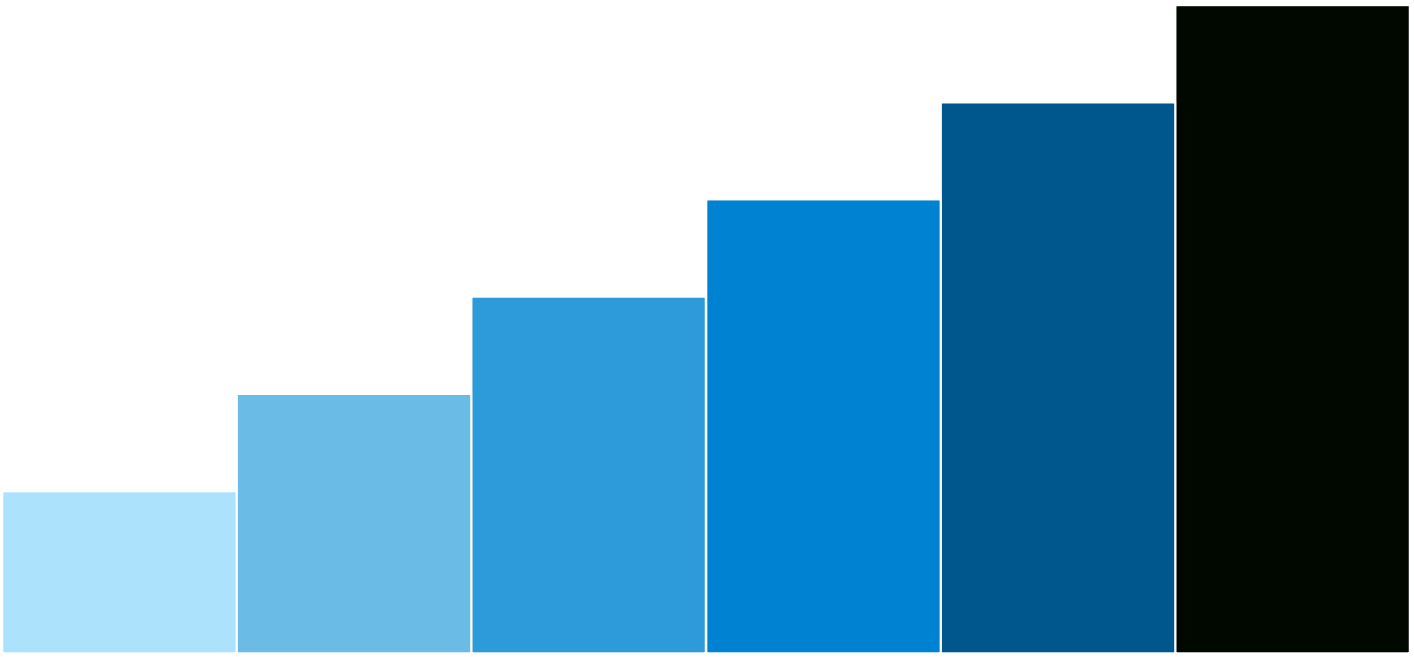

Academic Key Performance Indicators Pilot Report

Council of the Great City Schools

October 2017

Council of the Great City Schools®

Academic Key Performance Indicators: Pilot Report

By the

Council of the Great City Schools

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October 2017

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INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the nation's large urban school districts have consistently learned from the progress of their peer districts across the country. Great City School districts that have embraced the challenge of educating America's urban children have recognized the value of benchmarking their performance and growth against the progress of others.

In 2002, the board of directors of the Council of the Great City Schools (Council) authorized what became known as the Performance Measurement and Benchmarking Project to develop and implement key performance indicators across the member school districts in operations, business services, finances, human resources, and technology. These performance indicators in operations have evolved over the years and are now reported annually by the Council's in its *Managing for Results in America's Great City Schools* series. However, one critical element was not included in these annual reports: academic performance.

In the same year, 2002, six member districts of the Council began participating in the Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) of the National Assessment of Educational Progress. The purpose of this participation was to gauge performance across state lines, compare progress, and ascertain what reforms seemed to be working. As of 2017, there will be 27 Council member districts participating in TUDA. Of course, not all Council member districts are eligible for TUDA, and TUDA results do not provide all the academic comparisons that the member districts would like to make.

Because of that information gap, the board of directors took the next step in authorizing the development of ***Academic*** Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in October 2014. To put the board's wishes into place, teams of educators from Council member districts came together to begin drafting initial indicators in general instruction, special education, English language learners, and a number of academic cost-indicators. A lengthy list of potential indicators developed by the teams was refined and narrowed to a smaller set for piloting in 2015. Eight member districts participated in the pilot.

Based on the pilot, data-collection surveys and the indicators themselves were further refined, and all Council member districts were asked to participate in a full-scale pilot of the Academic Key Performance Indicators in 2016. The preliminary and summary results of this data collection are presented in this report. In addition, this report presents a number of different ways that member districts can analyze the data themselves by disaggregating results, showing trends, and combining variables. An electronic system is under development by which members will be able to do this on-line.

In the meantime, this report focuses on the data collection and analysis of the following Academic KPIs:

- Pre-K enrollment relative to Kindergarten enrollment
- Percent of 4th and 8th graders proficient in reading and math on NAEP
- Algebra I completion rates for credit by grade 9
- Ninth grade course failure rates — at least one core course
- Ninth graders with B average (GPA) or better
- Absentee rates by grade level
- Suspension rates
- Instructional days missed per student due to suspensions
- AP participation rates
- AP-equivalent participation rates

- AP exam pass rates
- Early college enrollment
- Four-year graduation rate

Because this report is considered a pilot, the data presented should be viewed cautiously. Districts will need to review and discuss the results, fine tune their survey responses, and certify that their results are accurate. In the meantime, districts should not use these preliminary results to make decisions, but they should use the results to ask questions.

METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

A. Methodology

Developing the KPIs

This pilot study sought to answer the following questions:

1. Is it feasible to develop Academic KPIs and collect data on them across member urban school districts?
2. Are comparisons between districts on academic performance measures valid and reliable?
3. Do districts collect and maintain requested KPI data in a way that they can retrieve and format them?
4. Are data collection tools clear and easy to use?
5. Do the results of data analysis provide valuable insights into district academic performance and student achievement?
6. How should the indicators be refined going forward?

To answer these questions, Council staff organized a process to develop and collect KPIs in three phases. The first phase involved the development of academic performance and cost KPIs. The second phase involved a small pilot of performance and cost KPIs in eight districts. These district included Albuquerque, Atlanta, Austin, Baltimore, Houston, Los Angeles, Kansas City (MO), and Milwaukee. The final phase assessed the viability of collecting comparable performance indicators across all Council member districts.

During the first phase, three advisory groups were formed and convened to develop the academic and cost indicators. These groups included administrators from Council member districts in the areas of curriculum and instruction, English language learners, and special education. Representatives from each area formed three homogeneous advisory groups. After several meetings, the groups submitted a list of potential KPIs on academic indicators as well as financial expenditure indicators in each area. Finally, a literature review was conducted to identify variables that predicted student outcomes and could be used to formulate KPIs, and to identify past efforts by others to benchmark performance and costs.

The indicators and costs were then reviewed by a team of general education, special education, English language learner, finance, and research department representatives to determine the feasibility of collecting comparable data across districts. The review included the relative value of each indicator, the data collection burden of the indicator, and the ability to disaggregate the data by student group (e.g., ELL, students with disabilities, ethnicity, gender, etc.). The original list of KPIs was then narrowed from 200 key performance indicators to approximately 58 cost and performance measures.

During phase two of the process, the Council team piloted the data collection instruments and the KPI definitions in 2015 with the eight member school districts listed above. Throughout the piloting process, data-collection tools and definitions were continuously revised based on feedback from participating districts and results from an initial data analysis effort.

Phase three of the pilot involved a full-scale data-collection effort to assess the viability of the indicators across a larger number of Council member districts. After revising indicator definitions and the survey instrument based on the pilot, the Council team developed two methodologies by which to collect the data. The first methodology involved an on-line survey, and the second methodology involved Excel data sheets that district staff could populate with their information. The purpose of this phase of the work was to test the potential of collecting academic performance indicators across all districts. The cost indicators

developed in phase 1 and phase 2 were deferred to future data collection efforts, while the Council devoted the work this year to the performance indicators.

The remaining sections of this report illustrate the potential use of the performance indicators across all member districts. The data are based on results from more than 50 member districts. Not all member districts completed all KPIs, but the charts and tables summarize the data from all respondents. The data reported here is for illustrative purposes only, and have not been fully verified by member districts, so the results should not be used yet to make decisions. Nonetheless, they should be used to ask questions and fine-tune the data.

B. Analysis

Organizing and Presenting the Data

The analysis presented here is divided into four sections: 1) elementary achievement indicators, 2) secondary achievement indicators, 3) attendance indicators, and 4) disciplinary indicators. In this report, we include sample charts only to illustrate the viability of the Key Performance Indicators. Not all data were presented or analyzed.

Finally, data are reported here by district using codes for each one that correspond to the codes used in the non-instructional KPIs. In the graphs, each bar represents a responding school district.

Elementary Achievement Indicators

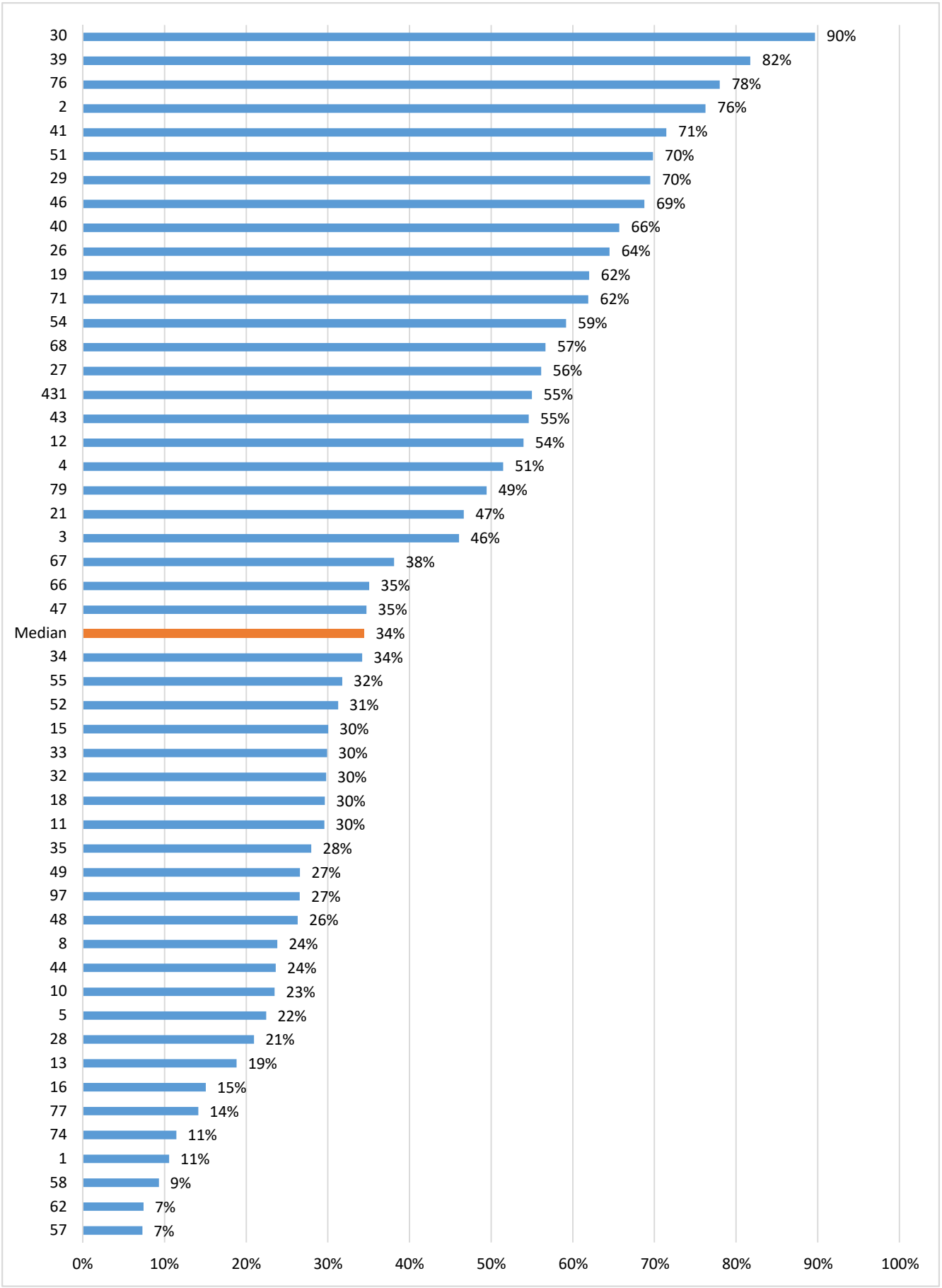
Two elementary achievement indicators were used in the phase-three pilot. The first focused on the percentage of students annually advancing from pre-K to kindergarten, and the second focused on the percentage of fourth and eighth grade students who were proficient on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading and math assessments. Data on the percent of students below basic are also reported.

The KPI team developed another KPI from the data submitted. The new KPI divided the pre-K enrollment reported on the KPI data survey by the kindergarten enrollment. This gives a preliminary proxy measure of the size of districts' pre-K program relative to kindergarten enrollment.

Figures 1.1 to 1.18 show the relationship between the two variables and provides insight into the relative availability of pre-K seats compared to kindergarten enrollment for all students and select student groups in 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16.

Figures 2.1 to 2.48 show reading and mathematics percentages of fourth and eighth grade students who are ***at or above proficient*** and ***below basic*** on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in 2015. Figures 2.49 to 2.96 illustrate the ***change*** in ***at or above proficient*** and ***below basic*** rates between 2009 and 2015. The data are reported only for Trial Urban Assessment Districts (TUDA), Large City, and National public jurisdictions.

Figure 1.1: Pre-K Enrollment as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment, 2015-16

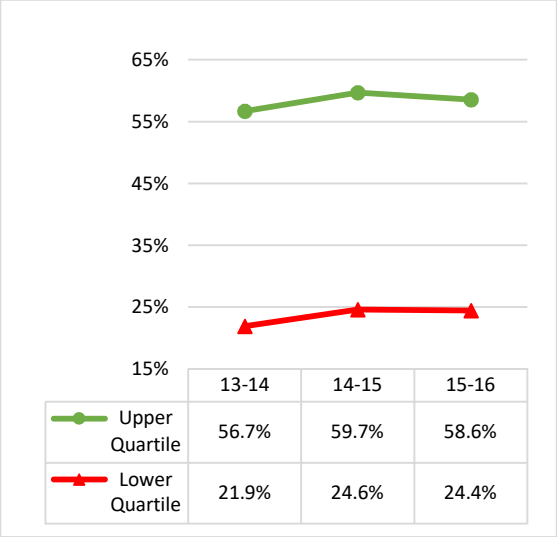


Pre-K Enrollment as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 1.1: Total number of pre-K students divided by total number kindergarten students.
- Figure 1.2: Percentage point difference in the ratio of pre-K to kindergarten students within the district between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 1.3: Upper and lower quartile change across years in the pre-K to kindergarten students within the district.

Figure 1.3: Trends in the Percent of Pre-K to Kindergarten Enrollment by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	56.7%	59.7%	58.6%
Lower Quartile	21.9%	24.6%	24.4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Chicago
- Dallas
- Dayton
- District of Columbia
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- Milwaukee
- Oklahoma City
- Richmond
- San Antonio

Figure 1.2: Percentage Change in Pre-K Enrollment Relative to Kindergarten Enrollment, 2013-14 to 2015-16

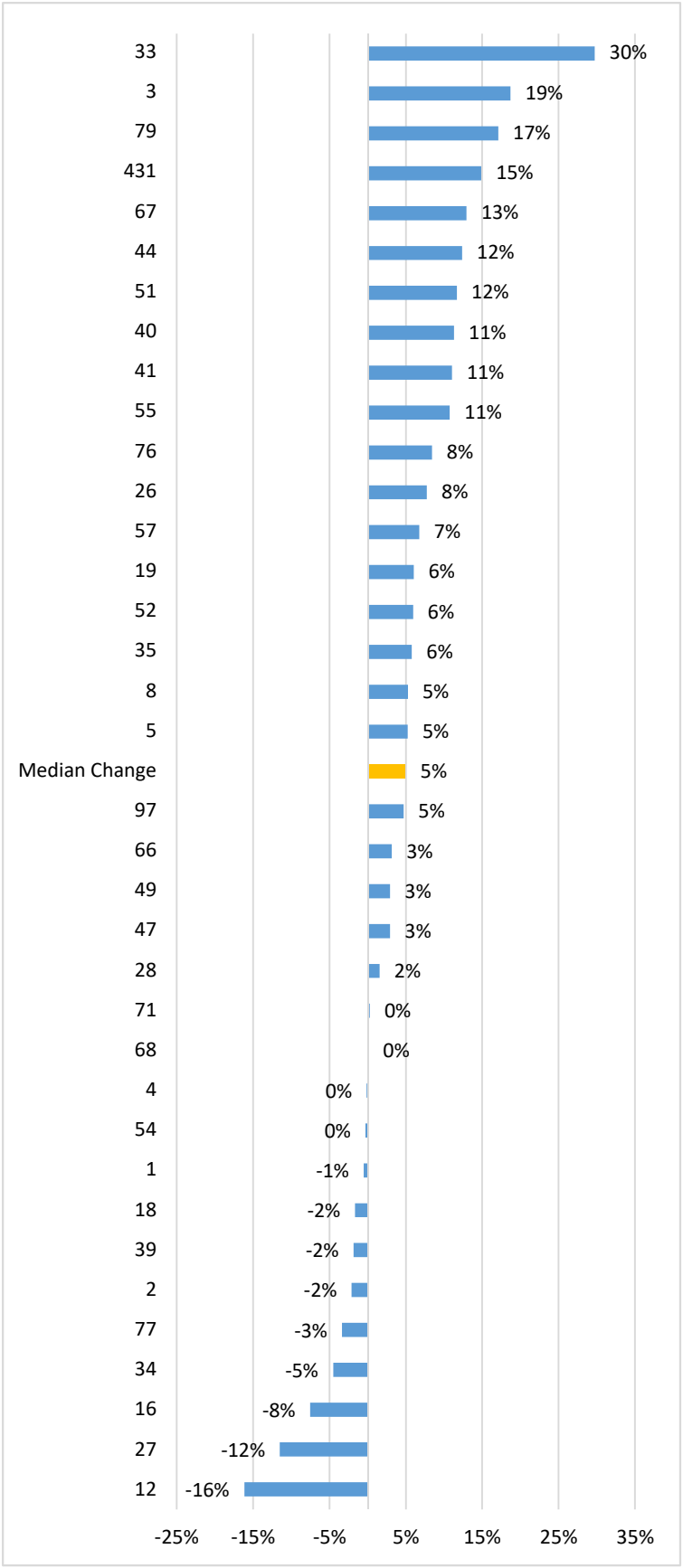
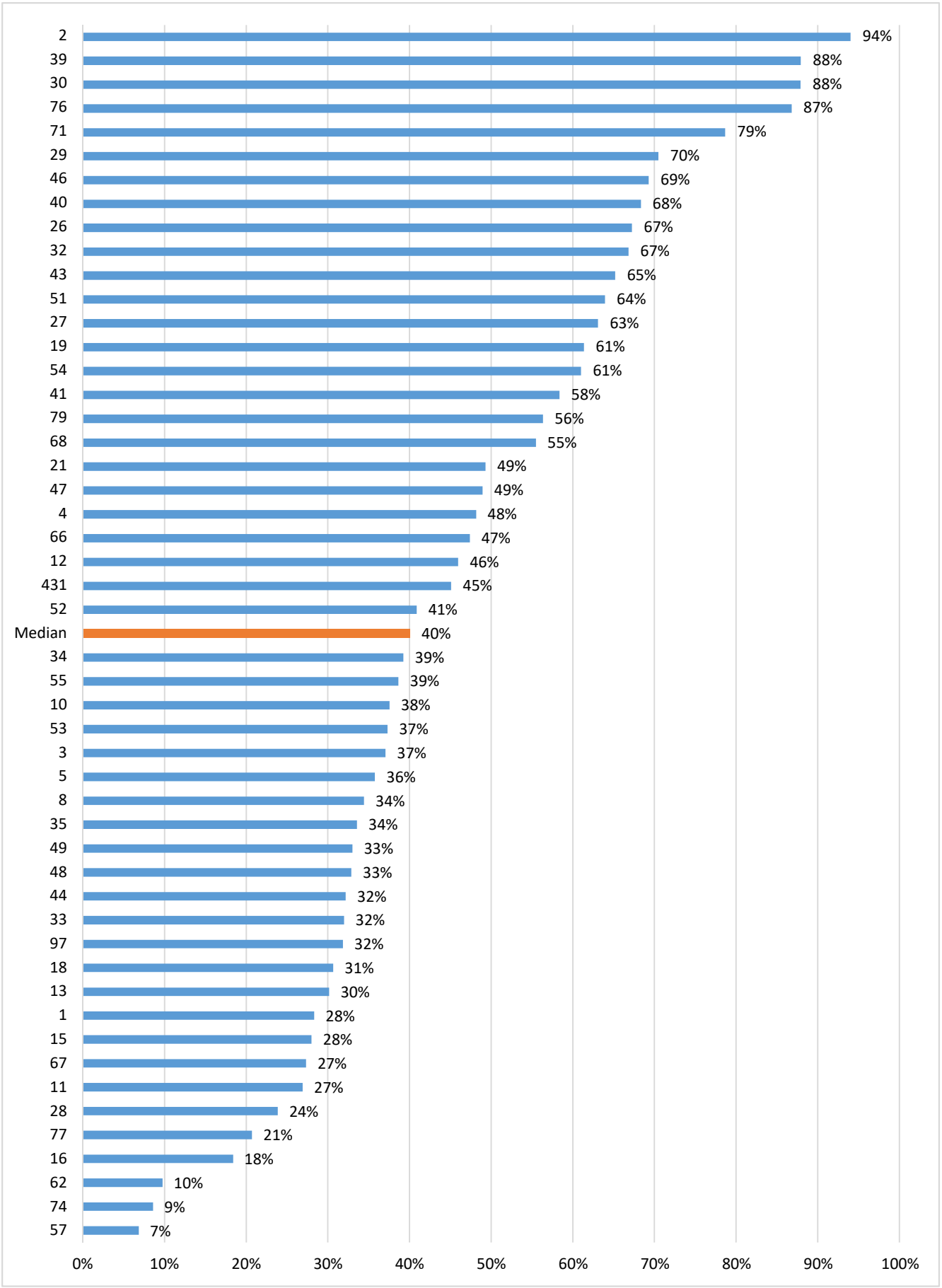


Figure 1.4: Pre-K Enrollment of Black Males as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Black Males, 2015-16

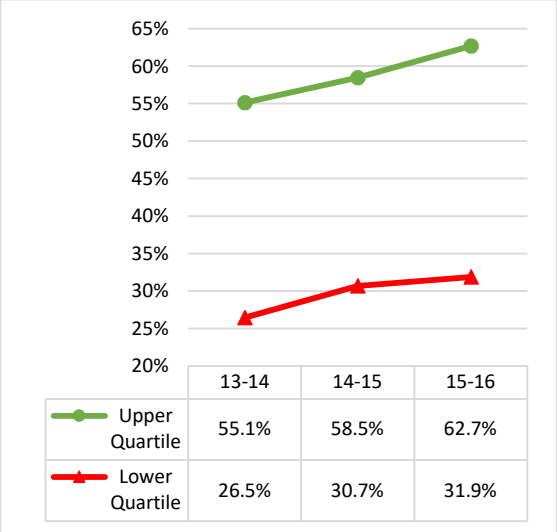


Pre-K Enrollment of Black Males as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Black Males

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 1.4: Total number of Black male pre-K students divided by total number of Black male kindergarten students.
- Figure 1.5: Percentage point difference in the ratio of pre-K to kindergarten Black male students within the district between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 1.6: Upper and lower quartile change across years in the percentage of Black male pre-K to kindergarten students within the district.

Figure 1.6: Trends in the Percent of Pre-K to Kindergarten Black Male Enrollment by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	55.1%	58.5%	62.7%
Lower Quartile	26.5%	30.7%	31.9%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Baltimore
- Boston
- District of Columbia
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- Miami-Dade
- Milwaukee
- Norfolk
- Oklahoma City
- Pittsburgh
- Richmond
- San Antonio

Figure 1.5: Percentage Change in Black Male Pre-K Enrollment Relative to Black Male Kindergarten Enrollment, 2013-14 to 2015-16

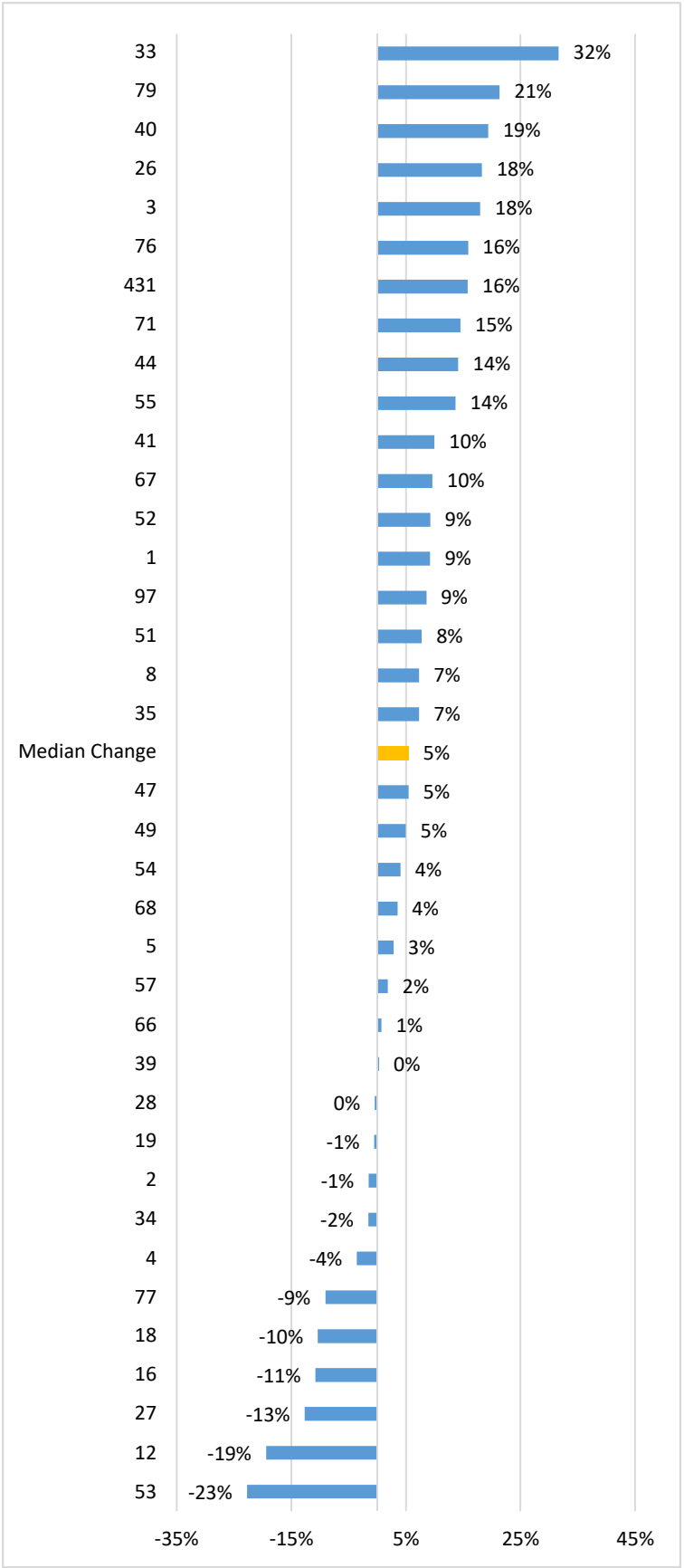
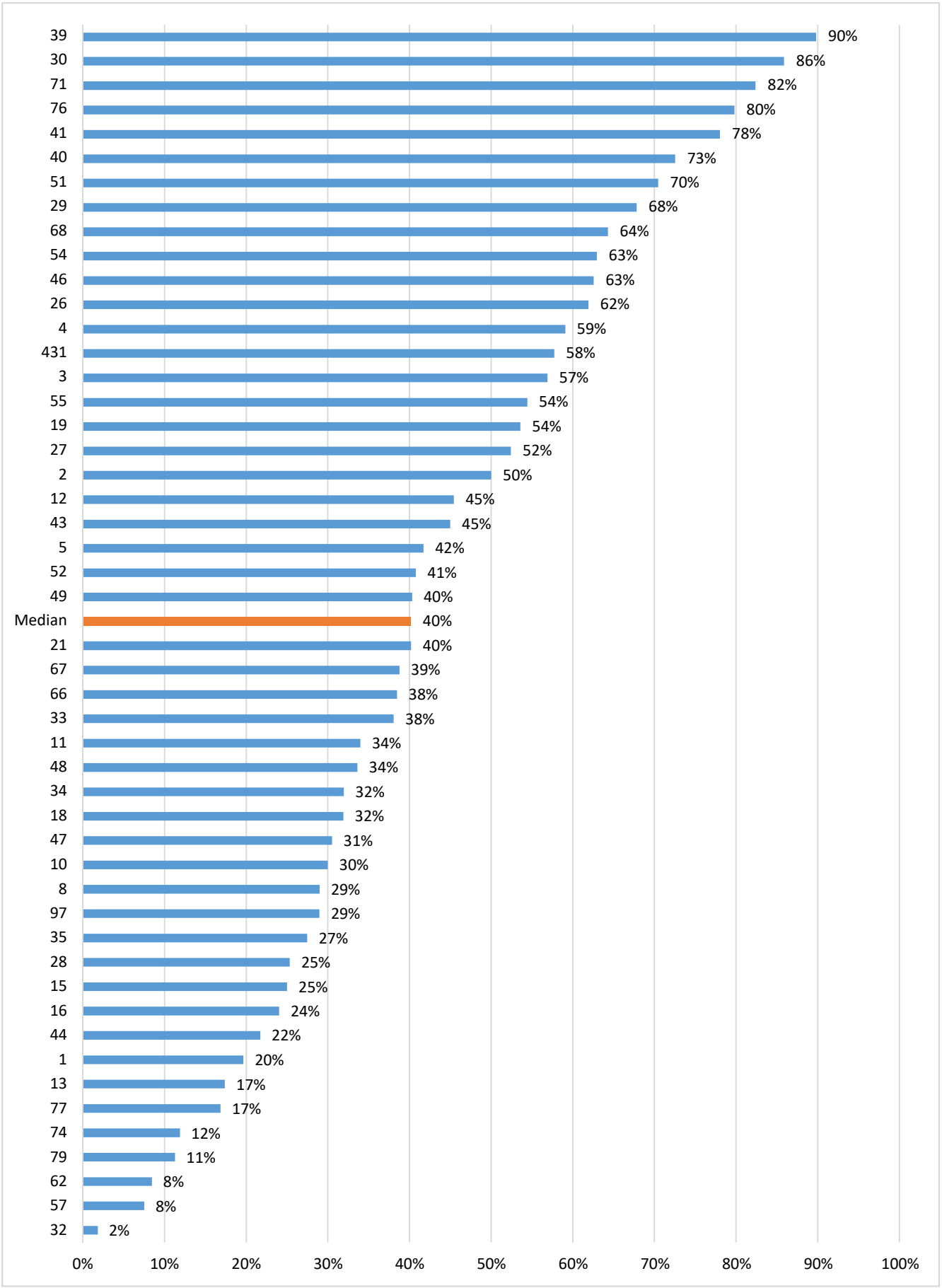


Figure 1.7: Pre-K Enrollment of Hispanic Males as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Hispanic Males, 2015-16

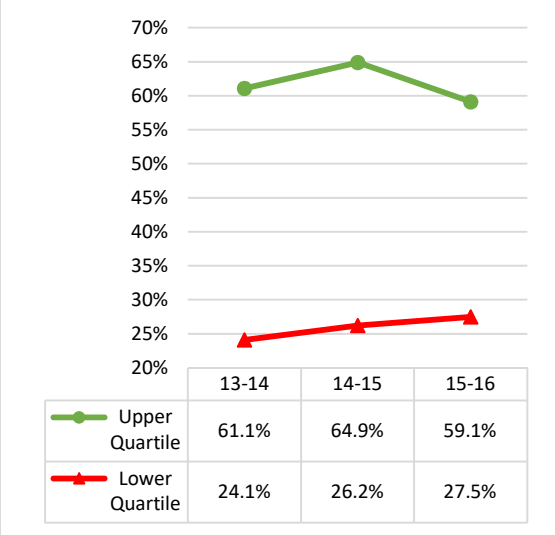


Pre-K Enrollment of Hispanic Males as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Hispanic Males

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 1.7: Total number of Hispanic male pre-K students divided by total number of Hispanic male kindergarten students.
- Figure 1.8: Percentage point difference in the ratio of pre-K to kindergarten Hispanic male students within the district between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 1.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in the percentage of Hispanic male pre-K to kindergarten students within the district.

Figure 1.9: Trends in the Percent of Pre-K to Kindergarten Hispanic Male Enrollment by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	61.1%	64.9%	59.1%
Lower Quartile	24.1%	26.2%	27.5%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Chicago
- Dallas
- District of Columbia
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- Milwaukee
- Oklahoma City
- San Antonio
- Wichita

Figure 1.8: Percentage Change in Hispanic Male Pre-K Enrollment Relative to Hispanic Male Kindergarten Enrollment, 2013-14 to 2015-16

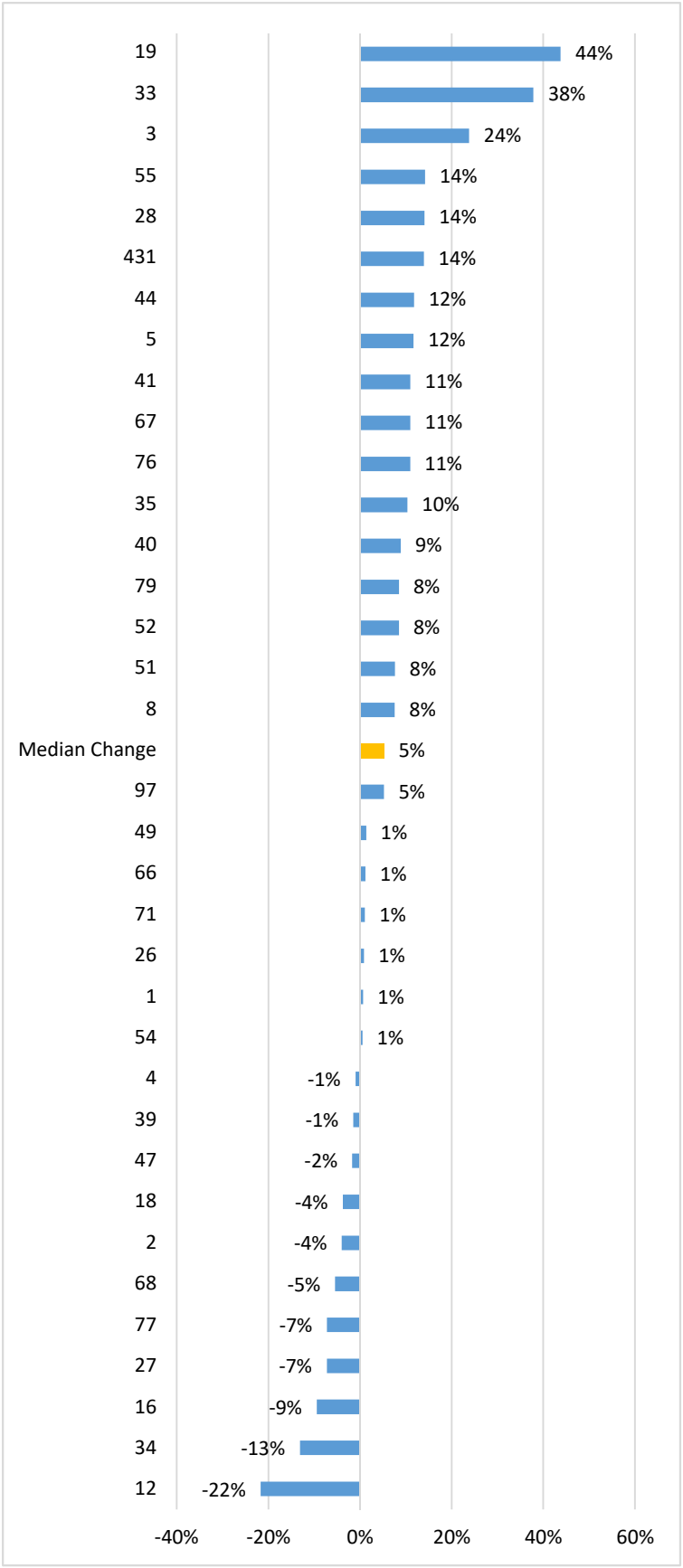
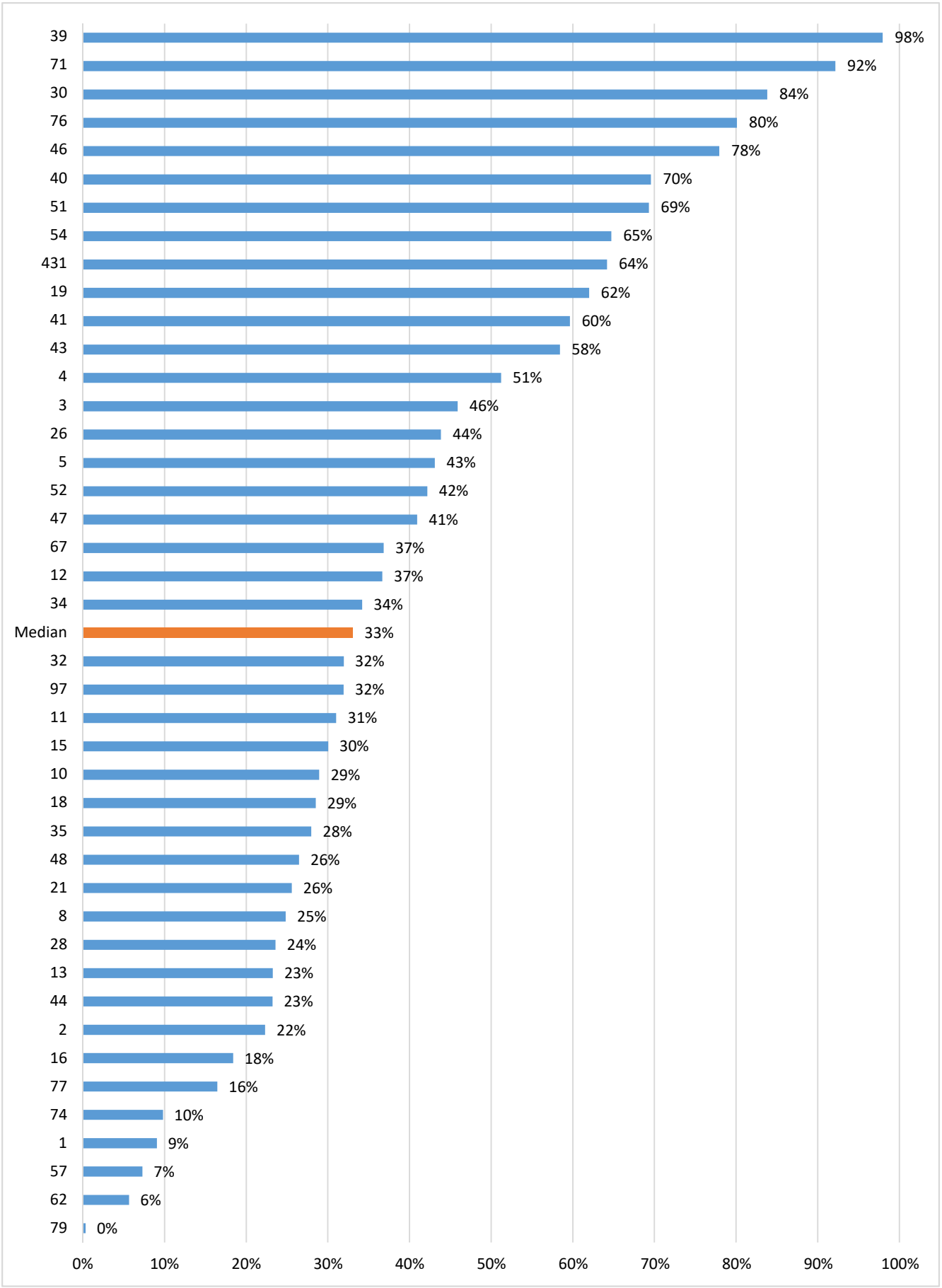


Figure 1.10: Pre-K Enrollment of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students, 2015-16

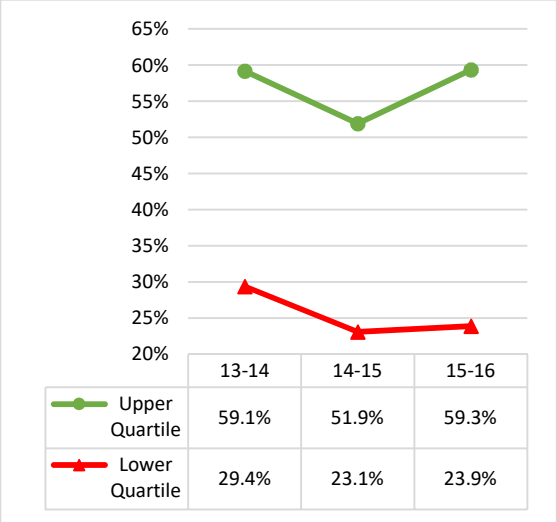


Pre-K Enrollment of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 1.10: Total number of FRPL pre-K students divided by total number of FRPL students enrolled in kindergarten.
- Figure 1.11: Percentage point difference in the ratio of pre-K to kindergarten FRPL students within the district between 2013-14 and 2015-16
- Figure 1.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in the percentage of FRPL pre-K to kindergarten students within the district.

Figure 1.12: Trends in the Percent of Pre-K Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students to Kindergarten Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	59.1%	51.9%	59.3%
Lower Quartile	29.4%	23.1%	23.9%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Baltimore
- Chicago
- Dallas
- Dayton
- El Paso
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- Milwaukee
- Oklahoma City
- San Antonio

Figure 1.11: Percentage Change in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Pre-K Enrollment Relative to Free or Reduced Price Lunch Kindergarten Enrollment, 2013-14 to 2015-16

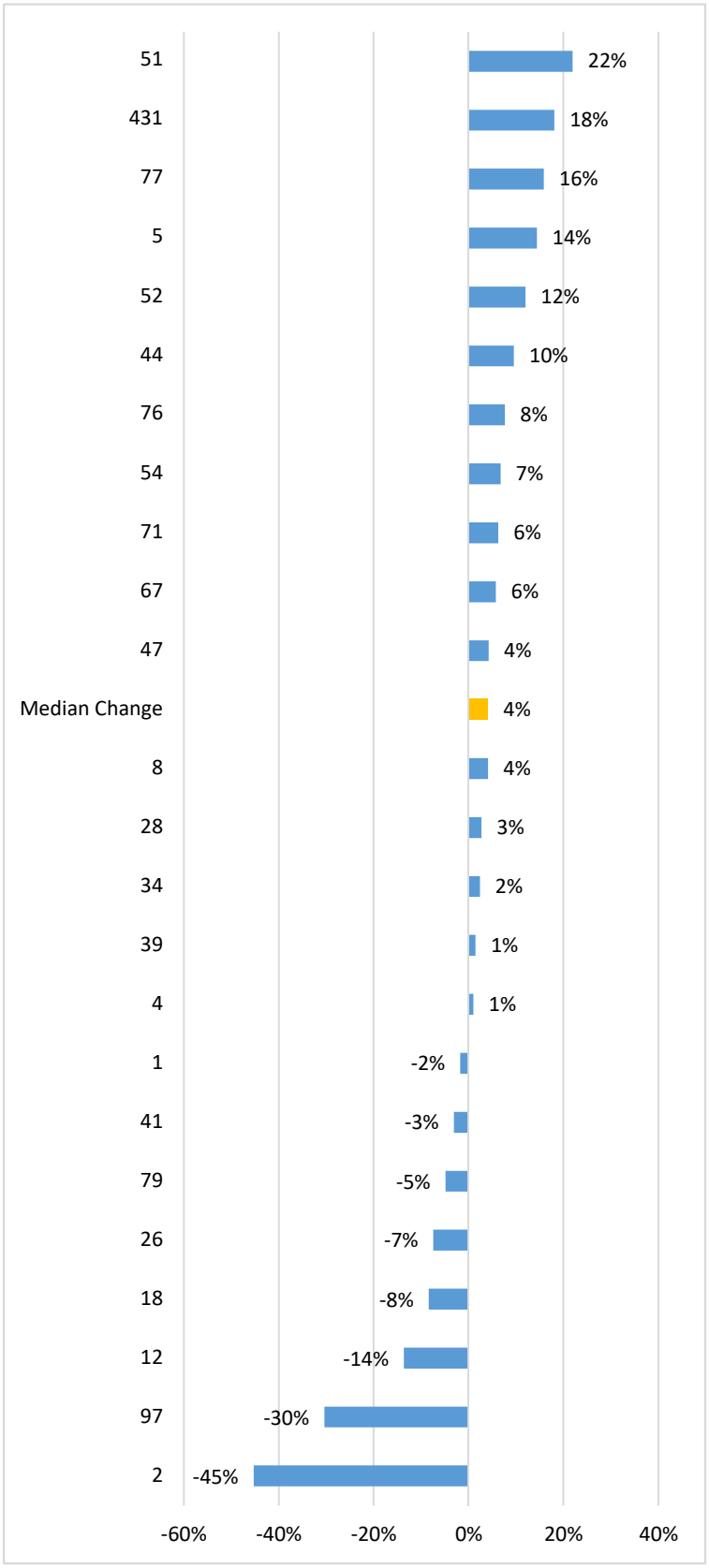
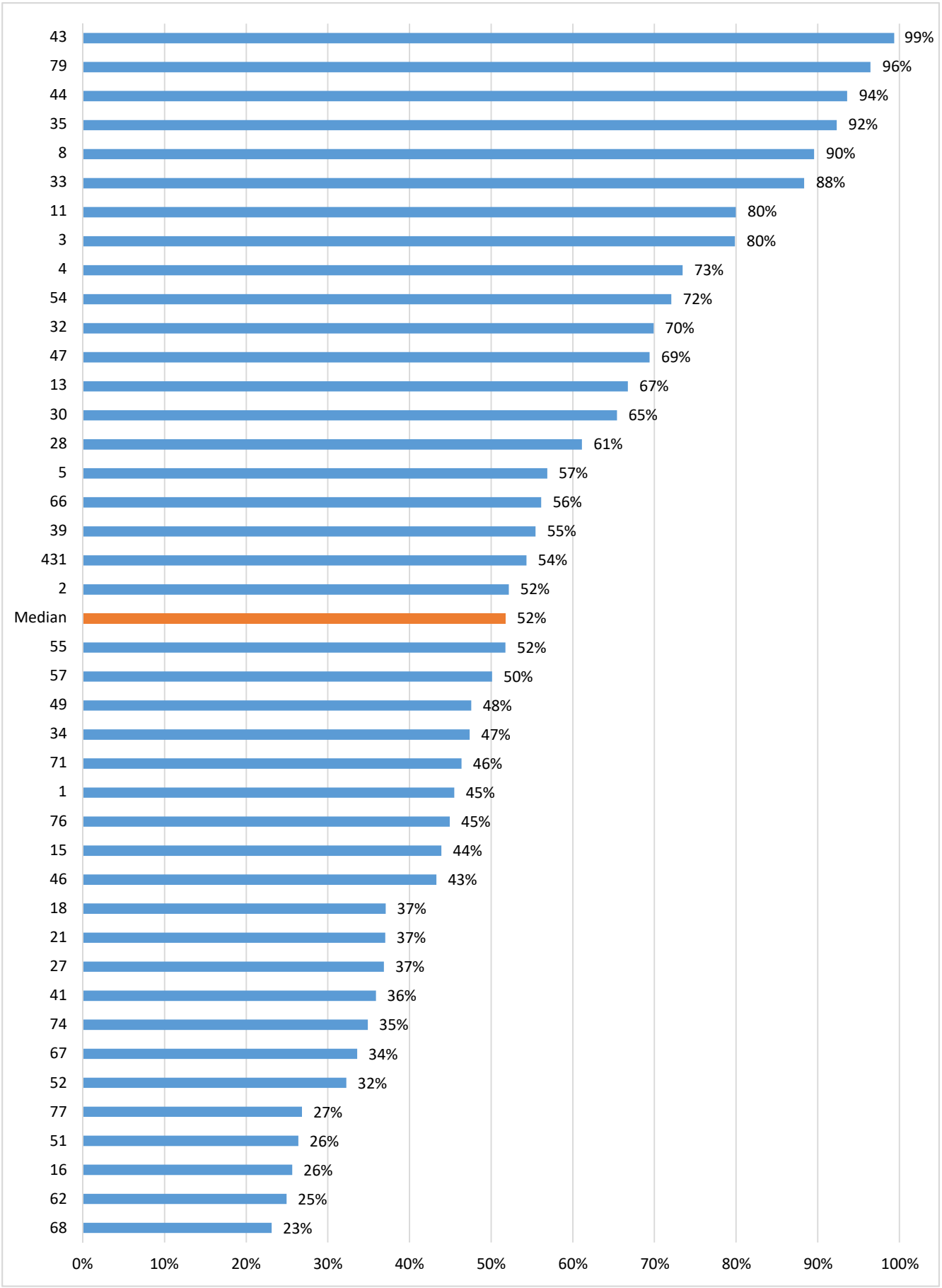


Figure 1.13: Pre-K Enrollment of Students with Disabilities as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Students with Disabilities, 2015-16

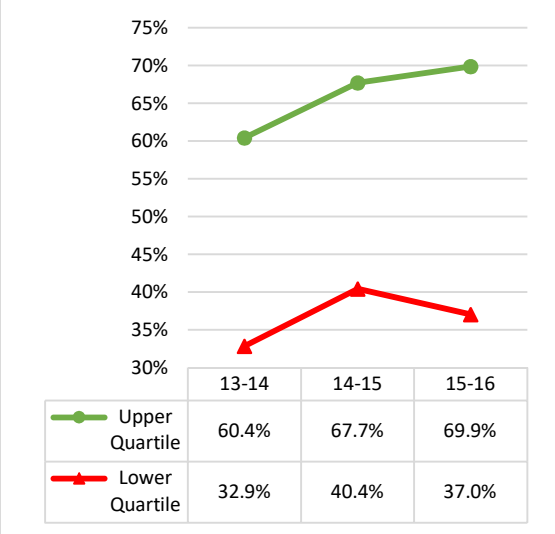


Pre-K Enrollment of Students with Disabilities as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of Students with Disabilities

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 1.13: Total number of pre-K students with disabilities divided by total number of students with disabilities enrolled in kindergarten.
- Figure 1.14: Percentage point difference in students with disabilities enrolled in pre-K compared to kindergarten within the district between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 1.15: Upper and lower quartile change across years in percentage of pre-K to kindergarten students with disabilities within the district.

Figure 1.15: Trends in the Percent of Pre-K Students with Disabilities to Kindergarten Students with Disabilities by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	60.4%	67.7%	69.9%
Lower Quartile	32.9%	40.4%	37.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Chicago
- Columbus
- Duval
- Indianapolis
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Palm Beach
- Pittsburgh
- St Paul
- Toledo
- Wichita

Figure 1.14: Percentage Change in Pre-K Enrollment of Students with Disabilities Relative to Kindergarten Enrollment of Students with Disabilities, 2013-14 to 2015-16

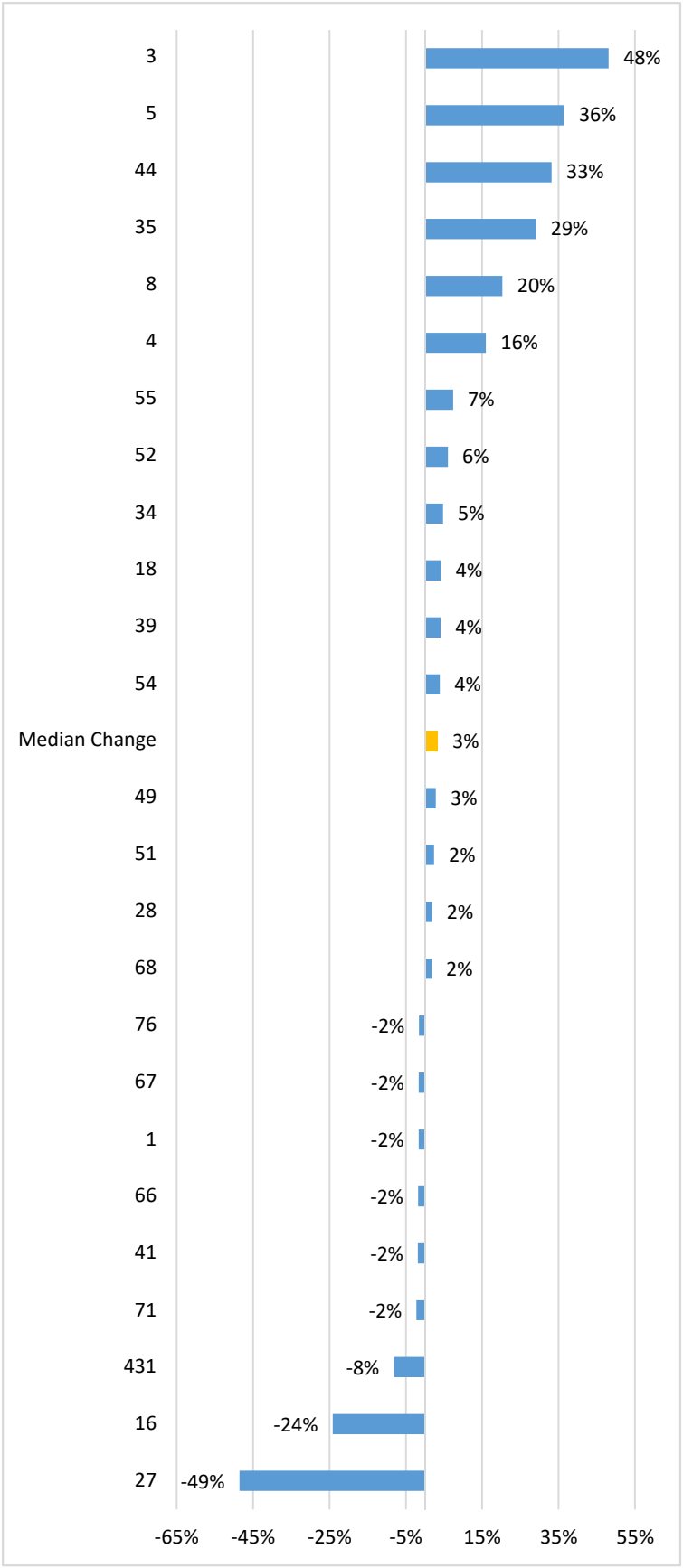
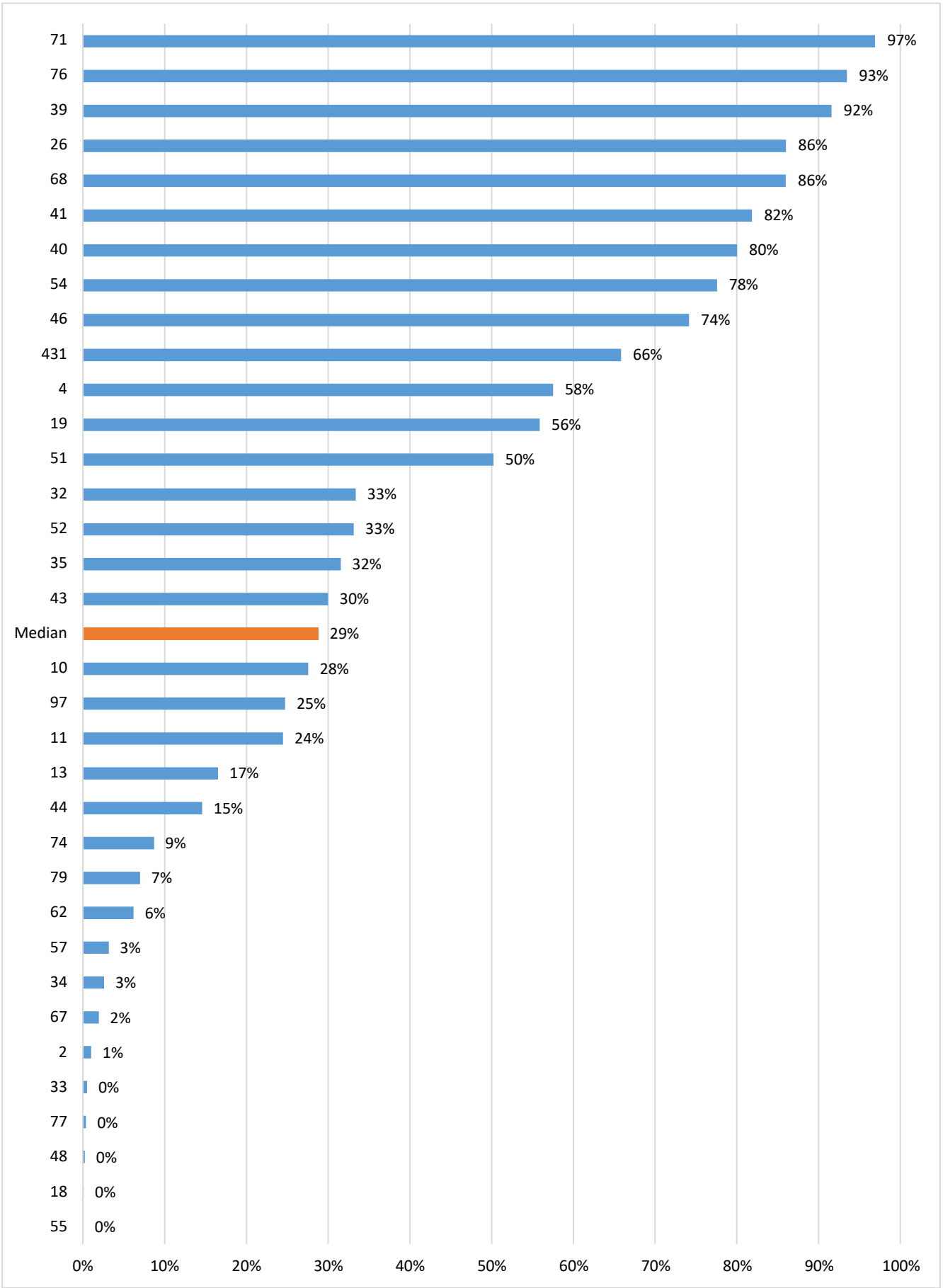


Figure 1.16: Pre-K Enrollment of English Learners as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of English Learners, 2015-16

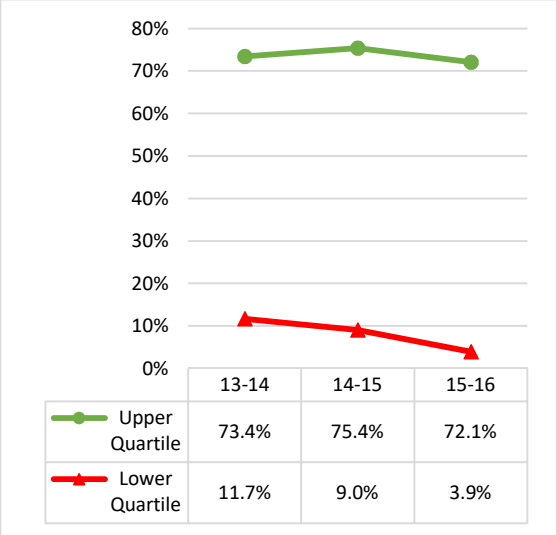


Pre-K Enrollment of English Learners as a Percent of Kindergarten Enrollment of English Learners

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 1.16: Total number of English learners enrolled in pre-K divided by total English learners enrolled in kindergarten.
- Figure 1.17: Percentage point difference in English learners who enrolled in pre-K and kindergarten within the district between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 1.18: Upper and lower quartile change across years in percentage of English learners enrolled in pre-K and kindergarten within the district.

Figure 1.18: Trends in the Percent of Pre-K English Learners to Kindergarten English Learners by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16

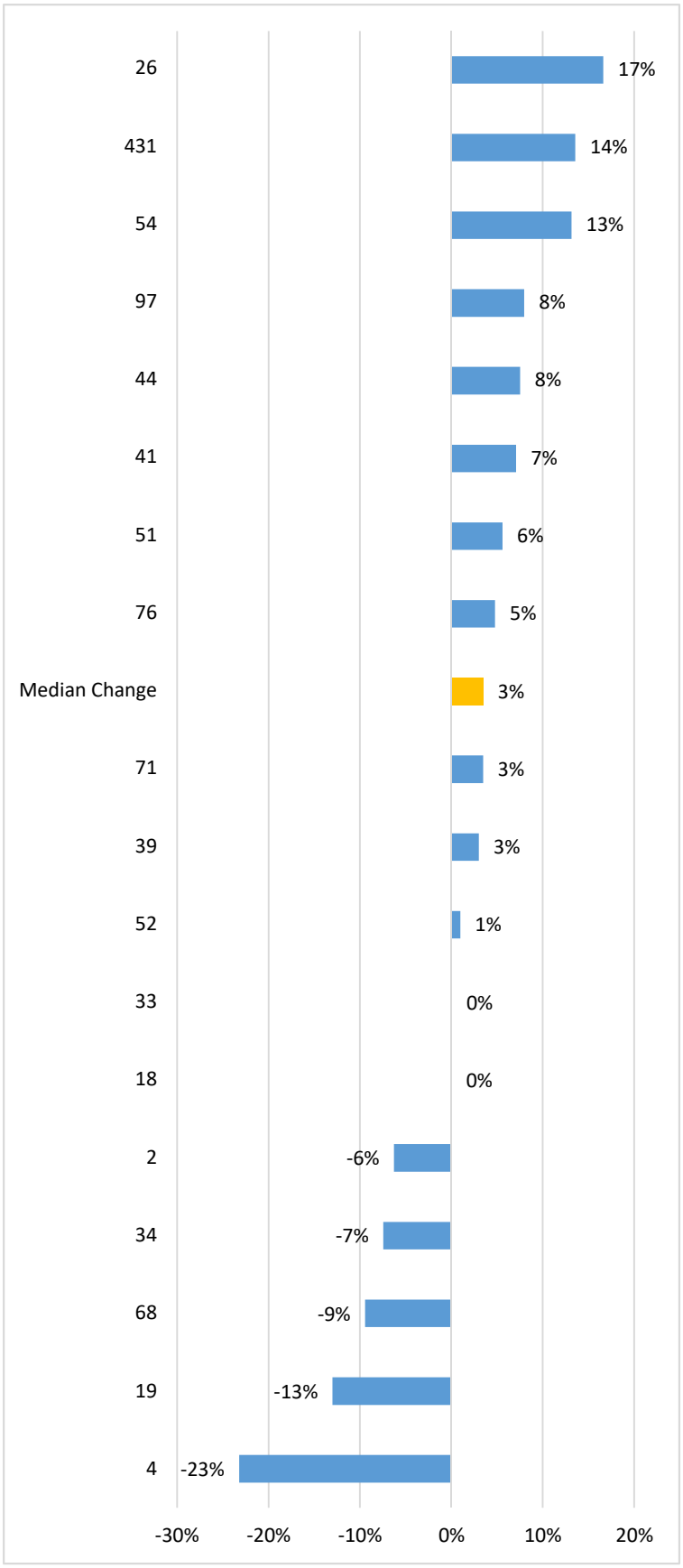


	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	73.4%	75.4%	72.1%
Lower Quartile	11.7%	9.0%	3.9%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Chicago
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- San Antonio

Figure 1.17: Percentage Change in Pre-K Enrollment of English Learners Relative to Kindergarten Enrollment of English Learners, 2013-14 to 2015-16



NAEP - Percentage At or Above Proficient for All Students, 2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

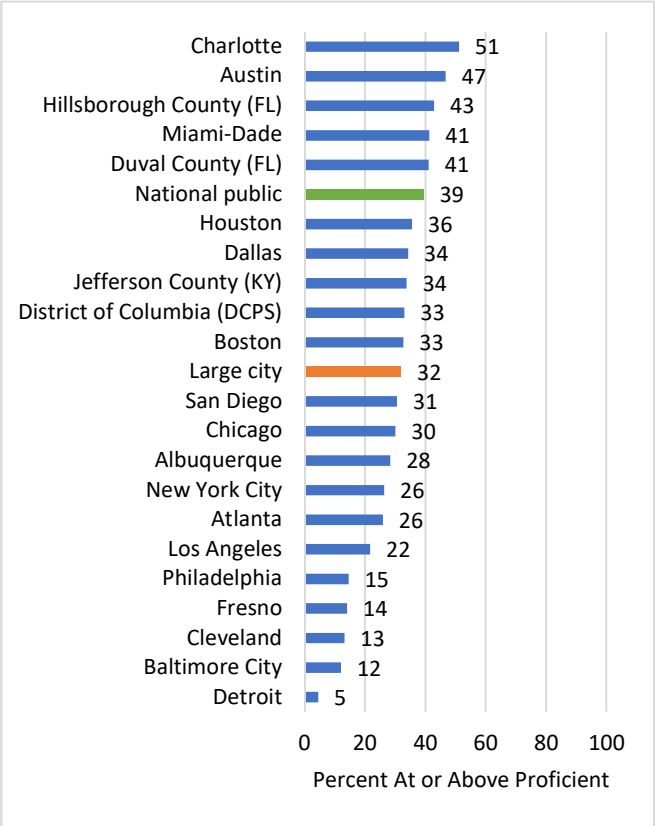


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015

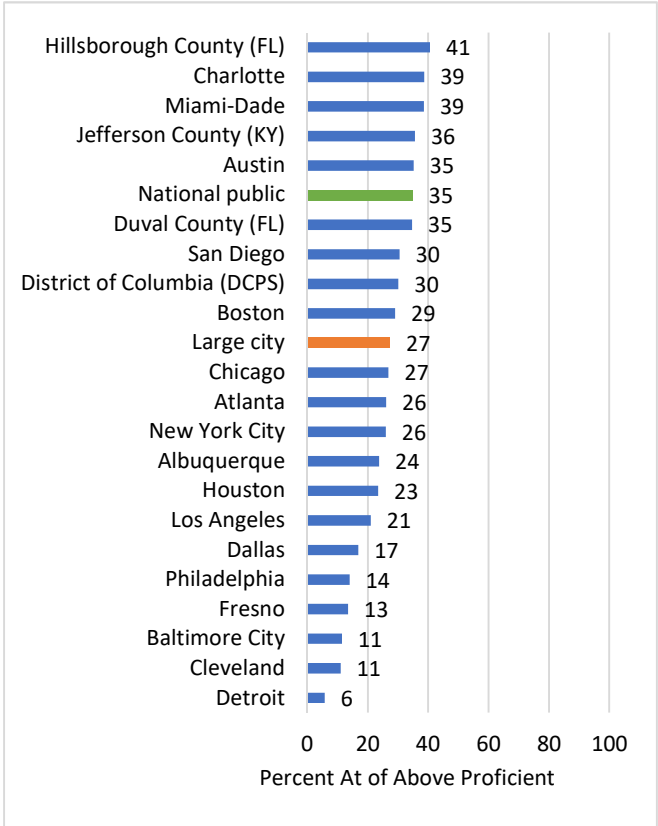


Figure 2.3. Percentage of Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

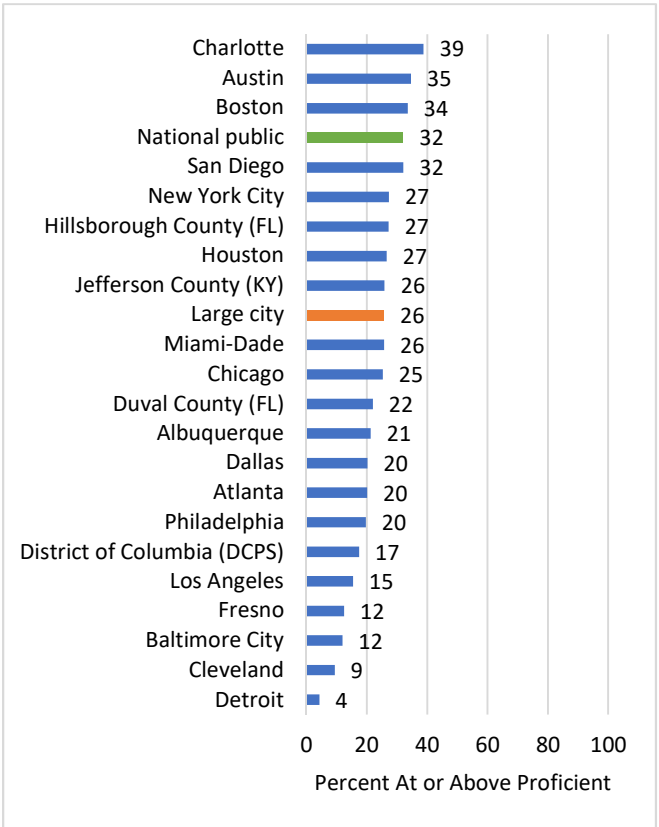
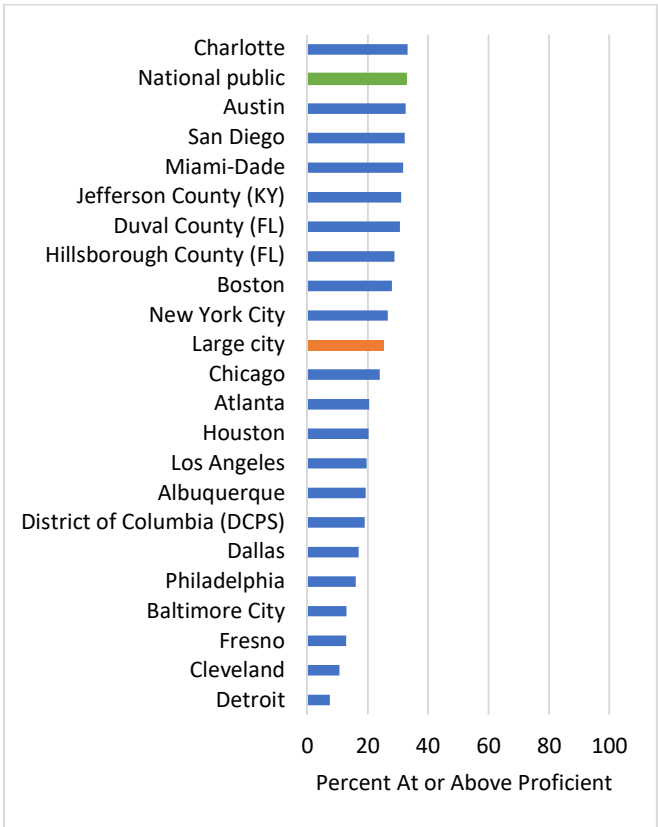


Figure 2.4. Percentage of Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage Below Basic for All Students, 2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.5. Percentage of Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

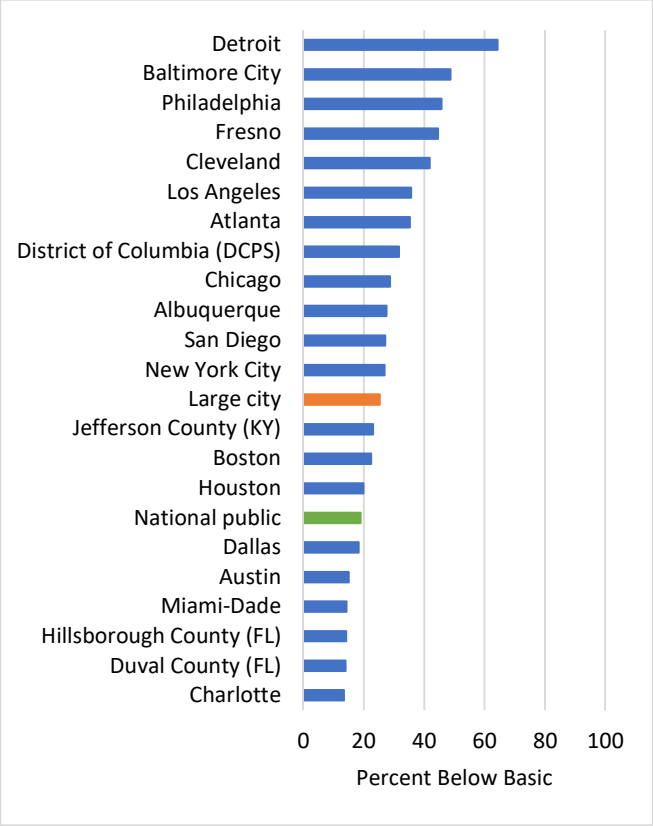


Figure 2.6. Percentage of Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015

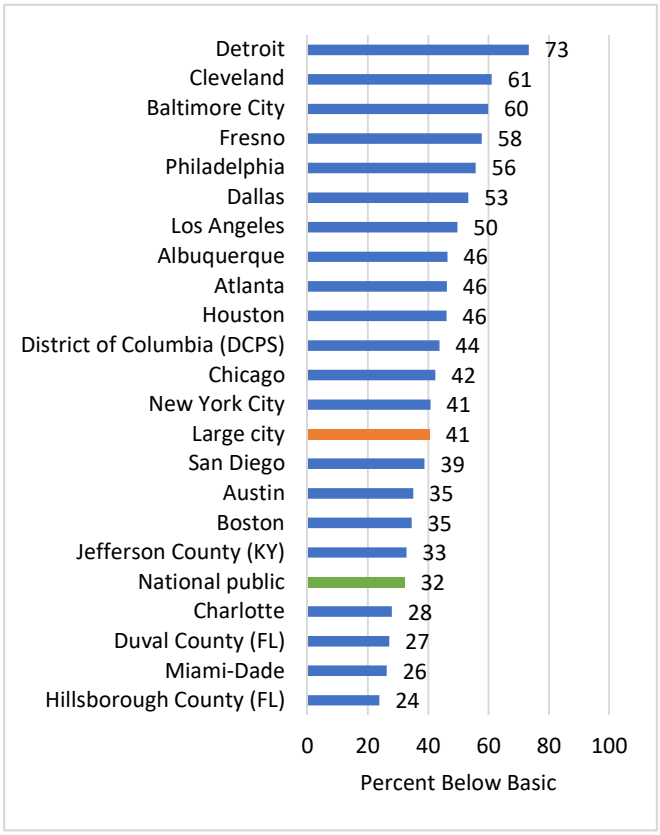


Figure 2.7. Percentage of Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

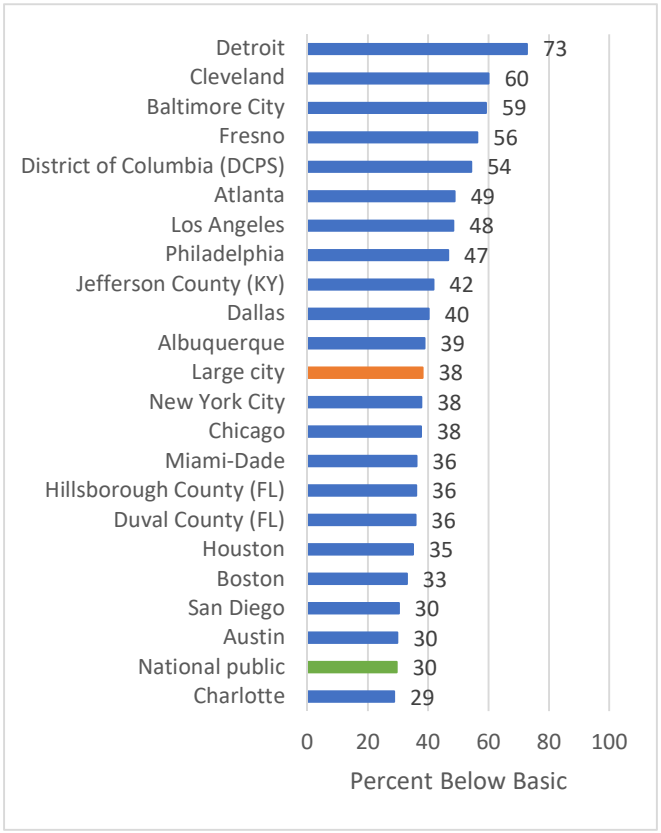
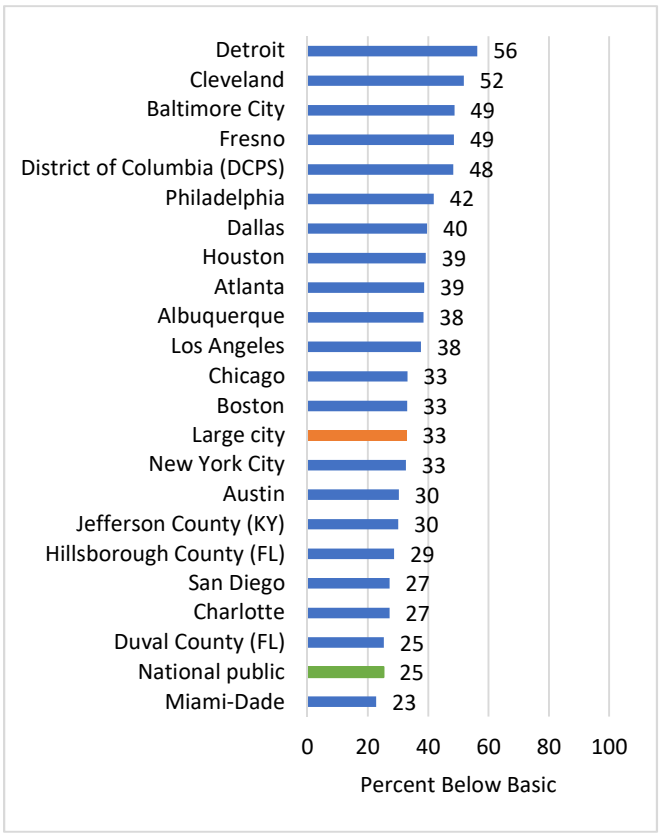


Figure 2.8. Percentage of Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage At or Above Proficient for Black Male Students, 2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.9. Percentage of Black Male Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

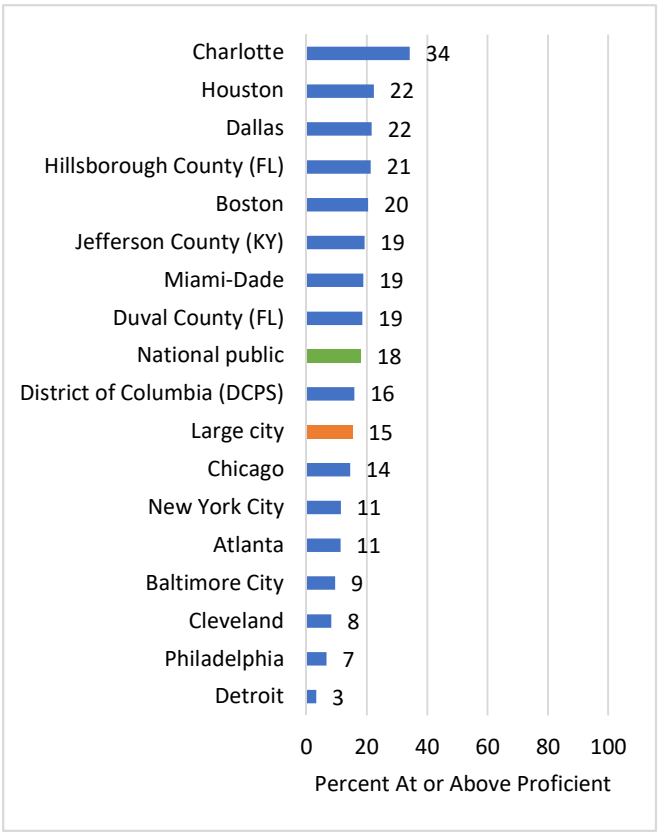


Figure 2.10 Percentage of Black Male Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015

