

**2006 Guide to Calculating
Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)
Technical Assistance Paper
2005-06**



**Florida Department of Education
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This technical assistance paper was prepared by staff of the Office of Evaluation and Reporting, Division of Accountability, Research, and Measurement. Questions? Please call (850) 245-0411 or email evalnrpt@fldoe.org.

2006 Guide to No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) Determinations Technical Assistance Paper

I. Overview

Introduction

The Federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) requires states to evaluate the performance of all students in all public schools in order to determine whether schools, school districts, and the state have made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) towards enabling all students to meet the State's academic achievement standards. AYP measurements target the performance and participation of various subgroups based on race or ethnicity, socioeconomic status, disability, and English proficiency. The goal of NCLB is to have 100 percent of students proficient by 2013-14.

The data used for the foundation of AYP incorporates the assessment results in grades 3-10 from the Florida Comprehensive Achievement Test (FCAT) and alternate assessments given to exceptional education students (ESE) and students with limited English proficiency (LEP). Not making AYP does not mean that a school is failing. It means that the school has not met a certain standard for at least one group of students.

The purpose of this technical assistance paper is to provide a description of the procedures used to determine the AYP designation of a school and district for the 2005 school year. This paper is intended for knowledgeable audiences who are familiar with the student data collection processes conducted by the Florida Department of Education in conjunction with all Florida school districts. A more general description of NCLB and AYP is available on our website at <http://www.fldoe.org/NCLB/>.

Specific Authority and Responsibility

The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act was signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 8, 2002. The NCLB Act details state responsibilities for developing challenging academic standards, assessing students, and determining adequate yearly progress for the schools, school districts, and the state. A copy of the NCLB Act or the federal regulations developed to implement the NCLB Act can be found on the U.S. Department of Education website at <http://www.ed.gov/nclb/landing.html>.

The NCLB Act required each state to submit a plan for the implementation of AYP, as outlined in law. The approved accountability plan for the State of Florida (often referred to as the Florida Workbook) provides a detailed examination of Florida's plan

for implementation of AYP measures. A copy of Florida's approved accountability plan is available online at <http://www.fldoe.org/NCLB/>.

Summary of AYP Computations

NCLB requires that every public school and every school district (Local Education Agency) make adequate yearly progress towards state proficiency goals. All public schools must be held to the same criteria, and all students must be included in the determination of AYP. In addition to the school in total, the determination of AYP is based upon the results of 8 subgroups: White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian, Economically Disadvantaged, Limited English Proficient (LEP), and Students with Disabilities (SWD). The criteria for determining AYP apply to each subgroup only when the number of students is greater than or equal to 30 and represents at least 15 percent of the schools population (in tested grades) or at least 100 students. Schools will be evaluated for AYP if total enrollment is greater than 10. Proficiency results include only students present in the same school or district for a full academic year.

A Florida public school or district makes AYP if the following criteria are met:

- **Participation:** At least 95% of all students enrolled in a public school participate in the state assessment program. Students must be tested using the FCAT or an appropriate alternate assessment for limited English proficient students (LEP) and students with disabilities (SWD). This requirement applies to all students and each subgroup for reading and mathematics.
- **Reading Proficiency:** The state has set annual objectives for reading proficiency based on the ultimate goal to have 100% of all students proficient in reading by 2013-14. For 2005-06, the state objective is to have at least 44% of all students and each subgroup reading at or above grade level. For purposes of AYP determination, students scoring 3 and above are considered proficient.
- **Math Proficiency:** The state has also set annual objectives for math proficiency based on the ultimate goal to have 100% of all students proficient in math by 2013-14. For 2005-06, the state objective is to have at least 50% of all students and each subgroup scoring at or above grade level in math. For purposes of AYP determination, students scoring 3 and above are considered proficient.
- **Other Criteria:** NCLB requires the state definition of AYP to include graduation rate and at least one additional academic indicator as determined by the state. In Florida, the writing assessment will be used as the additional indicator and school grades will be used as an additional condition. Thus, in addition to the three criteria listed above, schools must meet three other criteria:
 - **Improve performance in Writing by 1%:** All schools must demonstrate a 1% improvement in the percentage of students meeting state standards in writing. For purposes of AYP determination, students scoring 3 and above

are meeting state standards. The writing target is also met if the school has a writing performance rate of 90% or better.

- Improve the graduation rate by 1%: High schools must demonstrate a 1% improvement in its graduation rate. The target is also met if a school attains a rate of 85% or better in the current year.
 - The school is not a D or an F: The A+ School Grades are calculated prior to AYP. If a school receives a D or an F, that school does not make AYP.
- Safe Harbor: A school that has met the requirements for participation as well as the State's other indicators (writing, graduation rate, and school grade) but has not met the reading and/or mathematics proficiency targets can still make AYP through a provision in NCLB called Safe Harbor. Safe harbor applies only to those subgroups that did not meet the reading or mathematics targets.

