



Nevada State Public Charter School Authority

Academic Performance Framework Technical Guide 2019-2020 School Year

November 2020

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Note on the 2019-20 Academic Performance Framework

Due to COVID-19, the Nevada Department of Education (NDE) [applied for](#) and was [granted](#) a 2019-20 school year waiver from the U.S. Department of Education for certain assessment, accountability, school identification, and reporting requirements established by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Accordingly, for the 2019-20 school year, Nevada statewide assessments were not administered and the NDE did not calculate Nevada School Performance Framework (NSPF) school ratings.

Because an NSPF rating is required to receive a Nevada State Public Charter School Authority (SPCSA) Academic Performance Framework (Framework) rating, the SPCSA will not issue Framework ratings for the 2019-20 school year. Additionally, various Framework indicators and measures that utilize the NSPF and/or assessment data (i.e., the NSPF, Geographical Comparisons, and School Progress indicators) cannot be calculated or reported. The SPCSA will provide schools and the Authority with partial Framework reports based on the data that are available—specifically, enrollment data under the Enrollment Diversity indicator. Due to the lack of complete information, data within the 2019-20 Framework are for informational purposes only.

Overview of the Nevada State Public Charter School Authority

Created in 2011, the Nevada State Public Charter School Authority (SPCSA) is a governmental agency of the State of Nevada and a statewide charter school sponsor. The SPCSA authorizes public charter schools across the state and is responsible for oversight and monitoring of those schools ensuring positive academic outcomes for students and strong stewardship of public dollars.

The SPCSA Academic Performance Framework

Framework Purpose

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) [388A.273](#) requires each charter school sponsor to adopt a performance framework that must be incorporated in a charter contract to include academic, finance, and organization components. Accordingly, the SPCSA has established Academic, Financial, and Organizational Frameworks. Per statute, the academic component of the framework must address charter school: (1) academic achievement and proficiency, including academic growth; (2) disparities in academic achievement and proficiency; and (3) graduation rates as well as college and career readiness (where relevant). The Academic Performance Framework (Framework) meets these requirements and provides charter school boards and leaders, as well as the public, with clear expectations, fact-based oversight, and timely feedback while ensuring charter autonomy.

Framework History

The current version of the Framework was designed by SPCSA staff during 2019 and early 2020 with significant stakeholder input from SPCSA charter school leaders and the Nevada Department of Education (NDE) Accountability team. The first iteration of the Framework (for the 2018-19 school year) was informational only and released to school leaders in March 2020. For the 2019-20 school year, the Framework report design was updated to be cleaner and more user-friendly; notably, due to COVID-19 and the resulting lack of Nevada School Performance Framework (NSPF) school star ratings, schools will not receive an overall 2019-20 Framework rating.

Framework Principles

The Framework is comprised of measures categorized under indicators. A school earns points based on their performance in the measures, according to point attribution tables (PATs). Points earned for measures are totaled under their respective indicators, which are then summed to generate a final score worth a possible 100 points. This total Framework score corresponds to one of four academic performance levels: Exceeds Standard, Meets Standard, Does Not Meet Standard, or Below Standard. The table below outlines point ranges corresponding to these performance levels.

