CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT:
Parts I and II

for
STATE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS
under the
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT
As amended in 2001

For reporting on
School Year 2012-13

WASHINGTON

PART I DUE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2013
PART II DUE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2014

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202

INTRODUCTION

Sections 9302 and 9303 of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act* (*ESEA*), as amended in 2001 provide to States the option of applying for and reporting on multiple *ESEA* programs through a single consolidated application and report. Although a central, practical purpose of the Consolidated State Application and Report is to reduce "red tape" and burden on States, the Consolidated State Application and Report are also intended to have the important purpose of encouraging the integration of State, local, and *ESEA* programs in comprehensive planning and service delivery and enhancing the likelihood that the State will coordinate planning and service delivery across multiple State and local programs. The combined goal of all educational agencies–State, local, and Federal–is a more coherent, well-integrated educational plan that will result in improved teaching and learning. The Consolidated State Application and Report includes the following *ESEA* programs:

- Title I, Part A – *Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies*
- Title I, Part B, Subpart 3 – *William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Programs*
- Title I, Part C – *Education of Migratory Children* (Includes the Migrant Child Count)
- Title I, Part D – *Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk*
- Title II, Part A – *Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting Fund)*
- Title III, Part A – *English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act*
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 – *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants*
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2 – *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities (Community Service Grant Program)*
- Title V, Part A – *Innovative Programs*
- Title VI, Section 6111 – *Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities*
- Title VI, Part B – *Rural Education Achievement Program*
- Title X, Part C – *Education for Homeless Children and Youths*

The *ESEA* Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) for school year (SY) 2012-13 consists of two Parts, Part I and Part II.

PART I

Part I of the CSPR requests information related to the five *ESEA* Goals, established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application, and information required for the Annual State Report to the Secretary, as described in Section 1111(h)(4) of the *ESEA*. The five *ESEA* Goals established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application are:

- **Performance Goal 1:** By SY 2013-14, all students will reach high standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Performance Goal 2:** All limited English proficient students will become proficient in English and reach high academic standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Performance Goal 3:** By SY 2005-06, all students will be taught by highly qualified teachers.
- **Performance Goal 4:** All students will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug free, and conducive to learnin
- **Performance Goal 5:** All students will graduate from high schoo

Beginning with the CSPR SY 2005-06 collection, the Education of Homeless Children and Youths was added. The Migrant Child count was added for the SY 2006-07 collection.

PART II

Part II of the CSPR consists of information related to State activities and outcomes of specific *ESEA* programs. While the information requested varies from program to program, the specific information requested for this report meets the following criteria:

1. The information is needed for Department program performance plans or for other program needs.
2. The information is not available from another source, including program evaluations pending full implementation of required EDFacts submission.
3. The information will provide valid evidence of program outcomes or results.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND TIMELINES

All States that received funding on the basis of the Consolidated State Application for the SY 2012-13 must respond to this Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). Part I of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, December 20, 2013**. Part II of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, February 14, 2014**. Both Part I and Part II should reflect data from the SY 2012-13, unless otherwise noted.

The format states will use to submit the Consolidated State Performance Report has changed to an online submission starting with SY 2004-05. This online submission system is being developed through the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN) and will make the submission process less burdensome. Please see the following section on transmittal instructions for mor information on how to submit this year's Consolidated State Performance Report.

TRANSMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) data will be collected online from the SEAs, using the EDEN web site. The EDEN web site will be modified to include a separate area (sub-domain) for CSPR data entry. This area will utilize EDEN formatting to the extent possible and the data will be entered in the order of the current CSPR forms. The data entry screens will include or provide access to all instructions and notes on the current CSPR forms; additionally, an effort will be made to design the screens to balance efficient data collection and reduction of visual clutter.

Initially, a state user will log onto EDEN and be provided with an option that takes him or her to the "SY 2012-13 CSPR". The main CSPR screen will allow the user to select the section of the CSPR that he or she needs to either view or enter data. After selecting a section of the CSPR, the user will be presented with a screen or set of screens where the user can input the data for that section of the CSPR. A user can only select one section of the CSPR at a time. After a state has included all available data in the designated sections of a particular CSPR Part, a lead state user will certify that Part and transmit it to the Department. Once a Part has been transmitted, ED will have access to the data. States may still make changes or additions to the transmitted data, by creating an updated version of the CSPR. Detailed instructions for transmitting the SY 2012-13 CSPR will be found on the main CSPR page of the EDEN web site (https://EDEN.ED.GOV/EDENPortal/).

	OMB Number: 1810-0614
	Expiration Date: 11/30/2013

Consolidated State Performance Report
For
State Formula Grant Programs
under the
Elementary And Secondary Education Act
as amended in 2001

Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting:
_X_Part I, 2012-13 ___Part II, 2012-13

Name of State Educational Agency (SEA) Submitting This Report:
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Address:
PO Box 47200
Olympia, WA 98504

Person to contact about this report:

Name: Anne Renschler

Telephone: 360-725-6229

Fax: 360-586-3305

e-mail: anne.renschler@k12.wa.us

Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type):
Gil Mendoza

_____ Friday, March 7, 2014, 12:32:01 PM
Signature

CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT
PART I

For reporting on

School Year 2012-13

PART I DUE DECEMBER 20, 2012
5PM EST

1.1 STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENT DEVELOPMENT

STANDARDS OF ASSESSMENT DEVELOPMENT

This section requests descriptions of the State's implementation of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended (ESEA)* academic content standards, academic achievement standards and assessments to meet the requirements of Section 1111(b)(1) of *ESEA*.

1.1.1 Academic Content Standards

Indicate below whether your state has made or is planning to make revisions to or change the State's academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science since the State's content standards were most recently approved through ED's peer review process for State assessment systems. If yes, indicate specifically in what school year your State implemented or will implement the revisions or changes.

Response	Options
	No revisions or changes to academic content standards in mathematics,reading/language arts or science made or planned.
State has revised or changed	State has revised or changed its academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science or is planning to make revisions to or change its academic content standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science. Indicate below the year these changes were or will be implemented or "Not Applicable" to indicate that changes were not made or will not be made in the subject area.

Acceptable responses are a school year (e.g., 2012-13) or Not Applicable.

	Mathematics	Reading/Language Arts	Science
Academic Content Standards	Not applicable	Not applicable	2013-14

If the responses above do not fully describe revisions or changes to your State's academic content standards, describe the revisions or changes below.

The response is limited to 1,000 characters.

Washington State formally adopted the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) as the new state K-12 learning standards for science in October 2013. The NGSS replaces the state's 2009 K-12 Science Learning Standards. The state will phase-in implementation of the NGSS with full implementation through the state assessment system occurring in the 2016-17 or 2017-18 school year.

1.1.1.1 Academic Achievement Standards in Mathematics, Reading/Language Arts and Science

Indicate below whether your state has changed or is planning to change the State's academic achievement standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science since the State's academic achievement standards were most recently approved through ED's peer review process for State assessment systems. If yes, indicate specifically in what school year your State implemented or will implement the changes.

As applicable, include changes to academic achievement standards based on any assessments (e.g., alternate assessments based on alternate achievement standards, alternate assessments based on modified achievement standards, native language assessments, or others) implemented to meet the assessment requirements under Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA.

Response	Options
State has revised or changed	No revisions or changes to academic achievement standards in mathematics,reading/language arts or science made or planned.
	State has changed its academic achievement standards or is planning to change its academic achievement standards in mathematics, reading/language arts or science. Indicate below either the school year in which these changes were or will be implemented or "Not Applicable" to indicate that changes were not made or will not be made in the subject area.

Acceptable responses are a school year (e.g., 2012-13) or Not Applicable.

Academic Achievement Standards for	Mathematics	Reading/Language Arts	Science
Regular Assessments in Grades 3-8	2014-15	2014-15	NA
Regular Assessments in High School	2014-15	2014-15	NA
Alternate Assessments Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA
Alternate Assessments Based on Modified Achievement Standards (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA
Alternate Assessments Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	2014-15	2014-15	NA

If the responses above do not fully describe revisions or changes to your State's academic achievement standards, describe the revisions or changes below.

The response is limited to 1,000 characters.

Washington State just recently adopted the Next Generation Science Standards. The date for implementation of science assessments is likely to occur in the 2016-17 or 2017-18 school year.

1.1.2 Assessments in Mathematics and Reading/Language Arts and Science

Indicate below whether your state has changed or is planning to change the State's academic assessments in mathematics, reading/language arts or science since the State's academic assessments were most recently approved through ED's peer review process for State assessment systems. If yes, indicate specifically in what school year your State implemented or will implement the changes.

As applicable, include any assessments (e.g., alternate assessments based on alternate achievement standards, alternate assessments based on modified achievement standards, native language assessments, or others) implemented to meet the assessment requirements under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA.*

Response	Options
State has revised or changed	No changes to assessments in mathematics, reading/language arts or science made or planned.
	State has changed or is planning to change its assessments in mathematics, reading/language arts or science. Indicate below the year these changes were implemented or "Not Applicable" to indicate that changes were not made or will not be made in the subject area.

Acceptable responses are a school year (e.g., 2012-13) or Not Applicable.

Academic Assessments	Mathematics	Reading/Language Arts	Science
Regular Assessments in Grades 3-8	2014-15	2014-15	NA
Regular Assessments in High School	2014-15	2014-15	NA
Alternate Assessments Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA
Alternate Assessments Based on Modified Achievement Standards (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA
Alternate Assessments Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	2014-15	2014-15	NA

If the responses above do not fully describe revisions or changes to your State's academic achievement standards, describe the revisions or changes below.

The response is limited to 1,000 characters.

Washington just recently adapted the Next Generation Science Standards.
The date for implementation of new science assessments is likely in the 2016-17 or 2017-18 school year.