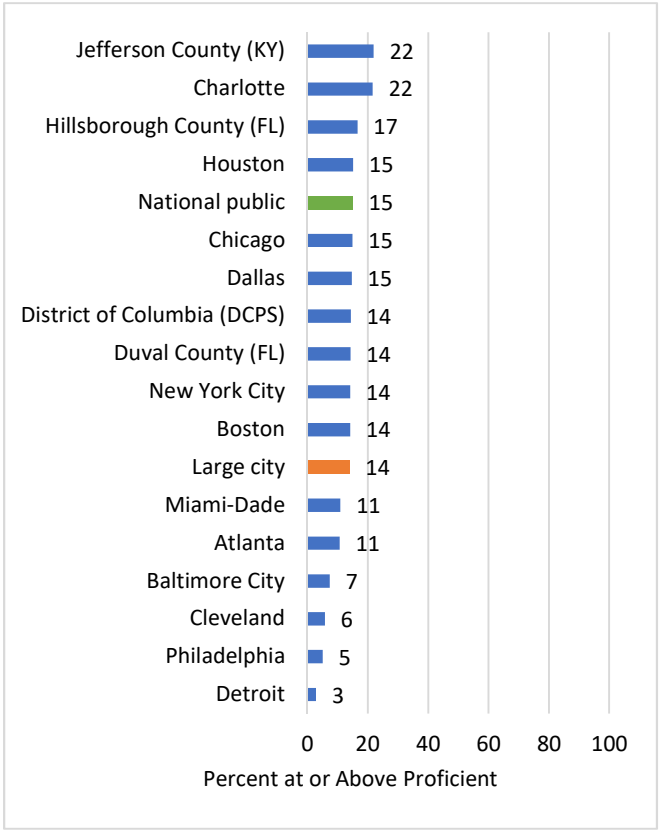


Figure 2.11: Percentage of Black Male Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

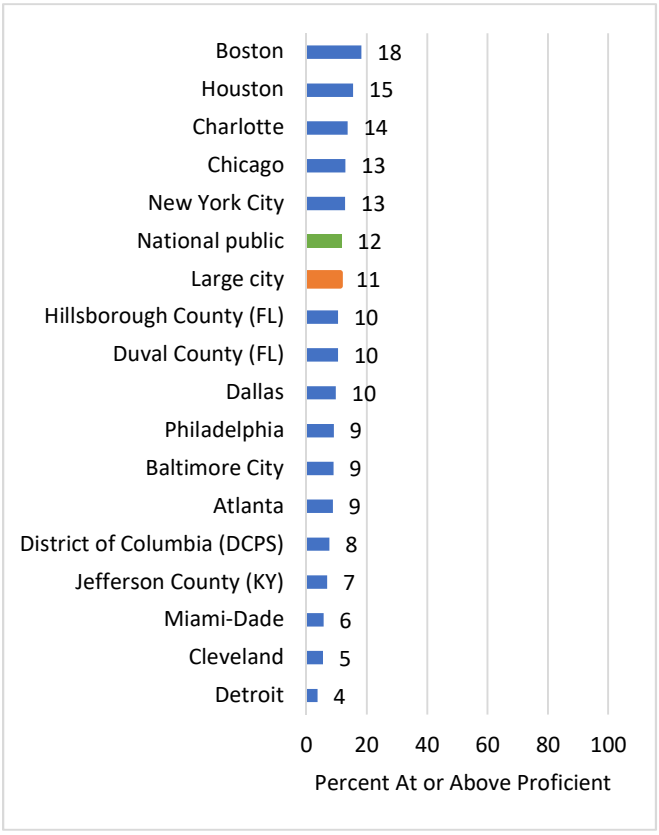
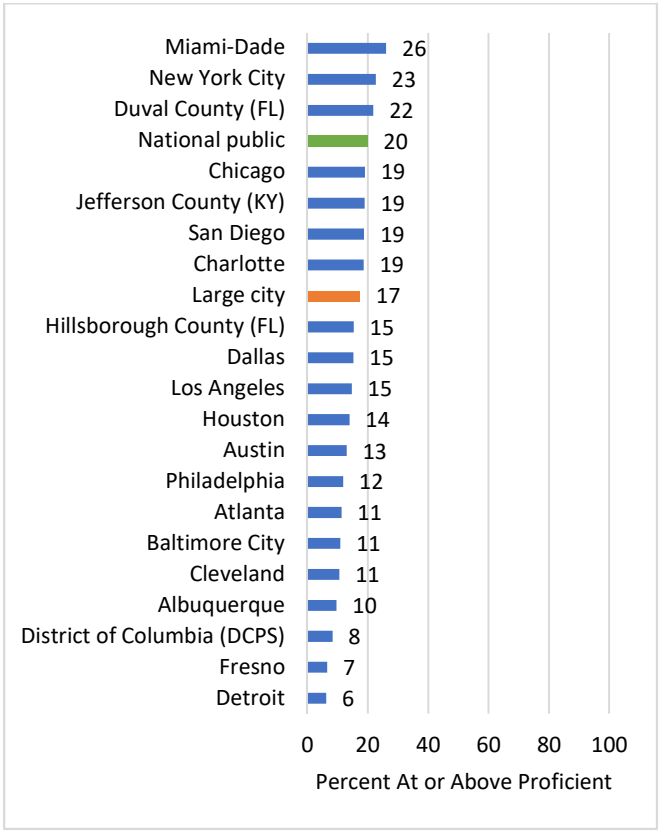


Figure 2.12: Percentage of Black Male Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage Below Basic for Black Male Students, 2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.13: Percentage of Black Male Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

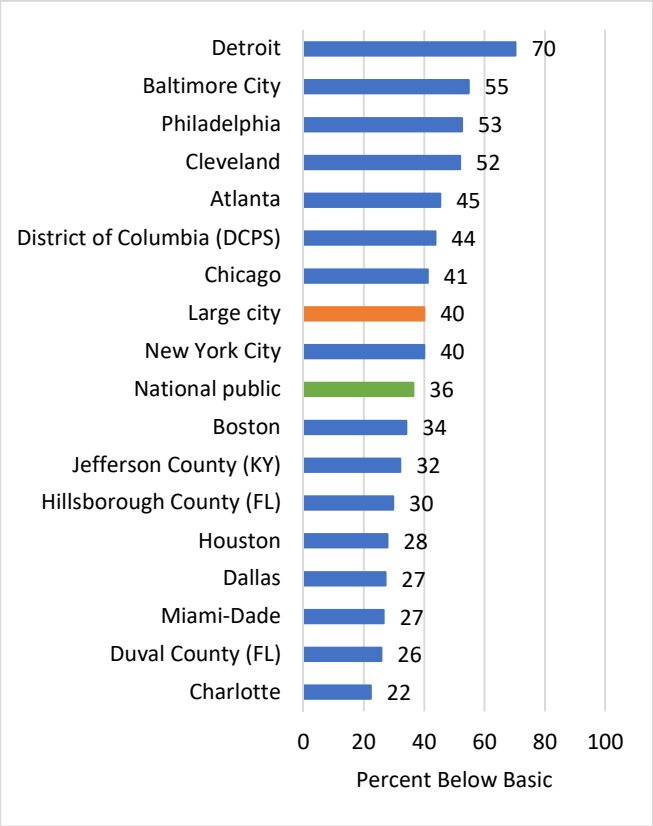


Figure 2.14: Percentage of Black Male Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015

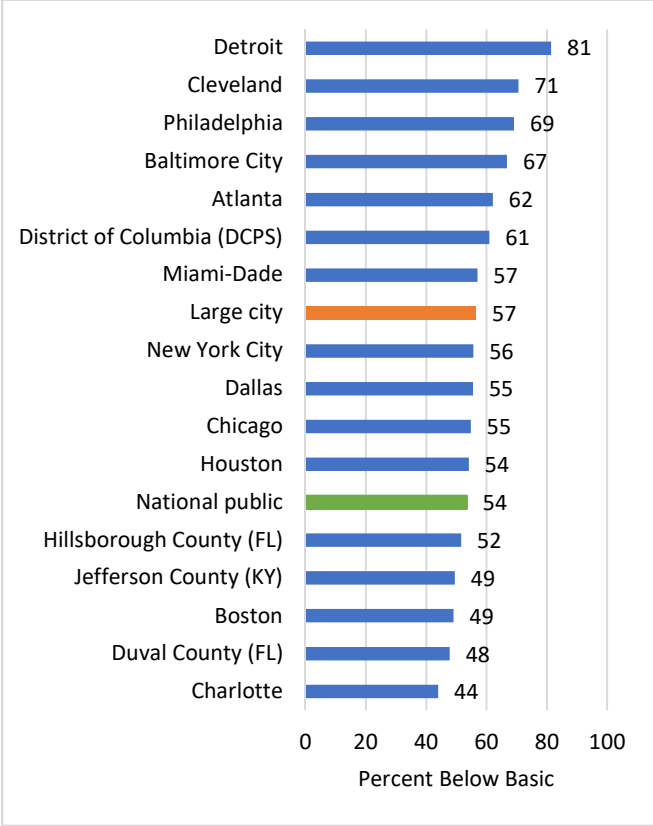


Figure 2.15: Percentage of Black Male Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

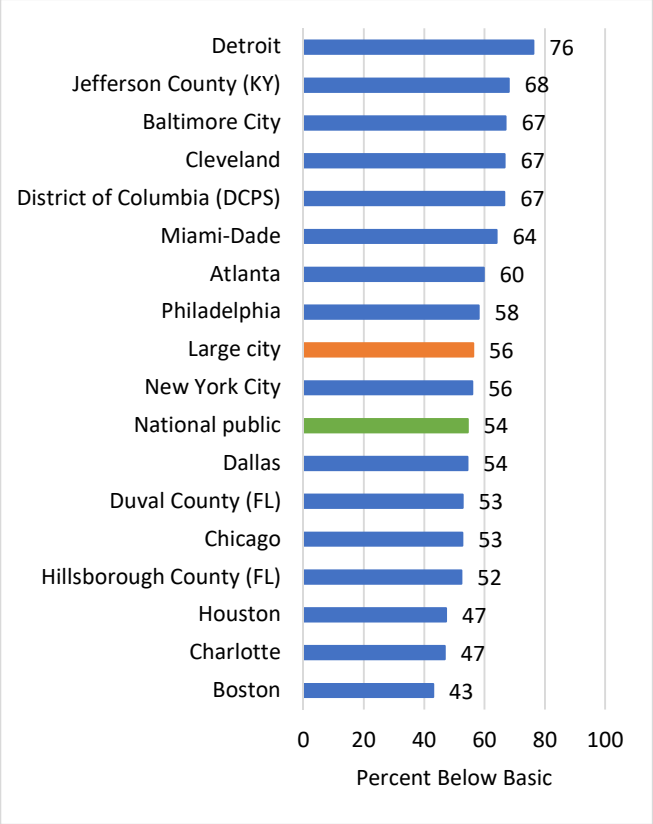
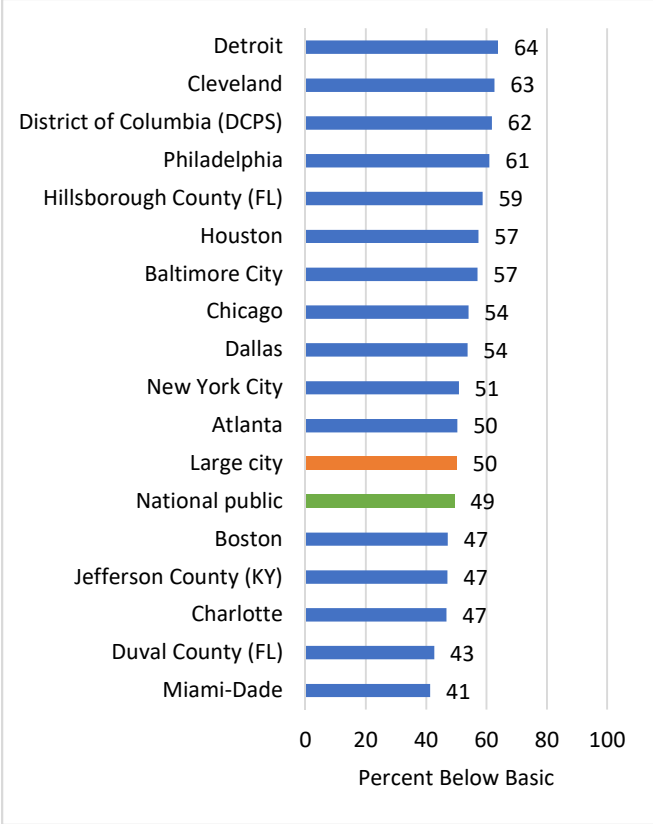


Figure 2.16: Percentage of Black Male Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage At or Above Proficient for Hispanic Male Students, 2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.17: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

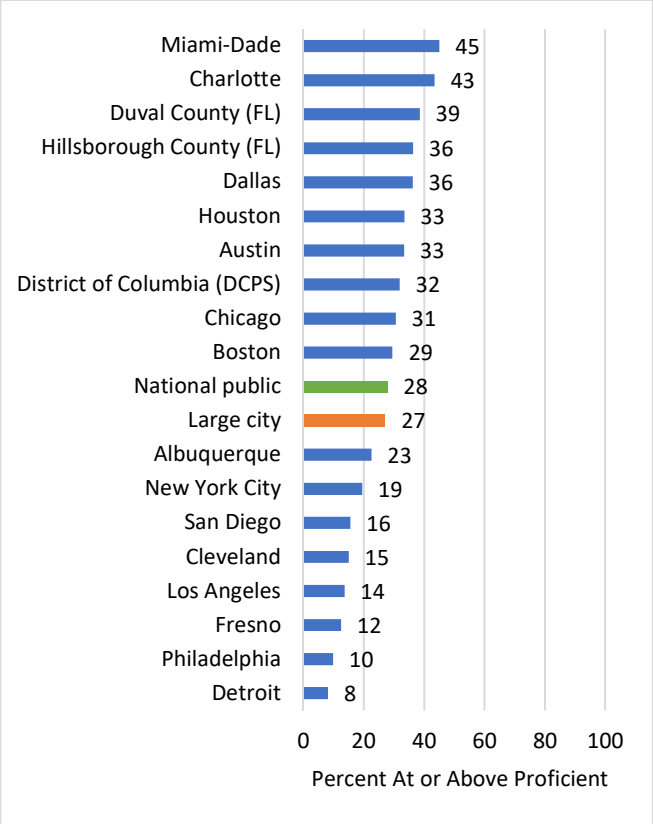


Figure 2.18: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015

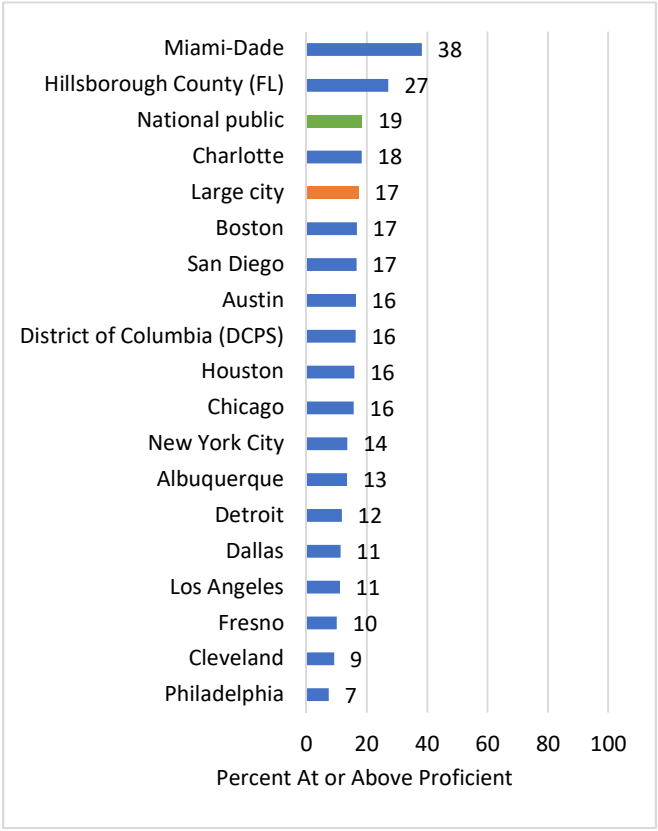


Figure 2.19: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

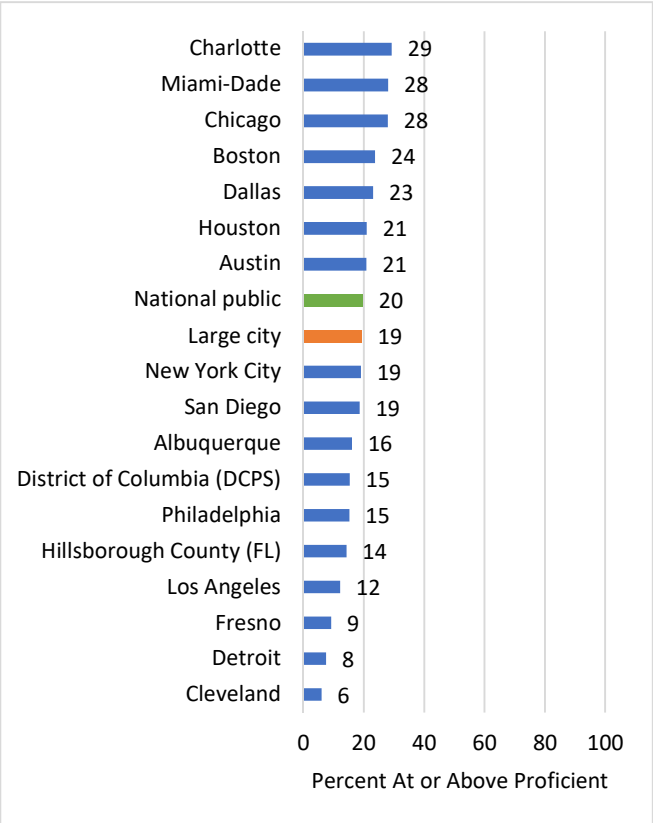
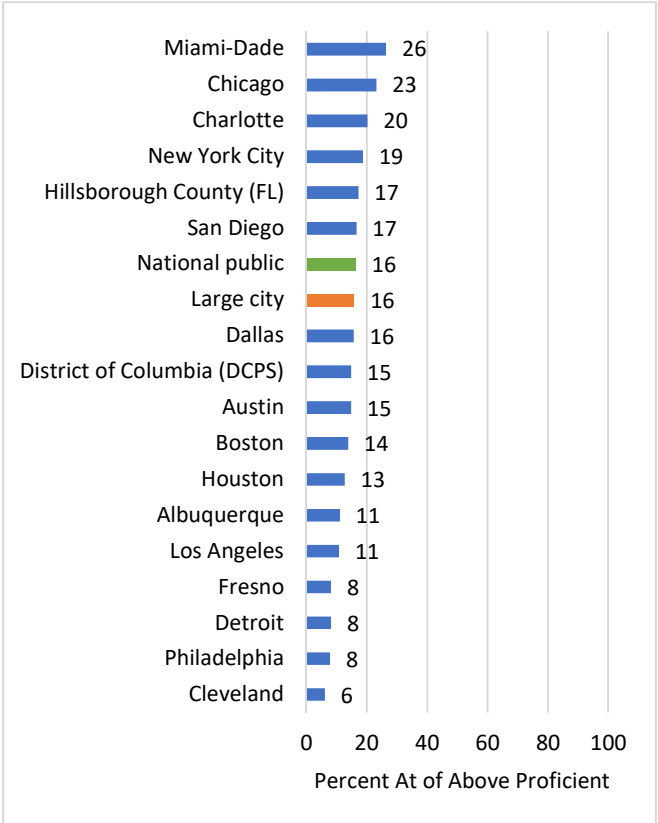


Figure 2.20: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage Below Basic for Hispanic Male Students, 2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.21: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

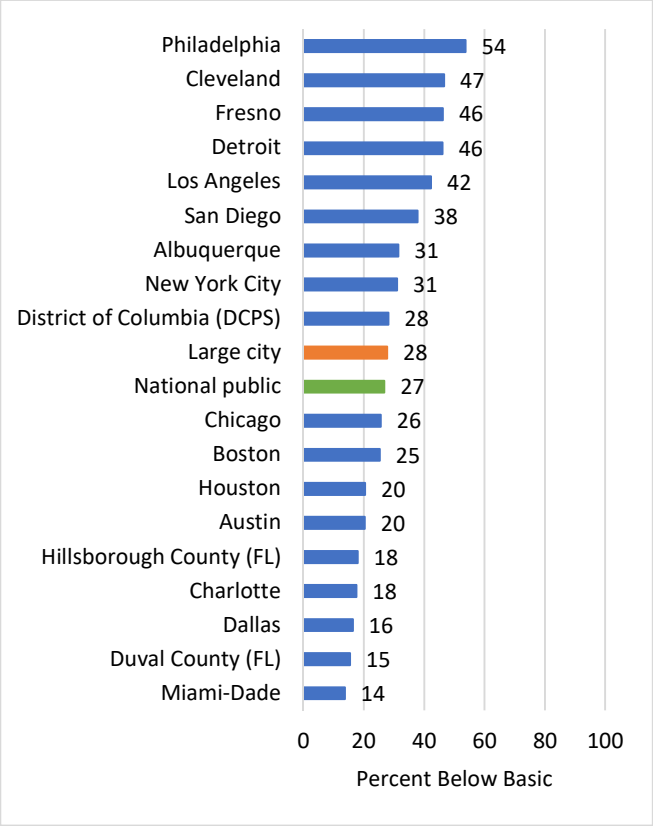


Figure 2.22: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015

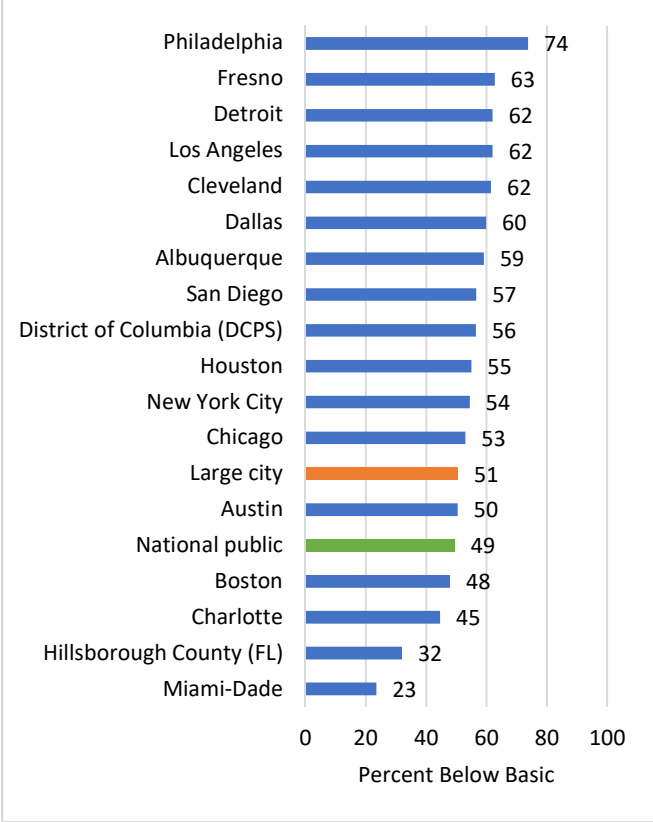


Figure 2.23: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

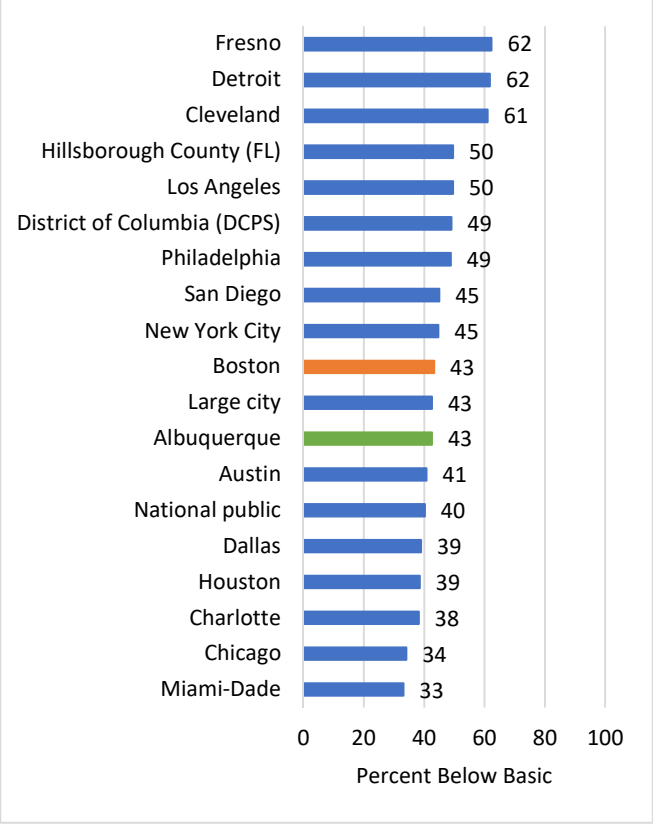
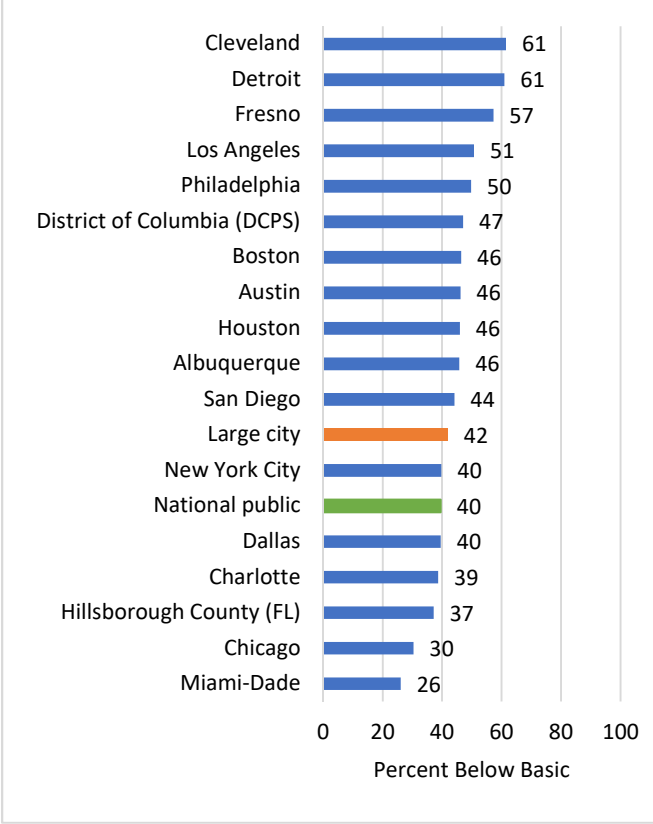


Figure 24: Percentage of Hispanic Male Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage At or Above Proficient for Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch, 2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.25: Percentage of Grade 4 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

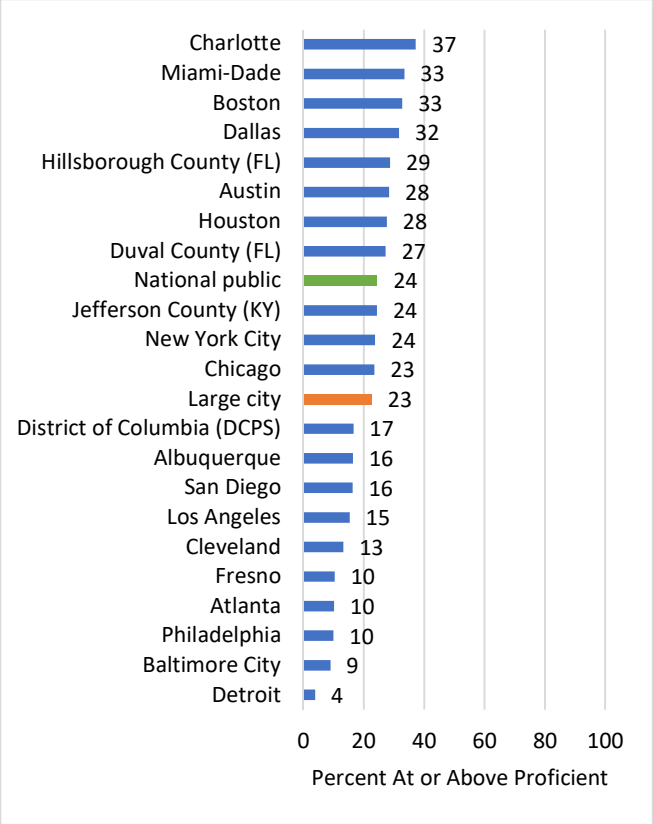


Figure 2.26: Percentage of Grade 4 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015

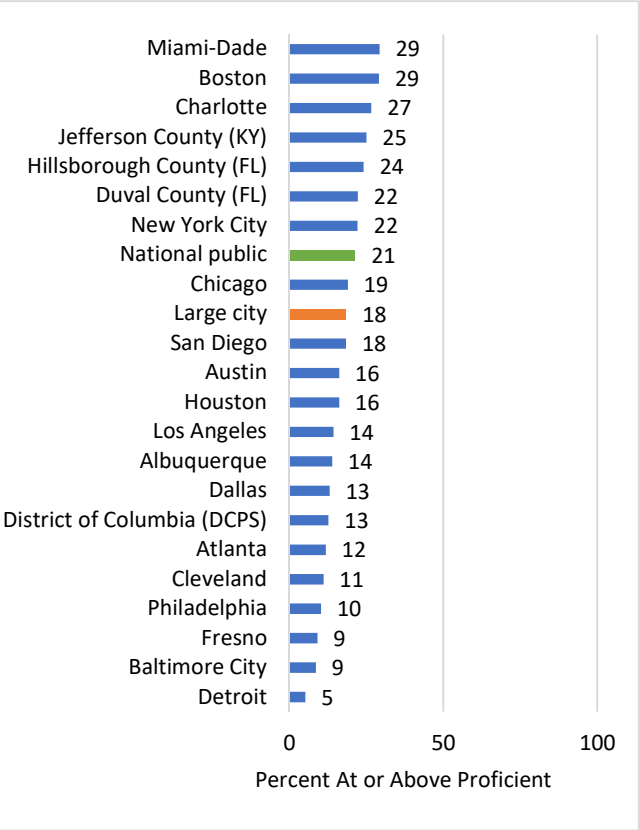


Figure 2.27: Percentage of Grade 8 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

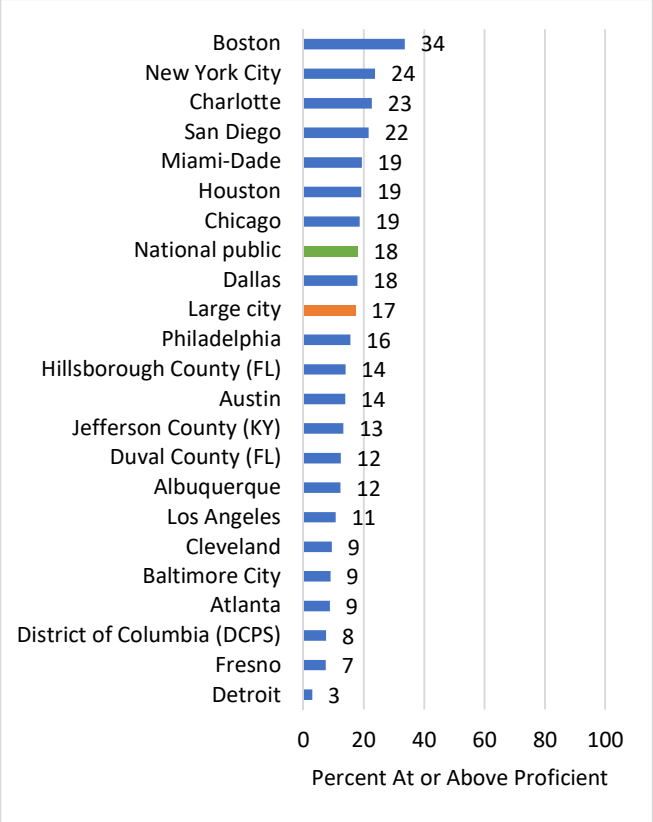
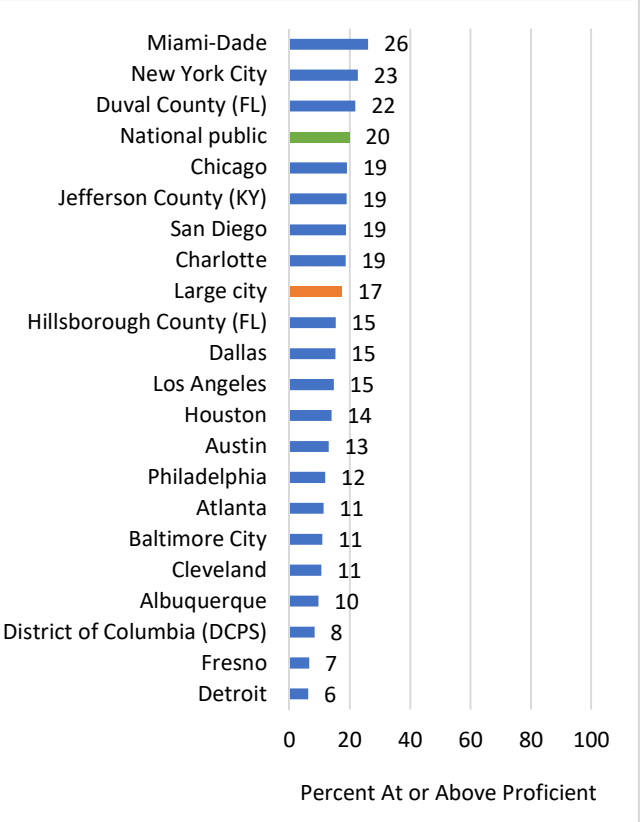


Figure 2.28: Percentage of Grade 8 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage Below Basic for Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch, 2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.29: Percentage of Grade 4 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

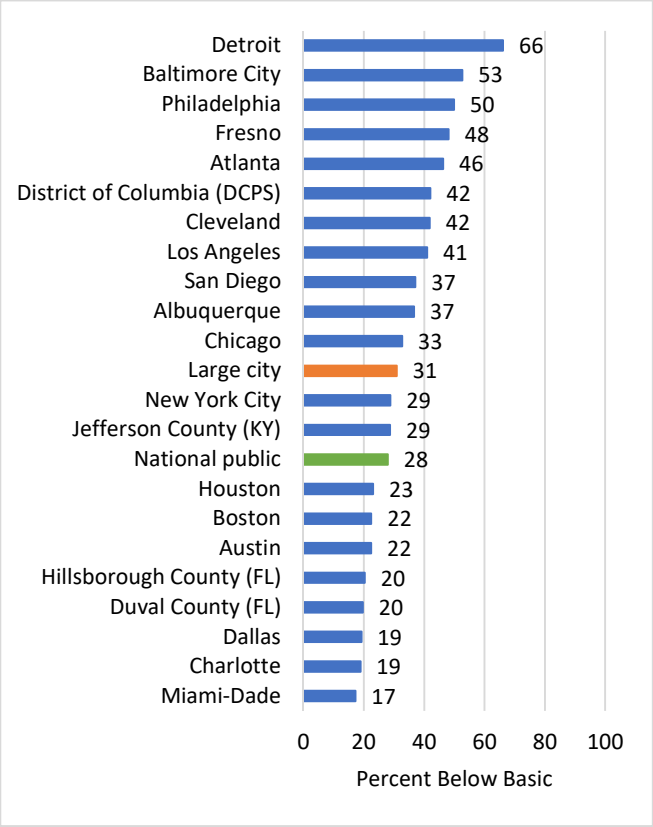


Figure 2.30: Percentage of Grade 4 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015

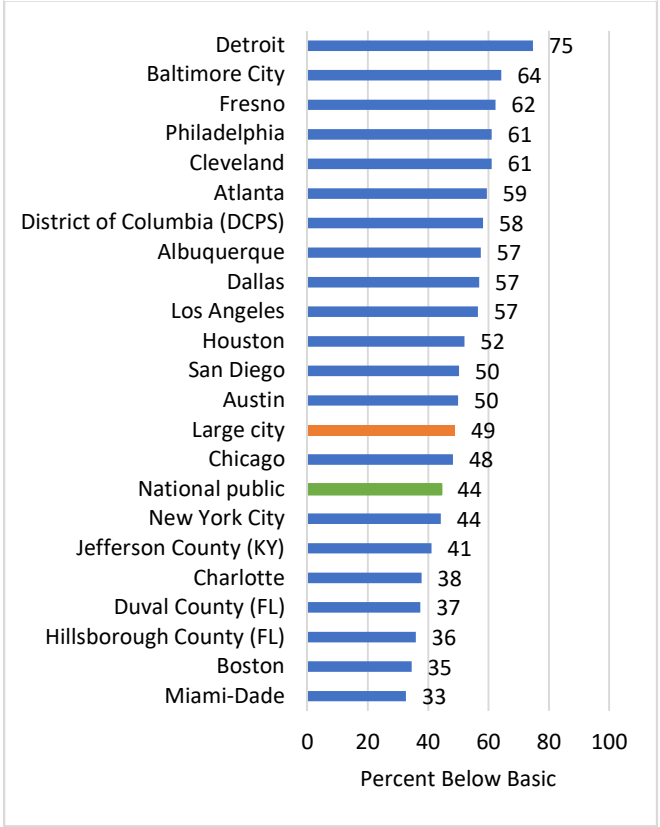


Figure 2.31: Percentage of Grade 8 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

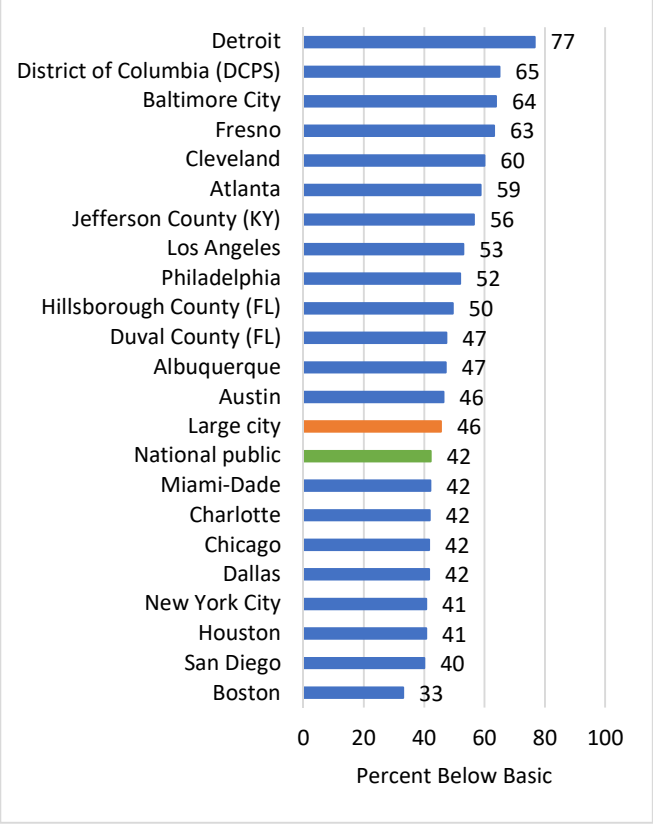
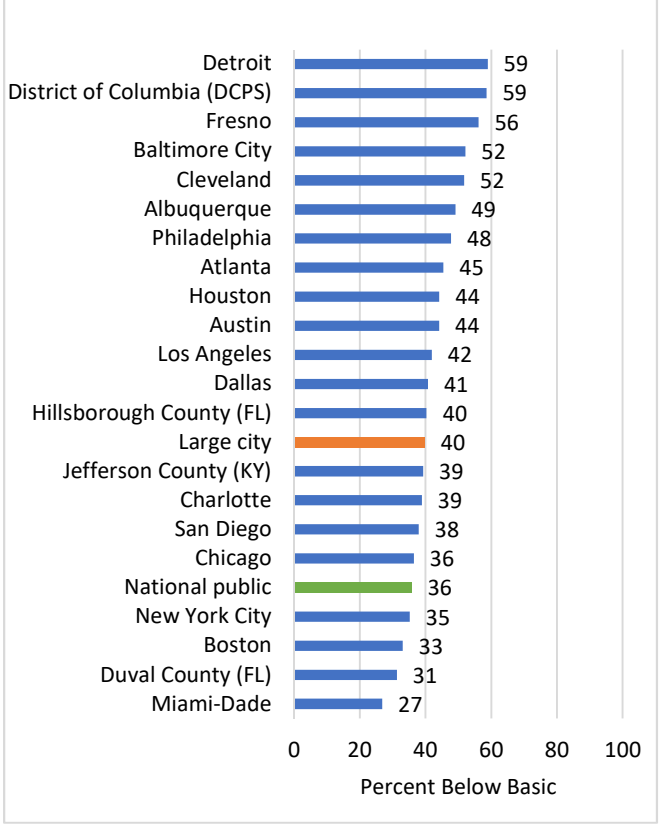


Figure 2.32: Percentage of Grade 8 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage At or Above Proficient for Students with Disabilities, 2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.33: Percentage of Grade 4 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

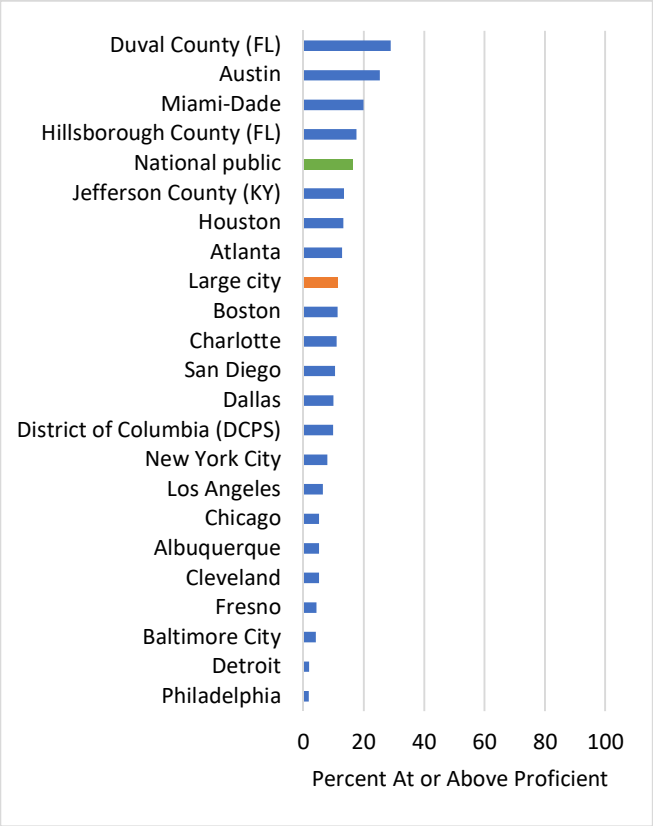


Figure 2.34: Percentage of Grade 4 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015

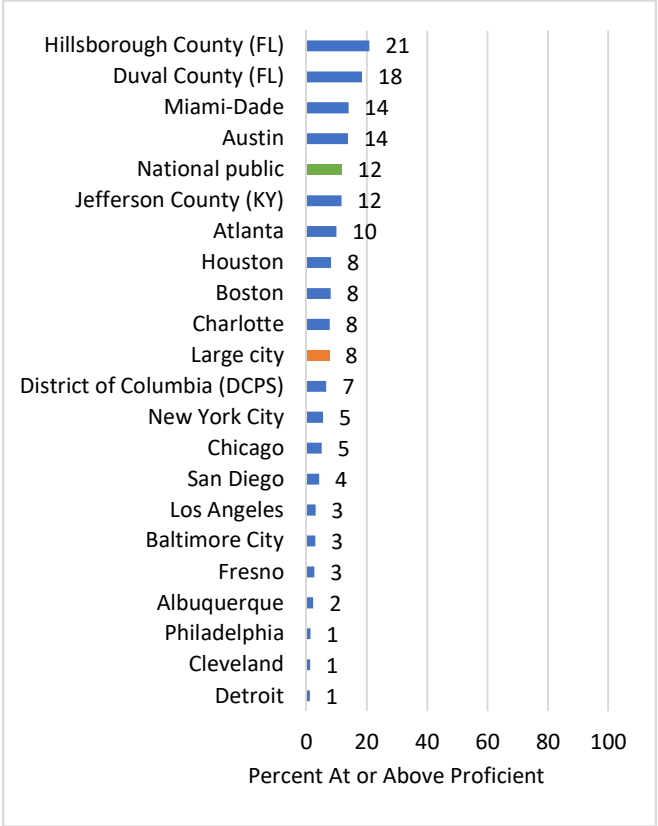


Figure 2.35: Percentage of Grade 8 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

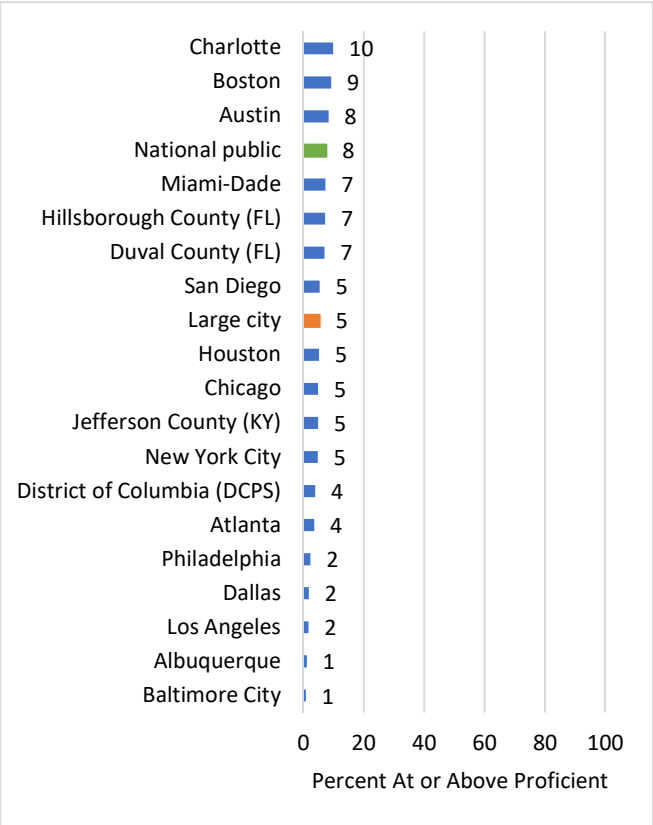
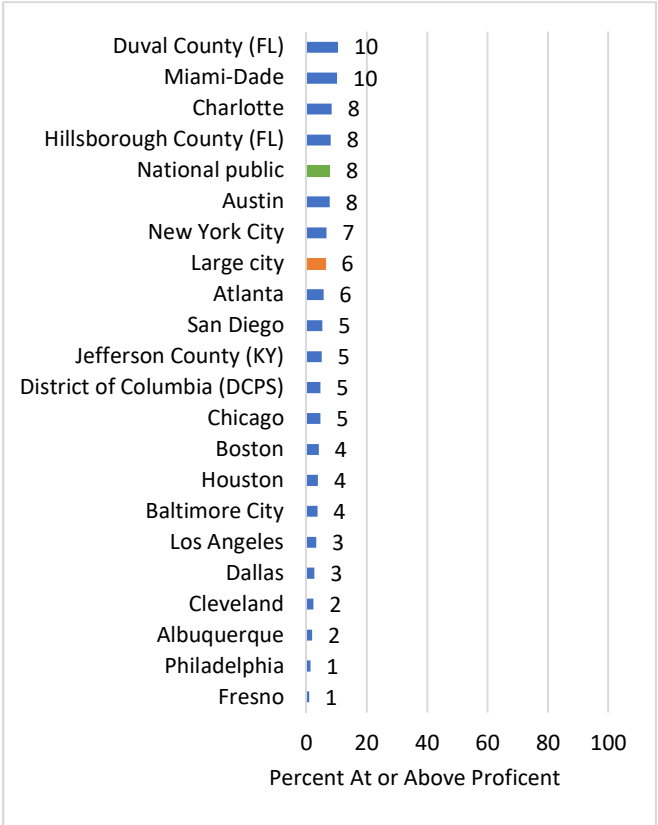


Figure 2.36 Percentage of Grade 8 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage Below Basic for Students with Disabilities, 2015

Figure 2.37: Percentage of Grade 4 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

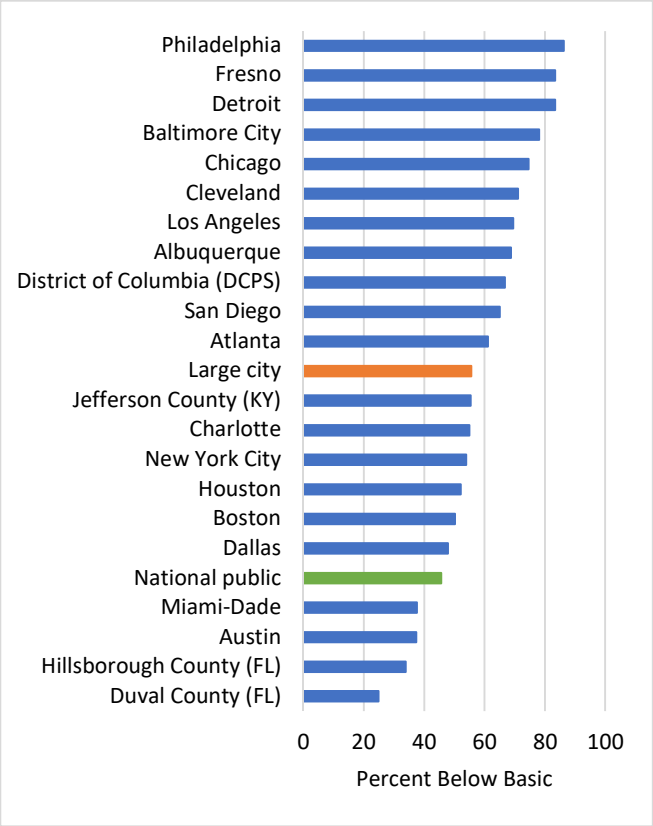


Figure 2.38: Percentage of Grade 4 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015

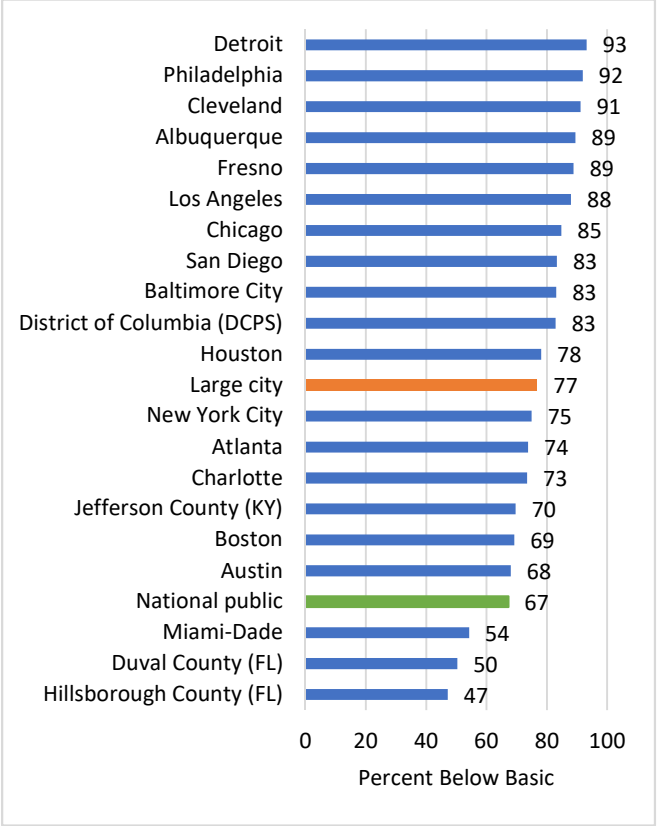


Figure 2.39: Percentage of Grade 8 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

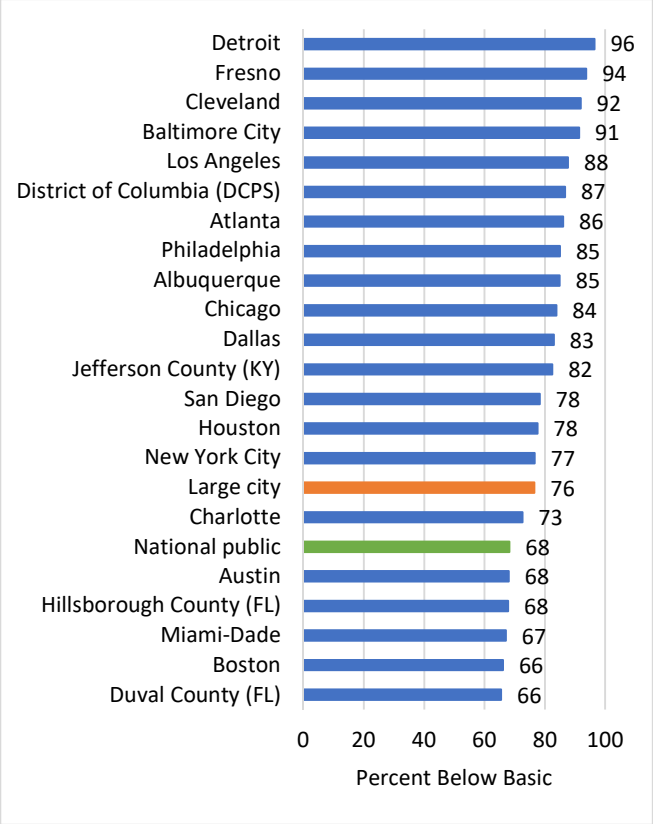
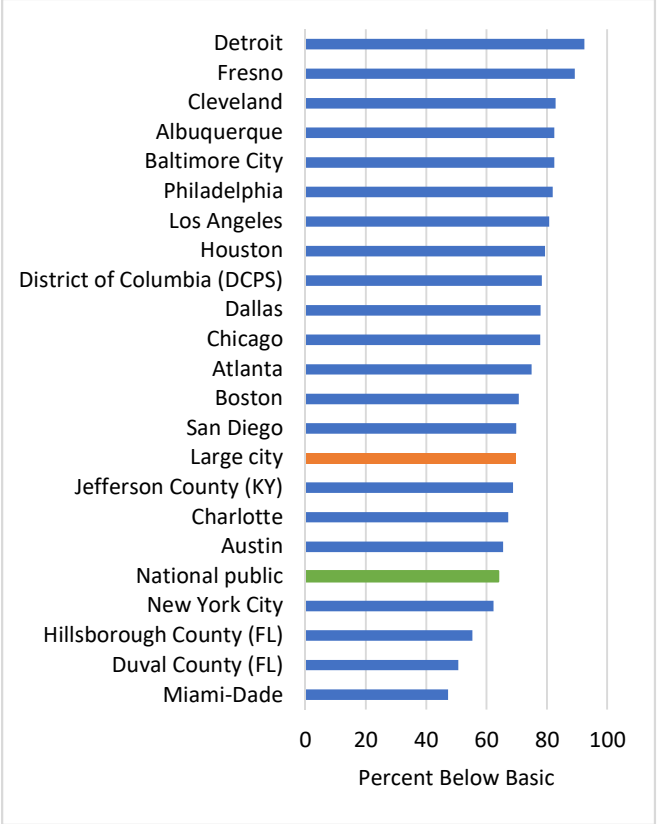


Figure 2.40: Percentage of Grade 8 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP - Percentage At or Above Proficient for English Language Learners, 2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.41: Percentage of Grade 4 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

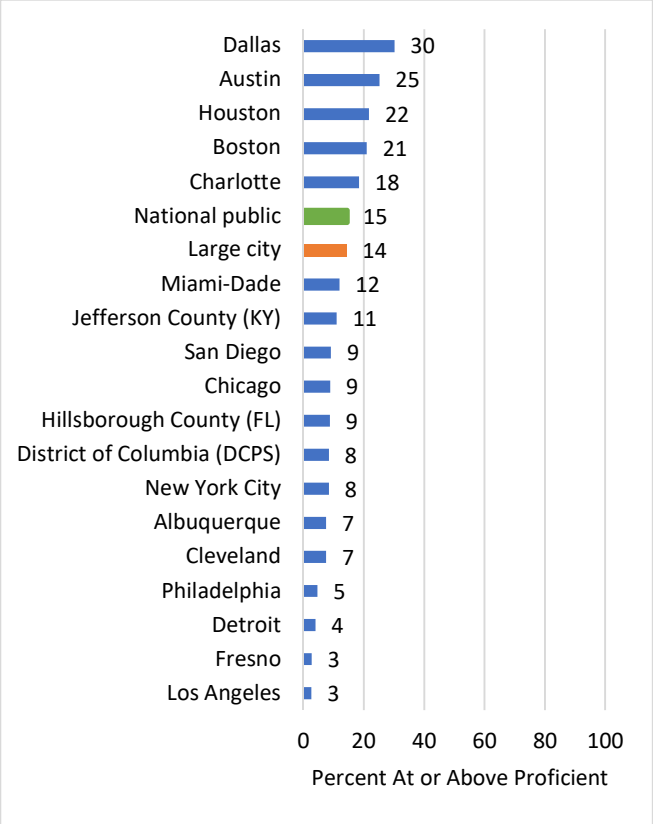


Figure 2.42: Percentage of Grade 4 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015

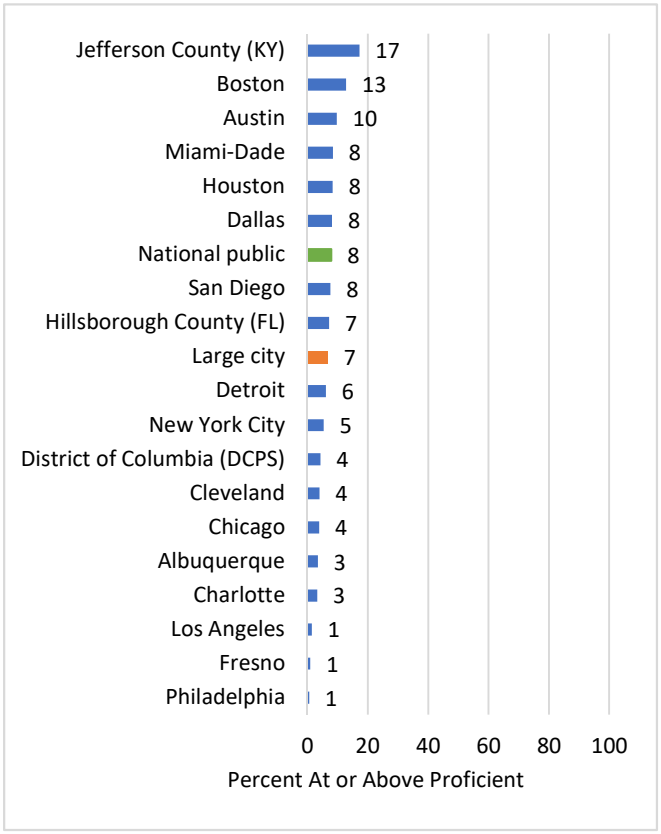


Figure 2.43: Percentage of Grade 8 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2015

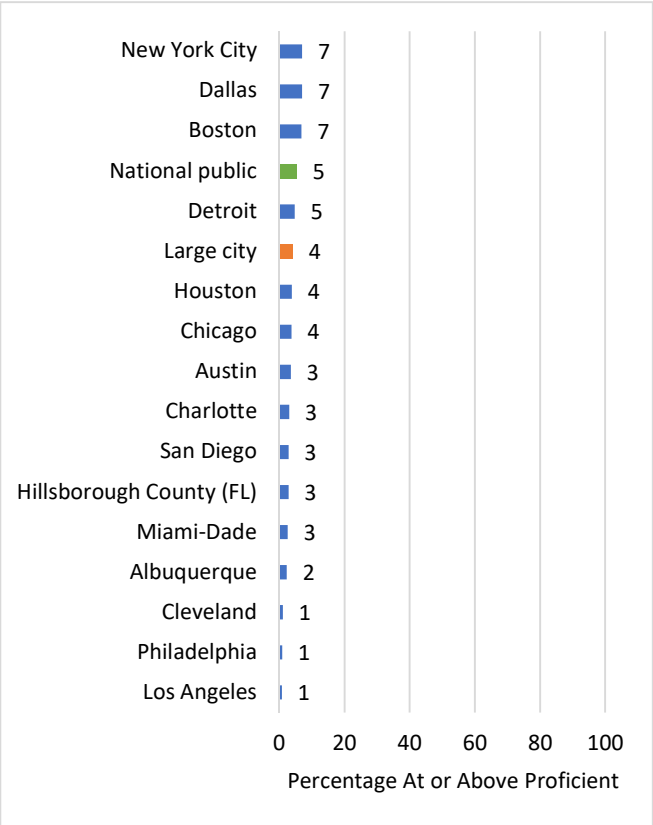
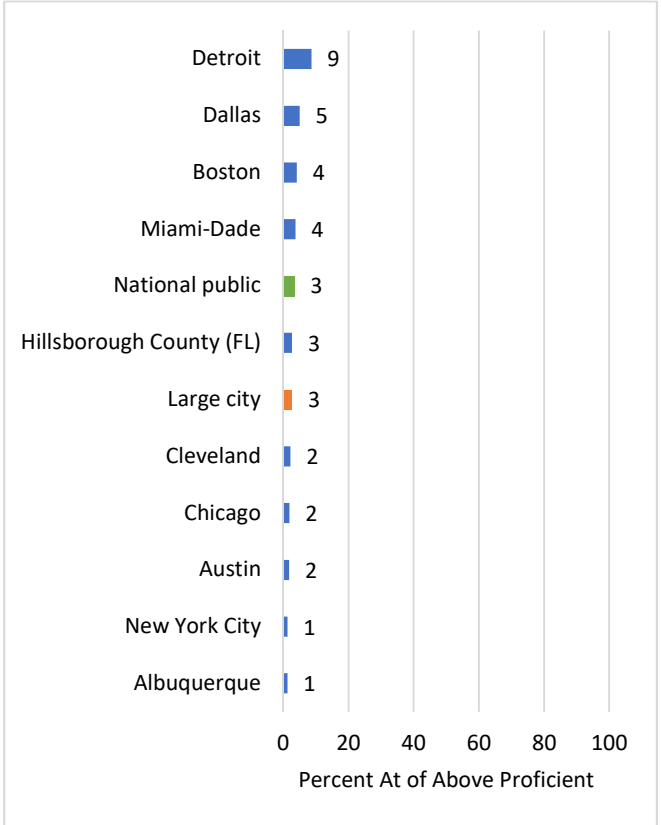


Figure 2.44 Percentage of Grade 8 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP – Percentage Below Basic for English Language Learners, 2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.45: Percentage of Grade 4 English Learners Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

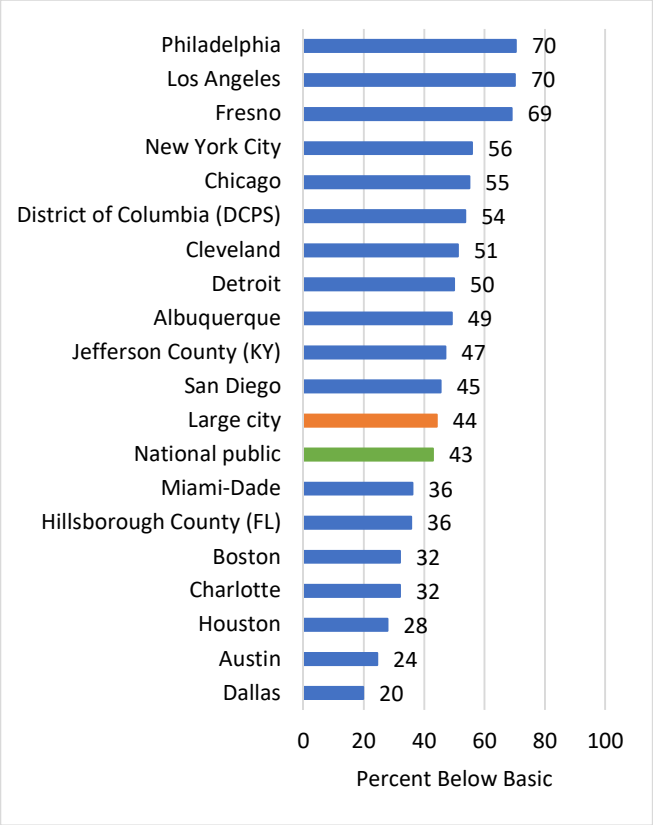


Figure 2.46: Percentage of Grade 4 English Learners Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015

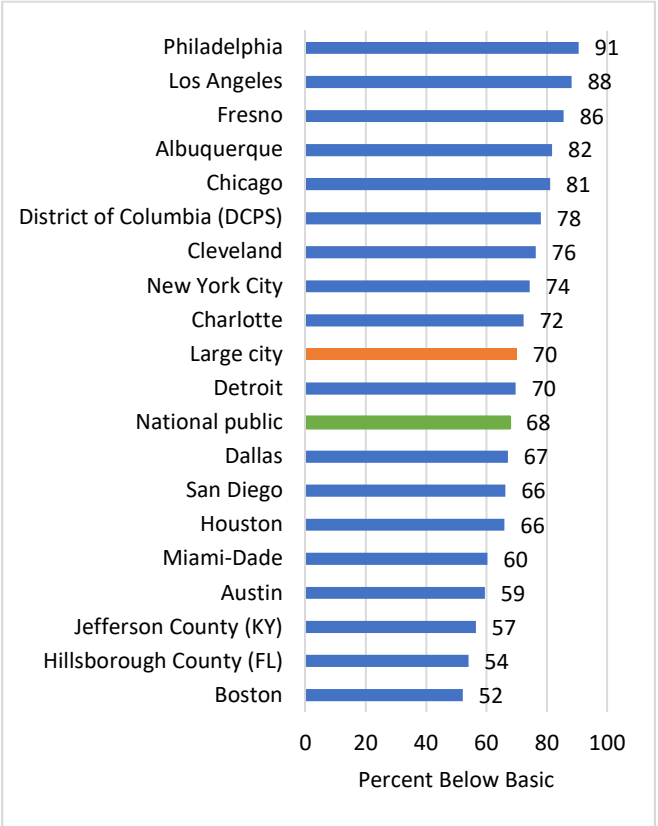


Figure 2.47: Percentage of Grade 8 English Learners Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2015

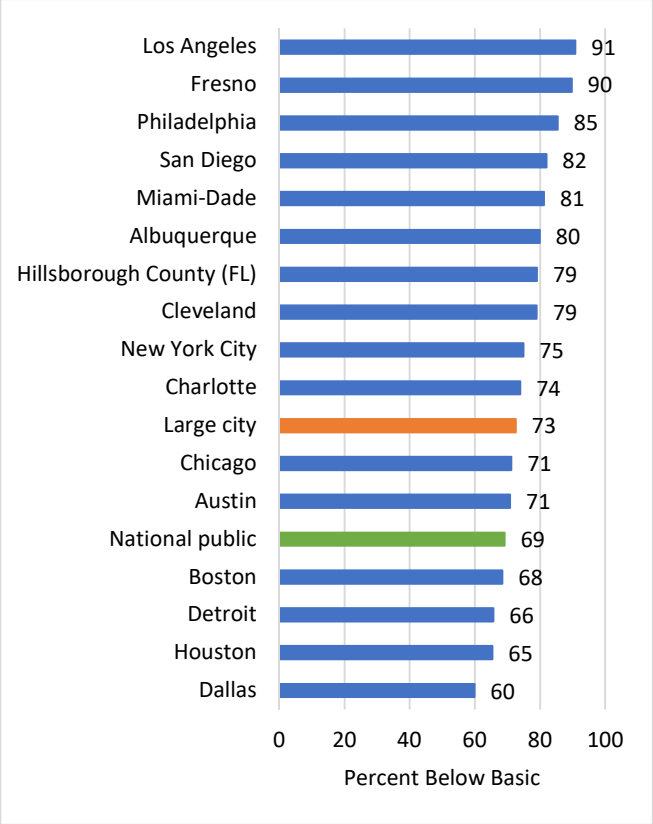
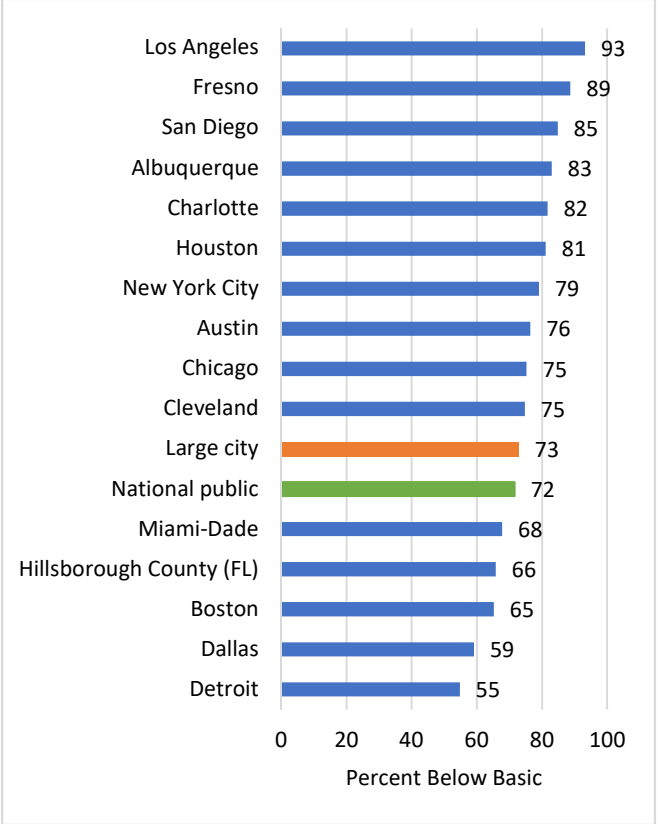


Figure 2.48: Percentage of Grade 8 English Learners Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2015



NAEP – Change in Percentage At or Above Proficient for All Students, 2009-2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.49. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

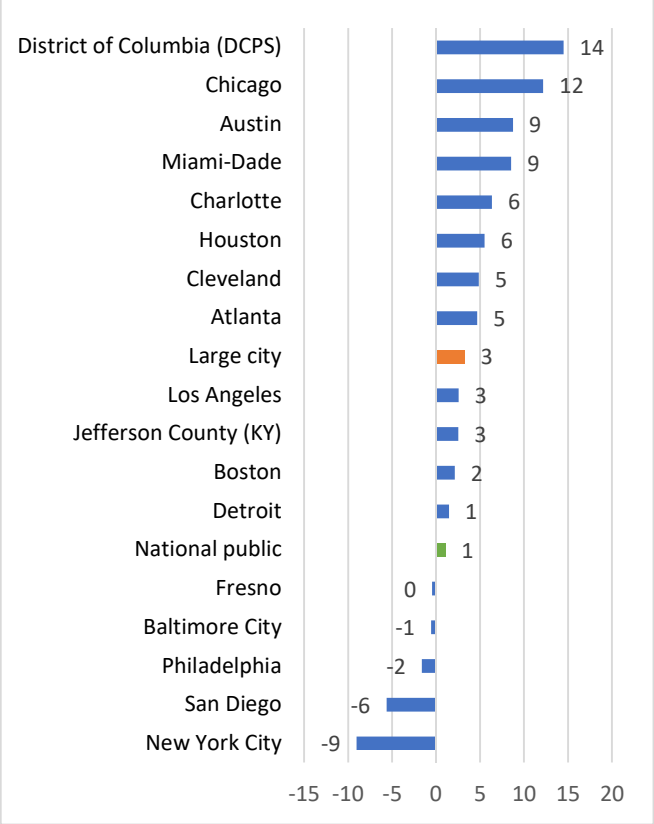


Figure 2.50. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

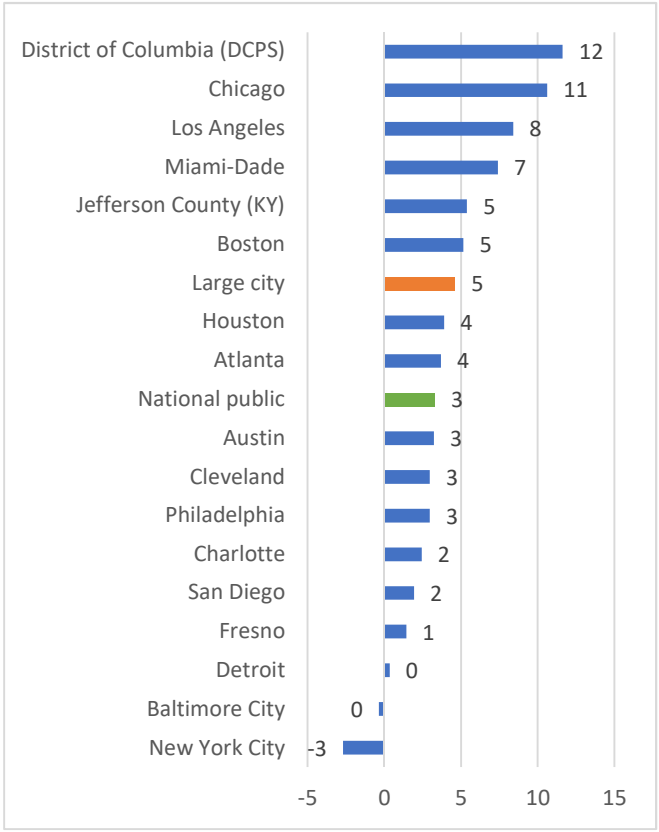


Figure 2.51. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

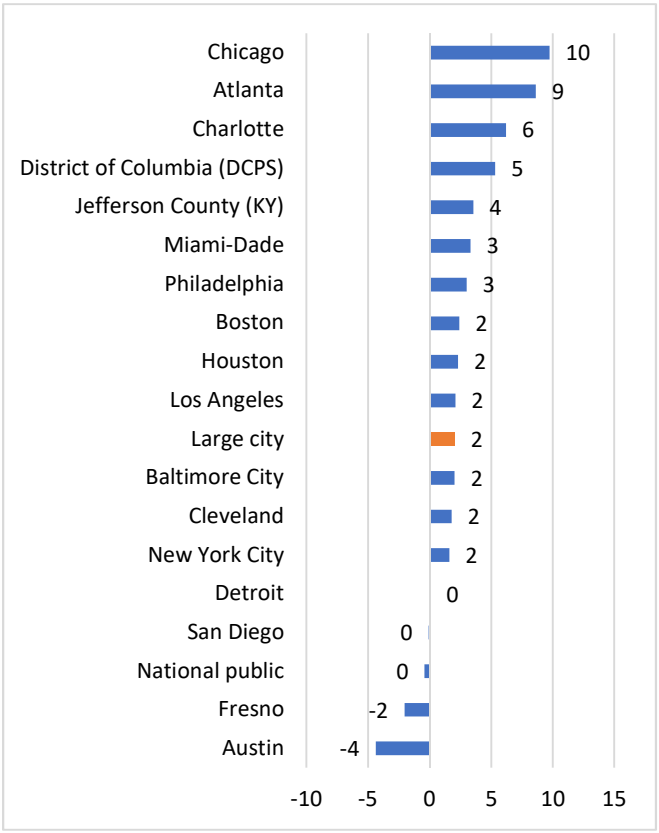
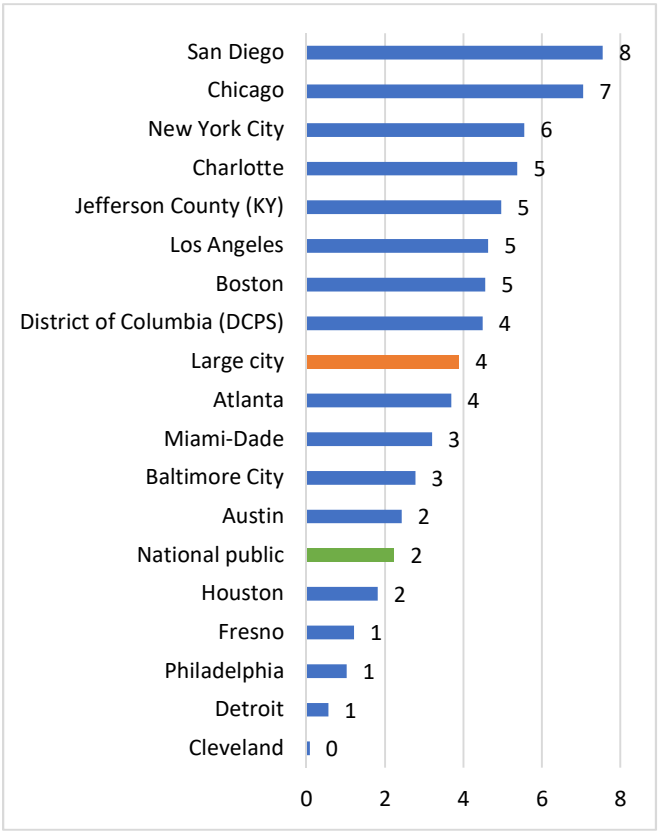


Figure 2.52. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP -Change in Percentage Below Basic for All Students, 2009-2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.53. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

