

Relationships Between Poverty and School Performance

Reframing what it means to lead a high performing school

Today's webinar

- + 45 minutes + Q&A
- + Listen-only mode
- + Submit questions via the chat box
- + Recorded and shareable
- + Short survey





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Why I became curious





People's ideas about relationships between poverty and performance

- + Everyone was sure of one thing:
 - Schools with fewer low-income students have higher achievement



Three theories about poverty and which schools show more growth

High-income schools

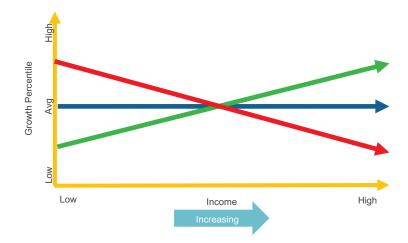
- All the experienced teachers
- + Supports at home

High-poverty schools

- + Additional resources and policy focus
- Urgency to catch them up

Not sure

Come to think of it, I don't know





POLL

Let's find out what you think

Which schools show more growth?

- + High-income
- High-poverty
- + Neither
- + Not sure



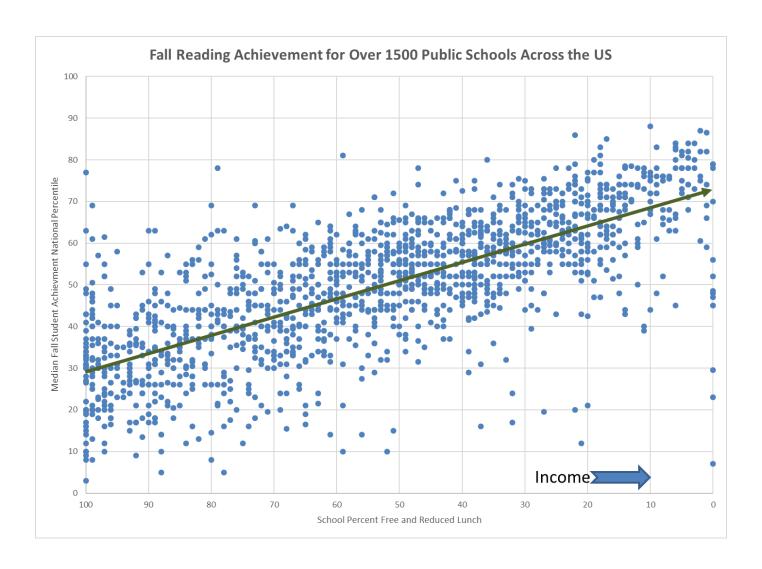
Why NWEA and MAP Growth?

- + Partner base is approximately 20% of the nations' public schools
- Adaptive design produces an accurate measurement of all students regardless of their achievement level
- Scale shows student progress over time in a simple manner
- Student achievement and growth norms
 - Nationally representative
 - Control for starting achievement and instructional weeks
 - Support comparisons across subjects and grades
 - Simple to aggregate





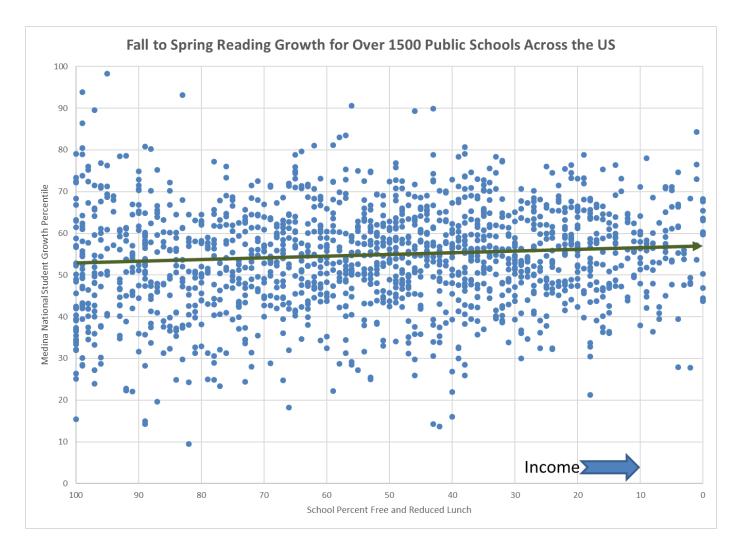
Achievement is strongly related to student poverty