1.1.3 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities

1.1.3.1 Percentages of Funds Used for Standards and Assessment Development and Other Purposes

For funds your State had available under *ESEA* section 6111 (Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities) during SY 2012-13, estimate what percentage of the funds your State used for the following (round to the nearest ten percent).

Purpose	Percentage (rounded to the nearest ten percent)
To pay the costs of the development of the State assessments and standards required by Section 1111(b)	20.00
To administer assessments required by Section 1111(b) or to carry out other activities described in section 6111 and other activities related to ensuring that the State's schools and local educational agencies are held accountable for the results	80.00
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.1.3.2 Uses of Funds for Purposes Other than Standards and Assessment Development

For funds your State had available under *ESEA* section 6111 (Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities) during SY 2012-13 that were used for purposes other than the costs of the development of the State assessments and standards required by section 1111(b), for what purposes did your State use the funds? (Enter "yes" for all that apply and "no" for all that do not apply).

Purpose	Used for Purpose (yes/no)
Administering assessments required by Section 1111(b)	Yes
Developing challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards and aligned assessments in academic subjects for which standards and assessments are not required by Section 1111(b)	Yes
Developing or improving assessments of English language proficiency necessary to comply with Section 1111(b)(7)	No
Ensuring the continued validity and reliability of State assessments, and/or refining State assessments to ensure their continued alignment with the State's academic content standards and to improve the alignment of curricula and instructional materials	Yes
Developing multiple measures to increase the reliability and validity of State assessment systems	No
Strengthening the capacity of local educational agencies and schools to provide all students the opportunity to increase educational achievement, including carrying out professional development activities aligned with State student academic achievement standards and assessments	Yes
Expanding the range of accommodations available to students with limited English proficiency and students with disabilities (*IDEA*) to improve the rates of inclusion of such students, including professional development activities aligned with State academic achievement standards and assessments	Yes
Improving the dissemination of information on student achievement and school performance to parents and the community, including the development of information and reporting systems designed to identify best educational practices based on scientifically based research or to assist in linking records of student achievement, length of enrollment, and graduation over time	Yes
Other	No
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Work with accommodations were not so much attempts to expand the availability but to discern from trend data, local administrator feedback and research what accommodations make the most sense for use by the state in supporting students' engagement with standardized testing.	

1.2 PARTICIPATION IN STATE ASSESSMENTS

This section collects data on the participation of students in the State assessments.

Note: States are not required to report these data by the seven (7) racial/ethnic groups; instead, they are required to report these data by the major racial and ethnic groups that are identified in their Accountability Workbooks. The charts below display racial/ethnic data that has been mapped back from the major racial and ethnic groups identified in their workbooks, to the 7 racial/ethnic groups to allow for the examination of data across states.

The "Asian/Pacific Islander" row in the tables below represent either the value reported by the state to the Department of Education for the major racial and ethnic group "Asian/Pacific Islander" or an aggregation of values reported by the state for the major racial and ethnic groups "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander or Pacific Islander" (and "Filipino" in the case of California). When the values reported in the Asian/Pacific Islander row represent the U. S. Department of Education aggregation of other values reported by the state, the detail for "Asian" and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" are also included in the following rows. Disaggregated reporting for assessment participation data is done according to the provisions outlined within each state's Accountability Workbook. Accordingly, not every state uses major racial and ethnic groups which enable detail of Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations.

1.2.1 Participation of all Students in Mathematics Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of students enrolled during the State's testing window for mathematics assessments required under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA* (regardless of whether the students were present for a full academic year) and the number of students who participated in the mathematics assessment in accordance with *ESEA*. The percentage of students who were tested for mathematics will be calculated automatically.

The student group "children with disabilities (*IDEA*)" includes children who participated in the regular assessments with or without accommodations and alternate assessments. Do not include former students with disabilities (*IDEA*). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The student group "limited English proficient (LEP) students" includes recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months. Do not include former LEP students.

Student Group	# Students Enrolled	# Students Participating	Percentage of Students Participating
All students	S	539,233	96.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	S	7,953	94.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	S	45,045	97.7
Asian	S	39,903	98.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	S	5,142	95.1
Black or African American	S	24,490	95.1
Hispanic or Latino	S	109,606	96.8
White	S	317,655	97.0
Two or more races	S	33,932	97.1
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	S	67,705	94.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	S	42,122	95.1
Economically disadvantaged students	S	254,867	96.7
Migratory students	S	7,508	96.3
Male	S	275,815	96.6
Female	S	263,194	97.2
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Data with warnings has been checked and is accurate.			

1.2.2 Participation of Students with Disabilities (IDEA) in Mathematics Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of children with disabilities *(IDEA)* participating during the State's testing window in mathematics assessments required under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA* (regardless of whether the children were present for a full academic year) by the type of assessment. The percentage of children with disabilities *(IDEA)* who participated in the mathematics assessment for each assessment option will be calculated automatically. The total number of children with disabilities *(IDEA)* participating will also be calculated automatically.

The data provided below should include mathematics participation data from all students with disabilities as defined under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act(IDEA)*. Do not include former students with disabilities *(IDEA)*. Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Type of Assessment	**# Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) Participating**	**Percentage of Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) Participating, Who Took the Specified Assessment**
Regular Assessment without Accommodations	46,934	69.3
Regular Assessment with Accommodations	15,836	23.4
Alternate Assessment Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Modified Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	4,935	7.3
Total	67,705	////////////

1.2.3 Participation of All Students in the Reading/Language Arts Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.1 and collects data on the State's reading/language arts assessment.

Student Group	# Students Enrolled	# Students Participating	Percentage of Students Participating
All students	S	539,503	96.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	S	7,982	94.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	S	44,796	97.1
Asian	S	39,655	97.4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	S	5,141	95.1
Black or African American	S	24,595	95.5
Hispanic or Latino	S	109,811	97.0
White	S	317,674	97.0
Two or more races	S	33,953	97.2
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	S	68,432	95.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	S	41,835	94.5
Economically disadvantaged students	S	255,152	96.8
Migratory students	S	7,512	96.4
Male	S	276,147	96.7
Female	S	263,037	97.1
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The number of students participating adds up to exactly the number of students who completed the assessments and received a valid score by grade level (539,503). We did not have any students who took an ELP assessment in Lieu of the RLA assessment. The data for the two warnings have been verified and are accurate.			

1.2.3.1 Recently Arrived LEP Students Taking ELP Assessments in Lieu of Reading/Language Arts Assessments

In the table below, provide the number of recently arrived LEP students (as defined in 34 C.F.R. Part 200.6(b)(4)) included in the participation counts in 1.2.3 who took an assessment of English language proficiency in lieu of the State's reading/language arts assessment, as permitted under 34 C.F.R. Part 200.20.

Recently Arrived LEP Students	#
Recently arrived LEP students who took an assessment of English language proficiency in lieu of the State's reading/language arts assessment	

1.2.4 Participation of Students with Disabilities (IDEA) in Reading/Language Arts Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.2 and collects data on the State's reading/language arts assessment.

The data provided should include reading/language arts participation data from all students with disabilities as defined under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. Do not include former students with disabilities (*IDEA*). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
Note: For this question only, report on students with disabilities (IDEA) who are also LEP students in the U.S. less than 12 months who took the ELP in lieu of the statewide reading/language arts assessment.

Type of Assessment	**# Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) Participating**	**Percentage of Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) Participating, Who Took the Specified Assessment**
Regular Assessment without Accommodations	59,471	86.9
Regular Assessment with Accommodations	4,022	5.9
Alternate Assessment Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Modified Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	4,939	7.2
LEP < 12 months, took ELP		
Total	68,432	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.2.5 Participation of All Students in the Science Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.1 and collects data on the State's science assessment.

Student Group	# Students Enrolled	# Students Participating	Percentage of Students Participating
All students	S	226,084	94.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	S	3,335	89.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	S	18,826	95.8
Asian	S	16,821	96.4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	S	2,005	91
Black or African American	S	10,324	91.3
Hispanic or Latino	S	43,871	93.7
White	S	135,832	94.9
Two or more races	S	13,635	94.6
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	S	26,762	91.2
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	S	13,550	90.8
Economically disadvantaged students	S	102,168	93.6
Migratory students	S	2,862	91.9
Male	S	115,484	93.9
Female	S	110,505	94.9
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The data for the warnings has been verified and are accurate as reported.			

1.2.6 Participation of Students with Disabilities (IDEA) in Science Assessment

This section is similar to 1.2.2 and collects data on the State's science assessment.

The data provided should include science participation results from all students with disabilities as defined under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. Do not include former students with disabilities (*IDEA*). Do not include students only covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Type of Assessment	# Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) Participating	Percentage of Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) Participating, Who Took the Specified Assessment
Regular Assessment without Accommodations	19,517	72.9
Regular Assessment with Accommodations	5,242	19.6
Alternate Assessment Based on Grade-Level Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Modified Achievement Standards		
Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Achievement Standards	2,003	7
Total	26,762	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.3 STUDENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

This section collects data on student academic achievement on the State assessments.

Note: States are not required to report these data by the seven (7) racial/ethnic groups; instead, they are required to report these data by the major racial and ethnic groups that are identified in their Accountability Workbooks. The charts below display racial/ethnic data that has been mapped back from the major racial and ethnic groups identified in their workbooks, to the 7 racial/ethnic groups to allow for the examination of data across states.

The "Asian/Pacific Islander" row in the tables below represent either the value reported by the state to the Department of Education for the major racial and ethnic group "Asian/Pacific Islander" or an aggregation of values reported by the state for the major racial and ethnic groups "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander or Pacific Islander" (and "Filipino" in the case of California). When the values reported in the Asian/Pacific Islander row represent the U. S. Department of Education aggregation of other values reported by the state, the detail for "Asian" and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" are also included in the following rows. Disaggregated reporting for academic achievement data is done according to the provisions outlined within each state's Accountability Workbook. Accordingly, not every state uses major racial and ethnic groups which enable detail of Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations.

