

College Readiness Systems Longitudinal Evaluation: EXCEerator Program Impact, Year 2 Report

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Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	1
The EXCEerator Program	1
AIR’s Evaluation	2
Major Findings	3
Chapter 1. Introduction	6
The EXCEerator Program	6
AIR’s Evaluation	10
Chapter 2. Methodology	12
Selection of Comparison Schools	12
Impact Analysis Strategy	20
Summary	23
Chapter 3. Graduation and Dropout Rates	24
Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs	24
Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage	27
Summary of Findings	28
Chapter 4. Advanced Placement Exam: Participation and Performance	29
The Percentage of Students Participating in AP Exams	29
The Percentage of Students Scoring 3 or Higher on AP Exams	35
The Percentage of Students Scoring 2 or Higher on AP Exams	39
Summary of Findings	43
Chapter 5. SAT Participation and Performance	44
The Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT	44
School Average Scores on SAT Critical Reading and Mathematics	46
The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on the SAT	51
Summary of Findings	54
Chapter 6. State/Local Accountability Test Performance: High Schools	55
Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs	56
Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage	60

Summary of Findings.....	62
Chapter 7. State Accountability Test Performance: Middle Schools	63
Time-Series Graphs	63
Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage.....	65
EXCEerator Level-of-Implementation Effects.....	65
Summary of Findings.....	72
Chapter 8. Conclusion.....	73
Major Findings.....	73
Conclusion	74
References.....	75
Appendixes	
Appendix A. Selection of Comparison Schools	76
Appendix B. Preimplementation Similarity of EXCEerator and Comparison Schools	81
Appendix C. Impact Analysis Equations	158
Appendix D. Implementation Measures	161
Appendix E. Outcomes Descriptives	163
Appendix F. Full Regression Results.....	182
Tables	
Table 1.1. EXCEerator Schools, by District and Cohort.....	7
Table 1.2. Baseline Demographic Data on EXCEerator Schools	7
Table 2.1. EXCEerator Matching Pools	14
Table 2.2. Measures Included in the Composite Outcome Index for Each Locale	15
Table 2.3. Alpha Reliabilities of the Composite Index.....	16
Table 3.1. EXCEerator Dosage Results for Graduation Rate and Dropout Rate, Coefficients (Robust SE)	27
Table 4.1. EXCEerator Dosage Results for the Percentage Taking AP Exams, Coefficients (Robust SE)	34

Table 4.2. EXCELErator Dosage Results for the Percentage Scoring 3 or Higher on AP Exams, Coefficients (Robust SE)	38
Table 4.3: EXCELErator Dosage Results for the Percentage Scoring 2 or Higher on AP Exams, Coefficients (Robust SE)	43
Table 5.1. EXCELErator Dosage Results for the Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT, Coefficients (Robust SE)	47
Table 5.2. EXCELErator Dosage Results for School Average SAT Scores, Coefficients (Robust SE).....	50
Table 5.3. EXCELErator Dosage Results for the Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on the SAT, Coefficients (Robust SE)	53
Table 6.1. State/Local Tests Used in Our Analysis	55
Table 6.2. EXCELErator Dosage Results for State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), Coefficients (Robust SE)	61
Table 7.1. EXCELErator Dosage Results for Grades 6–8 State Test Scores, Coefficients (Robust SE)	65
Table 7.2. EXCELErator Level-of-Implementation Results for Grades 6–8 State Test Scores, Using the Proxy Measure for both 2009 and 2010, Coefficients (Robust SE).....	69
Table 7.3. EXCELErator Level-of-Implementation Results for Grades 6–8 State Test Scores, Using the Proxy Measure in 2009 and the Survey Measure in 2010, Coefficients (Robust SE)...	72
Table A.1. Pools 1 and 6 (2006–07 Cohort), Coefficients (SE)	78
Table A.2. Pools 4, 5, 7, and 8 (2007–08 Cohort), Coefficients (SE)	79
Table A.3. Pools 9 and 10 (2008–09 Cohort, High Schools), Coefficients (SE).....	79
Table A.4. Pools 11, 12, and 13 (2008–09 Cohort, Middle Schools), Coefficients (SE).....	80
Table D.1. Correlations Among Implementation Measures	162

Figures

Figure 1.1. How EXCELErator Programs and Services Link to the Drivers of College Readiness Reform	9
Figure 2.1. Example of a Time-Series Graph	20

Figure 3.1. Graduation Rates Over Time for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	25
Figure 3.2. Dropout Rates Over Time for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	25
Figure 4.1. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	30
Figure 4.2. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP English Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	32
Figure 4.3. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Calculus Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	32
Figure 4.4. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP STEM Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	33
Figure 4.5. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	36
Figure 4.6. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP English Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	36
Figure 4.7. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP Calculus Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	37
Figure 4.8. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP STEM Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	37
Figure 4.9. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	40
Figure 4.10. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP English Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	40
Figure 4.11. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP Calculus Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	42
Figure 4.12. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP STEM Exam, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	42
Figure 5.1. The Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT, Over Time, for EXCELErator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	45

Figure 5.2. School Average Scores, SAT Critical Reading, Over Time, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	48
Figure 5.3. School Average Scores, SAT Mathematics, Over Time, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	48
Figure 5.4. The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Critical Reading, Over Time, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	52
Figure 5.5. The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Mathematics, Over Time, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort	52
Figure 6.1. School Average Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Reading, State/Local Test, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	57
Figure 6.2. School Average Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Mathematics, State/Local Test, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	58
Figure 6.3. School Average Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Reading, State/Local Test, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	59
Figure 6.4. School Average Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Mathematics, State/Local Test, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	59
Figure 6.5. School Average Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Reading, State/Local Test, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	60
Figure 6.6. School Average Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Mathematics, State/Local Test, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort.....	60
Figure 7.1. School Average State Test Scores in Reading for EXCELerator Middle Schools and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level.....	64
Figure 7.2. School Average State Test Scores in Mathematics for EXCELerator Middle Schools and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level.....	64
Figure 7.3. School Average State Test Scores in Reading for Consistently High-Implementing EXCELerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCELerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCELerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Proxy Measure.....	67
Figure 7.4. School Average State Test Scores in Mathematics for Consistently High-Implementing EXCELerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCELerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCELerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Proxy Measure	68

Figure 7.5. School Average State Test Scores in Reading for Consistently High-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Survey Measure70

Figure 7.6. School Average State Test Scores in Mathematics for Consistently High-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Survey Measure71

Executive Summary

College Readiness Systems (CRSs) for comprehensive reform are designed to help prepare all students for college success and support schools and school districts in their work toward this goal. There are two key CRS principles: ensuring access and opportunity for all students, regardless of their backgrounds, and creating a culture of rigorous coursework and high expectations. The College Board provides participating schools with a variety of customizable programs, services, and resources to help them meet their goals.

Included in CRS are two different implementation models: College Board schools, which are new small schools, and EXCEerator schools, which are existing schools that adopt CRS reform.

In 2009, the College Board selected the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to conduct a longitudinal evaluation of CRS. The evaluation examined the implementation and the impact of the program in both College Board and EXCEerator schools. *This report focuses on the impact of the EXCEerator program from its inception in the 2006–07 school year through the 2009–10 school year.* We used a comparative interrupted time series (CITS) design to analyze the effects of the program, comparing the EXCEerator schools to both themselves, prior to implementation, and other similar schools that did not adopt the program.

The EXCEerator Program

The EXCEerator program is designed to help underrepresented groups enter the pipeline to higher education. It was launched in 2006 as a collaborative project among the College Board, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and participating school districts. By the 2009–10 school year, it had been implemented in 49 high schools and 45 middle schools. The EXCEerator schools were existing schools that agreed to engage in “transformation” based on the EXCEerator model of reform. Many of these schools received grants that provided funding and resources for three years. Other EXCEerator schools were supported solely through district funding.

In the 2006–07 school year, the first cohort of 12 schools began implementing the EXCEerator program. These included 4 high schools in Chicago and 4 high schools in Duval County, Florida, that received grants to adopt the program, and 4 more high schools in Duval County (labeled “mirror schools”) that were funded by the district. The 4 mirror schools then received EXCEerator grants in 2007–08, along with another 4 schools in Chicago, 4 schools in Denver, and 4 schools in Hillsborough County, Florida. Four more schools in Duval also implemented the program as mirror (district-funded) schools, bringing the total of new EXCEerator schools in the second cohort to 16.

The Hillsborough County School District was interested in a broader, districtwide implementation of the program and committed funding to enable all 21 of the district’s remaining regular high schools, and all 45 of its middle schools, to implement EXCEerator. This districtwide implementation began in the 2008–09 school year, and these participating schools constituted the third cohort of EXCEerator schools.

At the outset of the program, EXCEerator set the following highly ambitious objectives for the participating grant-funded schools. By the end of the grant period, schools were to

- Reduce the dropout rate in each school by 10 percent.
- Increase the graduation rate in each school by 10 percent.
- Increase the college-going rate in each school by 10 percent.
- Increase the number of underrepresented groups in Advanced Placement (AP) courses until student participation in AP courses reflects the demographic distribution of each school.
- Increase the percentage of graduating seniors in each school who have completed at least one AP course and exam by 50 percent OR to 20 percent of graduating seniors, whichever is greater.
- Increase the percentage of graduating seniors who score a 3 or higher on at least one AP exam by 40 percent OR to 20 percent of graduating seniors, whichever is greater.
- Increase the percentage of graduating seniors in each school who take AP courses who score a 3 or higher on at least 3 AP exams by 40 percent OR to 15 percent of graduating seniors who take AP courses, whichever is greater.
- Increase the number of students taking the SAT in each school by 10 percent with no loss in performance.

AIR's Evaluation

AIR is an independent, nonprofit, and nonpartisan organization with several decades of experience in designing and conducting rigorous education research and evaluating educational programs. Our evaluation of CRS was designed to generate rigorous scientific evidence on whether the program was achieving its goals of improving student outcomes related to college readiness.

The gold standard for evaluating program outcomes is a randomized controlled trial (RCT), in which equivalent groups are formed that differ only with regard to the intervention of interest. Because this approach requires that the groups be randomized prior to intervention, it could not be used to evaluate the current cohorts of EXCEerator schools, which were not selected randomly. Instead, we employed a rigorous quasi-experimental design—based on comparison to control schools—that approximates RCT. More specifically, given that the EXCEerator model operates through adoption by existing schools, our control group was formed by identifying equivalent schools that might have adopted the program but did not. In other words, the unit of analysis in our EXCEerator impact evaluation was the school. The central research question was as follows:

- Did schools that converted to EXCEerator produce better student outcomes than schools that did not convert?

To address this question, we examined school-level outcomes of EXCEerator schools over time (from before implementation to after) and compared them to the outcomes, over the same span of

time, for matched comparison groups of control schools. The CITS design is a method well suited for studying whether schools are getting better over time and in relation to a comparison group.

To the extent possible, the outcomes examined in our evaluation conform to the formal objectives established by the EXCEerator program. However, our focus was on the performance of EXCEerator schools (“treatment schools”) compared to the performance of other matched schools (“control schools”), not the specific metrics encoded in the program objectives. We also examined the impact of EXCEerator adoption on state and local accountability test scores because this allowed us to look at a broad indicator of academic achievement for middle schools and the lower grades of high school.

Accordingly, we examined treatment/control differences in the following:

- Graduation and dropout rates
- AP exam participation and performance
- SAT participation and performance
- State and local accountability test performance

For the high schools, we statistically examined the effects of the EXCEerator program in its first, second, third, and fourth years of implementation, up through the 2009–10 school year (the latest year for which data were available at the time of analysis). For the middle schools, which were all in their second year of implementation in 2009–10, we examined the effects of the EXCEerator program in its first and second years of implementation, as well as effects for high-implementing schools and low-implementing schools.

Our statistical models include fixed effects for schools and years. The school fixed effects capture (and control for) the characteristics of individual schools that remain more or less stable over time, such as (in most cases) the general demographic composition and the achievement level of each school. The year fixed effects capture systematic variation over time in the outcome of interest across the schools in the sample.

Major Findings

The major findings on the impact of EXCEerator are as follows. The examples, which are included to provide a sense of the magnitude of effects, are based on the statistical analysis; thus the numerical figures are adjusted, model-based estimates rather than actual, observed numbers. Unless otherwise noted, all reported effects are statistically significant.

- The EXCEerator program is associated with increased graduation rates starting in the second year of program implementation, and the magnitude of the effect increases over time. The results are statistically significant for the third and fourth years of implementation.

Example: EXCELErator schools in their fourth year of implementation had graduation rates that were 8.0 percentage points higher than those for non-EXCELErator schools.¹

- The EXCELErator program is associated with decreased dropout rates starting in the second year of program implementation, and the magnitude of the effect increases over time. The results are statistically significant for the fourth year of implementation.

Example: EXCELErator schools in their fourth year of implementation had dropout rates that were 2.5 percentage points lower than those for non-EXCELErator schools.

- The EXCELErator program is associated with statistically significant increases in the percentage of students who take AP exams in all four years of program implementation. In the first two years of program implementation, there are also statistically significant increases in the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on AP exams and in the percentage of students scoring 2 or higher on AP exams (out of all students enrolled in Grades 9–12 in each school). However, by the third year, the program is associated with a statistically significant *negative* effect on the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on AP exams; the percentage of students scoring 2 or higher also decreases, although the effects on scores of 2 or higher do not become significantly negative.

Examples: The percentage of students taking an AP exam was 6.5 points higher for EXCELErator schools in their first year of implementation than for non-EXCELErator schools. By the fourth year of implementation, the percentage of students taking an AP exam was 11.0 points higher for EXCELErator schools.

The percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on an AP exam was 1.0 point higher for EXCELErator schools in their first year of implementation compared to non-EXCELErator schools and 1.2 points higher in their second year of implementation. EXCELErator schools in their third year had 0.7 percent *fewer* students scoring 3 or higher than non-EXCELErator schools, and EXCELErator schools in their fourth year had 1.6 percent fewer students scoring 3 or higher.

- The EXCELErator program is associated with large and statistically significant increases in the percentage of seniors who take the SAT, starting in the second year of program implementation. At the same time, there are modest—but statistically significant—increases in the percentages of seniors scoring at least 500 on the SAT critical reading and mathematics sections (out of all seniors, not just test takers). These effects turn negative, however, when controlling for the percentage of students taking the SAT, and average SAT scores among test takers decline in both subject areas.

Examples: The percentage of seniors who took the SAT at some point during high school was 42.5 points higher for EXCELErator schools in their fourth year of implementation than for non-EXCELErator schools.

The percentage of seniors scoring at least 500 on the SAT was 4.9 points higher for EXCELErator schools in their fourth year of implementation than for non-EXCELErator

¹ “Non-EXCELErator schools” includes comparison schools that never adopted the EXCELErator program as well as EXCELErator schools in the years before they adopted the program.

schools. However, when participation rate was included as a control, the EXCEerator fourth-year effect was to *lower* the percentage of seniors scoring at least 500 on the SAT by 9.9 points, indicating that the rate of increase for high-scoring seniors did not keep pace with the rate of increase for participation.

- Following program implementation, EXCEerator high schools do not appear to perform as well on state/local accountability tests as do their matched comparison schools. The negative effects can be seen in both reading and mathematics in both Grades 9 and 10. There do not appear to be any negative (or positive) effects on Grade 11 scores, although it should be noted that the majority of EXCEerator schools are in jurisdictions that do not have 11th-grade tests.

Example: In 10th-grade reading, the EXCEerator schools lost ground over time at an almost-linear rate: EXCEerator schools showed a deficit of approximately 0.15 standard deviations in the first year of implementation, 0.35 in the second year, 0.47 in the third year, and 0.77 in the fourth year. For 10th-grade mathematics, the first year of implementation was associated with a 0.11 standard-deviation deficit; the deficits in the second, third, and fourth years were 0.35, 0.41, and 0.67 respectively.

- After two years of implementation, EXCEerator middle schools appear to be having a modest positive effect on state test scores in reading but a modest negative effect on state test scores in mathematics. In all cases, the second-year effects are more positive than the first-year effects, suggesting that the schools are trending in a positive direction, but most of the effects do not reach the level of statistical significance. Schools that are rated as high implementers of EXCEerator produce more positive effects than schools that are rated as low implementers.

Example: In the second year of implementation, 8th-grade reading scores on the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) were 1.5 scale points higher for EXCEerator schools than for non-EXCEerator schools, while FCAT 8th-grade mathematics scores were 1.3 points lower. Neither difference was statistically significant.

In summary, the EXCEerator program, when examined in relation to both school-level outcomes prior to implementation and outcomes for similar nonprogram schools, appears to be having the desired effects on graduation rates, dropout rates, and participation in AP exams and the SAT. Effects on AP and SAT performance, meanwhile, have generally not been positive, which may be at least partially explained by the increased participation rates. The analysis also finds a negative effect of the program on state/local test scores in high school. However, increased achievement on such tests was not an explicit goal of the program.

After two years of operation, EXCEerator middle schools, by contrast, appear to be having a modest positive effect on state test scores in reading and appear on course to reverse first-year losses on state test scores in mathematics.

Overall, there is evidence that the EXCEerator program is having success in meeting some—but not all—of its desired outcomes.

Chapter 1

Introduction

CRSs for comprehensive reform are designed to help prepare all students for college success and support schools and school districts in their work toward this goal. There are two key CRS principles: ensuring access and opportunity for all students, regardless of their backgrounds, and creating a culture of rigorous coursework and high expectations. The College Board provides participating schools with a variety of customizable programs, services, and resources to help them meet their goals.

Included in CRS are two different implementation models: College Board schools, which are new small schools, and EXCEerator schools, which are existing schools that adopt CRS reform.

In 2009, the College Board selected AIR to conduct a longitudinal evaluation of CRS. The evaluation examined the implementation and the impact of the program in both College Board and EXCEerator schools. *This report focuses on the impact of the EXCEerator program from its inception in the 2006–07 school year through the 2009–10 school year.* We used a CITS design to analyze the effects of the program, comparing the EXCEerator schools to both themselves, prior to implementation, and other similar schools that did not adopt the program.

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Participating Schools

In the 2006–07 school year, the first cohort of 12 schools began implementing the EXCEerator program. These included 4 high schools in Chicago and 4 high schools in Duval County, Florida, that received grants to adopt the program, and 4 more high schools in Duval County (labeled “mirror schools”) that were funded by the district. The 4 mirror schools then received EXCEerator grants in 2007–08, along with another 4 schools in Chicago, 4 schools in Denver, and 4 schools in Hillsborough County, Florida. Four more schools in Duval also implemented the program as mirror (district-funded) schools, bringing the total of new EXCEerator schools in the second cohort to 16.

The Hillsborough County School District was interested in a broader, districtwide implementation of the program and committed the funding to enable all 21 of the district’s remaining regular high schools, and all 45 of its middle schools, to implement EXCEerator.

This districtwide implementation began in the 2008–09 school year, and these participating schools constitute the third cohort of EXCELeRator schools.

Table 1.1 summarizes the numbers of schools participating in the program and includes information on where the schools are located and when they adopted the program.

Table 1.1. EXCELeRator Schools, by District and Cohort

State	District	Cohort 1 (2006–07)	Cohort 2 (2007–08)	Cohort 3 (2008–09)	Total
<i>High Schools</i>					
Illinois	Chicago	4	4	0	8
Colorado	Denver	0	4	0	4
Florida	Duval	8 ^a	4 ^b	0	12
Florida	Hillsborough	0	4	21 ^c	25
	Totals	12	16	21	49
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Florida	Hillsborough	0	0	45 ^c	45

^aIncludes four district-funded mirror schools that became grant schools in 2007–08. ^bNew district-funded mirror schools. ^cDistrict-funded schools.

Table 1.2 provides data on the race/ethnic composition and size of the EXCELeRator schools. The data characterize the schools at baseline, that is, in the year *prior* to EXCELeRator implementation. As Table 1.2 shows, the EXCELeRator schools in Chicago and Duval had, on average, very high percentages of black students. The Denver schools had high percentages of Hispanic students, while the Duval schools had very low percentages of Hispanic students. The Hillsborough schools, meanwhile, had relatively even distributions of black, Hispanic, and white students. Notably, however, the cohort 3 Hillsborough high schools had relatively higher percentages of white students. This may reflect the fact that the school selections for cohorts 1 and 2 focused on schools with high need, while cohort 3 was districtwide implementation.

Table 1.2. Baseline Demographic Data on EXCELeRator Schools

	Cohort 1 Schools (2005–06 demographics)			Cohort 2 Schools (2006–07 demographics)			Cohort 3 Schools (2007–08 demographics)		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
<i>Chicago</i>									
Percentage black	4	53.4	48.6	4	49.0	35.8			
Percentage Hispanic	4	29.5	34.3	4	44.5	30.2			
Percentage white	4	11.9	16.1	4	2.3	3.2			
Enrollment in Grades 9–12	4	1,422	797	4	1,794	1,099			
<i>Denver</i>									
Percentage black				4	14.1	13.9			
Percentage Hispanic				4	59.0	34.6			
Percentage white				4	22.1	20.2			
Enrollment in Grades 9–12				4	1,335	182			

	Cohort 1 Schools (2005–06 demographics)			Cohort 2 Schools (2006–07 demographics)			Cohort 3 Schools (2007–08 demographics)		
	<i>N</i>	Mean	SD	<i>N</i>	Mean	SD	<i>N</i>	Mean	SD
<i>Duval</i>									
Percentage black	8	64.4	25.7	4	49.8	16.7			
Percentage Hispanic	8	4.2	3.3	4	7.7	4.6			
Percentage white	8	28.8	20.9	4	36.4	12.7			
Enrollment in Grades 9–12	8	1,901	620	4	1,467	565			
<i>Hillsborough (high schools)</i>									
Percentage black				4	27.1	28.5	21	21.9	13.8
Percentage Hispanic				4	31.6	22.8	21	24.6	11.8
Percentage white				4	36.1	22.5	21	45.3	17.6
Enrollment in Grades 9–12				4	2,061	451	21	2067	422
<i>Hillsborough (middle schools)</i>									
Percentage black							44 ^a	25.2	18.8
Percentage Hispanic							44	27.7	13.5
Percentage white							44	38.7	19.5
Enrollment in Grades 6–8							44	967	297

^aOne Hillsborough middle school is omitted from this table because it did not open until the 2008–09 school year, the year of implementation.

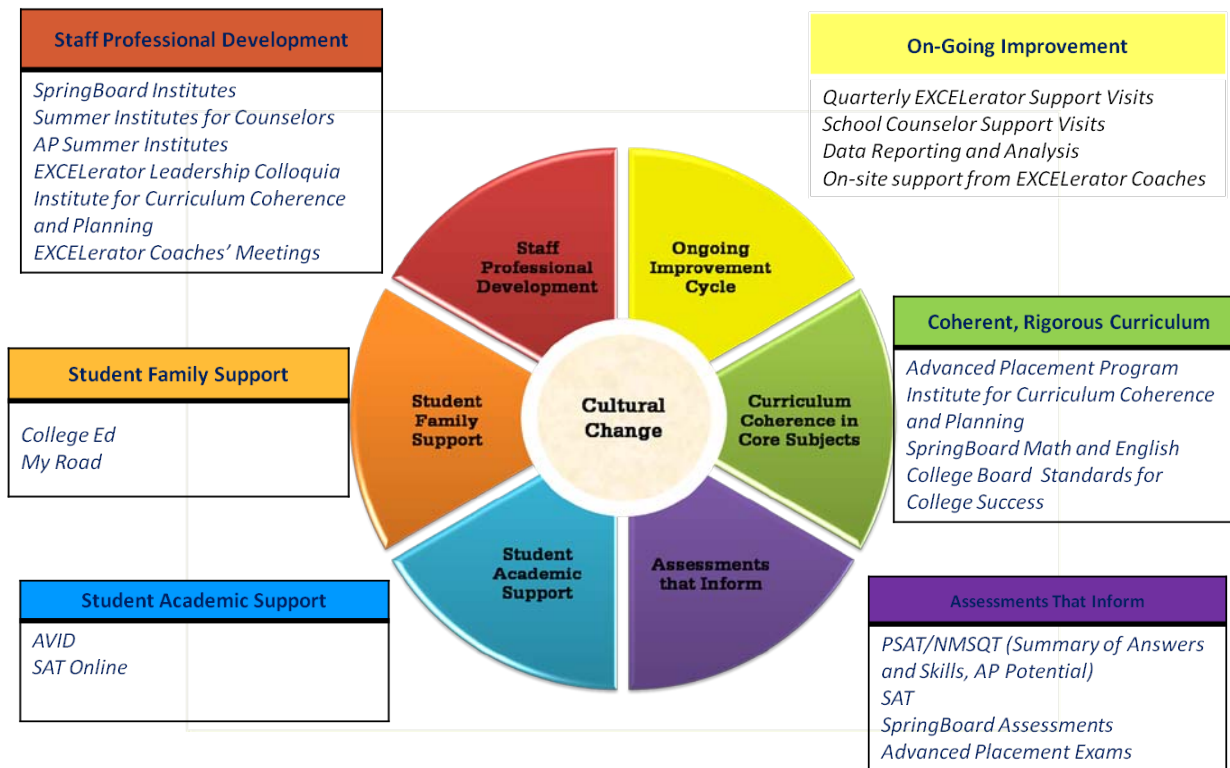
Model of Reform

The College Board formulated a reform model specifying six “drivers” of college readiness reform, all centered on fostering a “culture of college readiness” at schools:

- **Coherent, rigorous curriculum.** “Aligned to college standards, a rigorous academic curriculum for middle and high school students increases students’ opportunities to take and succeed in advanced-level courses.”
- **Assessments that inform.** “Assessments are used as tools to inform and drive teaching and learning.”
- **Student academic support.** “Districtwide programs and practices to support student academic success and to assess the effectiveness of programs and practices.”
- **Student family support.** “School-based counseling and college prep programs support students and their families in preparing for college enrollment and success.”
- **Staff professional development (PD).** “Extensive and ongoing PD for principals, teachers, counselors, district office staff focused on collaborative problem solving and learning.”
- **Ongoing improvement cycle.** “Ongoing improvement based on regular monitoring and data analyses.”

Figure 1.1, developed by the College Board, lists the programs and services that constitute the EXCEerator model and illustrates how these programs and services link to the presumed drivers of college readiness reform. The implementation component of AIR’s evaluation used surveys of school staff members to gauge the extent to which many of the individual programs and services (e.g., AP, SpringBoard, AVID, and CollegeEd) have been implemented in EXCEerator schools (Stancavage, Nakashima, Holtzman, & Shkolnik, 2011).

Figure 1.1: How EXCEerator Programs and Services Link to the Drivers of College Readiness Reform



Source. The College Board, personal communication, June 13, 2009.

Program Objectives

At the outset of the program, EXCEerator set the following highly ambitious objectives for participating grant-funded schools. By the end of the grant period, schools were to

- Reduce the dropout rate in each school by 10 percent.
- Increase the graduation rate in each school by 10 percent.
- Increase the college-going rate in each school by 10 percent.
- Increase the number of underrepresented groups in AP courses until student participation in AP courses reflects the demographic distribution of each school.

- Increase the percentage of graduating seniors in each school who have completed at least one AP course and exam by 50 percent OR to 20 percent of graduating seniors, whichever is greater.
- Increase the percentage of graduating seniors who score a 3 or higher on at least one AP exam by 40 percent OR to 20 percent of graduating seniors, whichever is greater.
- Increase the percentage of graduating seniors in each school who take AP courses who score a 3 or higher on at least 3 AP exams by 40 percent OR to 15 percent of graduating seniors who take AP courses, whichever is greater.
- Increase the number of students taking the SAT in each school by 10 percent, with no loss in performance.

No specific objectives were written for the middle schools that joined the program as part of the districtwide Hillsborough implementation in cohort 3.

AIR’s Evaluation

AIR is an independent, nonprofit, and nonpartisan organization with several decades of experience in designing and conducting rigorous education research and evaluating educational programs. Our evaluation of CRS was designed to generate rigorous scientific evidence on whether the program was achieving its goals of improving student outcomes related to college readiness.

The gold standard for evaluating program outcomes is an RCT, in which equivalent groups are formed that differ only with regard to the intervention of interest. Because this approach requires that the groups be randomized prior to intervention, it could not be used to evaluate the current cohorts of EXCEerator schools, which were not selected randomly. Instead, we employed a rigorous quasi-experimental design—based on a comparison to control schools—that approximates RCT. More specifically, given that the EXCEerator model operates through adoption by existing schools, our control group was formed by identifying equivalent schools that might have adopted the program but did not. In other words, the unit of analysis in our EXCEerator impact evaluation was the school. The central research question was as follows:

- Did schools that converted to EXCEerator produce better student outcomes than schools that did not convert?

To address this question, we examined school-level outcomes of EXCEerator schools over time (from before implementation to after) and compared them to the outcomes, over the same span of time, for matched comparison groups of control schools. The CITS design is well suited for studying whether schools are getting better over time and in relation to a comparison group. Further details on how the comparison schools were selected and on how the CITS model was operationalized are provided in Chapter 2.

To the extent possible, the outcomes examined in our evaluation conform to the formal objectives established by the EXCEerator program. However, our focus was on the performance of EXCEerator schools (“treatment schools”) compared to the performance of

other matched schools (“control schools”), not on the specific metrics encoded in the program objectives.

In addition, although raising performance on state and local accountability tests is not among the official goals of the EXCEerator program, we examined the impact of EXCEerator adoption on accountability test scores because this allowed us to look at a broad indicator of academic achievement for middle schools (our only middle school indicator) and for the lower grades of high school.

Accordingly, for the high schools, we examined treatment/control differences in the following:

- Graduation and dropout rates (Chapter 3)
- AP exam participation and performance (Chapter 4)
- SAT participation and performance (Chapter 5)
- State and local accountability test performance (Chapter 6)

For the middle schools, we examined the following treatment/control differences:

- State accountability test performance (Chapter 7)

The report concludes with a brief summary chapter (Chapter 8) that presents the overall picture of performance emerging from the analyses of the individual indicators.

Chapter 2

Methodology

As noted in Chapter 1, we employed a CITS design to examine the impact of the EXCEerator program; that is, we examined school-level outcomes of EXCEerator schools over time and compared them to the outcomes, over the same span of time, for matched non-EXCEerator (comparison) schools. For each cohort, the year that the EXCEerator schools implemented the program was the year of interruption, and if outcomes improved for the EXCEerator schools after the interruption, relative to the performance of the comparison schools, we concluded that EXCEerator adoption was beneficial. In this report, we analyze outcomes through the 2009–10 school year.

In this chapter, we first explain how we selected the comparison schools. Then we describe the strategies we used to conduct the CITS analysis.

Selection of Comparison Schools

Our research design called for matching each EXCEerator school to two comparison schools based on the performance of the schools in the three years prior to implementation. Two comparison schools were selected for each treatment school to boost the statistical power for the analysis while also maintaining a high degree of similarity between the comparison schools and the EXCEerator schools.

Identification of Comparison School Candidates

Matching each EXCEerator school with other schools within the same district, where feasible, has the advantage of standardizing the policy context in which the schools are operating. For this reason, we selected within-district matches for the Chicago schools. However, matching within the school district clearly was not an option for the Hillsborough schools because every regular² high school and middle school in the district adopted the program. Duval and Denver, meanwhile, each had more than 33 percent of their high schools participating, which did not leave enough nonprogram schools to allow for within-district matches. Thus, in Florida and Colorado, we selected matches from throughout the state.³

All of the EXCEerator schools were regular, noncharter, currently open schools; the pool of potential comparison schools in Florida, Colorado, and Chicago was limited to other such schools. We matched each EXCEerator school with comparison schools of equivalent grade span, and EXCEerator schools that opened recently were matched with other schools that

² “Regular” is a classification used by the Common Core of Data (CCD) collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Regular schools do not focus primarily on vocational, special, or alternative education.

³ Selecting comparisons from the same state allowed us to hold constant some aspects of the policy context (although not as many as if the selections had been made from the same school district). In addition, it facilitated the use of state assessment scores as one of the criteria on which schools were matched.

opened recently,⁴ while “mature” schools (schools that had been open long enough to graduate at least one cohort prior to implementation) were matched with other mature schools.⁵ We had 13 separate matching pools, which are summarized in Table 2.1.

Composite Index of Outcome Measures

We wanted to match EXCEerator schools with comparison schools that had similar outcomes—and similar outcome *trajectories*—in the years prior to the implementation year. We also wanted to have a single set of comparison schools, rather than a different set of comparison schools for each outcome measure to be examined in the impact analyses. We thus decided to combine multiple outcomes for a given school within year to create an annual composite index to use in the matching process.

The composition of the index for high schools differed slightly in each locale (i.e., the state of Florida, the state of Colorado, and the district of Chicago), based on the data available from each state or district. Data on the number of students taking AP exams, the SAT, and the PSAT/NMSQT (Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test; P/N) were provided by the College Board for high schools in all three locales; we calculated percentages by dividing these participation numbers by enrollment figures.⁶ Middle schools, necessarily, were matched on separate, grade-appropriate outcomes. (See Table 2.2.) Within each locale and each year, the individual measures were standardized across all schools in that jurisdiction and then averaged together to form the index.

⁴ “Recently opened” schools were matched with other schools that opened in the same year, or, in the case of pool 10, the previous year (see discussion later in this chapter). One of the EXCEerator middle schools, however, was a brand new school in the 2008–09 school year. Given that this school had no pre-EXCEerator history or data, it was omitted from our analysis, leaving 44 EXCEerator middle schools.

⁵ To be considered “mature,” high schools were required to have been open for at least four years prior to the implementation year, and middle schools were required to have been open for at least three years.

⁶ In Florida, however, we used the state-reported SAT percentages rather than those calculated from the numbers provided by the College Board; they were nearly identical (with correlations of .98 or .99 depending on the year).

Table 2.1. EXCEerator Matching Pools

Pool	Description	Number of EXCEL. Schools	Starting Compar. Pool	Compar. Schools Missing Data^a	Compar. Schools Already Selected^b	Final Compar. Pool
<i>Chicago Cohort 1 (2006–07)</i>						
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2002–03 or earlier • Grades 9–12 	2	48	7	8 (pool 4)	33
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2002–03 or earlier • Grades 7–12 	1	4	1	0	3
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened in 2004–05 • Grades 9–12 	1	5	2	0	3
<i>Chicago Cohort 2 (2007–08)</i>						
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2003–04 or earlier • Grades 9–12 	4	49	8	0	41
<i>Colorado Cohort 2 (2007–08)</i>						
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2003–04 or earlier • Grades 9–12 	4	197	21	0	176
<i>Florida Cohort 1 (2006–07)</i>						
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2002–03 or earlier • Grades 9–12 	8	297	21	13 (pool 7) 35 (pool 9)	228
<i>Florida Cohort 2 (2007–08)</i>						
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2003–04 or earlier • Grades 9–12 	7	307	21	0	286
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2003–04 or earlier • Grades 6–12 	1	37	11	0	26
<i>Florida Cohort 3 (2008–09), High Schools</i>						
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2004–05 or earlier • Grades 9–12 	19	315	18	14 (pool 7)	283
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened in 2006–07 • Grades 9–12 	2	15 ^c	2	0	13
<i>Florida Cohort 3 (2008–09), Middle Schools</i>						
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2005–06 or earlier • Grades 6–8 	41	419	6	0	413
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open since 2005–06 or earlier • Grades K–8 	2	60	19	0	41
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened in 2006–07 • Grades 6–8 	1	11	2	0	9

^aSee “Exclusion of Schools With Missing Data.” ^bSee discussion later in this chapter. ^cThis includes 10 schools that opened in the 2005–06 school year as well as 5 that opened in the 2006–07 school year; see discussion later in this chapter.

Table 2.2. Measures Included in the Composite Outcome Index for Each Locale

Chicago	Colorado	Florida High Schools	Florida Middle Schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduation rate • The percentage of students taking at least one AP exam • The percentage of 10th and 11th graders taking P/N • The percentage of 12th graders taking the SAT • Average reading score on EXPLORE test (9th grade) • Average mathematics score on EXPLORE test (9th grade) • Average English score on EXPLORE test (9th grade) • Average reading score on PLAN test (10th grade) • Average mathematics score on PLAN test (10th grade) • Average English score on PLAN test (10th grade) • Average reading score on PSAE^a (11th grade) • Average mathematics score on PSAE (11th grade) • Average English score on PSAE (11th grade) • Average ACT reading score • Average ACT mathematics score 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduation rate • The percentage of students taking at least one AP exam • The percentage of 10th and 11th graders taking P/N • The percentage of 12th graders taking the SAT • The percentage proficient or advanced in reading on CSAP^a (9th grade) • The percentage proficient or advanced in mathematics on CSAP (9th grade) • The percentage proficient or advanced in reading on CSAP (10th grade) • The percentage proficient or advanced in mathematics on CSAP (10th grade) • Average ACT reading score • Average ACT mathematics score • Average ACT English score 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduation rate • The percentage of students taking at least one AP exam • The percentage of 10th and 11th graders taking P/N • The percentage of 12th graders taking the SAT plus the percentage of 12th graders taking the ACT • Average reading score on FCAT (9th grade) • Average mathematics score on FCAT (9th grade) • Average reading score on FCAT (10th grade) • Average mathematics score on FCAT (10th grade) • Average ACT score • The percentage of previous year graduates continuing their education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average reading score on FCAT (6th grade) • Average mathematics score on FCAT (6th grade) • Average reading score on FCAT (7th grade) • Average mathematics score on FCAT (7th grade) • Average reading score on FCAT (8th grade) • Average mathematics score on FCAT (8th grade)

Note. For the SAT, P/N, and AP, we elected to include participation outcomes but not performance outcomes in the composite index because some schools had no participants and thus no scores.

^aPSAE is the Prairie State Achievement Examination. CSAP is the Colorado Student Assessment Program.

We calculated Cronbach’s alpha for the index in each locale in each year to gauge the reliability of the scale; the reliabilities were very high, ranging from .93 to .99. (See Table 2.3.) An alpha of 1 would indicate perfect reliability, so, clearly, the various outcome measures were highly correlated with one another. We also conducted factor analyses to see whether the measures included in each year’s index loaded on a single factor; they typically did, further bolstering our confidence in the suitability of a single composite. As a specification check, we did some additional factor analyses that included selected school demographics as well as the outcome measures; in most cases these models resulted in two or more factors, with the outcome variables and the demographic variables generally loading on separate factors. This suggests that the outcome composite was not simply a proxy for school demographics.

Table 2.3. Alpha Reliabilities of the Composite Index

Year (Spring)	Chicago	Colorado	Florida High Schools	Florida Middle Schools
2004	.99	not needed	.94	not needed
2005	.99	.95	.94	not needed
2006	.99	.96	.94	.99
2007	.99	.96	.93	.99
2008	.98	.95	.93	.99

Exclusion of Schools With Missing Data

For each pool, we conducted an analysis of schools missing data on the state- or locally-reported outcomes for the years of interest.⁷ Fortunately, none of the EXCEerator schools was missing any outcome data. Among the potential comparison schools that were missing data, many appeared to be special or unusual schools (despite their CCD classification as regular), while others were very small schools that likely would have been inappropriate matches for the EXCEerator schools. Several other schools were missing data because, even though they had been open since the required year, they did not have the full complement of grade levels until later. For these reasons, we elected to simply exclude schools missing data from the potential comparison pools.⁸ The number of schools excluded in each matching pool due to missing data is shown in Table 2.1.

Matching Method

To select the comparison schools from among the identified candidate pool, we used a regression-based approach that took advantage of the availability of multiple years of preimplementation data. This was a three-stage process, executed separately for each pool.⁹

⁷ Missing data were not an issue for the SAT, P/N, and AP outcomes used in the index, which were obtained from the College Board. Because these outcomes were all participation percentages, nonparticipation was recorded as 0 percent.

⁸ The schools in pools 3, 10, and 13 were recently opened schools; obviously these schools were “missing” data in the years before they opened, and, for some measures, after they opened as well, due to the gradual building up of the included grade levels. These types of “missing” data were permitted in these pools.

⁹ There was overlap in the potential comparison pools for pools 1 and 4 and for pools 6, 7, and 9. In each case, we determined the selection order randomly: matching for pool 4 preceded matching for pool 1, and matching for pools

The first stage consisted of a regression analysis. Namely, the outcome index value for the year immediately *preceding* EXCEerator implementation was regressed on the outcome index values for the two years previous to that, controlling for school enrollment size, the percentage of black students, the percentage of Hispanic students, and urbanicity. For instance, for pool 4, in which the EXCEerator schools adopted the program in the 2007–08 school year, the index of outcomes for the year *prior* to adoption—the 2006–07 school year—were regressed on the indexes of outcomes for the two years prior to that (2005–06 and 2004–05), as well as on the demographics from the 2005–06 school year. The schools included in this regression included the schools that later adopted EXCEerator and all other potential comparison schools in the pool; no distinctions were made at this point between EXCEerator and non-EXCEerator schools.

In the second stage, the parameters established in stage 1 were used to *calculate a predicted outcome index value* for the first year of implementation, using the outcome indexes for the two previous years and the control variables.¹⁰ To continue with the example of pool 4, the parameters yielded by stage 1 for the 2005–06 and 2004–05 outcome indexes were applied, respectively, to the outcome indexes for the 2006–07 and 2005–06 school years, and the parameters established for the 2005–06 demographics were applied to the 2006–07 demographics. Using this linear combination, we calculated a predicted (not actual) outcome index value for each school in the 2007–08 school year.

Again, in this second stage, all EXCEerator and potential comparison schools within the relevant pool were included, with no distinction between the two groups. For the EXCEerator schools, the predicted outcome values were estimates of the outcome index values they *would have had if they had not adopted the program*.

Appendix A provides the equations that model the stage 1 and stage 2 processes. It also contains the stage 1 regression results for each pool. In these stage 1 regressions, the one-year-prior composite index value was always far and away the most powerful predictor. The two-years-prior score was also significant for some of the pools.

Stage 3 was the actual identification and selection of the comparison schools. After we calculated the hypothetical implementation-year outcome index values for each school in stage 2, we used these values to identify comparison schools that, on the basis of the prior years' outcome indexes, were *predicted* to have performed similarly to how the EXCEerator schools were *predicted* to have performed in the first year of implementation, sans the program.

6, 7, and 9 was in the order 7, 9, 6. Schools that were selected for an earlier pool were removed from the later pool so that they could not be selected again.

¹⁰ Parameters included the intercept and the coefficients for the one-year-previous outcome index, the two-year-previous outcome index, and each demographic control variable.

Specifically, within each pool, we ranked all the schools on their predicted values, located each EXCELErator school, and then selected its nearest-above and nearest-below neighbors.¹¹ This selection was done serially in a random order for each EXCELErator school to resolve “competitions” for the same comparison school. In two pools, the lowest or highest ranked school was an EXCELErator school, so it did not have the required two neighbors. In the first of these cases (pool 2) we “borrowed” a suitable match from another pool (pool 1) that differed only in terms of the grade span. In the second case (pool 10), we expanded the comparison pool to include schools that had opened in the 2005–06 school year as well as those that had opened in the 2006–07 school year and reran the analyses.

Some of the pools required modifications to the procedure. Pools 10 and 13 had only two years of data prior to the implementation year, so we used only one prior-year score in the regression, rather than two.¹² Pool 2, with only four schools (one EXCELErator plus three potential comparison schools), was too small for the regression, so we selected the matches simply based on the actual prior-year (spring 2006) index. Pool 3, too, had only four schools, and, in addition, the schools in pool 3 were missing data on most of the outcome measures because they had not yet been open long enough to have outcomes pertaining to the upper grade levels.¹³ Thus, for pool 3, we selected the matches simply based on schools’ actual 9th- and 10th-grade test score averages in 2005–06. Finally, in pool 5 (Denver), one of the EXCELErator schools was initially matched with two town/rural schools that seemed like poor matches in terms of enrollment size and demographics. For better face validity, we decided to disallow those matches and instead took the next-nearest schools that were not classified as town or rural.¹⁴

Similarity Between EXCELErator Schools and the Selected Comparison Schools

After we selected the comparison schools, we conducted *t*-tests on each demographic and outcome variable, comparing the EXCELErator schools to the comparison schools, as a check on the overall similarity of the two groups in the preimplementation years. Separate *t*-tests were done for each variable in each preimplementation year in each locale but not for each pool.¹⁵

Appendix B contains the results of all the *t*-tests. In all three locales, the EXCELErator schools and the selected comparison schools were very similar on nearly every variable; very few of the *t*-tests revealed statistically significant differences between the two groups. The following is a brief summary of the findings.

¹¹ Selection of nearest-above and nearest-below neighbors (as opposed to, say, the two nearest neighbors, regardless of whether they were above or below) helped enhance the overall balance, or similarity, between the selected comparison schools and the EXCELErator schools on the preimplementation measures.

¹² Also, for schools in pool 10, the composite index was composed solely of FCAT scores because several of the schools were missing data on the other outcomes due to the gradual building up of the included grade levels.

¹³ All four schools opened in 2004–05 with only a 9th grade and added the upper grades, one by one, in successive years.

¹⁴ Effectively this meant that in Colorado, we disallowed matches to schools classified as being in rural areas or towns because none of the other three EXCELErator schools had been matched to town/rural schools. Viewed this way, the potential pool consisted of 80 schools rather than 176.

¹⁵ In any given *t*-test for any given year, we omitted EXCELErator schools that had already implemented the program in that year or earlier years, along with their matched comparison schools. This was because we wanted to check the balance between the two groups only in the preimplementation years.

Chicago. There were no significant differences between EXCELErator and comparison schools, even at the $p < .10$ level. However, it is worth noting that the sample size was small (12 schools total in the 2006–07 year comparisons, 24 schools total in in the 2005–06 and 2004–05 year comparisons, and 21 schools total in the 2003–04 year comparisons).

Colorado. There were no significant differences between EXCELErator and comparison schools at $p < .05$, although as with Chicago, the sample size was quite small (12 schools total in all years). The only significant difference at $p < .10$ was for city location; all four EXCELErator schools were classified as being located in a city (not surprising, as all were in Denver), while only half of the comparison schools were so classified, with the rest being classified as suburban.

Florida High Schools. The N 's on these comparisons were much larger, ranging from 63 to 111 depending on the year and the variable. Accordingly, differences were more likely to register as significant. The significant differences were as follows:

- There were highly significant differences in urbanicity, with the EXCELErator schools much more likely to be classified as being in a city and much less likely to have a town/rural classification.
- In 2005–06 and earlier years, the EXCELErator schools had marginally significantly higher percentages of black students than did the comparison schools. This may be attributable to the presence of the Duval County EXCELErator schools in the comparisons for the earlier years. Duval County has one of the highest percentages of black students in all of Florida, particularly among the larger counties.
- The EXCELErator schools were significantly lower on the percentage of previous-year graduates continuing their education in 2007–08 ($p < .05$), 2006–07 ($p < .01$), and 2005–06 ($p < .10$).
- The EXCELErator schools were significantly higher on the percentage of students taking at least one AP exam in 2007–08 ($p < .05$) and 2006–07 ($p < .10$).
- The EXCELErator schools were significantly higher on the percentage of students taking P/N in all years.

Florida Middle Schools. There were no significant differences between the groups at $p < .05$. The only significant difference at $p < .10$ was for city location; 36 percent of the EXCELErator schools were classified as being located in a city, while only 21 percent of the comparison schools were.

We did not deem any of the identified differences serious enough to warrant reselection of the comparison schools. However, it is worth noting that—as shown by the t -tests—although the schools were very well matched on the outcome index, they were not necessarily perfectly matched on each individual outcome measure constituting the index.

Impact Analysis Strategy

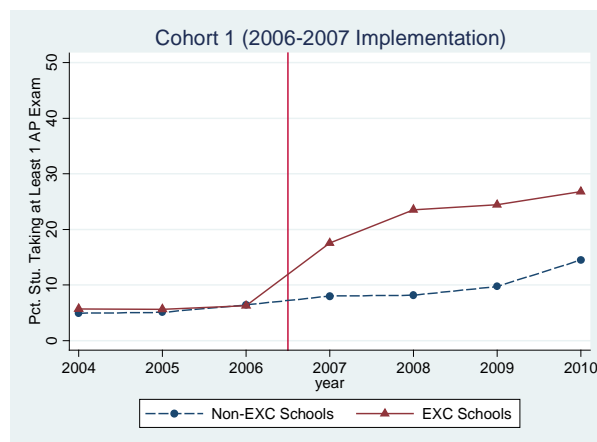
With the comparison schools selected and finalized, we were able to conduct the actual analyses of EXCEerator impact. We conducted separate analyses for individual outcome measures, not for the composite index used in the comparison group selection. Also, unlike in the comparison group selection, schools in all the locales were combined together; we did not do separate analyses for each locale or any of the separate selection pools, although we did do separate analyses for the high schools and the middle schools.

Time-Series Graphs

We began by examining the descriptive statistics for each outcome in each year, disaggregated by group (EXCEerator schools versus comparison schools) and (for the high schools) by cohort. We used these descriptive statistics to construct time-series graphs that reveal at a glance how each group is performing over time. A vertical line represents the time of EXCEerator implementation for the program schools so that we can easily see how each group performed in the preimplementation years and in the postimplementation years.

