Elec	tronic	Resources	S
Satira Basaaa County Education Office Same Caldada September		UM & Instruction RICULUM COUNCIL SBCEO Hom	t Us
Curriculum Council Meeting Dates	Curriculum Council Agenda/Re Curriculum Council - Jan Curriculum Council - August 23 Curriculum Council - May 10, 2 Curriculum Council - April 12, 3	nuary 31, 2020 3, 2019 2019	
http://sl	oceo.org/s	/CurriculumCoun	ncil
Netwo	ork:	Password:	











Sta	te Acco	ountabi	SANTA BABBAR Compt Education Office Saur C. Suidel, Sperimeder				
		upport and ntability	LCFF 2013				
4 Co	4 Components of Accountability						
LCAP	DASHBOARD	Differentiated Assistance	System of Support				
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DISTRICTS		itte	ren	tiat	20	SANTA	BARBA
State Suppo Accountabil	rt and			ance		Susan C. Sale	
2019							
	Priority 4	Priority 4	Priority 6	Priority 5	Priority 5	Priority 8	Pr
Student group	Academic ELA	Academic Math	Suspension Rate	Chronic Abs	Graduation Rate	College/Career	Er
	19.3 points below	59.4 points below	6% at least once	13.3% chronically abs.	93.7%	38.4% Prepared	
All	Declined -5	Maintained +1.6	Increased +1	Increased +1.3%	Maintained -0.1%	Maintained +1.6%	-
	53.8 points below	95.5 points below	6 9% at least once	.6% chronically abs.	6.4%	8.7% Prepared	46
English learners	Declined -10	Maintained -1.4	Increased +2.3%	li creased +4.7%	eclined -2.9%	Maintained +0.7%	м
	75.4 points below	124.5 points below	2 % at least once	5.1% chronically abs.	· ·	-	
Foster youth	Increased +15	Increased +15.7	Declined -1.9%	Increased +2.6%			
	51.4 points below	95 points below	9.2% at least once	27.9% chronically abs.	83.3%	21.2% Prepared	
Homeless	Declined -4.3	Declined -7	Declined -0.6%	Increased +3.7%	Declined -3.2%	Increased +5.5%	
Socioeconomically	36 points below	77.3 points below	7.3% at least once	16.2% chronically abs.	91.6%	28.5% Prepared	
disadvantaged	Peelined-5.6	Mainteined 1.2	Concensed 1486	ncreased +1.4%	Maintained -0.6%	Maintained_0.1%	-
	112 points below	147.1 points below	0.2% at least once	19.9% chronically abs.	73.9%	2.9% Prepared	
Students with disabilities	Maintained +0.1 38.9 points below	Increased +6.1 90.5 points below	ncreased +0.8%	ncreased +2.1%	Declined -16.2%	Maintained +1.6%	
African American	Declined -21.4	Declined -23.3	increased +1.5%	19.1% chronically abs.	1 .		_
African-American	Decimed -21.4	Decimed -25.5	5.0% at least once	ncreased +4.4%	<u>.</u>		
			Maintained -0.2%	Declined -8.8%			
A py ot	idant are		1.1% at least once	3.4% chronically abs.	•	*	
Ally Sil	ident gro	up i	Maintained-no growth	Increased +0.8%			
		-	3.8% at least once	2.3% chronically abs.	*	*	
			Maintained -0.2%	Declined -3.6%			
Mooto "o	ritorio" (DED) 🗖	6.7% at least once	14.9% chronically abs.	92.3%	32.2% Prepared	
Meets "c	incila (I	ncv) [Increased +1.2%	Increased +2.1%	Maintained -0.6%	Increased +3.3%	
			*	*	*	*	
in 2 or more PRIORITY			3.9% at least once	9.1% chronically abs.	94.7%	53.6% Prepared	
			Increased +0.3%	Declined -1%	Maintained +0.3%	Maintained +1.4%	
•	REAS	v	5.1% at least once	12.1% chronically abs.	*	*	





















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Characteristics	Segment A	Segment B	Segment C
	measures a broad	Deep measurement of a targeted sample of a few PEs provided in item sets	Broad and deep- full range of measure of Pes for each grade span
	32-34 stand-alone items that include selected-response, technology enhanced, machine-scorable items GR. 5- 26 items GR. 8- 28 items HS- 32 items	Two performance tasks (4-6 items sets) Three performance tasks	12-14 stand -alone items that include selected-response, technology enhanced items (e.g. Segment A) or one performance task (e.g. Segment B, with 4-7 item sets) Six discrete items with one performance task
measured	Grade 5 assesses PEs from grades 3-5 Grade 8 assesses PEs from grades 6-8 High school assesses PEs from grades 9-12	Grade 5 assesses PEs from grades 3-5 Grade 8 assesses PEs from grades 6-8 High school assesses PEs from grades 9-12	Grade 5 assesses PEs from grades 3-5 Grade 8 assesses PEs from grades 6-8 High school assesses PEs from grades 9-12