1.3.1 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics

In the format of the table below, provide the number of students who received a valid score on the State assessment(s) in mathematics implemented to meet the requirements of Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA* (regardless of whether the students were present for a full academic year) and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, and the number of these students who scored at or above proficient, in grades 3 through 8 and high school. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

The student group "children with disabilities (*IDEA*)" includes children who participated, and for whom a proficiency level was assigned in the regular assessments with or without accommodations and alternate assessments. Do not include former students with disabilities *(IDEA)*. The student group "limited English proficient (LEP) students" does include recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months. Do not include former LEP students.

1.3.2 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts

This section is similar to 1.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the State's reading/language arts assessment, and the difference noted in the paragraph below.

The student group "limited English proficient (LEP) students" does not include recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months unless a state chooses to include these students. Do not include former LEP students.

1.3.3 Student Academic Achievement in Science

This section is similar to 1.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the State's science assessment administered at least one in each of the following grade spans: 3 through 5, 6 through 9, and 10 through 12.

Limited English Proficient (LEP) students include recently arrived students who have attended schools in the United States for fewer than 12 months. Do not include former LEP students.

1.3.1.1 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 3

Grade 3	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,550	S	65.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,064	S	45
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,540	S	76.8
Asian	5,783	S	80.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	757	S	51
Black or African American	3,496	S	46.9
Hispanic or Latino	17,080	S	48.3
White	44,053	S	72.5
Two or more races	5,236	S	67.3
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,424	S	35.6
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	10,486	S	35.8
Economically disadvantaged students	39,204	S	52.3
Migratory students	1,001	S	35
Male	39,725	S	65.7
Female	37,783	S	65.6

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.1 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 3

Grade 3	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,517	S	73.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,063	S	55
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,513	S	80.8
Asian	5,757	S	83.1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	756	S	63
Black or African American	3,499	S	59.2
Hispanic or Latino	17,074	S	57.3
White	44,049	S	80.0
Two or more races	5,240	S	75.8
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,415	S	37.9
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	10,434	S	41.1
Economically disadvantaged students	39,186	S	61.3
Migratory students	996	S	44
Male	39,695	S	69.9
Female	37,782	S	77.2

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.1 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 3

Grade 3	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State does not assess 3rd graders in Science.			

1.3.1.2 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 4

Grade 4	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,152	S	63.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,119	S	42
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,581	S	78.0
Asian	5,813	S	81.9
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	768	S	49
Black or African American	3,457	S	46.6
Hispanic or Latino	16,501	S	47.8
White	44,394	S	68.3
Two or more races	5,032	S	64.0
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,937	S	29.2
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	7,613	S	31.5
Economically disadvantaged students	37,889	S	50.1
Migratory students	1,007	S	38
Male	39,413	S	62.2
Female	37,708	S	64.0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.2 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 4

Grade 4	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,152	S	71.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,117	S	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,552	S	79.1
Asian	5,780	S	82.4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	772	S	54
Black or African American	3,456	S	59.0
Hispanic or Latino	16,503	S	56.2
White	44,419	S	77.8
Two or more races	5,037	S	74.2
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,926	S	35.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	7,559	S	31.6
Economically disadvantaged students	37,888	S	59.5
Migratory students	1,013	S	44
Male	39,395	S	66.3
Female	37,727	S	77.6

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.2 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 4

Grade 4	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State does not assess 4th graders in science.			

1.3.1.3 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 5

Grade 5	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	76,378	S	63.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,120	S	42
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,457	S	77.5
Asian	5,698	S	81.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	759	S	49
Black or African American	3,453	S	44.8
Hispanic or Latino	16,037	S	47.3
White	44,383	S	68.5
Two or more races	4,879	S	64.5
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,349	S	25.7
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	6,839	S	27.2
Economically disadvantaged students	37,553	S	49.4
Migratory students	982	S	35
Male	38,990	S	61.8
Female	37,362	S	64.4

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.3 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 5

Grade 5	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	76,362	S	72.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,123	S	51
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,424	S	80.2
Asian	5,663	S	83.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	761	S	57
Black or African American	3,455	S	56.8
Hispanic or Latino	16,030	S	55.1
White	44,394	S	78.7
Two or more races	4,886	S	73.7
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,354	S	33.0
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	6,778	S	25.8
Economically disadvantaged students	37,544	S	58.9
Migratory students	975	S	39
Male	38,970	S	69.2
Female	37,366	S	75.3

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.3 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 5

Grade 5	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	76,307	S	66.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,119	S	43
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,436	S	72.5
Asian	5,678	S	76.4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	758	S	43
Black or African American	3,449	S	46.0
Hispanic or Latino	16,020	S	46.5
White	44,350	S	75.4
Two or more races	4,884	S	68.8
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,341	S	34.6
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	6,806	S	22.1
Economically disadvantaged students	37,510	S	51.8
Migratory students	978	S	32
Male	38,943	S	66.2
Female	37,338	S	67.6

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.1.4 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 6

Grade 6	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,792	S	60.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,180	S	36
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,442	S	76.0
Asian	5,687	S	80.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	755	S	46
Black or African American	3,478	S	38.0
Hispanic or Latino	16,237	S	41.2
White	45,495	S	66.4
Two or more races	4,917	S	63.1
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,039	S	20.2
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	5,504	S	18.3
Economically disadvantaged students	37,672	S	44.9
Migratory students	1,369	S	30
Male	39,956	S	58.6
Female	37,811	S	61.5

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.4 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 6

Grade 6	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,813	S	71.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,179	S	48
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,408	S	80.3
Asian	5,658	S	83.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	750	S	58
Black or African American	3,477	S	56.9
Hispanic or Latino	16,246	S	54.6
White	45,538	S	77.3
Two or more races	4,921	S	74.7
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	10,053	S	26.8
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	5,443	S	20.3
Economically disadvantaged students	37,685	S	58.2
Migratory students	1,360	S	40
Male	39,979	S	66.6
Female	37,809	S	76.2

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.4 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 6

Grade 6	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State does not assess 6th graders in science.			

1.3.1.5 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 7

Grade 7	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,946	S	64.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,190	S	40
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,395	S	76.7
Asian	5,583	S	81.6
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	812	S	43
Black or African American	3,561	S	40.9
Hispanic or Latino	15,403	S	47.7
White	46,370	S	70.5
Two or more races	4,954	S	66.7
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	9,572	S	20.5
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	4,693	S	21.3
Economically disadvantaged students	36,543	S	49.9
Migratory students	1,198	S	37
Male	39,824	S	62.6
Female	38,090	S	66.4

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.5 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 7

Grade 7	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,935	S	68.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,204	S	48
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,363	S	77.1
Asian	5,551	S	80.7
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	812	S	52
Black or African American	3,558	S	48.5
Hispanic or Latino	15,392	S	51.4
White	46,387	S	74.5
Two or more races	4,962	S	71.7
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	9,572	S	22.8
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	4,647	S	17.2
Economically disadvantaged students	36,524	S	54.2
Migratory students	1,197	S	41
Male	39,814	S	62.6
Female	38,091	S	74.3

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.5 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 7

Grade 7	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Pacific Islander			
Asian			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latino			
White			
Two or more races			
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)			
Limited English proficient (LEP) students			
Economically disadvantaged students			
Migratory students			
Male			
Female			
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State does not assess 7th graders in science.			

1.3.1.6 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - Grade 8

Grade 8	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,442	S	54.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,217	S	31
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,104	S	71.4
Asian	5,439	S	75.8
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	665	S	35
Black or African American	3,668	S	32.9
Hispanic or Latino	15,196	S	37.7
White	46,453	S	59.5
Two or more races	4,724	S	55.9
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	9,211	S	16.1
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,971	S	17.4
Economically disadvantaged students	35,761	S	39.6
Migratory students	987	S	29.7
Male	39,815	S	52.5
Female	37,591	S	56.0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.6 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - Grade 8

Grade 8	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,419	S	66.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,218	S	47
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,061	S	74.8
Asian	5,397	S	78.1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	664	S	48
Black or African American	3,663	S	49.6
Hispanic or Latino	15,194	S	51.0
White	46,489	S	72.6
Two or more races	4,713	S	69.8
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	9,212	S	22.6
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,902	S	14.5
Economically disadvantaged students	35,726	S	53.1
Migratory students	983	S	39
Male	39,818	S	61.8
Female	37,564	S	72.3

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.6 Student Academic Achievement in Science - Grade 8

Grade 8	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	77,223	S	65.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,217	S	42
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,068	S	73.9
Asian	5,405	S	78.1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	663	S	40
Black or African American	3,668	S	42.0
Hispanic or Latino	15,173	S	43.2
White	46,312	S	73.2
Two or more races	4,708	S	67.6
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	9,188	S	24.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,939	S	12.3
Economically disadvantaged students	35,673	S	49.5
Migratory students	977	S	29
Male	39,702	S	64.3
Female	37,486	S	65.8

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.1.7 Student Academic Achievement in Mathematics - High School

High School	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	74,973	S	79.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,063	S	62
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,526	S	87.3
Asian	5,900	S	89.6
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	626	S	66
Black or African American	3,377	S	61.0
Hispanic or Latino	13,152	S	64.8
White	46,507	S	83.6
Two or more races	4,190	S	80.1
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	7,173	S	28.5
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,016	S	40.3
Economically disadvantaged students	30,245	S	67.2
Migratory students	964	S	53
Male	38,092	S	78.5
Female	36,849	S	79.7

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.2.7 Student Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts - High School

High School	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	75,305	S	84.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,078	S	72
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,475	S	87.0
Asian	5,849	S	88.4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	626	S	74
Black or African American	3,487	S	73.0
Hispanic or Latino	13,372	S	74.4
White	46,398	S	88.8
Two or more races	4,194	S	86.5
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	7,900	S	41.4
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	3,072	S	30.7
Economically disadvantaged students	30,599	S	75.4
Migratory students	988	S	61
Male	38,476	S	81.7
Female	36,698	S	88.4

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.3.3.7 Student Academic Achievement in Science - High School

High School	# Students Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring at or Above Proficient	Percentage of Students Scoring at or Above Proficient
All students	72,554	S	73.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	999	S	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,322	S	76.4
Asian	5,738	S	79.1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	584	S	50
Black or African American	3,207	S	51.8
Hispanic or Latino	12,678	S	53.1
White	45,170	S	80.8
Two or more races	4,043	S	74.4
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	7,233	S	31.9
Limited English proficient (LEP) students	2,805	S	18
Economically disadvantaged students	28,985	S	58.0
Migratory students	907	S	38
Male	36,839	S	73.5
Female	35,681	S	73.6

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The difference between adding the male/female subgroups compared to the All Students is due to assessment booklets being returned without a gender. The data for which there are warnings has been checked and are accurate.

