

2025-28 Perkins Leaders Meeting

Local State-Determined Performance Levels – Postsecondary

4/19/2024



MINNESOTA STATE
Career and Technical Education

Topics Covered

- State Performance Levels
- Local Performance Levels
- SDPL Annual Reviews
- Questions?

State Performance Levels

Postsecondary

Guidelines for Establishing Performance Targets (SDPL) Years 5-8

New performance targets/SDPLs must:

- Be expressed as a percentage or numerical form.
- Show ***continuous meaningful progress*** toward improving performance of all career and technical education students.
- Be ***higher than the average actual performance of the two most recently completed program years.***
 - Unless you propose a change due to the “unanticipated circumstances” provision (i.e., change in data collection or data methodology, etc.). This allows you to propose performance targets lower than the baseline/floor (average of actual performance of the two most recently completed program years) given you provide details/rationale related to the unanticipated circumstance or change in your data collection process, etc.
 - This rule must be applied for each year there are SDPLs.

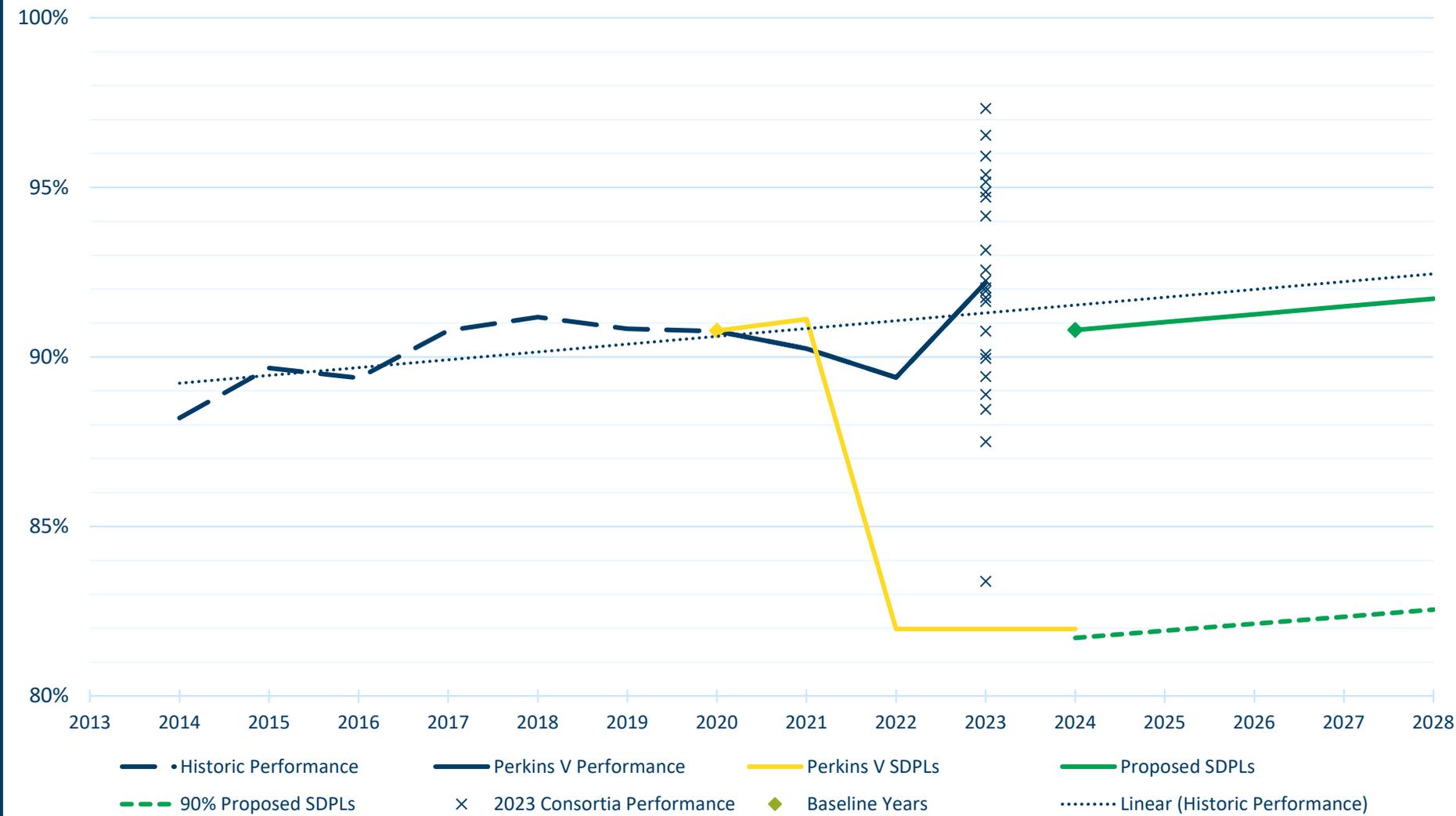
Postsecondary –Methodology Review

For determining the state SDPLs over the four years, a few methodologies were explored:

- Linear Probability Model [slope of historical data] 
- 2 Standard Deviation Model [used on last state plan] 
- Moving Average Model [ARIMA(0,1,1)] 

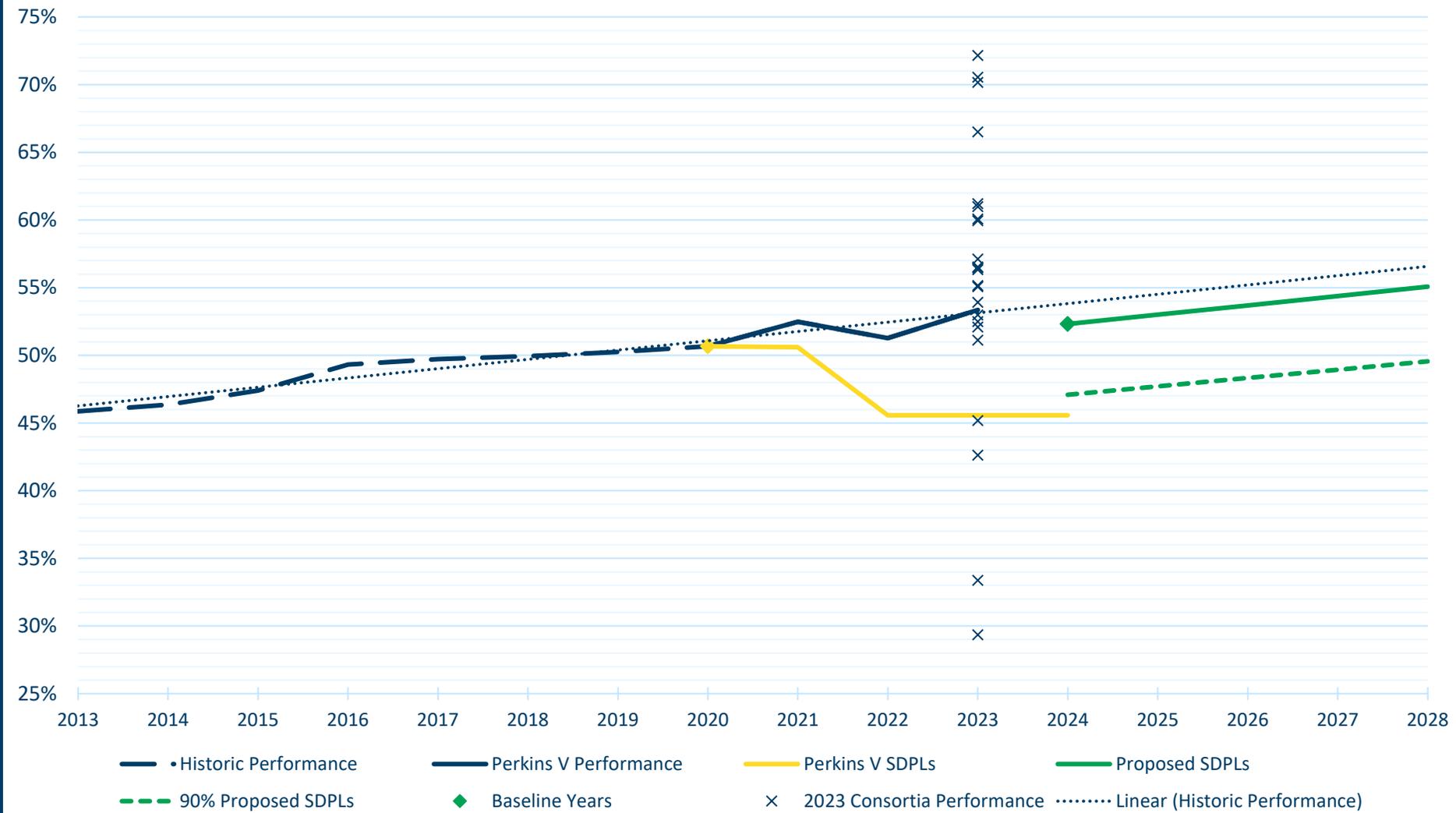
Postsecondary Retention and Placement (1P1) - Performance History and Proposed SDPLs

Core Indicator	SDPLs				
	Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028
Postsecondary Retention & Placement (1P1)	90.80%	91.03%	91.26%	91.49%	91.72%



Earned Recognized Postsecondary Credential (2P1) - Performance History and Proposed SDPLs

Core Indicator	SDPLs				
	Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028
Earned Recognized Postsecondary Credential (2P1)	52.32%	53.01%	53.69%	54.38%	55.07%



