Mississippi Department of Education

#### **3RD GRADE RETENTION RATE**



Passing Requirement Increased from Level 2 to Level 3 in 2018-19

#### Retention Study from Boston University Wheelock Educational Policy Center

Study reviewed **English Language Arts (ELA) scores** and later academic outcomes **from the first cohort of 3rd graders promoted and retained under** the Literacy-Based Promotion Act. Study compared the results between students **promoted to the 4th grade** and students **retained in the 3rd grade**.

#### Findings:

- By 6th grade, students who were retained had substantial and sustained literacy gains on their ELA scores compared to their peers who were promoted to 4th grade.
- Literacy gains were especially significant among African American and Hispanic students in the cohort.
- Results indicate the law had no significant impact on student absences or special education identification in the 6th grade.
- Students who were retained did not appear to experience other negative consequences as a result of their retention.

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