1.4 SCHOOL AND DISTRICT ACCOUNTABILITY

This section collects data on the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) status of schools and districts.

1.4.1 All Schools and Districts Accountability

For an SEA that has not received ESEA flexibility, or an SEA that received ESEA flexibility without the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public elementary and secondary schools and districts in the State, including charters, and the total number of those schools and districts that made AYP based on data for SY 2012-13. The percentage that made AYP will be calculated automatically.

Entity	Total #	Total # that Made AYP in SY 2012-13	Percentage that Made AYP in SY 2012-13
Schools			
Districts			
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

For an SEA with an approved ESEA flexibility request that includes the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public elementary and secondary schools and districts in the State, including charters, and the total number of those schools and districts that made all of their AMOs, the 95 percent participation rate, and other academic indicator [3] based on data for SY 2012-13. The percentage will be calculated automatically.

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Entity	Total #	Total # that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2012-13	Percentage that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2012-13
Schools	2,041	89	4.36
Districts	293	7	2.39
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

[3] For a high school, the other academic indicator is always graduation rate.

1.4.2 Title I School Accountability

For an SEA that has not received ESEA flexibility, or an SEA that received ESEA flexibility without the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public Title I schools by type and the total number of those schools that made AYP based on data for SY 2012-13. Include only public Title I schools. Do not include Title I programs operated by local educational agencies in private schools. The percentage that made AYP will be calculated automatically.

Title I School	# Title I Schools	# Title I Schools that Made AYP in SY 2012-13	Percentage of Title I Schools that Made AYP in SY 2012-13
All Title I schools			
Schoolwide (SWP) Title I schools			
Targeted assistance (TAS) Title I schools			
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

For an SEA with an approved ESEA flexibility request that includes the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of public Title I schools by type and the total number of those schools that made all of their AMOs, the 95 percent participation rate, and the other academic indicator [4] based on data for SY 2012-13. Include only public Title I schools. Do not include Title I programs operated by LEAs in private schools. The percentage will be calculated automatically.

Title I School	# Title I Schools	# Title I Schools that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2012-13	Percentage of Title I Schools that Met All AMOs, 95 Percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator in SY 2012-13
All Title I schools	915	35	3.83
Schoolwide (SWP) Title I schools	665	24	3.61
Targeted assistance (TAS) Title I schools	250	11	4.40
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

[4] For a high school, the other academic indicator is always graduation rate.

1.4.3 Accountability of Districts That Received Title I Funds

For an SEA that has not received ESEA flexibility, or an SEA that received ESEA flexibility without the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of districts that received Title I funds and the total number of those districts that made AYP based on data for SY 2012-13. The percentage that made AYP will be calculated automatically.

# Districts That Received Title I Funds in SY 2012-13	# Districts That Received Title I Funds and Made AYP in SY 2012-13	Percentage of Districts That Received Title I Funds and Made AYP in SY 2012-13
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

For an SEA with an approved ESEA flexibility request that includes the optional waiver to not make AYP determinations for LEAs and schools:

In the table below, provide the total number of districts that received Title I funds and the total number of those districts that met all of their AMOs, the 95 percent participation rate, and other academic indicator [5] based on data for SY 2012-13. The percentage will be calculated automatically.

# Districts That Received Title I Funds in SY 2012-13	# Districts That Received Title I Funds and Met All AMOs, 95 percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator	Percentage of Districts That Received Title I Funds and Met All AMOs, 95 percent Participation Rate, and Other Academic Indicator
283	3	1.06
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

[5] For a high school, the other academic indicator is always graduation rate.

1.4.4.3 Corrective Action

In the table below, for schools in corrective action, provide the number of schools for which the listed corrective actions under *ESEA* were implemented in SY 2012-13 (based on SY 2011-12 assessments under Section 1111 of *ESEA*).

Corrective Action	# of Title I Schools in Corrective Action in Which the Corrective Action was Implemented in SY 2012-13
Required implementation of a new research-based curriculum or instructional program	
Extension of the school year or school day	
Replacement of staff members, not including the principal, relevant to the school's low performance	
Significant decrease in management authority at the school level	
Replacement of the principal	
Restructuring the internal organization of the school	
Appointment of an outside expert to advise the school	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of corrective actions for schools.	

1.4.4.4 Restructuring – Year 2

In the table below, for schools in restructuring – year 2 (implementation year), provide the number of schools for which the listed restructuring actions under *ESEA* were implemented in SY 2012-13 (based on SY 2011-12 assessments under Section 1111 of *ESEA*).

Restructuring Action	# of Title I Schools in Restructuring in Which Restructuring Action Is Being Implemented
Replacement of all or most of the school staff (which may include the principal)	
Reopening the school as a public charter school	
Entering into a contract with a private entity to operate the school	
Takeover the school by the State	
Other major restructuring of the school governance	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of restructuring actions for schools.	

In the space below, list specifically the "other major restructuring of the school governance" action(s) that were implemented.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

1.4.5.2 Actions Taken for Districts That Received Title I Funds and Were Identified for Improvement

In the space below, briefly describe the measures being taken to address the achievement problems of districts identified for improvement or corrective action.Include a discussion of the technical assistance provided by the State (e.g., the number of districts served, the nature and duration of assistance provided, etc.).

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

!washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of improvement or corrective actions for districts.

1.4.5.3 Corrective Action

In the table below, for districts in corrective action, provide the number of districts in corrective action in which the listed corrective actions under *ESEA* were implemented in SY 2012-13 (based on SY 2011-12 assessments under Section 1111 of *ESEA*).

Corrective Action	# of Districts receiving Title I funds in Corrective Action in Which Corrective Action was Implemented in SY 2012-13
Implemented a new curriculum based on State standards	
Authorized students to transfer from district schools to higher performing schools in a neighboring district	
Deferred programmatic funds or reduced administrative funds	
Replaced district personnel who are relevant to the failure to make AYP	
Removed one or more schools from the jurisdiction of the district	
Appointed a receiver or trustee to administer the affairs of the district	
Restructured the district	
Abolished the district (list the number of districts abolished between the end of SY 2011-12 and beginning of SY 2012-13 as a corrective action)	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of corrective action for districts.	

1.4.7 Appeal of AYP and Identification Determinations

In the table below, provide the number of districts and schools that appealed their AYP designations based on SY 2012-13 data and the results of those appeals.

Entity	# Appealed Their AYP Designations	# Appeals Resulted in a Change in the AYP Designation
Districts		
Schools		
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of AYP.		

In the table below, provide the data by which processing appeals based on SY 2012-13 data was complete.

Processing Appeals completion	Date
Date (MM/DD/YY) that processing appeals based on SY 2012-13 data was complete	

1.4.8 Sections 1003(a) and (g) SchoolImprovement Funds

In the section below, "schools in improvement" refers to Tille I schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under Section 1116 of *ESEA* .

1.4.8.5 Use of Sections 1003(a) and (g) SchoolImprovement Funds.

1A.8.5.1 Section 1003(a) State Reservations

In the space provided, enler the percentage oflhe FY 2012 (SY 2012-13) Tille I, Part A allocalion lhallhe SEA reserved in accordance with Section 1003(a) of *ESEA* and §200.100(a) of ED's regulations governing the reservation offunds for school improvement under Section 1003(a) of *ESEA:* 4.00 %

!comments: The response is limited lo 4,000 characters.

1.4.8.5.2 Section 1003(a) and 1003(g) Allocations to **LEAs** and Schools

The data for this question are reported through EDFacts files and compiled in the EDEN012 "Section 1003(a) and 1003(g) Allocations to LEAs and Schools" report in the EDFacts Reporting System (ERS). The EDFacts files and data groups used in this report are listed in the CSPR Crosswalk. The CSPR Data Key contains more detailed information on how the data are populated into the report.

Before certifying Part I of the CSPR, a state user must run the EDEN012 report in ERS and verify that the state's data are correct. The final, certified data from this report will be made publicly available alongside the state's certified CSPR PDF.

1.4.8.5.3 Use of Section 1003(g)(8) Funds for Evaluation and Technical Assistance

Section 1003(g)(8) of *ESEA* allows States to reserve up to five percent of Section 1003(g) funds for administration and to meet the evaluation and technical assistance requirements for this program. In the space below, identify and describe the specific Section 1003(g) evaluation and technical assistance activities that your State conducted during SY 2012-13.

This response is limited to 8,000 characters.

In 2012-13, the SEA received support through the 5% available for administration to assist selected districts with the sustainability of SIG Cohort I and the continued monitoring and intervention in support of SIG Cohort II along with the continued development through private contractors focused on a statewide system of support.

Purpose and Background

In the 2012-13 school year, OSPI's Office of Student and School Success continues the use of 1003(g) funds (a combination of 1003(g) Regular and SIG ARRA) in support of the Federal School Improvement Grant initiatives. The major shift in Federal policy focusing on the bottom 5% of Title I and Title I eligible schools identified through a composite score on reading/language arts and math achievement measured by the state assessment over the past three consecutive years and graduation rate of less than 60% has allowed the Office of Student and School Success to provide support to 27 schools statewide.

