

WHAT WE LEARN FROM NATIONAL MEP DATA

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Office of Migrant Education (OME)

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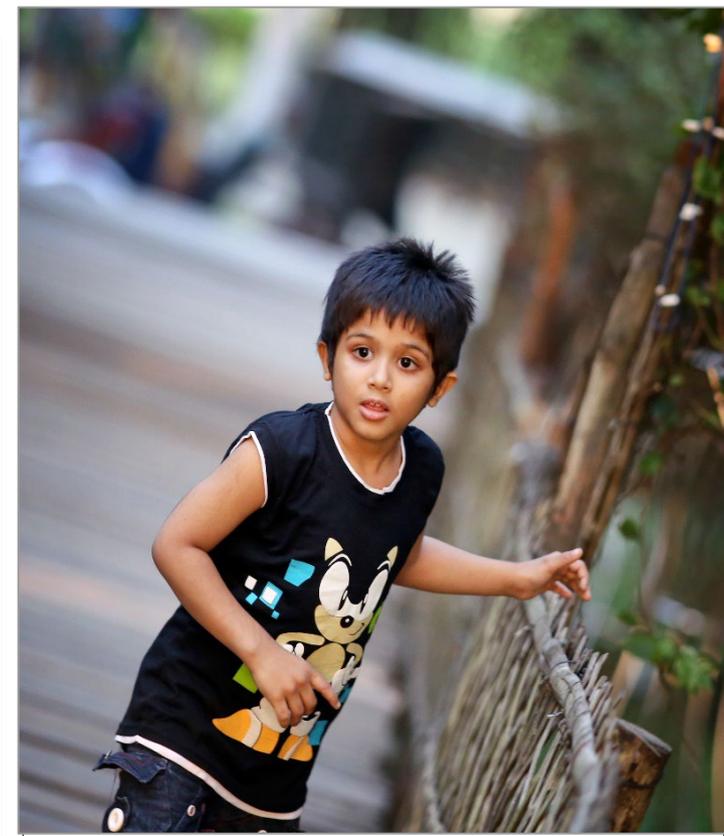


AGENDA

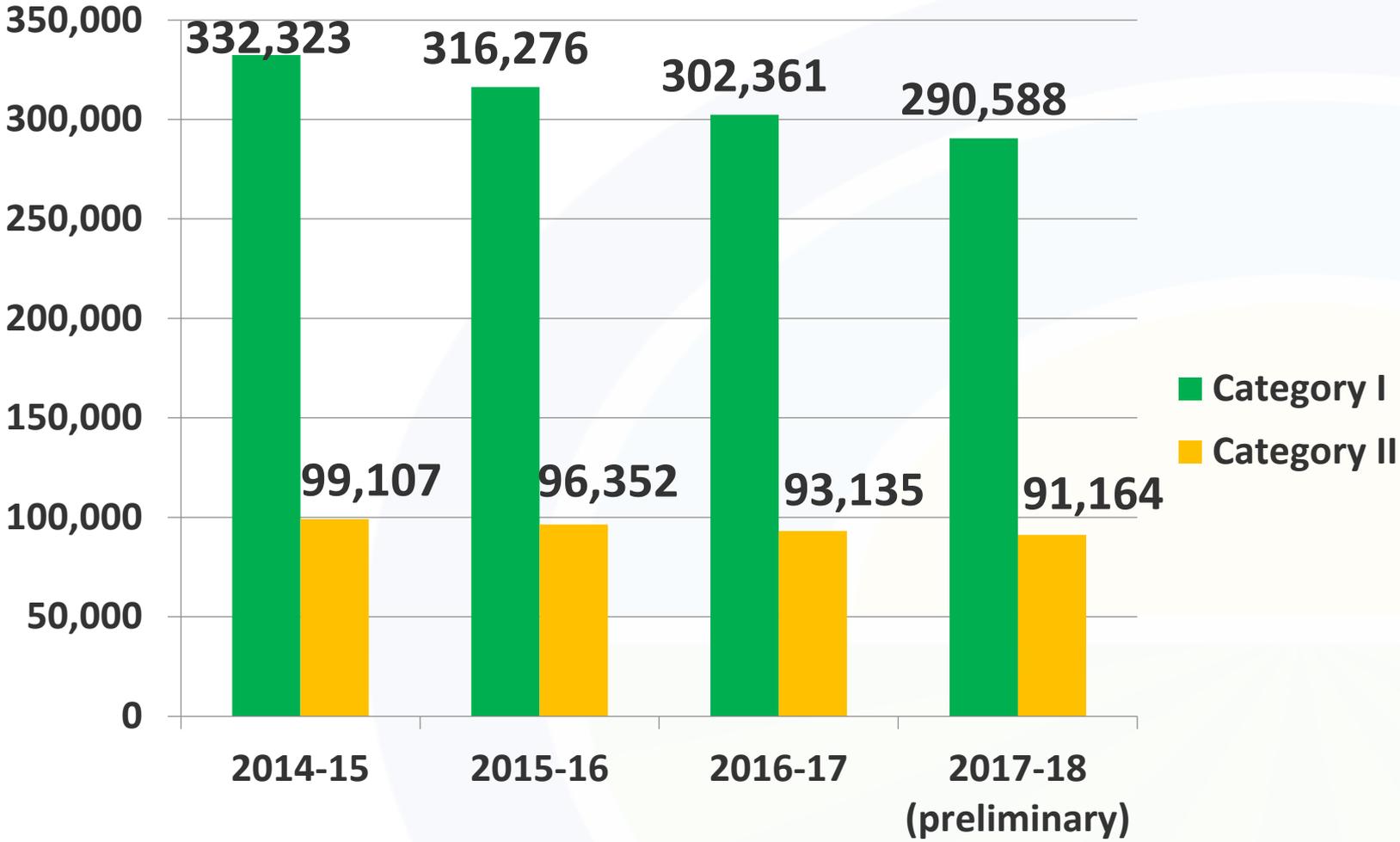
- Child Counts and Demographics
- GPRA and Leading Indicators
- MSIX – Child Count Population Map
- MSIX – GPRA 3 and 4
- MSIX – Enrollment Types
- MSIX – Maps of Qualifying Moves
- Small Group Activity
- Wrap-Up



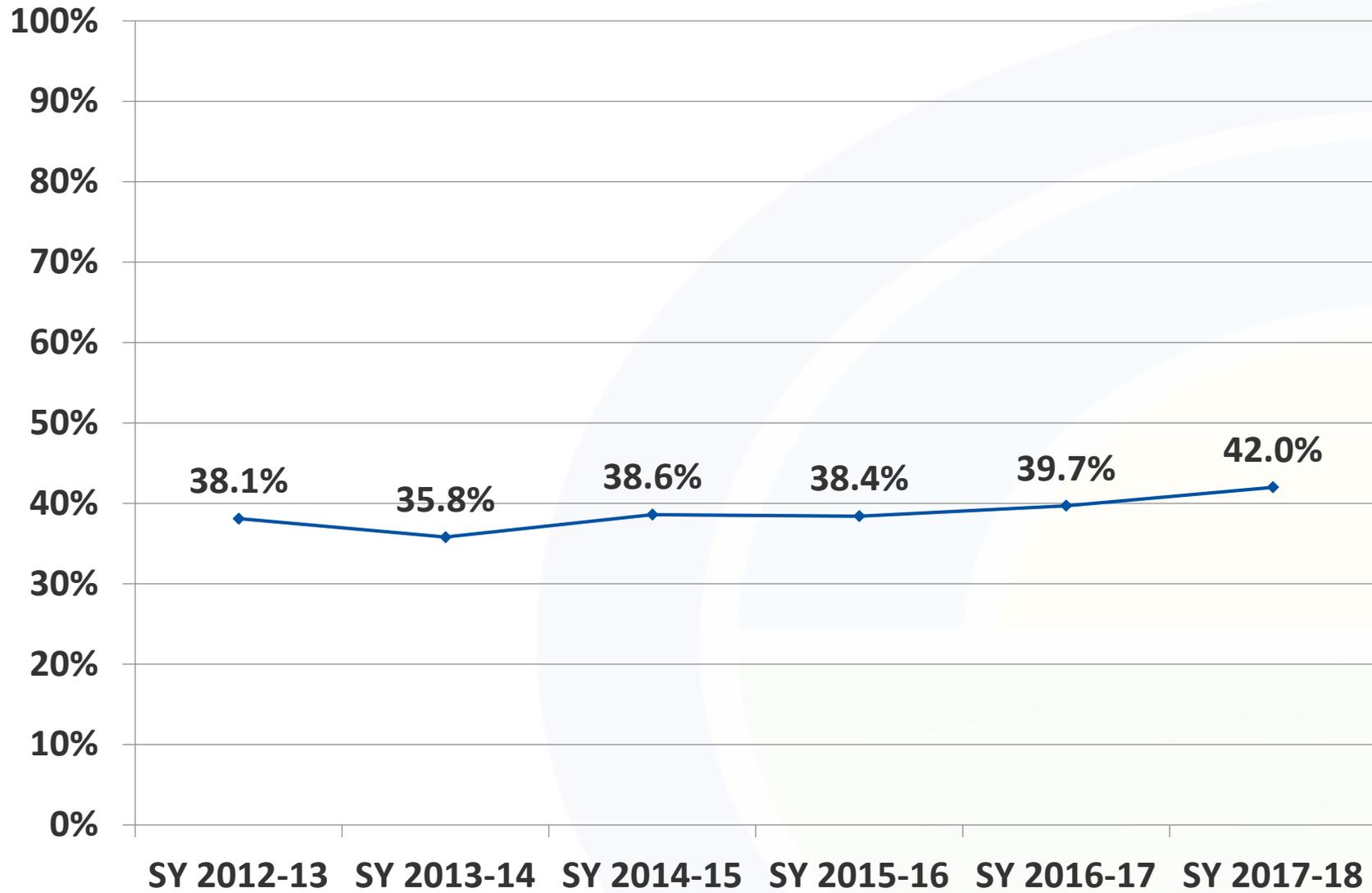
CSPR CHILD COUNTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS



