

BELLINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT
Bellingham, Washington

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Dr. Greg Baker, Superintendent
DATE: February 6, 2023
SUBJECT: Ends Monitoring Report 2.1, Part 1

Introduction

I am pleased to submit this Ends monitoring report (Ends 2.1 - Student Competence, Part 1) to the school district's board of directors. This annual report typically focuses on student testing performance in English language arts (ELA), math and science, and compares our students' Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) test performance to comparable and higher-performing districts.

This report reveals some of the emerging effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (hereafter, "the pandemic"). Across the nation, reports¹ are in that the pandemic exacted a toll on student learning. A commentary from the executive summary of the recent Educational Recovery Scorecard (hereafter "the Scorecard"), a joint Harvard University/Stanford University research collaboration, noted:

The pandemic affected virtually every aspect of children's lives, including their families, their social lives, their mental health and their schooling experiences and learning opportunities. A comprehensive accounting of the toll of the pandemic on students would measure not just their math and reading skills, but also their mental, physical and socioemotional well-being.²

The overall impact of the pandemic is just now starting to be understood, and it does extend into all aspects of children's lives. In terms of the focus for this Ends report, achievement and growth in core subject areas, the Scorecard data reveals that the median school district in the United States lost the equivalent of 0.52 grade equivalents in math and 0.23 grade equivalents in reading

¹ News reports on the impact of the pandemic focus heavily on results from the recent round of National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) testing. See for example: (1) <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/education/test-scores-show-how-covid-set-kids-back-across-the-u-s>; (2) <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/24/us/math-reading-scores-pandemic.html>; or (3) <https://www.cnn.com/2022/10/24/us/student-test-scores-nations-report-card/index.html>

² See the Educational Recovery Scorecard at <https://educationrecoverycard.org>, pg. 9.

(approximately 52 percent and 23 percent of a year's worth of achievement growth respectively). These numbers are much higher in districts serving students who are living with the effects of poverty³ and appear to be historic learning setbacks for children, erasing decades of academic progress and widening racial disparities. In states and districts across the country, math scores saw their greatest decreases ever. Reading scores dropped to levels not seen since the early 1990s. Our local Bellingham students were not immune to this impact; standardized test scores of Bellingham's students declined as well. Therefore, the results presented here represent a new post-pandemic baseline for tracking student competency and growth on the state's standardized assessment that will serve as a comparison point from now on.

Washington state testing processes included a return to the original version of the Smarter Balanced Assessment in the spring of 2022. As board members may recall, the state suspended the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and Washington Comprehensive Assessment of Science (WCAS) during the spring of 2021 and instead asked school districts to administer a modified version of the tests in the fall of 2021. The fall SBA test was a truncated version of the usual exam; shorter, less time intensive and designed to save schools some time in administration, while still giving results that allowed for some assessment of students' proficiency. Because the altered SBA test used in the fall of 2021 was a different test and the accountability requirement of 95 percent participation was suspended, trend comparisons of students' scores with prior years were interrupted.

Given the return to a more typical exam this past spring of 2022, we can once again present comparison data on proficiency rates of Bellingham students and other districts we have typically used in our comparisons. We are not able, however, to delve deeply into comparisons we have typically included focused on student growth, given that the spring 2022 set a new baseline, and is not a comparable exam to the fall 2021 test. Instead, you will see that in various places we have used the 2019 data as a comparison point with the results from 2022.

The remaining Ends reports for this school year will be presented on the following schedule:

- We will present Ends 2.1, Part 2 at the March 16, 2023 board meeting focused on graduation rates and students' participation in post-secondary education and career preparation in comparison with peer districts.
- The combined reports on Ends 1, 2 and 3 focused on evaluating the vision, mission and all seventeen outcomes in the Bellingham Promise will be presented at the May 18, 2023 board meeting.

³ Ibid, Educational Recovery Scorecard at <https://educationrecoverycorecard.org/>

By way of reminder, the revised Ends 2.1 policy language focuses us on comparing progress to districts that are demographically similar to Bellingham, as well as to districts whose students typically outperform our students on the standardized test. The Ends 2.1 policy language follows:

E - 2.1: Consistent with the district Vision and Mission, all children of the Bellingham Public Schools community will attain high academic achievement, develop essential skills and attributes necessary for continuous growth in learning and graduate from high school. All students will succeed and grow regardless of ethnicity, socio-economic status, English language proficiency or disabilities.

1. Every student's achievement, skills and attributes will show continuous significant growth, and measures will exceed the Washington state benchmarks and be high performing relative to similar students in demographically comparable districts, as measured by state assessments and other available data, as appropriate.
2. Gaps in achievement, skills and attributes between groups of students will close. For state or federally identified student populations, any gap in achievement will be eliminated, and annual achievement will be greater than that of similar students in demographically comparable districts.
3. Every student will make continuous advancement toward graduation. Measures of on-time and extended graduation attainment will be high performing relative to similar students in demographically comparable districts.
4. After graduation, student participation in post-secondary education and career preparation shall increase and exceed participation in comparable high-performing districts.

While being held accountable to our demographically comparable districts, we also continue to compare our progress to other district, state and national data that offer a more comprehensive view of student competence.

In this Part 1 report, we focus on numbers one and two above. In our Ends 2.1 Part 2 report presented next month, we focus on indicators 3-4.

Spring 2022 National Impact of the Pandemic: A Snapshot

Pages 1-2 of the data set draws on Scorecard research efforts noted earlier⁴ and arrays the national comparisons showing Bellingham positioned against Washington State and all other states in both reading and math. As the data reveals, all states, except for Alabama, Hawaii and Louisiana, showed a decrease in 2022 reading scores (data set, Page 1) compared to 2019; every state in the US also saw scores decline in math (data set, Page 2). Our students' 2022 reading scores fell just about exactly on the average of the distribution of state data (near the zero line on the vertical axis), and slightly lower than average in math. 2022 reading scores show Bellingham students positioned just about on par with the Washington State overall average, lower than states like New Jersey, Colorado and Wyoming, and higher than states such as New Mexico, Michigan, Nevada and California. Math comparisons show Bellingham students' 2022 scores near the Washington State average, which falls about in the middle of the pack compared to other states.

⁴ Ibid, Educational Recovery Scorecard at <https://educationrecoverycorecard.org/>

On the horizontal axis on the Page 1-2 graphs, displaying change in reading and math scores 2019 to 2022, our district fared better than averages in most other states. Bellingham students' scores in both reading and math showed a smaller decline (closer to the zero line on the horizontal) than the overall Washington State average, and less decline than most other US states. In math specifically, Bellingham students showed less decline overall than average scores of students in 43 out of 50 US states.

Bellingham and Comparable District Comparisons 2019 to 2022

Moving from the broad national picture, the next set of bar charts included in the data set focus on Bellingham's results in comparison to the group of 38 most comparable districts in Washington State. Pages 3-5 provide an initial series of views of the 2022 SBA scores of those 38 comparable districts along with Bellingham and the State, compared with the 2019 view. Specifically, Page 3 shows the percentage of students meeting standard in ELA in each of these locations 2022 vs. 2019. In 2019, about 62 percent of Bellingham students met standards in ELA; that number was 52 in 2022, almost a 10 percent decline. A decrease similar in scope occurred statewide during that period, as well as for most other districts included in our comparison group of 38.

Page 4 gives the same view in math. Statewide 49 percent of students met standard in math in 2019; that number fell to 38 percent meeting standard in 2022. Bellingham's percent meeting standard in math fell from 46 percent in 2019, which put us below the average percent meeting standard in the state to 39 percent in 2022, which was above the state average. In science, the picture is more positive. Page 5 shows the 2019 vs. 2022 percentage meeting standard in science; Bellingham students' scores are positioned well above the state in both years, and the drop from 2019 to 2022 was smaller in science for our students than in either ELA or math.

Spring 2022 Statewide Impact of the Pandemic

Pages 6-7 gives another look at the impact of the pandemic, displaying our students' scores in comparison to the State overall and the 38 other Washington districts included in our like-district comparison group. As noted earlier, 2022 score comparisons revealed that Bellingham students scored approximately on the Washington State average in reading (Page 6), and similarly in math (Page 7). Bellingham students scored below districts like Shoreline, University Place, Olympia, Peninsula and Everett in both reading and math, and higher than Marysville, Ferndale and West Valley.

In terms of the decline in test scores (horizontal axis, Pages 6-7) all Washington districts in our comparison group saw test scores decline in both reading and math when comparing 2019 to 2022. All districts are below the zero line on the far right of the horizontal axis. In terms of the change in scores, the graphic suggests that Bellingham students' scores declined less in both ELA and math compared to average declines across Washington state comparison districts. The math score declines for our students were among the least dramatic of any comparison district in our state, suggesting that the learning losses our students experienced in math were smaller by comparison with other districts in our comparison group, and smaller overall compared to the drop in state averages.

Page 8 provides a different way to array this learning loss data. The top bar graph on Page 8 shows the drop in ELA proficiency, inclusive of all grades, from spring 2019 to spring 2022 for the state and the like-district comparison group of 38 other Washington districts along with Bellingham. The bar graph in the middle of Page 8 shows the corresponding math data. All comparison districts' proficiency scores dropped during this period in both subject areas, except for Omak in ELA. Bellingham's students' proficiency scores dropped about the same as the State average; in math our students' proficiency scores dropped less by comparison. Only Omak showed a smaller drop in their math proficiency percentages than Bellingham. The bottom bar chart on Page 8 shows the same array in the area of science, where Bellingham students' combined proficiency levels also showed less drop than average across the state.

Bellingham Grade- and School-Specific Proficiency Levels 2015 to Present

The next section of the data set (Pages 9-18) displays the proficiency scores for Bellingham schools by grade level cohorts, over time, in ELA, Math and Science. Data from years 2015-2019, where available, are included for comparison purposes, then a gap in scores during the pandemic from 2020-2021 and finally the most recent scores from 2022. Important to note that the grade-level-by-school data tends to fluctuate more widely in year-over-year comparisons because of the smaller n size of these groups at each school, and the fact that these data are snapshots of a different cohort of students in each year. With that caveat, the data reveal some interesting findings.

English Language Arts

In ELA, Pages 9-10 display the elementary grades by school, along with the district and state averages. Proficiency rates in ELA for third, fourth and fifth graders typically declined in 2022, compared to prior years. This is consistent with the national and statewide data we discussed earlier. However, there are grade levels within particular schools where students fared better in 2022 than in prior years. Third graders at Silver Beach and Northern Heights, for example, scored substantially higher in 2022 than in 2019. Similarly, fourth graders at Alderwood and Parkview showed increased proficiency on the 2022 test in ELA compared with 2019 scores. Pages 11-12 of the data set show similar patterns for middle school and grade 10 ELA. Overall proficiency rates declined in 2022 compared with prior years, with a number of outliers that did not follow that trend. Shuksan sixth graders, for example, fared better in 2022 than in 2019 in ELA; similarly, Kulshan's eighth grade scores improved in 2022 compared with 2019. Overall scores tended to increase in the ascending grade levels; ELA averages in grade 10 tend to be higher than in the earlier grades, and this is consistent with the kinds of trends we have observed previously with the SBA data over multiple years.

Math

In math, Pages 13-14 display the elementary grades by school, along with the district and state averages. Proficiency rates in math for third, fourth and fifth graders typically declined in 2022, compared to prior years, as discussed earlier. However, there are grade levels within schools where students fared better in 2022 than in prior years. Third grade cohorts at Alderwood,

Birchwood, Carl Cozier, Happy Valley, Northern Heights and Silver Beach, for example, scored higher in 2022 than in 2019. Similarly, fourth graders at Alderwood, Happy Valley, Northern Heights, Parkview and Silver Beach showed increased proficiency on the 2022 test in math compared with 2019 scores. Fifth grade cohorts at Birchwood, Carl Cozier, Parkview and Sunnyland also fared better than their comparison cohorts in 2019. Pages 15-16 of the data set show similar patterns for middle school and grade 10 math. Overall proficiency rates declined in 2022 compared with prior years with a number of outliers that did not follow that trend. Fairhaven sixth graders, for example, fared better in 2022 than in 2019 in math; similarly, Kulshan's eighth grade cohort math scores improved in 2022 compared with 2019. Finally, Options grade 10 cohort for 2022 outperformed prior year comparisons from 2018 and 2019 in math proficiency.

Science

The science test is given at grades 5, 8 and 11. Pages 17-18 display the proficiency rates in science by grade level over time. Proficiency rates declined overall in 2022 for cohorts in grades 5 and 8 (Page 17). However, as with ELA and math, some schools showed increases for the 2022 cohort compared to prior year's average. Fifth graders in the 2022 cohorts at Alderwood, Birchwood, Carl Cozier and Sunnyland all achieved higher proficiency rates in science than the prior year's cohort; this was also true for Kulshan's eighth grade cohort. Finally, the district overall average for 11th grade proficiency in science increased for 2022 compared to the levels in 2018 and 2019. This grade 11 science data is based on the students who opted to take the test and is impacted by the fact that passing the science is not required for high school graduation. Regarding the grade 10 ELA and math tests, there are now many pathways for high school students to access and show proficiency that will satisfy graduation pathway requirements – the SBA is just one of those pathway options. Many high school students demonstrate their ELA and math proficiency via courses taken for credit or other means available. All this to say, the grade 10 ELA and math tests have slightly lower participation than the other grades but the 11th grade cohort for science does not represent the overall grade level.

High Bar Comparable District Comparisons

As in prior years, we have included comparisons to the “high bar” districts (Bellevue, Olympia and Shoreline) that serve as our aspirational comparison districts. Pages 19-22 of the data set display comparisons between Bellingham, the three high bar comparable districts and the State in ELA, math and science. Comparisons include overall proficiency averages for all students tested (Page 19), proficiency rates for Hispanic/Latinx populations (Page 20), proficiency rates for students with individualized educational programs (IEPs) (Page 21) and for students from low-income households (Page 22).

Page 19 displays the percentage of students meeting standard overall in ELA, math and science for grades 3-5 (combined) and grades 6-8 (combined). As is evident from the bar graphs, within this group of high bar comparison districts, all proficiency rates dropped in 2022 compared with the 2019 rates in all grade levels and all subject areas; the one exception on Page 19 is Shoreline's science proficiency which held steady with their 2019 scores by comparison. The drop overall is consistent, again, with the national and statewide results presented earlier.

Bellingham student's overall proficiency rates were below those of the high bar districts; percentage drop for Bellingham's 2022 scores were all in the single digits compared with the 2019 year, and in this regard our proficiency rate drops were smaller by comparison that Olympia in most categories, larger than the drops in Bellevue in most categories and about the same as Shoreline's decreases in most categories.

Page 20 drills down to compare the grade band average scores for Hispanic/Latinx students in each of the four districts, plus the state. Again, with the exception of the grade 3-5 data in science from Bellevue, all districts experienced decreases in the scores of this student population in all grade bands and subject areas. Page 21 displays a similar set of graphs for students with IEPs from each of the four districts plus Washington state. Within this subgroup, Bellingham students at the elementary level appear to be an outlier, in the positive sense that scores for 2022 increased compared to 2019 in both ELA and math and held close to constant in science. In grades 6-8, comparisons show that Bellingham students experienced a smaller percentage decrease from 2019 to 2022 than other districts and scored slightly above the state average in all three content areas. Finally, Page 22 of the data set displays a similar set of graphs for the subgroup of students identified as low income. Again, the pattern of decreases in proficiency holds across the board, with the exception of Bellevue elementary students' proficiency in ELA, which showed a small gain in 2022 compared with 2019 and Shoreline elementary proficiency in science.

Achievement Gaps: Poverty and Pandemic Combined

Given the picture that is emerging regarding the negative impact of the pandemic on students' achievement as measured by standardized tests, and the national data suggesting that students in high poverty schools and districts experienced an even greater negative effect, we wanted to delve into the questions about the connection between poverty, the pandemic and the impact on learning for students in Bellingham. The graphs on Page 23 array all the Bellingham K-8 schools' 2022 average SBA proficiency rates by school poverty level. The top graph shows the picture for ELA, the bottom graph for math. The array offers a predictable picture. Even though we know from earlier discussions that there is a great deal of variance at the level of the individual grade level within any school, the overall pictures on Page 23 show the reality of the impacts of poverty. Students in our higher poverty schools, on average, perform less well on the SBA than students in our lower poverty schools. And we know from the analysis offered here so far, that all grade levels in all subject areas saw decreases in scores over the pandemic period.

So, while we have established that all scores dropped across the board, we wondered, for our local students here in Bellingham, did the proficiency gaps get larger as well over the period of the pandemic for students from low-income households as compared to their cohorts from non-low-income households? Pages 24-26 of the data set show gap trends in ELA and math proficiency between students from non-low income and low-income households at grade bands 3-5 (Pages 24) and 6-8 (Pages 25). Included for comparison with each picture is the overall change in the gaps at the state level within those grade bands and content areas.

In ELA for grades 3-5 (top of Page 24), the proficiency gap in Bellingham students' scores between low-income and non-low income decreased from 36 percentage points in 2019 (69 non-

low-income vs. 33 low-income) to 32 points in 2022 (58 non-low income vs. 26 low-income). In contrast, gaps between these two groups across the State increased from 32 points in 2019 (73 non-low-income vs. 41 low-income) to 34 points in 2022 (66 non-low-income vs. 32 low-income). A similar result occurred in math (bottom of Page 24) where the gap between low-income and non-low-income groups in Bellingham decreased from 33 points in 2019 (58 non-low-income vs. 25 low-income) to 31 points in 2022 (51 non-low-income vs. 20 low-income), while the state gap increased during this same period.

In ELA for grades 6-8 (top of Page 25), the proficiency gap in Bellingham students' scores between low income and non-low income decreased by two percentage points from 2019 to 2022 (from 35 percent to 33 percent); the average state gap for grades 6-8 in ELA increased slightly over this period. In math (bottom of Page 25) the non-low income/low-income gap also decreased from 34 to 33 percent among Bellingham middle schoolers. Similarly, the average gap between scores from students in non-low-income and low-income households in math at the state level for grades 6-8 students decreased by a percentage point. In ELA for grade 10 (top of Page 26), the proficiency gap in Bellingham students' scores between low-income and non-low income increased slightly from 2019 to 2022. In math, the gap for 10th graders held constant from 2019 to 2022.

Concluding Statement

The achievement picture presented above provides evidence of an impact on student learning influenced by the pandemic. While the impacts vary within schools and grade levels, when we zoom out to see the impact on the whole system, it is significant. Our student scores declined in virtually every grade level band and content area. And, despite decreases in scores on the SBA overall, there are a few pockets that give us hope for the future. Grade level groups exist within some of our elementary and middle schools where students scored relatively well by comparison, even during the period of the pandemic. Gaps in scores between students from non-low-income and low-income households decreased slightly, in contrast with increases in statewide average gaps. And groups of students with IEPs outperformed prior year results.

All in all, the results give only one view into the impacts of the pandemic period. Important to remember that the SBA scores represent the results of one test with a narrow focus on achievement in ELA, math and science. There are a host of impacts from the pandemic that extend into students' lives. We remain committed as a system to staying the course and expect that achievement trends, as well as other impacts, will improve over time as we put the pandemic in the rearview mirror. We offer this Ends 2.1 Part 1 monitoring report, in combination with the remaining parts of the report that will follow, as evidence of a reasonable interpretation of Ends 2.1 that aligns with our vision, mission and outcomes, and is supported by data that demonstrates progress toward achievement of these Ends. Further, we hope this report serves as a useful tool in support of the board's ability to regularly review our ends to ensure they remain relevant and inspire meaningful work throughout the organization and community.

