

ESSA: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

A New Era for the Arts in Education

In December 2015, the U.S. Congress passed the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and, with it, ushered in a new era of education policy in America. Leaving behind many of the most criticized aspects of its predecessor, No Child Left Behind (NCLB), this new incarnation of the primary federal legislation guiding K-12 education provides state and district leaders with increased flexibility to best meet the needs of all students. This increased flexibility allows these leaders to look beyond the traditional methods of approaching student achievement and find innovative solutions for ensuring that all students have the opportunity to experience a well-rounded education — one that pushes beyond the subjects of reading, writing and mathematics, and includes the arts, sciences and humanities as essential components.

MAPPING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ARTS IN ESSA:

-  Title I, Part A
-  Accountability
-  Assessments
-  State Plans
-  Stakeholder Engagement
-  Well-Rounded Education
-  Tiers of Evidence
-  Title IV

[ESSA and the Arts: Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[About AEP and the ESSA/Well-Rounded Working Group](#)

A companion piece to the previously released Education Commission of the States report, [ESSA: Quick guides on top issues](#), this report serves as a resource for the arts and education communities — educators, school leaders, community organizations and policymakers — illuminating the ways that states and districts can engage the arts in the ongoing work of ESSA. Whether through funding opportunities to expand access to a well-rounded education, ensuring the effective engagement of community stakeholders in needs assessments and the development of state implementation plans, the establishment of key accountability metrics, or the creation of new assessments, the arts can play a pivotal role in improving schools and educational outcomes for all students.

The implementation of ESSA, however, is not occurring across states and communities through a fixed and prescribed process. Instead, it is a fluid environment of priorities and policies with new guidance and rules released on an ongoing basis. As such, this resource will not remain a static document. Instead, it will be continuously updated to reflect the most up-to-date information on the state of ESSA implementation. Visit the Arts Education Partnership's [ESSA and the Arts](#) webpage for new and expanded opportunities as this resource evolves with the implementation of the new law.

To aid in its usefulness across various audiences, this resource is structured in two ways:

1

Topical breakdowns exploring specific areas within the new law. These sections summarize ESSA as it relates to a particular subject, identify areas for engaging the arts in ESSA implementation, provide research summaries that support the role of the arts in achieving goals within the topic area, and, as ESSA implementation proceeds, share promising examples of how state and districts initiatives include the arts and provide additional resources for further investigation.

2

A question and answer section exploring some of the most pressing issues for the arts in education community to consider.



Title I, Part A: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



The programs of Title I, Part A of ESSA are designed to ensure that all students have access to a high-quality education. The evidenced-based educational programs supported by Title I funds support students who are academically at risk and help close the achievement gap. With the new flexibility established by ESSA, states have a number of opportunities for engaging the arts in these educational priorities. As was true with No Child Left Behind (NCLB), districts can only supplement and not replace funds that they would have otherwise spent with money from the more than \$15 billion of federal funds authorized for the Title I, Part A programs in 2017.

Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

State Plans — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — Each state must submit a plan to the U.S. Department of Education detailing the state's standards, assessments and accountability systems and provide descriptions of how the state will support districts in ensuring educational equity for all students. As part of state plan accountability systems, states must include at least one indicator of school quality or student success beyond student achievement, graduation rates and English proficiency. Indicators can include measures of student and educator engagement, access to advanced coursework, school climate and culture, or other indicators as decided by the state. The arts can serve as an asset in addressing each of these identified areas and, as such, a state could adopt arts-related indicators for its school quality or student success indicator(s). Examples include:

- The number of arts course offerings.
- The percentage of high school students enrolled in arts courses that provide postsecondary credit.
- The proportion of certified arts educators to students.

Local Education Agency Plans — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1006 — To receive Title I funding, a district must submit a plan to the state education agency that describes how it will identify inequities in educational opportunities and help close the achievement gap for all students. These plans must include a description of how the district will provide [a well-rounded education](#) — a new requirement within ESSA. As the definition of a well-rounded education includes the arts, a district can provide a description of its arts education programs and the role of those programs in providing all students a well-rounded education when describing the instructional programs offered to Title I-eligible schools and populations.

Schoolwide Programs — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1008 — Schools can use funding under this section of Title I, Part A to establish and implement plans based on a needs assessment to improve the education program of the entire school. To be eligible for schoolwide program funds, schools must have at least 40 percent of their students identified as coming from low-income families and create a schoolwide plan which embraces whole school reform. As a part of a well-rounded education, these plans may incorporate the arts as strategies to provide all students with opportunities to succeed. For example, opportunities for the arts can include:

- Engaging the arts to improve students' non-academic skills, such as self-efficacy or engagement.
- Supporting student attendance and other non-academic indicators through increasing access and opportunities in the arts and other well-rounded educational subjects.
- Incorporating arts-based techniques in professional development programs to strengthen the effectiveness of educators in improving student learning outcomes.

Targeted Assistance Schools — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1009 — Schools that do not meet the poverty threshold for schoolwide schools can use Title I funding to create programs targeted to help academically at-risk students meet the state's academic standards. These programs can occur during the traditional school day or in expanded learning time. Newly allowed with the passing of ESSA, the arts, as part of a well-rounded education, can be included as a potential strategy for meeting the objectives set by schools for the Targeted Assistance Schools programs. These strategies can include in-school, afterschool and summer programs that engage arts-focused learning in support of students meeting the state's academic standards.

Parent and Family Engagement — Engaging the families of students is an important aspect of ESSA and appears in several areas of Title I.

- For example, districts must establish, implement and annually review with parents and other stakeholders a policy for engaging families in the school and, through doing so, improve their children's education. The arts, as an effective strategy to engage families in the school, can be incorporated into these policies in a variety of ways, including incorporating arts programming in a back-to-school night or other broader parent engagement events, providing updates on arts education activities in parent newsletters, and including attendance at arts events as part of a parent engagement plan evaluation (Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1010).
- In addition, the district must provide parents and families of English language learners (ELLs) with information on how they can support their children in learning within the well-rounded education subjects. For example, schools can provide parents with expectations for their children in arts classes, as well as strategies to encourage their children to practice and engage in creative activities at home (Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1006).
- Finally, schools must include parents, educators and other impacted community stakeholders in the development of the schoolwide program plan. By finding out about their school's process, arts educators, parents and others interested in engaging the arts in their school can participate in the development process and provide feedback to school leaders to help ensure that the school consider the arts as a strategy within the plan (Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1008).

Research from ArtsEdSearch.org

Closing the Achievement Gap. Studies find that arts education engages students who are often underserved in public schools — including students from low socio-economic status (SES) backgrounds, ELLs and students with special needs — and that these students do better in arts-rich schools than in schools that do not have robust arts programs. These students also show the greatest relative improvement in academic achievement when participating in the arts,

though they are least likely to have access to arts learning. Studies further find that arts integrated instruction offers alternative avenues for students to access information and learn in English language arts (ELA) and mathematics and may be more effective than traditional remedial programs, thus offering a resource in helping to close the achievement gap.

Access to Arts Education. Research suggests that students in schools with extensive and broad offerings in the arts are not only able to learn the arts — a part of a well-rounded education — but also do better on state and district standardized tests and have more opportunities to achieve and succeed than students in schools lacking robust arts programs. Arts-rich schools graduate higher percentages of students, who in turn, are more likely to complete college and be socially active in their communities in adulthood.

School Climate and Culture. Research demonstrates that arts-centered initiatives can improve school climate and culture and connect schools to families and communities. For instance, schools with extensive arts education opportunities have students think more positively about and engage in classroom activities, have better student and teacher attendance, and maintain teacher satisfaction with and engagement in their work. In addition, arts education participation encourages parental and community engagement through attendance at school performances, community events and programs, and opportunities for volunteering.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [Accountability: Then \[NCLB\] and Now \[ESSA\]](#)
- [Fact Sheet for Final Regulations: Title I, Part A and Part B](#)
- [Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Education Agencies \(Program Information under NCLB\)](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part A](#)
- [Timeline for identification of Schools for Support and Improvement](#)
- [Using Evidence to Strengthen Education Investments](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtsEdSearch.org](#)

California Alliance for Arts Education

- [A Policy Pathway: Embracing Arts Education to Achieve Title I Goals](#)
- [Title1Arts.org](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [ESSA: Quick guides on top issues](#)
- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)
- [How Funding Works — Title I](#)



Accountability in ESSA: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



State accountability systems serve the important purpose of setting the state goals for education and establishing the metrics by which the state will know if it has achieved the goals. As part of the requirements for receiving Title I funding, states must identify the components of their accountability systems with special attention given to the indicators required by ESSA: measures of student achievement and growth in mathematics and English language arts (ELA) at both the high school and elementary/middle school levels; high school graduation rates; measures of language proficiency for English language learners (ELLs); and at least one measure of school quality or student success. It is this final indicator – school quality or student success – that opens the door for opportunities within the arts.

Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

According to ESSA, indicators of school quality or student success can include: “measures of student engagement, educator engagement, student access to and completion of advanced coursework, postsecondary readiness, school climate and safety, and any other indicator the state chooses ...” (Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005). These indicator options provide a number of opportunities for the arts, particularly in the areas of student and educator engagement and school climate.

Student and Educator Engagement — As the research below shows, the arts serve as a powerful tool for engaging students and educators in their schools and their learning. For this reason, states can incorporate arts measures, such as participation in arts courses or co-curricular activities, as indicators in their accountability plan. For example, both [Connecticut](#) and [New Jersey](#) have included participation in arts courses/classes in their state accountability systems. The New Jersey system provides the percentage of students enrolled in each artistic discipline on the school report card for both middle and high schools. Similarly, the [Connecticut](#) measure creates a summative score for the percentage of students in ninth grade through 12th grade enrolled in any arts course and incorporates that arts score into the overall score given to the school through the state accountability system.

School Climate — In addition to using access and participation indicators, states can incorporate the arts when developing measures of school climate. Some states, such as [New Mexico](#), or [California’s CORE districts](#), incorporate measures of school climate into their accountability and reporting system through student and parent surveys. The [California CORE districts](#) also include measures of social-emotional skills. Although neither state includes the arts in their surveys, questions related to the arts in the school could be incorporated into parent, educator and student surveys for accountability purposes.

Other Accountability Options — According to a [2016 report](#) by the Center for American Progress, three states currently include the arts as part of the state accountability system: [Connecticut](#), [Kentucky](#) and [New Jersey](#). As noted above, both [Connecticut](#) and [New Jersey](#) base their measures on student access to and/or participation in arts education opportunities. [Kentucky](#), however, requires that districts conduct an annual review of the arts and humanities programs to evaluate and make recommendations for the improvement of the program. The state department of education is required to conduct a similar review of every school’s arts and humanities programs every two years. The state then incorporates these program reviews into their accountability system ([Kentucky Revised Statutes 158.6453](#)).