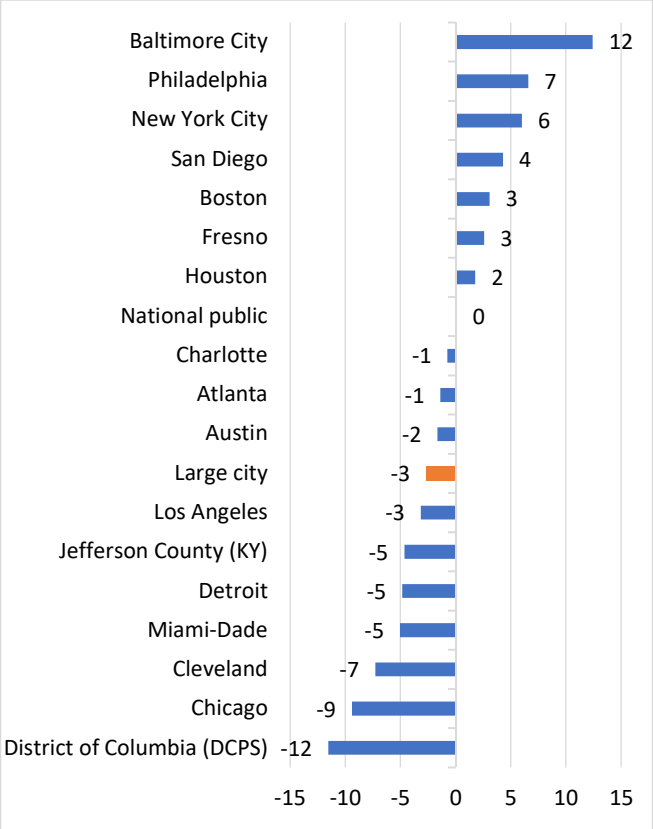


Figure 2.54. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

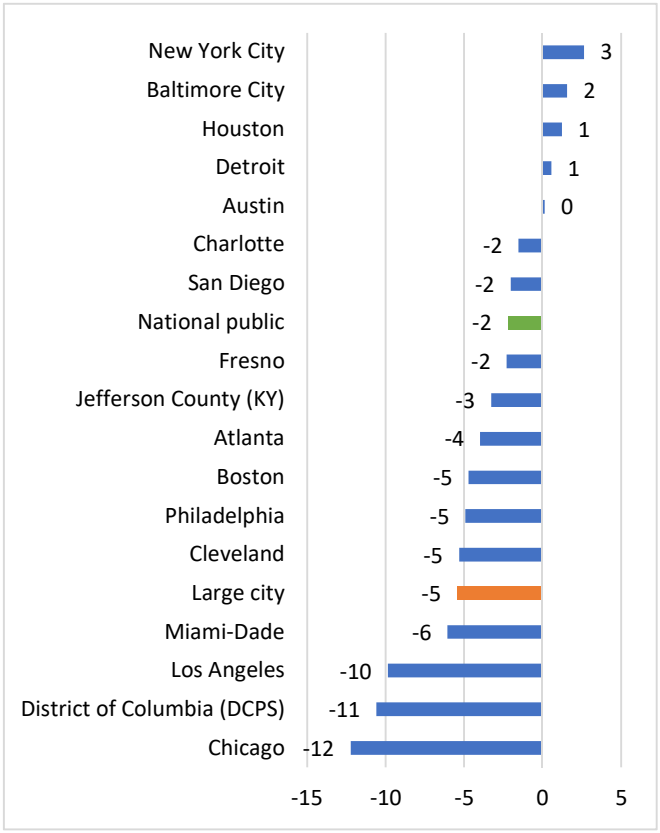


Figure 2.55. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

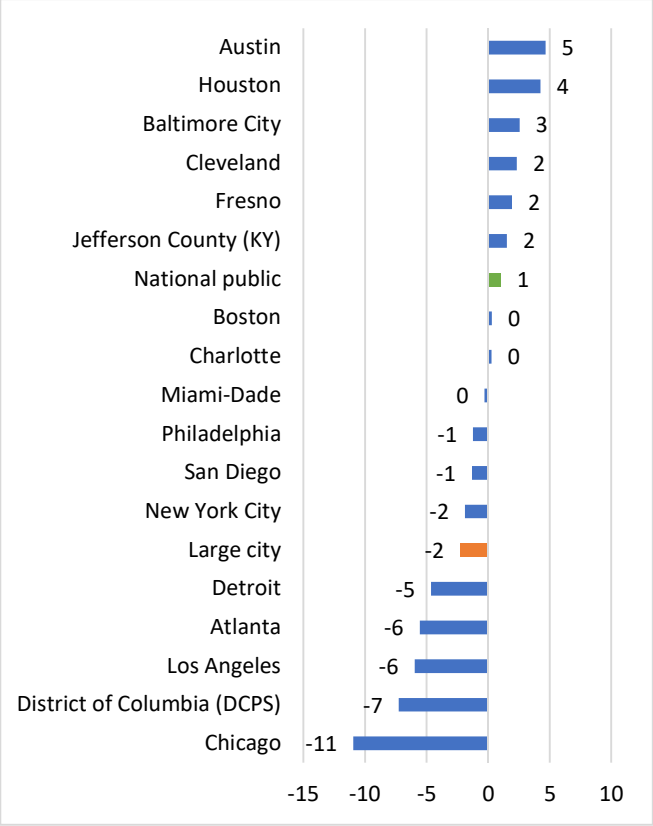
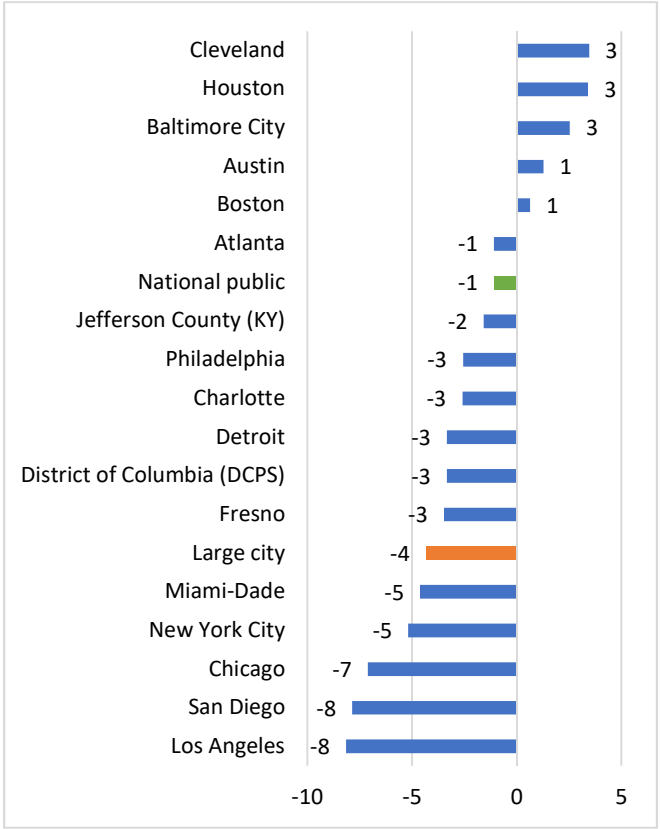


Figure 2.56. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage At or Above Proficient for Black Male Students, 2009-2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.57. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Black Male Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

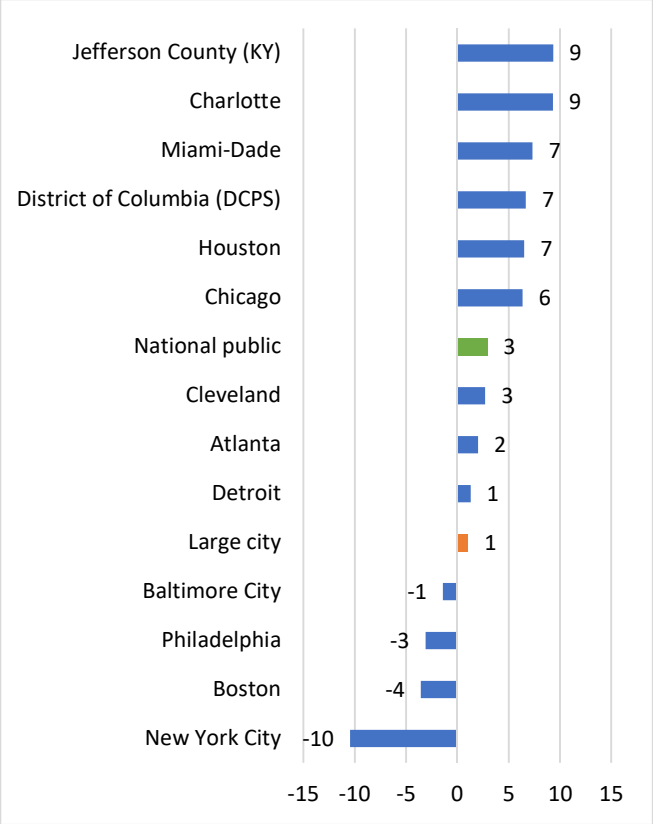


Figure 2.58. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Black Male Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

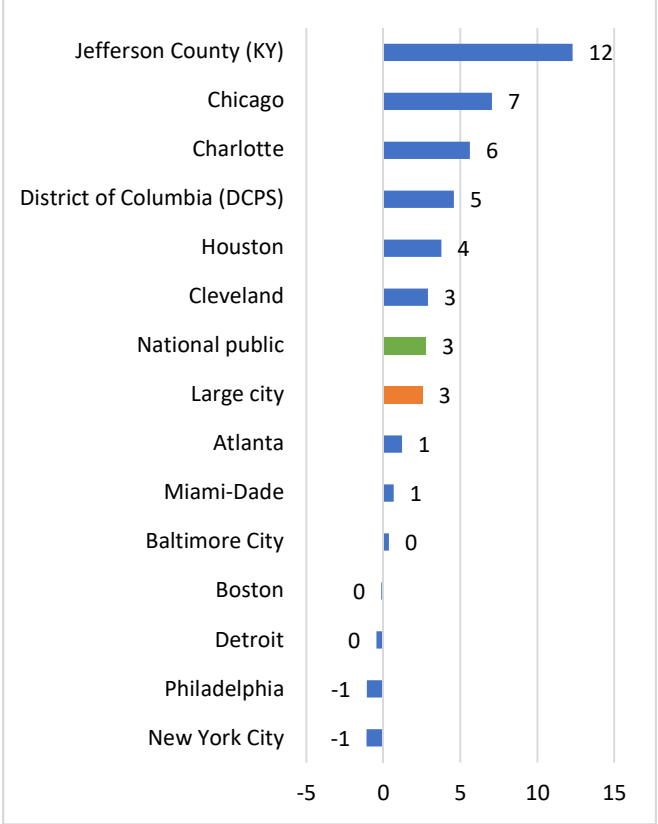


Figure 2.59. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Black Male Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

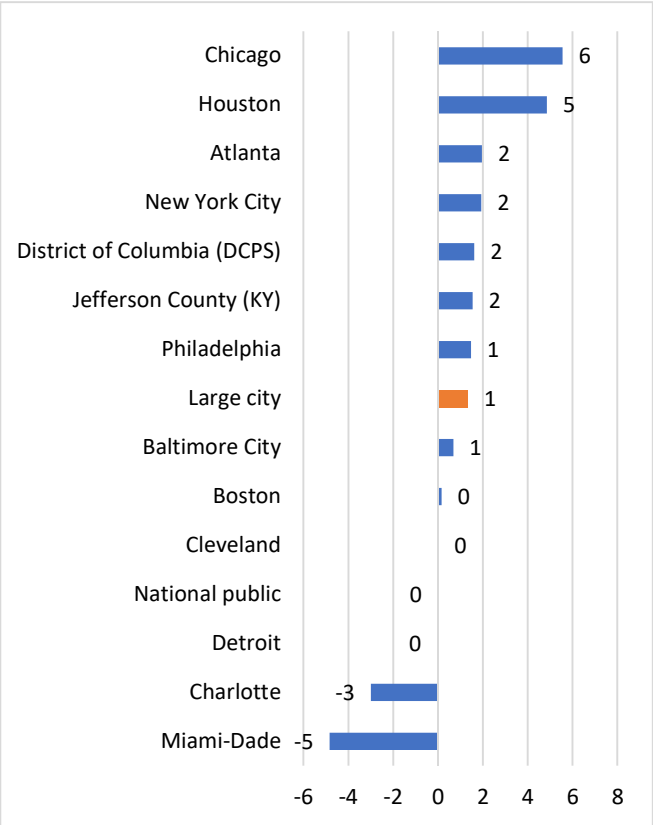
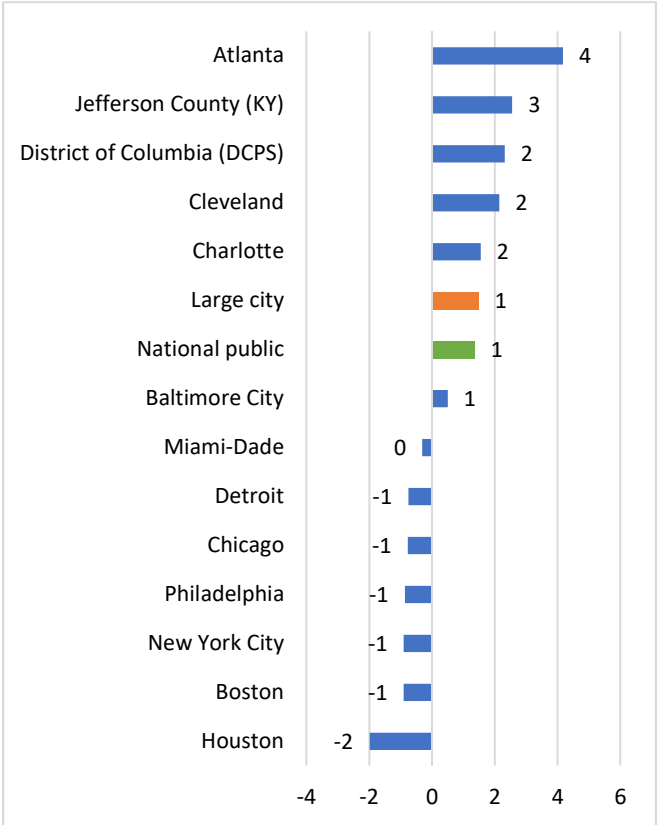


Figure 2.60. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Black Male Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage Below Basic for Black Male Students, 2009-2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.61. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Black Male Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

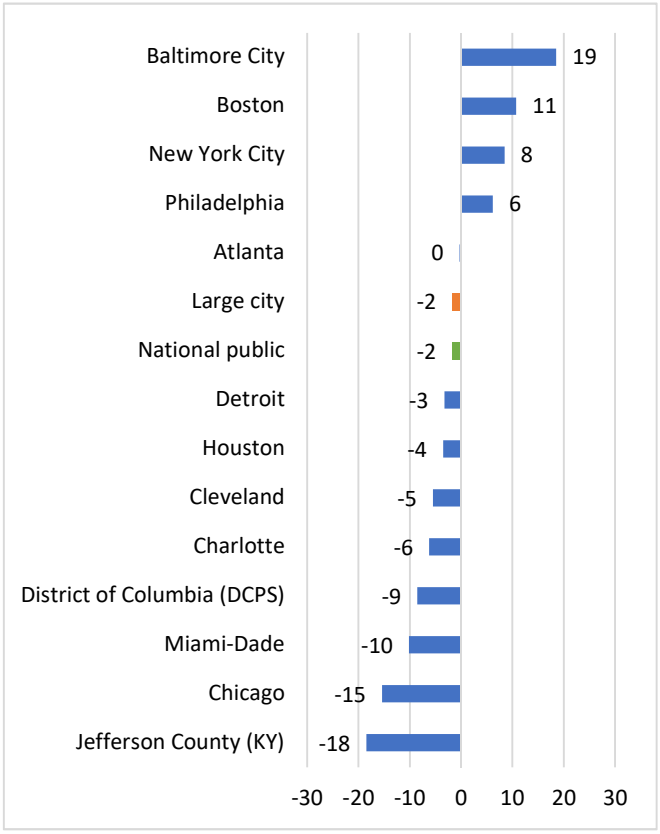


Figure 2.62. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Black Male Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

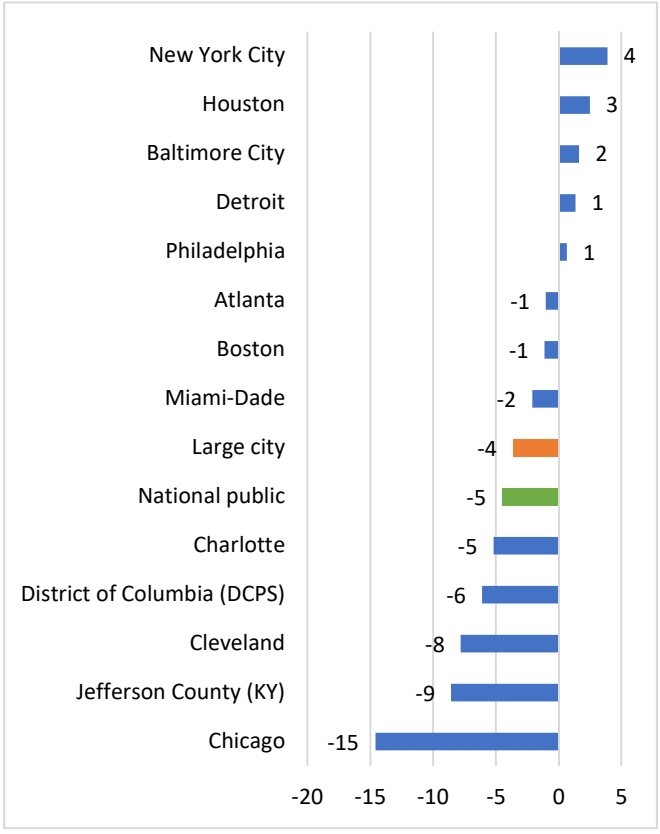


Figure 2.63 Percentage Change in Grade 8 Black Male Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

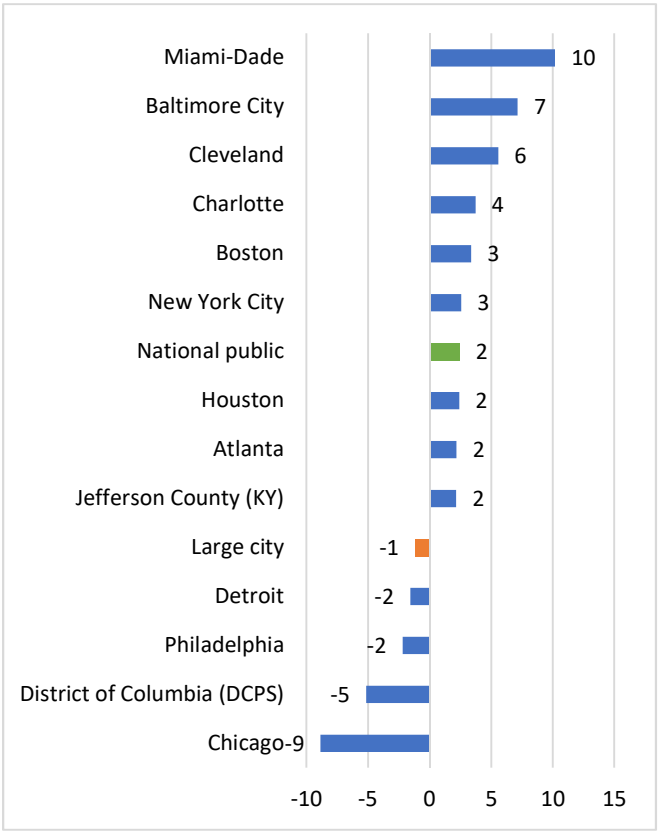
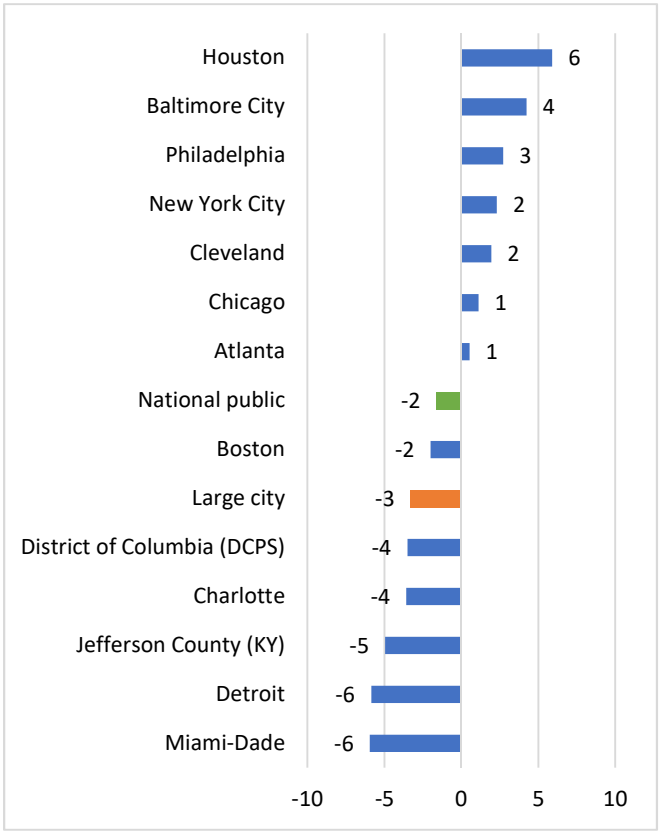


Figure 2.64. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Black Male Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage At or Above Proficient for Hispanic Male Students, 2009-2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.65. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Hispanic Male Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

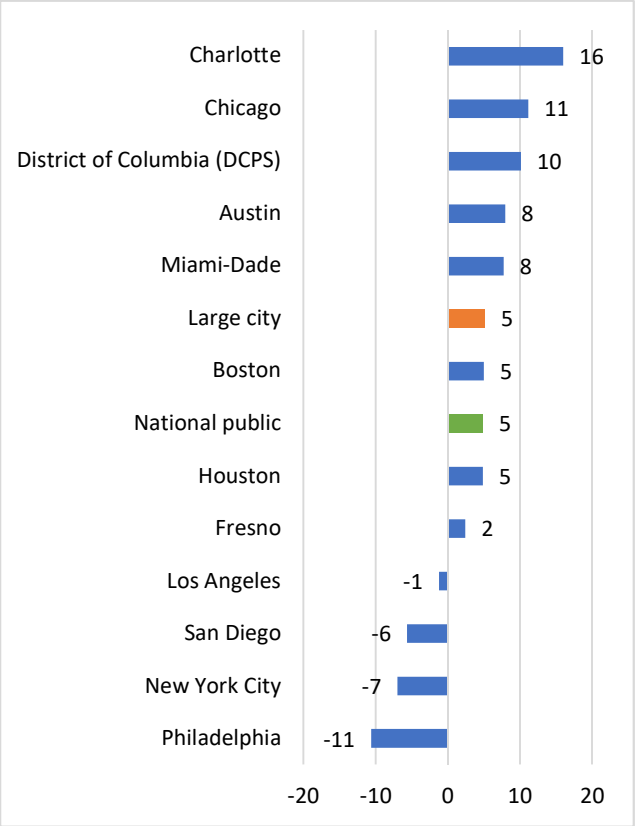


Figure 2.66. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Hispanic Male Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

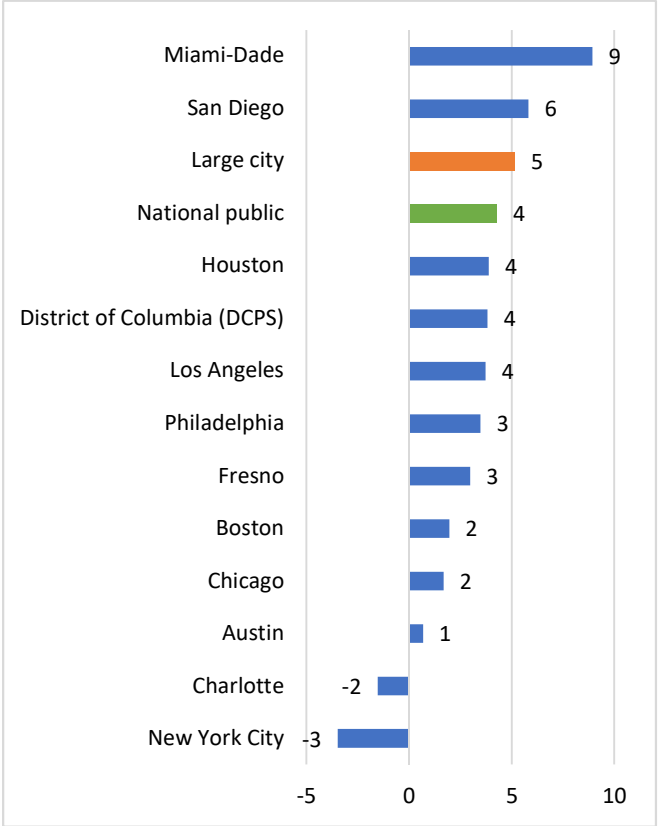


Figure 2.67. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Hispanic Male Students At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

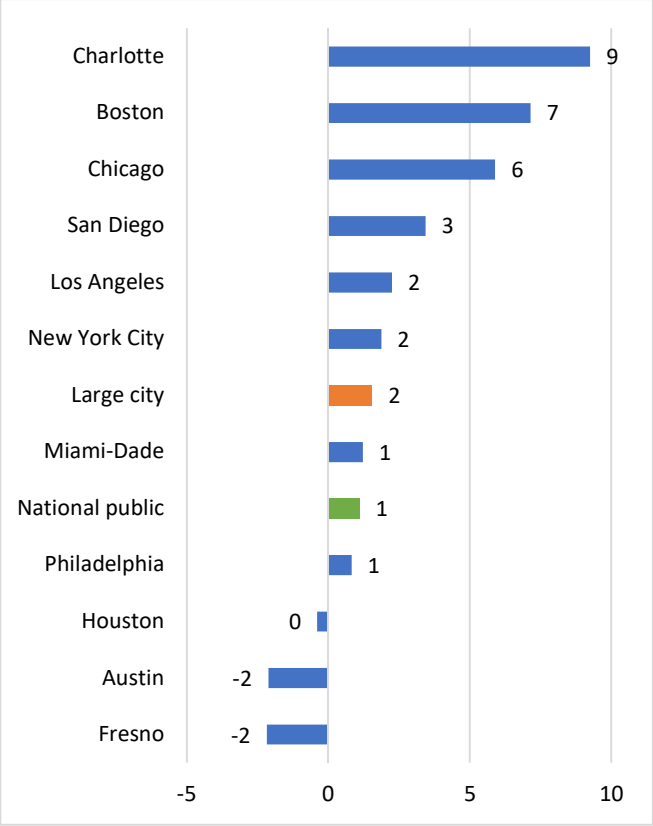
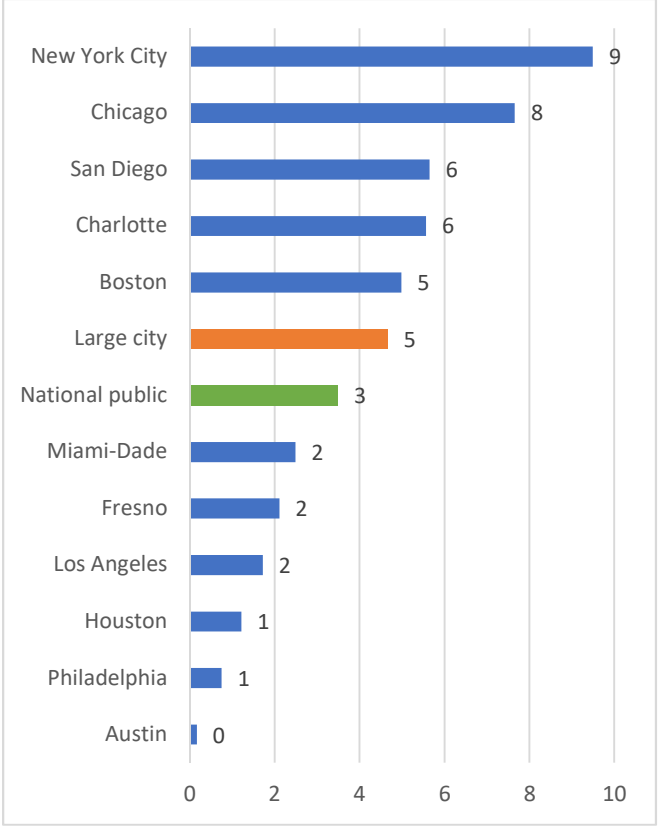


Figure 2.68. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Hispanic Male Students At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage Below Basic for Hispanic Male Students, 2009-2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.69. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Hispanic Male Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

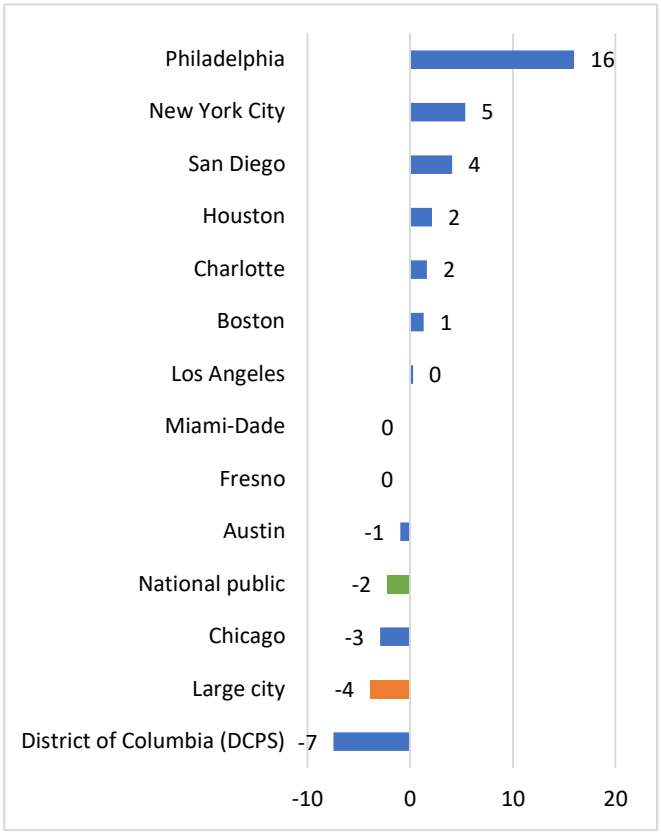


Figure 2.70. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Hispanic Male Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

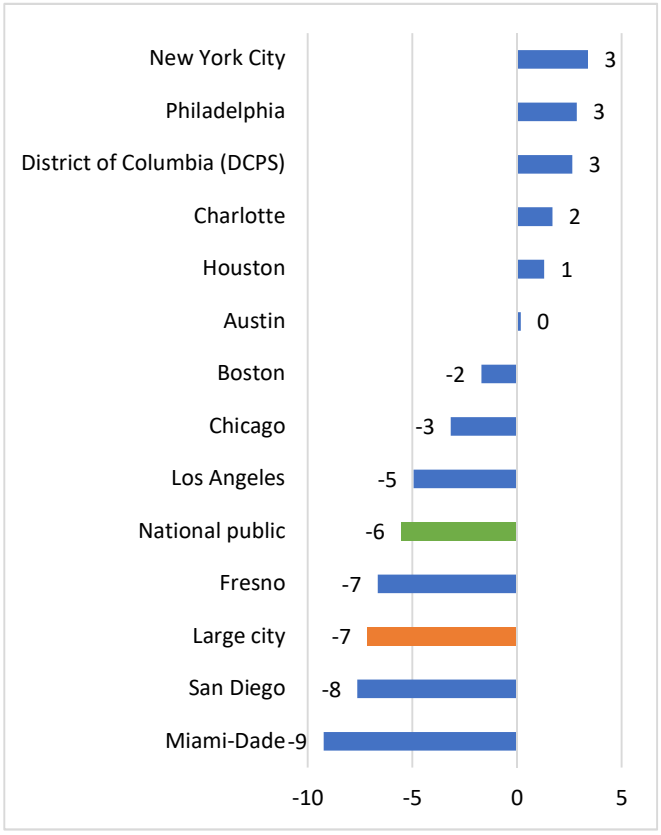


Figure 2.71. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Hispanic Male Students Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

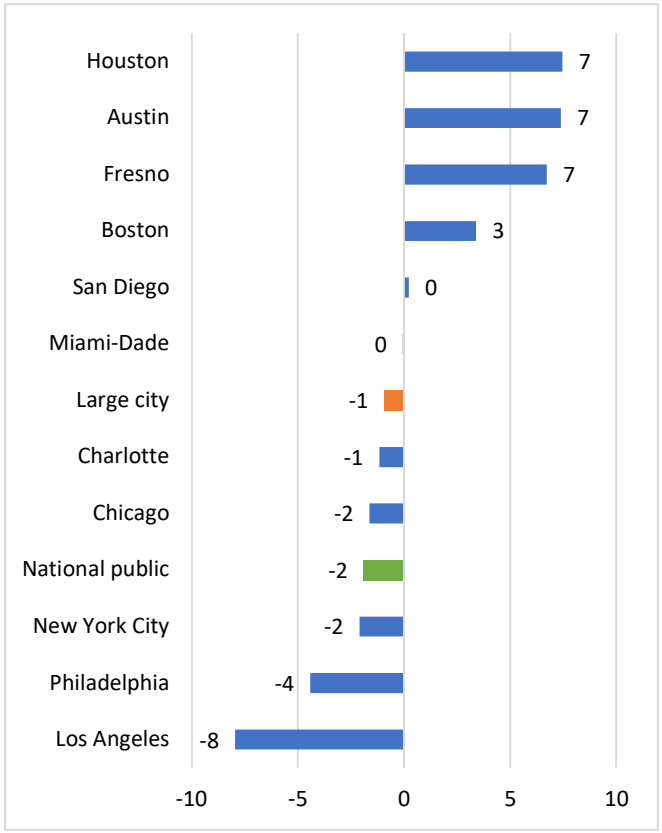
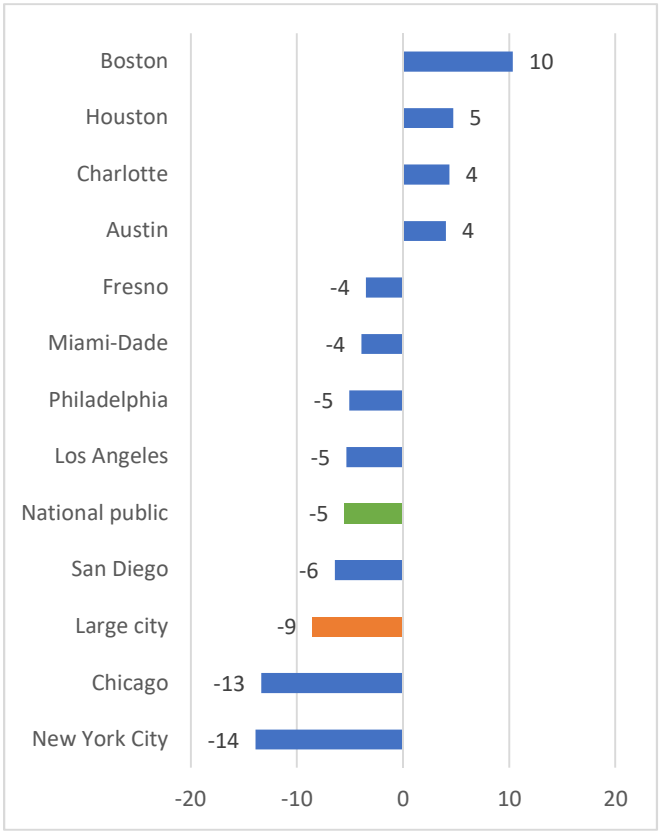


Figure 2.72. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Hispanic Male Students Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage At or Above Proficient for Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch, 2009-2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.73. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

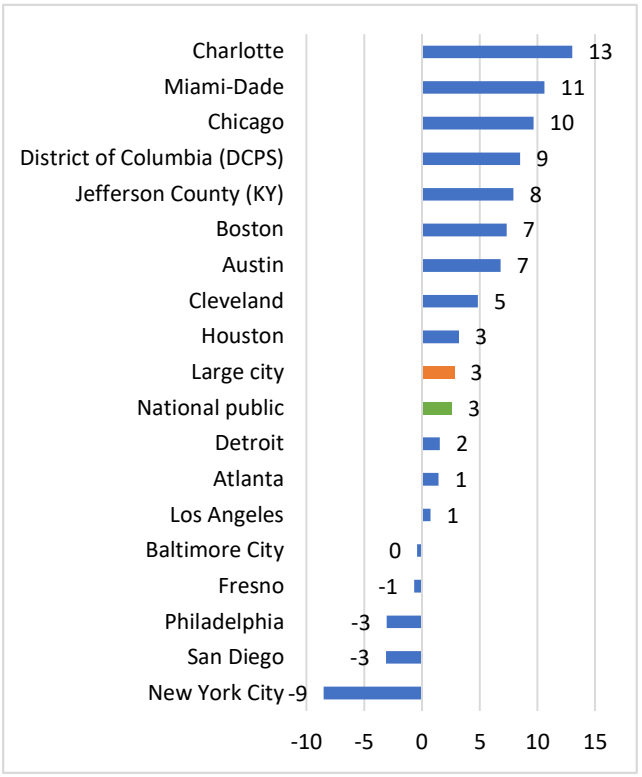


Figure 2.74. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

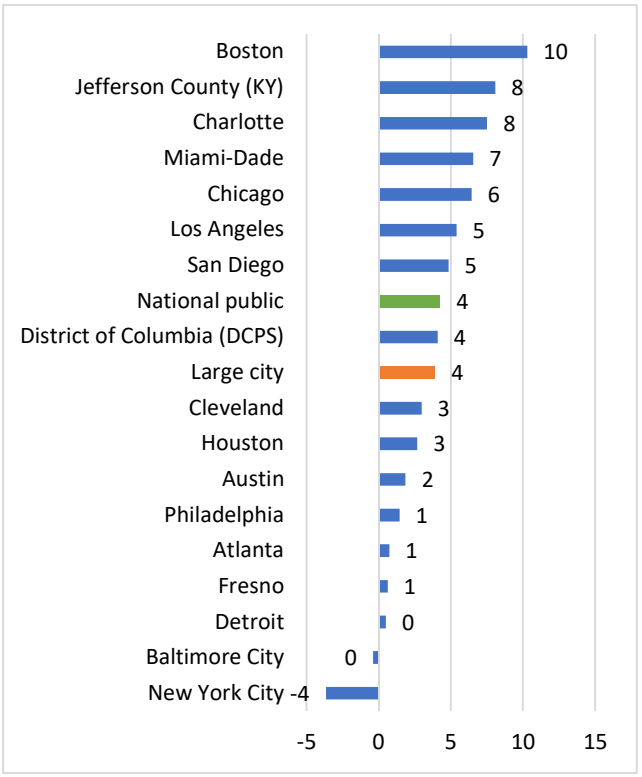


Figure 2.75. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

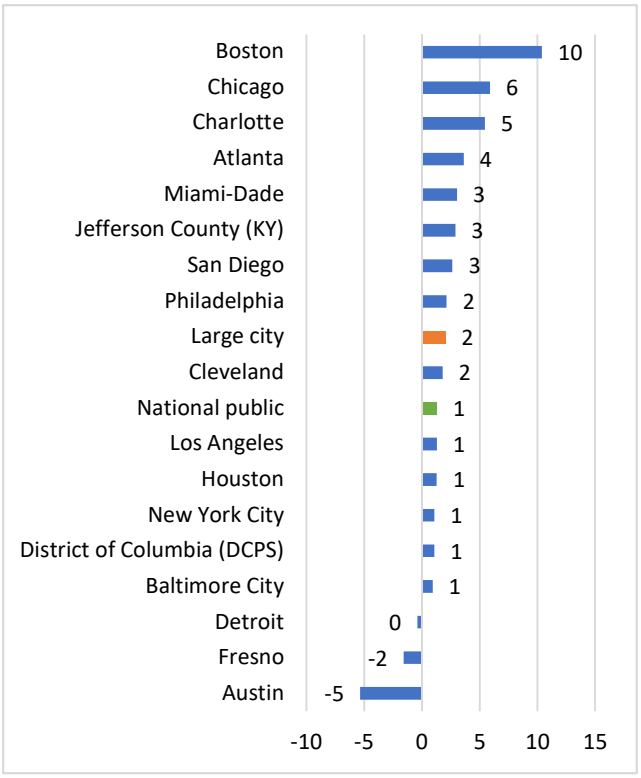
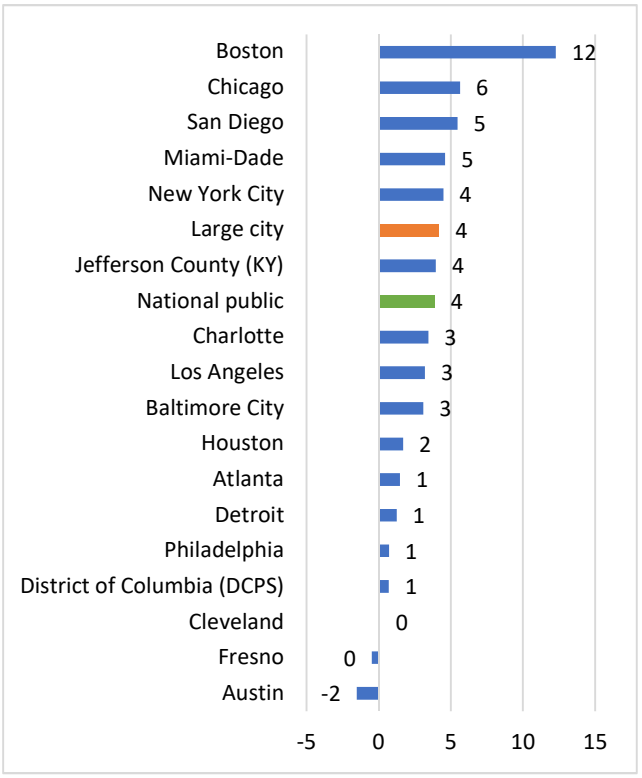


Figure 2.76. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage Below Basic for Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch, 2009-2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.77. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

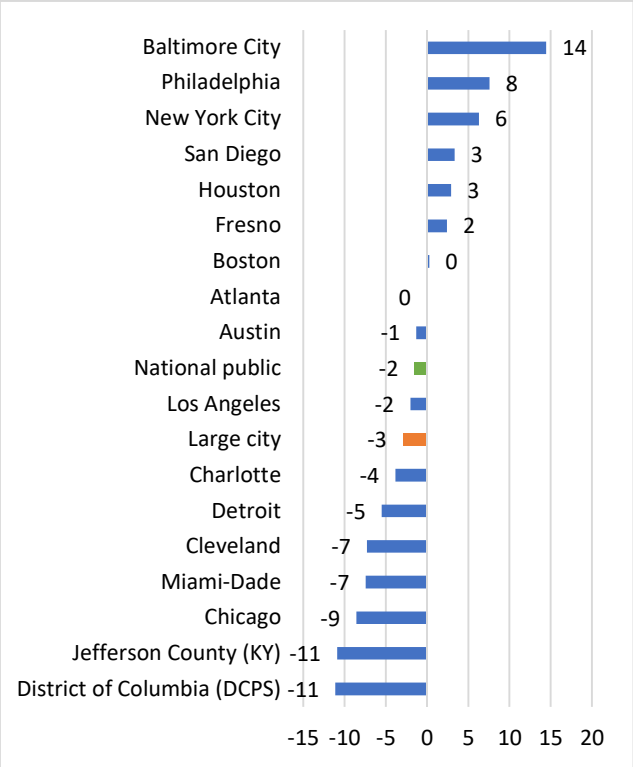


Figure 2.78. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

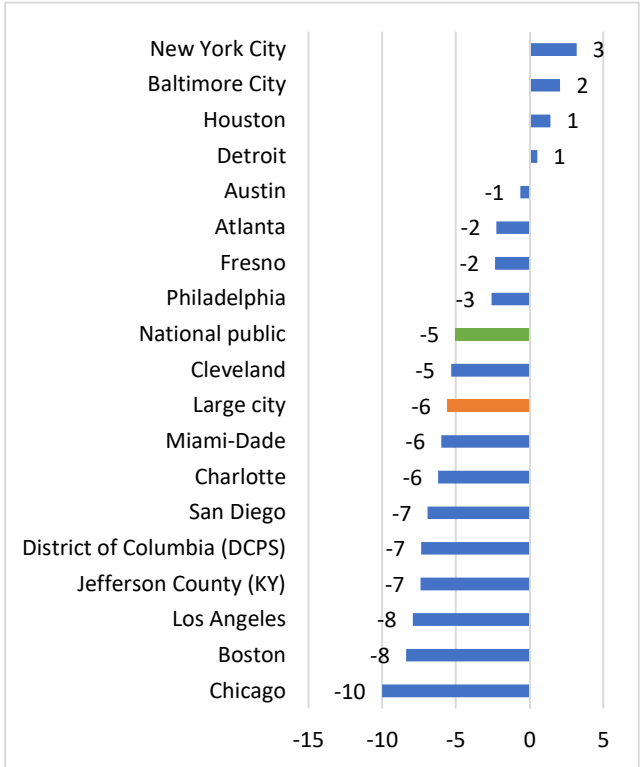


Figure 2.79. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

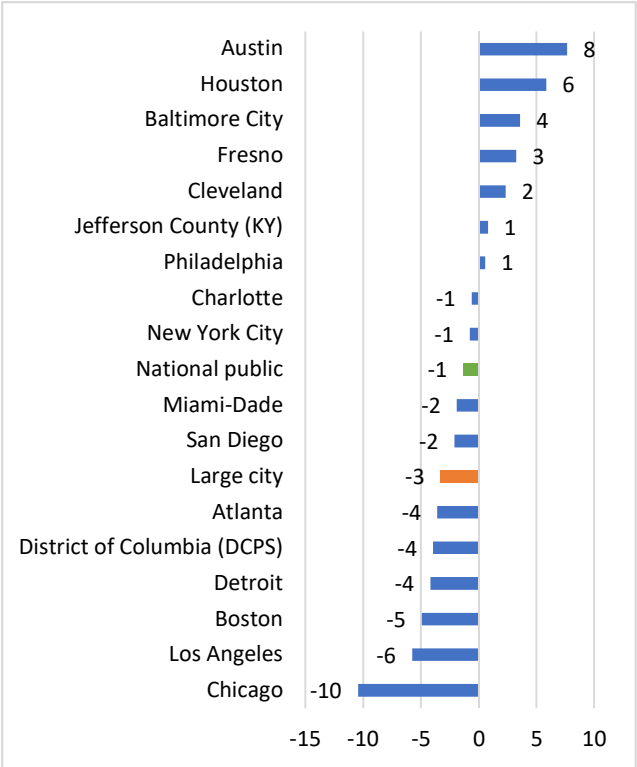
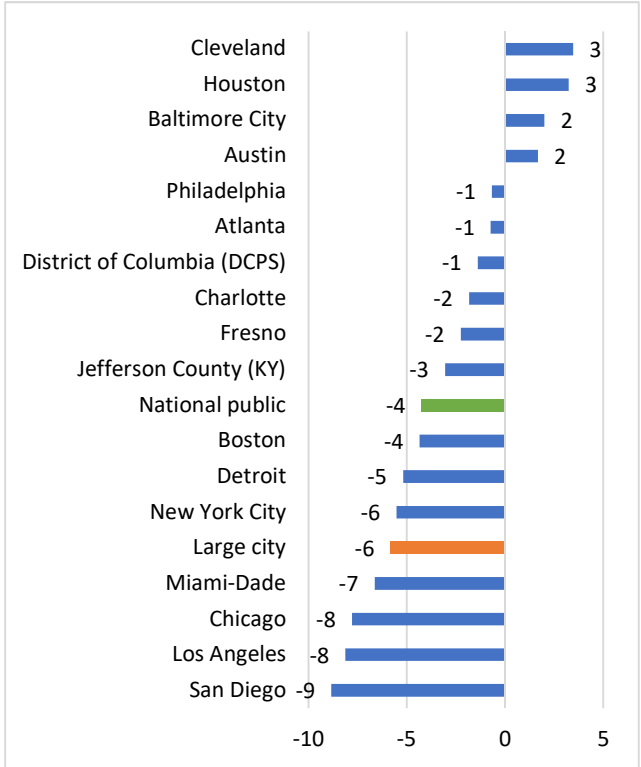


Figure 2.80 Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage At or Above Proficient for Students with Disabilities, 2009-2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.81. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

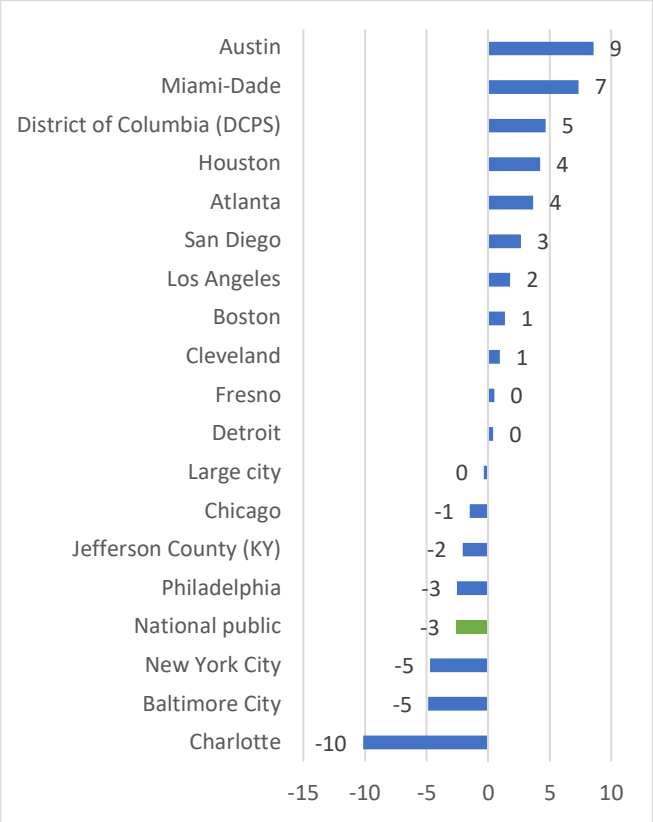


Figure 2.82. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

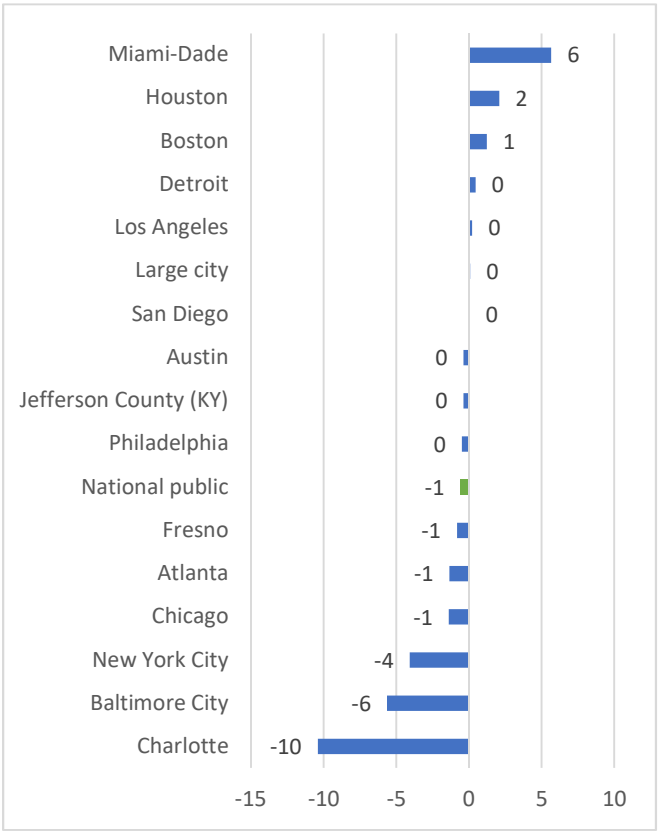


Figure 2.83. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

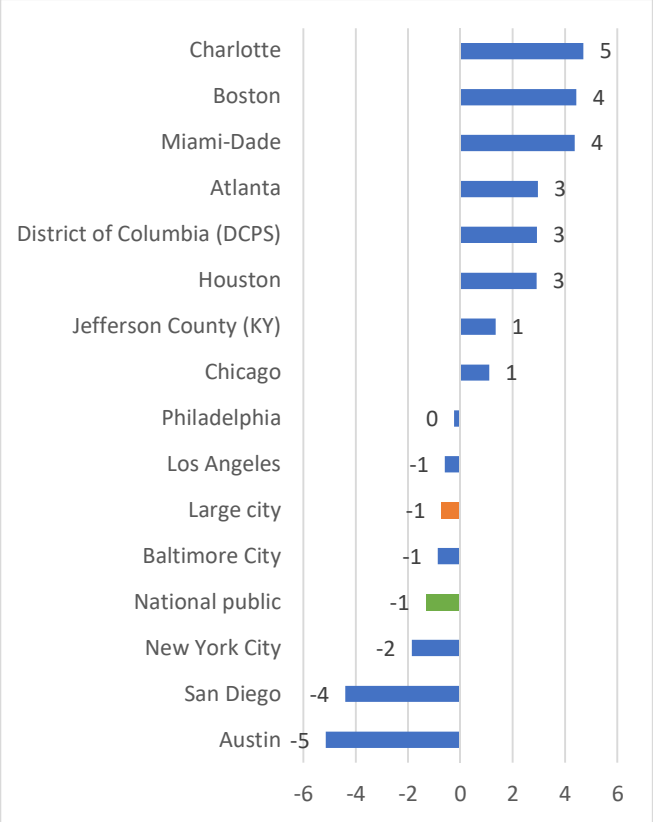
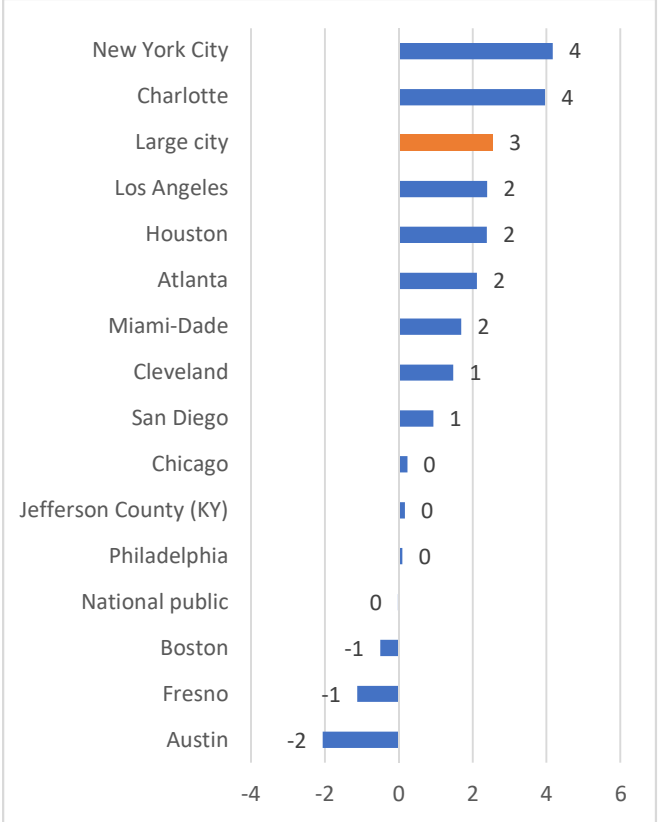


Figure 2.84. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students with Disabilities At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage Below Basic for Students with Disabilities, 2009-2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.85. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

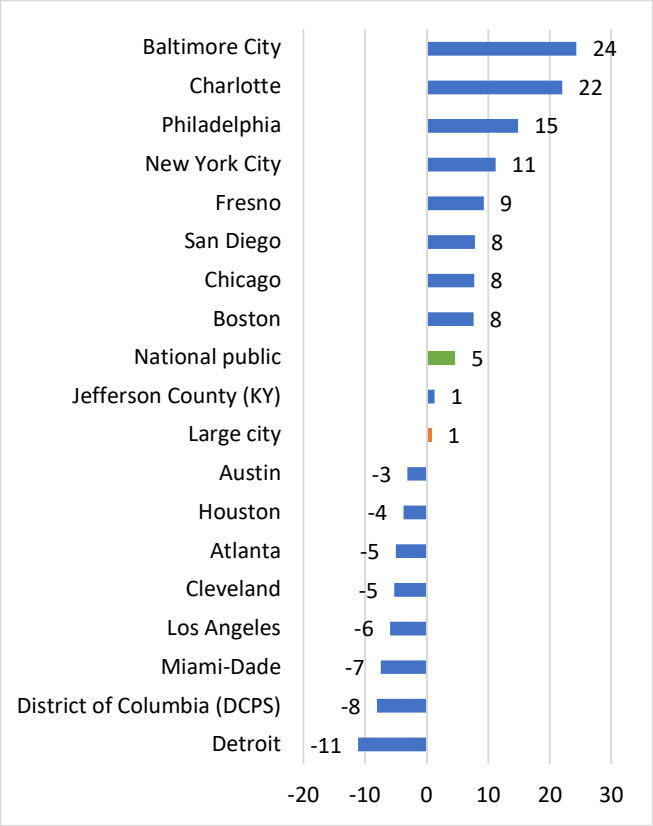


Figure 2.86. Percentage Change in Grade 4 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

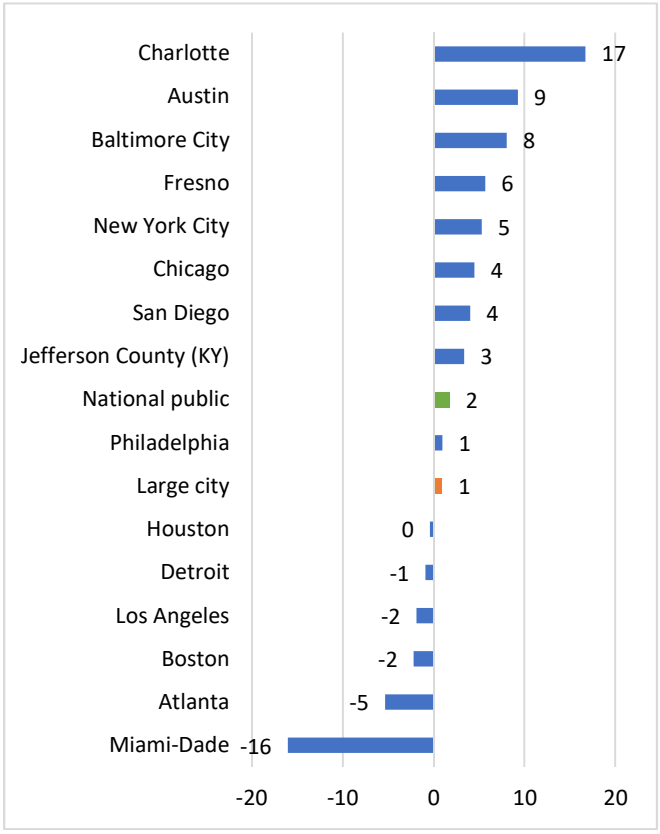


Figure 2.87. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

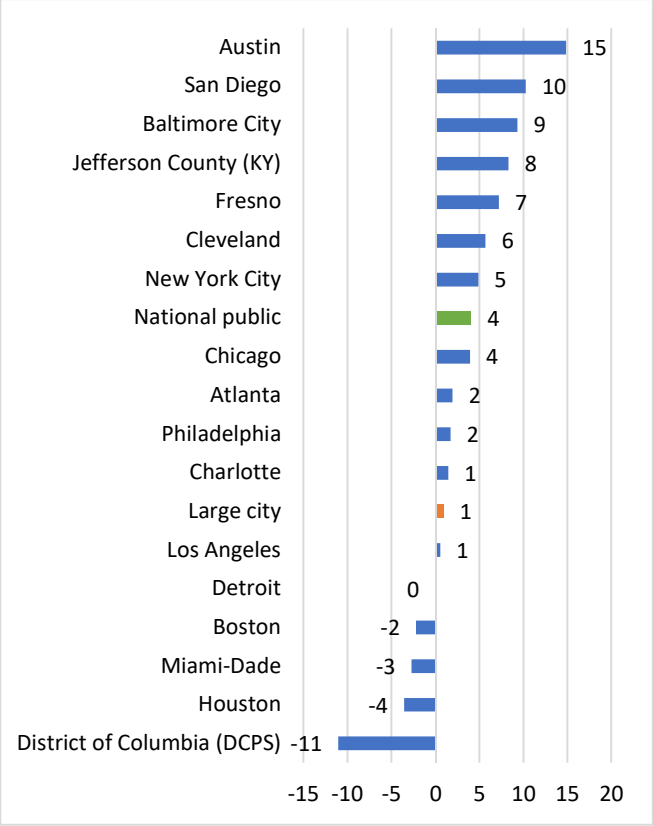
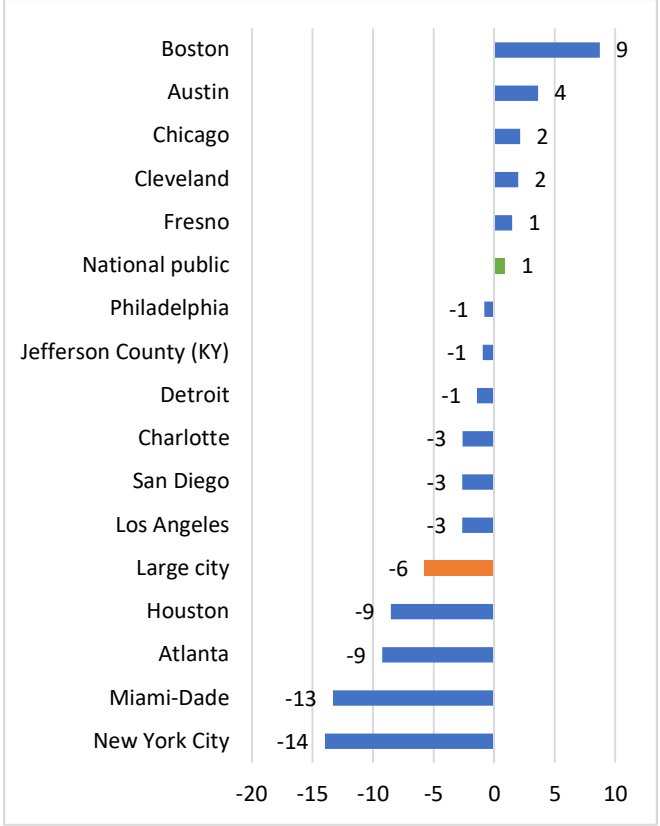


Figure 2.88. Percentage Change in Grade 8 Students with Disabilities Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP - Change in Percentage At or Above Proficient for English Language Learners, 2009-2015

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

Figure 2.89. Percentage Change in Grade 4 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

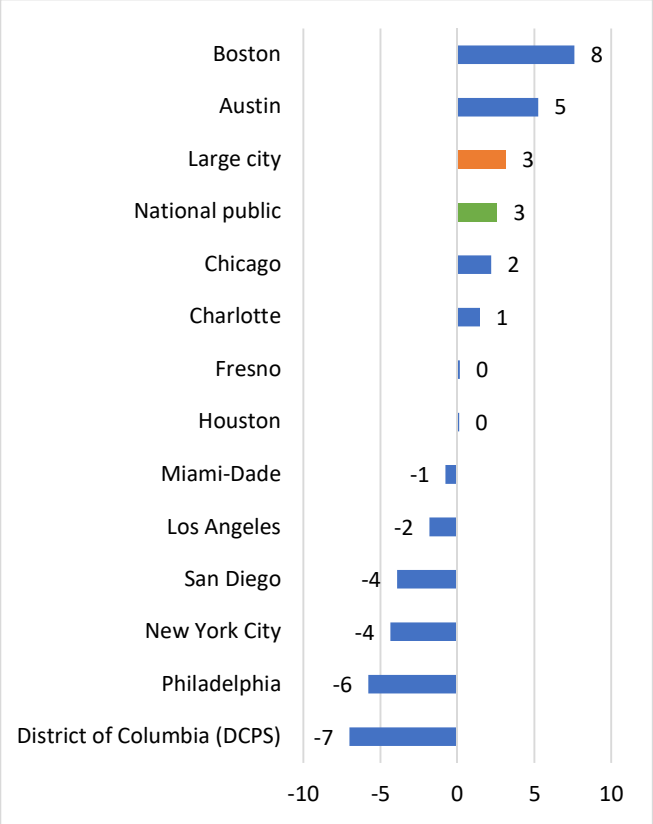


Figure 2.90. Percentage Change in Grade 4 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

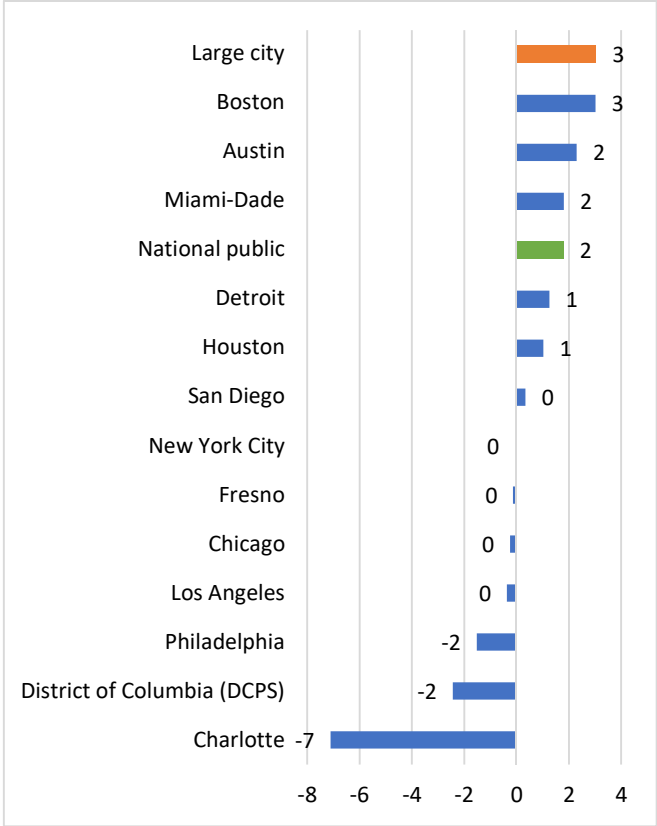


Figure 2.91. Percentage Change in Grade 8 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

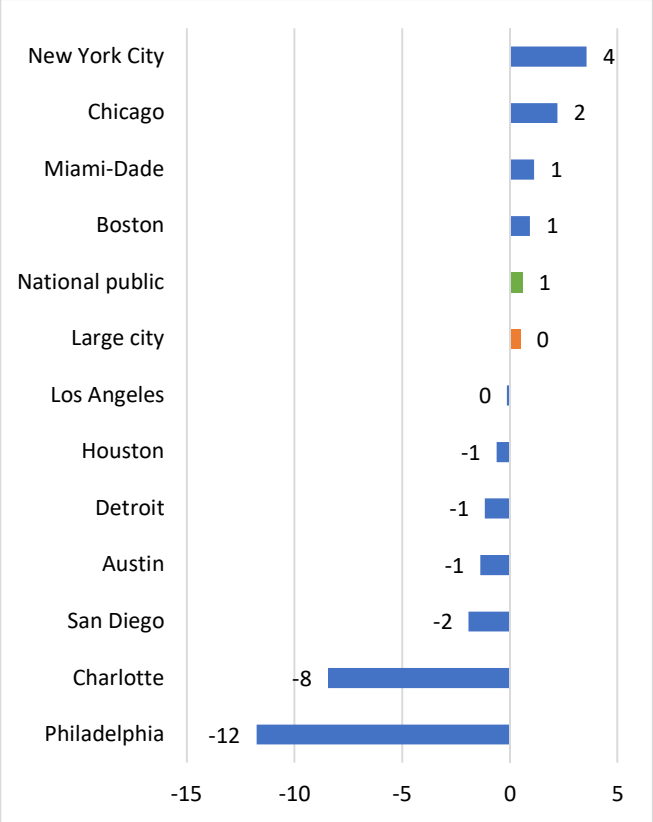
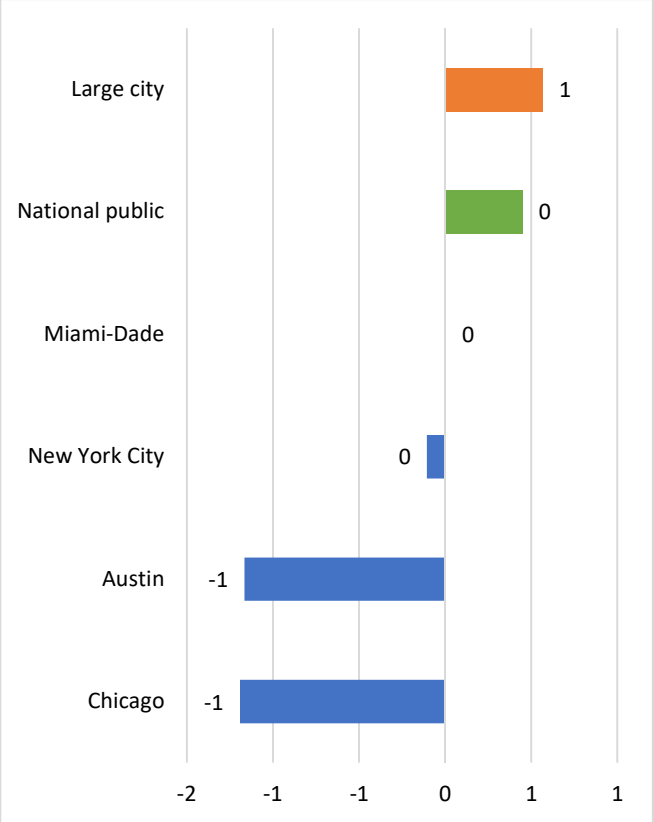


Figure 2.92. Percentage Change in Grade 8 English Learners At or Above Proficient in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



NAEP – Change in Percentage Below Basic for English Language Learners, 2009-2015

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 2.93. Percentage Change in Grade 4 English Learners Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

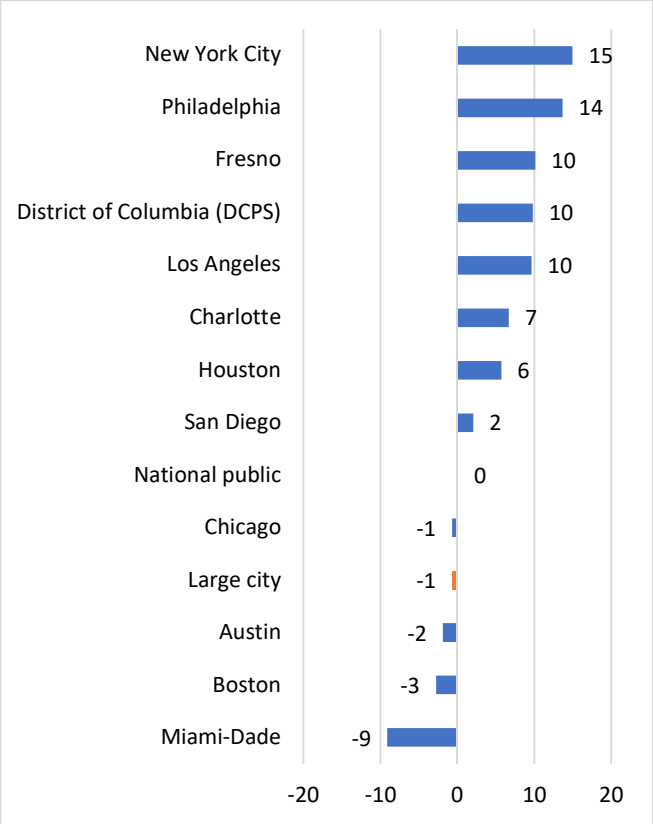


Figure 2.94. Percentage Change in Grade 4 English Learners Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015

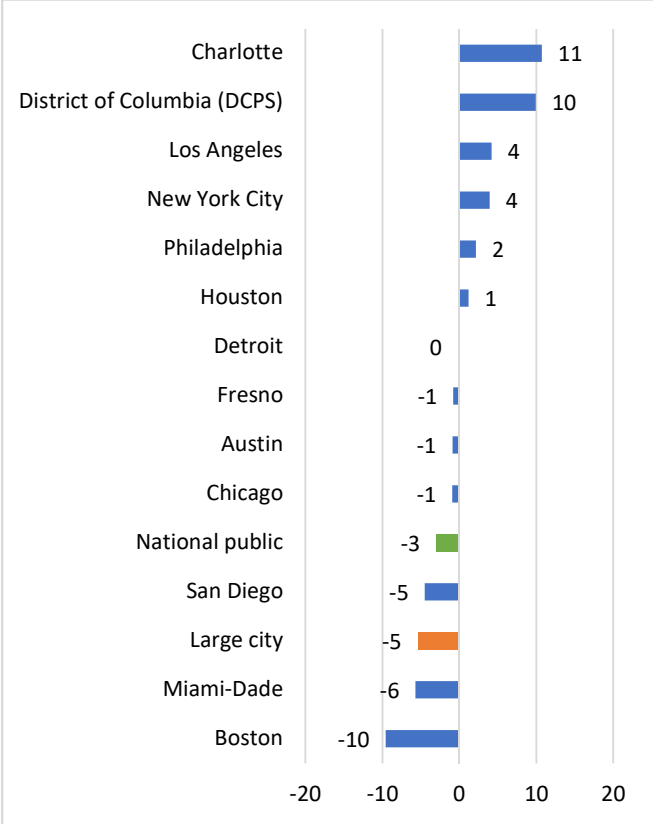


Figure 2.95. Percentage Change in Grade 8 English Learners Below Basic in Math on NAEP, 2009-2015

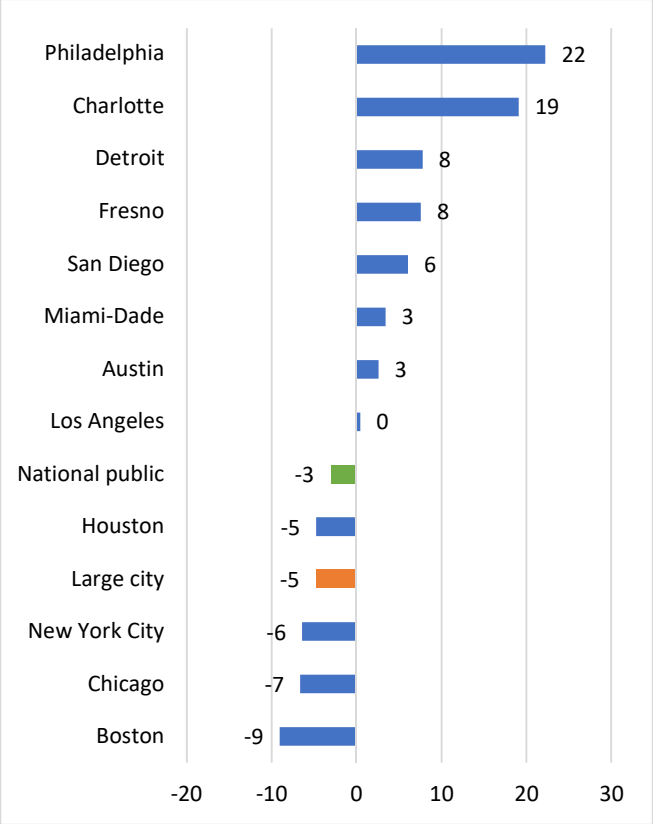
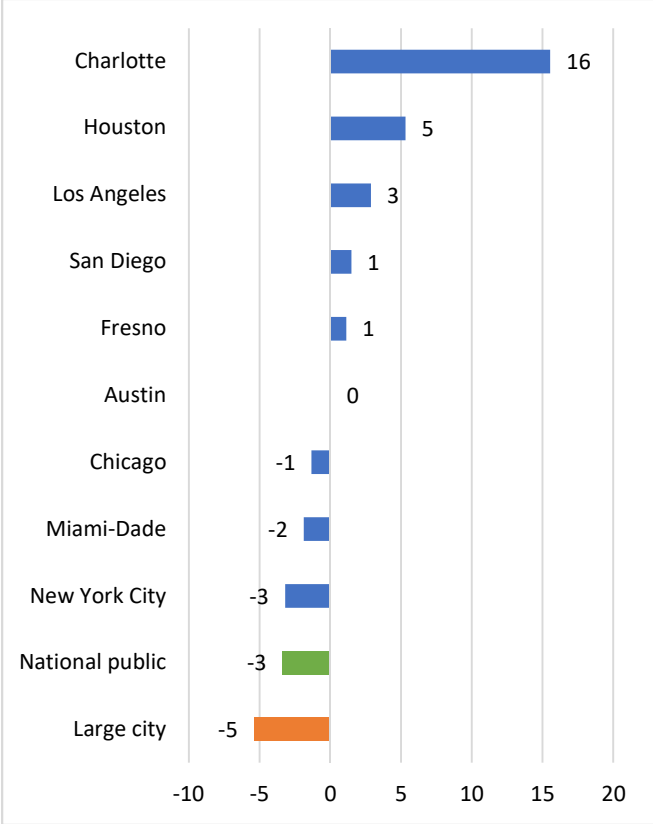


Figure 2.96. Percentage Change in Grade 8 English Learners Below Basic in Reading on NAEP, 2009-2015



Secondary Achievement Indicators

Secondary achievement indicators selected for the full-scale pilot included:

- Ninth-Grade Course Failures and GPAs, by Subgroup
- Algebra I/Integrated Math I (or equivalent) by Grade Nine
- Advanced Placement Course Enrollment
- AP Exam Scores
- Four-Year Graduation Rates

Figures 3.1 to 3.18 show the percentage of ninth grade students by district who have failed one or more core (mathematics, science, English language arts, or social studies) courses during the ninth grade year. The indicator is based on research demonstrating the relationship between core course failures in the ninth grade and eventual high school graduation.

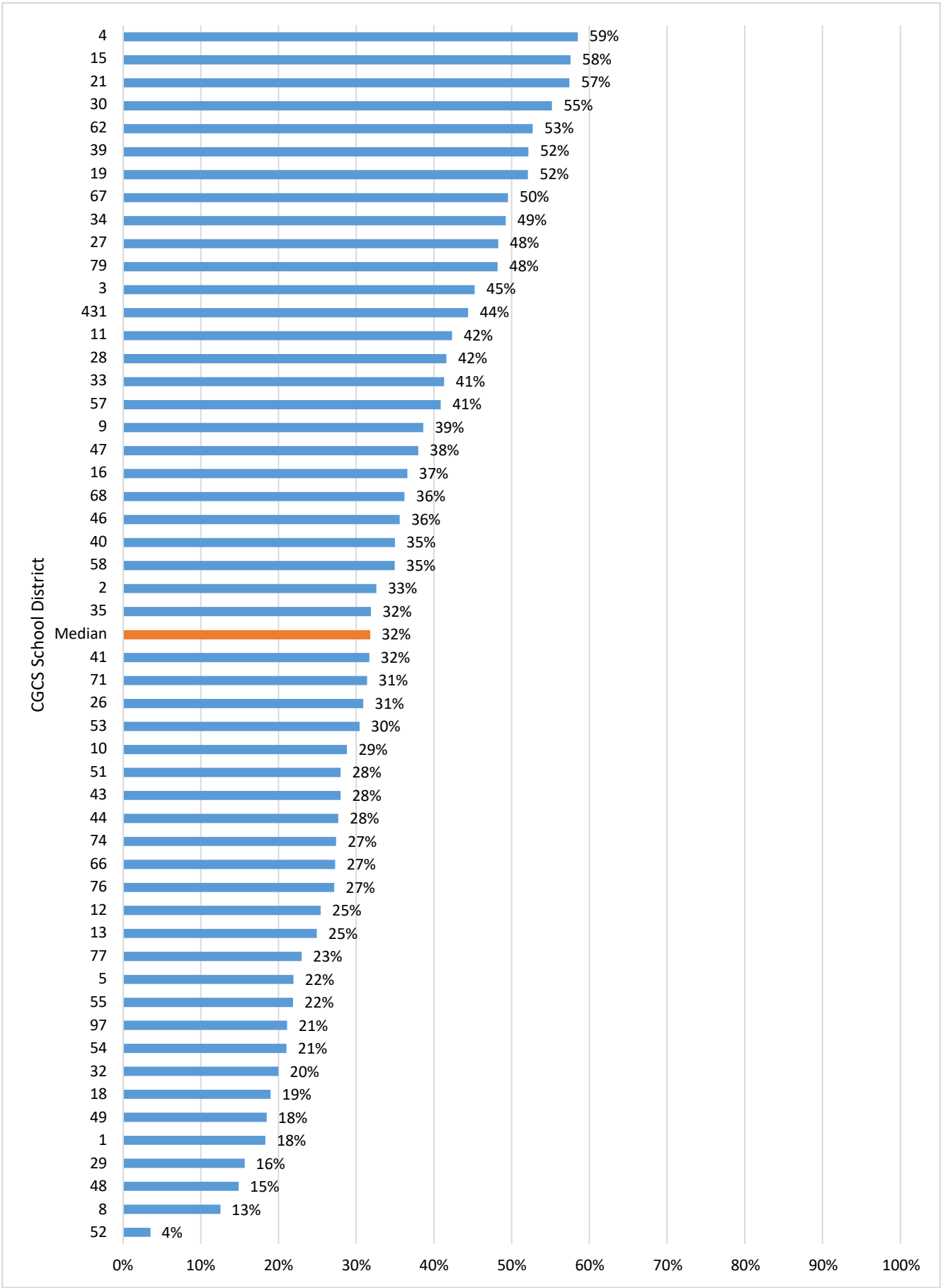
Figures 4.1 to 4.18 illustrate the percentage of ninth grade students with a B or better grade point average.

Figures 5.1 to 5.18 show the percentage of first time ninth grade students successfully completing Algebra I or equivalent by the end of grades seven, eight, or nine. The counts in each grade do not overlap or duplicate one another. Completion of this course has been shown to effectively predict graduation rates.

Figures 6.1 to 6.36 compare district performance on advanced placement (AP) indicators including the percent of secondary school students who took one or more AP courses and the percent of all AP exam scores by district that were three or higher, meaning that they qualified for college credit.

Figures 7.1 to 7.18 report the four year cohort graduation rates of each district.