Ends Monitoring Report 2.1, Part 1 - Data Table of Contents

Page

Educational Recovery Scorecard Data - Bellingham and All States Averages

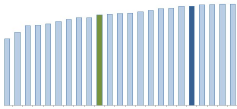
1



Educational Recovery Scorecard's 2022 average reading and math scores (as compared to the 2019 national average) plotted with the change in average scores from 2019 to 2022, for Bellingham School District and all 50 states.

Proficiency on State Tests for All Comparable Districts

3



Proficiency rates on the 2022 and 2019 Washington state tests in English language arts, math and science for Bellingham School District, Washington state and 38 comparable school districts.

Educational Recovery Scorecard Data - Bellingham, Washington State and Comparable Districts

6



Educational Recovery Scorecard's 2022 average reading and math scores, plotted with the change in average scores from 2019 to 2022, for Bellingham School District, 38 comparison school districts and Washington state.

Impact of the Pandemic on Proficiency Levels - Bellingham, Washington State and Comparable Districts

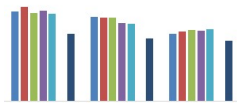
8



Change in proficiency rates from 2019 to 2022 on Washington state tests in English language arts, math and science for Bellingham School District, Washington state and 38 comparable school districts.

Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022 by Grade and Subject

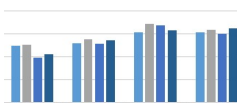
9



Proficiency rates in English language arts, math and science from 2015 to 2022 for each of Bellingham schools, district total and Washington state, by grade level and subject area.

Percent Meeting Standard on State Tests for High-Bar Comparison Districts

19



Proficiency rates in English language arts and math, 2016 to 2022, and science, 2018 to 2022. Views include rates for all students, students identifying Hispanic/Latinx, students with IEPs and students from low income families in grades 3-5 and 6-8.

Proficiency by Low Income Rate for Bellingham Schools

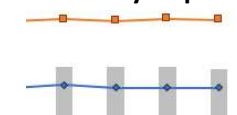
23



2022 school-wide proficiency rates in English language arts and math for each of Bellingham schools and district total plotted with percent of students participating in the free/reduced price meal program.

Proficiency Gaps for Students from Low-Income Households in Bellingham and Washington State

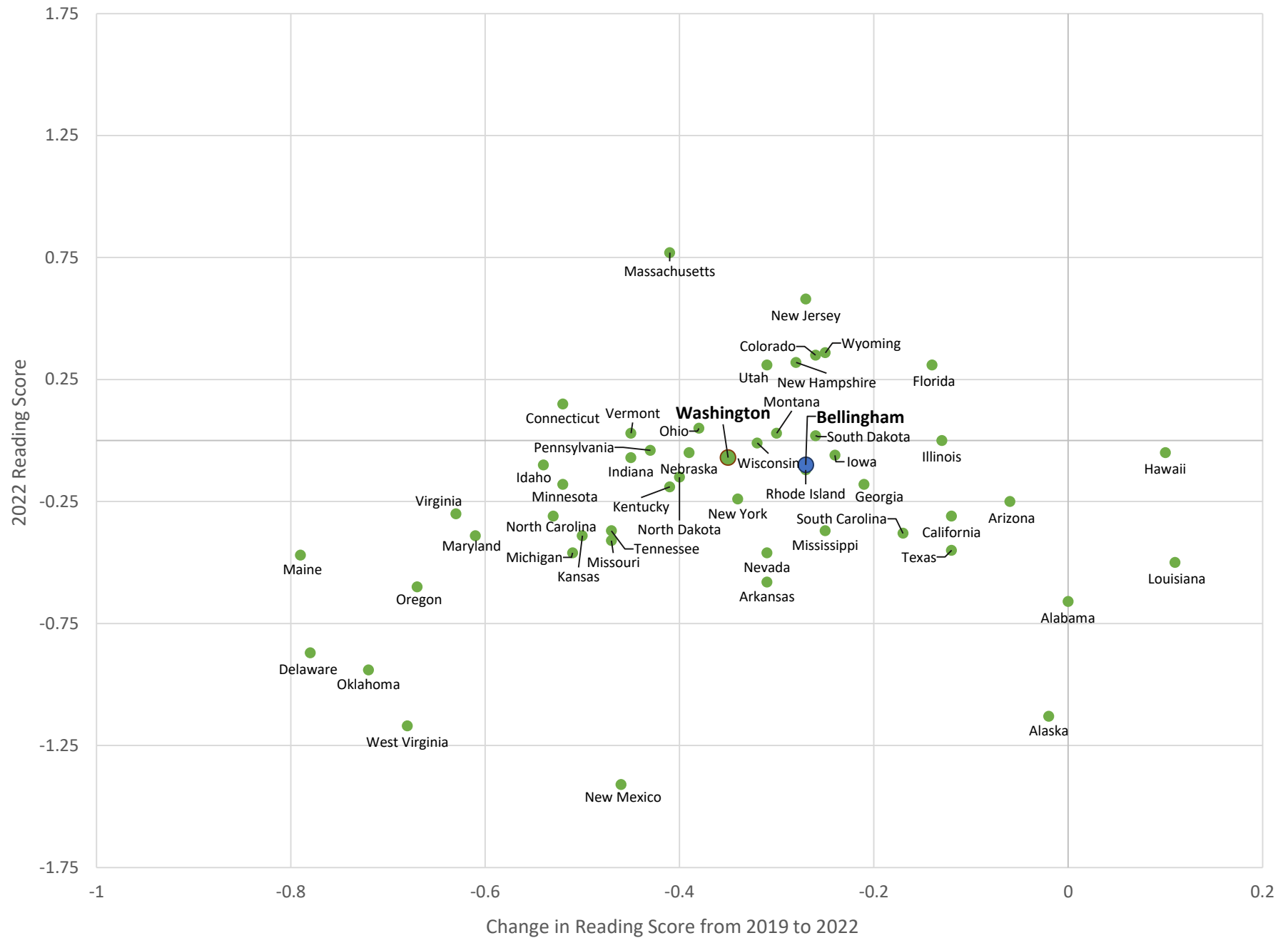
24



Proficiency gaps trends between low-income and non-low income households (as defined by free/reduced price meal program participation) from 2015 to 2022 in English language arts and math for Bellingham and Washington state.

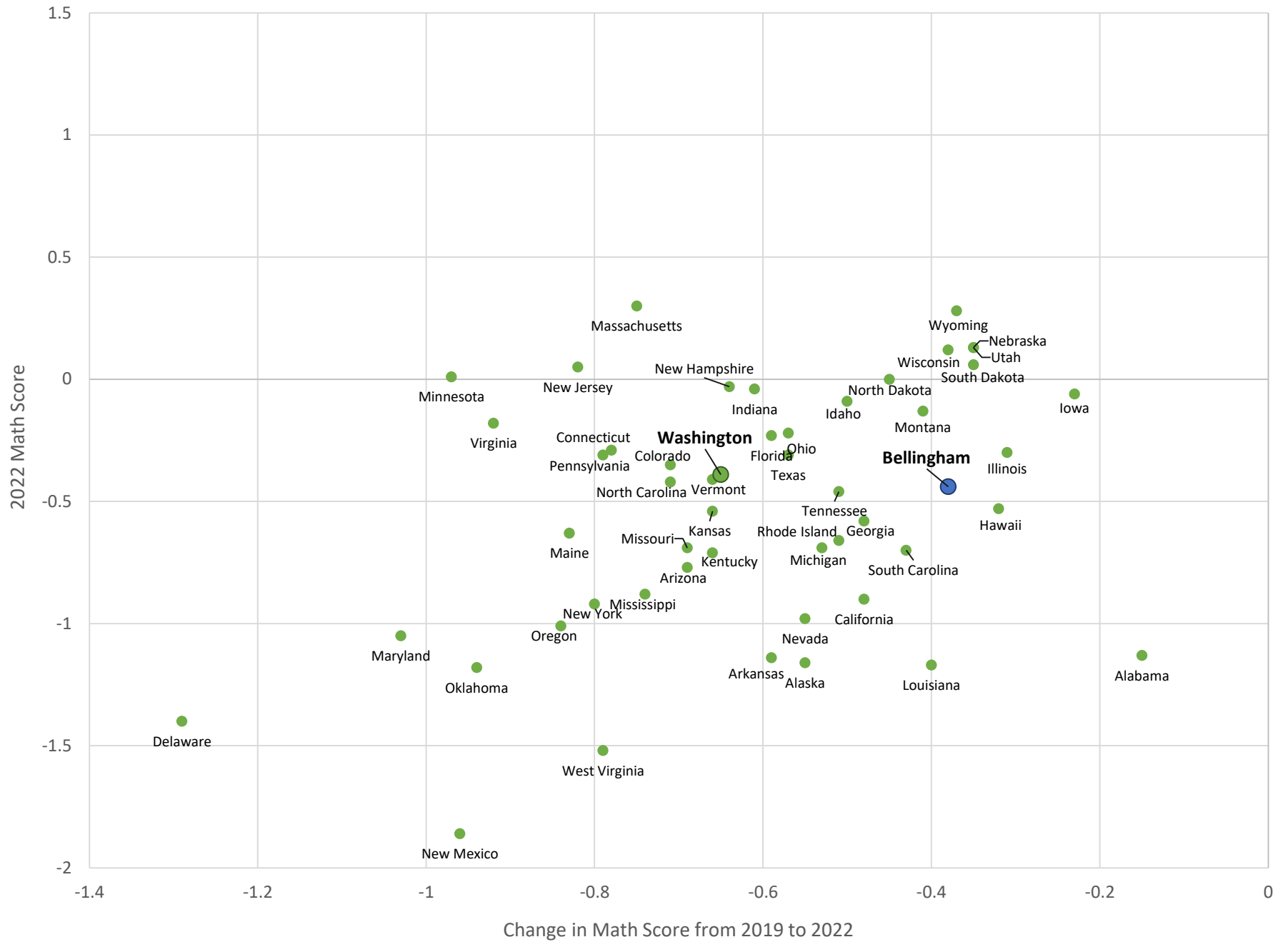
Educational Recovery Scorecard: Reading from 2019 to 2022

Bellingham and All States



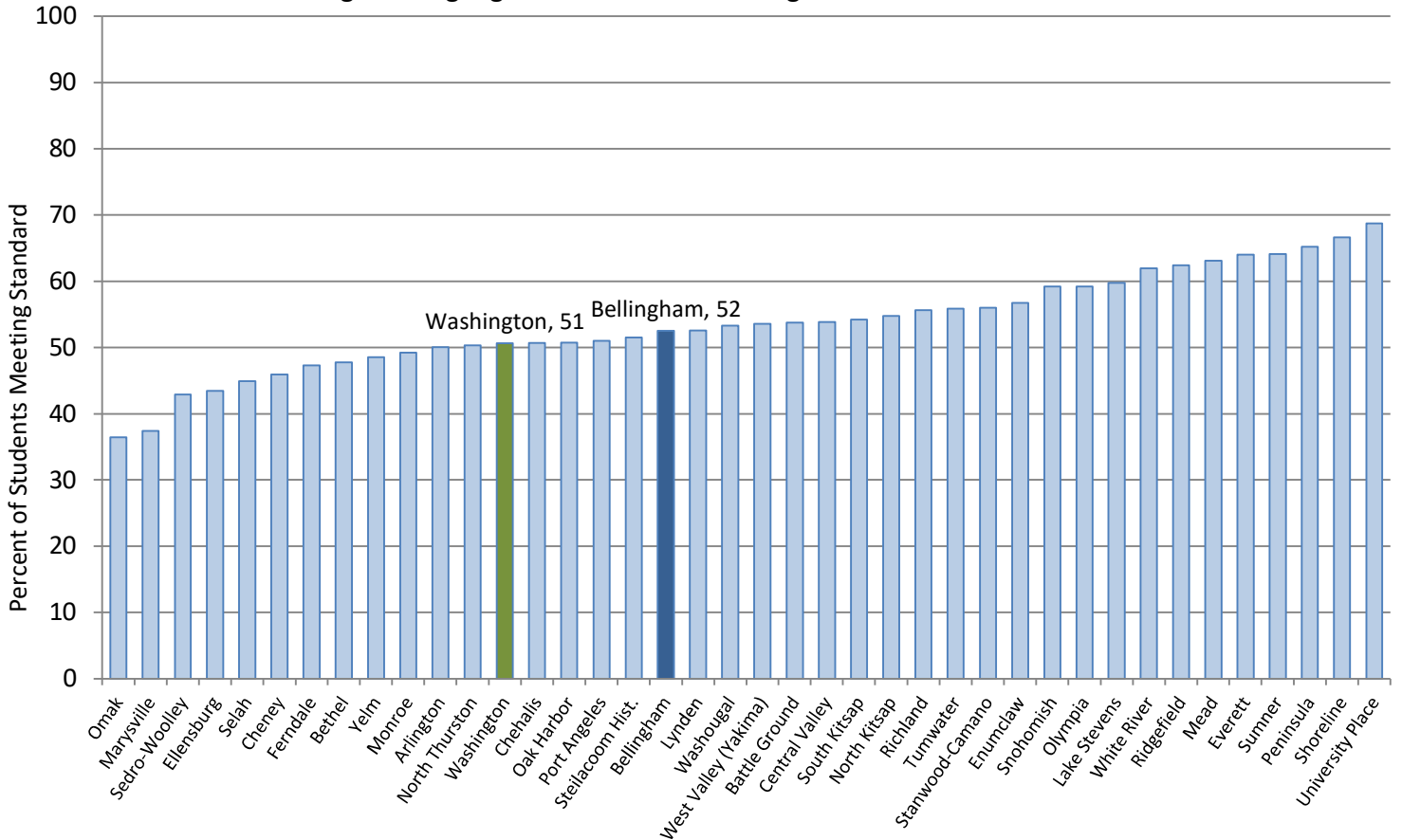
Educational Recovery Scorecard: Math from 2019 to 2022

Bellingham and All States

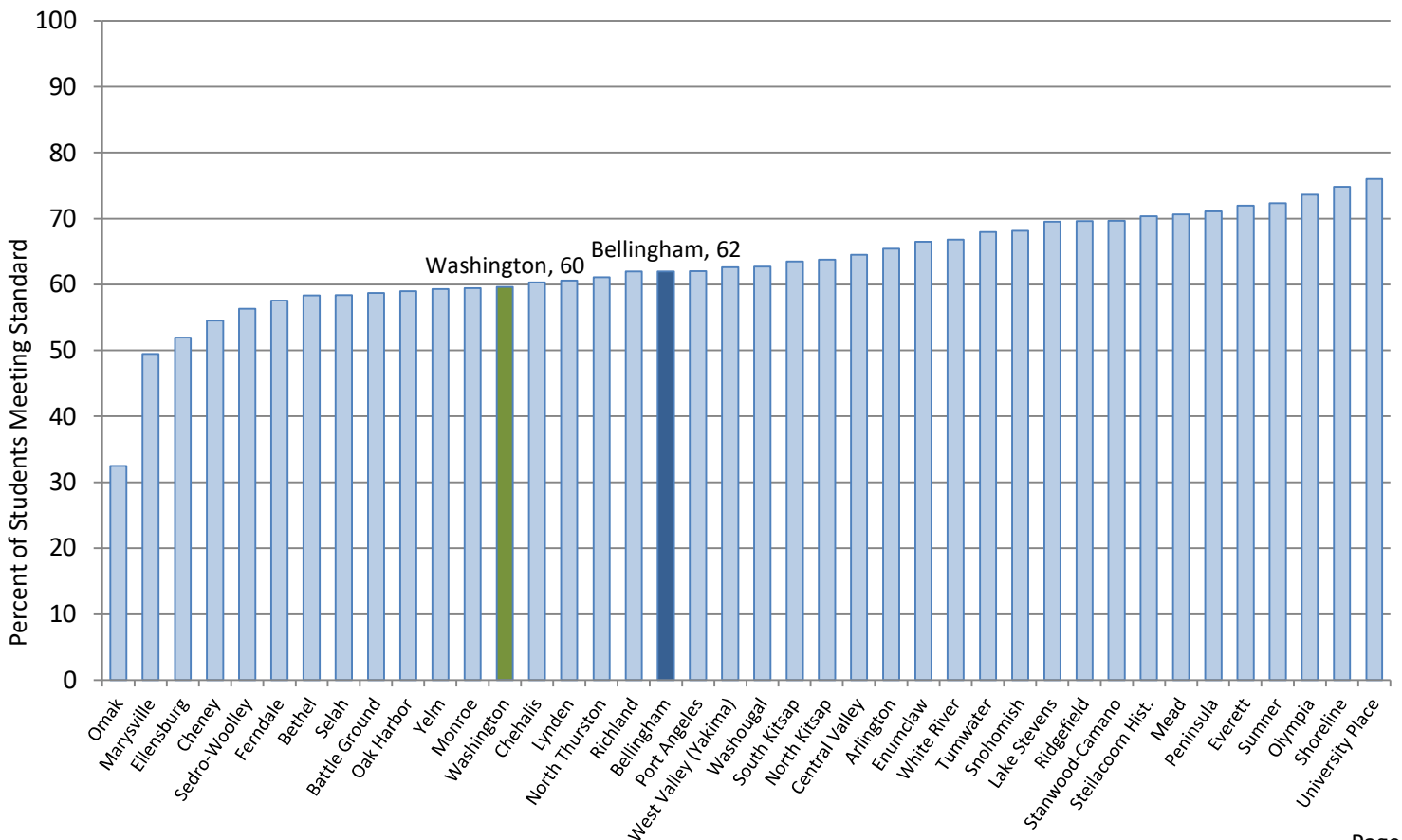


Proficiency on State Tests for All Comparable Districts

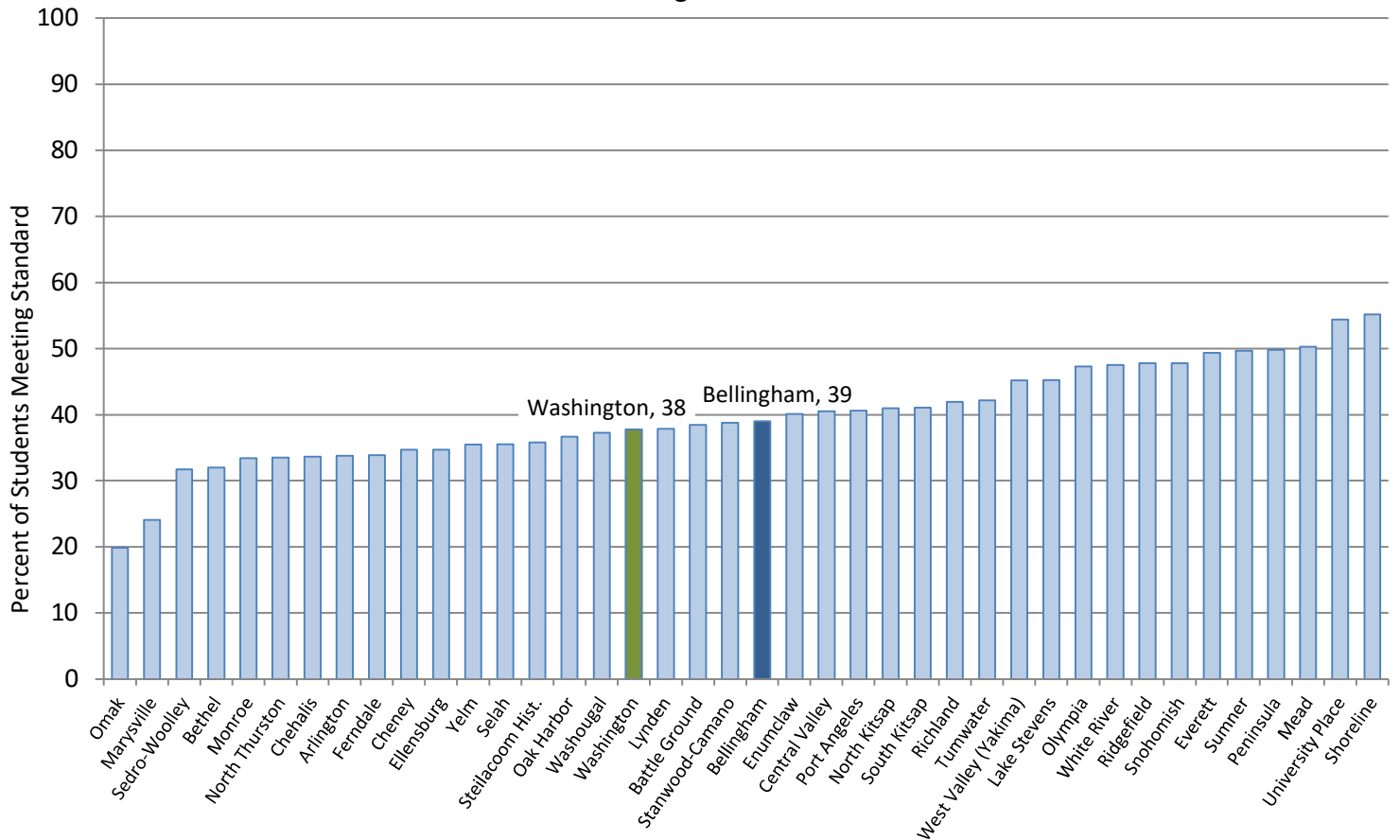
2022 English Language Arts - Percent Meeting Standard in Grades 3-8 and 10