In Safe Harbor, the percentage of non-proficient students must be decreased by at least 10% from the prior year in the subject being evaluated. In addition, the subgroup must make progress in writing proficiency and graduation rate.

- Students with Disabilities Mathematical Adjustment: A school that has not met AYP solely because the SWD subgroup missed the reading and/or mathematics proficiency target will have a mathematical adjustment made to the percent proficient for that criterion in the SWD subgroup. If the SWD subgroup meets the state proficiency target with the mathematical adjustment applied, then the subgroup will be deemed to have made AYP, which will result in the school meeting AYP. The SWD mathematical adjustment applies only to reading and mathematics for schools that did not meet AYP solely because of the SWD subgroup in either of these two criteria.

Adequate Yearly Progress Benchmarks in Florida

	Reading	Mathematics
2001-02	31	38
2002-03	31	38
2003-04	31	38
2004-05	37	44
2005-06	44	50
2006-07	51	56
2007-08	58	62
2008-09	65	68
2009-10	72	74
2010-11	79	80
2011-12	86	86
2012-13	93	93
2013-14	100	100

II. Process for Calculating Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)

This section of the paper describes the processes involved in evaluating the performance of each school to determine Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP). These processes are described, as much as possible, in the order in which each step is implemented.

1. Evaluate Student Records

All public school students required to participate in the state assessment program are included in AYP computations. Therefore, all student records for grades 3-10 are evaluated to determine district and school of enrollment and subgroup classification(s).

1.1 Determine District and School of Enrollment: From Survey 3, the district number and school number of current enrollment are used to identify the district and school of a student.

1.2 Determine full academic year status: For all proficiency calculations, only students enrolled in the same school for a full academic year are included in that school's AYP status. Likewise, students enrolled in the same district for a full academic year are included in the district AYP calculation. Students are considered continuously enrolled for a full academic year if they were present in the same school or district, in the case of a district AYP calculation, during the October and February FTE counts. This determination is made by matching the Florida Student Identification Number (SID) and Alias Identification Number (AID) in the Survey 3 file to the Florida SID and AID in the Survey 2 file by district and school.

1.3 Determine Student Subgroup Classifications: AYP measurements target the performance and participation of various subgroups based on race or ethnicity, socioeconomic status, disability, and English proficiency. The individual record of each student in Survey 3 included in AYP is examined to determine which subgroup(s) apply to each student.

a) Race/Ethnicity: The racial/ethnic group to which the student belongs or with which the student identifies on his/her student record prior to testing is used to disaggregate the following subgroups:

Race="W"	White
Race="B"	Black
Race="H"	Hispanic
Race="A"	Asian
Race="I"	Native American

The Multiracial racial/ethnic category is not addressed in the No Child Left Behind Act. The enrollment and assessment data for these students is

included in the calculations for the school in total but not for any of the racial/ethnic subgroups.

b) Economically Disadvantaged Students: All students eligible for free or reduced price lunch prior to testing are considered to be economically disadvantaged. In addition, all students in USDA-approved Provision 2 schools are considered to be economically disadvantaged. The Lunch Status category in each student record is used to determine the economically disadvantaged. The following Lunch Status codes are used to define the Economically Disadvantaged subgroup:

- 2 students eligible for free lunch,
- 3 students eligible for reduced-price lunch, and
- 4 students enrolled in a USDA-approved Provision 2 school.

c) Limited English Proficient (LEP) Status: An LEP student is one who was not born in the U.S. and whose native language is other than English; or was born in the U.S. but who comes from a home in which a language other than English is most relied upon for communication; or is an American Indian or Alaskan Native and comes from a home in which a language other than English has had a significant impact on his or her level of English language proficiency; and who as a result of the above has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing or understanding the English language to deny him or her the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms in which the language of instruction is English.

The LEP PK-12 category in each student record is used to define the LEP subgroup. Students who are currently being served in an English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) program as well as students who have attained English proficiency for up to two years after exiting the ESOL program are included in the LEP subgroup. These are students classified as "LY" or "LF" on their student record prior to testing.

d) Students With Disabilities (SWD): Students with a disability, other than gifted (L), are included in the SWD subgroup. The Primary and the Other Exceptionality fields are used to define the SWD subgroup for AYP. A list of exceptionalities can be found in the Student Database Manual at <http://www.firn.edu/doe/eias/dataweb/database.htm>.

1.4 Identify the grade 10 students who have previously passed the FCAT: Grade 10 students who have previously passed the grade 10 FCAT reading and/or mathematics will not be included in AYP calculations. The identification process is completed separately for reading and for mathematics.

1.5 Obtain corrections from the school districts: Student classifications and full-year status are identified by the Department and shared with the school districts in electronic form. Corrections and updates are submitted directly to the Evaluation and Reporting Office, and corrected files are posted for district review. Districts are

given the opportunity to correct student data daily over a five week long period where district and school updates are processed nightly. Any errors that remain after the second round of corrections can not be corrected during the appeals process. A general description of the correction/update process is provided below.

