# SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT GRANT (SIG) NATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS SUMMARY:

## COHORTS 1 AND 2

FEBRUARY 14, 2014

To request the data and documentation associated with this analysis, please contact the Office of State Support's Data Reporting and Analysis Functional Support Team at OSS.DataFST@ed.gov.

# Overview

This national analysis of School Improvement Grant (SIG) schools compares the average proficiency rates of SIG schools in the 2011-12 school year to rates in the year prior to receiving grants – the 2009-10 school year for Cohort 1 and the 2010-11 school year for Cohort 2.

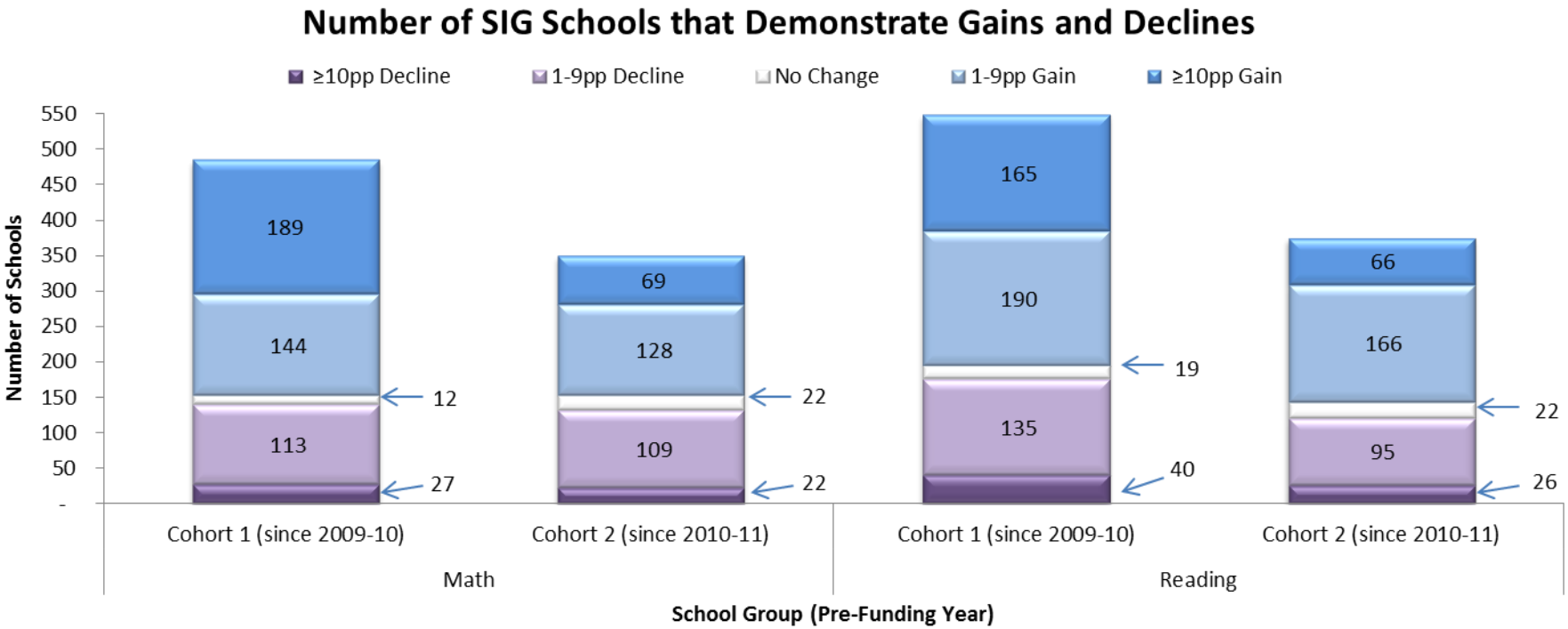
**Highlights**

Among the SIG schools that can be compared across multiple years of assessment data:

- SIG schools are making gains – on average, proficiency rates have increased in both math and reading
- On average, Cohort 1 schools continued to improve in the second year of receiving SIG funds
- When compared to all schools nationally, SIG Cohort 1 schools demonstrate larger increases in average proficiency rates in both math and reading, while Cohort 2 schools demonstrate larger increases in reading, but similar increases in math to all schools
- On average, Cohort 1 and 2 SIG schools demonstrate gains in all SIG models, with the exception of Cohort 2 Transformation schools which remain roughly constant in math
    - Fewer than 20 schools nationwide implemented the school closure model (17 schools in Cohort 1 and 1 school in Cohort 2 as of 2011-12), precluding analysis of proficiency rates at these schools
- On average, Cohort 1 and 2 SIG schools demonstrate gains at all school levels, with the exception of combined* Cohort 2 schools, which remain roughly constant
- On average, Cohort 1 and 2 SIG schools demonstrate gains in all localities, with the exception of Cohort 2 suburban schools, which remain roughly constant in math
- On average, Cohort 1 schools demonstrate larger gains in math than in reading and Cohort 2 schools demonstrate larger gains in reading than in math

* Combined schools are schools with grade spans that do not fit the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) definition of an elementary, middle, or high school