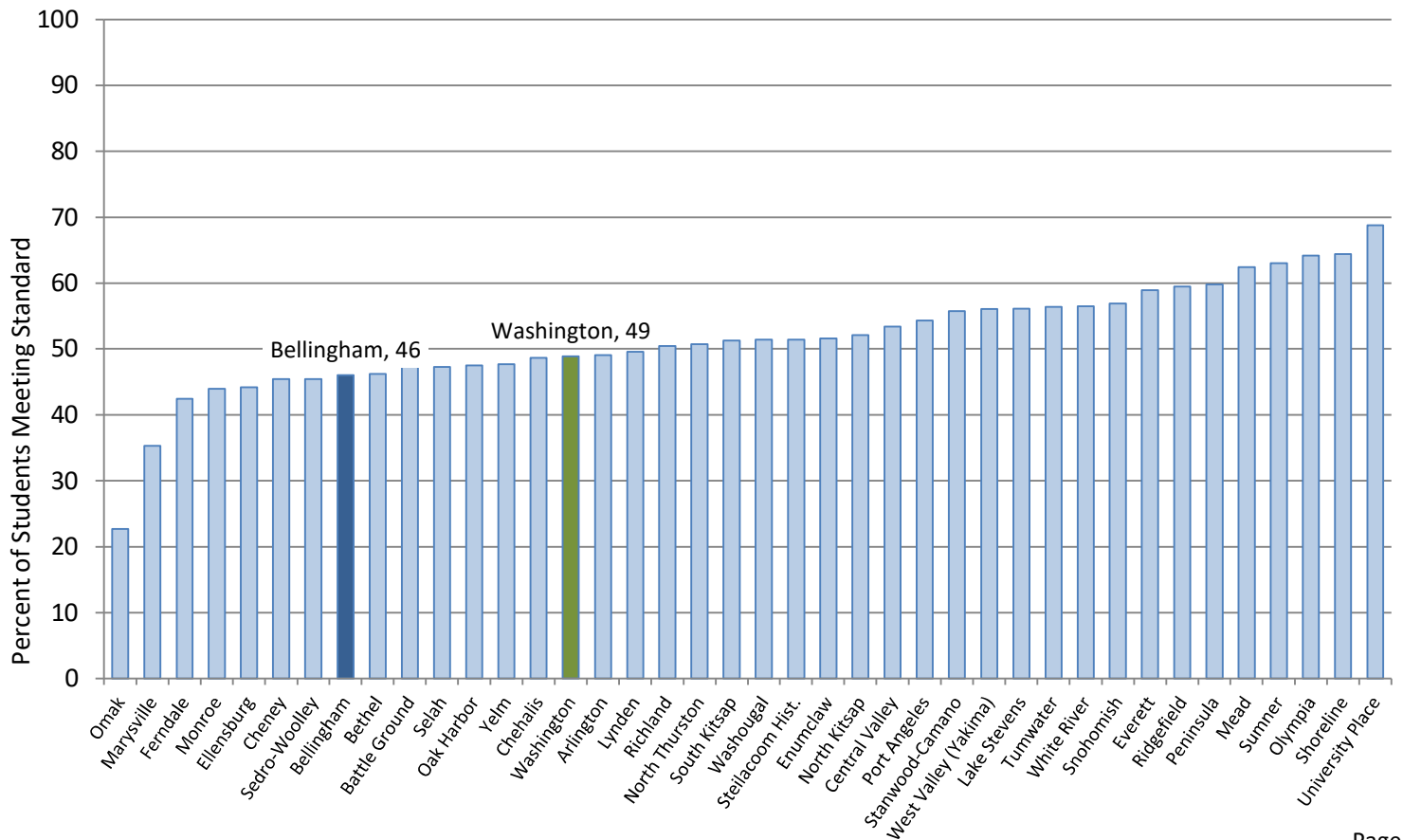
2019 English Language Arts - Percent Meeting Standard in Grades 3-8 and 10



Proficiency on State Tests for All Comparable Districts
2022 Math - Percent Meeting Standard in Grades 3-8 and 10