- a. Unmatched Identification Numbers: If there are students who were present for a full academic year, but the student ID on Survey 2 does not match the student ID on Survey 3, this results in unmatched records. Districts are required to match these students by providing one student ID to the Office of Evaluation and Reporting.
- b. Non-public school students taking courses at public schools: Home schooled and private school students who receive services from a public school are excluded from calculations if N998/9998 (Home Education) or N999/9999 (Private School) is reported as the primary school number in the "Current Enrollment" field of Survey 3. For students whose primary instructional school has been misidentified, districts must report the correct school of enrollment number to the Office of Evaluation and Reporting.
- c. LEP status during FCAT is different from Survey 3: Updated information must be provided for students who enroll in an ESOL program after Survey 3 but before testing begins (either March 5 or March 12 in 2006 depending on which wave the district tested in due to the hurricanes).
- d. ESE status during FCAT is different from Survey 3: Updated information must be provided for students who are enrolled in an ESE program after Survey 3 but before testing begins (either February 27, March 6 or March 13 in 2005, depending on which wave the district tested in due to the hurricanes).
- e. Withdrawal, promotion, and demotion status prior to testing: All students who were withdrawn from school or who were promoted or demoted out of the FCAT testing range after Survey 3 and prior to FCAT testing must be identified (either March 5 or March 12 in 2006 depending on which wave the district tested in due to the hurricanes).
- f. 10th grade FCAT graduation requirements met prior to testing: All 10th grade retained students who have passed the reading and/or math FCAT prior to testing are not included in AYP calculations. Districts must ensure that these students are appropriately identified.
- g. Inaccuracies in the data reported in Survey 3: Districts are given an opportunity to correct inaccuracies in data reported in Survey 3. These data are used for the school accountability calculations.

1.6 Creation of the Membership File: Upon completion of both rounds of student data corrections, a final file is created and referred to as the Membership File. The Membership File is used for all accountability calculations, A+ School Grades, and AYP.

2. Obtain the Assessment Scores for Students

Once the assessment records are sent to the Department, another process is needed to match the assessment records with the Membership file created from Survey 3 (step 1 above). The matching process is similar to that used for the creation of the Membership File. After the initial matching process is complete, districts are provided a list of unmatched, non-unique, and blank student records. School districts must return updated information for each student record. The extent to which this step is completed correctly by the school districts affects the Department's ability to include the maximum number of eligible students in the AYP calculation. The matching and corrections processes are briefly summarized below.

- 2.1 Identify assessment records with blank or non-unique Student IDs: For records with a blank or non-unique FCAT or Alternate Assessment Student ID, districts must provide the matching student ID from the Membership File for inclusion of student results.
- 2.2 Match the Membership file to the assessment file by district, school, and student ID: The Membership File is matched to assessment files using district, school, and student ID. Unmatched records are flagged and districts must provide the matching data from the Membership File for inclusion of student results.
- 2.3 Identify assessment records that have missing prior year assessment data: Any record that does not contain prior year test results will be flagged. Districts must report correct prior year print after scan numbers that are associated with the missing data for Reading, Math, and Writing. Alternately, the district may provide the student's prior year school, prior year district, and prior year SID to assist in locating the prior year print after scan number.
- 2.4 Update assessment records with district assessment data corrections: Upon completion of assessment data corrections, all students assessed should have a corresponding record in the Membership File. If a student takes the FCAT as well as an alternate assessment for students with disabilities, the FCAT score will be used for proficiency calculations. If a student takes the LEP alternate assessment as well as an alternate assessment for students with disabilities, the SWD alternate assessment will be used for proficiency calculations.

3. Apply the 1% Cap for SWD Alternative Assessments

Under the NCLB Act and Florida Law, only students with significant cognitive disabilities should take assessments based on alternate achievement standards. Students with the most significant cognitive disabilities include a small number of students whose cognitive impairments may prevent them from attaining grade-level achievement standards, even with the very best instruction. Rule 6A-1.0943, Florida Administrative

Code (FAC), Statewide Assessment for Students with Disabilities, already establishes the requirements and process for determining whether a student with disabilities should participate in an alternate assessment.

In accordance with the NCLB Act, in calculating AYP for schools and school districts, a State may include the proficient scores of students taking alternate assessments provided that the number of those students at the district level who score at the proficient level does not exceed 1% of all students in the grades assessed in reading and in mathematics. Federal regulations prescribe limited conditions under which a state may grant districts a waiver from the 1% cap (e.g., a larger number of students with significant cognitive disabilities are provided services by a district, etc.). NCLB does not limit how many students can be tested with an alternate assessment; it limits only the number of scores based on alternate achievement standards that can be included as proficient in AYP measurement calculations.