Our current work is based on an approved state application for SIG funding and subsequent funding waiver request, for three years for SIG Cohort I. Of the 18 schools selected in Cohort I, 17 have continued into their final year as SIG schools for the 2012-13 school year. One school has chosen the Closure model and is no longer supported fiscally through this grant. SIG Cohort I will conclude the initiative on September 30, 2013. SIG Cohort II has continued to receive support and services to implement required elements aligned to the LEAs selected intervention model (transformation, turnaround, closure, and restart).

In addition, the Washington State Service Delivery Model continued to support a variety of services to identified SIG districts. These services included but were not limited to needs assessments, contextual survey data and data dashboard support, classroom walkthrough training/PD, improvement planning support and monitoring/tracking for accountability purposes, onsite visits to SIG Districts and Schools, and executive coaching from Student and School Success Staff.

Evaluation and Technical Assistance

The SEA continues to provide Evaluation and Technical Assistance support through agency FTEs that are funded through the SIG 5% administrative reserve. During this time period, approximately 3-4 FTE provided coordination for evaluation efforts involving the original 9 districts and 17 schools selected to continue for their third year for SIG Cohort I and 10 districts and 10 schools selected to continue for their second year of SIG Cohort II. The majority of the SIG evaluation component continues to be accomplished through a third party contractor who also provides evaluation services. Data from the evaluation of SIG is assisting the SEA in continued funding decisions and provide evidence for rapid-retry and other supportive initiatives to help sustain these improvement efforts once the grant funding is no longer available.

Continued Technical Assistance from staff and contractors is in alignment with school structures and practices Turnaround Principles described in federal guidance, as well as with the research-based characteristics of improving districts (Characteristics of Improved School Districts: Themes from Research, Shannon, G.S. & Bylsma, P. October 2004), helps target specific outcomes within the themes of:

- Effective Leadership
- Quality Teaching and Learning
- Support for System wide Improvement
- Clear and Collaborative Relationships

Enhanced Technical Assistance Efforts

The implementation of effective instruction, assessment and intervention systems in reading/language arts and mathematics is essential to enabling all students to achieve at high levels. Within the context of district action plans, OSPI staff are providing technical assistance in the content areas of reading and mathematics and in meeting the needs of English Language Learners. Specific areas of continued focus will depend on district context relative to implementation of Common Core State Standards, aligned instructional materials, assessment and intervention systems.

Ongoing training for key district staff in accessing, using, and analyzing data continues to supplement content-specific activities. Student and School Success Coaches with both leadership and instructional expertise have been assigned to each of our SIG districts. These experienced, exemplary educators work in an ongoing capacity with district personnel, supporting the effective implementation of strategies in leadership, instruction, data analysis, assessment, intervention, and the alignment of district and school improvement plans. Our ability to maintain this level of technical assistance will be critical to sustain the ongoing efforts to the existing districts and schools.

1.4.8.6 Actions Taken for Title I Schools Identified for Improvement Supported by Funds Other than Those of Section 1003(a) and 1003(g).

In the space below, describe actions (if any) taken by your stale in SY 2012-13 thaiwere supported by **funds other than Section 1003(a) and 1003(g) funds** to address the achievement problems of schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under Section 1116 of *ESEA.*

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Due lo the continued decline of stale revenue and the loss of other non-Tille I resources supporting improvement efforts, no stale funding was made available for additional school improvement activities lied lo current models. We continue to explore private foundation funding but have been unsuccessful, further impacting our efforts and diminishing our capacity to provide services at the current level of need.

1.4.9 Public School Choice and Supplemental Educational Services

This section collects data on public school choice and supplemental educational services.

1.4.9.1 Public School Choice

This section collects data on public school choice. FAQs related to the public school choice provisions are at the end of this section.

1.4.9.1.2 Public School Choice – Students

In the table below, provide the number of students who were eligible for public school choice, the number of eligible students who applied to transfer, and the number who transferred under the provisions for public school choice under Section 1116 of *ESEA*. The number of students who were eligible for public school choice should include:

1. All students currently enrolled in a Title I school identified for improvement, corrective action or restructuring.
2. All students who transferred in the current school year under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116, and
3. All students who previously transferred under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116 and are continuing to transfer for the current school year under Section 1116.

The number of students who applied to transfer should include:

1. All students who applied to transfer in the current school year but did not or were unable to transfer.
2. All students who transferred in the current school year under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116; and
3. All students who previously transferred under the public school choice provisions of Section 1116 and are continuing to transfer for the current school year under Section 1116.

For any of the respective student counts, States should indicate in the Comment section if the count does not include any of the categories of students discussed above.

Public School Choice	# Students
Eligible for public school choice	
Applied to transfer	
Transferred to another school under the Title I public school choice provisions	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of public school choice.	

1.4.9.1.3 Funds Spent on Public School Choice

In the table below, provide the total dollar amount spent by LEAs on transportation for public school choice under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

Transportation for Public School Choice	Amount
Dollars spent by LEAs on transportation for public school choice	$

1.4.9.1.4 Availability of Public School Choice Options

In the table below provide the number of LEAs in your State that are unable to provide public school choice to eligible students due to any of the following reasons:

1. All schools at a grade level in the LEA are in school improvement, corrective action, or restructuring.
2. LEA only has a single school at the grade level of the school at which students are eligible for public school choice.
3. LEA's schools are so remote from one another that choice is impracticable.

Unable to Provide Public School Choice	# LEAs
LEAs Unable to Provide Public School Choice	

FAQs about public school choice:

a. *How should States report data on Title I public school choice for those LEAs that have open enrollment and other choice programs?* For those LEAs that implement open enrollment or other school choice programs in addition to public school choice under Section 1116 of *ESEA*, the State may consider a student as having applied to transfer if the student meets the following:

- Has a "home" or "neighborhood" school (to which the student would have been assigned, in the absence of a school choice program) that receives Title I funds and has been identified, under the statute, as in need of improvement, corrective action, or restructuring; and
- Has elected to enroll, at some point since July 1, 2002 (the effective date of the Title I choice provisions), and after the home school has been identified as in need of improvement, in a school that has not been so identified and is attending that school; and
- Is using district transportation services to attend such a school.

In addition, the State may consider costs for transporting a student meeting the above conditions towards the funds spent by an LEA on transportation for public school choice if the student is using district transportation services to attend the non-identified school.

b. *How should States report on public school choice for those LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice?* In the count of LEAS that are not able to offer public school choice (for any of the reasons specified in 1.4.9.1.4), States should include those LEAs that are unable to offer public school choice at one or more grade levels. For instance, if an LEA is able to provide public school choice to eligible students at the elementary level but not at the secondary level, the State should include the LEA in the count. States should also include LEAs that are not able to provide public school choice at all (i.e., at any grade level). States should provide the reason(s) why public school choice was not possible in these LEAs at the grade level(s) in the Comment section. In addition, States may also include in the Comment section a separate count just of LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice at any grade level.

For LEAs that are not able to offer public school choice at one or more grade levels, States should count as eligible for public school choice (in 1.4.9.1.2) all students who attend identified Title I schools regardless of whether the LEA is able to offer the students public school choice.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of public school choice.

1.4.9.2 Supplemental Educational Services

This section collects data on supplemental educational services.

1.4.9.2.2 Supplemental Educational Services – Students

In the table below, provide the number of students who were eligible for, who applied for, and who received supplemental educational services under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

The number of students who received supplemental educational services should include all students who were enrolled with a provider and participated in some hours of services. States and LEAs have the discretion to determine the minimum number of hours of participation needed by a student to be considered as having received services.

Supplemental Educational Services	# Students
Eligible for supplemental educational services	
Applied for supplemental educational services	
Received supplemental educational services	
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of supplemental educational services.	

1.4.9.2.3 Funds Spent on Supplemental Educational Services

In the table below, provide the total dollar amount spent by LEAs on supplemental educational services under Section 1116 of *ESEA*.

Spending on Supplemental Educational Services	Amount
Dollars spent by LEAs on supplemental educational services	$
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State's ESEA Flexibility Waiver does not require implementation of supplemental educational services.	

1.5 TEACHER QUALITY

This section collects data on "highly qualified" teachers as the term is defined in Section 9101(23) of *ESEA*.

1.5.1 Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified

In the table below, provide the number of core academic classes for the grade levels listed, the number of those core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified, and the number taught by teachers who are not highly qualified. The percentage of core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified and the percentage taught by teachers who are not highly qualified will be calculated automatically. Below the table are FAQs about these data.

Classes	Number of Core Academic Classes (Total)	Number of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified	Number of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are NOT Highly Qualified	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are NOT Highly Qualified
All classes	241,160	235,979	97.85	5,181	2.15
All elementary classes	36,690	35,803	97.58	887	2.42
All secondary classes	204,470	200,176	97.90	4,294	2.10

Do the data in Table 1.5.1 above include classes taught by special education teachers who provide direct instruction core academic subjects?

Data table includes classes taught by special education teachers who provide direct instruction core academic subjects.	Yes

If the answer above is no, please explain below. The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

In 2012, the Title II, Part A office continues to refine and update our HQT Data Collection Tool. This tool pulls data from multiple sources. Using data from the S-275 and Comprehensive Edcuation Data and Research System (CEDARS), we can report more thorough and more accurate data in the CSPR and EDEN Report. Through CEDARS reporting, we are now able to collect and report more accurate information on teachers and courses in juvenile detention facilities, and bilingual programs.

In addition, we continue to collect data on long-term substitutes and contracted teachers in online programs. The numbers above include summer school courses. However, the Highly Qualified Teacher numbers for Summer School teachers is not indicated. In the past, we have counted the core academic classes, but have not required the districts to report the Highly Quality Teachers of Summer school teachers. We will collect and include this information in future CSPR/EDEN reports.

Does the State count elementary classes so that a full-day self-contained classroom equals one class, or does the State use a departmentalized approach where a classroom is counted multiple times, once for each subject taught?