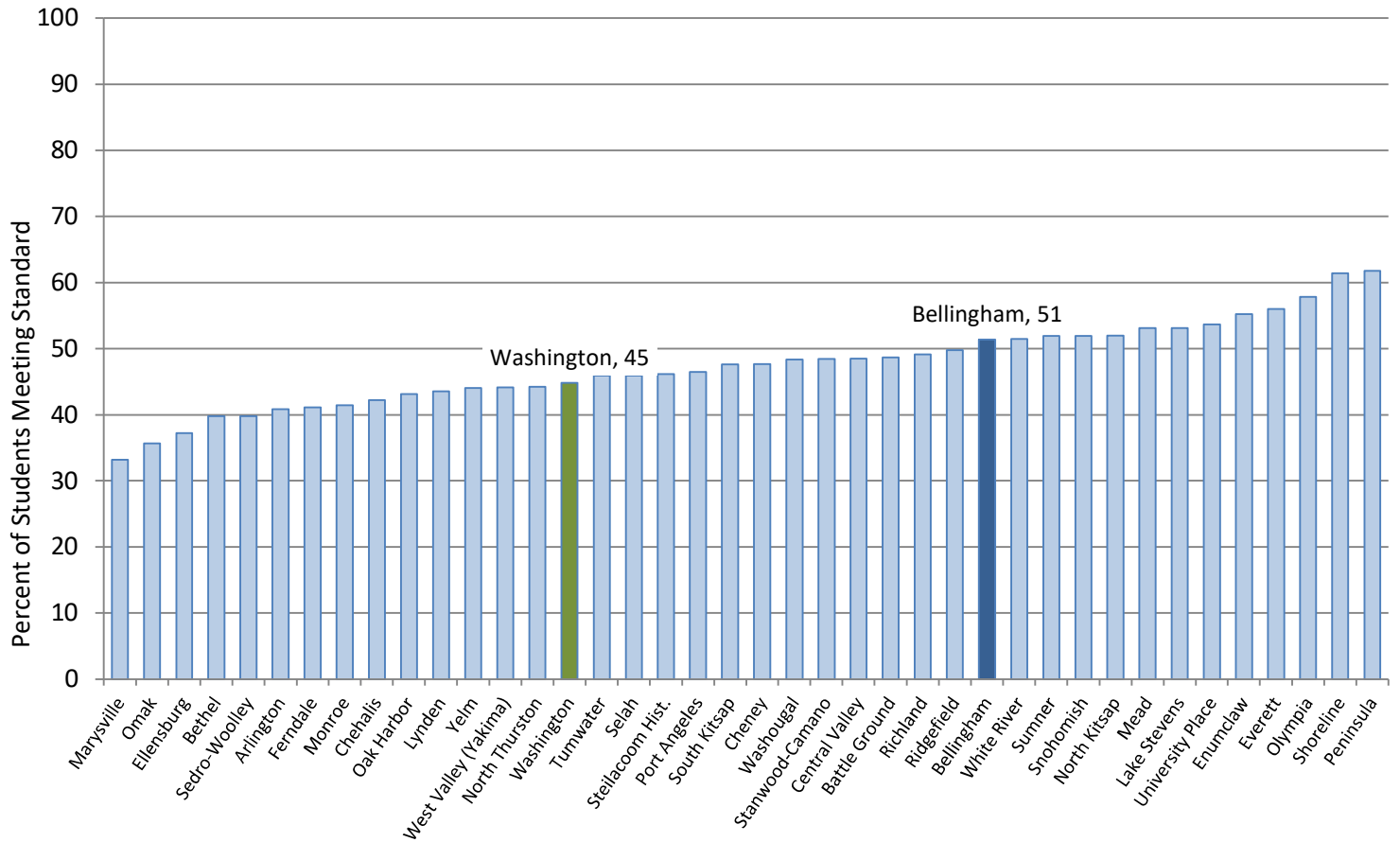


2019 Math - Percent Meeting Standard in Grades 3-8 and 10

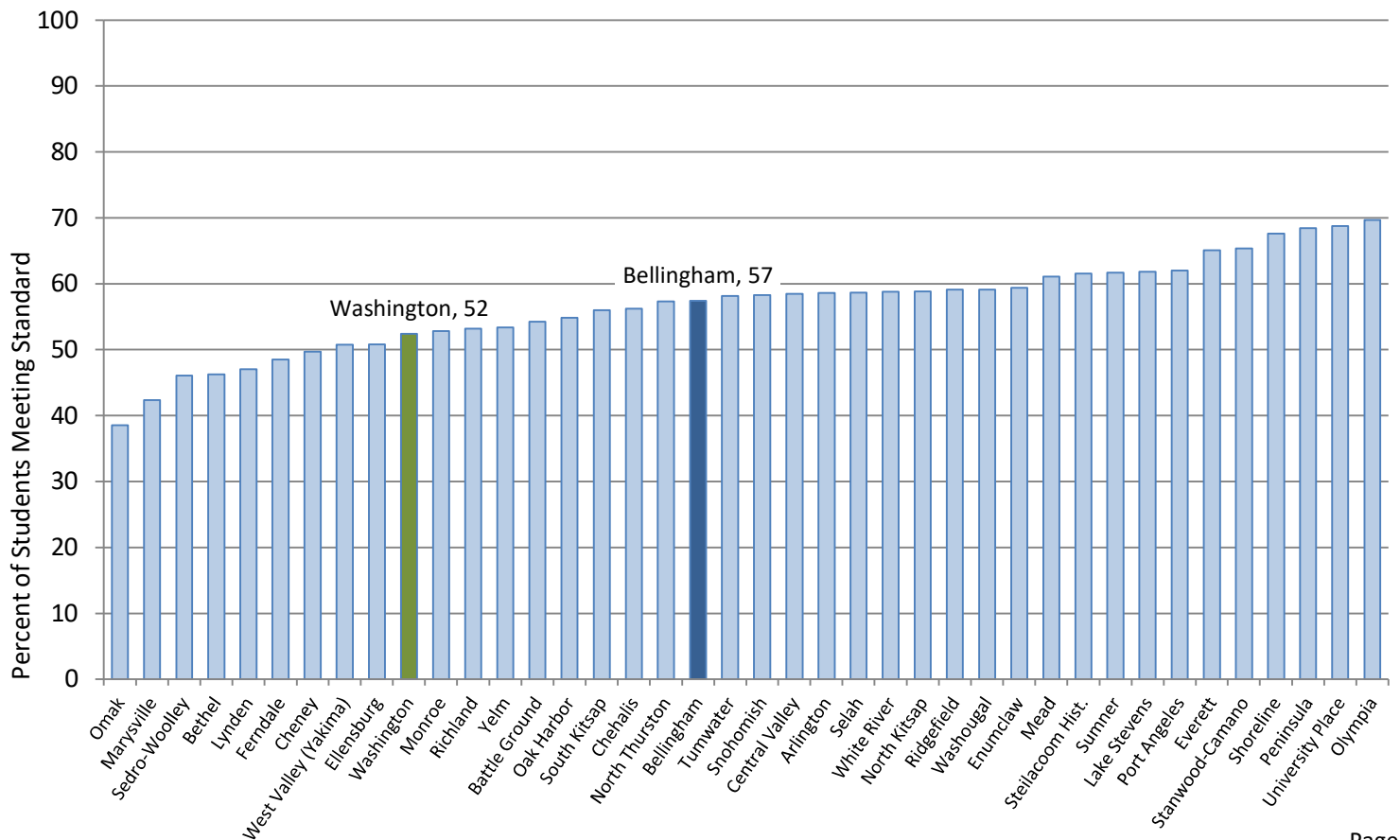


Proficiency on State Tests for All Comparable Districts

2022 Science - Percent Meeting Standard in Grades 5 and 8

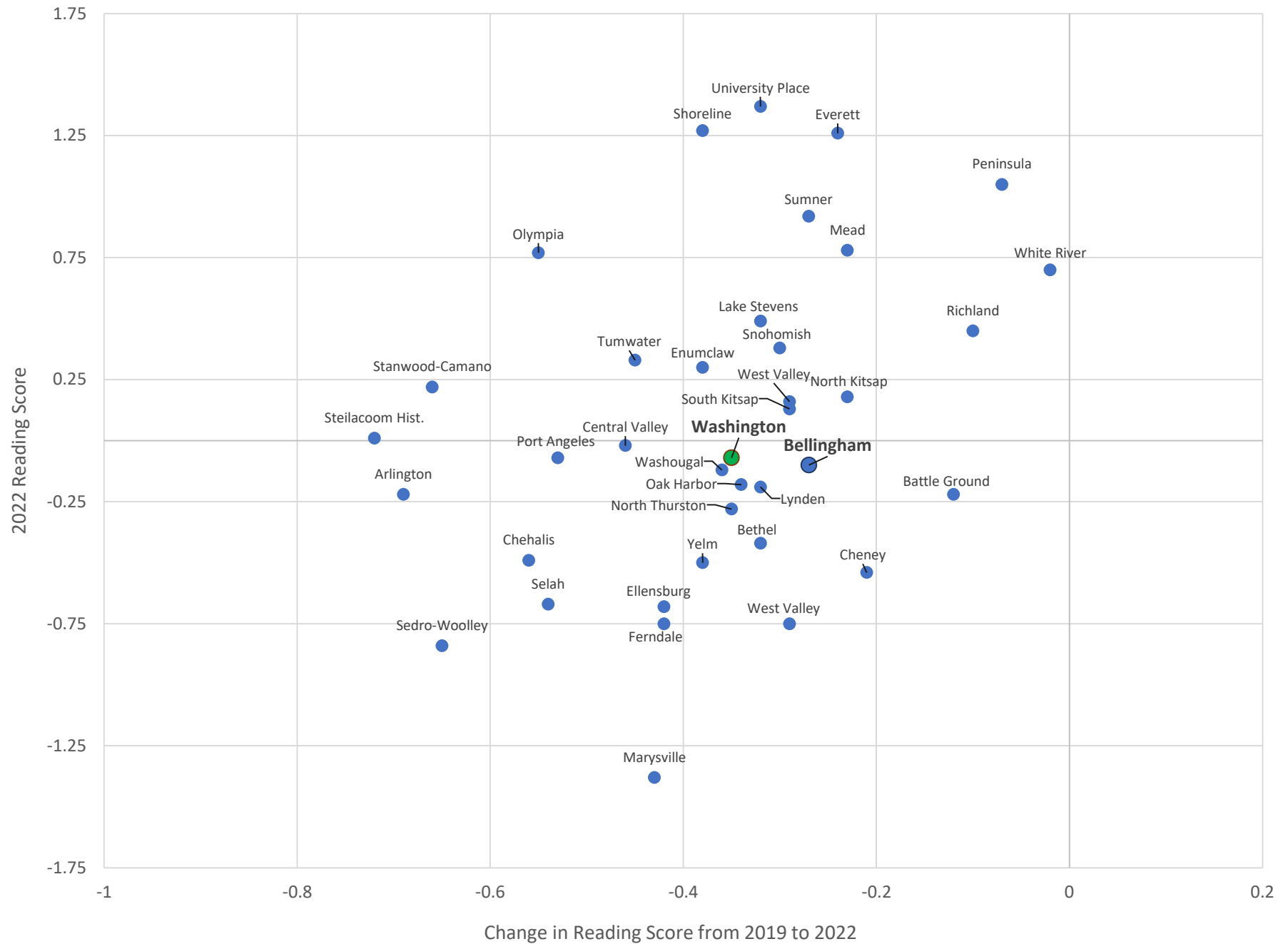


2019 Science - Percent Meeting Standard in Grades 5 and 8

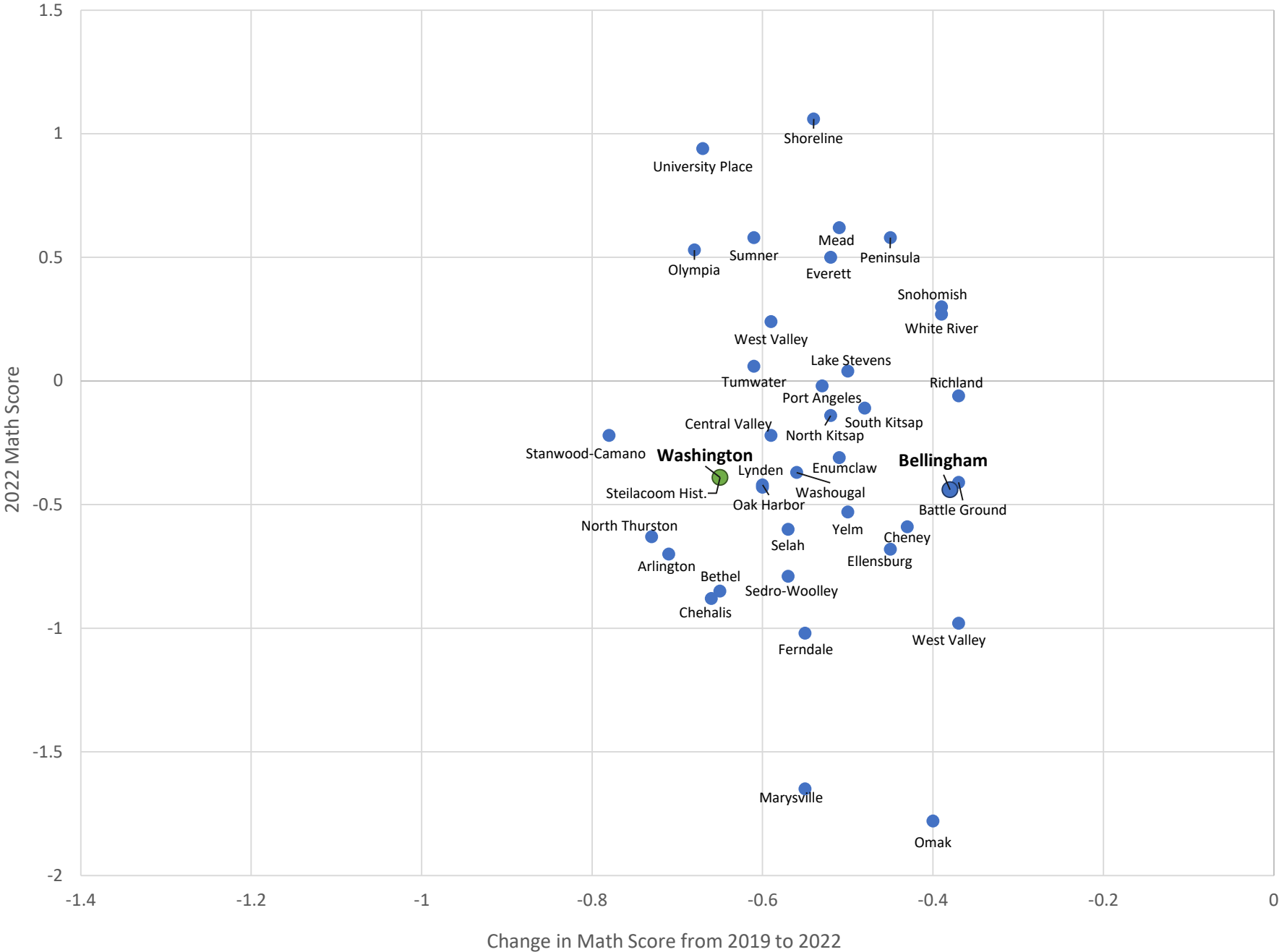


Educational Recovery Scorecard: Reading from 2019 to 2022

Bellingham, Washington State and Comparable Districts

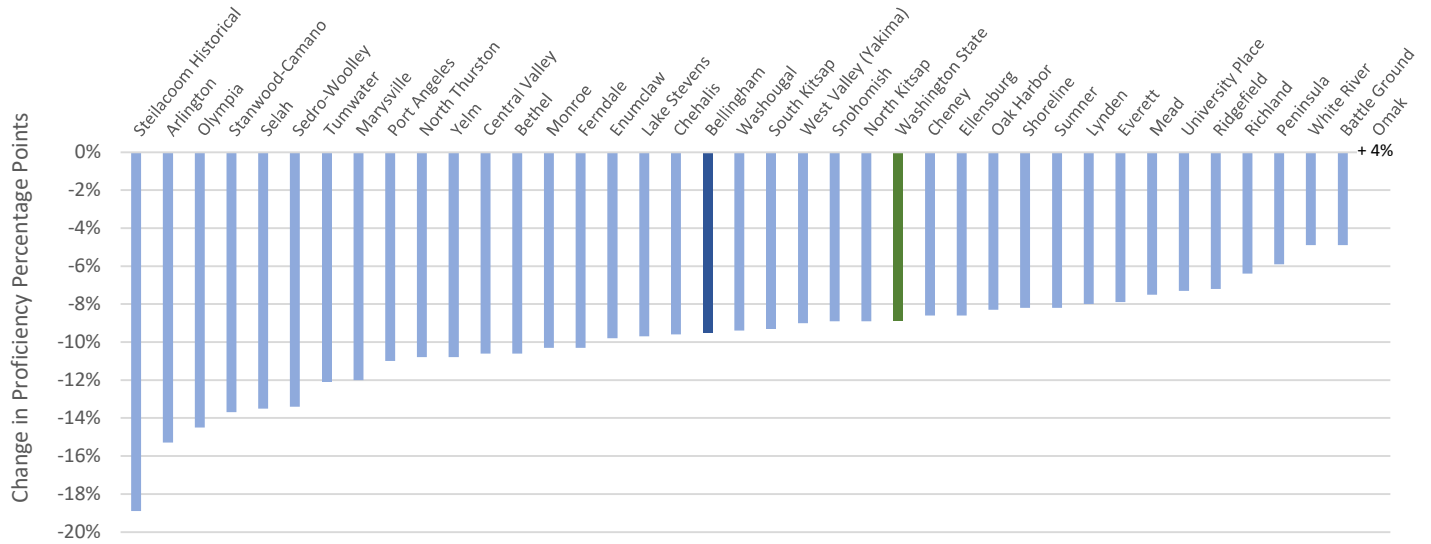


Educational Recovery Scorecard: Math from 2019 to 2022
Bellingham, Washington State and Comparable Districts

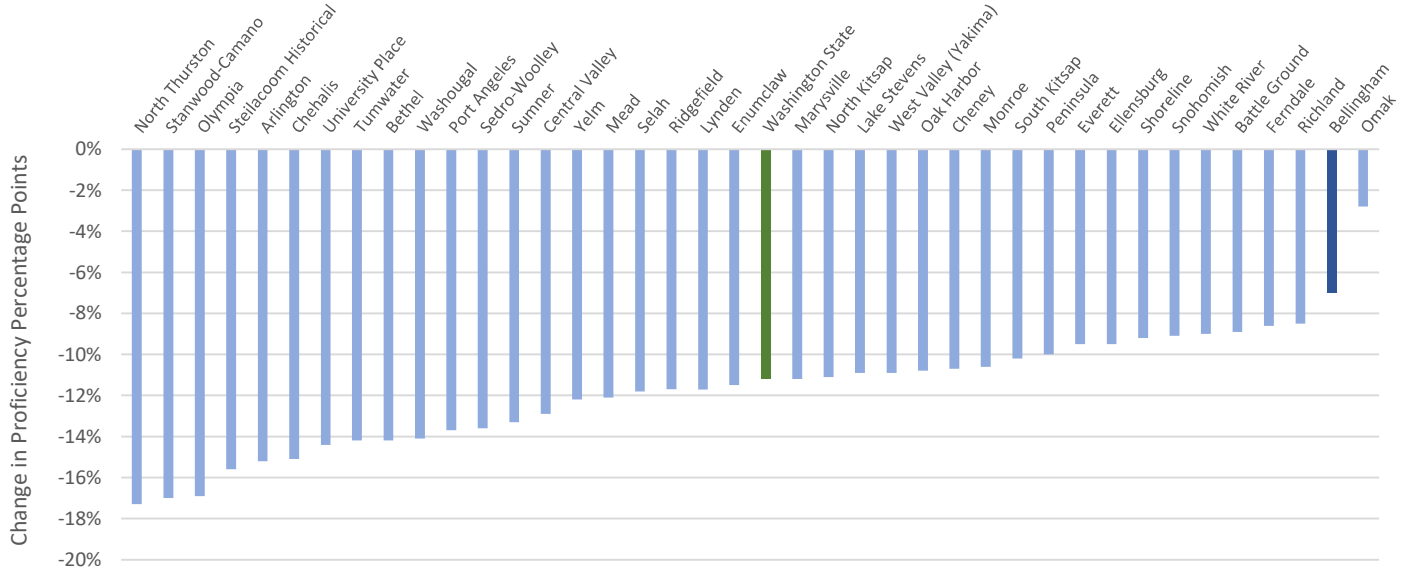


Impact of the Pandemic on Proficiency Levels from 2019 to 2021

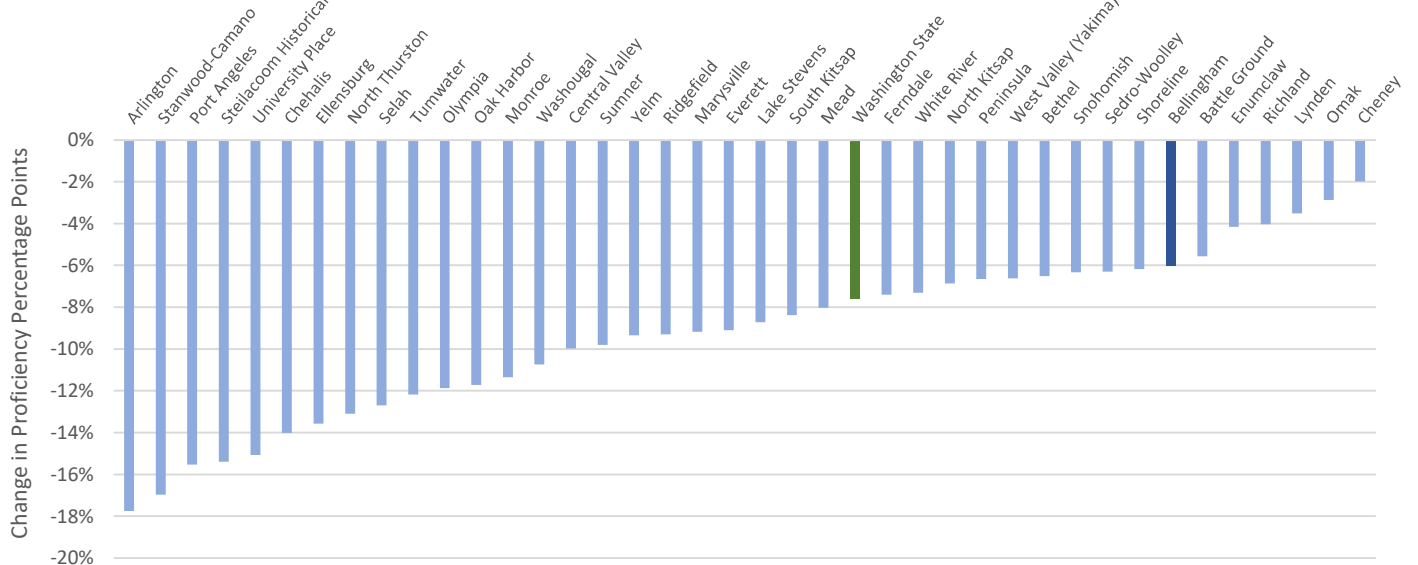
Change in ELA Proficiency (All Grades)



Change in Math Proficiency (All Grades)

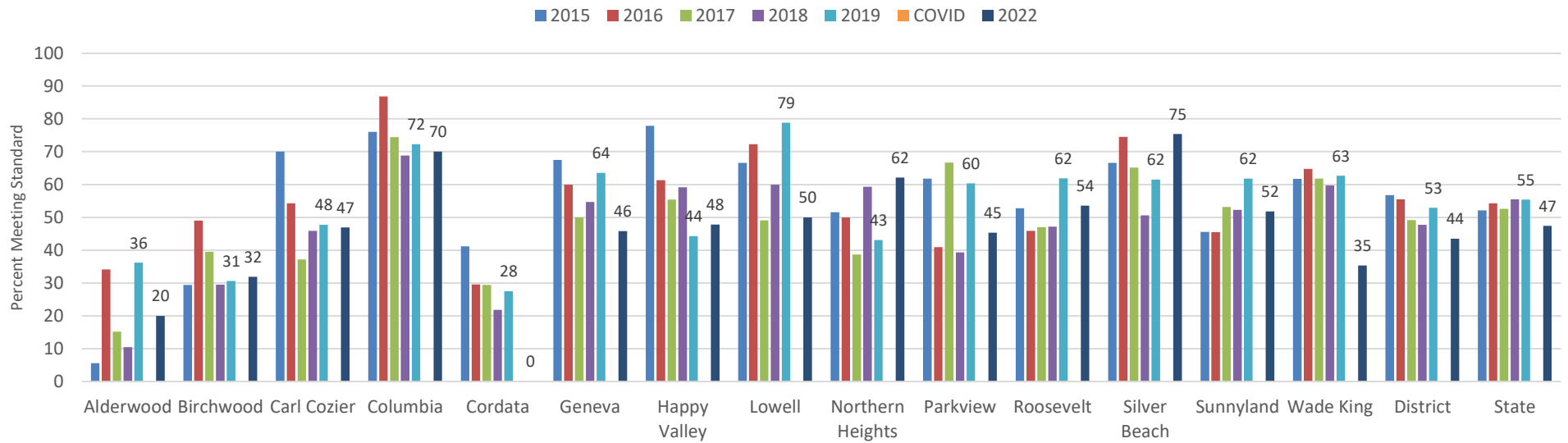


Change in Science Proficiency (Grades 5 and 8)

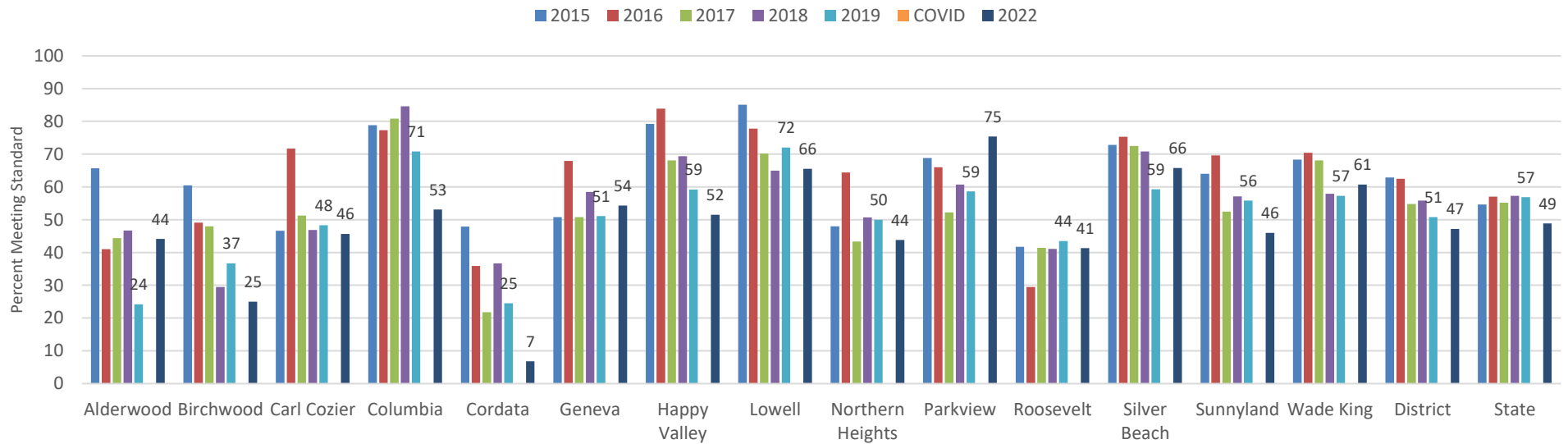


Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

Grade 3 ELA Proficiency Rates

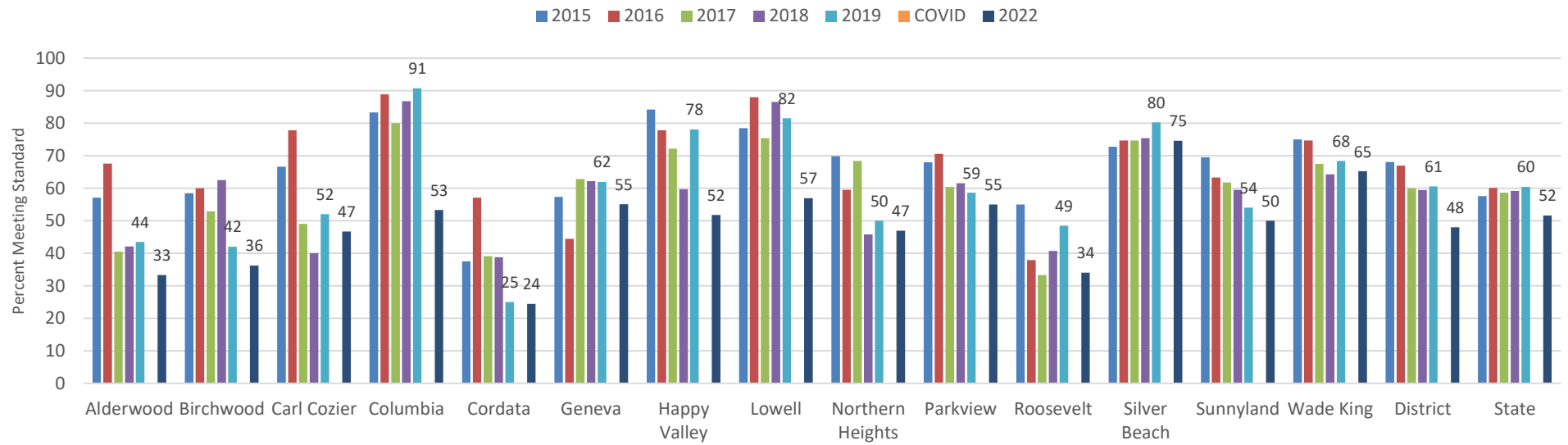


Grade 4 ELA Proficiency Rates



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

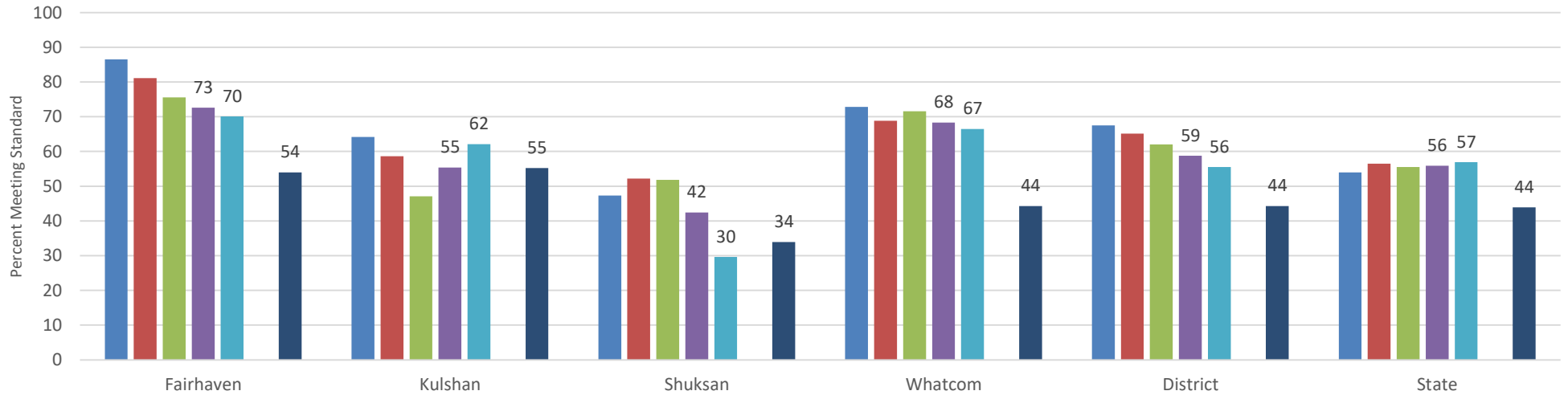
Grade 5 ELA Proficiency Rates



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

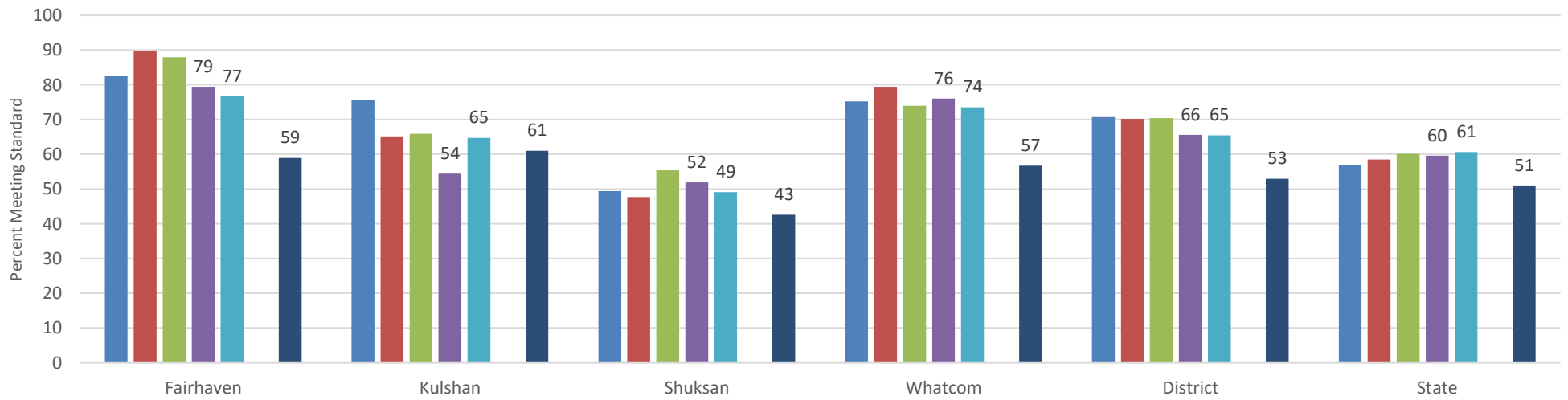
Grade 6 ELA Proficiency Rates

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Grade 7 ELA Proficiency Rates