While individual schools are not subject to the 1% cap, if a district has more than 1% of its students with disabilities taking the alternative assessment and scoring at the proficient level, then a method for determining which of those proficient students will be reported as non-proficient must be determined. Those students who score at the proficient level, but will have to be reported as non-proficient for purposes of AYP, will be included as non-proficient at the school level as well.

3.1 Determine the total number of students at the district level: The total number of students assessed who have been in the same district for a full academic year.

3.2 Determine 1% of the total: Calculate 1% of the total in step 3.1.

3.3 Determine the number of proficient alternative assessment test takers: Students taking an alternate assessment for students with disabilities scoring in level 3 or above are considered proficient.

3.4 Determine if a district met its 1% cap: If the number in step 3.3 is equal to or less than the number in step 3.2, then the district has met its cap. Otherwise, the district has exceeded the 1% cap.

3.5 Convert Proficient Scores to Non-Proficient Scores for the AYP Calculation:

Step 1: Convert proficient scores of the following students to non-proficient scores for the purposes of the AYP calculation:

- (1) Students with Specific Learning Disabled (ESE Code K) listed as the primary exceptionality and have listed as the other exceptionality Occupational Therapy (ESE Code D), Physical Therapy (ESE Code E), Not Applicable (ESE Code Z), and/or blank.
- (2) Students with Occupational Therapy (ESE Code D), Physical Therapy (ESE Code E) or Not Applicable (ESE Code Z) listed

as the primary exceptionality and have Specific Learning Disabled (ESE Code K) listed as the other exceptionality.

Step 2: Recalculate the 1% cap based on the conversion of the proficient SLD students to non-proficient.

Step 3: Create a file with the new proficiency scores from steps 1-2 above.

4. Compute the Components of AYP for all Subgroups

There are nine (9) computations made for the school, district, the total population, and the eight student subgroups for use in the AYP calculation. Many of these computations are used only for Safe Harbor, and thus not all of the computations are used in the final determination of AYP.

1. Percent of students tested (section 4.1)
2. Percent of students proficient in writing for 2005-06 (section 4.2)
3. The change in writing proficiency from 2004-05 to 2005-06 (section 4.2)
4. Graduation rate for 2004-05 (section 4.3)
5. The change in graduation rate from 2003-04 to 2004-05 (section 4.3)
6. Percent of students proficient in reading (section 4.4)
7. 10% reduction in percent of students not proficient in reading from 2004-05 to 2005-06 (section 4.4)
8. Percent of students proficient in math (section 4.5)
9. 10% reduction in percent of students not proficient in math from 2004-05 to 2005-06 (section 4.5)
10. Determine the school grade (section 4.6)

4.1 Calculate the Percent of Students Tested

The percent of students tested in a school or a district is calculated two ways, as permitted by federal regulations. The percent of students tested is calculated at the school and district level and for each of the eight student subgroups.

4.1.1 2005-06 Percent of Students Tested in Reading and Math: The percent of students tested in Reading in the current year is calculated by dividing the total number of students in the school assessed in reading by the total number of students enrolled in the school. The percent of students tested in Math in the current year is calculated by dividing the total number of students in the school assessed in math by the total number of students enrolled in the school.

a. Number of Students Assessed in Reading: The total number of students assessed in Reading includes all students taking the Reading portion of the FCAT or an appropriate alternate assessment who were enrolled in the school during Survey 3. Students must have at least

one test record to be included in the total number assessed in Reading. Alternate assessments administered after the conclusion of FCAT testing are not included in the count.

b. Number of Students Assessed in Math: The total number of students assessed in Math includes all students taking the Math portion of the FCAT or an appropriate alternate assessment who were enrolled in the school during Survey 3. Students must have at least one test record to be included in the total number assessed in Math. Alternate assessments administered after the conclusion of FCAT testing are not included in the count.

c. Number of Students Enrolled: The number of students enrolled includes all students enrolled in the school as determined by Survey 3. Adjustments are made for student withdrawals after Survey 3 and prior to testing (either March 5 or March 12 in 2006 depending on which wave the district tested in due to the hurricanes) for testing invalidations and for retained grade 10 students who have previously taken and passed the FCAT.

Likewise, for the calculation of percent tested at the district level, the number of students assessed and the number of students enrolled are determined at the district level.

4.1.2 Average Percent Tested in Reading and Math for 2005-06: States can use data from the previous years to average the AYP participation rate data for a school and/or subgroup as needed. The average percent tested in Reading is calculated by dividing all students assessed in Reading in the school in the current year and in the prior year divided by the total number of students enrolled in the school in the current year and in the prior year. The average percent tested in Math is calculated by dividing all students assessed in Math in the school in the current year and in the prior year divided by the total number of students enrolled in the school in the current year and in the prior year.

a. Number of Students Assessed in Reading: The total number of students assessed in Reading includes all students tested in 2004-05 with the Reading portion of the FCAT or an appropriate alternate assessment combined with all students assessed in 2005-06 as determined in step 4.1.1 above.

b. Number of Students Assessed in Math: The total number of students assessed in Math includes all students tested in 2004-05 with the Math portion of the FCAT or an appropriate alternate assessment combined with all students assessed in 2005-06 as determined in step 4.1.1 above.