The general pattern we would hope to see in such graphs, if the program is having the desired effect, is similarity of the two trend lines on the left side of the vertical line (suggesting that we were successful in selecting comparison schools that were similar to the treatment schools prior to implementation) but then, on the right side of the line, a divergence between the groups, particularly a sharp uptick for the treatment schools while the comparison schools hold steady, continuing on their preimplementation trajectory. A near-perfect example is shown in Figure 2.1, which was our finding for the percentage of students taking at least one AP exam for the 2006–07 EXCEerator cohort and their comparison schools. (See Chapter 4.)

Figure 2.1. Example of a Time-Series Graph



As useful and illustrative as the descriptive-based time-series graphs are, they do not provide a statistical test of whether any differences we see between EXCEerator and non-EXCEerator (or pre-EXCEerator) schools are statistically significant (i.e., unlikely to have occurred by chance). They also do not summarize the effects of the program across all the cohorts—either overall or by years of implementation. In addition, they do not account for basic differences

among individual schools, which also may be related the outcomes of interest. Using a single statistical model, however, we can accomplish all of these things.

Statistical Analysis: Dosage Model

The statistical model we used for the high schools analysis is one that gauges the effects of the EXCEerator program based on the amount of time that schools have been participating in the program—in a sense, the “dosage” of EXCEerator that schools have had. Three different cohorts of high schools adopted the EXCEerator program: the first cohort in the 2006–07 school year, the second cohort in the 2007–08 school year, and the third cohort in the 2008–09 school year. Thus, schools in these different cohorts can be expected to be at different stages of maturity of program implementation, and we would be unlikely to see the same impact across all three cohorts without taking into account how long they have been participating in the program. We therefore employed a regression analysis technique that could statistically model the effects of the program after one year of implementation, after two years, and after three years.

The general equation for this model is in Appendix C. Each record in the data is a school in a particular year. Aside from inclusion of first-year, second-year, and third-year effects terms, two other things are noteworthy about the model. The first is the inclusion of terms for each school year; these represent systematic variation over time in the outcome of interest across the schools in the sample. The second is the inclusion of fixed effects for each school. These capture (and control for) characteristics of individual schools that remain more or less stable over time, such as (in most cases) schools’ general demographic composition and achievement level.

Statistical Analysis: Level-of-Implementation Model

The dosage model was well suited for the analysis of the EXCEerator high schools. The middle schools, however, all implemented EXCEerator in the 2008–09 school year, so all had the same “dosage” as of any given postimplementation year; in particular, by the 2009–10 school year, all had experienced the program for two years. We did examine the first-year and second-year effects of the program for these middle schools. However, we also had data on the *extent* to which schools were implementing EXCEerator in the 2008–09 and 2009–10 school years, so we were able to use these data to distinguish the effects displayed by higher implementers versus lower implementers.

Our data on the level of implementation in the 2008–09 school year came from the “proxy measure” administered to the EXCEerator district coaches in the summer of 2009; coaches rated each EXCEerator school on the degree of EXCEerator implementation along several different dimensions.¹⁶ We averaged each school’s ratings across the dimensions, statistically adjusted the ratings to account for severity differences among raters, and thereby arrived at an implementation rating for each school. Schools at or above the median rating were designated as high implementers, while schools below the median rating were designated as low implementers.

¹⁶ We refer to this measure as the “proxy” measure because it was in lieu of a canceled survey of school staff members.

We had two separate sources of data on the level of implementation in the 2009–10 school year. The first was the proxy measure, which we administered again in the summer of 2010. However, for this second year of proxy measure data, we were unable to make adjustments for severity differences among raters and could use only unadjusted implementation ratings. Again, we divided at the median to designate “high” and “low” implementers.

The second source of data on the 2009–10 implementation was the survey administered to all EXCEerator schools in the spring of 2010. The results of this survey were summarized in Stancavage et al. 2011. We constructed a school-level implementation index from survey responses to questions about professional development (principal and counselor), course offerings, English and mathematics curriculum, familiarity with the College Board Standards for College Success, and attitudes/perceptions about the school’s culture of college readiness. As with the proxy measure-based index, we designated schools as high or low implementing based on where their survey index values fell in relation to the median. Appendix D provides further detail on the construction and characteristics of each of the implementation indexes.

Our analysis looked at the effects for high implementer middle schools and low implementer middle schools as compared with nonimplementer (and preimplementer) middle schools. Appendix C contains the general equation for this model. As with the dosage model, we included fixed effects for years and for schools. We ran two separate sets of analyses: one using the implementation ratings derived from the proxy measure for both years, and one using proxy measure ratings for 2008–09 and survey index ratings for 2009–10.

We also had 2009 and 2010 implementation data for the high schools. However, we had no data on level of implementation in the 2006–07 or 2007–08 school years for schools that adopted EXCEerator prior to the 2008–09 school year. Hence, in level-of-implementation analyses for the high schools, postimplementation data pertaining to 2006–07 (for cohort 1) and 2007–08 (for cohorts 1 and 2) had to be excluded, causing a substantial loss of data.

In early work, we nevertheless conducted some of these analyses (Holtzman & Stancavage 2010). However, we found that the results from the high school level-of-implementation analyses were typically quite consistent with results from the dosage analysis; this was not surprising given that schools’ 2009 implementation ratings were positively correlated with their amount of time in the program. (In other words, schools that implemented EXCEerator earlier generally had higher 2009 implementation ratings than did schools that implemented EXCEerator more recently.) Accordingly, the effects for high implementers tended to be similar to the third-year effects, while the effects for low implementers tended to be similar to first-year effects. Because of this, and because the level-of-implementation models do not use all the available data, we elected not to continue these models in our Year 2 high school analyses.

Balancing the Data

Results from the analyses are more interpretable if the analyses always include intact “trios” of each EXCEerator school plus its two comparison schools. Data with all the trios intact are considered to be “balanced,” whereas if any of the schools are missing data, then those schools would drop out of the analysis, jeopardizing the balance. Even though, prior to matching, we had

screened out the sample schools that were missing data on state- and locally-reported outcomes, our data set still had some missing values. This was most common for the schools' average SAT scores because schools that had no one take the test in a given year could not, by definition, have an average score for that year. Such records (for a school in a particular year) would thereby be omitted from the analyses. To keep the data "balanced" for any given outcome analysis, we also dropped the companion schools' records for those years. For instance, if either an EXCEerator school or a comparison school had no one take the SAT in 2006 and thus had no average SAT score in 2006, we excluded from the SAT score analysis the 2006 SAT scores for the two schools matched to the school with the missing data. Accordingly, none of the three schools in the trio (EXCEerator school plus its two comparison schools) would have 2006 data for the SAT score analysis, though they could still be part of the overall SAT score analyses if all members of the trio had average SAT scores for other years.

We also required schools to have at least some preimplementation year data on an outcome to be included in the analysis of that outcome. That is, if any school was missing data on an outcome in *every* preimplementation year, then that school was dropped entirely from the analysis of that outcome, along with its two companion schools. There were few such cases, usually associated with the recently opened schools.

Summary

In summary, we selected two comparison schools for each EXCEerator school using a regression-based method and then conducted a CITS analysis to detect the effects of the EXCEerator program for schools that adopted it. Subsequent chapters present the results of the CITS analyses for each of the individual outcome measures.

Chapter 3

Graduation and Dropout Rates

In recent years, high school graduation rates and dropout rates have become increasingly prominent topics in discussions of educational policy and improvement. Mounting evidence on the importance of graduating from high school in improving students' life chances and the costs to the nation of dropouts (as well as increasing attention to how graduation and dropout rates are calculated and new evidence that some localities' graduation rates may be lower than previously believed) have been drivers of the new dialogue on graduation and dropout rates (Richmond, 2009). The new emphasis on the importance of "college and career readiness" has also drawn attention to high school graduation and dropout rates.

Clearly, graduation and dropout rates are strongly relevant to CRS goals—perhaps more so than any other outcome except college enrollment and persistence. Moreover, the centrality of these outcomes is reflected by their placement at the top of the list of EXCEerator's stated objectives:

- Increase the graduation rate.
- Reduce the dropout rate.

For this reason, graduation and dropout rates are the first outcomes examined in our evaluation of EXCEerator effectiveness. The rate data that we used in the analysis were obtained from publicly available data files found on the websites of the Illinois, Colorado, and Florida departments of education; in other words, they are the state-reported data on school-level graduation and dropout rates. The analyses have been adjusted, as described later, to take account of possible differences in the methods by which the different jurisdictions calculated these rates at each point in time.

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

We first present the time-series graphs for the EXCEerator and the comparison schools, which graphically depict how schools in the two groups have changed over time, particularly between the preimplementation and postimplementation periods. Each point on the graph is the mean across all schools in the group in a particular year.

Figure 3.1 presents the graduation rate graphs, and Figure 3.2 presents the dropout rate graphs.¹⁷ The descriptive statistics from which these graphs were constructed, including not only the means but also the *N*'s and standard deviations, are in Appendix E.

¹⁷ To save space, particularly on the graphs, our convention throughout this report is to refer to the years of outcomes by the calendar year in which the school year concludes because most of the outcomes we examine come from the spring of the school year. (Graduation occurs in the spring; AP exams are administered in the spring, and so forth.) For example, the 2007 graduation rate is the graduation rate for the 2006–07 school year. However, we refer to the cohorts by the full school year because program implementation began in the fall. Cohort 1 implemented EXCEerator in 2006–07; cohort 2 implemented EXCEerator in 2007–08, and cohort 3 implemented EXCEerator in 2008–09.

Figure 3.1. Graduation Rates Over Time for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

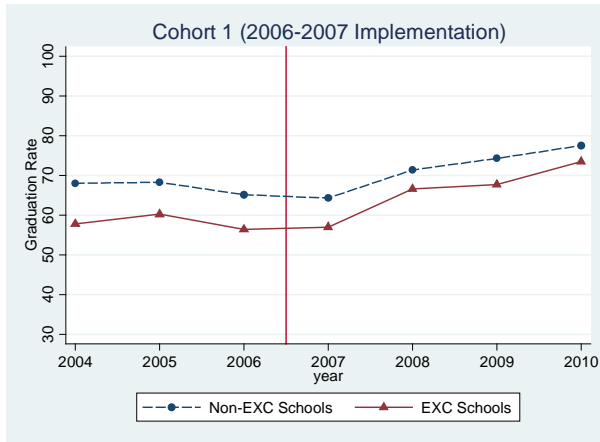
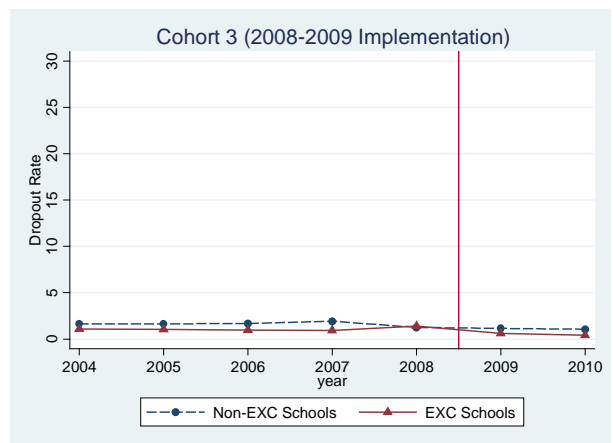
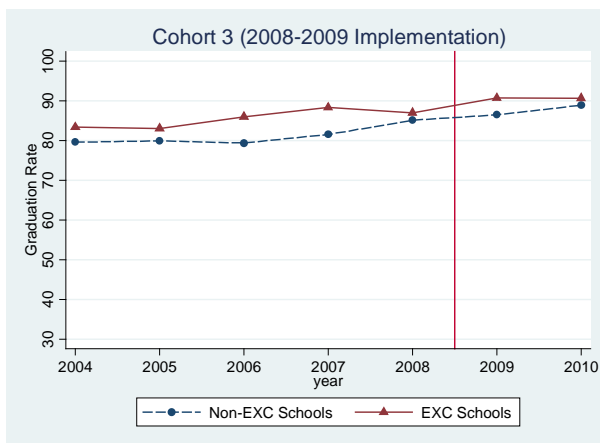
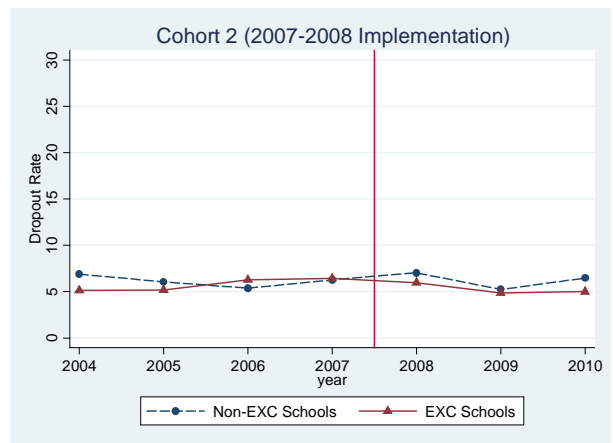
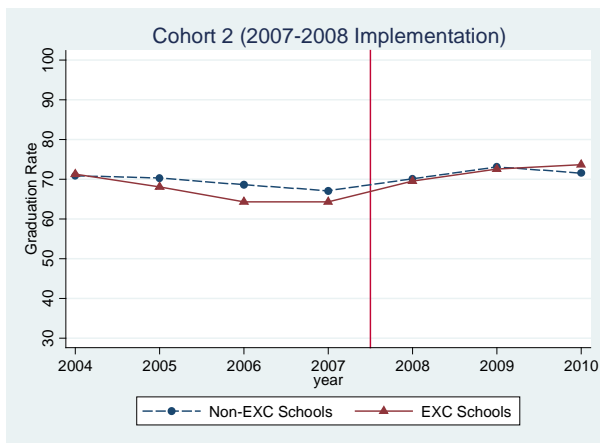
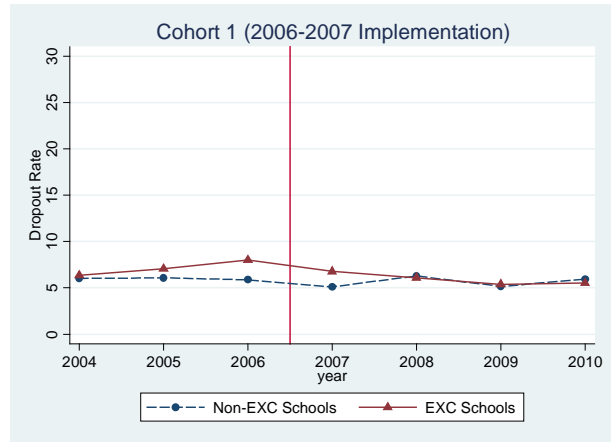


Figure 3.2. Dropout Rates Over Time for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



The graph labeled Cohort 1 in Figure 3.1 illustrates the graduation rate trajectories for the first cohort of EXCELErator schools and associated comparison schools. For this particular cohort, the comparison schools have somewhat higher graduation rates than the EXCELErator schools during the preimplementation years.¹⁸ The trends for the two sets of schools seem to follow similar paths from 2004 onward, but the gap narrows in the years following implementation (represented by the vertical line). Between 2004 and 2010, the mean graduation rate for the comparison schools grows nearly 10 points, but the EXCELErator schools' mean graduation rate grows nearly 16 points over this period. Moreover, the EXCELErator schools end up, in 2010, with a higher graduation rate (73 percent) than the comparison schools start with in 2004.

The graph labeled Cohort 2 shows the graduation rate trajectories for the second cohort of EXCELErator and comparison schools. Although the two groups of schools start out in 2004 at the same place (71 percent), the EXCELErator schools lose ground, in relation to the comparison schools, in 2005, 2006, and 2007—all preimplementation years. In the three years following implementation, however, the EXCELErator schools regain ground and then surpass the comparison schools in 2010 (74 percent graduating at EXCELErator schools versus 72 percent graduating at comparison schools).

The graduation rate trajectories for the third cohort and comparisons are provided in the graph labeled Cohort 3. The graduation rates for this cohort of EXCELErator schools rise steadily throughout the period of analysis, with an increase from 83 percent to 87 percent during the five-year preimplementation period and a further increase to 91 percent in the two years following implementation. During the same time span, the comparison schools show similar increases, although the timing of the increases appears to lag by a year or two. One may note, however, that the graduation rates in this graph are considerably higher than in the previous two graphs for both groups. Recall that this cohort consists of the Hillsborough districtwide EXCELErator implementation and includes schools that were historically higher performing than those targeted for cohorts 1 and 2. The generally higher performance of the cohort 3 schools (and their comparisons) will be seen in most of the outcomes discussed throughout this report.

Looking next at the *dropout rate trajectories* (Figure 3.2), we see that the cohort 1 EXCELErator schools appear to be on a slight upward trend for dropout rates in the preimplementation years (while the cohort 1 comparison schools hold steady) but the trend reverses following implementation. In 2010, the EXCELErator schools, for the first time, have a marginally lower dropout rate than the comparison schools: 5.6 percent compared to 5.9 percent.

The trend for cohort 2 shows the EXCELErator dropout rate rising during the preimplementation years and falling in the three years following implementation. However, the mean rate in 2010 is essentially unchanged from the mean rate in 2004. During this same period, the comparison

¹⁸ As discussed in Chapter 2, comparison schools were matched to EXCELErator schools based on preimplementation values for the composite outcome index. This strategy does not guarantee that triplets of matched schools will have exactly the same values on each individual outcome variable in the years prior to implementation, although there were, in fact, very few statistically significant differences between the total group of EXCELErator schools and the total group of comparison schools on any of these measures.

schools show no clear pattern of increase or decline in dropout rates, and they also end up in 2010 very close to where they began in 2004.

Cohort 3 shows slight decreases in the dropout rates for both groups of schools, despite the fact that rates for both groups are quite low at the start of the comparison period. For EXCEerator schools, the decline seems timed with the two years of postimplementation, whereas the decline appears to start a year earlier for the comparison group.

Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

The statistical results analyzing the effects of EXCEerator dosage on graduation rate and dropout rate are presented in Table 3.1.¹⁹ Note that these results focus on the impact of successive years of EXCEerator implementation, but, unlike Figures 3.1 and 3.2, they do not disaggregate by cohort.

Table 3.1. EXCEerator Dosage Results for Graduation Rate and Dropout Rate, Coefficients (Robust SE)

Variable	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate
[state × year effects suppressed; see Appendix F]		
EXCEerator, first-year effect	-0.49 (1.32)	0.04 (0.43)
EXCEerator, second-year effect	0.09 (1.40)	-0.39 (0.48)
EXCEerator, third-year effect	4.18* (1.87)	-1.19 (0.78)
EXCEerator, fourth-year effect	8.03** (2.45)	-2.49** (0.82)
Constant	73.57*** (0.51)	4.23*** (0.21)
Sigma_u	11.32	3.98
Sigma_e	5.86	2.09
Rho	0.79	0.78
N (schools)	144	147
N (observations)	975	1,008

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

¹⁹ Because the different states may have different ways of calculating their graduation and dropout rates, and because states may have changed their calculation methods during the period under study, we augment the basic regression equation described in Appendix C for the statistical analysis. Instead of including a set of dummy variables indicating the year, which represent systematic variation in the outcome by year, we include a set of year × state dummy variables, so as to represent systematic variation over time *within each state*. Accordingly, there are 3 states × 7 years = 21 of these variables, although one year in each state must be omitted as the reference. Because these are not the main variables of interest, we suppress them from the tables of coefficients presented in this chapter.

For the graduation rate, there appears to be no effect of EXCELEerator in the first two years of implementation; that is, schools in the first and second year of EXCELEerator implementation have graduation rates that are no different than schools that are not in the program. Starting in the third year of implementation, however, we see statistically significant positive effects for participation: a 4.2 percentage point advantage over non-EXCELEerator schools in the third year and an 8.0 percentage point advantage in the fourth year. It appears, then, that after taking into account the school and state \times year fixed effects, the EXCELEerator program is associated with increased graduation rates starting in the third year of implementation.²⁰

For dropout rate (second column of Table 3.1), we again see no significant effect in the first year of implementation. In the second and third years of implementation, we see increasingly negative but still nonsignificant effects. (Unlike with most outcome indicators, the goal with dropout rates is a decrease, so a negative coefficient indicates change in the desired direction.) In the fourth year, the decrease is 2.5 percentage points, a statistically significant decline. So, there is some evidence that the EXCELEerator program is helping schools reduce their dropout rates, especially when the program has been in place for four years.

Summary of Findings

The EXCELEerator program appears to be having the desired effects in raising graduation rates and lowering dropout rates. These effects are most evident after three or four years of EXCELEerator participation, although there may be some confounding between cohort effects and dosage effects. EXCELEerator schools in the large third cohort (which had reached their second year of implementation in 2010) were quite high achieving prior to entering the program. These schools continued to make modest improvements in mean graduation and dropout rates during the years of program implementation, but program impact was not evident because similar improvements were also seen for schools in the cohort 3 comparison group.

²⁰ The year 1 report found a significant positive effect on graduation rates starting in the *second* year after implementation. The results this year probably reflect the influence of the large third cohort of EXCELEerator schools, which now has two years of postimplementation data and, as can be seen in Figure 3.1, has had mean graduation rates that track much the same as the graduation rates for its comparison schools.

Chapter 4

Advanced Placement Exam: Participation and Performance

AP courses are one of the major avenues by which students can be exposed to rigorous, college-level work while they are still in high school. Several research studies have shown that participation in AP courses and success on AP exams are strong predictors of college performance (Dougherty, Mellor, & Jian, 2006; Geiser & Santelices, 2004; Hargrove, Godin, & Dodd, 2008). Accordingly, AP course and exam participation is a key element of the EXCEerator program. Numerous AP-related resources have been provided to EXCEerator schools and students, such as the payment of AP exam fees for students and the provision of AP-related professional development for teachers. Accordingly, five of the program’s nine “end of project” objectives pertain to AP courses and examinations:

1. Increase the number of AP courses offered in each school.
2. Increase the representation of underrepresented groups in AP courses until student participation in AP courses reflects the demographic distribution of each school.
3. Increase the percentage of graduating seniors in each school who have completed at least one AP course and exam.
4. Increase the percentage of graduating seniors who score a 3 or higher on at least one AP exam.
5. Increase the percentage of graduating seniors in each school who take AP courses who score a 3 or higher on at least three AP exams.

For this analysis, we obtained from the College Board data on AP exam participation and scores for all students at EXCEerator and comparison schools from 2004 to 2010. From these data, we computed school-level counts of students (a) taking, (b) scoring 3 or higher, and (c) scoring 2 or higher on each of the following:

- Any AP exam in any subject area
- Any AP English exam (English language and/or English literature)
- Any AP calculus exam (AB and/or BC)
- Any AP STEM exam (any biology, calculus, chemistry, computer science, environmental science, physics, or statistics AP exam)

We converted these counts to percentages by dividing each count by total school enrollment in Grades 9–12. Our impact analysis then focused on school percentages taking and passing AP exams in each area.

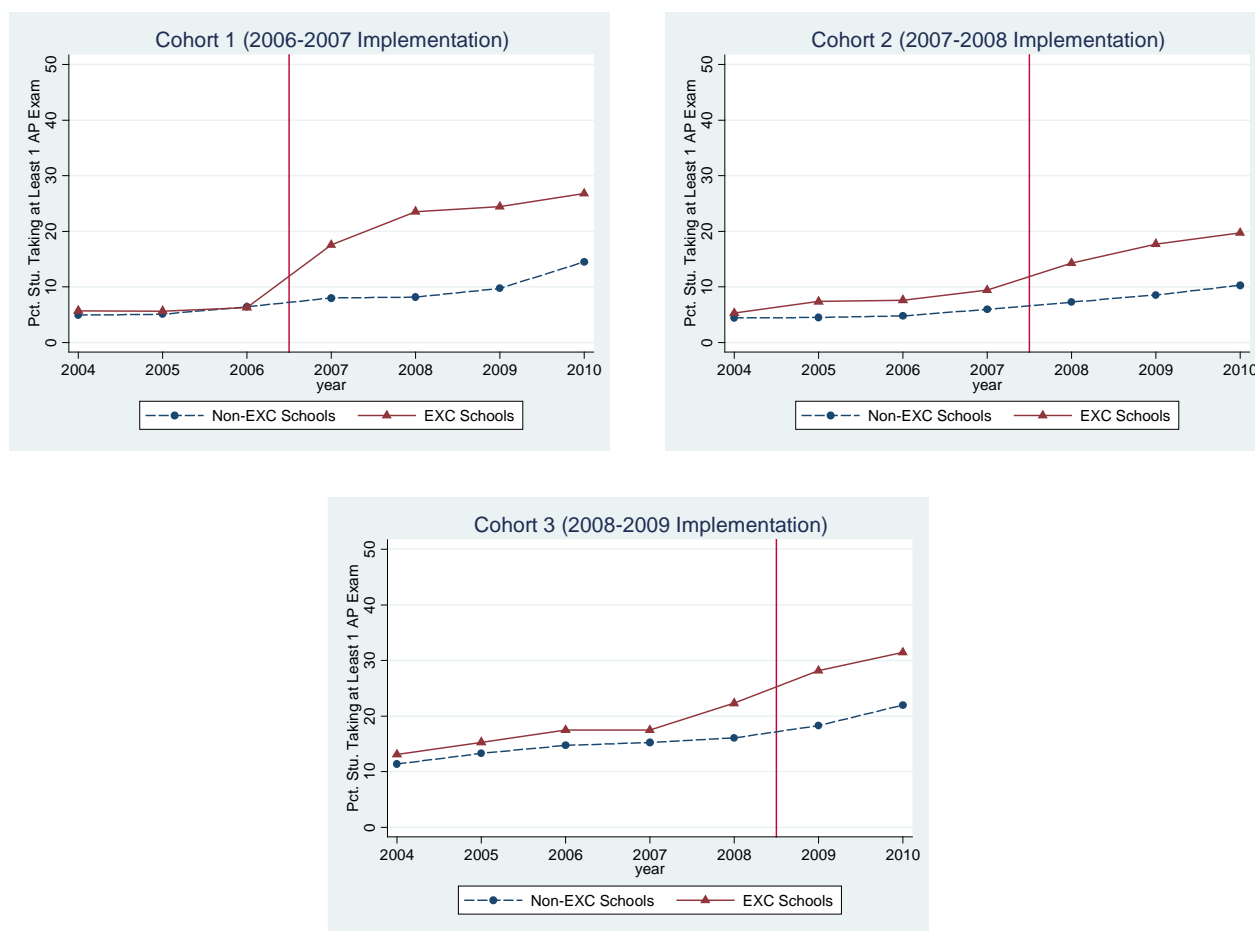
The Percentage of Students Participating in AP Exams

We first look at results pertaining to the school percentages of students *taking* AP exams.

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

Figure 4.1 presents the time-series graphs for the three EXCEerator cohorts on the schoolwide percentages of students taking at least one AP exam in any subject area. (See Appendix E for the descriptive statistics from which these graphs, and all others in this chapter, were constructed.)

Figure 4.1. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



For cohort 1, we see that the two groups of schools are identical prior to implementation, but after implementation, the EXCEerator schools display an enormous increase. The comparison schools, by contrast, continue on their preimplementation trajectory until the final study year (2010), when they also experience a sharper uptick in AP exam takers.

From the last preimplementation year (2006) to the first postimplementation year (2007), the mean percentage of cohort 1 students in EXCEerator schools taking at least one AP exam goes from 6 percent to 18 percent—almost tripling the rate. Exam-taking rates continue to rise, although not so steeply, during successive years of implementation—ending at a mean AP participation rate of 27 percent in 2010. Comparison group schools, by contrast, have a 2010 participation rate of 14 percent.

The second EXCEerator cohort also displays an upward divergence from the comparison group, although the rate increases (5 points in the first postimplementation year, 3 points in the second year, and 2 points in the third year) are not as large as for the first cohort. Even so, the rate more than doubles from 2007 (last preimplementation year) to 2010 (third postimplementation year).

The third EXCEerator cohort also displays a divergence from the comparison group, but, interestingly, this divergence appears to begin in 2008, the year prior to implementation. Because all the schools in this cohort are in Hillsborough, which already had four schools in the second EXCEerator cohort, this may reflect a general district commitment to college readiness strategies during this period. In any case, the EXCEerator-comparison group gap increases further in the first year after implementation and then stabilizes, with the two groups of schools maintaining their relative positions (almost 10 points difference in participation rates) in 2010.

Figure 4.2 is similar to Figure 4.1 except that the outcome is the percentage of students taking any AP English exam. In terms of the pre-post differences for the EXCEerator schools, and the postimplementation differences between the EXCEerator schools and the comparison schools, the three graphs more or less mirror those in Figure 4.1. In other words, after the implementation of EXCEerator, program schools experienced growth in the percentages of students taking AP English exams, compared to both the years before implementation and the comparison schools. (The percentages in Figure 4.2, however, are lower, as would be expected because we are now looking at a subset of AP exams instead of all AP exams: The vertical scale axis goes up to only 25 percent.)

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of students taking any AP calculus exam. The vertical axis scale maximum is only 5, so the percentages depicted are actually very small—about 1 or 2 percent for the first two cohorts and about 2 or 3 percent for the third cohort.²¹ Unsurprisingly, very low percentages of students take AP calculus, particularly when we are looking at percentages of the whole school enrollment.

That said, the graphs in Figure 4.3 follow a somewhat different pattern than those in Figures 4.1 and 4.2. For the first two cohorts, there is evidence of only a modest divergence from the comparison group in postimplementation AP calculus exam taking. For the third cohort, both program and comparison schools show modest gains from the preimplementation period but do not diverge from one another. It is also interesting that, for EXCEerator schools in all three cohorts (and comparison schools in cohort 3), the uptick in AP calculus exam taking seems to occur in 2010. If these upticks represent a real trend (and not just random variation in the trend lines), there may have been some other secular influence on AP calculus exam taking in that particular year.

²¹ We selected such a low maximum for this set of graphs so as to highlight the changes over time and the differences between the two groups.

Figure 4.2. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP English Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

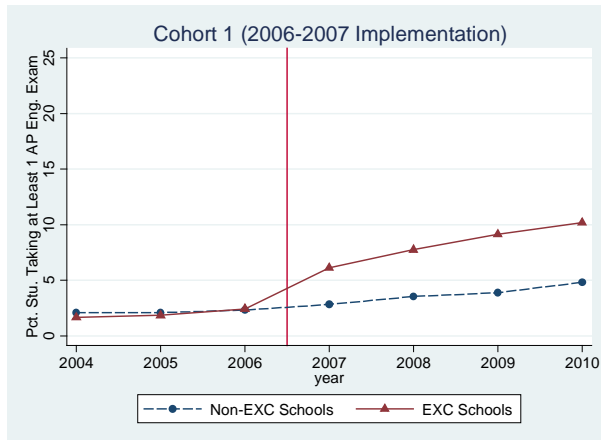
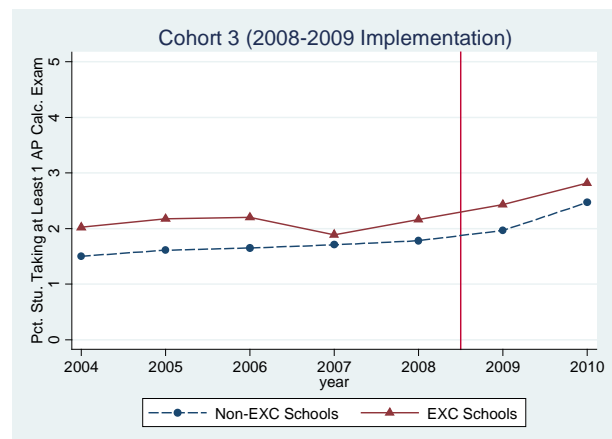
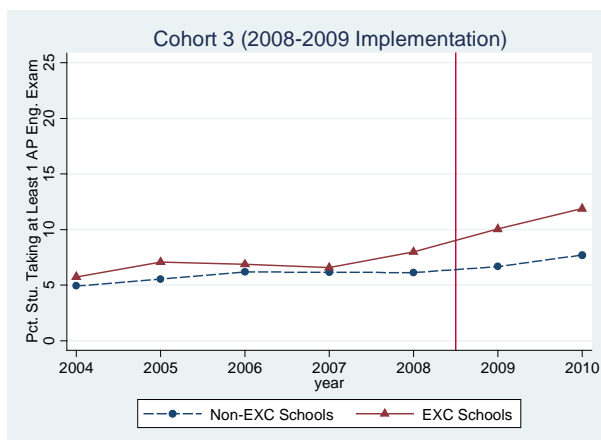
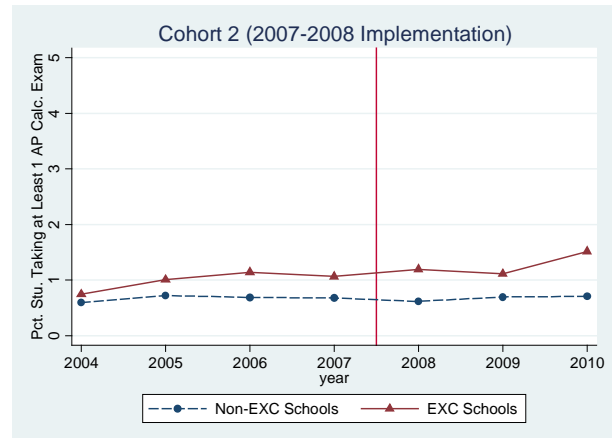
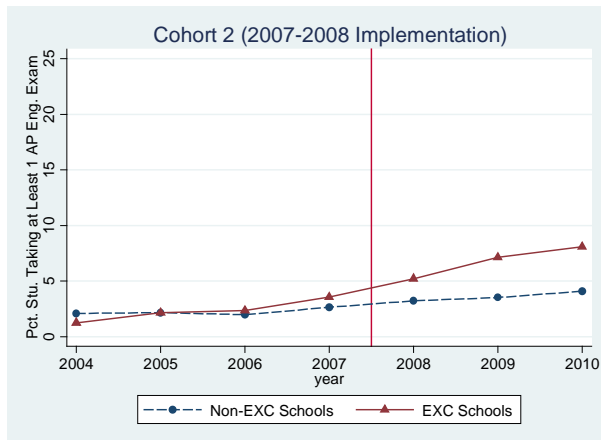
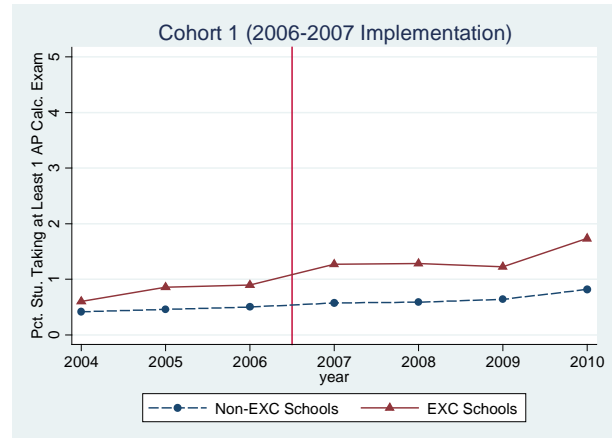
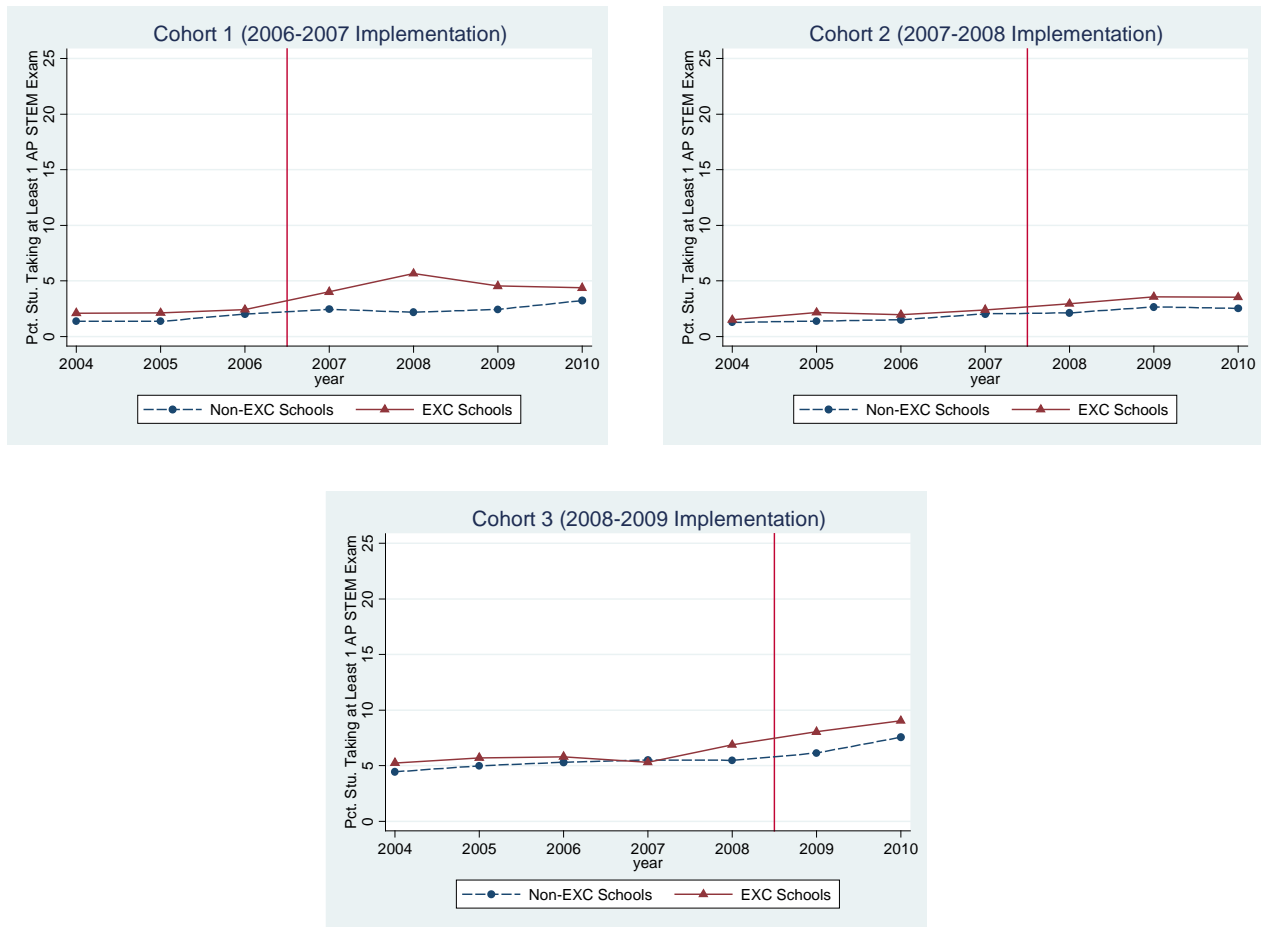


Figure 4.3. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Calculus Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Finally, Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of students taking any AP STEM exam. The Figure 4.4 vertical axis scale maximum is back to 25, as in Figure 4.2. All cohorts show modest upward trends in taking AP STEM exams, but only cohort 1 EXCEerator schools appear to have a point of inflection associated with program implementation, and these schools have a rate peak in 2008 that is not sustained (although 2009 and 2010 rates do not fall to preimplementation levels).

Figure 4.4. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP STEM Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

The results of the statistical analysis of the first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year effects of EXCEerator on AP exam participation are generally consistent with the patterns seen in the time-series graphs. The first column in Table 4.1 shows highly significant, large increases in the percentage of students taking at least one AP exam in any subject area in the first, second, third, and fourth years of EXCEerator implementation. The first-year increase is 6.5 percentage points, and about 2 additional points are added in the second year (making a cumulative total effect of 8.6 points for second-year schools). There are no additional gains for third-year schools (cumulative total effect is 8.4 points), but fourth-year effects show another increase, for a cumulative total effect of 11.0 points. Put simply, a school in its fourth year of EXCEerator

could expect, on average, to have about 11 percent more students taking at least one AP exam than if it had not joined the EXCELeRator program.

Table 4.1. EXCELeRator Dosage Results for the Percentage Taking AP Exams, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Any Subject	English	Calculus	STEM
Yr2005	1.08*** (0.26)	0.46*** (0.12)	0.15** (0.05)	0.29* (0.12)
Yr2006	2.13*** (0.3)	0.68*** (0.15)	0.18** (0.06)	0.54** (0.16)
Yr2007	3.81*** (0.41)	1.27*** (0.21)	0.23*** (0.06)	0.99*** (0.18)
Yr2008	5.17*** (0.49)	1.65*** (0.24)	0.27*** (0.08)	1.23*** (0.20)
Yr2009	6.48*** (0.56)	2.00*** (0.29)	0.35*** (0.09)	1.62*** (0.24)
Yr2010	9.08*** (0.70)	2.68*** (0.35)	0.66*** (0.12)	2.35*** (0.31)
EXCELeRator, first-year effect	6.50*** (0.88)	2.36*** (0.41)	0.22[†] (0.13)	0.96** (0.30)
EXCELeRator, second-year effect	8.62*** (1.12)	3.67*** (0.49)	0.19 (0.15)	1.49*** (0.39)
EXCELeRator, third-year effect	8.42*** (1.74)	4.40*** (0.75)	0.10 (0.16)	0.29 (0.48)
EXCELeRator, fourth-year effect	10.96*** (2.19)	5.46*** (1.24)	0.34 (0.47)	-0.22 (1.05)
Constant	7.66*** (0.33)	3.19*** (0.16)	0.99*** (0.05)	2.73*** (0.13)
Sigma_u	7.48	3.56	1.12	3.26
Sigma_e	3.85	1.84	0.61	1.56
Rho	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.81
N (schools)	147	147	147	147
N (observations)	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

For the percentage of students taking any English AP exam (second column in Table 4.1), the EXCELeRator first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year effects again are all highly significantly positive (although lower than for the effects on taking any AP exam, as would be expected). The benefit of being an EXCELeRator school in the first year of the program is 2.4 percentage points; by the second year, the benefit is 3.7 points; by the third year, it is 4.4 points; and by the fourth year, it is 5.5 points.

For the percentage of students taking any calculus AP exam (third column in Table 4.1), all of the effects are positive, but only the first-year effect, at .22 percentage points, is even marginally significant. Finally, for the percentage of students taking any AP STEM exam (fourth column in Table 4.1), a somewhat more perplexing pattern emerges. There are statistically significant

positive first-year and second-year effects (effects of 1.0 and 1.5, respectively), but the effects become nonsignificant in the third year and negative (but still nonsignificant) in the fourth year.

The Percentage of Students Scoring 3 or Higher on AP Exams

Of course, schools are not just interested in increasing the percentage of students in the school *taking* AP courses and exams; they also want to increase the percentage of students in the school who *pass* the exams (i.e., score at least a 3). In interpreting the graphs that follow, keep in mind that we calculated these percentages as the number of students passing the exams divided by the total school enrollment in Grades 9–12.²²

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

The graphs in Figure 4.5 suggest that the EXCEerator program is not having much of an impact on the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on any AP exam in cohort 1, In cohort 2, and particularly in cohort 3, there does appear to be a slight increase for the EXCEerator schools in the postimplementation period, as well as a slight widening of the gap with the comparison schools. A similar pattern for the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on any AP English exam can be seen in the three cohort graphs in Figure 4.6.

The graphs in Figure 4.7 do not show any increase in the percentage of EXCEerator or comparison students scoring 3 or higher on any AP calculus exam. Given that there was, effectively, no impact of the EXCEerator program on the percentage of students *taking* calculus exams, it would only be possible to see increases in the percentage of EXCEerator students scoring 3 or higher on the exams if the EXCEerator schools were increasing pass rates within successive, similarly sized, cohorts of exam takers.

The percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on any AP STEM exam are shown in Figure 4.8. Again, the graphs do not show increases in the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher in cohort 1 or cohort 2, and the modest increases in cohort 3 EXCEerator schools are matched by similar modest increases in the cohort 3 comparison schools.

²² Another perspective is gained by looking at the passing rates among students taking the exams (i.e., the number of students scoring 3 or higher divided by the number of students taking the exam). However, for that analysis, schools that had no one taking the exam in a given year would have to be omitted from the analysis for that year. Because many EXCEerator schools and comparison schools indeed had no exam takers in one or more years (particularly in the preimplementation years), the resulting data loss would be substantial. Thus, we elected not to pursue this analysis.