Nontraditional Program Enrollment (3P1) - Revised State Targets

3P1 Rates decreased by 0.4% from initial proposal:

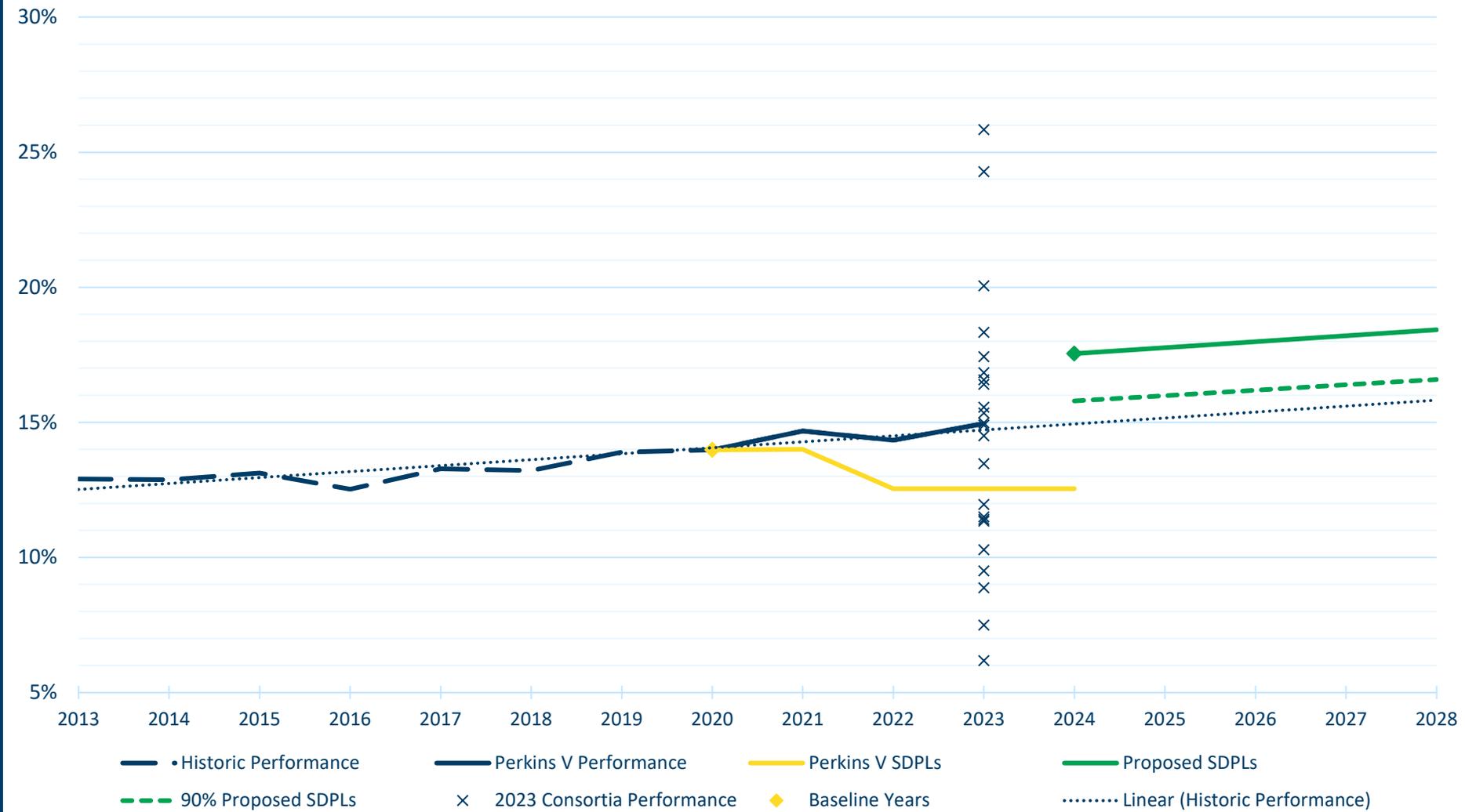
Year	10/31 Perkins Leader Meeting	Updated Rates
Baseline	17.55%	17.15%
2025	17.77%	17.37%
2026	17.99%	17.59%
2027	18.21%	17.81%
2028	18.43%	18.03%

3P1 rates increased to account for the implementation of the 2020 Nontraditional Occupations Crosswalk:

- This was initially proposed at 2.9% because state rates increased 3.0%.
- This has been revised to 2.5% by taking into consideration changes to numerator and denominator.
- Reminder: Only FY2024 used in this calculation, these may need to be revisited!