Level of challenge a school faces doesn't explain

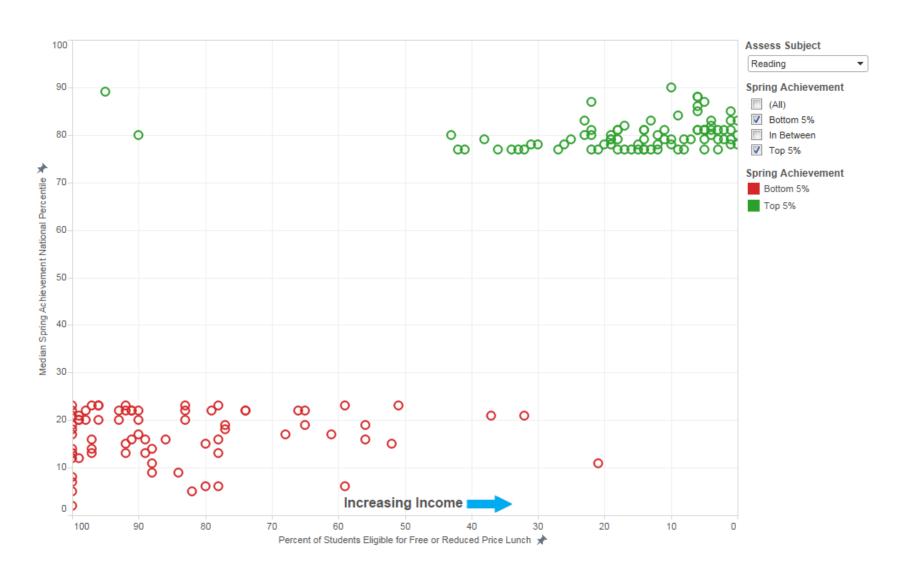
growth







Top and bottom 5% of schools are rewarded or sanctioned (Spring achievement)





Many lowest achieving schools grow students comparably to high achieving schools



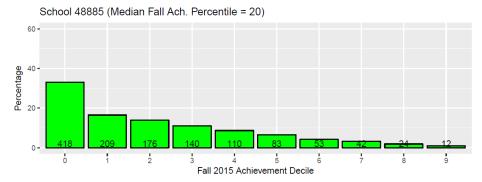


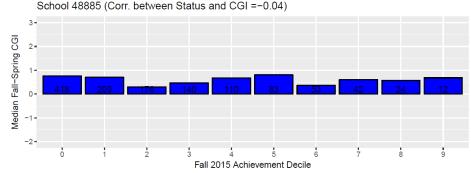


Two high poverty, low achieving schools that grew students well

Low achieving Grows all students well

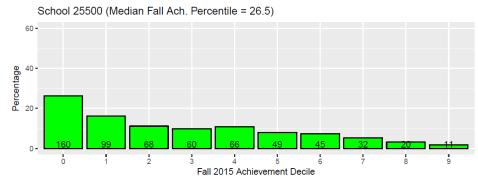
Fall Achievement = 20th percentile Fall to Spring Growth = 72nd percentile (97% FRL)

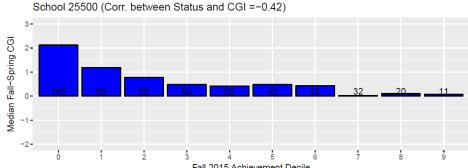




Low achieving Grows lowest achieving more

Fall Achievement = 26th percentile Fall to Spring Growth = 80th percentile (100% FRL)

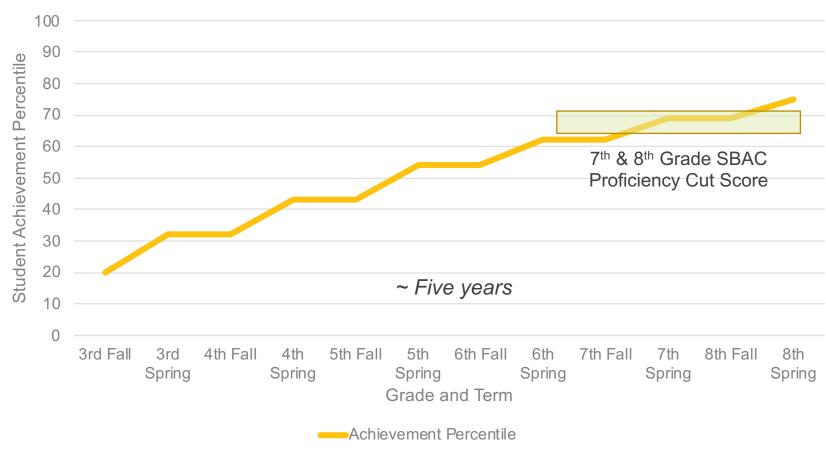






Low achievement takes years of growth to overcome



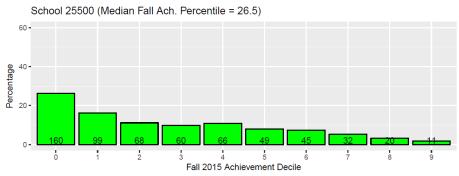


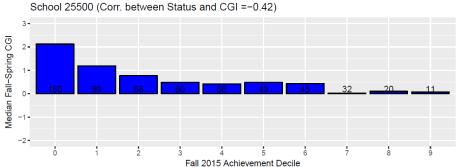


Low achieving schools that create learning need to be evaluated and supported differently

Low achieving Grows lowest achieving more

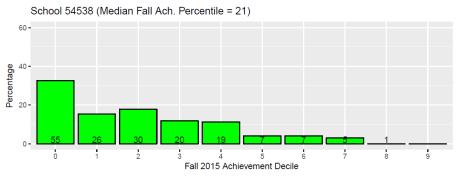
Rated "F" by state accountability system (100% FRL)

