

How do you measure how well a school is doing? In our estimation, it's more than scores on high-stakes tests. Schools should show that they are supporting children along the educational pipeline toward college, career, and community readiness. Are our students attending school? Are they graduating? Are they going to college? And how successfully are schools reducing the achievement gap between high-needs and non-high needs students?

The Strive HI Performance System was designed to account for these factors in student success. Initially created in 2013 by a U.S. Department of Education waiver from certain aspects of the former No Child Left Behind Act, Strive HI has been refocused by the goals and priorities of the U.S. Department of Education's Every Student Succeeds Act and the Hawai'i Strive HI Performance System. The Strive HI Performance System provides a common foundation of expectations for public education, centering on closing the achievement gap to ensure equity and excellence in our schools.

Learn more at <http://bit.ly/StriveHISystem>

2021 Strive HI Statewide Snapshot

This annual summary of the state's performance on key indicators of student success shows the state's progress on federally-required indicators under the Every Student Succeeds Act; in addition to state-adopted measures focused on student equity, achievement, and success. These results help inform action for teachers, principals, and other stakeholders.

About the Hawai'i DOE

Hawai'i's public school system was founded on October 15, 1840 by King Kamehameha III. It is the oldest public school system west of the Mississippi. Our 294 schools (257 public, 37 charter) belong to one statewide public school district with 15 regional Complex Areas.

OUR MISSION

We serve our community by developing the academic, character, and social-emotional well-being of our students to the fullest potential. We work with partners, families, and communities to ensure that all students reach their aspirations from early learning through college, career, and citizenship.

OUR VISION

Hawai'i's students are educated, healthy, and joyful lifelong learners who contribute positively to our community and global society.

NĀ HOPENA A'O (HĀ)

A framework of outcomes that reflects our core values and beliefs in action, throughout the school system and the communities in which our schools reside, to develop the competencies that strengthen a sense of belonging, responsibility, excellence, aloha, total-well-being and Hawai'i ("BREATH" or HĀ) in ourselves, students and others. With a foundation in Hawaiian values, language, culture and history, HĀ reflects the uniqueness of Hawai'i and is meaningful in all places of learning. Learn more at <http://bit.ly/NaHopenaAo>.

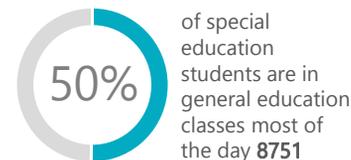
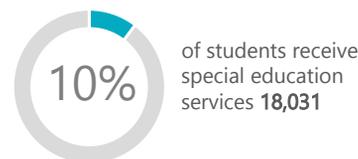
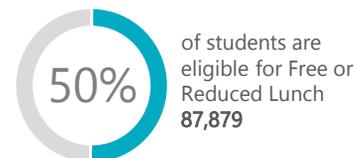
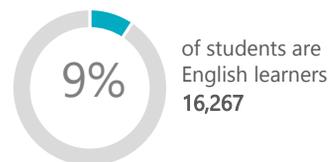
Interim Superintendent

Keith T. Hayashi

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HawaiiPublicSchools.org

174,704
students enrolled



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Pandemic Related Considerations When Assessing Strive HI Results