Figure 4.5. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

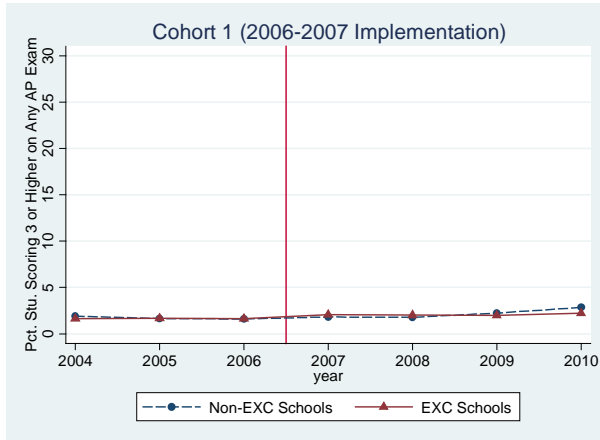


Figure 4.6. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP English Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

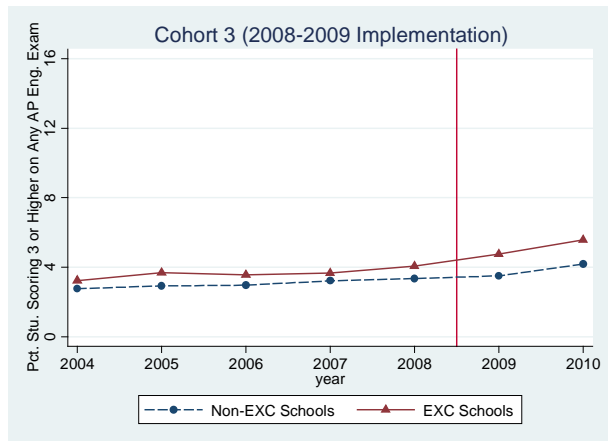
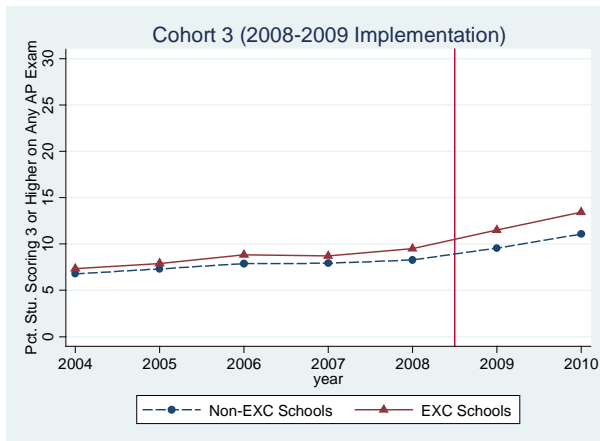
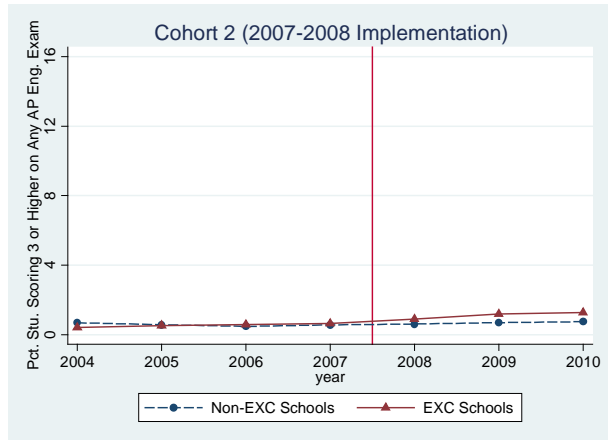
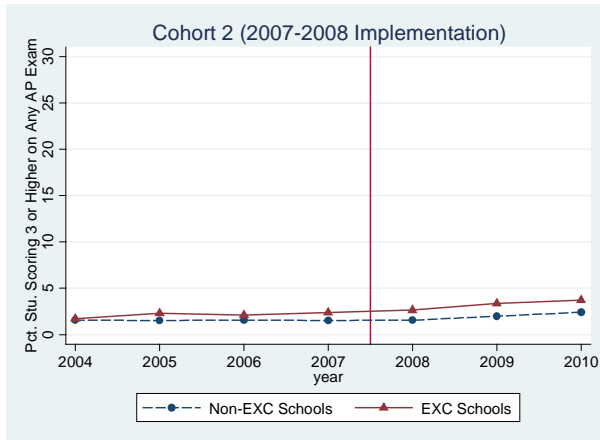
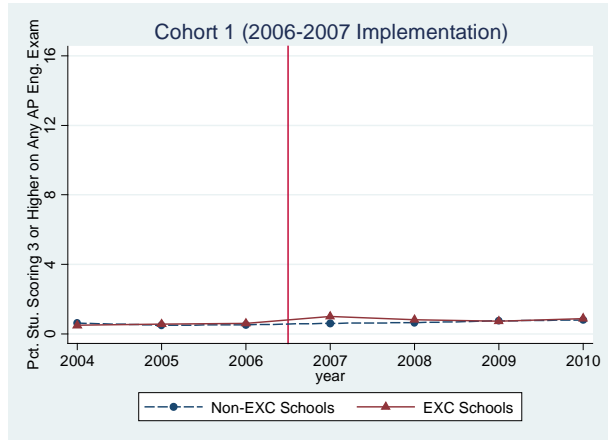


Figure 4.7. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9-12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP Calculus Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

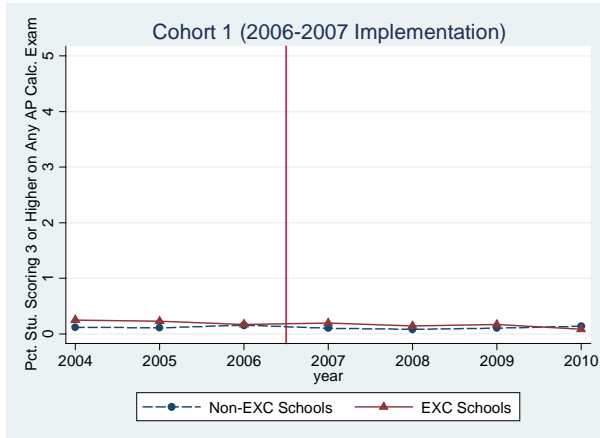
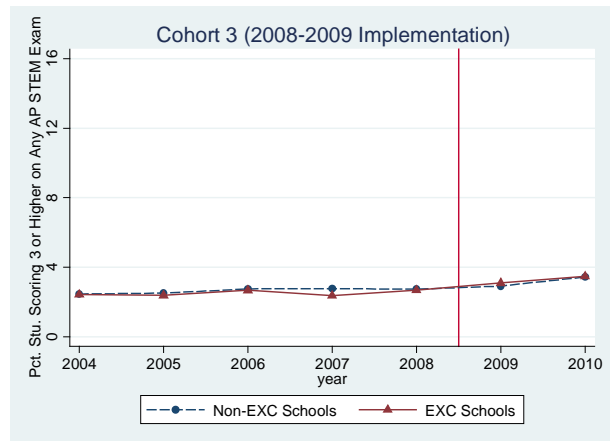
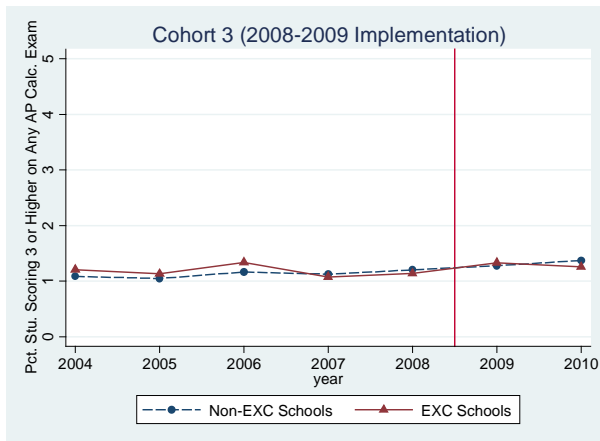
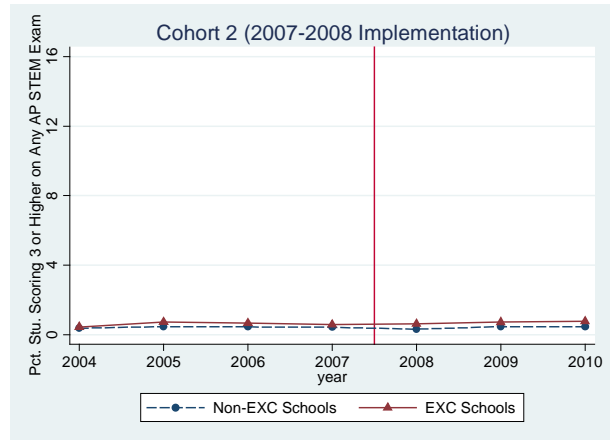
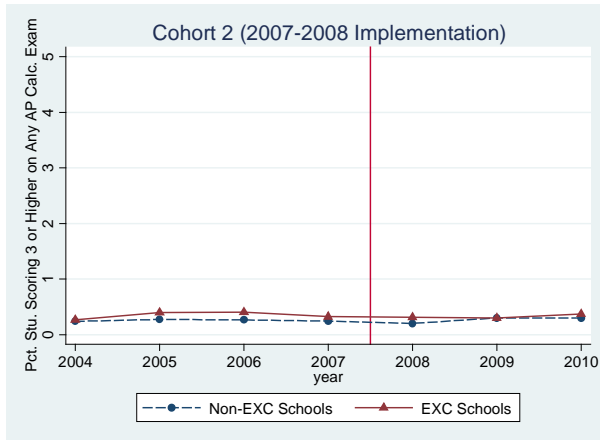
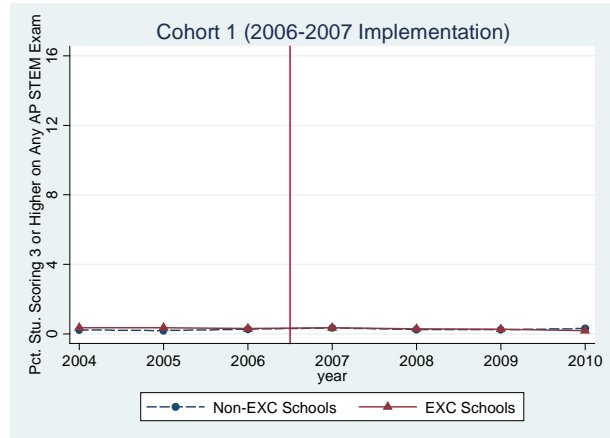


Figure 4.8. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9-12) Scoring 3 or Higher on any AP STEM Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

Table 4.2 presents the results of the statistical analysis of the effects of EXCEerator dosage on the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on AP exams. As noted earlier, these percentages were calculated as the number of students passing the exams divided by the total school enrollment in Grades 9–12.

Table 4.2. EXCEerator Dosage Results for the Percentage Scoring 3 or Higher on AP Exams, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Any Subject	English	Calculus	STEM
Yr2005	0.28** (0.10)	0.10 [†] (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)
Yr2006	0.54*** (0.13)	0.08 (0.06)	0.07 [†] (0.04)	0.17** (0.06)
Yr2007	0.84*** (0.18)	0.31** (0.10)	0.04 (0.04)	0.22** (0.07)
Yr2008	0.96*** (0.22)	0.37** (0.12)	0.06 (0.05)	0.20* (0.09)
Yr2009	1.85*** (0.31)	0.54*** (0.14)	0.15* (0.06)	0.36** (0.12)
Yr2010	3.05*** (0.38)	0.97*** (0.18)	0.20** (0.07)	0.65*** (0.15)
EXCEerator, first-year effect	0.95** (0.32)	0.52** (0.16)	0.01 (0.07)	0.18 (0.11)
EXCEerator, second-year effect	1.16** (0.42)	0.67** (0.22)	-0.09 (0.08)	0.19 (0.15)
EXCEerator, third-year effect	-0.66[†] (0.40)	-0.02 (0.19)	-0.14[†] (0.08)	-0.24[†] (0.14)
EXCEerator, fourth-year effect	-1.64*** (0.41)	-0.35 (0.23)	-0.29** (0.09)	-0.59*** (0.17)
Constant	3.72*** (0.16)	1.48*** (0.08)	0.56*** (0.03)	1.15*** (0.06)
Sigma_u	5.05	2.30	0.88	1.96
Sigma_e	1.53	0.77	0.35	0.61
Rho	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.91
N (schools)	147	147	147	147
N (observations)	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

For the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on any AP exam (in any subject), we see a statistically significant positive effect for schools in their first or second year of EXCEerator (effects of 1.0 and 1.2 respectively). However, the third- and fourth-year effects turn negative, and these effects are marginally significant in year 3 and significant in year 4.

The pattern of effects may represent some confounding of dosage and cohort because, as noted earlier, schools in the large third cohort tend to be less disadvantaged than schools in the earlier cohorts, and cohort 3 contributes only to the first- and second-year effects. Alternatively, the

results could indicate a substantive explanation, such as a decline in course quality by the later years of implementation, perhaps related to the observed influxes of students into AP courses in EXCEerator schools. For instance, courses might be larger than teachers can manage; some of the class sections might be taught by less experienced teachers; or some of the students who would not previously have taken the course are underprepared, requiring additional attention or remediation from the teacher at the expense of the other students. However, this is all speculation; we have no data with which to investigate these hypotheses.

It is interesting that the negative third- and fourth-year effects are not visible in Figure 4.5. Although the statistical results generally mirror what we see in the graphs, it is important to keep in mind that the regressions are not simple expressions of the descriptive data. In particular, the inclusion of the fixed effects for year and, even more importantly, for school, allow for the possibility of differing results.

The results for the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on any AP English exam, any AP calculus exam, and any AP STEM exam (second through fourth columns in Table 4.2) are all similar to the results for all subject areas: positive effects in the early years that turn negative in the later years of implementation. There is some variation with regard to which coefficients reach statistical significance, and the downturn for AP calculus starts in the second year of implementation rather than the third.

The Percentage of Students Scoring 2 or Higher on AP Exams

Finally, because so few students in either the EXCEerator schools or the comparison schools scored a 3 or higher on any of the AP exams, we look for differences across the two groups using a lower standard: scoring a 2 or higher. Even though most colleges will not award credit for a score of 2, this score does indicate some level of mastery of AP content.

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

For all three cohorts, the graphs in Figure 4.9 show postimplementation increases in the percentage of EXCEerator students scoring 2 or higher on any AP exam, and these increases cause the trend lines for EXCEerator schools to diverge from those of the comparison schools. In cohort 1, however, the uptick in students scoring 2 or higher is not sustained, so the EXCEerator and comparison school trend lines essentially reconverged in 2010. By 2010, the mean percentage of students in EXCEerator schools scoring 2 or higher on any AP exam is about 7 percent for cohort 1, 8 percent for cohort 2, and 21 percent for cohort 3, again highlighting the differences between cohort 3 and the earlier cohorts.

For the percentage of students scoring 2 or higher on any AP English exam, the graphs in Figure 4.10 suggest sustained postimplementation increases for the EXCEerator schools in all three cohorts, although cohort 1 schools lose some ground after the first year of implementation and do not pick up again until the fourth year.

Figure 4.9. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

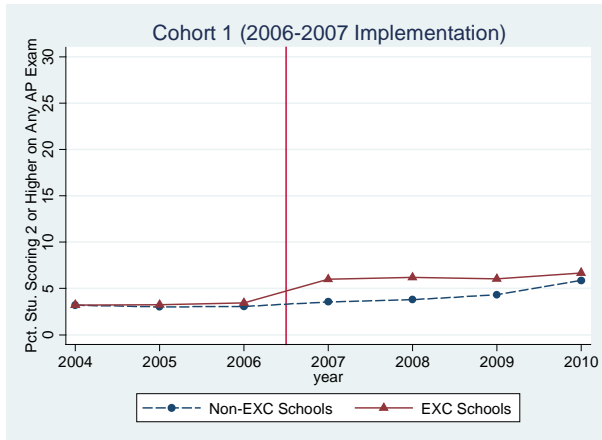
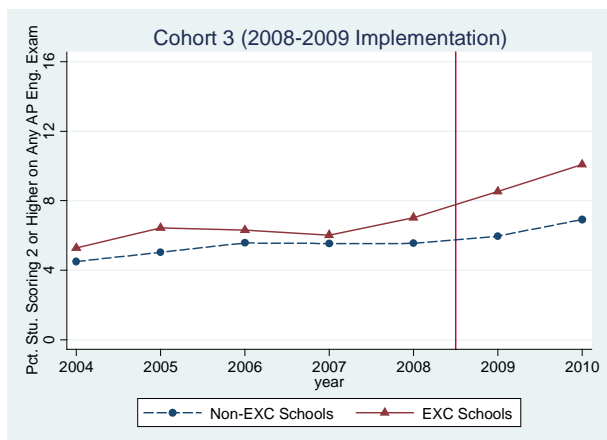
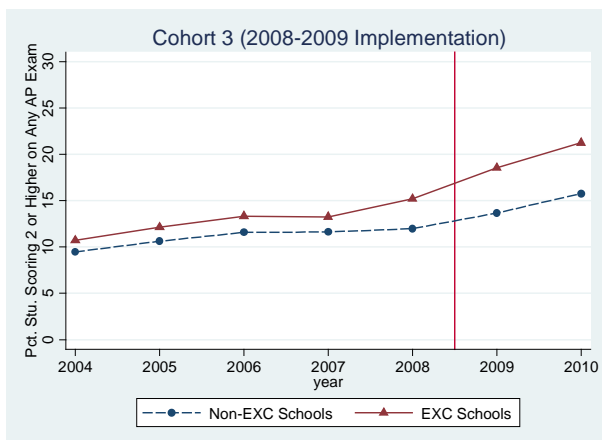
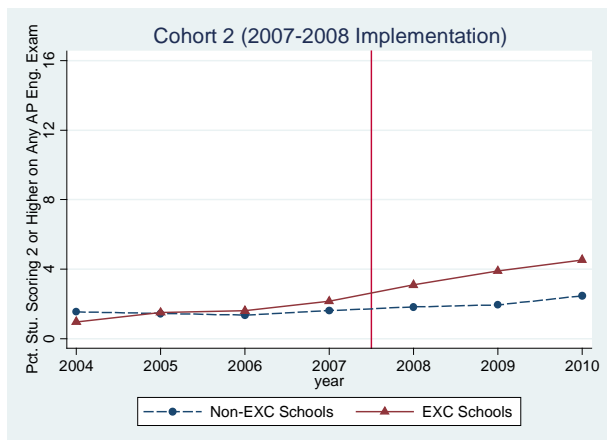
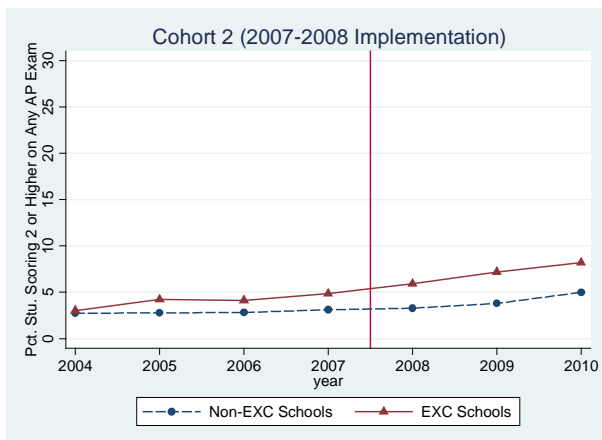
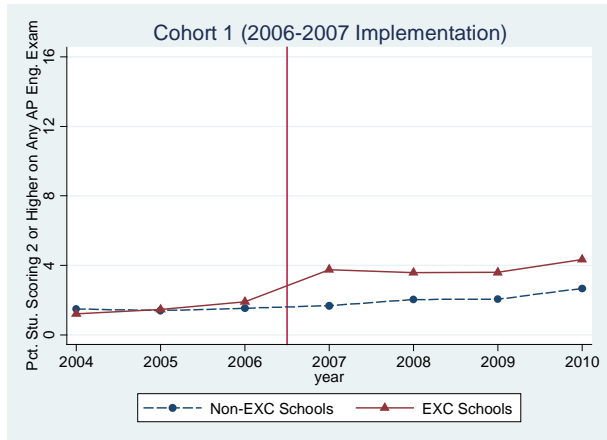


Figure 4.10. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP English Exam, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Even with the lowered standard of scoring 2 or higher, there is little evidence of EXCEerator program impact on student AP scores in calculus or STEM. (See Figures 4.11 and 4.12.) Modest increases in STEM scores for cohort 3 may be an exception.

Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

Table 4.3 presents the results of the statistical analysis of the effects of EXCEerator dosage on the percentage of students scoring 2 or higher on AP exams. Although the effects are somewhat more positive than they were when the criterion was scoring 3 or higher, the basic pattern of results is unchanged from the pattern seen in Table 4.2. That is, the strongest positive effects are seen for scores on any AP exam and any AP English exam. Effects for scoring 2 or higher on any AP English exam are positive for all four years, although the fourth-year effect is not statistically significant. There are also significant, or marginally significant, positive effects for scoring a 2 or higher on any AP STEM exam in the first two years; the STEM effects turn negative in years 3 and 4. Effects for calculus are negative in all but the first year, where they are close to zero.

Figure 4.11. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9-12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP Calculus Exam, Over Time, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

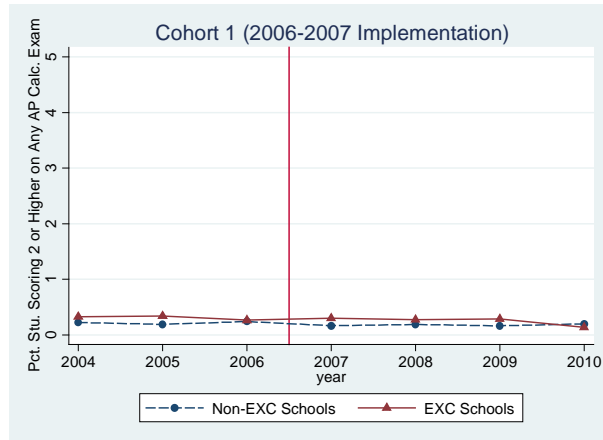


Figure 4.12. The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9-12) Scoring 2 or Higher on any AP STEM Exam, Over Time, for EXCELerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

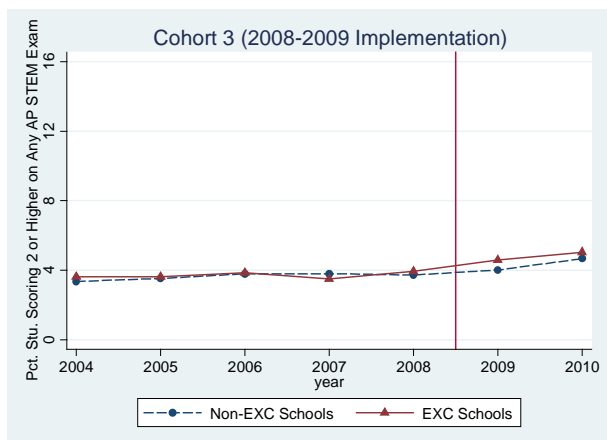
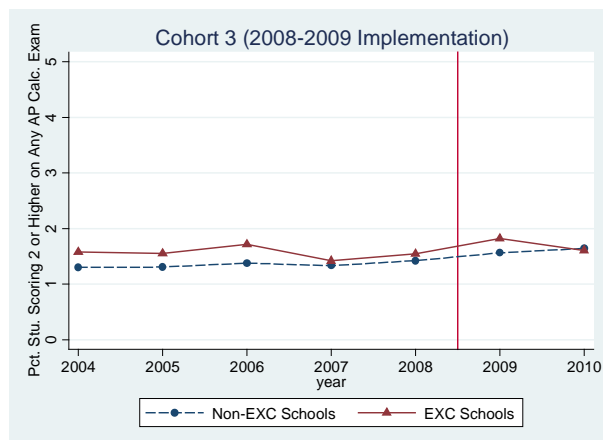
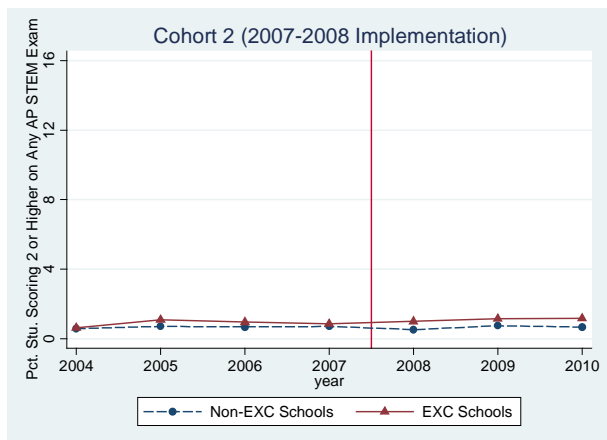
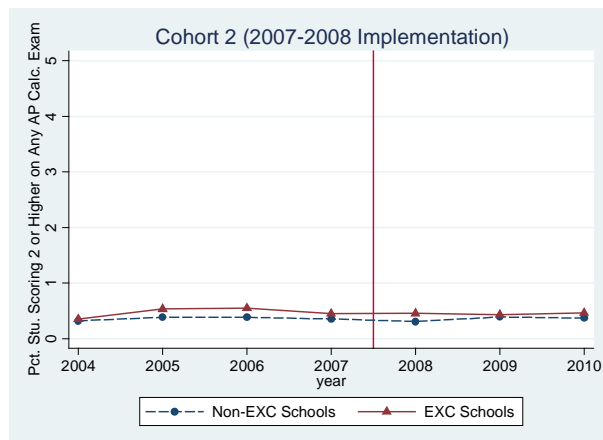
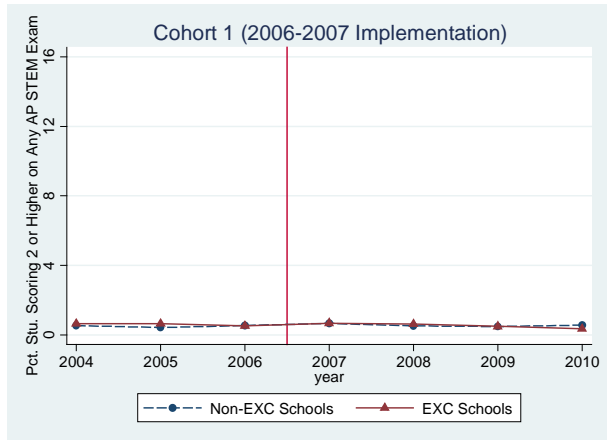


Table 4.3. EXCEerator Dosage Results for the Percentage Scoring 2 or Higher on AP Exams, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Any Subject	English	Calculus	STEM
Yr2005	0.70*** (0.15)	0.37*** (0.09)	0.04 (0.04)	0.13* (0.06)
Yr2006	1.14*** (0.19)	0.55*** (0.12)	0.08 [†] (0.05)	0.22** (0.08)
Yr2007	1.75*** (0.26)	0.83*** (0.16)	0.05 (0.04)	0.32** (0.10)
Yr2008	2.04*** (0.30)	0.96*** (0.19)	0.09 (0.06)	0.27* (0.12)
Yr2009	3.10*** (0.40)	1.18*** (0.23)	0.20** (0.07)	0.49** (0.16)
Yr2010	5.05*** (0.48)	2.04*** (0.28)	0.23** (0.08)	0.84*** (0.20)
EXCEerator, first-year effect	2.49*** (0.47)	1.63*** (0.29)	0.06 (0.08)	0.33* (0.14)
EXCEerator, second-year effect	2.86*** (0.59)	2.04*** (0.35)	-0.10 (0.10)	0.35[†] (0.19)
EXCEerator, third-year effect	0.68 (0.59)	1.46*** (0.37)	-0.16[†] (0.09)	-0.27 (0.17)
EXCEerator, fourth-year effect	-0.54 (0.80)	1.23 (0.77)	-0.34** (0.10)	-0.78*** (0.22)
Constant	5.63*** (0.22)	2.68*** (0.13)	0.72*** (0.04)	1.68*** (0.09)
Sigma_u	6.62	3.41	1.01	2.58
Sigma_e	2.09	1.29	0.41	0.80
Rho	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.91
N (schools)	147	147	147	147
N (observations)	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Summary of Findings

The EXCEerator program clearly seems to be increasing the percentage of students who take AP exams, both overall and for AP English specifically. We see large postimplementation increases for the EXCEerator schools and no similar increases for the comparison schools. However, the EXCEerator schools are having less success in increasing the percentage of students in the school who score well (whether measured as 3 or higher or 2 or higher) on the exams, and, in fact, may even be decreasing these percentages as time goes on. More attention to the pre-AP preparation of students (through vertical teaming and related activities), might help reverse this trend, as might strengthening the professional development for AP teachers to assist them in handling larger or more diverse classes.

Chapter 5

SAT Participation and Performance

The SAT Reasoning Test is one of the most well-known assessments used to inform the college admissions process. According to the College Board’s website, “nearly every college in America uses the test as a common and objective scale for evaluating a student’s college readiness” (College Board, n.d.). As such, the EXCEerator program places substantial emphasis on encouraging students to take and perform well on the SAT. For example, for the grant-funded schools, the College Board paid the fees for all 11th-grade students to take the SAT once per year and provided the schools with student study guides as well as teacher guides for the SAT Readiness Program.

One of the EXCEerator end-of-project objectives is related to the SAT:

- Increase the number of students taking the SAT in each school, with no loss in performance.

For this analysis, we obtained from the College Board data on SAT participation and scores for all students in the yearly senior cohorts at EXCEerator and comparison schools from 2004 to 2010. Using these data in conjunction with the schools’ 12th-grade enrollments, we calculated the following outcome variables for each school: (a) the percentage of seniors who took the SAT at some point during high school; (b) school average scores on the SAT critical reading and mathematics sections of the SAT; and (c) the percentage of seniors who scored at least 500 on either the critical reading or mathematics sections of the SAT.²³

Our analyses thereby address the following questions:

- What is the effect of the EXCEerator program on the percentage of senior class members taking the SAT one or more times during high school?
- What is the effect of the EXCEerator program on school average scores on the critical reading and mathematics sections of the SAT?
- What is the effect of the EXCEerator program on the percentage of senior class members who score at least 500 on either the critical reading or mathematics sections of the SAT?

The Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT

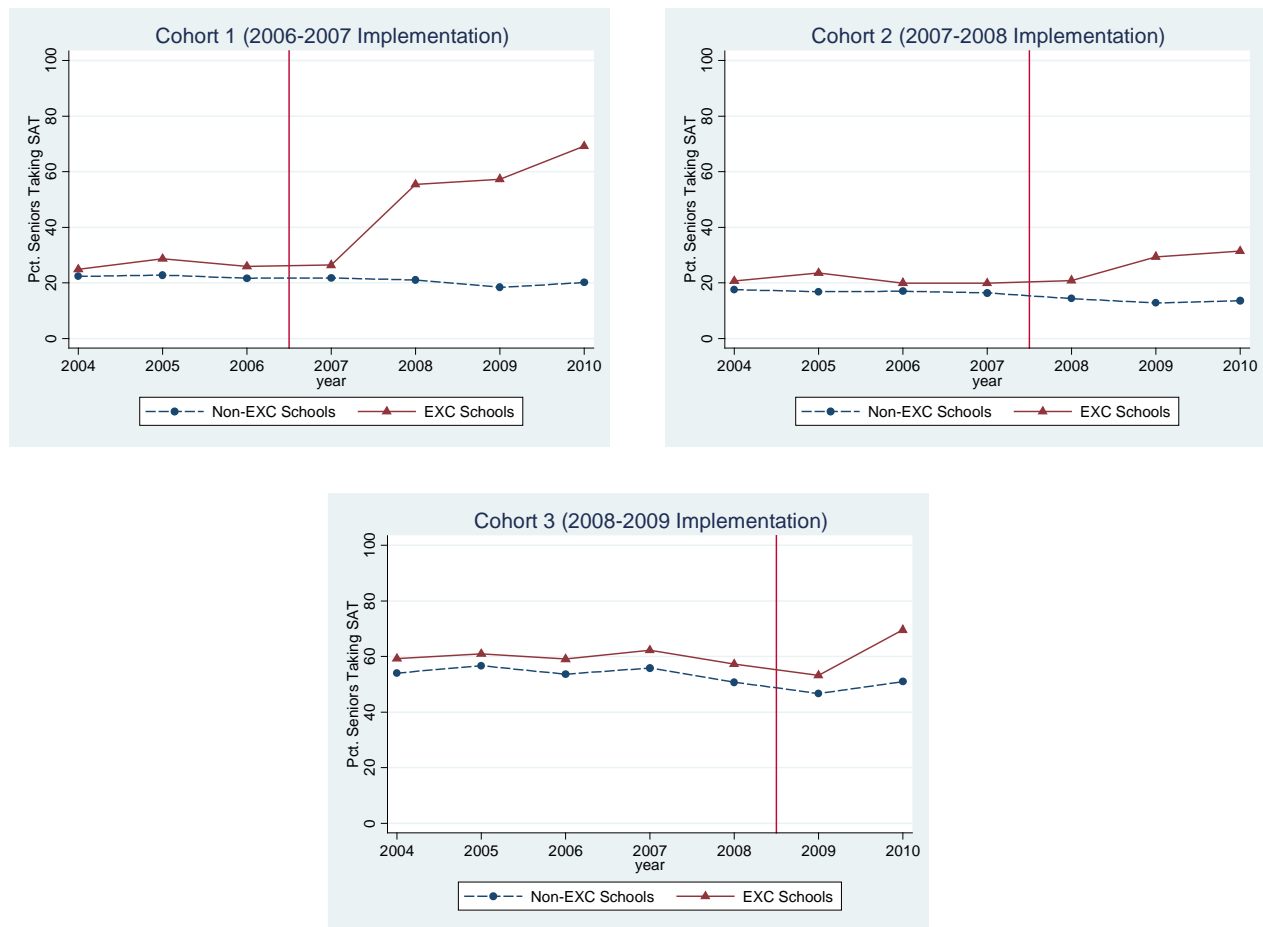
We first look at the results pertaining to the school percentages of senior class members *who have taken* the SAT. In the interest of brevity, we refer to seniors as “taking” the SAT, although it is possible that some of the students took the SAT prior to their senior year.

²³ The school average scores were calculated from students’ most recent scores.

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

Figure 5.1 presents the time-series graphs for each EXCEerator cohort and their comparison schools on the percentage of seniors taking the SAT. (See Appendix E for the descriptive statistics from which these graphs, and all others in this chapter, were constructed.)

Figure 5.1. The Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



For cohort 1, the EXCEerator and comparison schools have very similar percentages in the preimplementation years and in the first year after implementation. However, in the second year after implementation, the EXCEerator schools display an enormous increase in SAT participation, jumping from 26 percent up to 55 percent; they then show a slight increase in the third year (to 57 percent), and another large increase in the fourth year (to 69 percent). The comparison schools, meanwhile, display no increases in the postimplementation period.

Looking at cohort 2, the EXCEerator schools and comparison schools are again similar throughout the preimplementation period as well as in the first postimplementation year. In the second and third postimplementation years, the EXCEerator schools again show increases, although not nearly as steep as the increases seen for the first cohort.

For cohort 3, the pattern is also similar. That is, there are comparable—and essentially flat—participation rates for EXCEerator and comparison schools in the preimplementation period and in the first postimplementation year, followed by a 17-point increase in participation for program schools in the second postimplementation year.

Thus, none of the three cohorts show any increase in SAT-taking rates in the first year of implementation, but all show such increases starting with the second year of implementation.

Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

The results of the statistical analysis of the first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year effects of EXCEerator on SAT participation are consistent with the patterns seen in the time-series graphs (Table 5.1). The first-year effect is close to zero and nonsignificant. The second-, third-, and fourth-year effects, however, are all highly significant. The cumulative effect at four years is 43 points, meaning that schools in their fourth year of EXCEerator have an average of 43 percent more seniors who have taken the SAT at some point during high school than non- or pre-EXCEerator schools.

School Average Scores on SAT Critical Reading and Mathematics

We also examined the effect of participation in the EXCEerator program on schools' average scores on the critical reading and mathematics portions of the SAT. One limitation of this analysis is that only schools that had any students taking the SAT could be included. (That is, a school cannot have an average score if no one took the test.) Moreover, to preserve balance in our study sample, if any school in a trio of EXCEerator school plus two comparison schools lacked an SAT score in a given year (pre- or post-), all three schools in the trio were removed for that year. We also required schools to have data in at least one preimplementation year for the whole trio to be included in the analysis. As a result of these constraints, 12 schools that were included in the percentage-taking analysis of the SAT are excluded entirely from the SAT scores analyses; for the 132 schools that remain, the average number of years of data is 6.3 (out of a possible 7).²⁴

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

Figures 5.2 and 5.3 present the trajectories for mean scores on the SAT critical reading and mathematics sections, respectively, for each EXCEerator cohort and its comparison schools. As the top graph in Figure 5.2 shows, schools in the first EXCEerator cohort show a decline in the average critical reading score starting in the second year of implementation (2008), relative to both the comparison schools and their own earlier performance. This decline continues in the third and fourth years of implementation, although the rate of decline is not as sharp after the second year. (Mean scores for program schools were 460, 428, 420, and 416, respectively, for the four years following implementation.)

²⁴ The 144 schools in the analysis of SAT participation averaged 6.8 years of data. (The average is not 7 because some of the schools were not open in all 7 years.)

Table 5.1. EXCELerator Dosage Results for the Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Percentage Taking SAT
Yr2005	1.31** (0.47)
Yr2006	-0.58 (0.64)
Yr2007	0.42 (0.70)
Yr2008	-0.60 (0.82)
Yr2009	-4.34*** (0.88)
Yr2010	-3.83*** (1.00)
EXCELerator, first-year effect	-0.39 (1.03)
EXCELerator, second-year effect	17.52*** (2.18)
EXCELerator, third-year effect	22.21*** (3.46)
EXCELerator, fourth-year effect	42.51*** (4.09)
Constant	35.09*** (0.49)
Sigma_u	23.87
Sigma_e	6.76
Rho	0.93
<i>N</i> (schools)	144
<i>N</i> (observations)	975

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Figure 5.2. School Average Scores, SAT Critical Reading, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

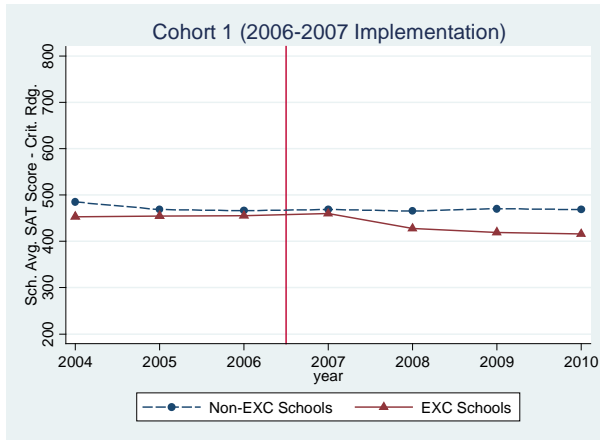
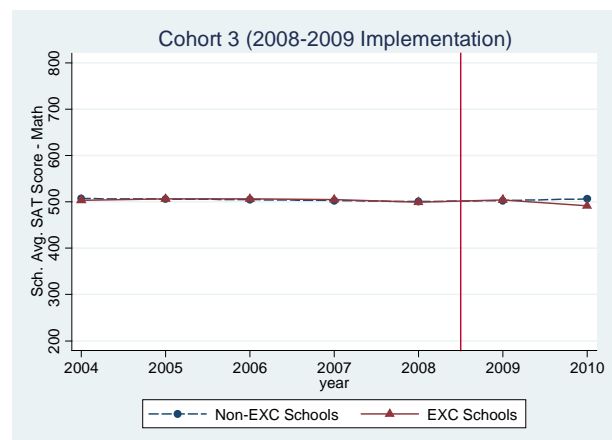
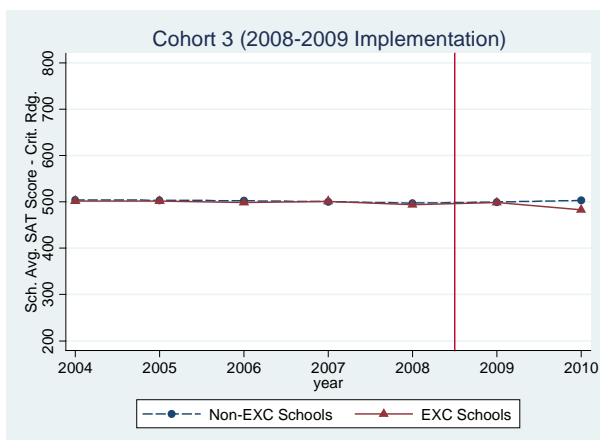
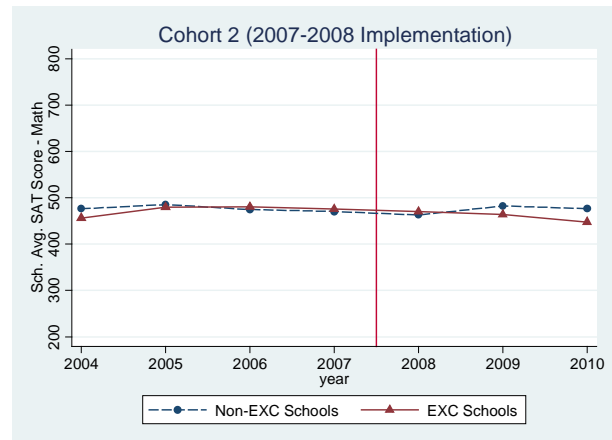
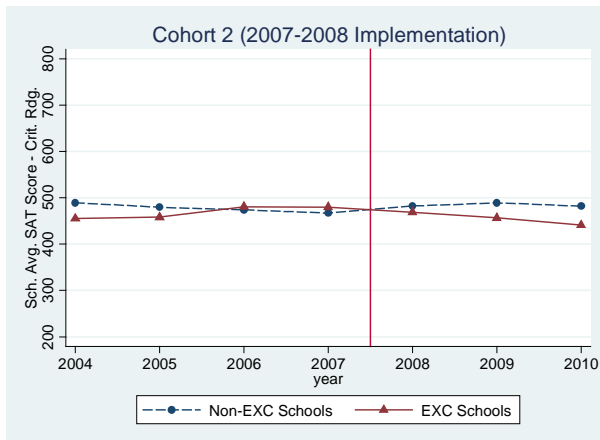
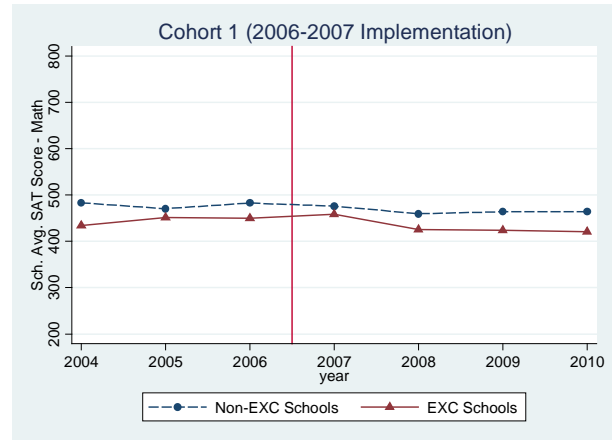


Figure 5.3. School Average Scores, SAT Mathematics, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



In the Figure 5.2 graph for cohort 2, we see some score increases for the EXCEerator schools during the preimplementation period, followed by declines after implementation. The mean critical reading score for the program schools in cohort 2 was 441 in 2010, which was almost 40 points lower than the mean score in 2007, the last year before implementation.

In the bottom graph in Figure 5.2, we see that the average scores for the cohort 3 EXCEerator schools and their comparison schools are nearly identical throughout the first year of implementation, but the program schools again exhibit a 17-point decline in average critical reading scores in the second year of implementation.

For the average SAT mathematics score (Figure 5.3), the score trajectories are not as dramatic as for critical reading. The first EXCEerator cohort exhibits a small decline from 2007 (first implementation year) to 2008 (second implementation year), but the comparison schools also have a slight decline. The score trajectories for both groups are essentially flat for 2009 and 2010.

Average scores for the EXCEerator schools in the second cohort, meanwhile, decline slightly in the second postimplementation year and somewhat more in the third postimplementation year. Meanwhile, scores for the comparison schools increase somewhat, reversing a dip in their scores in the years just prior to implementation.

The score trajectory for the EXCEerator schools in third cohort dips slightly in the second year postimplementation, just as we saw for critical reading.

Thus, the graphs seem to suggest negative effects of EXCEerator on school average SAT scores, particularly for critical reading, starting in the second year of implementation. Recall that we saw large increases in the percentage of seniors taking the SAT during this same time frame, so perhaps some of these “new takers” did not perform as well, on average, as the students in the historical test-taker pool.

Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

For the statistical analysis examining the impact of EXCEerator on school average SAT scores, we conducted two rounds of analysis for each subject area: the second round controlled for the percentage of students taking the test in each school, while the first round did not. To the extent that changes in scores—especially declines—might be a function of expanding (and likely diversifying) the pool of test takers, the inclusion of the control variable for participation rate in the second round of analyses helps to mitigate the confound.

Table 5.2 presents the score analysis results for critical reading (two left-hand columns) and mathematics (two right-hand columns). Within each pair of columns, the one on the left shows the results without controlling for participation rate, and the one on the right introduces this control.

Table 5.2. EXCEerator Dosage Results for School Average SAT Scores, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Critical Reading, Mean Score		Mathematics, Mean Score	
Yr2005	-3.62 (3.17)	-3.33 (3.19)	4.55 (4.32)	4.95 (4.35)
Yr2006	-4.89 [†] (2.83)	-5.01 [†] (2.82)	2.48 (2.76)	2.31 (2.75)
Yr2007	-5.27 (3.61)	-5.12 (3.63)	0.52 (2.74)	0.73 (2.75)
Yr2008	-5.26 [†] (3.08)	-5.48 [†] (3.09)	-4.03 (2.71)	-4.33 (2.72)
Yr2009	-1.59 (4.07)	-2.59 (4.32)	1.74 (3.57)	0.39 (3.77)
Yr2010	-0.37 (3.26)	-1.24 (3.44)	2.90 (3.13)	1.73 (3.31)
EXCEerator, first-year effect	4.42 (3.55)	4.40 (3.54)	6.44[†] (3.52)	6.42[†] (3.48)
EXCEerator, second-year effect	-15.68*** (4.12)	-12.04* (4.92)	-9.82* (3.78)	-4.89 (4.67)
EXCEerator, third-year effect	-28.87*** (5.95)	-23.46*** (6.89)	-19.27** (5.96)	-11.94[†] (6.82)
EXCEerator, fourth-year effect	-35.09*** (10.11)	-26.29* (11.40)	-20.05[†] (10.38)	-8.12 (11.72)
Percentage Taking		-0.21 (0.14)		-0.28* (0.13)
Constant	488.44*** (2.13)	496.73*** (6.05)	484.81*** (2.05)	496.05*** (5.90)
Sigma_u	36.80	37.47	40.93	42.22
Sigma_e	24.84	24.82	24.40	24.34
Rho	0.69	0.70	0.74	0.75
N (schools)	132	132	132	132
N (observations)	837	837	837	837

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

For critical reading, the first round of statistical analysis produces statistically significant negative second-, third-, and fourth-year EXCEerator effects (16, 29, and 35 score points, respectively) but no first-year effect, just as the time-series graphs suggested. (See the first column of Table 5.2.) When we add in the control variable (second column of Table 5.2), the negative second-, third-, and fourth-year effects decline in magnitude (to 12, 23, and 26 score points, respectively); however, the effects remain statistically significant. To summarize: over the four years of implementation, EXCEerator schools have experienced increasing declines in average SAT critical reading scores, but these declines are at least partially associated with increasing percentages of test takers during the same time period.

The regression results for the mathematics scores, on the other hand, tell a somewhat different story. (See the last two columns of Table 5.2.) The first-year effect of EXCEerator on average mathematics scores is borderline-significant *positive* in both models, and the fourth-year effect,

while negative, is only marginally significant, even without the control for participation; when the control variable is added, only the third-year negative effect (and the first-year positive effect) remain marginally significant.

Perhaps students in the EXCEerator schools are persisting in mathematics courses into Grade 12 at a higher rate than students in the comparison schools; if so, this could be having a positive effect on their SAT mathematics scores (Bozick & Ingels, 2008). Critical reading scores, on the other hand, might be less sensitive to course taking, or there might be less variation in course-taking patterns for this subject area, given that many schools require four years of English for all students.

The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on the SAT

For a different perspective on SAT performance that has the advantage of allowing all schools to be included in the analysis, we also examined the percentage of seniors at each school who scored at least 500 on SAT critical reading or mathematics. These are percentages of *all seniors*, and therefore the denominators include students who did not take the SAT at all. School percentages can increase as a consequence of expanding their numbers of SAT test takers (as long as at least some of the new test takers achieve scores on the upper half of the SAT scale) and/or by improving performance among a fixed pool of SAT test takers. In the case of the EXCEerator schools, we know from the data presented earlier that these schools experienced large increases in the numbers of SAT test takers starting (in most cases) in the second year after implementation.

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

Figures 5.4 and 5.5 present the trajectories for the percentage of seniors scoring at least 500 on the critical reading and mathematics sections of the SAT, respectively, for each EXCEerator cohort and their comparison schools. Considering the cohort 1 graph in Figure 5.4 in conjunction with the cohort 1 graph of Figure 5.1, we see that, as EXCEerator schools in the first cohort increased their percentages of SAT test takers, they also increased their percentages of students scoring at least 500 in critical reading, although the increase in high scoring students is much more modest than the increase in total test takers. For example, between the first and second years of implementation, when participation rates for cohort 1 program schools nearly doubled from 26 percent to 55 percent (see Figure 5.1), the percentage of seniors scoring at least 500 increased from 8 percent to 11 percent. Similar patterns are seen for the second and third cohort schools and also for mathematics (see Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.4. The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Critical Reading, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

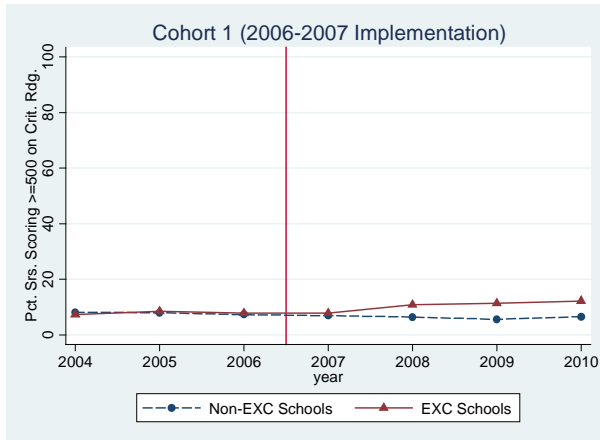
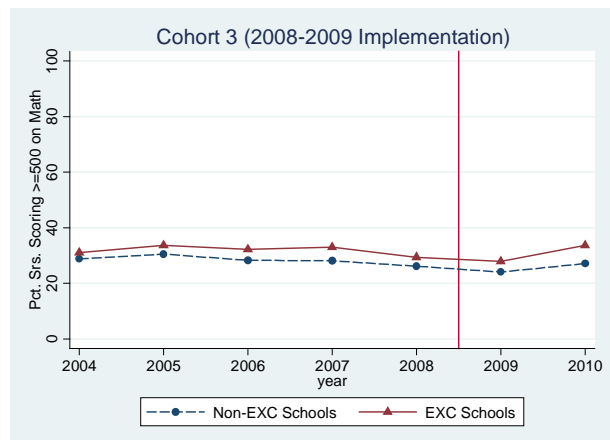
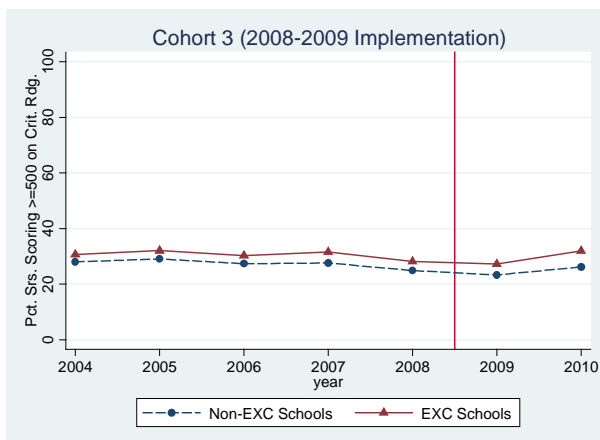
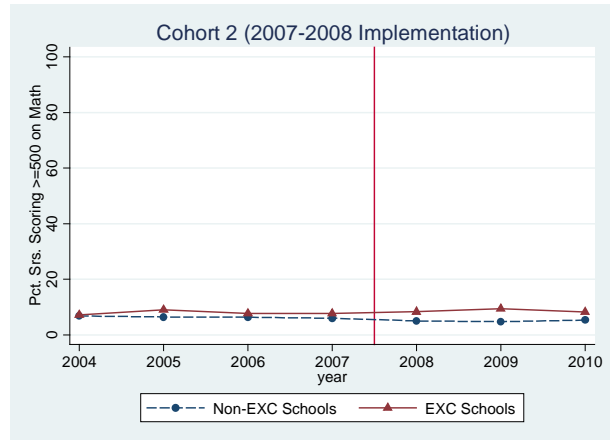
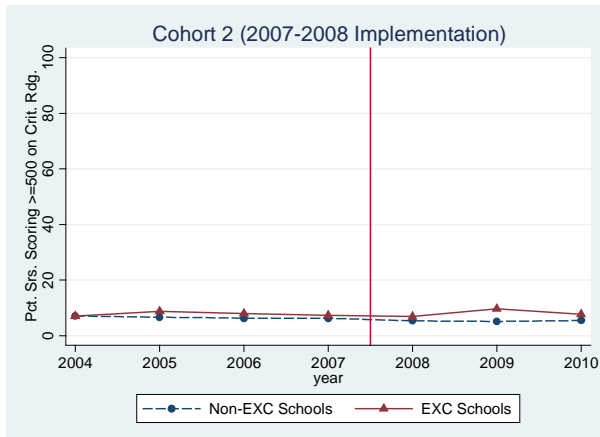
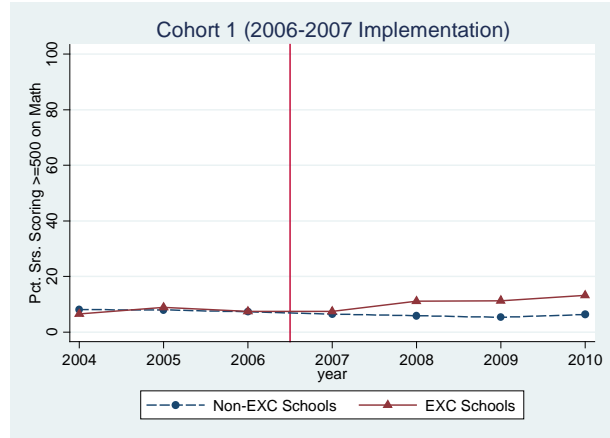


Figure 5.5. The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Mathematics, Over Time, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Statistical Analysis of the Effect of EXCEerator Dosage

For the statistical analysis examining the effect of the EXCEerator program on the percentage of seniors scoring at least 500, we again conducted two rounds of analysis for each subject area: the second round controlled for the percentage of students taking the test in each school, while the first round did not. Table 5.3 presents the score analysis results for critical reading (two left-hand columns) and mathematics (two right-hand columns). Within each pair of columns, the one on the left shows the results without controlling for participation rate, and the one on the right introduces this control.