Nontraditional Program Enrollment (3P1) - Performance History and Proposed SDPLs

Core Indicator	SDPLs				
	Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028
Nontraditional Program Enrollment (3P1)	17.15%	17.37%	17.59%	17.81%	18.03%



State SDPLs

	Baseline	Grant Year 5	Grant Year 6	Grant Year 7	Grant Year 8
SECONDARY					
1S1: Graduation Rate (4-year)	92.69%	92.70%	92.85%	93.01%	93.17%
2S1: Academic Proficiency: Reading/Language Arts	53.08%	53.09%	53.31%	53.54%	53.77%
2S2: Academic Proficiency: Mathematics	36.46%	36.47%	36.72%	36.98%	37.24%
3S1: Post-Program Placement	55.05%	55.06%	55.45%	55.84%	56.23%
4S1: Nontraditional Program Concentration	28.14%	28.15%	28.44%	28.73%	29.02%
5S3: Program Quality: Work-Based Learning	13.18%	13.19%	13.68%	14.18%	14.68%
POSTSECONDARY					
1P1: PS Retention and Placement	90.80%	91.03%	91.26%	91.49%	91.72%
2P1: Earned Recognized PS Credential	52.32%	53.01%	53.69%	54.38%	55.07%
3P1: Nontraditional Program Enrollment	17.15%	17.37%	17.59%	17.81%	18.03%

Local Performance Levels

Methodology

The Proposed SDPL Report

- Perkins Coordinators received a report earlier in the week with their local targets
- The report is also available at: <https://www.minnstate.edu/system/cte/perkins-consortia.html>

- Page 1 has important context and explanations
- Page 2 has actual Perkins V performance along with proposed SDPLs

The following report displays Minnesota's **actual performance** for grant years 1-4 (2021-2024) and **proposed state determined levels of performance (SDPLs)** for grant years 5-8 (2025-2028). **Table 1** provides data for *secondary* performance indicators. **Table 2** provides data for *postsecondary* performance indicators.

Requirements for state determined levels of performance require that new performance targets/SDPLs must:

- Be expressed as a percentage or numerical form.
- Show continuous meaningful progress toward improving performance of all career and technical education students.
- Be higher than the average actual performance of the two most recently completed program years.

For more information on actual performance during grant years 1-4 (2021-2024) please review the state's [annual performance report](#).

New guidance from the US Department of Education on 113(b)(3)(A)(III)(ee) from the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act requires us to set state determined levels of performance (SDPLs) "higher than the average actual performance of the 2 most recently completed program years" for each subsequent year of the plan. Therefore, while the SDPLs on page 2 will be implemented whenever possible, they may be adjusted for grant years 6 through 8 (2026-2028) based on actual future performance as outlined below:

- **GRANT YEAR 5:** Stated SDPLs (condition already met).
- **GRANT YEAR 6:** Stated SDPLs **OR** the average performance from grant years 3 & 4 (2023-2024) + 0.01%, whichever is *higher*.
- **GRANT YEAR 7:** Stated SDPLs **OR** the average performance from grant years 4 & 5 (2024-2025) + 0.01%, whichever is *higher*.
- **GRANT YEAR 8:** Stated SDPLs **OR** the average performance from grant years 5 & 6 (2025-2026) + 0.01%, whichever is *higher*.

This is indicated on page 2 with the ^R symbol before any SDPL in which this rule applies. Adjustments due to unanticipated circumstances outside of this will still be possible when applicable. Grant year 5 performance levels are considered proposed until approval of the state plan.

Proposed Perkins V State Determined Performance Levels
Minnesota
Grant Years 5-8 (2025-2028)

Table 1. Secondary State Determined Levels of Performance and Actual Performance Rate by Grant Reporting Year

Indicator Name	Perkins V Performance					Proposed SDPLs				
	Baseline (2020)	GY1 (2021)	GY2 (2022)	GY3 (2023)	GY4 (2024)	Baseline (2022+2023)	GY5 (2025)	GY6 (2026)	GY7 (2027)	GY8 (2028)
1S1: Graduation Rate (4-year)	92.21%	92.66%	92.09%	93.29%		92.69%	92.70%	^R 92.85%	^R 93.01%	^R 93.17%
2S1: Academic Proficiency: Reading/Language Arts	N/A	57.48%	55.25%	50.91%		53.08%	53.09%	^R 53.31%	^R 53.54%	^R 53.77%
2S2: Academic Proficiency: Mathematics	N/A	39.73%	36.55%	36.36%		36.46%	36.47%	^R 36.72%	^R 36.98%	^R 37.24%
2S3: Academic Proficiency: Science	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.83%		N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
3S1: Post-Program Placement	65.70%	61.93%	56.44%	53.65%		55.05%	55.06%	^R 55.45%	^R 55.84%	^R 56.23%
4S1: Nontraditional Program Concentration	36.31%	31.56%	29.37%	26.91%		28.14%	^R 28.44%	^R 28.73%	^R 29.02%	
5S3: Program Quality: Work-Based Learning	13.08%	9.98%	21.34%	14.02%		13.18%	13.19%	^R 13.68%	^R 14.18%	^R 14.68%

*The grade in which the Science assessment is offered to students in MN depends upon when students complete the Life Sciences requirements during high school. The timing of this course can vary from one school year to the next and from one district to another. Therefore, while MN reports the Science data to OCTAE, we are not required to set SDPLs for this performance indicator.