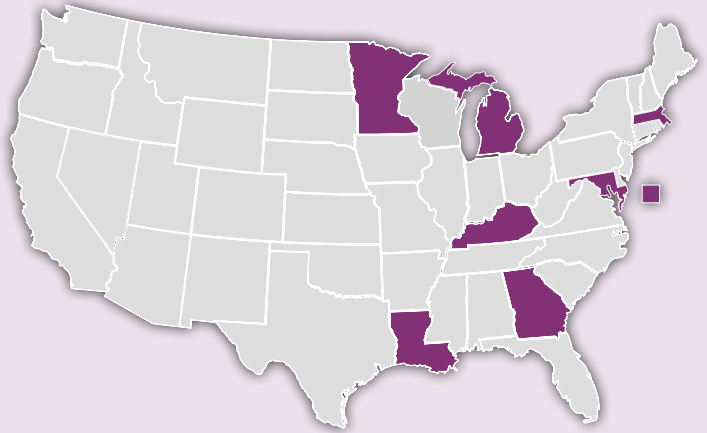
STATE EXAMPLES



Connecticut and **Illinois** include access and participation rates in music and arts education as part of their planned accountability systems under ESSA.

Connecticut's state plan focuses on access to and participation in the arts at the secondary level, which will be weighted 50 points out of 1550 total points in its accountability system.

Eight state ESSA plans — **District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan** and **Minnesota** — incorporate a well-rounded education, which includes the arts and music, as part of their current or future accountability systems.



New Hampshire and **Wyoming** include the arts as options in the postsecondary and career readiness components of their accountability systems.

Research from ArtsEdSearch.org

Student Engagement and Motivation. Multiple research studies spanning the education system from pre-kindergarten through high school suggest that arts education supports development in the engagement, attention, motivation and persistence necessary for students to succeed independently in college and in the workforce. Sustained attention and engagement in learning or in completing tasks are vital skills for college and the workforce, when students must work independently to complete work and succeed at discrete projects. Arts education can teach students how to turn barriers into opportunities, to persist in the face of challenges and motivate students to achieve mastery of skills.

School Climate and Culture. Research demonstrates that arts-centered initiatives can improve school climate and culture and connect schools to families and communities. For instance, schools with extensive arts education opportunities have students think more positively about and engage in classroom activities, have better student and teacher attendance, and maintain teacher satisfaction with and engagement in their work. In addition, arts education participation encourages parental and community engagement through attendance at school performances, community events and programs, and opportunities for volunteering.

Teacher Engagement and Retention. In addition, research finds that arts education can have a valuable effect on teaching, renewing the excitement that teachers feel for their profession and preventing the teacher burnout that is endemic to low-performing schools. Research also shows that teachers in K-12 schools who integrate the arts into their curricula find their teaching becomes increasingly dynamic and effective, are more engaged in and satisfied with their teaching, and exhibit lower rates of absenteeism.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [Accountability: Then \[NCLB\] and Now \[ESSA\]](#)
- [Fact Sheet for Final Regulations: Title I, Part A and Part B](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part A](#)
- [Timeline for Identification of Schools for Support and Improvement](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtScan](#)
- [ArtsEdSearch.org](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [50-State Comparison: States' School Accountability Systems](#)
- [ESSA: Quick guides on top issues](#)
- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Final Rules on Accountability and State Plans](#)
- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)
- [Music and Arts Education Opportunities within ESSA State Planning REVISED TEMPLATE](#)
- [New Year, New Rules for ESSA](#)

Other Resources

- [California Core Districts: School Quality Improvement Index](#)
- [Connecticut Next Generation Accountability](#)
- [Kentucky Unbridled Learning Accountability System](#)
- [Making the Grade: A 50-State Analysis of School Accountability Systems](#)
- [New Jersey School Performance Report](#)
- [New Mexico A-F School Grading System](#)

Assessments in ESSA: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



Assessments can provide educators, administrators and policymakers with valuable information on student progress and serve as an effective tool for ensuring that the academic needs of all students are being met. Under ESSA, states receive funding for the development and implementation of assessments that measure student learning in the standards adopted by individual states. ESSA's flexibility provides states with opportunities for engaging the arts within these funding streams through both the development and refinement of assessments of arts learning.

Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

Developing Standards and Assessments — Title I, Part B, Section 1201 — States may use the Title I, Part B funds to develop standards and/or assessments in mathematics, ELA, science and any other subject that the state chooses — including the arts. Although [49 states](#) plus the District of Columbia adopted K-12 standards for the arts, opportunities for the arts can include updating or replacing the current standards or creating aligned assessments to monitor student performance in the arts. For example, the [National Coalition for Core Arts Standards](#) (NCCAS) has created Model Cornerstone Assessments aligned with the new [National Core Arts Standards](#) that assess arts learning across selected grade levels and artistic disciplines.

Innovative Assessment and Accountability — Title I, Part B, Section 1201 — Under this new program, states may, either individually or as a group, apply to the U.S. Department of Education to pilot a new system of state assessments. This system can include a wide range of assessment structures including competency-based and performance-based assessments. For states that adopted standards for the arts, these systems can include assessments of arts learning aligned to the state arts standards. As an example of how states can accomplish this, the arts assessment administered by the [National Assessment of Educational Progress](#) (NAEP), often referred to as the gold standard of assessments, incorporates both performance-based tasks and traditional written and multiple-choice questions. Although not used for accountability purposes, the NAEP assessments demonstrate how states could administer and report on performance-based assessments for the arts, as well as other well-rounded education subjects.

Other Assessment Activities — Title I, Part B, Section 1201 — Once states have developed assessments, ESSA allows them to use this funding for the continued improvement or refinement of the assessments — including assessments in the arts. This can include ensuring the continued alignment of the assessments to the standards, the validity and reliability of the assessments in measuring student learning and expanding the assessments to include multiple measures of learning. It can also include supporting districts in the creation or revision of district-level assessment systems. For the arts, this could mean providing a district with funding to ensure that learning in the arts is assessed throughout the school year with formative, interim and summative assessments.

STATE EXAMPLE



Washington state law ([Revised Code of Washington 28A.230.095](#) and [RCW 28A.655.075](#)) requires that districts annually assess student learning in the arts, social studies, civics, educational technology, health and physical education and verify that this assessment has taken place. Although the state does not have a mandatory statewide assessment for these subjects, they do provide [sample standards-aligned assessments](#) that districts can utilize and report to the state.

Research from ArtsEdSearch.org

Innovative Assessments. The arts can act as a catalyst for exploring innovative teaching methods and assessments. As states adopt new and more challenging standards, students must demonstrate deeper levels of cognitive engagement and increasingly robust connections to real-world contexts. This requires teachers to think about teaching and learning in more complex ways and to consider different ways of assessing student learning. Research finds that using the arts encourages teachers to use alternate forms of assessment to gauge students' understanding, such as portfolios, student performances, process documentation and observations of lessons.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [ESSA Assessment Use of Funds Guidance](#)
- [Every Student Succeeds Act – Full Text](#)
- [Fact Sheet for Final Regulations: Title I, Part A and Part B](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part A](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part B](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtsEdSearch.org](#)
- [ArtScan](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [ESSA: Quick guides on top issues](#)
- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)

Other Resources

- [Colorado Professional Learning Network Assessment Resource Bank](#)
- [National Assessment of Educational Progress \(NAEP\) Arts Assessment](#)
- [National Coalition for Core Arts Standards](#)
- [National Core Arts Standards](#)
- [State of Washington Performance Assessments for the Arts](#)



ESSA State Plans: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



In order to receive funding under Title I, Part A, and Title IV, Part A of ESSA, states must submit a state plan to the U.S. Department of Education that, among other items, includes a description of the state's assessment, accountability and reporting systems, as well as how the state will provide support for a well-rounded education. ESSA's flexibility allows many opportunities for incorporating the arts into these plans.

Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

Standards — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — ESSA requires states to have adopted challenging academic content standards for mathematics, English language arts (ELA), science and any other subject the state would like to include. Although not required, states have the option to adopt new or updated academic standards in any subject, including the arts. In fact, [49 states](#) plus the District of Columbia have adopted arts standards. This includes 11 states which have adopted new or updated their arts standards since 2014 — the same year that the [National Coalition for Core Arts Standards](#) released the new [National Core Arts Standards](#) for dance, media arts, music, theatre and visual arts.

Assessments — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — States are required to implement assessments of student learning in mathematics, ELA, science and any other subject chosen by the state. Similar to the standards requirements listed above, this means that states have the option to assess student learning in the arts and/or any other subject. For example, **Washington** state law ([Revised Code of Washington 28A.230.095](#) and [RCW 28A.655.075](#)) requires that districts annually assess student learning in the arts, social studies, civics, educational technology, health and physical education and verify that this assessment has taken place. Although the state does not have a mandatory statewide assessment for these subjects, they do provide [sample standards-aligned assessments](#) that districts can utilize and report to the state.

Accountability — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — As part of their statewide accountability system, ESSA requires states to include measures of (1) high school student proficiency in mathematics and ELA, (2) proficiency of elementary and middle school students in those same subjects, (3) graduation rates, (4) English language proficiency for English language learners (ELLs) and (5) at least one measure of school quality or student success. This last option provides many opportunities for engaging the arts in state accountability systems. For example, measures could include student participation in arts-based classes/coursework, student participation in arts Advanced Placement exams, or arts-centered questions being included on student, educator or parent surveys of school engagement and climate.

District and School Report Cards — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — Every district that receives funding under Title I, Part A must release an annual report card at the school and district level. ESSA requires states to include student achievement and any additional indicators that will help parents and other education stakeholders understand the status and progress of the school/district on these report cards. This requirement creates pathways for including arts indicators, such as participation in arts classes/courses or the number of students per certified arts educator. For instance, [Connecticut](#) and [New Jersey](#) have incorporated student arts participation into their report card systems.

In addition, **California** will be launching the [California Arts Education Data Project](#) to track participation in arts classes and coursework in schools, districts and counties across the state. The project will result in a dashboard that allows parents, policymakers and school leaders to identify gaps in access and participation for the arts. This initiative is part of the [National Arts Education Data Project](#), which will begin in **California, North Carolina, Ohio** and **Wisconsin**.

STATE EXAMPLES



Arizona, New Jersey and Oregon will present information on student access to a well-rounded education, including arts and music programs, on their school report cards.

State Report Card — Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — ESSA requires states to develop and publicly release annual reports on the state’s overall education system. Potential opportunities for incorporating the arts within the development of the state report card system include:

- **State Accountability System Indicators** — States are required to include those measures that make up the state accountability system on the state report card. As there is potential to incorporate the arts into that system through the school quality and student success indicators, reporting a state-level aggregate of indicators can include any arts-related measures in that accountability system.
- **District and School Report Card Measures** — As with other areas of the law, ESSA provides states the flexibility to identify additional measures and include them in the state reports cards. For this reason, states could include arts-focused measures, such as state-level aggregate measures of arts indicators included on the district and school report cards as described above.

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants — Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 — As with Title I, Part A, states must submit a plan to the U.S. Department of Education in order to receive funding under Title IV, Part A — the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants. These grants are designed to, in part, help districts and schools provide all students with access to a well-rounded education (Title IV, Part A, Section 4101). As part of the requirements to receive funding under this new program, districts must conduct a needs assessment on how it currently supports a well-rounded education — including the arts — and identify areas for improvement. Many opportunities for the arts exist within these applications, including arts education programs initiatives that use the arts for student engagement and programs that integrate the arts into other subjects.

Consolidated State Plans — Title VIII, Section 8009 —The state plan serves as a state’s application to the U.S. Department of Education for federal funding. To minimize the burden of applying for these funds, states have the option to complete and submit consolidated state plans that incorporate the application requirements for Title I, Title IV and any other program the state participates in. As states consolidate the applications for additional funding programs into their state plan, additional opportunities for the arts may arise.