Accessing TOMS Reports Reminder				
California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress Organizations Users Students Admins STAIRS Resources Links Reports External Links	CAST Results in PDFs			
C Page A > Links > External Links	Go to TOMS https://			
Test Administrator (TA) Interface Completion Status and Roster Management Online Reporting System (ORS)	<u>mytoms.ets.o</u> rg/TOMS			
Interim Assessment Viewing System Interim Assessment Hand Scoring System	1. Select <i>Links</i>			
California Educator Reporting System (CERS) Digital Library	2. Select			
Save Bases Comp & Landsho Office Save C. Skidol, Supermediar	– Online Reporting System (ORS)			

	Accessing TOMS Reports Reminder					
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	Score Report	s 🛍 Re	ports & Files 🔻			
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	Ľ	× All Grades		1. Choose Retrieve Student Results		
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2	Export to Inbox			Report Type		
9.				3. "Export to Inbox"		
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				4. Go to your Inbox within the reporting		
イ	5			System		
SANTA E County Educ Susan C. Salcido	3 A R B A R A ation Office 1, Superintendent			-		
	~					

Completion Report VS. Participation Report	External Links C* Links External Links Test Administrator (TA) Interface Completion Status and Roster Management Online Reporting System (ORS) Interim Assessment Viewing System Interim Assessment Hand Scoring System California Educator Reporting System (CERS) Digital Library
	Digital Library
	Practice and Training Tests
SAUTA BARRAN Comp Education Office Form C MMA, Systematics	



Dashboard Participation Report

This report displays the percent of students tested by content area. The Every Student Succeeds Act requires districts and schools to test at least 95 percent of all students and student groups in English language arts and mathematics. It also requires states to factor the participation rate into the Academic Indicator. If a district, school, or student group does not meet the 95% participation rate target, the Distance from Standard (DFS) value for the Academic Indicator.

English Language Arts Participation Rate Report for 2019					View/Download Data Files and Layouts	
Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2019	Number of students tested in 2019	** Percent of students tested in 2019	Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2018	Nuber of students testea in 2018	** Percent of students tested in 2018	
6,792	6,665	99%	6,972	6,858	99%	
2,539	2,502	99%	2,860	2,822	99%	
9	7	78%	16	16	100%	
1,202	1,177	98%	902	888	99%	
3,760	3,691	99%	3,981	3,916	99%	
960	921	96%	1,060	1,023	97%	
57	54	95%	64	62	97%	
26	25	97%	21	20	96%	
178	174	98%	203	201	100%	
36	35	98%	34	34	100%	
4,265	4,197	99%	4,339	4,271	99%	
6	6	100%	4	4	100%	
2,050	2,004	98%	2,186	2,145	99%	
107	106	100%	89	89	100%	
	Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2019 6,792 2,539 9 1,202 3,760 980 57 26,532 1,202 3,760 980 57 26 178 36 4,265 6 2,050	Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2019 Number of students tested in 2019 6,792 6,665 2,539 2,502 9 7 1,202 1,177 3,760 3,681 9 9 1,202 1,177 3,760 3,681 9 9 1,202 1,177 3,760 3,681 9 9 1,202 1,177 3,760 3,681 9 9 1,177 3,760 1,177 3,760 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177 3,761 1,177	Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2019 Number of students tested in 2019 ** Percent of students tested in 2019 6,792 6,665 99% 2,503 2,502 99% 2,504 1,202 1,177 89% 1,202 1,177 99% 99% 3,760 3,691 99% 99% 0 5 95% 95% 1,202 1,177 89% 99% 0 9,25 97% 99% 1,202 1,177 99% 95% 0 9,25 97% 95% 1,202 1,177 99% 95% 0 9,25 97% 95% 1,203 1,204 98% 95% 1,204 1,205 1,204 98% 1,205 1,204 98% 98% 1,205 1,204 98% 98%	Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2019 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students included in the participation 1 2 5 9 9 6 <	Number of students included in the participation rate denominator in 2019 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students tested in 2019 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 Number of students rate denominator in 2018 <t< td=""></t<>	

* Note: An asterisk (*) indicates that the student group consists of less than 11 students, the minimum size for reporting. ** Whole number rounding is used for the participation rate.