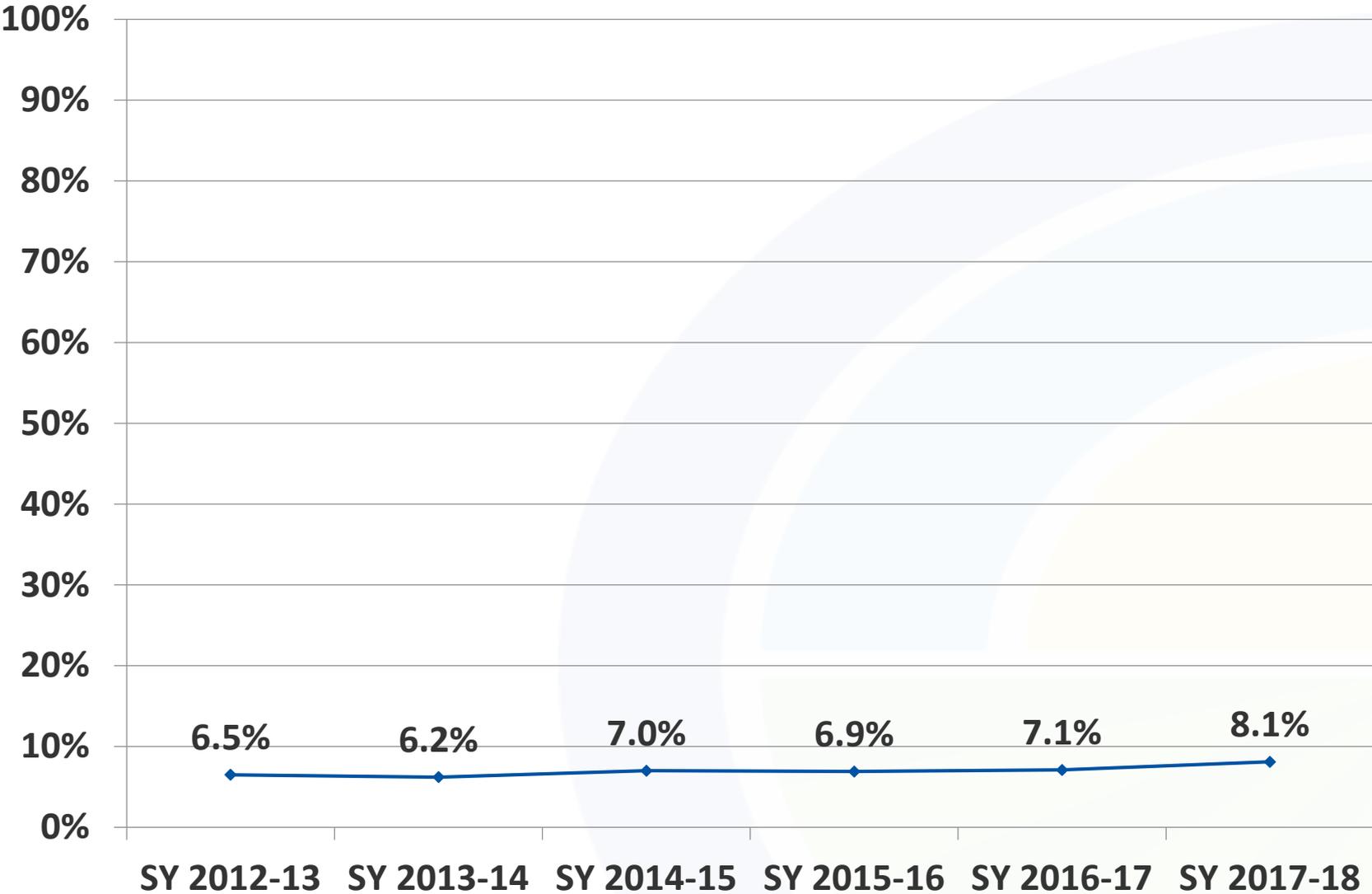
CHILD COUNT TRENDS



NATIONAL PERCENT ENGLISH LEARNERS

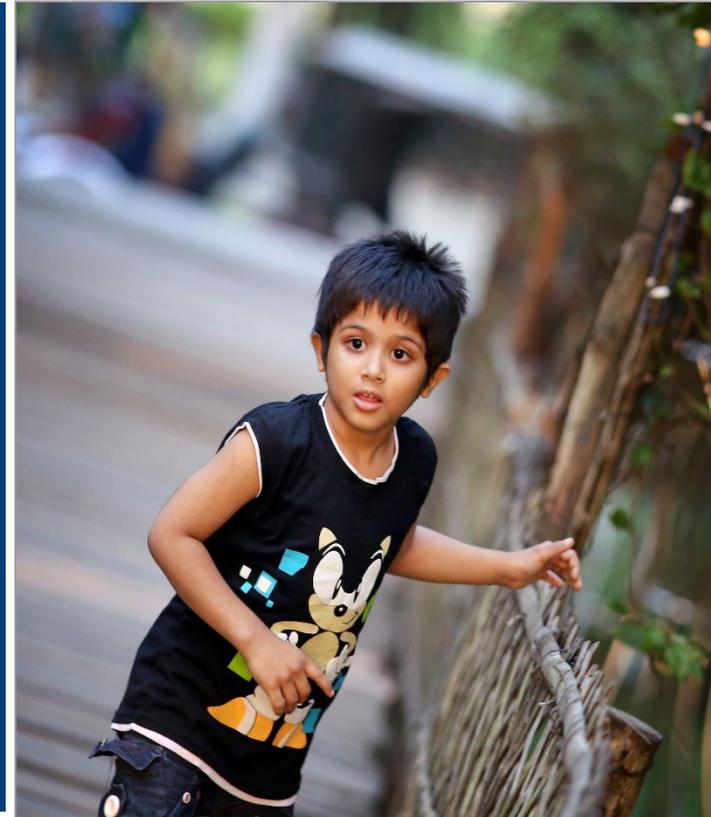


NATIONAL PERCENT - IDEA





CSPR GPRAS AND LEADING INDICATORS



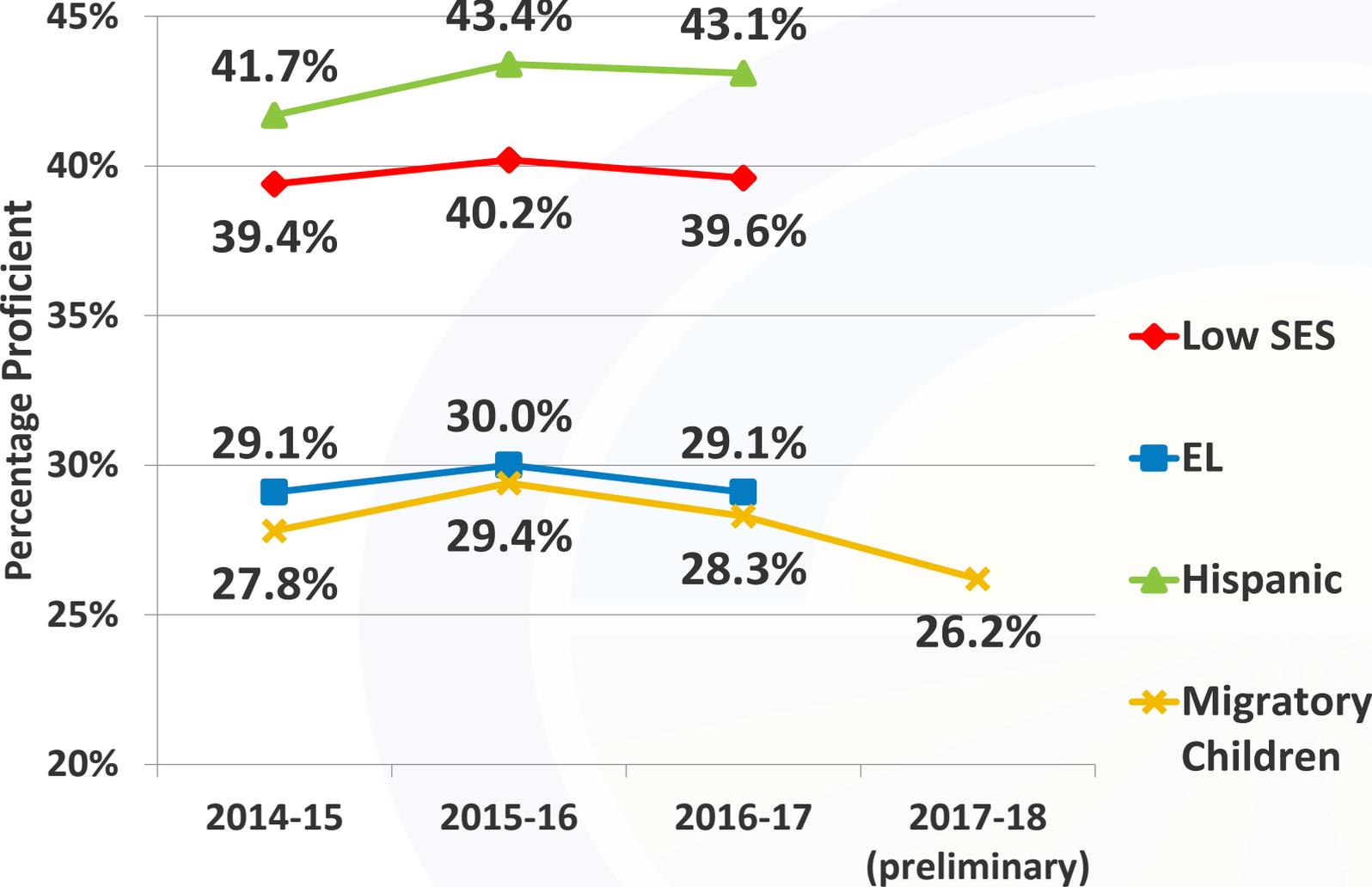
OVERVIEW – GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULT ACT (GPRA) COMPONENTS

- Establish national performance measures for the program.
- Aid Congress to amend, suspend, or establish programs based on performance for each fiscal year.
- Compare current results to previous years as a measure of effectiveness.

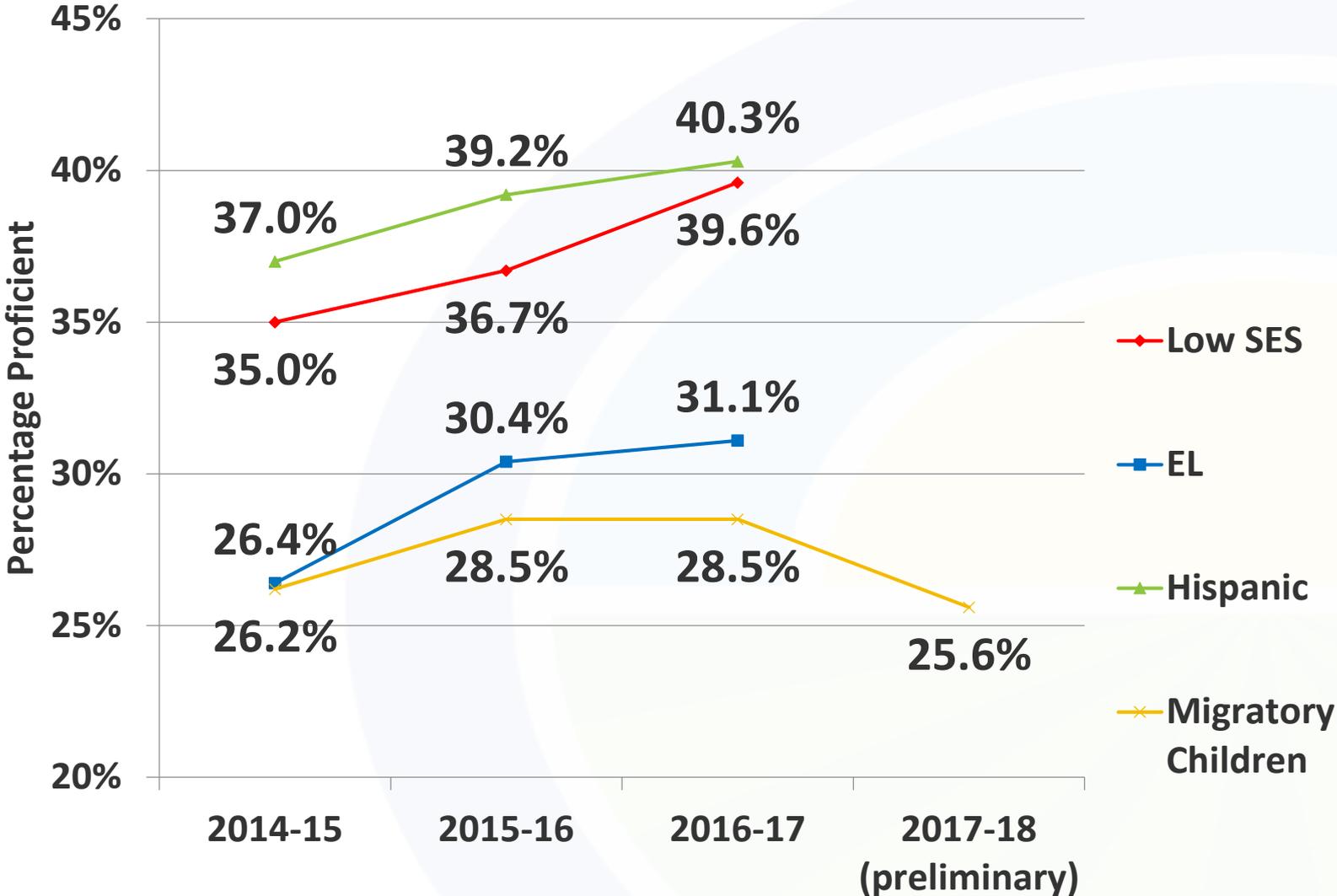
MIGRANT EDUCATION PROGRAM (MEP) GPRAS

- The percentage of MEP students that scored at or above proficient on their state's annual Reading/Language Arts assessments in grades 3-8.
- The percentage of MEP students that scored at or above proficient on their state's annual Mathematics assessments in grades 3-8.
- The percentage of MEP students who were enrolled in grades 7-12, and graduated or were promoted to the next grade level.
- The percentage of MEP students who entered 11th grade that had received full credit for Algebra I.

