

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>

2022 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>.

Superintendent

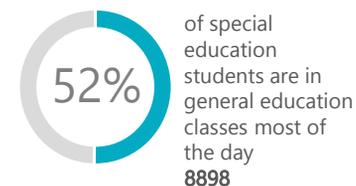
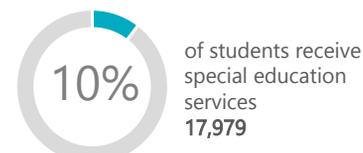
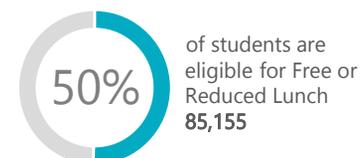
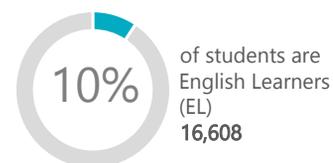
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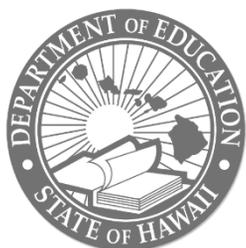
171,600

students enrolled



Your source for education news

Visit our website, HawaiiPublicSchools.org, to sign up for our newsletters, go deeper on data, and to read profiles of schools that are improving student outcomes and helping them reach their career, college and community aspirations. Join us on social media:





Pandemic Related Considerations When Assessing Strive HI Results

Throughout this 2021-22 school year (SY), numerous pandemic-related challenges arose across Hawaii'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.

Chronic Absenteeism and the Pandemic?

(For 2022 results, see Page 4)

In school year 2021-22, there was a substantial, statewide increase in the chronic absenteeism rate. These increases were largely pandemic related and schools had very little control over such absences. While schools continued to implement follow-up procedures for absent students, the impact was minimal given the large number of students kept home due to several pandemic related factors. A number of factors described below were also seen nationally and are not unique to Hawaii only.

It is important to reiterate that the purpose of the Strive HI Chronic Absenteeism Measure is to identify schools where a substantial proportion of students did not receive the full year of instructional time. The measure is not intended to place fault with schools and is based on all student absences, both unexcused and excused absences. The following is a summary of key pandemic related factors that contributed to the large increase in chronic absenteeism rates across schools.

Statewide factors

The single most influential factor attributable to 2021-22 absences was due to COVID infections and quarantines due to potential exposure. Increases in absences and peaks in infection rates were consistently mirrored during September – November 2021 (Delta variant) and January – May 2022 (Omicron variant). Key factors observed included the following:

- Elementary students were disproportionately negatively impacted, accounting for over half of 2021-22 chronically absent students.
- Vaccinations for elementary age students were not readily available through the first half of the school year.
- Vaccine apprehension resulting in parents/guardians more likely to keep their child home knowing he/she is vaccinated.
- Changes with COVID exposure/infection guidance caused confusion around when students should attend or not attend school.
- Exposure or infection of a single student impacting an entire household including multiple school aged siblings.
- Convenient and abundant access to home tests increased identification of positive results (including non-symptomatic cases) resulting in isolation and quarantines within the household.

Localized factors

The following are localized factors that were reported to increase absences. One was clustered in an individual complex area and the other disproportionately impacted a specific island:

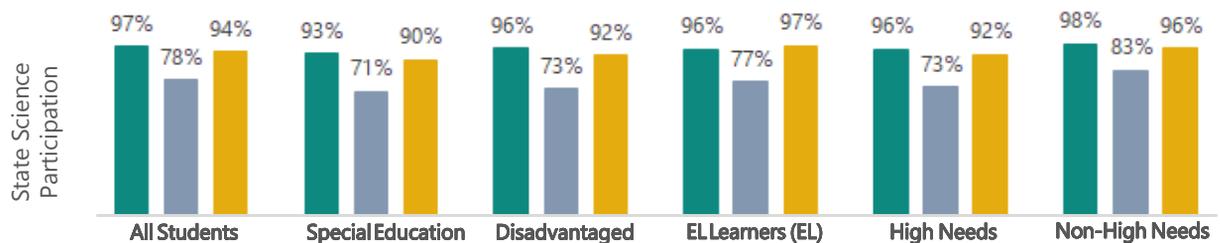
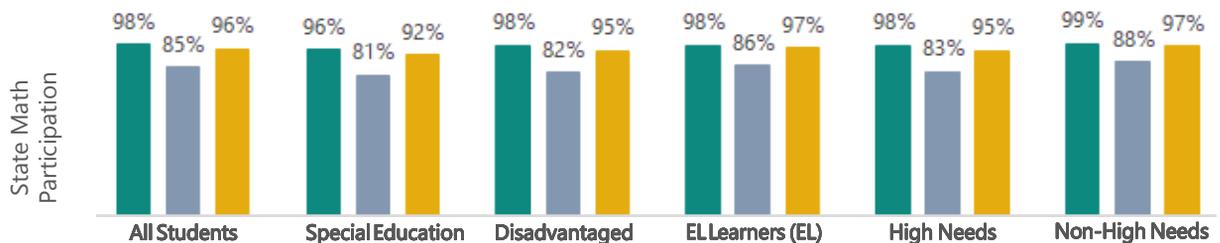
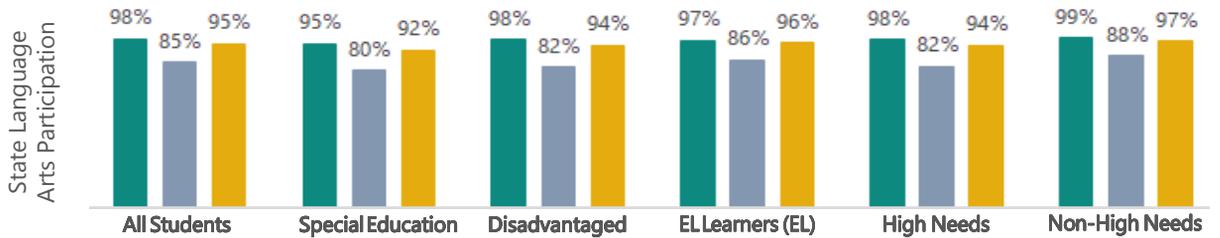
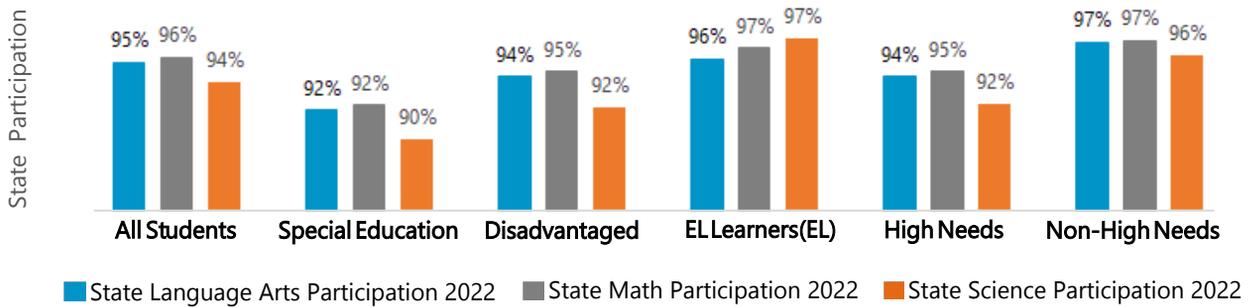
- U.S. Navy emergency fuel storage leak coinciding with increases in absenteeism across one Central Oahu complex area.
- Bus driver shortages were already an issue pre-pandemic and exacerbated further by the pandemic. Approximately 15% of schools statewide were impacted to some degree. Big Island schools were most impacted with around 50% of schools across the island.



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. School rates are accompanied by complex area and statewide rates allowing for side-by-side comparisons. 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) School participation rates should be compared across key subgroups as well as complex area and statewide rates; (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>



■ 2019 ■ 2021 ■ 2022



2022 Strive HI Statewide Snapshot

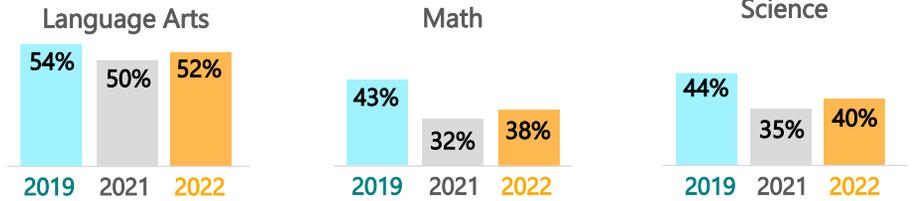
2021-22 Strive HI School Performance Results

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**.



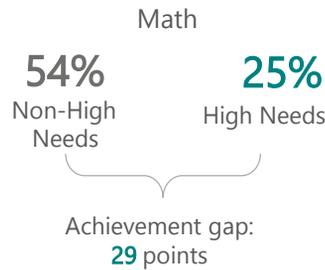
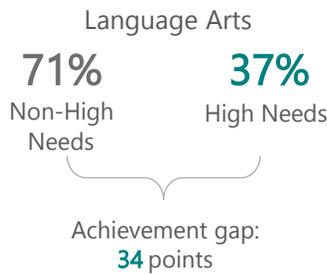
2019 result is based on the NGSS bridge test.



How are student subgroups performing?

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

Non-High Needs: All other students.

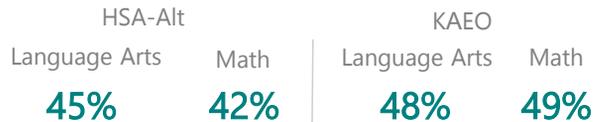


28% of students learning English are **on-track** to English language proficiency.



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?

80% of 3rd graders read near, at, or above grade level

76% of 8th graders read near, at, or above grade level

89% of 9th grade students were **promoted** to 10th grade on-time

64% of students completed a **Career & Technical Education** program by 12th grade

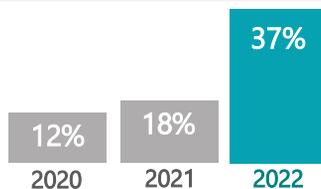
86% of students **graduated** on-time

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.

State	Upper Elementary (For grades 3-5)	Secondary (For grades 6-12)
	73%	59%

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.