



## Adequate Yearly Progress Frequently Asked Questions

### 1. What is the No Child Left Behind Act?

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) was first passed in 1965, becoming the U.S. Department of Education's primary funding vehicle for providing resources to the nation's schools. Since 1965, the "Act" has been modified and reauthorized. "No Child Left Behind" is the name President Bush gave to the Act passed by Congress in 2001 and signed into law by the President on January 8, 2002.

### 2. What does it require of schools?

The centerpiece of the Act is a requirement that public schools have 100% of students performing academically at grade level by the spring of 2014.

### 3. How are students measured?

Schools are required to meet 41 benchmarks for student achievement under No Child Left Behind. A school's adequate yearly progress is calculated based on test participation, academic achievement, graduation rate and other statistics. But every few years, the percentage of students who must pass state tests increases. Nationwide, millions of children are still a long way from reaching the law's ambitious goal — that every student, 100%, be able to read and do math at their grade level by the year 2014.

Each school's enrollment is divided into 10 specific student groups along lines of race, family income, limited English proficiency and students with disabilities. In addition, a minimum of 95% of students must take the tests.

Each student group must contain at least 30 students over three years to be measured for progress in reading and math. A school meets the No Child Left Behind standard only if each of the 10 student groups make the academic progress necessary to get 100% of students at grade level by 2014. If any student group does not meet the required progress level in either subject, the whole school does not meet the federal standard.

### 4. How do Montana students score on other measurements of academic achievement?

Academic growth of Montana students is confirmed by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (known as the Nation's Report card), the Education Trust, and the state's ACT scores.

According to the 2011 'Nation's Report Card', only one state scored higher than Montana eighth graders in math and no states scored higher in reading. In grade four Math, only seven states scored higher than Montana and in grade four Reading only five states scored higher. In the latest science report card, Montana's eighth graders shared the highest score in the nation with just three other states and our fourth graders ranked second-highest.

Montana has been recognized by the Education Trust for increasing student achievement in reading and math for both American Indian and White students over the past six years. Montana was also one of six states recognized for achieving significant progress toward closing the achievement gap between low-income students and their peers.

The state can point to gaps between low-income students and higher-income students that are among the smallest in the nation, and ACT scores that consistently best the national average.

**5. What are the sanctions for schools that use Title I money?**

Schools using Title I money that fail to meet the federal standard for two consecutive years must offer all students the choice to transfer to another public school in the district. Schools that fail to meet the standards for three consecutive years must also offer extra tutoring or similar services to low-income students who are below grade level.

**6. Where can people find more about the No Child Left Behind Act?**

An overview of the No Child Left Behind Act can be found at <http://www.nclb.gov/>

**7. Where can people find more information about Montana schools?**

The NCLB report card can be found at: <http://opi.mt.gov/AYP>.

More information on Montana's schools can be found at: [www.opi.mt.gov](http://www.opi.mt.gov)