GPRA 1: READING/LANGUAGE ARTS PROFICIENCY— MIGRATORY CHILDREN AND OTHER SUBGROUPS



GPRA 2: MATHEMATICS PROFICIENCY— MIGRATORY CHILDREN AND OTHER SUBGROUPS



LARGE GROUP DISCUSSION

- How do migratory children perform in comparison to other similar subgroups?
- What factors do you think contribute to the low performance of migratory children?
- How are States addressing their poor performance in State Reading and Math Assessments?
- What can you do to impact their performance?

GPRA 3 AND GPRA 4 (BASED ON MSIX DATA)

- **Secondary Success:** The percentage of MEP students who were enrolled in grades 7-12, and were graduated or were promoted to the next grade level.
- **Algebra I Success:** The percentage of MEP students in 11th grade that had received full credit for Algebra I or an equivalent Mathematics course.”

Note: GRPA 3 and GRPA 4 data are now being collected via MSIX.

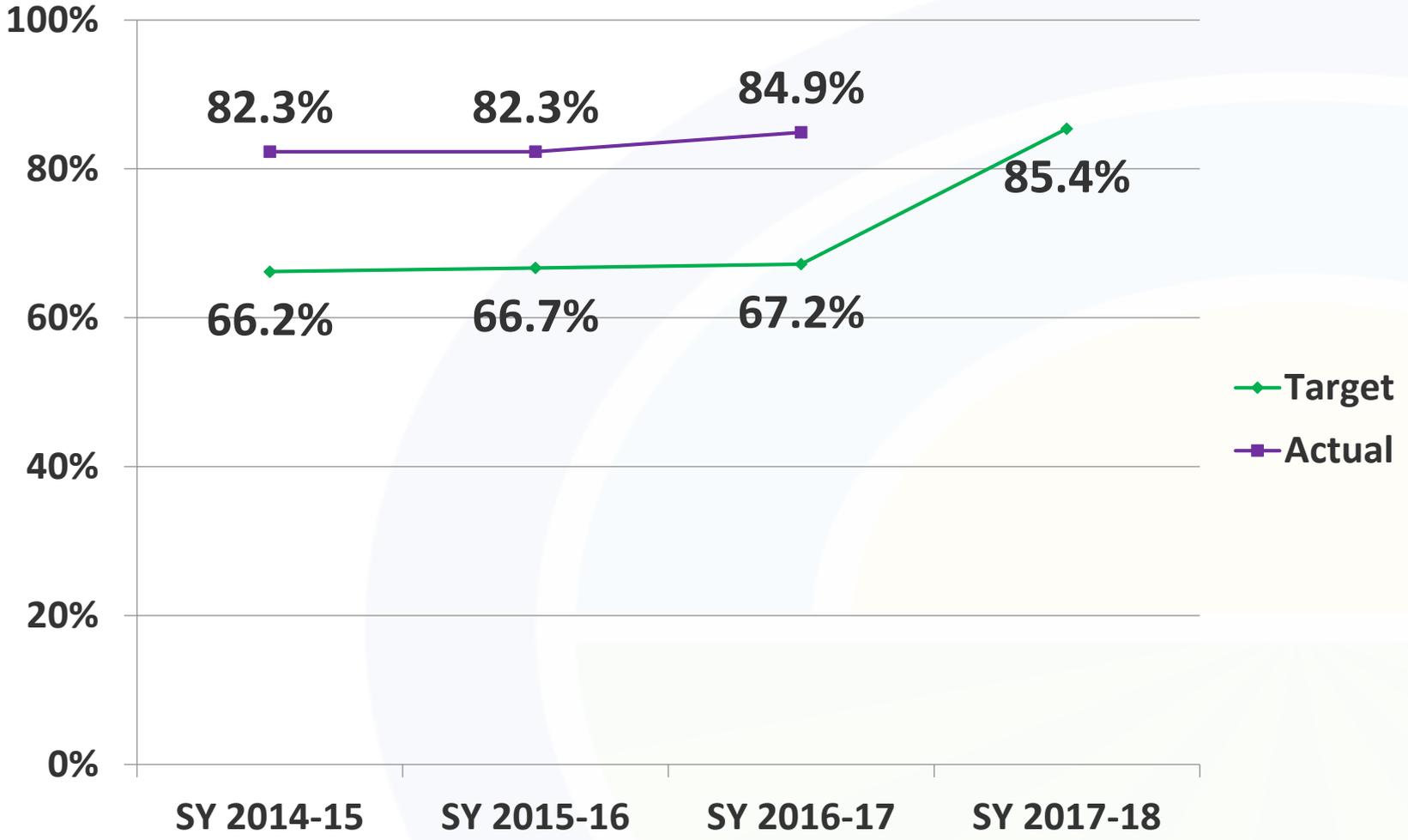
LEADING INDICATORS COMPONENTS

1. ***Formative*** measures used to forecast if on track to meet the GPRAs.
2. Measures that ***correlate*** closely with GPRA performance.
3. Measures that may be ***product*** or ***process*** in nature.

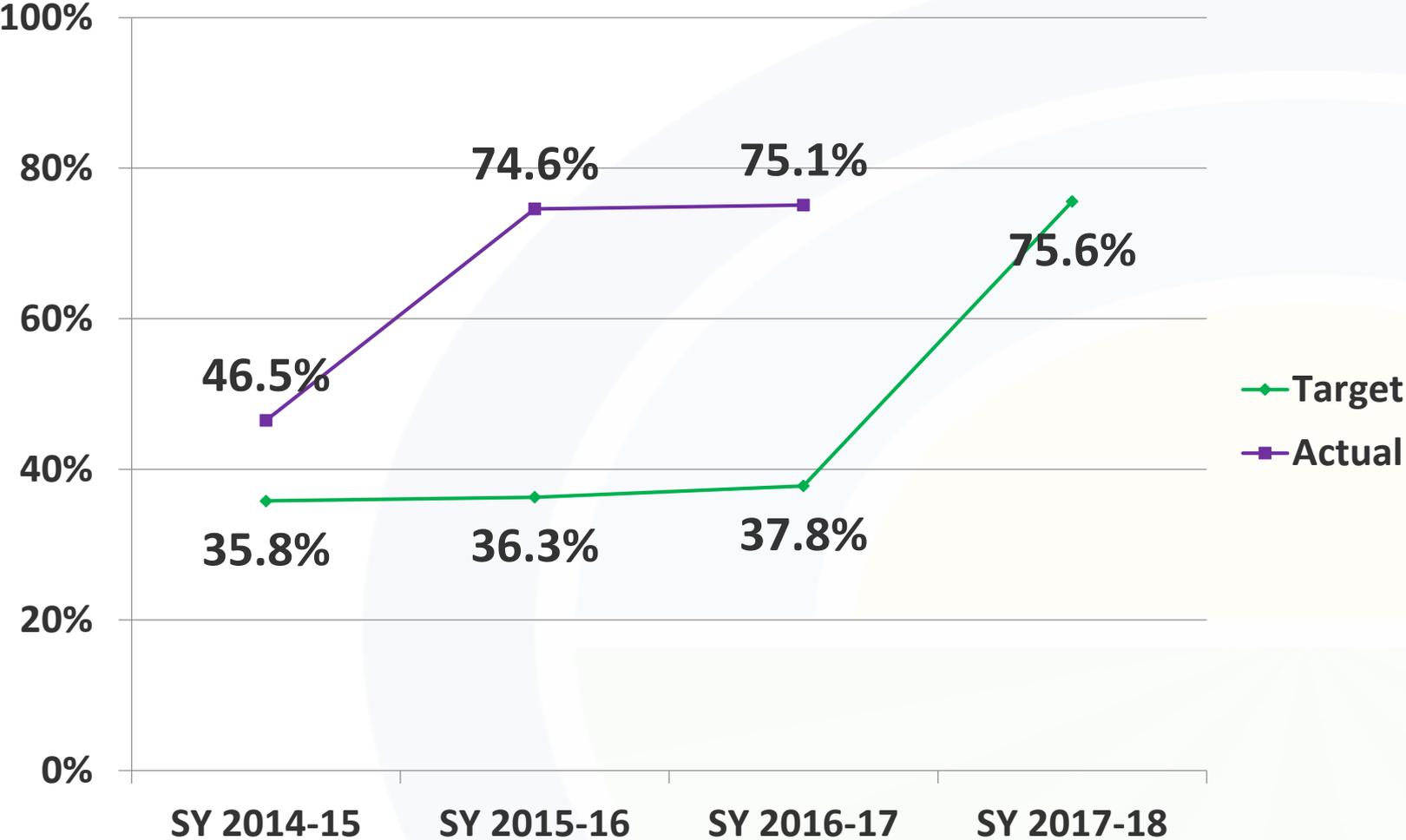
MEP LEADING INDICATORS

- An increasing percentage of Priority for Services (PFS) migratory children will receive services.
- An increasing percentage of grades seven through twelve migratory children will receive services.
- An increasing percentage of 8th grade migratory children will score proficient or higher in Mathematics.