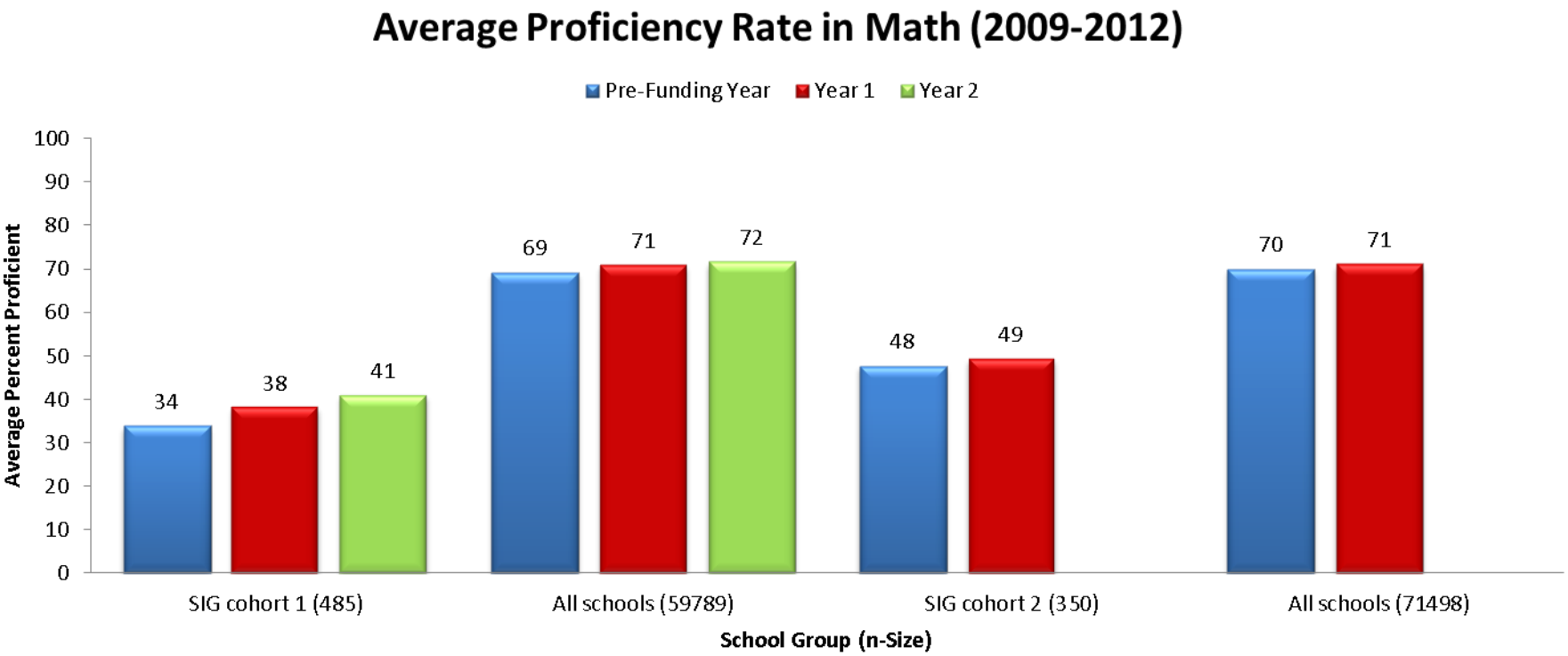
# More SIG Schools Demonstrate Gains than Declines in Average Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- In Cohort 1 math, 189 of 485 schools (39%) show gains of 10 percentage points (pp) or more since the pre-funding year (2009-10), 144 (30%) show gains of 1-9pp, 12 (2%) show no change, 113 (23%) show declines of 1-9pp, and 27 (6%) show declines of 10pp or more.
- In Cohort 2 math, 69 of 350 schools (20%) show gains of 10pp or more since the pre-funding year (2010-11), 128 (37%) show gains of 1-9pp, 22 (6%) show no change, 109 (31%) show declines of 1-9pp, and 22 (6%) show declines of 10pp or more.
- In Cohort 1 reading, 165 of 549 schools (30%) show gains of 10pp or more since the pre-funding year (2009-10), 190 (35%) show gains of 1-9pp, 19 (3%) show no change, 135 (25%) show declines of 1-9pp, and 40 (7%) show declines of 10pp or more.
- In Cohort 2 reading, 66 of 375 schools (18%) show gains of 10pp or more since the pre-funding year (2010-11), 166 (44%) show gains of 1-9pp, 22 (6%) show no change, 95 (25%) show declines of 1-9pp, and 26 (7%) show declines of 10pp or more.

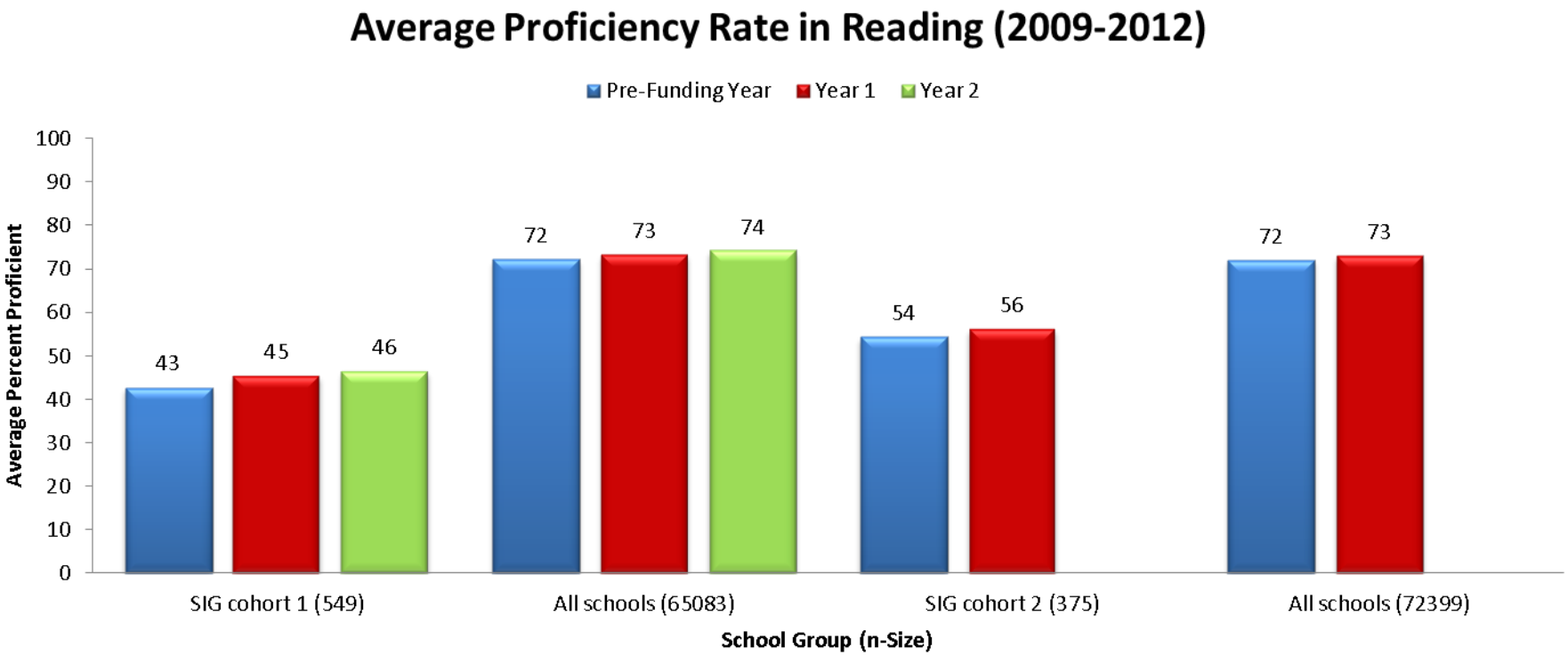
# On Average, SIG Schools Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 2 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