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Washington State counts elementary classes as one class.

FAQs about highly qualified teachers and core academic subjects:

a. *What are the core academic subjects?* English, reading/language arts, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history, and geography [Title IX, Section 9101(11)]. While the statute includes the arts in the core academic subjects, it does not specify which of the arts are core academic subjects; therefore, States must make this determination.

b. *How is a teacher defined?* An individual who provides instruction in the core academic areas to kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, or ungraded classes, or individuals who teach in an environment other than a classroom setting (and who maintain daily student attendance records) [from NCES, CCD, 2001-02]

c. *How is a class defined?* A class is a setting in which organized instruction of core academic course content is provided to one or more students (including cross-age groupings) for a given period of time. (A course may be offered to more than one class.) Instruction, provided by one or more teachers or other staff members, may be delivered in person or via a different medium. Classes that share space should be considered as separate classes if they function as separate units for more than 50% of the time [from NCES Non-fiscal Data Handbook for Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education, 2003].

d. *Should 6th-, 7th-, and 8th-grade classes be reported in the elementary or the secondary category?* States are responsible for determining whether the content taught at the middle school level meets the competency requirements for elementary or secondary instruction. Report classes in grade 6 through 8 consistent with how teachers have been classified to determine their highly qualified status, regardless of whether their schools are configured as elementary or middle schools.

e. *How should States count teachers (including specialists or resource teachers) in elementary classes?* States that count self-contained classrooms as one class should, to avoid over-representation, also count subject-area specialists (e.g., mathematics or music teachers) or resource teachers as teaching one class. On the other hand, States using a departmentalized approach to instruction where a self-contained classroom is counted multiple times (once for each subject taught) should also count subject-area specialists or resource teachers as teaching multiple classes.

f. *How should States count teachers in self-contained multiple-subject secondary classes?* Each core academic subject taught for which students are receiving credit toward graduation should be counted in the numerator and the denominator. For example, if the same teacher teaches English, calculus, history, and science in a self-contained classroom, count these as four classes in the denominator. If the teacher is Highly Qualified to teach English and history, he/she would be counted as Highly Qualified in two of the four subjects in the numerator.

g. *What is the reporting period?* The reporting period is the school year. The count of classes must include all semesters, quarters, or terms of the school year. For example, if core academic classes are held in summer sessions, those classes should be included in the count of core academic classes. A state determines into which school year classes fall.

1.5.2 Reasons Core Academic Classes Are Taught by Teachers Who Are Not Highly Qualified

In the tables below, estimate the percentages for each of the reasons why teachers who are not highly qualified teach core academic classes. For example, if 900 elementary classes were taught by teachers who are not highly qualified, what percentage of those 900 classes falls into each of the categories listed below? If the three reasons provided at each grade level are not sufficient to explain why core academic classes at a particular grade level are taught by teachers who are not highly qualified, use the row labeled "other" and explain the additional reasons. The total of the reasons is calculated automatically for each grade level and must equal 100% at the elementary level and 100% at the secondary level.

Note: Use the numbers of core academic classes taught by teachers who are not highly qualified from 1.5.1 for both elementary school classes (1.5.2.1) and for secondary school classes (1.5.2.2) as your starting point.

1.5.2.1 Elementary School Classes

Elementary School Classes	Percentage
Elementary school classes taught by certified general education teachers who did not pass a subject-knowledge test or (if eligible) have not demonstrated subject-matter competency through HOUSSE	74.00
Elementary school classes taught by certified special education teachers who did not pass a subject-knowledge test or have not demonstrated subject-matter competency through HOUSSE	24.00
Elementary school classes taught by teachers who are not fully certified (and are not in an approved alternative route program)	0.00
Other (please explain in comment box below)	2.00
Total	100.00

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

OSPI launched a new electronic data collection tool to capture the highly qualified status of teachers statewide in 2011-2012. With continued, ongoing training, retraining, and technical assistance provided to district human resource personnel, the data continues to improve with greater accuracy each year. The discrepencies between the 2011-2012 and the 2012-2013 data can be contributed to increased understanding around the electronic data reporting requirements witha more accurate representation of the NHQT Data. As indicated above, we have 2 percent in elemenatary classes which include Bilingual and juvenile detention centers.

1.5.2.2 Secondary School Classes

Secondary School Classes	Percentage
Secondary school classes taught by certified general education teachers who have not demonstrated subject-matter knowledge in those subjects (e.g., out-of-field teachers)	54.00
Secondary school classes taught by certified special education teachers who have not demonstrated subject-matter competency in those subjects	32.00
Secondary school classes taught by teachers who are not fully certified (and are not in an approved alternative route program)	0.00
Other (please explain in comment box below)	14.00
Total	100.00

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

OSPI launched a new electronic data collection tool to capture the highly qualified status of teachers statewide in 2011-2012. With continued, ongoing training, retraining, and technical assistance provided to district human resource personnel, the date continues to improve with greater accuracy each year. The discrepencies between the 2011-2012 and the 2012-2013 data can be contributed to increased understanding around the electronic data reporting requirements with a more accurate representation of the NHQT Data. as indicated above, we have 14 percent in secondary classes in the other category. This data includes Bilingual, alternative education and juvenile detention centers.

1.5.3 Poverty Quartiles and Metrics Used

In the table below, provide the number of core academic classes for each of the school types listed and the number of those core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified. The percentage of core academic classes taught by teachers who are highly qualified will be calculated automatically. The percentages used for high- and low-poverty schools and the poverty metric used to determine those percentages are reported in the second table. Below the tables are FAQs about these data.

NOTE: No source of classroom-level poverty data exists, so States may look at school-level data when figuring poverty quartiles. Because not all schools have traditional grade configurations, and because a school may not be counted as both an elementary and as a secondary school, States may include as elementary schools all schools that serve children in grades K through 5 (including K through 8 or K through 12 schools).

This means that for the purpose of establishing poverty quartiles, some classes in schools where both elementary and secondary classes are taught would be counted as classes in an elementary school rather than as classes in a secondary school in 1.5.3. This also means that such a 12th grade class would be in a different category in 1.5.3 than it would be in 1.5.1.

School Type	Number of Core Academic Classes (Total)	Number of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified	Percentage of Core Academic Classes Taught by Teachers Who Are Highly Qualified
Elementary Schools			
High Poverty Elementary Schools	8,781	8,675	98.79
Low-poverty Elementary Schools	9,189	8,745	95.17
Secondary Schools			
High Poverty secondary Schools	36,303	35,382	97.46
Low-Poverty secondary Schools	59,996	58,756	97.93

1.5.3.1 Poverty Quartile Breaks

In the table below, provide the poverty quartiles breaks used in determining high- and low-poverty schools and the poverty metric used to determine the poverty quartiles. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

	High-Poverty Schools (more than what %)	**Low-Poverty Schools** (less than what %)
Elementary schools	67.00	31.20
Poverty metric used	Free and Reduced Lunch Rate. The data has been verified.	
Secondary schools	67.10	31.30
Poverty metric used	Free and Reduced Lunch Rate	

FAQs on poverty quartiles and metrics used to determine poverty

a. *What is* a *"high-poverty schoof'?* Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(viii) defines "high-poverty" schools as schools in the top quartile of poverty in the state.

b. *What is* a *" /ow-poverty schoof'?* Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(viii) defines "low-poverty" schools as schools in the bottom quartile of poverty in the State.

c. *How are the poverty quartUes detennined?* Separately rank order elementary and secondary schools from highest to lowest on your percentage poverty measure. Divide the list into four equal groups. Schools in the first (highest group) are high-poverty schools. Schools in the last group (lowest group) are the low-poverty schools. Generally, states use the percentage of students who qualify for the !Tee or reduced-price lunch program for this calculation.

d. *Since the poverty data are collected at the school and not classroom level, how do we classify schools as either elementary or secondary forthis purpose?* States may include as elementary schools all schools that serve children in grades K through 5 (including K through 8 or K through 12 schools) and would therefore include as secondary schools those that exclusively serve children in grades 6 and higher.

1.6 TITLE III AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

This section collects annual performance and accountability data on the implementation of Title III programs.

1.6.1 Language Instruction Educational Programs

In the table below, place a check next to each type of language instruction educational programs implemented in the State, as defined in Section 3301(8), as required by Sections 3121(a)(1), 3123(b)(1), and 3123(b)(2).

Table 1.6.1 Definitions:

1. **Types of Programs =** Types of programs described in the subgrantee's local plan (as submitted to the State or as implemented) that is closest to the descriptions in http://www.ncela.gwu.edu/files/rcd/BE021775/Glossary_of_Terms.pdf.
2. **Other Language =** Name of the language of instruction, other than English, used in the programs.

Check Types of Programs	Type of Program	Other Language
Yes	Dual language	Russian, Spanish, Chinese
Yes	Two-way immersion	Spanish, Russian
Yes	Transitional bilingual programs	Spanish
Yes	Developmental bilingual	
No	Heritage language	
Yes	Sheltered English instruction	//
No	Structured English immersion	//
No	Specially designed academic instruction delivered in English (SDAIE)	//
No	Content-based ESL	//
Yes	Pull-out ESL	//
No	Other (explain in comment box below)	//

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Response revised regarding two-way immersion.

1.6.2 Student Demographic Data

1.6.2.1 Number of ALL LEP Students in the State

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of ALL LEP students in the State who meet the LEP definition under Section 9101(25).

- Include newly enrolled (recent arrivals to the U.S.) and continually enrolled LEP students, whether or not they receive services in a Title III language instruction educational program.
- Do not include Former LEP students (as defined in Section 200.20(f)(2) of the Title I regulation) and monitored Former LEP students (as defined under Section 3121(a)(4) of Title III) in the ALL LEP student count in this table.

Number of ALL LEP students in the State	107,307
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.2.2 Number of LEP Students Who Received Title III Language Instruction Educational Program Services

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of LEP students in the State who received services in Title III language instructional education programs.