- c. Number of Students Enrolled: The number of students enrolled includes all students enrolled in the school in 2004-05 and all students enrolled in 2005-06 as determined in step 4.1.1 above.

2004-05 data is not reconstructed based on new student data or new federal laws and regulations. The number of students assessed and the number of students enrolled for the two years being averaged are independent of each other; thus, prior year corrections will not be permitted.

Likewise, for the calculation of the average percent tested at the district level, the number of students assessed and the number of students enrolled for both years are determined at the district level.

4.2 Calculate Writing Proficiency

Writing proficiency is calculated at the school/district level for the primary AYP calculation. Writing proficiency is also calculated for each of the eight subgroups, but the data is only used for Safe Harbor provisions.

- 4.2.1 Determine Writing Proficiency for 2005-06: For purposes of AYP, students scoring 3 and above on the FCAT Writing or an appropriate alternative assessment are considered to have met state standards. In addition, only students enrolled in the same school for a full academic year (same district for the district calculation) are included in proficiency calculations. The percent of students meeting state standards in writing is determined by dividing the total number of students meeting state standards by the total number of students assessed.
- 4.2.2 Determine Writing Proficiency for 2004-05: 2004-05 data is not reconstructed based on new student data or new federal laws and regulations; thus, prior year corrections will not be permitted. Writing performance for 2004-05 was determined in the same manner as described in 4.2.1.
- 4.2.3 Determine the Increase in Writing Proficiency: The percent of students meeting state standards in writing in 2004-05 is subtracted from the percent of students meeting state standards in writing in 2005-06 to determine the change in writing performance. Writing performance calculations for the two years are independent of each other; thus, no student record matching between the school years is performed for this calculation.

4.3 Calculate NCLB Graduation Rate

The NCLB graduation rate is calculated in the Office of Education Information and Accountability Services. The graduation rate used for AYP determinations is slightly different from the Florida graduation rate published on the Florida Department of Education website. This is because the federal definition of a regular diploma does not include some of the diploma types we offer in Florida, such as a Special Diploma for students with disabilities. Furthermore, because the AYP calculation is performed prior to the end of summer school, graduation rates used for AYP are based on the prior two years.

The change in graduation rate is calculated at the school and district level for the primary AYP calculation. The change in graduation rate is also calculated for each of the eight subgroups, but the data is only used for Safe Harbor provisions.

4.3.1 Determine the Graduation Rate for 2004-05:

- a. Number of Expected Graduates: The number of first-time ninth graders in membership during fall 2000 **plus** incoming transfer students on the same schedule to graduate [i.e., 1st-time 9th graders in 2001-02, 1st-time 10th graders in 2002-03, 1st-time 11th graders in 2003-04, and 1st-time 12th graders in 2004-05] **minus** students from this combined population who transferred out [W03s, W02s, W2As as applicable], students who left to enroll in a private school [W04s], a home education program [W24s], or an adult education program [W26s, W45's], and deceased students [W12s]).
- b. Number of Graduates: The number of students receiving a standard diploma or a GED diploma obtained through a GED exit option program from the group described above.
- c. Graduation Rate: The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the number of expected graduates, as defined above.

4.3.2 Determine the Graduation Rate for 2003-04: 2003-04 data is not reconstructed based on new student data or new federal laws and regulations; thus, prior year corrections will not be permitted. Graduation rate for 2003-04 was determined in the same manner as described in 4.3.1.

4.3.3 Determine the Increase in Graduation Rate: The 2003-04 graduation rate is subtracted from the 2004-05 graduation rate to determine the change in graduation rate.

4.4 Calculate Reading Proficiency

Reading proficiency is calculated at the school and district level and for each of the eight subgroups. In addition, the change in non-proficient students from the prior year to the current year is calculated for the Safe Harbor provision.