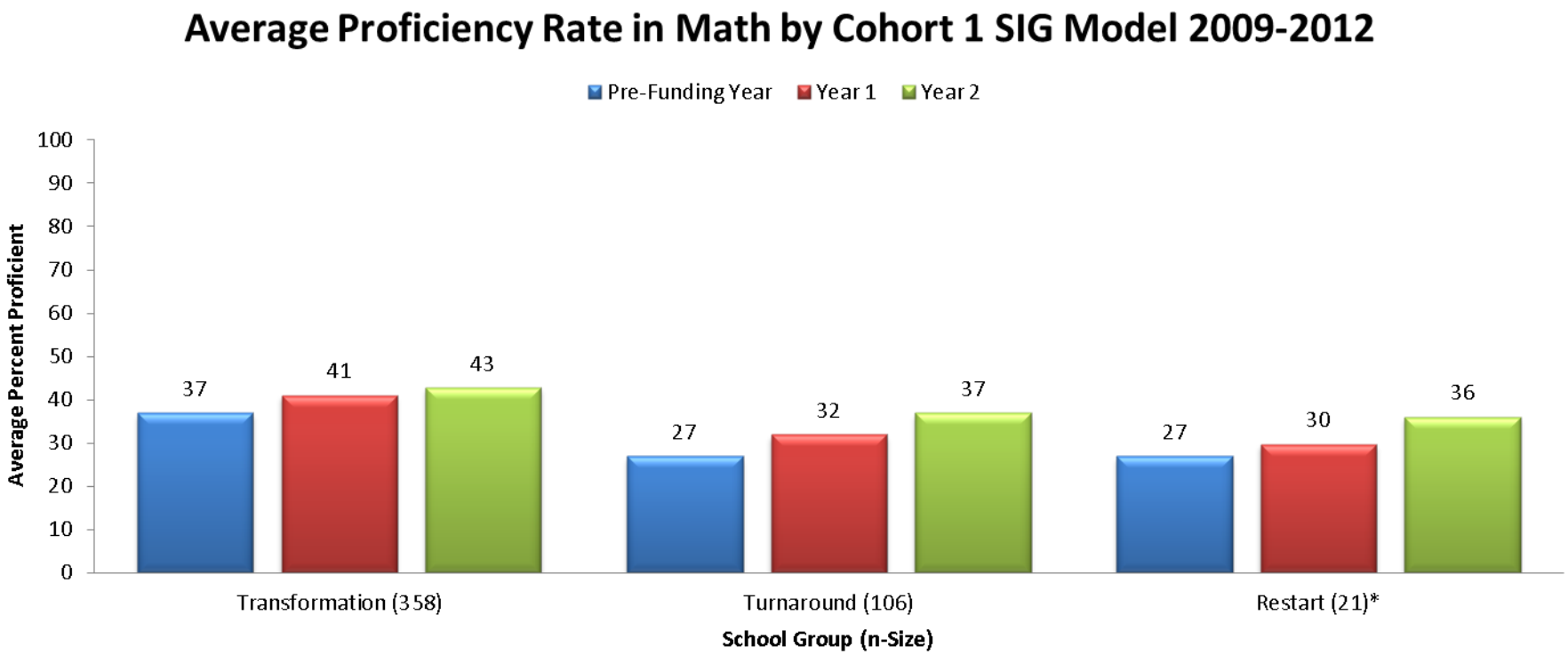
# On Average, SIG Schools Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 2 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

# On Average, Cohort 1 Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

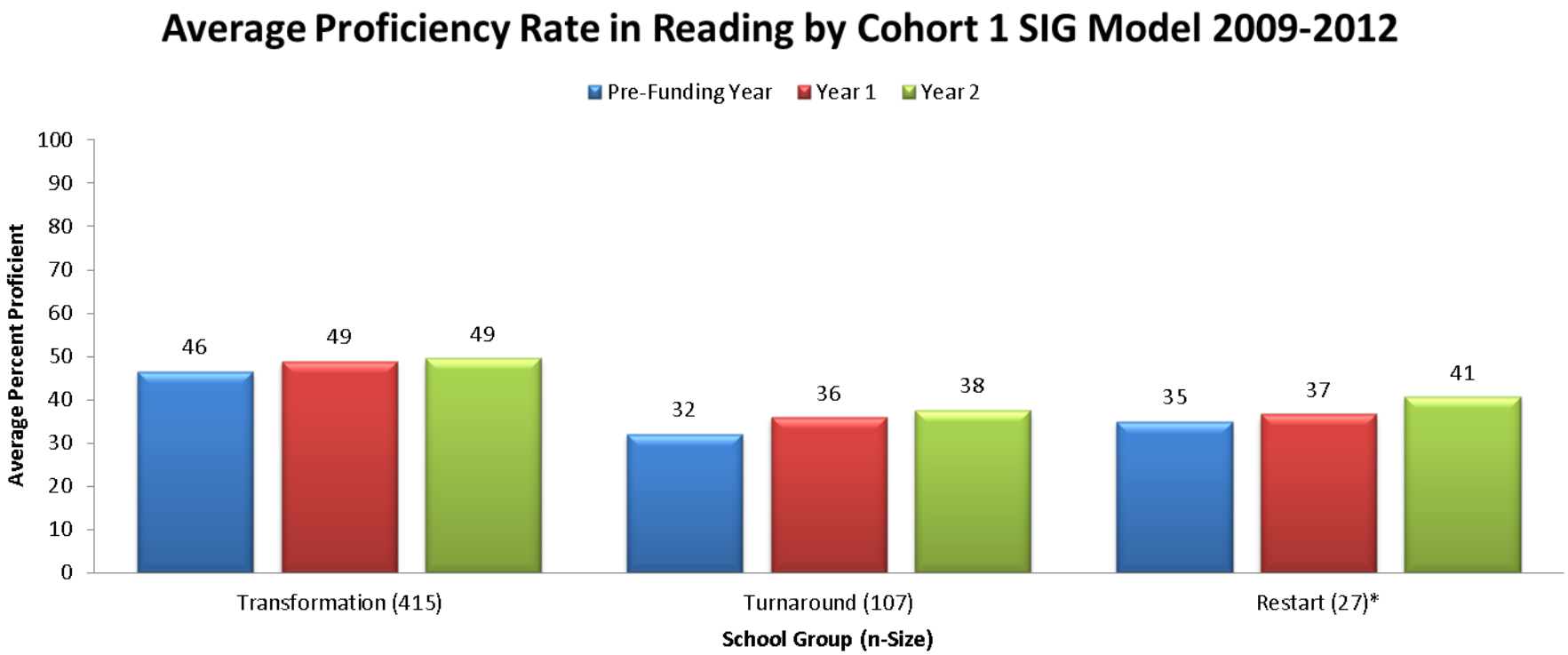



Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 Transformation schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 10 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Restart* schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 9 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slides)

# On Average, Cohort 1 Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

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- Cohort 1 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Restart schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