Research from ArtsEdSearch.org

Innovative Assessments. The arts can act as a catalyst for exploring innovative teaching methods and assessments. As states adopt new and more challenging standards, students must demonstrate deeper levels of cognitive engagement and increasingly robust connections to real-world contexts. This requires teachers to think about teaching and learning in more complex ways and to consider different ways of assessing student learning. Research finds that using the arts encourages teachers to use alternate forms of assessment to gauge students' understanding, such as portfolios, student performances, process documentation and observations of lessons.

Student Engagement and Motivation. Multiple research studies spanning the education system from pre-kindergarten through high school suggest that arts education supports development in the engagement, attention, motivation and persistence necessary for students to succeed independently in college and in the workforce. Sustained attention and engagement in learning or in completing tasks are vital skills for college and the workforce, when students must work independently to complete work and succeed at discrete projects. Arts education can teach students how to turn barriers into opportunities, to persist in the face of challenges and motivate students to achieve mastery of skills.

School Climate and Culture. Research demonstrates that arts-centered initiatives can improve school climate and culture and connect schools to families and communities. For instance, schools with extensive arts education opportunities have students think more positively about and engage in classroom activities, have better student and teacher attendance, and maintain teacher satisfaction with and engagement in their work. In addition, arts education participation encourages parental and community engagement through attendance at school performances, community events and programs, and opportunities for volunteering.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [Every Student Succeeds Act — Full Text](#)
- [ESSA Dear Colleague Letter on School Support and Improvement Activities and Consultation](#)
- [Fact Sheet for Final Regulations: Title I, Part A/B](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part A](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part B](#)
- [Timeline for Identification of Schools for Support and Improvement](#)
- [ESSA Title IV, Part A Guidance: Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program](#)
- [Accountability: Then \[NCLB\] and Now \[ESSA\]](#)
- [Secretary DeVos' Letter to States regarding consolidated State plans](#)
- [Using Evidence to Strengthen Education Investments](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtsEdSearch.org](#)
- [ArtScan](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [ESSA: Quick Guides on Top Issues](#)
- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Final Rules on Accountability and State Plans](#)
- [Music and Arts Education Opportunities within ESSA State Planning REVISED TEMPLATE](#)
- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)
- [How Funding Works — Title I](#)
- [New Year, New Rules for ESSA](#)

Other Resources

- [California Arts Education Data Project](#)
- [Colorado Professional Learning Network Assessment Resource Bank](#)
- [Connecticut Next Generation Accountability](#)
- [National Arts Education Data Project](#)
- [National Coalition for Core Arts Standards](#)
- [National Core Arts Standards](#)
- [New Jersey School Performance Report](#)
- [State of Washington Performance Assessments for the Arts](#)



Stakeholder Engagement in the Arts: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



Whether by ensuring that parents have a voice in their child's education, that educators and school leaders play a part in shaping the policies that will guide their work for the coming years, or that local communities have opportunities to support their schools, ESSA strongly emphasizes the value of consulting and collaborating with stakeholders. This focus on stakeholder engagement creates many opportunities for arts in education stakeholders to engage and shape ESSA implementation in their state or community.

The following information is meant to assist arts in education leaders:

- ✓ Know what areas ESSA requires states and districts to engage with stakeholders.
- ✓ Be familiar with potential opportunities for the arts within those areas.
- ✓ Understand the paths states and districts may use for stakeholder engagement.

Areas Where ESSA Requires Stakeholder Engagement

Although ESSA requires stakeholder engagement throughout the law, opportunities exist in several specific areas for arts in education stakeholders.

Title I State Plans

Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — Each state must submit a state plan that outlines the state's standards, assessments and accountability systems and discuss how it will address inequities in the state. ESSA requires state education agencies to develop these plans in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including districts, teachers, principals, school staff and parents. In addition, each state must make the plan available for public comment and publicly release the state's responses to this feedback.

Opportunities for the Arts: Arts-based measures can be included as part of the school quality and student success indicator required in the state accountability system. Potential avenues include participation in arts coursework, ratio of arts educators to students, or arts-focused questions on surveys of educators, parents or students. See [ESSA State Plans](#) for more information on including the arts in state plans. **See [ESSA State Plans](#) for more information on including the arts in state plans.**

State Report Cards

Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005 — ESSA requires states to develop and disseminate an annual report card that outlines the state accountability system, the goals for the state's education system and the progress the state has made toward achieving those goals. The reporting format for these report cards must be developed with input from parents in the state.

Opportunities for the Arts: ESSA provides states with the flexibility to include arts-focused metrics — such as the percentage of students participating in arts courses or the number of certified arts teachers per student — as part of the state report card. **See [ESSA State Plans](#) for more information on including the arts in state report cards.**

District and School Plans for Title I

Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Sections 1006, 1008 and 1009 — To receive funding under Title I, a district must submit a plan to the state outlining how it will identify and address inequities of access and participation across the district. The plan must include how the district will address both schoolwide improvement programs and programs targeting specific groups of students within a school. When developing this plan, the district must consult with, among others, teachers, principals, administrators and parents of children served by plan. In addition, schools developing plans for schoolwide improvement programs and schools developing programs for target assistance must involve parents, educators, school leaders and other stakeholders served by or tasked with implementing the programs.¹

Opportunities for the Arts: As the definition of a well-rounded education includes the arts, districts can include arts education programs in their Title I plans for both schoolwide improvement programs and targeted assistance programs. **See [Title I, Part A](#) for more information on incorporating the arts into District Title I plans.**

Innovative Assessment Pilots

Title I, Part B, Section 1204 — ESSA provides an opportunity for a state — or a group of states — to pilot a new innovative assessment system that moves beyond traditional standardized testing to include other assessment options, such as competency-based assessments or performance-based assessments. The requirements for this program present two opportunities for stakeholder engagement:

- **Development** — When developing the innovative assessment system, ESSA requires states to collaborate with stakeholders including districts, teachers, principals, parents, civil rights organizations and those representing the needs of specific populations, such as English language learners and students with disabilities.
- **Annual Report** — States receiving funding in this program must submit annual reports to the U.S. Department of Education on the assessment pilot being tested. As part of this annual report, states must engage with “teachers, principals, other school leaders, and parents about their satisfaction with the innovative system.”²

Opportunities for the Arts: For states that have adopted arts standards, ESSA provides the flexibility to include innovative assessments of arts learning in the Innovative Assessment Pilot Program. **See [Assessments in ESSA](#) for more information on including the arts in the Innovative Assessment and Accountability pilot program.**

Title II Programs

Title II, Part A, Section 2102 — Title II funds are intended to ensure all students have access to educators who can help them meet the state’s challenging academic standards by supporting educators’ professional learning opportunities. To receive funding, the program requires states to consult with, among others, teachers, principals, parents and community partners. A district seeking Title II funding must submit an application to their state identifying the professional development system in place and how it will ensure schools implementing programs under Title I, Part A, receive priority funding. When developing the activities for this funding, districts must also engage with a similar set of stakeholders, such as teachers, principals, parents and community partners.

Opportunities for the Arts: The broad language found in ESSA allows Title II’s programs for the improvement of educator effectiveness to fund programs for arts educators and to provide non-arts teachers with arts-based techniques to improve effectiveness. For example, **Maine** — under the [Title II program](#) within ESSA’s predecessor, the No Child Left Behind Act, (NCLB) — funded one district to provide professional development to help non-arts teachers better integrate the arts into their classrooms.³

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 — This new funding opportunity provides districts with funding to support greater access to a well-rounded education, a safe and healthy learning environment, and a personalized learning experience through the effective use of data and technology. To receive the funds, a district must complete a needs assessment that identifies gaps in these three areas and submit an application outlining how the district will address those gaps. Districts must include stakeholders, such as parents, teachers, principals, students and community-based organizations, among others, in the development of the application

Opportunities for the Arts: As a part of a well-rounded education, districts can include the arts in programs to address gaps identified in the district needs assessment. Examples include programs, such as STEAM (science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics), that seek to integrate the arts into other disciplinary subjects and those that use the arts as a strategy to reduce bullying. In addition, districts seeking to identify gaps in arts education learning opportunities by employing opportunity-to-learn standards, such as those developed for [music](#), [theater](#) and the [visual arts](#).

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Title IV, Part B, Section 4203 — In order to ensure all students have the opportunity to experience an academically-enriched education that prepares them to succeed in school, ESSA provides competitive grants to districts for the development of 21st Century Community Learning Centers. As states develop their applications to submit to the U.S. Department of Education for this program, ESSA requires that they include representatives of groups, such as teachers, districts and community organizations.

Opportunities for the Arts: States can include the arts and other cultural activities to potentially satisfy ESSA's requirement that all students have an academically-enriched education. For example, the **Virginia** Department of Education includes the arts and music education programs that further student academic achievement and occur outside of school hours in the allowable activities for their [21st Century Community Learning Centers Grant Program under NCLB](#).⁴

ESSA Stakeholder Engagement Requirements⁵

	State Title I Plans	State Report Cards	District & School Plans for Title I	Innovative Assessment Pilots	State Title II Programs	Student Success & Academic Enrichment Program	21st Century Community Learning Centers
Parents / Families	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Teachers / School Leaders	X		X	X	X	X	X
Community Partners/ Organizations				X	X	X	X
Public Comment	X						

Please note that this list is not intended to be exhaustive and these stakeholder groups are only those required to be engaged by ESSA. ESSA does not limit stakeholder engagement to these groups, and many states and districts are engaging with additional stakeholders beyond what ESSA requires for a specific program or funding area.

Paths for Stakeholder Engagement

Although all states and districts have the same requirements for stakeholder engagement, the strategies used vary from state to state and district to district. Therefore, it is important for arts in education stakeholders to learn how their state or district approaches stakeholder engagement.

Examples of paths⁶ utilized for stakeholder engagement include:

■ Public Comment Periods

When drafting a new rule, policy or plan, a state may post the draft document for public comment on their website or other state forum. Public comments provide an opportunity for the state to gather feedback from any member of the general public who may not belong to an identified stakeholder group. For example, Washington posted its [draft ESSA plan](#) for public comment and provided a form for the general public to respond to the plans prior to finalizing the plan.⁷

■ Listening Tours / Town Hall Meetings

Some states are hosting a listening tour or series of public town hall meetings to present ESSA implementation plans. During these meetings, parents, educators, community organizations and members of the general public can provide feedback and who they are engaging in discussion. **Hawaii**, for example, hosted a series of [11 ESSA Town Hall meetings](#) and eight community forums to gather feedback as state leaders set a vision for education in the state.⁸

■ Mass Stakeholder Surveys

States can use [stakeholder surveys](#) to gather feedback and input from a large number of stakeholders and can target the surveys to specific constituencies and populations. These surveys can provide key opportunities for arts in education stakeholders to provide insights into the planning process. This can be particularly beneficial when states post surveys include questions focused on key arts-related issues such as a well-rounded education, as **Arizona** did.⁹

■ Statewide Focus Groups

Focus groups provide states with an opportunity to gather a cross section of stakeholders together and collect feedback on a variety of issues and topics related to ESSA planning and implementation. For example, **New Jersey** invited more than 60 organizations — including the New Jersey Arts Education Partnership — to participate in a series of [ESSA Stakeholder Focus Group](#) meetings, giving those participating stakeholders an opportunity to share priorities and feedback on the plan.¹⁰

■ Targeted Stakeholder Meetings

Beyond broad public engagement, states and districts may reach out to targeted stakeholder groups and host invite-only meetings. These meetings enable groups that may not otherwise participate in the process to engage and voice their thoughts and concerns. For example, **Louisiana** hosted [stakeholder engagement](#) meetings specifically tailored for civil rights groups and tribal organizations.¹¹

■ Advisory Groups

When ongoing feedback and advice is necessary, states and districts may also form standing advisory groups to continually engage with stakeholders throughout the development and implementation of ESSA plans. For

example, **Georgia** established an [Education of the Whole Child Working Committee](#) of educators, administrators and other education stakeholders, such as the Georgia Council on the Arts, to address issues including social-emotional learning and school climate.¹²

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. Your Goals

- ✓ What outcomes would I like to see by participating in stakeholder engagement?
- ✓ Which ESSA title(s) or program area(s) would I like to include the arts in?
- ✓ Who shares my goal(s) and could I partner with them for this engagement?