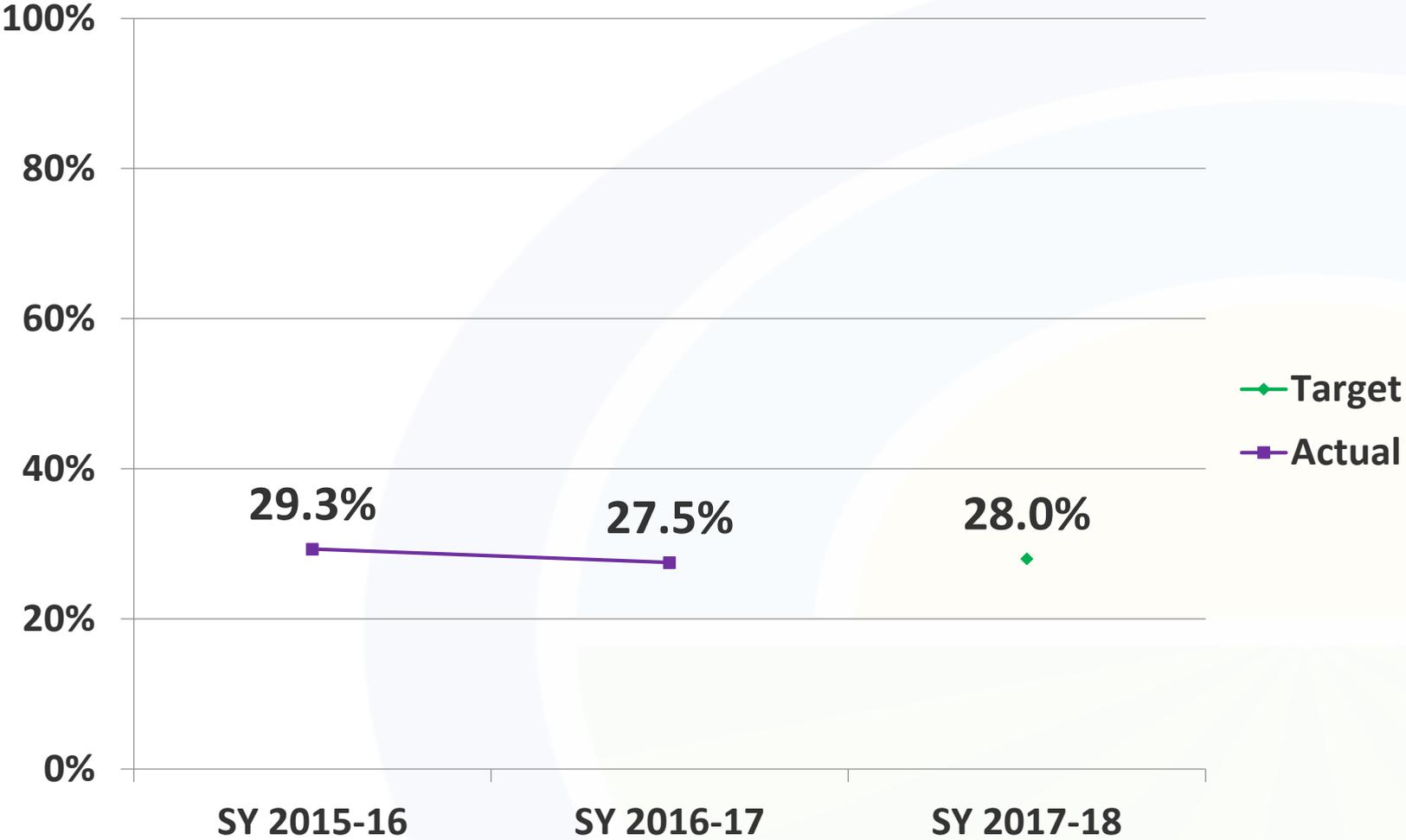
LEADING INDICATOR 1: PFS SERVED



LEADING INDICATOR 2: GRADES 7-12 INSTRUCTIONAL AND/OR SUPPORT SERVICES



LEADING INDICATOR 3: EIGHTH GRADE MATHEMATICS PROFICIENCY

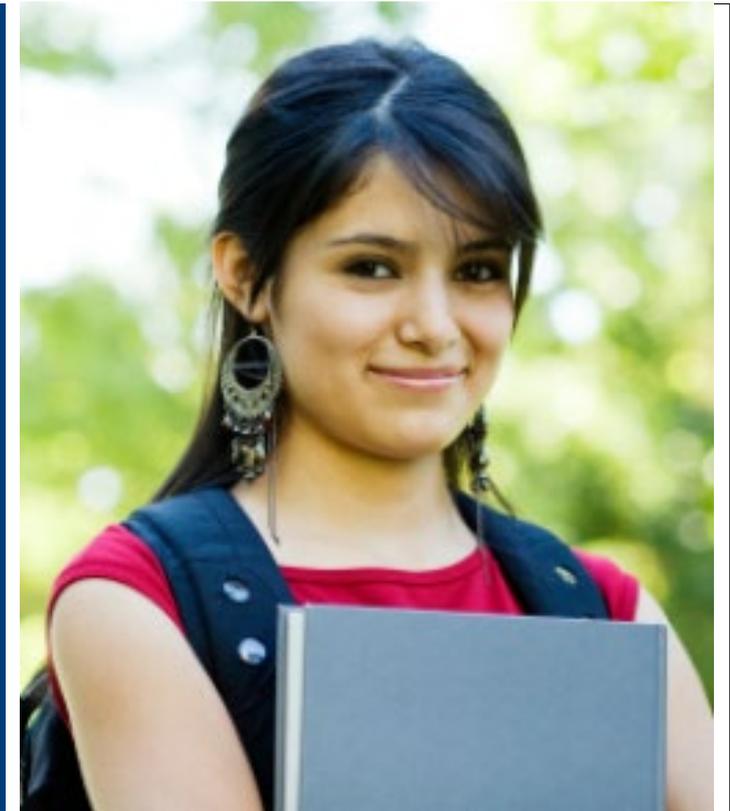


SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY

- We have shared what our national GPRA measures that Congress uses to evaluate the success of the Migrant Education Program. Keeping in mind, the measurable program outcomes (MPOs) that are in place in your States, regions and/or districts to measure student success and program implementation, do you think these are the best measures to tell the success story of the national MEP?
- What measures would you recommend?
- Be prepared to share your recommendations with the large group.



MSIX DATA FOR 2017-2018 PERFORMANCE PERIOD



MSIX SNAPSHOT AND CSPR NATIONAL CHILD COUNTS COMPARISON FOR CATEGORY 1 AND 2

MSIX Category 1	CSPR Category 1	Difference	% Difference	MSIX Category 2	CSPR Category 2	Difference	% Difference
283,389	290,588	7,199	3%	86,858	91,164	4,306	5%

MSIX VS CSPR CATEGORY 1 COUNT DIFFERENCE

TOP 5 States with minimum difference:

1. Nebraska
2. Ohio
3. Georgia
4. Colorado
5. New Hampshire

MSIX VS CSPPR CATEGORY 2 COUNT DIFFERENCE

TOP 10 States with minimum difference:

1. North Dakota

2. Ohio

3. Alaska

4. Arkansas

5. New Jersey

6. Michigan

7. Georgia

8. Iowa

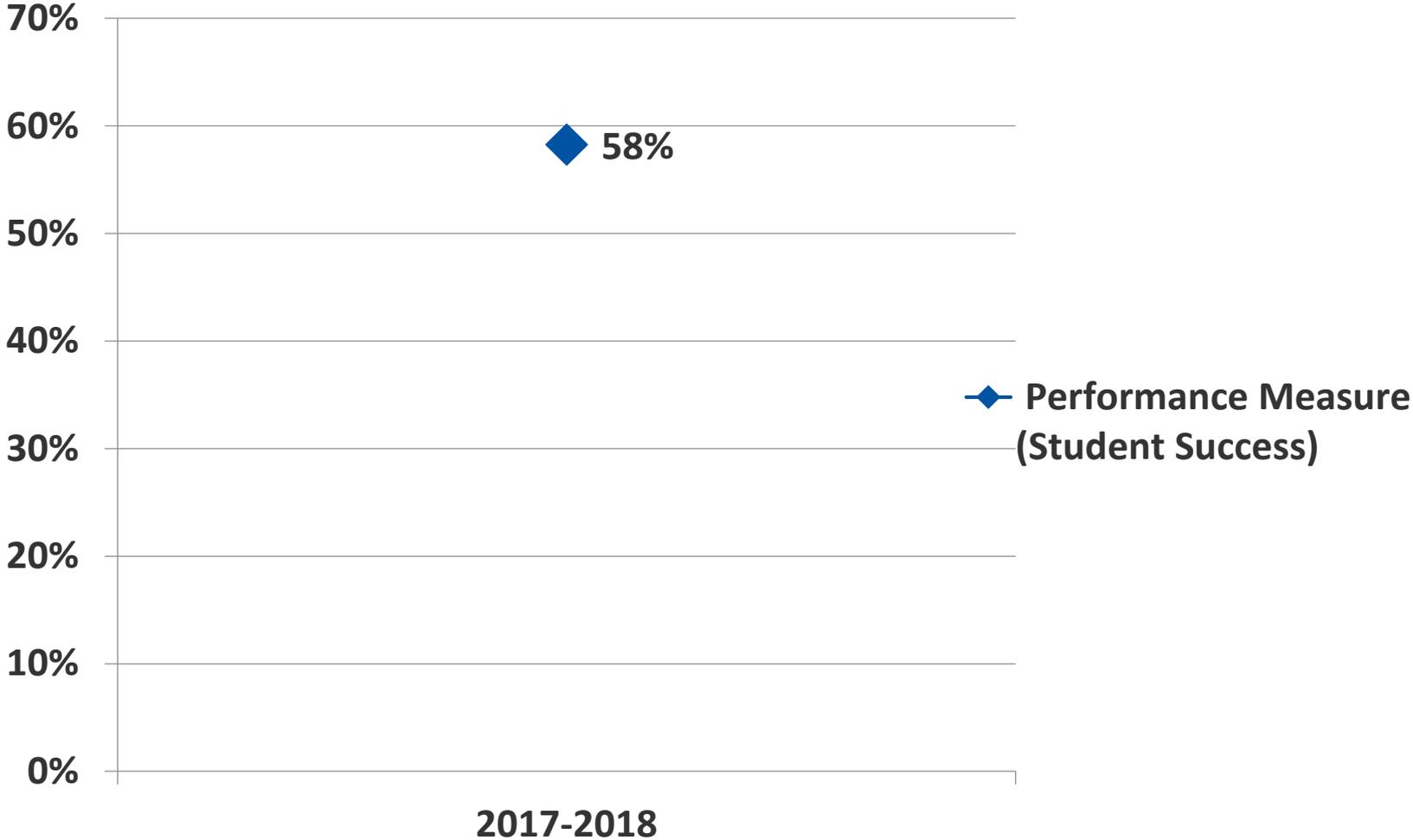
9. Nebraska

10. Colorado



GPRA 3 SECONDARY SUCCESS – PRELIMINARY MSIX DATA

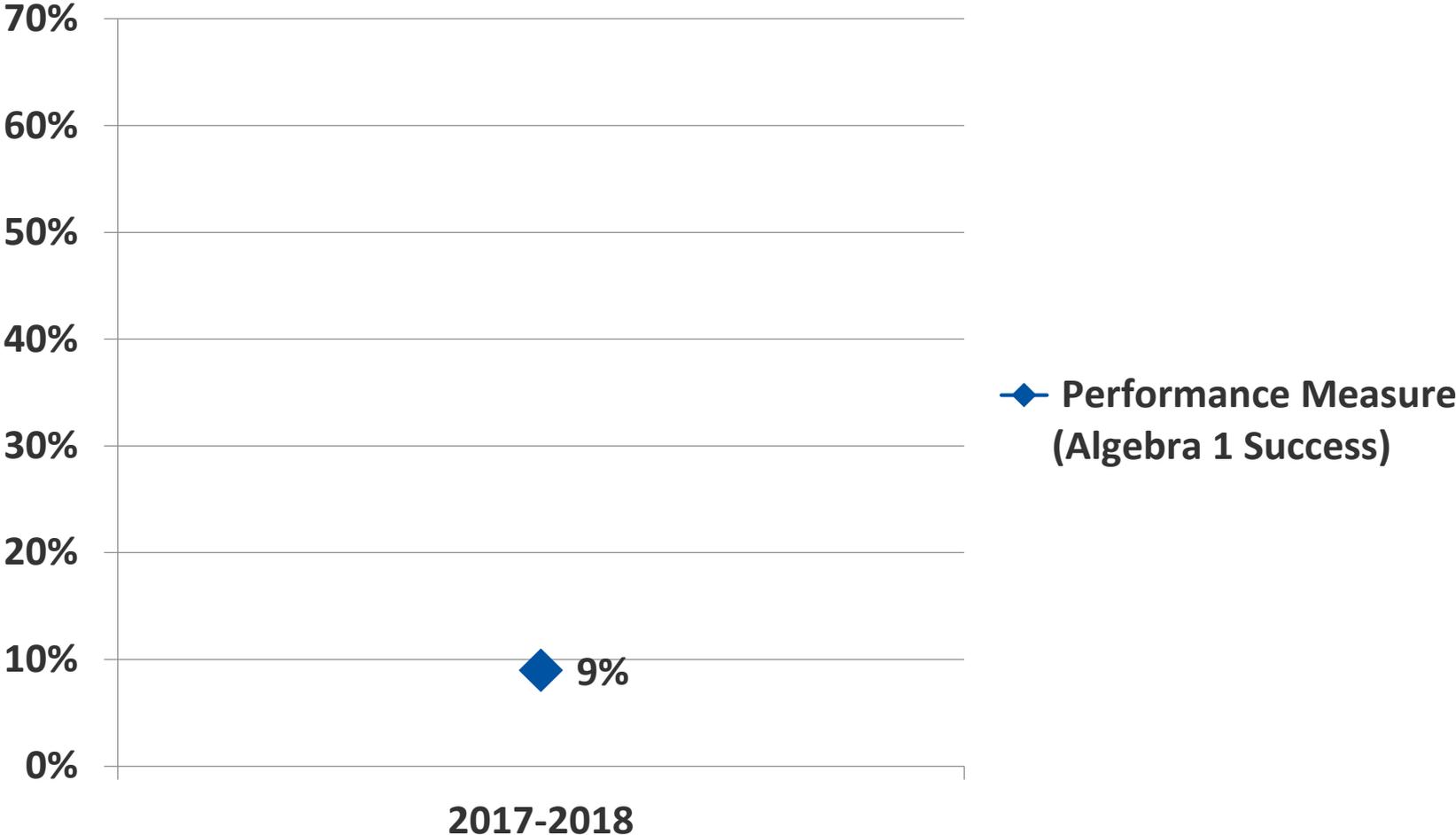
Performance Measure (Student Success)



Data Collection for GPRA 3 began in January 2017 so 2017-18 was the first full performance period from which data was collected.