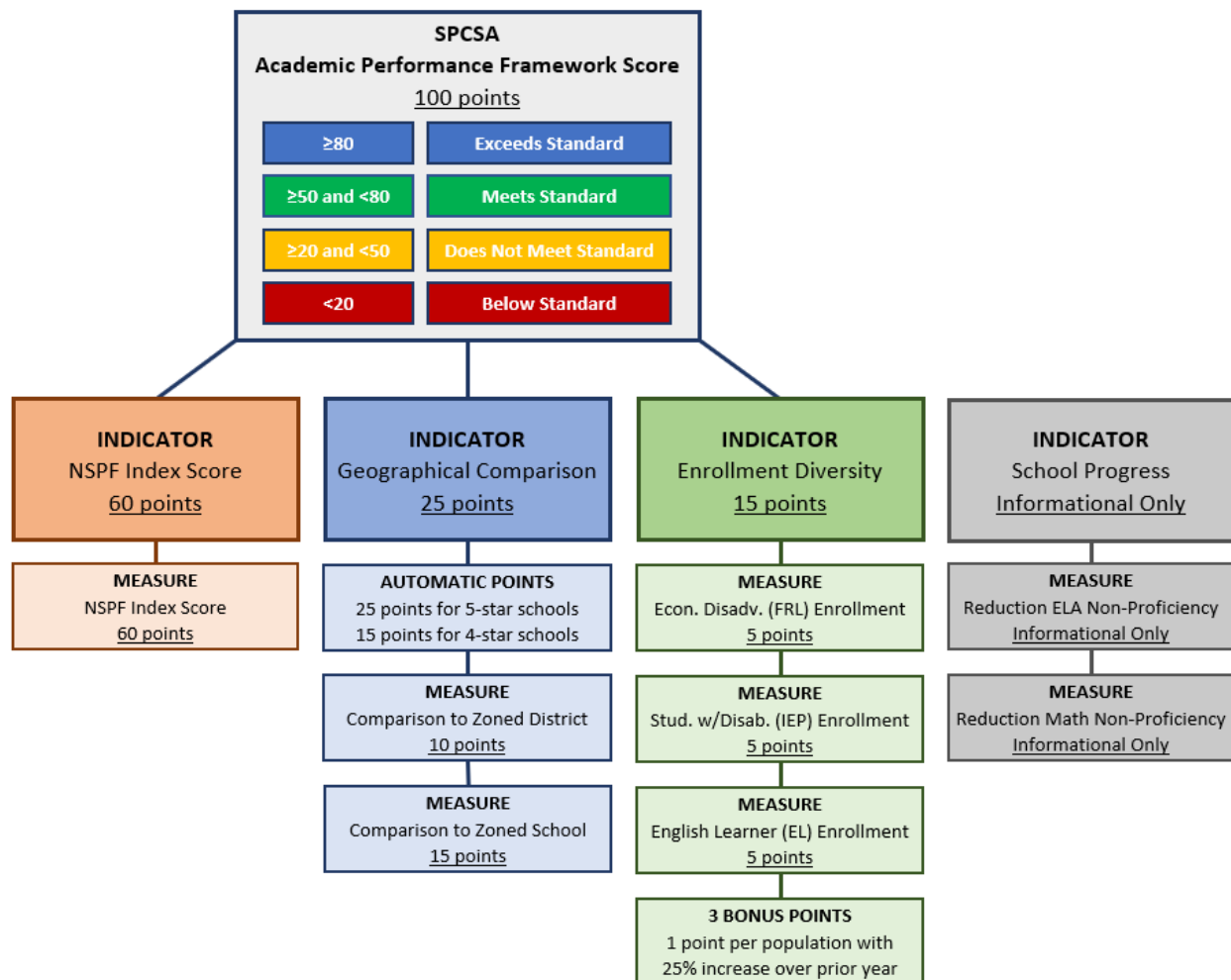
Score Range	Performance Level
≥80	Exceeds Standard
≥50 and <80	Meets Standard
≥20 and <50	Does Not Meet Standard
<20	Below Standard

Importantly, a school must receive a star rating in the most recent Nevada School Performance Framework (NSPF) to receive a performance level rating in the Framework. As noted above, the SPCSA cannot issue Framework ratings for 2019-20 due to the lack of 2019-20 NSPF ratings.

Framework Overview

The Framework incorporates corresponding school year NSPF school ratings under the NSPF Index Score indicator, as the NSPF includes key performance measures such as academic achievement and proficiency, academic growth, English Learner (EL) growth, opportunity gaps, graduation rates, and chronic absenteeism, which address the requirements of [NRS 388A.273](#). The Framework also contains the Geographical Comparisons indicator, which includes measures that compare charter school NSPF performance to that of the zoned school and district (also known as a local education agency or LEA), as well as the Enrollment Diversity indicator, which includes measures that compare charter school enrollment rates of economically disadvantaged students (FRL), students with disabilities (IEP), and English Learners (ELs) to its zoned LEA. The School Progress indicator, which reflects reductions in Math and ELA non-proficiency, is currently informational only.

The graphic below provides an overview of the Framework.