Table 5.3. EXCEerator Dosage Results for the Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on the SAT, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Critical Reading, Percentage at Least 500		Mathematics, Percentage at Least 500	
Yr2005	0.48 (0.29)	0.03 (0.23)	0.91** (0.30)	0.46 [†] (0.24)
Yr2006	-0.58 (0.37)	-0.38 (0.24)	-0.31 (0.40)	-0.11 (0.27)
Yr2007	-0.47 (0.44)	-0.62* (0.30)	-0.47 (0.46)	-0.62 [†] (0.32)
Yr2008	-1.48*** (0.41)	-1.27*** (0.28)	-1.15* (0.45)	-0.94** (0.31)
Yr2009	-2.24*** (0.46)	-0.73 [†] (0.39)	-2.36*** (0.47)	-0.86* (0.41)
Yr2010	-1.23* (0.59)	0.10 (0.48)	-1.02 [†] (0.60)	0.31 (0.49)
EXCEerator, first-year effect	0.08 (0.49)	0.22 (0.39)	0.33 (0.54)	0.46 (0.39)
EXCEerator, second-year effect	3.83*** (0.94)	-2.26 [†] (1.16)	4.00*** (0.91)	-2.07 [†] (1.16)
EXCEerator, third-year effect	2.74** (0.87)	-4.99*** (1.42)	3.14*** (0.85)	-4.56** (1.49)
EXCEerator, fourth-year effect	4.90** (1.60)	-9.90*** (2.66)	6.18*** (1.46)	-8.55** (2.66)
Percent Taking		0.35*** (0.05)		0.35*** (0.05)
Constant	16.22*** (0.27)	4.01* (1.85)	16.40*** (0.29)	4.24* (1.90)
Sigma_u	13.29	6.78	14.09	7.54
Sigma_e	3.47	2.55	3.52	2.62
Rho	0.94	0.88	0.94	0.89
<i>N</i> (schools)	144	144	144	144
<i>N</i> (observations)	975	975	975	975

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

For both subject areas, the second-, third-, and fourth-year effects are all positive and highly significant before controlling for the percentage taking (first and third columns of Table 5.3). A school in the fourth year of program implementation, for example, would expect to have nearly 5 percent more seniors scoring at least 500 in critical reading and 6 percent more seniors scoring at least 500 in mathematics. When participation rate is added to the model, however, the coefficients for the EXCEerator year-effects turn negative (and significant).

Summary of Findings

The EXCEerator program clearly seems to be increasing the percentage of seniors who take the SAT, although the increases do not start until the second year of program implementation. The increases in percentage taking are accompanied by decreases in average scores, which is not surprising; when we control for the percentage taking, the magnitude of the score declines decreases substantially. The score declines are also more severe for critical reading than for mathematics. The large increases in participation also yield small but significant increases in the percentage of seniors scoring at least 500 on each section of the SAT test.

Chapter 6

State/Local Accountability Test Performance: High Schools

Improvement of students' state test scores is not among the objectives of the EXCEerator program. Despite their central role in school accountability programs, state tests have not typically been linked to college readiness, which is at the heart of EXCEerator. Moreover, EXCEerator was initially designed as a high school intervention, and state tests are typically given less prominence at this level. (The No Child Left Behind [NCLB] Act, for instance, requires testing in only one high school grade.)

Nevertheless, we elected to analyze the impact of the EXCEerator program on state and local accountability test scores. We were motivated by an interest in identifying an outcome measure that could be used to evaluate program impacts on middle school students and in the earlier grades of high school. Furthermore, we reasoned that a more rigorous curriculum—especially if experienced by a broader range of students, as EXCEerator intends—arguably ought to have a positive effect on state test scores, even if that is not an explicit goal or expectation of the program. On the other hand, there is some evidence that gains on high stakes tests may not generalize to other instruments, and the converse may also be true. Consider, for example, the research showing that states tend to show greater gains on their own tests than they do on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP; Center on Education Policy, 2010).

The grade levels covered and the specific tests used in our analyses are summarized in Table 6.1. Note that Florida has no 11th-grade test, and Chicago has no 10th-grade test. Accordingly, some schools are omitted from some analyses.

Table 6.1. State/Local Tests Used in Our Analysis

	Chicago	Colorado	Florida
Grade 9	PLAN ^a	CSAP	FCAT
Grade 10	—	CSAP	FCAT
Grade 11	PSAE	Colorado ACT (COACT)	—

^aIn Chicago, PLAN is actually administered to 10th graders in the fall. We therefore treat it as a 9th-grade (spring) measure. (Ninth graders also take a test in the fall [EXPLORE], but we did not use these data, on the grounds that the EXCEerator program could not be expected to have had much impact on newly entering 9th graders.) It is worth noting that PLAN is *not* part of Illinois' state accountability system, although it does figure into Chicago's local accountability system.

We conducted separate analyses for each subject area (reading and mathematics) at each grade level (9, 10, and 11). Our analysis focused on school average scale scores on these tests. For Florida, the data were available from the website of the Florida Department of Education. For Chicago, the PLAN data (used in our 9th-grade analysis) were available from the Chicago Public

Schools website²⁵; the PSAE data (used in our 11th-grade analysis) were available from the website of the Illinois State Board of Education. For Colorado, the CSAP data were provided by staff at the Colorado Department of Education based on our request,²⁶ and the COACT data were available from the department’s website.

As with all our other outcomes analyses, we wanted to pool the state/local test score analyses across the three different locales (Chicago, Colorado, and Florida), due to the relatively small numbers of schools involved in Chicago and Colorado. Because the tests used by the different locales are not scored on the same scale, however, it was necessary to standardize them before they could be combined for analysis. Within each locale within each year, using only the data for our sample, we standardized the scores to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This means that for all schools combined (EXCEerator plus comparison) within a locale, the expected trajectory over time remains flat at 0. Observed increases/decreases for a given school or group of schools therefore represent growth/decline only in relation to other schools in the sample—not necessarily absolute growth/decline.

Because nearly all students are mandated to take standardized tests, and because EXCEerator would not be expected to influence the percentages of students taking these tests, we did not examine the percentage taking these tests as its own outcome (as we did for AP and SAT); rather, we examine only average (standardized) scores. In the statistical analyses, we ran a set of regressions including a control for the percentage taking, but this control never substantively affected the EXCEerator effects, either in magnitude or in terms of statistical significance. In the interests of parsimony, the results presented in this chapter include only the models without the control for the percentage taking. However, Appendix F includes the results for both sets of models.

Cohort-Specific Time-Series Graphs

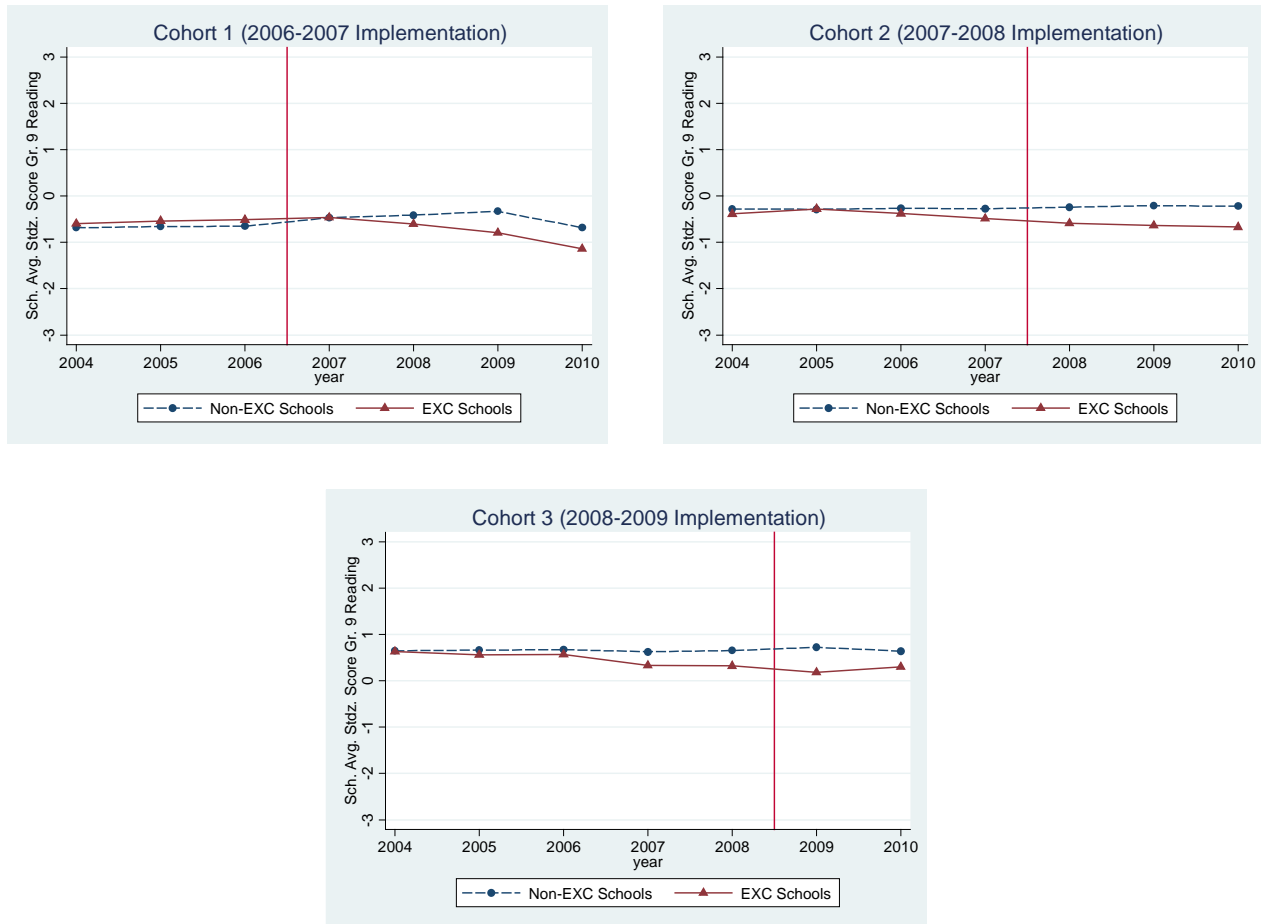
Figure 6.1 shows the cohort time-series graphs for average standardized scores in 9th-grade reading. It appears that *relative to the comparison schools*, the EXCEerator schools exhibit declines in average scores over time. (However, as noted earlier, the scores were standardized within the sample, so the appearance of a decline does not necessarily mean that the scores were actually declining; it means that the EXCEerator schools’ average scores were not keeping pace with those of the comparison schools.) For the earliest cohort (2006–07 implementers), these divergences are most apparent in the third and fourth years of implementation. For the two later cohorts, it appears that the relatively lower performance of EXCEerator schools may have begun in the year or two *prior* to implementation, so possibly some factor other than EXCEerator may have been at work. For example, because EXCEerator schools are geographically clustered in fewer school districts than the comparison schools (except for the

²⁵ Because PLAN was actually a 10th-grade test administered in the fall, our “2010” data would have had to come from the fall of the 2010–11 year. At the time of our data collection, these data were not yet available, so our Chicago 9th-grade data go through only 2009.

²⁶ Colorado publicly reports only “percentage above cut” CSAP data. These, rather than the average scale scores, were used to select the comparison schools for Colorado, allowing us to limit our request for the average scale scores to only the selected schools, rather than every school in the state.

Chicago sample), there may have been some district-level policy choices related to curriculum or test preparation that disproportionately affected the EXCEerator schools.

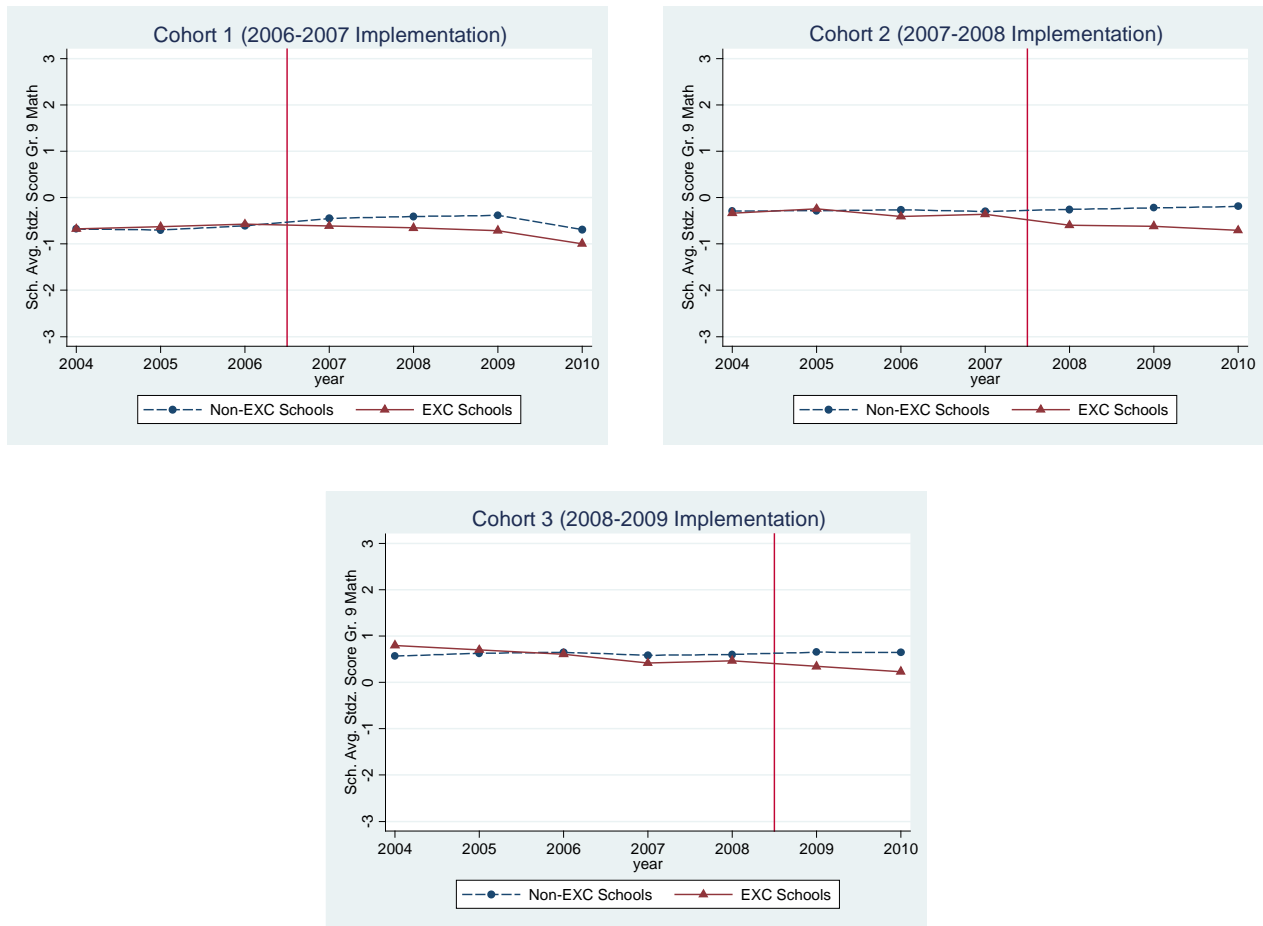
Figure 6.1. School Average Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Reading, State/Local Test, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Also, in this context, recall that the comparison schools were selected based on a composite index consisting of multiple different measures; consequently, the comparison schools did not exactly match the EXCEerator schools on every individual measure in the preimplementation years. In Florida, the comparison schools had somewhat higher FCAT scores than did the EXCEerator schools in 9th-grade reading in 2007–08, but the differences were not significant in the similarity analyses we conducted (see Appendix B).

A downward slope for the EXCEerator schools, but not for the comparison group schools, is also evident for 9th-grade mathematics (Figure 6.2). Here, the EXCEerator-comparison gap clearly does not appear until the postimplementation years, particularly for the 2006–07 and 2007–08 cohorts.

Figure 6.2. School Average Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Mathematics, State/Local Test, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Figures 6.3 and 6.4 show the graphs for 10th-grade reading and mathematics, respectively. In both subject areas, we see that the performance gaps between EXCEerator schools and the better-performing comparison schools widen as time goes on. One slight exception to the general pattern is seen in cohort 1, where 10th-grade scores in both subjects favor the EXCEerator schools in the first year of implementation. However, the score trajectories for EXCEerator and comparison schools cross over by the second year of implementation, and the pattern for the later years of implementation is consistent with the pattern for the other two cohorts.

Figure 6.3. School Average Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Reading, State/Local Test, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

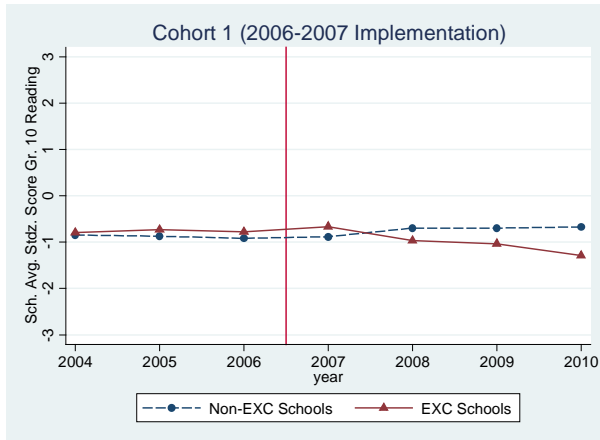
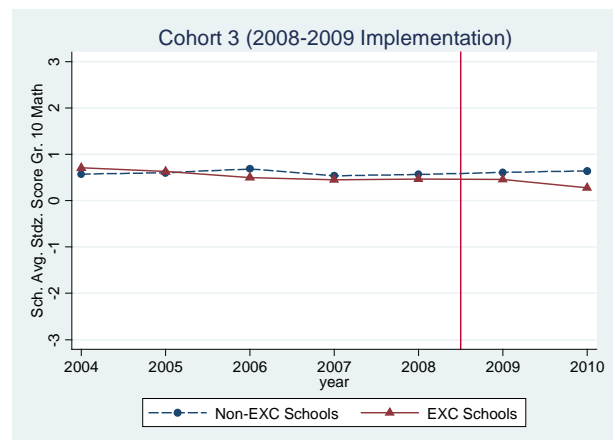
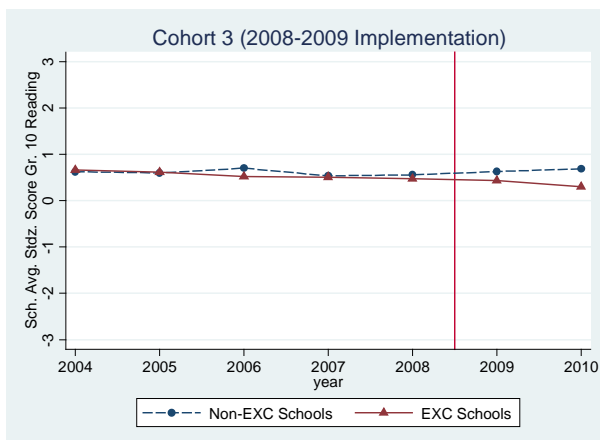
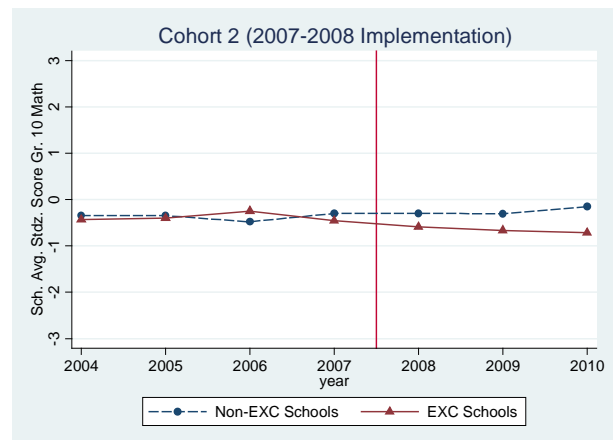
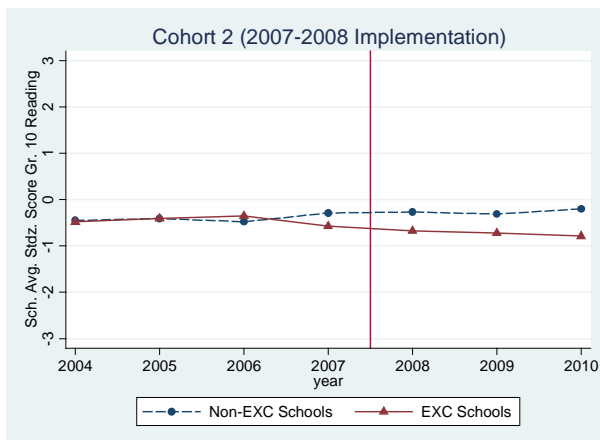
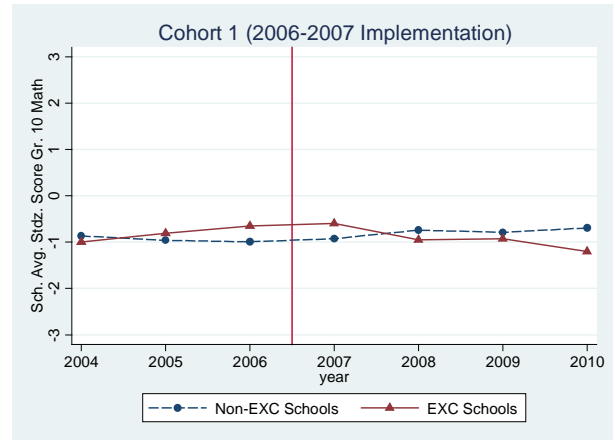


Figure 6.4. School Average Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Mathematics, State/Local Test, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



For 11th grade (Figure 6.5 and 6.6), recall that Florida has no state test, so there are no data for cohort 3 (which is composed solely of Florida schools). Moreover, the averages depicted in the graphs are based on smaller numbers of schools. (See Appendix E.) Nevertheless, the data present a more positive picture for EXCEerator schools. For cohort 1, the graphs show that in both subject areas, the EXCEerator schools have a slight edge over the comparison schools in the preimplementation years. They lose this edge in the postimplementation years, but their performance does not fall below that of the comparison schools. Furthermore, EXCEerator schools in cohort 2 maintain their relative advantage over comparison schools through all three years of implementation, particularly for reading.

Figure 6.5. School Average Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Reading, State/Local Test, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort

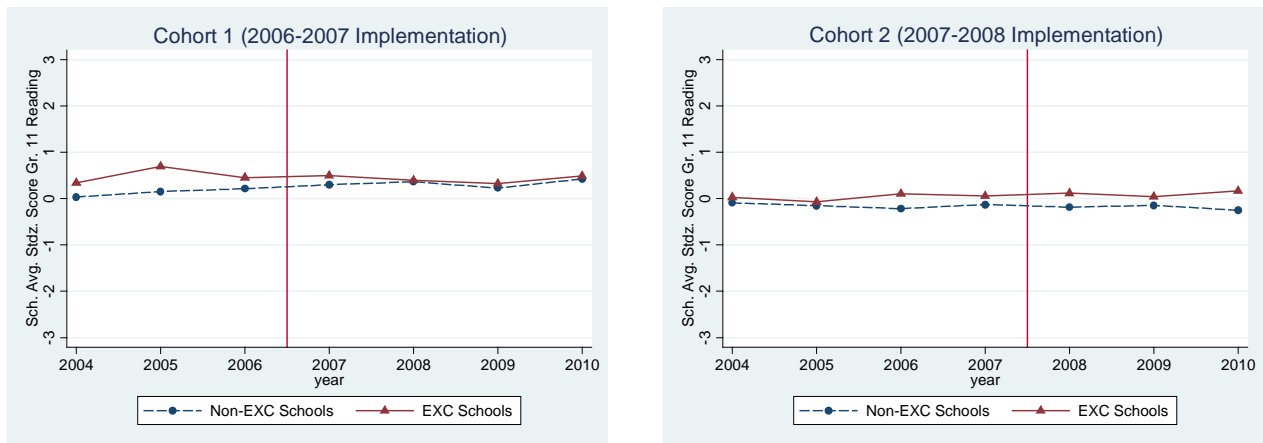
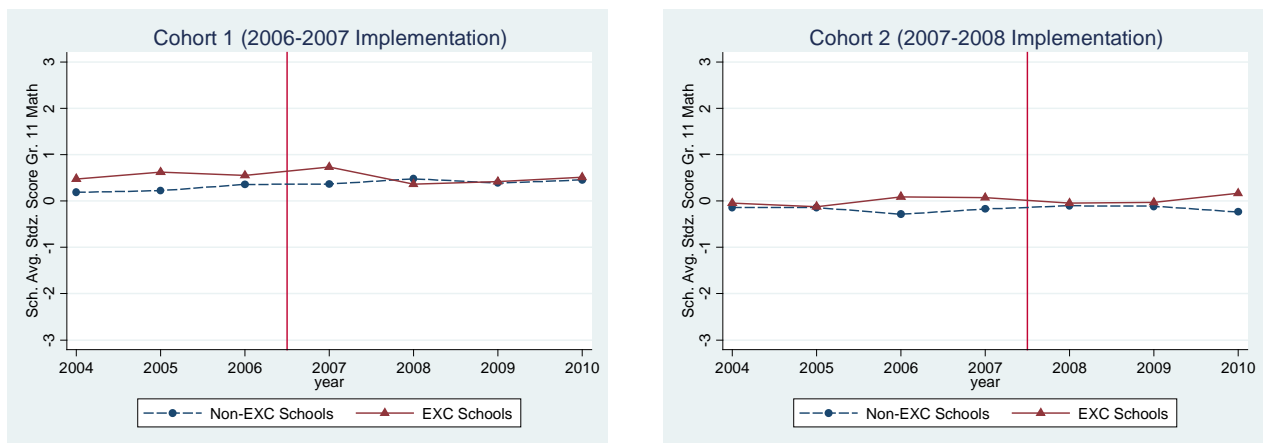


Figure 6.6. School Average Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Mathematics, State/Local Test, for EXCEerator Schools and Comparison Schools, by Cohort



Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCEerator Dosage

Table 6.2 presents the results of the statistical analysis of the effects of EXCEerator on state/local accountability test scores in Grades 9–11. As would be anticipated from the cohort graphs, the first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year effects for the 9th-grade and 10th-grade

analyses are all negative and at least marginally statistically significant. The largest negative effects are the fourth-year effects on 10th-grade scores. For 10th-grade reading, the fourth-year effect is greater than three fourths of a standard deviation, and for mathematics, the fourth-year effect is about two thirds of a standard deviation. By contrast, none of the effects for the 11th-grade analyses are significant, and one half of the effects are positive, although rather small in magnitude. (Recall, however, that the 11th-grade analyses were based only on Colorado and Chicago schools—an *n* of 33—so statistical significance would have been more difficult to achieve.)

**Table 6.2. EXCEerator Dosage Results for State/Local Test Scores
(Standardized), Coefficients (Robust SE)**

Variable	9th-Grade Reading	9th-Grade Math	10th-Grade Reading	10th-Grade Math	11th-Grade Reading	11th-Grade Math
Yr2005	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.07)	0.00 (0.06)
Yr2006	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.10)	0.00 (0.10)
Yr2007	0.05 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.05 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.05 (0.10)	0.07 (0.10)
Yr2008	0.08 [†] (0.04)	0.10* (0.04)	0.07 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.03 (0.10)	0.08 (0.10)
Yr2009	0.12* (0.05)	0.14** (0.05)	0.13* (0.06)	0.12* (0.05)	0.01 (0.09)	0.07 (0.09)
Yr2010	0.14** (0.05)	0.15** (0.05)	0.19** (0.06)	0.18** (0.06)	0.03 (0.12)	0.05 (0.12)
EXCEerator, first-year effect	-0.22*** (0.05)	-0.25*** (0.05)	-0.15* (0.07)	-0.11[†] (0.06)	0.04 (0.16)	-0.05 (0.17)
EXCEerator, second-year effect	-0.24*** (0.06)	-0.34*** (0.07)	-0.35*** (0.07)	-0.35*** (0.08)	-0.02 (0.13)	-0.13 (0.15)
EXCEerator, third-year effect	-0.34** (0.12)	-0.32** (0.10)	-0.47*** (0.12)	-0.41** (0.12)	0.04 (0.13)	0.05 (0.16)
EXCEerator, fourth-year effect	-0.42*** (0.09)	-0.21[†] (0.11)	-0.77*** (0.16)	-0.67** (0.20)	0.04 (0.13)	-0.05 (0.14)
Constant	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.00 (0.07)
Sigma_u	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.94
Sigma_e	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.36
Rho	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.87
<i>N</i> (schools)	147	147	123	123	33	33
<i>N</i> (observations)	984	984	843	843	231	231

[†]*p* < .10. **p* < .05. ***p* < .01. ****p* < .001.

Thus it would appear that the EXCEerator program is associated with state/local test performance that diverges in a negative direction from the performance of the comparison schools—at least for the 9th- and 10th-grade tests.

Summary of Findings

Following program implementation, EXCEerator schools do not appear to perform as well on state/local accountability tests for 9th and 10th graders as do their matched comparison schools. The negative effects are seen in both reading and mathematics and appear successively larger the longer EXCEerator has been in operation (up to four years) in most cases. The same pattern of relative disadvantage is *not* seen for the 11th-grade tests, but the small number of cases for which 11th-grade state/local test scores are available make the statistical analysis more difficult to interpret.

Chapter 7

State Accountability Test Performance: Middle Schools

As noted in Chapter 6, improvement of students' state test scores is not among the objectives of the EXCEerator program. Nevertheless, we elected to analyze the impact of the EXCEerator program on state test scores, in part because they were the *only* outcome available for analysis at the middle school level.

We examined EXCEerator effects on six grade-by-subject test outcomes applicable to the middle school grades (reading and mathematics tests for each of Grades 6, 7, and 8). Because all of the EXCEerator middle schools are in Florida, and FCAT was used in Florida throughout the period studied, no standardization of scores was necessary. In other words, the analysis used schools' actual FCAT averages in each grade and subject area.

All of the EXCEerator middle schools implemented the program in the 2008–09 school year, so there are no separate cohorts within the middle school sample. Because we now have two years of postimplementation data, we can examine dosage results as they pertain to first- and second-year effects. In addition, because we have measures of program implementation for each year that the EXCEerator middle schools have been in operation, we can also analyze effects by the level of implementation.

Time-Series Graphs

Figure 7.1 shows time-series graphs for the reading scores at each grade level, and Figure 7.2 shows time-series graphs for the mathematics scores. In reading at all three grade levels, the EXCEerator and comparison schools appear to track fairly well with one another prior to implementation, while the EXCEerator schools appear to be improving their position relative to the comparison schools in the postimplementation period—particularly by the second year of implementation. This suggests a modest positive effect for EXCEerator on FCAT reading scores. In mathematics the EXCEerator and comparison schools again seem to track fairly well with one another in the preimplementation period. After implementation, the EXCEerator schools appear to lose ground, relative to the comparison schools, in the first year of implementation (particularly for sixth-grade scores), but recover by the second year of implementation. This suggests that there is only a transitory negative effect of EXCEerator on FCAT mathematics scores.

Figure 7.1. School Average State Test Scores in Reading for EXCEerator Middle Schools and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level

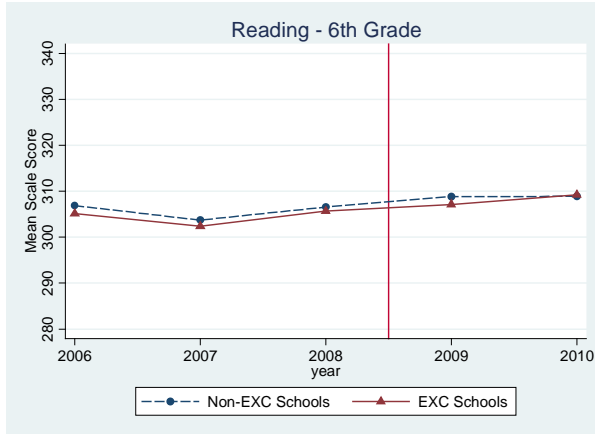
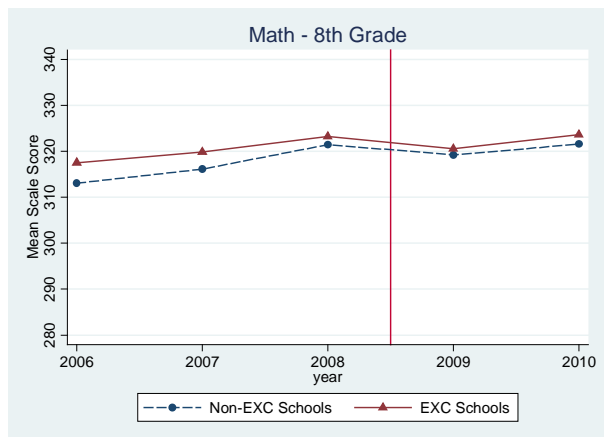
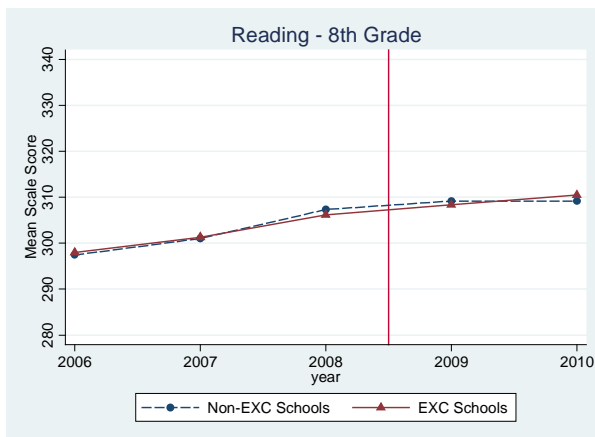
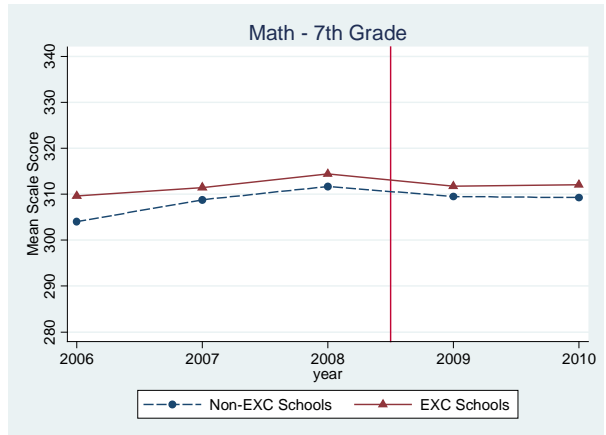
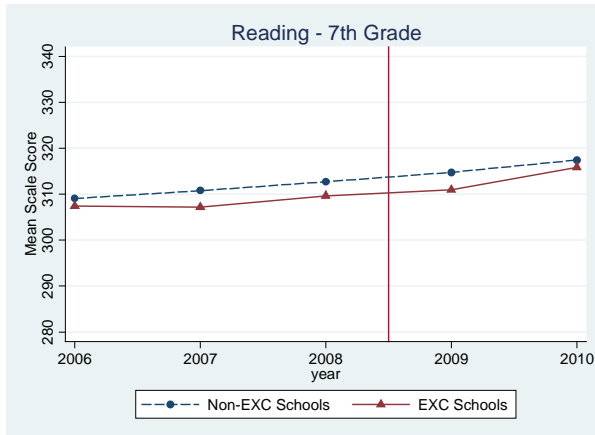
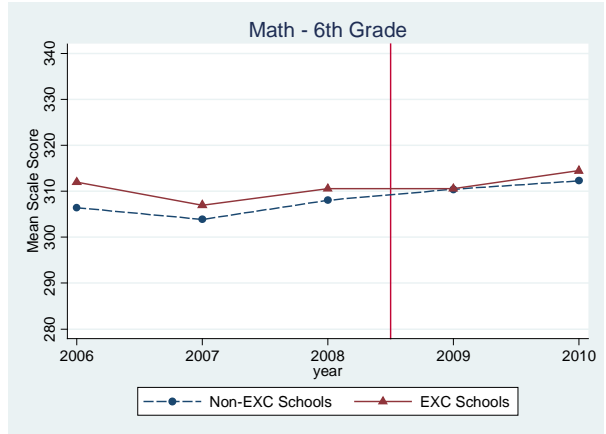


Figure 7.2. School Average State Test Scores in Mathematics for EXCEerator Middle Schools and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level



Statistical Analysis of the Effects of EXCELerator Dosage

Table 7.1 presents the results of the statistical analysis of the effects of EXCELerator on 6th-, 7th-, and 8th-grade test scores in reading and mathematics. For reading, the first-year effects at all three grade levels are negative but not significant, while the second-year effects are all positive but again not significant. For mathematics, all of the first- and second-year effects are negative, but the second-year effects are smaller (i.e., less negative). Only the first-year effect on 6th-grade mathematics scores is statistically significant, while the first-year effect on 8th-grade mathematics scores is marginally significant.

**Table 7.1. EXCELerator Dosage Results for Grades 6–8
State Test Scores, Coefficients (Robust SE)**

	Reading, 6th Grade	Reading, 7th Grade	Reading, 8th Grade	Math, 6th Grade	Math, 7th Grade	Math, 8th Grade
Yr2007	-3.42*** (0.66)	0.73 (0.63)	3.29*** (0.54)	-3.67*** (0.83)	3.52*** (0.65)	2.61*** (0.56)
Yr2008	-0.40 (0.75)	2.85*** (0.65)	9.11*** (0.77)	0.30 (0.92)	6.43*** (0.85)	7.29*** (0.73)
Yr2009	1.73* (0.76)	5.01*** (0.75)	11.31*** (0.80)	3.13** (1.06)	4.55*** (0.93)	5.58*** (0.90)
Yr2010	1.77 (1.07)	7.69*** (0.89)	11.27*** (0.78)	4.96*** (1.23)	4.32*** (1.07)	7.90*** (0.85)
EXCELerator, first-year effect	-0.43 (1.07)	-1.09 (1.17)	-0.71 (1.05)	-3.72** (1.34)	-1.40 (1.17)	-2.01[†] (1.11)
EXCELerator, second-year effect	1.65 (1.43)	1.16 (1.43)	1.47 (1.19)	-1.61 (1.59)	-0.90 (1.46)	-1.26 (1.04)
Constant	306.62*** (0.52)	308.79*** (0.48)	297.79*** (0.49)	308.53*** (0.64)	306.12*** (0.56)	314.72*** (0.51)
Sigma_u	22.29	20.72	18.45	25.49	21.40	17.94
Sigma_e	5.69	5.23	5.13	6.74	5.92	5.09
Rho	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
N (schools)	132	132	132	132	132	132
N (observations)	657	657	657	657	657	657

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

EXCELerator Level-of-Implementation Effects

As discussed in Chapter 2, we have data on the *extent* to which schools were implementing EXCELerator in both 2008–09 and 2009–10. For 2008–09, these data come from the proxy measure administered to the EXCELerator district coaches in the summer of 2009. For 2009–10, we again collected the proxy measure, but we also have implementation data from a survey administered to principals, counselors, and mathematics and reading department heads in EXCELerator schools. We constructed two different measures of implementation for 2009–10: one based on the proxy measure and one based on the survey.

For each measure of implementation, schools at or above the median rating were designated as high implementers, and schools below the median rating were designated as low implementers. We used these level-of-implementation classifications in our middle schools test score analyses to see whether the EXCEerator effects might differ for high implementers and low implementers (compared to non- or preimplementers). In the subsections that follow, we first present time-series graphs and statistical analyses in which schools are classified based on the proxy measure in each year. This has the advantage of a consistent metric across both years of the analysis.

We follow this with a second set of graphs and statistical analysis in which schools are classified by the proxy measure in 2008–09 and the survey-based measure in 2009–10. The survey-based measure may be more accurate because it is based on data from school-level respondents. Appendix D provides more detail on the construction and measurement characteristics of the two implementation measures.

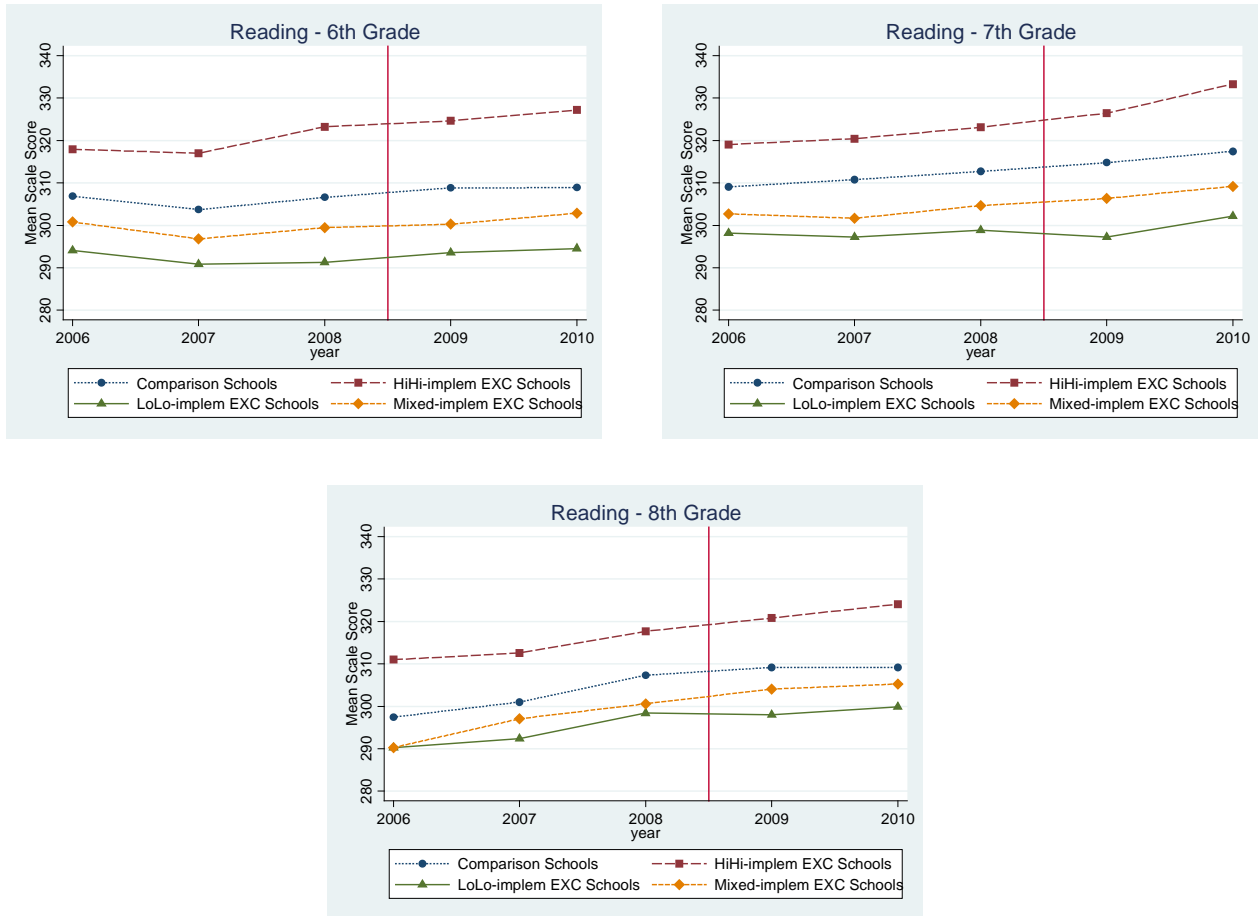
Time-Series Graphs Using Proxy Measure for Both Years

Figures 7.3 and 7.4 show the level-of-implementation time-series graphs for reading and mathematics, respectively, using the proxy measure of implementation for both 2008–09 and 2009–10. Each graph shows four trend lines: (1) consistently high-implementing EXCEerator schools, which are schools classified as high implementers in both years of implementation ($n = 16$); (2) consistently low-implementing EXCEerator schools, which are schools classified as low implementers in both years of implementation ($n = 13$); (3) mixed implementing EXCEerator schools, which are schools classified as high implementers in one year and low implementers in the other year ($n = 15$); and (4) comparison schools ($n = 88$).

According to the graphs, the EXCEerator schools that were rated as being consistently high implementers have much higher achievement levels than schools that were rated as being mixed implementers or consistently low implementers. This is true in both the preimplementation and the postimplementation years, so it is not a function of the EXCEerator program itself. It may be that lower-achieving schools have had a more difficult time implementing EXCEerator, or perhaps higher-achieving schools were already behaving in some EXCEerator-like ways that made implementation easier or more successful.

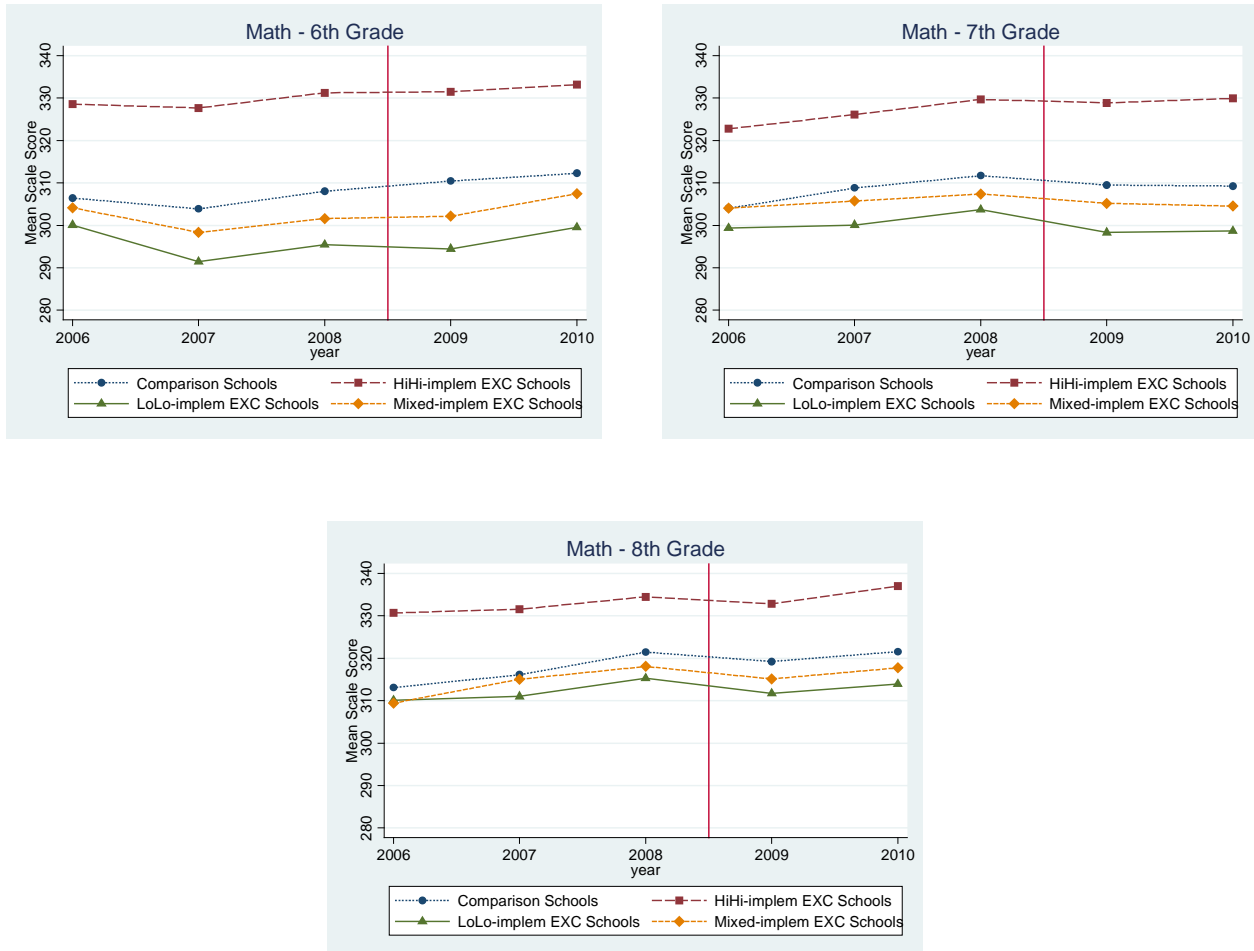
When comparing postimplementation score averages for EXCEerator schools to preimplementation averages and comparison school averages, the graphs suggest that implementation may be changing the trajectory of school average FCAT scores for some grades and subjects. This pattern, while variable, is not restricted to just the consistently high-implementing EXCEerator schools. For example, there appear to be sharper gains between the first and second years of implementation for both consistently high- and low-implementing EXCEerator schools in seventh-grade reading. Because there are year-to-year variations of similar magnitude in many of the trend lines, however, more years of data will be needed to give a clearer picture of post-implementation score trajectories.