GPRA 4 ALGEBRA I SUCCESS – PRELIMINARY MSIX DATA

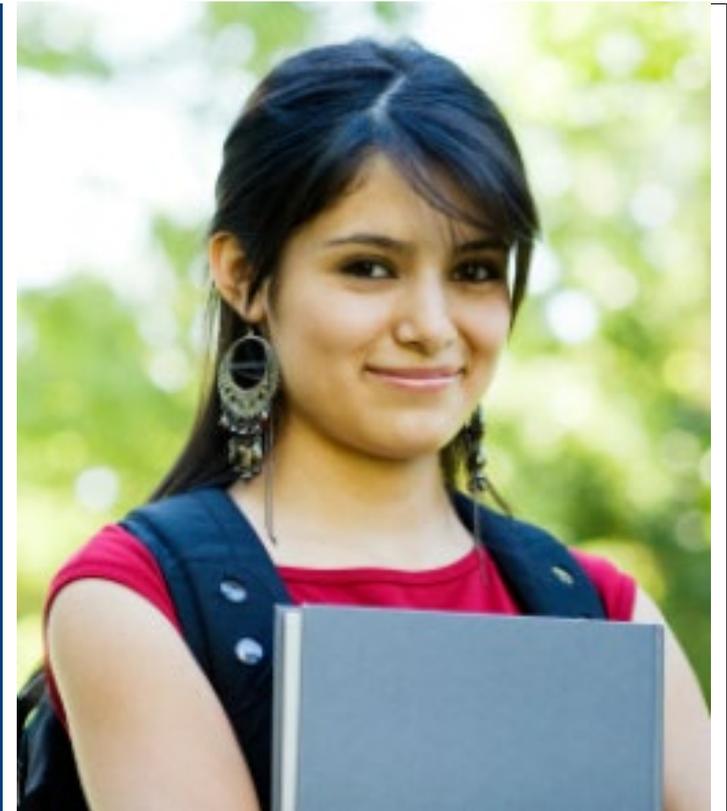
Performance Measure (Algebra 1 Success)



Data Collection for GPRA 4 began in January 2017 so 2017-18 was the first full performance period from which data was collected.



MSIX CHILD COUNT POPULATION MAP



MSIX CHILD COUNT POPULATION MAP OVERVIEW

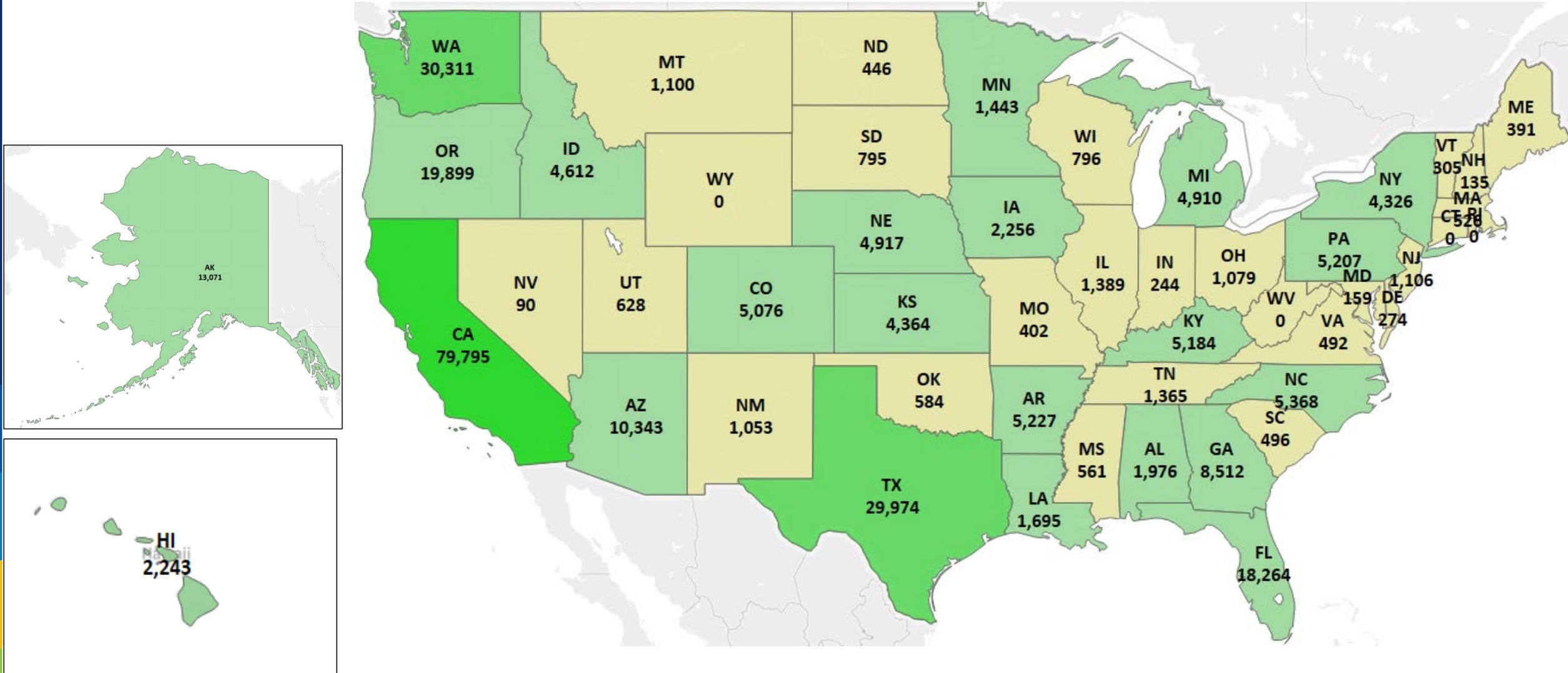
The following MSIX slides present the 2017-2018 data insights on national migratory children.

The maps used to visualize the data insights are color coded with green signifying the higher count group and the yellow being the lower count group. Each of the color groups is further shaded from light to dark to indicate low to high quantity. The gray color is used to signify zero count and the count of each State is displayed within the State boundary. The slides that depict direction from one State to another use lines and arrowheads to display the direction of movement or communication flow.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 CHILD COUNT

Slide number 29 depicts the unduplicated Statewide Category 1 count of migratory children for the 17-18 performance period. States can pull this data for their own State by using the MSIX Child Count report and use the filters to display for the 17-18 performance period. States can also group the count of children by grade and to see the distribution by grade level.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 CHILD COUNT

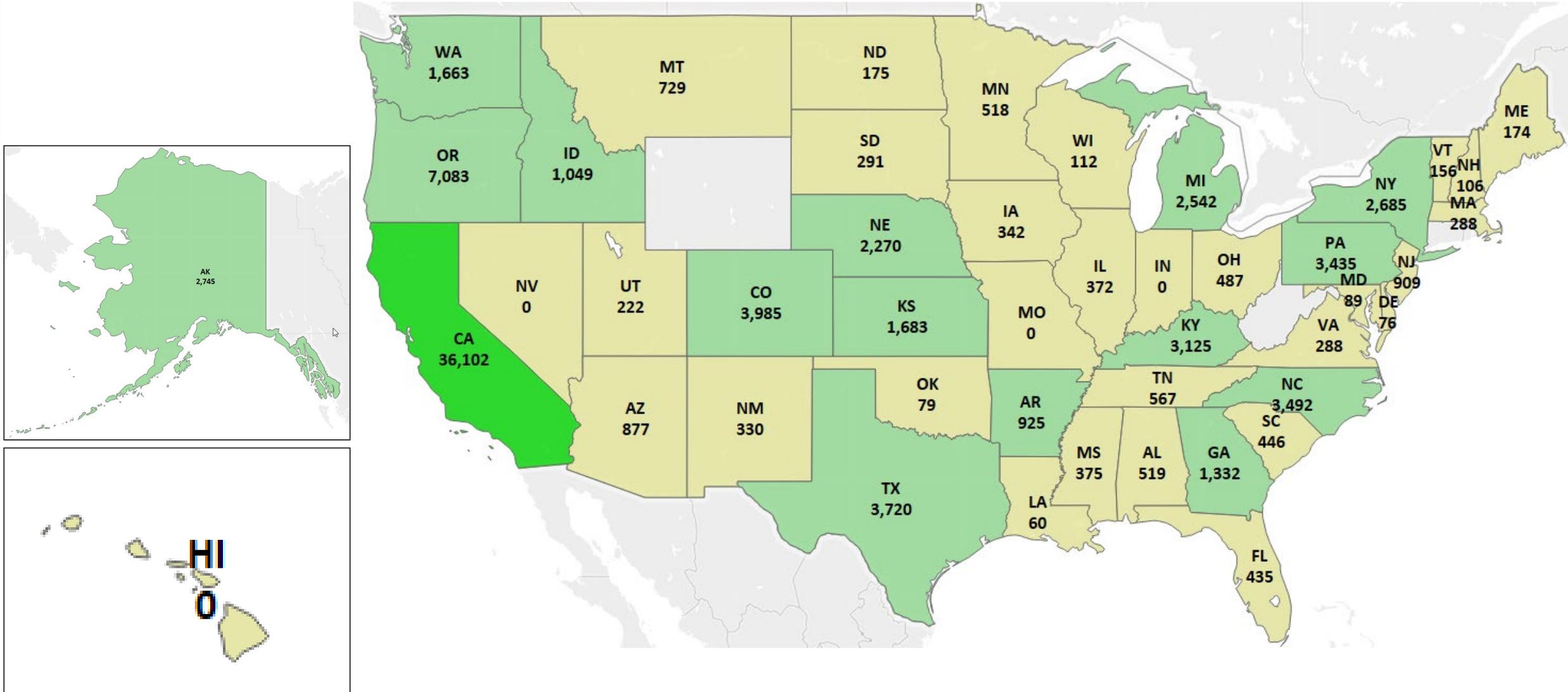


States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 2 CHILD COUNT

Slide number 31 depicts the unduplicated Statewide Category 2 count of migratory children for the 2017-2018 performance period. States can pull this data for their own State by using the MSIX Child Count report and use the filters to display for the 2017-2018 performance period. States can also group the count of children by grade and to see the distribution by grade level.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 2 CHILD COUNT



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 CHILD COUNT BY GRADE LEVEL

Slide number 33, 34 and 35 present the 2017-2018 Category 1 migratory children by grade level. The distribution of counts of children by grade level should allow the audience to find details of their State and others who serve similar populations. This should allow the States to coordinate and improve their operations and MSIX submission process.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 AGES 3-5 TO 8TH GRADE CHILD COUNT

Slide number 34 depicts the unduplicated Statewide Category 1 count of migratory children from ages 3 – 5 and students from grades 1 – 8 for the 17-18 performance period. Students represented in this slide had a value of “P3”, “P4”, or “P5”, “PS”, “PX”, “KG”, “01”, “02”, “03”, “04”, “05”, “06”, “07”, or “08” submitted for the **Grade Level** (MDE# 42).

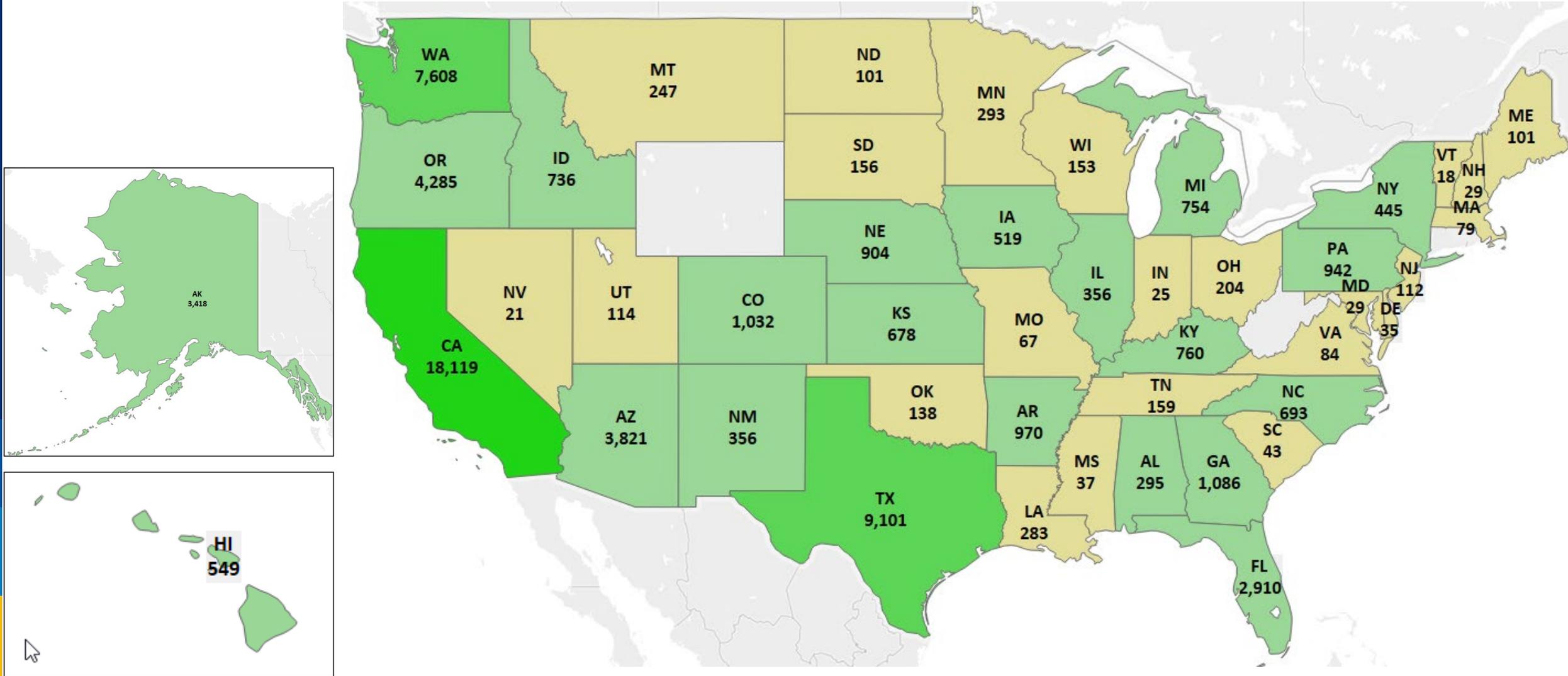
States can access this data for their own State by using the MSIX Child Count report. Expanding the report will allow users to view the counts by grade level. Members of the audience should examine the population of children they serve in this category and what other States serve similarly sized populations of children from ages 3 – 5 to the 8th grade. Building a network with similar States will allow audience members to network and discuss strategies to tackle challenges that come with children who fall into this category. Some of those challenges include providing support to pre-K and PFS students.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 GRADES 9-12 CHILD COUNT

