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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
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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

Language Arts Participation - By School, Complex Area, and State

- All Students
- Special Education
- Disadvantaged
- English Learners (EL)
- High Needs
- Non-High Needs

Math Participation - By School, Complex Area, and State

- All Students
- Special Education
- Disadvantaged
- English Learners (EL)
- High Needs
- Non-High Needs

Science Participation - By School, Complex Area, and State

- All Students
- Special Education
- Disadvantaged
- English Learners (EL)
- High Needs
- Non-High Needs

Language Arts Participation - Three-Year Comparison

- All Students
- Special Education
- Disadvantaged
- English Learners (EL)
- High Needs
- Non-High Needs

Math Participation - Three-Year Comparison

- All Students
- Special Education
- Disadvantaged
- English Learners (EL)
- High Needs
- Non-High Needs

Science Participation - Three-Year Comparison

- All Students
- Special Education
- Disadvantaged
- English Learners (EL)
- High Needs
- Non-High Needs
2021-22 Strive HI School Performance Results

**How are students performing in each subject?**
Measures the percent of students meeting the standard/who are proficient on state assessments. No participation penalty was applied to 2021 proficiency results.

- **Language Arts**
  - 2019: 40%
  - 2020: 32%
  - 2021: 16%
  - 2022: 12%

- **Math**
  - 2019: --
  - 2020: 24%
  - 2021: 24%
  - 2022: 12%

- **Science**
  - 2019: --
  - 2020: --
  - 2021: 5%
  - 2022: --

**How are students performing compared to others?**
Compares the percent of students meeting the standard/who are proficient on state assessments.

- **Language Arts**
  - State: 50%
  - Complex School: 32%
  - School: 32%

- **Math**
  - State: 39%
  - Complex School: 12%
  - School: 5%

- **Science**
  - State: 16%

**How are student subgroups performing?**
High Needs: English learners, economically disadvantaged, and students receiving special education services. Non-High Needs: All other students.

- **Language Arts**
  - High Needs: 39%
  - Non-High Needs: 14%
  - Achievement gap: 25 points

- **Math**
  - High Needs: 14%
  - Non-High Needs: 6%
  - Achievement gap: 9 points

**How are students' academic progress measured?**
Schools' Smarter Balanced growth is represented by a Median Growth Percentile (MGP) which ranges from 1 - 99. HSA-Alt & KAEO growth shows the percent of students making one year of growth.

- **Smarter Balanced**
  - Language Arts: 38%
  - Math: 24%

- **HSA-Alt**
  - Language Arts: --
  - Math: --

- **KAEO**
  - Language Arts: --
  - Math: --

**How many 8th graders read on grade level?**
64% of 8th graders read near, at, or above grade level.

**How many students missed 15 or more days of school this year?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**How do students feel about their school?**
Measures percent of students reporting positive school climate as measured by the Panorama Student Survey by school level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Level</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (For Grades 6-12)</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>59%</td>
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Run date: September 23, 2022
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 school performance report is an annual snapshot of a school's performance on key indicators of student success. This report shows schools' 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.

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Pandemic Related Considerations When Assessing Strive HI Results
Throughout this 2021-22 school year (SY), numerous pandemic-related challenges arose across Hawaiʻi’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)
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## 2021-22 Strive HI School Performance Results

### Important Notes

- Due to COVID-19, no statewide tests were administered in SY 2020. In SY 2021, Hawaiʻi 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.

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### Achievement gap:

- 25 points: of students learning English are on-track to English language proficiency.
- 9 points: of students learning English are on-track to English language proficiency.

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