Figure 7.3. School Average State Test Scores in Reading for Consistently High-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Proxy Measure



Note. High-Implementing = high in both 2009 and 2010; Low-Implementing = low in both 2009 and 2010; Mixed-Implementing = low in one year and high in the other

Figure 7.4. School Average State Test Scores in Mathematics for Consistently High-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Proxy Measure



Note. High-Implementing = high in both 2009 and 2010; Low-Implementing = low in both 2009 and 2010; Mixed-Implementing = low in one year and high in the other

Statistical Analysis of EXCEerator Level-of-Implementation Effects Using Proxy Measure for Both Years

For the statistical analysis, we did not create a category of mixed implementers. Rather, each school was analyzed as either high or low implementing in a given year and could therefore contribute to the low-implementing effect in one year and the high-implementing effect in the other. One downside of this approach is that it does not take account the cumulative effect of consistently high (or low) implementation.

Looking at the results of the level-of-implementation effects analysis using the proxy measure for both years (Table 7.2), we see that being a high-implementing EXCEerator school is associated with modest positive effects on FCAT *reading* scores at all grade levels, relative to the comparison schools or relative to the high-implementing schools' own preimplementation

performance. For example, high-implementing schools have average sixth-grade reading scores that are about two score points higher than they would have been if the schools had not adopted the EXCEerator program. Effects for *mathematics* are positive at Grade 7 but negative for Grades 6 and 8. None of the positive or negative effects for high-implementing schools reach the level of statistical significance. By contrast, all six effects for low-implementing EXCEerator schools are negative, and the mathematics effects are statistically significant or marginally significant.

Table 7.2. EXCEerator Level-of-Implementation Results for Grades 6–8 State Test Scores, Using the Proxy Measure for both 2009 and 2010, Coefficients (Robust SE)

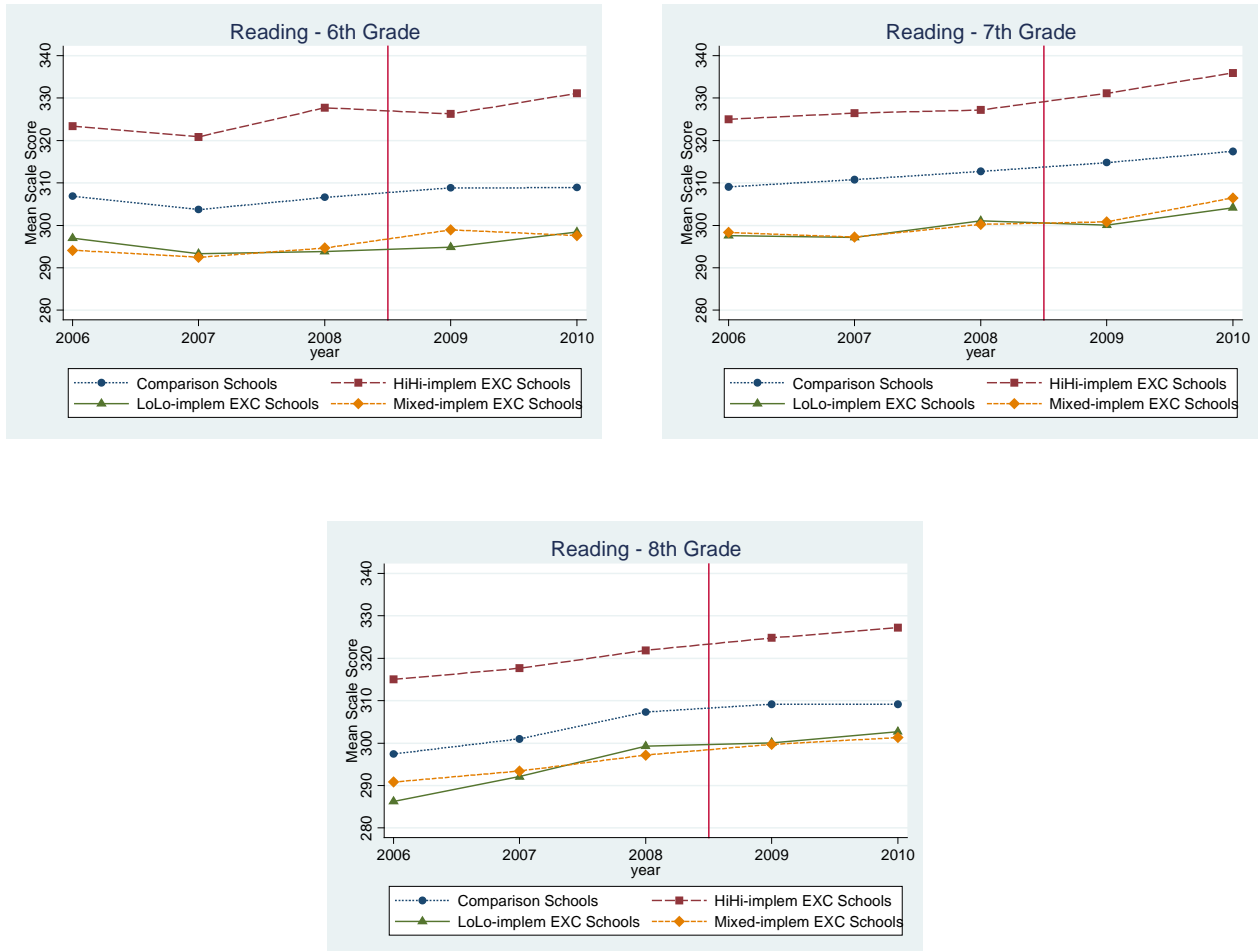
	Reading, 6th Grade	Reading, 7th Grade	Reading, 8th Grade	Math, 6th Grade	Math, 7th Grade	Math, 8th Grade
Yr2007	-3.42*** (0.66)	0.72 (0.63)	3.29*** (0.54)	-3.67*** (0.83)	3.52*** (0.65)	2.61*** (0.56)
Yr2008	-0.41 (0.75)	2.85*** (0.65)	9.11*** (0.77)	0.30 (0.92)	6.43*** (0.85)	7.29*** (0.73)
Yr2009	1.37 [†] (0.79)	4.62*** (0.74)	10.94*** (0.79)	2.78* (1.08)	4.45*** (0.92)	5.45*** (0.88)
Yr2010	2.12* (1.00)	8.08*** (0.85)	11.64*** (0.75)	5.31*** (1.16)	4.42*** (1.02)	8.03*** (0.83)
EXCEerator, low-implementing effect	-1.03 (1.17)	-1.94 (1.49)	-0.92 (1.09)	-3.02* (1.42)	-3.23* (1.43)	-2.19[†] (1.18)
EXCEerator, high-implementing effect	2.04 (1.28)	1.76 (1.25)	1.51 (1.05)	-2.35 (1.58)	0.67 (1.27)	-1.15 (0.99)
Constant	306.62*** (0.52)	308.79*** (0.48)	297.79*** (0.49)	308.53*** (0.64)	306.12*** (0.56)	314.72*** (0.51)
Sigma_u	22.21	20.62	18.39	25.47	21.29	17.92
Sigma_e	5.68	5.20	5.13	6.75	5.88	5.09
Rho	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
N (schools)	132	132	132	132	132	132
N (observations)	657	657	657	657	657	657

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Time-Series Graphs Using Proxy Measure for 2008–09 and Survey-Based Measure for 2009–10

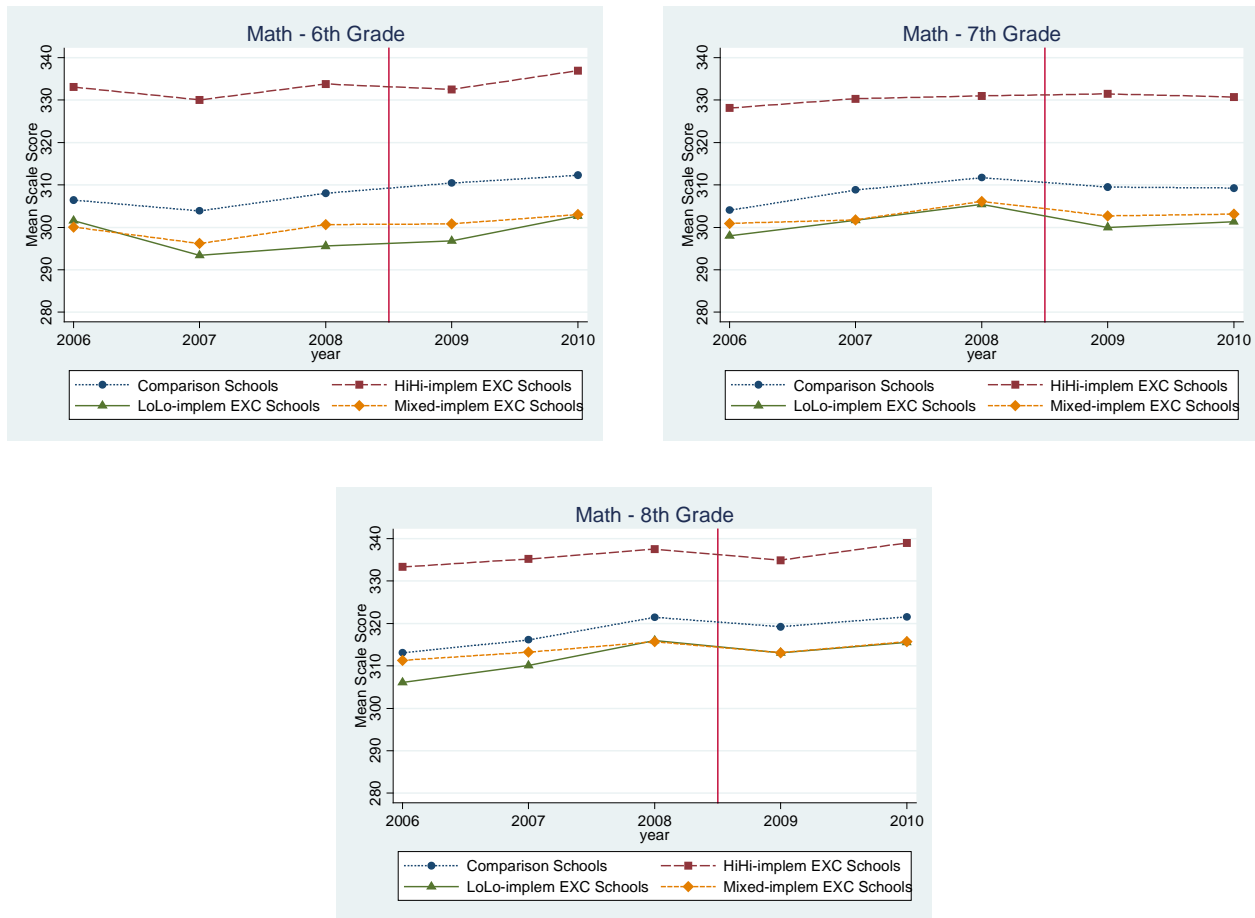
Figures 7.5 and 7.6 show a second set of level-of-implementation time-series graphs, this time using the proxy measure of implementation for 2008–09 and the survey-based measure for 2009–10. As before, each graph shows four trend lines: (1) consistently high-implementing EXCEerator schools, which are schools classified as high implementers in both years of implementation ($n = 15$); (2) consistently low-implementing EXCEerator schools, which are schools classified as low implementers in both years of implementation ($n = 12$); (3) mixed implementing EXCEerator schools, which are schools classified as high implementers in one year and low implementers in the other year ($n = 17$); and (4) comparison schools ($n = 88$).

Figure 7.5. School Average State Test Scores in Reading for Consistently High-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Survey Measure



Note. High-Implementing = high in both 2009 and 2010; Low-Implementing = low in both 2009 and 2010; Mixed-Implementing = low in one year and high in the other

Figure 7.6. School Average State Test Scores in Mathematics for Consistently High-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Consistently Low-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, Mixed-Implementing EXCEerator Schools, and Comparison Schools, by Grade Level: 2009 Proxy Measure and 2010 Survey Measure



Note. High-Implementing = high in both 2009 and 2010; Low-Implementing = low in both 2009 and 2010; Mixed-Implementing = low in one year and high in the other

Although some schools switch categories with this alternative metric, the patterns of results are not markedly different. The most noticeable differences are that the consistently high-implementing schools have even higher average scores, both pre- and postimplementation, and the score levels for mixed-implementing and consistently low-implementing schools are more similar. The graphs do not reveal anything different about how adopting the EXCEerator program may have influenced score levels in the postimplementation period.

Statistical Analysis of EXCEerator Level-of-Implementation Effects Using Proxy Measure for 2008–09 and Survey-Based Measure for 2009–10

Table 7.3 shows the results for the level-of-implementation effects analysis using the combination of proxy and survey-based measures. The effects are somewhat less consistent than the results based solely on the proxy measure, which suggests that the proxy measure and the survey-based measure may be picking up somewhat different constructs. In particular, when we classified

schools based solely on the proxy measure (Table 7.2), the high-implementer EXCEerator effects were always more positive (or less negative) than the low-implementer EXCEerator effects, across all grades and both subjects. Here the pattern holds for Grades 6 and 7 but not Grade 8. Nevertheless, both level-of-implementation analyses yield the same general findings of modest positive effects in reading for high-implementer EXCEerator schools, but generally negative effects in mathematics. Once again, most of the effects do not reach the level of statistical significance.

Table 7.3. EXCEerator Level-of-Implementation Results for Grades 6–8 State Test Scores, Using the Proxy Measure in 2009 and the Survey Measure in 2010, Coefficients (Robust SE)

	Reading, 6th Grade	Reading, 7th Grade	Reading, 8th Grade	Math, 6th Grade	Math, 7th Grade	Math, 8th Grade
Yr2007	-3.42*** (0.66)	0.73 (0.63)	3.29*** (0.54)	-3.67*** (0.83)	3.52*** (0.65)	2.61*** (0.56)
Yr2008	-0.41 (0.75)	2.85*** (0.65)	9.11*** (0.77)	0.30 (0.92)	6.43*** (0.85)	7.29*** (0.73)
Yr2009	1.38 [†] (0.79)	4.63*** (0.74)	10.95*** (0.79)	2.78* (1.08)	4.46*** (0.92)	5.46*** (0.87)
Yr2010	2.12* (1.01)	8.07*** (0.85)	11.63*** (0.75)	5.31*** (1.16)	4.41*** (1.03)	8.02*** (0.83)
EXCEerator, low- implementing effect	-0.43 (1.22)	-0.44 (1.30)	0.64 (1.38)	-2.96* (1.47)	-1.52 (1.48)	-1.04 (1.22)
EXCEerator, high- implementing effect	1.51 (1.32)	0.46 (1.48)	0.15 (1.02)	-2.40 (1.54)	-0.82 (1.34)	-2.15* (0.99)
Constant	306.62*** (0.52)	308.79*** (0.48)	297.79*** (0.49)	308.53*** (0.64)	306.12*** (0.56)	314.72*** (0.51)
Sigma_u	22.24	20.69	18.47	25.47	21.38	17.98
Sigma_e	5.69	5.24	5.15	6.75	5.92	5.09
Rho	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
N (schools)	132	132	132	132	132	132
N (observations)	657	657	657	657	657	657

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Summary of Findings

After two years of implementation, EXCEerator schools appear to be having a modest positive effect on FCAT scores in reading but a modest negative effect on FCAT scores in mathematics. In all cases, the second-year effects are more positive than the first-year effects, suggesting that the schools are trending in a positive direction. However, given the modest size of the effects (most of which are not statistically significant) and the short time series (with only two years of postimplementation data), it is not possible to know if this is a real trend. Furthermore, because all Hillsborough middle schools are in the EXCEerator program (and all entered at the same time), it is not possible to know whether the observed effects are actually due to EXCEerator rather than other, concurrent district initiatives. In terms of attributing causality, however, it is reassuring that the schools that are rated as high implementers of EXCEerator produce more positive effects than schools that are rated as low implementers.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

The EXCELeRator program is designed to help underrepresented groups enter the pipeline to higher education. Initially launched in the 2006–07 school year, the program has among its goals increased graduation rates, decreased dropout rates, increased participation in AP exams, increased success on AP exams, and increased participation on the SAT. This report has examined the impact of the EXCELeRator program on these and selected other outcomes through the 2009–10 school year, using a CITS approach in which the EXCELeRator schools were examined over a seven-year period (which spanned up to five years of preimplementation performance and up to four years of postimplementation performance, depending on the year in which implementation occurred) and in relation to a group of comparison schools that closely resembled the EXCELeRator schools on outcomes in the preimplementation years.

Major Findings

The major findings of our analysis of the impact of the EXCELeRator program, through the 2009–10 school year, are as follows:

- The EXCELeRator program is associated with increased graduation rates starting in the second year of program implementation, and the magnitude of the effect increases over time. The results are statistically significant for the third and fourth years of implementation.
- The EXCELeRator program is associated with decreased dropout rates starting in the second year of program implementation, and the magnitude of the effect increases over time. The results are statistically significant for the fourth year of implementation.
- The EXCELeRator program is associated with statistically significant increases in the percentage of students who take AP exams in all four years of program implementation. In the first two years of program implementation, there are also statistically significant increases in the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on AP exams and in the percentage of students scoring 2 or higher on AP exams (out of all students enrolled in Grades 9–12 in each school). However, by the third year, the program is associated with a statistically significant *negative* effect on the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on AP exams; the percentage of students scoring 2 or higher also decrease, although the effects on scores of 2 or higher do not become significantly negative.
- The EXCELeRator program is associated with large and statistically significant increases in the percentage of seniors who take the SAT, starting in the second year of program implementation. At the same time, there are modest—but statistically significant—increases in the percentages of seniors scoring at least 500 on the SAT critical reading and mathematics sections (out of all seniors, not just test takers). These effects turn negative, however, when controlling for the percentage of students taking the SAT, and average SAT scores among test takers declines in both subject areas.
- Following program implementation, EXCELeRator high schools do not appear to perform as well on state/local accountability tests as do their matched comparison schools. The

negative effects can be seen in both reading and mathematics in both Grades 9 and 10. There do not appear to be any negative (or positive) effects on Grade 11 scores, although it should be noted that the majority of EXCEerator schools are in jurisdictions that do not have 11th-grade tests.

- After two years of implementation, EXCEerator middle schools appear to be having a modest positive effect on state test scores in reading but a modest negative effect on state test scores in mathematics. In all cases, the second-year effects are more positive than the first-year effects, suggesting that the schools are trending in a positive direction, but most of the effects do not reach the level of statistical significance. Schools that are rated as high implementers of EXCEerator produce more positive effects than schools that are rated as low implementers.

In summary, then, the EXCEerator program, when examined in relation to both school-level outcomes prior to implementation and outcomes for similar nonprogram schools, appears to be having the desired effects on graduation rates, dropout rates, and participation in AP exams and SAT. Some of these positive effects do not appear until the program has been in place for two or more years. This is understandable and attests to the importance of a multiyear, longitudinal evaluation methodology.

Effects on AP and SAT performance, meanwhile, have generally not been positive. This pattern of findings may not be surprising given the increased participation rates. Even so, the findings suggest a need for increased attention to the question of how to prepare more students—and a wider range of students—for success on these exams.

The analysis also finds a negative effect of the program on 9th- and 10th-grade state/local accountability test scores. These results may suggest concerns with the quality of instruction at these grade levels, but they may also simply reflect a lack of alignment between EXCEerator curriculum and the material on state tests. For middle school students, the effects on state test scores are modest, but they suggest that the program may actually be enhancing performance, at least in reading.

Conclusion

Overall, there is evidence that the EXCEerator program is having success in meeting some but not all the desired outcomes. There may be enough positive evidence to warrant continuation of the program in the current set of schools—or even implementation in a new set of schools—but some modifications will be required to make the program maximally successful.

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Appendix A

Selection of Comparison Schools

As described in Chapter 2, we employed a three-stage process for selecting the comparison schools. In stage 1, the outcome index value for the year immediately *preceding* implementation of EXCEerator was regressed on the outcome index values for the two years previous to that, controlling for school enrollment size, the percentage of black students, the percentage of Hispanic students, and urbanicity. In stage 2, the parameters established in stage 1 were used to *calculate a predicted outcome index value* for the first year of implementation, using the outcome indexes for the two previous years and the control variables. Stage 3 was the actual identification and selection of the comparison schools; we ranked all the schools on their predicted values, located each EXCEerator school, and then selected its nearest-above and nearest-below neighbors.

The equations for stage 1 and stage 2 are provided in this appendix. (There are no equations for stage 3.) The stage 1 regression results for each pool are also provided.

Stage 1 Equation

The general form for the stage 1 regression is as follows:

$$Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2} + \beta_2 Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 3} + \beta_3 City + \beta_4 TownRural + \beta_5 African\ American_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2} + \beta_6 Hispanic_{t=1ImpYear\ minus\ 2} + \beta_7 Enrollment_{t=1ImpYear\ minus\ 2} + \varepsilon_{t=1ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$$

where

- $Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$ is the outcome composite in the year prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- $Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2}$ is the outcome composite in the year two years prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- $Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 3}$ is the outcome composite in the year three years prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- *City* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if a school is classified as being in a city.
- *TownRural* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if a school is classified as being in a town or rural area.²⁷
- $African\ American_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2}$ is the percentage of school enrollment that was African American in the year two years prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.

²⁷ The city and town/rural designations come from NCES/CCD. Their classification scheme changed in 2006–07, which was the latest year available at the time of our data collection, so all the values on these variables are from 2006–07. (In other words, these variables do not have varying years as the other terms in the equations do.) The reference group is schools classified as being located in a suburb.

- $Hispanic_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2}$ is the percentage of school enrollment that was Hispanic in the year two years prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- $Enrollment_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2}$ is the number of students enrolled in Grades 9–12 in the year two years prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.²⁸
- $\varepsilon_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$ is a random error term.

As a more concrete example, here is the equation used in the matching for schools that implemented EXCEerator in the 2007–08 school year (Cohort 2):

$$Y_{t=2006-07} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_{t=2005-06} + \beta_2 Y_{t=2004-05} + \beta_3 City + \beta_4 TownRural + \beta_5 African\ American_{t=2005-06} + \beta_6 Hispanic_{t=2005-06} + \beta_7 Enrollment_{t=2005-06} + \varepsilon_{t=1005-06}$$

Stage 2 Equation

The general form for the stage 2 calculation is as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_{t=ImpYear} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1} + \hat{\beta}_2 Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2} + \hat{\beta}_3 City + \hat{\beta}_4 TownRural + \hat{\beta}_5 African\ American_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1} + \hat{\beta}_6 Hispanic_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1} + \hat{\beta}_7 Enrollment_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$$

In this equation, all of the $\hat{\beta}$ parameters are those generated by the stage 1 regression (the “hats” signify that they are the parameter *estimates*). Bear in mind that this equation is not for another regression but rather for a prediction calculation based on the stage 1 regression. (Note that there is no error term.) The terms are as follows:

- $\hat{Y}_{t=ImpYear}$ is the *estimated* (calculated) outcome composite in the year of (EXCEerator) implementation (*not* the actual outcome composite in that year; note the “hat”); these are then used to select two comparison schools for each EXCEerator school.
- $Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$ is the outcome composite in the year prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- $Y_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 2}$ is the outcome composite in the year two years prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- *City* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if a school is classified as being in a city.
- *TownRural* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if a school is classified as being in a town or rural area.
- $African\ American_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$ is the percentage of school enrollment that was African American in the year prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.

²⁸ The demographic and enrollment variables are those from the year prior to the outcome being regressed/predicted so as to avoid any potential problems with endogeneity. For example, the implementation of EXCEerator may have had an impact on school demographics.

- $Hispanic_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$ is the percentage of school enrollment that was Hispanic in the year prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.
- $Enrollment_{t=ImpYear\ minus\ 1}$ is the number of students enrolled in Grades 9–12 in the year prior to (EXCEerator) implementation.

Again to provide a more concrete example, here is the stage 2 equation used in the matching for schools that implemented EXCEerator in the 2007–08 school year (cohort 2):

$$\hat{Y}_{t=2007-08} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 Y_{t=2006-07} + \hat{\beta}_2 Y_{t=2005-06} + \hat{\beta}_3 City + \hat{\beta}_4 TownRural + \hat{\beta}_5 African\ American_{t=2005-06} + \hat{\beta}_6 Hispanic_{t=2005-06} + \hat{\beta}_7 Enrollment_{t=2005-06}$$

Stage 1 Regression Results

Table A.1. Pools 1 and 6 (2006–07 Cohort), Coefficients (SE)

	Pool 1 (Chicago)	Pool 6 (Florida)
Composite 2004–05	0.764* (0.30)	0.805*** (0.06)
Composite 2003–04	0.298 (0.30)	0.199*** (0.06)
City	0.000 (0.00)	-0.006 (0.02)
TownRural	0.000 (0.00)	0.012 (0.02)
African American 2004–05	0.004 [†] (0.00)	0.001 [†] (0.00)
Hispanic 2004–05	0.005* (0.00)	0.001 (0.00)
Enrollment 2004–05	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)
Constant	-0.373 [†] (0.19)	-0.025 (0.03)
R^2	0.992	0.977
R^2 , adjusted	0.990	0.976
N	35	236

Note. Pools 2 and 3 (both in Chicago) belonged to the 2006–07 cohort but did not have enough schools for the regression.

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table A.2. Pools 4, 5, 7, and 8 (2007–08 Cohort), Coefficients (SE)

	Pool 4 (Chicago)	Pool 5 (Colorado)	Pool 7 (Florida 9–12)	Pool 8 (Florida 6–12)
Composite 2005–06	1.129*** (0.15)	0.683*** (0.07)	0.926*** (0.05)	1.019** (0.27)
Composite 2004–05	-0.183 (0.15)	0.292*** (0.07)	0.047 (0.05)	-0.048 (0.26)
City	0.000 (0.00)	-0.070 [†] (0.04)	0.008 (0.02)	0.098 (0.29)
TownRural	0.000 (0.00)	0.022 (0.04)	-0.021 (0.02)	-0.047 (0.16)
African American 2005–06	-0.003 [†] (0.00)	-0.091 (0.19)	0.000 (0.00)	-0.002 (0.00)
Hispanic 2005–06	-0.003 [†] (0.00)	0.027 (0.10)	-0.001 (0.00)	0.002 (0.00)
Enrollment 2005–06	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)
Constant	0.269 [†] (0.15)	-0.009 (0.05)	-0.029 (0.03)	0.095 (0.19)
R^2	0.989	0.964	0.977	0.933
R^2 , adjusted	0.988	0.962	0.976	0.908
N	45	180	293	27

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table A.3. Pools 9 and 10 (2008–09 Cohort, High Schools), Coefficients (SE)

	Pool 9 (Florida)	Pool 10 (Florida new)
Composite 2006–07	0.803*** (0.06)	1.019*** (0.11)
Composite 2005–06	0.205*** (0.06)	
City	-0.002 (0.02)	0.197 (0.26)
TownRural	0.018 (0.02)	0.073 (0.18)
African American 2006–07	0.001* (0.00)	0.003 (0.01)
Hispanic 2006–07	0.000 (0.00)	0.002 (0.00)
Enrollment 2006–07	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)
Constant	-0.007 (0.03)	-0.174 (0.27)
R^2	0.970	0.963
R^2 , adjusted	0.969	0.935
N	302	15

[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table A.4. Pools 11, 12, and 13 (2008–09 Cohort, Middle Schools), Coefficients (SE)

	Pool 11 (Florida 6–8)	Pool 12 (Florida K–8)	Pool 13 (Florida new)
Composite 2006–07	0.965*** (0.05)	1.120*** (0.16)	0.911*** (0.05)
Composite 2005–06	0.026 (0.04)	-0.268 [†] (0.15)	
City	-0.031 (0.02)	-0.179 (0.11)	
TownRural	0.015 (0.02)	-0.044 (0.11)	-0.057 (0.09)
African American 2006–07	0.000 (0.00)	-0.003 (0.00)	0.006 (0.00)
Hispanic 2006–07	0.000 (0.00)	-0.002 (0.00)	0.004 (0.00)
Enrollment 2006–07	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)
Constant	0.034 (0.03)	0.313 [†] (0.15)	-0.468 (0.30)
R^2	0.974	0.945	0.991
R^2 , adjusted	0.973	0.934	0.980
N	454	43	10

[†] $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Appendix B
Preimplementation Similarity of EXCEerator
and Comparison Schools

Chicago	82
Colorado.....	110
Florida High Schools	123
Florida Middle Schools.....	151

Chicago

2006–07 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	52.65029	12.22893	34.58862	23.73348	81.56711
1	4	48.99037	17.8994	35.79881	-7.973515	105.9543
combined	12	51.43032	9.635396	33.37799	30.22296	72.63768
diff		3.659918	21.40614		-44.03593	51.35577

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.1710
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.5662 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.8677 Pr(T > t) = 0.4338

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	32.19084	8.347249	23.60958	12.45273	51.92894
1	4	44.47113	15.08723	30.17445	-3.543158	92.48542
combined	12	36.28427	7.300648	25.29019	20.21565	52.35288
diff		-12.28029	15.77187		-47.4222	22.86161

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.7786
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.2271 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.4542 Pr(T > t) = 0.7729

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	1157.875	159.7125	451.7352	780.2149	1535.535
1	4	1793.5	549.537	1099.074	44.628	3542.372
combined	12	1369.75	215.4932	746.4905	895.4526	1844.047
diff		-635.625	435.2734		-1605.474	334.2245

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -1.4603
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0875 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.1749 Pr(T > t) = 0.9125

2005–06 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	48.58407	8.441021	33.76408	30.59246	66.57568
1	8	50.86666	13.97656	39.53169	17.81734	83.91599
combined	24	49.34493	7.130674	34.93302	34.59401	64.09586
diff		-2.282597	15.45875		-34.34208	29.77688
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.1477
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4420		Pr(T > t) = 0.8840		Pr(T > t) = 0.5580		

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	38.13678	7.329219	29.31688	22.51492	53.75865
1	8	37.85607	11.17859	31.61782	11.42292	64.28923
combined	24	38.04321	6.002779	29.40749	25.62552	50.46091
diff		.2807114	13.01987		-26.72084	27.28227
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.0216
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5085		Pr(T > t) = 0.9830		Pr(T > t) = 0.4915		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	1183.125	126.699	506.7959	913.0725	1453.177
1	8	1644.125	334.2421	945.3795	853.768	2434.482
combined	24	1336.792	142.711	699.1384	1041.571	1632.012
diff		-461	293.5214		-1069.726	147.726
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-1.5706
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0653		Pr(T > t) = 0.1306		Pr(T > t) = 0.9347		

2004–05 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	50.01584	8.493264	33.97306	31.91287	68.1188
1	8	50.83738	14.30643	40.46469	17.00805	84.6667
combined	24	50.28968	7.220375	35.37247	35.3532	65.22617
diff		-.82154	15.65999		-33.29837	31.65529
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.0525
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4793		Pr(T > t) = 0.9586		Pr(T > t) = 0.5207		

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	38.19551	7.422464	29.68986	22.3749	54.01612
1	8	38.06314	11.34878	32.09921	11.22753	64.89875
combined	24	38.15138	6.084389	29.8073	25.56487	50.7379
diff		.1323709	13.19699		-27.23651	27.50125
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.0100
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5040		Pr(T > t) = 0.9921		Pr(T > t) = 0.4960		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	1167.188	142.623	570.492	863.1938	1471.181
1	8	1591.5	338.4133	957.1774	791.2797	2391.72
combined	24	1308.625	149.0031	729.9629	1000.389	1616.861
diff		-424.3125	310.268		-1067.769	219.1439
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-1.3676
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0926		Pr(T > t) = 0.1853		Pr(T > t) = 0.9074		

2003–04 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	49.35553	8.712812	32.60036	30.53265	68.17842
1	7	43.1977	14.41955	38.15054	7.914337	78.48106
combined	21	47.30292	7.355904	33.70899	31.95877	62.64707
diff		6.157832	15.94715		-27.21994	39.5356

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.3861
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 19

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.6482

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.7037

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.3518

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	35.968	7.037618	26.33235	20.76415	51.17185
1	7	42.83091	11.50553	30.44077	14.67789	70.98393
combined	21	38.25564	5.934915	27.1972	25.87562	50.63565
diff		-6.862908	12.8206		-33.69674	19.97092

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.5353
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 19

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.2993

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.5987

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.7007

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	1318.5	129.332	483.9159	1039.095	1597.905
1	7	1756.429	300.6045	795.3246	1020.876	2491.981
combined	21	1464.476	135.7036	621.8721	1181.403	1747.549
diff		-437.9286	277.7362		-1019.237	143.38

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -1.5768
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 19

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0657

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.1314

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.9343

2006–07 EXPLORE Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	12.7875	.3587864	1.014801	11.9391	13.6359
1	4	12.95	.6958209	1.391642	10.73559	15.16441
combined	12	12.84167	.3148974	1.090836	12.14858	13.53475
diff		-.1625	.6987153		-1.719335	1.394335
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =		-0.2326
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =		10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4104		Pr(T > t) = 0.8208		Pr(T > t) = 0.5896		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	13.275	.5827123	1.648159	11.8971	14.6529
1	4	13.15	.8210765	1.642153	10.53697	15.76303
combined	12	13.23333	.4534937	1.570948	12.2352	14.23147
diff		.125	1.008185		-2.121377	2.371377
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =		0.1240
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =		10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5481		Pr(T > t) = 0.9038		Pr(T > t) = 0.4519		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	12.3625	.4535328	1.282784	11.29007	13.43493
1	4	12.575	.8045444	1.609089	10.01458	15.13542
combined	12	12.43333	.3834321	1.328248	11.5894	13.27726
diff		-.2125	.8504319		-2.10738	1.68238
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =		-0.2499
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =		10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4039		Pr(T > t) = 0.8077		Pr(T > t) = 0.5961		

2005–06 EXPLORE Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	12.86875	.3143404	1.257362	12.19875	13.53875
1	8	13.075	.4122023	1.165884	12.1003	14.0497
combined	24	12.9375	.2461893	1.206076	12.42822	13.44678
diff		-.20625	.53217		-1.309903	.897403
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.3876
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3510		Pr(T > t) = 0.7021		Pr(T > t) = 0.6490		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	13.375	.3988003	1.595201	12.52498	14.22502
1	8	13.65	.4092676	1.157584	12.68224	14.61776
combined	24	13.46667	.2947405	1.443928	12.85695	14.07638
diff		-.275	.636597		-1.595221	1.045221
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.4320
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3350		Pr(T > t) = 0.6700		Pr(T > t) = 0.6650		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	12.6375	.3414278	1.365711	11.90976	13.36524
1	8	12.9125	.4465893	1.263145	11.85648	13.96852
combined	24	12.72917	.2676711	1.311315	12.17545	13.28289
diff		-.275	.5776096		-1.472889	.9228889
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.4761
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	22
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3193		Pr(T > t) = 0.6387		Pr(T > t) = 0.6807		

2004–05 EXPLORE Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	13.0375	.3274746	1.309898	12.3395	13.7355
1	8	13.45	.3746427	1.05965	12.56411	14.33589
combined	24	13.175	.2500181	1.224834	12.6578	13.6922
diff		-.4125	.5351096		-1.522249	.6972495
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7709	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 22	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2245		Pr(T > t) = 0.4490		Pr(T > t) = 0.7755		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	13.55625	.3794699	1.51788	12.74743	14.36507
1	8	14.025	.3658405	1.034753	13.15992	14.89008
combined	24	13.7125	.2798364	1.370913	13.13361	14.29139
diff		-.46875	.5986802		-1.710337	.7728367
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7830	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 22	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2210		Pr(T > t) = 0.4420		Pr(T > t) = 0.7790		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	12.73125	.3637443	1.454977	11.95595	13.50655
1	8	13.1625	.4435802	1.254634	12.1136	14.2114
combined	24	12.875	.2815749	1.37943	12.29252	13.45748
diff		-.43125	.6037745		-1.683402	.8209017
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7143	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 22	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2413		Pr(T > t) = 0.4826		Pr(T > t) = 0.7587		

2003–04 EXPLORE Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	13.07857	.3270209	1.2236	12.37209	13.78506
1	7	13.61429	.4743058	1.254895	12.4537	14.77487
combined	21	13.25714	.2683789	1.229866	12.69731	13.81697
diff		-.5357143	.5710313		-1.730897	.6594681
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.9382	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1800		Pr(T > t) = 0.3599		Pr(T > t) = 0.8200		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	13.46429	.4443302	1.662532	12.50437	14.4242
1	7	14.11429	.4447731	1.176759	13.02597	15.20261
combined	21	13.68095	.3317069	1.520072	12.98902	14.37288
diff		-.65	.7063678		-2.128445	.8284447
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.9202	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1845		Pr(T > t) = 0.3690		Pr(T > t) = 0.8155		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	12.77857	.379586	1.420281	11.95853	13.59862
1	7	13.27143	.5083654	1.345008	12.0275	14.51535
combined	21	12.94286	.3016282	1.382234	12.31367	13.57204
diff		-.4928571	.6466617		-1.846336	.8606213
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7622	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2277		Pr(T > t) = 0.4553		Pr(T > t) = 0.7723		

2006–07 Grade 10 PLAN Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.3875	.4033066	1.140723	13.43383	15.34117
1	4	14.25	.8108637	1.621727	11.66947	16.83053
combined	12	14.34167	.3593889	1.24496	13.55066	15.13268
diff		.1375	.7984066		-1.641461	1.916461
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.1722	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5666		Pr(T > t) = 0.8667		Pr(T > t) = 0.4334		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.25	.438341	1.239816	13.21349	15.28651
1	4	14.25	.6946222	1.389244	12.0394	16.4606
combined	12	14.25	.3540887	1.226599	13.47066	15.02934
diff		0	.7877976		-1.755322	1.755322
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.0000	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5000		Pr(T > t) = 1.0000		Pr(T > t) = 0.5000		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.0875	.4090221	1.156889	13.12032	15.05468
1	4	14.025	.8711821	1.742364	11.25251	16.79749
combined	12	14.06667	.3742332	1.296382	13.24298	14.89035
diff		.0625	.8323817		-1.792162	1.917162
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.0751	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5292		Pr(T > t) = 0.9416		Pr(T > t) = 0.4708		

2005–06 Grade 10 PLAN Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	14.75	.2641023	1.056409	14.18708	15.31292
1	8	15.075	.4565984	1.291455	13.99532	16.15468
combined	24	14.85833	.2291222	1.122465	14.38436	15.33231
diff		-.325	.4921111		-1.345576	.6955759
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6604	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 22	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2579		Pr(T > t) = 0.5158		Pr(T > t) = 0.7421		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	14.65	.2806243	1.122497	14.05186	15.24814
1	8	14.9125	.3856523	1.090789	14.00058	15.82442
combined	24	14.7375	.2235916	1.095371	14.27497	15.20003
diff		-.2625	.4817294		-1.261546	.7365456
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.5449	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 22	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2956		Pr(T > t) = 0.5913		Pr(T > t) = 0.7044		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	16	14.25625	.3486843	1.394737	13.51305	14.99945
1	8	14.7125	.5044224	1.426722	13.51973	15.90527
combined	24	14.40833	.2840517	1.391564	13.82073	14.99594
diff		-.45625	.6083799		-1.717953	.8054526
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7499	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 22	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2306		Pr(T > t) = 0.4612		Pr(T > t) = 0.7694		

2004–05 Grade 10 PLAN Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	14.43571	.2988269	1.118108	13.79014	15.08129
1	7	14.6	.486484	1.287116	13.40962	15.79038
combined	21	14.49048	.2503241	1.147129	13.96831	15.01264
diff		-.1642857	.5435072		-1.301859	.973288
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.3023
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3829		Pr(T > t) = 0.7657		Pr(T > t) = 0.6171		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	14.86429	.3085961	1.154661	14.1976	15.53097
1	7	15.12857	.3234592	.8557926	14.3371	15.92005
combined	21	14.95238	.2291412	1.050057	14.4744	15.43036
diff		-.2642857	.49501		-1.300354	.7717821
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.5339
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2998		Pr(T > t) = 0.5996		Pr(T > t) = 0.7002		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	14.47857	.3392264	1.269269	13.74572	15.21143
1	7	14.85714	.4545312	1.202577	13.74495	15.96934
combined	21	14.60476	.2685478	1.230641	14.04458	15.16494
diff		-.3785714	.5779863		-1.588311	.8311679
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.6550
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2602		Pr(T > t) = 0.5203		Pr(T > t) = 0.7398		

2003–04 Grade 10 PLAN Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	15.04286	.3514044	1.314835	14.28369	15.80202
1	7	15.31429	.2840427	.7515064	14.61926	16.00931
combined	21	15.13333	.2497936	1.144698	14.61227	15.65439
diff		-.2714286	.54008		-1.401829	.8589718
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.5026	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3105		Pr(T > t) = 0.6210		Pr(T > t) = 0.6895		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	14.29286	.3693571	1.382008	13.49491	15.0908
1	7	14.78571	.2595129	.6866066	14.15071	15.42072
combined	21	14.45714	.2618225	1.199821	13.91099	15.0033
diff		-.4928571	.5585076		-1.661827	.6761127
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.8825	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1943		Pr(T > t) = 0.3886		Pr(T > t) = 0.8057		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	14.1	.4375255	1.637071	13.15478	15.04522
1	7	14.68571	.4272997	1.130529	13.64015	15.73128
combined	21	14.29524	.324072	1.485085	13.61924	14.97124
diff		-.5857143	.6924016		-2.034927	.8634989
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.8459	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2041		Pr(T > t) = 0.4081		Pr(T > t) = 0.7959		

2006–07 PSAE Average Scores (Reading and Mathematics)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	145.75	1.829813	5.175492	141.4232	150.0768
1	4	147	2.483277	4.966555	139.0971	154.9029
combined	12	146.1667	1.418671	4.914419	143.0442	149.2891
diff		-1.25	3.131493		-8.227402	5.727402
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =		-0.3992
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =		10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3491		Pr(T > t) = 0.6982		Pr(T > t) = 0.6509		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	143.875	1.903357	5.383507	139.3743	148.3757
1	4	145.5	2.466441	4.932883	137.6507	153.3493
combined	12	144.4167	1.464004	5.071459	141.1944	147.6389
diff		-1.625	3.216413		-8.791615	5.541615
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =		-0.5052
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =		10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3122		Pr(T > t) = 0.6244		Pr(T > t) = 0.6878		

2005–06 PSAE Average Scores (Reading and Mathematics)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	148	1.5967	5.974304	144.5505	151.4495
1	7	149.4286	1.849802	4.894117	144.9023	153.9549
combined	21	148.4762	1.212277	5.555349	145.9474	151.005
diff		-1.428571	2.617999		-6.908107	4.050964
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.5457	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2958		Pr(T > t) = 0.5916		Pr(T > t) = 0.7042		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	144.9286	1.545871	5.78412	141.5889	148.2682
1	7	146.5714	1.461525	3.866831	142.9952	150.1477
combined	21	145.4762	1.13099	5.182847	143.117	147.8354
diff		-1.642857	2.432494		-6.734125	3.44841
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6754	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2538		Pr(T > t) = 0.5076		Pr(T > t) = 0.7462		

2004–05 PSAE Average Scores (Reading and Mathematics)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	148.5	1.629906	6.09855	144.9788	152.0212
1	7	150.4286	1.688295	4.466809	146.2975	154.5597
combined	21	149.1429	1.215546	5.57033	146.6073	151.6784
diff		-1.928571	2.608288		-7.387782	3.530639
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7394	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2344		Pr(T > t) = 0.4687		Pr(T > t) = 0.7656		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	144.7143	1.645602	6.157279	141.1592	148.2694
1	7	146.4286	1.377664	3.644957	143.0575	149.7996
combined	21	145.2857	1.18149	5.414267	142.8212	147.7503
diff		-1.714286	2.541175		-7.033027	3.604456
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6746	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2540		Pr(T > t) = 0.5081		Pr(T > t) = 0.7460		

2005–06 ACT Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.60714	.5349812	2.001716	15.45139	17.7629
1	7	17.08571	.7001458	1.852412	15.37252	18.79891
combined	21	16.76667	.4190314	1.920243	15.89258	17.64075
diff		-.4785714	.9053591		-2.37351	1.416367
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.5286	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3016		Pr(T > t) = 0.6032		Pr(T > t) = 0.6984		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.39286	.4234168	1.584281	15.47812	17.30759
1	7	16.81429	.4272997	1.130529	15.76872	17.85985
combined	21	16.53333	.3129227	1.433992	15.88059	17.18608
diff		-.4214286	.6741566		-1.832455	.9895974
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6251	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2697		Pr(T > t) = 0.5393		Pr(T > t) = 0.7303		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	15.8	.6412556	2.399359	14.41465	17.18535
1	7	16.61429	.7781016	2.058663	14.71034	18.51823
combined	21	16.07143	.4960867	2.273355	15.03661	17.10625
diff		-.8142857	1.063414		-3.040036	1.411465
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7657	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2266		Pr(T > t) = 0.4532		Pr(T > t) = 0.7734		

2004–05 ACT Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.44286	.5534819	2.07094	15.24713	17.63858
1	7	16.45714	.6505884	1.721295	14.86521	18.04908
combined	21	16.44762	.4184222	1.917451	15.57481	17.32043
diff		-.0142857	.9106601		-1.920319	1.891748
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.0157	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4938		Pr(T > t) = 0.9876		Pr(T > t) = 0.5062		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.19286	.4335471	1.622185	15.25624	17.12948
1	7	16.48571	.4636442	1.226687	15.35122	17.62021
combined	21	16.29048	.3223356	1.477127	15.6181	16.96286
diff		-.2928571	.6983158		-1.754449	1.168735
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.4194	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3398		Pr(T > t) = 0.6796		Pr(T > t) = 0.6602		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	15.37857	.6714081	2.512179	13.92808	16.82906
1	7	15.71429	.801614	2.120871	13.75281	17.67576
combined	21	15.49048	.5107373	2.340492	14.4251	16.55586
diff		-.3357143	1.108912		-2.656694	1.985265
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.3027	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3827		Pr(T > t) = 0.7654		Pr(T > t) = 0.6173		

2003–04 ACT Average Scores (Reading, Mathematics, and English)

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.10714	.4543398	1.699984	15.1256	17.08868
1	7	16.42857	.6159446	1.629636	14.92141	17.93573
combined	21	16.21429	.3585211	1.64295	15.46642	16.96215
diff		-.3214286	.7768035		-1.947297	1.30444
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.4138	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3418		Pr(T > t) = 0.6837		Pr(T > t) = 0.6582		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.26429	.3869587	1.447867	15.42831	17.10026
1	7	16.47143	.3962408	1.048355	15.50186	17.44099
combined	21	16.33333	.2847165	1.304735	15.73943	16.92724
diff		-.2071429	.6178403		-1.500297	1.086012
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.3353	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3705		Pr(T > t) = 0.7411		Pr(T > t) = 0.6295		

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	14.93571	.545975	2.042851	13.75621	16.11522
1	7	15.2	.7690439	2.034699	13.31822	17.08178
combined	21	15.02381	.4348456	1.992713	14.11674	15.93088
diff		-.2642857	.9444663		-2.241076	1.712505
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.2798	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3913		Pr(T > t) = 0.7826		Pr(T > t) = 0.6087		

Graduation Rates

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	67.2	4.72259	13.3575	56.03285	78.36715
1	4	64.525	4.235244	8.470488	51.04656	78.00344
combined	12	66.30833	3.352169	11.61226	58.93026	73.68641
diff		2.675	7.409978		-13.83546	19.18546
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.3610
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6372		Pr(T > t) = 0.7256		Pr(T > t) = 0.3628		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	72.05714	3.237566	12.11386	65.06281	79.05148
1	7	74.62857	2.423566	6.412154	68.69832	80.55882
combined	21	72.91429	2.281001	10.45286	68.1562	77.67237
diff		-2.571429	4.929261		-12.88849	7.745634
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.5217
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3040		Pr(T > t) = 0.6079		Pr(T > t) = 0.6960		