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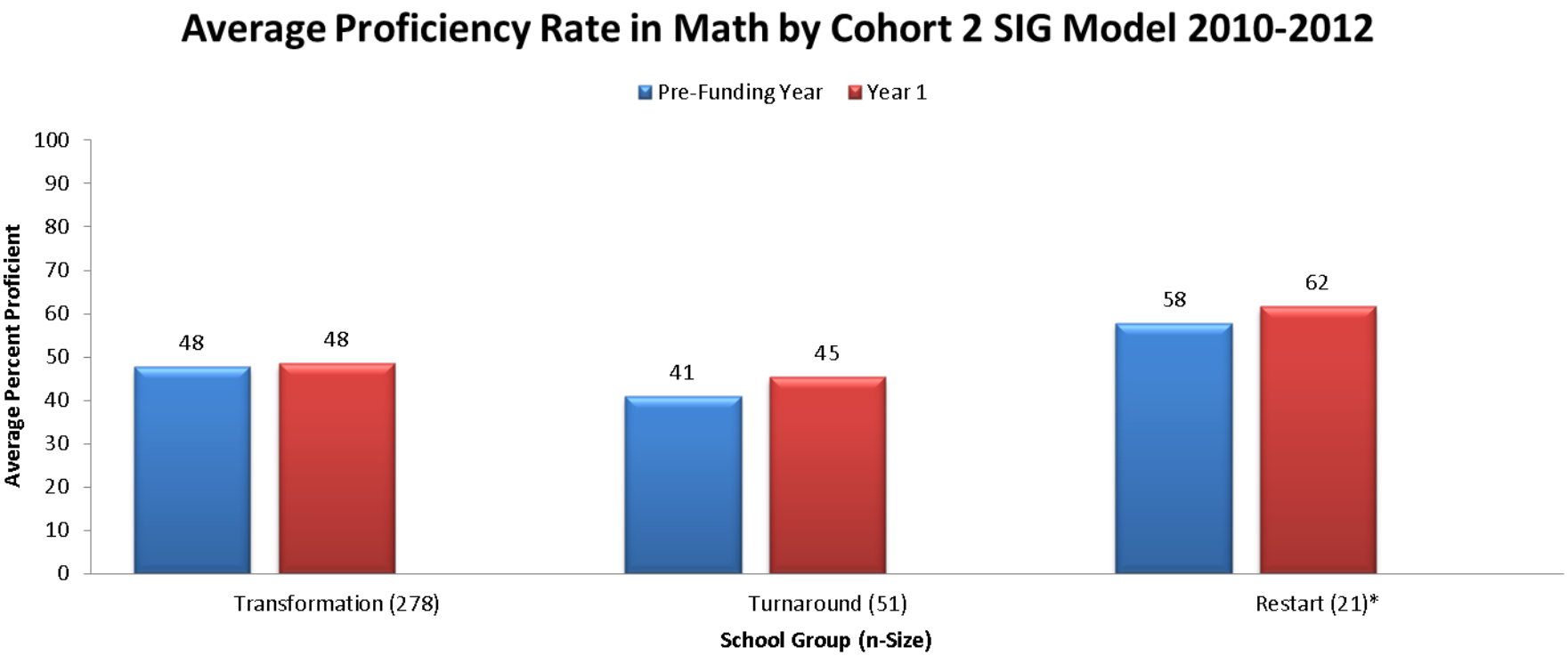
# On Average, Cohort 2 Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 Transformation schools demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Restart schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

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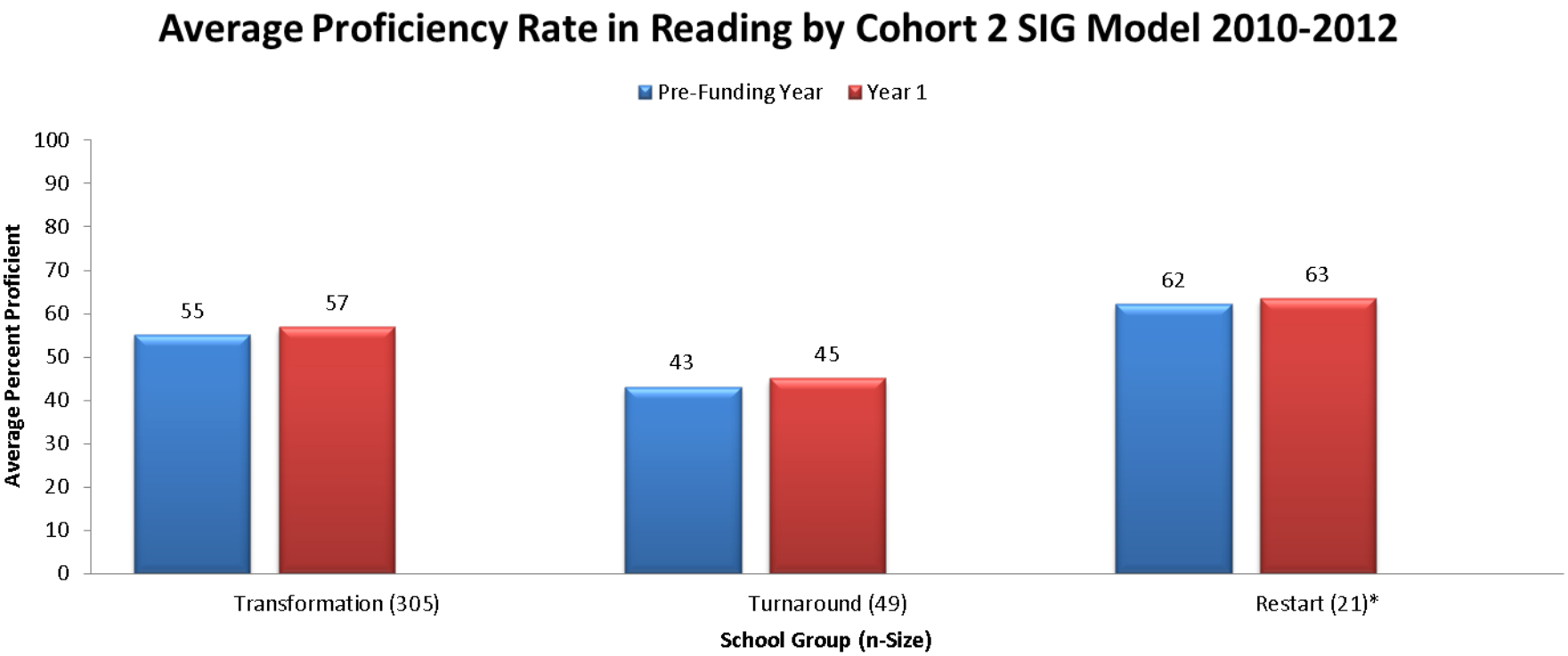
# On Average, Cohort 2 Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 Transformation schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Restart schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