Table 2. Postsecondary State Determined Levels of Performance and Actual Performance Rate by Grant Reporting Year

Indicator Name	Perkins V Performance					Proposed SDPLs				
	Baseline (2020)	GY1 (2021)	GY2 (2022)	GY3 (2023)	GY4 (2024)	Baseline (2022+2023)	GY5 (2025)	GY6 (2026)	GY7 (2027)	GY8 (2028)
1P1: Postsecondary Retention and Placement	90.77%	90.24%	89.40%	92.20%		90.80%	91.03%	^R 91.26%	^R 91.49%	^R 91.72%
2P1: Earned Recognized Postsecondary Credential	50.68%	52.48%	51.28%	53.36%		52.32%	53.01%	^R 53.69%	^R 54.38%	^R 55.07%
3P1: Nontraditional Program Enrollment	13.98%	14.68%	14.34%	14.95%		*17.15%	17.37%	^R 17.59%	^R 17.81%	^R 18.03%

*3P1 baseline increased due to implementation of the 2020 NAPE Nontraditional Occupations Crosswalk.

Reading the Proposed SDPL Report

Actual Perkins V performance

Table 2. Postsecondary State Determined Levels of Performance and Actual Performance Rate by Grant Reporting Year

Indicator Name	Perkins V Performance					Proposed SDPLs				
	Baseline (2020)	GY1 (2021)	GY2 (2022)	GY3 (2023)	GY4 (2024)	Baseline (2022+2023)	GY5 (2025)	GY6 (2026)	GY7 (2027)	GY8 (2028)
1P1: Postsecondary Retention and Placement	90.77%	90.24%	89.40%	92.20%		90.80%	91.03%	↘91.26%	↘91.49%	↘91.72%
2P1: Earned Recognized Postsecondary Credential	50.68%	52.48%	51.28%	53.36%		52.32%	53.01%	↘53.69%	↘54.38%	↘55.07%
3P1: Nontraditional Program Enrollment	13.98%	14.68%	14.34%	14.95%		*17.15%	17.37%	↘17.59%	↘17.81%	↘18.03%

*3P1 baseline increased due to implementation of the 2020 NAPE Nontraditional Occupations Crosswalk.

- Baseline under Perkins V is actual performance from 2020
- Baseline under proposed SDPLs is the average actual performance from 2022 and 2023
- The ↘ symbol indicates SDPLs that will need to be annually reviewed based on actual performance and may be adjusted
- Page 1 indicates which years of performance are used for each grant year

Proposed SDPLs

Setting Local Performance Levels

Several questions to be addressed:

1. From State SDPLs, how do we determine local targets?
 - A. Determine the number of *additional* students needed in the numerator to meet State targets and apportion them across consortia somehow.

2. How do we apportion the *additional* students needed to meet State targets across consortia in a way that is fair and accurately captures the different circumstances at each consortia?
 - A. This is the main question needing an answer! If we know this, we can determine local targets by increasing their baseline (average of the 2 most recently completed program years) by this number.

Local Targets – Methodologies Considered

For apportioning state SDPLs to local consortia, a few methodologies were explored:

- Apportioned to consortia based on size ✗
 - Problematic due to shouldering the burden on largest consortia
- Apportioned to consortia based on trend in performance ✗
 - Problematic due to expecting high performing consortia to continue having high performance
 - Consortia with declining trends do not meet the “meaningful progress” requirement
- Weighted average of size and performance ✗
 - Worked well for most consortia but was problematic for largest/smallest consortia and highest/lowest performing consortia
 - Right approach but needed a stabilizing factor