2004–05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	72.97857	3.327263	12.44948	65.79046	80.16669
1	7	78.18571	4.088743	10.8178	68.18092	88.19051
combined	21	74.71429	2.601989	11.92381	69.28663	80.14194
diff		-5.207143	5.535611		-16.79331	6.379025
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.9407
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1793		Pr(T > t) = 0.3587		Pr(T > t) = 0.8207		

2003–04

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]
0	14	70.14286	3.28178	12.2793	63.053 77.23271
1	7	74.08571	4.7276	12.50805	62.51769 85.65374
combined	21	71.45714	2.659848	12.18895	65.9088 77.00549
diff		-3.942857	5.717862		-15.91048 8.024765
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6896
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0	
Pr(T < t) = 0.2494		Pr(T > t) = 0.4988		Pr(T > t) = 0.7506	

The Percentage of 12th Graders Taking the SAT

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	.8550882	.4774258	1.350364	-.2738445	1.984021
1	4	.074184	.074184	.148368	-.1619025	.3102705
combined	12	.5947868	.3309375	1.146401	-.1336016	1.323175
diff		.7809043	.6936432		-.7646291	2.326438
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	1.1258	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.8567		Pr(T > t) = 0.2865		Pr(T > t) = 0.1433		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	1.706583	.8219684	3.075524	-.0691718	3.482338
1	7	1.092124	.5956524	1.575948	-.365385	2.549633
combined	21	1.501763	.5765841	2.64224	.29903	2.704497
diff		.6144592	1.246951		-1.99544	3.224358
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.4928	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6861		Pr(T > t) = 0.6278		Pr(T > t) = 0.3139		

2004–05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	1.534364	.5302973	1.984191	.3887262	2.680001
1	7	1.86432	.7572689	2.003545	.0113503	3.717291
combined	21	1.644349	.4247531	1.946463	.7583299	2.530369
diff		-.3299566	.9213405		-2.258344	1.598431
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	-0.3581	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3621		Pr(T > t) = 0.7242		Pr(T > t) = 0.6379		

2003–04

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	1.930486	.9040182	3.382526	-.0225265	3.883499
1	7	1.86233	.9293979	2.458956	-.4118244	4.136485
combined	21	1.907767	.6637551	3.041708	.5231986	3.292336
diff		.0681558	1.444531		-2.955282	3.091594

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.0472
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 19

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.5186

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.9629

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.4814

The Percentage of 9–12th Graders Taking at Least One AP Exam

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	7.863967	1.730149	4.8936	3.772815	11.95512
1	4	8.15417	1.196414	2.392827	4.346648	11.96169
combined	12	7.960701	1.183961	4.10136	5.354821	10.56658
diff		-.2902032	2.632547		-6.155883	5.575477
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.1102	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4572		Pr(T > t) = 0.9144		Pr(T > t) = 0.5428		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	6.909514	1.393691	5.214715	3.898628	9.920401
1	7	7.515738	1.344187	3.556385	4.226631	10.80485
combined	21	7.111589	1.013145	4.642815	4.998205	9.224973
diff		-.6062243	2.200648		-5.212233	3.999785
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.2755	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3930		Pr(T > t) = 0.7859		Pr(T > t) = 0.6070		

2004–05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	5.295404	.9948065	3.722225	3.146255	7.444553
1	7	6.99444	1.013307	2.680958	4.514967	9.473913
combined	21	5.861749	.7507315	3.440284	4.295751	7.427748
diff		-1.699036	1.586739		-5.020119	1.622047
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.0708	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 19	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1488		Pr(T > t) = 0.2977		Pr(T > t) = 0.8512		

2003-04

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	5.42614	1.092874	4.08916	3.06513	7.787151
1	7	6.004013	1.292629	3.419974	2.841064	9.166962
combined	21	5.618765	.8296753	3.80205	3.888092	7.349437
diff		-.5778726	1.800856		-4.347108	3.191362

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.3209
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 19

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.3759

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.7518

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.6241

The Percentage of 10th and 11th Graders Taking the PSAT

2006-07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	5.010185	2.782914	7.87127	-1.570361	11.59073
1	4	4.052399	3.558959	7.117919	-7.273798	15.3786
combined	12	4.690923	2.110829	7.312124	.0450207	9.336825
diff		.9577862	4.68652		-9.484431	11.4
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2044
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5789		Pr(T > t) = 0.8422		Pr(T > t) = 0.4211		

2005-06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	16.98063	4.199533	15.71321	7.908087	26.05317
1	7	16.85161	11.47439	30.35839	-11.22521	44.92844
combined	21	16.93762	4.56165	20.90411	7.422187	26.45306
diff		.1290138	9.928063		-20.65066	20.90869
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.0130
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5051		Pr(T > t) = 0.9898		Pr(T > t) = 0.4949		

2004-05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	14	5.792334	2.583065	9.664943	.2119623	11.37271
1	7	8.01653	2.671707	7.068672	1.479098	14.55396
combined	21	6.533733	1.91313	8.767062	2.543014	10.52445
diff		-2.224196	4.132406		-10.87342	6.42503
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.5382
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	19
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2983		Pr(T > t) = 0.5967		Pr(T > t) = 0.7017		

Colorado

2006–07 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	.1292063	.050685	.1433587	.0093554	.2490572
1	4	.1407142	.0692882	.1385764	-.0797918	.3612203
combined	12	.1330423	.0391022	.135454	.0469789	.2191056
diff		-.011508	.0869207		-.2051794	.1821635

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.1324
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.4486

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.8973

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.5514

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	.5727172	.0875037	.2474977	.3658039	.7796305
1	4	.5899387	.1728192	.3456384	.0399509	1.139927
combined	12	.5784577	.0772626	.2676454	.408404	.7485115
diff		-.0172215	.1718121		-.4000427	.3655997

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.1002
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.4611

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.9221

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.5389

Grades 9–12 Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	1428.875	229.6132	649.4443	885.926	1971.824
1	4	1335.25	91.22899	182.458	1044.919	1625.581
combined	12	1397.667	152.6457	528.7801	1061.696	1733.638
diff		93.625	338.3222		-660.2038	847.4538

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.2767
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.6062

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.7876

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.3938

2005–06 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	.1307787	.0534073	.1510587	.0044905	.2570669
1	4	.1390763	.0649079	.1298158	-.0674896	.3456423
combined	12	.1335446	.0399309	.1383247	.0456573	.2214319
diff		-.0082976	.0888019		-.2061606	.1895654
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.0934
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4637		Pr(T > t) = 0.9274		Pr(T > t) = 0.5363		

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	.5526581	.0876691	.2479658	.3453535	.7599627
1	4	.5701081	.1726986	.3453972	.020504	1.119712
combined	12	.5584748	.0773186	.2678396	.3882976	.7286519
diff		-.01745	.1719346		-.4005441	.3656442
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.1015
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4606		Pr(T > t) = 0.9212		Pr(T > t) = 0.5394		

Grades 9–12 Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	1450.75	211.8438	599.1846	949.8191	1951.681
1	4	1290.25	75.81708	151.6342	1048.966	1531.534
combined	12	1397.25	141.7111	490.9016	1085.346	1709.154
diff		160.5	311.1752		-532.8417	853.8417
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.5158
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6914		Pr(T > t) = 0.6172		Pr(T > t) = 0.3086		

2006–07 CSAP Percentage Proficient/Advanced

Reading Grade 9

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	39.125	5.282848	14.94215	26.63305	51.61695
1	4	34.75	10.06127	20.12254	2.730546	66.76945
combined	12	37.66667	4.629178	16.03594	27.47791	47.85542
diff		4.375	10.20593		-18.36522	27.11522
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.4287
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6614		Pr(T > t) = 0.6772		Pr(T > t) = 0.3386		

Reading Grade 10

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	43.875	5.767636	16.31334	30.23671	57.51329
1	4	34.75	8.18917	16.37834	8.688407	60.81159
combined	12	40.83333	4.678826	16.20793	30.53531	51.13136
diff		9.125	10.0018		-13.16039	31.41039
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.9123
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.8085		Pr(T > t) = 0.3831		Pr(T > t) = 0.1915		

Mathematics Grade 9

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	11.875	2.408597	6.812541	6.179573	17.57043
1	4	13.5	4.974937	9.949874	-2.33247	29.33247
combined	12	12.41667	2.182778	7.561365	7.612404	17.22093
diff		-1.625	4.829111		-12.38493	9.13493
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.3365
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3717		Pr(T > t) = 0.7434		Pr(T > t) = 0.6283		

Mathematics Grade 10

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	10.375	3.406598	9.635315	2.319675	18.43032
1	4	8.25	2.49583	4.99166	.3071555	16.19284
combined	12	9.666667	2.362373	8.183502	4.467118	14.86622
diff		2.125	5.212815		-9.489875	13.73988

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.4076
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.6539

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.6921

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.3461

2005–06 CSAP Percentage Proficient/Advanced

Reading Grade 9

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	39.75	5.595757	15.82719	26.51814	52.98186
1	4	37.5	10.04573	20.09146	5.530008	69.46999
combined	12	39	4.749801	16.45379	28.54576	49.45424
diff		2.25	10.54366		-21.24274	25.74274
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2134
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5823		Pr(T > t) = 0.8353		Pr(T > t) = 0.4177		

Reading Grade 10

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	37.75	5.502435	15.56324	24.73881	50.76119
1	4	41.75	9.860485	19.72097	10.36954	73.13046
combined	12	39.08333	4.691156	16.25064	28.75817	49.4085
diff		-4	10.36023		-27.08403	19.08403
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.3861
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3538		Pr(T > t) = 0.7075		Pr(T > t) = 0.6462		

Mathematics Grade 9

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	15.25	3.379296	9.558093	7.259234	23.24077
1	4	13.25	3.591077	7.182154	1.821591	24.67841
combined	12	14.58333	2.469383	8.554194	9.148257	20.01841
diff		2	5.457506		-10.16008	14.16008
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.3665
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6392		Pr(T > t) = 0.7217		Pr(T > t) = 0.3608		

Mathematics Grade 10

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	8.625	2.83434	8.016724	1.922851	15.32715
1	4	10.75	4.190764	8.381527	-2.58688	24.08688
combined	12	9.333333	2.257423	7.819943	4.364778	14.30189
diff		-2.125	4.977292		-13.2151	8.965098

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.4269
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.3392

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.6785

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.6608

2006–07 COACT Scores (English, Mathematics, and Reading)

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	13.0125	.8540737	2.415685	10.99294	15.03206
1	4	12.975	1.276959	2.553919	8.911146	17.03885
combined	12	13	.6765554	2.343657	11.51091	14.48909
diff		.0375	1.505194		-3.316282	3.391282
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.0249
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5097		Pr(T > t) = 0.9806		Pr(T > t) = 0.4903		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.95	.7669513	2.169266	13.13645	16.76355
1	4	15.275	.8035079	1.607016	12.71788	17.83212
combined	12	15.05833	.5571108	1.929889	13.83214	16.28453
diff		-.325	1.235225		-3.077253	2.427253
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.2631
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3989		Pr(T > t) = 0.7978		Pr(T > t) = 0.60		

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.6625	.7718108	2.183011	12.83746	16.48754
1	4	14.9	1.004158	2.008316	11.70432	18.09568
combined	12	14.74167	.5878129	2.036244	13.4479	16.03543
diff		-.2375	1.305643		-3.146653	2.671653
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.1819
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4296		Pr(T > t) = 0.8593		Pr(T > t) = 0.5704		

2005–06 COACT Scores (English, Mathematics, and Reading)

English

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	13.25	.8791229	2.486535	11.1712	15.3288
1	4	13.975	1.429671	2.859341	9.42515	18.52485
combined	12	13.49167	.7240938	2.508335	11.89795	15.08539
diff		-.725	1.59461		-4.278013	2.828013
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.4547	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3295		Pr(T > t) = 0.6591		Pr(T > t) = 0.6705		

Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.8875	.7978627	2.256696	13.00085	16.77415
1	4	15.6	.9495613	1.899123	12.57807	18.62193
combined	12	15.125	.6019067	2.085066	13.80021	16.44979
diff		-.7125	1.320067		-3.653794	2.228794
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.5397	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3006		Pr(T > t) = 0.6012		Pr(T > t) = 0.6994		

Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	14.8	.8952254	2.53208	12.68313	16.91687
1	4	15.7	1.257643	2.515287	11.69762	19.70238
combined	12	15.1	.7072139	2.449861	13.54343	16.65657
diff		-.9	1.547498		-4.34804	2.54804
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.5816	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2869		Pr(T > t) = 0.5737		Pr(T > t) = 0.7131		

Graduation Rates

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	64.325	3.543392	10.02222	55.94621	72.70379
1	4	68.575	4.351126	8.702252	54.72778	82.42223
combined	12	65.74167	2.722617	9.431423	59.74923	71.73411
diff		-4.25	5.906466		-17.41043	8.910427
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.7196	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2441		Pr(T > t) = 0.4883		Pr(T > t) = 0.7559		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	69.85	4.417619	12.49491	59.40399	80.29601
1	4	62.725	8.433799	16.8676	35.88489	89.56511
combined	12	67.475	3.971282	13.75692	58.73427	76.21573
diff		7.124999	8.543435		-11.91096	26.16096
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = 0.8340	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 10	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.7881		Pr(T > t) = 0.4238		Pr(T > t) = 0.2119		

The Percentage of 12th Graders Taking the SAT

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	5.172107	2.454642	6.942777	-.632199	10.97641
1	4	7.126844	4.824731	9.649462	-8.227604	22.48129
combined	12	5.823686	2.179346	7.549477	1.026977	10.6204
diff		-1.954736	4.809176		-12.67025	8.760776

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.4065
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0 Pr(T < t) = 0.3465 Ha: diff != 0 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.6930 Ha: diff > 0 Pr(T > t) = 0.6535

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	4.929987	2.183062	6.174632	-.2321344	10.09211
1	4	8.49662	4.846185	9.692371	-6.926105	23.91934
combined	12	6.118865	2.100922	7.277806	1.494768	10.74296
diff		-3.566633	4.536141		-13.67379	6.54052

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.7863
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 10

Ha: diff < 0 Pr(T < t) = 0.2250 Ha: diff != 0 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.4499 Ha: diff > 0 Pr(T > t) = 0.7750

The Percentage of 10th and 11th Graders Taking the PSAT

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	6.432259	2.039338	5.76812	1.60999	11.25453
1	4	5.737814	2.321425	4.642849	-1.649996	13.12562
combined	12	6.200777	1.504671	5.212333	2.889018	9.512536
diff		.6944452	3.340471		-6.748588	8.137479
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2079
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5803		Pr(T > t) = 0.8395		Pr(T > t) = 0.4197		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	8	7.588879	1.900383	5.375094	3.095189	12.08257
1	4	8.51708	1.864522	3.729044	2.58334	14.45082
combined	12	7.89828	1.365861	4.731483	4.892039	10.90452
diff		-.9282007	3.024641		-7.667521	5.811119
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.3069
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	10
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3826		Pr(T > t) = 0.7652		Pr(T > t) = 0.6174		

Florida High Schools 2007–08 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	20.47619	2.581496	16.73001	15.26275	25.68963
1	21	21.91905	3.011586	13.80082	15.63699	28.20111
combined	63	20.95714	1.98006	15.71624	16.99906	24.91523
diff		-1.442857	4.2306		-9.902464	7.016749
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.3411	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 61	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3671		Pr(T > t) = 0.7342		Pr(T > t) = 0.6329		

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	19.38571	2.390796	15.49413	14.5574	24.21403
1	21	24.63333	2.57613	11.80531	19.25962	30.00705
combined	63	21.13492	1.825435	14.48894	17.48593	24.78391
diff		-5.247619	3.845691		-12.93755	2.442316
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.3645	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 61	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0887		Pr(T > t) = 0.1774		Pr(T > t) = 0.9113		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	2214.167	134.7605	873.3482	1942.012	2486.321
1	21	2066.571	92.17857	422.4153	1874.29	2258.853
combined	63	2164.968	94.85739	752.9072	1975.351	2354.585
diff		147.5952	201.9835		-256.2957	551.4861
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = 0.7307	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 61	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.7661		Pr(T > t) = 0.4677		Pr(T > t) = 0.2339		

2006–07 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	23.38635	2.820226	21.4782	17.73894	29.03375
1	29	26.15952	3.470756	18.69059	19.04999	33.26904
combined	87	24.31074	2.200368	20.52367	19.93655	28.68492
diff		-2.773169	4.685418		-12.08903	6.542697
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.5919
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	85
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2778		Pr(T > t) = 0.5555		Pr(T > t) = 0.7222		

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	18.15846	2.012303	15.32524	14.12889	22.18802
1	29	23.13644	2.658138	14.31451	17.6915	28.58139
combined	87	19.81778	1.618674	15.09799	16.59997	23.0356
diff		-4.977989	3.4114		-11.76077	1.804789
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-1.4592
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	85
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0741		Pr(T > t) = 0.1482		Pr(T > t) = 0.9259		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	2000.345	113.4834	864.2638	1773.098	2227.591
1	29	1958.966	98.42856	530.054	1757.344	2160.587
combined	87	1986.552	82.13614	766.1149	1823.27	2149.833
diff		41.37931	175.2015		-306.9683	389.7269
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2362
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	85
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5931		Pr(T > t) = 0.8139		Pr(T > t) = 0.4069		

2005–06 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	25.73339	2.767023	23.15058	20.21332	31.25345
1	35	35.19083	4.336654	25.65599	26.37769	44.00397
combined	105	28.88587	2.372139	24.30719	24.18182	33.58991
diff		-9.457443	4.969825		-19.31392	.3990336
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.9030	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0299		Pr(T > t) = 0.0598		Pr(T > t) = 0.9701		

The Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	16.95121	1.878949	15.72041	13.20281	20.69961
1	35	17.94524	2.348427	13.89348	13.17266	22.71782
combined	105	17.28256	1.471279	15.07612	14.36495	20.20016
diff		-.9940321	3.134638		-7.210847	5.222783
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.3171	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3759		Pr(T > t) = 0.7518		Pr(T > t) = 0.6241		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	2031.114	105.923	886.215	1819.804	2242.425
1	35	2041.543	88.48807	523.5025	1861.713	2221.372
combined	105	2034.59	76.26312	781.4645	1883.358	2185.823
diff		-10.42857	162.5587		-332.8254	311.9683
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.0642	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4745		Pr(T > t) = 0.9490		Pr(T > t) = 0.5255		

2004–05 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	25.36111	2.751754	23.02283	19.87151	30.85071
1	35	34.59386	4.263439	25.22285	25.9295	43.25821
combined	105	28.43869	2.347804	24.05783	23.78291	33.09448
diff		-9.232743	4.921183		-18.99275	.5272625
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.8761	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0317		Pr(T > t) = 0.0635		Pr(T > t) = 0.9683		

Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	15.94879	1.846725	15.45081	12.26467	19.6329
1	35	17.20165	2.284092	13.51287	12.55982	21.84348
combined	105	16.36641	1.442333	14.77952	13.50621	19.22661
diff		-1.252859	3.071988		-7.345423	4.839704
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.4078	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3421		Pr(T > t) = 0.6842		Pr(T > t) = 0.6579		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	2015.971	106.2307	888.79	1804.047	2227.896
1	35	1986.171	85.80433	507.6252	1811.796	2160.547
combined	105	2006.038	76.12907	780.0908	1855.071	2157.005
diff		29.8	162.2496		-291.9839	351.5839
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = 0.1837	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5727		Pr(T > t) = 0.8546		Pr(T > t) = 0.4273		

2003–04 Demographics

The Percentage of Black Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	24.96763	2.727077	22.81636	19.52726	30.408
1	35	33.84699	4.223087	24.98412	25.26465	42.42934
combined	105	27.92742	2.324088	23.81482	23.31867	32.53617
diff		-8.879358	4.876141		-18.55003	.7913179
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.8210	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0358		Pr(T > t) = 0.0715		Pr(T > t) = 0.9642		

Percentage of Hispanic Students

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	15.23033	1.793576	15.00614	11.65224	18.80842
1	35	16.34032	2.192631	12.97178	11.88436	20.79628
combined	105	15.60033	1.396212	14.30691	12.83159	18.36907
diff		-1.109991	2.974145		-7.008507	4.788525
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.3732	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3549		Pr(T > t) = 0.7098		Pr(T > t) = 0.6451		

Enrollment

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	1992.6	108.3434	906.4661	1776.461	2208.739
1	35	1921.714	80.13447	474.0819	1758.861	2084.567
combined	105	1968.971	76.82746	787.2472	1816.62	2121.323
diff		70.88571	163.6159		-253.6078	395.3792
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = 0.4332	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6671		Pr(T > t) = 0.6657		Pr(T > t) = 0.3329		

Urbanicity

City

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	74	.2027027	.047052	.404757	.1089281	.2964773
1	37	.5405405	.083059	.5052279	.3720892	.7089919
combined	111	.3153153	.0443018	.4667486	.2275195	.4031111
diff		-.3378378	.0886896		-.5136178	-.1620579

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -3.8092
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 109

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0001

Ha: diff != 0
Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0002

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.9999

TownRural

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	74	.3918919	.0571363	.491505	.2780194	.5057644
1	37	.1351351	.056978	.3465835	.0195784	.2506918
combined	111	.3063063	.0439507	.463049	.2192064	.3934062
diff		.2567568	.0903738		.0776389	.4358746

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 2.8411
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 109

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.9973

Ha: diff != 0
Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0054

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.0027

2007–08 FCAT Average Scale Scores Grades 9 and 10 (Reading and Mathematics)

Grade 9 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	322.0714	2.044622	13.25067	317.9422	326.2006
1	21	316.381	2.780439	12.74157	310.5811	322.1808
combined	63	320.1746	1.670432	13.25864	316.8355	323.5137
diff		5.690476	3.497362		-1.302932	12.68388
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	1.6271
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	61
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.9456		Pr(T > t) = 0.1089		Pr(T > t) = 0.0544		

Grade 10 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	314.3333	2.662526	17.25514	308.9563	319.7104
1	21	312.5714	3.819481	17.50306	304.6041	320.5387
combined	63	313.746	2.169113	17.2168	309.41	318.082
diff		1.761905	4.633459		-7.503269	11.02708
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.3803
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	61
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6475		Pr(T > t) = 0.7051		Pr(T > t) = 0.3525		

Grade 9 Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	317.2619	2.101949	13.62218	313.0169	321.5069
1	21	314.9524	2.715455	12.44378	309.288	320.6167
combined	63	316.4921	1.661262	13.18586	313.1712	319.8129
diff		2.309524	3.54051		-4.770164	9.389211
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.6523
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	61
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.7417		Pr(T > t) = 0.5166		Pr(T > t) = 0.2583		

2006–07 FCAT Average Scale Scores Grades 9 and 10 (Reading and Mathematics)

Grade 9 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	311.2931	2.071179	15.77363	307.1456	315.4406
1	29	306.6552	2.827676	15.2275	300.8629	312.4474
combined	87	309.7471	1.678935	15.66007	306.4095	313.0847
diff		4.637931	3.546953		-2.414361	11.69022
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	1.3076
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	85
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.9027		Pr(T > t) = 0.1945		Pr(T > t) = 0.0973		

Grade 10 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	301.0862	2.44037	18.5853	296.1995	305.973
1	29	300.4138	3.266684	17.59163	293.7223	307.1053
combined	87	300.8621	1.946983	18.16025	296.9916	304.7325
diff		.6724138	4.153759		-7.586372	8.9312
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.1619
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	85
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5641		Pr(T > t) = 0.8718		Pr(T > t) = 0.4359		

Grade 9 Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	305.7241	2.264002	17.24213	301.1906	310.2577
1	29	302.931	2.981441	16.05555	296.8238	309.0382
combined	87	304.7931	1.802693	16.8144	301.2095	308.3767
diff		2.793103	3.83457		-4.831048	10.41726
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.7284
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	85
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.7658		Pr(T > t) = 0.4684		Pr(T > t) = 0.2342		

Grade 10 Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	58	323.931	1.699055	12.93962	320.5287	327.3333
1	29	323.1724	2.17751	11.72625	318.712	327.6328
combined	87	323.6782	1.338518	12.48487	321.0173	326.339
diff		.7586207	2.854895		-4.917675	6.434916

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.2657
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 85

Ha: diff < 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.6045

Ha: diff != 0
 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.7911

Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T > t) = 0.3955

2005–06 FCAT Average Scale Scores Grades 9 and 10 (Reading and Mathematics)

Grade 9 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	305.3571	2.118638	17.7258	301.1306	309.5837
1	35	304.5429	2.60489	15.41074	299.2491	309.8366
combined	105	305.0857	1.651124	16.91899	301.8115	308.36
diff		.8142857	3.518611		-6.164048	7.79262
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2314
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5913		Pr(T > t) = 0.8174		Pr(T > t) = 0.4087		

Grade 10 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	296.5429	2.348136	19.64591	291.8585	301.2273
1	35	296.0286	2.555431	15.11813	290.8353	301.2218
combined	105	296.3714	1.775095	18.18931	292.8513	299.8915
diff		.5142857	3.783441		-6.989278	8.017849
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.1359
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5539		Pr(T > t) = 0.8921		Pr(T > t) = 0.4461		

Grade 9 Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	301.9857	2.172432	18.17587	297.6518	306.3196
1	35	301.2571	2.970822	17.57562	295.2197	307.2946
combined	105	301.7429	1.746531	17.89662	298.2794	305.2063
diff		.7285714	3.722202		-6.653538	8.110681
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.1957
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5774		Pr(T > t) = 0.8452		Pr(T > t) = 0.4226		

2004–05 FCAT Average Scale Scores Grades 9 and 10 (Reading and Mathematics)

Grade 9 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	300.2571	2.230755	18.66383	295.8069	304.7074
1	35	299.4286	2.706446	16.01155	293.9284	304.9287
combined	105	299.981	1.732261	17.7504	296.5458	303.4161
diff		.8285714	3.691574		-6.492794	8.149937
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2244
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5886		Pr(T > t) = 0.8229		Pr(T > t) = 0.4114		

Grade 10 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	294.6429	2.340837	19.58485	289.973	299.3127
1	35	295.7429	2.809152	16.61916	290.034	301.4517
combined	105	295.0095	1.81278	18.57547	291.4147	298.6043
diff		-1.1	3.862589		-8.760534	6.560534
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.2848
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3882		Pr(T > t) = 0.7764		Pr(T > t) = 0.6118		

Grade 9 Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	299.9857	2.295778	19.20786	295.4058	304.5657
1	35	301.4571	3.068502	18.1535	295.2212	307.6931
combined	105	300.4762	1.833555	18.78834	296.8402	304.1122
diff		-1.471429	3.905702		-9.217468	6.274611
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.3767
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3536		Pr(T > t) = 0.7071		Pr(T > t) = 0.6464		

2003–04 FCAT Average Scale Scores Grades 9 and 10 (Reading and Mathematics)

Grade 9 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	295.2286	2.303312	19.27089	290.6336	299.8236
1	35	294.5143	2.910535	17.21896	288.5994	300.4292
combined	105	294.9905	1.808532	18.53193	291.4041	298.5769
diff		.7142857	3.854411		-6.93003	8.358601

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.1853
Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.5733 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.8533 Pr(T > t) = 0.4267

Grade 10 Reading

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	298.0429	2.155683	18.03574	293.7424	302.3433
1	35	298.0571	2.985383	17.66176	291.9901	304.1242
combined	105	298.0476	1.73972	17.82683	294.5977	301.4975
diff		-.0142857	3.708375		-7.368974	7.340402

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.0039
Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.4985 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.9969 Pr(T > t) = 0.5015

Grade 9 Mathematics

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	295.6	2.415049	20.20575	290.7821	300.4179
1	35	298.2	3.5108	20.77017	291.0652	305.3348
combined	105	296.4667	1.984282	20.33284	292.5318	300.4016
diff		-2.6	4.221916		-10.97318	5.773175

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.6158
Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.2697 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.5394 Pr(T > t) = 0.7303

ACT Mean Scores

2007–08

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	19.91664	.2616085	1.695417	19.38832	20.44497
1	21	19.64591	.3259736	1.493799	18.96594	20.32588
combined	63	19.8264	.2045982	1.623948	19.41741	20.23538
diff		.2707359	.4361862		-.6014723	1.142944
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.6207	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	61	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.7314		Pr(T > t) = 0.5371		Pr(T > t) = 0.2686		

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	54	19.78704	.2382244	1.750584	19.30922	20.26485
1	27	19.26667	.3366502	1.749286	18.57467	19.95866
combined	81	19.61358	.1951792	1.756613	19.22516	20.002
diff		.5203704	.412516		-.3007221	1.341463
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	1.2615	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	79	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.8946		Pr(T > t) = 0.2109		Pr(T > t) = 0.1054		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	19.57	.218837	1.830922	19.13343	20.00657
1	35	19.37714	.3336602	1.973961	18.69906	20.05522
combined	105	19.50571	.1827388	1.872515	19.14334	19.86809
diff		.1928574	.3890609		-.5787532	.9644679
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.4957	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6894		Pr(T > t) = 0.6212		Pr(T > t) = 0.3106		

2004-05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	19.87714	.2037147	1.704399	19.47074	20.28354
1	35	19.5	.2936298	1.737137	18.90327	20.09673
combined	105	19.75143	.1674967	1.716331	19.41928	20.08358
diff		.3771428	.3550957		-.3271058	1.081391

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 1.0621
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.8547 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.2907 Pr(T > t) = 0.1453

2003-04

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	68	20.03235	.1994774	1.644933	19.63419	20.43051
1	34	19.5	.2992563	1.744949	18.89116	20.10884
combined	102	19.8549	.1672556	1.689199	19.52311	20.18669
diff		.532353	.3525759		-.1671476	1.231854

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 1.5099
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 100

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.9329 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.1342 Pr(T > t) = 0.0671

Sum of the Percentage of 12th Graders Taking the SAT and the ACT

2007–08

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	102.6452	3.154059	20.44064	96.27549	109.015
1	21	105.2381	4.480245	20.53106	95.89247	114.5837
combined	63	103.5095	2.562841	20.34192	98.38648	108.6326
diff		-2.592857	5.470925		-13.53265	8.346935
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.4739	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 61	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3186		Pr(T > t) = 0.6372		Pr(T > t) = 0.6814		

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	54	96.63333	3.120644	22.93196	90.37411	102.8926
1	27	97.14444	4.490932	23.33557	87.9132	106.3757
combined	81	96.8037	2.546916	22.92224	91.73518	101.8722
diff		-.5111107	5.436607		-11.33241	10.31019
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.0940	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 79	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4627		Pr(T > t) = 0.9253		Pr(T > t) = 0.5373		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	81.68571	2.373107	19.85484	76.95149	86.41993
1	35	82.21143	3.401759	20.12508	75.29822	89.12463
combined	105	81.86095	1.937151	19.84989	78.01951	85.70239
diff		-.5257137	4.128893		-8.714399	7.662971
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.1273	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4495		Pr(T > t) = 0.8989		Pr(T > t) = 0.5505		

The Percentage of Previous Year Graduates Continuing Education

2007-08

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	38	68.68684	1.414446	8.719229	65.8209	71.55278
1	19	63.64737	1.943882	8.473184	59.56342	67.73131
combined	57	67.00702	1.177658	8.891124	64.64788	69.36615
diff		5.039474	2.427483		.1746882	9.904259

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 2.0760
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 55

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.9787 **Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0426** Pr(T > t) = 0.0213

2006-07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	54	63.25556	1.32507	9.73724	60.5978	65.91331
1	27	55.83704	1.867553	9.704089	51.99823	59.67585
combined	81	60.78272	1.14289	10.28601	58.50829	63.05714
diff		7.418519	2.292521		2.85537	11.98167

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 3.2360
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 79

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.9991 **Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0018** Pr(T > t) = 0.0009

2005-06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	60.94714	1.241724	10.38901	58.46997	63.42432
1	35	56.97143	1.587623	9.392506	53.74499	60.19787
combined	105	59.62191	.9952055	10.19782	57.64838	61.59543
diff		3.975715	2.08489		-.1591726	8.110602

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 1.9069
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.9703 **Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0593** Pr(T > t) = 0.0297

2004-05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	68	57.60588	1.215422	10.02263	55.17989	60.03188
1	34	54.14706	1.738344	10.1362	50.61037	57.68375
combined	102	56.45294	1.00436	10.14354	54.46056	58.44532
diff		3.458823	2.113075		-.7334572	7.651104
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	1.6369	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	100	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.9476		Pr(T > t) = 0.1048		Pr(T > t) = 0.0524		

2003-04

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	66	59.12273	1.35059	10.97224	56.42541	61.82004
1	34	56.82941	2.624394	15.30271	51.49004	62.16878
combined	100	58.343	1.258149	12.58149	55.84656	60.83944
diff		2.293316	2.659399		-2.984176	7.570807
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)				t =	0.8623	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	98	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.8047		Pr(T > t) = 0.3906		Pr(T > t) = 0.1953		

Graduation Rates

2007–08

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	85.11833	1.379314	8.938977	82.33275	87.90391
1	21	87.00476	1.282436	5.876859	84.32965	89.67988
combined	63	85.74714	1.01407	8.048931	83.72005	87.77424
diff		-1.886429	2.155236		-6.19609	2.423233
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.8753
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	61
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1924		Pr(T > t) = 0.3849		Pr(T > t) = 0.8076		

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	54	77.64259	1.385567	10.18179	74.8635	80.42169
1	27	80.54444	2.844394	14.77991	74.69771	86.39118
combined	81	78.60988	1.322036	11.89833	75.97894	81.24081
diff		-2.901852	2.803208		-8.481498	2.677793
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-1.0352
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	79
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1519		Pr(T > t) = 0.3037		Pr(T > t) = 0.8481		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	72.52429	1.584159	13.25402	69.36398	75.6846
1	35	71.7	3.144391	18.60247	65.30983	78.09017
combined	105	72.24952	1.479493	15.16029	69.31563	75.18341
diff		.8242856	3.152631		-5.428215	7.076786
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.2615
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6029		Pr(T > t) = 0.7943		Pr(T > t) = 0.3971		

The Percentage of 9–12th Graders Taking at Least One AP Exam

2007–08

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	16.05803	1.468147	9.514682	13.09305	19.02301
1	21	22.30107	1.617748	7.413454	18.92651	25.67563
combined	63	18.13904	1.171052	9.294935	15.79814	20.47994
diff		-6.24304	2.373468		-10.98908	-1.496997
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -2.6303	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 61	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0054		Pr(T > t) = 0.0108		Pr(T > t) = 0.9946		

2006–07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	54	12.89539	1.221518	8.976285	10.44534	15.34544
1	27	16.47624	1.22302	6.354999	13.96229	18.9902
combined	81	14.08901	.9255668	8.330101	12.24707	15.93094
diff		-3.580853	1.934301		-7.430983	.2692766
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.8512	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 79	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0339		Pr(T > t) = 0.0679		Pr(T > t) = 0.9661		

2005–06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	10.15507	.9187165	7.686534	8.32228	11.98786
1	35	12.66941	1.206431	7.137342	10.21765	15.12117
combined	105	10.99318	.7385413	7.567796	9.528628	12.45774
diff		-2.51434	1.554653		-5.597629	.5689478
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.6173	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 103	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0544		Pr(T > t) = 0.1089		Pr(T > t) = 0.9456		

2004-05

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	9.250471	.8924886	7.467095	7.470005	11.03094
1	35	11.22831	1.114053	6.590825	8.964287	13.49234
combined	105	9.909752	.7042174	7.216081	8.513263	11.30624
diff		-1.977843	1.488401		-4.929735	.9740489

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -1.3288
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0934 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.1868 Pr(T > t) = 0.9066

2003-04

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	8.063609	.8084617	6.764076	6.450772	9.676446
1	35	9.33574	1.0958	6.48284	7.108807	11.56267
combined	105	8.487653	.6506987	6.667678	7.197293	9.778013
diff		-1.272131	1.381349		-4.011712	1.46745

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -0.9209
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 103

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.1796 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.3592 Pr(T > t) = 0.8204

The Percentage of 10th and 11th Graders Taking the PSAT

2007-08

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	42	49.09617	2.654817	17.20518	43.73466	54.45768
1	21	62.19625	2.070555	9.488477	57.87714	66.51535
combined	63	53.46286	2.04531	16.23414	49.37435	57.55138
diff		-13.10008	4.039815		-21.17818	-5.021966
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-3.2427
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	61
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0010		Pr(T > t) = 0.0019		Pr(T > t) = 0.9990		

2006-07

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	54	44.96424	2.644211	19.43091	39.66062	50.26786
1	27	59.5808	1.919715	9.975132	55.63477	63.52683
combined	81	49.83643	2.02009	18.18081	45.81632	53.85654
diff		-14.61656	3.986419		-22.55133	-6.681792
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-3.6666
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	79
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0002		Pr(T > t) = 0.0004		Pr(T > t) = 0.9998		

2005-06

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	70	43.57148	2.419433	20.24243	38.74485	48.39812
1	35	52.53348	2.205547	13.04819	48.05127	57.01569
combined	105	46.55881	1.814065	18.58864	42.96145	50.15617
diff		-8.961999	3.764671		-16.42834	-1.495663
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-2.3806
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	103
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0096		Pr(T > t) = 0.0191		Pr(T > t) = 0.9904		

Urbanicity

City

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	.2159091	.0441122	.4138094	.1282313	.3035869
1	44	.3636364	.0733588	.4866071	.2156943	.5115784
combined	132	.2651515	.0385665	.4430954	.1888578	.3414453
diff		-.1477273	.0810975		-.308169	.0127144

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -1.8216
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 130

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0354 **Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0708** Pr(T > t) = 0.9646

TownRural

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	.2386364	.0456988	.4286927	.1478051	.3294677
1	44	.1818182	.0588179	.3901537	.0632006	.3004357
combined	132	.219697	.036175	.4156186	.1481343	.2912597
diff		.0568182	.0768719		-.0952637	.2089

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = 0.7391
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 130

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(T < t) = 0.7694 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.4612 Pr(T > t) = 0.2306

2007–08 Mathematics

Grade 8

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	321.4545	1.901706	17.83958	317.6747	325.2344
1	44	323.2273	2.412499	16.00271	318.362	328.0925
combined	132	322.0455	1.497776	17.20814	319.0825	325.0084
diff		-1.772727	3.185668		-8.075191	4.529736
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.5565
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2894		Pr(T > t) = 0.5788		Pr(T > t) = 0.7106		

Grade 7

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	311.6932	2.184081	20.48849	307.3521	316.0343
1	44	314.4091	3.062996	20.31762	308.232	320.5862
combined	132	312.5985	1.775116	20.39453	309.0869	316.1101
diff		-2.715909	3.772532		-10.17941	4.747594
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.7199
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2364		Pr(T > t) = 0.4729		Pr(T > t) = 0.7636		

Grade 6

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	308.0455	2.801277	26.27831	302.4776	313.6133
1	44	310.5682	4.197855	27.84542	302.1024	319.034
combined	132	308.8864	2.326631	26.73096	304.2837	313.489
diff		-2.522727	4.949534		-12.31479	7.269334
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.5097
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.3056		Pr(T > t) = 0.6111		Pr(T > t) = 0.6944		

2007–08 ELA

Grade 8

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	307.3295	1.91974	18.00876	303.5139	311.1452
1	44	306.1591	2.678105	17.76454	300.7582	311.56
combined	132	306.9394	1.555242	17.86837	303.8628	310.016
diff		1.170455	3.31024		-5.37846	7.719369
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.3536
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6379		Pr(T > t) = 0.7242		Pr(T > t) = 0.3621		

Grade 7

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	312.7159	2.211218	20.74306	308.3209	317.1109
1	44	309.6591	3.178606	21.08448	303.2488	316.0694
combined	132	311.697	1.81277	20.82715	308.1109	315.2831
diff		3.056818	3.850908		-4.561742	10.67538
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.7938
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.7856		Pr(T > t) = 0.4288		Pr(T > t) = 0.2144		

Grade 6

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	306.5795	2.465526	23.12869	301.679	311.48
1	44	305.7045	3.870059	25.67107	297.8998	313.5093
combined	132	306.2879	2.081208	23.91126	302.1708	310.405
diff		.875	4.431193		-7.891586	9.641586
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.1975
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.5781		Pr(T > t) = 0.8438		Pr(T > t) = 0.4219		

2006–07 Mathematics

Grade 8

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	316.125	2.191213	20.5554	311.7697	320.4803
1	44	319.8636	2.582383	17.12959	314.6558	325.0715
combined	132	317.3712	1.696815	19.49492	314.0145	320.7279
diff		-3.738636	3.598397		-10.85764	3.380362
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -1.0390	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 130	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.1504		Pr(T > t) = 0.3007		Pr(T > t) = 0.8496		

Grade 7

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	308.7955	2.411937	22.62597	304.0015	313.5894
1	44	311.4773	2.970875	19.70655	305.4859	317.4686
combined	132	309.6894	1.88509	21.65804	305.9602	313.4186
diff		-2.681818	4.007335		-10.60985	5.246214
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6692	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 130	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2523		Pr(T > t) = 0.5045		Pr(T > t) = 0.7477		

Grade 6

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	303.875	2.83925	26.63453	298.2317	309.5183
1	44	306.9773	4.159669	27.59212	298.5885	315.366
combined	132	304.9091	2.340653	26.89205	300.2787	309.5395
diff		-3.102273	4.976903		-12.94848	6.743935
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t = -0.6233	
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom = 130	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.2671		Pr(T > t) = 0.5342		Pr(T > t) = 0.7329		

2006–07 ELA

Grade 8

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	301.0227	2.116943	19.85868	296.8151	305.2304
1	44	301.3182	2.659455	17.64083	295.9549	306.6815
combined	132	301.1212	1.66077	19.0808	297.8358	304.4066
diff		-.2954545	3.536455		-7.291907	6.700998
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	-0.0835
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.4668		Pr(T > t) = 0.9335		Pr(T > t) = 0.5332		

Grade 7

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	310.7727	2.183086	20.47916	306.4336	315.1118
1	44	307.1818	3.084825	20.46241	300.9607	313.403
combined	132	309.5758	1.781336	20.46599	306.0519	313.0997
diff		3.590909	3.780193		-3.887751	11.06957
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.9499
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.8280		Pr(T > t) = 0.3439		Pr(T > t) = 0.1720		

Grade 6

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	88	303.7159	2.399111	22.50566	298.9474	308.4844
1	44	302.3864	3.303886	21.9155	295.7234	309.0493
combined	132	303.2727	1.935374	22.23576	299.4441	307.1014
diff		1.329545	4.119659		-6.820707	9.479798
diff = mean(0) - mean(1)					t =	0.3227
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =	130
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.6263		Pr(T > t) = 0.7474		Pr(T > t) = 0.3737		

Appendix C

Impact Analysis Equations

As described in Chapter 2, we employed two separate models in the statistical analyses of EXCEerator impact. The first model gauges the effects of the EXCEerator program based on the amount of time that schools have been participating in the program—in a sense, the “dosage” of EXCEerator that schools have had. (As of the 2009–10 school year, maximum dosage for the high schools could have been four years, three years, two years, one year, or, for comparison schools, zero years. Maximum dosage for all middle schools was two years.) The second model, which was only for the middle schools analysis, examines outcomes as a function of the *extent* to which schools were implementing EXCEerator (high implementer, low implementer, or comparison school). This appendix provides the equations for each model type.

Dosage Model (High Schools)

The general form for the high-schools dosage model regression is as follows:

$$Outcome_{st} = \pi_0 + \pi_1 Yr2005_{st} + \pi_2 Yr2006_{st} + \pi_3 Yr2007_{st} + \pi_4 Yr2008_{st} + \pi_5 Yr2009_{st} + \pi_6 Yr2010_{st} + \pi_7 EXC1YR_{st} + \pi_8 EXC2YR_{st} + \pi_9 EXC3YR_{st} + \pi_{10} EXC4YR_{st} + \theta_s + \upsilon_{st}$$

where

- $Outcome_{st}$ is the outcome for school s in year t . This might be a schoolwide percentage (e.g., the percentage of students taking any AP exam) or a school average score (e.g., school average SAT mathematics score).
- $Yr2005_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 for year 2005 (spring), 0 otherwise. $Yr2006_{st}$ through $Yr2010_{st}$ are defined similarly. The reference year is 2004.
- $EXC1YR_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is in its first year of EXCEerator in year t , 0 otherwise. (This is *not* a cohort indicator.)
- $EXC2YR_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is in its second year of EXCEerator in year t , 0 otherwise.
- $EXC3YR_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is in its third year of EXCEerator in year t , 0 otherwise.
- $EXC4YR_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is in its fourth year of EXCEerator in year t , 0 otherwise.
- θ_s is a fixed effect for school s .
- υ_{st} is a random error term for school s in year t , independently and identically distributed across years.

The terms $Yr2005_{st}$ through $Yr2010_{st}$ are fixed effects that represent systematic variation in the percentages by year across schools in the sample.

The key terms in the model are the indicator variables for $EXC1YR_{st}$, $EXC2YR_{st}$, $EXC3YR_{st}$, and $EXC4YR_{st}$. For example, the coefficient π_6 provides an estimate of whether the EXCEerator schools in their first year of implementation had a different outcome in that year than would be expected based on their preimplementation outcomes and on the outcomes in the comparison schools.

We conducted these regressions for each outcome measure using STATA 10's `xtreg, fe` command, specifying the option for robust standard errors. This command executes the analysis including the school fixed effects, but the output does not include the coefficients for each school.

For some analyses, we modified the equation. In particular, in examining score-related outcomes, we typically ran two models: one including a control for the percentage of students taking the exam (not shown in the previous equation), and another without this control. Also, for some of the analyses, we used $locale \times year$ terms instead of the year terms. Such modifications are noted in the body of the report as applicable.

Dosage Model (Middle Schools)

The general form for the middle-schools dosage model regression is as follows:

$$Outcome_{st} = \pi_0 + \pi_1 Yr2007_{st} + \pi_2 Yr2008_{st} + \pi_3 Yr2009_{st} + \pi_4 Yr2010_{st} + \pi_5 EXC1YR_{st} + \pi_6 EXC2YR_{st} + \theta_s + \upsilon_{st}$$

where

- $Outcome_{st}$ is the outcome for school s in year t .
- $Yr2007_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 for year 2007 (spring), 0 otherwise. $Yr2008_{st}$, $Yr2009_{st}$, and $Yr2010_{st}$ are defined similarly. The reference year is 2006.
- $EXC1YR_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is in its first year of EXCEerator in year t , 0 otherwise. This can be coded 1 only for EXCEerator schools in $t = 2009$.
- $EXC2YR_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is in its second year of EXCEerator in year t , 0 otherwise. This can be coded 1 only for EXCEerator schools in $t = 2010$.
- θ_s is the fixed effect for school s .
- υ_{st} is a random error term for school s in year t , independently and identically distributed across years.

Level-of-Implementation Model (Middle Schools Only)

The general form for the level-of-implementation model regression for the middle schools is as follows:

$$Outcome_{st} = \pi_0 + \pi_1 Yr2007_{st} + \pi_2 Yr2008_{st} + \pi_3 Yr2009_{st} + \pi_4 Yr2010_{st} + \pi_5 LOWIMP_{st} + \pi_6 HIGHIMP_{st} + \theta_s + \upsilon_{st}$$

where

- $Outcome_{st}$ is the outcome for school s in year t .
- $Yr2007_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 for year 2007 (spring), 0 otherwise. $Yr2008_{st}$, $Yr2009_{st}$, and $Yr2010_{st}$ are defined similarly. The reference year is 2006.
- $LOWIMP_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is an EXCEerator school classified as a low implementer in year t , 0 otherwise. This can be coded 1 only in $t = 2009$ or $t = 2010$.
- $HIGHIMP_{st}$ is a dummy variable equal to 1 if school s is an EXCEerator school classified as a high implementer in year t , 0 otherwise. This can be coded 1 only in $t = 2009$ or $t = 2010$.
- θ_s is the fixed effect for school s .
- υ_{st} is the random error term for school s in year t , independently and identically distributed across years.

Appendix D

Implementation Measures

2009–10 Proxy Measure

As part of evaluating the CRS implementation, AIR conducted a survey of principals, school counselors, and English and mathematics department chairs to study program implementation. In 2009, the survey could be administered in College Board schools only, so we constructed a much shorter rating instrument to be completed by EXCEerator district coaches/directors. This instrument, which became known as the “proxy implementation measure,” was completed by district coaches/directors in all four EXCEerator districts (Chicago, Denver, Duval County, and Hillsborough County) in the spring and summer of 2009.

For the middle schools, which are the only schools to which we apply the proxy implementation measure in this report, the implementation index used to classify the schools as high or low implementers was an average of the four dimension ratings supplied by the coaches/directors:

- Participation in professional development related to the EXCEerator program and its goals
- Programs and supports for all students to aspire to and pursue college
- Coherent pre-AP curriculum
- Overall holistic rating of EXCEerator implementation

To obtain a measure of interrater reliability, we solicited two sets of ratings per school where it was possible to do so without unduly burdening the raters. After analysis, we determined to base the proxy measure on the responses of the primary rater, but used information from the secondary raters to adjust for primary rater severity. The details of the 2009 proxy measure are documented in Appendix D of the EXCEerator Program Impact Year 1 Report (Holtzman & Stancavage, 2010).