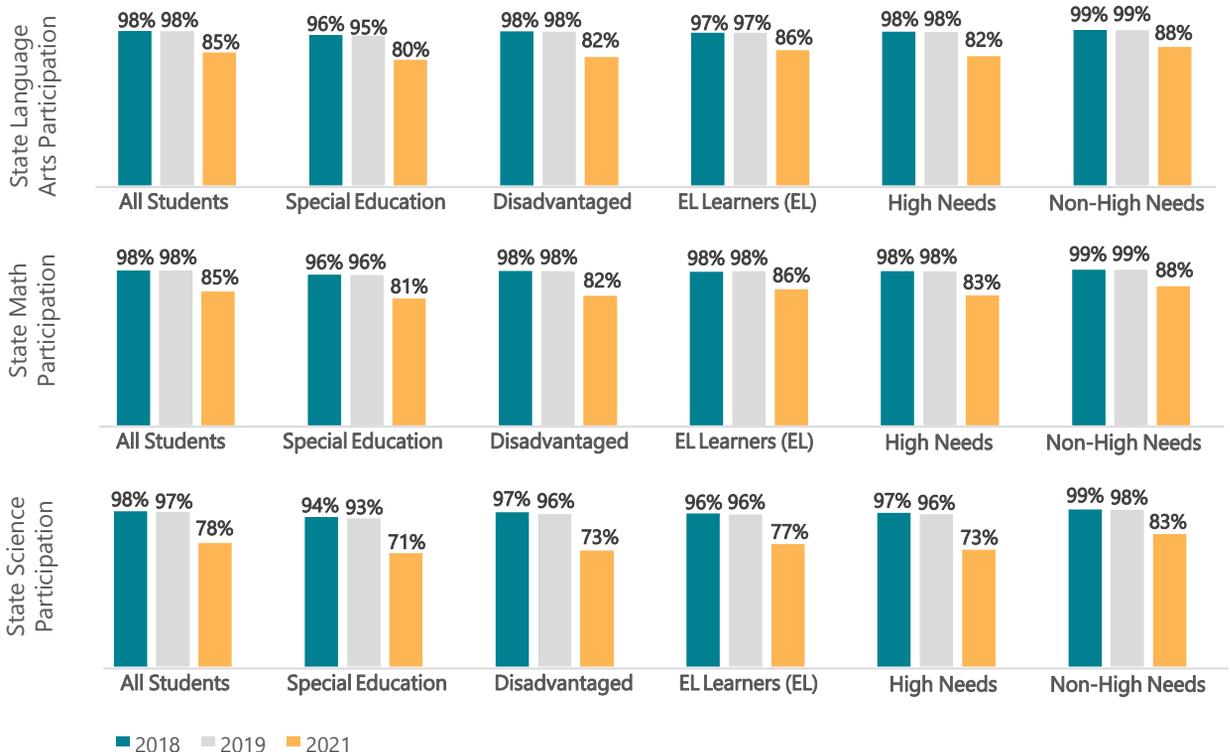
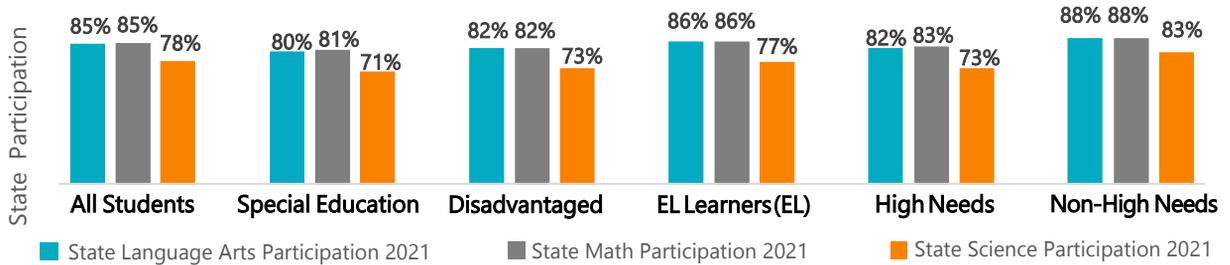
Throughout this 2020-21 school year (SY), numerous pandemic-related challenges arose across Hawai'i's public schools. Many challenges were common across schools, yet others were unique to a particular school or group of schools within a particular geographic area. The pandemic's impact on instruction and learning had an effect on teachers and students, and those conditions should be considered when examining student achievement and school performance results.

This section provides important contextual information that should be considered when assessing 2021 Strive HI results, and when comparing 2021 results to prior year results. To the extent data were available, several key metrics are presented to provide context to learning, instruction, and test-taking during the past school year, including participation rates, students learning modalities, and access to adequate digital devices and internet connectivity.

How many students participated in testing?

These bar charts display participation rates across language arts, math, and science for All Students and high-needs subgroups. Consideration should be given to the following: (A) Participation rates should always be taken into consideration when reviewing proficiency results, and especially so, when students' modes of learning, instruction, and test-taking options are disrupted or altered during the school year; (B) Statewide participation rates should be compared across key subgroups; a (C) Participation rates allow readers to judge the extent proficiency and other test derived results such as growth, achievement gap, and 3rd and 8th grade literacy rates, are representative of all students eligible to test; and (D) When participation rates drop below 95%, one should ask, "To what extent are these results reflective of all students eligible to test?" "Are certain student subgroups over- or under-represented?" "Do those differences skew achievement results?" The following link provides guidelines and considerations when examining achievement results derived from low-participation rates, as well as other important pandemic related considerations: Appropriate Use of SY 2020-21 Hawai'i Statewide Assessment Program (HSAP) Results.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mve1u1iXV6MQW3idks0mEd7la76YB4g2/view?usp=sharing>



In what learning environment did students receive instruction?