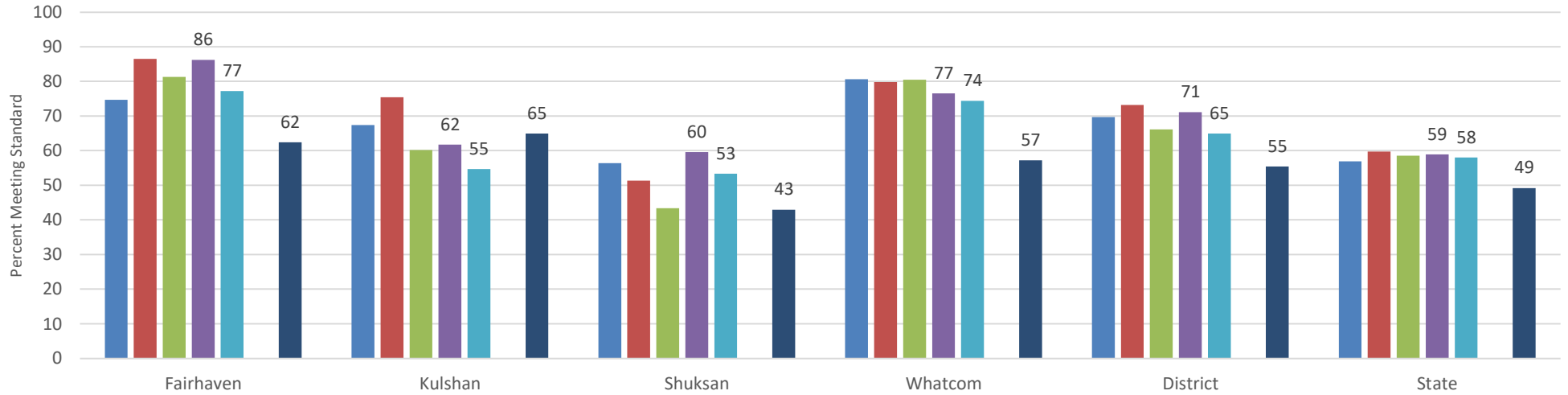
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

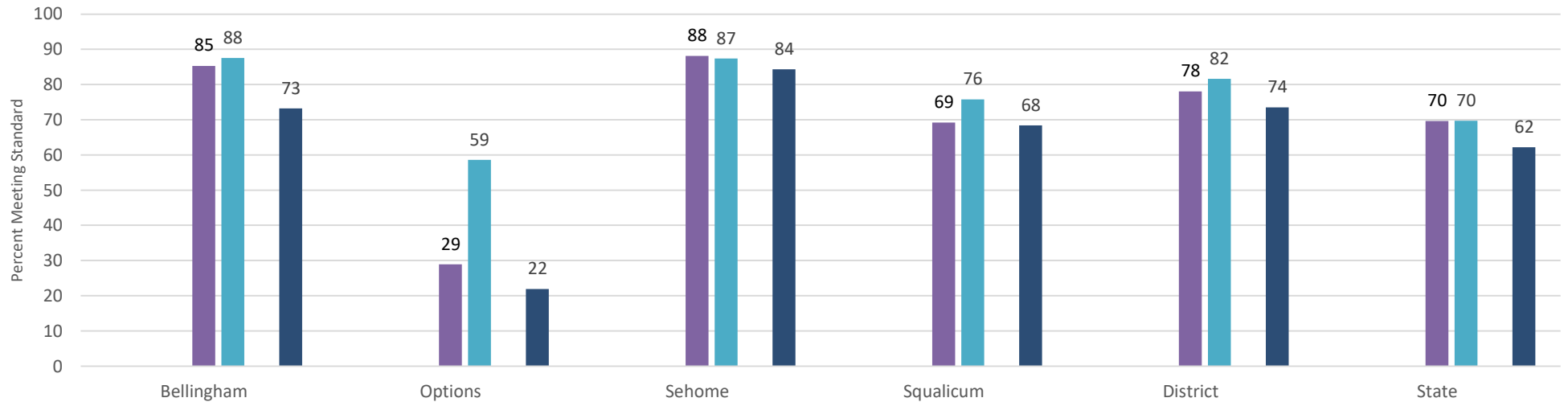
Grade 8 ELA Proficiency Rates

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Grade 10 ELA Proficiency Rates

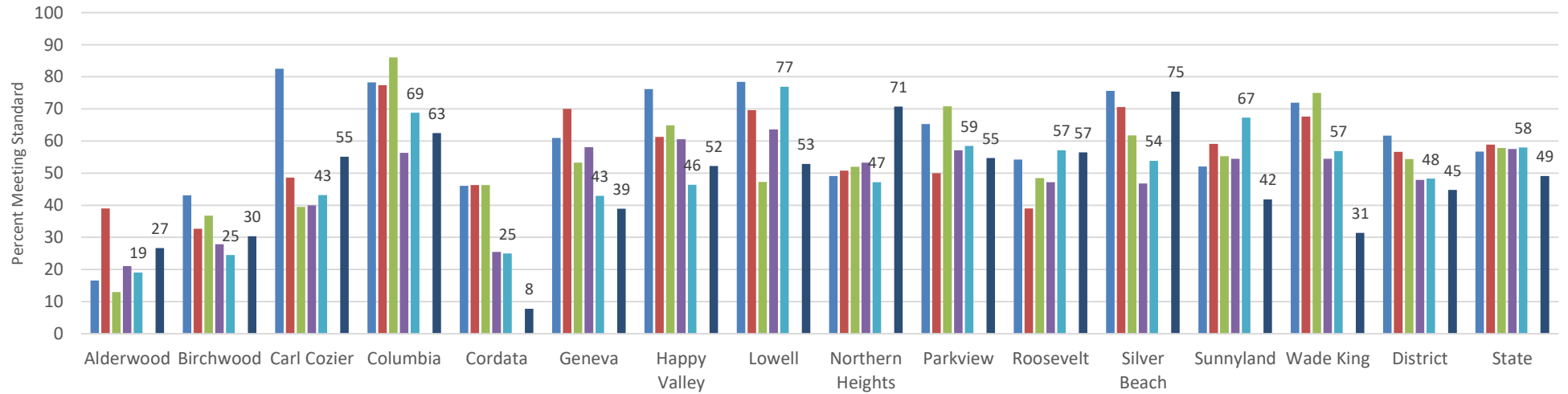
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

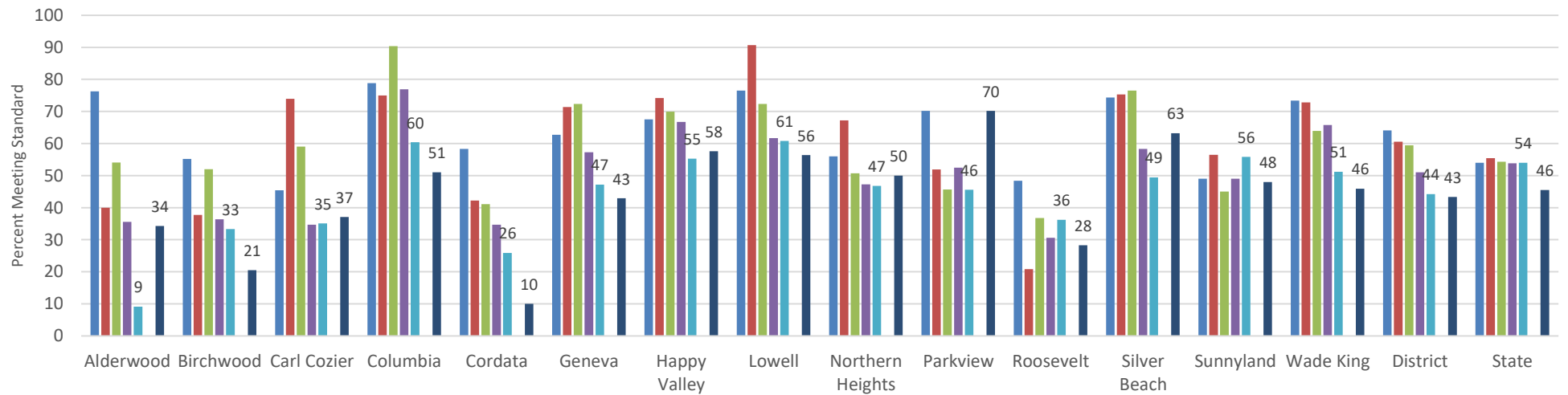
Grade 3 Math Proficiency Rates

■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022



Grade 4 Math Proficiency Rates

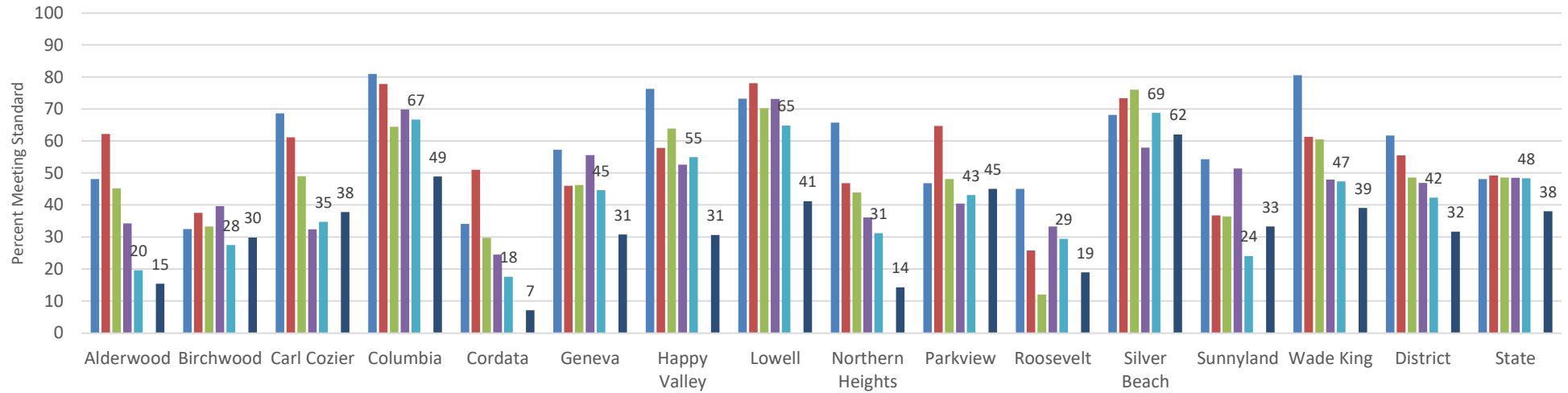
■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

Grade 5 Math Proficiency Rates

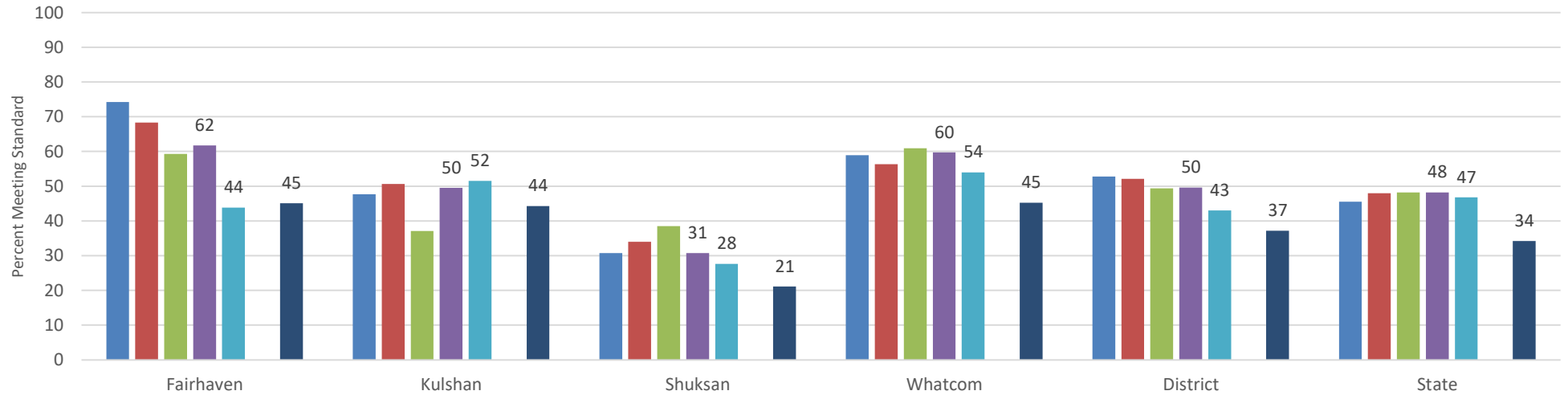
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

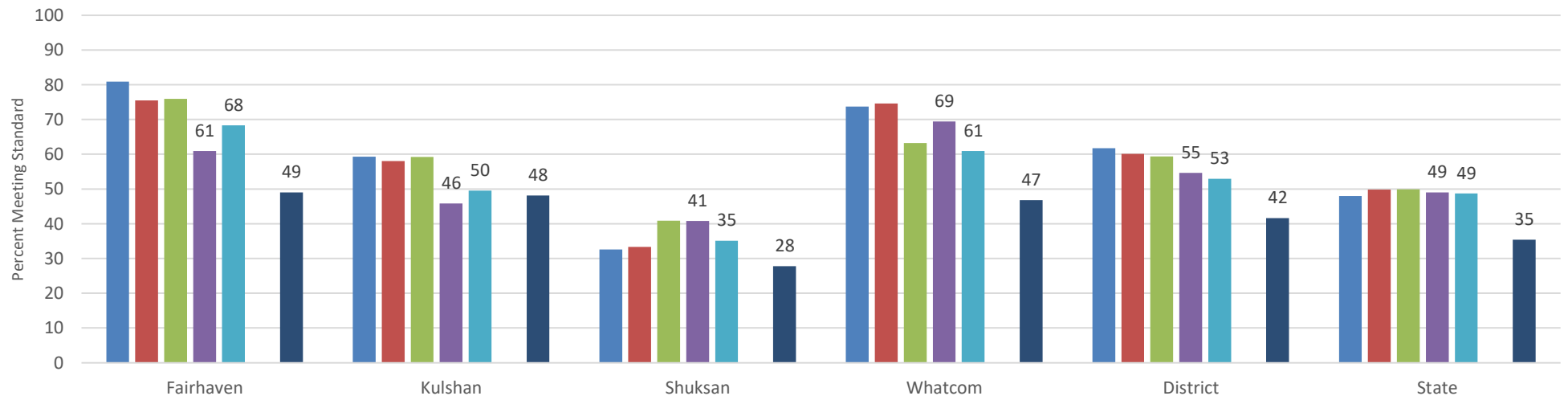
Grade 6 Math Proficiency Rates

■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022



Grade 7 Math Proficiency Rates

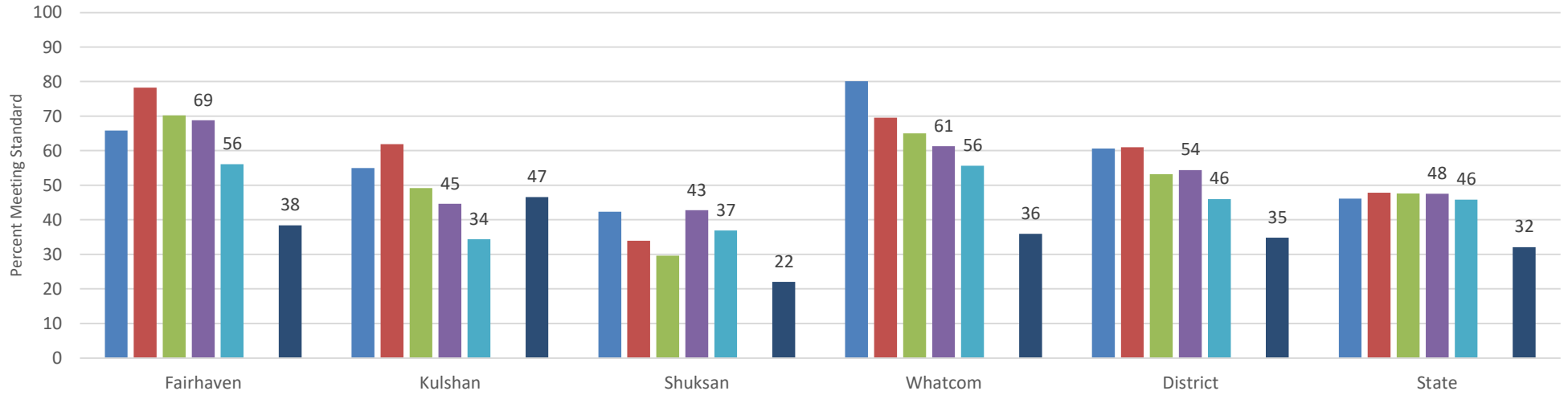
■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

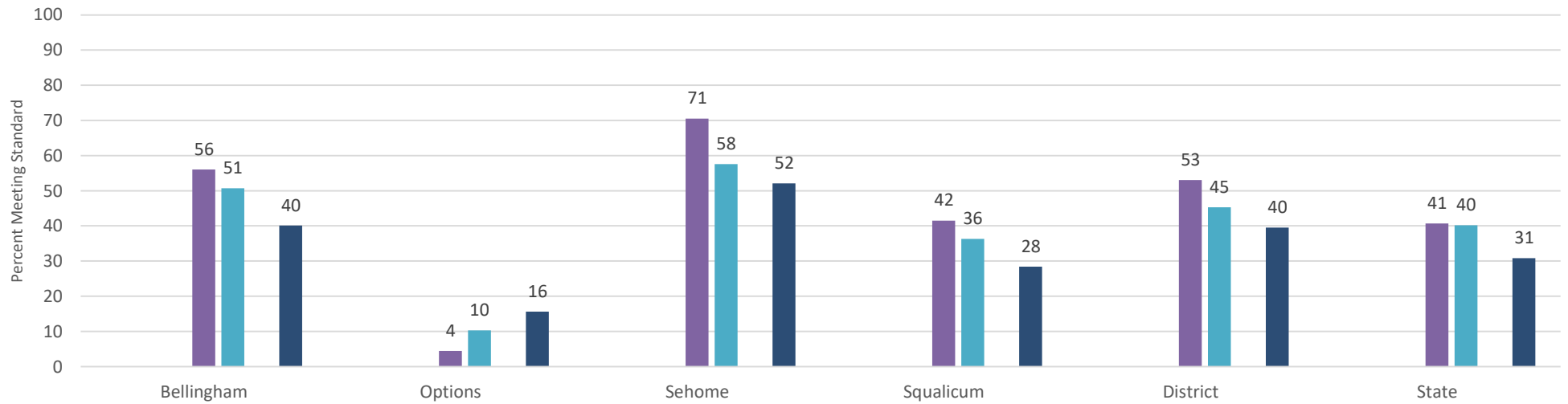
Grade 8 Math Proficiency Rates

■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022



Grade 10 Math Proficiency Rates

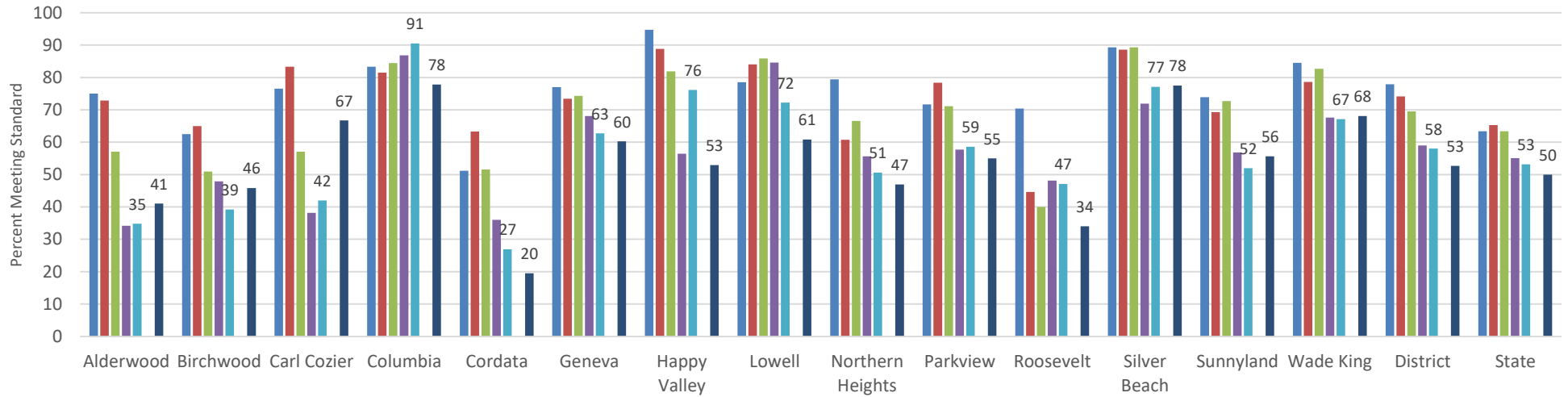
■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