2. State/District Engagement Plans

- ✓ How does my state/district approach stakeholder engagement?
- ✓ What opportunities exist for various stakeholder groups?
- ✓ Who (individual leader or government body) leads the stakeholder engagement for my state/district?
- ✓ In what way(s) can I participate and share my feedback?

3. State/District Priorities

- ✓ What issue(s) is my state/district focused on addressing?
- ✓ Do separate stakeholder engagement plans exist for individual issues?
- ✓ What program or policy area is my state/district seeking feedback on?
- ✓ How can I help shape state/district priorities through needs assessments and other stakeholder engagement opportunities?

4. Opportunities/Roles for the Arts

- ✓ Within the program(s)/policy area(s) my state/district is focusing on, what opportunities does ESSA present for the arts?
- ✓ Is there evidence of the role that the arts can play in addressing the priorities of my state/district? (Visit [ArtsEdSearch.org](https://www.artsedsearch.org) for a clearinghouse of research on the outcomes of arts education.) Are there models that other states/districts have employed in using the arts to address these priorities? How can those examples be incorporated into my state/district? (Visit [ArtScan](https://www.artscan.org) for a database of arts education policies across all 50 states plus the District of Columbia.) Who has authority in my state/district over the areas where the arts can be incorporated? What are the avenues for communicating with that individual/organization?

5. Continued Engagement

- ✓ How can I continue to engage with my state/district after the initial stakeholder engagement opportunity has ended?
- ✓ How can I provide feedback on policy implementation?

Opportunities for Engagement

Whether through a parent voicing the importance of including the arts in ESSA plans at a state town hall meeting, an arts educator participating on the district Title I advisory committee, a representative from an arts organization participating in a focus group, or an arts education supporter providing feedback on the draft state plan, a multitude of opportunities exist for the arts in education community to participate in ESSA stakeholder engagement. By knowing where ESSA requires stakeholder engagement, understanding the opportunities for engaging the arts in those broader educational priorities, and gaining familiarity with how individual states and districts approach working with community members, arts in education stakeholders can effectively work with other stakeholders to shape the implementation of ESSA in their communities.

STATE EXAMPLE



Knowing that the implementation of ESSA opens the door to many opportunities for shaping education in **Indiana**, a group of arts education stakeholders from across the state joined together to form the **Indiana Arts Education Network** (IAEN). Led by business leaders from the state's music manufacturing industry, the group met twice in fall 2016 to identify goals for the group and strategies for engaging with the development and implementation of the state ESSA plan. In particular, the group focused on ensuring the state includes the arts in its plans for expanding access to a well-rounded education for all students. Over the course of the fall, members of the IAEN participated in the Indiana Department of Education **ESSA Listening Tour** hosted by the Indiana Department of Education and met with state education leaders to discuss the importance of the arts in education.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [Dear Colleague Letter on Stakeholder Engagement](#)
- [ESSA Title IV, Part A Guidance — Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program](#)
- [Fact Sheet for Final Regulations: Title I, Part A and Part B](#)
- [Final Regulations: Innovative Assessment Demonstration Authority](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part A](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part B](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtsEdSearch.org](#)
- [ArtScan](#)

Council of Chief State School Officers

- [Let's Get This Conversation Started: Strategies, tools, examples and resources to help states engage with stakeholders to develop and implement their ESSA plans](#)
- [Let's Keep this Conversation Going: Steps to ensure stakeholders get engaged and stay engaged through the ESSA development process and beyond](#)
- [States Engage with Stakeholders to Develop and Implement their ESSA Plans](#)

Educational Theatre Association

- [2016 Opportunity-to-Learn Standards for Theatre Instruction](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

League of American Orchestras

- [Music Education for All Students](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)
- [Music Opportunity to Learn Standards](#)
- [Visual Arts Opportunity to Learn Standards](#)

National PTA

- [Stakeholder Engagement Provisions: PTA and the Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA\)](#)

Other Resources

- [A Handbook for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement: A Tool to Support State Education Agencies in Planning and Implementation of ESSA](#)
- [Stakeholder Engagement in State ESSA Plans: Are Early Childhood Stakeholders Involved and in What Ways](#)

Endnotes

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11. Louisiana Department of Education. (2016, July 26). Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Retrieved November 16, 2016, from [http://www.louisianabelieves.com/resources/about-us/every-student-succeeds-act-\(essa\)](http://www.louisianabelieves.com/resources/about-us/every-student-succeeds-act-(essa)).
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A Well-Rounded Education: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



In 1995, federal education law¹ introduced the arts as a part of the definition for core academic subjects. With the adoption of ESSA in 2015, the term core academic subjects was replaced with a new term, well-rounded education, and expanded to 17 subjects, including the arts and music. Appearing more than 20 times throughout the law, a well-rounded education opens many doors to expand arts learning opportunities for students across the country. This chapter provides information on where ESSA includes a well-rounded education and explores how states and districts can engage the arts² in ESSA implementation.

Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

District Title I Plans

Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1006 — A district seeking funding under Title I, Part A, must submit a plan to the state education agency for approval that outlines how it intends to identify and address inequities in education to close the achievement gap across the district. These plans focus on ensuring all students are able to meet the state’s academic standards and must include a description of how the district will provide a well-rounded education that meets the academic needs of all its students.

Opportunities for the Arts: Districts can include the arts — as part of a well-rounded education — in the overviews of the educational programs that they will provide. In particular, a district may include a description of arts education programming, its contribution to ensuring a student receives a well-rounded education and how it will support success for all students.

Schoolwide Programs

Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1008 — For schools with more than 40 percent of students coming from low-income families, schools must establish a schoolwide program to improve the school’s overall educational opportunities. Based on a needs assessment of the school, these schoolwide improvement programs can include, among others, counseling, workforce development opportunities and curricular improvements to strengthen student achievement. As a part of the schoolwide program plan, ESSA requires schools to discuss how they will provide a well-rounded education.

Opportunities for the Arts: As was the case under No Child Left Behind (NCLB), ESSA’s predecessor, the arts may be included in the plans for schoolwide programs. The appropriate programs will vary based on the needs assessment conducted for a school, but may include arts courses that expand the curriculum or co-curricular arts programs that engage students in the school and can strengthen school climate and culture.

A WELL-ROUNDED EDUCATION

“The term ‘well-rounded education’ means courses, activities, and programming in subjects such as English, reading or language arts, writing, science, technology, engineering, mathematics, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history, geography, computer science, music, career and technical education, health, physical education, and any other subject, as determined by the State or local educational agency, with the purpose of providing all students access to an enriched curriculum and educational experience.” (ESSA, Title VIII, Section 8002)

Targeted Assistance Schools

Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1009 — Schools with less than 40 percent of students coming from low-income families can institute plans to address the needs of specific or targeted groups of disadvantaged students. Schools/districts can use funding for targeted assistance schools to implement programs or classes that provide a well-rounded education for the identified student populations. These programs can take place during the traditional school day, afterschool or as part of summer learning opportunities.

Opportunities for the Arts: Unlike previous versions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), ESSA opens the door for schools to use the arts and other well-rounded education subjects as strategies for helping specific groups of students in targeted assistance schools meet the state’s challenging academic standards. Strategies could include the inclusion of arts courses for targeted students during the school day, an afterschool makers’ program integrating the arts into STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) to create STEAM (science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics) learning or summer arts programs that extend learning beyond the traditional school year.

Title II Grants

Title II, Section 2002 — Funding provided under Title II, Part A helps to ensure that all students have access to teachers and school leaders that can support them in achieving the state’s academic standards. This includes a broad range of programs and practices, such as professional development opportunities that increase the capacity for all educators — including arts educators — to support student success. In addition, Title VIII of ESSA includes programs to increase a teacher’s effectiveness in helping students succeed in a well-rounded education as a part of the definition for professional development.

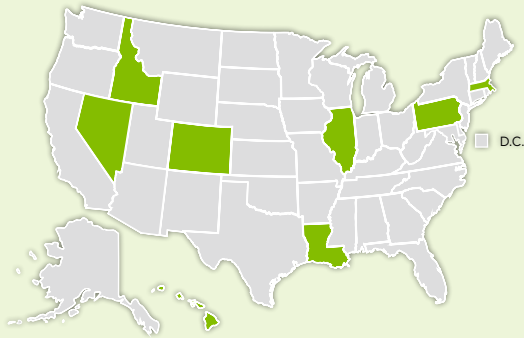
Opportunities for the Arts: ESSA opens up multiple avenues for including the arts in Title II grant funding. For example, districts may use Title II funds to establish professional learning opportunities for arts educators. In addition, because ESSA includes helping students succeed in a well-rounded education as a goal of professional development, districts can develop programs using arts-based techniques or arts-integrated strategies to build the capacity of teachers.

STEAM: ARTS INTEGRATION AND A WELL-ROUNDED EDUCATION

With the passage of ESSA, federal policy has placed a new emphasis on the importance of a well-rounded education in helping address the academic needs of all students. In addition, Title IV of ESSA emphasizes the role an integrated curriculum — one in which educational experiences in one subject can further learning objectives in another subject area — can have in schools.

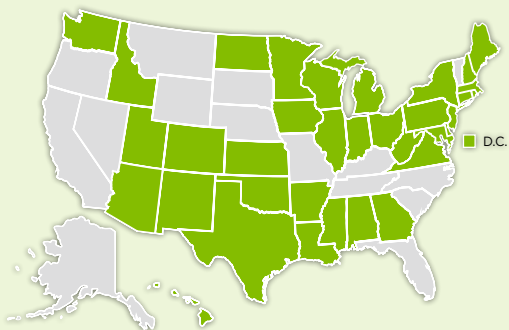
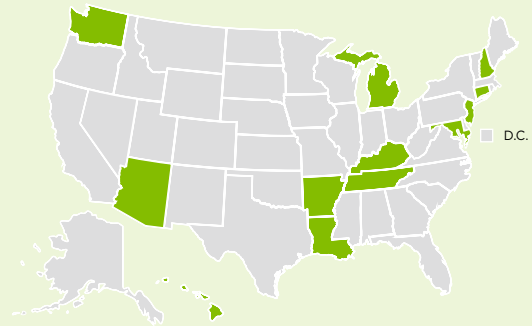
This focus on integrating across subjects provides numerous opportunities for the arts in education — particularly in the area known as STEAM which is specifically referenced in the law. As research shows, the integration of the arts and other subjects — such as integrating music and the principles of sound into physics class, the role of visual art in culture into social studies, the storytelling of drama into literacy instruction or the expression of dance and movement into communications classes — can have a profound effect on engaging students in the classroom, support student success across the curriculum and strengthen educator effectiveness.³

STATE EXAMPLES



Eight states identified professional development opportunities for music and arts teachers in their state ESSA plans. They are: **Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada** and **Pennsylvania**.

