DC PCSB Enrollment Ceiling Increase Policy Business Rules

Purpose

The following document describes in detail the business rules associated with the Enrollment Ceiling Increase (ECI) Policy, most recently modified in Spring June 20198 by the DC Public Charter School Board. While this document articulates the calculation logic for each component, the full details of the policy can be found in the written policy.

Indicator A: Performance

- Timeframe:
  - When determining Tier 1 Status, the most recently available PMF will be used.
  - When determining the three-year average for multi-campus or multi-scorecard LEAs, the most recent available PMF scorecard and the two most recent prior PMF scorecards will be used.
- Business Rules:
  - For multi-campus or multi-scorecard LEAs, the 3-year PMF average will be a non-weighted average, such that each PMF score receives the same weight.

Indicator B: Case for Demand

There are no applicable business rules, as this is a narrative component.

Indicator C: Community Engagement

There are no applicable business rules, as this is a narrative component.

Indicator 1: 3+ Years

- Timeframe:
  - The LEA must have operated at least one campus for three full years.

Indicator 2: Meet enrollment targets

- Timeframe:

o The most recently available two years of October Enrollment Audit Count data, and the two projections preceeding them.

- Example: If the SY2017-18 October Enrollment Audit is complete, then the analysis would compare the SY2017-18 October Enrollment Audit against the projections submitted for SY2017-18, and the SY2016-17 October Enrollment Audit against the projections submitted for SY2016-17.

o Business Rules:

- The comparison for both years will be calculated as:

$$\frac{LEA\ October\ Enrollment\ Audit\ Count}{LEA\ Final\ Enrollment\ Projection} \geq 90\%$$

- **LEA October Enrollment Audit Count** refers to the number of students in the LEA's UPSFF roster based on the findings of the completed October Enrollment Audit.
- **LEA Final Enrollment Projection** refers to the projections negotiated by the LEA, DC PCSB, and the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME) that form the basis of the Q1 UPSFF payment.
- LEAs must meet or exceed the 90% threshold in both years in order to meet the Indicator.

Indicator 3: Re-enrollment

- Timeframe:
  o The most recently available PMF.
- Business Rules:
  o For single-campus LEAs, re-enrollment rate will be the re-enrollment rate found on the most recent DC PCSB PMF. The OSSE-calculated re-enrollment rate will not be used for the purpose of this policy.
  o For multi-campus or multi-scorecard LEAs, re-enrollment rate will refer to the **non-weighted average** of the re-enrollment rates found on the most recent PMF scorecards, such that each re-enrollment rate receives the same weight regardless of campus size.
  o For adult campuses, retention rate will be the retention rate found on the most recent PMF scorecard.
  o Re-enrollment rate does not apply to campuses for whom re-enrollment is not included on the PMF scorecard, such

as campuses serving exclusively PK3/PK4, or Alternative campuses.

Indicator 4: Financial Audit Review

- Timeframe:
    - The most recently available Financial Audit Review report will be used.

Indicator 5: Notice of Concern

- Timeframe:
    - Six months preceeding the date of the ECI charter amendment hearing.

Indicator 6: Compliance

- Timeframe:
    - The most recently available Compliance Report data.

Indicator 7: Accreditation

Indicator 8: Subgroup Academic Performance

- Timeframe:
    - The most recently available full year of data. For example, if an LEA is applying during SY18-19, then the SY17-18 data will be used.
- Business Rules:
    - Subgroup Academic Performance is evaluated in English Language Arts and Mathematics.
    - For each subgroup/subject combination, LEAs must pass one of the following three:
        - Meet or exceed the citywide % of students scoring 4+ on PARCC
        - Meet or exceed the citywide % of students scoring 3+ on PARCC
        - Meet or exceed the citywide one-year PARCC Median Growth Percentile (MGP).[1]
    - In cases where an LEA lacks PARCC MGP data but does have campuses whose PMF scorecards include NWEA MAP

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[1] This policy will use the Student Growth Percentiles (SGP) used by OSSE in their state report card. If OSSE uses the consortium level SGPs, then this policy will use the ~~state~~ consortium SGPs. Likewise, if OSSE uses state SGPs, then this policy will use the state SGPs. The MGP used for the purposes of this policy may not match the MGP reported on the DC PCSB PMF.

growth (for points, not display), the one-year NWEA MAP Median Student Conditional Growth Percentile (MCGP) will be used.