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2015-16

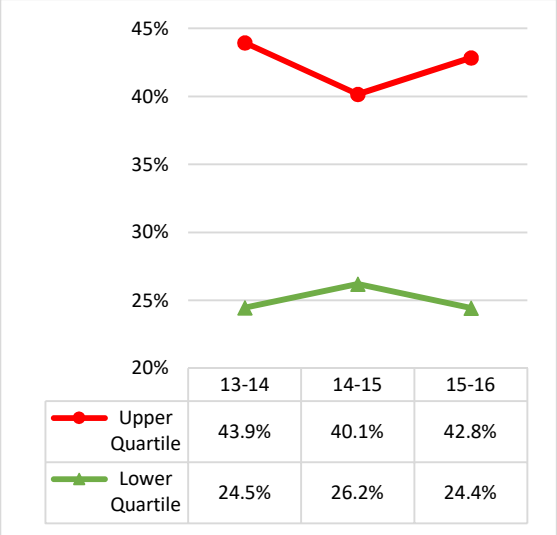


Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses

Note: Lower values and declines are desired

- Figure 3.1: Total number of ninth grade students with at least one core course failure divided by the total number of ninth grade students.
- Figure 3.2: Percentage point difference in students who failed one or more core courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 3.3: Upper and lower quartile change across years in all ninth grade core course failures.

Figure 3.3. Trends in Ninth Grade Course Failures by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	43.9%	40.1%	42.8%
Lower Quartile	24.5%	26.2%	24.4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Charlotte
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Guilford
- Miami-Dade
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Shelby County

Figure 3.2. Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

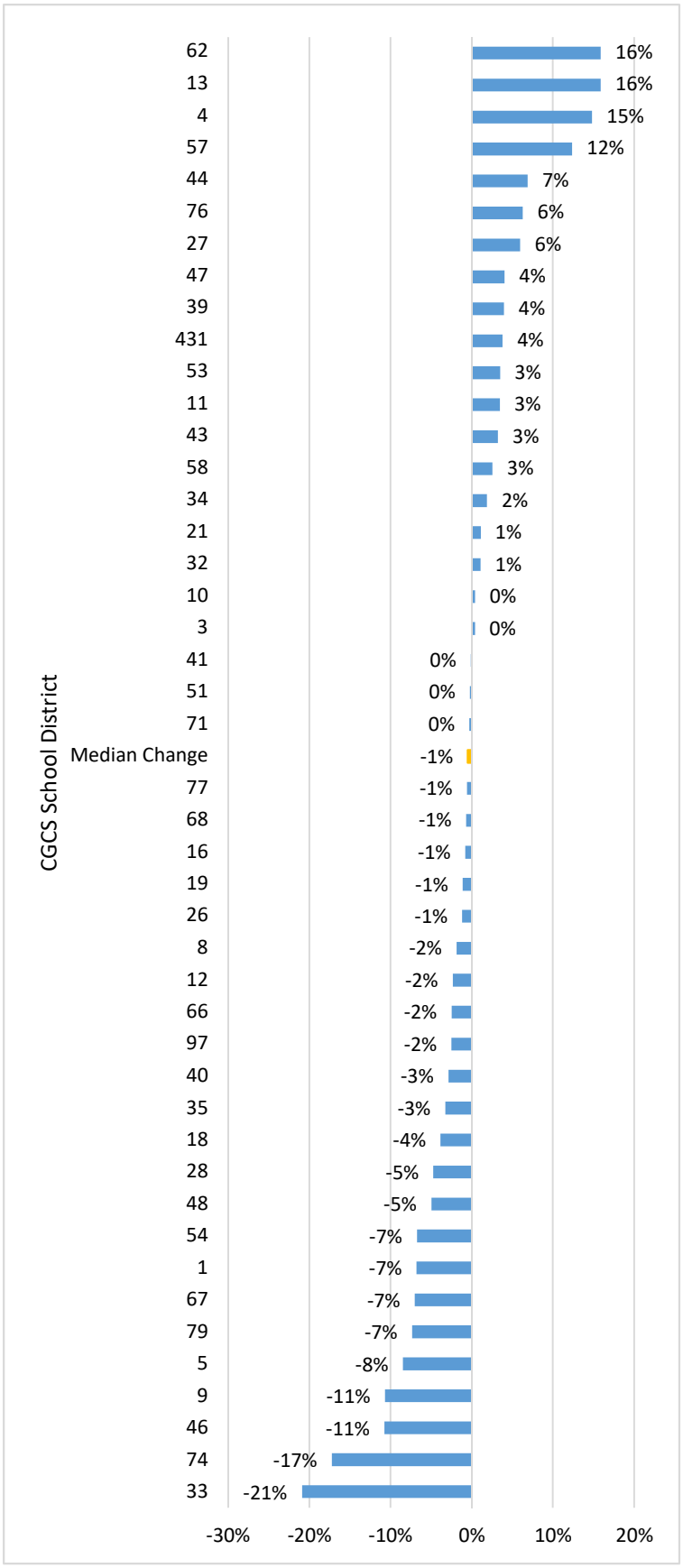
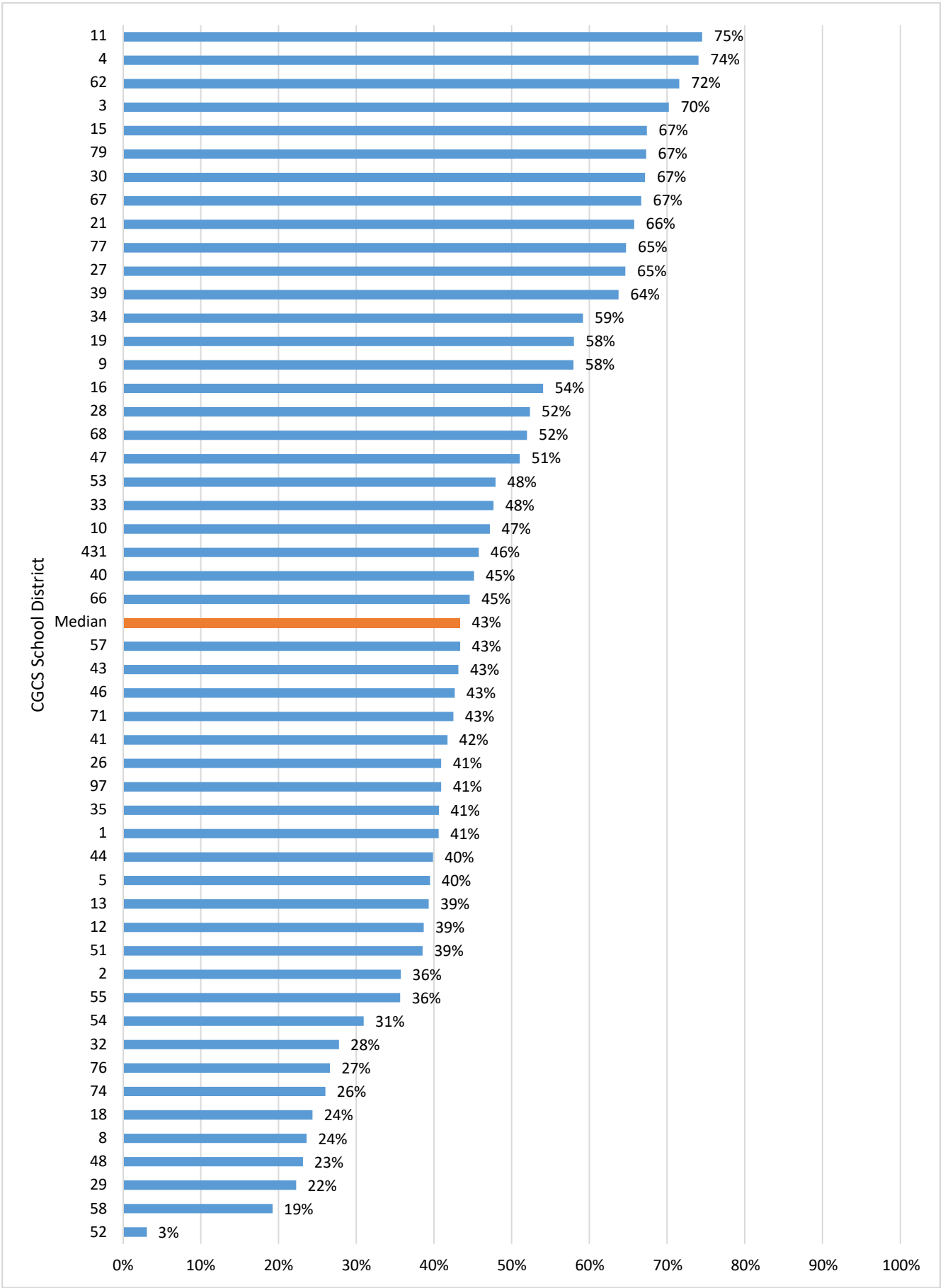


Figure 3.4. Percentage of Black Male Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2015-16

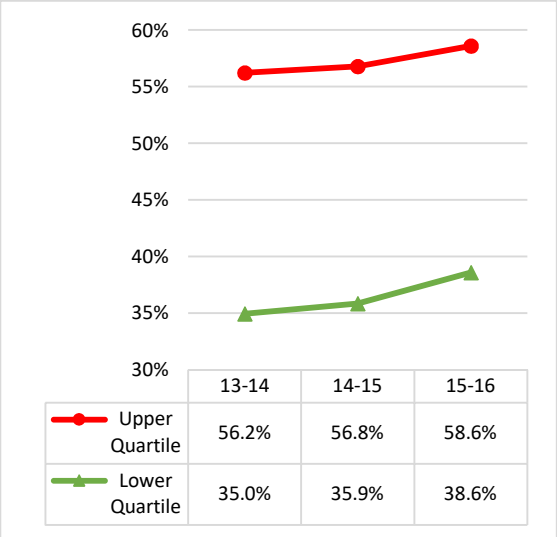


Black Male Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses

Note: Lower values and declines are desired

- Figure 3.5: Total number of Black male ninth grade students with at least one core course failure divided by the total number of Black male ninth grade students.
- Figure 3.6: Percentage point difference in Black male students who failed one or more core courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 3.7: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Black male ninth grade core course failures.

Figure 3.6. Trends in Black Male Ninth Grade Course Failures by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	56.2%	56.8%	58.6%
Lower Quartile	35.0%	35.9%	38.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Charlotte
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Des Moines
- Miami
- Oklahoma City
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Providence
- Richmond
- San Antonio
- Shelby County

Figure 3.5. Percentage Change in Black Male Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

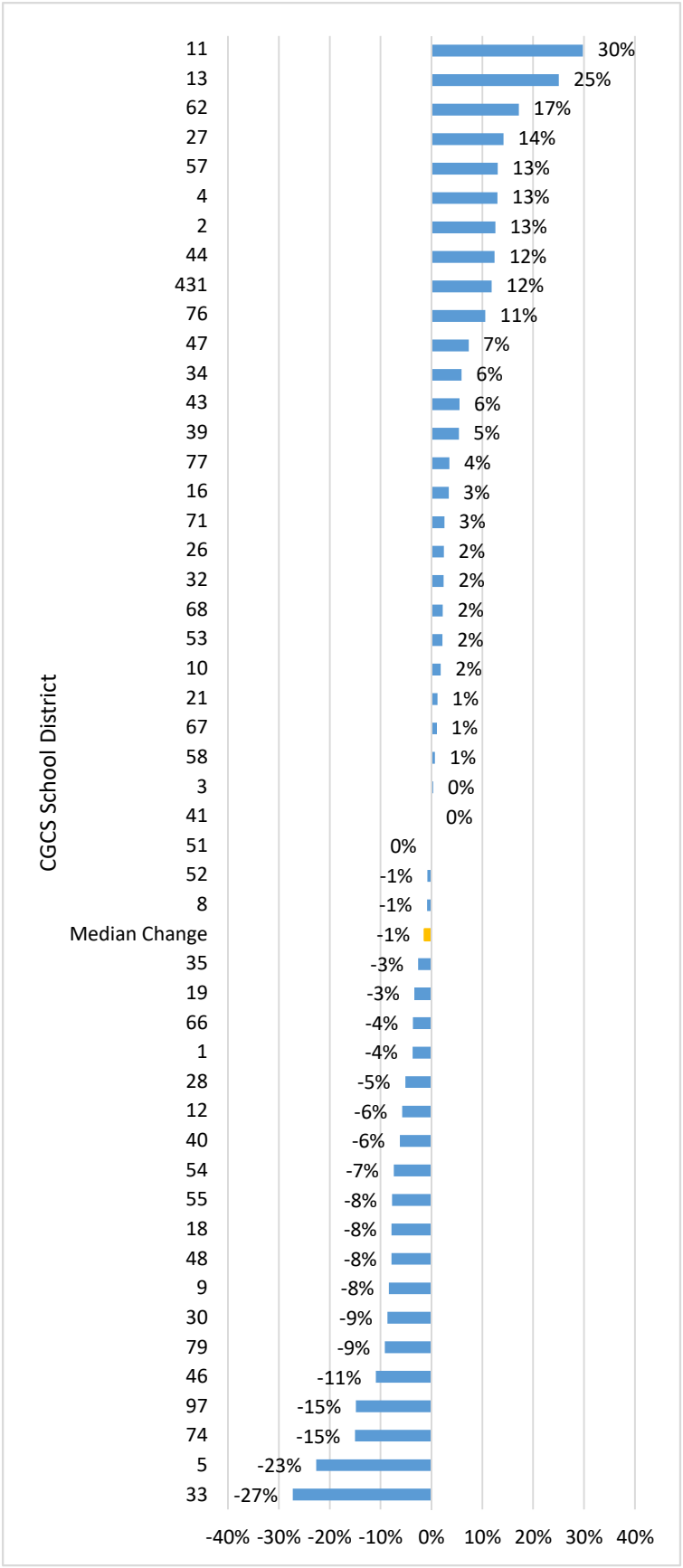
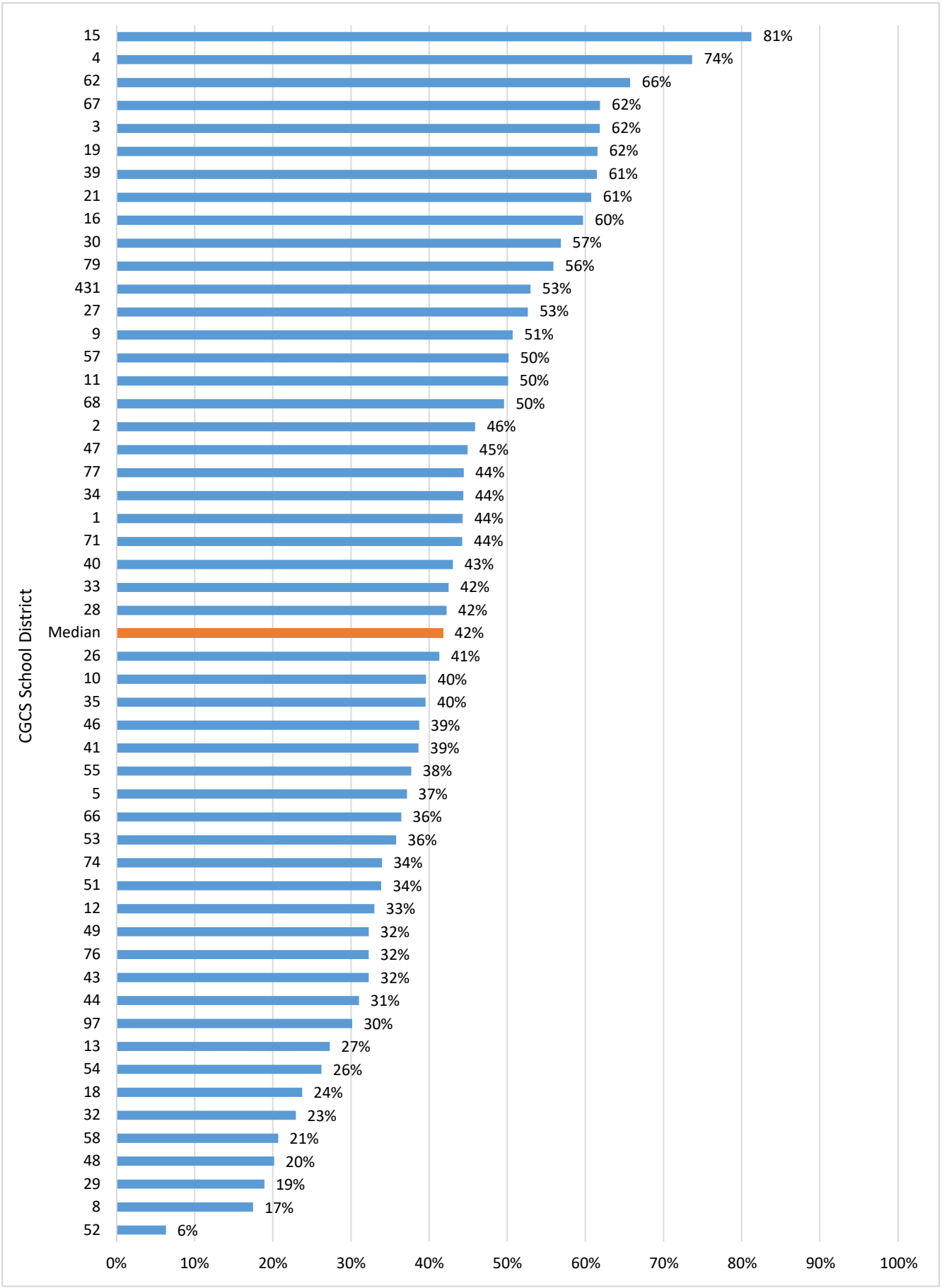


Figure 3.7: Percentage of Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2015-16

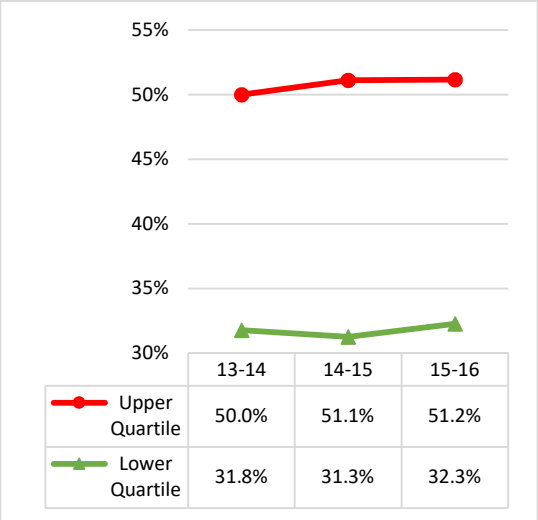


Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses

Note: Lower values and declines are desired

- Figure 3.7: Total number of Hispanic male ninth grade students with at least one core course failure divided by the total number of Hispanic male ninth grade students.
- Figure 3.8: Percentage point difference in Hispanic male students who failed one or more core courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 3.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Hispanic male ninth grade core course failures.

Figure 3.9: Trends in Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Course Failures by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	50.0%	51.1%	51.2%
Lower Quartile	31.8%	31.3%	32.3%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Broward County
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Duval
- Miami-Dade
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- Pittsburgh
- Shelby County

Figure 3.8: Percentage Change in Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

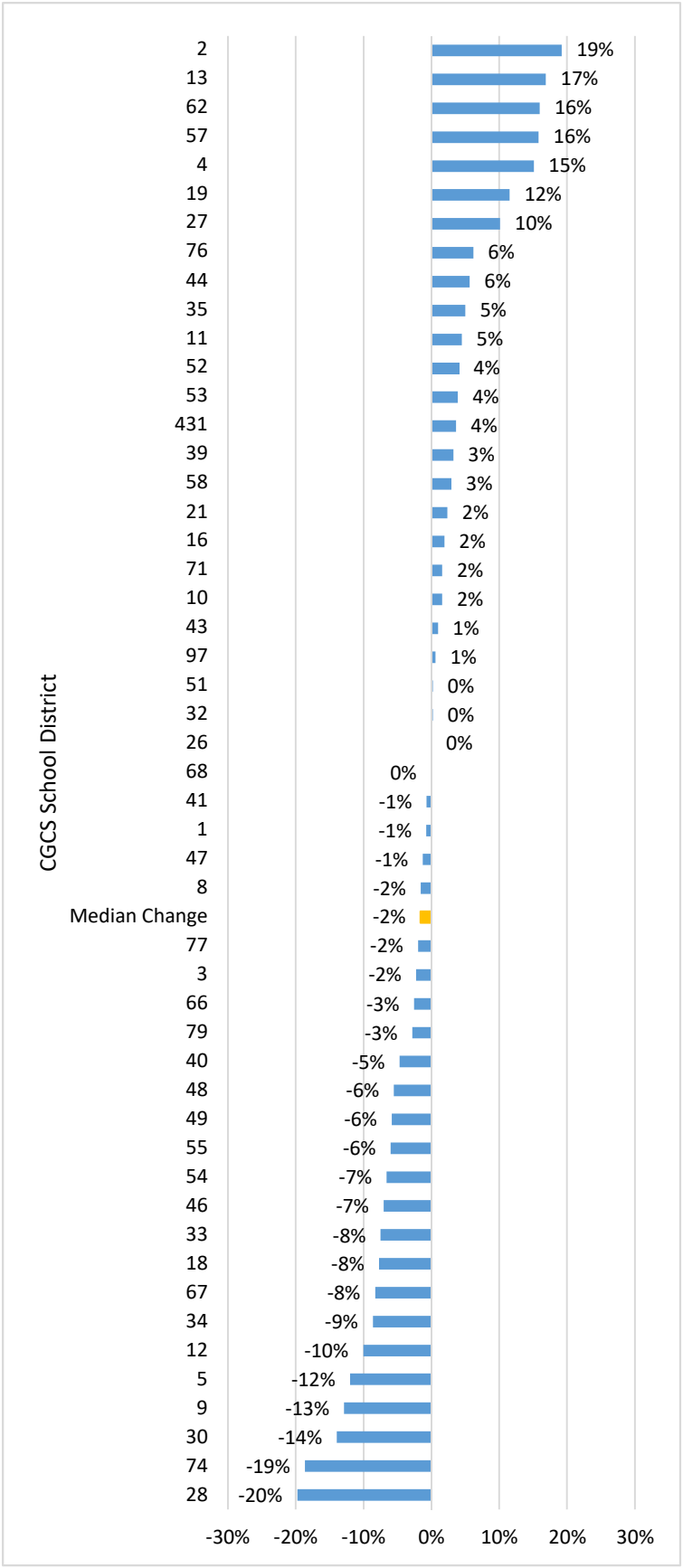
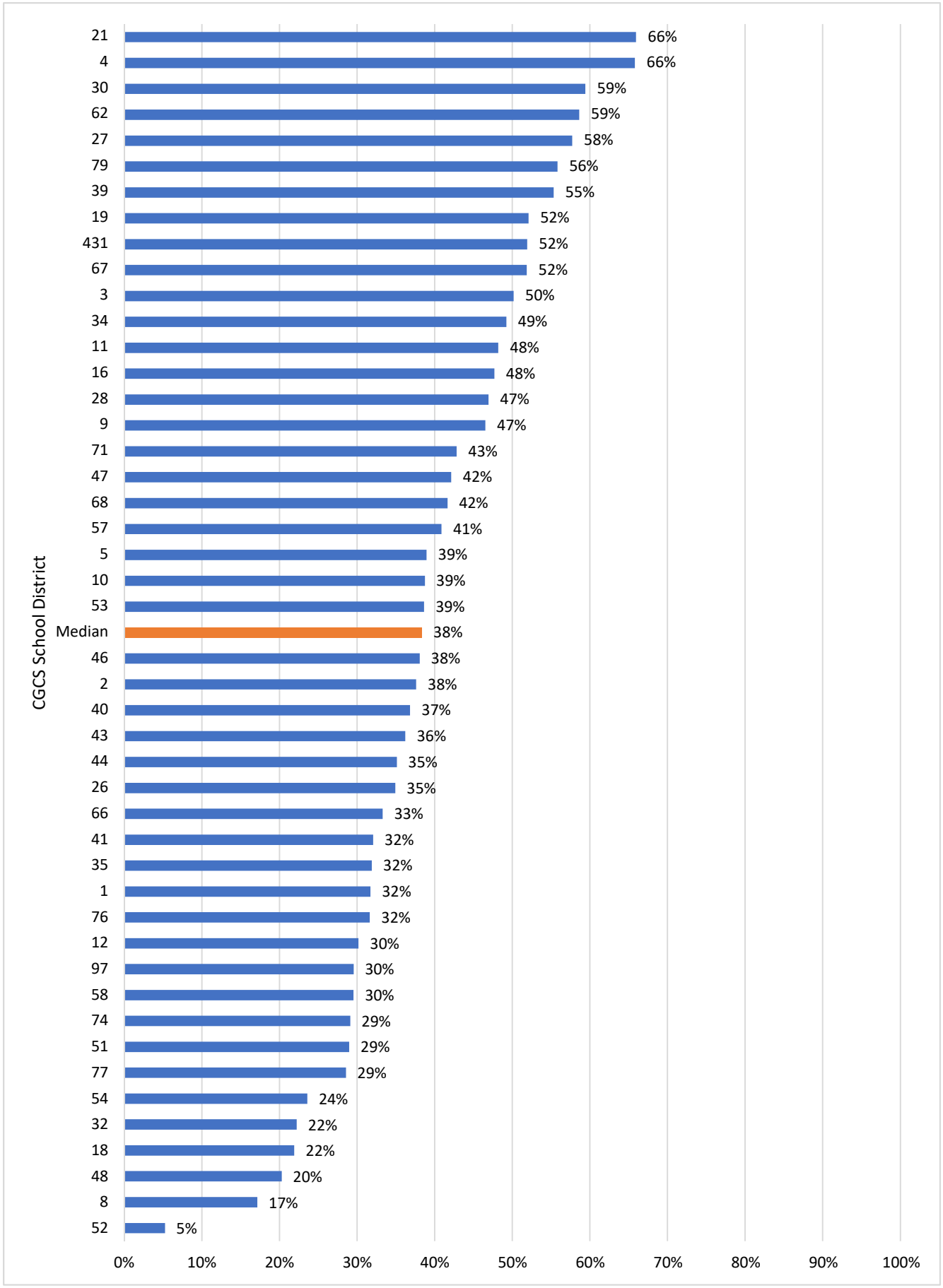


Figure 3.10: Percentage of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2015-16

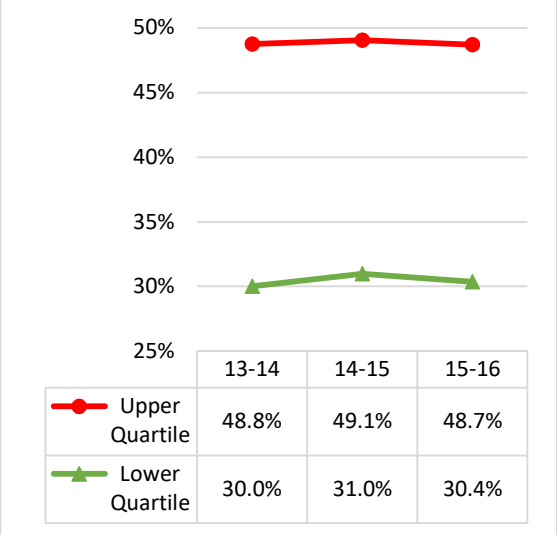


Free or Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses

Note: Lower values and declines are desired

- Figure 3.10: Total number of ninth grade FRPL students with at least one core course failure divided by the total number of ninth grade FRPL students.
- Figure 3.11: Percentage point difference in FRPL students who failed one or more core courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 3.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in FRPL ninth grade core course failures.

Figure 3.12: Trends in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Ninth Grade Course Failures by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	48.8%	49.1%	48.7%
Lower Quartile	30.0%	31.0%	30.4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Chicago
- Des Moines
- Miami-Dade
- Oklahoma City
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- Providence
- San Francisco
- Shelby County

Figure 3.11: Percentage Change in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Ninth Grade Students Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

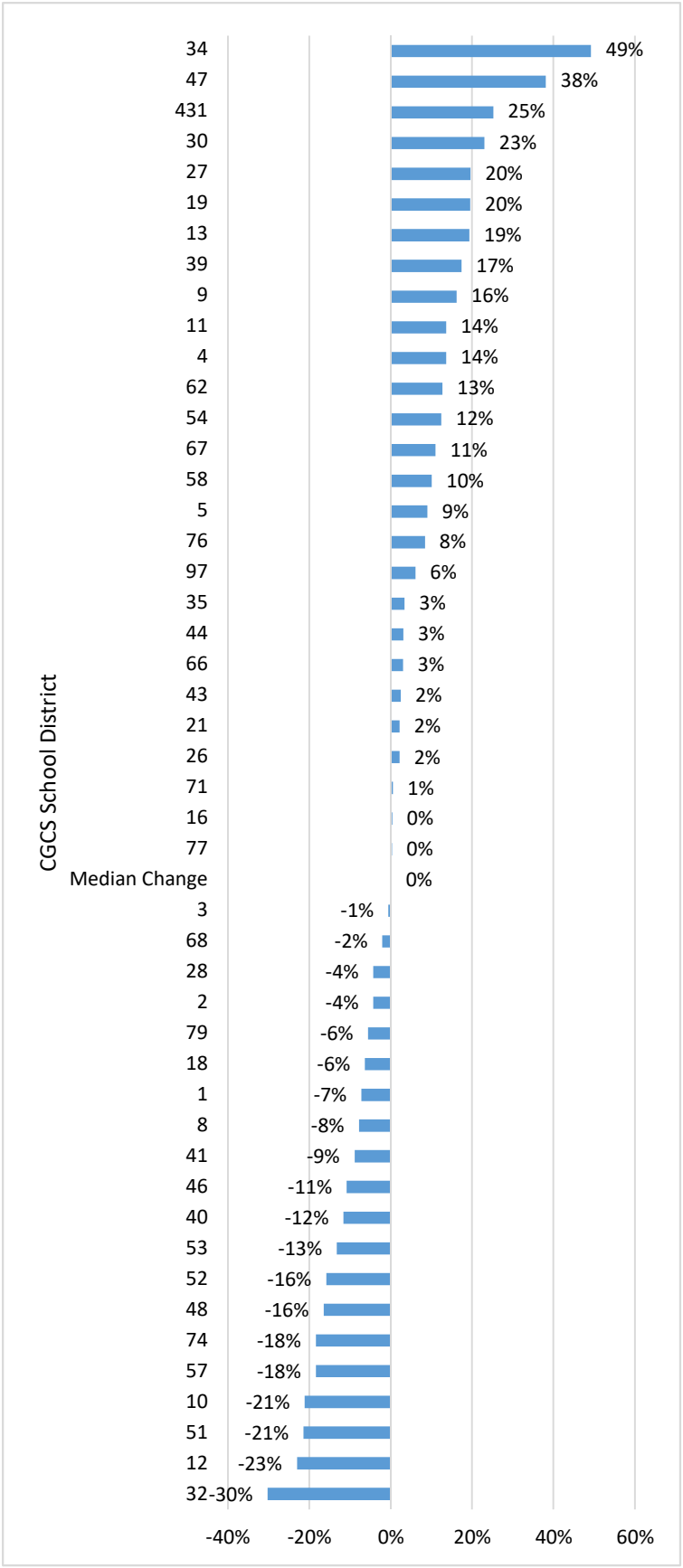
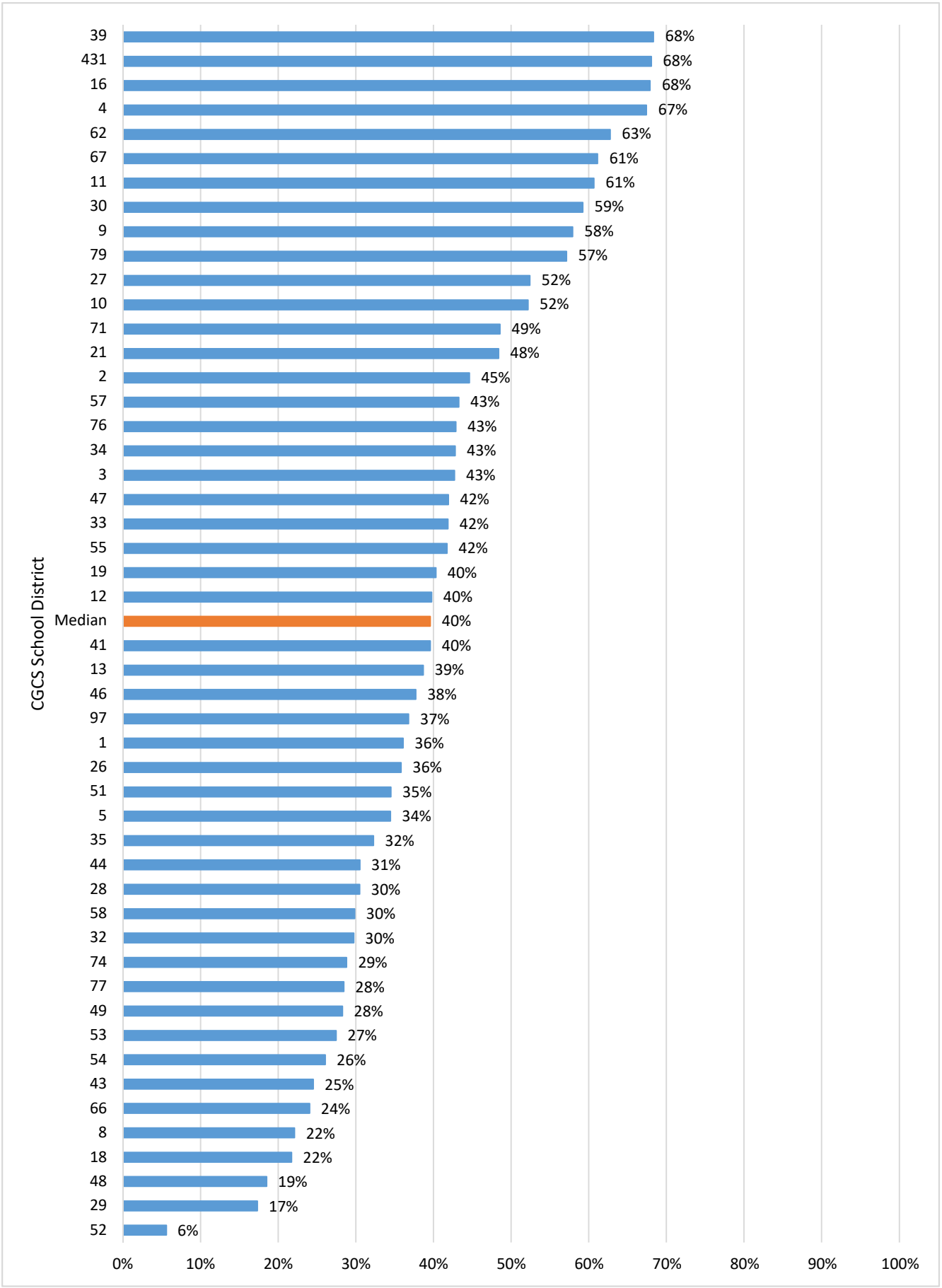


Figure 3.13: Percentage of Ninth Grade Students with Disabilities Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2015-16

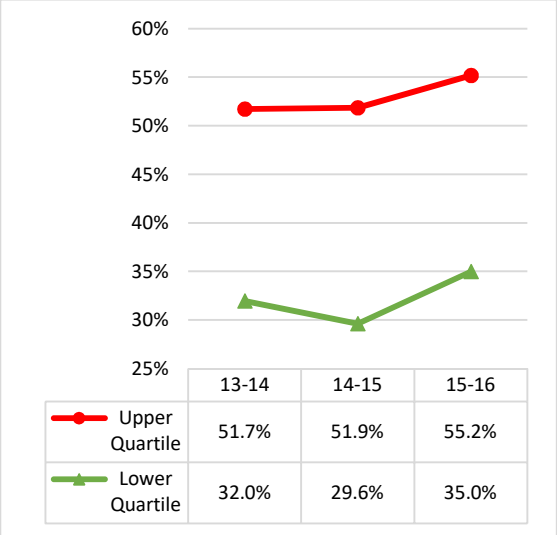


Ninth Grade Students with Disabilities Who Failed One or More Core Courses

Note: Lower values and declines are desired

- Figure 3.13: Total number of ninth grade students with disabilities with at least one core course failure divided by the total number of ninth grade students with disabilities.
- Figure 3.14: Percentage point difference in students with disabilities who failed one or more core courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 3.15: Upper and lower quartile change across years in students with disabilities ninth grade core course failures.

Figure 3.15: Trends in Students with Disabilities Ninth Grade Course Failures by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	51.7%	51.9%	55.2%
Lower Quartile	32.0%	29.6%	35.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Duval
- Miami-Dade
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- Pittsburgh
- Providence
- San Antonio
- Seattle
- Shelby County

Figure 3.14: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Students with Disabilities Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

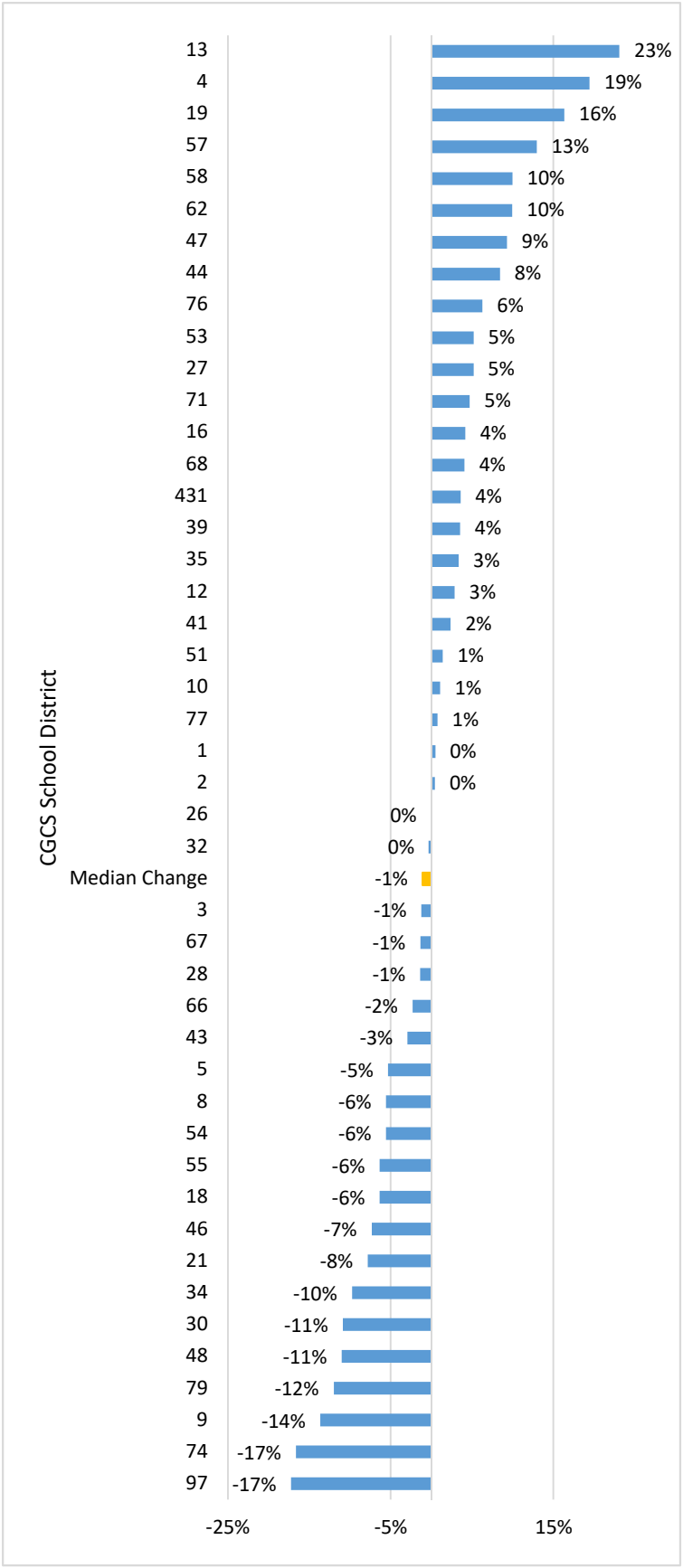
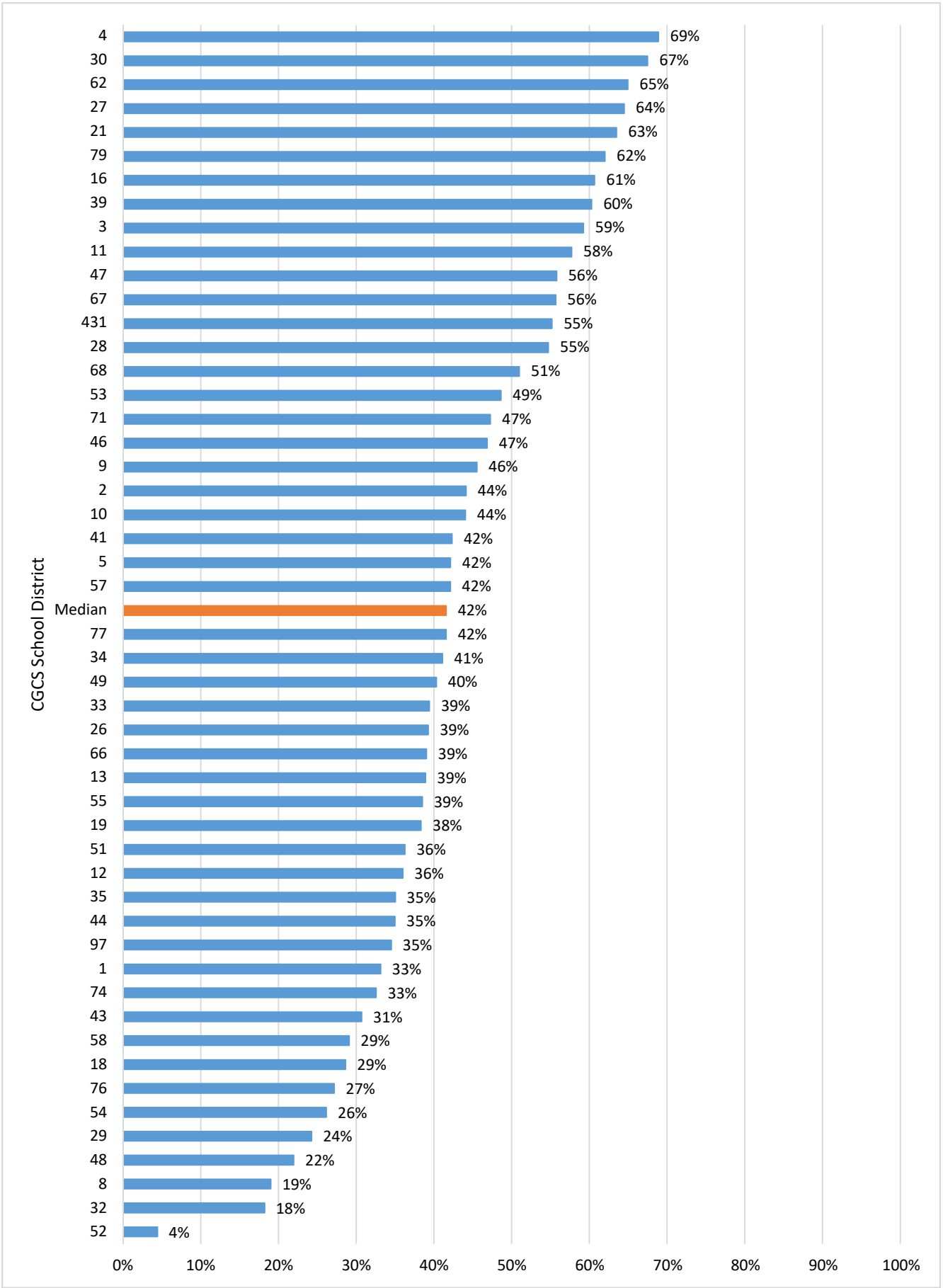


Figure 3.16: Percentage of Ninth Grade English Learners Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2015-16

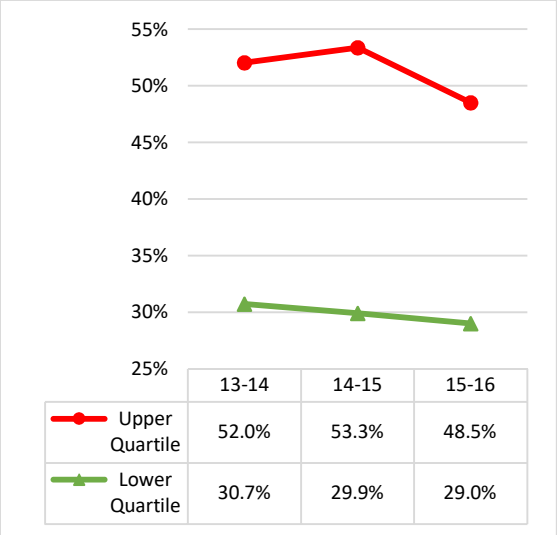


Ninth Grade English Learners Who Failed One or More Core Courses

Note: Lower values and declines are desired

- Figure 3.16: Total number of ninth grade English learners with at least one core course failure divided by the total number of English learners.
- Figure 3.17: Percentage point difference in English learners who failed one or more core courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 3.18: Upper and lower quartile change across years in English learner ninth grade core course failures.

Figure 3.18: Trends in English Learners Ninth Grade Course Failures by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	52.0%	53.3%	48.5%
Lower Quartile	30.7%	29.9%	29.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Guilford
- Jefferson County
- Omaha
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- Pittsburgh
- Providence
- San Francisco
- Shelby County

Figure 3.17: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade English Learners Who Failed One or More Core Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

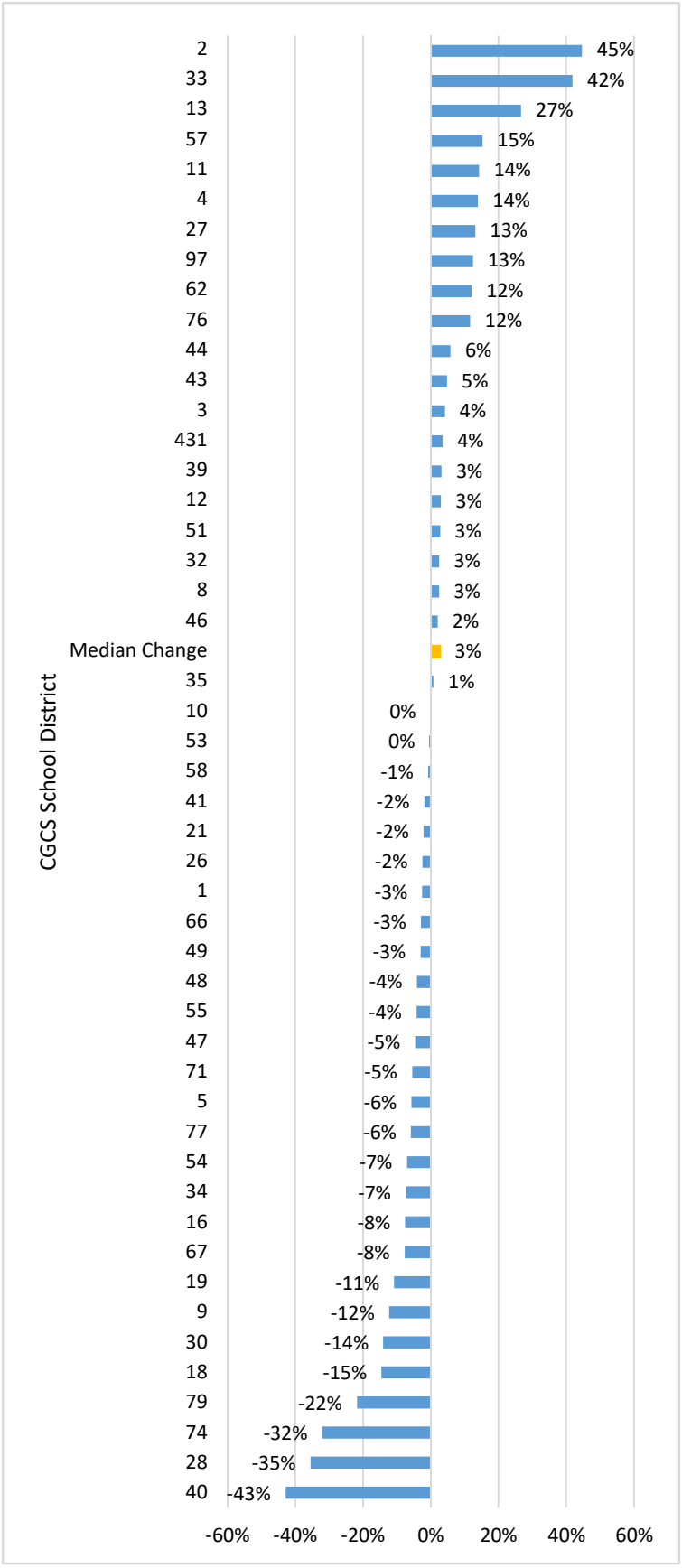
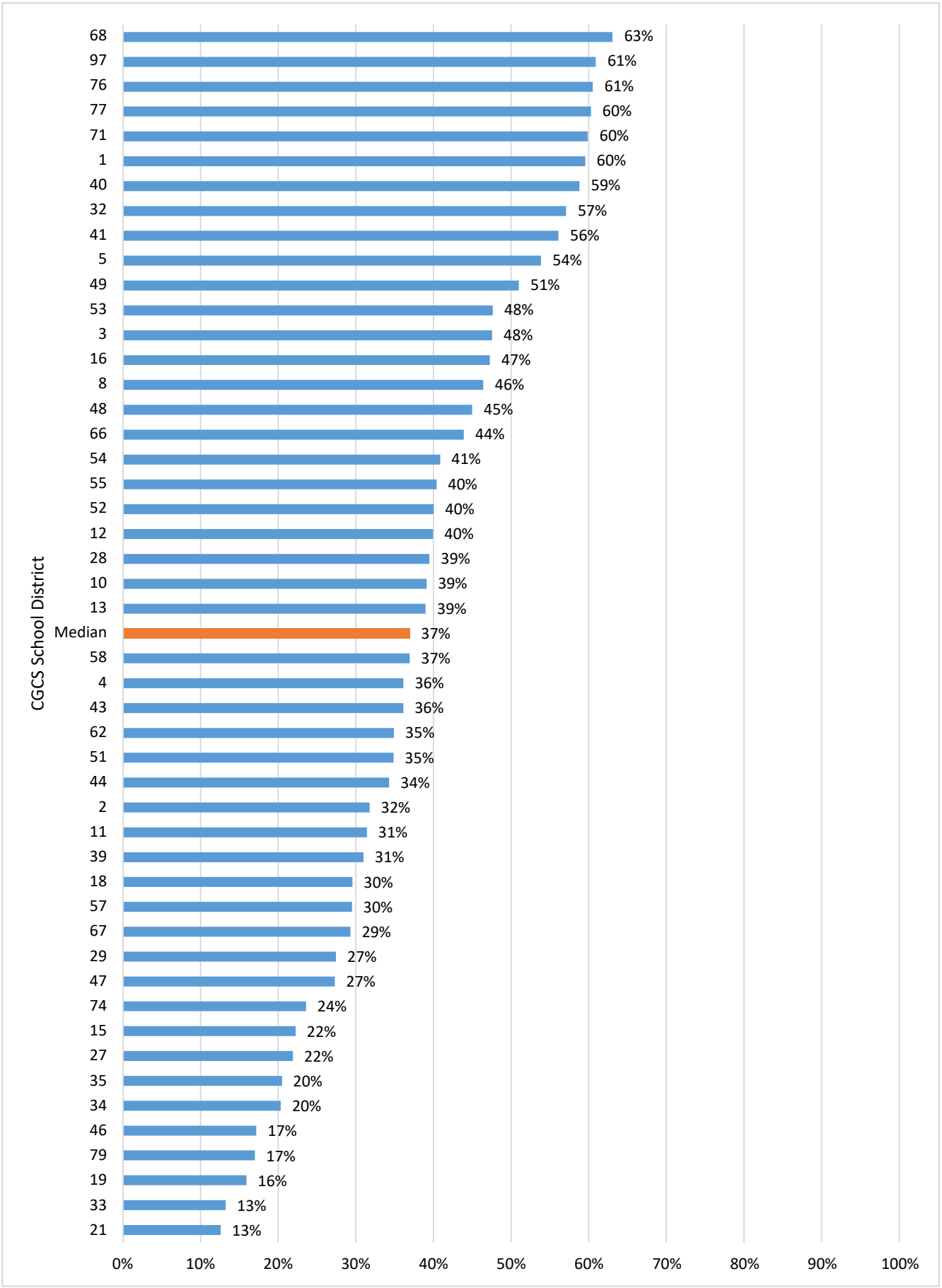


Figure 4.1: Percentage of Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses, 2015-16

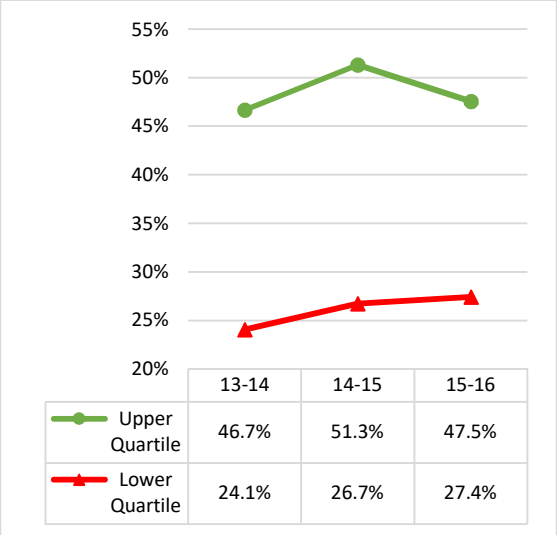


Percentage of all Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 4.1: Total number of all ninth grade students with B average GPA or better divided by the total number of ninth grade students.
- Figure 4.2: Percentage point difference for all ninth grade students with B average GPA or better between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 4.3: Upper and lower quartile change across years in all students with a ninth grade B Average GPA or better.

Figure 4.3: Trends in Ninth-Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	46.7%	51.3%	47.5%
Lower Quartile	24.1%	26.7%	27.4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Guilford
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Antonio
- San Francisco

Figure 4.2: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

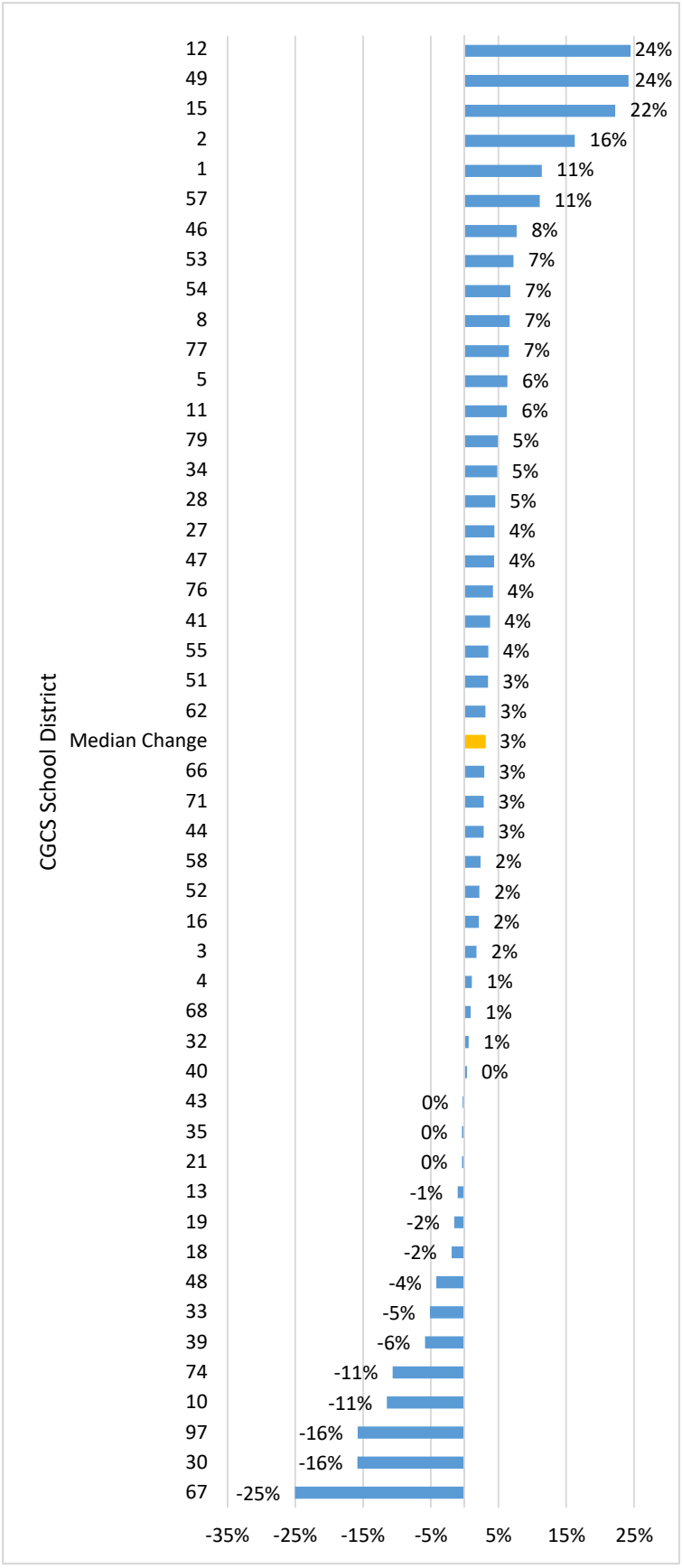
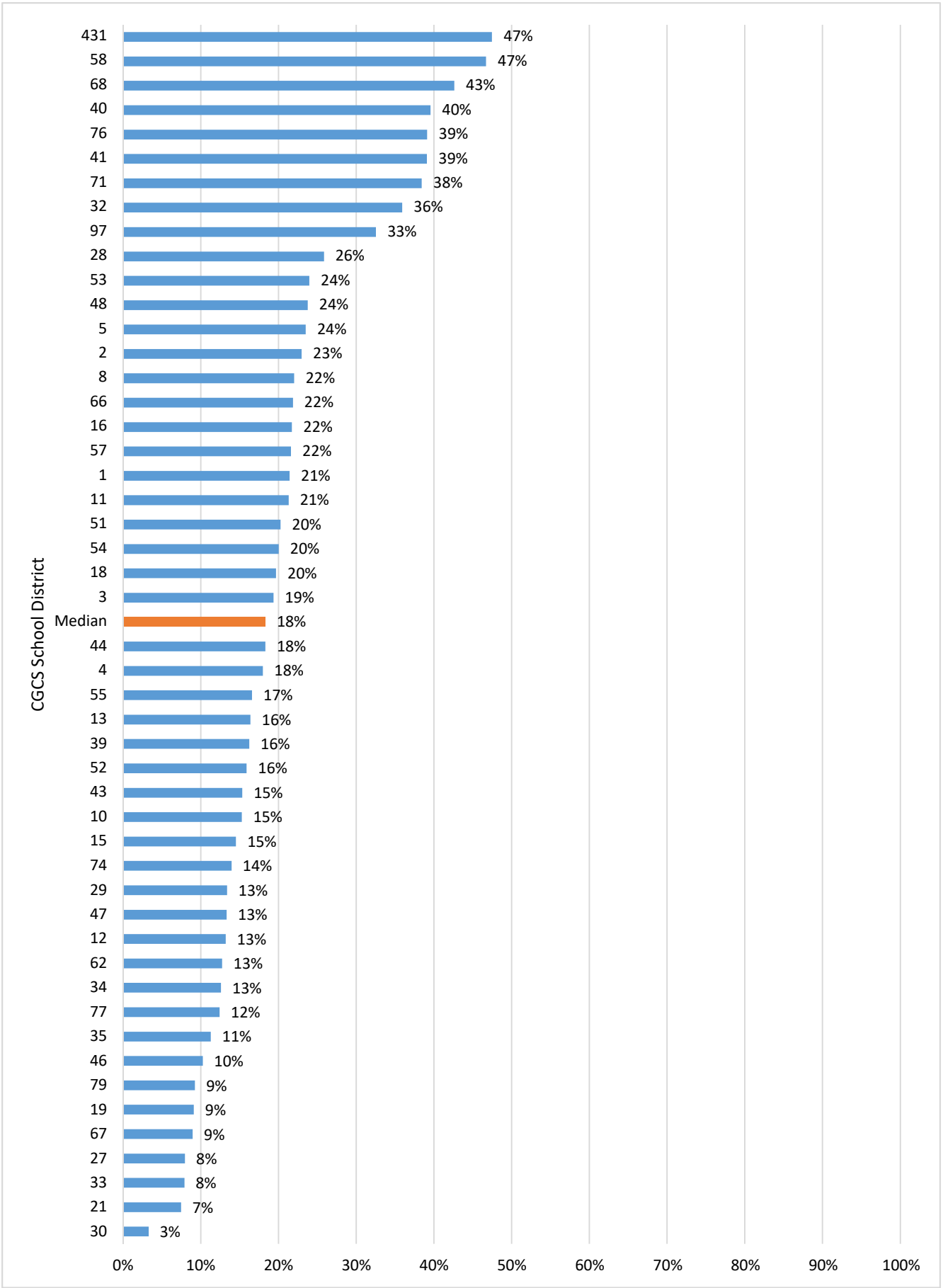


Figure 4.4: Percentage of Black Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses, 2015-16

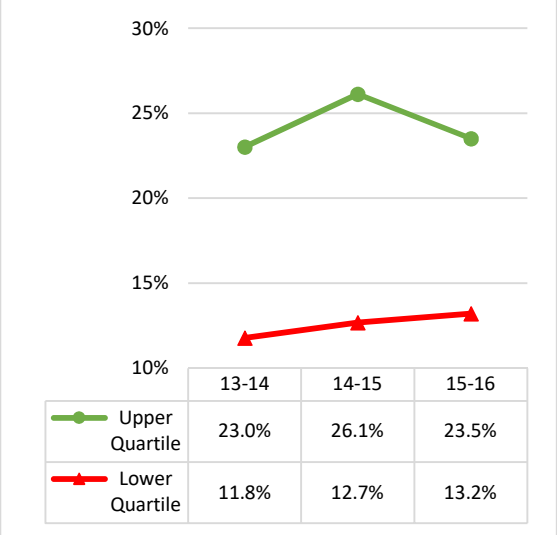


Percentage of Black Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 4.4: Total number of Black male ninth grade students with B average GPA or better, divided by the total number of Black male ninth grade students.
- Figure 4.5: Percentage point difference Black male ninth grade students with B average GPA or better between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 4.6: Upper and lower quartile change across years for Black male ninth grade B Average GPA or better.

Figure 4.6: Trends in Black Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	23.0%	26.1%	23.5%
Lower Quartile	11.8%	12.7%	13.2%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Atlanta
- Austin
- Dallas
- El Paso
- Fort Worth
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Orange County
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Antonio

Figure 4.5: Percentage Change in Black Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

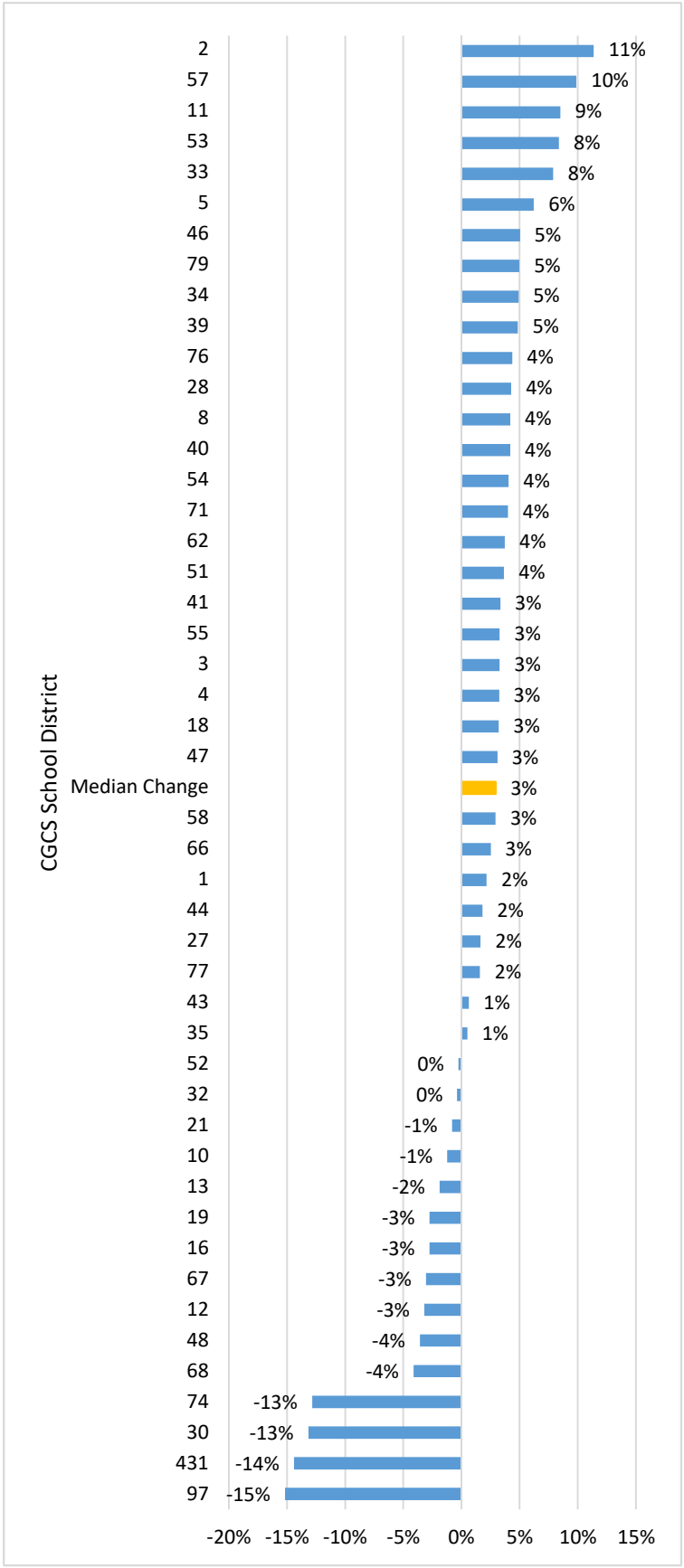
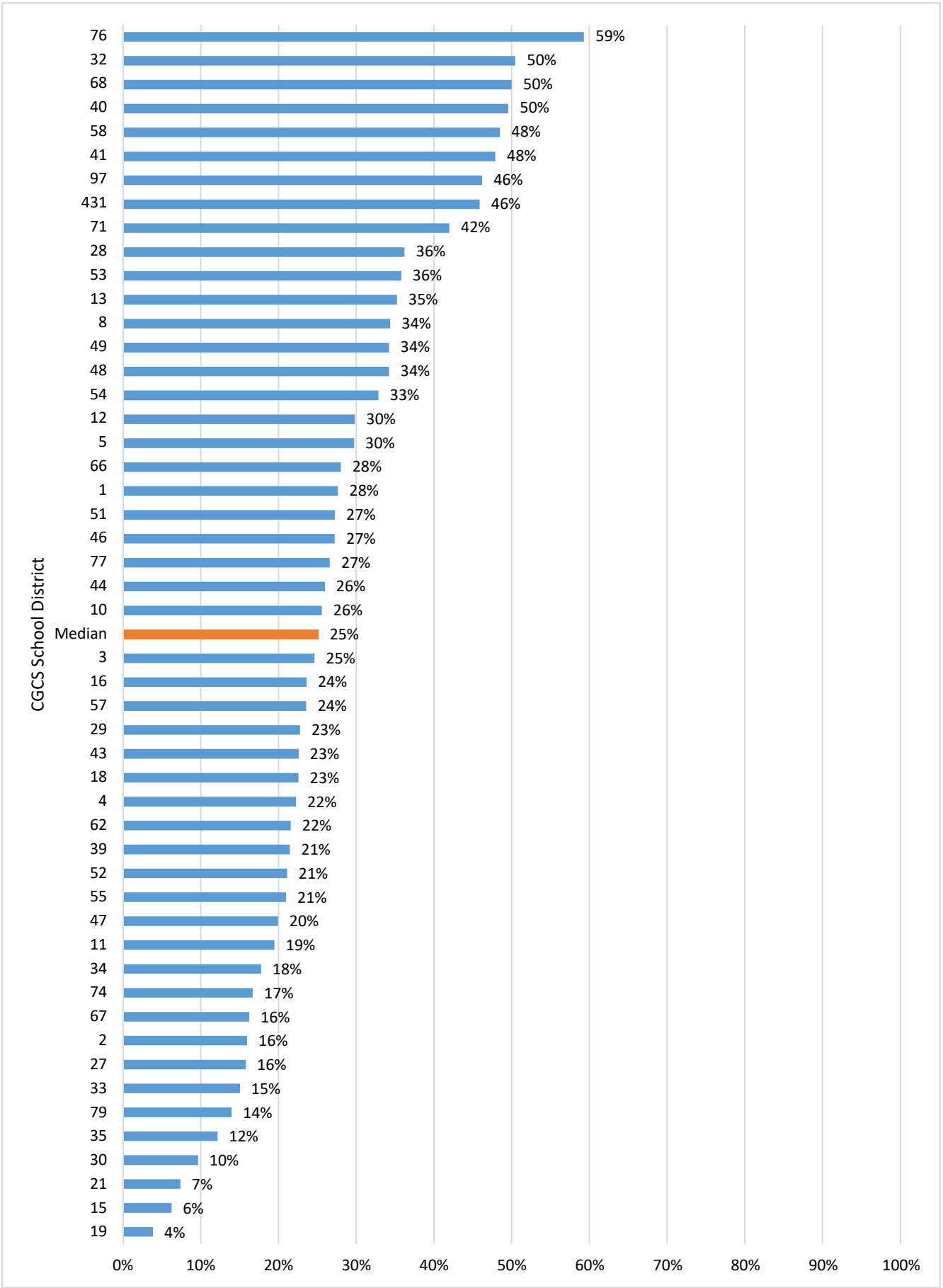


Figure 4.7: Percentage of Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses, 2015-16

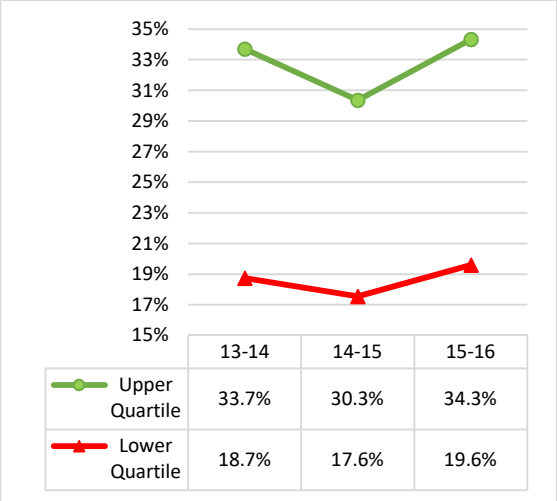


Percentage of Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 4.7: Total number of Hispanic male ninth grade students with B average GPA or better divided by the total number of Hispanic male ninth grade students.
- Figure 4.8: Percentage point difference Hispanic male ninth grade students with B average GPA or better between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 4.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Hispanic male ninth grade B Average GPA or better.

Figure 4.9: Trends in Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	33.7%	30.3%	34.3%
Lower Quartile	18.7%	17.6%	19.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Atlanta
- Austin
- Broward
- Dallas
- El Paso
- Fort Worth
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- San Antonio

Figure 4.8: Percentage Change in Hispanic Male Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

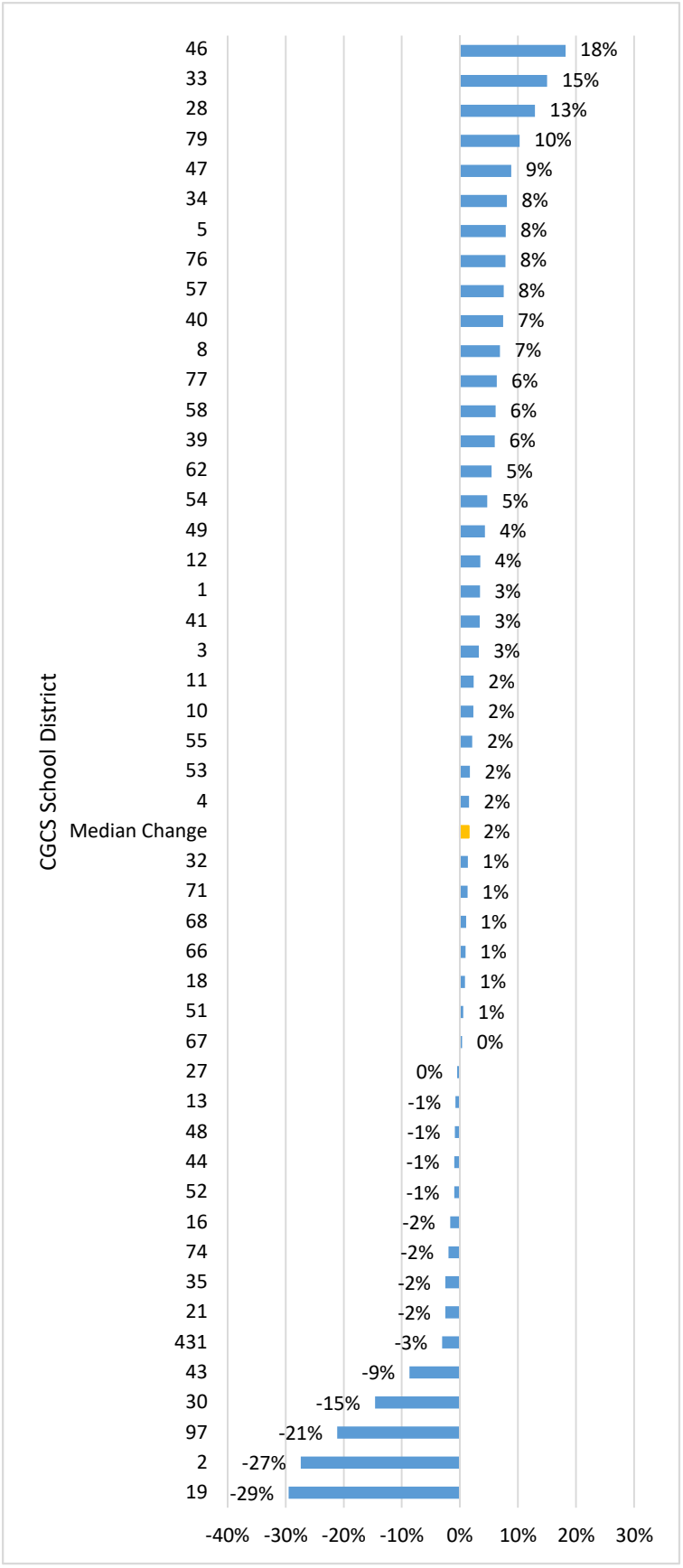
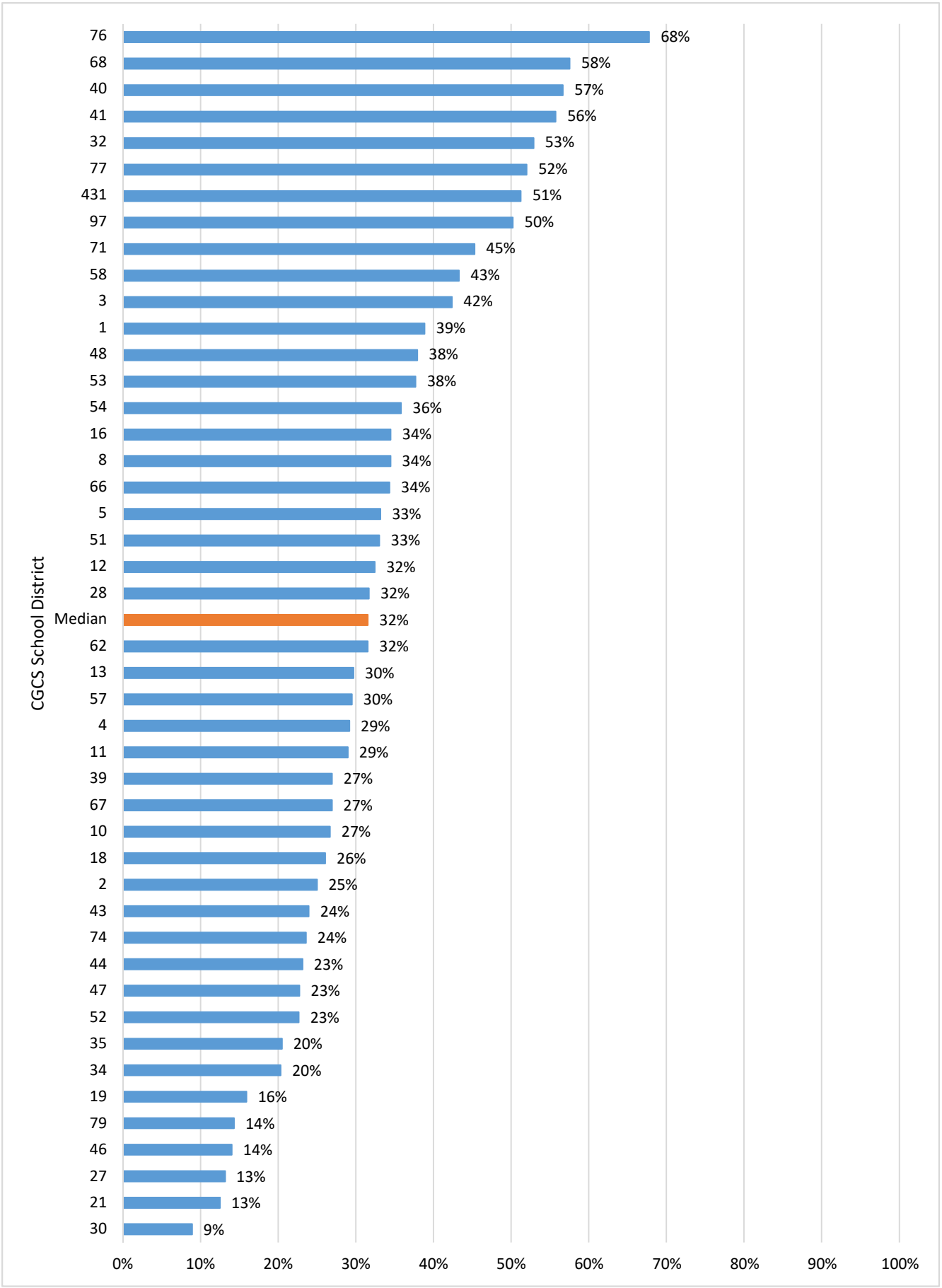


Figure 4.10: Percentage of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses, 2015-16

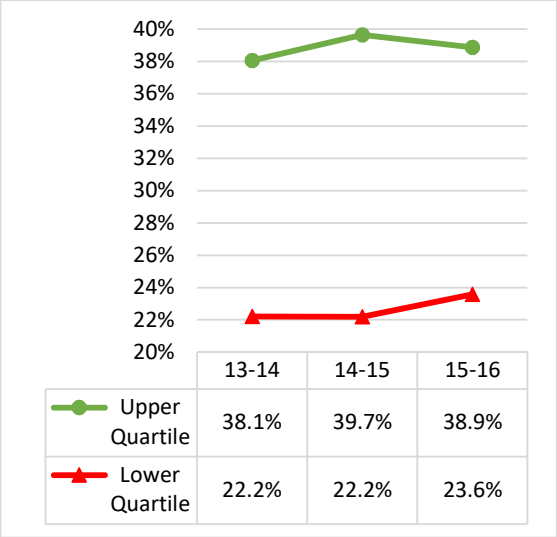


Percentage of Free or Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 4.10: Total number of FRPL ninth grade students with B average GPA or better divided by the total number of FRPL ninth grade students.
- Figure 4.11: Percentage point difference for FRPL ninth grade students with B average GPA or better between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 4.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in FRPL ninth grade students with a B average GPA or better.