Twelve states include music and arts education as eligible for funding and support through their 21st Century Community Learning Centers. They are: **Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee** and **Washington**.



Thirty-six state ESSA plans address music and arts as part of a Title IV-funded, well-rounded education. The states are: **Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia,** and **Wisconsin**, plus the **District of Columbia**.

Literacy Education for All, Results for the Nation

Title II, Section 2002 – Under this new program in ESSA, districts have the opportunity to apply for funding to support the development or improvement of a comprehensive literacy plan. As part of the application to the state, districts must provide a description on how they will integrate literacy into the provision of a well-rounded education. In particular, districts that receive a grant for students in sixth through 12th grade can use the funds to assess how well literacy is incorporated into a well-rounded education and provide opportunities for teachers to plan for the inclusion of literacy within a well-rounded education.

Opportunities for the Arts: Districts can include plans to help educators within the well-rounded subjects — including the arts — to integrate literacy as a component of their instruction. For example, this could include professional learning opportunities to strengthen an arts educator’s ability to use content area-specific readings to help build student literacy, while also addressing the teacher’s arts-specific educational objectives.

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 — A new provision within ESSA, the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, provides funding for districts to support well-rounded education opportunities, safe and healthy students, and the effective use of technology. To receive a grant, districts must conduct a needs assessment to identify gaps within each of these areas and submit an application to the state outlining the programs and initiatives that the district will use to address those gaps.

Opportunities for the Arts: Depending on the gaps identified in the needs assessment, this new grant program makes available multiple opportunities for the arts in education across all three of the grant’s priority areas:

- **Well-Rounded Education Opportunities** — As a defined component of a well-rounded education, funds from the Well-Rounded Education Opportunities portion of these grants may be used for arts education programs. This can include opportunities for arts courses, programs that integrate the arts into other subject areas (such as STEM) and programs that focus on addressing student engagement and school culture.
- **Safe and Healthy Students** — In addition, the arts can be included in strategies to help ensure that schools help keep students safe and healthy. For example, the U.S. Department of Education’s [ESSA Title IV, Part A Guidance — Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program](#) identified trauma recovery programs that utilize the arts as a therapeutic measure as a potential activity.
- **Effective Use of Technology** — Although not specifically identified within the law, the broad language used for this priority area may include opportunities for arts education. These opportunities may include the purchase of technology for arts classrooms or professional development for arts educators to incorporate new technology in the classroom or implement blended learning strategies.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Title IV, Part B, Section 4203 — The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program is designed to ensure all students have enriched learning opportunities to help them succeed in their education. Through this competitive grant program, districts and community organizations receive state funds to provide additional learning opportunities, including activities that support a well-rounded education.

Opportunities for the Arts: Not only does the definition of a well-rounded education include the arts, but ESSA specifically identifies the arts and music as eligible activities for 21st Century Community Learning Centers to undertake in order to enrich the educational opportunities of students — particularly those from low-income families. This means that districts, community organizations and other eligible organizations can include arts education programming as part of their applications to the state’s 21st Century Community Learning Centers Grant Program.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER: STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT GRANTS

1. State Requirements

- ✓ How did the state identify needs for a well-rounded education in its ESSA state plan?
- ✓ What requirements does the state include in its application process for districts?
- ✓ How much funding has the state received to allocate to this grant program?
- ✓ Who at the state education agency is leading the Student Support and Academic Enrichment grant program?

2. Needs Assessment

- ✓ Who is leading the needs assessment process for my district? Who is leading the development of the application to the state?
- ✓ What is the process for conducting the needs assessment? How are the arts included in the needs assessment? What arts-related tools can I use for the needs assessment in my district? (The opportunity-to-learn standards created for [drama](#), [music](#) and the [visual arts](#) that could be useful tools.)
- ✓ Who is engaged in the needs assessment process? Is there an advisory or working group in which I can participate?
- ✓ How much funding has my district received for this grant program? Do opportunities exist to leverage funding from other federal, state or local funding streams to carry this work out?
- ✓ What are the priorities identified by the needs assessment?

3. District-Level Opportunities/Roles for the Arts

- ✓ Within my district's identified priorities, what opportunities exist for arts or arts-integrated learning?
- ✓ Is there evidence of the role the arts can play in addressing the priorities of my district? (Visit [ArtsEdSearch.org](#) for a clearinghouse of research on the outcomes of arts education.)
- ✓ Are there models that other states/districts have employed to use the arts to address these priorities?
- ✓ How can my district incorporate those examples? (Visit [ArtScan](#) for a database of arts education policies across all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. Visit the service organizations for [dance](#), [drama](#), [music](#) and [visual arts](#) educators for additional resources.)

Research from ArtsEdSearch.org

Closing the Achievement Gap. Studies find that arts education engages students who are often underserved in public schools — including students from low socio-economic status backgrounds, English language learners (ELLs) and students with special needs — and that these students do better in arts-rich schools than in schools that do not have robust arts programs. These students also show the greatest relative improvement in academic achievement when participating in the arts, though they are least likely to have access to arts learning. Studies also find that arts-integrated instruction offers alternative avenues for students to access information and learn in English language arts and mathematics and may be more effective than traditional remedial programs, thus offering a resource in helping to close the achievement gap.

Literacy and Language Development. Research shows a positive link between learning in the arts, particularly drama, and the development of skills in literacy, reading comprehension and language acquisition. In early

childhood, arts activities, such as theater, prepare students for achievement in reading and writing by increasing and refining oral language skills and story understanding. Drama and visual art-integrated literacy programs at the middle and high school levels have been connected to increases in the use of complex language and expressive ability. Research also suggests that arts-integrated instruction on literacy development has an especially strong positive impact on ELLs.

School Climate and Culture. Research demonstrates that arts-centered initiatives can improve school climate and culture and connect schools to families and communities. For example, schools with extensive arts education opportunities have students who think more positively about and engage in classroom activities, have better student and teacher attendance, and maintain teacher satisfaction with and engagement in their work. In addition, arts education participation encourages parental and community engagement through attendance at school performances, community events and programs, and opportunities for volunteering.

Student Engagement and Motivation. Multiple research studies spanning the education system from pre-kindergarten through high school suggest that arts education supports development in the engagement, attention, motivation and persistence necessary for students to succeed independently in college and the workforce. Sustained attention and engagement in learning or in completing tasks are vital skills for college and the workforce, when students must work independently to complete work and succeed at discrete projects. Arts education can teach students how to turn barriers into opportunities, to persist in the face of challenges and motivate students to achieve mastery of skills.

Teacher Engagement and Retention. Research finds that arts education can have a valuable effect on teaching, renewing the excitement that teachers feel for their profession and preventing the teacher burnout that is endemic to low-performing schools. Research also shows that teachers in K-12 schools who integrate the arts into their curricula find their teaching becomes increasingly dynamic and effective, they engage and find more satisfaction in their teaching, and exhibit lower rates of absenteeism.

Endnotes

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2. Every Child Achieves Act of 2015, Report of the Committee on Health Education, Labor, and Pensions United States Senate, S. 1177, 114 Cong. (2015).
3. Gail Burnaford et al., *Arts integration Frameworks, Research & Practice: A literature review*. (Washington, D.C.: Arts Education Partnership, 2007), 29-53.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [ESSA Title IV, Part A Guidance — Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program](#)
- [Fact Sheet for Final Regulations: Title I, Part A and Part B](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part A](#)
- [Notice of Final Regulation: Title I, Part B](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Afterschool Alliance

- [ESSA Toolkit](#)

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtScan](#)
- [ArtsEdSearch.org](#)

Educational Theatre Association

- [Opportunity-to-Learn Standards for Theatre Instruction](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

League of American Orchestras

- [Music Education for All Students](#)

National Association for Art Education

- [Visual Arts Opportunity to Learn Standards](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)
- [The Every Student Succeeds Act: Opportunities for the Music Educator](#)
- [How Funding Works — Title I](#)
- [Music Opportunity to Learn Standards](#)

Other Resources

- [National Core Arts Standards](#)
- [Title IV, Part A of ESSA: Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants](#)

Tiers of Evidence: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



The passage of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) in 2001 signaled a shift in federal education policy toward utilizing evidence to inform and strengthen educational practice. Under the term scientifically-based research, the law required that programs and strategies used to address many of the federal law's priorities be proven by research that employed experimental or quasi-experimental methodology. With more than 100 mentions in NCLB, this provision had great reach across federally-funded education initiatives.²

ESSA builds on NCLB's legacy of supporting effective programs by requiring that programs and strategies be evidence-based. However, the definition of evidence-based has significantly expanded from the limited scientifically-based research in the previous law. Rather than the two acceptable research designs allowed under NCLB, ESSA provides four tiers divided into two categories.

The first category calls for programs and strategies to be backed by well-designed and well-implemented studies³ that demonstrate a statistically significant effect on the targeted student outcomes. Three of the tiers of evidence fall under this category:

- **Tier 1 — STRONG EVIDENCE:** Evidence backed by an experimental study or randomized-control trial. Often referred to as the gold standard, these studies randomly assign subjects (for example, students) to either a treatment group (for example, the program being studied) or the control group (for example, a group that does not receive the treatment).⁴
- **Tier 2 — MODERATE EVIDENCE:** Evidence backed by a study that uses a quasi-experimental design. These studies use two comparison groups and use either characteristics of the students (for example, gender, age) to match up pairs between the two groups or a natural cutoff (for example, birthdate cutoffs for kindergarten eligibility) to compare those on either side of the cutoff.^{5,6}
- **Tier 3 — PROMISING EVIDENCE:** Evidence found in studies that do not employ either an experimental or quasi-experimental design but do control for factors, such as socio-economic status or gender, that could bias the results.

DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE-BASED AS FOUND IN ESSA

(A) IN GENERAL. — Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'evidence-based', when used with respect to a State, local educational agency, or school activity, means an activity, strategy, or intervention that —

(i) demonstrates a statistically significant effect on improving student outcomes or other relevant outcomes based on —

(I) strong evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented experimental study; (II) moderate evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study; or; (III) promising evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias; or

(ii)

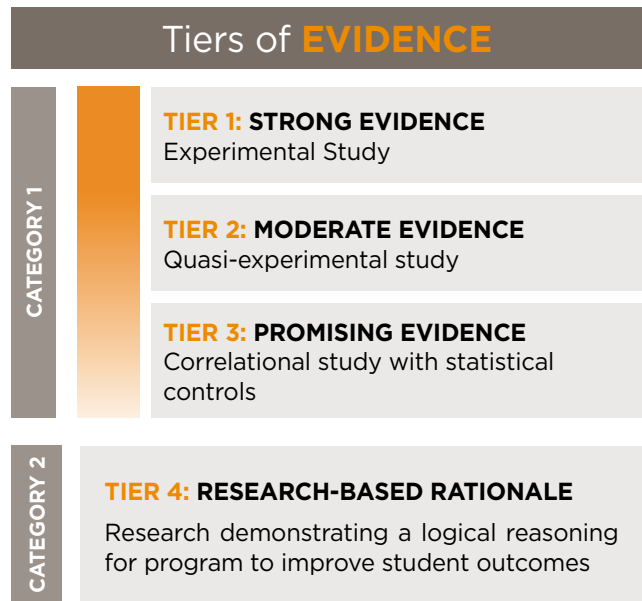
(I) demonstrates a rationale based on high-quality research findings or positive evaluation that such activity, strategy, or intervention is likely to improve student outcomes or other relevant outcomes; and; (II) includes ongoing efforts to examine the effects of such activity, strategy, or intervention.