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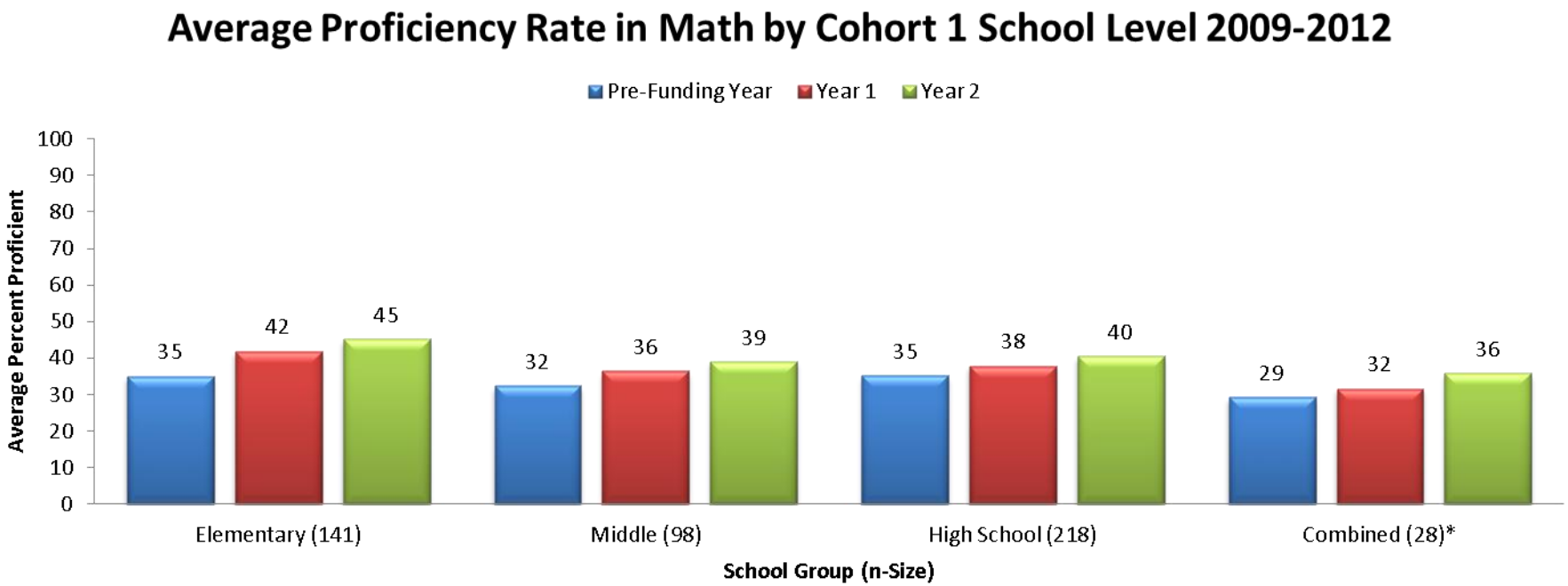
# On Average, Cohort 1 Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 10 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 5 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 combined schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

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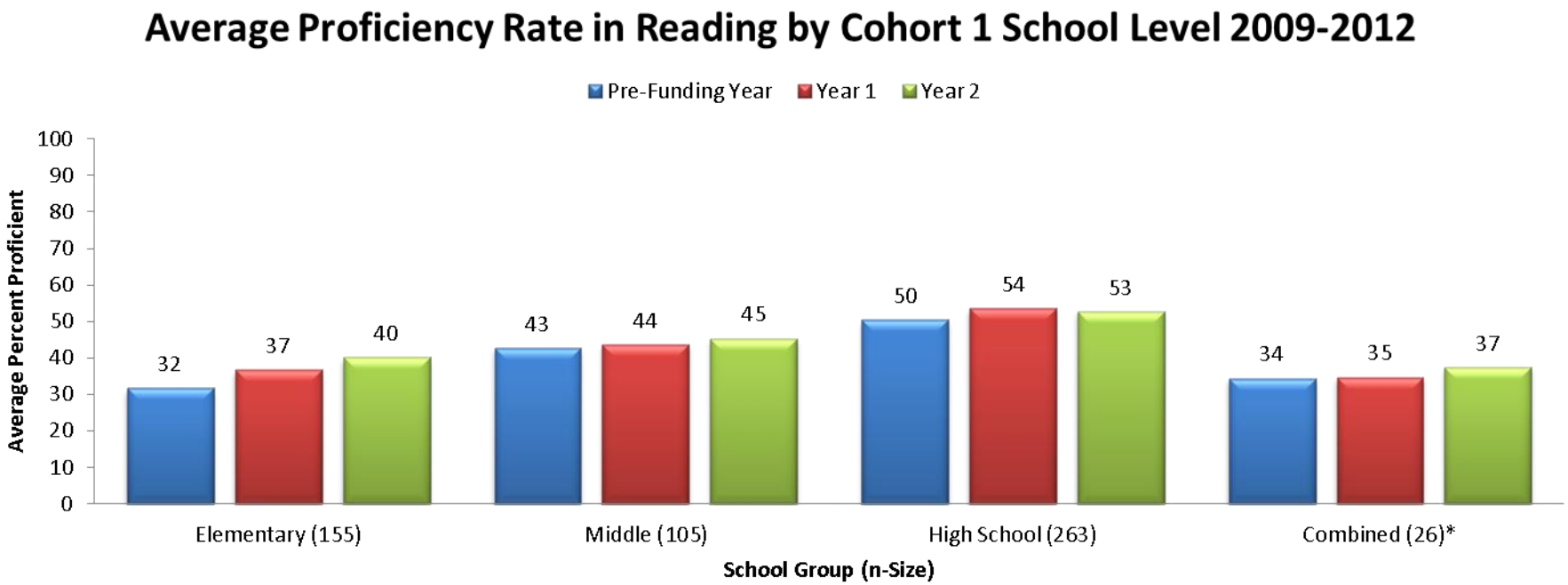
# On Average, Cohort 1 Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 8 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 combined schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

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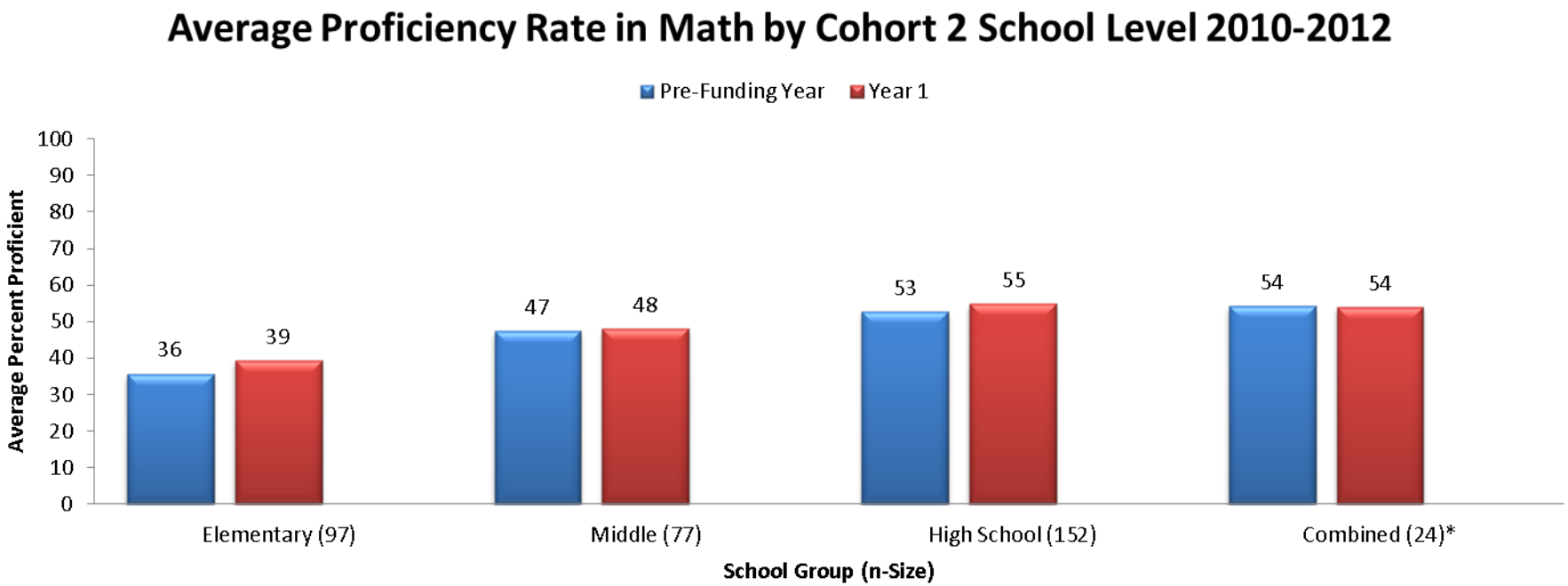
# On Average, Cohort 2 Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 combined schools* demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