We decided to readminister the proxy measure in the spring of 2010. Once again, the instrument was completed by EXCEerator district coaches/directors. There was only partial overlap with the raters who completed the 2009 measure. Furthermore, it was not possible to solicit multiple ratings per school, so no adjustments could be made for rater severity.

2010 Survey-Based Measure

In 2010, the implementation survey was administered to all EXCEerator schools, as well as all College Board schools. Respondents answered questions about the programs offered in their schools and about their perceptions of the attitudes and actions of their colleagues, as well as themselves. For example, department chairs answered questions about the extent to which teachers in their departments used SpringBoard and the extent to which teachers in their

departments were familiar with the College Board Standards for College Success. Detailed results from the 2010 survey can be found in Stancavage et al. 2011.

A second implementation measure for middle schools was constructed from selected survey responses. The topics covered paralleled the topics surveyed in the proxy measure to the extent possible. They included the following:

- Participation in professional development related to the EXCEerator program and its goals
- Programs and supports for all students to aspire to and pursue college
- Use of SpringBoard curriculum in reading and mathematics
- Familiarity with College Board Standards for College Success
- Attitudes and expectations related to the school’s role in fostering college readiness

Correlations Among Measures

Correlations between the 2009 and 2010 proxy measures were higher than correlations between either of the proxy measures and the survey measure. See Table D-1.

Table D.1. Correlations Among Implementation Measures

	2009 Proxy	2010 Proxy	Survey-Based
2009 Proxy		.53***	.21
2010 Proxy			.19
Survey-Based			

*** $p < .001$.

Appendix E

Outcomes Descriptives

Chapter 3

Graduation Rate

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	68.00	13.73	11	57.77	12.22	32	70.85	12.88	16	71.26	14.63	32	79.58	10.54	16	83.36	7.50
2005	22	68.26	13.54	11	60.22	13.51	32	70.29	13.29	16	68.07	17.38	38	79.91	9.50	19	83.05	6.48
2006	22	65.13	12.59	11	56.37	14.29	32	68.60	11.89	16	64.29	14.21	38	79.38	10.38	19	86.00	6.79
2007	22	64.30	13.41	11	56.99	11.98	32	67.09	10.11	16	64.29	10.83	38	81.53	8.11	19	88.34	5.69
2008	22	71.36	10.50	11	66.59	7.75	32	70.08	12.10	16	69.51	9.86	42	85.12	8.94	21	87.00	5.88
2009	22	74.26	9.37	11	67.70	10.28	32	73.11	12.83	16	72.55	9.86	42	86.48	7.92	21	90.74	4.39
2010	22	77.52	10.59	11	73.46	6.01	32	71.54	16.24	16	73.64	10.78	42	88.90	5.71	21	90.68	3.49

Dropout Rate

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	6.02	4.14	11	6.35	5.13	32	6.89	6.93	16	5.13	3.33	38	1.64	1.50	19	1.08	0.72
2005	24	6.08	4.33	12	7.07	4.63	32	6.06	4.92	16	5.18	2.67	38	1.65	1.54	19	1.04	0.87
2006	24	5.87	4.28	12	8.02	4.50	32	5.38	3.60	16	6.28	2.90	38	1.66	1.49	19	0.98	0.52
2007	24	5.11	4.54	12	6.78	4.34	32	6.28	4.65	16	6.43	2.85	42	1.93	1.54	21	0.94	0.63
2008	24	6.29	6.17	12	6.10	3.80	32	7.03	5.59	16	5.98	4.30	42	1.26	0.93	21	1.41	0.94
2009	24	5.15	4.66	12	5.39	3.60	32	5.24	4.33	16	4.86	4.62	42	1.15	0.95	21	0.61	0.52
2010	24	5.94	6.45	12	5.54	6.00	32	6.47	7.60	16	5.00	7.08	42	1.06	0.98	21	0.41	0.41

Chapter 4

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	4.91	3.70	11	5.70	3.11	32	4.41	3.81	16	5.28	3.35	38	11.37	7.14	19	13.06	6.20
2005	24	5.07	4.01	12	5.64	2.74	32	4.48	3.67	16	7.35	3.68	38	13.29	7.55	19	15.27	5.93
2006	24	6.41	4.98	12	6.25	2.95	32	4.77	4.18	16	7.60	3.99	38	14.71	7.23	19	17.46	5.82
2007	24	8.00	5.28	12	17.55	8.57	32	5.95	4.15	16	9.42	2.79	42	15.23	8.81	21	17.49	7.07
2008	24	8.15	5.59	12	23.53	10.18	32	7.25	5.05	16	14.26	5.48	42	16.06	9.51	21	22.30	7.41
2009	24	9.72	6.61	12	24.42	10.13	32	8.53	5.40	16	17.71	6.60	42	18.26	10.58	21	28.16	7.75
2010	24	14.47	7.38	12	26.78	9.01	32	10.28	7.39	16	19.70	8.34	42	21.96	10.65	21	31.44	8.37

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking AP English Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	2.09	1.79	11	1.66	0.72	32	2.09	2.04	16	1.24	1.57	38	4.92	4.13	19	5.74	3.79
2005	24	2.08	2.07	12	1.84	1.04	32	2.15	2.11	16	2.14	1.86	38	5.53	3.83	19	7.06	4.34
2006	24	2.31	1.95	12	2.42	1.82	32	1.97	2.02	16	2.35	2.09	38	6.18	3.68	19	6.86	4.08
2007	24	2.82	2.26	12	6.11	2.96	32	2.64	2.23	16	3.55	2.60	42	6.15	4.69	21	6.57	4.48
2008	24	3.54	2.63	12	7.74	3.18	32	3.22	2.60	16	5.21	3.05	42	6.13	4.92	21	7.98	4.63
2009	24	3.88	3.35	12	9.12	4.20	32	3.51	2.72	16	7.12	3.03	42	6.66	4.87	21	10.04	4.54
2010	24	4.81	3.88	12	10.19	5.08	32	4.08	3.48	16	8.09	3.94	42	7.70	5.06	21	11.87	5.18

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking AP Calculus Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	0.42	0.51	11	0.60	0.43	32	0.59	0.88	16	0.74	0.54	38	1.50	1.02	19	2.02	1.46
2005	24	0.46	0.64	12	0.86	0.59	32	0.72	0.94	16	1.01	1.02	38	1.61	1.08	19	2.18	1.47
2006	24	0.50	0.75	12	0.90	0.48	32	0.69	0.91	16	1.14	1.23	38	1.65	1.12	19	2.20	1.83
2007	24	0.57	0.54	12	1.27	0.99	32	0.68	0.76	16	1.06	1.02	42	1.71	1.25	21	1.89	1.46
2008	24	0.59	0.53	12	1.28	0.76	32	0.62	0.76	16	1.19	0.98	42	1.78	1.37	21	2.16	1.31
2009	24	0.64	0.47	12	1.22	0.84	32	0.70	0.82	16	1.11	1.12	42	1.96	1.45	21	2.43	1.41
2010	24	0.82	0.77	12	1.73	1.38	32	0.71	0.83	16	1.51	1.25	42	2.47	1.83	21	2.82	1.77

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking AP STEM Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	1.37	1.54	11	2.10	2.01	32	1.26	1.47	16	1.50	0.89	38	4.44	3.53	19	5.25	3.71
2005	24	1.35	1.33	12	2.12	1.46	32	1.38	1.53	16	2.15	1.76	38	4.98	3.58	19	5.71	3.94
2006	24	2.01	2.54	12	2.40	1.82	32	1.50	1.60	16	1.96	1.94	38	5.31	3.99	19	5.80	4.42
2007	24	2.44	2.38	12	4.00	2.55	32	2.03	1.80	16	2.39	1.56	42	5.50	4.02	21	5.30	4.54
2008	24	2.18	2.25	12	5.65	3.12	32	2.12	1.86	16	2.95	1.46	42	5.47	4.15	21	6.87	3.67
2009	24	2.42	2.30	12	4.53	2.61	32	2.66	2.08	16	3.56	1.84	42	6.13	4.58	21	8.04	3.61
2010	24	3.23	2.77	12	4.36	3.10	32	2.52	2.03	16	3.53	2.19	42	7.55	5.44	21	9.03	4.02

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	1.91	1.58	11	1.64	1.31	32	1.55	1.92	16	1.71	1.50	38	6.79	5.16	19	7.33	4.81
2005	24	1.65	1.43	12	1.66	1.36	32	1.52	1.99	16	2.30	1.92	38	7.31	5.16	19	7.90	4.71
2006	24	1.60	1.49	12	1.62	1.54	32	1.56	2.09	16	2.10	1.63	38	7.89	5.08	19	8.84	4.46
2007	24	1.82	1.53	12	2.08	2.23	32	1.53	1.63	16	2.39	1.83	42	7.92	6.01	21	8.71	4.93
2008	24	1.78	1.57	12	2.01	1.66	32	1.56	1.63	16	2.64	1.78	42	8.28	6.32	21	9.51	5.39
2009	24	2.24	1.87	12	1.98	1.43	32	1.99	1.74	16	3.36	2.41	42	9.55	7.15	21	11.51	5.91
2010	24	2.84	2.21	12	2.22	1.81	32	2.41	2.04	16	3.72	3.02	42	11.06	7.69	21	13.44	6.11

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP English Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	0.62	0.59	11	0.49	0.44	32	0.68	1.03	16	0.41	0.69	38	2.76	2.71	19	3.23	2.66
2005	24	0.50	0.58	12	0.56	0.60	32	0.57	0.93	16	0.53	0.76	38	2.92	2.30	19	3.69	2.97
2006	24	0.52	0.70	12	0.59	0.63	32	0.47	0.79	16	0.57	0.70	38	2.96	2.13	19	3.55	2.38
2007	24	0.60	0.71	12	1.00	1.07	32	0.56	0.80	16	0.64	0.73	42	3.21	2.81	21	3.66	2.89
2008	24	0.64	0.76	12	0.81	0.58	32	0.61	0.81	16	0.90	0.87	42	3.35	3.02	21	4.07	3.31
2009	24	0.75	0.90	12	0.73	0.63	32	0.69	0.84	16	1.19	1.17	42	3.50	3.02	21	4.75	2.85
2010	24	0.80	1.05	12	0.88	0.96	32	0.74	0.90	16	1.27	1.40	42	4.18	3.45	21	5.57	3.35

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9-12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP Calculus Exam

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	0.12	0.22	11	0.25	0.45	32	0.24	0.55	16	0.26	0.34	38	1.08	0.96	19	1.21	1.04
2005	24	0.11	0.23	12	0.22	0.37	32	0.27	0.48	16	0.40	0.61	38	1.05	1.09	19	1.13	0.91
2006	24	0.15	0.37	12	0.17	0.29	32	0.26	0.56	16	0.40	0.68	38	1.16	1.10	19	1.34	1.42
2007	24	0.10	0.16	12	0.20	0.31	32	0.24	0.38	16	0.32	0.48	42	1.12	1.12	21	1.07	1.04
2008	24	0.08	0.14	12	0.14	0.26	32	0.20	0.37	16	0.31	0.41	42	1.20	1.24	21	1.14	1.00
2009	24	0.10	0.15	12	0.17	0.25	32	0.30	0.48	16	0.30	0.41	42	1.28	1.36	21	1.33	1.11
2010	24	0.14	0.24	12	0.08	0.19	32	0.30	0.47	16	0.37	0.54	42	1.37	1.55	21	1.26	0.95

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP STEM Exam

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	0.23	0.38	11	0.35	0.53	32	0.37	0.80	16	0.44	0.59	38	2.45	2.26	19	2.42	2.01
2005	24	0.18	0.30	12	0.35	0.51	32	0.46	0.79	16	0.73	0.99	38	2.51	2.41	19	2.38	1.58
2006	24	0.27	0.53	12	0.30	0.38	32	0.45	0.79	16	0.66	1.01	38	2.75	2.58	19	2.67	2.00
2007	24	0.34	0.54	12	0.34	0.46	32	0.42	0.61	16	0.58	0.82	42	2.77	2.70	21	2.36	1.91
2008	24	0.25	0.39	12	0.28	0.41	32	0.31	0.58	16	0.62	0.78	42	2.73	2.69	21	2.68	1.96
2009	24	0.24	0.30	12	0.27	0.35	32	0.46	0.66	16	0.72	0.82	42	2.91	3.06	21	3.09	2.03
2010	24	0.30	0.42	12	0.18	0.33	32	0.46	0.63	16	0.77	1.04	42	3.44	3.39	21	3.47	2.06

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	3.20	2.60	11	3.23	2.16	32	2.74	2.79	16	3.02	2.74	38	9.46	6.33	19	10.73	5.67
2005	24	3.02	2.55	12	3.24	2.14	32	2.78	2.94	16	4.24	3.17	38	10.63	6.52	19	12.14	5.50
2006	24	3.06	2.70	12	3.45	2.71	32	2.82	3.09	16	4.13	2.87	38	11.58	6.35	19	13.34	5.18
2007	24	3.56	2.47	12	6.00	4.28	32	3.11	2.63	16	4.86	2.50	42	11.62	7.61	21	13.26	5.93
2008	24	3.79	2.79	12	6.19	3.60	32	3.28	2.64	16	5.92	3.17	42	11.98	8.07	21	15.21	6.35
2009	24	4.32	3.23	12	6.04	3.56	32	3.79	2.89	16	7.20	4.05	42	13.67	8.86	21	18.55	7.03
2010	24	5.86	3.56	12	6.69	4.65	32	4.99	3.61	16	8.21	4.82	42	15.78	9.29	21	21.25	8.05

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP English Exam

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	1.49	1.25	11	1.21	0.71	32	1.54	1.65	16	0.97	1.44	38	4.50	3.84	19	5.28	3.59
2005	24	1.40	1.32	12	1.45	1.03	32	1.45	1.59	16	1.50	1.66	38	5.03	3.44	19	6.43	4.02
2006	24	1.53	1.51	12	1.90	1.67	32	1.35	1.53	16	1.60	1.62	38	5.56	3.31	19	6.31	3.79
2007	24	1.68	1.43	12	3.75	2.44	32	1.61	1.55	16	2.15	1.62	42	5.54	4.32	21	6.02	4.09
2008	24	2.03	1.53	12	3.57	1.83	32	1.83	1.57	16	3.09	2.02	42	5.54	4.52	21	7.03	4.33
2009	24	2.05	1.88	12	3.59	2.09	32	1.94	1.91	16	3.89	2.41	42	5.96	4.48	21	8.53	3.87
2010	24	2.66	2.21	12	4.33	3.52	32	2.46	2.20	16	4.53	2.83	42	6.92	4.77	21	10.09	4.87

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP Calculus Exam

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELErator			Comparison			EXCELErator			Comparison			EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	0.22	0.33	11	0.33	0.42	32	0.32	0.71	16	0.35	0.39	38	1.30	1.02	19	1.58	1.21
2005	24	0.19	0.37	12	0.34	0.46	32	0.38	0.63	16	0.53	0.74	38	1.31	1.13	19	1.55	1.09
2006	24	0.24	0.49	12	0.26	0.30	32	0.38	0.70	16	0.55	0.75	38	1.38	1.15	19	1.72	1.62
2007	24	0.16	0.27	12	0.30	0.40	32	0.35	0.51	16	0.45	0.59	42	1.33	1.23	21	1.42	1.15
2008	24	0.19	0.29	12	0.27	0.34	32	0.31	0.48	16	0.45	0.54	42	1.42	1.33	21	1.54	1.10
2009	24	0.16	0.21	12	0.29	0.34	32	0.39	0.60	16	0.43	0.54	42	1.56	1.47	21	1.82	1.33
2010	24	0.20	0.36	12	0.13	0.24	32	0.37	0.55	16	0.46	0.64	42	1.64	1.70	21	1.61	1.08

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP STEM Exam

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELErator			Comparison			EXCELErator			Comparison			EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	0.53	0.71	11	0.64	0.67	32	0.57	1.09	16	0.63	0.74	38	3.35	2.82	19	3.62	2.73
2005	24	0.42	0.66	12	0.64	0.71	32	0.70	1.10	16	1.09	1.39	38	3.52	3.01	19	3.62	2.23
2006	24	0.53	0.91	12	0.52	0.48	32	0.67	1.05	16	0.95	1.28	38	3.79	3.29	19	3.85	2.55
2007	24	0.66	0.94	12	0.67	0.81	32	0.70	0.91	16	0.86	1.13	42	3.80	3.37	21	3.50	2.47
2008	24	0.51	0.79	12	0.62	0.54	32	0.52	0.78	16	0.99	1.04	42	3.72	3.44	21	3.93	2.52
2009	24	0.48	0.55	12	0.49	0.48	32	0.74	0.94	16	1.14	1.20	42	4.01	3.83	21	4.59	2.57
2010	24	0.56	0.79	12	0.34	0.42	32	0.66	0.85	16	1.17	1.40	42	4.66	4.30	21	5.03	2.66

Chapter 5

The Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	22.31	16.97	11	24.87	18.46	32	17.56	18.44	16	20.68	17.39	32	54.02	18.09	16	59.25	9.26
2005	22	22.78	18.77	11	28.68	19.65	32	16.79	19.66	16	23.58	20.28	38	56.66	18.65	19	60.93	10.35
2006	22	21.65	17.81	11	25.88	17.49	32	16.96	19.51	16	19.93	18.28	38	53.61	18.39	19	59.03	10.36
2007	22	21.75	17.37	11	26.38	18.59	32	16.40	19.47	16	19.88	19.21	38	55.83	19.87	19	62.23	12.65
2008	22	21.03	16.61	11	55.45	15.09	32	14.32	17.61	16	20.85	19.53	42	50.75	17.62	21	57.27	14.10
2009	22	18.39	15.70	11	57.32	24.12	32	12.75	14.92	16	29.37	26.13	42	46.66	15.20	21	53.17	11.92
2010	22	20.09	16.94	11	69.19	18.05	32	13.56	16.44	16	31.37	25.14	42	50.92	19.25	21	69.52	12.98

SAT Critical Reading, Mean Score

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	20	485.00	61.03	10	453.40	40.32	26	489.54	39.65	13	455.31	42.48	32	503.97	29.19	16	502.19	27.79
2005	18	468.67	53.27	9	454.89	40.70	24	479.58	56.27	12	458.17	35.79	38	503.76	32.34	19	502.00	28.19
2006	20	466.15	43.91	10	455.10	40.98	26	474.23	47.27	13	480.92	40.10	38	502.45	29.75	19	498.63	27.68
2007	20	468.90	59.76	10	459.90	34.58	20	466.85	51.27	10	480.10	53.34	38	500.58	28.10	19	501.42	30.01
2008	18	465.28	48.28	9	427.67	24.82	20	482.35	63.12	10	469.10	33.17	42	497.45	30.44	21	494.10	29.08
2009	18	470.56	53.62	9	419.56	23.66	22	489.14	72.38	11	456.64	24.23	42	499.67	33.51	21	498.86	30.33
2010	16	468.63	49.43	8	416.13	26.61	18	482.06	40.22	9	441.44	29.61	42	503.24	37.02	21	482.71	31.16

SAT Mathematics, Mean Score

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	20	483.20	60.20	10	434.30	38.75	26	476.31	36.39	13	456.46	37.91	32	507.19	30.45	16	503.69	30.44
2005	18	470.56	48.89	9	451.33	43.97	24	485.46	85.86	12	479.75	46.69	38	506.08	32.99	19	506.47	29.20
2006	20	482.70	65.69	10	449.70	34.12	26	474.73	39.36	13	480.31	36.76	38	504.87	32.86	19	506.42	31.13
2007	20	476.10	78.84	10	458.70	40.18	20	470.65	48.08	10	475.70	37.69	38	502.95	33.54	19	504.89	30.70
2008	18	459.67	48.90	9	425.44	22.45	20	462.90	53.65	10	470.50	24.91	42	500.67	39.36	21	499.57	33.52
2009	18	463.83	55.61	9	423.78	26.10	22	482.45	53.95	11	464.18	25.51	42	503.00	38.36	21	504.43	30.98
2010	16	464.13	43.86	8	420.88	19.50	18	476.72	41.32	9	447.78	28.38	42	506.52	41.83	21	491.48	30.48

The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Critical Reading

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	8.14	6.05	11	7.26	6.72	32	7.05	7.28	16	6.99	6.97	32	27.99	11.94	16	30.65	9.65
2005	22	7.94	6.66	11	8.50	7.99	32	6.63	7.30	16	8.75	8.10	38	29.05	12.60	19	32.02	10.84
2006	22	7.25	5.90	11	7.81	6.60	32	6.28	7.32	16	7.92	7.94	38	27.34	11.57	19	30.24	11.20
2007	22	6.89	5.52	11	7.79	6.33	32	6.25	7.32	16	7.24	8.29	38	27.60	11.36	19	31.58	11.23
2008	22	6.41	4.79	11	10.84	7.33	32	5.30	6.75	16	6.84	6.76	42	24.86	11.35	21	28.11	10.98
2009	22	5.57	4.61	11	11.32	6.24	32	5.08	6.21	16	9.68	8.56	42	23.29	9.93	21	27.24	11.05
2010	22	6.55	5.59	11	12.19	7.47	32	5.45	7.12	16	7.63	7.72	42	26.16	12.97	21	31.96	12.98

The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Mathematics

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	8.05	5.93	11	6.52	6.53	32	6.76	7.50	16	7.16	7.86	32	28.75	12.68	16	30.99	9.96
2005	22	7.95	6.50	11	8.83	8.33	32	6.43	7.45	16	8.95	8.98	38	30.51	13.58	19	33.66	11.23
2006	22	7.27	5.58	11	7.37	6.18	32	6.32	7.45	16	7.66	8.01	38	28.26	12.51	19	32.16	11.46
2007	22	6.46	4.85	11	7.38	6.34	32	5.96	7.04	16	7.67	8.85	38	28.13	12.67	19	32.98	11.94
2008	22	5.86	4.34	11	11.04	6.65	32	4.98	6.43	16	8.27	8.27	42	26.12	12.89	21	29.38	12.64
2009	22	5.27	4.16	11	11.27	7.43	32	4.72	6.05	16	9.37	9.16	42	24.05	10.87	21	27.91	10.92
2010	22	6.31	5.01	11	13.22	7.84	32	5.30	6.98	16	8.19	8.75	42	27.08	13.99	21	33.62	13.13

Chapter 6

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Reading

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	-0.69	1.11	11	-0.59	1.10	32	-0.28	0.80	16	-0.39	0.75	38	0.65	0.74	19	0.63	0.58
2005	24	-0.66	1.02	12	-0.54	1.09	32	-0.29	0.84	16	-0.28	0.76	38	0.66	0.78	19	0.56	0.65
2006	24	-0.65	1.07	12	-0.51	0.85	32	-0.27	0.83	16	-0.38	0.90	38	0.67	0.75	19	0.57	0.68
2007	24	-0.47	1.10	12	-0.46	0.71	32	-0.27	0.82	16	-0.48	0.94	42	0.63	0.85	21	0.33	0.84
2008	24	-0.41	1.10	12	-0.60	0.94	32	-0.24	0.88	16	-0.59	0.85	42	0.65	0.77	21	0.32	0.74
2009	24	-0.33	0.99	12	-0.79	0.95	32	-0.21	0.84	16	-0.63	0.89	42	0.72	0.77	21	0.18	0.79
2010	16	-0.68	0.91	8	-1.14	0.67	24	-0.22	0.79	12	-0.67	0.99	42	0.64	0.76	21	0.30	0.80

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Mathematics

Year	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator			Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	22	-0.68	1.11	11	-0.67	0.99	32	-0.29	0.88	16	-0.33	0.79	38	0.57	0.67	19	0.80	0.55
2005	24	-0.70	0.99	12	-0.63	1.06	32	-0.28	0.89	16	-0.24	0.70	38	0.63	0.73	19	0.70	0.61
2006	24	-0.61	1.03	12	-0.57	0.99	32	-0.26	0.86	16	-0.40	0.76	38	0.65	0.76	19	0.61	0.71
2007	24	-0.45	1.00	12	-0.61	0.82	32	-0.30	0.89	16	-0.36	0.88	42	0.59	0.88	21	0.42	0.82
2008	24	-0.41	1.01	12	-0.65	0.94	32	-0.25	0.90	16	-0.59	0.93	42	0.60	0.79	21	0.47	0.72
2009	24	-0.38	0.92	12	-0.71	0.91	32	-0.22	0.92	16	-0.62	0.79	42	0.65	0.84	21	0.35	0.81
2010	16	-0.69	0.89	8	-0.99	0.53	24	-0.19	0.82	12	-0.70	0.88	42	0.64	0.84	21	0.23	0.82

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Reading

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	16	-0.84	0.71	8	-0.80	0.70	24	-0.45	0.70	12	-0.48	0.94	38	0.63	0.85	19	0.66	0.69
2005	16	-0.87	0.93	8	-0.73	0.81	24	-0.41	0.84	12	-0.41	0.74	38	0.60	0.82	19	0.61	0.62
2006	16	-0.92	0.88	8	-0.78	0.52	24	-0.48	0.75	12	-0.35	0.80	38	0.70	0.81	19	0.52	0.66
2007	16	-0.88	0.89	8	-0.66	0.47	24	-0.29	0.84	12	-0.57	0.68	42	0.54	0.90	21	0.51	0.83
2008	16	-0.70	1.01	8	-0.97	0.65	24	-0.27	0.77	12	-0.68	0.84	42	0.56	0.82	21	0.47	0.83
2009	16	-0.70	0.84	8	-1.03	0.85	24	-0.31	0.76	12	-0.72	0.88	42	0.63	0.81	21	0.43	0.75
2010	16	-0.67	0.79	8	-1.29	0.68	24	-0.20	0.72	12	-0.79	0.86	42	0.69	0.80	21	0.30	0.75

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Mathematics

	2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons						2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						2008–09 Cohort and Comparisons					
	Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2004	16	-0.86	0.74	8	-1.00	0.79	24	-0.34	0.84	12	-0.43	0.87	38	0.57	0.80	19	0.71	0.63
2005	16	-0.96	0.81	8	-0.81	0.86	24	-0.34	0.89	12	-0.40	0.62	38	0.60	0.81	19	0.63	0.61
2006	16	-0.99	0.92	8	-0.65	0.57	24	-0.48	0.78	12	-0.25	0.77	38	0.69	0.79	19	0.50	0.68
2007	16	-0.93	0.85	8	-0.59	0.44	24	-0.30	0.86	12	-0.45	0.63	42	0.54	0.93	21	0.45	0.85
2008	16	-0.74	0.92	8	-0.95	0.56	24	-0.30	0.80	12	-0.59	0.82	42	0.57	0.86	21	0.47	0.81
2009	16	-0.79	0.86	8	-0.93	0.67	24	-0.30	0.87	12	-0.66	0.74	42	0.61	0.84	21	0.46	0.70
2010	16	-0.69	0.76	8	-1.20	0.66	24	-0.15	0.73	12	-0.71	0.87	42	0.64	0.87	21	0.28	0.80

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Reading

		2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons					2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						
		Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	
2004	6	0.03	1.41	3	0.34	1.06	16	-0.09	0.86	8	0.03	1.03	
2005	6	0.15	1.36	3	0.69	0.90	16	-0.15	0.86	8	-0.07	1.00	
2006	6	0.21	1.32	3	0.45	1.26	16	-0.22	0.93	8	0.10	0.79	
2007	6	0.30	1.06	3	0.50	1.36	16	-0.13	1.02	8	0.06	0.92	
2008	6	0.37	1.29	3	0.40	0.74	16	-0.18	1.07	8	0.12	0.81	
2009	6	0.23	1.28	3	0.32	0.86	16	-0.14	1.02	8	0.04	1.05	
2010	6	0.42	1.31	3	0.49	0.96	16	-0.25	1.02	8	0.17	0.78	

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Mathematics

		2006–07 Cohort and Comparisons					2007–08 Cohort and Comparisons						
		Comparison			EXCEerator			Comparison			EXCEerator		
Year	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	
2004	6	0.19	1.41	3	0.48	0.73	16	-0.14	0.93	8	-0.04	0.91	
2005	6	0.22	1.34	3	0.62	0.65	16	-0.14	0.96	8	-0.12	0.90	
2006	6	0.36	1.21	3	0.55	0.87	16	-0.28	1.01	8	0.09	0.74	
2007	6	0.37	1.01	3	0.73	1.00	16	-0.17	1.07	8	0.07	0.85	
2008	6	0.48	1.14	3	0.37	0.53	16	-0.10	1.16	8	-0.04	0.68	
2009	6	0.39	1.12	3	0.42	0.75	16	-0.11	1.09	8	-0.03	0.94	
2010	6	0.46	1.28	3	0.52	0.65	16	-0.24	1.03	8	0.17	0.82	

Chapter 7

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 6

Year	Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std Dev	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	306.90	20.44	43	305.14	19.61
2007	88	303.72	22.51	44	302.39	21.92
2008	88	306.58	23.13	44	305.70	25.67
2009	88	308.85	22.18	44	307.14	23.62
2010	88	308.89	24.93	44	309.25	26.00

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 7

Year	Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std Dev	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	309.07	20.79	43	307.42	19.31
2007	88	310.77	20.48	44	307.18	20.46
2008	88	312.72	20.74	44	309.66	21.08
2009	88	314.77	21.08	44	310.95	22.78
2010	88	317.45	22.47	44	315.89	24.23

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 8

Year	Comparison			EXCELeRator		
	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std Dev	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	297.43	20.70	43	297.98	19.61
2007	88	301.02	19.86	44	301.32	17.64
2008	88	307.33	18.01	44	306.16	17.76
2009	88	309.18	18.52	44	308.36	19.06
2010	88	309.14	19.30	44	310.50	19.52

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 6

Year	Comparison			EXCEerator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	306.43	26.99	43	312.00	22.67
2007	88	303.88	26.63	44	306.98	27.59
2008	88	308.05	26.28	44	310.57	27.85
2009	88	310.44	25.56	44	310.55	26.85
2010	88	312.27	25.99	44	314.48	25.53

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 7

Year	Comparison			EXCEerator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	304.03	23.72	43	309.60	20.66
2007	88	308.80	22.63	44	311.48	19.71
2008	88	311.69	20.49	44	314.41	20.32
2009	88	309.50	22.54	44	311.77	22.49
2010	88	309.27	22.79	44	312.05	23.14

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 8

Year	Comparison			EXCEerator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	313.06	21.26	43	317.53	18.65
2007	88	316.13	20.56	44	319.86	17.13
2008	88	321.45	17.84	44	323.23	16.00
2009	88	319.24	18.22	44	320.55	17.30
2010	88	321.56	17.57	44	323.61	17.10

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 6, by Level of Implementation: 2009 and 2010 Proxy Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELeRator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELeRator			Mixed Implem. EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	306.90	20.44	16	317.94	19.95	13	294.08	16.79	14	300.79	13.34
2007	88	303.72	22.51	16	317.00	22.59	13	290.85	19.69	15	296.80	13.96
2008	88	306.58	23.13	16	323.25	22.92	13	291.31	22.67	15	299.47	20.85
2009	88	308.85	22.18	16	324.63	20.57	13	293.54	21.51	15	300.27	17.07
2010	88	308.89	24.93	16	327.19	23.89	13	294.54	22.22	15	302.87	20.70

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 7, by Level of Implementation: 2009 and 2010 Proxy Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELeRator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELeRator			Mixed Implem. EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	309.07	20.79	16	319.06	20.08	13	298.15	16.44	14	302.71	14.63
2007	88	310.77	20.48	16	320.44	21.38	13	297.23	16.28	15	301.67	15.61
2008	88	312.72	20.74	16	323.13	20.98	13	298.85	18.81	15	304.67	15.74
2009	88	314.77	21.08	16	326.44	20.99	13	297.23	18.65	15	306.33	18.77
2010	88	317.45	22.47	16	333.31	21.40	13	302.15	20.26	15	309.20	19.77

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 8, by Level of Implementation: 2009 and 2010 Proxy Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELeRator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELeRator			Mixed Implem. EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	297.43	20.70	16	311.00	19.29	13	290.23	16.07	14	290.29	15.56
2007	88	301.02	19.86	16	312.56	17.71	13	292.38	16.31	15	297.07	12.41
2008	88	307.33	18.01	16	317.69	18.12	13	298.38	16.71	15	300.60	11.71
2009	88	309.18	18.52	16	320.81	19.72	13	298.00	16.33	15	304.07	13.19
2010	88	309.14	19.30	16	324.06	18.84	13	299.85	16.13	15	305.27	14.91

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 6, by Level of Implementation: 2009 and 2010 Proxy Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELeRator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELeRator			Mixed Implem. EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	306.43	26.99	16	328.56	21.19	13	300.08	19.79	14	304.14	15.30
2007	88	303.88	26.63	16	327.69	24.34	13	291.46	26.27	15	298.33	17.84
2008	88	308.05	26.28	16	331.25	22.78	13	295.46	24.95	15	301.60	22.47
2009	88	310.44	25.56	16	331.50	21.33	13	294.46	24.06	15	302.13	20.32
2010	88	312.27	25.99	16	333.19	23.43	13	299.54	21.11	15	307.47	19.27

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 7, by Level of Implementation: 2009 and 2010 Proxy Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELeRator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELeRator			Mixed Implem. EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	304.03	23.72	16	322.75	20.31	13	299.38	18.26	14	304.07	15.66
2007	88	308.80	22.63	16	326.13	18.18	13	300.08	17.44	15	305.73	13.30
2008	88	311.69	20.49	16	329.69	18.43	13	303.69	18.83	15	307.40	13.20
2009	88	309.50	22.54	16	328.88	20.13	13	298.31	18.82	15	305.20	16.34
2010	88	309.27	22.79	16	329.94	19.16	13	298.69	19.53	15	304.53	18.22

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 8, by Level of Implementation: 2009 and 2010 Proxy Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELeRator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELeRator			Mixed Implem. EXCELeRator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	313.06	21.26	16	330.69	17.84	13	310.08	15.85	14	309.43	13.61
2007	88	316.13	20.56	16	331.56	15.97	13	311.00	16.31	15	315.07	12.07
2008	88	321.45	17.84	16	334.50	15.09	13	315.31	15.57	15	318.07	10.14
2009	88	319.24	18.22	16	332.81	16.89	13	311.69	15.28	15	315.13	11.74
2010	88	321.56	17.57	16	337.00	16.19	13	313.92	13.98	15	317.73	11.00

School Average Stat Test Scores, Reading Grade 6, by Level of Implementation: 2009 Proxy, 2010 Survey Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELErator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELErator			Mixed Implem. EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	306.90	20.44	15	323.40	15.02	12	297.00	16.61	16	294.13	12.15
2007	88	303.72	22.51	15	320.87	19.64	12	293.33	20.97	17	292.47	12.84
2008	88	306.58	23.13	15	327.73	19.12	12	293.83	26.41	17	294.65	16.77
2009	88	308.85	22.18	15	326.27	20.06	12	294.83	23.64	17	298.94	15.33
2010	88	308.89	24.93	15	331.13	21.83	12	298.42	25.31	17	297.59	16.65

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 7, by Level of Implementation: 2009 Proxy, 2010 Survey Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELErator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELErator			Mixed Implem. EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	309.07	20.79	15	325.00	14.32	12	297.58	18.52	16	298.31	11.26
2007	88	310.77	20.48	15	326.47	15.99	12	297.17	17.77	17	297.24	12.48
2008	88	312.72	20.74	15	327.20	18.06	12	301.08	21.08	17	300.24	12.89
2009	88	314.77	21.08	15	331.13	17.37	12	300.08	22.40	17	300.82	14.38
2010	88	317.45	22.47	15	335.93	21.46	12	304.17	24.16	17	306.47	14.13

School Average State Test Scores, Reading Grade 8, by Level of Implementation: 2009 Proxy, 2010 Survey Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELErator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELErator			Mixed Implem. EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	297.43	20.70	15	315.00	16.88	12	286.25	18.43	16	290.81	10.36
2007	88	301.02	19.86	15	317.67	13.00	12	292.08	17.60	17	293.41	9.72
2008	88	307.33	18.01	15	321.87	14.13	12	299.25	18.72	17	297.18	8.92
2009	88	309.18	18.52	15	324.80	16.78	12	300.08	18.12	17	299.71	10.95
2010	88	309.14	19.30	15	327.20	17.53	12	302.67	18.66	17	301.29	10.90

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 6, by Level of Implementation: 2009 Proxy, 2010 Survey Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELErator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELErator			Mixed Implem. EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	306.43	26.99	15	333.07	18.45	12	301.58	18.96	16	300.06	13.21
2007	88	303.88	26.63	15	330.07	24.38	12	293.42	28.46	17	296.18	14.41
2008	88	308.05	26.28	15	333.80	23.49	12	295.58	27.50	17	300.65	17.39
2009	88	310.44	25.56	15	332.53	23.53	12	296.83	27.00	17	300.82	16.03
2010	88	312.27	25.99	15	336.93	22.23	12	302.67	24.13	17	303.00	14.18

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 7, by Level of Implementation: 2009 Proxy, 2010 Survey Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELErator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELErator			Mixed Implem. EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	304.03	23.72	15	328.13	15.51	12	298.00	21.02	16	300.94	10.74
2007	88	308.80	22.63	15	330.33	14.28	12	301.67	18.02	17	301.76	11.68
2008	88	311.69	20.49	15	331.00	18.52	12	305.42	20.13	17	306.12	11.78
2009	88	309.50	22.54	15	331.47	18.89	12	300.00	20.79	17	302.71	13.96
2010	88	309.27	22.79	15	330.73	20.89	12	301.33	23.74	17	303.12	13.09

School Average State Test Scores, Mathematics Grade 8, by Level of Implementation: 2009 Proxy, 2010 Survey Measures

Year	Comparison			High-High Implem. EXCELErator			Low-Low Implem. EXCELErator			Mixed Implem. EXCELErator		
	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev	N	Mean	Std Dev
2006	86	313.06	21.26	15	333.33	16.18	12	306.08	17.45	16	311.31	10.50
2007	88	316.13	20.56	15	335.20	12.75	12	310.08	17.91	17	313.24	9.32
2008	88	321.45	17.84	15	337.53	12.19	12	316.00	16.00	17	315.71	9.54
2009	88	319.24	18.22	15	334.93	15.84	12	313.08	17.00	17	313.12	9.60
2010	88	321.56	17.57	15	339.00	14.83	12	315.58	15.17	17	315.71	9.94

Appendix F

Full Regression Results

Chapter 3

Graduation Rate

Fixed-effects (within) regression	Number of obs	=	975
Group variable: sch_num	Number of groups	=	144
R-sq: within = 0.4514	Obs per group: min	=	3
between = 0.0720	avg	=	6.8
overall = 0.1634	max	=	7
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0882	F(22, 143)	=	18.91
	Prob > F	=	0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 144 clusters in sch_num)

grad_rate_~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
stateyear_2	3.257143	1.33554	2.44	0.016	.6171911	5.897096
stateyear_3	1.457142	1.726454	0.84	0.400	-1.955525	4.86981
stateyear_4	-5.463611	2.197116	-2.49	0.014	-9.806634	-1.120589
stateyear_5	-.320321	2.537362	-0.13	0.900	-5.335904	4.695262
stateyear_6	-3.533846	2.297563	-1.54	0.126	-8.075421	1.007729
stateyear_7	-4.658124	2.444514	-1.91	0.059	-9.490176	.1739276
stateyear_9	-3.908333	3.060466	-1.28	0.204	-9.957932	2.141266
stateyear_10	-.11	2.856041	-3.85	0.000	-16.64551	-5.354485
stateyear_11	-12.73333	1.892146	-6.73	0.000	-16.47352	-8.993143
stateyear_12	-17.54565	2.566661	-6.84	0.000	-22.61915	-12.47215
stateyear_13	-12.77266	3.415725	-3.74	0.000	-19.52449	-6.020822
stateyear_14	-21.25154	4.095705	-5.19	0.000	-29.34749	-13.15559
stateyear_16	-.63214	.5640298	-1.12	0.264	-1.747053	.4827733
stateyear_17	-1.271188	.7007445	-1.81	0.072	-2.656344	.1139685
stateyear_18	.9936162	.6874653	1.45	0.151	-.3652911	2.352523
stateyear_19	6.065377	.9058921	6.70	0.000	4.274707	7.856046
stateyear_20	8.980762	1.041309	8.62	0.000	6.922414	11.03911
stateyear_21	10.85436	1.120682	9.69	0.000	8.63912	13.06961
EXCEL1	-.4880497	1.322806	-0.37	0.713	-3.102831	2.126731
EXCEL2	.0929806	1.404503	0.07	0.947	-2.683289	2.86925
EXCEL3	4.179613	1.874237	2.23	0.027	.4748232	7.884402
EXCEL4	8.034055	2.448048	3.28	0.001	3.195017	12.87309
_cons	73.57429	.5067311	145.19	0.000	72.57264	74.57594
sigma_u	11.321966					
sigma_e	5.8620506					
rho	.78859722	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Dropout Rate

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.2854
between = 0.0069
overall = 0.0425

Obs per group: min = 4
avg = 6.9
max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1035

F(22, 146) = 13.03
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

dropout_ra~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
stateyear_2	-1.942803	1.085245	-1.79	0.075	-4.087623	.202016
stateyear_3	-3.976137	1.728466	-2.30	0.023	-7.392184	-.5600896
stateyear_4	-3.232594	1.576955	-2.05	0.042	-6.349202	-.115986
stateyear_5	1.390355	1.381219	1.01	0.316	-1.339412	4.120122
stateyear_6	-1.016798	1.345497	-0.76	0.451	-3.675965	1.642369
stateyear_7	3.966332	1.421007	2.79	0.006	1.15793	6.774734
stateyear_9	.725	.4307952	1.68	0.095	-.1264002	1.5764
stateyear_10	3	.8867352	3.38	0.001	1.247505	4.752495
stateyear_11	3.716667	.858543	4.33	0.000	2.019889	5.413444
stateyear_12	2.328752	.6203269	3.75	0.000	1.102772	3.554733
stateyear_13	.9375646	.7416513	1.26	0.208	-.5281948	2.403324
stateyear_14	.5227789	.8603032	0.61	0.544	-1.177478	2.223035
stateyear_16	.2152381	.1659408	1.30	0.197	-.1127183	.5431945
stateyear_17	.4361905	.1680504	2.60	0.010	.1040647	.7683163
stateyear_18	.2223005	.1788288	1.24	0.216	-.131127	.575728
stateyear_19	-.4173252	.2053676	-2.03	0.044	-.8232025	-.0114479
stateyear_20	-.7953158	.2462275	-3.23	0.002	-1.281947	-.3086851
stateyear_21	-1.005783	.2552521	-3.94	0.000	-1.510249	-.5013164
EXCEL1	.0387426	.4298576	0.09	0.928	-.8108045	.8882897
EXCEL2	-.3876937	.4777342	-0.81	0.418	-1.331862	.5564742
EXCEL3	-1.193337	.7821573	-1.53	0.129	-2.73915	.3524765
EXCEL4	-2.486474	.8245713	-3.02	0.003	-4.116112	-.8568359
_cons	4.230181	.2074022	20.40	0.000	3.820283	4.640079
sigma_u	3.9844061					
sigma_e	2.0921696					
rho	.78387172	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Chapter 4

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.6192
 between = 0.0516
 overall = 0.2588

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0048

F(10, 146) = 45.94
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstudent~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	1.081232	.2578434	4.19	0.000	.5716444	1.59082
Yr2006	2.131911	.3040696	7.01	0.000	1.530965	2.732858
Yr2007	3.805486	.4130232	9.21	0.000	2.989209	4.621763
Yr2008	5.168735	.4870402	10.61	0.000	4.206175	6.131295
Yr2009	6.475887	.5602519	11.56	0.000	5.368635	7.583138
Yr2010	9.079289	.6997384	12.98	0.000	7.696364	10.46221
EXCEL1	6.499852	.8798037	7.39	0.000	4.761056	8.238648
EXCEL2	8.62402	1.124417	7.67	0.000	6.401783	10.84626
EXCEL3	8.420982	1.737319	4.85	0.000	4.987439	11.85453
EXCEL4	10.96407	2.194117	5.00	0.000	6.627738	15.30041
_cons	7.655657	.3254165	23.53	0.000	7.012521	8.298792
sigma_u	7.48158					
sigma_e	3.8503251					
rho	.79060446					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP English Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.4805
 between = 0.0171
 overall = 0.1549

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0323

F(10, 146) = 20.88
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstudent~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.4584337	.121502	3.77	0.000	.2183037	.6985636
Yr2006	.6785548	.1476432	4.60	0.000	.3867609	.9703488
Yr2007	1.265054	.2099243	6.03	0.000	.850171	1.679937
Yr2008	1.654704	.2402643	6.89	0.000	1.179859	2.12955
Yr2009	2.001273	.2895618	6.91	0.000	1.428999	2.573547
Yr2010	2.676145	.3456627	7.74	0.000	1.992996	3.359294
EXCEL1	2.357319	.4115245	5.73	0.000	1.544005	3.170634
EXCEL2	3.670902	.4892014	7.50	0.000	2.704071	4.637733
EXCEL3	4.402658	.7490208	5.88	0.000	2.922334	5.882982
EXCEL4	5.458072	1.23877	4.41	0.000	3.009835	7.90631
_cons	3.187983	.1586184	20.10	0.000	2.874499	3.501468
sigma_u	3.5605068					
sigma_e	1.8418392					
rho	.78889482					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP Calculus Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.1363
 between = 0.0002
 overall = 0.0314

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0000

F(10, 146) = 5.49
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstudent~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.1504282	.0531551	2.83	0.005	.0453753	.255481
Yr2006	.1825629	.0554084	3.29	0.001	.0730567	.292069
Yr2007	.228037	.0589551	3.87	0.000	.1115214	.3445527
Yr2008	.2706429	.0794608	3.41	0.001	.1136009	.4276848
Yr2009	.3515068	.0943686	3.72	0.000	.1650019	.5380118
Yr2010	.6625204	.1195355	5.54	0.000	.4262769	.8987639
EXCEL1	.2223313	.1283965	1.73	0.085	-.0314244	.4760871
EXCEL2	.1948323	.1513552	1.29	0.200	-.1042979	.4939626
EXCEL3	.1045063	.1637233	0.64	0.524	-.2190676	.4280802
EXCEL4	.3366079	.4744696	0.71	0.479	-.601108	1.274324
_cons	.9886631	.0521029	18.98	0.000	.8856897	1.091636
sigma_u	1.1230933					
sigma_e	.60526561					
rho	.77492793					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Taking at Least One AP STEM Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.2875
 between = 0.0014
 overall = 0.0642

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0007

F(10, 146) = 13.98
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstudent~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.2929558	.1161033	2.52	0.013	.0634954	.5224161
Yr2006	.5356961	.1602502	3.34	0.001	.2189862	.8524059
Yr2007	.991168	.1793293	5.53	0.000	.6367513	1.345585
Yr2008	1.232104	.196797	6.26	0.000	.8431649	1.621043
Yr2009	1.622158	.242497	6.69	0.000	1.1429	2.101416
Yr2010	2.350893	.3126088	7.52	0.000	1.73307	2.968716
EXCEL1	.9610684	.2975445	3.23	0.002	.3730176	1.549119
EXCEL2	1.4911	.3879488	3.84	0.000	.7243793	2.257821
EXCEL3	.2889353	.4838262	0.60	0.551	-.6672726	1.245143
EXCEL4	-.2165523	1.052115	-0.21	0.837	-2.295896	1.862791
_cons	2.728905	.1338676	20.39	0.000	2.464337	2.993474
sigma_u	3.2646459					
sigma_e	1.5558533					
rho	.81491284					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.3531
 between = 0.0065
 overall = 0.0441

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0149

F(10, 146) = 14.75
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstuden~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.2849189	.095094	3.00	0.003	.0969802	.4728575
Yr2006	.5417201	.1314254	4.12	0.000	.2819782	.801462
Yr2007	.8413537	.1847438	4.55	0.000	.476236	1.206471
Yr2008	.9605237	.2248622	4.27	0.000	.5161182	1.404929
Yr2009	1.845104	.310693	5.94	0.000	1.231067	2.45914
Yr2010	3.047687	.3780342	8.06	0.000	2.300561	3.794813
EXCEL1	.9464126	.3177401	2.98	0.003	.3184484	1.574377
EXCEL2	1.160188	.4241741	2.74	0.007	.3218731	1.998502
EXCEL3	-.6615437	.3952069	-1.67	0.096	-1.442609	.1195218
EXCEL4	-1.643766	.4050734	-4.06	0.000	-2.444332	-.8432012
_cons	3.715469	.160016	23.22	0.000	3.399222	4.031716
sigma_u	5.051645					
sigma_e	1.5315799					
rho	.91581736					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP English Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.2232
 between = 0.0016
 overall = 0.0274