Framework Calculations and Reporting

The SPCSA does not round data. NSPF index scores are truncated by the NDE to one decimal place, and one decimal place is maintained throughout NSPF-related measures in the Framework. Enrollment rates for the Enrollment Diversity measures are calculated and truncated to the tenth, and the rate differences between the charter and zoned LEA maintain one decimal place for (1) the purposes of associating the difference with the point-earning category on the point attribution table (PAT) and (2) display on the Framework reports. Non-proficiency rates under the School Progress indicator are also calculated and truncated to the tenth for the purposes of reporting. As one example, a calculation resulting in a number such as 9.99 is truncated to 9.9 for both (1) awarding points and (2) reporting; it is not rounded to 10.

Framework Indicators and Measures

Nevada School Performance Framework (NSPF) Index Score Indicator: 60 points

Note: This indicator cannot be calculated for the 2019-20 Framework, due to the lack of 2019-20 NSPF star ratings and index scores.

The NSPF Index Score indicator contains one measure of the same name. The number of points a school earns in this measure is 60% of their NSPF adjusted index score from the most recent NSPF ratings. For example, if a school's NSPF score was 90, the school would earn $90 * 0.6 = 54$ points in this measure. NSPF indicator scores are calculated and truncated to one decimal place. Schools not rated in the most recent NSPF do not currently receive a Framework rating.

Below are measures included in the NSPF, by level. Points displayed are on the NSPF scale of 100 possible points and do not directly correspond to the SPCSA Academic Performance Framework. For more information on the NSPF, see the most recent NDE [NSPF Procedures Manual](#) or [NSPF Technical Manual](#).

Elementary School NSPF Measures

INDICATOR/MEASURES	POINTS
Academic Achievement Indicator	25
Pooled Proficiency Measure	20
Read-by-Grade-3 Measure	5
Growth Indicator	35
Math Median Growth Percentile (MGP) Measure	10
ELA MGP Measure	10
Math Adequate Growth Percentile (AGP) Measure	7.5
ELA AGP Measure	7.5
English Language Proficiency Indicator	10
WIDA AGP Measure	10
Closing Opportunity Gaps Indicator	20
Math Closing Opportunity Gaps Measure	10
ELA Closing Opportunity Gaps Measure	10
Student Engagement Indicator	10
Chronic Absenteeism Measure	10

Middle School NSPF Measures

INDICATOR/MEASURES	POINTS
Academic Achievement Indicator	25
Pooled Proficiency Measure	25
Growth Indicator	30
Math Median Growth Percentile (MGP) Measure	10
ELA MGP Measure	10
Math Adequate Growth Percentile (AGP) Measure	5
ELA AGP Measure	5
English Language Proficiency Indicator	10
WIDA AGP Measure	10
Closing Opportunity Gaps Indicator	20
Math Closing Opportunity Gaps Measure	10
ELA Closing Opportunity Gaps Measure	10
Student Engagement Indicator	15
Chronic Absenteeism Measure	10
Academic Learning Plans Measure	2
8 th Grade Credit Requirements (NAC 389) Measure	3

High School NSPF Measures

INDICATOR/MEASURES	POINTS
Academic Achievement Indicator	25
Math Proficiency Measure	10
ELA Proficiency Measure	10
Science Proficiency Measure	5
Graduation Rates Indicator	30
4-year Adjusted Cohort Grad. Rate Measure	25
5-year Adjusted Cohort Grad. Rate Measure	5
English Language Proficiency Indicator	10
WIDA Adequate Growth Percentile (AGP) Measure	10
College and Career Readiness Indicator	25
Post-Secondary Preparation Participation Measure	10
Post-Secondary Preparation Completion Measure	10
Advanced/College Career Ready Diploma Measure	5
Student Engagement Indicator	10
Chronic Absenteeism Measure	5
9 th Grade Credit Sufficiency Measure	5

Geographical Comparisons Indicator: 25 points

Note: this indicator cannot be calculated for the 2019-20 Framework, due to the lack of 2019-20 NSPF star ratings and index scores.

The Geographical Comparisons indicator contains two measures that compare a charter school's NSPF performance to the NSPF performance of its zoned district and zoned school(s). A charter school that receives a 5-star rating in the most recent NSPF automatically earns 25 points in the Geographical Comparisons indicator; comparison results are calculated but not earned on top of the automatic points. A school that receives a 4-star rating in the most recent NSPF automatically earns 15 points; in these cases, the school receives the higher of the automatic points or comparison points.