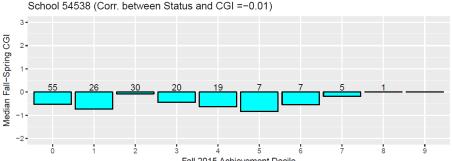




Low achieving Grows students less than average

Rated "One-Star" by state accountability system (93% FRL)



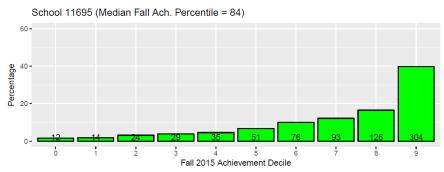


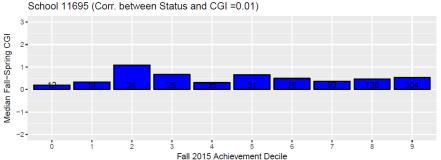


Transparency about school performance is important for all stakeholders

High achieving Grows all students well

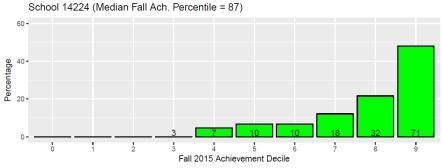
82.2% met or exceeded on state assessment (11% FRL)

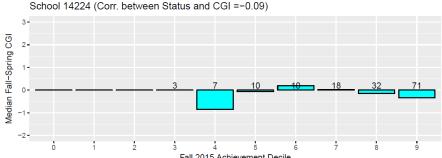




High achieving Grows students less than average

Rated "Excelling" by state accountability system (7% FRL)







Next Research

- Define "high growth for all" schools
- Describe the population
- Investigate their impact on proficiency rates
- Then move on to "how did they do it" hopefully



Three study takeaways

- + Great work is going on in challenging environments
- Judging schools predominantly on achievement introduces a strong bias against schools serving populations typically disenfranchised, where judging them based on growth does not
- Regulations protect from undue harm and ensure transparency
 - Ideally catch-up growth for lowest achievers coupled with good growth for all
 - Must report both achievement and growth and put them in context





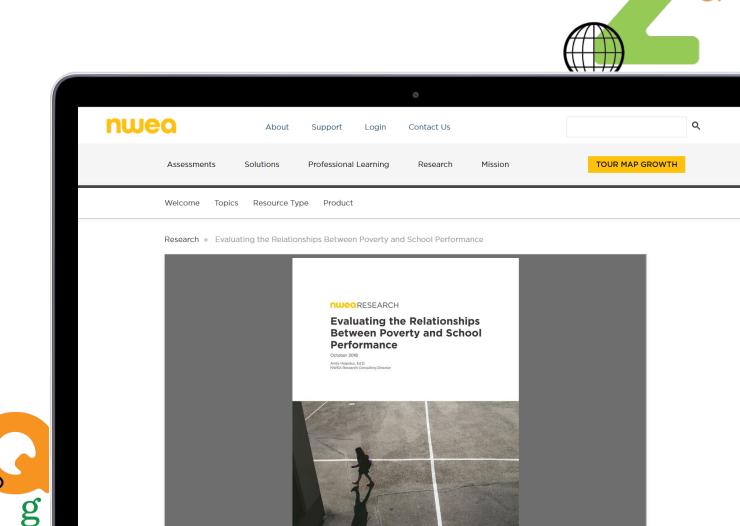
Three takeaways for you

- **THE** Leadership Challenge is *High Growth*
 - All schools
 - All grades
 - Every year
- + Be clear when you speak about "Performance"
- + Own both current results and the future
 - Admit shortcomings
 - Explain plan for improvement
 - Use results to build urgency



Get the study

+ NWEA.us/study

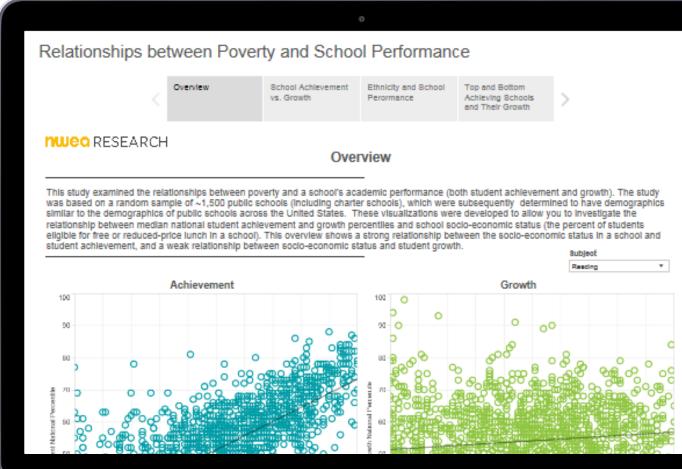




View the data gallery

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+ NWEA.org/research-data-galleries/





All schools can be winners!!!





SUITE