(B) FOR SPECIFIC FUNDED ACTIVITIES. — When used with respect to interventions or improvement activities or strategies funded under section 1003, the term 'evidence-based' means a State, local educational agency, or school activity, strategy, or intervention that meets the requirements of subclause (I), (II), or (III) of subparagraph (A)(i).¹

Where ESSA requires evidence-based programs, states and districts may, with one exception, choose programs that meet the criteria of any of the four tiers. Programs funded under the 7 percent of funds reserved for state school improvement grants (Title I, Part A, Section 1003) must use evidence meeting one of the first three tiers of evidence above.

The second category contains a fourth tier (Tier 4), which requires that an activity or program is supported by a **RESEARCH OR EVALUATION-BASED RATIONALE** through which it will achieve the desired goals. Activities and programs in this category have the additional requirement to build a process for continued evaluation into the program to better understand the effects.

Where ESSA requires evidence-based programs, states and districts may, with one exception, choose programs that meet the criteria of any of the four tiers. Programs funded under the 7 percent of funds reserved for state school improvement grants (Title I, Part A, Section 1003) must use evidence meeting one of the first three tiers of evidence above.



U.S. Department of Education Non-Regulatory Guidance

The four tiers of evidence outlined in ESSA still leave policymakers and educators with many unanswered questions on effectively utilizing evidence when choosing and approving programs and strategies. To provide further clarity to states and districts, the U.S. Department of Education released [Non-Regulatory Guidance: Using Evidence to Strengthen Education Investments](#), drawing on the standards developed for the What Works Clearinghouse and the Education Department’s General Administrative Regulations (commonly referred to as EDGAR).

This document provides added clarity and recommendations to help states and districts utilize evidence in their implementation of ESSA programs. For example, it describes what it means for a study to be well-designed and well-implemented and defines what it means for a program to have a rationale based on research and evaluation.^{7,8}

However, as the guidance offered by the U.S. Department of Education is not mandatory, states may adopt other legitimate definitions, provided they fall within ESSA’s broad language.⁹ For this reason, the research identified later in this report focuses primarily on the language provided in ESSA.

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICYMAKING

As Martin West, associate professor of education at Harvard University, indicated in a [2016 Brookings report](#), ESSA’s use of programs grounded in high-quality research provides an opportunity for states to expand the practice of evidence-based education policymaking.¹⁰ However, effectively using evidence in policymaking involves more than just employing evidence during the initial policymaking. It also involves program evaluation, in which a state examines data from program and policy implementation to identify the effects of the program and using that data to improve upon the programs/policies in future policymaking.¹¹

Much like how the U.S. Department of Education’s model for using evidence includes a feedback loop of examination and reflection for facilitating continuous improvement in local programs, instituting a process for incorporating

evaluation and reflection into policies allows policymakers and policy implementers to learn from experience and data to better meet the goals of policies.^{12,13} This practice ensures that states deploy the limited staff and financial resources used to address education and other policy priorities in ways that demonstrate success in achieving the identified goals.

While ESSA and the non-regulatory guidance provided by the U.S. Department of Education do suggest the importance of using ongoing research and evaluative efforts, except for Tier Four, it is not required. The impetus for creating a broader evidence-based policymaking system is the responsibility of the state. Some states are already beginning to tackle this issue. A November 2016 [report](#) by the Building State Capacity and Productivity Center and a [webinar](#) hosted by American Youth Policy Forum provide examples of how three states — **Massachusetts, Michigan and Tennessee** — approach this work.^{14,15}

Mapping Opportunities for the Arts

Since few arts in education studies used experimental or quasi-experimental designs, most studies exploring arts in education programs did not meet NCLB’s strict definitions for scientifically-based research. For this reason, those studies could not be cited as evidence of the effectiveness of arts-based strategies when addressing NCLB’s priorities. However, ESSA’s expansion of acceptable research in the four tiers of evidence, allows for the inclusion of many more studies related to the arts in education.

A few opportunities identified within ESSA’s programs for engaging the arts, as well as research supporting the role of the arts in addressing program priorities follow. Studies chosen for inclusion here focus on a program or initiative, include findings relevant to the ESSA program identified, and have a methodology that would potentially place them in one of the four tiers as described in ESSA. Since states may operationalize their tier levels differently, the tier classifications are listed as potential.

Title I, Part A

Title I, Part A, Sections 1008 & 1009 — The primary programs under Title I, Part A, schoolwide programs and targeted assistance schools, focus on ensuring that academically at-risk students have educational programs that allow them to meet their state’s academic standards — particularly in the areas of English language arts and mathematics. Schoolwide programs accomplish this through plans to improve the overall educational programming of a school. Targeted assistance schools accomplish this by identifying specific groups of academically at-risk students and developing programs focused on helping those students succeed. As part of ESSA’s well-rounded education, states can include the arts as strategies in both ESSA programs. **See [Title I, Part A](#) for more information on incorporating the arts into District Title I plans.**

ArtsEdSearch research supporting these goals:

[The Effects of Creative Dramatics on Vocabulary Achievement of Fourth Grade Students in a Language Arts Classroom: An Empirical Study.](#) (Potentially Tier 1)

This experimental study explores the impact of a drama-integration program on language development for fourth-grade students. The study found that students participating in the program demonstrated better vocabulary acquisition than those who did not participate in the program.

Academic Music: Music Instruction to Engage Third-Grade Students in Learning Basic Fraction Concepts.
(Potentially Tier 3)

This study examines the impact of a music program on mathematic achievement in third-grade students. The study found that students participating in the music program were able to solve fraction problems better than students who did not participate in the music program.

For additional ArtsEdSearch studies on the impact of the arts on achievement in English language arts, mathematics and overall academics, click [here](#).

Title II Grants

Title II, Section 2002 – The funds provided under Title II grants provide educators with professional development opportunities that strengthen their ability to help students reach the state’s standards. Programs utilizing the arts or arts-based techniques to improve student achievement in those state standards would be eligible for the Title II grants. **See [A Well-Rounded Education](#) for more information on incorporating the arts into Title II grants.**

ArtsEdSearch research supporting these goals:

Embracing the Burden of Proof: New Strategies for Determining Predictive Links Between Arts Integration Teacher Professional Development, Student Arts Learning and Student Academic Achievement Outcomes.
(Potentially Tier 3)

This study found that teacher participation in an arts integration professional development program resulted in the improvement of student standardized achievement scores and the reduction of the achievement gap.

Arts integration and the Mississippi Arts Commission’s Whole School Initiative. (Potentially Tier 4)

This study focuses on the student outcomes of a model for whole school arts integration. The results indicate that successful implementation of the model significantly reduced the achievement gap for low-income students. Educators’ participation in arts integration professional development played a primary role in this reduction.

For additional ArtsEdSearch studies on the impact of the arts professional development programs, click [here](#).

Literacy Education for All, Results for the Nation

Title II, Section 2002 – The Literacy Education for All, Results for the Nation program is a competitive grant program designed to provide professional development programs to strengthen educators’ abilities to help all students achieve literacy. When applying to the state for this grant, districts must describe their plans for ensuring literacy for all students and how they intend to incorporate literacy across the curriculum – including into a well-rounded education. This provides opportunities for professional development programs for non-arts teachers to incorporate arts strategies for improving literacy in their classrooms, and for arts teachers to incorporate literacy into their classrooms. **See [A Well-Rounded Education](#) for more information on incorporating the arts into Title II Literacy Education grants.**

ArtsEdSearch research supporting these goals:

Contribution of Drama-Based Strategies. (Potentially Tier 1)

This experimental study explores the impact of a drama-integration and professional-development program on the language arts and social studies outcomes for fourth- and fifth-grade students. The results from the study found that standardized language arts scores for those participating in the program were significantly higher than those who did not participate in the program.

An Investigation of an Arts Infusion Program on Creative Thinking, Academic Achievement, Affective Functioning and Arts Appreciation of Children at Three Grade Levels. (Potentially Tier 3)

This study focused on the outcomes of a whole school arts infusion program that included professional development as one of the key program components. The results of the study found that students attending schools implementing the whole school arts infusion program performed ahead of students who attended a control school on measures of reading achievement.

For additional ArtsEdSearch studies on the impact of the arts in education on literacy development, click [here](#).

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 — New in ESSA, the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants program provides funding to districts to expand and improve education in their schools. ESSA outlines three categories for these grants: providing a well-rounded education, ensuring safe and healthy schools, and improving the usage of technology within a school. While the arts can play a role in strategies aligned to all three of these priority areas, ESSA only requires evidence-based strategies for programs funded to ensure safe and healthy schools, and to improve the usage of technology within a school. Funds can be used for in-school programs and partnerships with community organizations. **See [A Well-Rounded Education](#) for more information on incorporating the arts into Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants.**

ArtsEdSearch research supporting these goals:

The Effects of a Creative Dance and Movement Program on the Social Competence of Head Start Preschoolers. (Potentially Tier 1)

This study examined the effects of a creative dance and movement program on the development of social skills for preschool children. The results found that students participating in the program exhibited fewer issues with anxiety, depression and aggressive behavior.

Evaluation of a Theater-Based Youth Violence Prevention Program for Elementary School Children. (Potentially Tier 3)

This study explored the impact of a theatre improvisation violence prevention program on fourth-grade students attending an urban school. The program found that, over time, students who participated in the program demonstrated lower levels of violent or aggressive behavior than those who did not participate in the program.

For additional ArtsEdSearch studies on the how the arts can support the creation of safe and healthy schools, click [here](#).

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Title IV, Part B, Section 4203 — Continued in ESSA is the competitive grant program for 21st Century Community Learning Centers. This grant program provides funding to enrich educational opportunities of students attending low-performing schools so they can meet the state’s academic standards. Included in the acceptable activities are the arts and music, allowing applicants — schools or community organizations — to include arts programs in their applications. **See [A Well-Rounded Education](#) for more information on incorporating the arts into 21st Century Community Learning Center grants.**

ArtsEdSearch research supporting these goals:

The Educational Value of Field Trips. (Potentially Tier 1)

This experimental study explored the impact of a field trip program to an art museum. The results demonstrated that students participating in the field trip exhibited higher levels of critical thinking and tolerance than the students in the control group.

Culturally-Based After-School Arts Programming for Low-Income Urban Children: Adaptive and Preventive Effects. (Potentially Tier 3)

This study examined the impact of an arts-based afterschool program. Results from the study showed that students participating in the program demonstrated improved social skills, leadership and self-esteem.

For additional ArtsEdSearch studies on the impact of the arts in educational opportunities outside the school day, click [here](#).

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER: USING EVIDENCE TO INCLUDE THE ARTS IN ESSA PLANS AND APPLICATIONS

1. Program Outcomes

- ✓ What outcomes am I trying to achieve with my program?
- ✓ Is this program appropriate for my context and setting?
- ✓ Is there evidence that the program I am considering will achieve the intended outcome?