Figure 4.12: Trends in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	38.1%	39.7%	38.9%
Lower Quartile	22.2%	22.2%	23.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Dallas
- El Paso
- Fort Worth
- Miami
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- San Antonio
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- St Paul

Figure 4.11: Percentage Change in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Ninth Grade Students with B Average GPA or Better in All Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

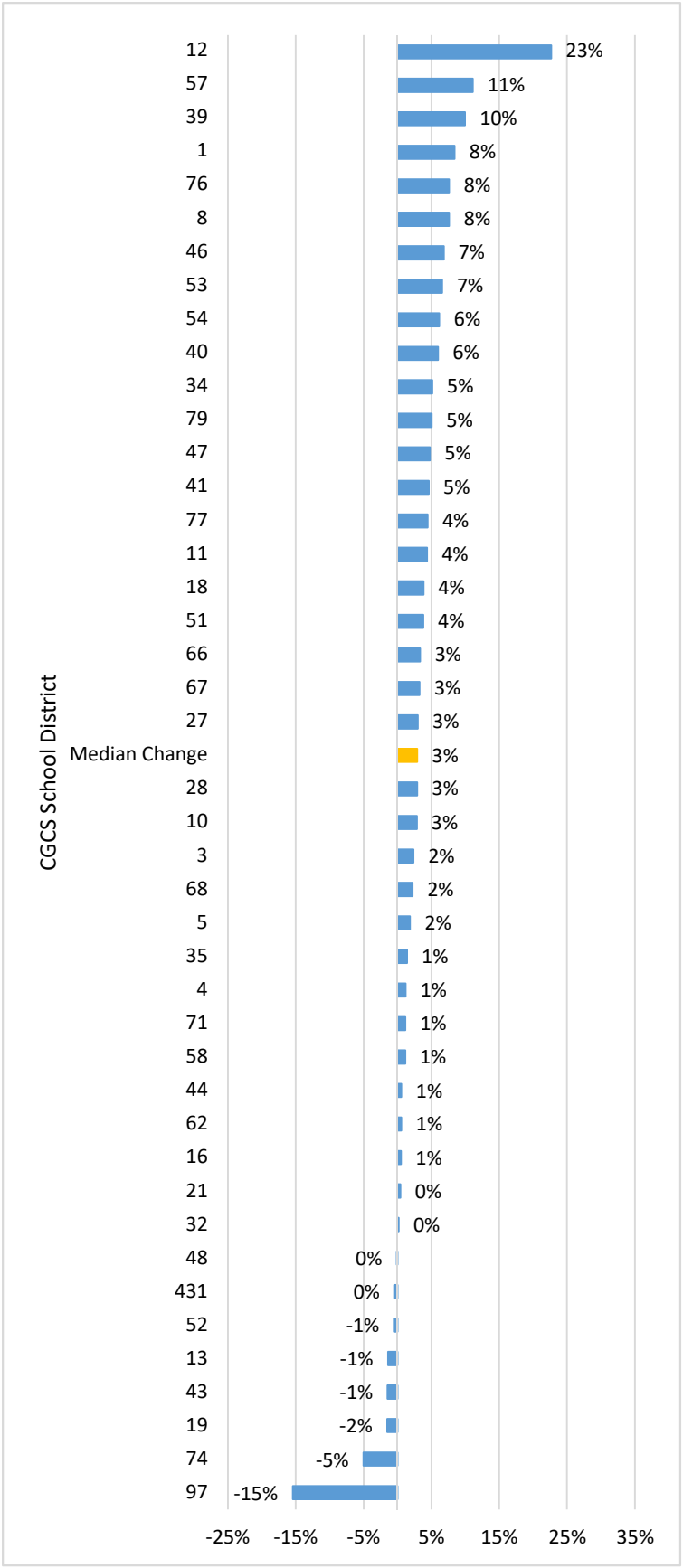
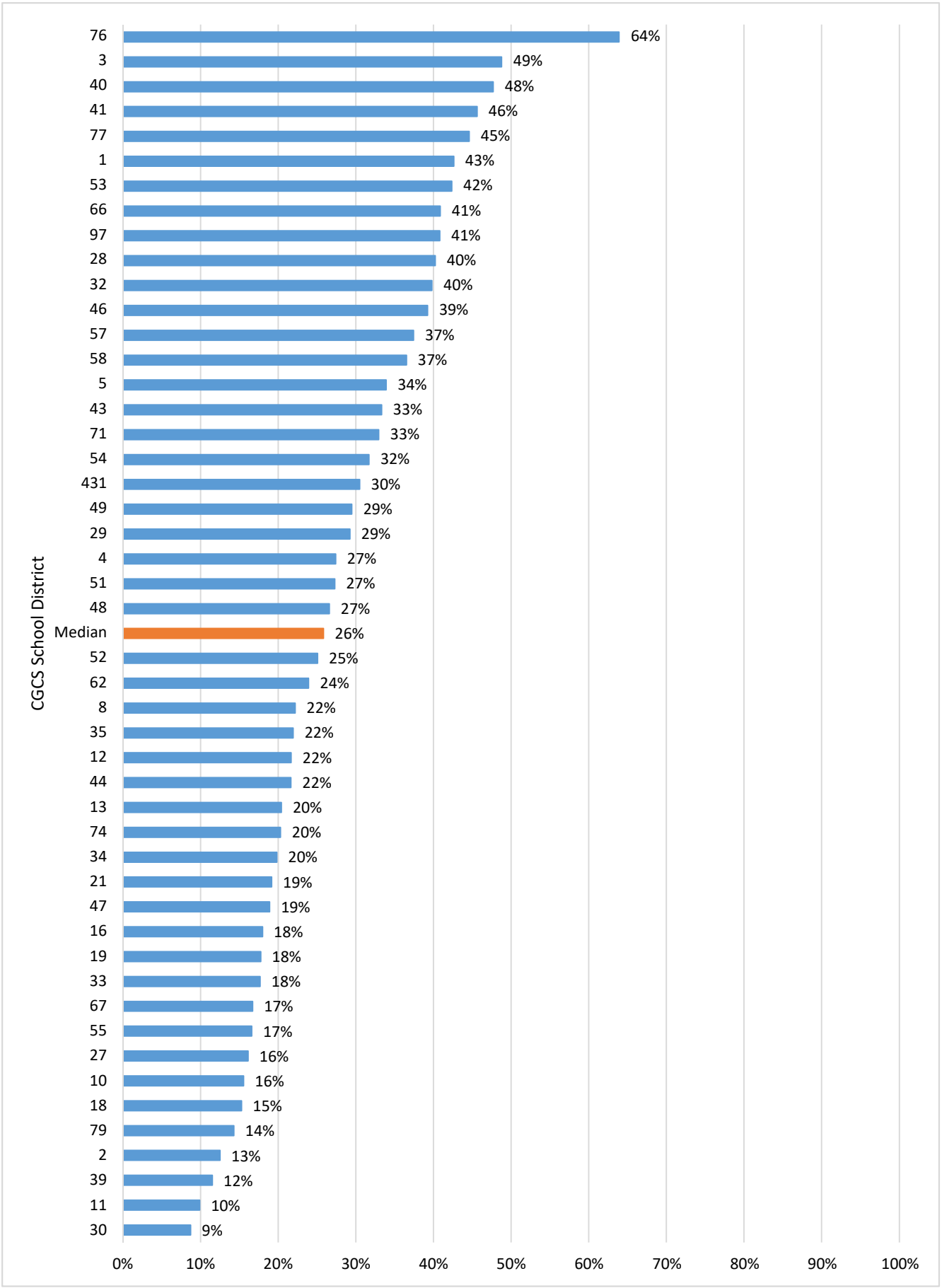


Figure 4.13: Percentage of Ninth Grade Students with Disabilities with B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses, 2015-16

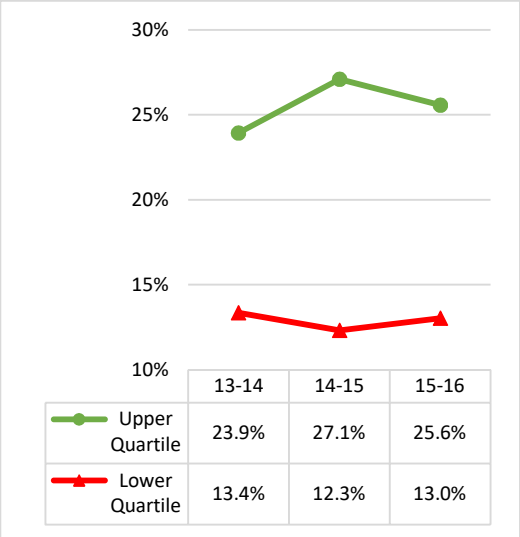


Percentage of Ninth Grade Students with Disabilities with a B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 4.13: Total number of all ninth grade students with disabilities with a B average GPA or better, divided by the total number of ninth grade students with disabilities.
- Figure 4.14: Percentage point difference for ninth grade students with disabilities with a B average GPA or better between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 4.15: Upper and lower quartile change across years in students with disabilities ninth-grade B Average GPA or better.

Figure 4.15: Trends in Ninth grade students with Disabilities with a B Average GPA or Better in All Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	23.9%	27.1%	25.6%
Lower Quartile	13.4%	12.3%	13.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Chicago
- Dallas
- Duval
- El Paso
- Miami-Dade
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Pinellas
- San Antonio
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 4.14: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Students with Disabilities with a B Average GPA or Better in All Courses 2013-14 to 2015-16

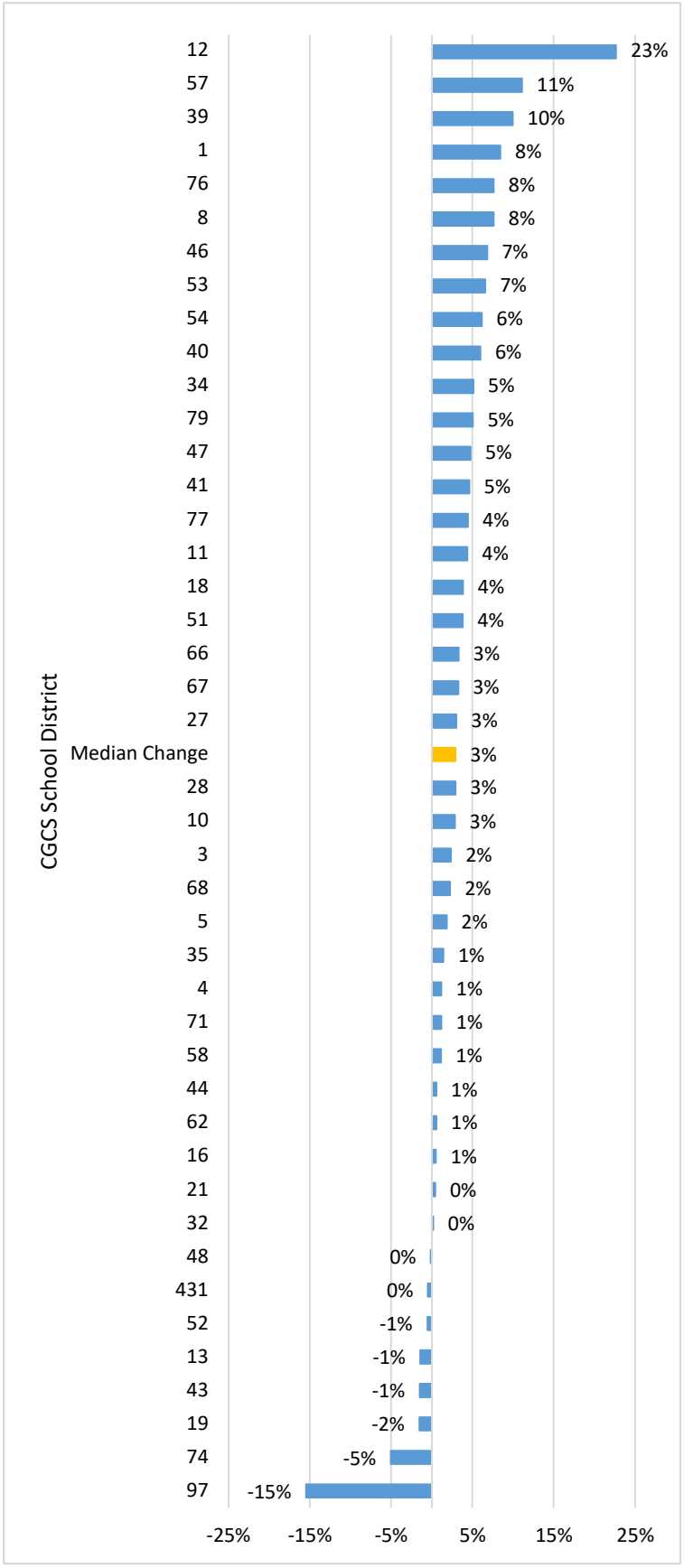
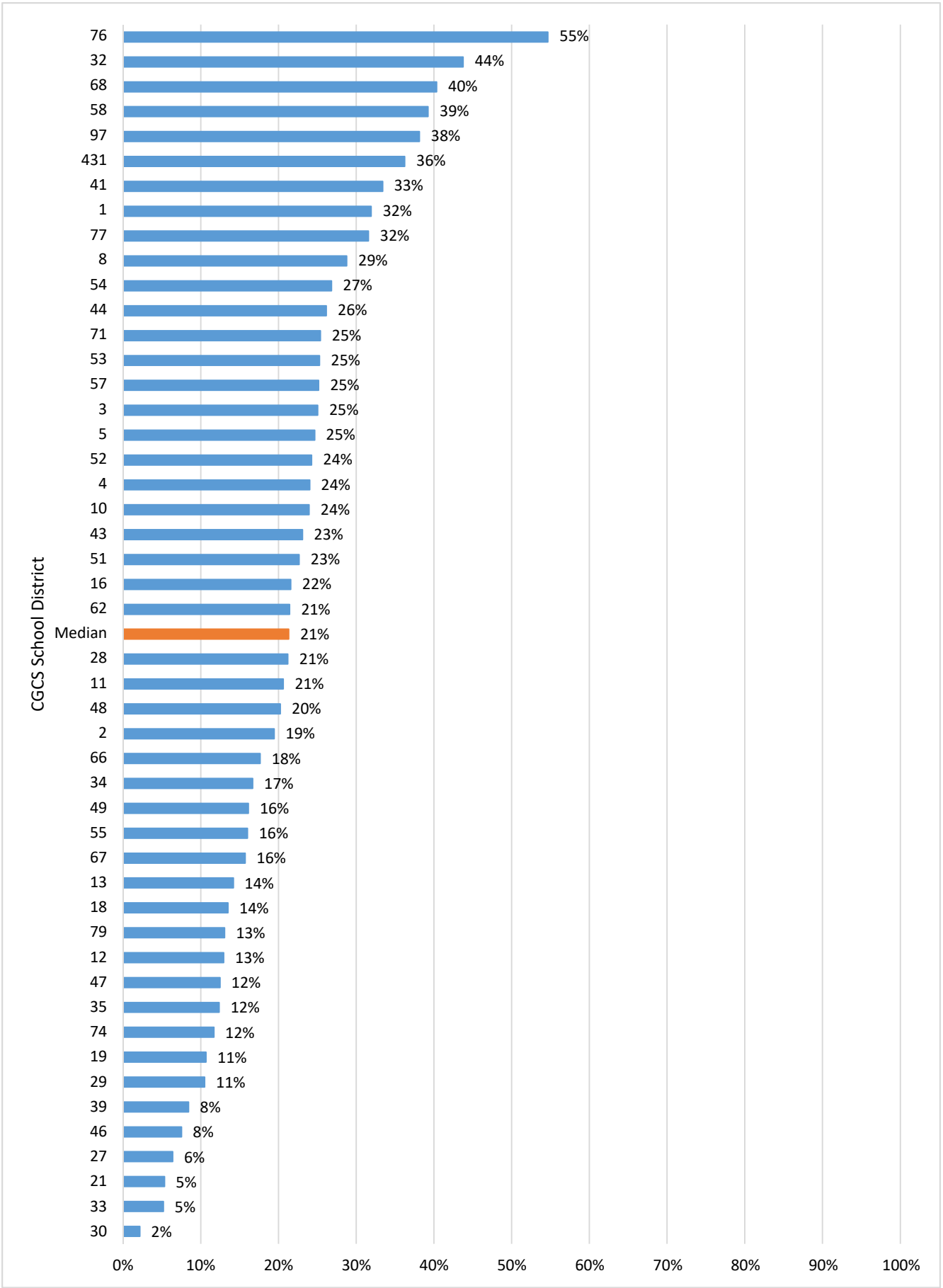


Figure 4.16: Percentage of Ninth Grade English Learners with a B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses, 2015-16

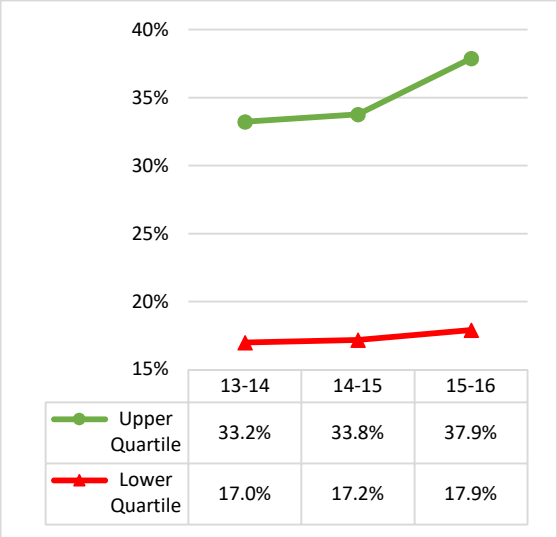


Percentage of Ninth Grade English Learners with a B Average GPA or Better in All Grade Nine Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 4.16: Total number of ninth-grade ELs with a B average GPA or better, divided by the total number of ninth grade English learners.
- Figure 4.17: Percentage point difference for ninth grade English learners with a B average GPA or better between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 4.18: Upper and lower quartile change across years in English learner ninth grade students with a B average GPA or better.

Figure 4.18: Trends in Ninth Grade English Learners with a B Average GPA or Better in All Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	33.2%	33.8%	37.9%
Lower Quartile	17.0%	17.2%	17.9%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Omaha
- Pinellas
- San Antonio
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- St Paul

Figure 4.17: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade English Learners with a B Average GPA or Better in All Courses 2013-14 to 2015-16

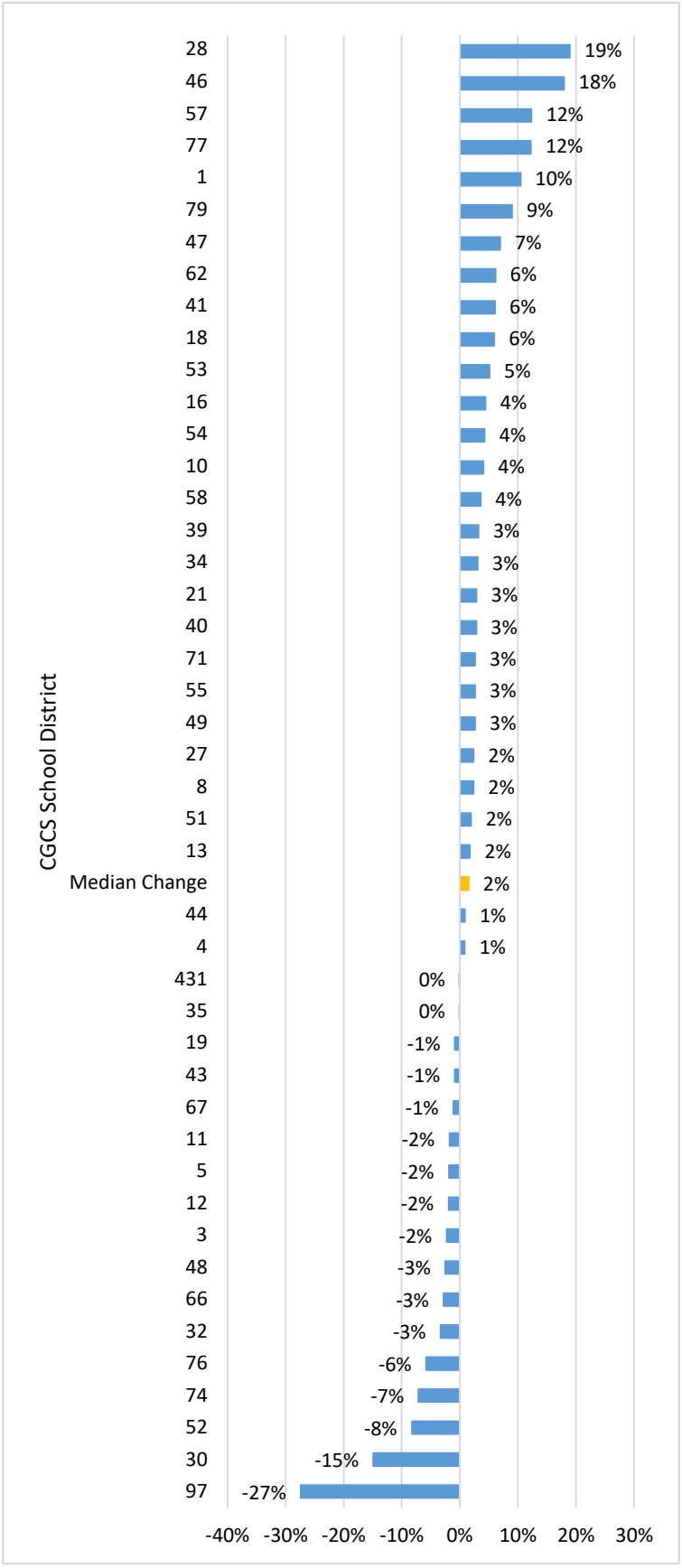
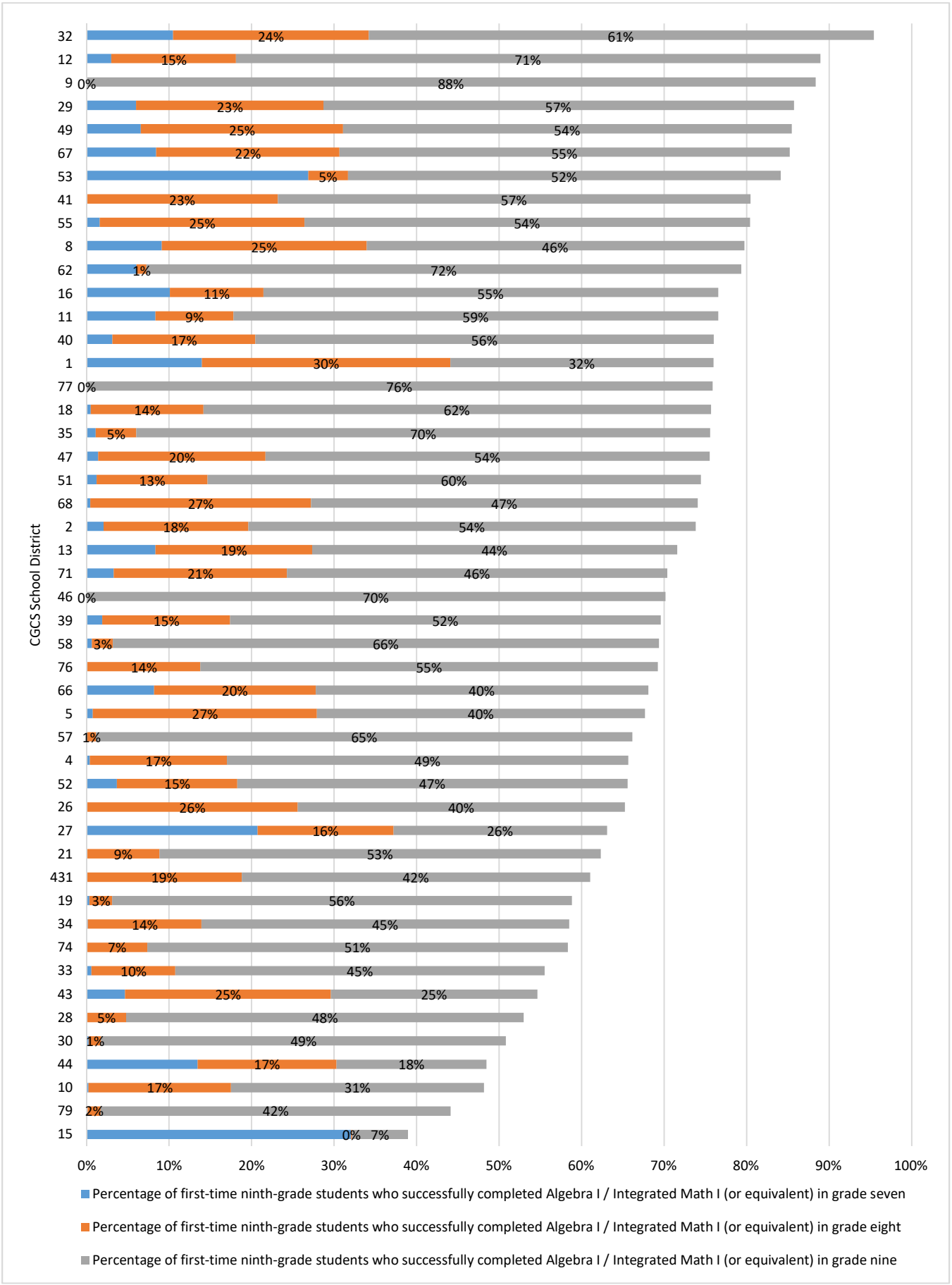


Figure 5.1: Percentage of Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2015-16

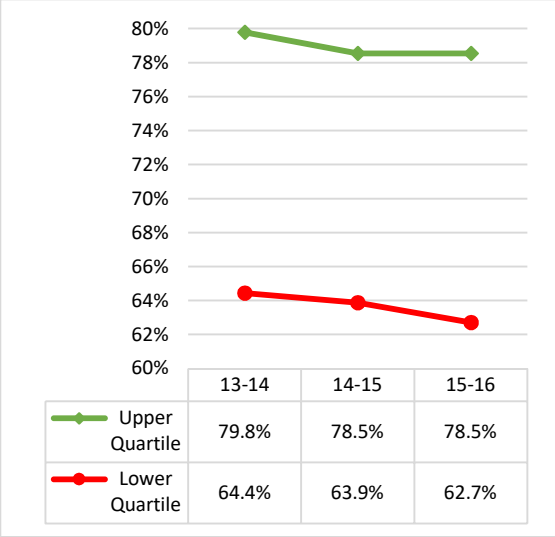


All Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 5.1: Total number of students that completed Algebra I or equivalent in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade respectively, divided by the total number of students.
- Figure 5.2: Percentage point difference in students who completed Algebra I or equivalent by the end of ninth grade between 2013-14 and 2015-16
- Figure 5.3: Upper and lower quartile change across years in all students Algebra I completion.

Figure 5.3: Trends in Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by End of Ninth Grade by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	79.8%	78.5%	78.5%
Lower Quartile	64.4%	63.9%	62.7%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Charlotte
- Clark County
- Dallas
- DCPS
- Des Moines
- Fresno
- Guilford
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Palm Beach
- Sacramento

Figure 5.2: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2013-14 to 2015-16

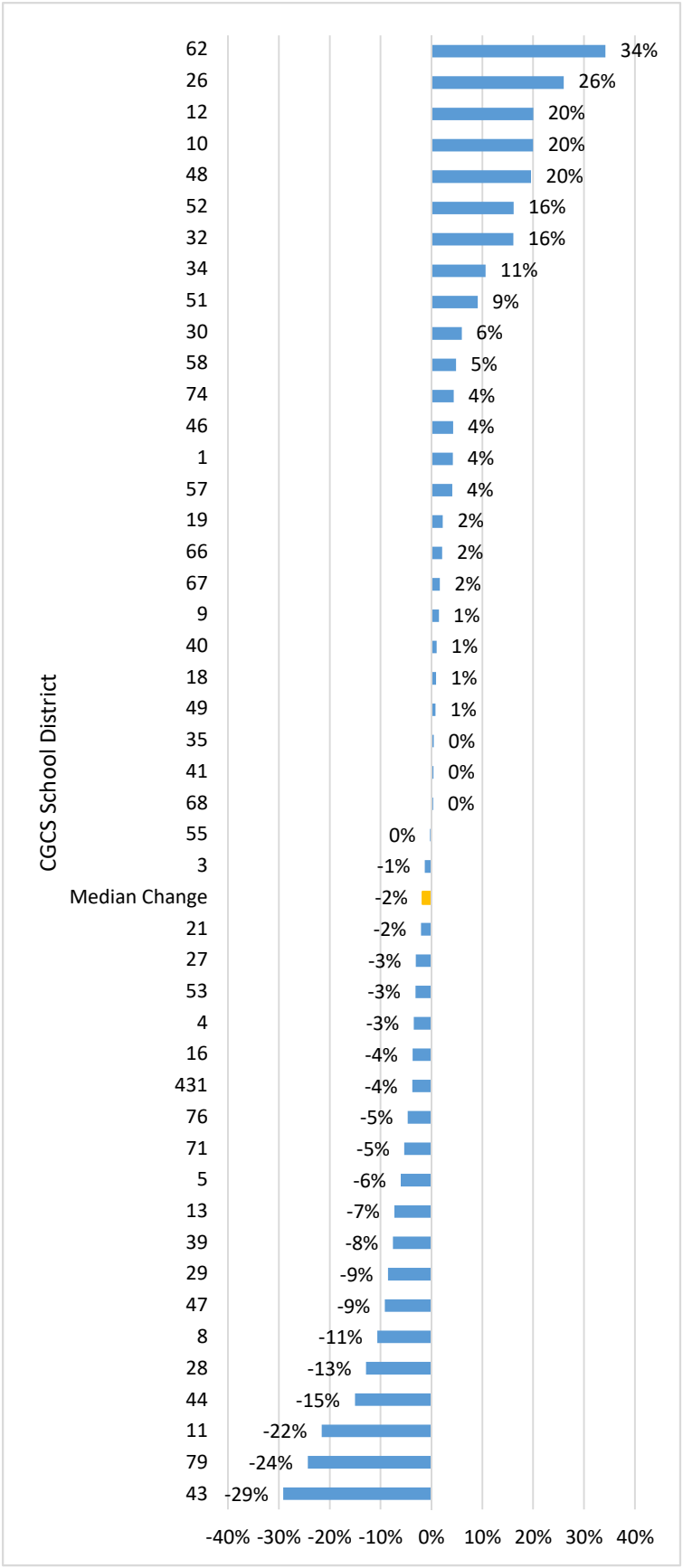
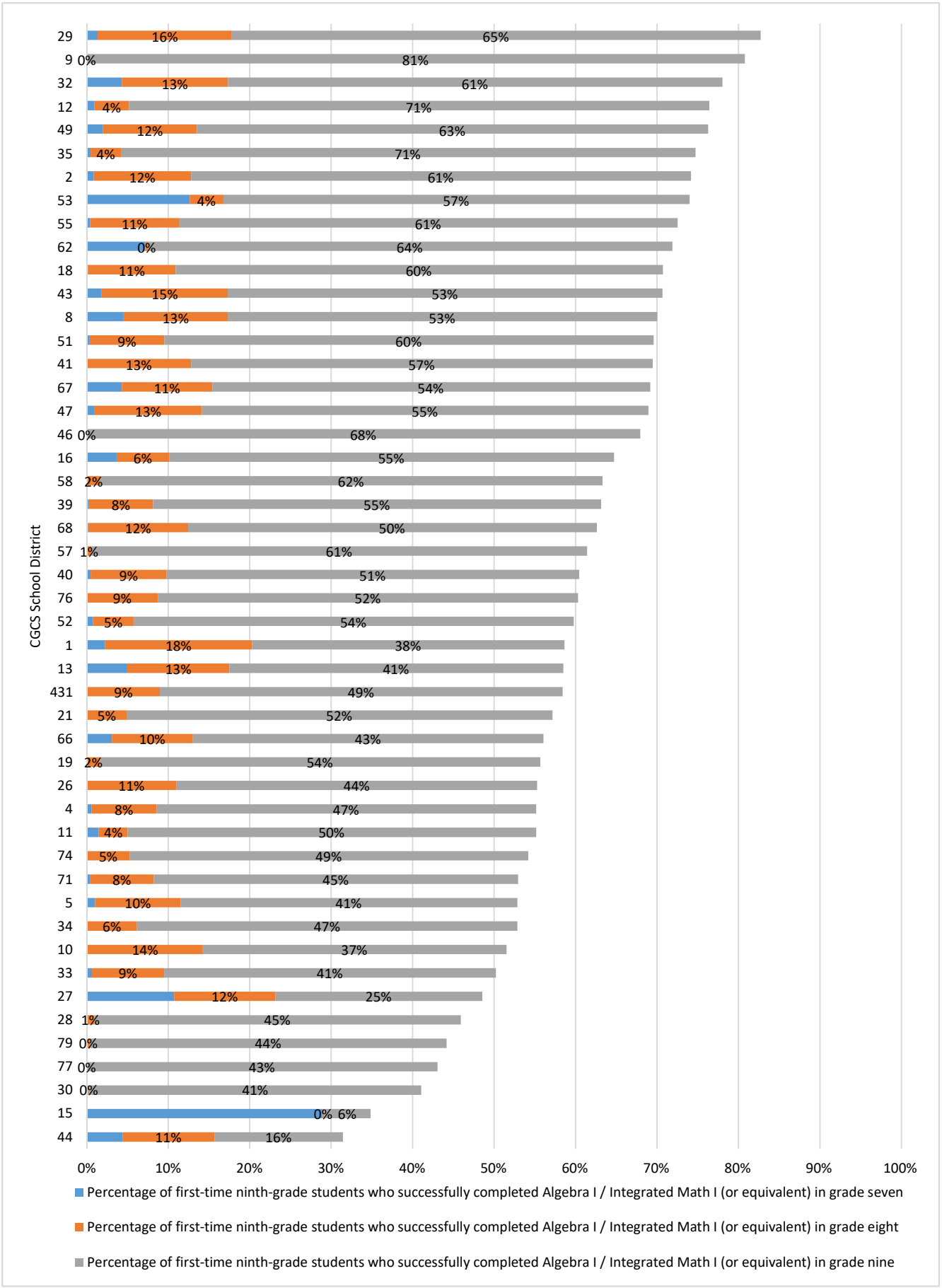


Figure 5.4: Percentage of Black Male Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2015-16

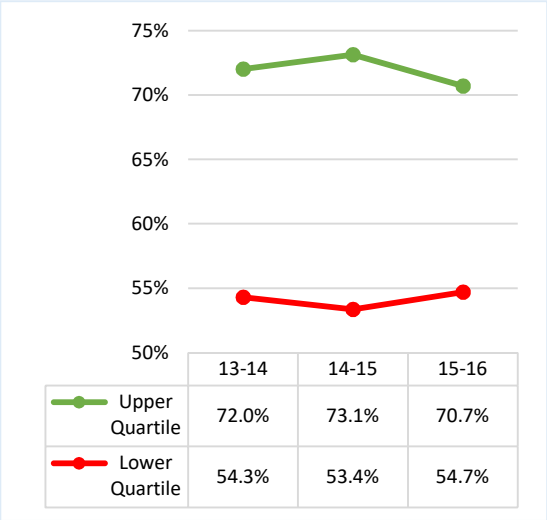


Black Males who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 5.4: Total number of Black males that completed Algebra I in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade respectively divided by the total number of Black males.
- Figure 5.5: Percentage point difference in Black males who completed Algebra I or equivalent by the end of ninth grade between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 5.6: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Black male Algebra I completion.

Figure 5.6: Trends in Black Male who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by End of Ninth Grade by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	72.0%	73.1%	70.7%
Lower Quartile	54.3%	53.4%	54.7%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Charlotte
- Clark County
- Columbus
- District of Columbia
- Des Moines
- Guilford
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Pittsburgh
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- Shelby County

Figure 5.5: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Black Male Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2013-14 to 2015-16

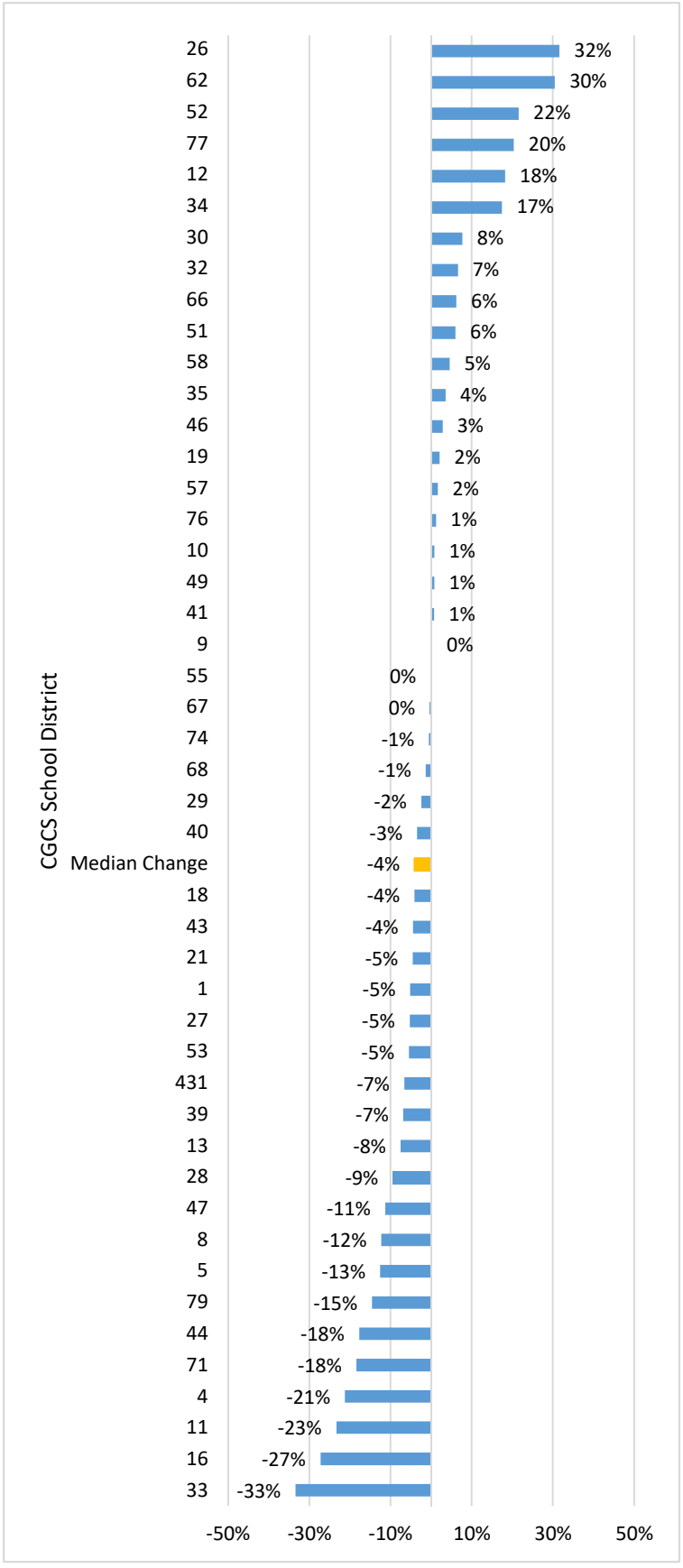
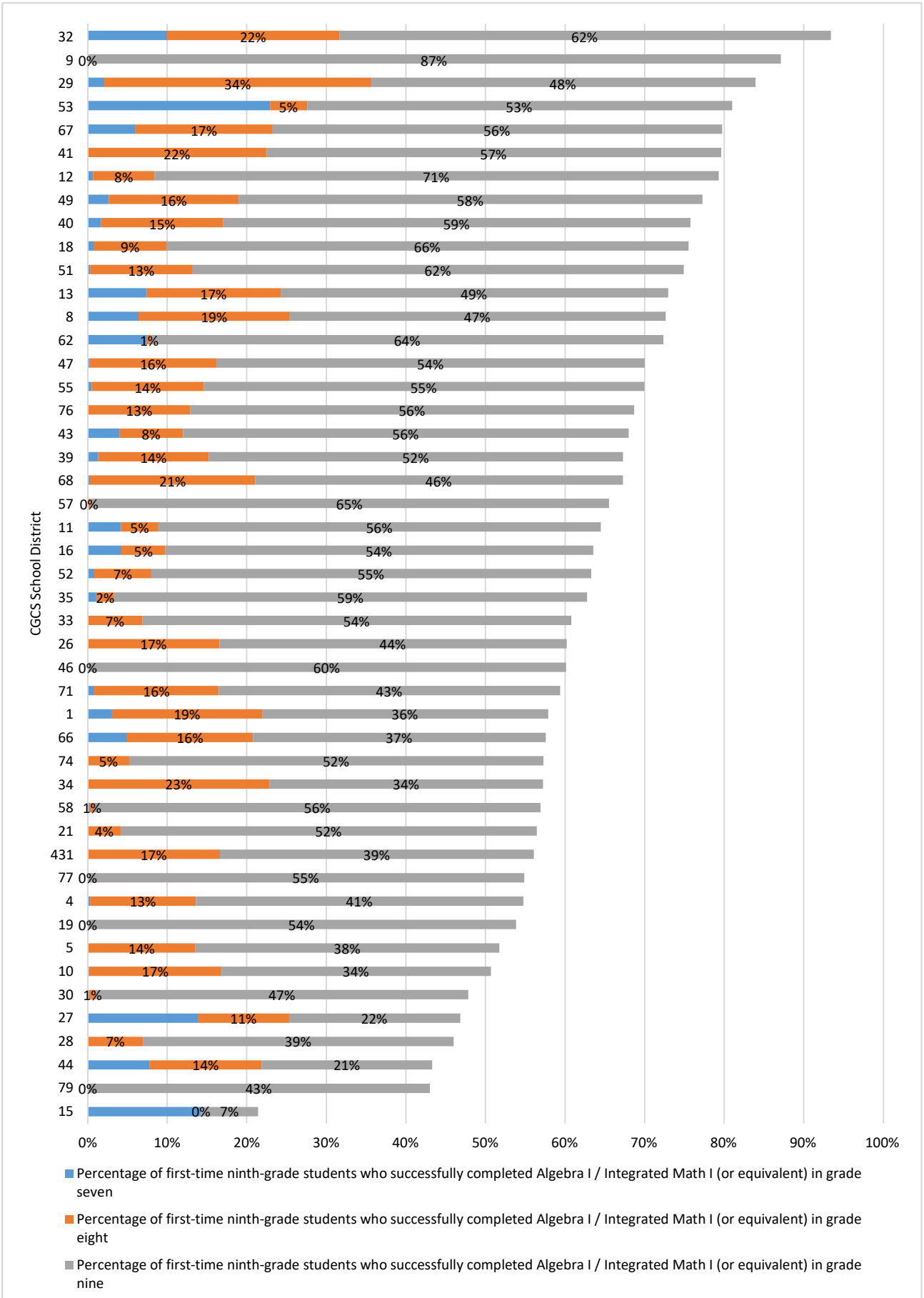


Figure 5.7: Percentage of Hispanic Male Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2015-16

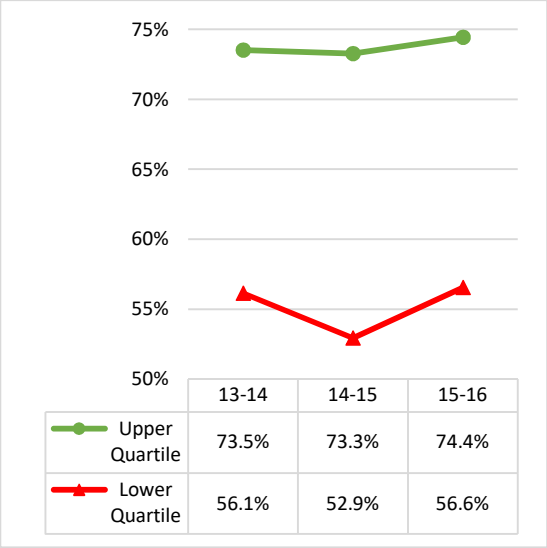


Hispanic Males who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 5.7: Total number of Hispanic males that completed Algebra I or equivalent in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade respectively, divided by the total number of Hispanic males.
- Figure 5.8: Percentage point difference in Hispanic males who completed Algebra I or equivalent by the end of ninth grade between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 5.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Hispanic male Algebra I completion.

Figure 5.9: Trends in Hispanic Male who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by End of Ninth Grade by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	73.5%	73.3%	74.4%
Lower Quartile	56.1%	52.9%	56.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Clark County
- Dallas
- DCPS
- Des Moines
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Guilford
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Oklahoma City
- Shelby County

Figure 1.8: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Hispanic Male Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2013-14 to 2015-16

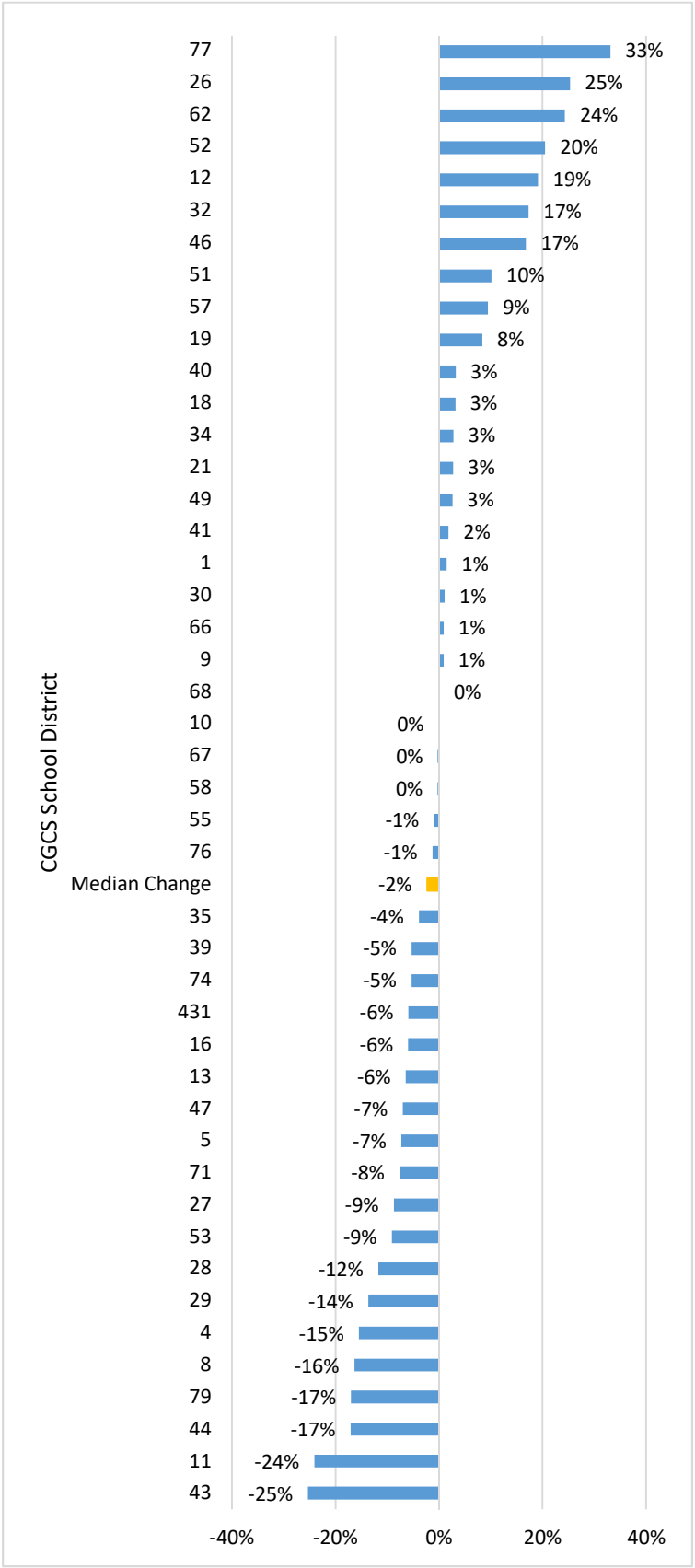
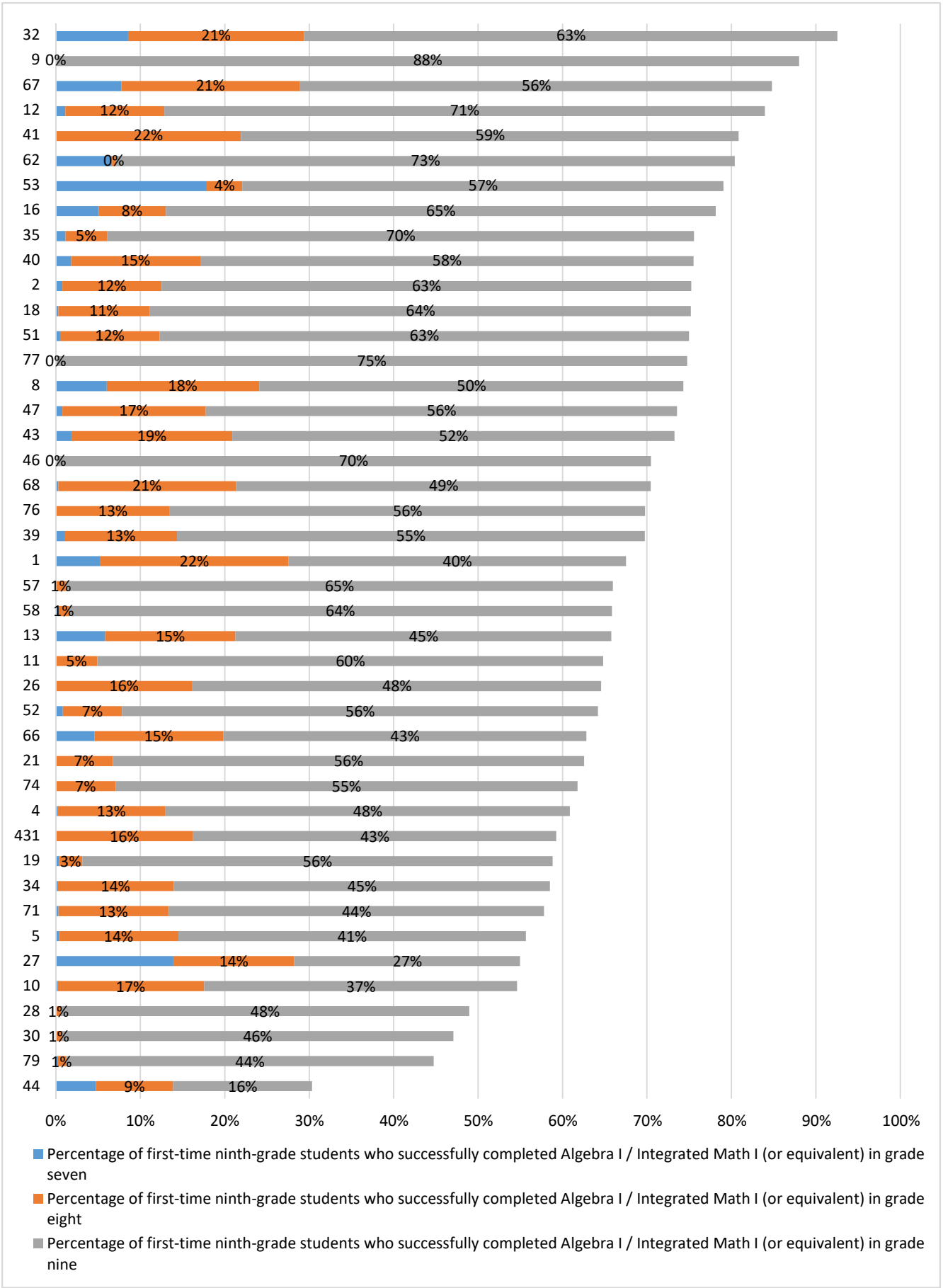


Figure 5.10: Percentage of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2015-16

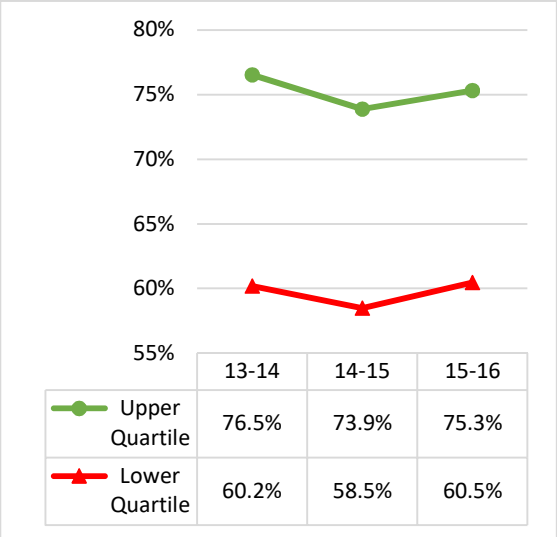


Free or Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 5.10: Total number of FRPL students that completed Algebra I in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade respectively divided by the total number of ninth grade FRPL students.
- Figure 5.11: Percentage point difference in FRPL students who completed Algebra I by the end of ninth grade between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 5.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in FRPL Algebra I completion.

Figure 5.12: Trends in Free or Reduced Price lunch who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by End of Ninth Grade by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	76.5%	73.9%	75.3%
Lower Quartile	60.2%	58.5%	60.5%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Clark County
- Columbus
- Dallas
- Des Moines
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Sacramento
- San Diego

Figure 5.11: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2013-14 to 2015-16

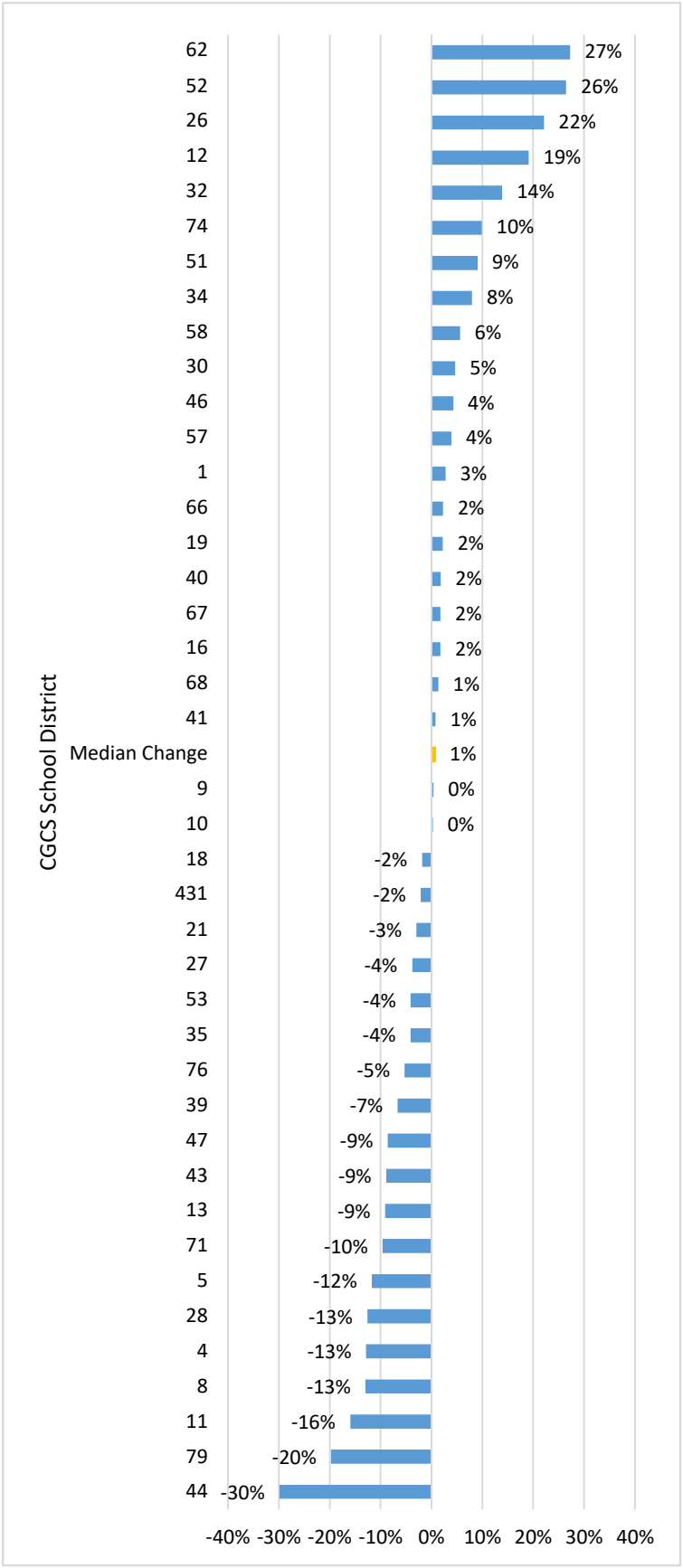
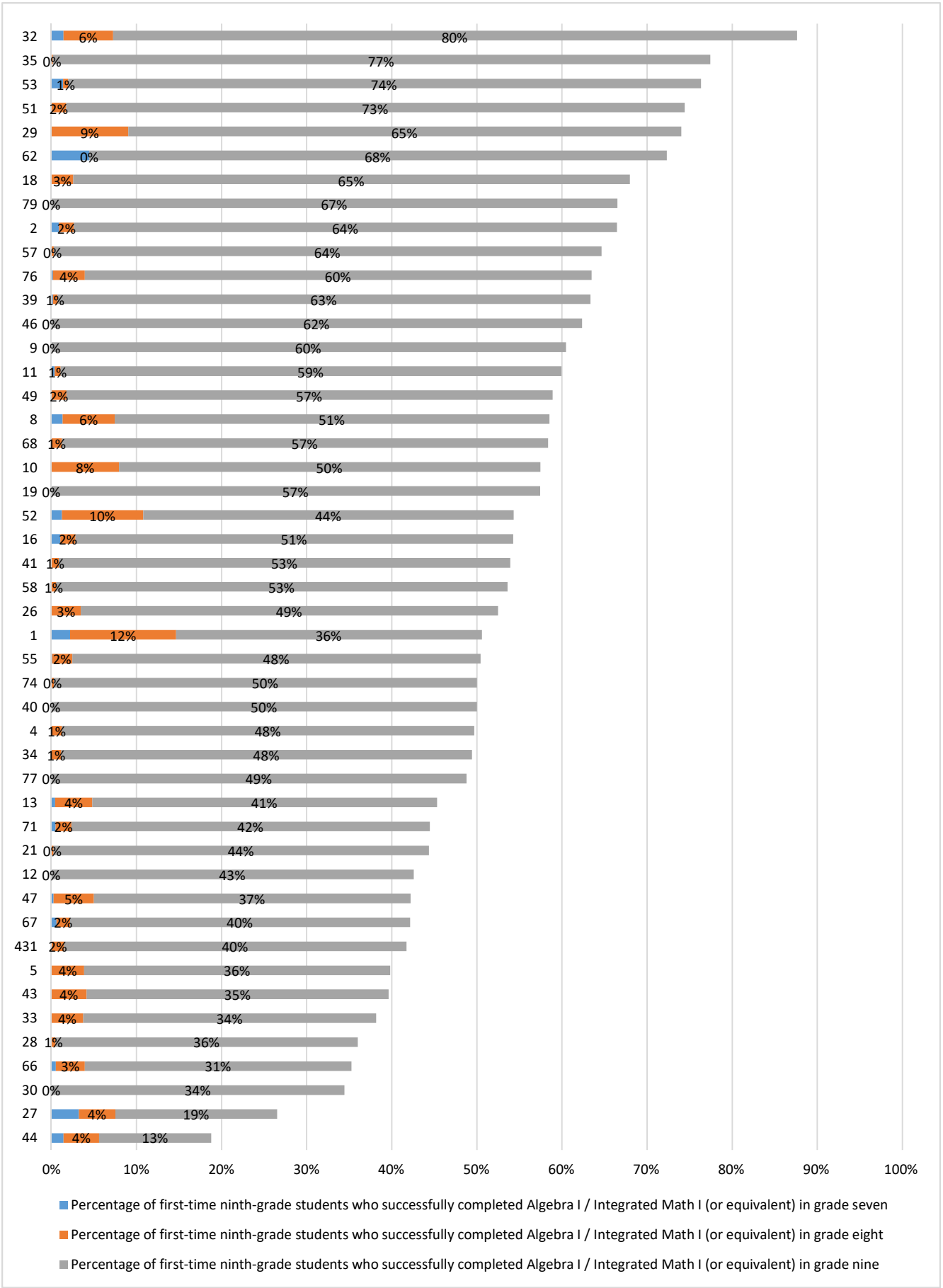


Figure 5.13: Percentage of students with Disabilities who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2015-16

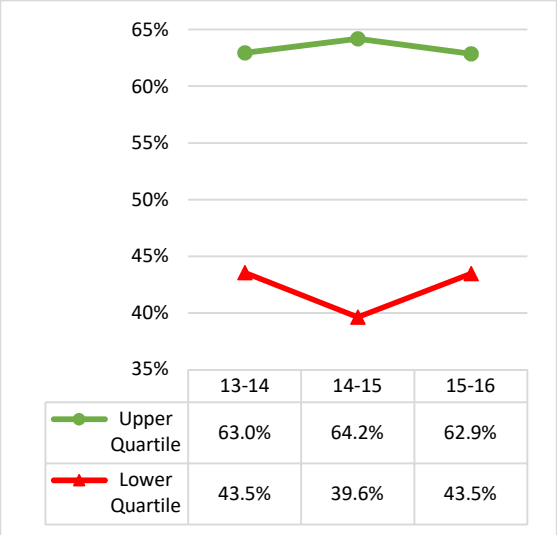


Students with Disabilities who completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 5.13: Total number of students with disabilities that completed Algebra I in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade respectively, divided by the total number of students with disabilities.
- Figure 5.14: Percentage point difference in students with disabilities who completed Algebra I by the end of ninth grade between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 5.15: Upper and lower quartile change across years in students with disabilities Algebra I completion.

Figure 5.15: Trends in Students with Disabilities who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by End of Ninth Grade by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	63.0%	64.2%	62.9%
Lower Quartile	43.5%	39.6%	43.5%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Cleveland
- Columbus
- District of Columbia
- Houston
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Oklahoma City
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- San Antonio
- Shelby County
- Toledo

Figure 5.14: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade students with Disabilities who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2013-14 to 2015-16

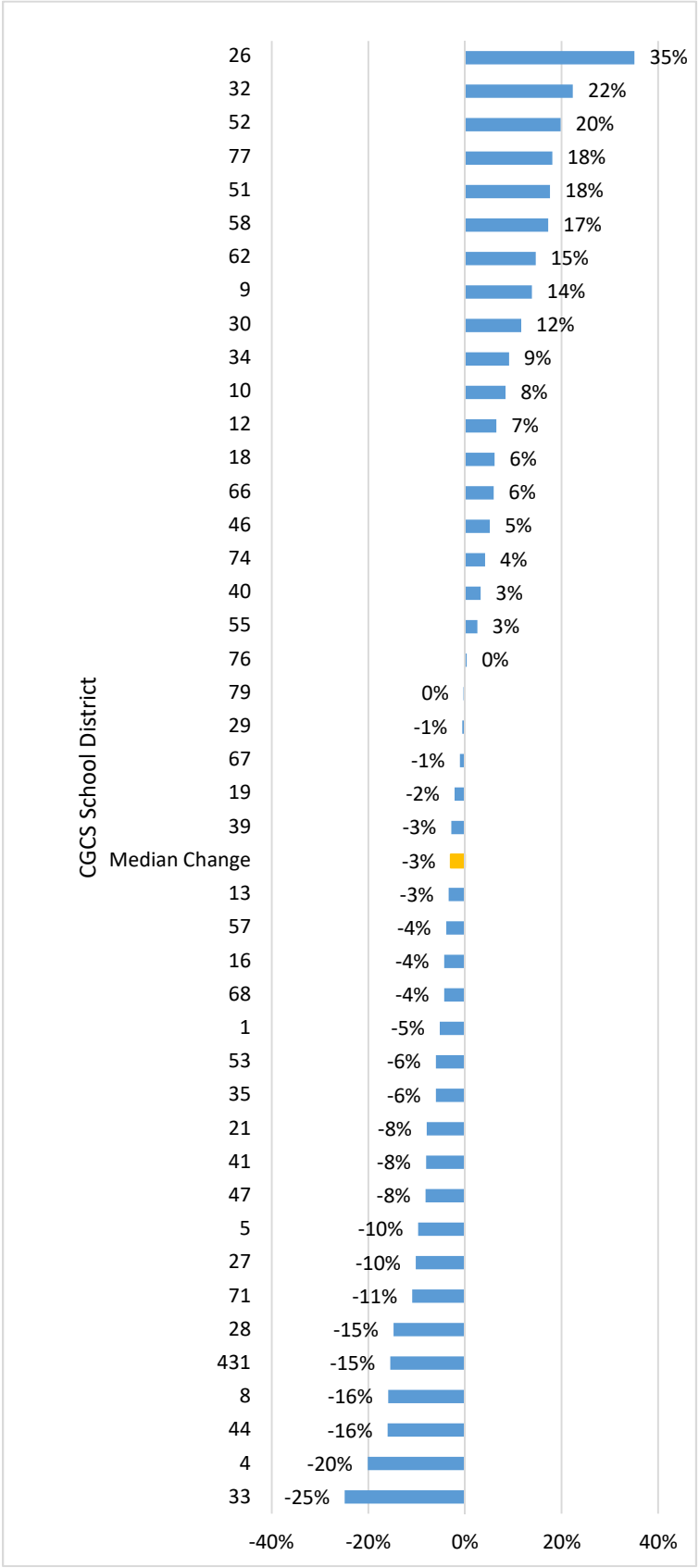
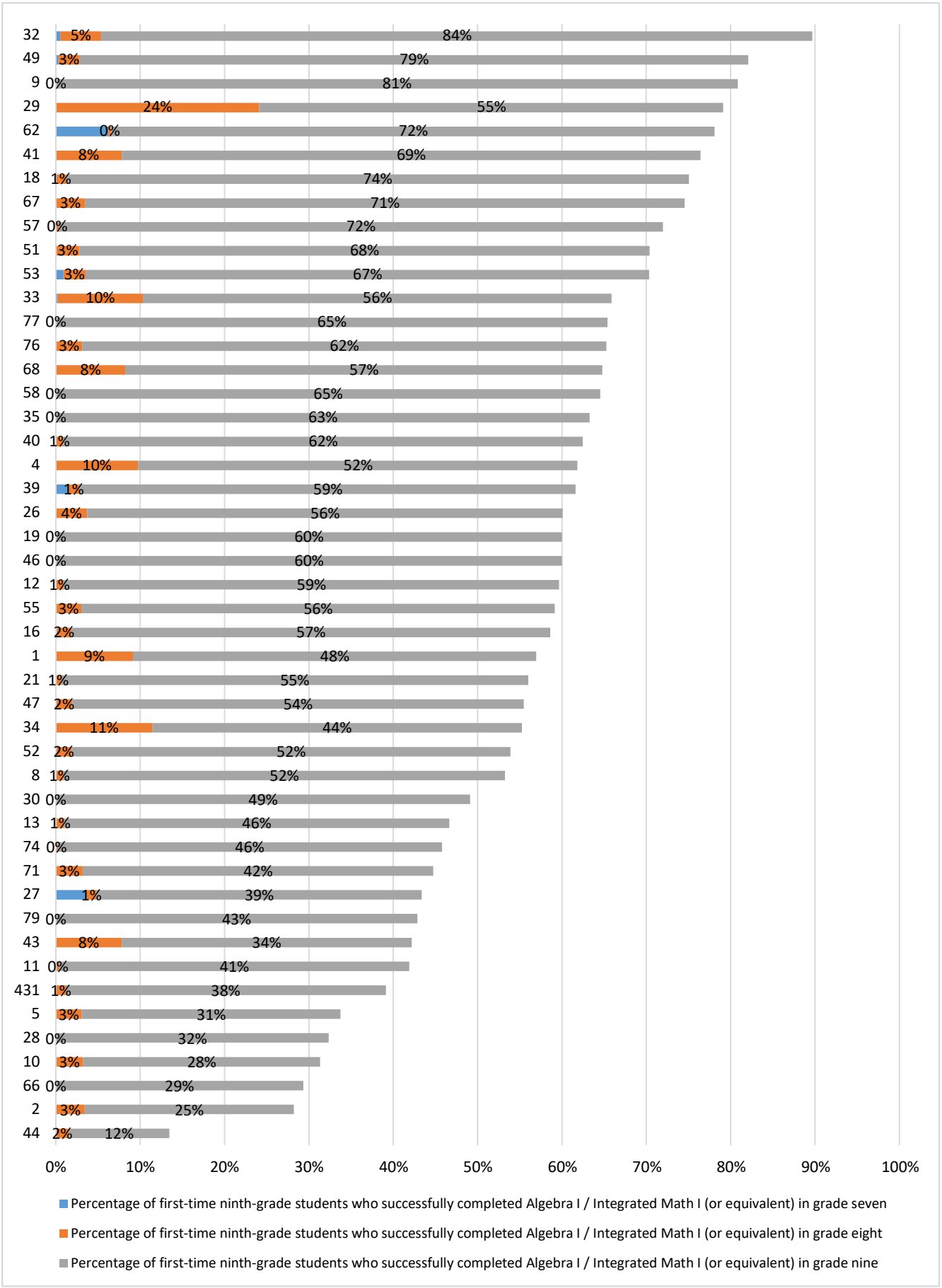


Figure 5.16: Percentage of English Learners who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2015-16

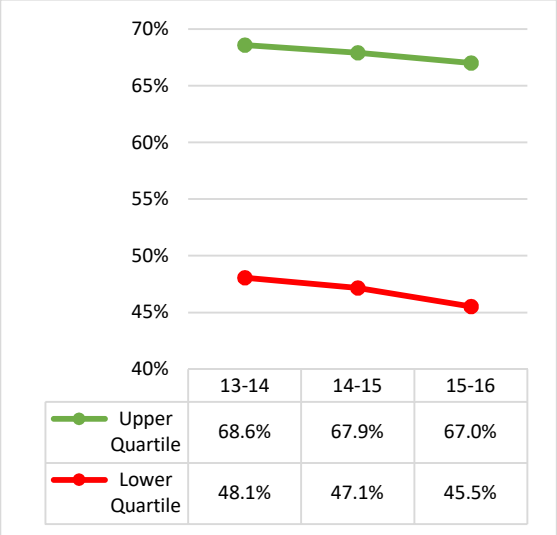


English Learners (ELs) who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade

Note: Higher values and increases are valued

- Figure 5.16: Total number of English learners that completed Algebra I in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade respectively, divided by the total number of English learners.
- Figure 5.17: Percentage point difference in English learners who completed Algebra I by ninth-grade between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 5.18: Upper and lower quartile change across years in all English learner Algebra I completion.

Figure 5.18: Trends in English Learners who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by End of Ninth Grade by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	68.6%	67.9%	67.0%
Lower Quartile	48.1%	47.1%	45.5%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Clark County
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- District of Columbia
- Fresno
- Guilford
- Jefferson
- Miami-Dade
- Oklahoma City
- Sacramento
- Shelby County

Figure 5.17: Percentage Change in Ninth Grade English Learners who Completed Algebra I/Integrated Math by the End of Ninth Grade, 2013-14 to 2015-16

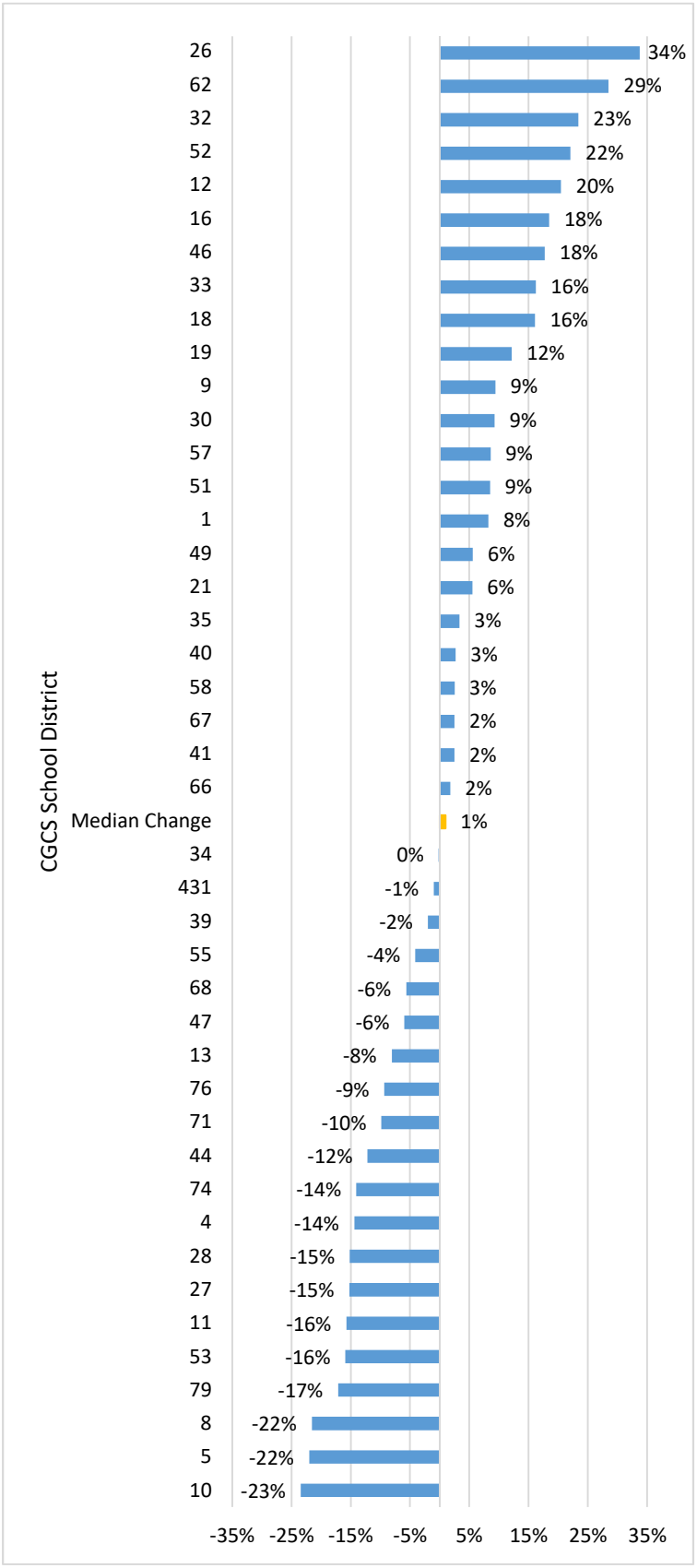
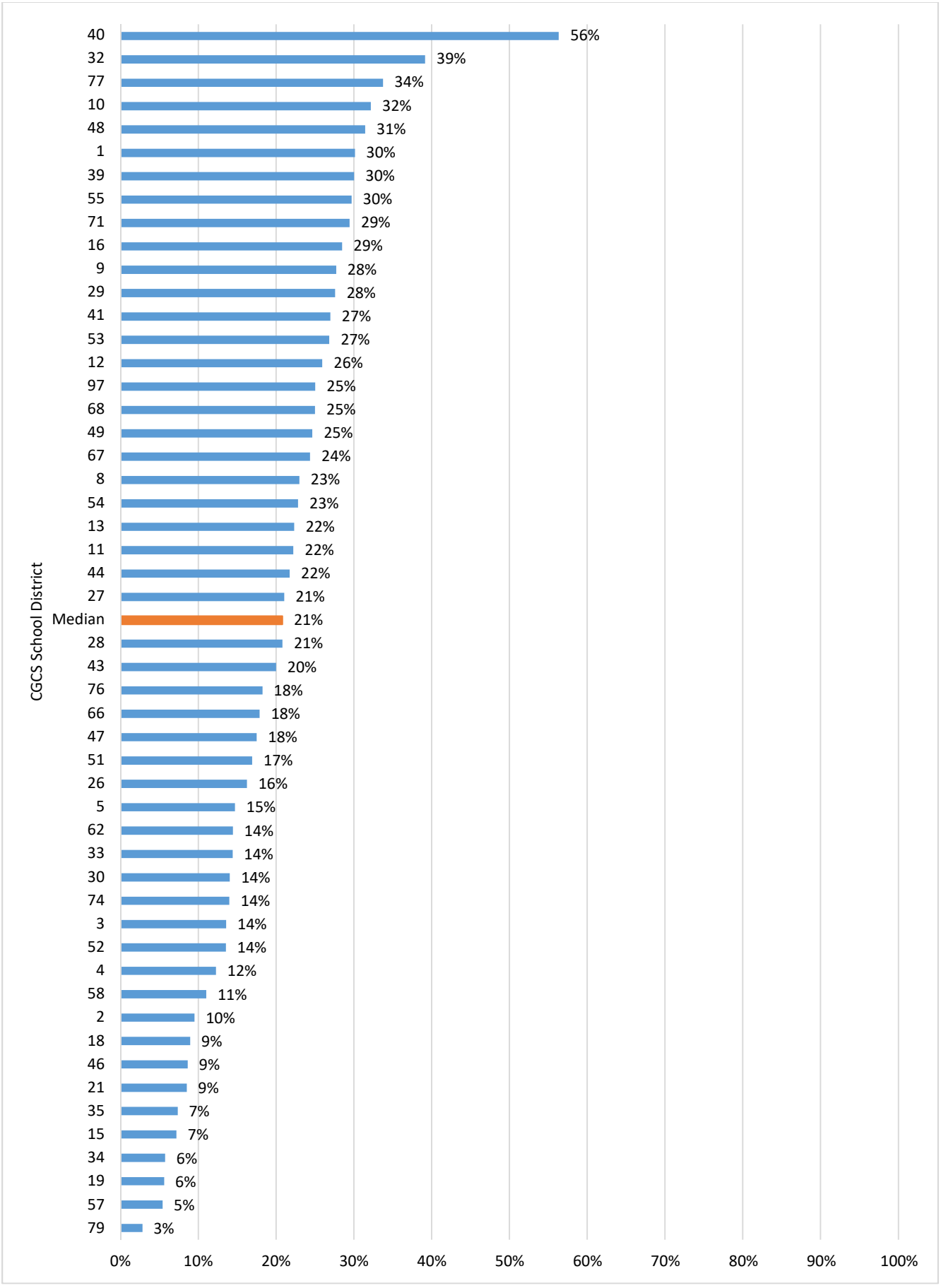


Figure 6.1. Percentage of Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2015-16

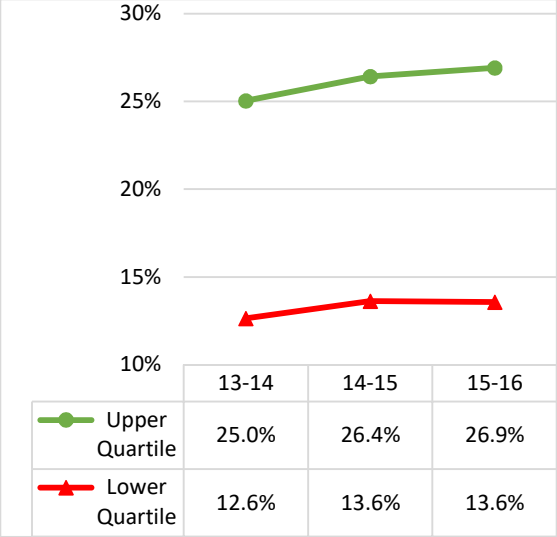


All Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.1: Total number of secondary students taking at least one AP course divided by the total number of secondary students.
- Figure 6.2: Percentage point difference in secondary students who took one or more AP courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.3: Upper and lower quartile change across years in secondary students taking one or more AP courses.