- 4.4.1 Determine Reading Proficiency for 2005-06: For purposes of AYP, students scoring 3 and above on the FCAT Reading or an appropriate alternative assessment are considered to be proficient. In addition, only students enrolled in the same school for a full academic year (same district for the district calculation) are included in proficiency calculations. The percent of students proficient in reading is determined by dividing the total number of students scoring at the proficient level in reading by the total number of students assessed.
- 4.4.2 Determine Reading Proficiency for 2004-05: 2004-05 data is not reconstructed based on new student data or new federal laws and regulations; thus, prior year corrections will not be permitted. Reading proficiency for 2004-05 was determined in the same manner as described in 4.4.1.
- 4.4.3 Determine if a 10% Reduction in Non-Proficiency was met: Among other criteria, Safe Harbor provisions require that the percent of non-proficient students decreases by at least 10% from the preceding year.
- a. Calculate the Prior Year Percent of Non-Proficient Students: The percent of non-proficient students + the percent of proficient students = 100%. Therefore, the percent of students who are not proficient in reading is calculated by subtracting the percent of proficient students (determined in step 4.4.2 above) from 100%. For example, if 20% of your students score 3 or above in reading, then 80% (100%-20%) of your students are non-proficient.
 - b. Determine 10% Target Reduction: To determine the percent of non-proficient students that a 10% reduction represents, multiply the percent of non-proficient students in 2004-05 (step a.) by 10%.
 - c. Determine the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target: Add the target reduction (determined in b. above) to the 2004-05 percent of proficient students (determined in 4.4.2 above).
 - d. Compare the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target with the 2005-06 Percent of Proficient Students: To determine whether or not the 10% target reduction was made, compare the 2004-05 Safe Harbor Proficiency Target (determined in c. above) with the percent of proficient students in 2005-06 (determined in 4.4.1 above). The current year proficiency must be greater than or equal to the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target.

Example: In 2004-05, 20% of students score 3 or above in reading = PYP
In 2005-06, 27% of students score 3 or above in reading = CYP

- a. *Determine the Prior Year % of Non- Proficient Students:*

2004-05 Non-Proficient Students: $100\% - 20\% = 80\% = \text{PYNP}$

b-c. *Determine the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target:*

$\text{PYP} + (10\% \times \text{PYNP})$
 $20\% + (10\% \times 80\%) =$
 $20\% + 8\% =$
 28%

d. *Determine if the 10% Reduction was Met:*

Is the 2005-06 % Proficient \geq the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target?

Is $27\% \geq 28\%$?
 NO

4.5 Calculate Math Proficiency

Math proficiency is calculated at the school/district level and for each of the eight subgroups. In addition, the change in non-proficient students from the prior year to the current year is calculated for the Safe Harbor provision.

4.5.1 Determine Math Proficiency for 2005-06: For purposes of AYP, students scoring 3 and above on the FCAT Mathematics or an appropriate alternative assessment are considered to be proficient. In addition, only students enrolled in the same school for a full academic year (same district for the district calculation) are included in proficiency calculations. The percent of students proficient in math is determined by dividing the total number of students scoring at the proficient level in math by the total number of students assessed.

4.5.2 Determine Math Proficiency for 2004-05: 2004-05 data is not reconstructed based on new student data or new federal laws and regulations; thus, prior year corrections will not be permitted. Math proficiency for 2004-05 was determined in the same manner as described in 4.5.1.

4.5.3 Determine if a 10% Reduction in Non-Proficiency was met: As explained in section 4.4, Safe Harbor provisions require that the percent of non-proficient students decrease by at least 10% from the preceding year. Safe Harbor is performed separately for Reading and Math.

a. Calculate the Prior Year Percent of Non-Proficient Students: The percent of non-proficient students + the percent of proficient students = 100%. Therefore, the percent of students who are not proficient in math is calculated by subtracting the percent of proficient students (determined in step 4.5.2 above) from 100%. For example, if 30% of your students score 3 or above in math, then 70% ($100\% - 30\%$) of your students are non-proficient.

- b. Determine 10% Target Reduction: To determine the percent of non-proficient students that a 10% reduction represents, multiply the percent of non-proficient students in 2004-05 (step a.) by 10%.
- c. Determine the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target: Add the target reduction (determined in b. above) to the 2004-05 percent of proficient students (determined in 4.5.2 above).
- d. Compare the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target with the 2005-06 Percent of Proficient Students: To determine whether or not the 10% target reduction was made, compare the 2004-05 Safe Harbor Proficiency Target (determined in c. above) with the percent of proficient students in 2005-06 (determined in 4.5.1 above). The current year proficiency must be greater than or equal to the Safe Harbor Proficiency Target.

See the example in section 4.4.

4.6 Determine the A+ School Grade for Each School

School grades are determined prior to the calculation of AYP. For more information regarding the determination of school grades, please visit our website at: <http://schoolgrades.fl DOE.org/>.

5. Compute Adequate Yearly Progress

Based on the federal No Child Left Behind Act, schools must meet 39 criteria for adequate yearly progress to have been made at that school. Districts must meet the same criteria as schools, except that school grades are not taken into consideration. If any one of the 39 criteria are not met, the school has not made adequate yearly progress under the federal accountability plan. If a school does not meet all 39 criteria but is high performing or received an A or B school grade under the A+ Plan, then the school will be designated “provisional” AYP. Below are the 39 cells that are evaluated to determine AYP.