Comparison to Zoned District Measure: 10 points

Note: this measure cannot be calculated for the 2019-20 Framework, due to the lack of 2019-20 NSPF star ratings and index scores.

This measure compares a charter school’s NSPF adjusted index score to that of its zoned district. For example, if a school is located in Las Vegas and serves students from Las Vegas, its zoned district is the Clark County School District.

The steps to calculate points for this measure are as follows:

1. Find the zoned district/LEA for the charter school using its physical address.
 - a. Exception: Certain schools (such as virtual schools) serve students from across the state. In this case, the zoned LEA is the state.
2. Find the difference between the charter school NSPF adjusted index score and the zoned LEA average NSPF adjusted index score for the relevant level (elementary, middle, or high school).
 - a. Only rated schools are used in the calculation of the LEA’s average (elementary/middle/high) NSPF index score by level. LEA averages are calculated and truncated to one decimal place.
 - b. Difference = charter school NSPF score – zoned LEA (elementary/middle/high) NSPF score.
3. Award points associated with the difference in the point attribution table (PAT) below.

Geographical Comparison Indicator Comparison to Zoned District Measure (10 points possible) Point Attribution Table			
Difference in Index Score	Points	Difference in Index Score	Points
≥25.0	10	<8.3 and ≥4.9	4
<25.0 and ≥21.6	9	<4.9 and ≥1.6	3
<21.6 and ≥18.3	8	<1.6 and ≥-1.6	2
<18.3 and ≥14.9	7	<-1.6 and ≥-5.0	1
<14.9 and ≥11.6	6	<-5.0	0
<11.6 and ≥8.3	5		

Comparison to Zoned School Measure: 15 points

Note: this measure cannot be calculated for the 2019-20 Framework, due to the lack of 2019-20 NSPF star ratings and index scores.

This measure compares a charter school’s NSPF adjusted index score to that of its zoned district school. The zoned district school is the school zoned for the physical address of the charter school for the relevant school year.

The steps to calculate points for this measure are as follows:

1. For the relevant school year, find the zoned district school for the charter school using its physical address and district zone search tools, district zone maps, and/or mapping websites.
 - a. Exception: Certain schools (such as virtual schools) serve students from across the state. In this case, the zoned school is the state.
 - b. Some schools have more than one zoned school. In these cases, the zoned school NSPF adjusted index scores are averaged, if available, for step #2. Averages are calculated and truncated to one decimal place.

2. Find the difference between the charter school NSPF adjusted index score and the zoned school NSPF adjusted index score.
 - a. If the zoned school is not rated, a difference is not calculated.
 - b. Difference = charter school NSPF score – zoned school NSPF score.
3. Award points associated with the difference in the PAT below.

Geographical Comparison Indicator Comparison to Zoned School Measure (15 points possible) Point Attribution Table			
Difference in Index Score	Points	Difference in Index Score	Points
≥25.0	15	<9.9 and ≥7.8	7
<25.0 and ≥22.8	14	<7.8 and ≥5.7	6
<22.8 and ≥20.6	13	<5.7 and ≥3.5	5
<20.6 and ≥18.5	12	<3.5 and ≥1.4	4
<18.5 and ≥16.4	11	<1.4 and ≥-0.7	3
<16.4 and ≥14.2	10	<-0.7 and ≥-2.8	2
<14.2 and ≥12.1	9	<-2.8 and ≥-5.0	1
<12.1 and ≥9.9	8	<-5.0	0

Enrollment Diversity Indicator: 15 points (3 bonus points available)

The Enrollment Diversity indicator contains three measures, worth five points each, that compare a charter school to its zoned district in regard to Economically Disadvantaged Student (FRL), Students with Disabilities (IEP), and English Learner (EL) enrollment rates. Charter schools are compared to district rates for their school level—elementary (grades K-5), middle (grades 6-8), or high (grades 9-12). As an example, the FRL rate for an elementary charter school located in Clark County is compared to the FRL rate for Clark County School District’s K-5 population. Points in these measures are earned based on the difference between charter school and district rates.