Slide number 36 depicts the unduplicated Statewide Category 1 count of students from grades 9 – 12 for the 17-18 performance period. Students represented in this slide had a value of “09”, “10”, “11”, or “12” submitted for the **Grade Level** (MDE# 42).

States can access this data for their own State by using the MSIX Child Count report. Expanding the report will allow users to view the counts by grade level. Members of the audience should consider if any data on this slide and the previous slide does not seem consistent with what they expected. States can compare the population of students they serve by age, in comparison to that of other States. Building a network with similar States will allow audience members to network and discuss strategies to tackle challenges that they face with serving secondary students. Some of those challenges include collecting partial course work, course alignment, and differences in graduation requirements.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 GRADES 9-12 CHILD COUNT



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

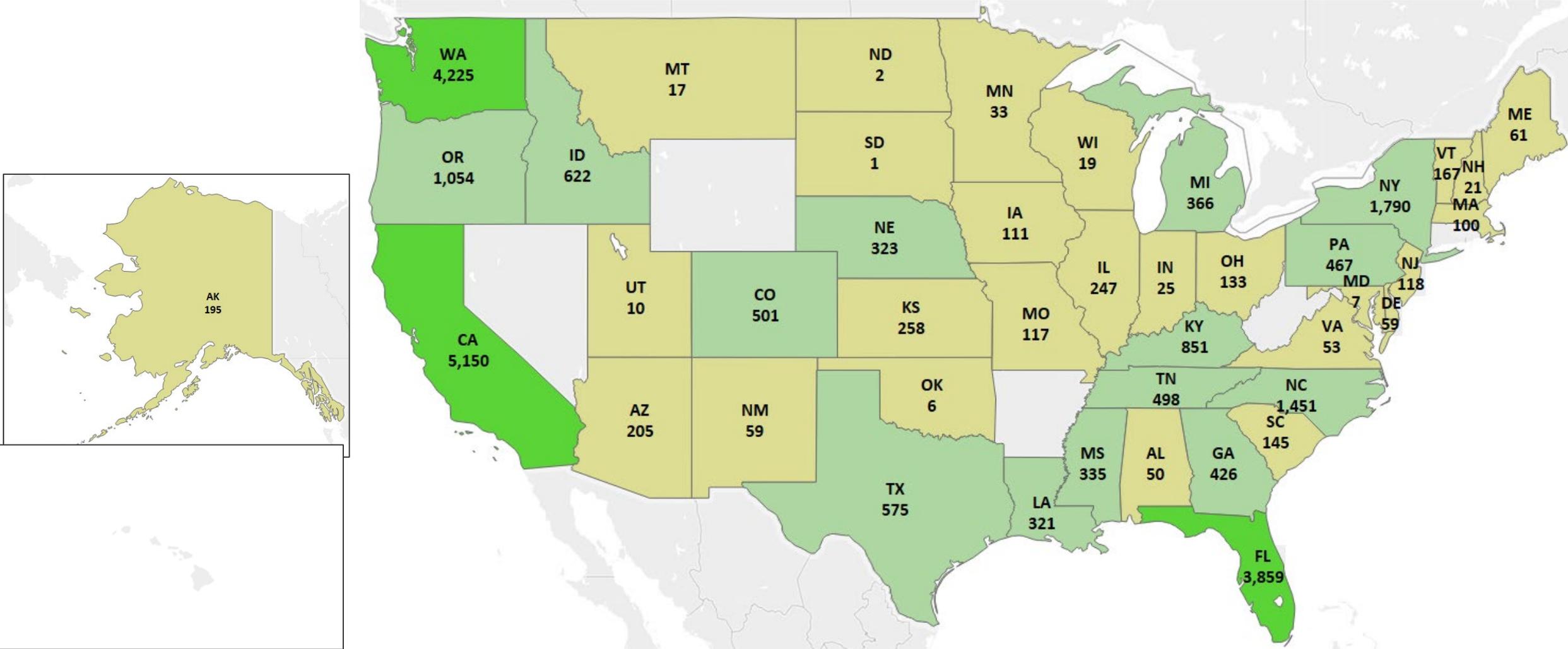
17-18 MSIX OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH

Slide number 38 depicts the unduplicated Statewide Category 1 count of students who were Out of School for the 17-18 performance period. States can access this data for their own State by using the MSIX Child Count report on MSIX and expanding the report to show grade level. MSIX counts Out of School as the number of children for whom States have submitted the value “00” for the ***Grade Level*** (MDE# 42).

States should observe this slide and consider how their Out of School population compares to other States. This will provide States with similar Out of School populations with which to network on best practices on addressing unique challenges with serving such population.

The next three slides present the 17-18 Category 1 migratory children by enrollment type. The distribution of the enrollment types should allow the audience to find details on the types of programs provided by their State compared to other States.

17-18 MSIX OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

17-18 MSIX CATEGORY 1 COUNT BY ENROLLMENT TYPE

The next three maps present the 17-18 Category 1 migratory children by enrollment type. The distribution of the enrollment types should allow the audience to find details on the types of programs provided by their State compared to other States.

17-18 *BASIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS*

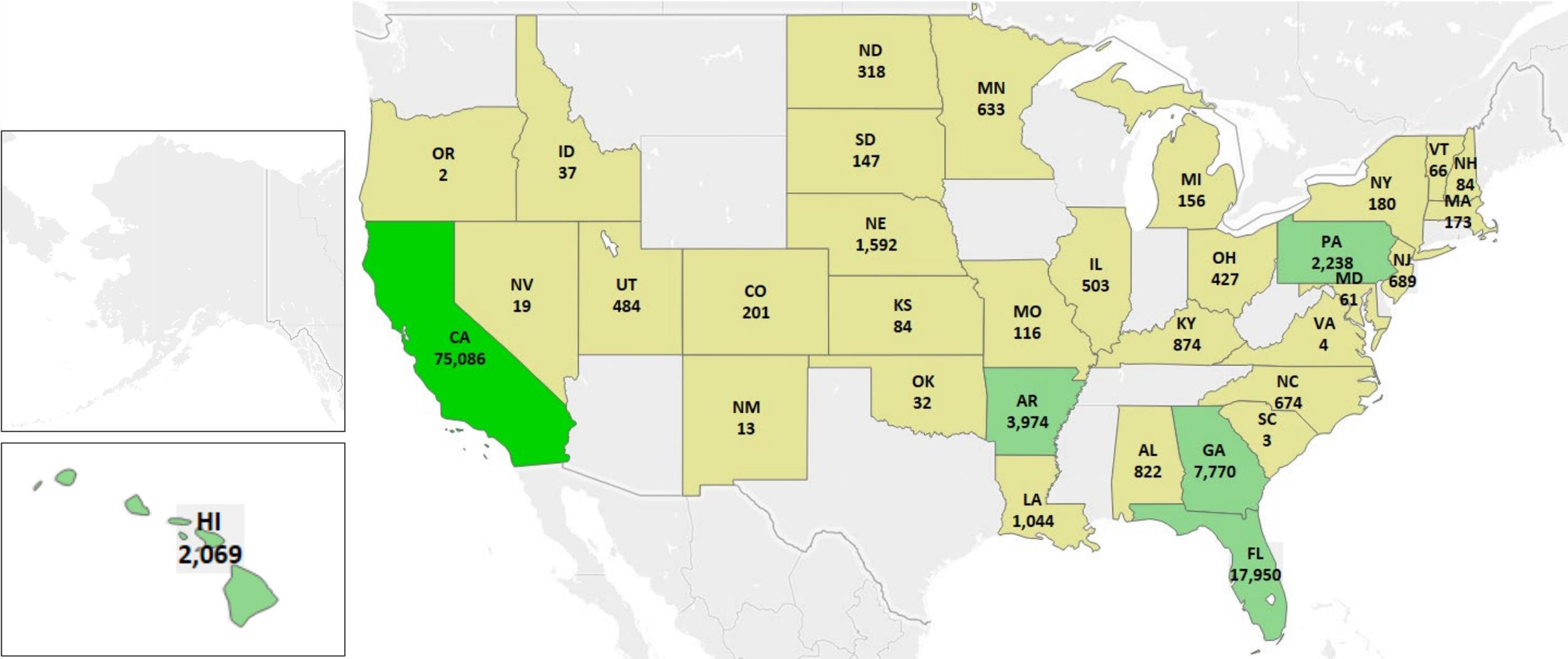
Slide number 41 depicts the unduplicated Statewide count of students who had Basic School enrollments for the 17-18 performance period. This includes the following enrollment types:

Enrollment type “01”: Basic School Program – This type is used for school enrollments only. Many States use this enrollment type to indicate that the child is enrolled in a school that is NOT operating a MEP-funded project.

Enrollment type “05”: Basic school program and regular-term MEP funded project – Combines codes 01 and 02 above. This code gives the State the option to communicate that a migratory child is receiving services and the school houses the MEP Project.

Users can access this data for their State from MSIX through the Enrollments (MDE Type) report on MSIX. Once the report is open, users can click the filter button and then choose to filter by Enrollment Type. Enrollment types “01” and “05” were used for this slide.