DASS and Charters held to same 95%,



(95% - X) * .25 = Number to subtract from DFS for Current **ELA or Math** Adjustment Р 0 Q J., L Μ Ν Ε 1 Κ R changelevel دماor on Dash box for 5 x 5 g hscutpoints curradjustme prioradjustme د countyname studentgroup currdenom w current DFS priordenom feprior DFS change in DFS statuslevel California 169707 174868 -51.3 -48 190 3.3 California 15839 -34.6 16871 -36.3 180 1.7 ALL 3189965 3203536 California -3 -6.1 3.1 140 64.1 California 294675 295452 61.7 2.4 30 CAA California 33208 -15.8 31832 -16.6 0.8 0 California 968077 -45.6 993392 -48.2 2.6 180 -90.9 8.8 -92.7 6.2 California ELO 502424 522796 1.7 0 California 1818185 1813671 EO 2.6 California 76708 46.1 71991 43.1 2.9 30 -0.25 California FOS 19677 -72.2 21562 -77.6 5.4 240 California 1756499 -27.1 1756896 -31.1 190 California ном 119476 -47.2 116659 -50.6 3.4 190 California MR 119265 29.7 119684 28.3 80 1.4 California 14562 465653 -20 3.2 15042 470596 -21.3 1.3 180 RFP California 1.1 2.1 0 SBA SED SWD California 3156757 -2.9 3171704 -6 3.2 0 -34.5 California 2001589 -30.5 2004631 4 190 California 7.6 420092 -88.3 394912 -95.9 240 California WH 718005 30.1 741043 27.3 2.8 80

SANTA BARBARA County Education Office Susan C. Salcido, Superimenders

Academic Indicator

Participation Rate in 2020

ESSA regulations (ED) found our current consequences for below 95% participation rate insufficient

Currently (2018 & 2019), Each percentage point below 95% results in .25 point reduction in DFS (on Dashboard) e.g., a 79% participation rate would be a loss of: (-.25)(16) or -4 points; a -9 DFS would become a -13 DFS

Academic Indicator

Participation Rate in 2020

U.S. Department of Education (ED) Direction on Participation Rate

- ED has determined California's .25 point penalty does not meet ESSA requirements
- Must assign the Lowest Obtainable Scale Score (LOSS) for each student needed to bring school, district, student group to a 95 percent participation rate

-ED requests that new methodology be applied this year

-CDE will not apply until the 2020 Dashboard



SANTA BARBARA County Education Of Known C. Saleich, Supernova

ELA Example Emerald Elementary School (K-6)

Number of students enrolled during testing window:	357
Number of students tested:	281
Calculated participation rate (rounded):	79%
Number of additional students needed for 95% participation:	
(281 + 55)/357 = 94.1% (rounding)	
Number of tested and continuously enrolled students (valid):	258
DFS sum of 258 valid tests.	4,355
4355 / 258 = +16.9 DFS (High)	
55 students needed to make 95% participation	
$\underline{4355 + 55(-279)} = \underline{4}, \underline{355 - 15}, \underline{345} = \underline{10}, \underline{900} = -35.1$	
285 + 55 313 313	

Participation Rate in 2020						
ELA Example Emerald Elementary School (K-6) 2019 vs. 2020 Calculations						
Pure DFS No penalty calculation 4,355 / 258 = +16.9 DFS (High)	DFS <i>Old</i> penalty calculation 95% - 79% = 16 $16 \times .25 = 4.0$ 4,355 / 258 = +16.9 DFS - $4.0 = +12.9$ DFS (High)	DFS New penalty calculation 4355 + 55(-279) / (285 = 55) 4355 - 15,345 / 313 = -10,900 / 313 = -34.8 DFS (LOW)				









Local Priorities Changes

At its January 2020 meeting, the State Board revised the performance standard for each local indicator to require an LEA to:

Annually measure its progress in meeting the requirements of the specific LCFF priority.



At its January 2020 meeting, the State Board revised the performance standard for each local indicator to require an LEA to:

Report the results as part of a non-consent item at a regularly scheduled public meeting of the local governing board/body in conjunction with the adoption of the LCAP.

Local Priorities Changes

At its January 2020 meeting, the State Board revised the performance standard for each local indicator to require an LEA to:

Report results to the public through the CA Dashboard utilizing the SBE-adopted selfreflection tools for each local indicator





















Key Topic A: Engaged Leadership and Supporting Teachers to Improve Instruction The LEA and school leaders collaborate to implement high-quality literacy programs, which includes analyzing assessment data, utilizing evidence-based instructional practices, building literacy-focused teams, and promoting teacher learning and leadership.