The source of 2019-20 charter school and state/district enrollment rates is the NDE October 1, 2019 validation day file. Charter school enrollment rates are calculated by assigning students to NSPF school codes in the validation day file. All grades are included in enrollment rates except pre-kindergarten. Rates are calculated and truncated to one decimal place. The state and district enrollment rates, by level (elementary, middle, and high), are provided by the NDE; if these data indicate a population rate less than 5%, enrollment data from the [Nevada Report Card](#) are used to calculate the difference if possible. N-size is not a factor in these measures, but for privacy reasons, rates and differences are displayed as ranges on school reports.

Economically Disadvantaged (FRL) Enrollment Rate Measure: 5 points

The difference between a charter school’s FRL enrollment rate and the zoned district’s corresponding (elementary, middle, high) FRL enrollment rate is calculated. Schools that serve the state are compared to relevant state rates. Points are earned per the relevant PAT below, based on the difference calculated.

Students with Disabilities (IEP) Enrollment Rate Measure: 5 points

The difference between a charter school’s IEP enrollment rate and the zoned district’s corresponding (elementary, middle, high) IEP enrollment rate is calculated. Schools that serve the state are compared to relevant state rates. Points are earned per the relevant PAT below, based on the difference calculated.

English Learner (EL) Enrollment Rate Measure: 5 points

The difference between a charter school’s EL enrollment rate and the zoned district’s corresponding (elementary, middle, high) EL enrollment rate is calculated. Schools that serve the state are compared to relevant state rates. Points are earned per the relevant PAT below, based on the difference calculated.

Bonus for 25% Improvement in Enrollment Rates: 3 points possible, up to indicator maximum

A school earns one bonus point, up to three bonus points total, for each population with a 25% or more increase in enrollment rate over the prior year’s rate. For example, if a school’s EL enrollment was 15% last year, they need an EL enrollment this year of $15+(15*0.25) = 18.75\%$ to receive one bonus point for EL. If a school has 0% enrollment for a population in the prior year, enrollment must reach 5% to receive the bonus for that population. Bonus points are added to the indicator total, up to the maximum indicator total (15); for example, if a school receives maximum indicator points and also meets one or more bonus point criteria, that school will only receive the maximum indicator points possible (15).

**Enrollment Diversity Indicator
FRL, IEP, and EL Enrollment Rate Measures (5 points possible each)
Point Attribution Tables**

FRL Enrollment Measure		IEP Enrollment Measure		EL Enrollment Measure	
FRL Enrollment Rate Difference Charter vs. District	Points	IEP Enrollment Rate Difference Charter vs. District	Points	EL Enrollment Rate Difference Charter vs. District	Points
≥0	5	≥0	5	≥0	5
<0 and ≥-10	4	<0 and ≥-2.5	4	<0 and ≥-5	4
<-10 and ≥-23	3	<-2.5 and ≥-5	3	<-5 and ≥-10	3
<-23 and ≥-37	2	<-5 and ≥-7.5	2	<-10 and ≥-15	2
<-37 and ≥-50	1	<-7.5 and ≥-10	1	<-15 and ≥-20	1
<-50	0	<-10	0	<-20	0

School Progress Indicator: Informational Only

Note: this indicator cannot be calculated for the 2019-20 Framework, due to the lack of 2019-20 assessment data.

The School Progress indicator has two measures: Reduction in Math Non-Proficiency and Reduction in ELA Non-Proficiency. These measures are currently informational only and therefore points are not attached to performance. Current and prior year state assessment data are utilized to determine the year over year percent change in non-proficiency.

The steps to calculate performance for this measure are as follows:

1. Using proficiency rates from the two most recent NSPF ratings, calculate the percent non-proficiency by subtracting the proficiency rate from 100.
 - a. Example: if proficiency is 40%, non-proficiency rate is $100 - 40 = 60\%$.
2. Calculate the percent change in non-proficiency between the two years.
 - a. Example: if non-proficiency rate is 60% the prior year and 55% the current year, percent change is $(\text{prior} - \text{current})/\text{prior}$; in this case, $(60-55) / 60 = 8.3\%$ change in the positive direction (a reduction).