2. Tiers of Evidence

- ✓ What guidance has my state provided on the tiers of evidence?
- ✓ Does the evidence I plan to use focus on the program I intend to implement?
- ✓ Is the evidence based on a well-designed and well-implemented study?
- ✓ Is the evidence based on a randomized control trial? (If so, this is potentially Tier 1).
- ✓ Is the evidence based on a quasi-experimental study? (If so, this is potentially Tier 2).
- ✓ Does the study use two separate groups and control for bias in the results? (If so, this is potentially Tier 3).
- ✓ Are the study results positive for the outcomes I am considering?

3. Other Evidence

- ✓ Are there other studies available that examine this program or strategy?
- ✓ If so, are the results consistent or contradictory?
- ✓ If they are contradictory, is the study of equal or higher quality than the evidence I am using? (If so, the evidence is likely not sufficient for this purpose.)

4. Continual Improvement

- ✓ Am I required to include a plan for continued evaluation (Tier 4)?
- ✓ Do I have a plan for evaluating and better understanding the outcomes of the program?

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [Every Student Succeeds Act – Full Text](#)
- [Non-Regulatory Guidance: Using Evidence to Strengthen Education Investments](#)
- [What Works Clearinghouse: Procedures and Standards Handbook Version 3.0](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtsEdSearch](#)

Afterschool Alliance

- [Evidence-based practices in education](#)

American Youth Policy Forum

- [ESSA and Research Evidence: Opportunities and Challenges for States](#)

Council of Chief State School Officers

- [Evidence-Based and Its Use in ESSA](#)

The Wallace Foundation

- [Review of Evidence: Arts Integration Research Through the Lens of the Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA\)](#)

Other Resources

- [ESSA and Evidence: Why it Matters](#)
- [Evidence-Based Policy Provisions in the Every Student Succeeds Act](#)
- [School Leadership Interventions Under the Every Student Succeeds Act: Evidence Review](#)
- [What Works? Evidence-Based Policymaking Under ESSA](#)

Endnotes

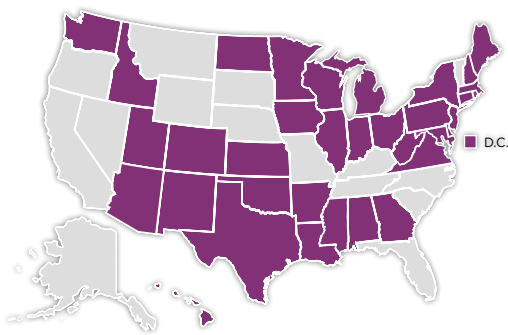
1. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act—Accountability and State Plans, 34 CFR 86076 (2016).
2. Dan Liston, Jennie Whitcomb, and Hilda Borko, "NCLB and scientifically-based research: Opportunities lost and found," *Journal of Teacher Education*, 58(2) (2007): 99-107. <https://cset.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/files/documents/publications/Liston-NCLB%20and%20scientifically-based%20research.pdf> (accessed April 16, 2017).
3. ESSA does not provide a definition as to what makes a study "well-defined" or "well-implemented".
4. "Identifying and Implementing Educational Practices Supported by Rigorous Evidence: A user friendly guide," U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pdf/evidence_based.pdf (accessed April 16, 2017).
5. "What Works Clearinghouse: Procedures and standards handbook version 3.0," U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/referenceresources/wwc_procedures_v3_0_standards_handbook.pdf (accessed April 16, 2017).
6. Although there are a number of research designs that can fall under the term quasi-experimental, we continue the limited definition as used in NCLB, the guidance for evidence-based interventions under ESSA, and the What Works Clearinghouse.
7. Rebecca Herman et al., *School Leadership Interventions Under the Every Student Succeeds Act: Evidence Review: Updated and Expanded* (Santa Monica: RAND Corporation, 2017), 9, http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR1550-2.html, (accessed on January 27, 2017).
8. "Non-Regulatory Guidance: Using evidence to strengthen education investment," U.S. Department of Education, <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/guidanceuseseseinvestment.pdf> (accessed on January 13, 2017).
9. Rebecca Herman et al., *School Leadership Interventions Under the Every Student Succeeds Act: Evidence Review: Updated and Expanded* (Santa Monica: RAND Corporation, 2017), 2, http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR1550-2.html, (accessed on January 27, 2017).
10. Martin R. West, *From evidence-based programs to an evidence-based system: Opportunities under the Every Student Succeeds Act*. (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 2016), <https://www.brookings.edu/research/from-evidence-based-programs-to-an-evidence-based-system-opportunities-under-the-every-student-succeeds-act/> (accessed on April 16, 2017).
11. Ibid.
12. Betheny Gross, *What Works? Evidence-Based Policymaking Under ESSA*, (Austin: Building State Capacity and Productivity Center, 2016), 34, http://www.bscpcenter.org/resources/publications/SEAF_6_11.2016_final_Essay3_What_Works.pdf (accessed on April 16, 2017).
13. "Non-Regulatory Guidance: Using evidence to strengthen education investment," U.S. Department of Education, <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/guidanceuseseseinvestment.pdf> (accessed on January 13, 2017).
14. Betheny Gross, *What Works? Evidence-Based Policymaking Under ESSA*, (Austin: Building State Capacity and Productivity Center, 2016), 30-31, http://www.bscpcenter.org/resources/publications/SEAF_6_11.2016_final_Essay3_What_Works.pdf (accessed on April 16, 2017).
15. American Youth Policy Forum, "ESSA and Research Evidence: Opportunities and challenges for states," webinar (Washington: Author, 2017), <http://www.aypf.org/resources/essa-and-research-evidence-opportunities-and-challenges-for-states/> (accessed April 16, 2017).



Title IV: Mapping Opportunities for the Arts



Under prior federal law, Title IV encompassed a variety of federal programs, including drug-free schools, charter and magnet schools, gifted and talented programs, arts education and after-school/summer school programs.¹ Under ESSA, Title IV programs continue to evolve, with the addition of new grant programs and the consolidation of others. Specific to the arts, Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants and Title IV, Part B, 21st Century Community Learning Centers reflect the flexibilities for states to adapt programs to fit their specific student needs and provide opportunities for more robust engagement with the arts.



Thirty-six state ESSA plans address music and arts as part of a Title IV-funded, well-rounded education. The states are: **Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin**, plus the **District of Columbia**.

Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

A new program under ESSA, SSAE grants were created to “improve students’ academic achievement by increasing the capacity ... to: (1) provide all students with access to a well-rounded education; (2) improve school conditions for student learning; and (3) improve the use of technology in order to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students.”²

As with [Title I, Part A](#), states must submit a plan to the U.S. Department of Education in order to receive funding under Title IV, Part A. SSAE grants require districts receiving more than \$30,000 to assess current opportunities for a well-rounded education — including the arts — and identify areas for improvement.³ Many opportunities exist, including initiatives that use the arts for student engagement and programs that integrate the arts into other subjects, as well as those addressing arts-based needs specifically.

All public school districts, including charter schools, receive funding based on the Title I formula. Following a needs assessment, districts receiving at least \$30,000 must use:

- At least 20 percent of funds for activities to support well-rounded educational opportunities.
- At least 20 percent of funds for activities to support safe and healthy students.
- A portion of funds for activities to support effective use of technology, with no more than 15 percent for purchasing technology infrastructure (such as devices, equipment, software applications, platforms, digital instructional resources and/or other one-time information technology purchases).⁴

Within each of these areas, districts have broad flexibility to use funds to improve student outcomes and address gaps previously identified through the needs assessment to address local priorities.

Opportunities for the Arts

ESSA requires local districts to consult with stakeholders during the development and implementation of the SSAE plan. Ongoing consultation should coordinate with other activities taking place in the community. Arts stakeholders can reach out to local school and district leaders to express interest in participating in this required consultation.⁵

ESSA provides opportunities for the inclusion of the arts within three funding categories:

■ Well-Rounded Education

States can use these funds for arts education, a defined component of a well-rounded education, including:

- ✓ Arts courses.
- ✓ Programs that integrate the arts into other subject areas, such as STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics).
- ✓ Programs focused on student engagement and school culture.
- ✓ Increasing access for underrepresented student groups to high-quality arts courses.
- ✓ Activities, including the arts, that promote programs to teach traditional American history, civics, economics, geography and government education.
- ✓ Technology for the arts.

■ Safe and Healthy Students

In addition, districts can include the arts in strategies to help ensure that schools provide supports to keep students safe and healthy, including:

- ✓ Trauma-recovery programs that use the arts as a therapeutic measure.
- ✓ School-based mental health services partnership programs.⁶

■ Effective Use of Technology

Although not specifically identified within ESSA, this priority area may include opportunities for the arts in education, including:

- ✓ Purchase of technology for arts classrooms.
- ✓ Professional development for arts educators to incorporate new technology in the classroom or implement blended-learning strategies.
- ✓ Programs that use technology consistent with the principles of universal design for learning to support the learning needs of all students.
- ✓ Supports for schools in rural and remote areas to expand access to high-quality, digital learning opportunities.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT GRANTS

1. State Requirements

- ✓ How did the state identify its needs for a well-rounded education in its ESSA plan?
- ✓ What requirements does the state include in its application process for districts?
- ✓ How much funding has the state received to allocate to grants?
- ✓ Who at the state education agency leads the grant program?
- ✓ Who at the state level represents the arts? (Visit the [State Education Agency Director of Arts Education website](#) for a contact list.)
- ✓ What resources and tools are available on the state website?

2. Needs Assessment

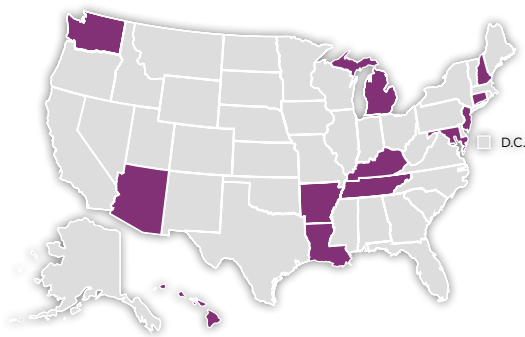
- ✓ Who leads the needs assessment process for the district? Who leads the development of the application to the state?
- ✓ What is the process for conducting the needs assessment? How are the arts included in the needs assessment? What arts-related tools exist for the needs assessment in my district? (The Opportunity to Learn Standards created for dance, drama, music and the visual arts could serve as useful tools.)
- ✓ Who is engaged in the needs assessment process? Are there opportunities to participate in advisory or working groups?
- ✓ How much funding has the district received for this grant program? Do opportunities exist to leverage funding from other federal, state or local funding streams to support this work?
- ✓ What are the priorities identified by the needs assessment?

3. District-Level Opportunities/Roles for the Arts

- ✓ Among the district's identified priorities, what opportunities exist for arts or arts-integrated learning?
- ✓ Is there evidence of the role the arts can play in addressing the priorities of the district? (Visit [ArtsEdSearch.org](#) for a clearinghouse of research on the outcomes of the arts in education.)
- ✓ Are there models that other states/districts have employed to use the arts to address these priorities? If so, how can the district incorporate those examples? (Visit [ArtScan](#) for a database of arts education policies across all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia. Visit the service organizations for dance, drama, music and visual arts educators for additional resources.)