LEP Students Receiving Services	#
LEP students who received services in a Title III language instruction educational program in grades K through 12 for this reporting year.	106,221
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.2.3 Most Commonly Spoken Languages in the State

In the table below, provide the five most commonly spoken languages, other than English, in the State (for all LEP students, not just LEP students who received Title III services). The top five languages should be determined by the highest number of students speaking each of the languages listed.

Language	# LEP Students
Spanish; Castilian	70,172
Russian	4,527
Vietnamese	4,086
Somali	2,750
Chinese	2,332

Report additional languages with significant numbers of LEP students in the comment box below.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Ukranian, Korean, Tagalog, Marshallese, Punjabi all >1,000 students

1.6.3 Student Performance Data

This section collects data on LEP students' English language proficiency, as required by Sections 1111(h)(4)(D) and 3121(a)(2).

1.6.3.1.1 All LEP Students Tested on the State Annual English Language Proficiency Assessment

In the table below, please provide the number of ALL LEP students tested and not tested on annual State English language proficiency (ELP) assessment (as defined in 1.6.2.1).

All LEP Testing	#
Number tested on State annual ELP assessment	98,420
Number not tested on State annual ELP assessment	3,310
Total	101,730
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Percentage of students tested of those enrolled during the test window(101730)is 96.7%. The error check uses the wrong demoninato	

1.6.3.1.2 ALL LEP Student English Language Proficiency Results

All LEP Results	#
Number attained proficiency on State annual ELP assessment	12,062
Percent attained proficiency on State annual ELP assessment	12.26
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.3.2.1 Title III LEP Students Tested on the State Annual English Language Proficiency Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of Title III LEP students tested on annual State English language proficiency assessment.

Title III LEP Testing	#
Number tested on State annual ELP assessment	97,375
Number not tested on State annual ELP assessment	3,261
Total	100,636
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Percentage of students tested of those enrolled during the test window(100636)is 96.8%. The error check uses the wrong demoninato	

In the table below, provide the number of Title III students who took the State annual ELP assessment for the first time and whose progress cannot be determined and whose results were not included in the calculation for AMAO 1. Report this number ONLY if the State did not include these students in establishing AMAO 1/ making progress target and did not include them in the calculations for AMAO 1/ making progress (# and % making progress).

Title III First Time Tested	#
Number of Title III students who took the State annual ELP assessment for the first time whose progress cannot be determined and whose results were not included in the calculation for AMAO 1.	25,673

1.6.3.2.2 Title III LEP English Language Proficiency Results

This section collects information on Title III LEP students' development of English and attainment of English proficiency.

Table 1.6.3.2.2 Definitions:

1. **Annual Measureable Achievement Objectives (AMAOs) =** State targets for the number and percent of students making progress and attaining proficiency.
2. **Making Progress =** Number and percent of Title III LEP students that met the definition of "Making Progress" as defined by the State and submitted to ED in the Consolidated State Application (CSA), or as amended.
3. **Attained Proficiency =** Number and percent of Title III LEP students that met the State definition of "Attainment" of English language proficiency submitted to ED in the Consolidated State Application (CSA), or as amended.
4. **Results =** Number and percent of Title III LEP students that met the State definition of "Making Progress" and the number and percent that met the State definition of "Attainment" of English language proficiency.

In the table below, provide the State targets for the number and percent of students making progress and attaining English proficiency for this reporting period. Additionally, provide the results from the annual State English language proficiency assessment for Title III-served LEP students who participated in a Title III language instruction educational program in grades K through 12. If your State uses cohorts, provide us with the range of targets, (i.e., indicate the lowest target among the cohorts, e.g., 10% and the highest target among a cohort, e.g., 70%).

Title III Results	Results #	Results %	Targets #	Targets %
Making progress	50,248	70.08	48,398	67.50
Attained proficiency	11,928	12.25	7,205	7.40
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.				

1.6.3.5 Native Language Assessments

This section collects data on LEP students assessed in their native language (Section 1111(b)(6)) to be used for AYP determinations.

1.6.3.5.1 LEP Students Assessed in Native Language

In the table below, check "Yes" if the specified assessment is used for AYP purposes.

State offers the State reading/language arts content tests in the students' native language(s).	_____No
State offers the State mathematics content tests in the students' native language(s).	_____No
State offers the State science content tests in the students' native language(s).	_____No
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.6.3.5.2 Native Language of Mathematics Tests Given

In the table below, report the language(s) in which native language assessments are given for *ESEA* accountability determinations for mathematics.

Language(s)
none
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.6.3.5.3 Native Language of Reading/Language Arts Tests Given

In the table below, report the language(s) in which native language assessments are given for *ESEA* accountability determinations for reading/language arts.

Language(s)
none
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.6.3.5.4 Native Language of Science Tests Given

In the table below, report the language(s) in which native language assessments are given for *ESEA* accountability determinations for science.

Language(s)
none
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

1.6.3.6 Title III Served Monitored Former LEP (MFLEP) Students

This section collects data on the performance of former LEP students as required by Sections 3121(a)(4) and 3123(b)(8).

1.6.3.6.1 Title III Served MFLEP Students by Year Monitored

In the table below, report the unduplicated count of monitored former LEP students during the two consecutive years of monitoring, which includes both MFLEP students in AYP grades and in non-AYP grades.

Monitored Former LEP (MFLEP) students include:

- Students who have transitioned out of a language instruction educational program.
- Students who are no longer receiving LEP services and who are being monitored for academic content achievement for 2 years after the transition.

Table 1.6.3.6.1 Definitions:

1. **# Year One =** Number of former LEP students in their first year of being monitored.
2. **# Year Two =** Number of former LEP students in their second year of being monitored.
3. **Total =** Number of monitored former LEP students in year one and year two. This is automatically calculated.

# Year One	# Year Two	Total
9,808	16,039	25,847
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.6.3.6.2 MFLEP Students Results for Mathematics

In the table below, report the number of MFLEP students who took the annual mathematics assessment. Please provide data only for those students who transitioned out of language instruction educational programs and who no longer received services under Title III in this reporting year. These students include both students who are monitored former LEP students in their first year of monitoring, and those in their second year of monitoring.

Table 1.6.3.6.2 Definitions:

1. **# Tested =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who were tested in mathematics in all AYP grades.
2. **# At or Above Proficient =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who scored at or above proficient on the State annual mathematics assessment.
3. **% Results =** Automatically calculated based on number who scored at or above proficient divided by the number tested.
4. **# Below proficient =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who did not score proficient on the State annual mathematics assessment. This will be automatically calculated.

# Tested	# At or Above Proficient	% Results	# Below Proficient
19,624	S	63.7	S
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.6.3.6.3 MFLEP Students Results for Reading/Language Arts

In the table below, report results for MFLEP students who took the annual reading/language arts assessment. Please provide data only for those students who transitioned out of language instruction educational programs and who no longer received services under Title III in this reporting year. These students include both students who are monitored former LEP students in their first year of monitoring, and those in their second year of monitoring.

Table 1.6.3.6.3 Definitions:

1. **# Tested =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who were tested in reading/language arts in all AYP grades.
2. **# At or Above Proficient =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who scored at or above proficient on the State annual reading/language arts assessment.
3. **% Results =** Automatically calculated based on number who scored at or above proficient divided by the total number tested. This will be automatically calculated.
4. **# Below proficient =** State-aggregated number MFLEP students who did not score proficient on the State annual reading/language arts assessment.

# Tested	# At or Above Proficient	% Results	# Below Proficient
19,772	S	72.6	S
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.6.3.6.4 MFLEP Students Results for Science

In the table below, report results for MFLEP students who took the annual science assessment. Please provide data only for those students who transitioned out of language instruction educational programs and who no longer received services under Title III in this reporting year. These students include both students who are MFLEP students in their first year of monitoring, and those in their second year of monitoring.

Table 1.6.3.6.4 Definitions:

1. **# Tested =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who were tested in science.
2. **# At or Above Proficient =** State-aggregated number of MFLEP students who scored at or above proficient on the State annual science assessment.
3. **% Results =** Automatically calculated based on number who scored at or above proficient divided by the total number tested. This will be automatically calculated.
4. **# Below proficient =** State-aggregated number MFLEP students who did not score proficient on the State annual science assessment.

# Tested	# At or Above Proficient	% Results	# Below Proficient
6,057	S	51.8	S
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.			

1.6.4 Title III Subgrantees

This section collects data on the performance of Title III subgrantees.

1.6.4.1 Title III Subgrantee Performance

In the table below, report the number of Title III subgrantees meeting the criteria described in the table. Do not leave items blank. If there are zero subgrantees who met the condition described, put a zero in the number (#) column. Do not double count subgrantees by category.

Note: Do not include number of subgrants made under Section 3114(d)(1) from funds reserved for education programs and activities for immigrant children and youth. (Report Section 3114(d)(1) subgrants in 1.6.5.1 ONLY.)

Title III Subgrantees	#
Total number of subgrantees for the year	152
////////////

1.6.5 Education Programs and Activities for Immigrant Students

This section collects data on education programs and activities for immigrant students.

Note: All immigrant students are not LEP students.

1.6.5.1 Immigrant Students

In the table below, report the unduplicated number of immigrant students enrolled in schools in the State and who participated in qualifying educational programs under Section 3114(d)(1).

Table 1.6.5.1 Definitions:

1. **Immigrant Students Enrolled =** Number of students who meet the definition of immigrant children and youth under Section 3301(6) and enrolled in the elementary or secondary schools in the State.
2. **Students in 3114(d)(1) Program =** Number of immigrant students who participated in programs for immigrant children and youth funded under Section 3114(d)(1), using the funds reserved for immigrant education programs/activities. This number should not include immigrant students who only receive services in Title III language instructional educational programs under Sections 3114(a) and 3115(a).
3. **3114(d)(1)Subgrants =** Number of subgrants made in the State under Section 3114(d)(1), with the funds reserved for immigrant education programs/activities. Do not include Title III Language Instruction Educational Program (LIEP) subgrants made under Sections 3114(a) and 3115(a) that serve immigrant students enrolled in them.