Figure 6.3. Trends in Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	25.0%	26.4%	26.9%
Lower Quartile	12.6%	13.6%	13.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Charlotte
- Clark County
- Dallas
- DCPS
- Fort Worth
- Hillsborough
- Houston
- Jefferson
- Miami
- Orange County
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 6.2. Percentage Change in Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

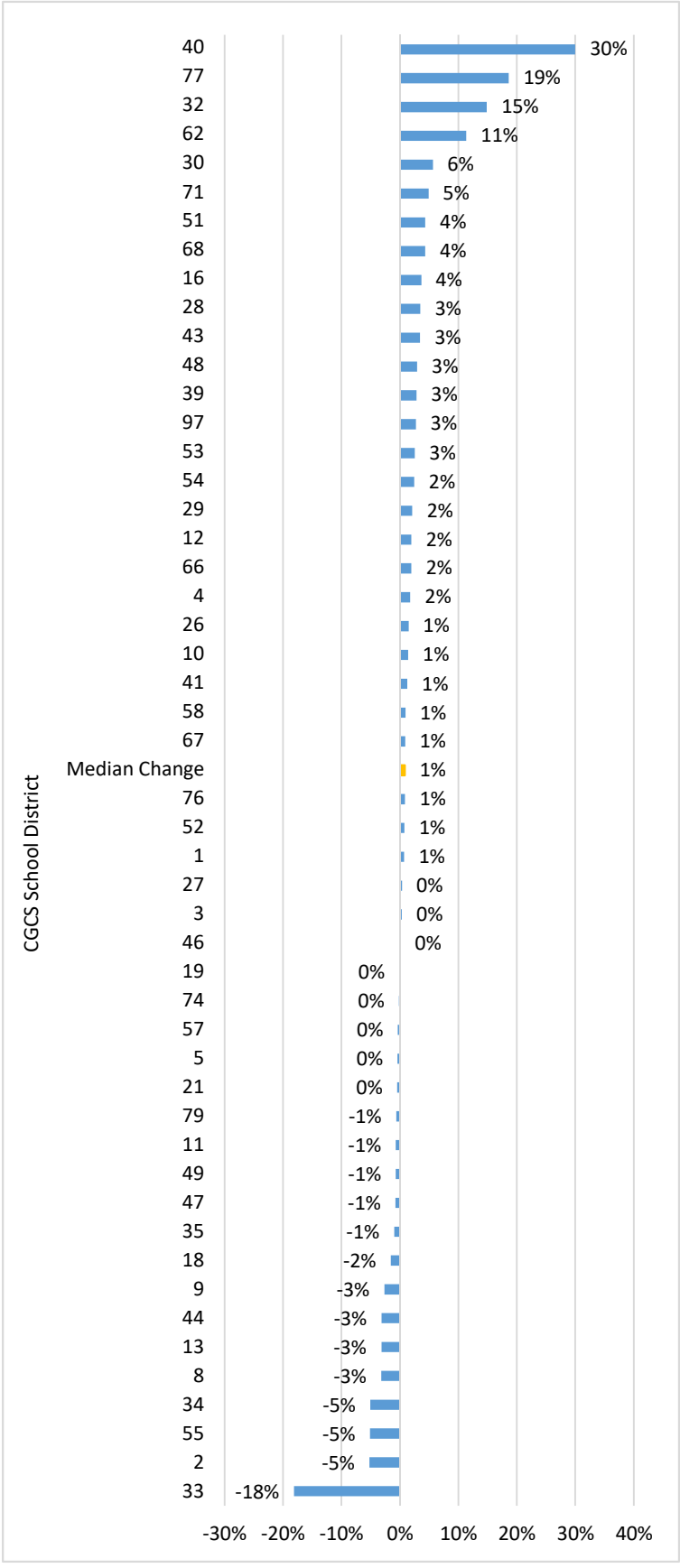
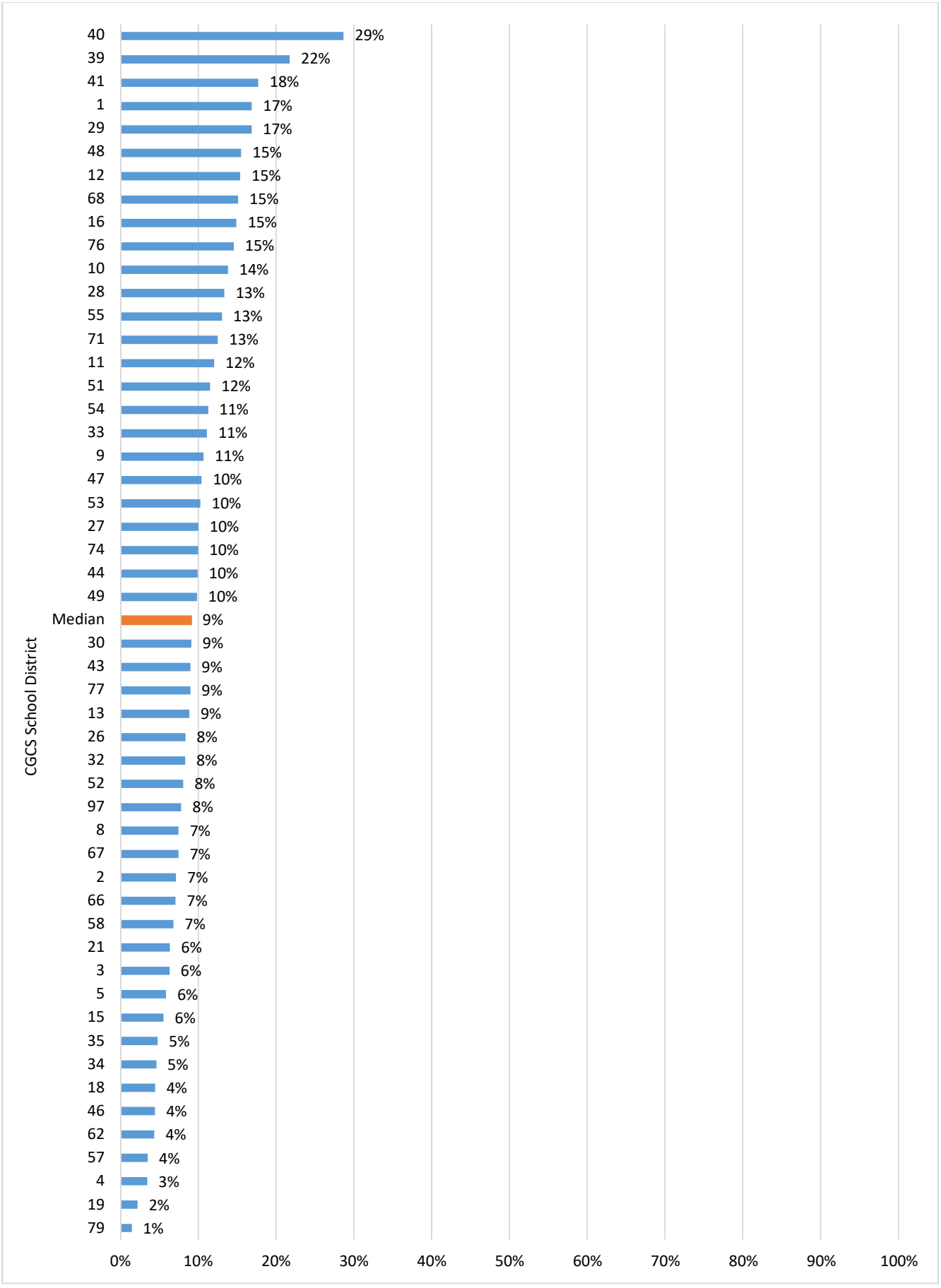


Figure 6.4. Percentage of Black Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2015-16

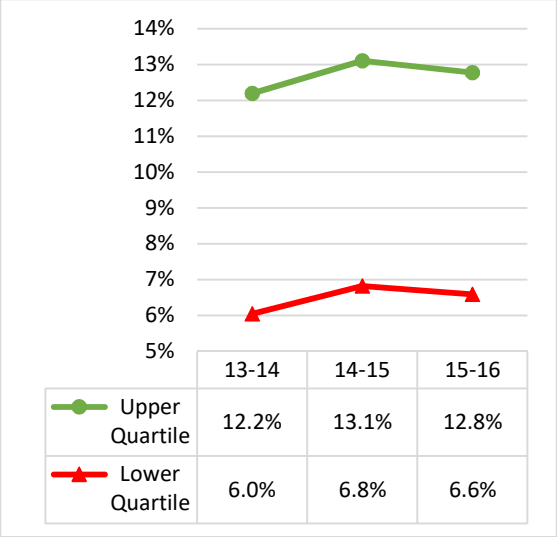


Black Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.4: Total number of Black male secondary students taking at least one AP course divided by the total number of Black male secondary students.
- Figure 6.5: Percentage point difference in Black male secondary students who took one or more AP courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.6: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Black male secondary students taking one or more AP courses.

Figure 6.6. Trends in Black Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	12.2%	13.1%	12.8%
Lower Quartile	6.0%	6.8%	6.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Atlanta
- Austin
- Charlotte
- Dallas
- DCPS
- Des Moines
- Fort Worth
- Hillsborough
- Houston
- Orange County
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- Seattle

Figure 6.5. Percentage Change in Black Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

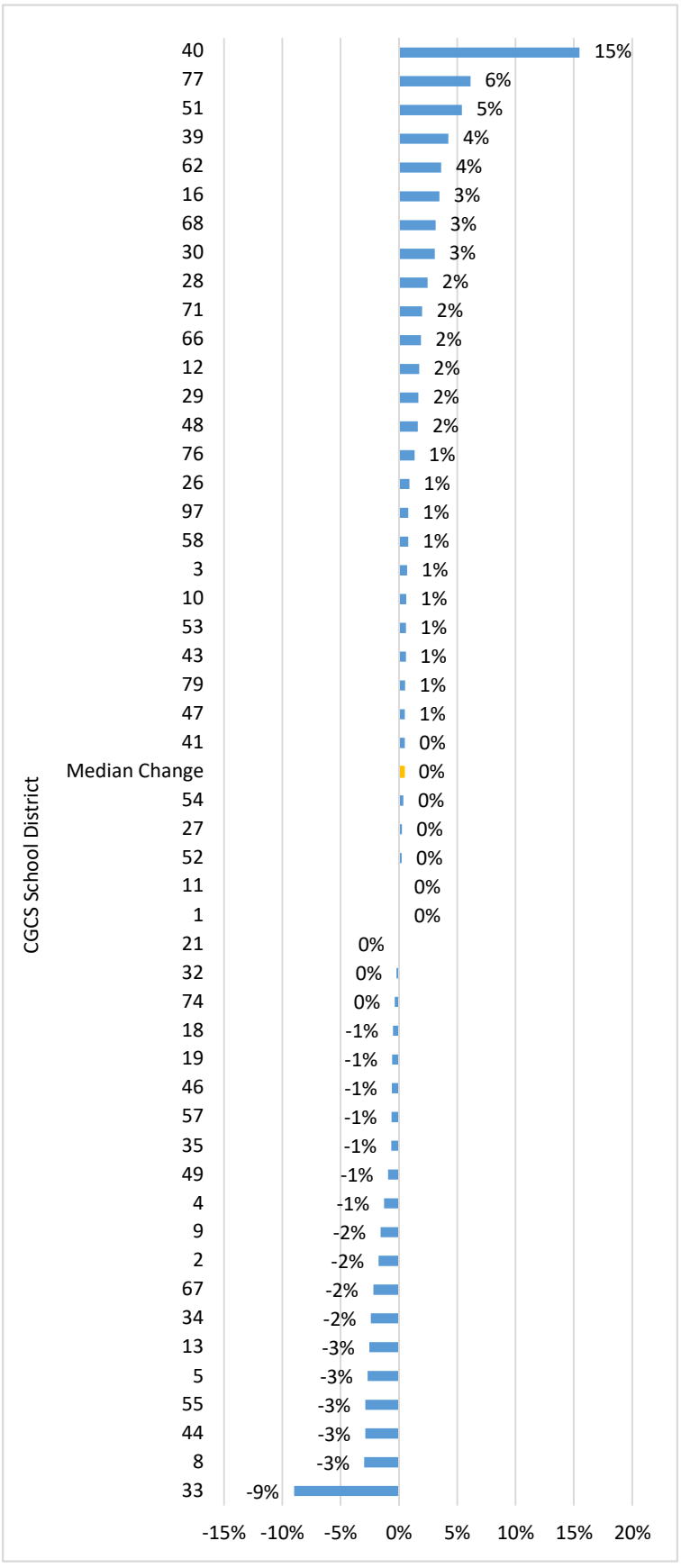
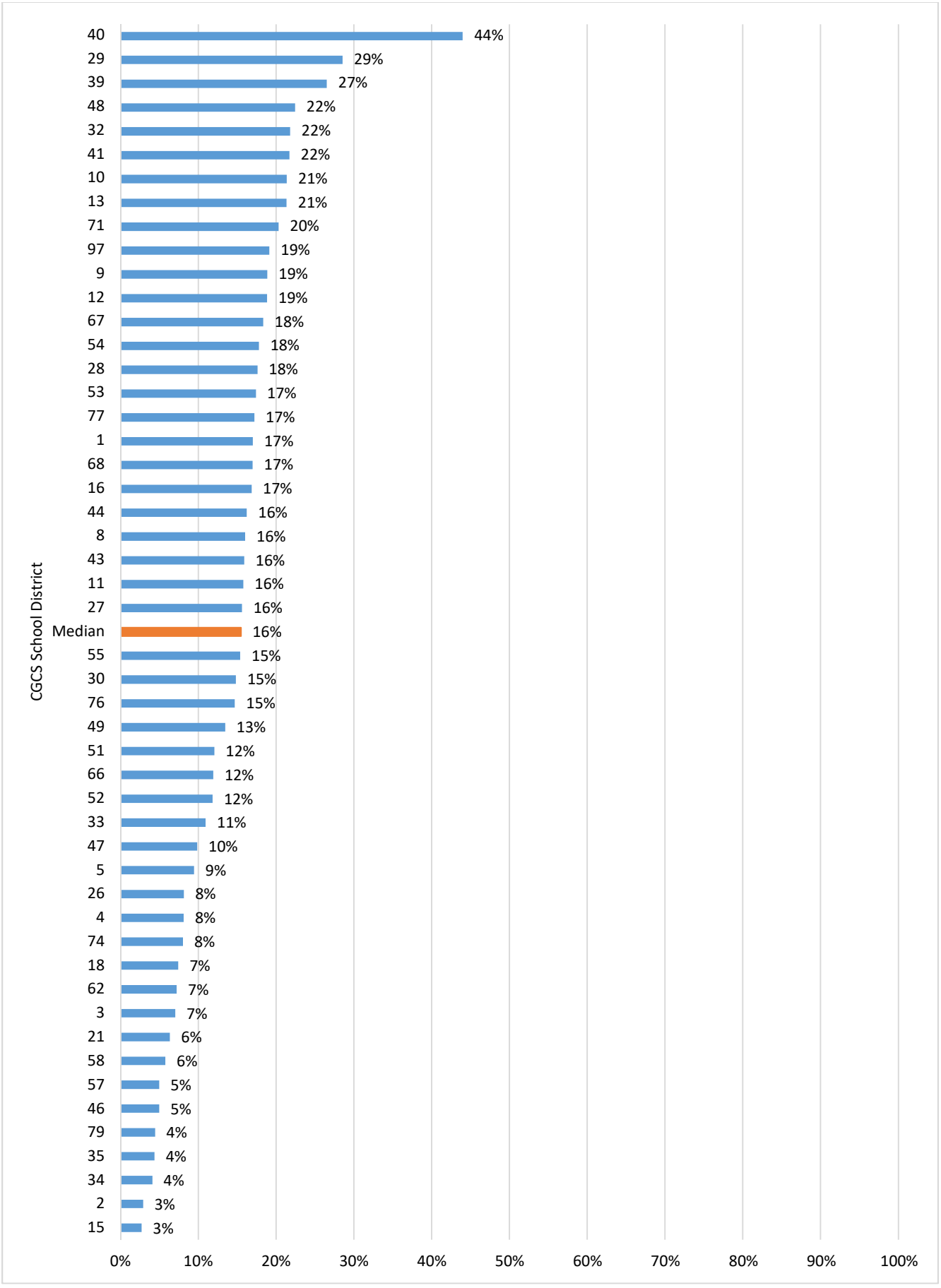


Figure 6.7. Percentage of Hispanic Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2015-16

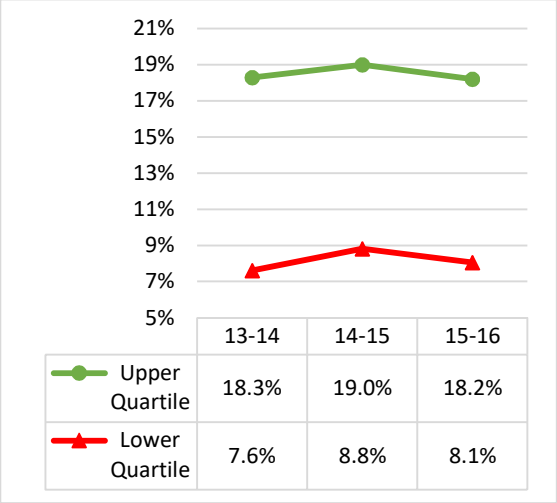


Hispanic Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.7: Total number of Hispanic male secondary students taking at least one AP course divided by the total number of Hispanic male secondary students.
- Figure 6.8: Percentage point difference in Hispanic male secondary students who took one or more AP courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Hispanic male secondary students taking one or more AP courses.

Figure 6.9. Trends in Hispanic Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



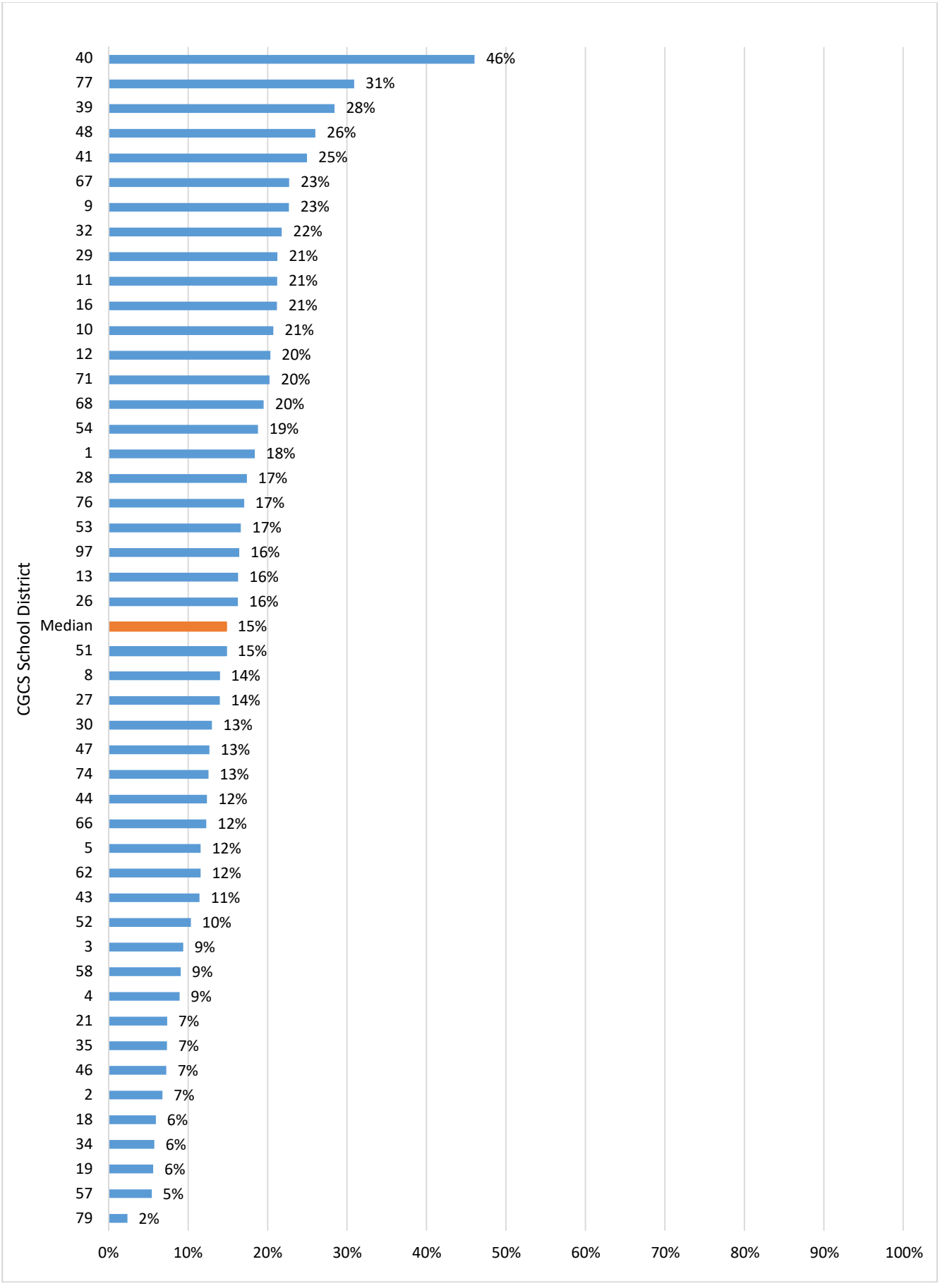
	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	18.3%	19.0%	18.2%
Lower Quartile	7.6%	8.8%	8.1%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Atlanta
- Austin
- Broward
- Chicago
- Clark County
- Dallas
- DCPS
- Des Moines
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Hillsborough
- Houston
- Miami
- Orange County
- Pinellas

Figure 6.8. Percentage Change in Hispanic Male Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

Figure 6.10. Percentage of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2015-16

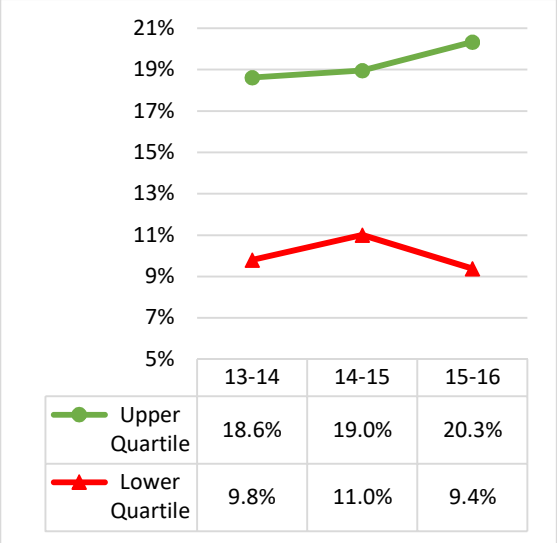


Free or Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.10: Total number of FRPL secondary students taking at least one AP course divided by the total number of FRPL secondary students.
- Figure 6.11: Percentage point difference in FRPL secondary students who took one or more AP courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in FRPL secondary students taking one or more AP courses.

Figure 6.12. Trends in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	18.6%	19.0%	20.3%
Lower Quartile	9.8%	11.0%	9.4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Clark County
- Dallas
- Des Moines
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Hillsborough
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Orange County
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Figure 6.11. Percentage Change in Free or Reduced Price Lunch Secondary Students Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

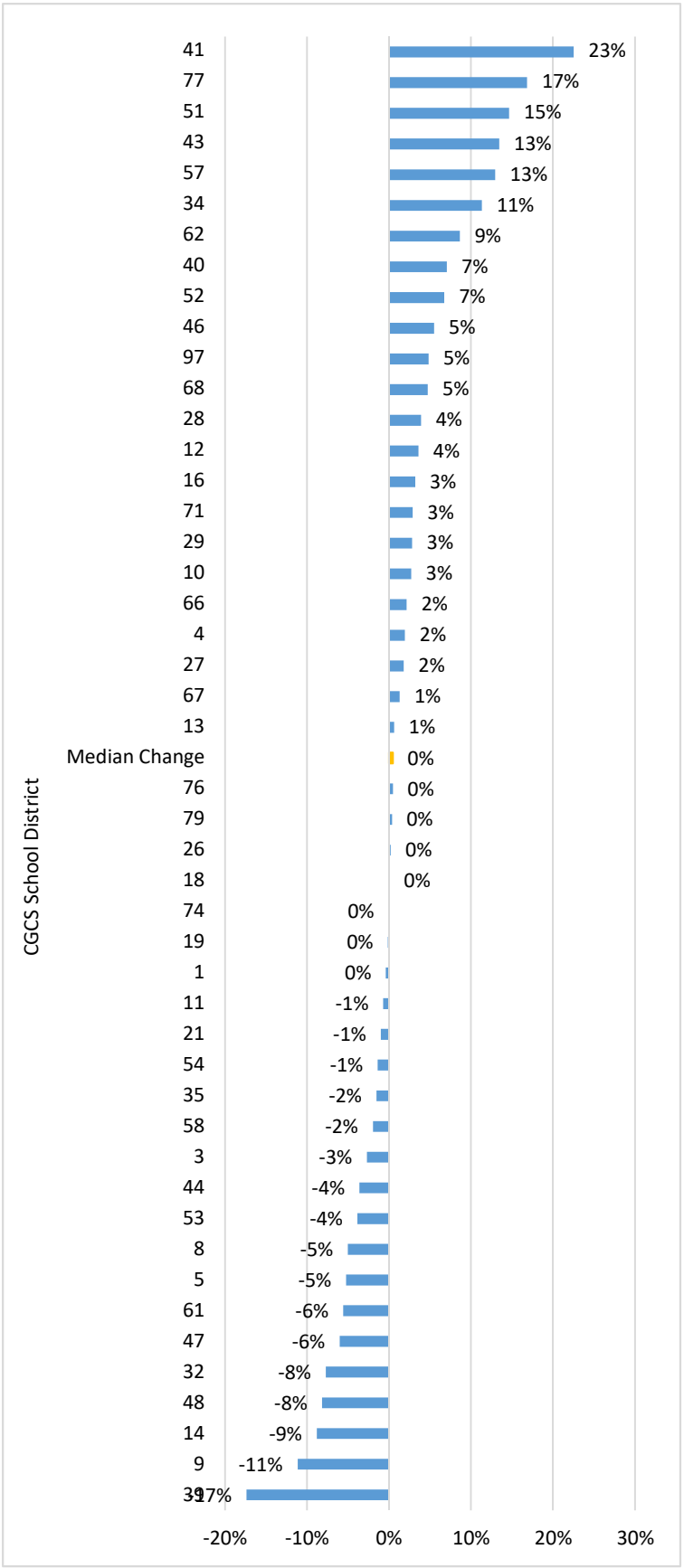
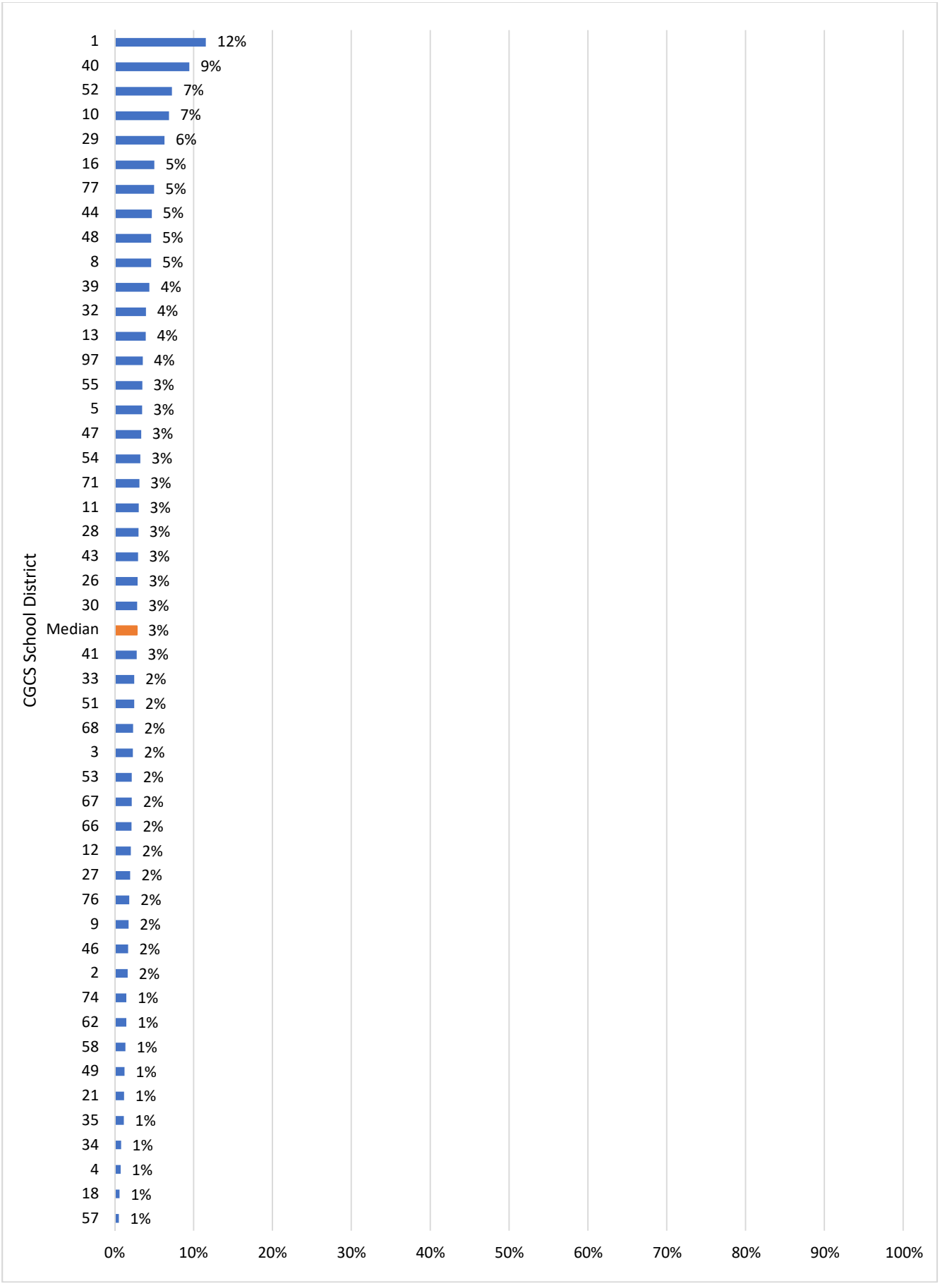


Figure 6.13. Percentage of Secondary Students with Disabilities Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2015-16

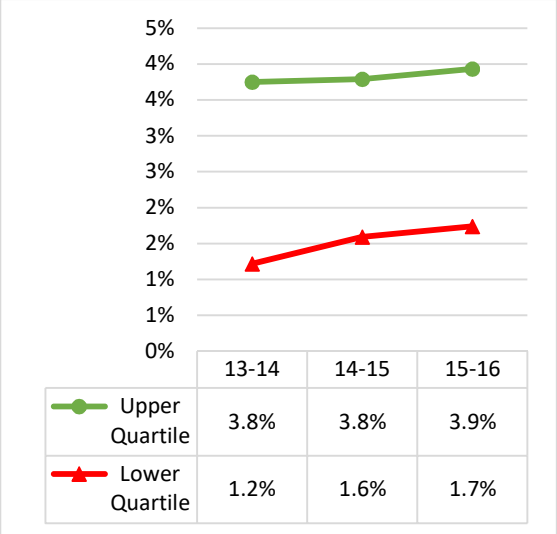


Secondary students with Disabilities Who Took One or More AP Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.13: Total number of secondary students with disabilities taking at least one AP course divided by the total number of secondary students with disabilities.
- Figure 6.14: Percentage point difference in secondary students with disabilities who took one or more AP courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.15: Upper and lower quartile change across years in secondary students with disabilities taking one or more AP courses.

Figure 6.15. Trends in Students with Disabilities Who Took One or More AP Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
Lower Quartile	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Pinellas
- Broward
- DCPS
- Duval
- Fort Worth
- Hillsborough
- Houston
- Miami
- Minneapolis
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 6.14. Percentage Change in Secondary Students with Disabilities Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

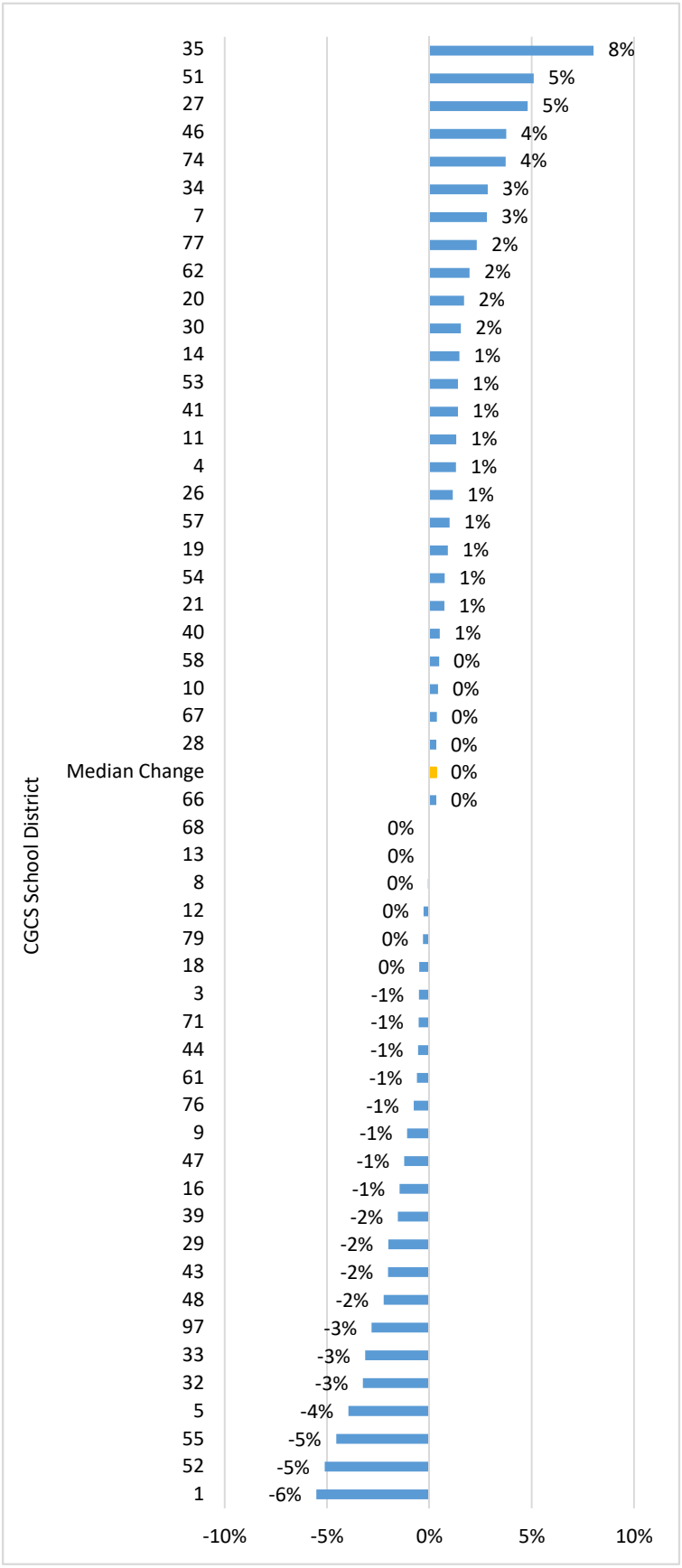
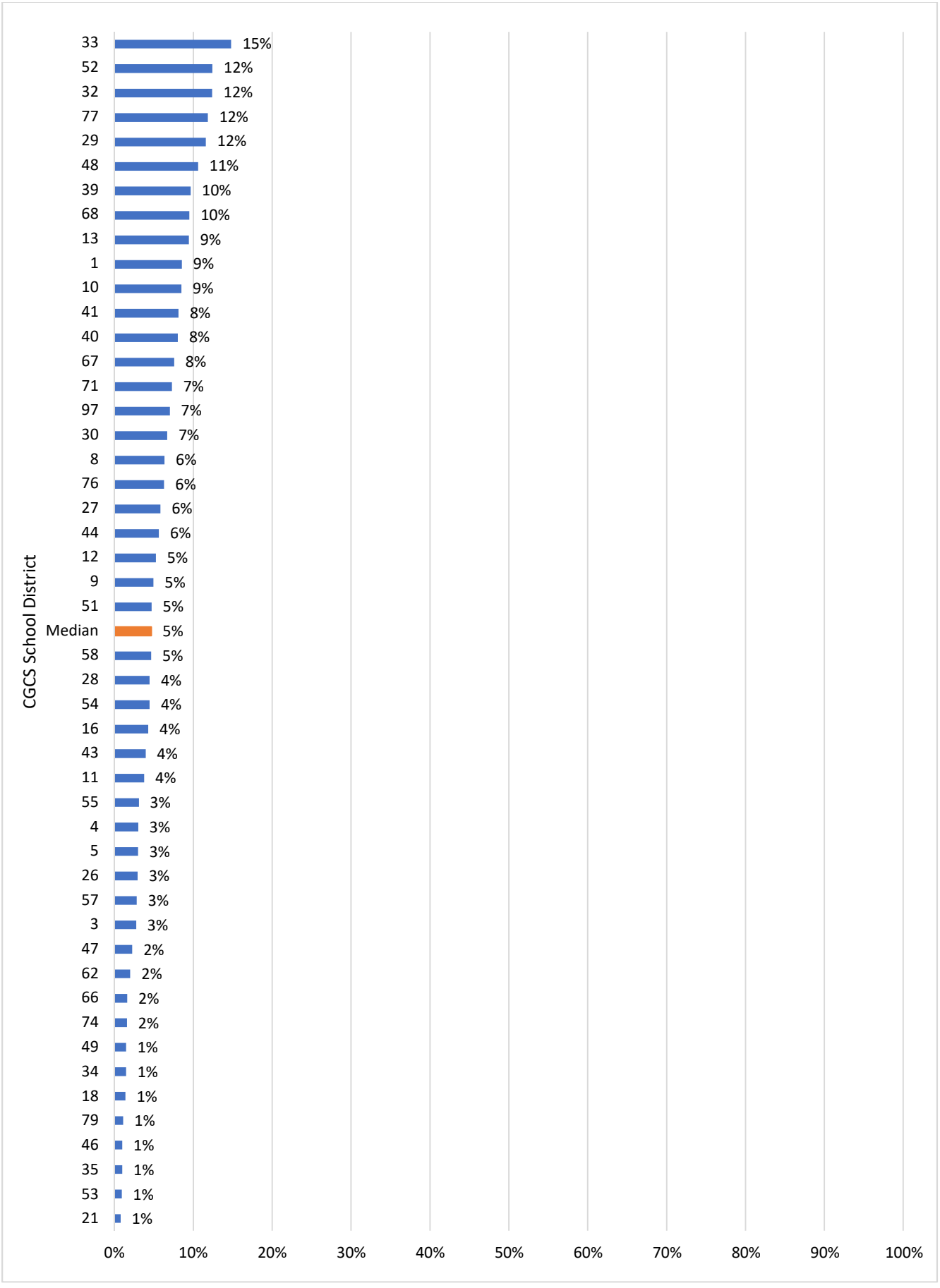


Figure 6.16. Percentage of Secondary English Learners Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2015-16

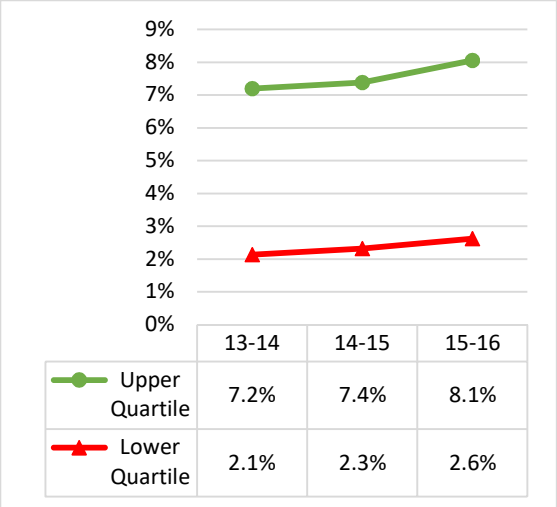


Secondary English Learners Who Took One or More AP Courses

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.16: Total number of secondary English learners taking at least one AP course divided by the total number of secondary English learners.
- Figure 6.17: Percentage point difference in secondary English learners who took one or more AP courses between 2013-14 and 2015-16
- Figure 6.18: Upper and lower quartile change across years in secondary English learners taking one or more AP courses.

Figure 6.18. Trends in Secondary English Learners Who Took One or More AP Courses by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	7.2%	7.4%	8.1%
Lower Quartile	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Broward
- Dallas
- DCPS
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Hillsborough
- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Miami
- Minneapolis
- Orange County
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 6.17. Percentage Change in Secondary English Learners Who Took One or More AP Courses, 2013-14 to 2015-16

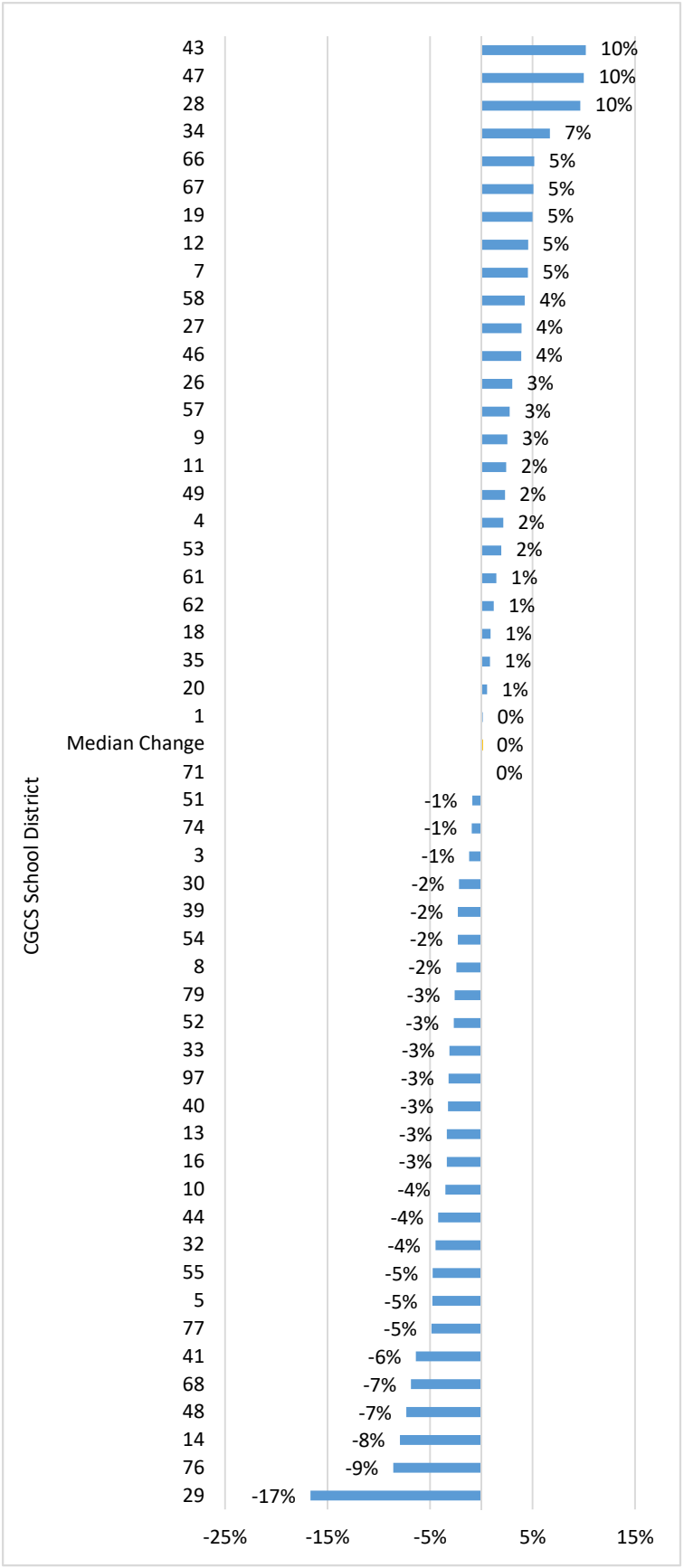
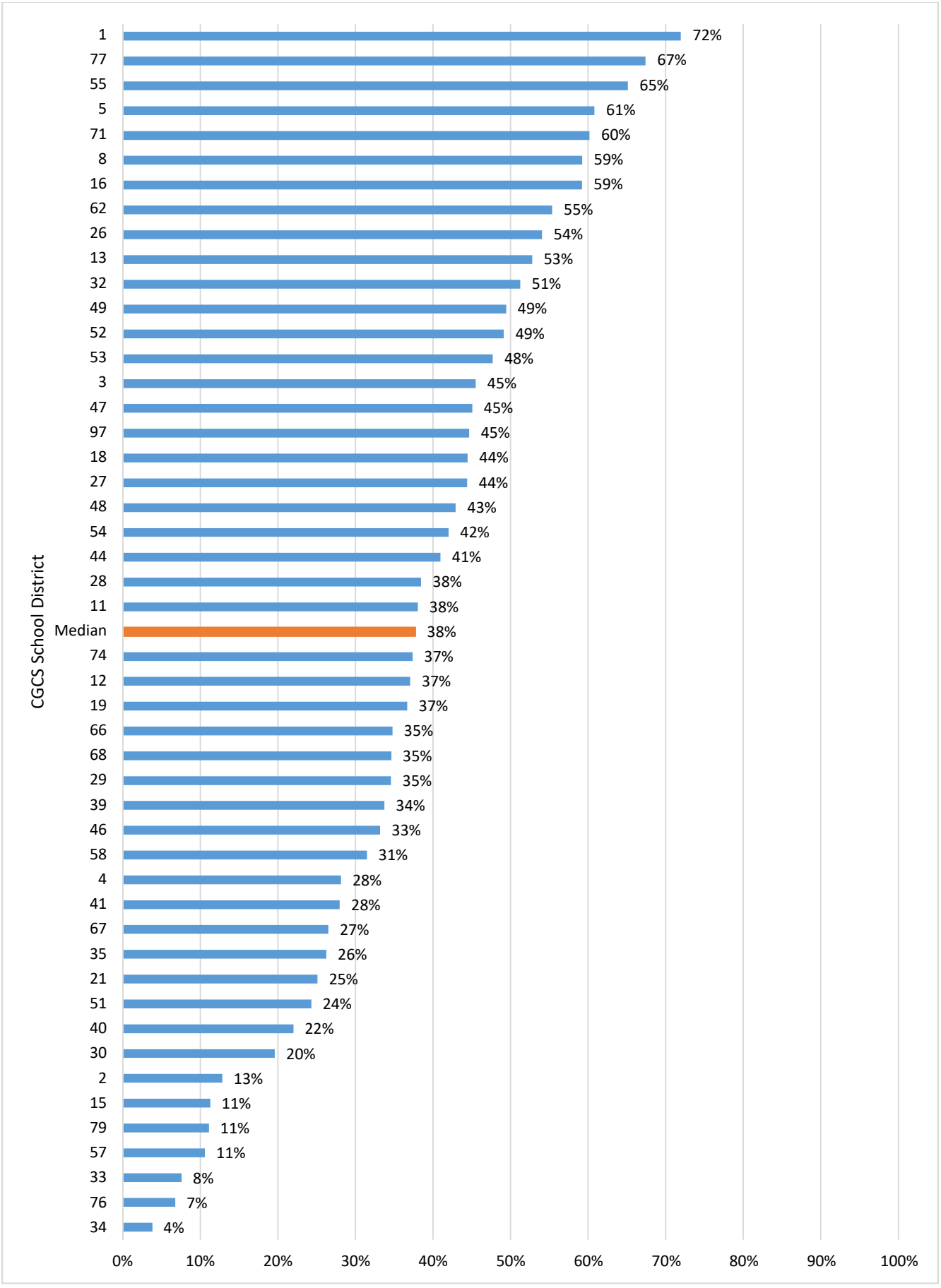


Figure 6.19. Percentage of All AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher, 2015-16

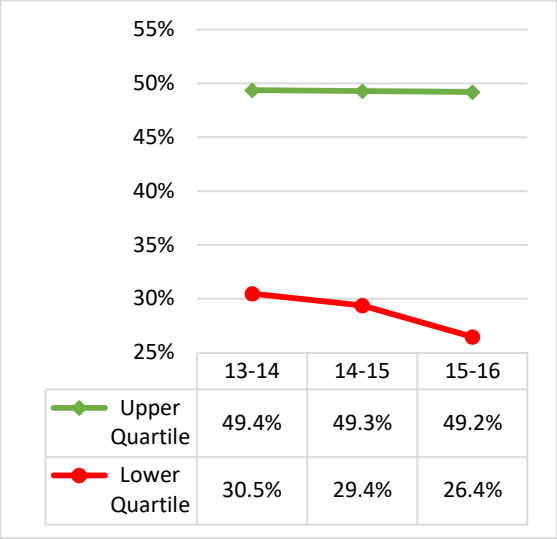


Percentage of All AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.19: Total number of AP exam scores that were three or higher divided by the total number of AP exam scores.
- Figure 6.20: Percentage point difference in AP exam scores that were three or higher between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.21: Upper and lower quartile change across years in AP exam scores that were three or higher.

Figure 6.21. Trends in the Percentage of All AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	49.4%	49.3%	49.2%
Lower Quartile	30.5%	29.4%	26.4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

Austin
Boston
Broward
Charlotte
Guilford
Miami
Minneapolis
Palm Beach
Portland
Sacramento
San Diego
San Francisco
Seattle

Figure 6.20. Percentage Change in All AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher, 2013-14 to 2015-16

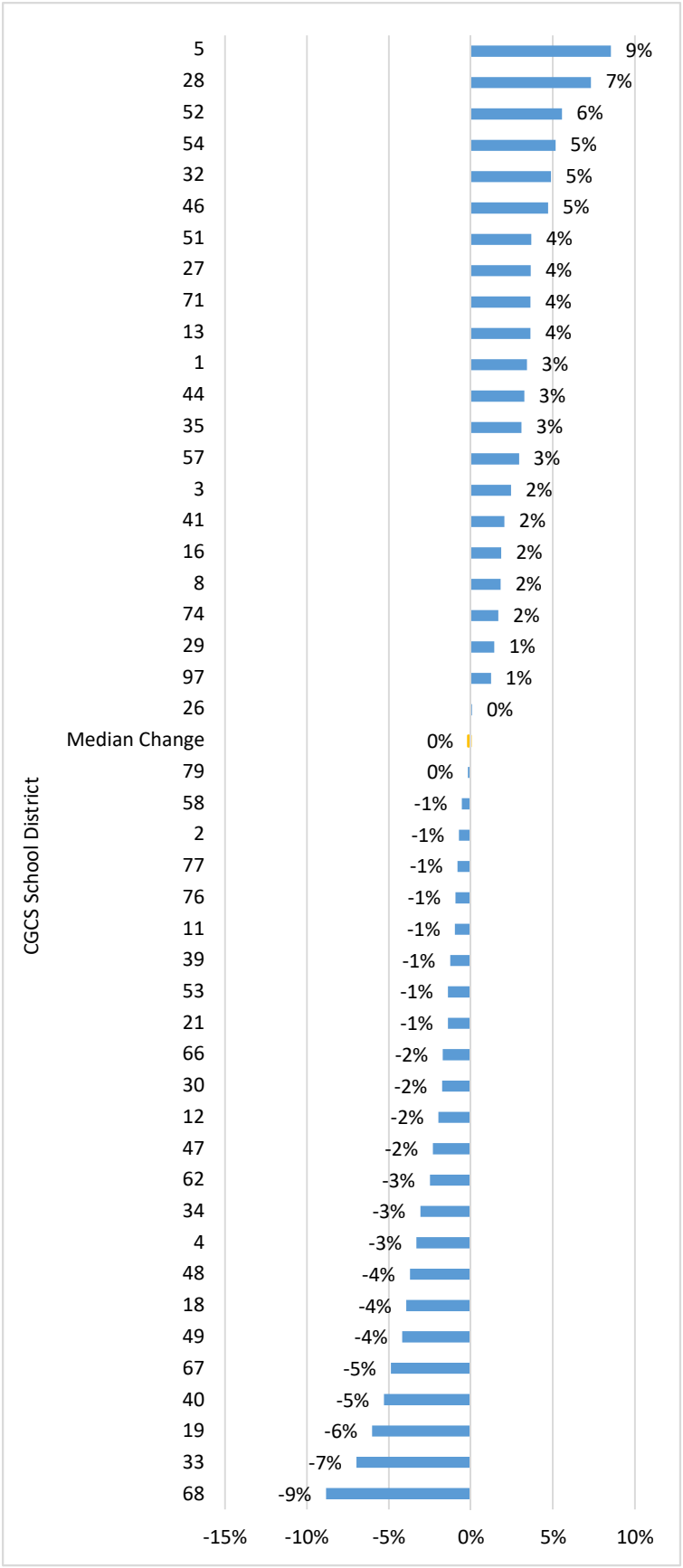
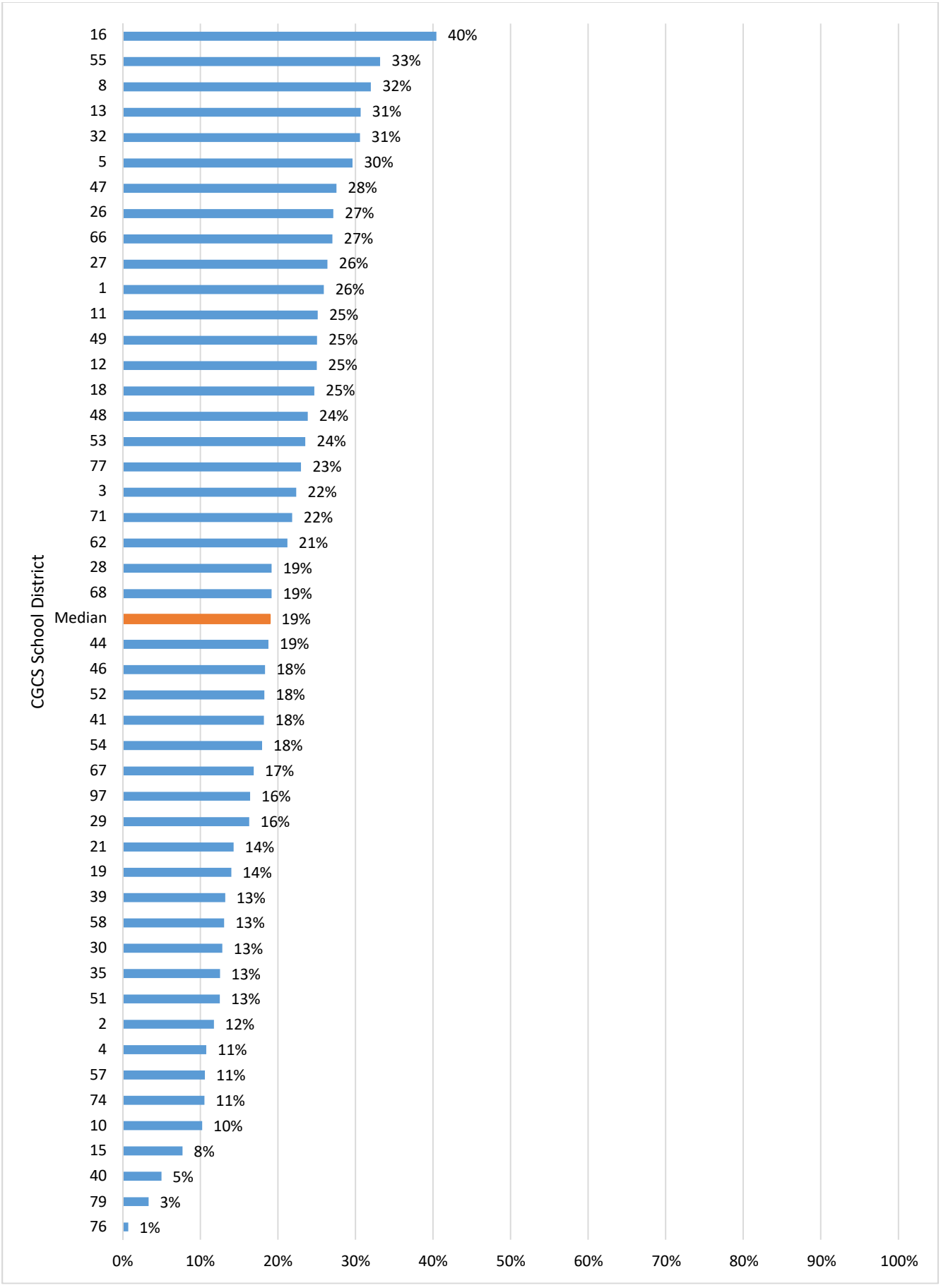


Figure 6.22. Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Black Males, 2015-16

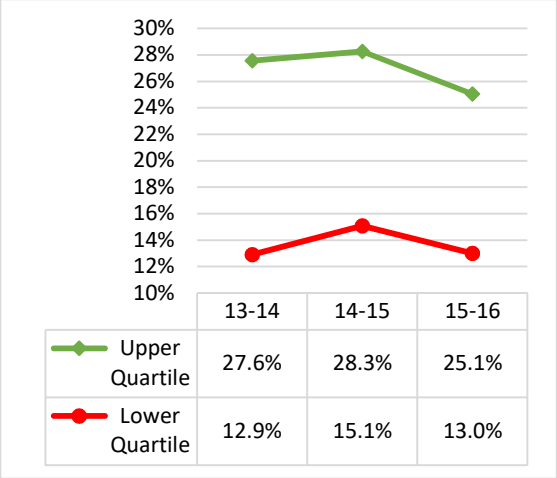


Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher by Black Males

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.22: Total number of Black male AP exam scores that were three or higher divided by the total number of Black male AP exam scores.
- Figure 6.23: Percentage point difference in Black male AP exam scores that were three or higher between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.24: Upper and lower quartile change across years in Black male AP exam scores that were three or higher.

Figure 6.24. Trends in the Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Black Male by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	27.6%	28.3%	25.1%
Lower Quartile	12.9%	15.1%	13.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Charlotte
- Des Moines
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Nashville
- Norfolk
- Omaha
- Palm Beach
- Portland
- San Diego
- Seattle
- Shelby

Figure 6.23. Percentage Change in AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Black Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

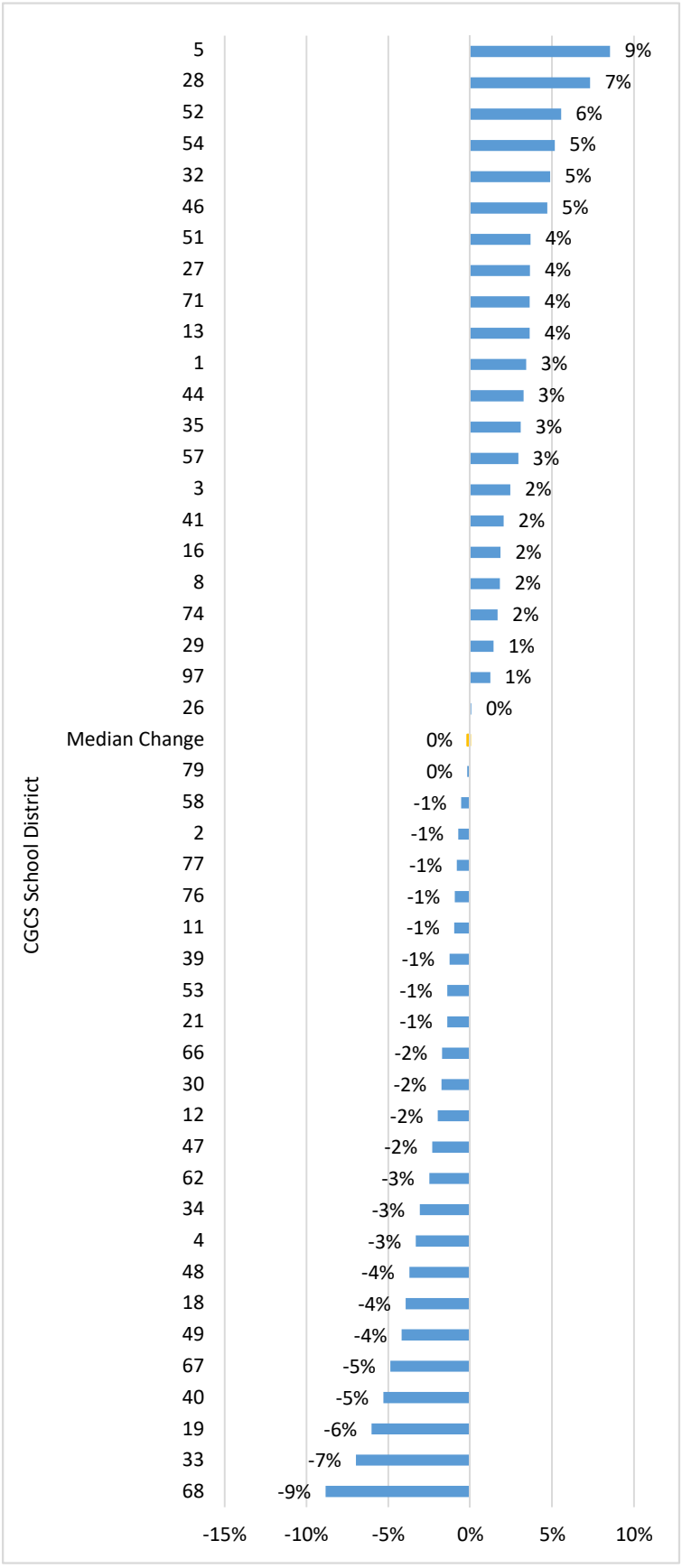
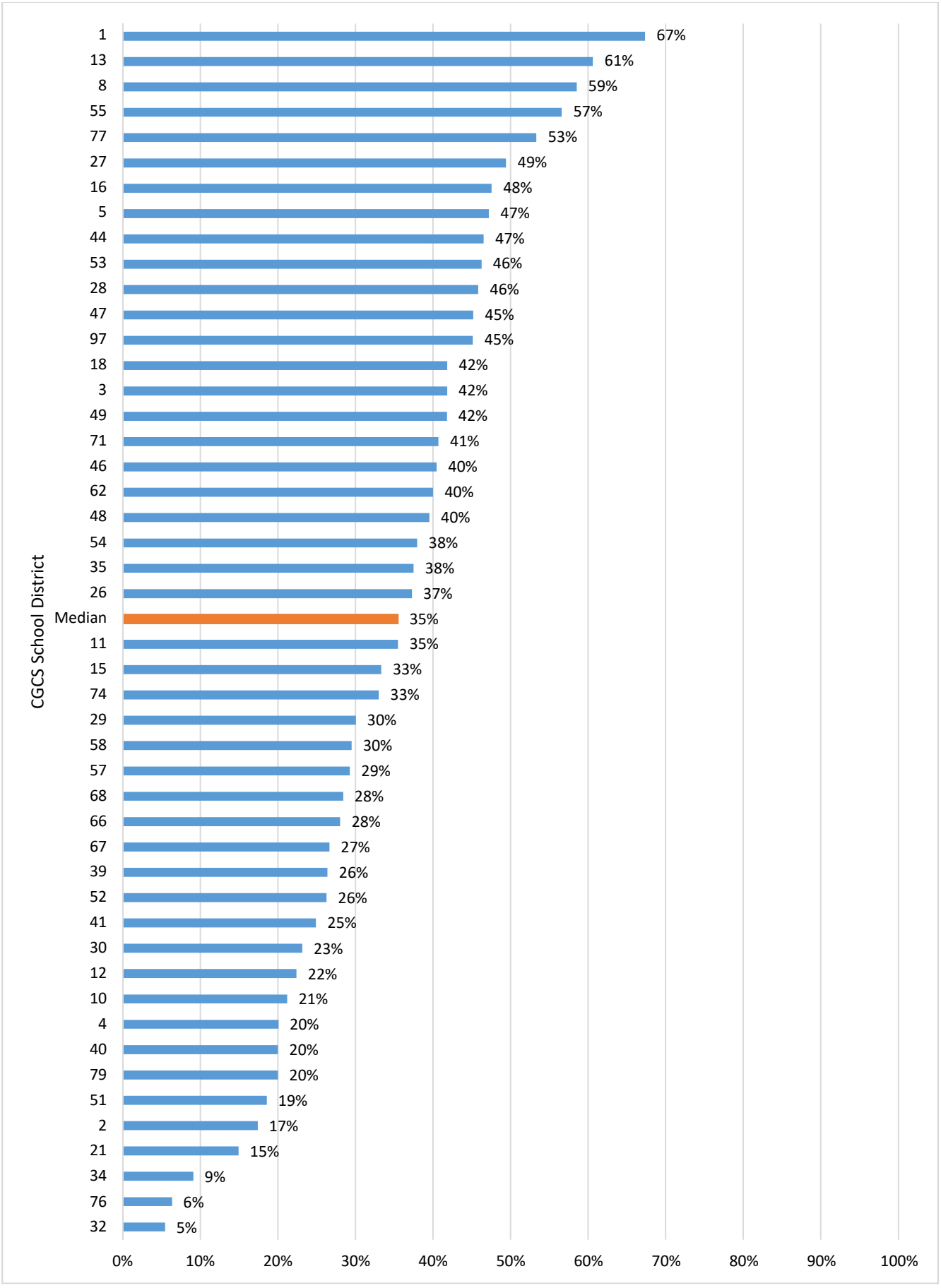


Figure 6.25. Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Hispanic Males, 2015-16

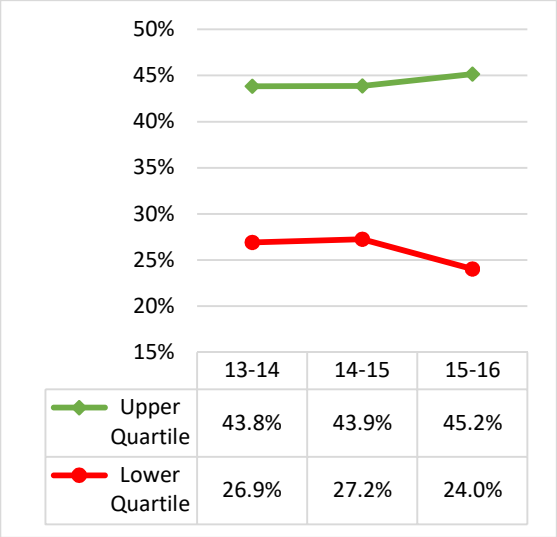


Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher by Hispanic Males

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.25: Total number of Hispanic male AP exam scores that were three or higher divided by the total number of Hispanic male AP exam scores.
- Figure 6.26: Percentage point difference in Hispanic male AP exam scores that were three or higher between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.27: Upper and lower quartile change across years in AP exam scores that were three or higher among Hispanic males.

Figure 6.27. Trends in the Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher among Hispanic Males by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	43.8%	43.9%	45.2%
Lower Quartile	26.9%	27.2%	24.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Atlanta
- Broward
- Charlotte
- Duval
- Jefferson
- Nashville
- Norfolk
- Palm Beach
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 6.26. Percentage Change in AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Hispanic Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

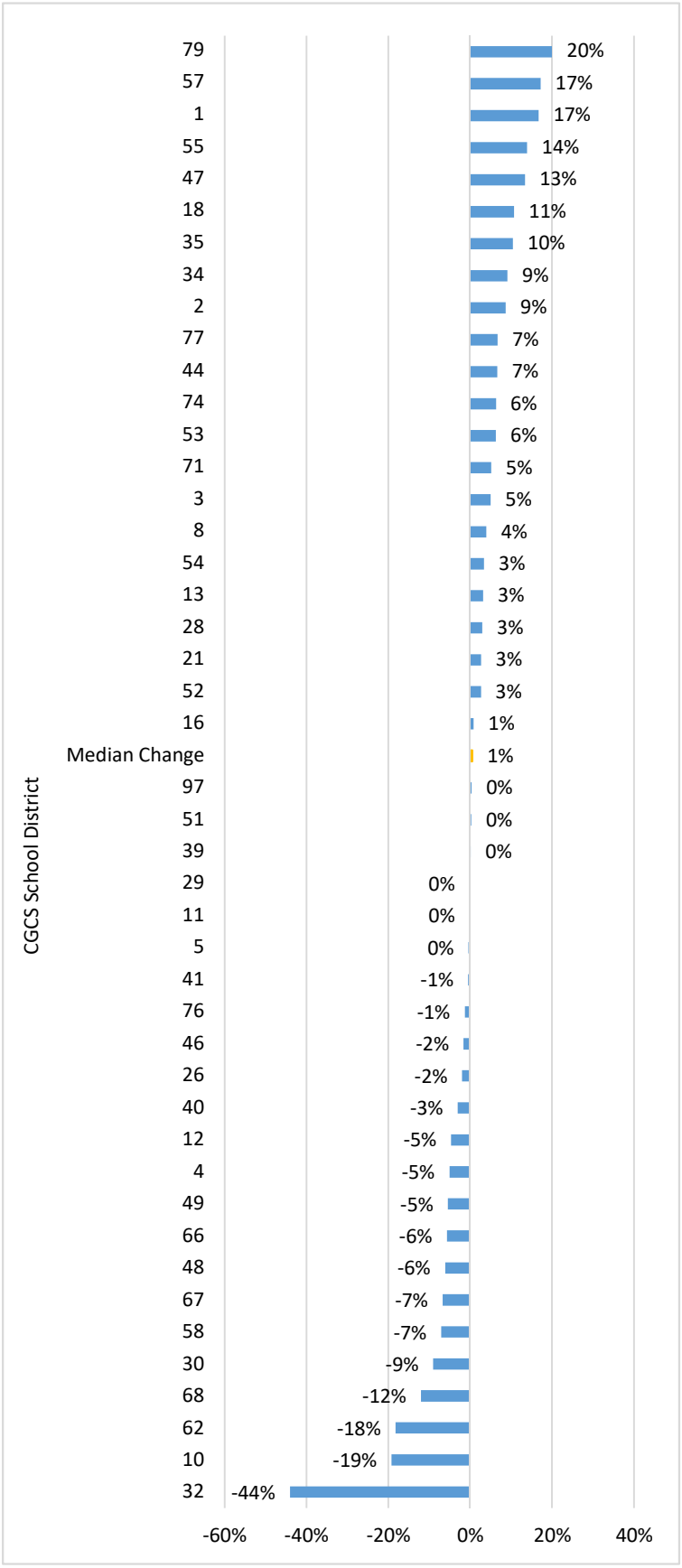
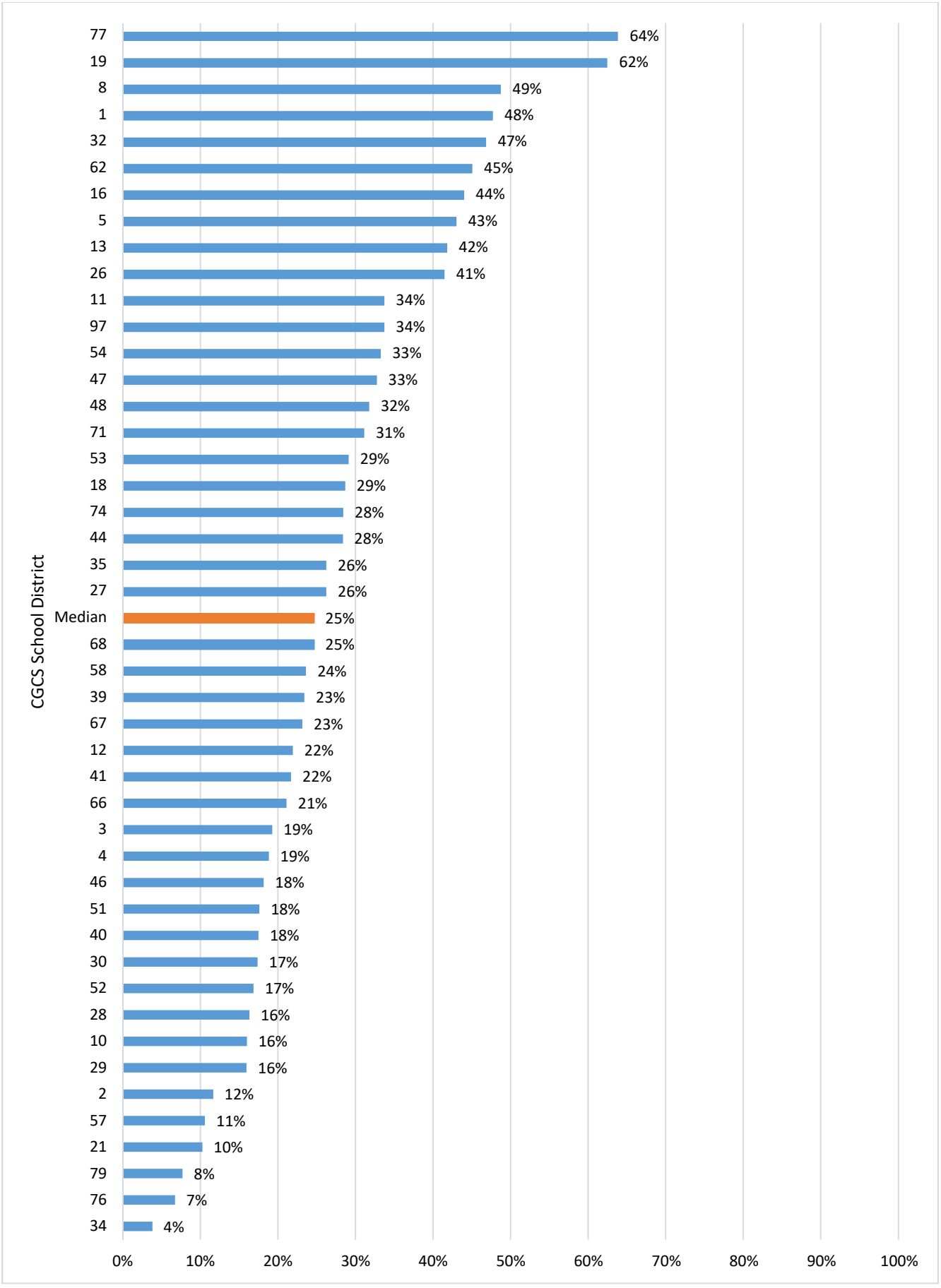


Figure 6.28. Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Free or Reduced Price Lunch Eligible Students, 2015-16

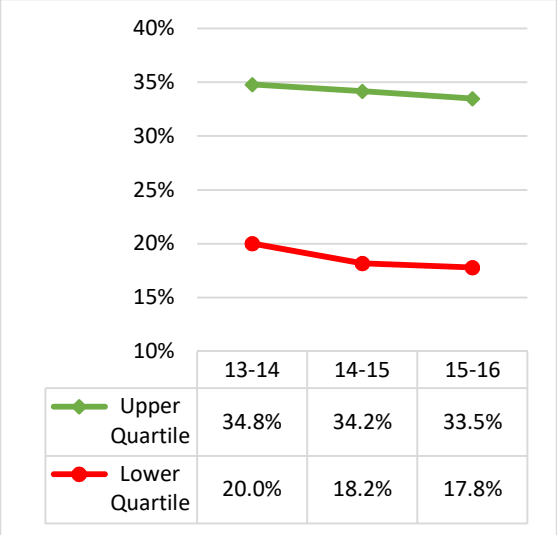


Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher by Free or Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) Eligible Students

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.28: Total number of FRPL AP exam scores that were three or higher divided by the total number of FRPL AP exam scores.
- Figure 6.29: Percentage point difference in FRPL AP exam scores that were three or higher between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.30: Upper and lower quartile change across years in AP exam scores that were three or higher among FRPL students.

Figure 6.30. Trends in the Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher among Free or Reduced Price Lunch Eligible Students by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	34.8%	34.2%	33.5%
Lower Quartile	20.0%	18.2%	17.8%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Chicago
- Dayton
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Nashville
- Palm Beach
- Pinellas
- Portland
- Sacramento
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 6.29. Percentage Change in AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Free or Reduced Price Lunch Eligible Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16

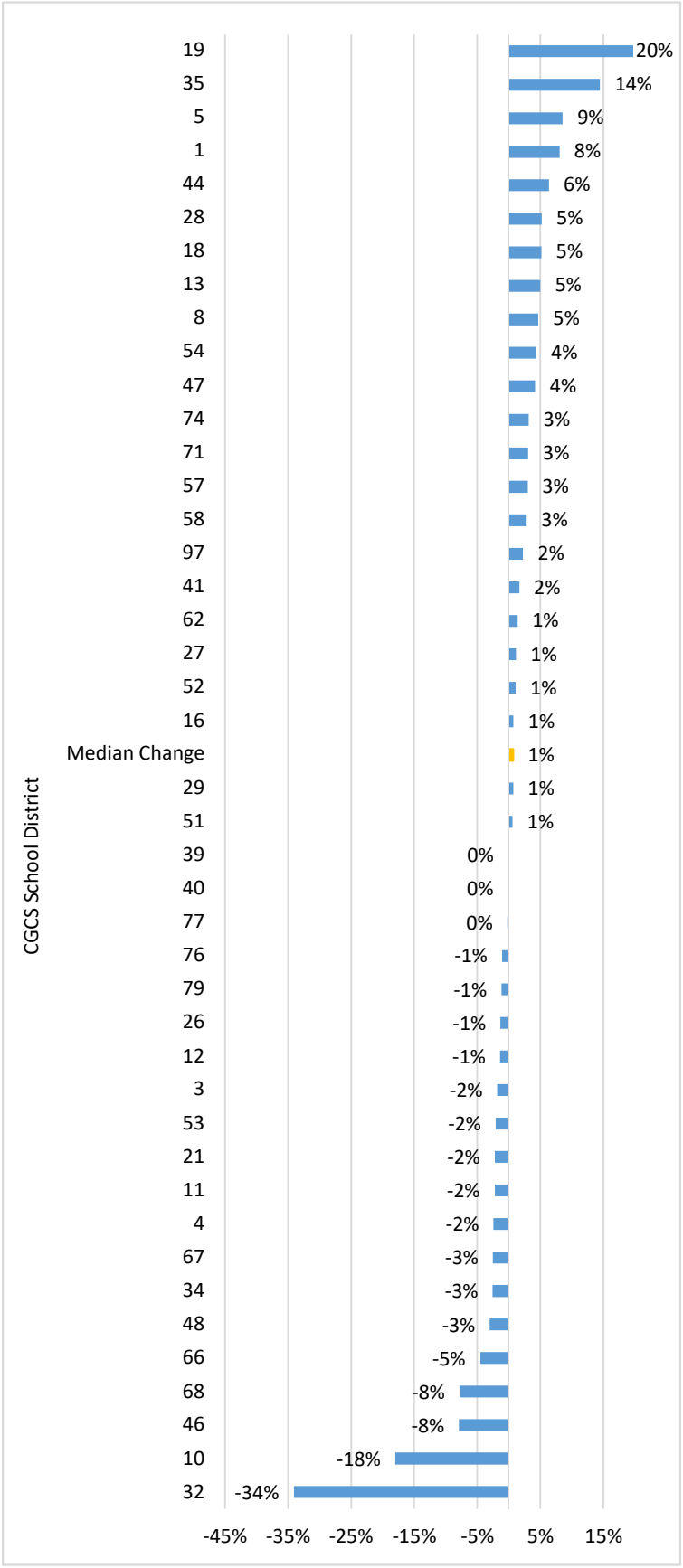
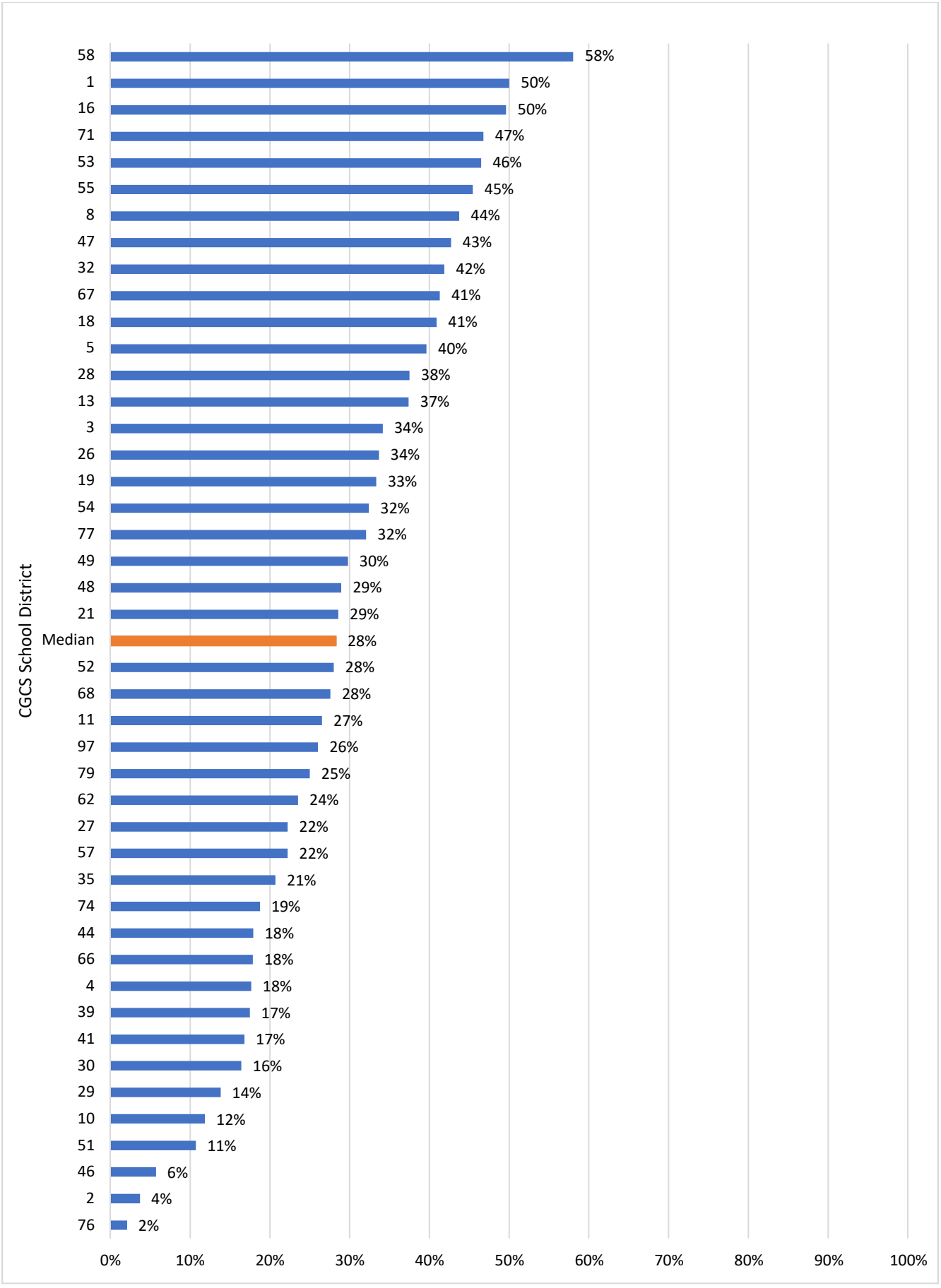


Figure 6.31. Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by Students with Disabilities, 2015-16

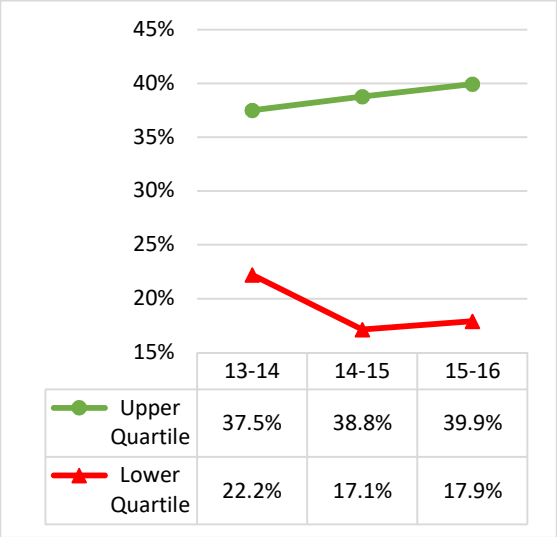


Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher by Students with Disabilities

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.31: Total number of AP exam scores that were three or higher by students with disabilities divided by the total number of AP exam scores among students with disabilities.
- Figure 6.32: Percentage point difference in AP exam scores that were three or higher for students with disabilities between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.33: Upper and lower quartile change across years in AP exam scores that were three or higher by students with disabilities.