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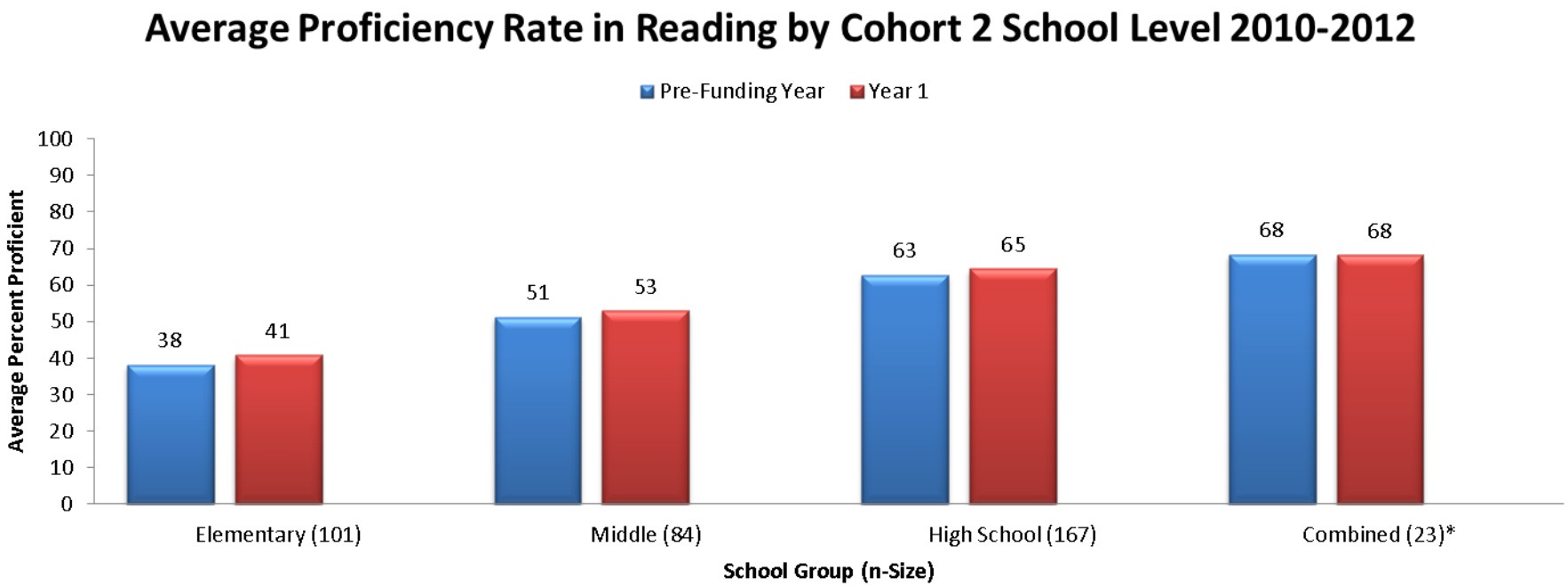
# On Average, Cohort 2 Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 combined schools* demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