# Immigrant Students Enrolled	# Students in 3114(d)(1) Program	# of 3114(d)(1) Subgrants
15,871	785	2

If state reports zero (0) students in programs or zero (0) subgrants, explain in comment box below.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

1.6.6 Teacher Information and Professional Development

This section collects data on teachers in Title III language instruction educational programs as required under Section 3123(b)(5).

1.6.6.1 Teacher Information

This section collects information about teachers as required under Section 3123 (b)(5).

In the table below, report the number of teachers who are working in the Title III language instruction educational programs as defined under Section 3301(8) and reported in 1.6.1 (Types of language instruction educational programs) even if they are not paid with Title III funds.

Note: Section 3301(8) – The term ' Language instruction educational program ' means an instruction course – (A) in which a limited English proficient child is placed for the purpose of developing and attaining English proficiency, while meeting challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards, as required by Section 1111(b)(1); and (B) that may make instructional use of both English and a child's native language to enable the child to develop and attain English proficiency and may include the participation of English proficient children if such course is designed to enable all participating children to become proficient in English as a second language.

Title III Teachers	#
Number of all certified/licensed teachers currently working in Title III language instruction educational programs.	1,219
Estimate number of **additional** certified/licensed teachers that will be needed for Title III language instruction educational programs in the next 5 years*.	1,710

Explain in the comment box below if there is a zero for any item in the table above.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

* This number should be the total additional teachers needed for the next 5 years, not the number needed for each year. Do not include the number of teachers currently working in Title III English language instruction educational programs.

1.6.6.2 Professional Development Activities of Subgrantees Related to the Teaching and Learning of LEP Students

In the tables below, provide information about the subgrantee professional development activities that meet the requirements of Section 3115(c)(2).

Table 1.6.6.2 Definitions:

1. **Professional Development Topics =** Subgrantee professional development topics required under Title III.
2. **#Subgrantees =** Number of subgrantees who conducted each type of professional development activity. A subgrantee may conduct more than one professional development activity. (Use the same method of counting subgrantees, including consortia, as in 1.6.1 and 1.6.4.)
3. **Total Number of Participants =** Number of teachers, administrators and other personnel who participated in each type of the professional development activities reported.
4. **Total =** Number of all participants in professional development (PD) activities.

Professional Development (PD) Topics	# Subgrantees
Instructional strategies for LEP students	134
Understanding and implementation of assessment of LEP students	66
Understanding and implementation of ELP standards and academic content standards for LEP students	37
Alignment of the curriculum in language instruction educational programs to ELP standards	39
Subject matter knowledge for teachers	41
Other (Explain in comment box)	63

PD Participant Information	# Subgrantees	# Participants
PD provided to content classroom teachers	131	17,473
PD provided to LEP classroom teachers	101	4,914
PD provided to principals	77	787
PD provided to administrators/other than principals	82	873
PD provided to other school personnel/non-administrative	187	5,838
PD provided to community based organization personnel	12	94
Total	//////////////////////////////////////	29,979

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Other include multicultural education, parent involvement, ELLs w/ disability,
dual language training, Spanish to facilitate communication with parents.

1.6.7 State Subgrant Activities

This section collects data on State grant activities.

1.6.7.1 State Subgrant Process

In the table below, report the time between when the State receives the Title III allocation from ED, normally on July 1 of each year for the upcoming school year, and the time when the State distributes these funds to subgrantees for the intended school year. Dates must be submitted using the MM/DD/YY format.

Table 1.6.7.1 Definitions:

1. **Date State Received Allocation =** Annual date the State receives the Title III allocation from US Department of Education (ED).
2. **Date Funds Available to Subgrantees =** Annual date that Title III funds are available to approved subgrantees.
3. **# of Days/$$ Distribution =** Average number of days for States receiving Title III funds to make subgrants to subgrantees beginning from July 1 of each year, except under conditions where funds are being withheld.

Example: State received SY 2012-13 funds July 1, 2012, and then made these funds available to subgrantees on August 1, 2012, for SY 2012-13 programs. Then the "# of days/$$ Distribution" is 30 days.

Date State Received Allocation	Date Funds Available to Subgrantees	# of Days/$$ Distribution
7/1/2013	7/1/2013	45
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. The timeline begins on the date the districts has submitted a request for review. The final approval is contingent on the district submitting additional information to their "needs more work request. To ensure districts can obligate fund beginning July 1st, the state has in place a substantially approve status process.		

1.6.7.2 Steps To Shorten the Distribution of Title III Funds to Subgrantees

In the comment box below, describe how your State can shorten the process of distributing Title III funds to subgrantees.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

•Establish timelines and due dates for grant applications.
•Make program applications, training, and preliminary allocation available by May 1st to ensure that districts have available the information needed to assist in the application process.
•Prepopulate sections of the application that may not require change.
•Implement a substantially approved process to allow districts to beginning incurring cost as of July 1st.
•Review the status of applications submitted on a weekly basis.

1.7 PERSISTENTLY DANGEROUS SCHOOLS

In the table below, provide the number of schools identified as persistently dangerous, as determined by the State, by the start of the school year. For further guidance on persistently dangerous schools, refer to Section B "Identifying Persistently Dangerous Schools" in the Unsafe School Choice Option Non-Regulatory Guidance, available at: http:/www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/unsafeschoolchoice.pdf.

Persistently Dangerous Schools	#
Persistently Dangerous Schools	0
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.9 EDUCATION FOR HOfo/ELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS PROGRAM

This section collects data on homeless children and youth and the McKinney-Vento grant program.

In the table below, provide the following information about the number of LEAs in the State who reported data on homeless children and youth and the McKinney-Vento program. The totals will be will be automatically calculated.

LEAs	#	**#LEAs Reporting Data**
LEAs without subgrants	254	254
LEAs with subgrants	41	41
Total	295	295

Comments: The response 1s llm1ted to 4,000 characters.

1.9.1 All LEAs (with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants)

The following questions collect data on homeless children and youth in the State.

1.9.1.1 Homeless Children And Youth

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by grade level enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The totals will be automatically calculated:

Age/Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youth Enrolled in Public School in LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youth Enrolled in Public School in LEAs With Subgrants
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	327	286
K	1,628	1,081
1	1,527	1,049
2	1,487	926
3	1,342	922
4	1,402	857
5	1,357	829
6	1,210	839
7	1,231	809
8	1,232	781
9	1,403	840
10	1,203	754
11	1,269	843
12	1,853	1,322
Ungraded	0	0
Total	18,471	12,138
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.9.1.2 Primary Nighttime Residence of Homeless Children and Youth

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by primary nighttime residence enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The primary nighttime residence should be the student's nighttime residence when he/she was identified as homeless. The totals will be automatically calculated.

Primary Nighttime Residence	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants
Shelters, transitional housing, awaiting foster care	4,101	2,426
Doubled-up (e.g., living with another family)	12,686	8,467
Unsheltered (e.g., cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailer, or abandoned buildings)	733	521
Hotels/Motels	951	724
Total	18,471	12,138
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.9.1.3 Subgroups of Homeless Students Enrolled

In the table below, please provide the following information about the homeless students enrolled during the regular school year.

Special Population	# Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants
Unaccompanied homeless youth	847	1,481
Migratory children/youth	931	584
Children with disabilities (IDEA)	3,721	2,350
Limited English Proficient (LEP) students	2,382	1,563
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.		

1.9.2 LEAs with McKinney-Vento Subgrants

The following sections collect data on LEAs with McKinney-Vento subgrants.

1.9.2.1 Homeless Children and Youth Served by McKinney-Vento Subgrants

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by grade level who were served by McKinney-Vento subgrants during the regular school year. The total will be automatically calculated.

Age/Grade	# Homeless Children/Youth Served by Subgrants
Age Birth Through 2	217
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	653
K	1,172
1	1,150
2	1,034
3	1,013
4	964
5	922
6	914
7	887
8	852
9	894
10	808
11	890
12	1,411
Ungraded	0
Total	13,781
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.9.2.2 Subgroups of Homeless Students Served

In the table below, please provide the following information about the homeless students served during the regular school year.

Subgroup	# Homeless Students Served
Unaccompanied homeless youth	1,947
Migratory children/youth	610
Children with disabilities (*IDEA*)	2,529
Limited English Proficient (LEP) students	1,605
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.	

1.9.3 Academic Achievement of Homeless Students

The following questions collect data on the academic achievement of enrolled homeless children and youth.

1.9.3.1 Reading Assessment

In the table below, provide the number of enrolled homeless children and youth who were tested on the State reading/language arts assessment and the number of those tested who scored at or above proficient. Provide data for grades 9 through 12 only for those grades tested for *ESEA*.

Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient
3	977	516	680	340
4	1,042	504	630	324
5	995	493	608	310
6	911	424	658	316
7	884	382	594	273
8	875	399	571	270
High School	689	456	462	300
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.				

1.9.3.2 Mathematics Assessment

This section is similar to 1.9.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the State mathematics assessment.

Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient
3	982	421	679	290
4	1,044	387	633	234
5	994	366	610	246
6	914	297	658	221
7	891	299	597	203
8	881	258	573	165
High School	641	350	446	239
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.				

1.9.3.3 Science Assessment

This section is similar to 1.9.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on the State science assessment.

Grade	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs Without Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Who Received a Valid Score and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# of Homeless Children/Youth - LEAs With Subgrants # Homeless Children/Youth Scoring at or above Proficient
3				
4				
5	998	454	609	283
6				
7				
8	873	364	572	261
High School	606	276	432	208
Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Washington State does not assess students on the State science assessment in the 3rd, 4th, 6th,or 7th grades.				