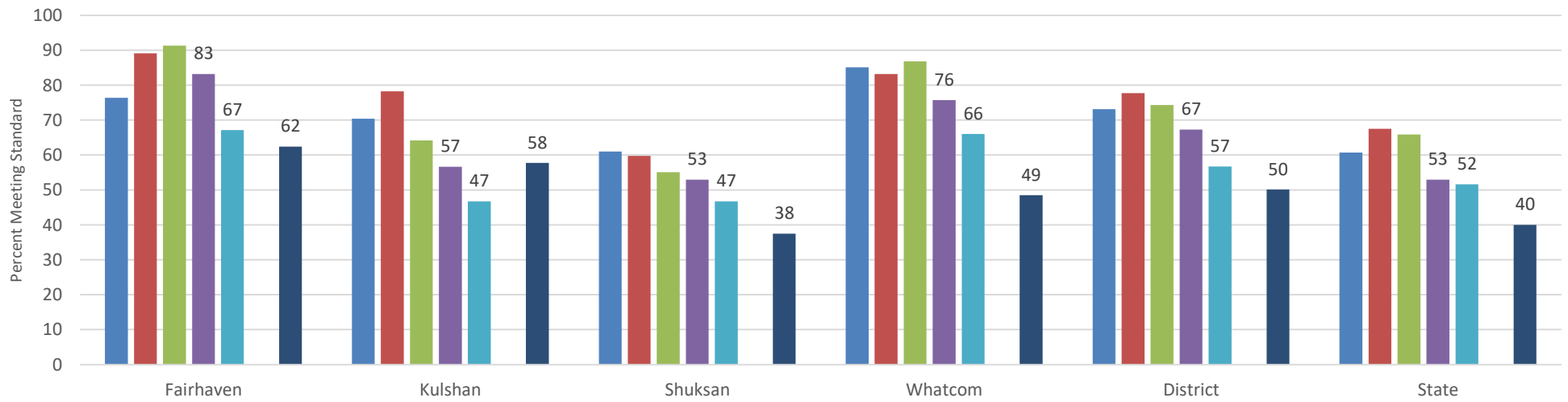
Grade 5 Science Proficiency Rates

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Grade 8 Science Proficiency Rates

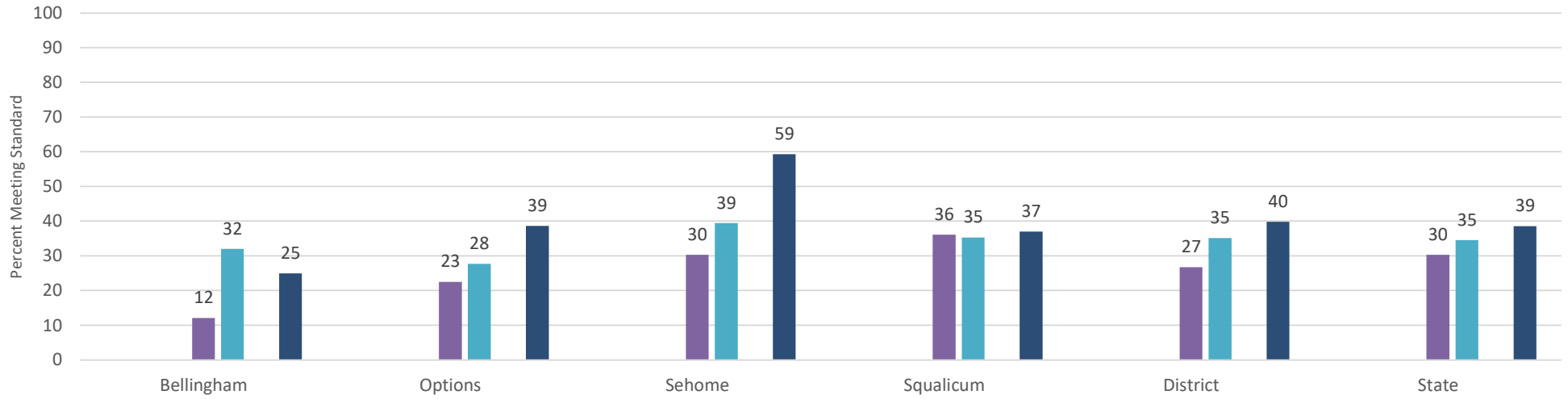
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 COVID 2022



Bellingham Schools Proficiency Rates from 2015 to 2022

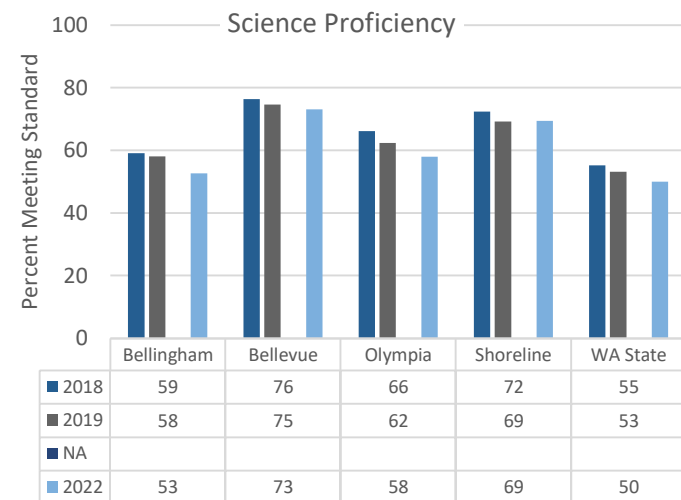
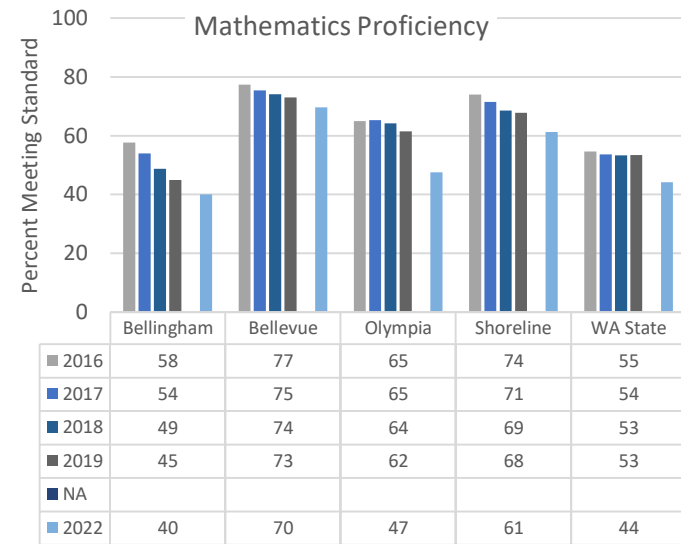
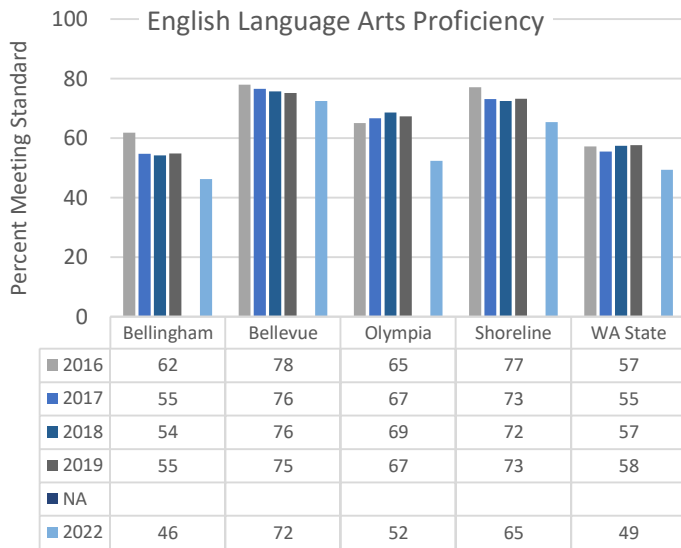
Grade 11 Science Proficiency Rates

■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ COVID ■ 2022

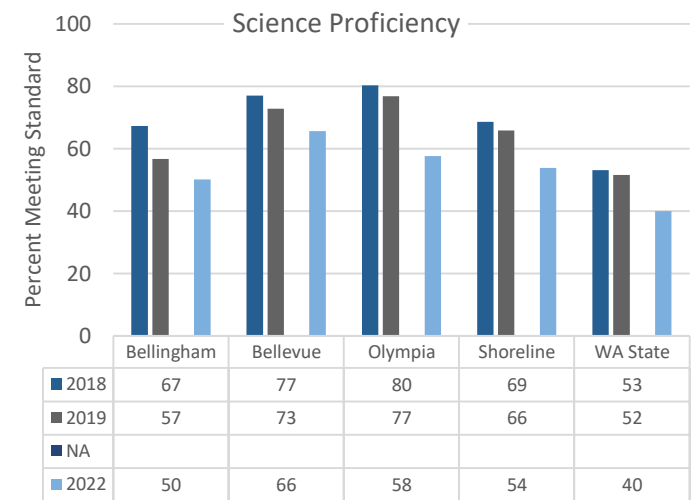
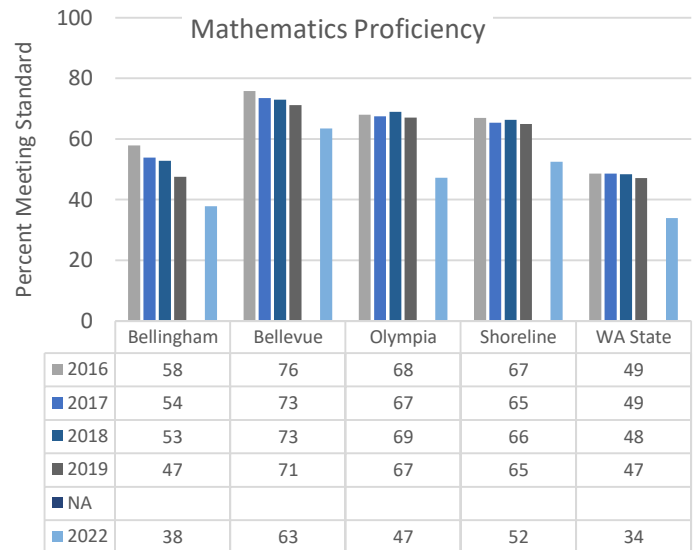
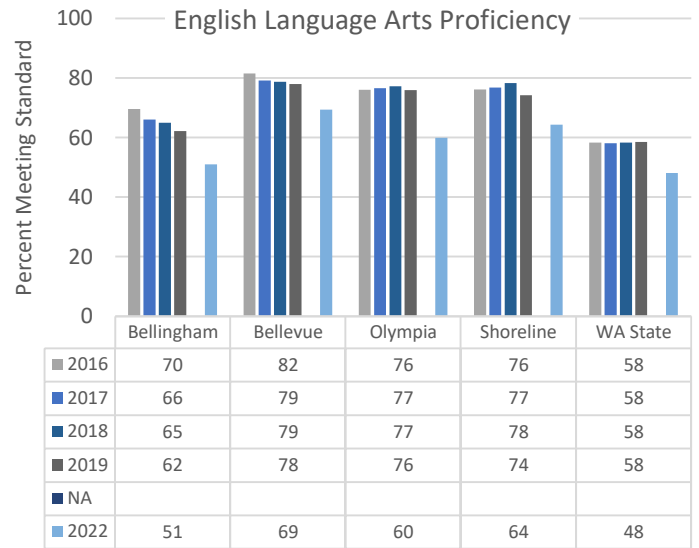


Percent Meeting Standard on State Tests for High-Bar Comparison Districts

All Students Proficient in Grades 3-5

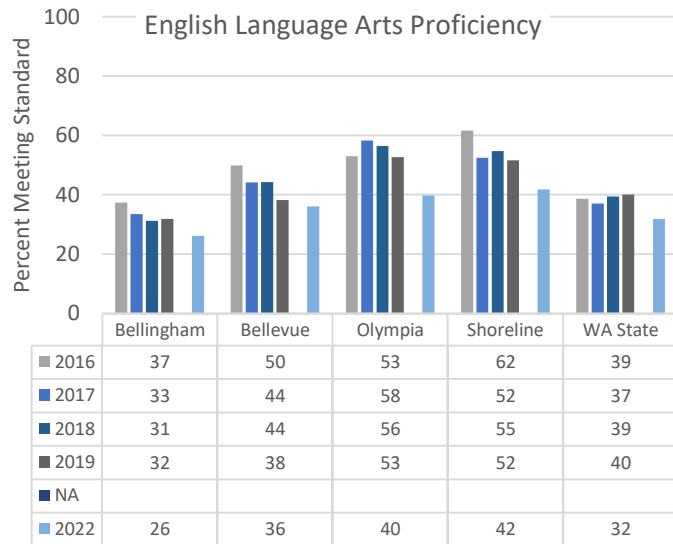


All Students Proficient in Grades 6-8

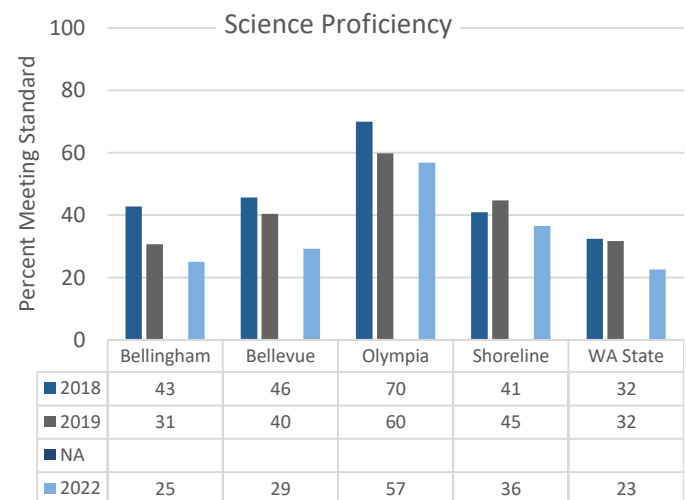
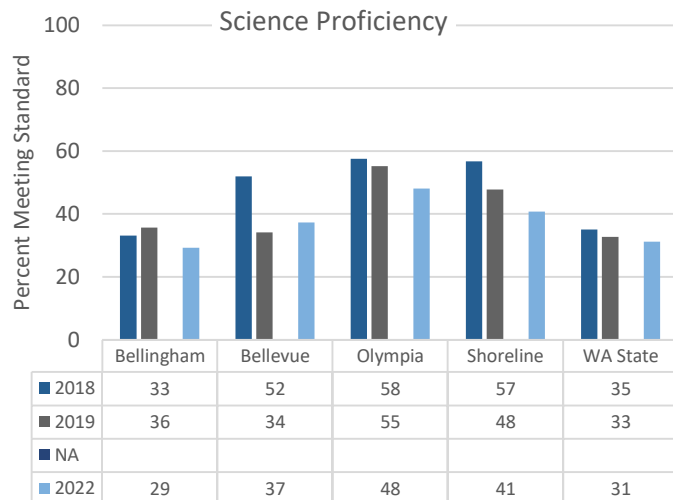
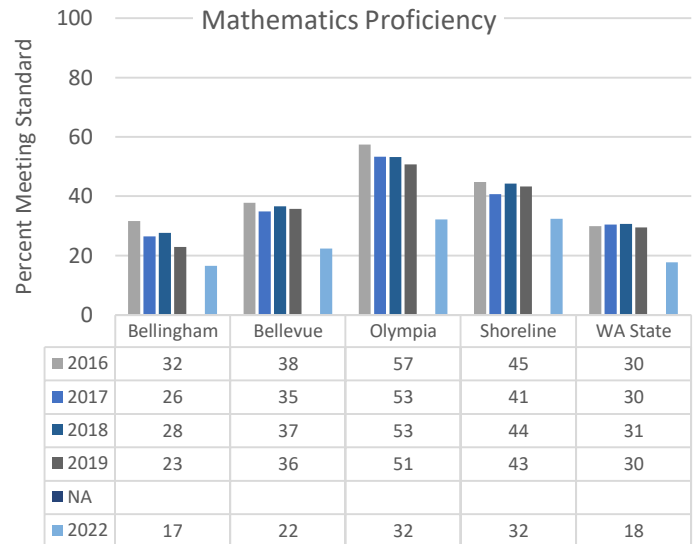
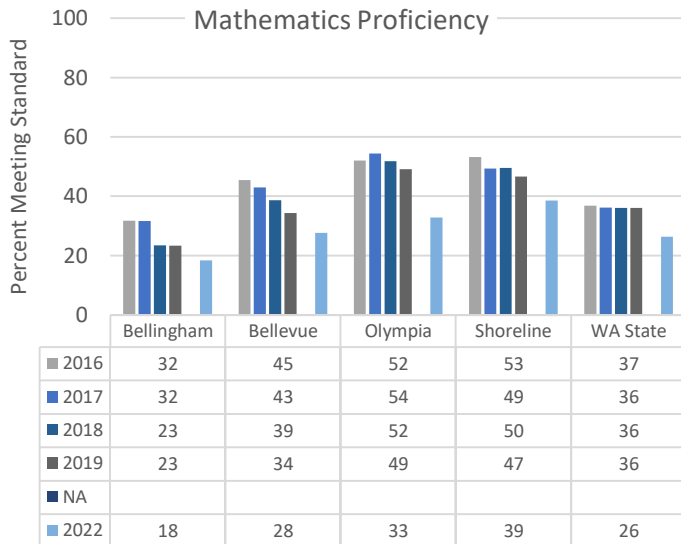
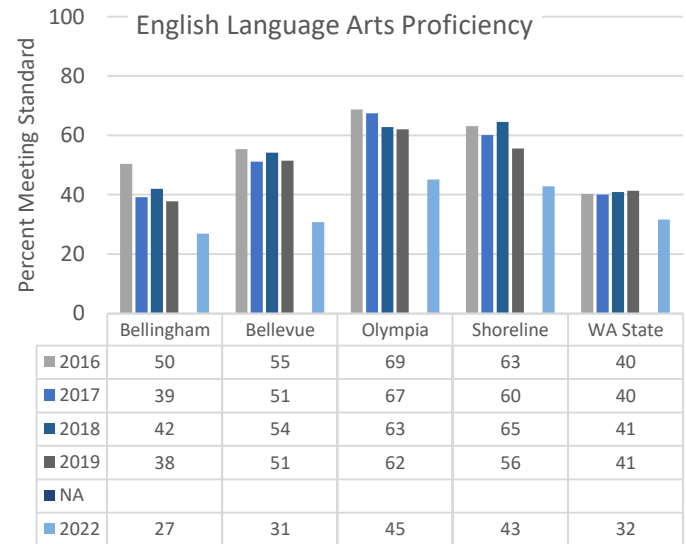