- How do school leaders demonstrate a commitment to build the capacity of all staff to implement evidence-based literacy instruction?
- (2) How do school leaders support implementation of core curricula that includes structured, evidence-based instruction in foundational skills to support all students?
- (3) How do school leaders ensure that there is a literacy leadership team on site?
- (4) How do school leaders promote teacher leadership to support evidence-based literacy instruction?

Key Topic B: Assessment Practices and Intervention Supports Assessment policies, procedures, and practices are developed, implemented, and documented, and literacy interventions are provided as needed.

- (1) How does the LEA support schools to interpret assessment data to inform decisions about literacy-focused curricula and instruction?
- (2) In what ways does the LEA support the use of universal literacy screening measures for entering TK, K, and current students to ensure appropriate placement and intervention supports are provided as needed?
- (3) How do schools provide literacy and language supports and interventions to ensure access to the full curriculum for all students?
- (4) How do schools use assessments in multiple languages to gather evidence of literacy and/or biliteracy development across content areas?

Key Topic C: Key Topic C: Policy, Structure, and Cultural Alignment Policies, procedures, and implementation of California guidance documents relating to standards-based literacy instruction and culturally relevant pedagogy are in place in all TK-12 classrooms.

- (1) How does the LEA support implementation of standards-based core curricula that incorporates literacy across all content areas?
- (2) How does the LEA support the implementation of California's literacy-related guidance and policy documents (including, but not limited to, California's curriculum frameworks, Pyslexia Guidelines, the Practitioner's Guide for Educating English Learners with Disabilities, the EL Roadmap, etc.)?
- (3) How do schools implement evidence-based literacy and/or biliteracy instruction that allows all students to effectively apply academic language across content areas?
- (4) How do schools support teachers to share responsibility, collaborate, and understand their role in supporting all learners, including EL students, PLL students, LTEL students, Ever-EL students, SEL students, and students with varying abilities, in their literacy and language development?



- respected, and valued? (3) How do schools establish and sustain positive and effective
- relationships with early education providers within their communities?
 (4) How do schools establish and sustain positive and meaningful relationships with community organizations that provide students

with supplemental educational opportunities related to literacy?























The Center for Community College Leadership and Research

Research Brief Volume 5, Number 1 January 2020

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This research brief was produced in partnership with

PACE

A Leg Up on College

The Scale and Distribution of Community College Participation Among California High School Students

By Elizabeth Friedmann, Michal Kurlaender, Alice Li, and Russell Rumberger

RESEARCH SHOWS THAT DUAL ENROLLMENT—a practice in which high school students take college courses while they are still in high school—has multiple benefits for student success in both systems. To capitalize on those benefits, California and other states have moved in recent years to increase high school In California, the historical lack of an integr

have moved in recent years to increase high sche In California, the historical lack of an integr information from K-12 to higher education has extent of dual enrollment here. The prevailing a other states and the nation in dual enrollment, w schools, with 11% of all high school students pa

schools, with 11% of all high school students pa This report breaks new ground by matching school and community college datasets to provide picture of college course, at a constraint high school students statewide. Our analysis of taking for the population of students who were is the 2016-17 school year (n=408.650)—the mos cohort for which data from both segments was a shows that 12.6% (n=51,472) of California high students take college courses, a rate higher than national average and well above what previous r suggest for California.² A closer look at the matched dataset, howeve

A closer look at the matched dataset, noweve college course-taking by race and socioeconomic to the early college experience, and its many den all California high school students.

TOPLINES

College course-taking by public high school students is more prevalent in California than previously understood: Nearly 13% of 2016-17 seniors enrolled in a community college course at some point during high school.

Disparities in college course-taking by high school students are substantial: Latinx and African-American students were underrepresented in community college course-taking compared to their share of overall high school students. Socioeconomically disadvantaged (SED) students were also less likely to dual erroll than their non-SED peers.

College course-taking by high school is not equal: The vast majority of California public high school (g23), did not have any students concurrently errolled in college credit courses, while approximately 18% of California's public high schools had at least one student enrolled in a community college course during high school.

A Leg Up on College

Community College Participation Among Californi High School Students

Upcoming webinar: Tuesday, Feb. 11 at 1 pm

Linking High School and College: What's next for dual enrollment in California?

Dual enrollment enables students to take college courses while they are still in high school, which makes it more likely that they will graduate from high school and that they will also enroll and succeed in college.

But a new report finds that while more than 51,000 high school students in California participate in dual enrollment programs - 1 in 8 high school students - the opportunity to do so is not currently available to most high school students.

Join us for a live, online discussion with a panel of experts on dual enrollment.

REGISTER