Title IV, Part B, 21st Century Community Learning Centers

Continued in ESSA from No Child Left Behind, the 21st CCLC competitive grant program is designed to ensure all students have enriched learning opportunities to help them succeed academically. ESSA includes a variety of services that districts can include within expanded opportunities for before-school, after-school or summer programs — including youth development activities; art, music and recreation programs; technology education programs and counseling — provided they align with students’ regular academic programming and support academic enrichment.⁷



Twelve states include music and arts education as eligible for funding and support through their 21st Century Community Learning Centers. They are: **Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee and Washington.**

Through this program, districts and community organizations receive state funds to provide additional learning opportunities over three-to-five-year grant periods. The district or organization must demonstrate an assessment of the need for the particular program, target the program to students attending Title I-eligible schools and provide information on a sustainability plan following the end of the grant term.⁸

Opportunities for the Arts

ESSA identifies the arts and music as eligible activities that 21st CCLC programs may use to enrich the educational opportunities of students — particularly those from low-income families. This means that districts and organizations can include arts education programming within applications to the 21st CCLC grant program.

ESSA requires that state education agencies ensure grant applications are developed in consultation with other stakeholders, including teachers, parents, students, the business community and community-based organizations.⁹ As with SSAE grants, arts stakeholders can contact local school and district leaders to request involvement in this required consultation.

Incorporating the Arts to Address Student Needs: Research From ArtsEdSearch

Title IV grant opportunities support enriching, innovative and nontraditional ways to improve student success and expand access to a broader array of subjects. Research demonstrates the benefits of the arts in education, including ways the arts can support equity, school climate and culture, and student soft skills. Given that states retain the option of transferring their Title IV allocation in whole or in part to their Title I funds, this research could serve as a helpful tool in the decision-making process for policymakers on funding allocation.¹⁰

Closing the Achievement Gap. Studies find that arts education engages students who are often underserved in public schools — including students from low socio-economic status backgrounds, English language learners and students with special needs — and that these students perform better academically in arts-rich schools than in schools that do not have robust arts programs. These students also show the greatest relative improvement in academic achievement when participating in the arts, though they are least likely to have access to arts learning. In addition, arts-integrated instruction offers alternative ways for students to access information and learn in English language arts and mathematics, which may prove more effective than traditional remedial programs and may help to close the achievement gap.

School Climate and Culture. Research demonstrates that arts-centered initiatives can improve school climate and culture and connect schools to families and communities. For example, schools with extensive arts education opportunities have students who think more positively about and engage in classroom activities, have increased student and teacher attendance and maintain teacher satisfaction and engagement in their work. In addition, arts education participation encourages parental and community engagement through attendance at school performances, community events and programs, and volunteering opportunities.

Student Engagement and Motivation. Research studies spanning pre-kindergarten through high school suggest that arts education strengthens the student engagement, attention, motivation and persistence necessary to succeed independently in college and the workforce. Sustained attention and engagement in learning or completing tasks are vital skills for college and the workforce, when students must work independently to complete work and succeed at discrete projects. Arts education can teach students how to turn barriers into opportunities, persist in the face of challenges and master skills.

U.S. Department of Education Resources

- [ESSA Title IV, Part A Guidance — Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program](#)

AEP & Partner Organization Resources

Afterschool Alliance

- [ESSA Toolkit](#)

Arts Education Partnership

- [ArtScan](#)
- [ArtsEdSearch](#)

Educational Theatre Association

- [Opportunity-to-Learn Standards for Theatre Instruction](#)

Education Commission of the States

- [ESSA's Well-Rounded Education](#)

League of American Orchestras

- [Music Education for All Students](#)

National Association for Art Education

- [National Visual Arts Standards](#)

National Association for Music Education

- [ESSA Implementation and Music Education: Opportunities Abound](#)
- [How Funding Works – Title IV, Part A Toolkit and Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Music Opportunity-to-Learn Standards](#)

National Dance Education Organization

- [Opportunity to Learn Standards](#)

State Education Agency Directors of Arts Education

- [List of State Directors](#)

Other Resources

- [National Core Arts Standards](#)
- [Title IV, Part A of ESSA: Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants](#)

Endnotes

1. Stephanie Aragon et al., *ESSA Quick Guides on Top Issues* (Denver: Education Commission of the States, 2016), <https://www.ecs.org/essa-quick-guides-on-top-issues/>.
2. Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114095 § 114 Stat. 1177 (2015-2016).
3. *Non-Regulatory Guidance: Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, November 29, 2016), <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essassaegrantguid10212016.pdf>.
4. Ibid.
5. Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114095 § 114 Stat. 1177 (2015-2016).
6. Ibid.
7. “Part B – 21st Century Community Learning Centers,” U.S. Department of Education, accessed January 10, 2019, <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg55.html>.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114095 § 114 Stat. 1177 (2015-2016).

F.A.Q. ESSA and the Arts: Frequently Asked Questions

As states develop their state plans and the implementation of the ESSA begins to take place across the country, arts and education stakeholders continue to raise questions regarding opportunities for the arts. AEP has developed this document to provide those stakeholders interested in incorporating the arts in their state's plans for ESSA implementation with answers to some of their most pressing questions.

AEP will continue to expand this list as new questions come up, so be sure to visit the Arts Education Partnership's [ESSA and the Arts](#) page for the most up-to-date resources.

Q Do funding opportunities for the arts exist in ESSA?

Yes. ESSA opens the door for a number of funding opportunities for the arts. These include:

- Title I, Part A — The inclusion of arts-based and arts-integrated programs to improve the academic outcomes of academically at-risk students.
- Title I, Part B — The development of assessments aligned to state arts standards.
- Title II, Part A — The inclusion of professional development programs for arts educators.
- Title IV, Part A — The inclusion of arts-education programs to address district gaps in providing all students with a well-rounded education.
- Title IV, Part F — The national programs operated by the U.S. Department of Education (Arts Education Model Development & Dissemination Program and the Professional Development for Arts Educators Program) that provide funding for the development of innovative arts education programs for students and arts professional learning programs for educators.

See the following sections for more information: [Title I, Part A](#), [Assessments in ESSA](#) and [ESSA State Plans](#).

Q Can ESSA state plans include the arts?

Yes, there are many potential ways for the arts to be included in state plans. These include:

- *Standards* — The development of new or updated arts content standards.
- *Assessments* — The development of assessments for learning in the arts aligned to the state's arts standards.
- *Accountability* — The inclusion of an arts-related measure as a part of the required school quality or student success indicator.
- *District and School Report Cards* — The inclusion of arts-related measures of access, quality and school culture or climate on school and district report cards.
- *State Report Cards* — The inclusion of aggregated measures from the arts-related accountability indicators or the arts-related measures from school and district report cards.
- *Student Support & Academic Enrichment Grants* — The inclusion of the arts into district needs assessments to identify gaps in how districts provide a well-rounded education and in the programs designed to address those gaps.

In addition, although state plans are often discussed only in reference to Title I, states have the option to consolidate their applications for all programs in which they plan to participate within one state plan. For this reason, opportunities for incorporating the arts in state plans may grow depending on the additional programs the state participates in.

See [ESSA State Plans](#) for more information on including the arts in state plans.

Q Can the state accountability system include the arts?

Yes. ESSA requires states to include at least one measure of the school quality or student success indicator in their accountability systems. This can include “measures of student engagement, educator engagement, student access to and completion of advanced coursework, postsecondary readiness, school climate and safety, and any other indicator the state chooses ...” (Title I, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 1005). A number of opportunities exist for the arts, such as the inclusion of arts-related measures of student access to and participation in arts courses or the inclusion of arts-specific questions on parent, student, and educator surveys concerning student engagement or school climate and culture.

For more information on including the arts in state accountability systems, please see [Accountability in ESSA](#).

Q Does the passage of ESSA mean that our state education policy will be replaced?

No. Although ESSA has changed federal education law, in general, state policies for education remain the same. Schools and districts will continue to operate under the state’s education framework. That said, in order to receive funding under certain parts of ESSA, states may need to modify existing policy to ensure that they are in alignment with the program requirements under the new federal law.

Q What is the timeline for implementing ESSA?

Although signed into law on Dec. 10, 2015, the process for implementing the changes included in ESSA will occur over time. The U.S. Department of Education has begun the process of developing regulations and guidance for ESSA, with an expected completion date of fall 2016.

Key ESSA implementation dates:

- Oct. 1, 2016 — Changes to all competitive grants go into effect.
- July 1, 2017 — Changes to all formula grants (including Title I & the Student Support and Academic Achievement Grants) go into effect.
- 2017-18 school year — ESSA accountability systems begin to take effect.

In addition, many states are currently developing their state plans. Arts in education stakeholders have many ways they can engage in the state plan development process, including reviewing draft plans and participating in stakeholder engagement groups. Contact your state education agency to learn more about your state’s process for developing the state plan and the ways in which you can participate.

Q Who can I contact if I have questions about ESSA implementation?

If you have questions about specific federal programs, please follow the links below:

- [Title I, Part A](#)
- [Title II](#)
- [Arts in Education Improvement Programs](#)

If you have questions about the development of your state’s plan or ESSA implementation in your state, you can find your state education agency’s contact information [here](#).

If you have questions about how your state’s implementation of ESSA can incorporate the arts, you can contact your state education agency’s arts education director [here](#).

About AEP and the ESSA/ Well-Rounded Working Group



Arts Education Partnership

The [Arts Education Partnership](#) (AEP) is a national network of arts, business, cultural, education, governmental and philanthropic organizations. AEP serves as the nation's hub for individuals and organizations committed to making a high-quality arts education accessible to all U.S. students, improving arts education practice and researching how the arts influence and strengthen American education. AEP is dedicated to advancing the arts in education through research, policy and practice.

Framing the work of AEP and its more than 100 partner organizations is *The Arts Leading the Way to Student Success: A [2020 Action Agenda](#) for Advancing the Arts in Education*. Released in 2015, this Action Agenda outlines four priority areas in which the arts can play a role in ensuring that all students graduate prepared to succeed in school, work and life: (1) Raise Student Achievement and Success; (2) Support Effective Educators and School Leaders; (3) Transform the Teaching and Learning Environment; and (4) Build Leadership Capacity and Knowledge.

AEP has long sought to provide leaders — whether they are in schools, communities, state houses or one of our national partner organizations — with the resources necessary to ensure that the arts are an essential component of a complete and competitive education for all students. This resource is designed to build leadership capacity and knowledge by providing concrete information on ESSA requirements and ways the arts can play a role in ESSA's implementation. This resource seeks to strengthen the role and contribution of the arts as schools and districts around the country enter this new era of ESSA.

About the ESSA/Well-Rounded Education Working Group

This resource was developed by AEP in conjunction with the ESSA/Well-Rounded Education Working Group. This working group, a subgroup of the Arts Education Policy Working Group, was convened by AEP in spring 2016 to coordinate the development and dissemination of information and resources on ESSA and the arts. The work of this group is intended to continue throughout ESSA implementation to share the promising opportunities arising for the arts.

Co-chaired by representatives from Americans for the Arts and the League of American Orchestras, the Working Group consists of representatives from the following organizations: Afterschool Alliance, Dance/USA, Educational Theatre Association, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, National Art Education Association, National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, National Association for Music Education, National Association of Elementary School Principals, National Dance Education Organization, OPERA America, Performing Arts Alliance, Perpich Center for Arts Education, Quadrant Arts Education Research, State Education Agencies Directors of Arts Education, VHI Save the Music Foundation, Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts and Young Audiences Arts for Learning.