AYP STATUS	YES			
Writing Criteria Met	YES			
Graduation Criteria Met	YES			
School Grade Not D or F	YES			
	Reading 95% Tested	Math 95% Tested	Reading Criteria Met	Math Criteria Met

Total	YES	YES	YES	YES
White	YES	YES	YES	YES
Black	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hispanic	YES	YES	YES	YES
Asian	YES	YES	YES	YES
American Indian Economically Disadvantaged	YES	YES	YES	YES
Limited English Proficient Students with Disabilities	YES	YES	YES	YES

- 1. Participation:** **Did the school in total and each subgroup test at least 95% of students?**
 If the current year participation rate (section 4.1.1) or the average participation rate (section 4.1.2) for the subgroup being evaluated is 95% or more, then the participation criterion has been met.
- 2. Writing Criteria:** **Did the school demonstrate a 1% improvement in the percentage of students proficient in writing?** If the increase in writing proficiency (section 4.2.3) is at least 1% or if the school has a writing proficiency rate (section 4.2.1) of 90% or better, then the writing criterion has been met.
- 3. Graduation Rate:** **Did the school demonstrate a 1% improvement in graduation rate?** If the increase in graduation rate (section 4.3.3) is at least 1% or if the school has a graduation rate (section 4.3.1) of 85% or better, then the graduation rate criterion has been met.
- 4. School Grade:** **Is the school grade a D or F?** If a school is a D or F in 2004-05, then the school grading criterion has not been met.
- 5. Reading Criteria:** **Did the school in total and each subgroup meet the reading proficiency target or Safe Harbor provisions?** If the school and all subgroups have at least 44% of students scoring at the proficient level in reading (section 4.4.1), then the school has met the reading criterion. Those subgroups not meeting the reading proficiency target may still demonstrate adequate yearly progress if Safe Harbor provisions are met.

Safe Harbor: The school must meet the participation criterion (#1 above), the writing criterion (#2 above), the graduation rate criterion (#3 above), and the school grade criterion (#4 above) in order for any subgroup to be eligible for Safe Harbor provisions. If any of the first 4 criteria above are not met, then Safe Harbor may not be applied to any group not meeting proficiency targets. If all of the first 4 criteria are met, then the group or subgroup evaluated must demonstrate the following:

- a. the percent of non-proficient students have decreased by at least 10% from the preceding year (4.4.3) and
- b. the group has met the writing criteria (the increase in writing proficiency (section 4.2.3), is at least 1%, or the school has a writing proficiency rate (section 4.2.1) of 90% or better) and
- c. the group has met the graduation rate criterion, (the increase in graduation rate (section 4.3.3) is at least 1%, or the school has a graduation rate (section 4.3.1) of 85% or better).

If the school and all subgroups either meet the reading proficiency or meet Safe Harbor provisions, then the reading criterion has been met.

6. Math Criteria:

Did the school in total and each subgroup meet the math proficiency target or Safe Harbor provisions? If the school and all subgroups have at least 50% of students scoring at the proficient level in math (section 4.5.1), then the school has met the math criterion. Those subgroups not meeting the math proficiency target may still demonstrate adequate yearly progress if Safe Harbor provisions are met.

Safe Harbor: The school must meet the participation criterion (#1 above), the writing criterion (#2 above), the graduation rate criterion (#3 above), and the school grade criterion (#4 above) in order for any subgroup to be eligible for Safe Harbor provisions. If any of the first 4 criteria above are not met, then Safe Harbor may not be applied to any group not meeting proficiency targets. If all of the first 4 criteria are met, then the group or subgroup evaluated must demonstrate the following:

- a. the percent of non-proficient students has decreased by at least 10% from the preceding year (4.4.3) and
- b. the group has met the writing criterion (the increase in writing proficiency (section 4.2.3) is at least 1% or the

school has a writing proficiency rate (section 4.2.1) of 90% or better) and

- c. the group has met the graduation rate criterion (the increase in graduation rate (section 4.3.3) is at least 1% or the school has a graduation rate (section 4.3.1) of 85% or better).

If the school and all subgroups either meet the math proficiency or meet Safe Harbor provisions, then the math criterion has been met.

7. Adjustment: Did the school not make AYP solely because the SWD subgroup did not make the reading or mathematics criterion?

If the school did not make AYP solely because SWD subgroup missed its proficiency target (in reading, math, or both), a mathematical adjustment is applied to the percent proficient. If applying the mathematical adjustment increases the SWD percent proficient to meet or exceed the state proficiency target, the SWD subgroup will be considered to make AYP. The same mathematical adjustment is applied to the reading and mathematics criteria. The mathematical adjustment does not apply to participation, writing, or graduation.

If a school does not have at least 10 students in the Membership File (section 1) and 10 assessments records that can be matched to the Membership File (section 2) for both reading and math, then the school is not given an AYP determination; the school is classified as "Too Small to be Assessed." K-2 schools will be given the AYP status of the school into which the majority of its students feed. District AYP is determined in the same manner as prescribed above using data matched at the district level instead of the school level.