Percent Meeting Standard on State Tests for High-Bar Comparison Districts

Hispanic/Latinx Students Proficient in Grades 3-5

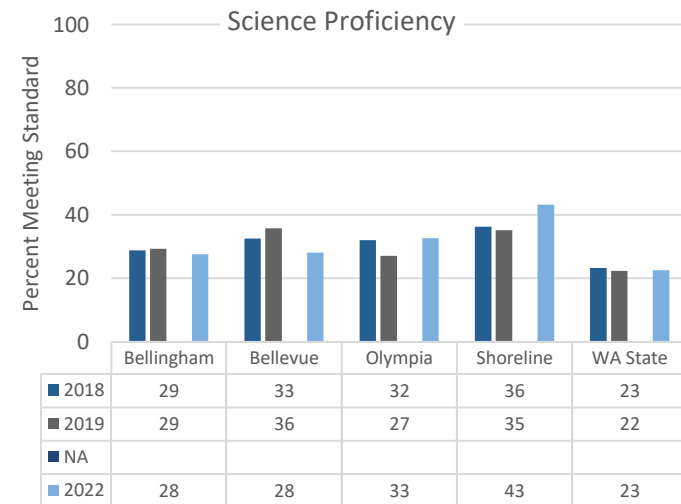
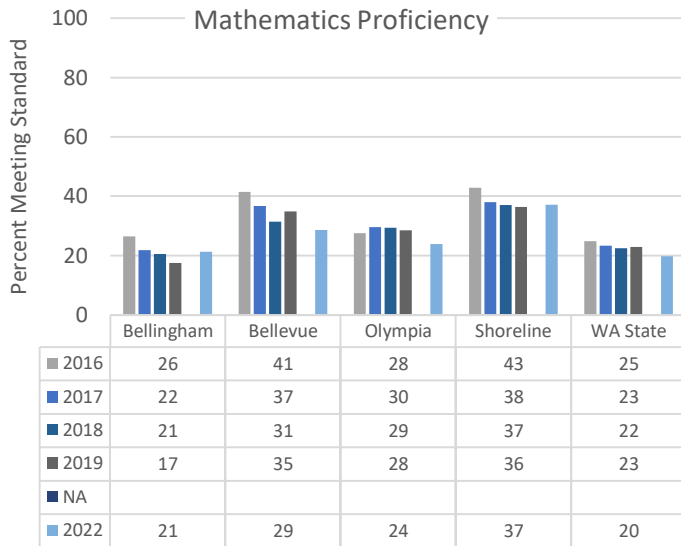
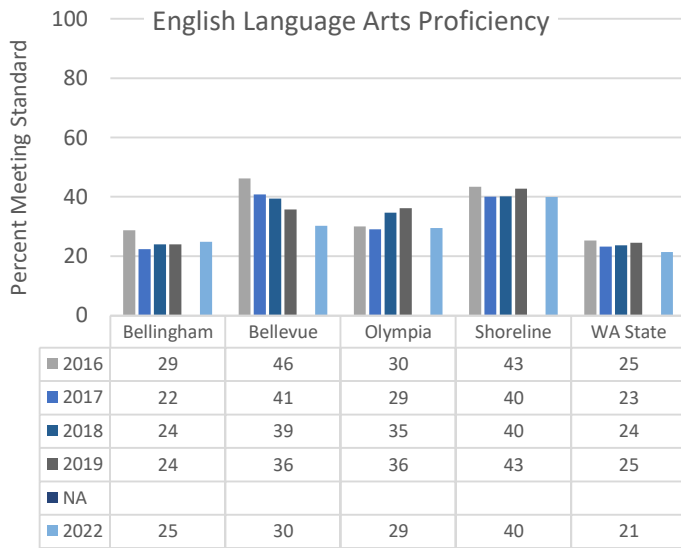


Hispanic/Latinx Students Proficient in Grades 6-8

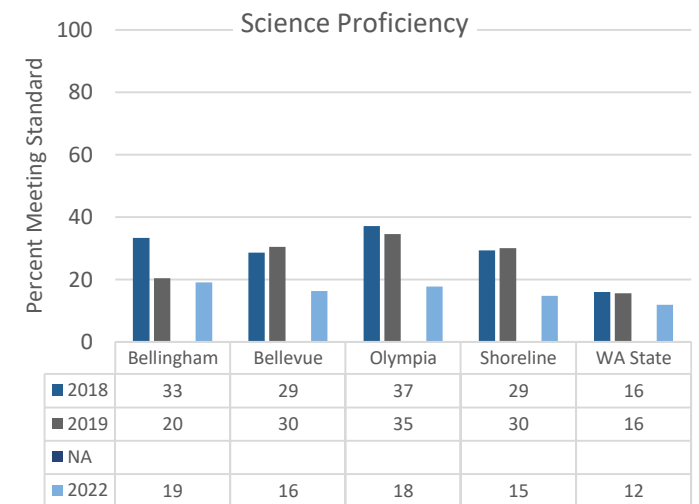
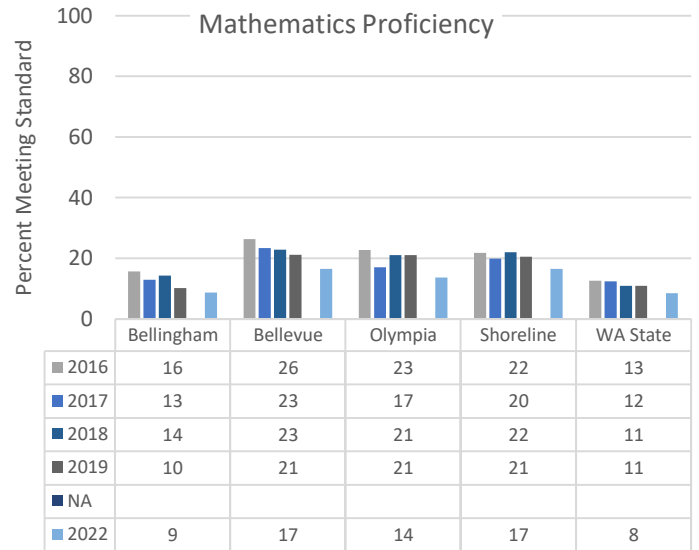
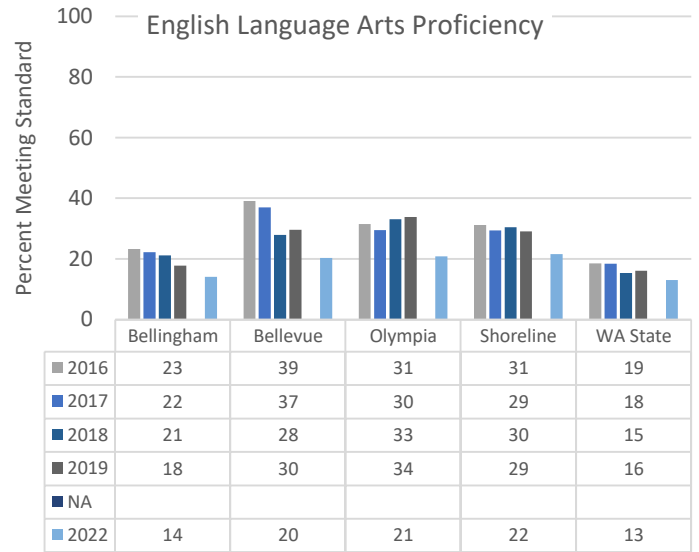


Percent Meeting Standard on State Tests for High-Bar Comparison Districts

Students with IEPs Proficient in Grades 3-5

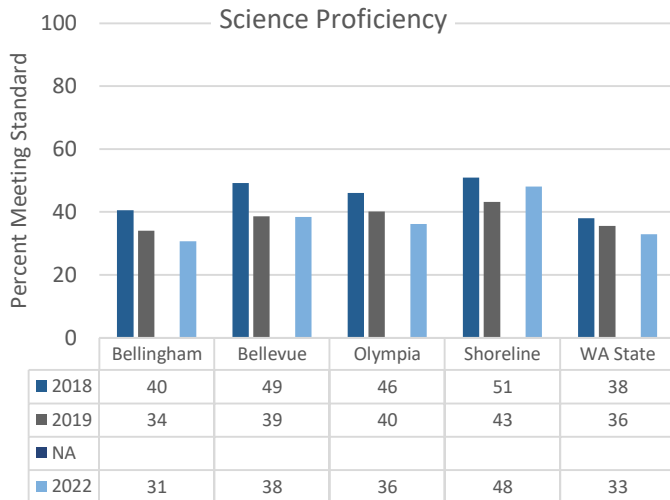
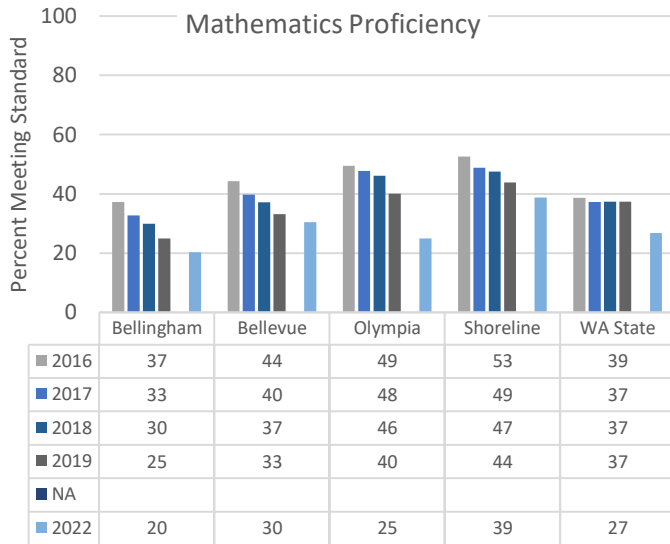
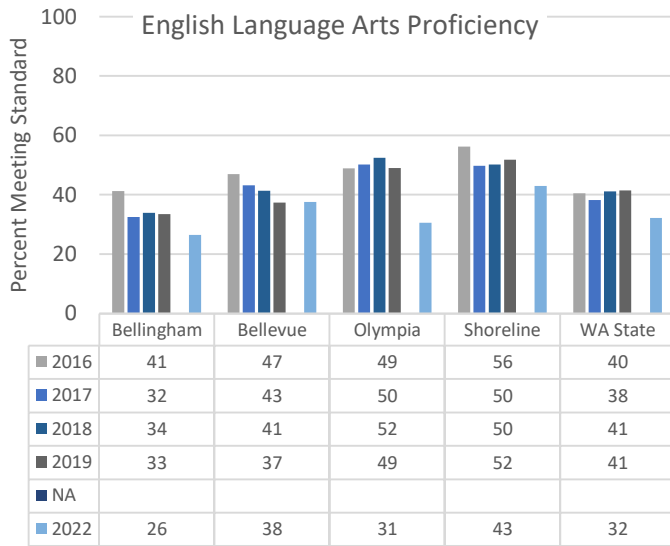


Students with IEPs Proficient in Grades 6-8

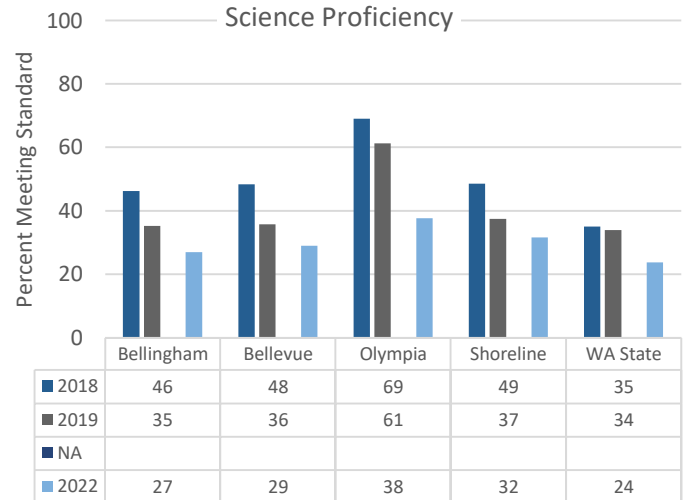
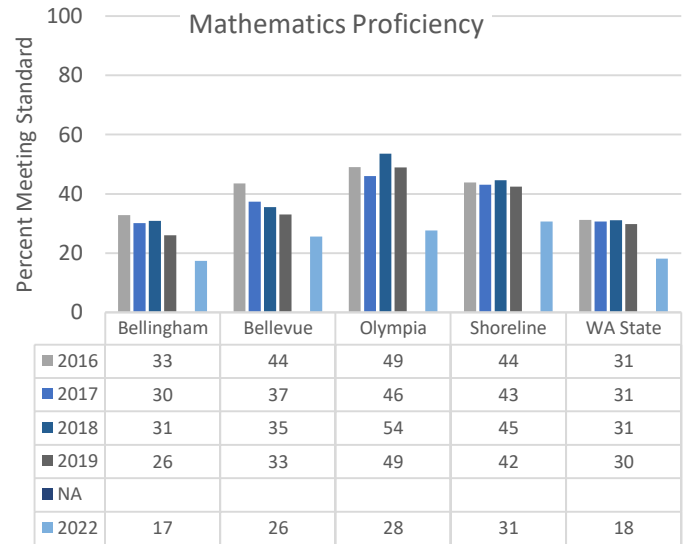
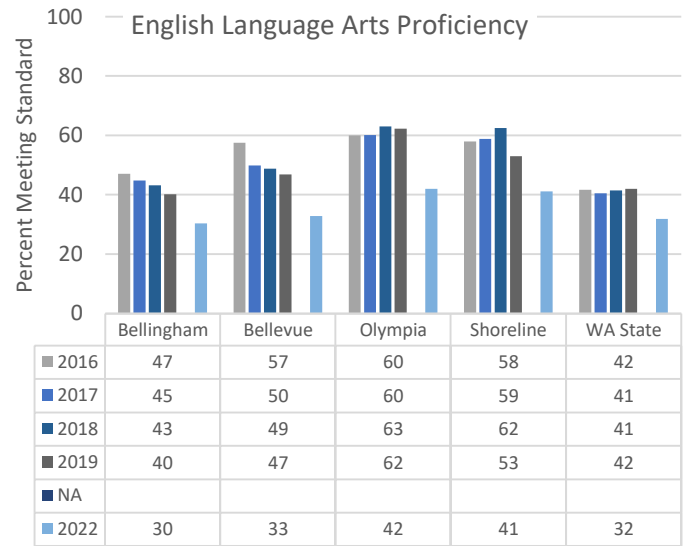