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0064

F(10, 146) = 7.40
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_ge~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0967138	.0513822	1.88	0.062	-.0048351	.1982627
Yr2006	.0808648	.0618061	1.31	0.193	-.0412855	.203015
Yr2007	.3143666	.0954138	3.29	0.001	.125796	.5029373
Yr2008	.3718185	.1228693	3.03	0.003	.1289862	.6146507
Yr2009	.5379327	.1421076	3.79	0.000	.2570789	.8187865
Yr2010	.9734887	.1838163	5.30	0.000	.6102041	1.336773
EXCEL1	.5195583	.1614556	3.22	0.002	.2004662	.8386504
EXCEL2	.6670365	.2155803	3.09	0.002	.2409754	1.093098
EXCEL3	-.0171813	.1871133	-0.09	0.927	-.3869818	.3526192
EXCEL4	-.3462128	.2280453	-1.52	0.131	-.7969091	.1044834
_cons	1.482818	.0764318	19.40	0.000	1.331762	1.633873
sigma_u	2.2971402					
sigma_e	.77162493					
rho	.89860714					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP Calculus Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.0372
 between = 0.0087
 overall = 0.0098

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0304

F(10, 146) = 2.40
 Prob > F = 0.0114

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_ge~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0040879	.0284075	0.14	0.886	-.052055	.0602309
Yr2006	.0654341	.0368636	1.78	0.078	-.0074211	.1382894
Yr2007	.0412374	.0355648	1.16	0.248	-.0290508	.1115257
Yr2008	.0621273	.0498925	1.25	0.215	-.0364775	.160732
Yr2009	.1502474	.0621922	2.42	0.017	.0273341	.2731607
Yr2010	.2044328	.0728783	2.81	0.006	.0604001	.3484655
EXCEL1	.0149295	.0684503	0.22	0.828	-.120352	.150211
EXCEL2	-.0921406	.0826618	-1.11	0.267	-.2555089	.0712277
EXCEL3	-.1394097	.0762274	-1.83	0.069	-.2900613	.011242
EXCEL4	-.2921067	.0913614	-3.20	0.002	-.4726684	-.111545
_cons	.5637734	.031293	18.02	0.000	.5019276	.6256192
sigma_u	.88234466					
sigma_e	.34856649					
rho	.86500616	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 3 on at Least One AP STEM Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.1161
 between = 0.0085
 overall = 0.0147

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0216

F(10, 146) = 4.95
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_ge~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0647575	.0442424	1.46	0.145	-.0226808	.1521957
Yr2006	.1681265	.0582424	2.89	0.004	.0530194	.2832336
Yr2007	.22313	.0680905	3.28	0.001	.0885596	.3577003
Yr2008	.2002402	.0897236	2.23	0.027	.0229154	.377565
Yr2009	.3575786	.1233337	2.90	0.004	.1138286	.6013286
Yr2010	.6459106	.1545435	4.18	0.000	.3404792	.951342
EXCEL1	.1753528	.1086426	1.61	0.109	-.0393624	.3900681
EXCEL2	.1883006	.1509874	1.25	0.214	-.1101027	.4867038
EXCEL3	-.2443007	.1360508	-1.80	0.075	-.513184	.0245827
EXCEL4	-.5861952	.1678453	-3.49	0.001	-.9179155	-.2544748
_cons	1.153403	.0623926	18.49	0.000	1.030093	1.276712
sigma_u	1.9641079					
sigma_e	.61287448					
rho	.91127205	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.4861
 between = 0.0034
 overall = 0.0735

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0033

F(10, 146) = 22.91
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstuden~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.6965615	.1492362	4.67	0.000	.4016191	.9915038
Yr2006	1.137562	.1947597	5.84	0.000	.7526497	1.522475
Yr2007	1.749897	.2553129	6.85	0.000	1.24531	2.254483
Yr2008	2.03502	.2977812	6.83	0.000	1.446502	2.623539
Yr2009	3.101784	.3977271	7.80	0.000	2.315738	3.88783
Yr2010	5.050001	.4765903	10.60	0.000	4.108094	5.991908
EXCEL1	2.492938	.4736755	5.26	0.000	1.556791	3.429084
EXCEL2	2.85996	.5866197	4.88	0.000	1.700597	4.019324
EXCEL3	.6794628	.5870756	1.16	0.249	-.4808015	1.839727
EXCEL4	-.5445053	.8013012	-0.68	0.498	-2.128153	1.039143
_cons	5.625709	.2196617	25.61	0.000	5.191581	6.059836
sigma_u	6.6175743					
sigma_e	2.0942242					
rho	.90896739					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP English Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.3766
 between = 0.0013
 overall = 0.0606

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0204

F(10, 146) = 15.64
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_ge~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.3745042	.0919897	4.07	0.000	.1927007	.5563077
Yr2006	.5515342	.1157084	4.77	0.000	.3228544	.7802139
Yr2007	.8334584	.1608169	5.18	0.000	.5156286	1.151288
Yr2008	.9606523	.1867953	5.14	0.000	.5914803	1.329824
Yr2009	1.180527	.228513	5.17	0.000	.7289068	1.632148
Yr2010	2.043723	.275556	7.42	0.000	1.499129	2.588317
EXCEL1	1.625397	.2865862	5.67	0.000	1.059004	2.191791
EXCEL2	2.035541	.3515174	5.79	0.000	1.340821	2.73026
EXCEL3	1.458984	.3720495	3.92	0.000	.7236856	2.194282
EXCEL4	1.230198	.7663418	1.61	0.111	-.2843579	2.744755
_cons	2.677067	.1276784	20.97	0.000	2.42473	2.929403
sigma_u	3.4098951					
sigma_e	1.2904528					
rho	.87472264					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP Calculus Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147
 R-sq: within = 0.0372
 between = 0.0106
 overall = 0.0104
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7
 corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0324
 F(10, 146) = 2.37
 Prob > F = 0.0124

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_ge~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0356631	.0376505	0.95	0.345	-.0387472	.1100735
Yr2006	.081165	.045036	1.80	0.074	-.0078418	.1701717
Yr2007	.0484891	.0436814	1.11	0.269	-.0378404	.1348185
Yr2008	.0914515	.0593842	1.54	0.126	-.0259123	.2088153
Yr2009	.1970711	.073705	2.67	0.008	.0514046	.3427376
Yr2010	.2250331	.0846391	2.66	0.009	.057757	.3923092
EXCEL1	.060479	.0840928	0.72	0.473	-.1057174	.2266754
EXCEL2	-.1020704	.0986853	-1.03	0.303	-.2971067	.092966
EXCEL3	-.1586708	.0850304	-1.87	0.064	-.3267204	.0093787
EXCEL4	-.3418872	.1043052	-3.28	0.001	-.5480303	-.1357441
_cons	.7200646	.0391755	18.38	0.000	.6426403	.7974889
sigma_u	1.0051461					
sigma_e	.40832975					
rho	.85834679					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of the Whole School (Grades 9–12) Scoring ≥ 2 on at Least One AP STEM Exam

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 Number of obs = 1008
 Number of groups = 147
 R-sq: within = 0.1260
 between = 0.0089
 overall = 0.0158
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7
 corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0222
 F(10, 146) = 6.23
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_ge~1_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.1277025	.063031	2.03	0.045	.0031315	.2522735
Yr2006	.2177242	.0826103	2.64	0.009	.0544576	.3809908
Yr2007	.3175126	.0982578	3.23	0.002	.1233212	.511704
Yr2008	.2677735	.1198507	2.23	0.027	.0309071	.5046398
Yr2009	.4920153	.1601464	3.07	0.003	.1755107	.8085199
Yr2010	.8370631	.2010584	4.16	0.000	.4397022	1.234424
EXCEL1	.3284154	.1404044	2.34	0.021	.0509278	.605903
EXCEL2	.3486083	.1857331	1.88	0.063	-.0184646	.7156811
EXCEL3	-.2705579	.1684489	-1.61	0.110	-.6034712	.0623554
EXCEL4	-.7766086	.2207809	-3.52	0.001	-1.212948	-.3402692
_cons	1.683754	.0857511	19.64	0.000	1.51428	1.853228
sigma_u	2.5768339					
sigma_e	.79613888					
rho	.91286157					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Chapter 5

The Percentage of Seniors Taking the SAT

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 975
 Number of groups = 144

R-sq: within = 0.4200
 between = 0.0038
 overall = 0.0431

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.8
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0433

F(10, 143) = 26.19
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 144 clusters in sch_num)

pctstudent~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	1.306738	.4667827	2.80	0.006	.3840522	2.229424
Yr2006	-.5837174	.6359932	-0.92	0.360	-1.84088	.6734454
Yr2007	.4198973	.7010665	0.60	0.550	-.9658955	1.80569
Yr2008	-.5971802	.8215674	-0.73	0.468	-2.221166	1.026806
Yr2009	-4.340973	.8825581	-4.92	0.000	-6.085518	-2.596427
Yr2010	-3.828478	.9990774	-3.83	0.000	-5.803346	-1.853609
EXCEL1	-.3880858	1.027343	-0.38	0.706	-2.418826	1.642654
EXCEL2	17.51947	2.184765	8.02	0.000	13.20086	21.83808
EXCEL3	22.21165	3.45974	6.42	0.000	15.37281	29.05049
EXCEL4	42.51319	4.09008	10.39	0.000	34.42836	50.59802
_cons	35.09018	.4897727	71.65	0.000	34.12205	36.05831
sigma_u	23.867322					
sigma_e	6.7589536					
rho	.9257581	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

SAT Critical Reading, Mean Score

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 837
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.0546
 between = 0.1221
 overall = 0.0669

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.3
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1437

F(10, 131) = 5.78
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

vmean_SAT_~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	-3.621173	3.169554	-1.14	0.255	-9.891307	2.648961
Yr2006	-4.889984	2.827691	-1.73	0.086	-10.48383	.7038635
Yr2007	-5.274302	3.607429	-1.46	0.146	-12.41066	1.862053
Yr2008	-5.256789	3.080616	-1.71	0.090	-11.35098	.8374036
Yr2009	-1.594248	4.074471	-0.39	0.696	-9.654524	6.466029
Yr2010	-.3713397	3.26423	-0.11	0.910	-6.828765	6.086086
EXCEL1	4.42396	3.552014	1.25	0.215	-2.60277	11.45069
EXCEL2	-15.67641	4.121978	-3.80	0.000	-23.83066	-7.522149
EXCEL3	-28.86623	5.954738	-4.85	0.000	-40.64612	-17.08633
EXCEL4	-35.08785	10.11488	-3.47	0.001	-55.09749	-15.07822
_cons	488.4357	2.125116	229.84	0.000	484.2317	492.6397
sigma_u	36.796427					
sigma_e	24.839492					
rho	.68695716					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 837
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.0577
 between = 0.0138
 overall = 0.0297

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.3
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0007

F(11, 131) = 6.23
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

vmean_SAT_~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	-3.32586	3.186646	-1.04	0.299	-9.629807	2.978086
Yr2006	-5.011608	2.82179	-1.78	0.078	-10.59378	.5705663
Yr2007	-5.117202	3.632153	-1.41	0.161	-12.30247	2.068063
Yr2008	-5.482284	3.086575	-1.78	0.078	-11.58827	.6236983
Yr2009	-2.59177	4.317832	-0.60	0.549	-11.13347	5.949932
Yr2010	-1.238397	3.439688	-0.36	0.719	-8.042921	5.566127
EXCEL1	4.404008	3.539079	1.24	0.216	-2.597136	11.40515
EXCEL2	-12.03871	4.920624	-2.45	0.016	-21.77288	-2.304546
EXCEL3	-23.45779	6.889847	-3.40	0.001	-37.08755	-9.828024
EXCEL4	-26.28751	11.39857	-2.31	0.023	-48.8366	-3.738416
pctstudent~	-.2052284	.1371166	-1.50	0.137	-.4764777	.066021
_cons	496.7254	6.047092	82.14	0.000	484.7628	508.688
sigma_u	37.466993					
sigma_e	24.816481					
rho	.69506458					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

SAT Mathematics, Mean Score

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 837
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.0373
 between = 0.1341
 overall = 0.0435

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.3
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1259

F(10, 131) = 4.54
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

mmean_SAT_~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	4.549397	4.317096	1.05	0.294	-3.990849	13.08964
Yr2006	2.475293	2.757312	0.90	0.371	-2.979328	7.929914
Yr2007	.5213686	2.739241	0.19	0.849	-4.897504	5.940241
Yr2008	-4.029145	2.708641	-1.49	0.139	-9.387483	1.329192
Yr2009	1.740711	3.569541	0.49	0.627	-5.320693	8.802115
Yr2010	2.902669	3.127237	0.93	0.355	-3.283753	9.08909
EXCEL1	6.443823	3.524743	1.83	0.070	-.5289596	13.4166
EXCEL2	-9.817593	3.776607	-2.60	0.010	-17.28862	-2.346564
EXCEL3	-19.27147	5.95596	-3.24	0.002	-31.05378	-7.489159
EXCEL4	-20.0506	10.38036	-1.93	0.056	-40.58544	.4842334
_cons	484.8128	2.054317	236.00	0.000	480.7488	488.8767
sigma_u	40.931275					
sigma_e	24.398199					
rho	.73783967					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 837
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.0434
 between = 0.0008
 overall = 0.0009

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.3
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1504

F(11, 131) = 5.02
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

mmean_SAT_~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	4.94979	4.345311	1.14	0.257	-3.646271	13.54585
Yr2006	2.310392	2.750062	0.84	0.402	-3.129887	7.750672
Yr2007	.7343683	2.746935	0.27	0.790	-4.699725	6.168462
Yr2008	-4.334877	2.718406	-1.59	0.113	-9.712532	1.042779
Yr2009	.388245	3.770535	0.10	0.918	-7.070773	7.847262
Yr2010	1.72709	3.313252	0.52	0.603	-4.827314	8.281493
EXCEL1	6.41677	3.478998	1.84	0.067	-.4655182	13.29906
EXCEL2	-4.885516	4.669792	-1.05	0.297	-14.12348	4.352446
EXCEL3	-11.93857	6.817658	-1.75	0.082	-25.42552	1.548387
EXCEL4	-8.11887	11.72397	-0.69	0.490	-31.31169	15.07395
pctstudent~	-.2782539	.1349938	-2.06	0.041	-.5453039	-.011204
_cons	496.0522	5.898211	84.10	0.000	484.3841	507.7203
sigma_u	42.219149					
sigma_e	24.339168					
rho	.7505549					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Critical Reading

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 975
 Number of groups = 144

R-sq: within = 0.0957
 between = 0.0048
 overall = 0.0010

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.8
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0554

F(10, 143) = 9.47
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 144 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_~500_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Yr2005	.4806414	.2940219	1.63	0.104	-.1005494 1.061832
Yr2006	-.5786348	.3736745	-1.55	0.124	-1.317274 .1600046
Yr2007	-.4747807	.441569	-1.08	0.284	-1.347627 .3980653
Yr2008	-1.481669	.4143851	-3.58	0.000	-2.300781 -.6625569
Yr2009	-2.237102	.4568338	-4.90	0.000	-3.140122 -1.334082
Yr2010	-1.231257	.5871573	-2.10	0.038	-2.391887 -.0706281
EXCEL1	.0821189	.4865584	0.17	0.866	-.8796572 1.043895
EXCEL2	3.834969	.9445128	4.06	0.000	1.967958 5.70198
EXCEL3	2.736181	.866979	3.16	0.002	1.022431 4.449932
EXCEL4	4.895443	1.597674	3.06	0.003	1.737333 8.053552
_cons	16.21809	.2733436	59.33	0.000	15.67777 16.7584
sigma_u	13.28679				
sigma_e	3.4688463				
rho	.93618928				(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 975
 Number of groups = 144

R-sq: within = 0.5115
 between = 0.8132
 overall = 0.7921

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.8
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.5180

F(11, 143) = 17.15
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 144 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_~500_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Yr2005	.0258716	.2299657	0.11	0.911	-.4286998 .4804429
Yr2006	-.37549	.2364852	-1.59	0.115	-.8429483 .0919684
Yr2007	-.620913	.2962319	-2.10	0.038	-1.206472 -.0353537
Yr2008	-1.273839	.2785264	-4.57	0.000	-1.824399 -.7232777
Yr2009	-.7263604	.3930808	-1.85	0.067	-1.50336 .0506395
Yr2010	.1011263	.4833091	0.21	0.835	-.854227 1.05648
EXCEL1	.2171802	.3907734	0.56	0.579	-.5552584 .9896189
EXCEL2	-2.262142	1.161884	-1.95	0.053	-4.558829 .0345439
EXCEL3	-4.993898	1.415204	-3.53	0.001	-7.791322 -2.196475
EXCEL4	-9.899962	2.661681	-3.72	0.000	-15.16129 -4.638639
pctstudent~	.3480192	.0525646	6.62	0.000	.2441151 .4519233
_cons	4.006032	1.849242	2.17	0.032	.3506509 7.661414
sigma_u	6.7837383				
sigma_e	2.5510318				
rho	.87610601				(fraction of variance due to u_i)

The Percentage of Seniors Scoring at Least 500 on SAT Mathematics

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 975
 Number of groups = 144

R-sq: within = 0.1132
 between = 0.0045
 overall = 0.0012

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.8
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0574

F(10, 143) = 9.92
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 144 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_~500_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.9122266	.3020415	3.02	0.003	.3151836	1.50927
Yr2006	-.3129622	.4016524	-0.78	0.437	-1.106905	.4809809
Yr2007	-.4724623	.4634985	-1.02	0.310	-1.388656	.4437316
Yr2008	-1.149173	.4530377	-2.54	0.012	-2.044689	-.253657
Yr2009	-2.364717	.4669275	-5.06	0.000	-3.287689	-1.441745
Yr2010	-1.018746	.6041331	-1.69	0.094	-2.212931	.1754392
EXCEL1	.3296104	.5418078	0.61	0.544	-.7413769	1.400598
EXCEL2	4.004938	.9100355	4.40	0.000	2.206078	5.803798
EXCEL3	3.143765	.8522006	3.69	0.000	1.459227	4.828303
EXCEL4	6.184891	1.458836	4.24	0.000	3.301221	9.068561
_cons	16.40448	.290339	56.50	0.000	15.83056	16.97839
sigma_u	14.086688					
sigma_e	3.5165498					
rho	.94133743				(fraction of variance due to u_i)	

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 975
 Number of groups = 144

R-sq: within = 0.5070
 between = 0.8066
 overall = 0.7846

Obs per group: min = 3
 avg = 6.8
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.5523

F(11, 143) = 17.05
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 144 clusters in sch_num)

pctstu_~500_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.4591642	.2419499	1.90	0.060	-.0190963	.9374246
Yr2006	-.1105801	.27452	-0.40	0.688	-.6532216	.4320614
Yr2007	-.6180459	.3201083	-1.93	0.055	-1.250802	.0147097
Yr2008	-.9421232	.3103846	-3.04	0.003	-1.555658	-.3285884
Yr2009	-.8596473	.4123835	-2.08	0.039	-1.674803	-.0444919
Yr2010	.3086352	.4893809	0.63	0.529	-.6587202	1.275991
EXCEL1	.4641646	.3949211	1.18	0.242	-.3164729	1.244802
EXCEL2	-2.069282	1.163262	-1.78	0.077	-4.368693	.2301288
EXCEL3	-4.557293	1.488819	-3.06	0.003	-7.50023	-1.614356
EXCEL4	-8.554965	2.664016	-3.21	0.002	-13.82091	-3.289025
pctstudent~	.3467125	.0541561	6.40	0.000	.2396626	.4537624
_cons	4.23827	1.899151	2.23	0.027	.484234	7.992306
sigma_u	7.5429268					
sigma_e	2.6235314					
rho	.89208119				(fraction of variance due to u_i)	

Chapter 6

Full Regression Results

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Reading

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 984
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.0503
 between = 0.0395
 overall = 0.0330

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.7
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1026

F(10, 146) = 3.63
 Prob > F = 0.0002

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0108036	.026495	0.41	0.684	-.0415596	.0631668
Yr2006	.0108036	.0365481	0.30	0.768	-.0614281	.0830354
Yr2007	.0545273	.0421597	1.29	0.198	-.0287949	.1378494
Yr2008	.0802417	.0449998	1.78	0.077	-.0086934	.1691768
Yr2009	.1217048	.0512152	2.38	0.019	.0204859	.2229238
Yr2010	.1413589	.0524753	2.69	0.008	.0376495	.2450682
EXCEL1	-.2160018	.0536684	-4.02	0.000	-.3220692	-.1099345
EXCEL2	-.2430007	.0626464	-3.88	0.000	-.3668116	-.1191898
EXCEL3	-.3369231	.120288	-2.80	0.006	-.5746538	-.0991925
EXCEL4	-.4183939	.0861199	-4.86	0.000	-.5885965	-.2481912
_cons	-.0246046	.0297699	-0.83	0.410	-.0834402	.0342309
sigma_u	.93728074					
sigma_e	.30118313					
rho	.90640665	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 984
Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.0651
between = 0.0331
overall = 0.0032

Obs per group: min = 4
avg = 6.7
max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1584

F(11, 146) = 4.07
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0094477	.0264604	0.36	0.722	-.0428473	.0617426
Yr2006	.017226	.035934	0.48	0.632	-.0537921	.088244
Yr2007	.0589432	.0418912	1.41	0.162	-.0238483	.1417347
Yr2008	.0852146	.0447366	1.90	0.059	-.0032004	.1736295
Yr2009	.1293623	.0516526	2.50	0.013	.0272789	.2314457
Yr2010	.1689528	.052622	3.21	0.002	.0649535	.2729522
EXCEL1	-.2144734	.053995	-3.97	0.000	-.3211862	-.1077606
EXCEL2	-.2477454	.0625642	-3.96	0.000	-.3713938	-.124097
EXCEL3	-.3564701	.1186454	-3.00	0.003	-.5909543	-.1219858
EXCEL4	-.4267579	.0830931	-5.14	0.000	-.5909786	-.2625371
lcl_test_p~_	-.0063044	.0026908	-2.34	0.020	-.0116224	-.0009864
_cons	.5163313	.2357519	2.19	0.030	.0504041	.9822585
sigma_u	.96064339					
sigma_e	.29900082					
rho	.91167931	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 9th-Grade Mathematics

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 984
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.0644
 between = 0.0203
 overall = 0.0232

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.7
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0610

F(10, 146) = 3.57
 Prob > F = 0.0003

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0123722	.0270744	0.46	0.648	-.0411363	.0658806
Yr2006	.0123722	.0371743	0.33	0.740	-.061097	.0858414
Yr2007	.0614993	.042069	1.46	0.146	-.0216436	.1446421
Yr2008	.0960304	.0444832	2.16	0.032	.0081163	.1839446
Yr2009	.1400203	.0501634	2.79	0.006	.0408801	.2391605
Yr2010	.1474773	.0543475	2.71	0.007	.0400679	.2548866
EXCEL1	-.2480586	.0543156	-4.57	0.000	-.3554051	-.1407122
EXCEL2	-.3403205	.0670847	-5.07	0.000	-.4729032	-.2077379
EXCEL3	-.3220776	.1039141	-3.10	0.002	-.5274478	-.1167074
EXCEL4	-.2056314	.1072744	-1.92	0.057	-.4176427	.0063799
_cons	-.0276047	.0304356	-0.91	0.366	-.087756	.0325466
sigma_u	.93948903					
sigma_e	.30310666					
rho	.90572356	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 984
 Number of groups = 147

R-sq: within = 0.0711
 between = 0.0117
 overall = 0.0000

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.7
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0991

F(11, 146) = 3.66
 Prob > F = 0.0001

(Std. Err. adjusted for 147 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0116357	.0270266	0.43	0.667	-.0417783	.0650497
Yr2006	.0172112	.0373706	0.46	0.646	-.0566461	.0910685
Yr2007	.0648922	.0419554	1.55	0.124	-.0180261	.1478106
Yr2008	.1000509	.0443719	2.25	0.026	.0123568	.187745
Yr2009	.1455042	.050398	2.89	0.004	.0459003	.2451081
Yr2010	.1669605	.0547345	3.05	0.003	.0587862	.2751348
EXCEL1	-.2464511	.054935	-4.49	0.000	-.3550217	-.1378805
EXCEL2	-.3435846	.0669539	-5.13	0.000	-.4759086	-.2112606
EXCEL3	-.3358954	.1020875	-3.29	0.001	-.5376555	-.1341352
EXCEL4	-.21256	.1075102	-1.98	0.050	-.4250373	.0000827
lcl_test_p~_	-.0042693	.0022285	-1.92	0.057	-.0086737	.000135
_cons	.3381395	.1935583	1.75	0.083	-.0443986	.7206777
sigma_u	.95471991					
sigma_e	.30219843					
rho	.90893237	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Reading

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 843
 Number of groups = 123

R-sq: within = 0.0837
 between = 0.0500
 overall = 0.0450

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1022

F(10, 122) = 3.13
 Prob > F = 0.0013

(Std. Err. adjusted for 123 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	-5.19e-09	.0336932	-0.00	1.000	-.0666991	.0666991
Yr2006	-3.28e-09	.0357572	-0.00	1.000	-.0707849	.0707849
Yr2007	.0470812	.0466232	1.01	0.315	-.0452141	.1393766
Yr2008	.074638	.0514985	1.45	0.150	-.0273085	.1765844
Yr2009	.1278951	.0556253	2.30	0.023	.0177791	.238011
Yr2010	.1928728	.0603092	3.20	0.002	.0734846	.3122609
EXCEL1	-.1527526	.066956	-2.28	0.024	-.2852987	-.0202065
EXCEL2	-.3473081	.0719936	-4.82	0.000	-.4898266	-.2047895
EXCEL3	-.4733273	.1158851	-4.08	0.000	-.7027335	-.2439212
EXCEL4	-.7726225	.1610923	-4.80	0.000	-1.091521	-.4537243
_cons	-.0216796	.0315627	-0.69	0.493	-.0841612	.040802
sigma_u	.9290631					
sigma_e	.32489528					
rho	.89103408	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 843
 Number of groups = 123

R-sq: within = 0.0840
 between = 0.0316
 overall = 0.0335

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0722

F(11, 122) = 2.83
 Prob > F = 0.0025

(Std. Err. adjusted for 123 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0017563	.0338669	0.05	0.959	-.0652867	.0687993
Yr2006	.000464	.0355514	0.01	0.990	-.0699135	.0708415
Yr2007	.0477109	.0464539	1.03	0.306	-.0442492	.1396711
Yr2008	.0751667	.0514882	1.46	0.147	-.0267595	.1770928
Yr2009	.1302838	.0558172	2.33	0.021	.0197881	.2407794
Yr2010	.1959812	.0603165	3.25	0.001	.0765786	.3153838
EXCEL1	-.1502088	.0663476	-2.26	0.025	-.2815505	-.0188671
EXCEL2	-.3461308	.0719635	-4.81	0.000	-.4885898	-.2036718
EXCEL3	-.472656	.1163083	-4.06	0.000	-.7028999	-.2424122
EXCEL4	-.7768274	.1623515	-4.78	0.000	-1.098219	-.4554364
lcl_test_p~_	-.0011656	.0027726	-0.42	0.675	-.0066544	.0043231
_cons	.0813629	.249381	0.33	0.745	-.4123117	.5750375
sigma_u	.93268024					
sigma_e	.32506054					
rho	.89168816	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 10th-Grade Mathematics

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 843
 Number of groups = 123

R-sq: within = 0.0689
 between = 0.0380
 overall = 0.0358

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0897

F(10, 122) = 2.77
 Prob > F = 0.0041

(Std. Err. adjusted for 123 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	1.59e-10	.0353288	0.00	1.000	-.069937	.069937
Yr2006	4.46e-09	.0422527	0.00	1.000	-.0836433	.0836434
Yr2007	.0462689	.0504488	0.92	0.361	-.0535996	.1461374
Yr2008	.072396	.0483741	1.50	0.137	-.0233654	.1681574
Yr2009	.1183803	.0538576	2.20	0.030	.0117638	.2249967
Yr2010	.181037	.0586485	3.09	0.003	.0649366	.2971375
EXCEL1	-.1123283	.0623214	-1.80	0.074	-.2356998	.0110431
EXCEL2	-.34554	.078855	-4.38	0.000	-.5016413	-.1894387
EXCEL3	-.4078687	.1249496	-3.26	0.001	-.6552189	-.1605184
EXCEL4	-.6655428	.2006371	-3.32	0.001	-1.062724	-.2683616
_cons	-.02274	.0337606	-0.67	0.502	-.0895725	.0440926
sigma_u	.93215654					
sigma_e	.33060938					
rho	.88826364					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 843
 Number of groups = 123

R-sq: within = 0.0729
 between = 0.0001
 overall = 0.0052

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 6.9
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0336

F(11, 122) = 2.57
 Prob > F = 0.0058

(Std. Err. adjusted for 123 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.005068	.0347404	0.15	0.884	-.063704	.07384
Yr2006	.0013736	.0414492	0.03	0.974	-.0806793	.0834266
Yr2007	.0492085	.0494449	1.00	0.322	-.0486725	.1470896
Yr2008	.0748002	.0475852	1.57	0.119	-.0193994	.1689998
Yr2009	.1263938	.0531528	2.38	0.019	.0211726	.2316151
Yr2010	.1918355	.057779	3.32	0.001	.0774562	.3062148
EXCEL1	-.1038855	.0615599	-1.69	0.094	-.2257494	.0179784
EXCEL2	-.3410994	.0795046	-4.29	0.000	-.4984867	-.183712
EXCEL3	-.4057855	.1264859	-3.21	0.002	-.6561771	-.1553939
EXCEL4	-.678412	.2038748	-3.33	0.001	-1.082003	-.2748215
lcl_test_p~_	-.0040434	.0027007	-1.50	0.137	-.0093898	.0013029
_cons	.3341396	.2483762	1.35	0.181	-.1575458	.825825
sigma_u	.94503845					
sigma_e	.3301183					
rho	.89124765					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Reading

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 231
 Number of groups = 33

R-sq: within = 0.0063
 between = 0.0192
 overall = 0.0026

Obs per group: min = 7
 avg = 7.0
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0274

F(10, 32) = 0.19
 Prob > F = 0.9958

(Std. Err. adjusted for 33 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	6.49e-09	.0652926	0.00	1.000	-.1329966	.1329966
Yr2006	1.81e-09	.1047125	0.00	1.000	-.2132925	.2132925
Yr2007	.0477093	.1017678	0.47	0.642	-.1595849	.2550036
Yr2008	.033403	.1022967	0.33	0.746	-.1749686	.2417747
Yr2009	.0121105	.0902556	0.13	0.894	-.1717341	.1959551
Yr2010	.0275599	.1242882	0.22	0.826	-.2256067	.2807266
EXCEL1	.0416998	.1552973	0.27	0.790	-.2746304	.3580299
EXCEL2	-.0219767	.1324985	-0.17	0.869	-.2918673	.2479138
EXCEL3	.0432324	.1315638	0.33	0.745	-.2247543	.3112192
EXCEL4	.0397971	.1345675	0.30	0.769	-.2343079	.3139021
_cons	-9.03e-10	.0673164	-0.00	1.000	-.137119	.137119
sigma_u	.95254603					
sigma_e	.3414886					
rho	.88611406					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 231
 Number of groups = 33

R-sq: within = 0.0086
 between = 0.1693
 overall = 0.0213

Obs per group: min = 7
 avg = 7.0
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1864

F(11, 32) = 0.20
 Prob > F = 0.9968

(Std. Err. adjusted for 33 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0036928	.0673682	0.05	0.957	-.1335317	.1409174
Yr2006	-.003342	.1023804	-0.03	0.974	-.2118841	.2052
Yr2007	.0458438	.1028942	0.45	0.659	-.1637448	.2554324
Yr2008	.0425941	.1038671	0.41	0.684	-.1689763	.2541645
Yr2009	.0170637	.0905908	0.19	0.852	-.1674638	.2015911
Yr2010	.0370463	.1246403	0.30	0.768	-.2168378	.2909304
EXCEL1	.0372854	.152239	0.24	0.808	-.2728153	.3473861
EXCEL2	-.0258579	.1286322	-0.20	0.842	-.287873	.2361573
EXCEL3	.047481	.1368739	0.35	0.731	-.231322	.3262841
EXCEL4	.0473719	.1436582	0.33	0.744	-.2452503	.339994
lcl_test_p~_	-.0016711	.0039122	-0.43	0.672	-.0096399	.0062978
_cons	.1365064	.3175543	0.43	0.670	-.5103305	.7833432
sigma_u	.9592165					
sigma_e	.34201045					
rho	.8872097					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

School Average State/Local Test Scores (Standardized), 11th-Grade Mathematics

Not Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 231
 Number of groups = 33

R-sq: within = 0.0154
 between = 0.0131
 overall = 0.0002

Obs per group: min = 7
 avg = 7.0
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0305

F(10, 32) = 0.49
 Prob > F = 0.8831

(Std. Err. adjusted for 33 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	1.50e-08	.057977	0.00	1.000	-.1180953	.1180954
Yr2006	5.31e-09	.0995963	0.00	1.000	-.202871	.202871
Yr2007	.0708794	.103909	0.68	0.500	-.1407763	.2825351
Yr2008	.0844119	.1008076	0.84	0.409	-.1209265	.2897502
Yr2009	.0746641	.0920603	0.81	0.423	-.1128566	.2621847
Yr2010	.049439	.1231036	0.40	0.691	-.2013149	.3001929
EXCEL1	-.0478238	.1723309	-0.28	0.783	-.3988503	.3032027
EXCEL2	-.1338612	.1496519	-0.89	0.378	-.4386922	.1709698
EXCEL3	.046002	.155669	0.30	0.770	-.2710854	.3630894
EXCEL4	-.0460728	.136876	-0.34	0.739	-.3248802	.2327346
_cons	-8.24e-09	.0685432	-0.00	1.000	-.139618	.139618
sigma_u	.94365295					
sigma_e	.35680343					
rho	.8749165					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Controlling for Percent Taking

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 231
 Number of groups = 33

R-sq: within = 0.0166
 between = 0.1289
 overall = 0.0056

Obs per group: min = 7
 avg = 7.0
 max = 7

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1264

F(11, 32) = 0.44
 Prob > F = 0.9248

(Std. Err. adjusted for 33 clusters in sch_num)

lcl_test_s~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2005	.0028371	.0589922	0.05	0.962	-.1173262	.1230003
Yr2006	-.0025675	.09664	-0.03	0.979	-.1994168	.1942817
Yr2007	.0694462	.1045482	0.66	0.511	-.1435115	.282404
Yr2008	.091473	.1016554	0.90	0.375	-.1155923	.2985382
Yr2009	.0784694	.0924162	0.85	0.402	-.1097763	.266715
Yr2010	.056727	.1214828	0.47	0.644	-.1907253	.3041793
EXCEL1	-.0512152	.1705768	-0.30	0.766	-.3986689	.2962385
EXCEL2	-.1368429	.1457169	-0.94	0.355	-.4336585	.1599727
EXCEL3	.049266	.1620646	0.30	0.763	-.2808487	.3793808
EXCEL4	-.0402534	.1484081	-0.27	0.788	-.3425508	.262044
lcl_test_p~_	-.0012838	.0037959	-0.34	0.737	-.0090158	.0064481
_cons	.104872	.3071957	0.34	0.735	-.5208652	.7306093
sigma_u	.94802463					
sigma_e	.35753593					
rho	.87547818					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Chapter 7

School Average State Test Scores, 6th-Grade Reading

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.1376
 between = 0.0004
 overall = 0.0076

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0015

F(6, 131) = 15.22
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr06_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	-3.420014	.6587862	-5.19	0.000	-4.72325	-2.116778
Yr2008	-.4048626	.7548602	-0.54	0.593	-1.898156	1.088431
Yr2009	1.731998	.763114	2.27	0.025	.2223764	3.24162
Yr2010	1.766089	1.067019	1.66	0.100	-.3447289	3.876907
Exc1	-.4333088	1.070889	-0.40	0.686	-2.551782	1.685164
Exc2	1.646237	1.434625	1.15	0.253	-1.191793	4.484266
_cons	306.6176	.5219845	587.41	0.000	305.585	307.6502
sigma_u	22.293882					
sigma_e	5.6914158					
rho	.93881443	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 7th-Grade Reading

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.2842
 between = 0.0114
 overall = 0.0197

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0034

F(6, 131) = 23.83
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr07_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	.7252026	.6283833	1.15	0.251	-.5178896	1.968295
Yr2008	2.846415	.6538641	4.35	0.000	1.552916	4.139914
Yr2009	5.011137	.7476147	6.70	0.000	3.532177	6.490097
Yr2010	7.692955	.8882234	8.66	0.000	5.935838	9.450073
Exc1	-1.085076	1.165514	-0.93	0.354	-3.390741	1.220589
Exc2	1.164924	1.432602	0.81	0.418	-1.669105	3.998953
_cons	308.7855	.4837617	638.30	0.000	307.8285	309.7425
sigma_u	20.720889					
sigma_e	5.227022					
rho	.94017268	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 8th-Grade Reading

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.5048
 between = 0.0080
 overall = 0.0574

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5

corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0036

F(6, 131) = 50.18
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr08_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	3.2892	.5397817	6.09	0.000	2.221383	4.357017
Yr2008	9.107382	.7657123	11.89	0.000	7.59262	10.62214
Yr2009	11.31492	.8025535	14.10	0.000	9.727281	12.90257
Yr2010	11.26947	.7802481	14.44	0.000	9.725952	12.81299
Exc1	-.7135327	1.046399	-0.68	0.497	-2.783559	1.356494
Exc2	1.468286	1.1916	1.23	0.220	-.8889826	3.825554
_cons	297.7889	.4859123	612.84	0.000	296.8276	298.7501
sigma_u	18.451142					
sigma_e	5.1339859					
rho	.92814167	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 6th-Grade Mathematics

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.1731
 between = 0.0024
 overall = 0.0089

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0123

F(6, 131) = 15.17
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr06_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	-3.674551	.8283317	-4.44	0.000	-5.313188	-2.035913
Yr2008	.302722	.9161329	0.33	0.742	-1.509608	2.115051
Yr2009	3.132159	1.056655	2.96	0.004	1.041843	5.222476
Yr2010	4.961705	1.228098	4.04	0.000	2.532234	7.391175
Exc1	-3.715585	1.336896	-2.78	0.006	-6.360284	-1.070886
Exc2	-1.613312	1.594708	-1.01	0.314	-4.768026	1.541401
_cons	308.5254	.6437226	479.28	0.000	307.2519	309.7988
sigma_u	25.486431					
sigma_e	6.7384718					
rho	.93466291	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 7th-Grade Mathematics

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.1345
 between = 0.0001
 overall = 0.0082

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0039

F(6, 131) = 9.99
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr07_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	3.517354	.6496641	5.41	0.000	2.232163	4.802544
Yr2008	6.426445	.8456143	7.60	0.000	4.753618	8.099271
Yr2009	4.550998	.9299785	4.89	0.000	2.711279	6.390718
Yr2010	4.323725	1.065781	4.06	0.000	2.215356	6.432095
Exc1	-1.396388	1.166398	-1.20	0.233	-3.703802	.9110259
Exc2	-.8963878	1.460138	-0.61	0.540	-3.784889	1.992113
_cons	306.117	.5618068	544.88	0.000	305.0056	307.2283
sigma_u	21.398332					
sigma_e	5.9157337					
rho	.92899776	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 8th-Grade Mathematics

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num

Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132

R-sq: within = 0.2862
 between = 0.0004
 overall = 0.0222

Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0058

F(6, 131) = 25.20
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr08_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	2.611522	.5591991	4.67	0.000	1.505293	3.717751
Yr2008	7.285765	.731436	9.96	0.000	5.83881	8.73272
Yr2009	5.583912	.901846	6.19	0.000	3.799846	7.367979
Yr2010	7.902094	.8547235	9.25	0.000	6.211247	9.592941
Exc1	-2.00808	1.114087	-1.80	0.074	-4.21201	.1958499
Exc2	-1.25808	1.03916	-1.21	0.228	-3.313786	.7976259
_cons	314.7186	.508645	618.74	0.000	313.7124	315.7248
sigma_u	17.94373					
sigma_e	5.0901523					
rho	.92552282	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 6th-Grade Reading, Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Proxy

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 R-sq: within = 0.1421
 between = 0.0792
 overall = 0.0168
 corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0401
 Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5
 F(6, 131) = 15.46
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr06_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	-3.42042	.658783	-5.19	0.000	-4.72365	-2.11719
Yr2008	-.4052682	.7546455	-0.54	0.592	-1.898137	1.087601
Yr2009	1.373506	.786391	1.75	0.083	-.1821626	2.929175
Yr2010	2.124035	1.004864	2.11	0.036	.1361739	4.111895
imp_low_pp_	-1.033445	1.173531	-0.88	0.380	-3.35497	1.28808
imp_high_pp_	2.036278	1.283555	1.59	0.115	-.5028995	4.575455
_cons	306.6179	.5168186	593.28	0.000	305.5955	307.6403
sigma_u	22.205921					
sigma_e	5.6763963					
rho	.93866366	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

School Average State Test Scores, 6th-Grade Reading, Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Survey

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 R-sq: within = 0.1375
 between = 0.0657
 overall = 0.0129
 corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0255
 Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5
 F(6, 131) = 15.28
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr06_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	-3.420269	.6588145	-5.19	0.000	-4.723561	-2.116977
Yr2008	-.4051177	.7547831	-0.54	0.592	-1.898259	1.088023
Yr2009	1.377921	.7852084	1.75	0.082	-.1754087	2.93125
Yr2010	2.119823	1.005102	2.11	0.037	.1314913	4.108154
imp_low_ps_	-.4251308	1.21932	-0.35	0.728	-2.837236	1.986974
imp_high_ps_	1.505897	1.324094	1.14	0.257	-1.113477	4.125271
_cons	306.6178	.5197549	589.93	0.000	305.5896	307.646
sigma_u	22.238422					
sigma_e	5.6917155					
rho	.93852158	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 7th-Grade Reading,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Proxy**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 R-sq: within = 0.2916
 between = 0.0997
 overall = 0.0303
 corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0359
 Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5
 F(6, 131) = 25.32
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr07_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	.7247141	.6282943	1.15	0.251	-.5182019	1.96763
Yr2008	2.845926	.6537979	4.35	0.000	1.552558	4.139294
Yr2009	4.621804	.7448227	6.21	0.000	3.148367	6.095241
Yr2010	8.081631	.852008	9.49	0.000	6.396156	9.767106
imp_low_pp_	-1.935211	1.491625	-1.30	0.197	-4.886001	1.015579
imp_high_pp_	1.762016	1.250377	1.41	0.161	-.7115282	4.235561
_cons	308.7859	.4779691	646.04	0.000	307.8404	309.7315
sigma_u	20.620837					
sigma_e	5.1999872					
rho	.94021151	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 7th-Grade Reading,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Survey**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 R-sq: within = 0.2812
 between = 0.0747
 overall = 0.0220
 corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0125
 Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5
 F(6, 131) = 22.36
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr07_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	.7250839	.6283579	1.15	0.251	-.5179579	1.968126
Yr2008	2.846296	.6538692	4.35	0.000	1.552787	4.139805
Yr2009	4.632654	.7398269	6.26	0.000	3.1691	6.096208
Yr2010	8.071278	.8532742	9.46	0.000	6.383298	9.759258
imp_low_ps_	-.4399757	1.299828	-0.34	0.736	-3.011346	2.131395
imp_high_ps_	.4583418	1.480117	0.31	0.757	-2.469682	3.386365
_cons	308.7856	.4832141	639.02	0.000	307.8297	309.7415
sigma_u	20.694169					
sigma_e	5.2382357					
rho	.93978527	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 8th-Grade Reading,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Proxy**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: sch_num
Number of obs = 657
Number of groups = 132
R-sq: within = 0.5057
between = 0.0615
overall = 0.0637
Obs per group: min = 4
avg = 5.0
max = 5
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0167
F(6, 131) = 52.37
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr08_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	3.288879	.5398075	6.09	0.000	2.221011	4.356747
Yr2008	9.107061	.7657696	11.89	0.000	7.592186	10.62194
Yr2009	10.94187	.7863859	13.91	0.000	9.386215	12.49753
Yr2010	11.64209	.7466731	15.59	0.000	10.16499	13.11918
imp_low_pp_	-.9196708	1.086738	-0.85	0.399	-3.069498	1.230156
imp_high_pp_	1.508254	1.053648	1.43	0.155	-.5761139	3.592622
_cons	297.7892	.485891	612.87	0.000	296.8279	298.7504
sigma_u	18.38902					
sigma_e	5.1292376					
rho	.92781455	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 8th-Grade Reading,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Survey**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: sch_num
Number of obs = 657
Number of groups = 132
R-sq: within = 0.5024
between = 0.0014
overall = 0.0557
Obs per group: min = 4
avg = 5.0
max = 5
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0005
F(6, 131) = 54.55
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

ELA_gr08_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	3.289264	.5398472	6.09	0.000	2.221318	4.357211
Yr2008	9.107446	.7657654	11.89	0.000	7.59258	10.62231
Yr2009	10.95317	.7858983	13.94	0.000	9.398474	12.50786
Yr2010	11.63131	.7476392	15.56	0.000	10.1523	13.11032
imp_low_ps_	.6367023	1.377992	0.46	0.645	-2.089294	3.362698
imp_high_ps_	.1512738	1.019559	0.15	0.882	-1.865658	2.168205
_cons	297.7888	.4854596	613.42	0.000	296.8285	298.7492
sigma_u	18.465323					
sigma_e	5.1463413					
rho	.92792322	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 6th-Grade Mathematics,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Proxy**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 R-sq: within = 0.1711
 between = 0.0001
 overall = 0.0101
 Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5
 F(6, 131) = 14.50
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr06_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	-3.67464	.8282983	-4.44	0.000	-5.313211	-2.036068
Yr2008	.3026331	.9160791	0.33	0.742	-1.50959	2.114856
Yr2009	2.779173	1.081105	2.57	0.011	.6404887	4.917857
Yr2010	5.314572	1.159242	4.58	0.000	3.021314	7.60783
imp_low_pp_	-3.023813	1.415967	-2.14	0.035	-5.824934	-.2226919
imp_high_pp_	-2.351124	1.581624	-1.49	0.140	-5.479953	.7777057
_cons	308.5254	.6426343	480.09	0.000	307.2541	309.7967
sigma_u	25.466235					
sigma_e	6.7466902					
rho	.93441679	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 6th-Grade Mathematics,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Survey**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
 Group variable: sch_num
 R-sq: within = 0.1710
 between = 0.0003
 overall = 0.0099
 Number of obs = 657
 Number of groups = 132
 Obs per group: min = 4
 avg = 5.0
 max = 5
 F(6, 131) = 14.56
 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr06_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	-3.674625	.8283222	-4.44	0.000	-5.313244	-2.036006
Yr2008	.302648	.9161294	0.33	0.742	-1.509674	2.114971
Yr2009	2.779611	1.081069	2.57	0.011	.6409986	4.918223
Yr2010	5.314154	1.159067	4.58	0.000	3.021243	7.607065
imp_low_ps_	-2.963425	1.47108	-2.01	0.046	-5.873572	-.0532777
imp_high_ps_	-2.403776	1.538947	-1.56	0.121	-5.448181	.6406295
_cons	308.5254	.6432008	479.67	0.000	307.253	309.7978
sigma_u	25.470064					
sigma_e	6.7469933					
rho	.93442971	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

**School Average State Test Scores, 8th-Grade Mathematics,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Proxy**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: sch_num
Number of obs = 657
Number of groups = 132
R-sq: within = 0.2867
between = 0.0029
overall = 0.0250
Obs per group: min = 4
avg = 5.0
max = 5
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0035
F(6, 131) = 26.21
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr08_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	2.611385	.5592201	4.67	0.000	1.505115	3.717656
Yr2008	7.285628	.7314772	9.96	0.000	5.838591	8.732664
Yr2009	5.454894	.8751105	6.23	0.000	3.723716	7.186071
Yr2010	8.030928	.8258593	9.72	0.000	6.397182	9.664675
imp_low_pp_	-2.186835	1.176362	-1.86	0.065	-4.51396	.1402901
imp_high_pp_	-1.150268	.9907135	-1.16	0.248	-3.110136	.8095991
_cons	314.7187	.5086909	618.68	0.000	313.7124	315.725
sigma_u	17.916755					
sigma_e	5.0884323					
rho	.92536185					(fraction of variance due to u_i)

**School Average State Test Scores, 8th-Grade Mathematics,
Level-of-Implementation Effect, Proxy-Survey**

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: sch_num
Number of obs = 657
Number of groups = 132
R-sq: within = 0.2868
between = 0.0112
overall = 0.0192
Obs per group: min = 4
avg = 5.0
max = 5
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0168
F(6, 131) = 25.70
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 132 clusters in sch_num)

MTH_gr08_m~_	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Yr2007	2.61167	.5592257	4.67	0.000	1.505388	3.717952
Yr2008	7.285912	.7314431	9.96	0.000	5.838943	8.732881
Yr2009	5.463244	.8741426	6.25	0.000	3.733982	7.192507
Yr2010	8.022961	.8267233	9.70	0.000	6.387505	9.658417
imp_low_ps_	-1.036154	1.223718	-0.85	0.399	-3.456961	1.384653
imp_high_ps_	-2.153531	.9914232	-2.17	0.032	-4.114803	-.1922595
_cons	314.7185	.5076029	620.01	0.000	313.7143	315.7226
sigma_u	17.975437					
sigma_e	5.087806					
rho	.92582919					(fraction of variance due to u_i)