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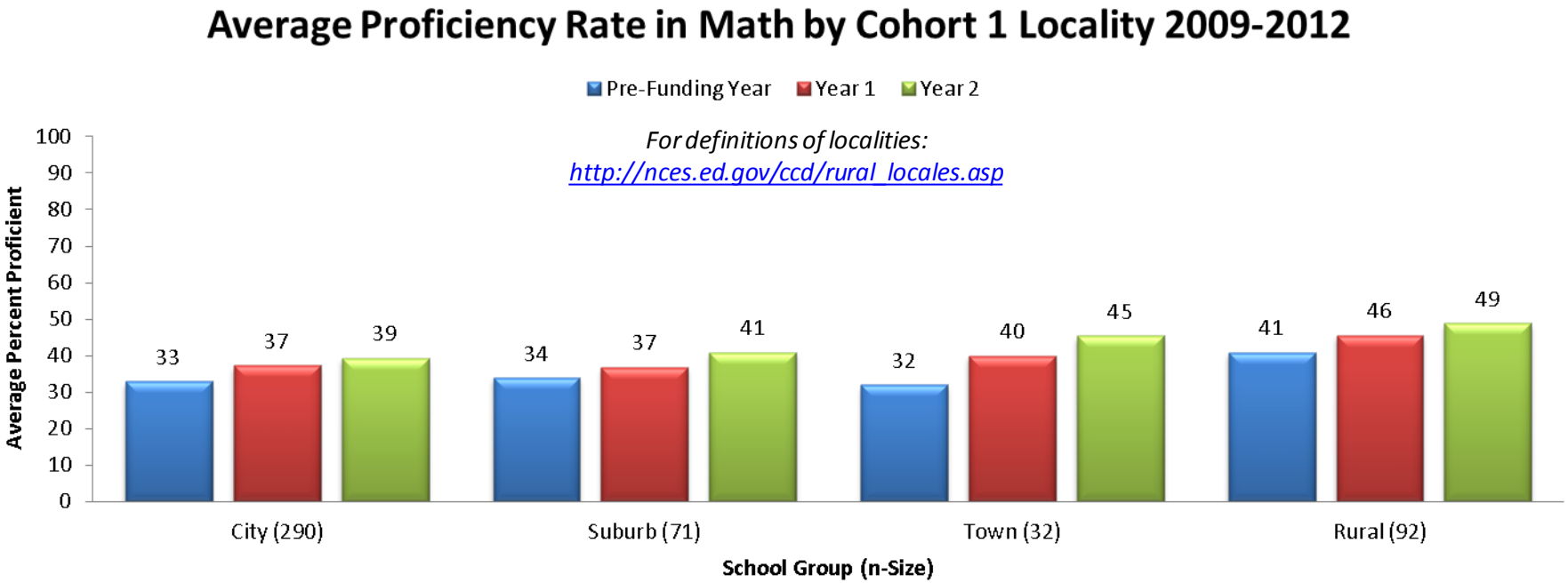
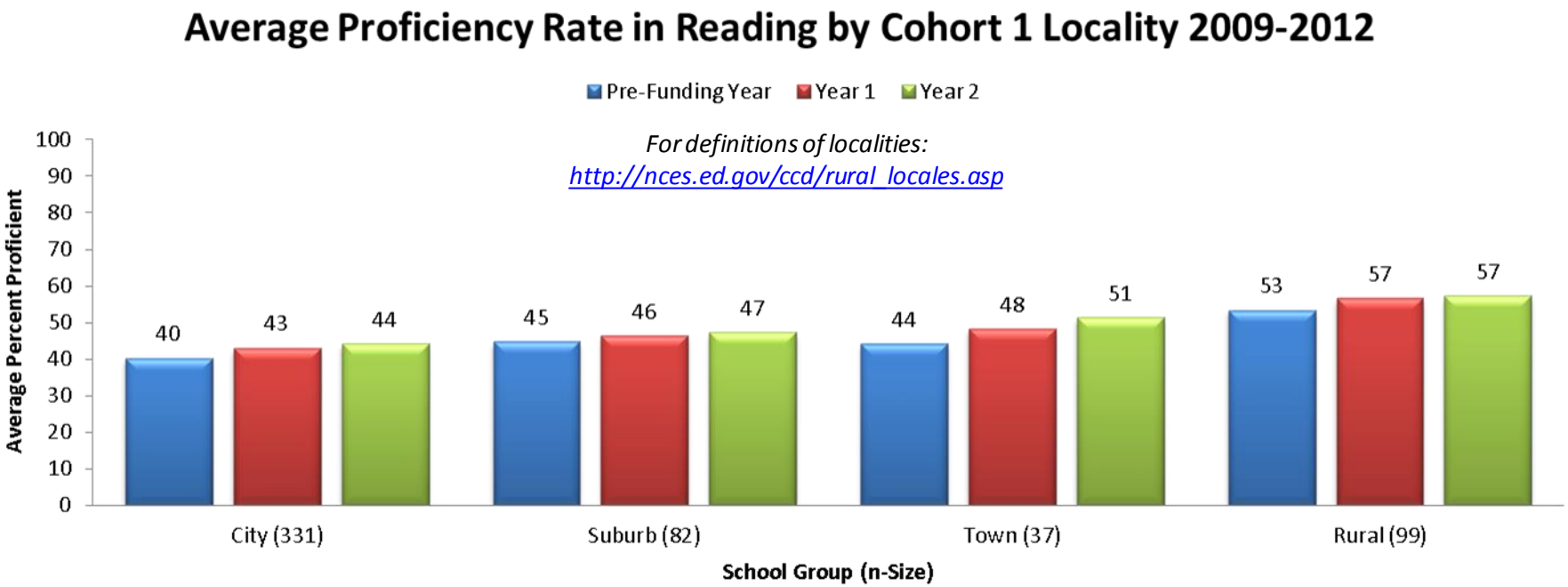
# On Average, Cohort 1 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 suburban schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 schools in small towns demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 13 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 8 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

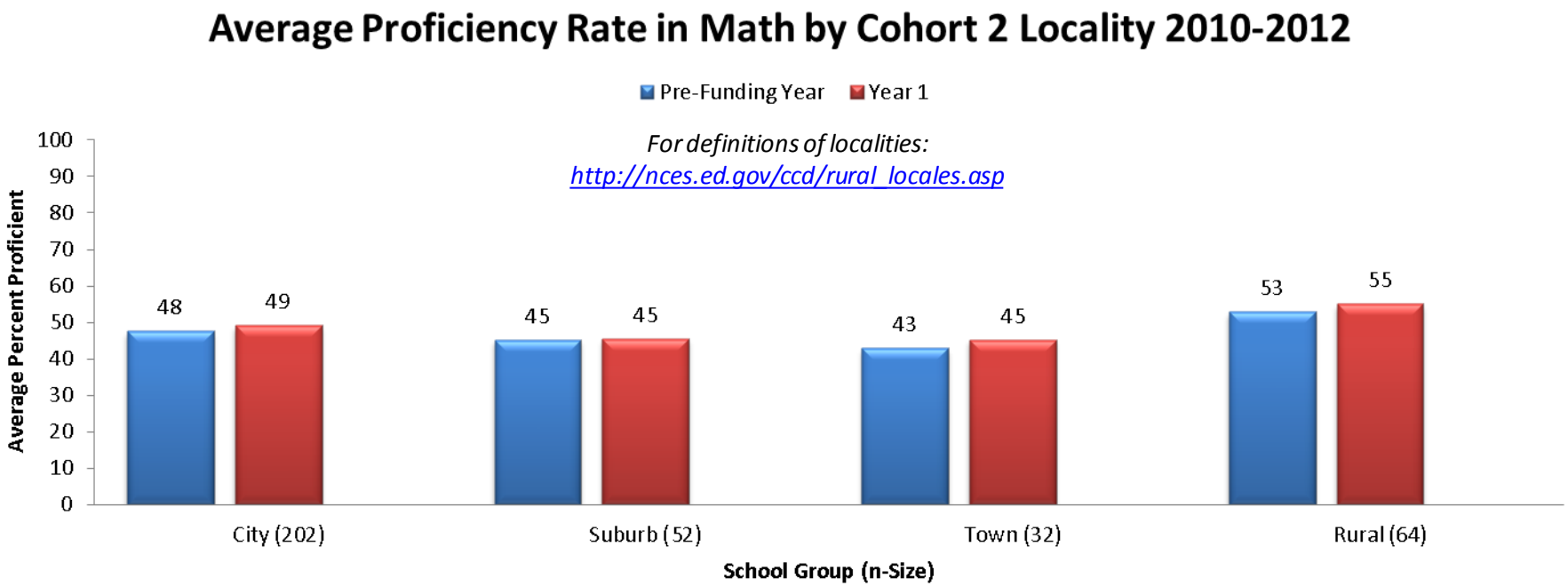
# On Average, Cohort 1 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 suburban schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 schools in small towns demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