- o In cases where an LEA has both PARCC and NWEA MAP data, **only the PARCC data will be used**. Therefore, if an LEA meets the PARCC-based criteria but not the NWEA MAP-based criteria, the LEA will still be considered as passing the Indicator.
- o For multi-campus LEAs:
    - The % of Students scoring 4+ represents the total number of students scoring a 4 or 5 on the PARCC divided by the number of eligible test-takers at the LEA.
    - The % of Students scoring 3+ represents the total number of students scoring a 3, 4, or 5 on the PARCC divided by the number of eligible test-takers at the LEA.
    - One-year PARCC MGP represents the median of one year of Student Growth Percentiles (SGP), calculated at the LEA level.
    - One-year NWEA MAP MSGP represents the median of Student Conditional Growth Percentiles, calculated at the LEA level.
        - Only campuses for which the NWEA MAP Growth score is counted for **points** on the PMF are included in the LEA-level calculation; campuses whose PMF scorecards include NWEA MAP as display-only metrics are not included in the LEA-level median calculation.
- o For all possible metrics (% of Students Scoring 4+; % of Students Scoring 3+; PARCC MGP; NWEA MAP Median SCGP), only students considered FAY at the campus level are included. Even though multi-campus LEAs will have their rates re-calculated at the LEA level, the rates will include only students who were considered FAY at their assessment campuses.
- o The subgroups for which LEAs may be evaluated include Black Non-Hispanic, Hispanic/ Latino, Economically Disadvantaged/At-Risk, Students with Disabilities, and English Learner students. LEAs will be evaluated on English Language Arts and Mathematics. However, LEAs are not evaluated in subject/subgroup combinations for which there are fewer than 25 valid test results.

- An LEA which meets/exceeds the Citywide Average[2] for % of Students Scoring 4+ **or** % of Students Scoring 3+ **or** MGP will be considered passing that subject/subgroup combination.
  - For LEAs being evaluated using NWEA MAP Growth, the LEA must meet/exceed an MSGP of 50. NWEA MAP Growth is not assessed at the subgroup level.
- Students are assigned to subgroups based on the Assessment and Reporting Demographic Data that LEAs validate as part of OSSE's Data Validation (formerly Demo Cert) process.

Indicator 9: Discipline Outlier

- Timeframe:
  - The most recently available full year of data. For example, if an LEA is applying during SY18-19, then the full SY17-18 data will be used.
- Business Rules:
  - Exclusionary discipline is examined using the % of Students Suspended (Out-of-School Suspensions Only). Note that the % of Students Suspended metric includes only students who were part of the October Enrollment Audit roster. Students who were not part of the audit will be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator.
  - When assigning At Risk and Students with Disabilities (SWD) statuses, the highest ever value will be used. Therefore, if a student is At Risk or an SWD at any point in the year, the student will count towards the At Risk or SWD subgroup rate regardless of the timing of the suspension(s). This logic aligns with the business rules used in the Equity Reports.
  - The outlier threshold is calculated as:
    $$75th\ Percentile + (1.5 * [75th\ Percentile - 25th\ Percentile])$$
  - Only charter sector data is used in the outlier threshold calculation.
  - Schools which serve similar grade bands are grouped together for the purposes of calculating the outlier threshold. The groupings are:
    - ~~PK-5~~**Elementary School:** Charter schools ending in PK4, K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, excluding alternative

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[2] As calculated by OSSE.

- **Middle School:** Charter schools ending in 7 or 8, and schools serving exclusively grades 4 – 86 – 9, excluding alternative
- **High School:** Charter schools ending in 10, 11, or 12, and schools serving exclusively grade 9, excluding alternative
- **Adult:** All adult education charter schools
- **Alternative:** All alternative education charter schools
- In cases where a campus serves grades not clearly addressed by the above groupings, DC PCSB will assign the school to the grand band to which it most aligns.

  o In cases where the grade band Outlier Threshold is within 5 percentage points of the grade band Average, campuses with out-of-school suspension rates within 5 percentage points of the average will not be considered outliers.
  o In cases where the number ofthere are fewer than 5 suspended students in the monitored student population is less than 5, the school will not be considered an outlier.
  o Schools will only be evaluated for outlier status if the school has at least 25 students in the monitored student population.

Indicator 10: Discipline Disproportionality

- Timeframe:
  o The most recently available full year of data.
- Business Rules:
  o Exclusionary discipline is examined using the % of Students Suspended. Note that the % of Students Suspended metric includes only students who were part of the October Enrollment Audit roster. Students who were not part of the audit will be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator.
  o When assigning At Risk and Students with Disabilities (SWD) statuses, the highest ever value will be used. Therefore, if a student is At Risk or an SWD at any point in the year, the student will count towards the At Risk or SWD subgroup rate regardless of the timing of the suspension(s).

This logic aligns with the business rules used in the Equity Reports.

- o For multi-campus LEAs, the % of Students Suspended is a **weighted** average (based on the number of audited students) of the % of Students Suspended at each campus.
- o The disproportionality flag is lifted if the LEA's % of Students Suspended is less than the % of Students Suspended in the charter sector for that student subgroup.