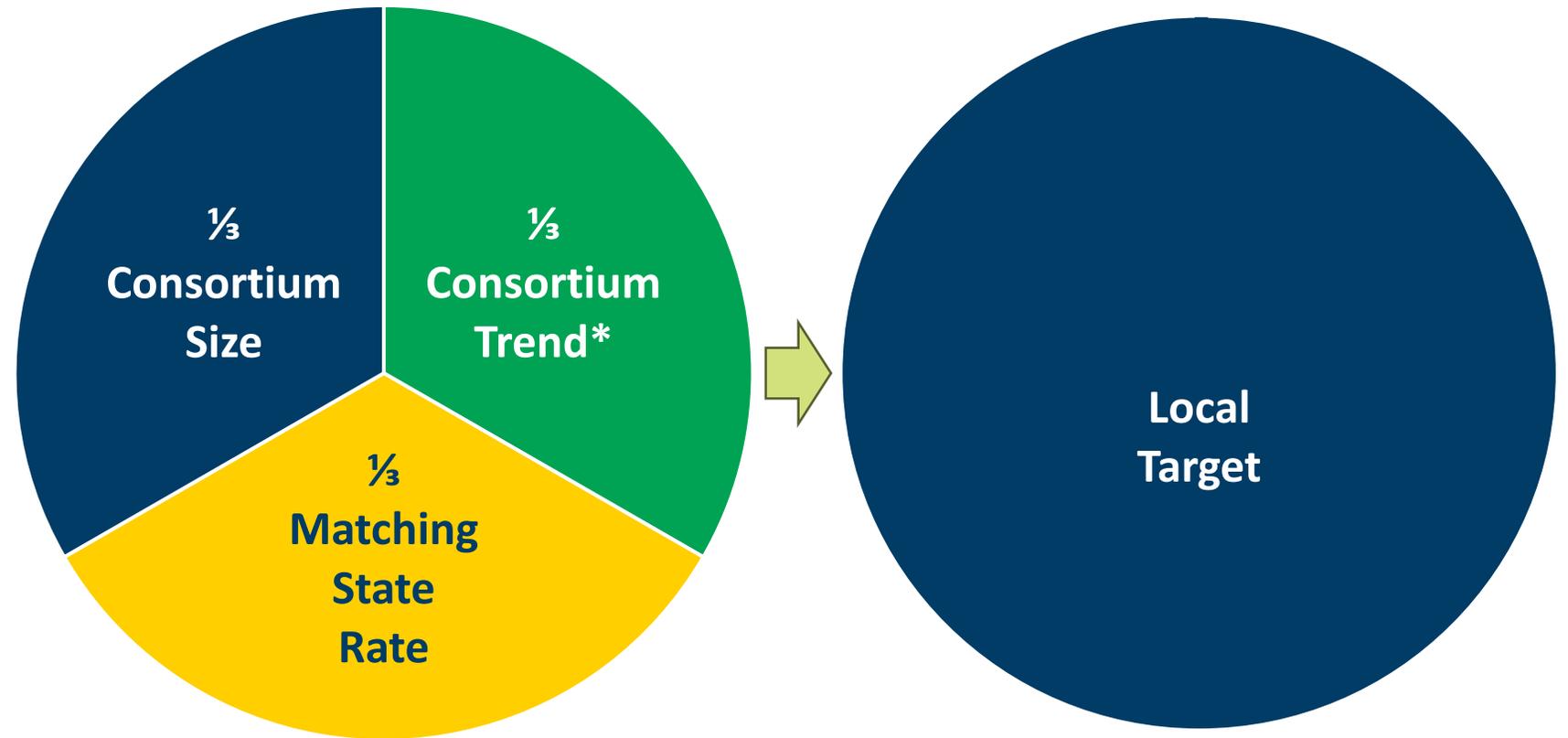
Local Targets – Methodology Review

Weighted average of size and performance:

- Added a stabilizing factor matching the state rate
- If the state increased 0.23% (1P1), calculate a 0.23% increase for each consortia
- This becomes a third factor averaged in with the consortium size and trend
- Helps bring the edge cases (large/small consortia and high/negative growth) more in line with the rest of the state

State Target Apportionment Visualized

State Targets Apportioned to Consortia with a 3-way Average



*The Consortium Trend component is rounded up to 1 student for any consortium with a declining trend and capped at 2× the Consortium Size number