17-18 BASIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

17-18 MEP-FUNDED PROGRAMS ENROLLMENTS

Slide number 43 depicts the unduplicated Statewide count of students who had MEP funded program enrollments for the 17-18 performance period. This includes the following enrollment types:

Enrollment type “02”: Regular Term MEP-Funded Project– The migratory child is enrolled in a MEP-funded project that traditionally runs between September and June during the regular school year. Many States use this code to indicate a MEP project that is school-based that operates 12 months out of the year, a year-round regional based MEP project, or a year-round statewide MEP project

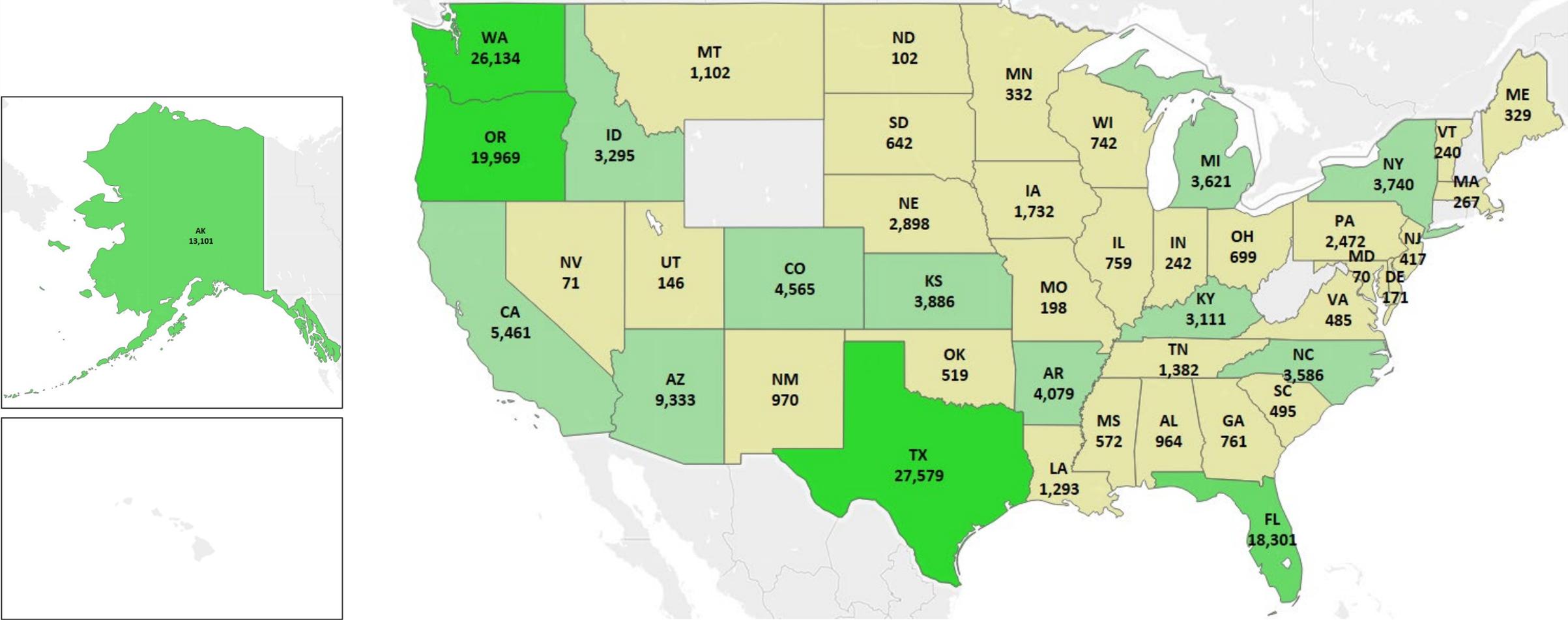
Enrollment type “03”: Summer/Intersession Term MEP Funded Project – The migratory child is enrolled in a MEP-funded summer or intersession project.

Enrollment type “04”: Year-Round MEP Funded Project – The migratory child is enrolled in a single MEP project that operates for a full year. This is not intended to indicate the migratory child is enrolled in both 02 and 03 above. Examples where “04” may be submitted include a MEP-funded literacy project that operates 12 months out of the year, a year-round regional based MEP project, or a year-round statewide MEP project

Enrollment type “05”: Basic school program and regular-term MEP funded project – Combines codes 01 and 02 above. This code gives the State the option to communicate that a migratory child is receiving services and the school houses the MEP Project. If this value is selected the value for MEP Project Type must be 01 (School-based MEP Project)

Users can access this data for their State from MSIX through the Enrollments (MDE Type) report on MSIX. Once the report is open, users can click the filter button and then choose to filter by Enrollment Type. Enrollment types “02”, “03”, “04”, and “05” were used for this slide.

17-18 MEP-FUNDED PROGRAMS ENROLLMENTS



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

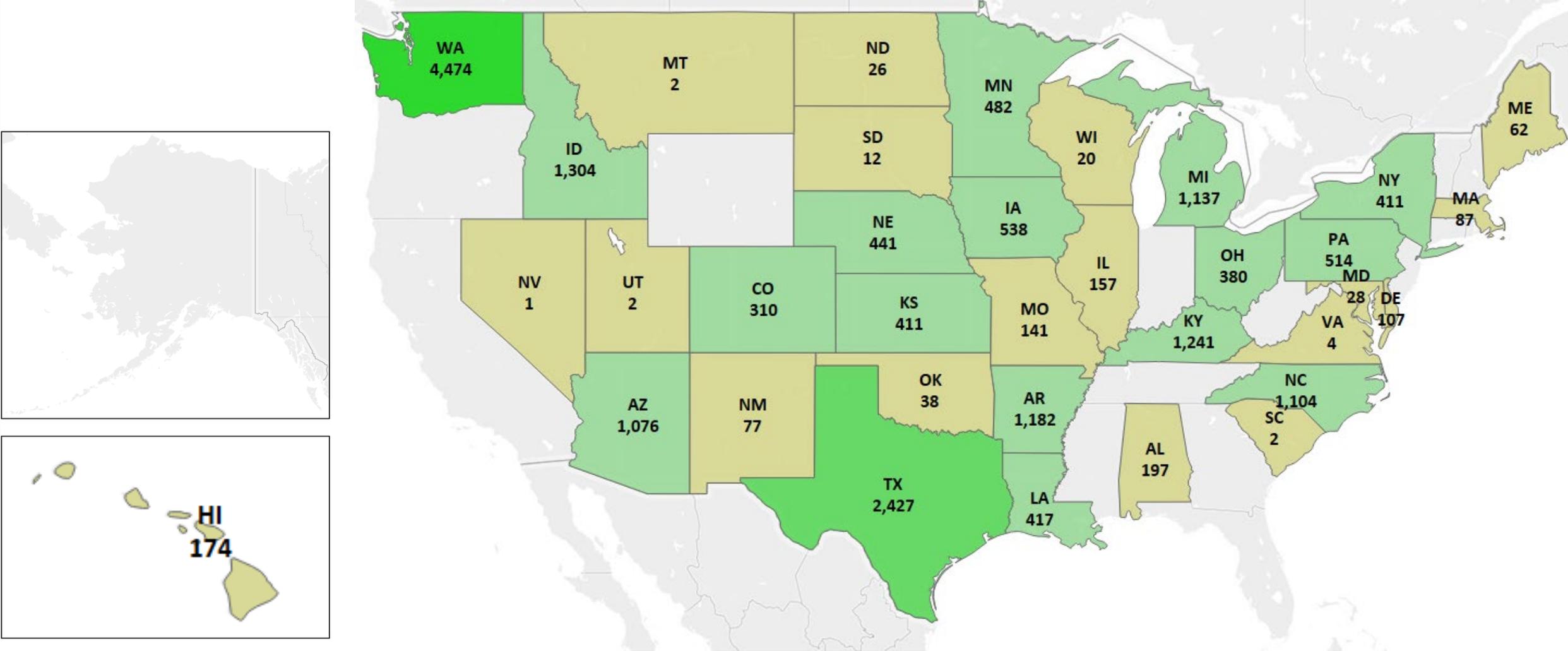
17-18 RESIDENCY ONLY ENROLLMENTS

Slide number 45 depicts the unduplicated Statewide count of students who had residency only enrollments for the 17-18 performance period. This includes the following enrollment types:

Enrollment type “06”: Residency only – The migratory child is identified as an eligible migratory child who is not enrolled in school. For instance, out-of-school youth or pre-school children who are not enrolled in a MEP project or a MEP-funded pre-school program would be in this category

Users can access this data for their State from MSIX through the Enrollments (MDE Type) report on MSIX. Once the report is open, users can click the filter button and then choose to filter by the 17-18 Performance Period and the Enrollment Type. Enrollment type “06” was used for this slide.

17-18 RESIDENCY ONLY ENROLLMENTS



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

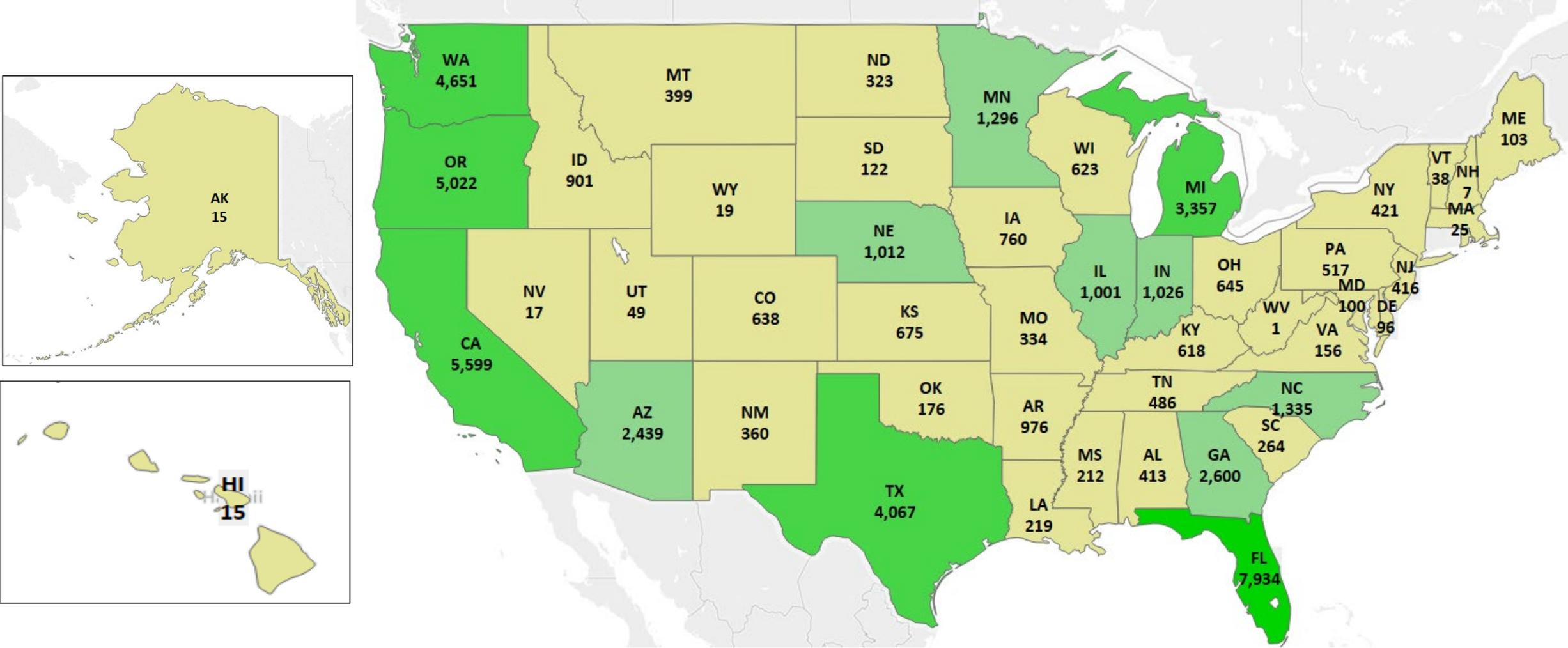
17-18 QUALIFYING MOVES TO STATES

Slide number 47 depicts the count of qualifying moves to each State for the 17-18 performance period. Understanding common move patterns for children is important in understanding which States partner States are (States that the audience member commonly sees children moving to or from). By understanding the move pattern, States may design communication plans with each other to allow for timely enrollment and improve records exchange.

Audience members can access the data used to develop this slide for their own State using the General Move To report on MSIX. Users can filter the report by performance period and choose whether the moves are reported by enrollments or qualifying moves. To develop this slide, the report was filtered to the 17-18 performance period and moves were reported by qualifying moves with the QAD range from 9/1/2017 to 8/31/2018.

Members of the audience should observe this slide for any new insight into student move patterns. Please note that when the General Move To report is accessed, users can see the number of moves to their State from every State, allowing them to view all interstate and intrastate moves.

