## 2021-22 Virtual Learning Benchmarks for Michigan K-12 Students

## About

Complied from data submitted by schools to the State, this resource breaks down virtual enrollment counts and pass rates for high school students. This is a companion resource to Michigan's K-12 Virtual Learning Effectiveness Report (http://michiganvirtual.org/ER21-22).

## Importance

Those leading and working in virtual programs can use these data to identify state-level benchmarks for the students they serve. Comparing one's local results to the state benchmarks is one way of evaluating program effectiveness. Progress against these benchmarks could also be used for goal-setting.

## Example Diagram (Partial)

A High School Females in General Education Schools: Virtual Pass Rate $=\mathbf{7 0 \%}$


Formula for calculating a student's virtual course load for the year:

```
# of virtual courses
```

\# of virtual and non-virtual courses

- $L=$ less than $1 / 3$ rd
- $M=1 / 3$ rd to less than $2 / 3$ rds
- $\mathrm{H}=2 / 3$ rds or greater


## How to Interpret Diagram

A
Title identifies 1) school level which is always high school, 2) student sex, which in this case is female, and 3) school emphasis, general education in this example. The title distinguishes enrollment counts from virtual pass rates. Numbers are always counts; percentages always pass rates.

B
High school females in Gen Ed schools had a 70\% virtual pass rate.

C Black, high school females in Gen Ed schools had a $64 \%$ virtual pass rate.

D Black, high school females in Gen Ed schools who were in special ed had a $58 \%$ virtual pass rate.

E Black, high school females in Gen Ed schools who were not in special ed but were in poverty had a $63 \%$ virtual pass rate.

F Black, high school females in Gen Ed schools who were not in special ed, not in poverty, and took a low virtual course load (less than $1 / 3$ of schedule virtually) had a $75 \%$ virtual pass rate.

G Values are not reported (NR) if the cell had less than 50 learners or to prevent calculating another cell's value.

## High School Females in General Education Schools: Enrollment Count $=\mathbf{2 3 1 , 1 7 2}$

Numbers represent the virtual enrollment count


## High School Females in General Education Schools: Virtual Pass Rate = 70\%

Percentages represent the virtual pass rates


## High School Females in Alternative Education Schools: Enrollment Count $=171,330$

Numbers represent the virtual enrollment count


## Notes

- Virtual Course Load splits enrollments based on the percentage of a learner's courses taken virtually.

```
L = Less than 1/3rd
M = 1/3rd to less than 2/3rds
H=2/3rds or greater
```


## Highest Enrollment Counts

[^0]- Counts are not reported (NR) if the cell had less than 50 learners or to prevent calculating another cell's value.
- Enrollments with unknown Race/Ethnicity, Special Ed Status, or Poverty Status were excluded.


## High School Females in Alternative Education Schools: Virtual Pass Rate $=\mathbf{4 8 \%}$

Percentages represent the virtual pass rates


## High School Males in General Education Schools: Enrollment Count $=\mathbf{2 1 0 , 4 1 4}$

Numbers represent the virtual enrollment count


## High School Males in General Education Schools: Virtual Pass Rate = 65\%

Percentages represent the virtual pass rates


## High School Males in Alternative Education Schools: Enrollment Count $=172,622$

Numbers represent the virtual enrollment count


## High School Males in Alternative Education Schools: Virtual Pass Rate $=\mathbf{4 6 \%}$

Percentages represent the virtual pass rates



[^0]:    50,709 White learners not in special ed in poverty with high virtual course loads
    31,100 Black learners not in special ed in poverty with high virtual course loads
    20,343 All Other learners not in special ed in poverty with high virtual course loads