Example Consortium: 2P1

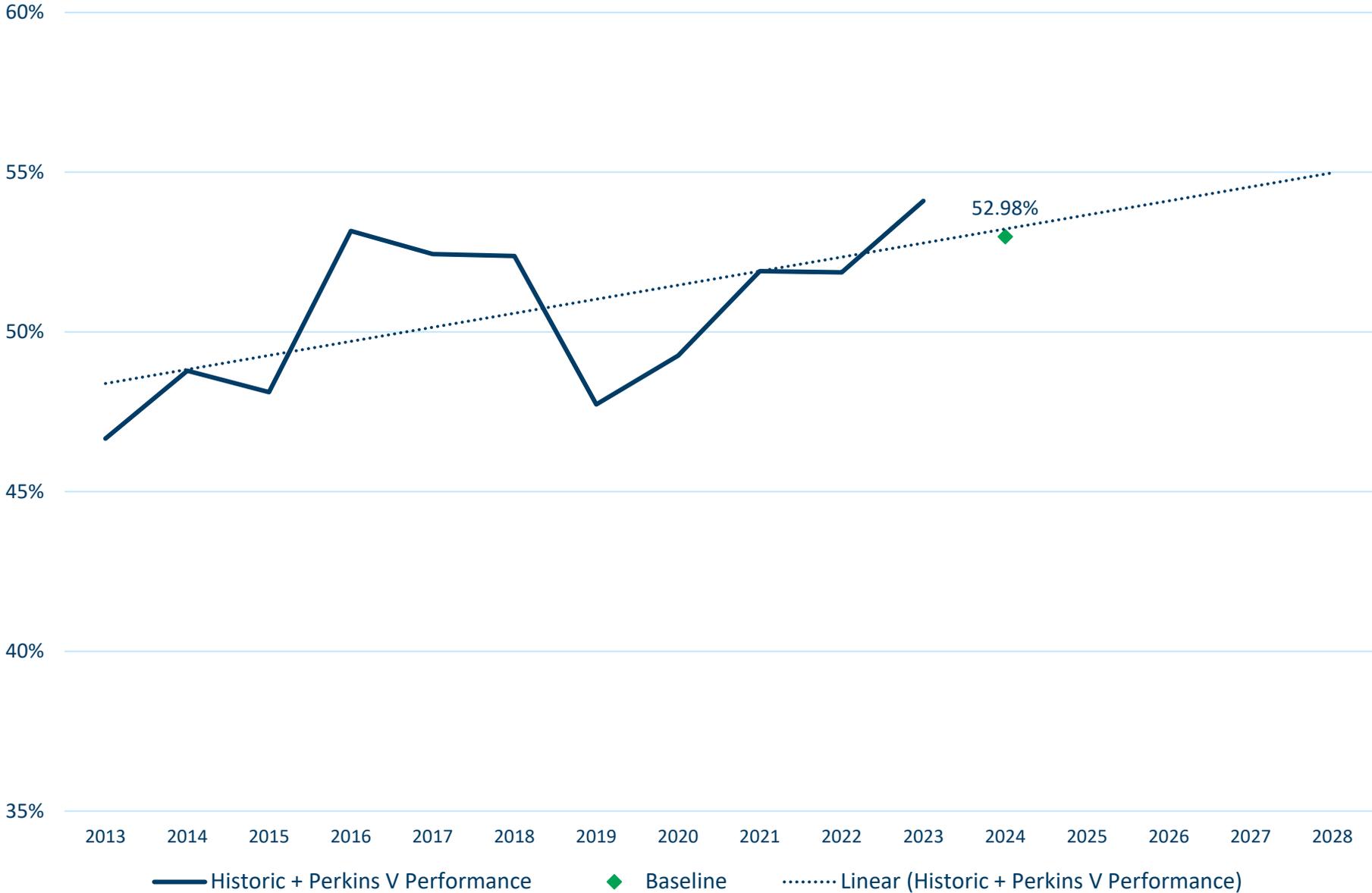
Let's imagine a hypothetical consortium: **Consortiumland**

It has the following characteristics:

- 2 year average Numerator = 770
- 2 year average Denominator = 1,454
- Baseline 2P1 rate = 52.98%

We also know we have 127.8 students from state SDPLs to allocate across the consortia