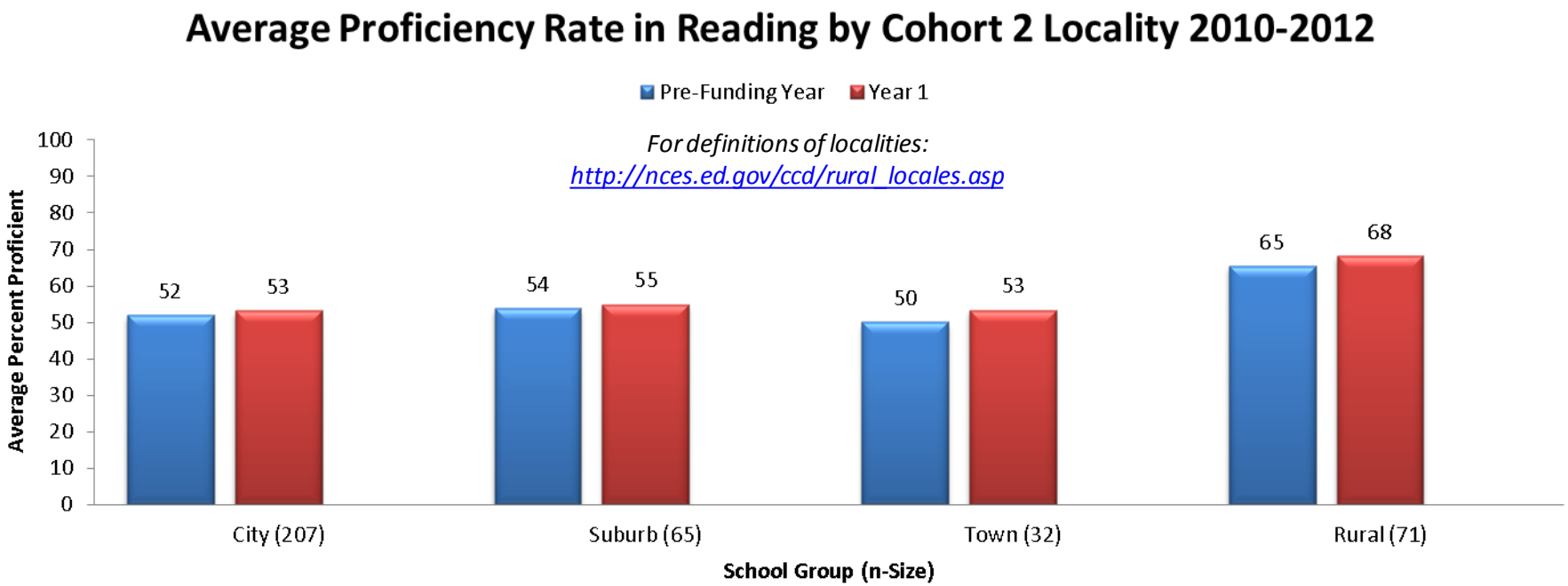
# On Average, Cohort 2 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 suburban schools demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 schools in small towns demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

# On Average, Cohort 2 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants




Among schools that can be compared:

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- Cohort 2 suburban schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 schools in small towns demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

# Data Notes

1. The proficiency data used for this summary are from ED*Facts* "Achievement Results for State Assessments in Reading/Language Arts and Mathematics," school years 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12. These files are available at https://explore.data.gov/ .

2. The average proficiency rates reported in these slides are weighted by the number of valid test takers in the school.

3. Roughly 40 percent of Cohort 1 SIG schools and roughly 30 percent of Cohort 2 SIG Schools could not be included in these analyses for the reasons listed below. As a result, each slide states that average proficiency rates are for "schools that can be compared."
   a) Significant state assessment or cut score changes during the grant years
   b) More than one tested grade added or subtracted
   c) No tested grades
   d) School split or merger
   e) Missing proficiency rates
   f) School closure
   g) Data quality concerns

4. The "n-Size" reported for Cohort 1 average proficiency rates reflects the number of schools that can be compared between school years 2009-10 and 2011-12.

# Data Notes

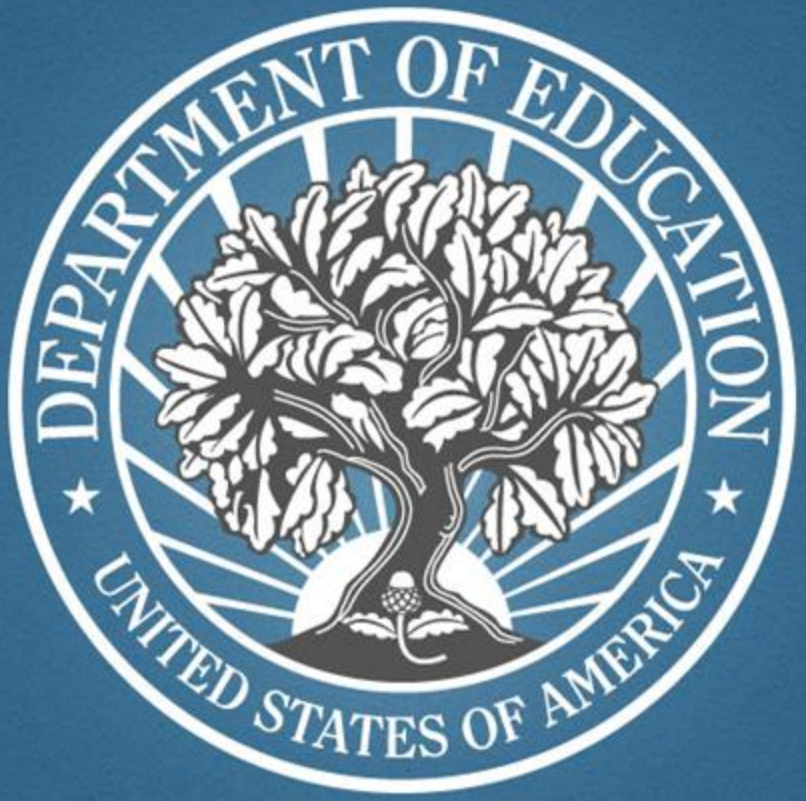
5. Over longer periods of analysis, it becomes more likely that a school will be excluded for the reasons in #3 on the previous slide. As a result, the number of schools and average proficiency rates in the "All Schools" group on slides 4 and 5 differ for Cohort 1 and Cohort 2.

6. These analyses include schools with both spring and fall testing for Cohorts 1 and 2.

7. Differences described in the bullets on these slides are based on rounded numbers. Calculations using unrounded numbers would result in slight changes in some of those differences.

8. School groups designated with an asterisk* have fewer than 30 schools. The average performance of a small group of schools can be sensitive to proficiency rate changes in just a few schools.
   a) Ex: on slide 6, Restart schools show an increase of roughly 9 percentage points; however, there are only 21 schools in the group. The large increase in average proficiency may reflect gains in a small number of schools, rather than a greater impact of the Restart model.

9. States have different assessments and standards for proficiency, making it difficult to summarize the performance of a group of schools spread across different states. The average proficiency rates on these slides represent the percentage of SIG school students meeting their state's proficiency bar in each year. Note that the averages are affected by the number of SIG schools in states with relatively high or relatively low proficiency standards.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