The results of AYP determination are published on the Florida Department of Education website. A link to the report is provided on the FLDOE home page: <http://www.fldoe.org/Default.asp?bhcp=1>.

6. Identify Schools for School Improvement

Title I schools not making adequate yearly progress in the same content area for two years in a row must implement Florida's NCLB Genuine Choice Options (more information regarding choice options can be found at <http://www.bsi.fsu.edu/schoolchoice/index.htm>). Schools miss one content area if all criteria are met except Math or Reading proficiency. The Math or Reading content area is missed if any one subgroup fails to make adequate yearly progress as determined in Step 5. This provision does not apply if the school (or district) missed a participation, writing, graduation, or school grade criterion in either year.

Example 1: Sea Shell School misses one content area, Math, in 2004-05. Sea Shell School misses the other content area, Reading, in 2005-06. Therefore, Sea Shell School is not identified under School Improvement.

Sea Shell School 2004-05				Sea Shell School 2005-06			
AYP STATUS	NO			AYP STATUS	NO		
Writing	YES			Writing	YES		
Grad Rate	YES			Grad Rate	YES		
School Grade	YES			School Grade	YES		
	95% Tested	Reading	Math		95% Tested	Reading	Math
Total	YES	YES	YES	Total	YES	YES	YES
White	YES	YES	YES	White	YES	YES	YES
Black	YES	YES	YES	Black	YES	YES	YES
Hispanic	YES	YES	NO	Hispanic	YES	YES	YES
Asian	YES	YES	YES	Asian	YES	YES	YES
American Indian	YES	YES	YES	American Indian	YES	YES	YES
Econ. Disadv.	YES	YES	YES	Econ. Disadv.	YES	NO	YES
LEP	YES	YES	YES	LEP	YES	YES	YES
SWD	YES	YES	YES	SWD	YES	YES	YES

Example 2: Conch Elementary School misses one content area, Math, for two years in a row. Therefore, Conch Elementary School is identified under School Improvement.

Conch Elem. Schl. 2004-05				Conch Elem. Schl. 2005-06			
AYP STATUS	NO			AYP STATUS	NO		
Writing	YES			Writing	YES		
Grad Rate	YES			Grad Rate	YES		
School Grade	YES			School Grade	YES		
	95% Tested	Reading	Math		95% Tested	Reading	Math
Total	YES	YES	YES	Total	YES	YES	YES
White	YES	YES	YES	White	YES	YES	YES
Black	YES	YES	YES	Black	YES	YES	YES
Hispanic	YES	YES	NO	Hispanic	YES	YES	YES
Asian	YES	YES	YES	Asian	YES	YES	YES
American Indian	YES	YES	YES	American Indian	YES	YES	YES
Econ. Disadv.	YES	YES	YES	Econ. Disadv.	YES	YES	YES
LEP	YES	YES	YES	LEP	YES	YES	NO
SWD	YES	YES	YES	SWD	YES	YES	YES

7. Review of AYP Determinations

The Federal No Child Left Behind Act requires that a 30 day review process be provided after AYP determinations have been announced during which schools and districts may review the AYP determinations and submit requests for a formal review along with data to support the investigation of reported data discrepancies. AYP calculations rely completely on the accuracy of the data submitted by the school districts to the Florida Department of Education. The accuracy of the district number, school number, student identification number, grade level, demographic information, school lunch status, ESE code, and LEP code among surveys and on all assessment records, where applicable, are critical in ensuring correct accountability results. Errors in the data reported by districts to the state will affect state accountability calculations.

Districts have several opportunities prior to the 2005-06 school grade and AYP calculations to ensure that state student data is accurate:

- Survey data – 0405 and 0506 survey data submitted to the Florida Department of Education is certified by the district superintendent and a lengthy time period is given to districts to amend their data (nine months from the date of submission).
- The Office of Evaluation and Reporting presents to each district a copy of all data used for accountability calculations that is submitted to the state by the district through the survey data collection process. Districts are then given two opportunities, four weeks, to amend the data.
- The Office of Evaluation and Reporting presents to each district a copy of all mismatched student identification numbers between the 2006 Survey 3 and all assessment records. Districts are then given two weeks to match and correct student identification numbers.
- The Office of Evaluation and Reporting presents to each district a copy of school type assignments for accountability purposes. Districts are given an opportunity to review and appeal school type assignments.

Because of the many opportunities for districts to review and amend all of the data used for accountability calculations, information presented during the several rounds of data corrections offered by the Office of Evaluation and Reporting and Education Information and Accountability Services Office are not grounds for an appeal following the release of AYP. If the school district determines that a different AYP performance designation should be assigned because of the omission of student data, a data miscalculation, or special circumstances that might have affected the AYP designation assigned, a request for a state review of the data may be submitted in a manner prescribed by the Department.