Figure 6.33. Trends in the Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher among Students with Disabilities by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	37.5%	38.8%	39.9%
Lower Quartile	22.2%	17.1%	17.9%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Charlotte
- Fresno
- Jefferson
- Miami
- Nashville
- Palm Beach
- Philadelphia
- Portland
- San Diego
- Seattle
- Shelby

Figure 6.32. Percentage Change in AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher by Students with Disabilities, 2013-14 to 2015-16

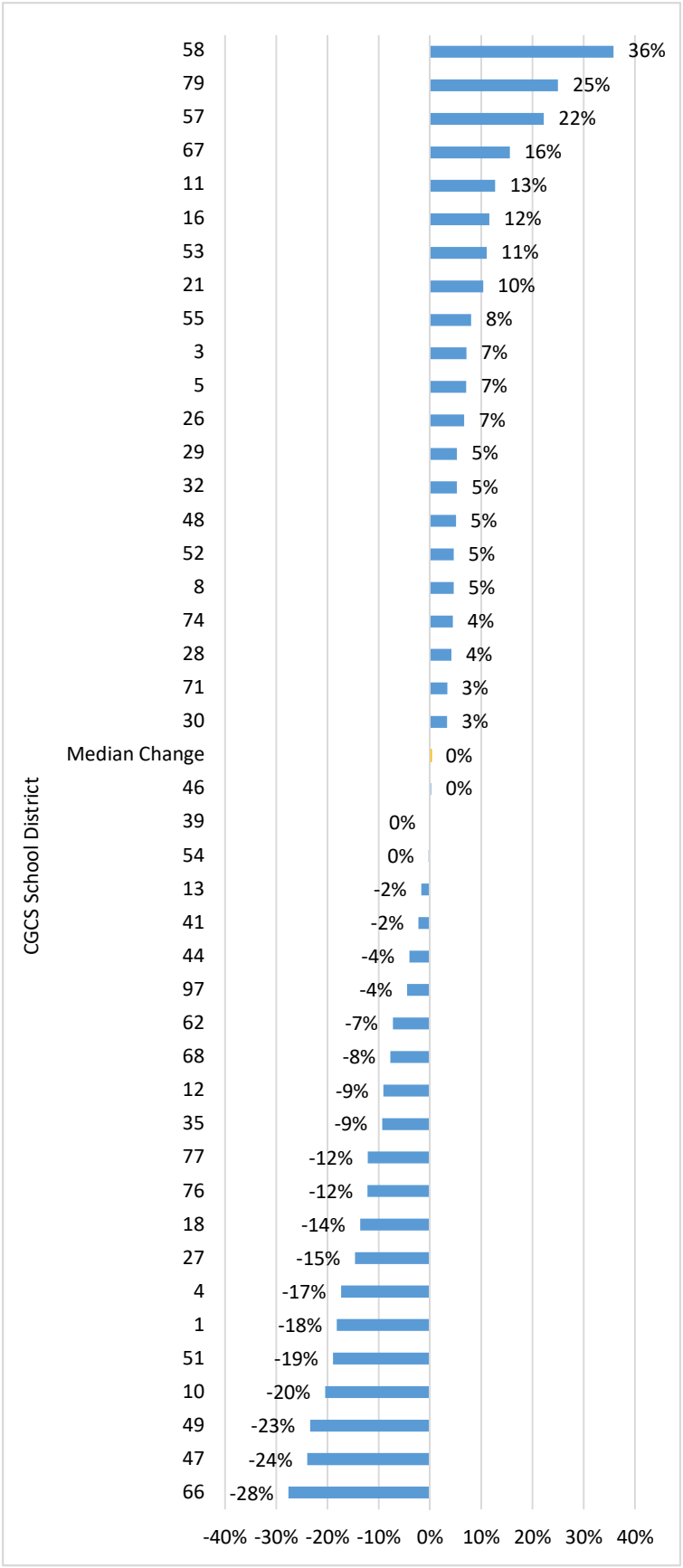
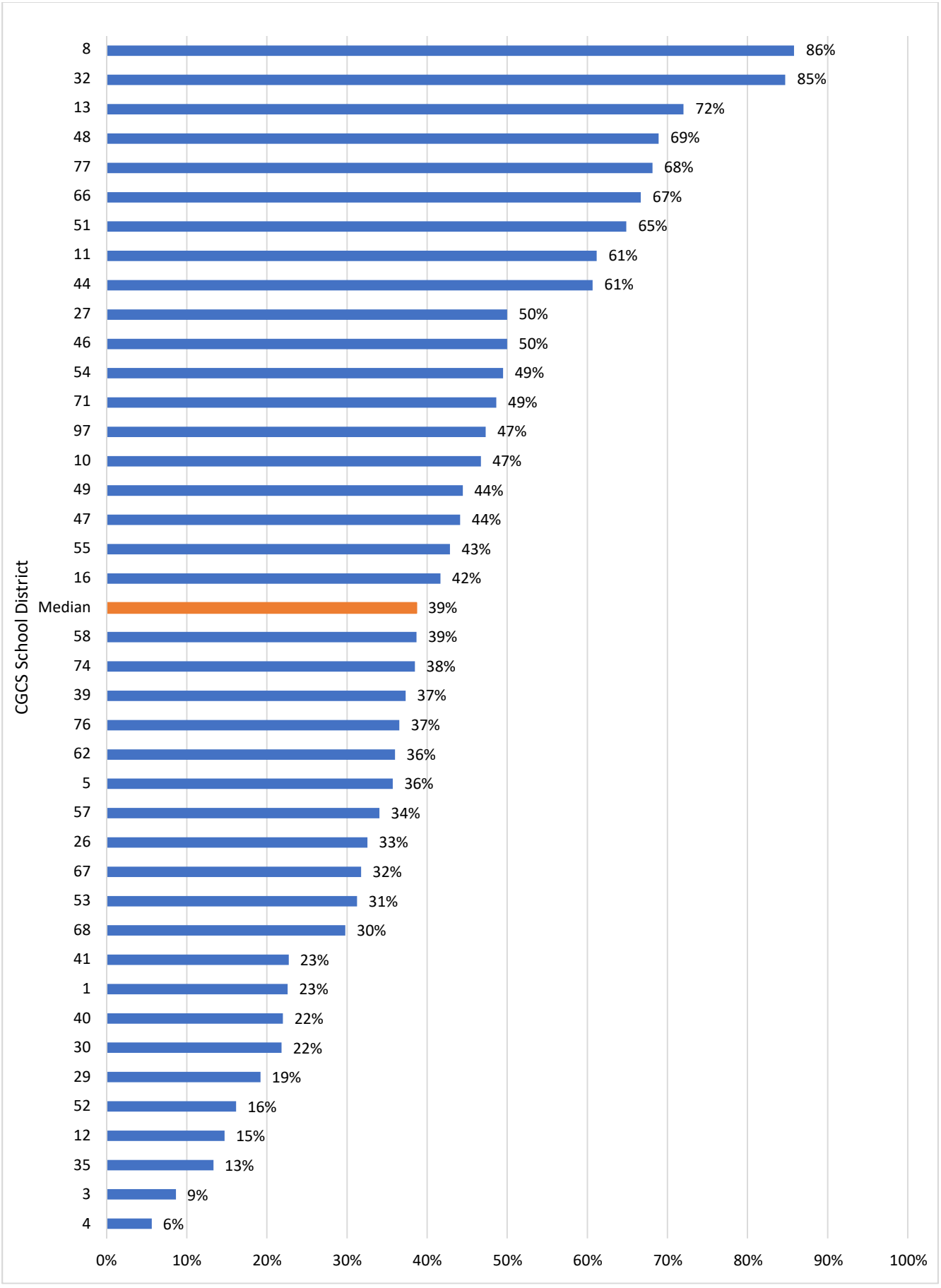


Figure 6.34. Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by English Learners, 2015-16

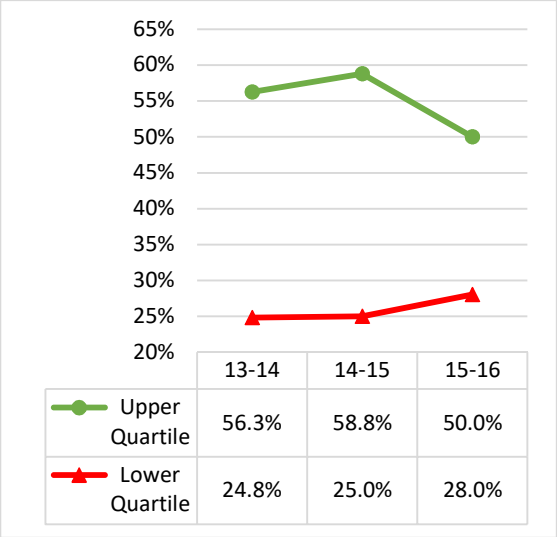


Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were a Three or Higher by English Learners

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 6.34: Total number of AP exam scores that were three or higher by English learners divided by the total number of English learner AP exam scores.
- Figure 6.35: Percentage point difference in AP exam scores that were three or higher by English learners between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 6.36: Upper and lower quartile change across years in AP exam scores that were three or higher by English learners.

Figure 6.36. Trends in the Percentage of AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher among English Learners by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	56.3%	58.8%	50.0%
Lower Quartile	24.8%	25.0%	28.0%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Baltimore
- Broward
- Duval
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Norfolk
- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- San Francisco

Figure 6.35. Percentage Change in AP Exam Scores That Were Three or Higher by English Learners, 2013-14 to 2015-16

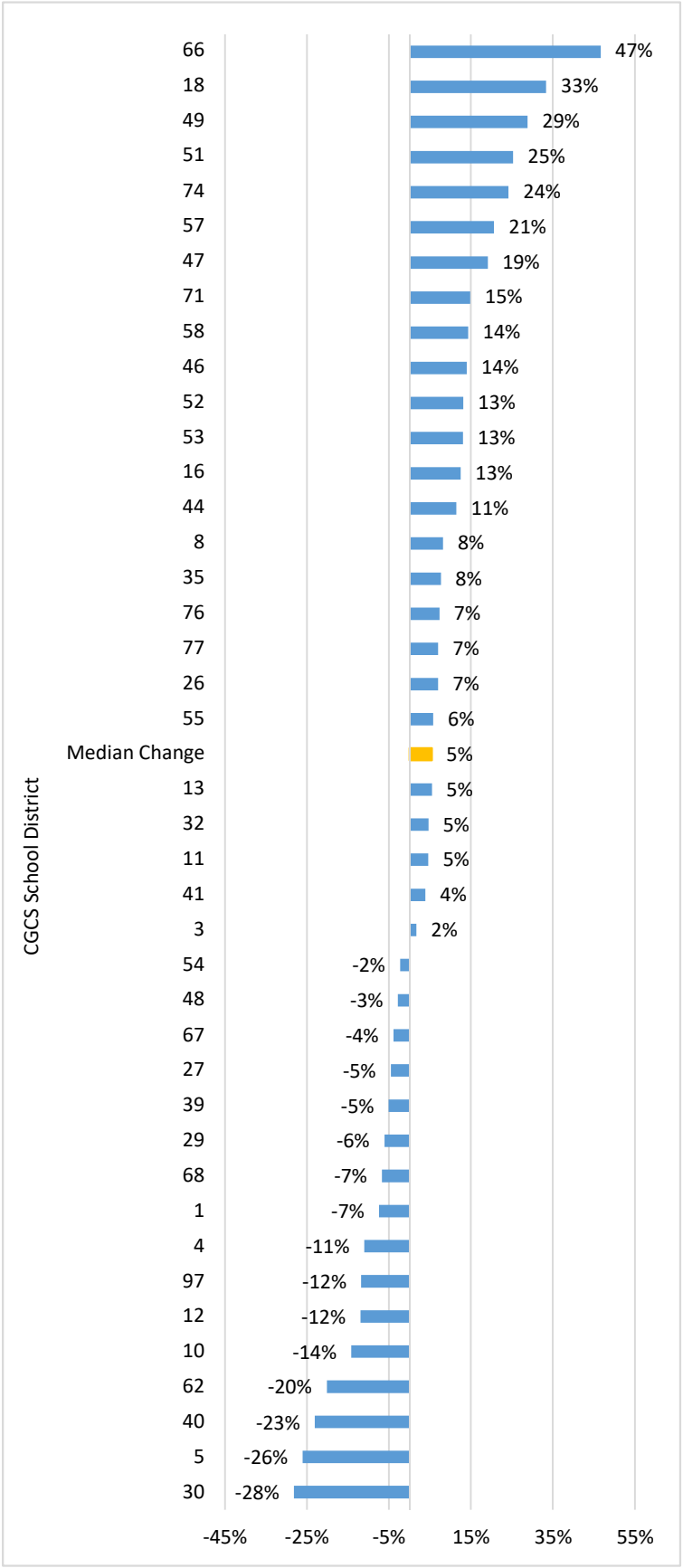
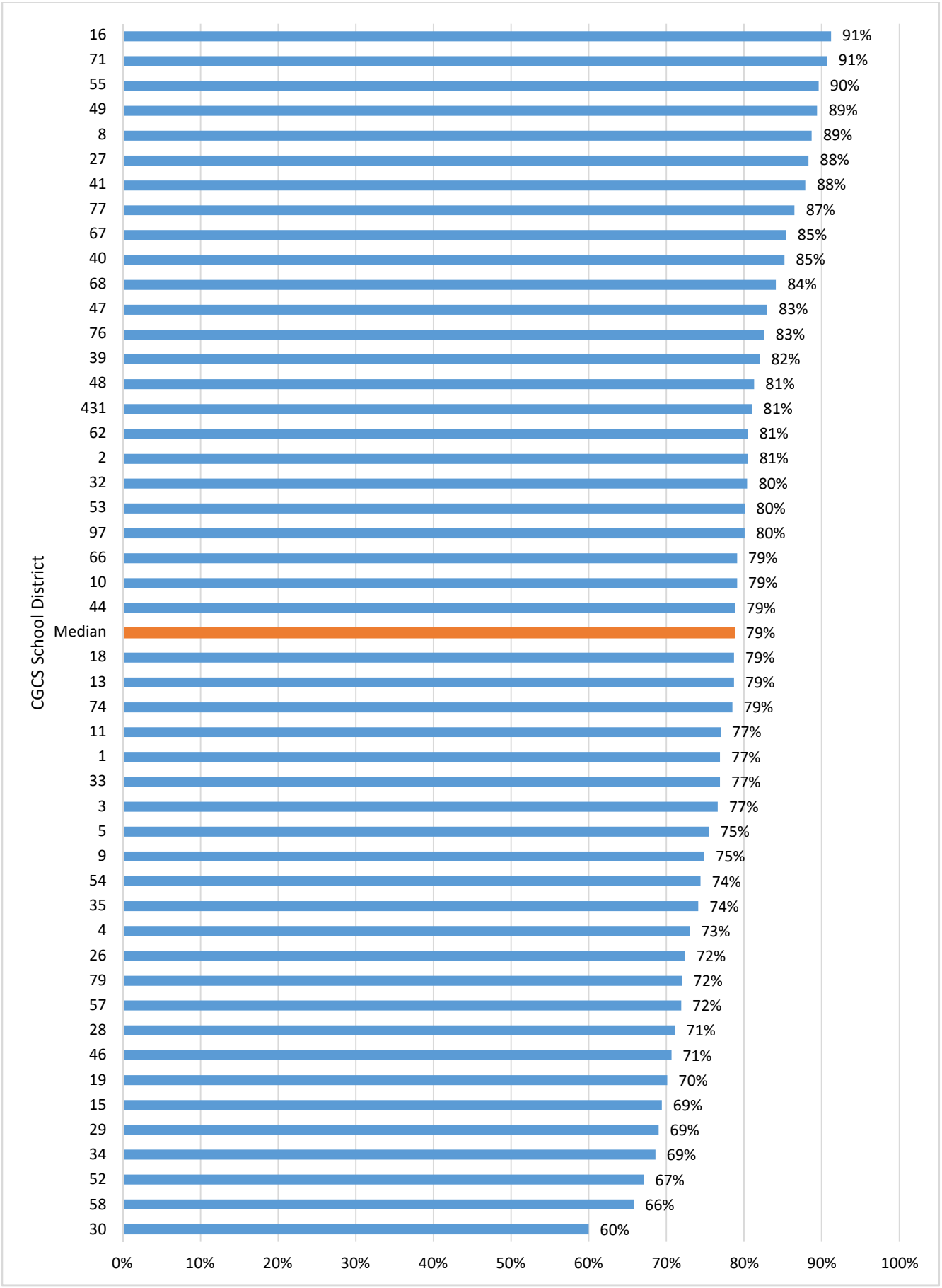


Figure 7.1. Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate Using Methodology Required for State Reporting, 2015-16

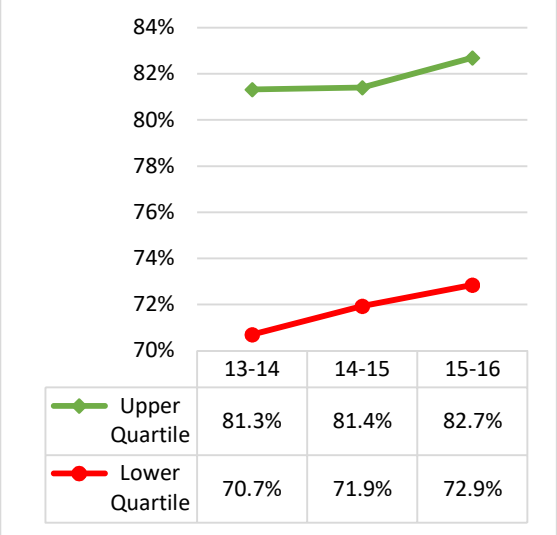


Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 7.1: Formulas for the calculation of the graduation rate are based on the state methodology required for federal reporting.
- Figure 7.2: Percentage point difference in four year cohort graduation rates for all students between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 7.3: Upper and lower quartile change across years in four year cohort graduation rates for all students.

Figure 7.3. Trends in Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for All Students by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	81.3%	81.4%	82.7%
Lower Quartile	70.7%	71.9%	72.9%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Charlotte
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Guilford
- Nashville
- Norfolk
- Palm Beach
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Figure 7.2. Percentage Change in the Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for All Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16

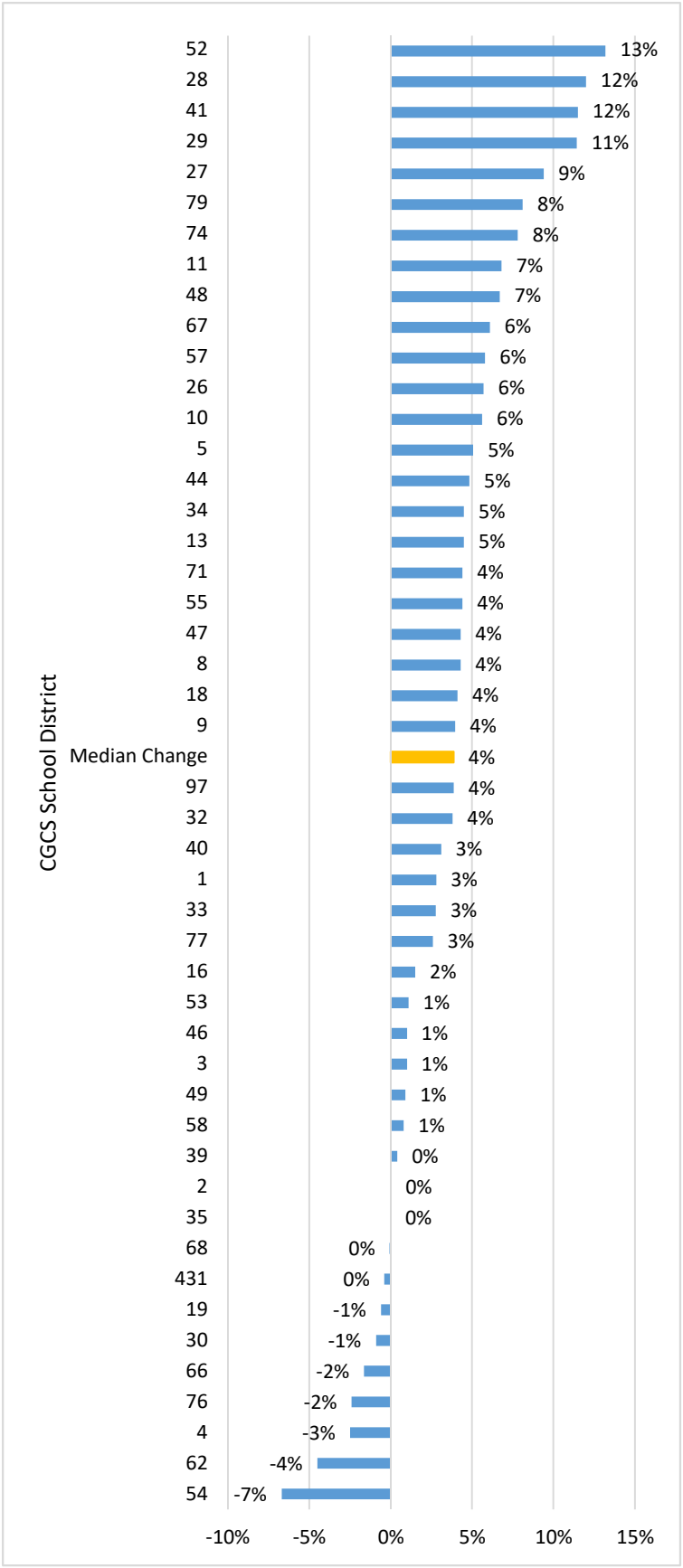
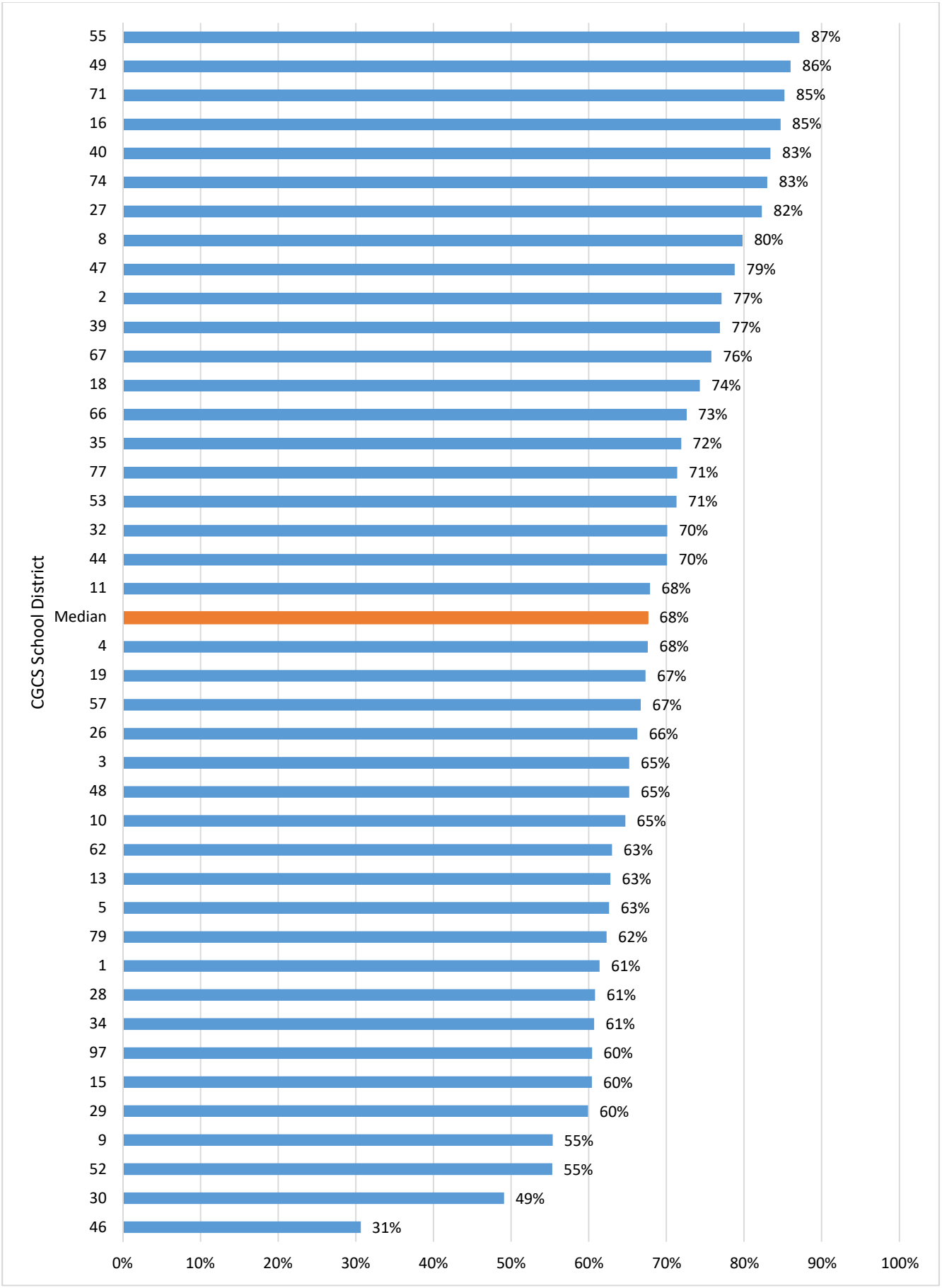


Figure 7.4. Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Black Males Using Methodology Required for State Reporting, 2015-16

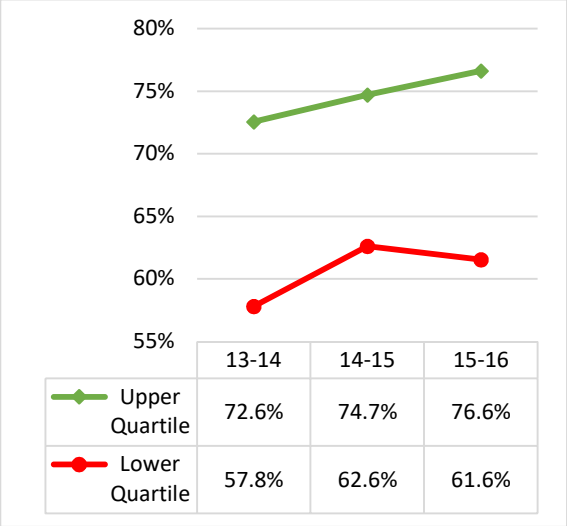


Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Black Males

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 7.4: Formulas for the calculation of the graduation rate are based on the state methodology required for federal reporting.
- Figure 7.5: Percentage point difference in Black male four year cohort graduation rates between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 7.6: Upper and lower quartile change across years in four year cohort graduation rates for Black males.

Figure 7.6. Trends in Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Black Males by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	72.6%	74.7%	76.6%
Lower Quartile	57.8%	62.6%	61.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Broward
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Guilford
- Houston
- Miami
- Norfolk
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- San Diego

Figure 7.5. Percentage Change in the Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Black Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

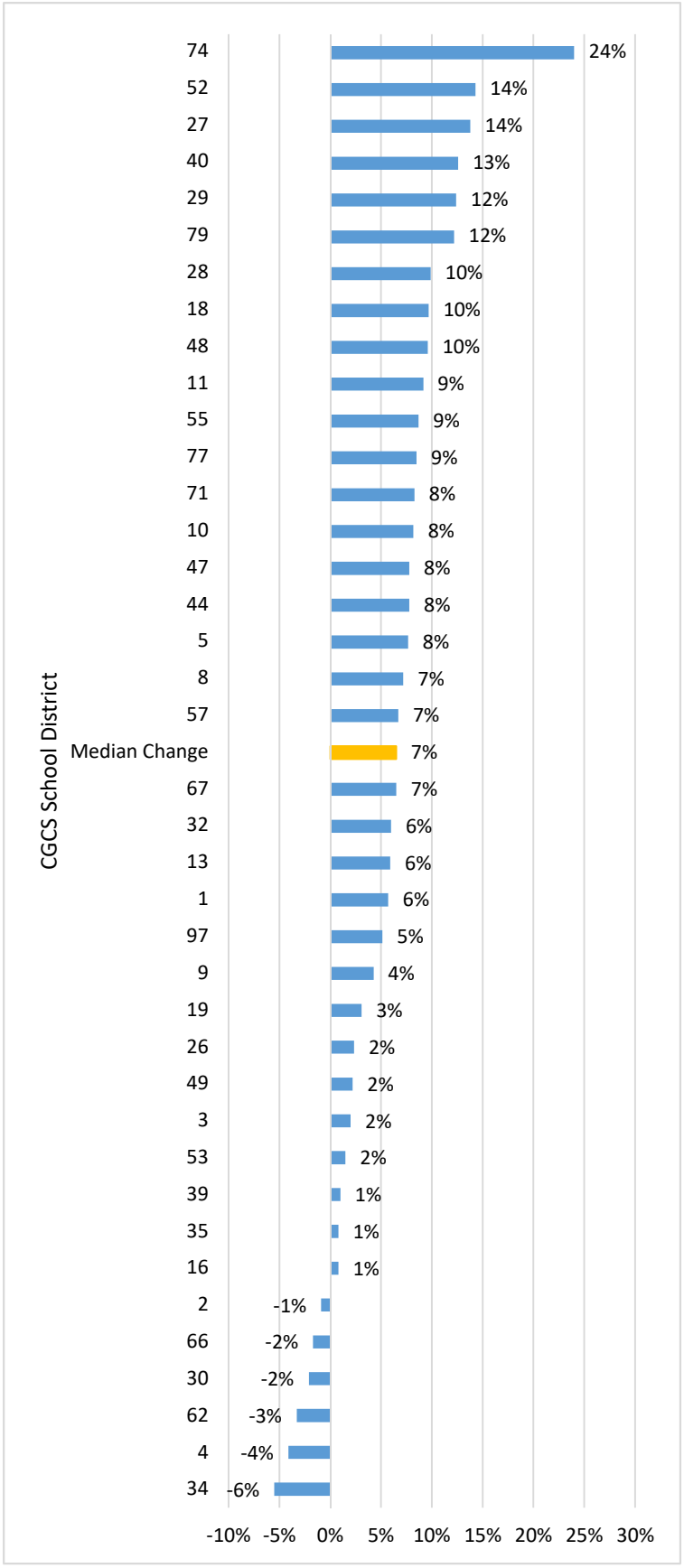
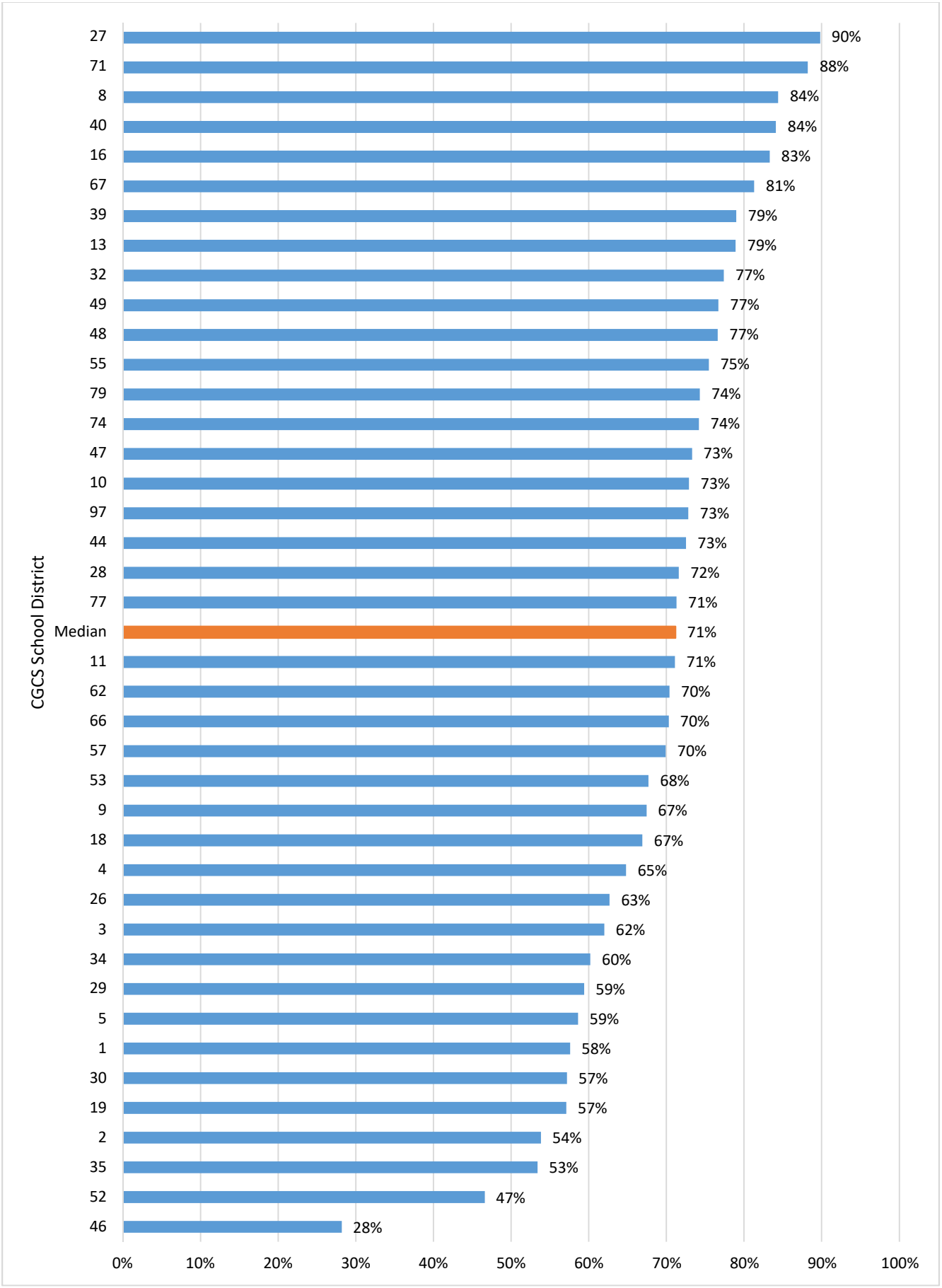


Figure 7.7. Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Hispanic Males Using Methodology Required for State Reporting, 2015-16

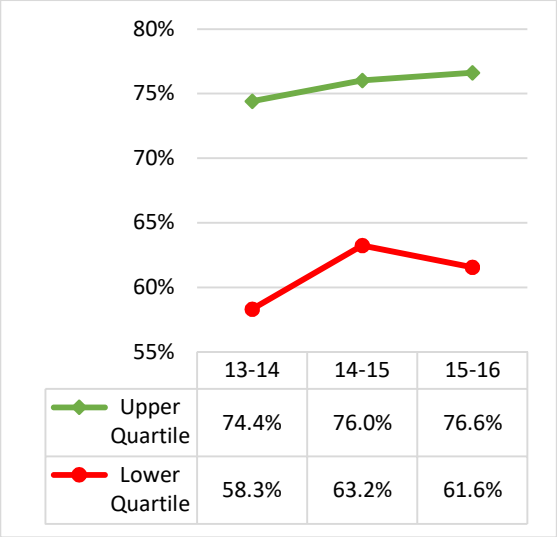


Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Hispanic Males

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 7.7: Formulas for the calculation of the graduation rate are based on the state methodology required for federal reporting.
- Figure 7.8: Percentage point difference in Hispanic male four year cohort graduation rates between 2013-14 and 2015-16
- Figure 7.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in four year cohort graduation rates for Hispanic males.

Figure 7.9. Trends in Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Hispanic Males by Quartiles, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	74.4%	76.0%	76.6%
Lower Quartile	58.3%	63.2%	61.6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Broward
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Guilford
- Houston
- Miami
- Norfolk
- Orange County
- Palm Beach
- San Diego

Figure 7.8. Percentage Change in the Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Hispanic Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

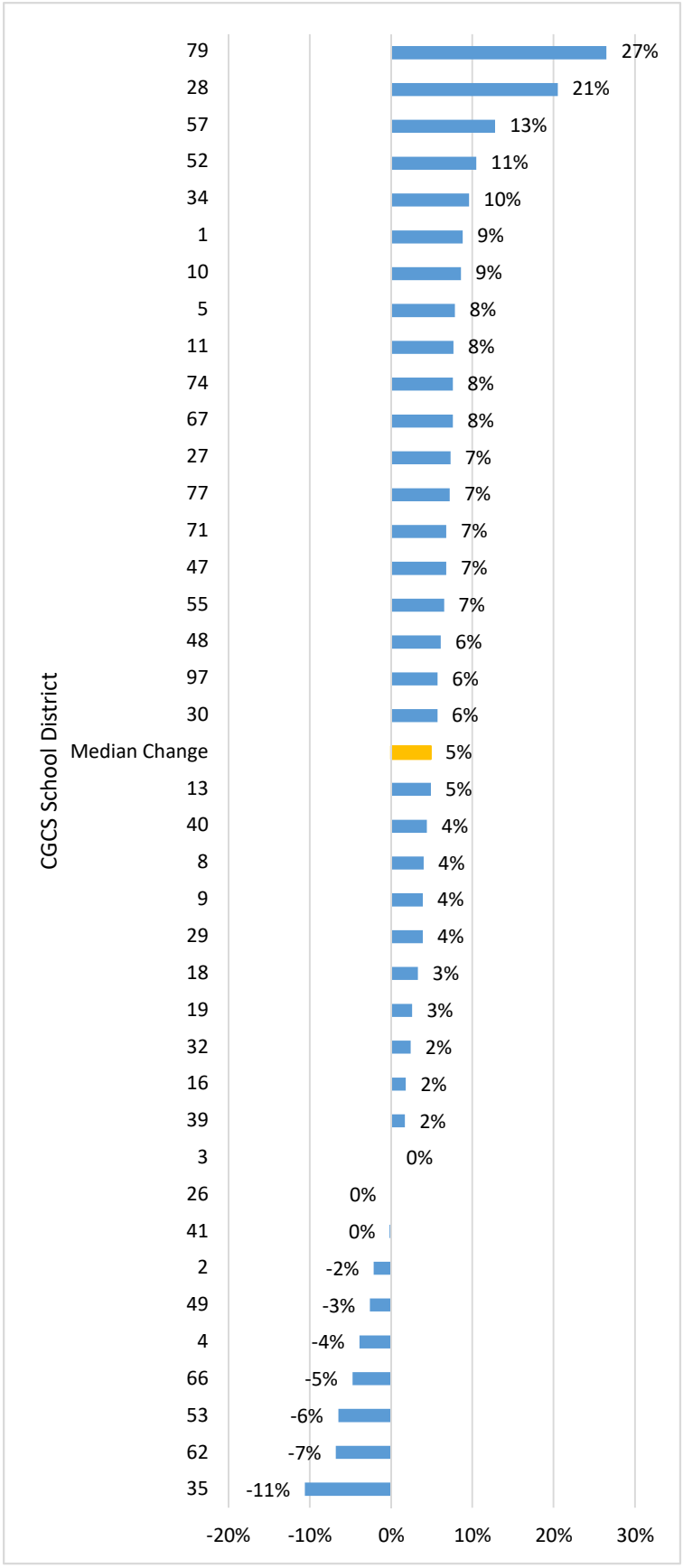
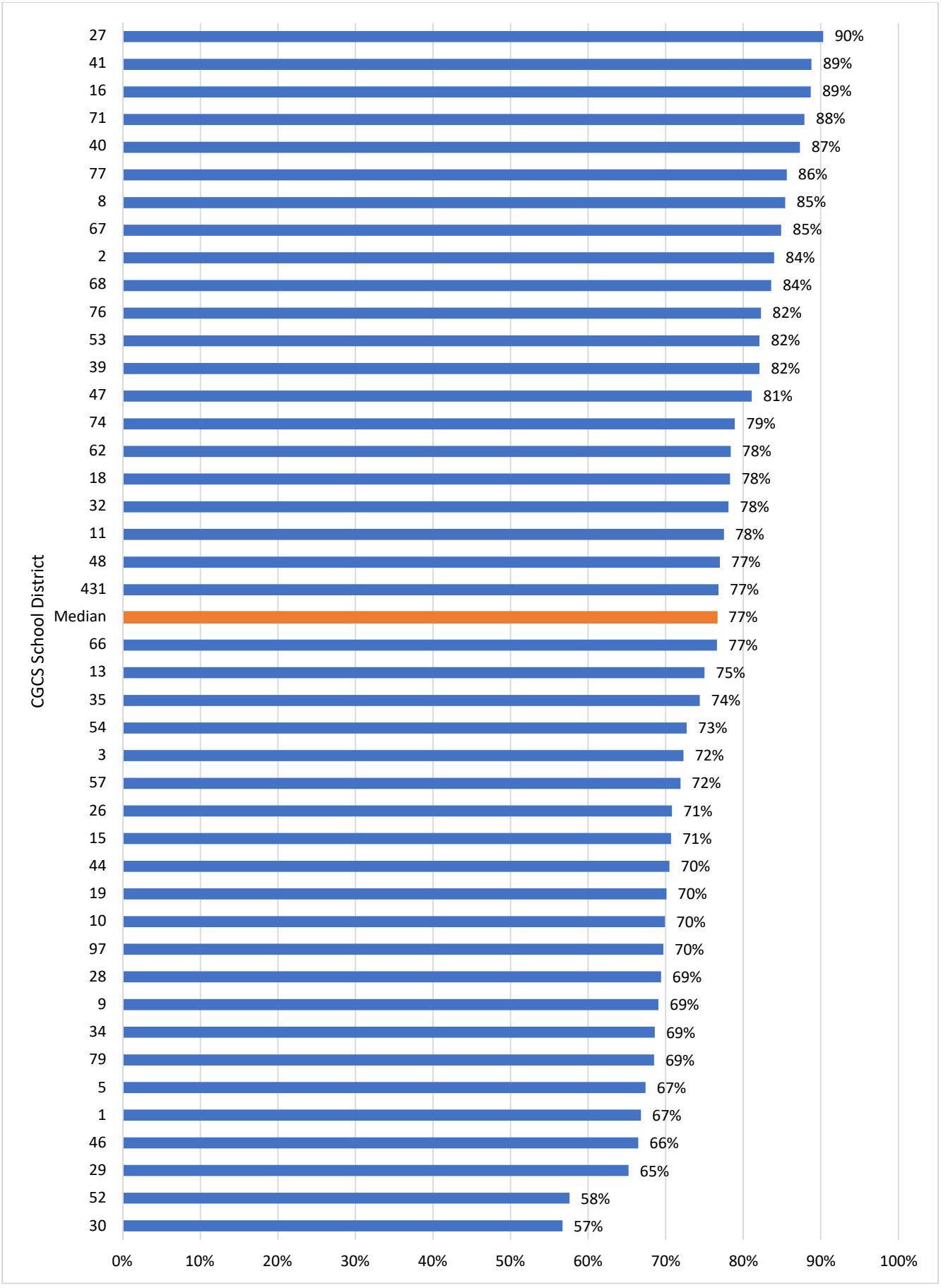


Figure 7.10. Four Year Free or Reduced Price Lunch Cohort Graduation Rate Using Methodology Required for State Reporting, 2015-16

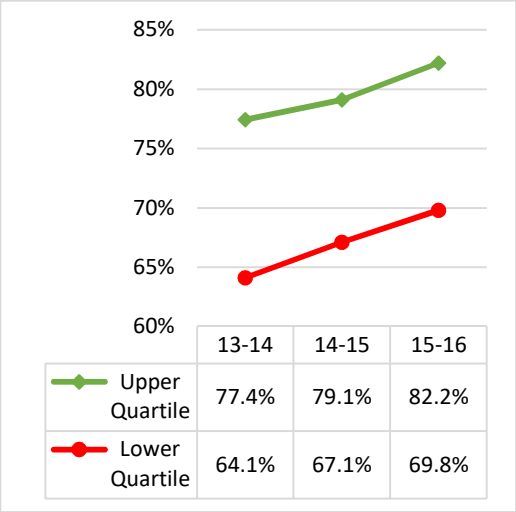


Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL)

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 7.10: Formulas for the calculation of the graduation rate are based on the state methodology required for federal reporting.
- Figure 7.11: Percentage point difference in four year cohort graduation rates for FRPL students between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 7.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in cohort graduation rates for students eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

Figure 7.12. Trends in Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	77.4%	79.1%	82.2%
Lower Quartile	64.1%	67.1%	69.8%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Fresno
- Houston
- Jefferson
- Norfolk
- Palm Beach
- Richmond

Figure 7.11. Percentage Change in the Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch, 2013-14 to 2015-16

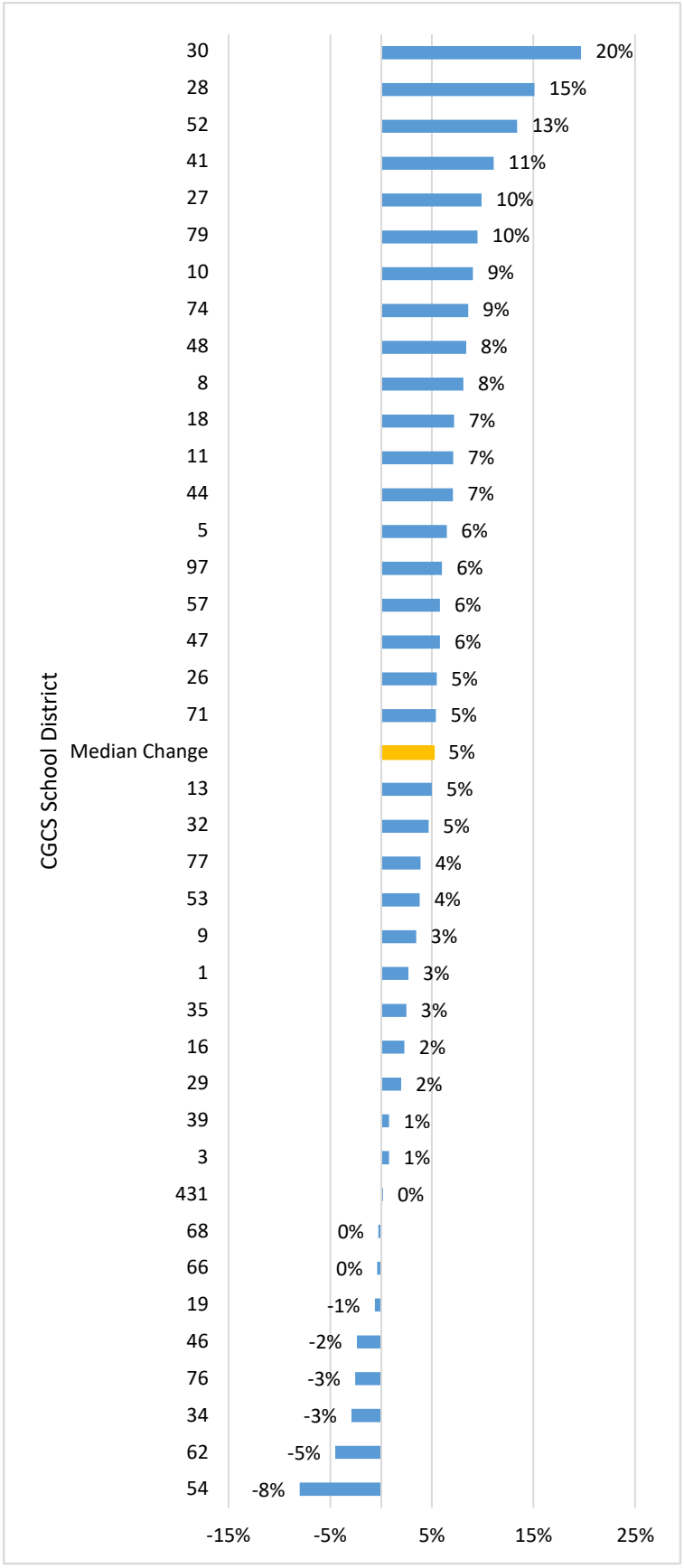
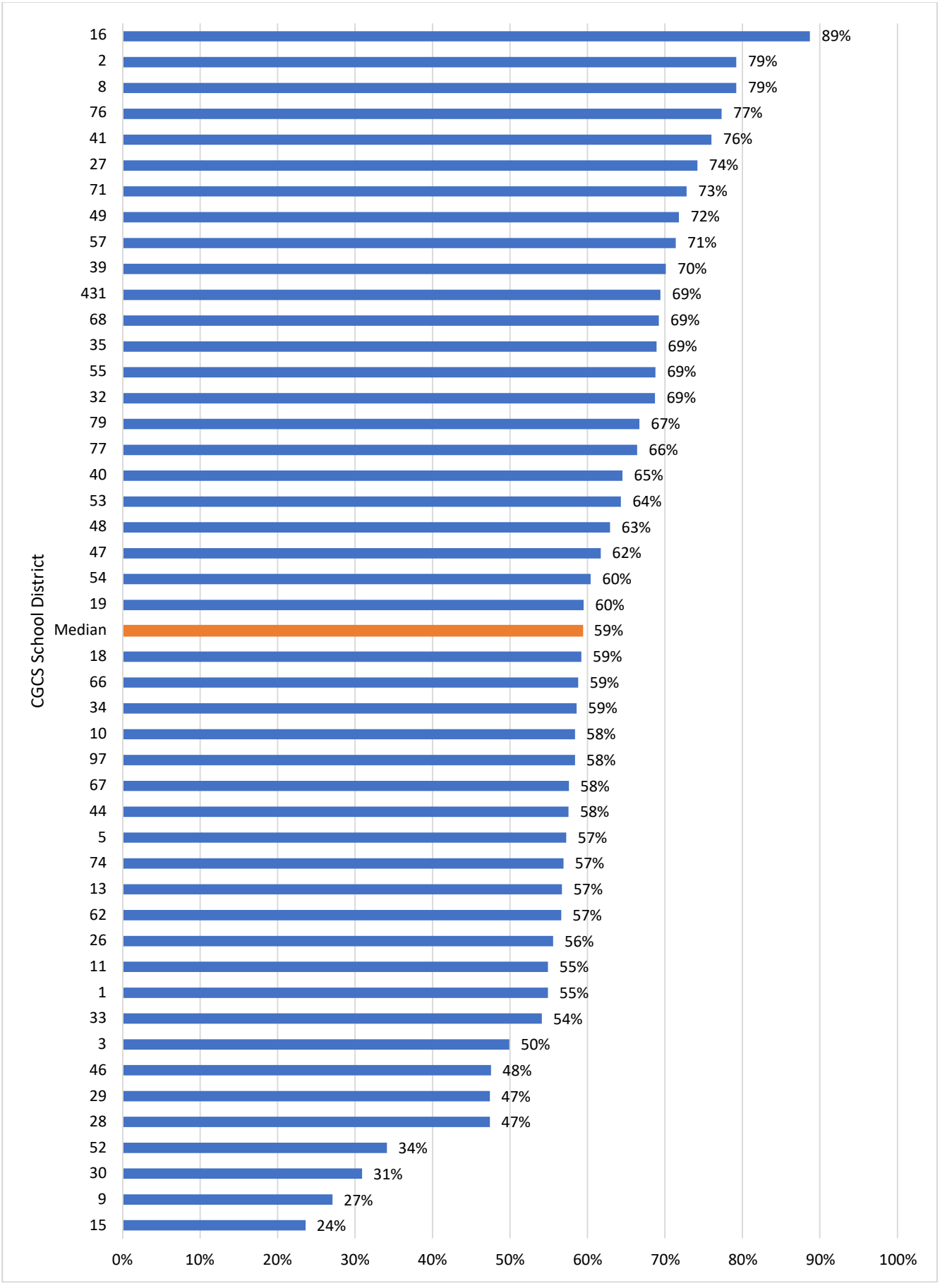


Figure 7.13. Four Year Students with Disabilities Cohort Graduation Rate Using Methodology Required for State Reporting, 2015-16

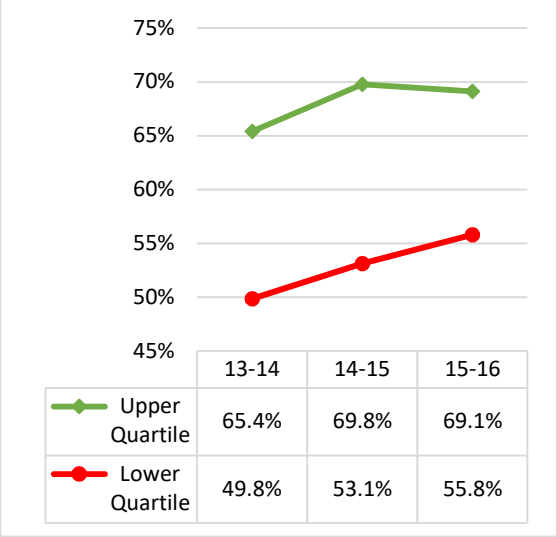


Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Students with Disabilities

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 7.13: Formulas for the calculation of the graduation rate are based on the state methodology required for federal reporting.
- Figure 7.14: Percentage point difference in four year cohort graduation rates for students with disabilities between 2013-14 and 2015-16
- Figure 7.15: Upper and lower quartile change across years in cohort graduation rates for students with disabilities.

Figure 7.15. Trends in Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Students with Disabilities by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	65.4%	69.8%	69.1%
Lower Quartile	49.8%	53.1%	55.8%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Charlotte
- Cleveland
- Columbus
- Dallas
- El Paso
- Guilford
- Houston
- Miami
- Norfolk
- Palm Beach
- Richmond
- San Antonio
- San Diego

Figure 7.14. Percentage Change in the Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Students with Disabilities, 2013-14 to 2015-16

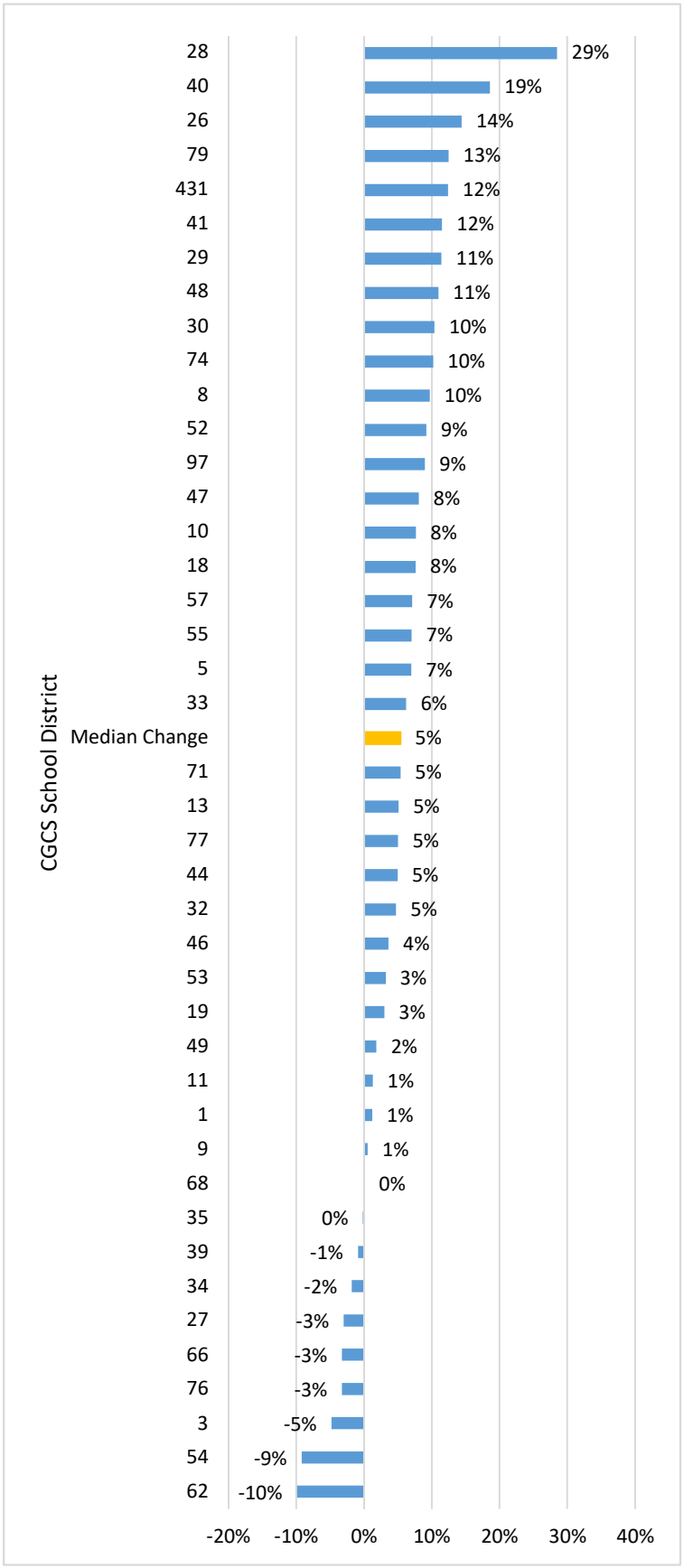
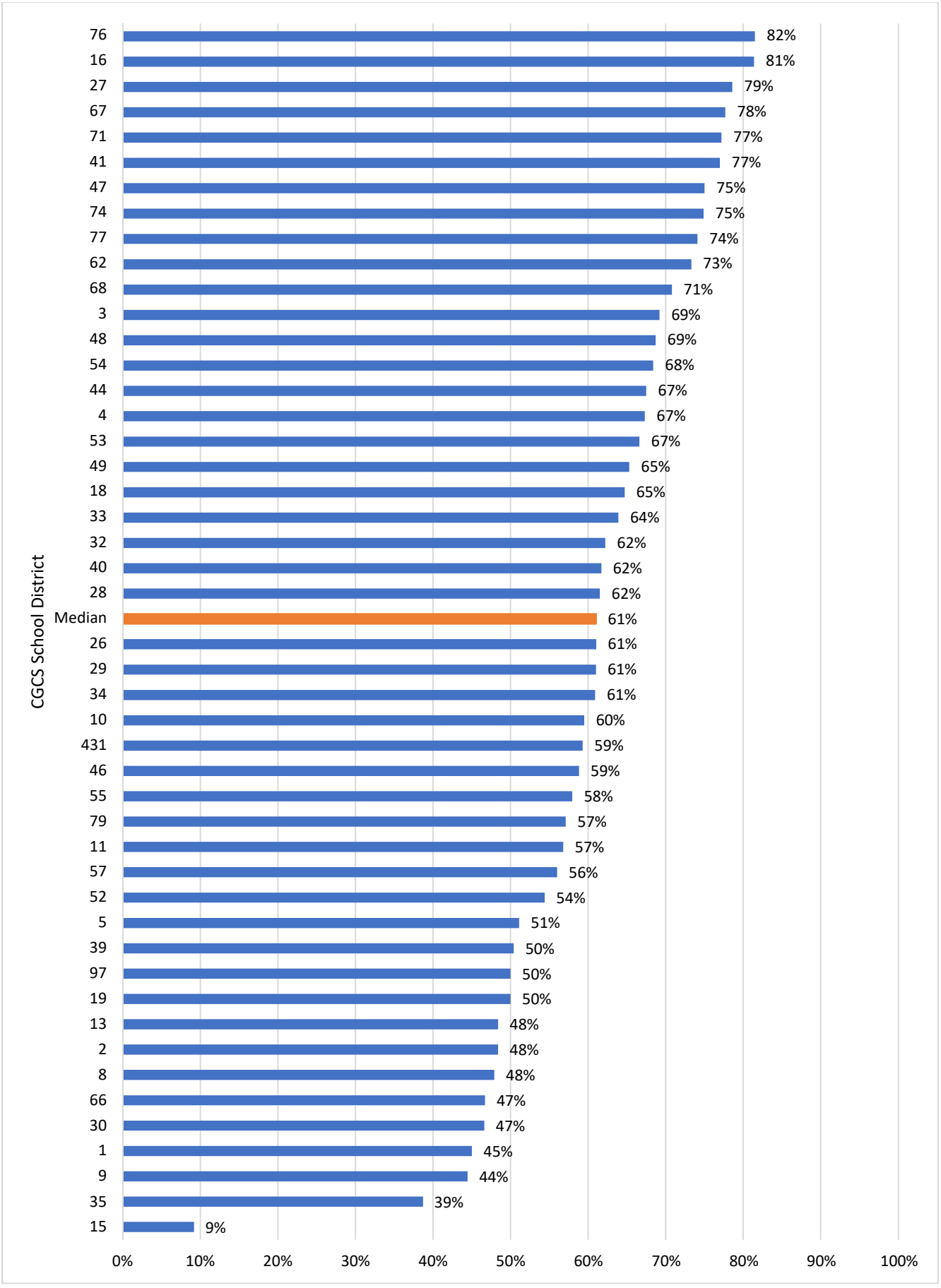


Figure 7.16. Four Year English Learners Cohort Graduation Rate Using Methodology Required for State Reporting, 2015-16

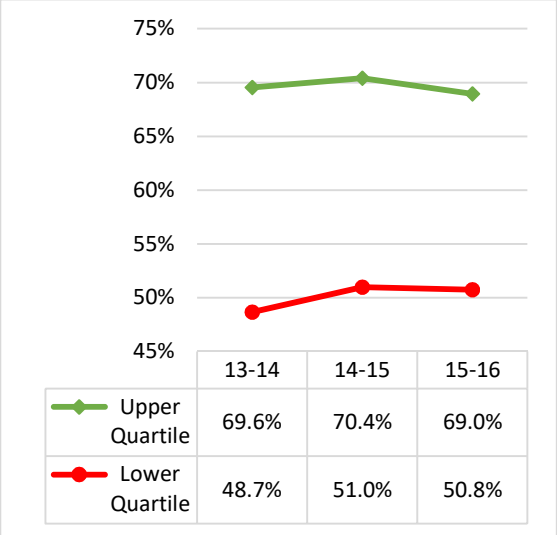


Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate for English Learners.

Note: Higher values and increases are desired

- Figure 7.16: Formulas for the calculation of the graduation rate are based on the state methodology required for federal reporting.
- Figure 7.17: Percentage point difference in four year cohort graduation rates for English learners between 2013-14 and 2015-16
- Figure 7.18: Upper and lower quartile change across years in cohort graduation rates for English learners.

Figure 7.18. Trends in Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for English Learners by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16

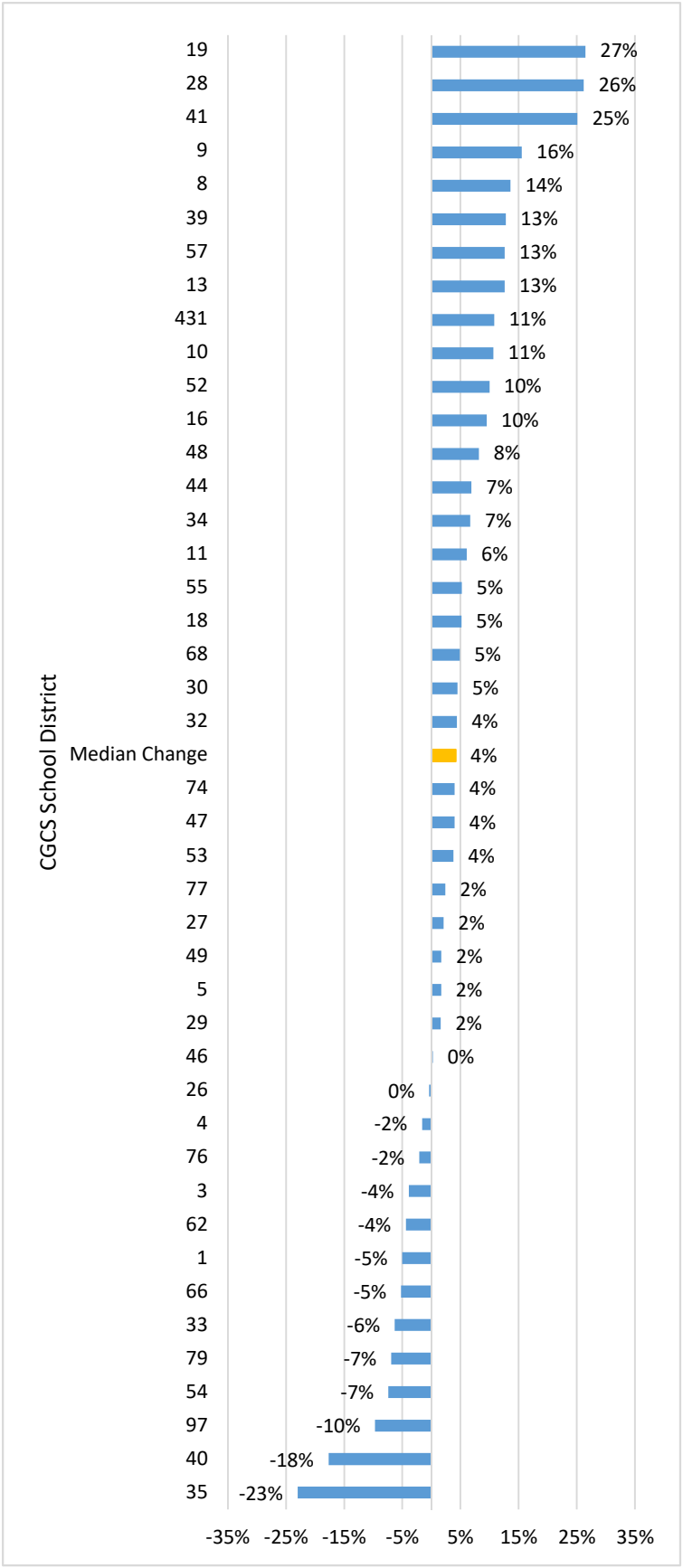


	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	69.6%	70.4%	69.0%
Lower Quartile	48.7%	51.0%	50.8%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Austin
- Dallas
- Fresno
- Nashville
- Norfolk
- Orange County
- Providence
- Sacramento
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- St Paul

Figure 7.17. Percentage Change in the Four Year Cohort Graduation Rates for English Learners, 2013-14 to 2015-16

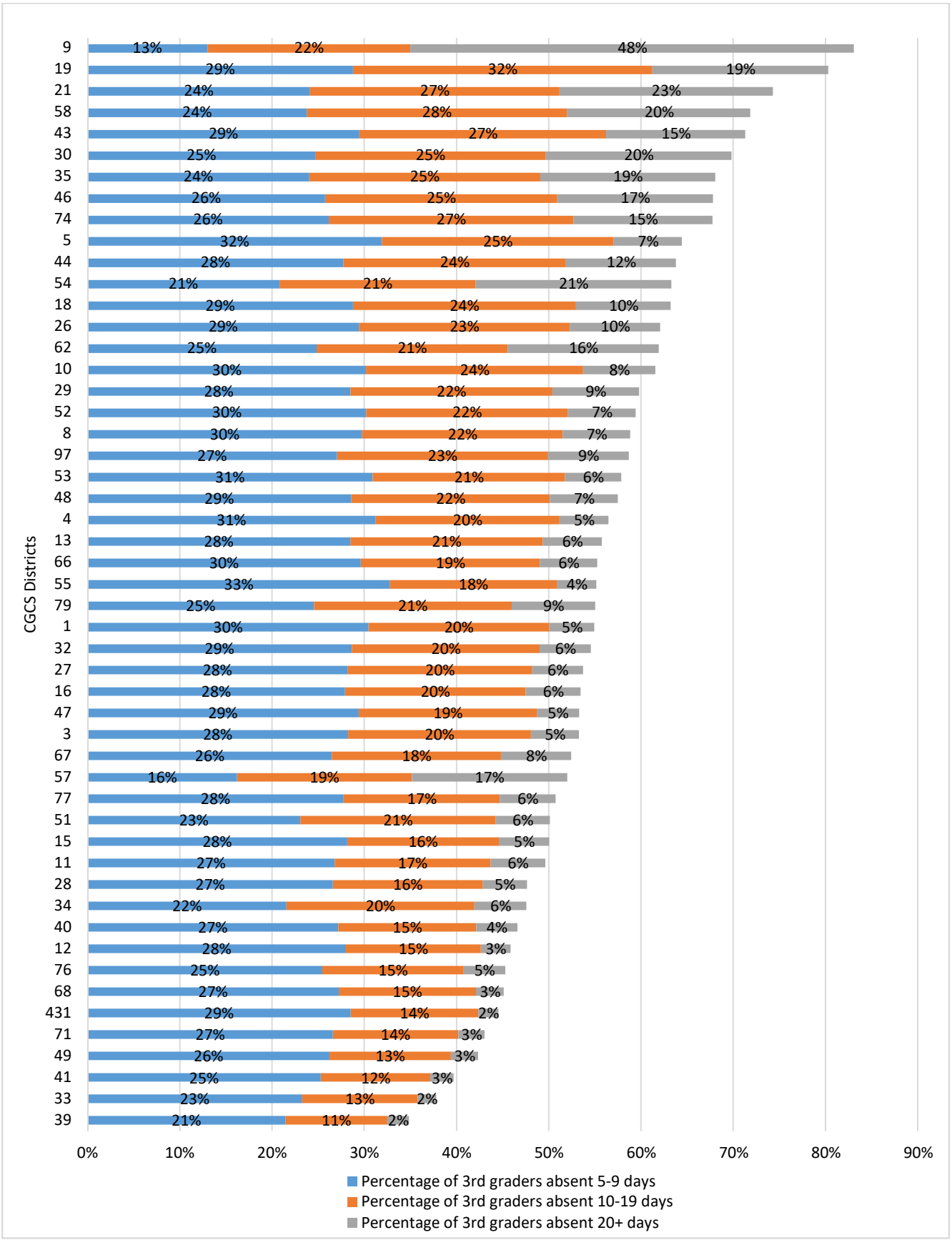


Attendance Indicators

Attendance measures were collected on students in grades three, six, eight, and nine who were absent from school. Comparisons across districts are made for students who were absent cumulatively over the course of the school year for five to nine days, ten to nineteen days, and twenty or more days. The unit of analysis here is the number of students who missed school for the specified lengths of time.

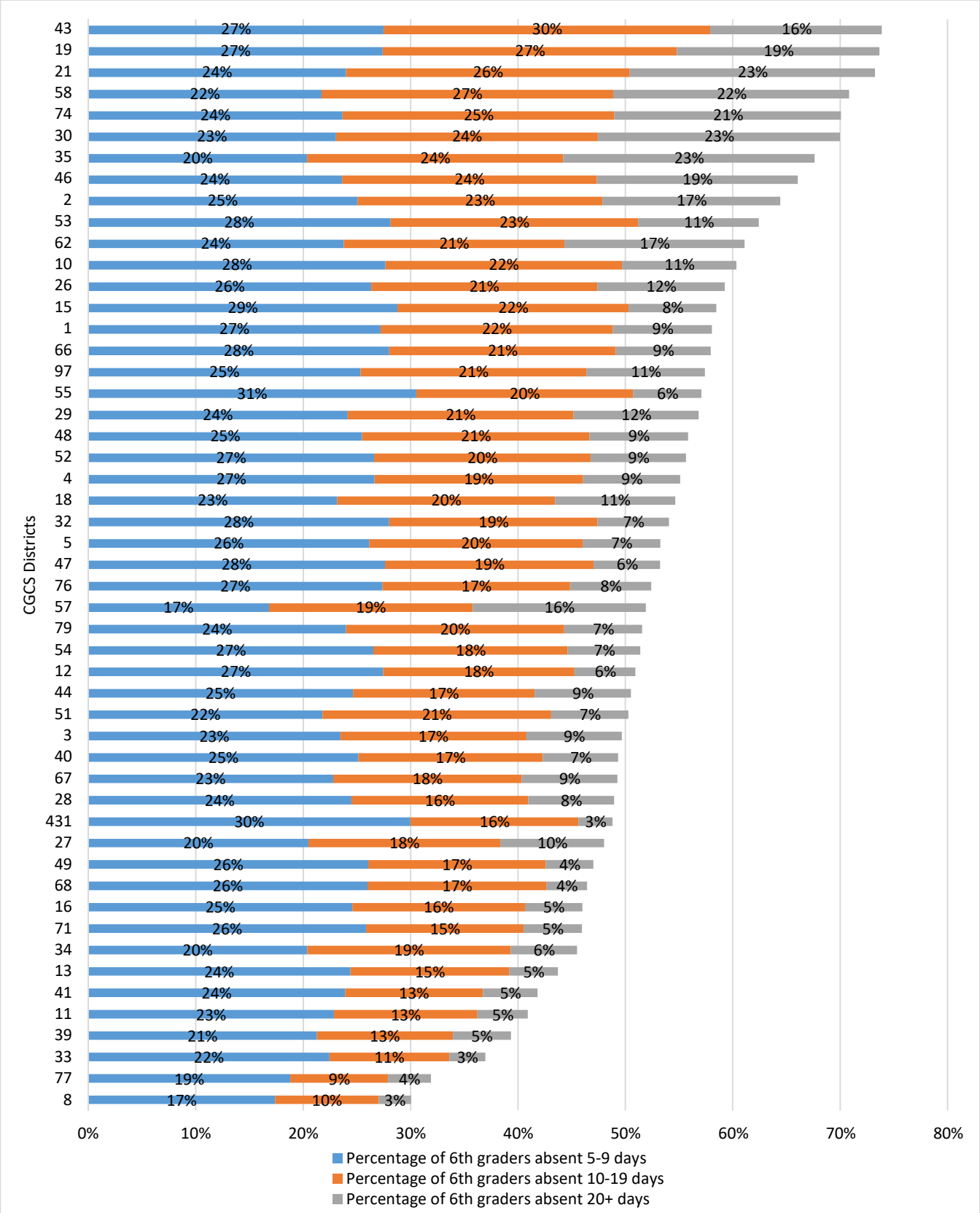
Figures 8.1 through 8.24 illustrate how districts compare on their absence rates in the specified grades. The total number of days missed is divided by the total number of students enrolled during the school year at any point.