Percent Meeting Standard on State Tests for High-Bar Comparison Districts

Low Income Students Proficient in Grades 3-5

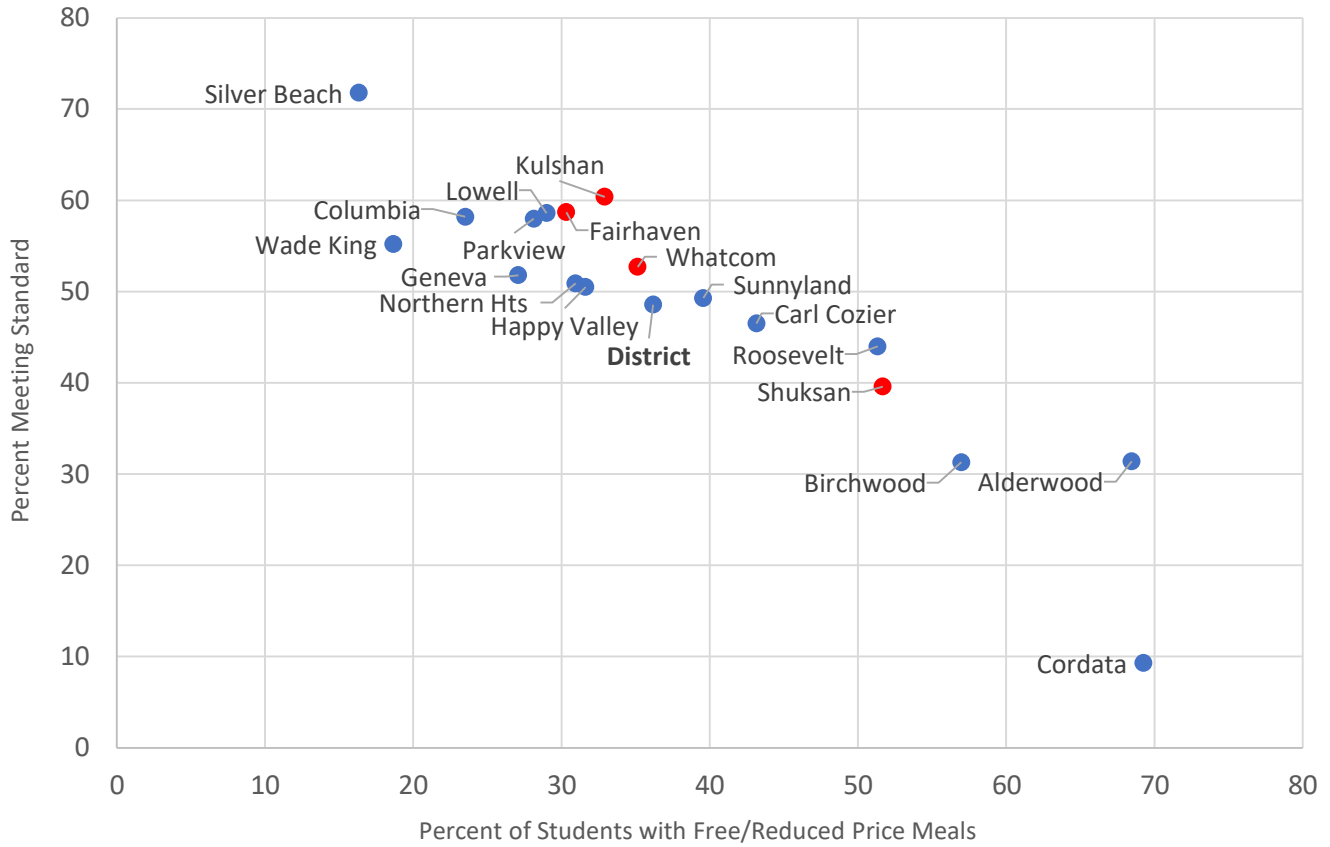


Low Income Students Proficient in Grades 6-8

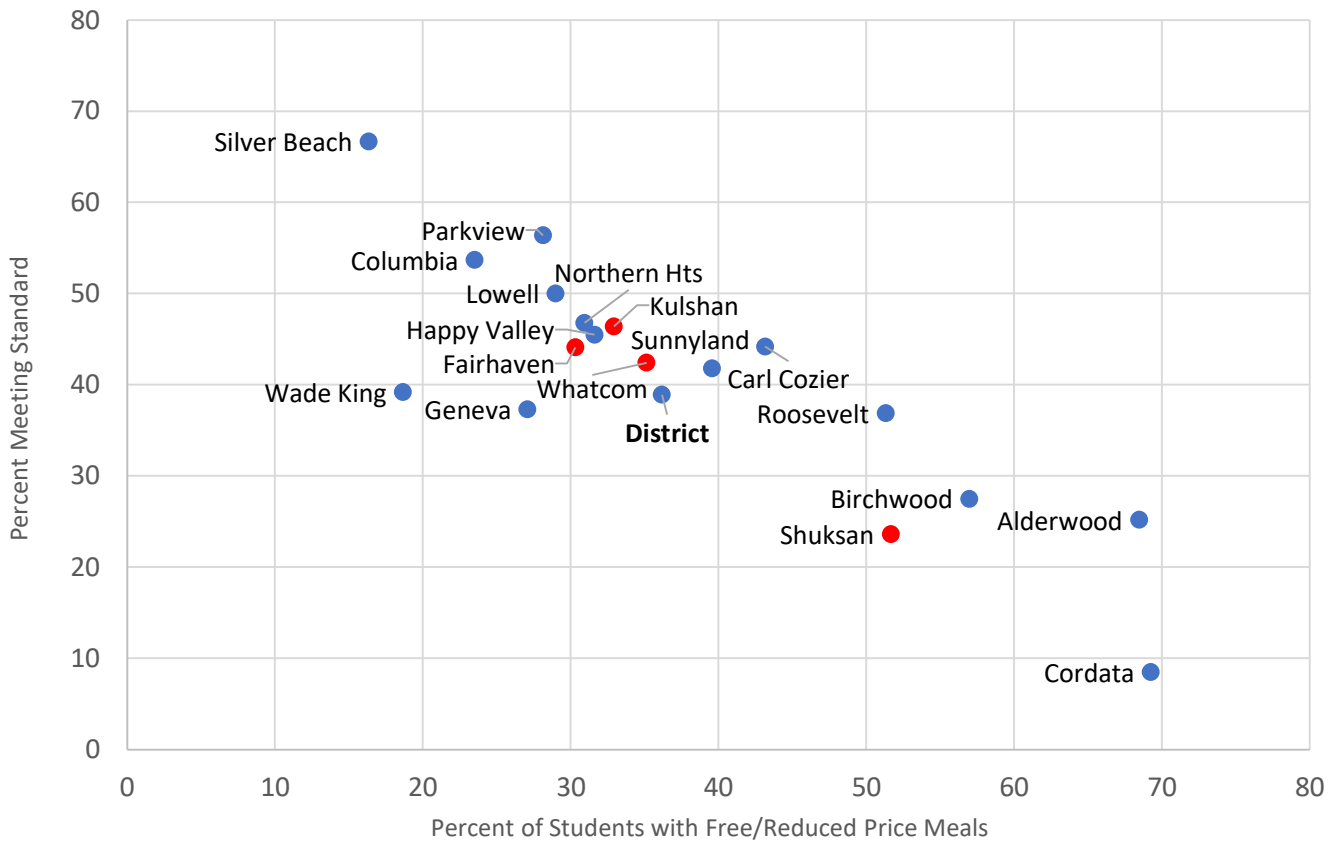


Proficiency by Low Income Rate for Bellingham Schools

2022 English Language Arts - All Students by School

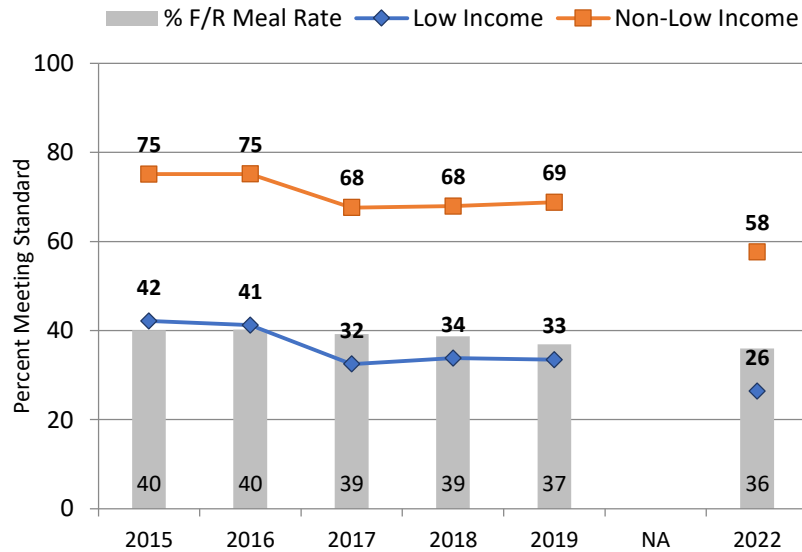


2022 Mathematics - All Students by School

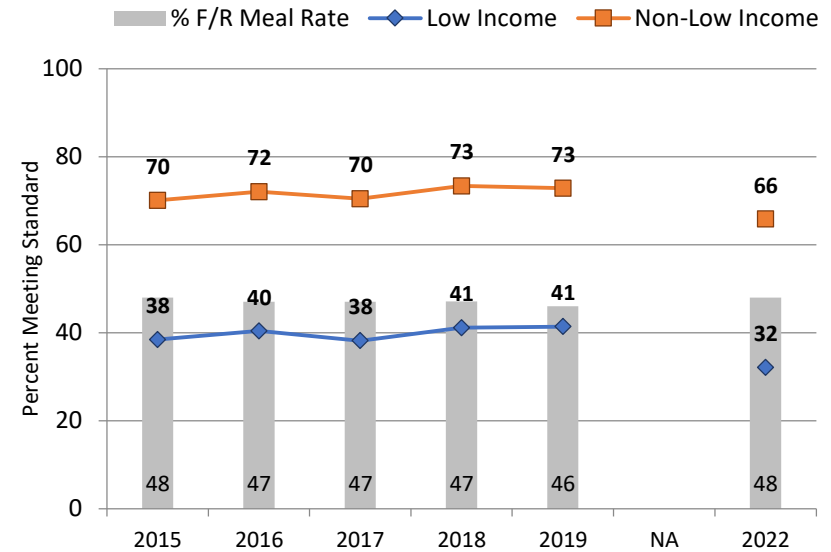


Proficiency Gap Trends for Students from Low-Income Households

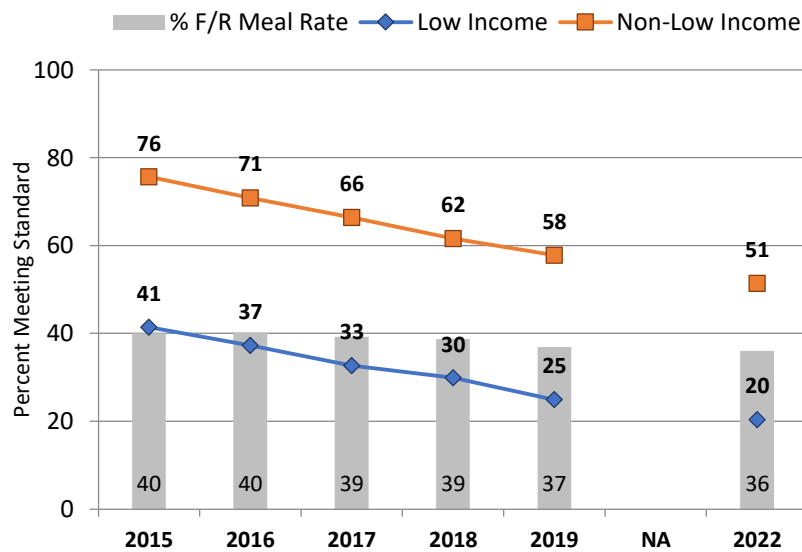
Grades 3-5 ELA - Bellingham Public Schools



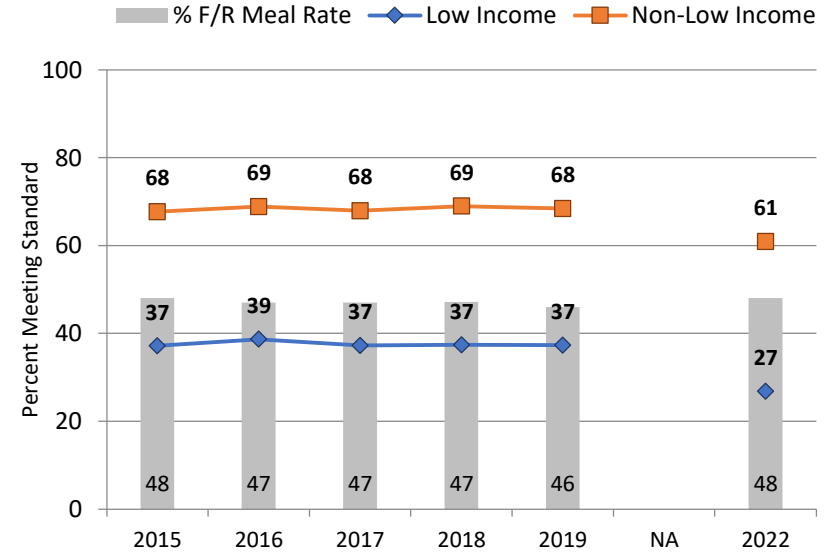
Grades 3-5 ELA - Washington State



Grades 3-5 Math - Bellingham Public Schools

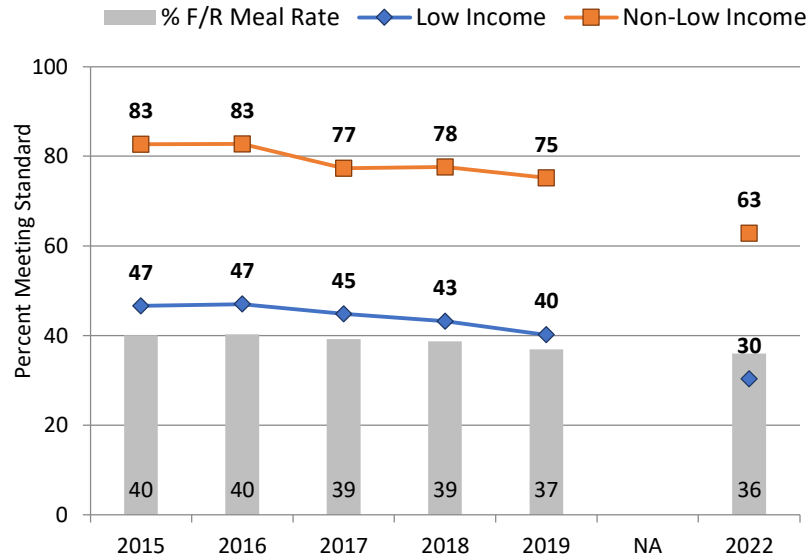


Grades 3-5 Math - Washington State

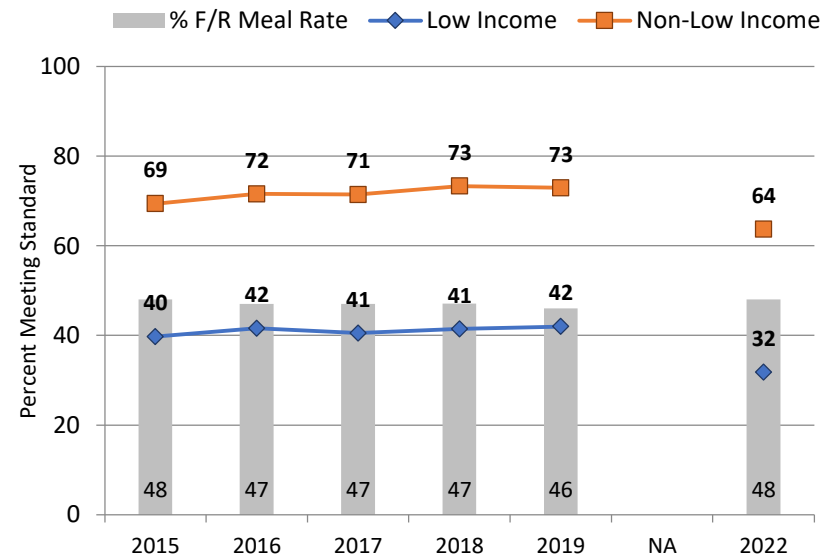


Proficiency Gap Trends for Students from Low-Income Households

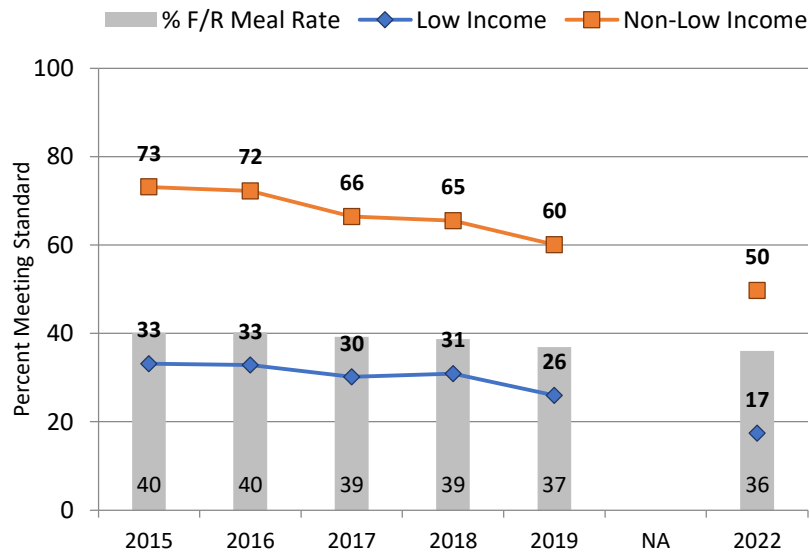
Grades 6-8 ELA - Bellingham Public Schools



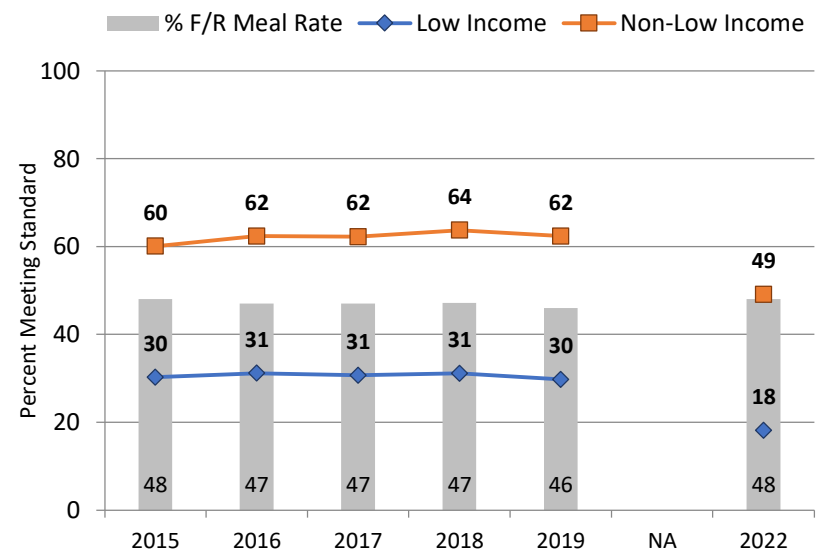
Grades 6-8 ELA - Washington State



Grades 6-8 Math - Bellingham Public Schools

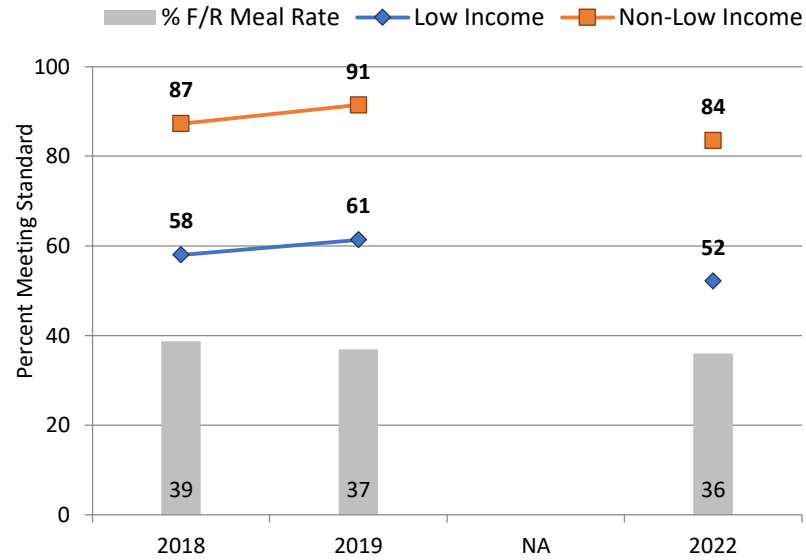


Grades 6-8 Math - Washington State

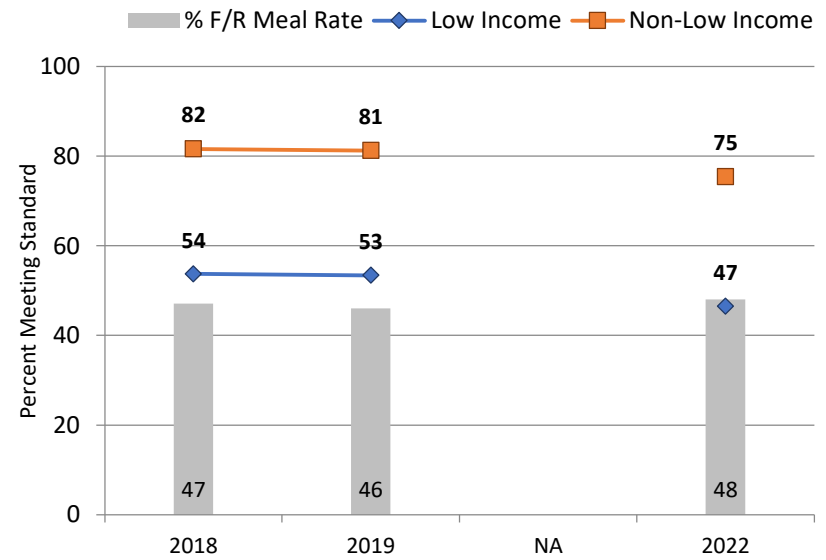


Proficiency Gap Trends for Students from Low-Income Households

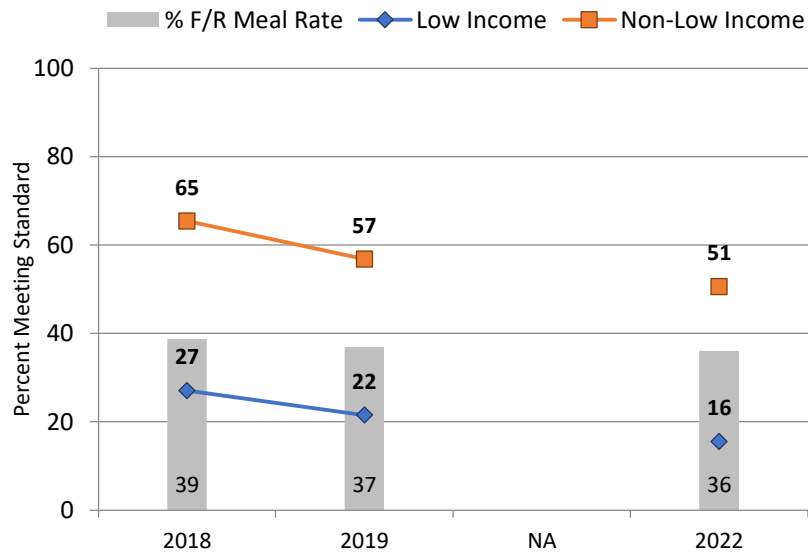
Grade 10 ELA - Bellingham Public Schools



Grade 10 ELA - Washington State



Grade 10 Math - Bellingham Public Schools



Grade 10 Math - Washington State