17-18 QUALIFYING MOVES TO STATES



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

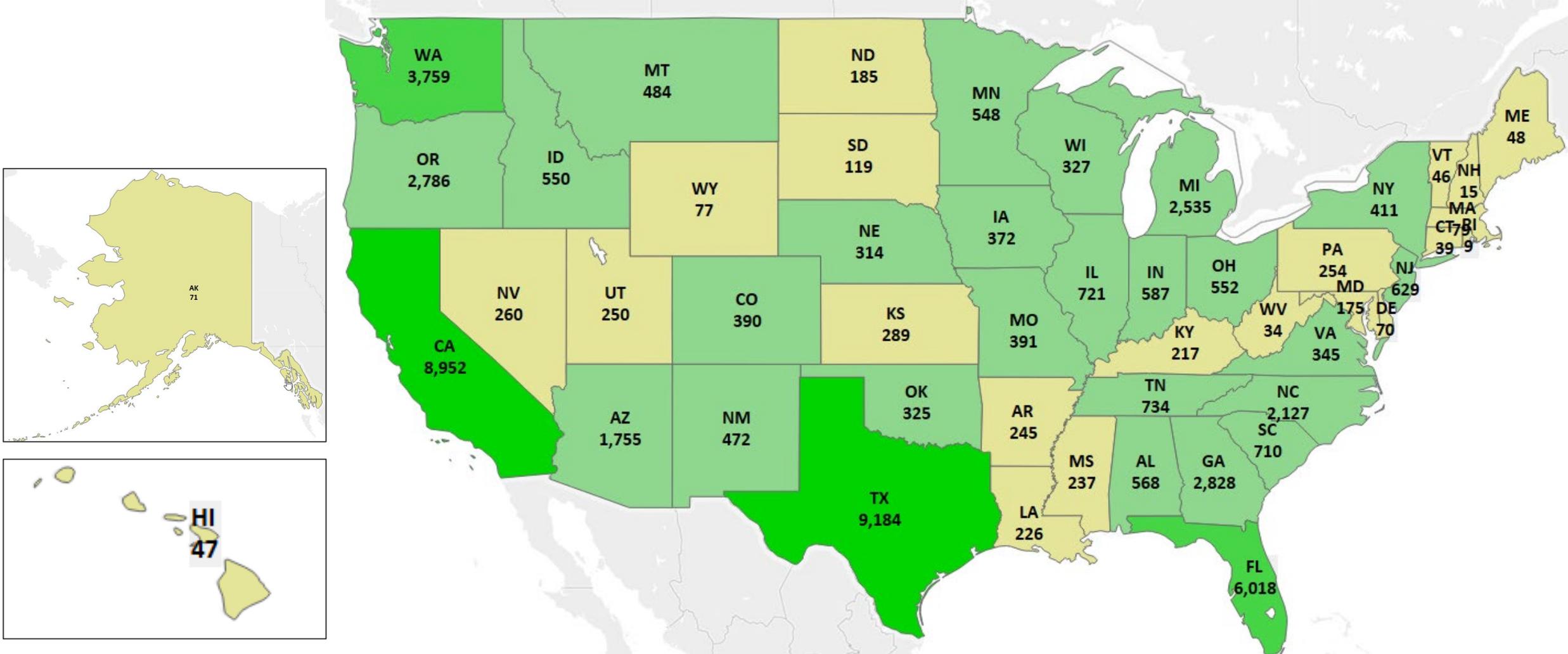
17-18 QUALIFYING MOVES *FROM* STATES

Slide number 49 depicts the count of qualifying moves from each State for the 17-18 performance period. Understanding the common moves from a State is critical in supporting other States to ensure timely enrollment of students through records exchange.

Users can access the data used to develop this slide for their own State using the General Move From report on MSIX. The default setting on this report is to report moves by enrollment and without a performance period filter. Users can click the filter button to filter the report by performance period, either current or last, and choose whether the moves are reported by enrollments or qualifying moves. To develop this slide, data was filtered to the 17-18 performance period and moves were reported by qualifying move with the QAD range from 9/1/2017 to 8/31/2018.

Members of the audience should observe this slide for any new insight into student move patterns. Audience members can also compare the data on this slide to the previous slide and consider if they received more students throughout the performance period or sent more students throughout the performance period. In addition, we encourage members of the audience to compare the data on these qualifying moves slides and the slides from the Interstate Coordination presentation on Move Notices. Given the number of qualifying moves to and from your State, how does the number of Move Notices sent and received by your State compare? Please note that Move Notices not only promote interstate coordination but help ensure the timely recruitment and enrollment of students.

17-18 QUALIFYING MOVES FROM STATES

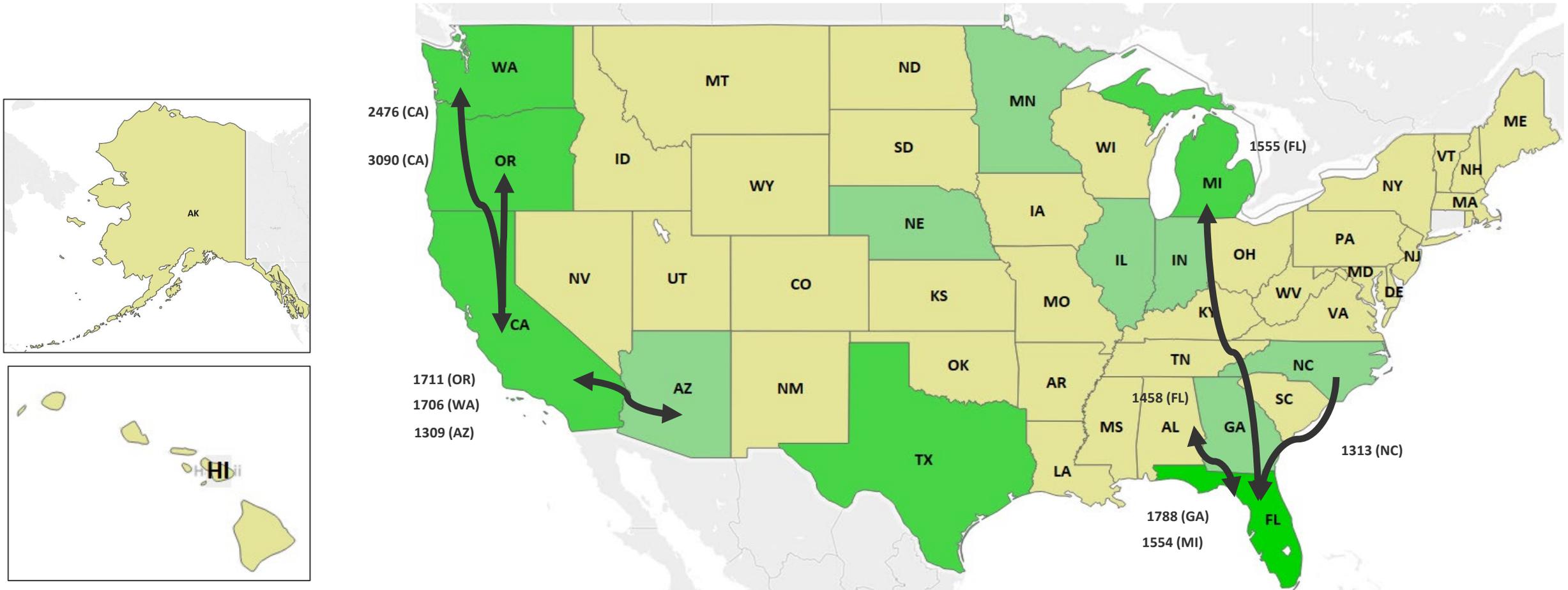


States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

17-18 HIGHEST QUANTITY OF *TO AND FROM* QUALIFYING MOVES

The map on slide number 51 is the same map that was presented on the Qualifying Moves To slide. The arrows on this slide depict the interstate moves with the highest quantity of qualifying moves between States during the 17-18 performance period. The numbers indicate the number of moves to that State. For example, the arrow from CA to OR, indicate that one of the move patterns with the highest quantity of moves during the 17-18 performance period was from CA to OR. The number of qualifying moves to OR from CA during the performance period was 3090, as indicated by the number 3,090 by the arrowhead in OR. All moves with over 1300 qualifying moves were included here.

17-18 HIGHEST QUANTITY OF TO AND FROM QUALIFYING MOVES



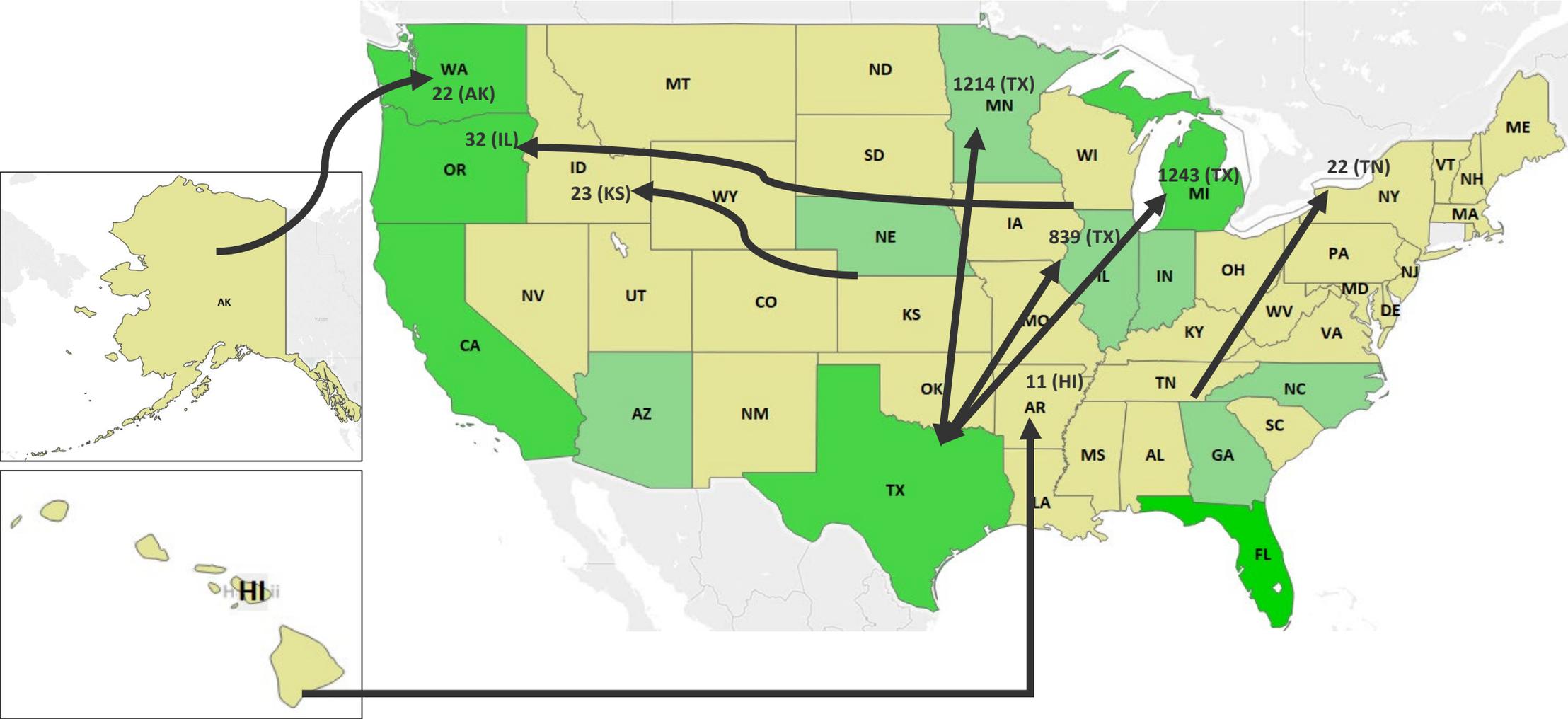
States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

17-18 NOTABLE *TO AND FROM* QUALIFYING MOVES

The map on slide number 53 is also the same map that was shown on the Qualifying Moves To slide. The arrows on this slide depict some notable interstate moves between States during the 17-18 performance period. The numbers indicate the number of moves to that State. For example, the arrow from MI to TX indicates that one of the interesting move patterns we saw during the 17-18 performance period was from MI to TX. The number of qualifying moves to MI from TX during the performance period was 475, as indicated by the number 475 by the arrowhead in TX.

Although some of these moves may not be the most common types of moves States see, States should note that there are students who move in patterns outside of the expected norm. For example, you can see that during the 2017-2018 performance period, MSIX data indicated that 22 qualifying moves occurred from Alaska to Washington and 22 qualifying moves occurred from Georgia to New York.

17-18 NOTABLE TO AND FROM QUALIFYING MOVES



States are actively working on Child Count reconciliation efforts for the 2017-2018 Performance Period which may cause a discrepancy in the counts shown on the Beta Charts. Data is current as of March 2019.

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY

- How could the qualifying move data presented today impact your State MEP in terms of interstate coordination and ID&R?
- Discuss in your small group and choose one person to report out to the large group.

THANK YOU

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