Consortiumland 2P1 Performance

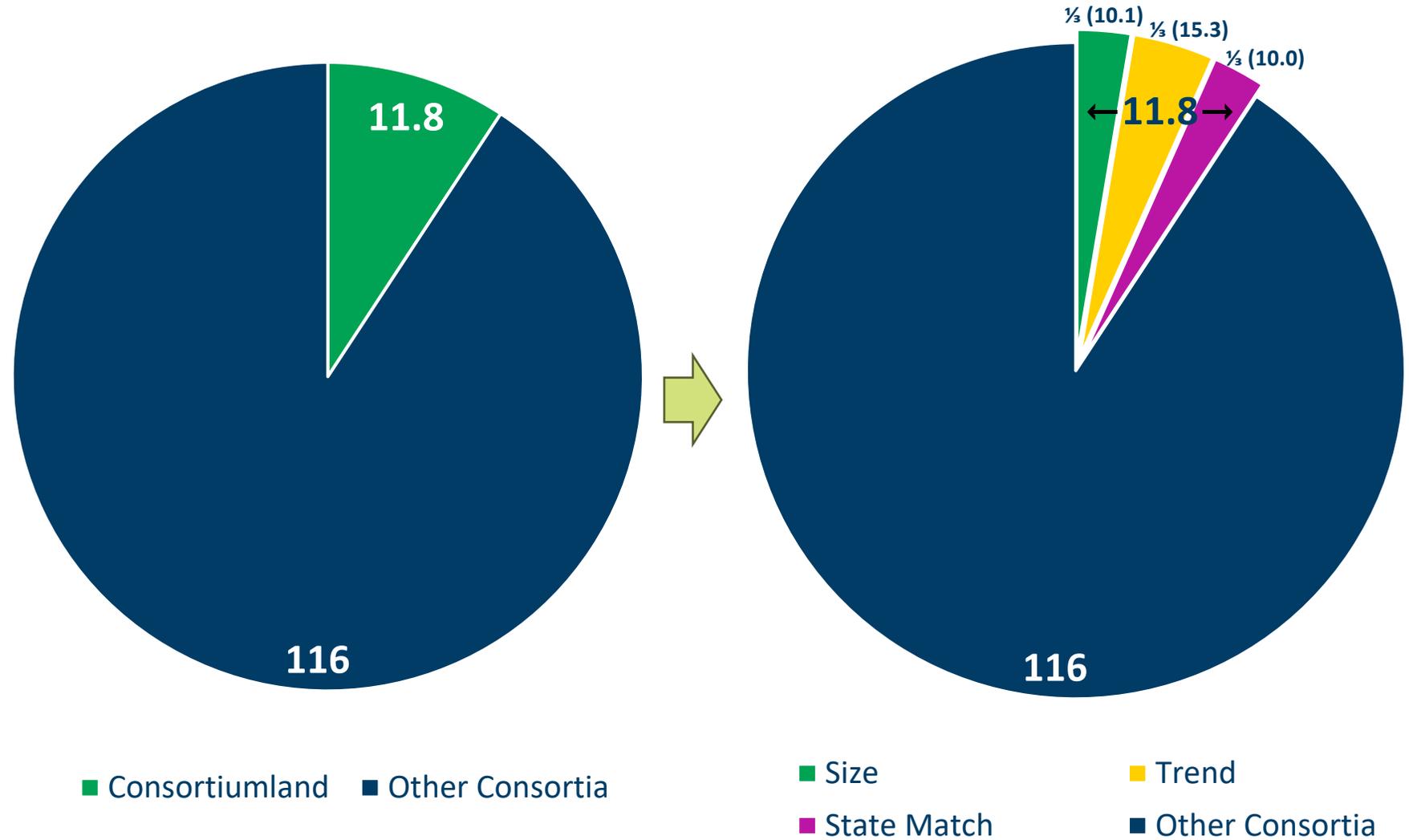


Consortiumland 2P1

1. By Consortium Size alone, Consortiumland would need to increase their numerator by **10.1** students each year.
2. By Consortium Trend alone, Consortiumland would need to increase their numerator by **15.3** students each year.
3. By the State Match of a 0.69% rate, Consortiumland would need to increase by **10.0** students each year.
4. By the formula, Consortiumland needs to increase by:
 $(10.1 + 15.3 + 10.0) / 3 = \mathbf{11.8}$ students each year.

Consortiumland as Part of State Total – 2P1

Number of Additional Students Needed in Numerator Each Year



Consortiumland 2P1 SDPL



Considerations for 1P1

- Many consortia already are doing well (90%+) on 1P1 and there is a hard limit of 100%
- Any consortia exceeding 93% on SDPLs have their apportionment of the state total cut in half
- This applies for any consortia that reaches >93% on SDPLs during grant years 5-8 *after* they reach that threshold
- Remaining half of apportionment is redistributed evenly across the remaining consortia
 - In practice the most this impacted any consortia is +0.03%

Considerations for 3P1

- Implementation of the 2020 NAPE Nontraditional Occupations Crosswalk increased state baseline 2.5%
 - Effectively this increases the numerator by 327.2
 - For comparison, state SDPLs correspond to an annual increase of 29.1 (116.4 over 4 years)
 - We only have preliminary data for FY2024 to base this on
- Consortia baselines were adjusted upwards by applying the change in numerator and the change in denominator (from FY2024) to the 2 year average numerator and denominator
- All but 3 consortia had their SDPLs increased as a result
 - Since the remaining 3 consortia were predicted to decrease, but had their SDPLs unchanged, this is also effectively an increase
- This only affects the baseline, year-to-year increases to SDPLs remain unchanged

SDPL Annual Reviews

Process

Closing Thoughts

- SDPLs will need to be reviewed annually to ensure they are “higher than the average actual performance of the two most recently completed program years”
 - We already anticipated reviewing 3P1 and possibly adjusting targets as we receive more data
- We can only submit 1 year of SDPLs at a time to OCTAE
 - Any SDPL with the  symbol are not final and may change based on actual performance
- Should the average exceed proposed SDPLs, SDPLs will be adjusted upwards to the average performance + 0.01%

Closing Thoughts

- From a review of historical data, approximately 6-7 consortia (for each indicator) will likely have their SDPLs adjusted upwards to account for this
 - We expect 1-2 consortia may end up on an improvement plan because of this
- Adjustments for unanticipated circumstances will still possible when applicable
 - This is done as part of the Annual Performance Report (APR) process (typically ~October)
- Should state targets be adjusted, they will require a public comment period

Questions?

Ask away!

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