This bar chart shows the percent of students receiving instruction completely in-person or in a blended or completely virtual setting. Consideration should be given to the following: (A) Students' learning modality varied across schools; (B) Some students seemed to achieve better in-person, while blended or completely virtual settings may have been more conducive to learning for other students; (C) A student's learning modality can serve as a useful comparison when examining individual student achievement based on their learning modality, however, caution should be given when drawing such conclusions; and (D) Certain students may be more likely to attend in-person compared to other types of students, that is, students with disabilities. Schools may look into these students to determine if that is the case before drawing conclusions about performance based on students' learning modality.

State Learning Environment



Source: Office of Information Technology Services (OITS)

How many students did not have adequate digital devices or internet access?

The following show the number and percent of students who did not have a digital device or internet access to adequately engage in distance learning.

State Device Gap

3,312
out of
166,758
or 1.9%
of students did not
have a device for
connectivity.

State Internet Access Gap

4,827
out of
166,758
or 2.8%
of students did not
have internet
access.

Source: Office of Information Technology Services (OITS)



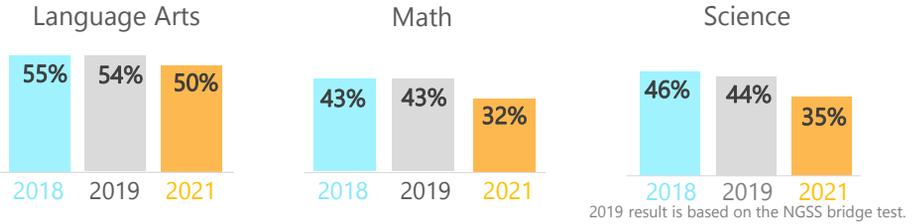
2021 Strive HI Statewide Snapshot

IMPORTANT: Due to COVID-19, in SY 2020, no statewide tests were administered. In SY 2021, Hawai'i public schools administered a shortened version of the statewide assessment, a skip-year growth methodology was used, and participation rate penalties were waived as approved by the U.S. Department of Education.



How are students performing in each subject?

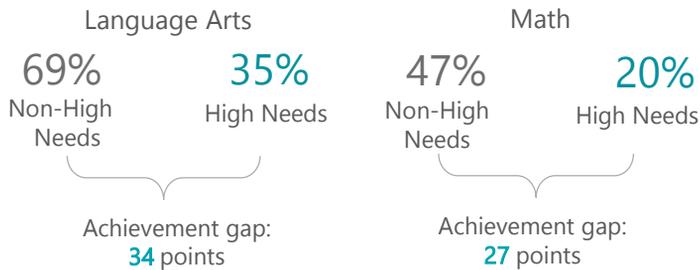
State assessments measure the percent of students **meeting the standard/who are proficient**.



How are student subgroups performing?

High Needs: English learners, economically disadvantaged, and students receiving special education services.

Non-High Needs: All other students.



26% of students learning English are **on-track** to English language proficiency.



How are students' academic progress measured?

HSA-Alt & KAEO tests show the percent of students making **academic growth** each year.



How many students are prepared for transition?

76% of 3rd graders read near, at, or above grade level

77% of 8th graders read near, at, or above grade level

85% of 9th grade students were **promoted** to 10th grade on-time

61% of students completed a **Career & Technical Education** program by 12th grade

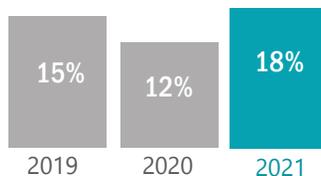
86% of students **graduated** on-time

50% of students enrolled in **postsecondary institutions** the fall after graduation



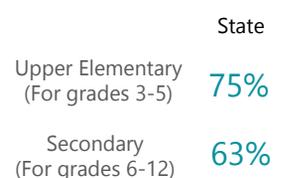
How many students missed 15 or more days of school?

Chronic absenteeism is the percentage of students who are absent **15 or more days** during the school year.¹



How do students feel positively about their school?

As measured by the Panorama Student Perception Survey.



¹2020 chronic absenteeism is based on absences only through the end of the third quarter (3/13/20). As such, the rate is not directly comparable with years prior to or following 2020, which were based on absences through May 1 of each school year.