Figure 8.1. Percentage of all Third Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



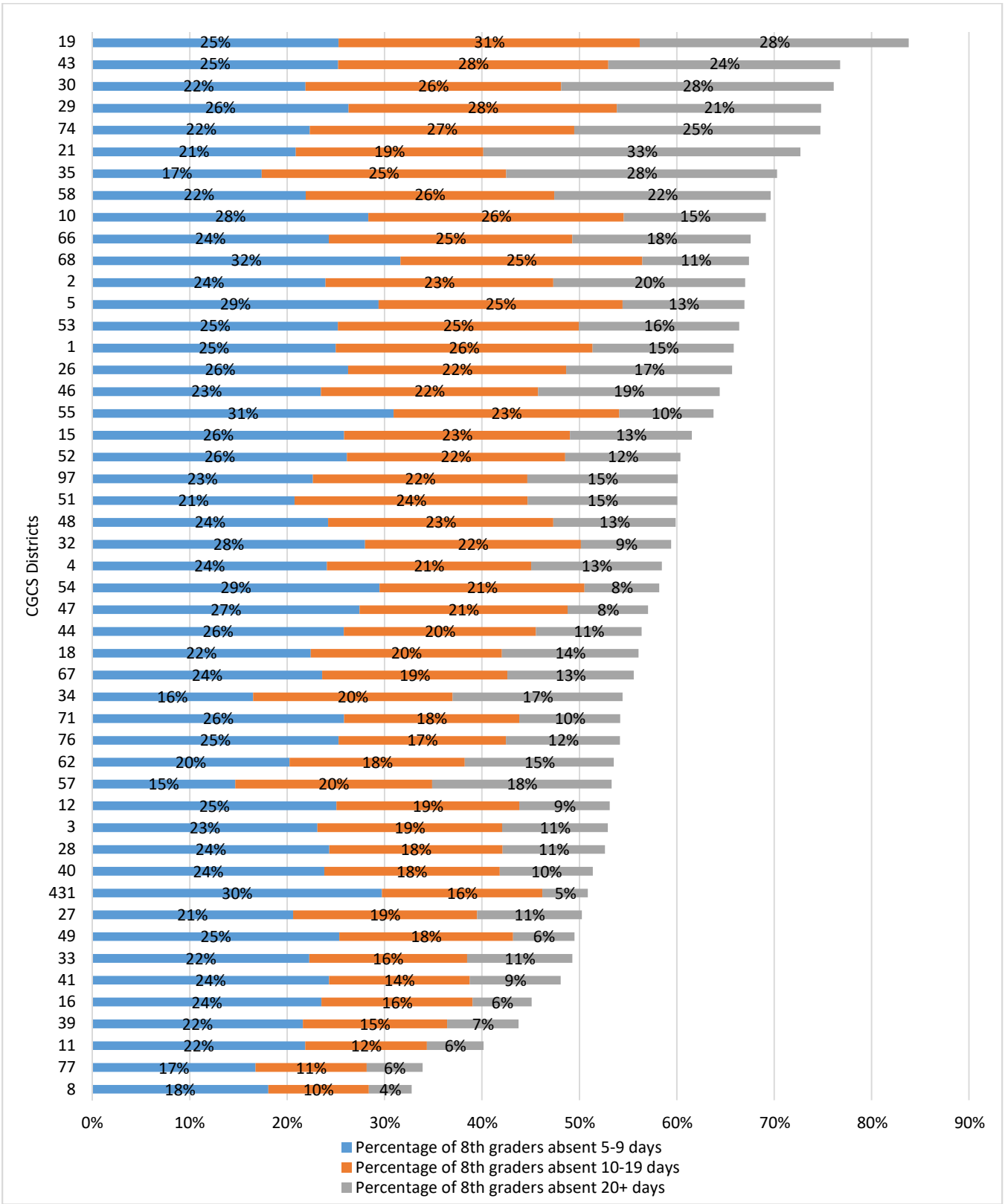
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.2. Percentage of all Sixth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



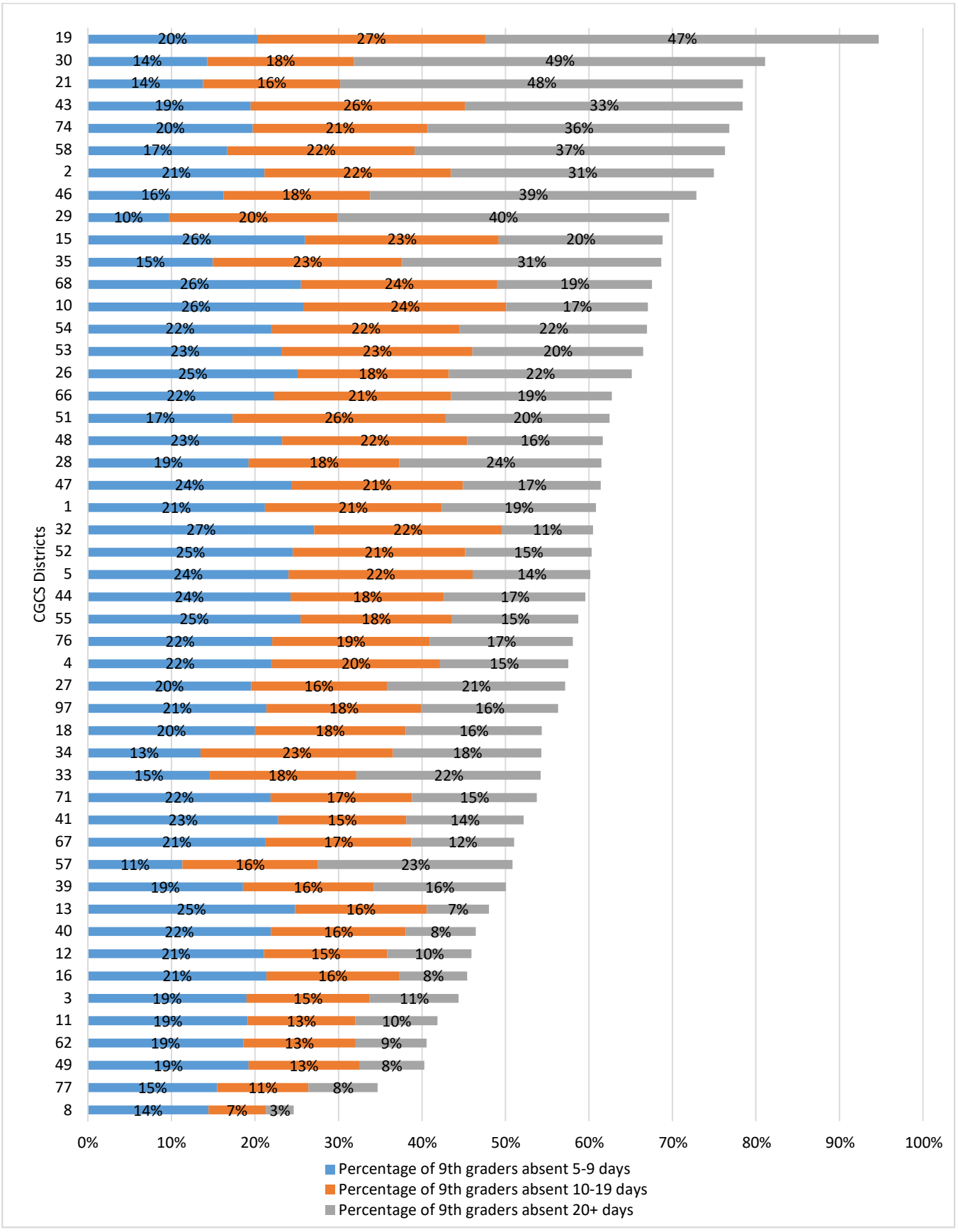
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.3. Percentage of all Eighth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



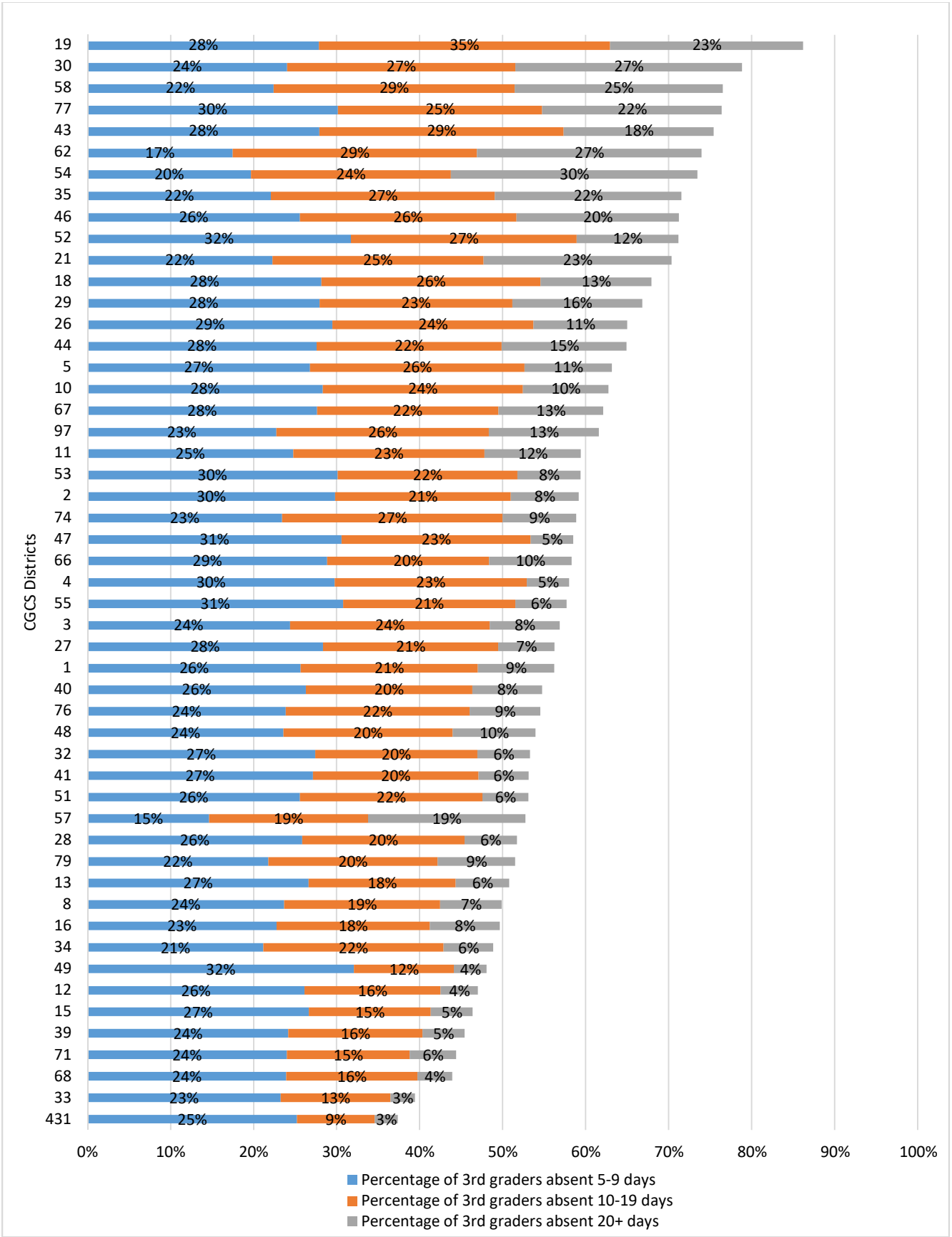
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.4. Percentage of all Ninth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



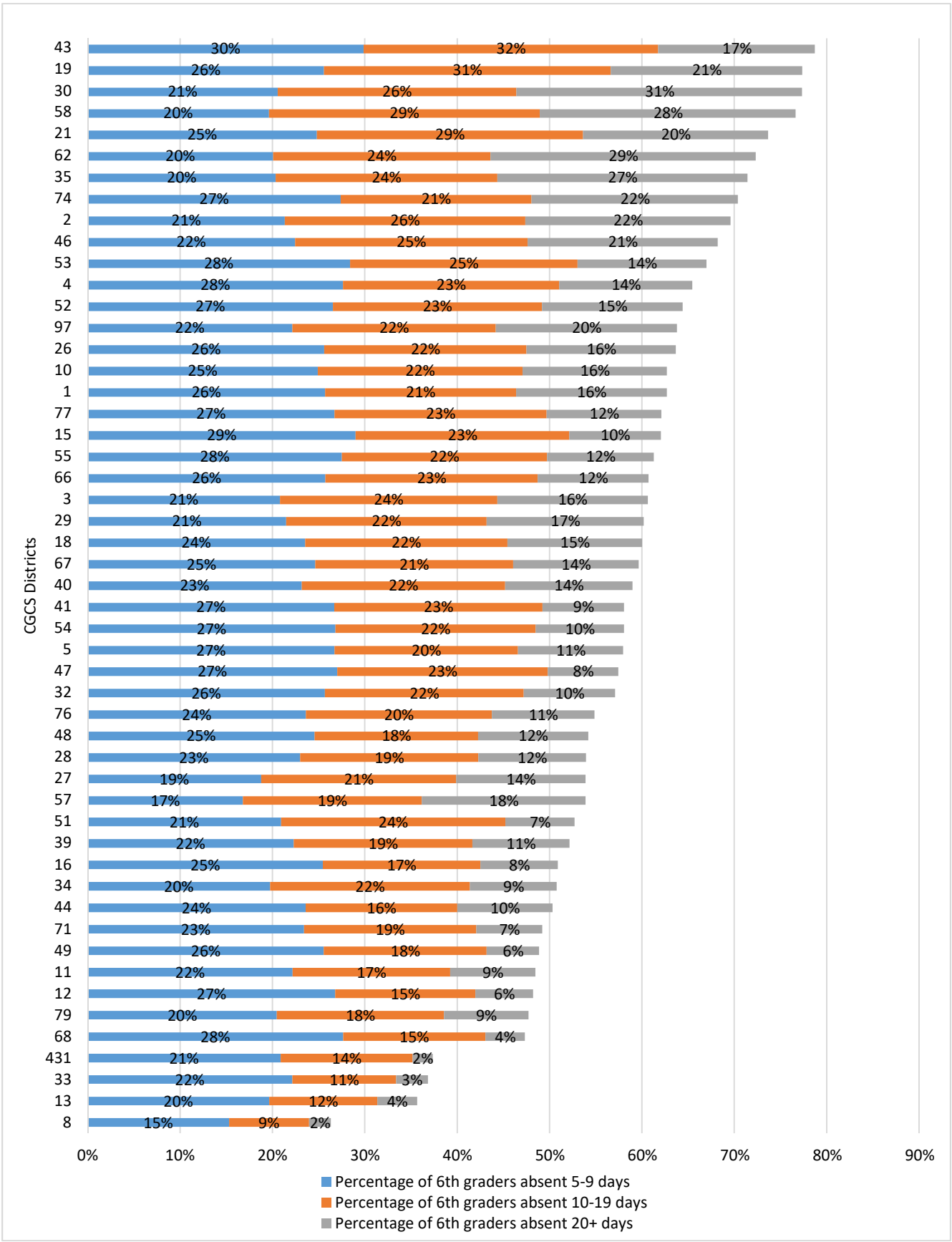
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.5. Percentage of Black Male Third Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



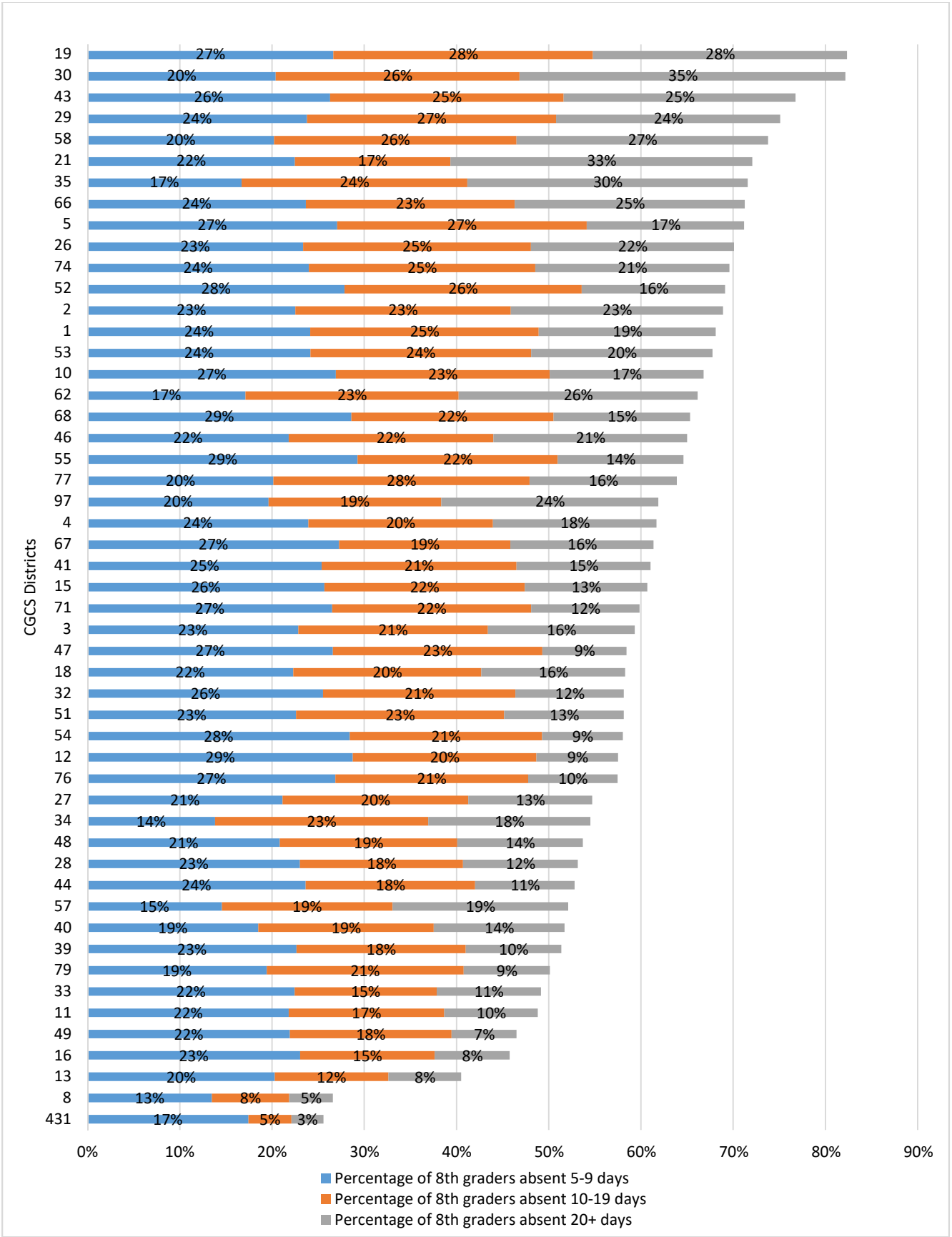
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.6. Percentage of Black Male Sixth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



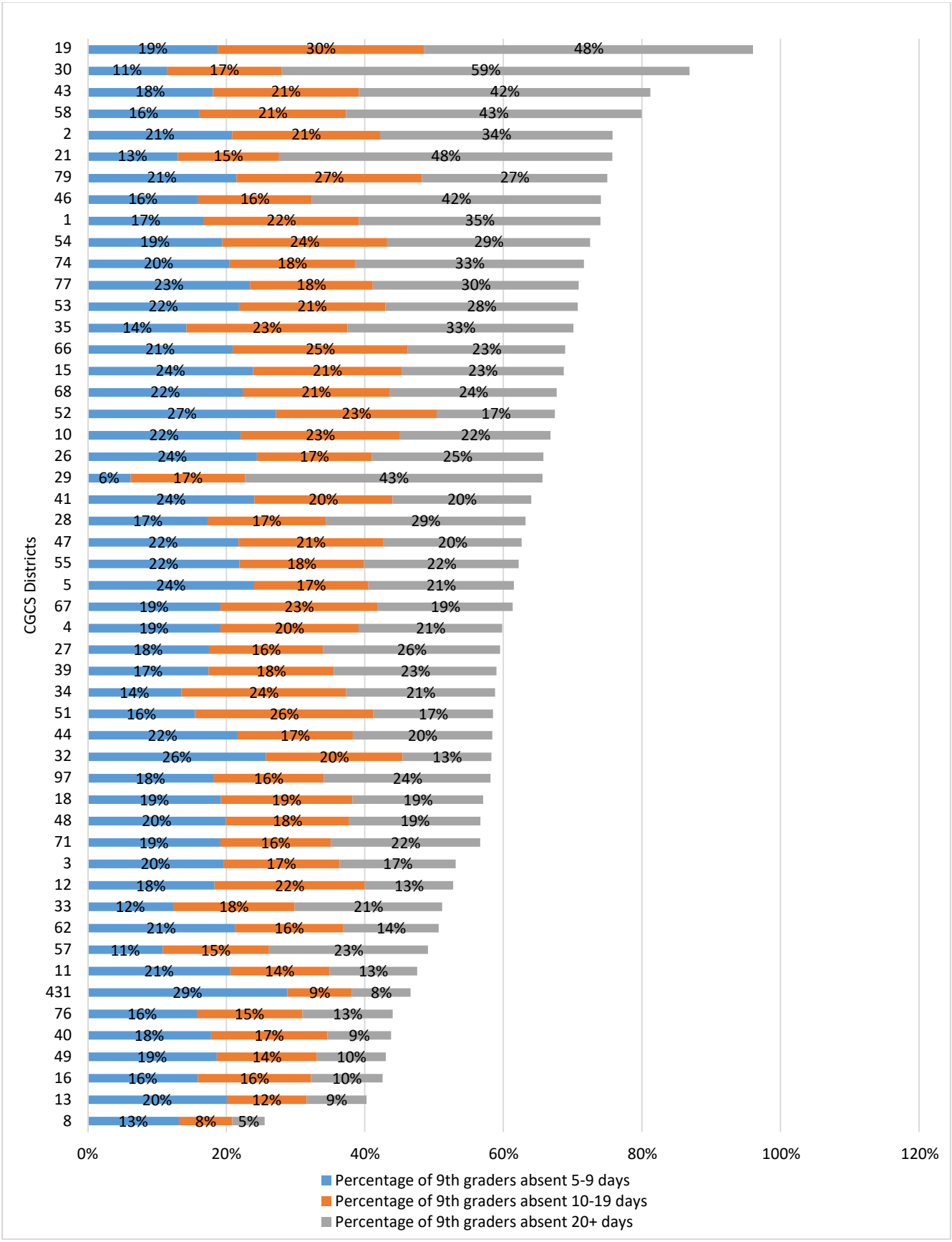
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.7. Percentage of Black Male Eighth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



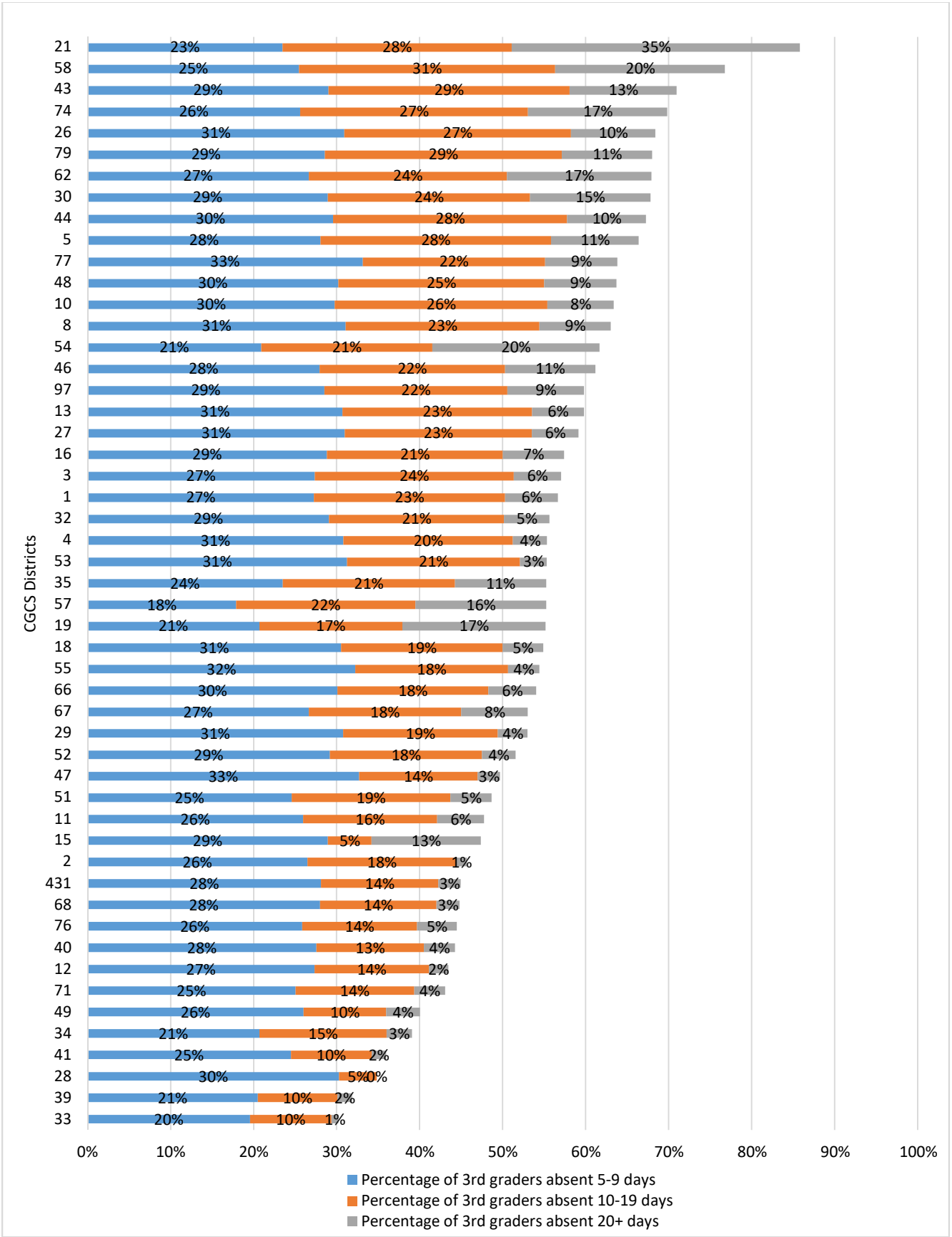
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.8. Percentage of Black Male Ninth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



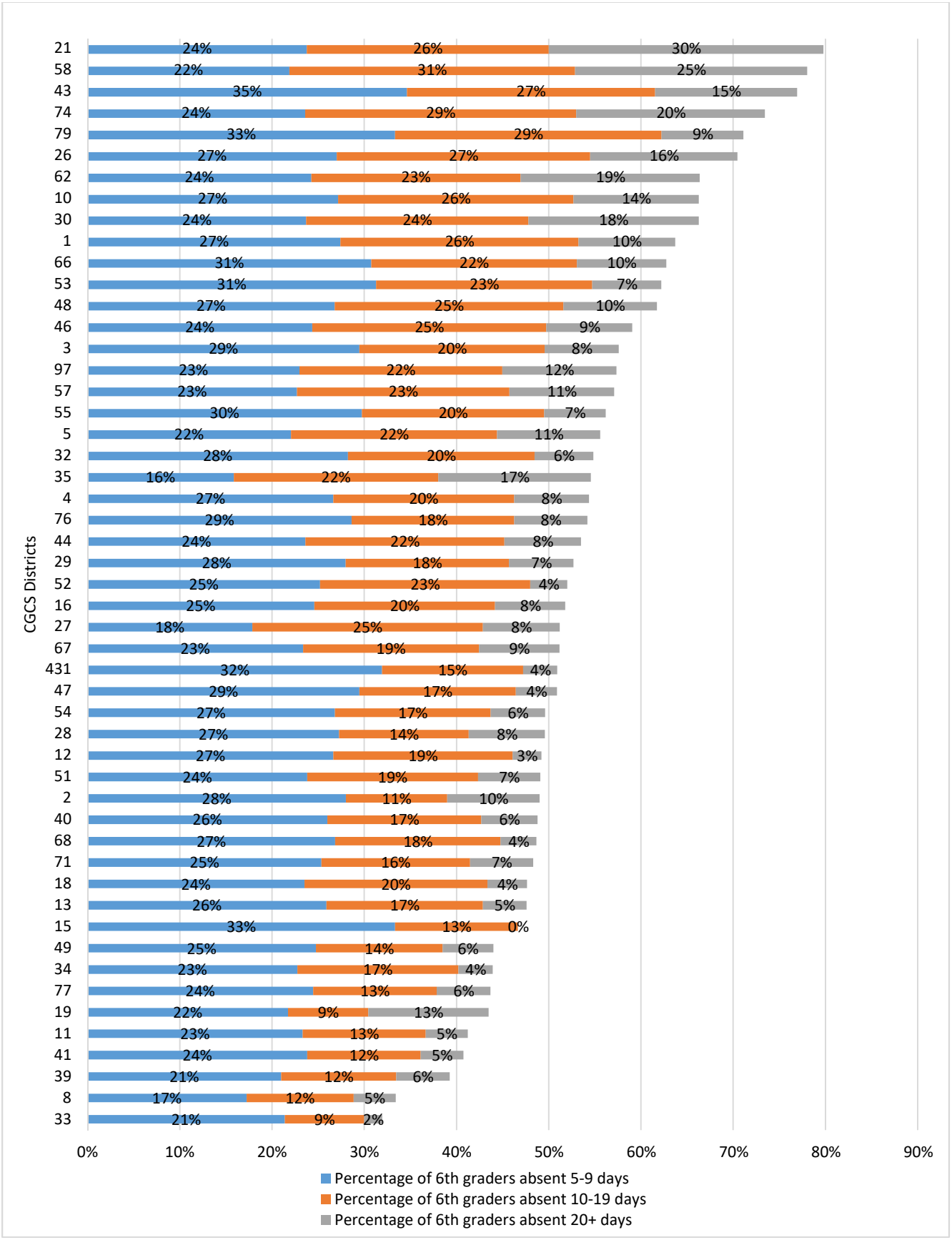
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.9. Percentage of Hispanic Male Third Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



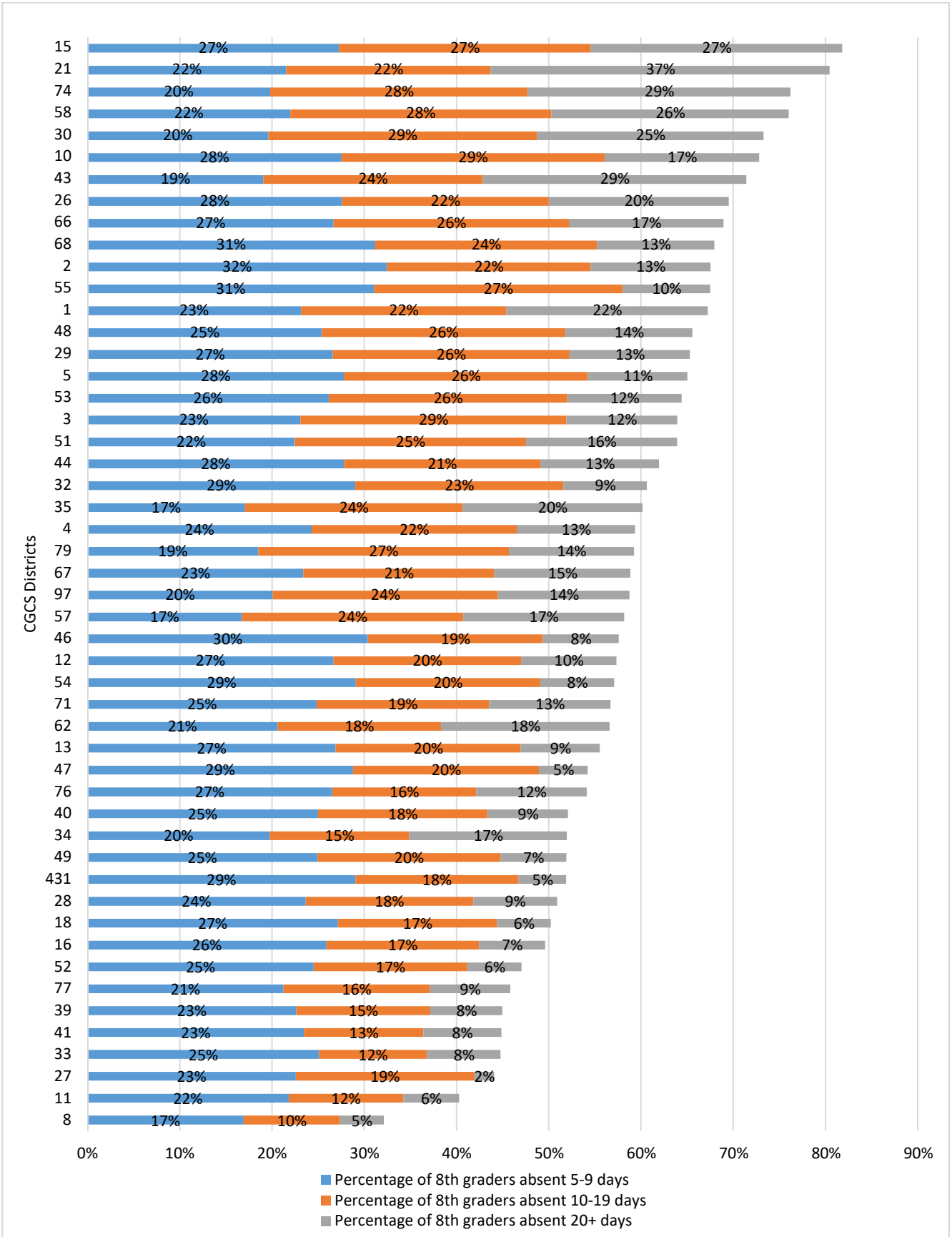
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.10 Percentage of Hispanic Male Sixth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



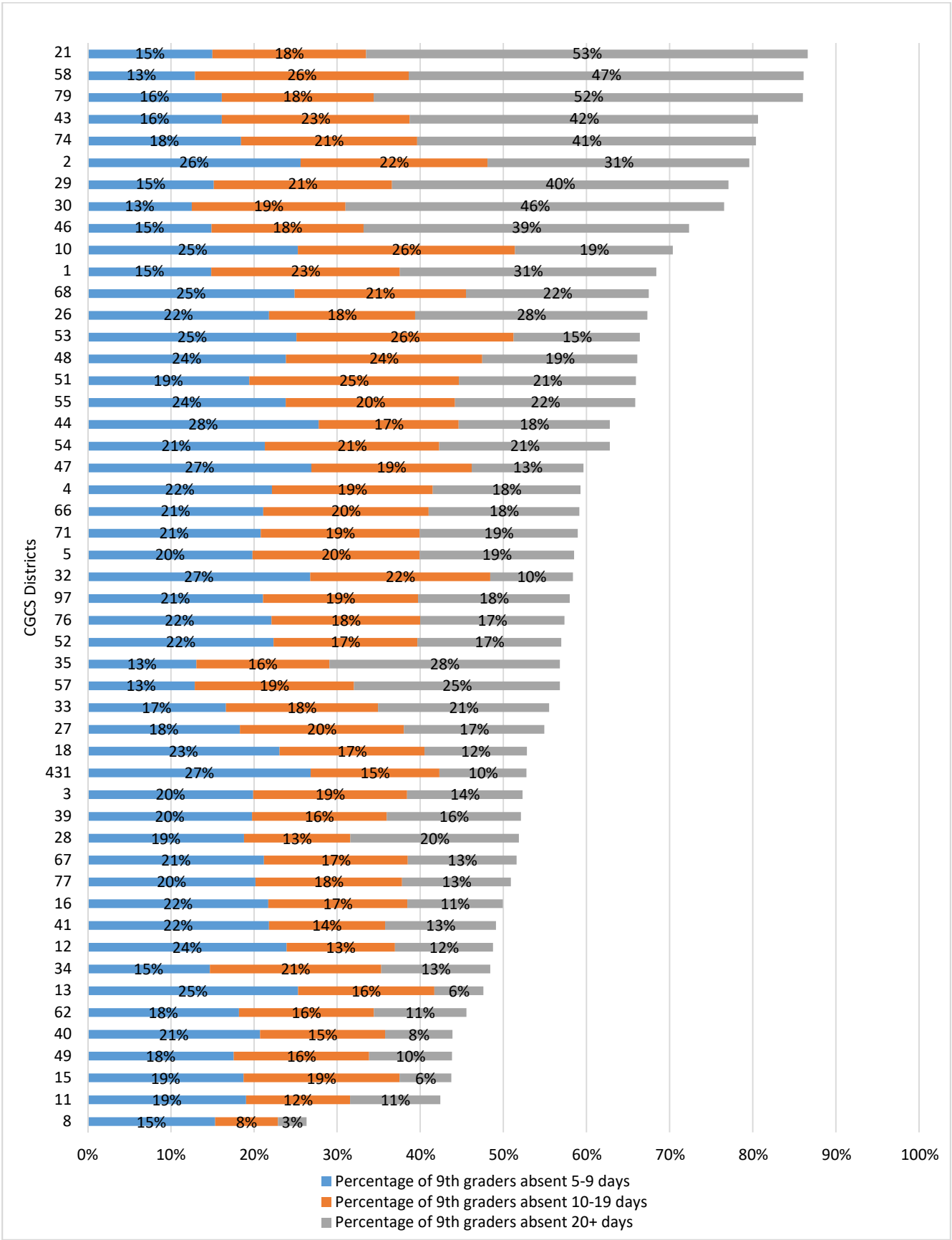
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.11. Percentage of Hispanic Male Eighth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



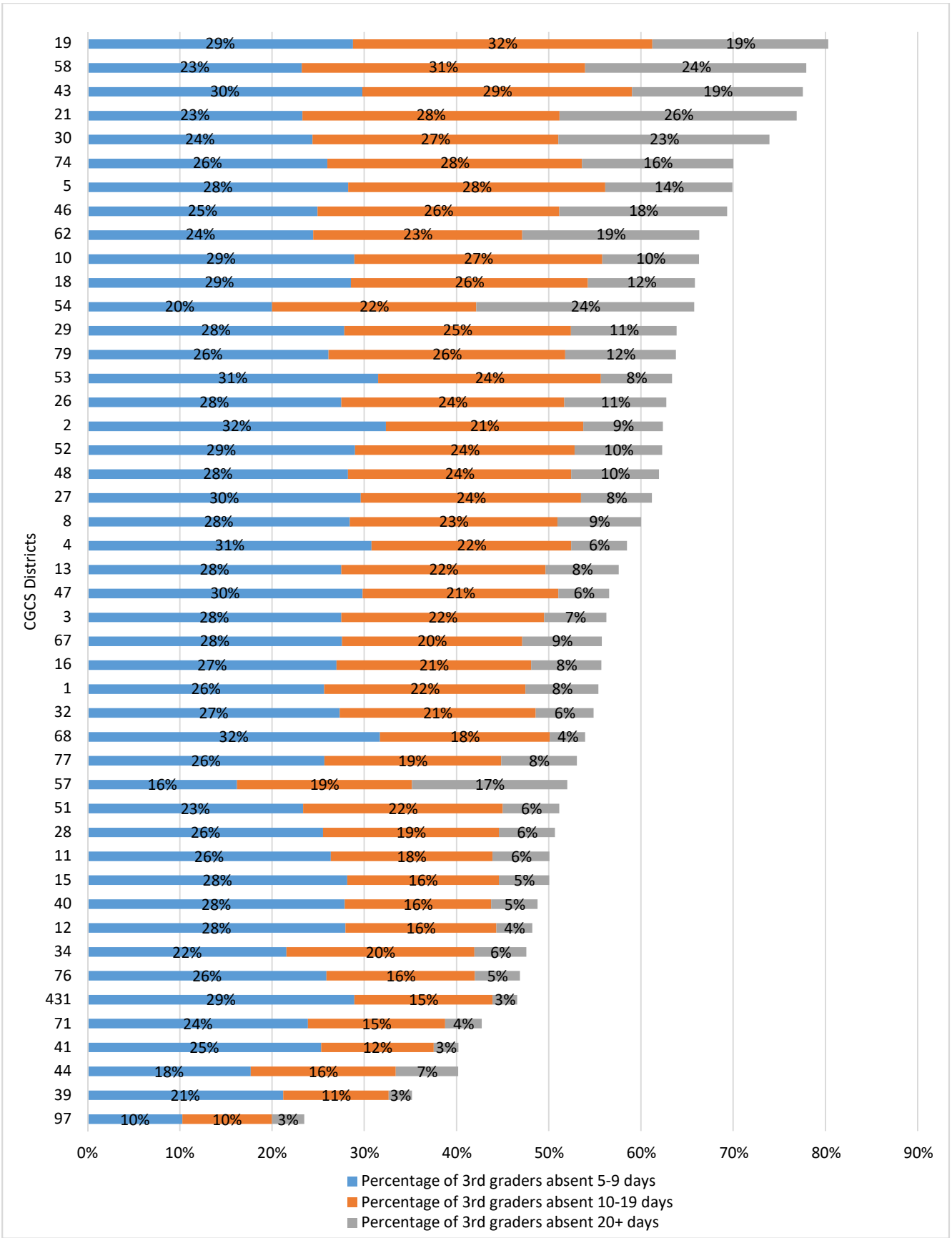
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.12. Percentage of Hispanic Male Ninth Graders who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



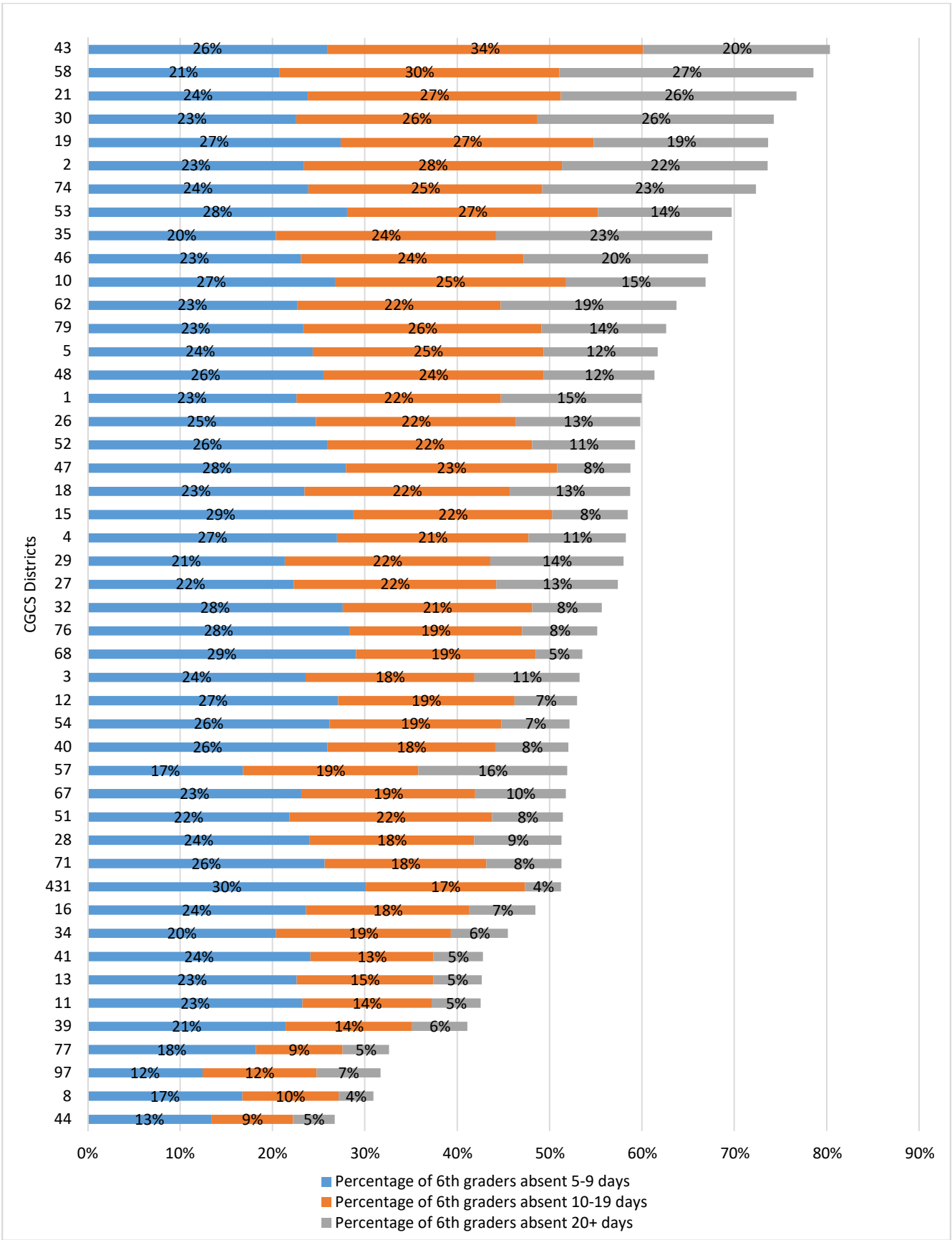
Note: Lower values and decreases are desire

Figure 8.13. Percentage of Third Graders Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



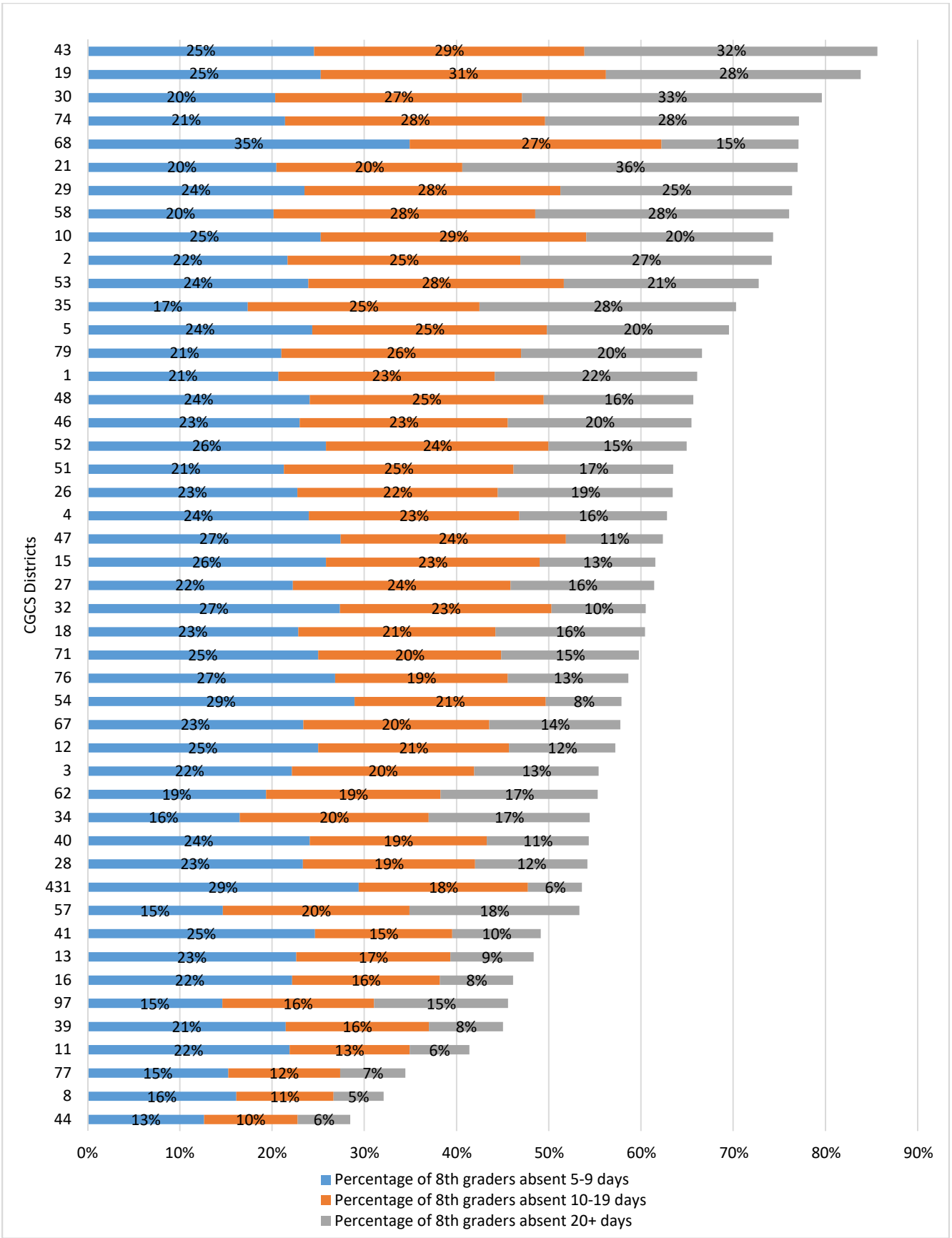
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.14. Percentage of Sixth Graders Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



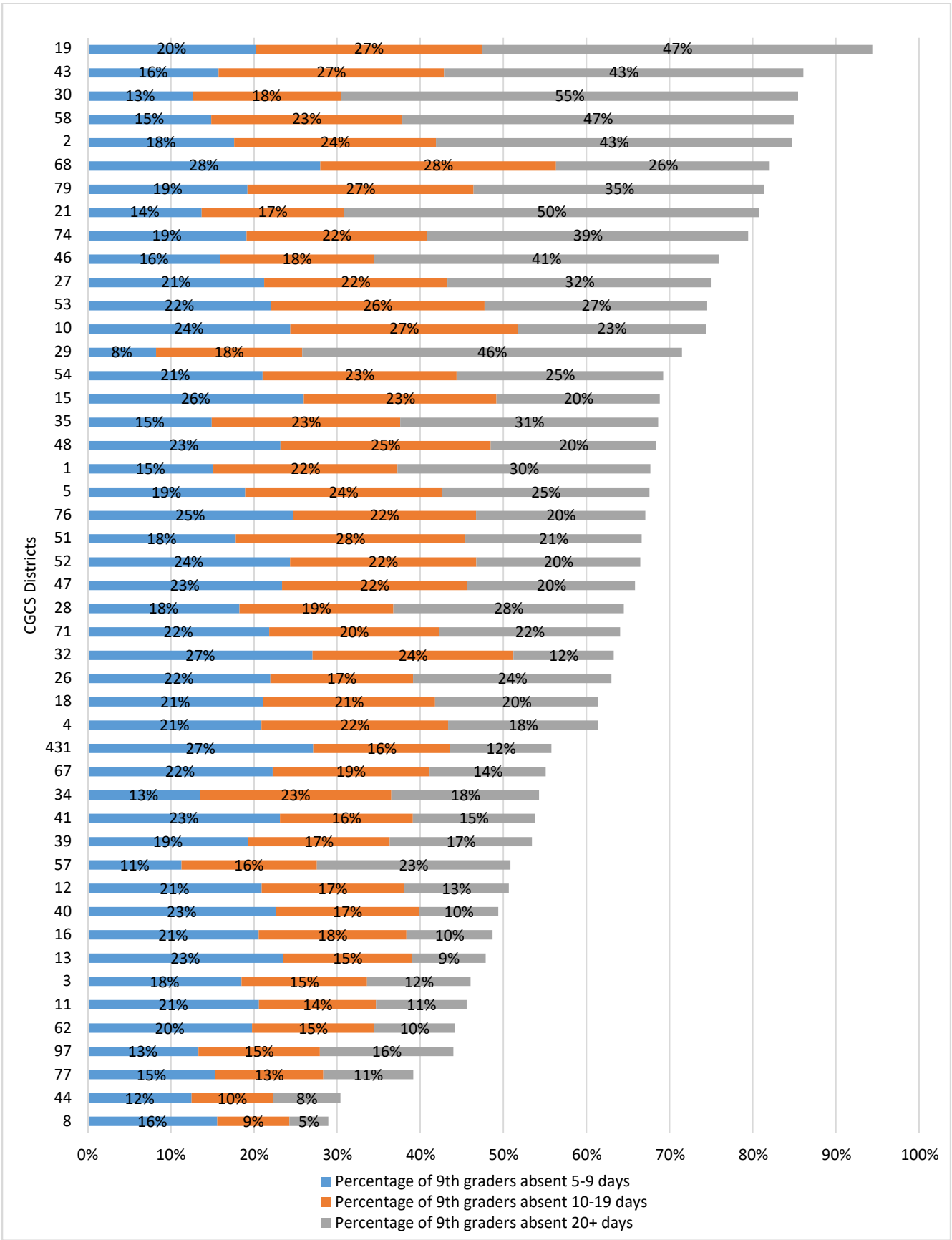
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.15. Percentage of Eighth Graders Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



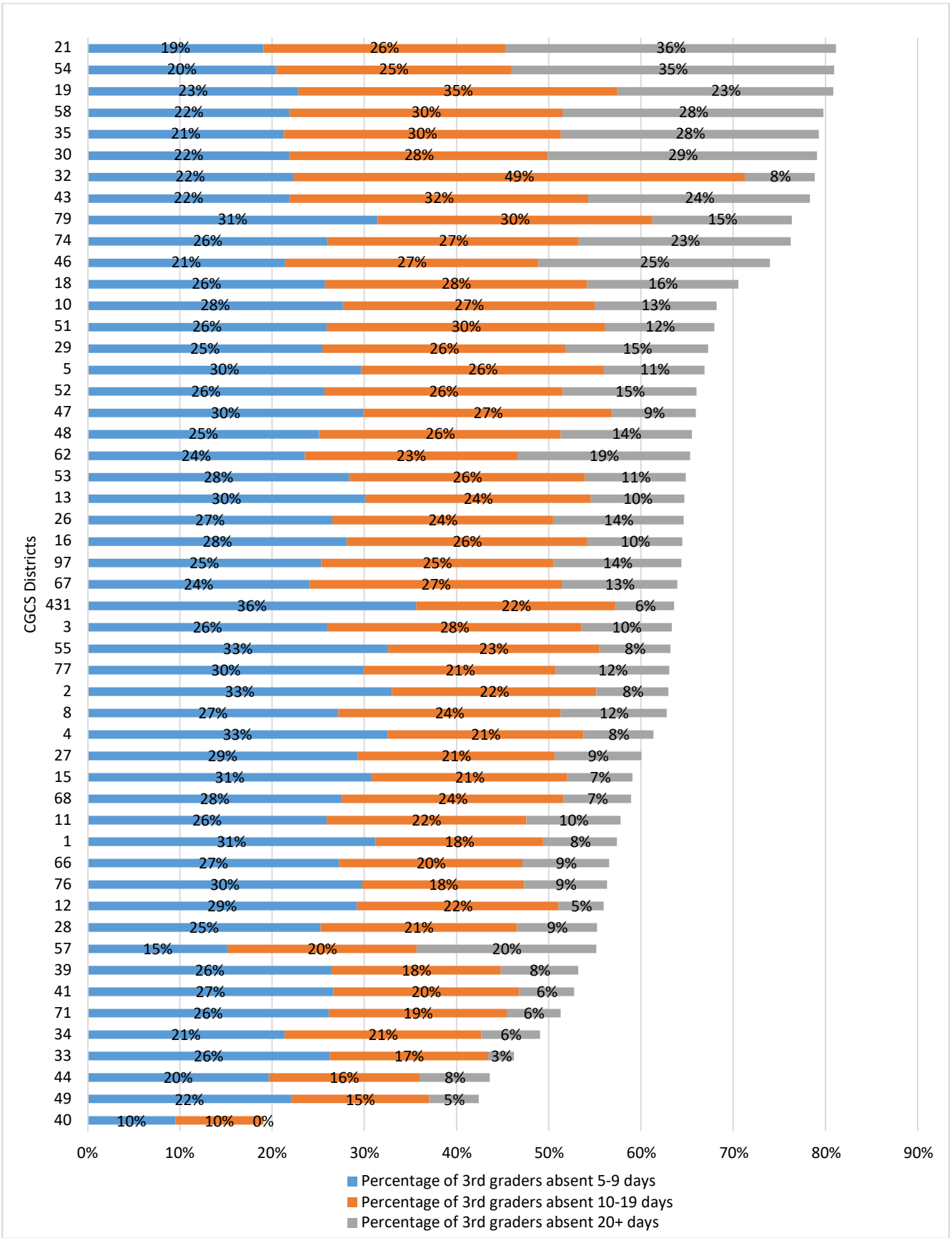
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.16. Percentage of Ninth Graders Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



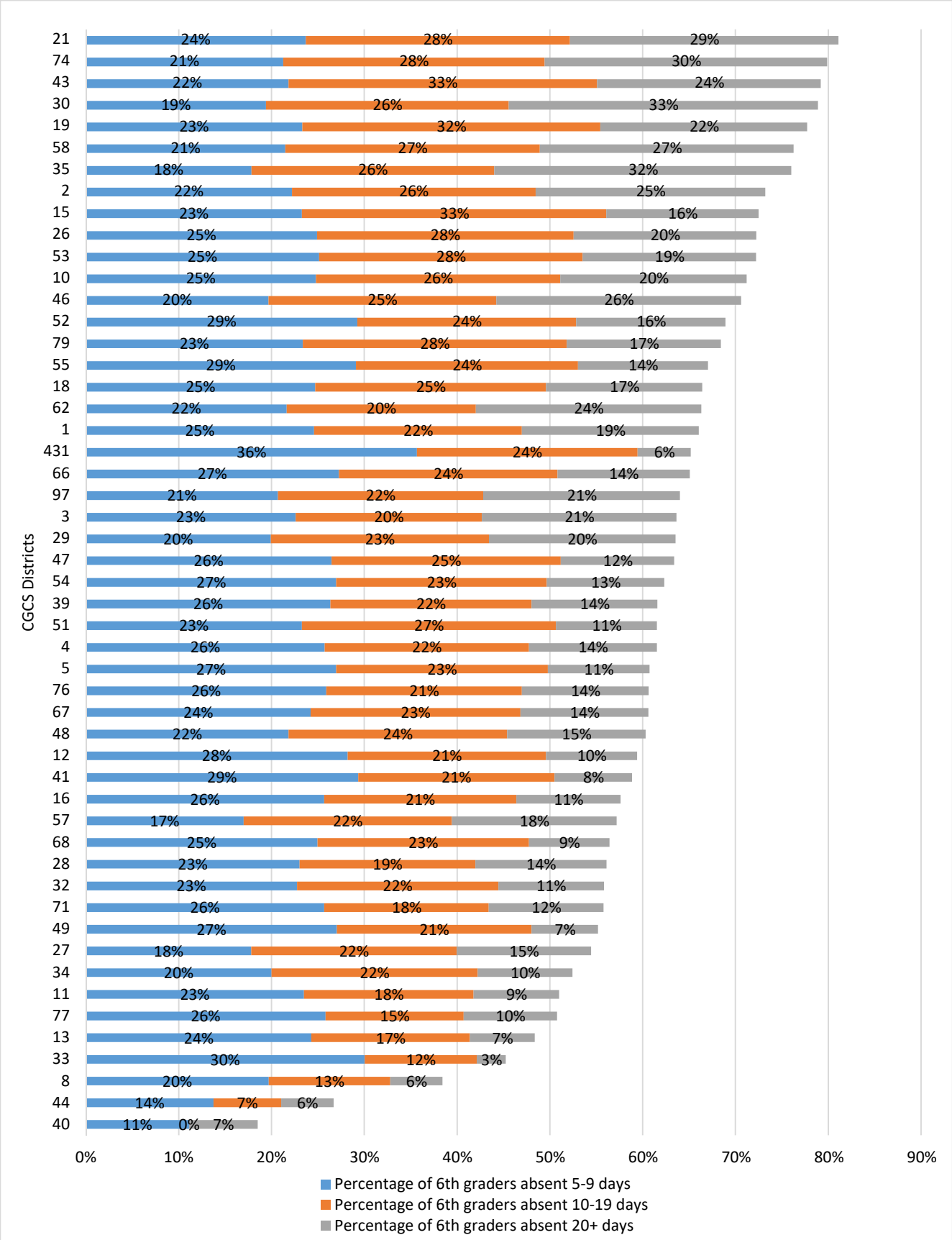
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.17. Percentage of Students with Disabilities in Third Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



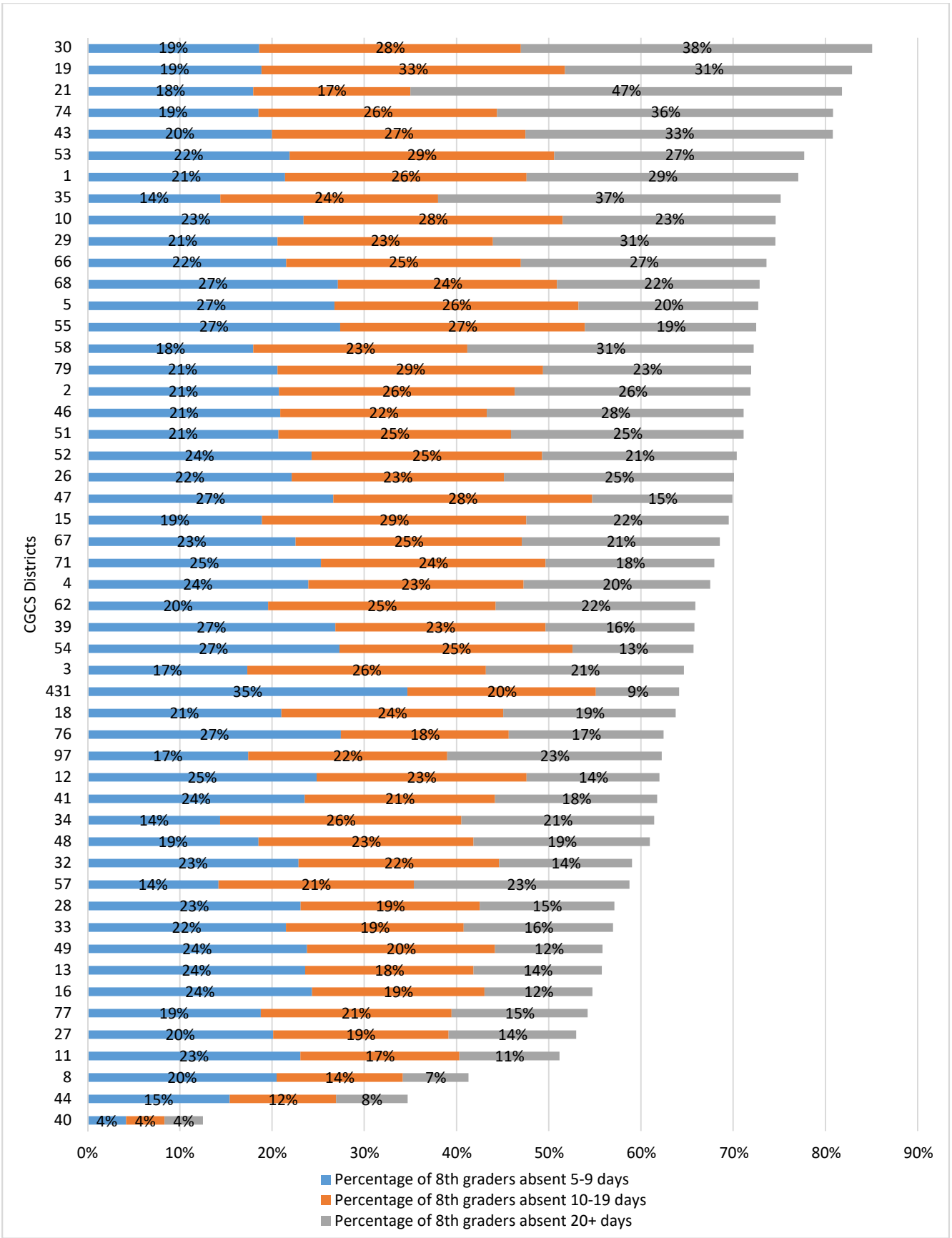
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.18. Percentage of Students with Disabilities in Sixth Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



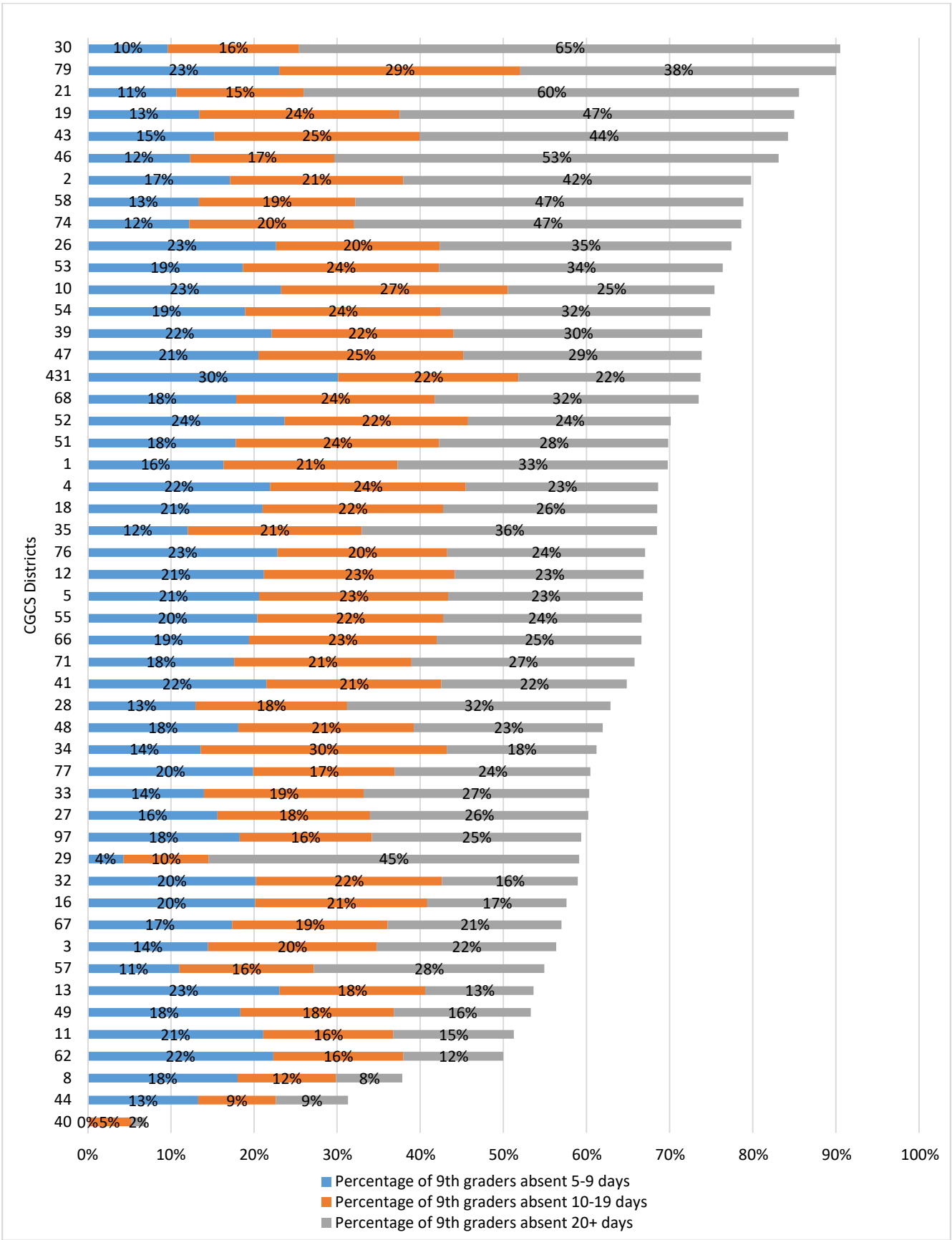
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.19. Percentage of Students with Disabilities in Eighth Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



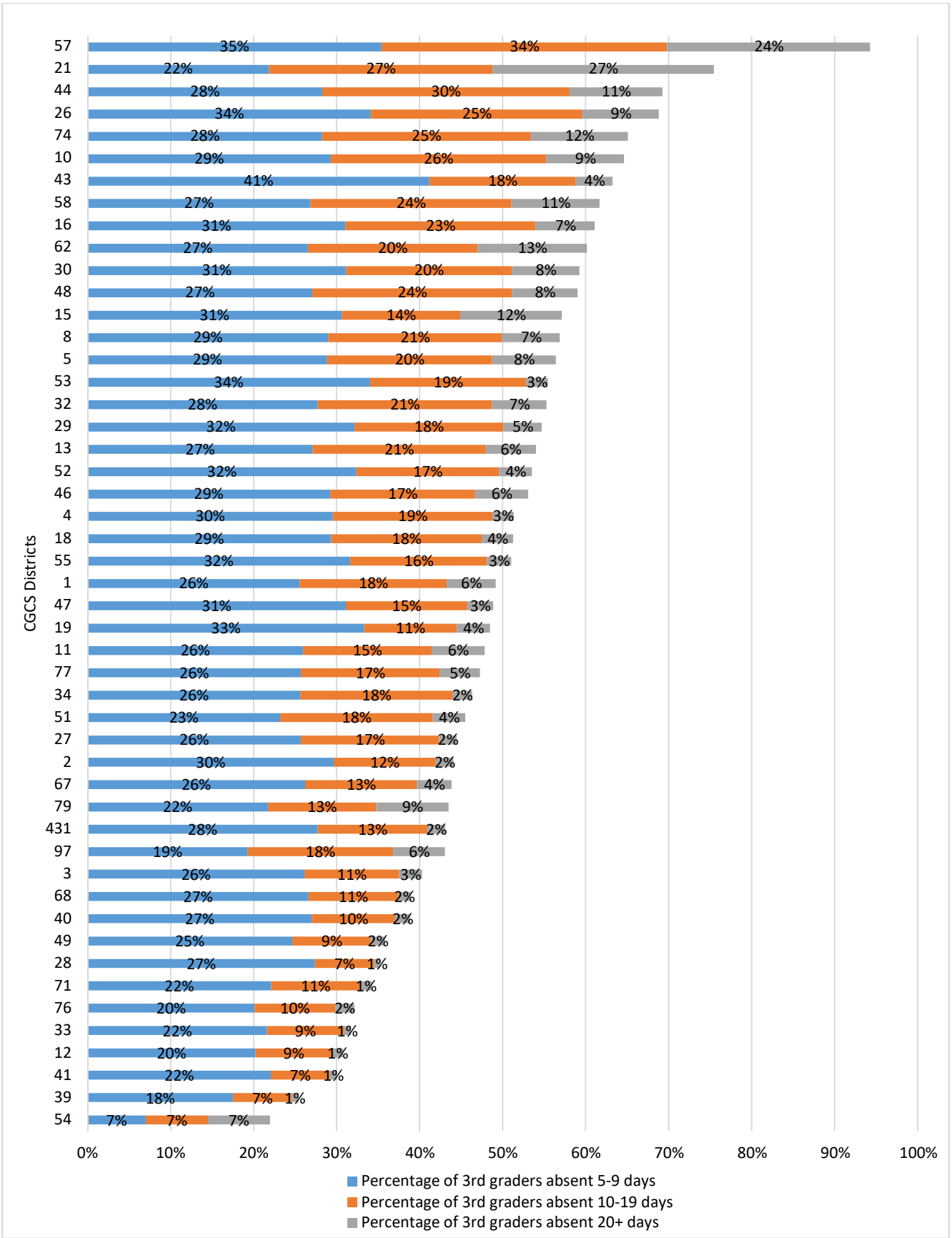
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.20. Percentage of Students with Disabilities in Ninth Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



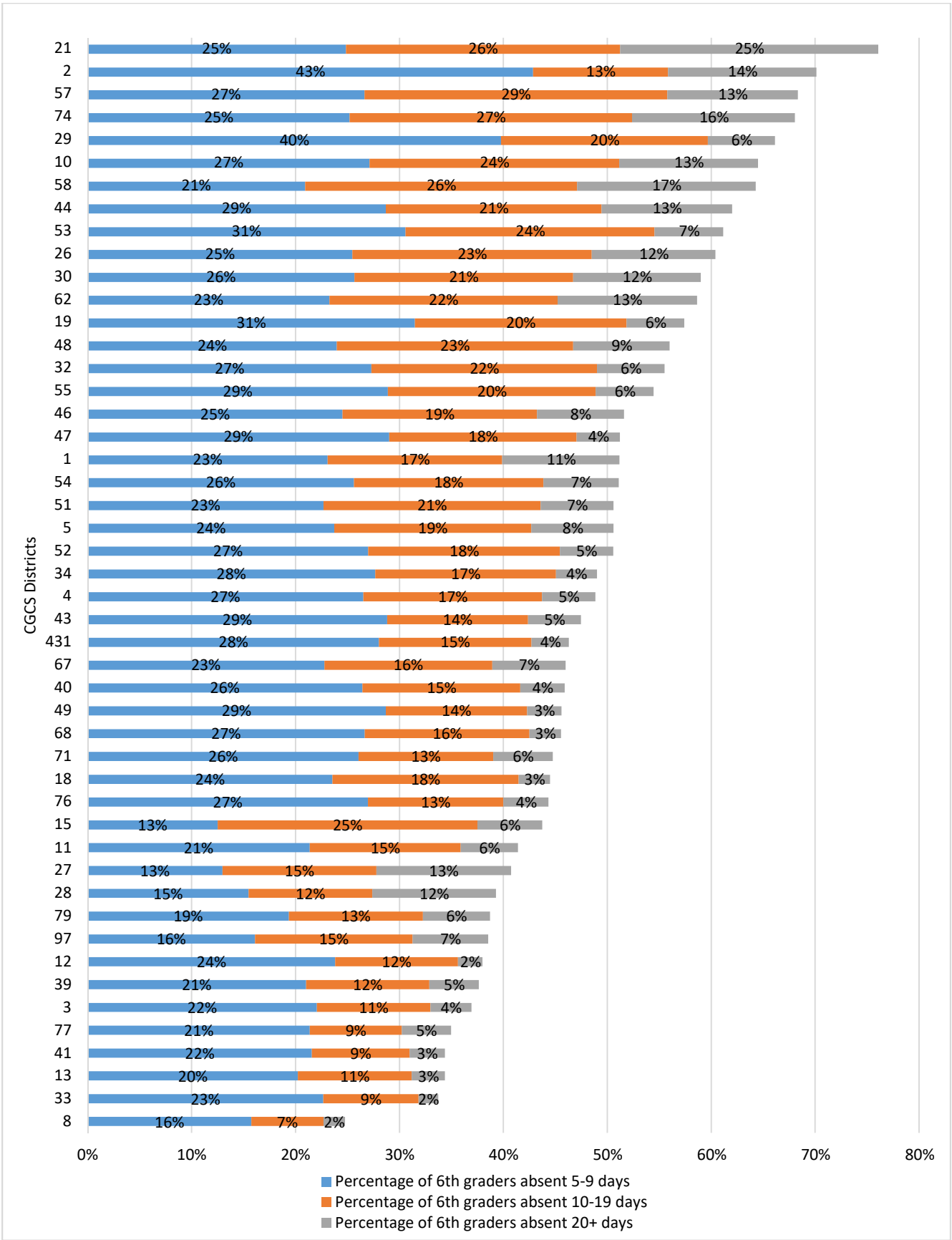
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.21. Percentage of English Learners in Third Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



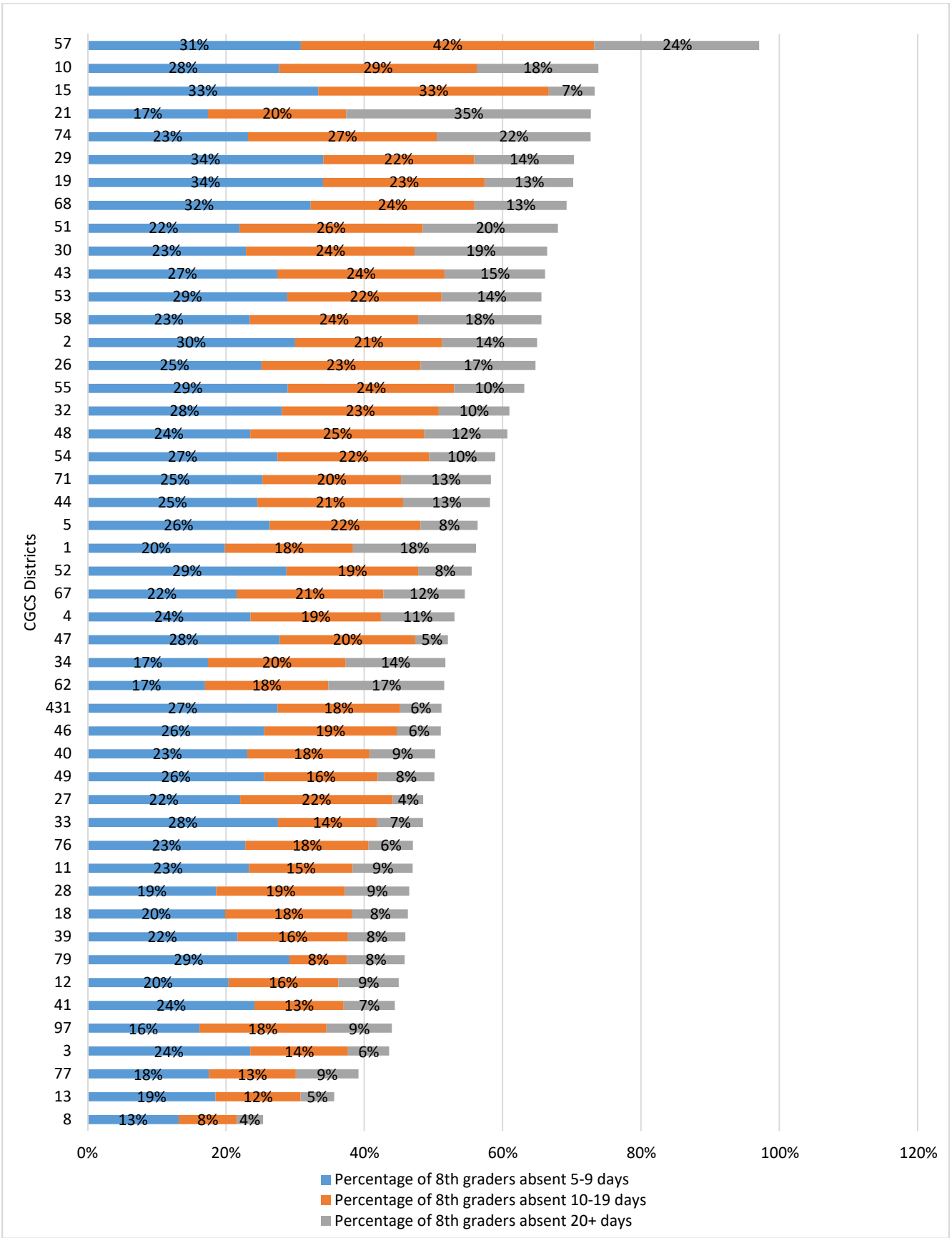
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.22. Percentage of English Learners in Sixth Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



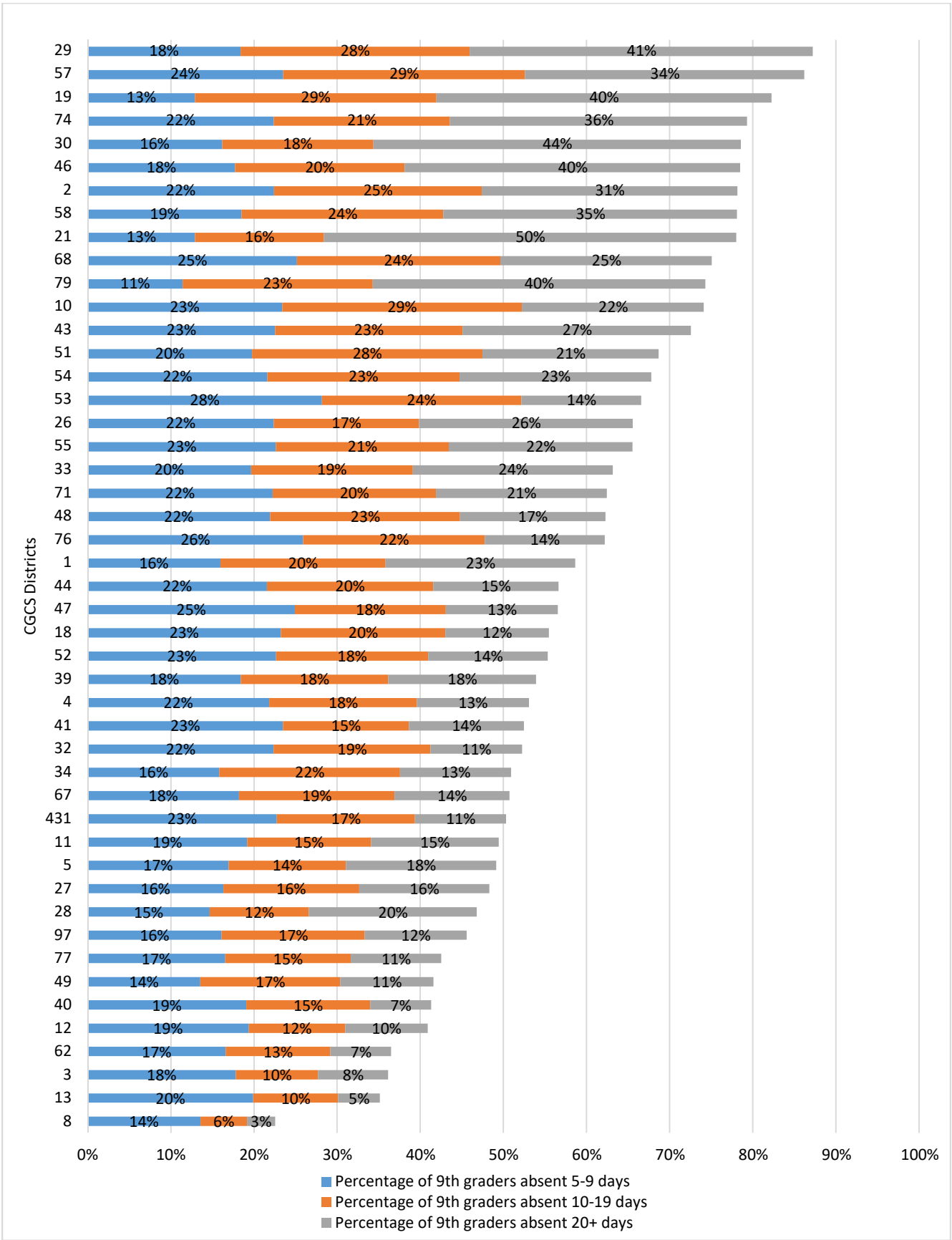
Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.23. Percentage of English Learners in Eighth Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

Figure 8.24. Percentage of English Learners in Ninth Grade who Missed School, by Total Number of Days Missed over the School year, 2015-16



Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

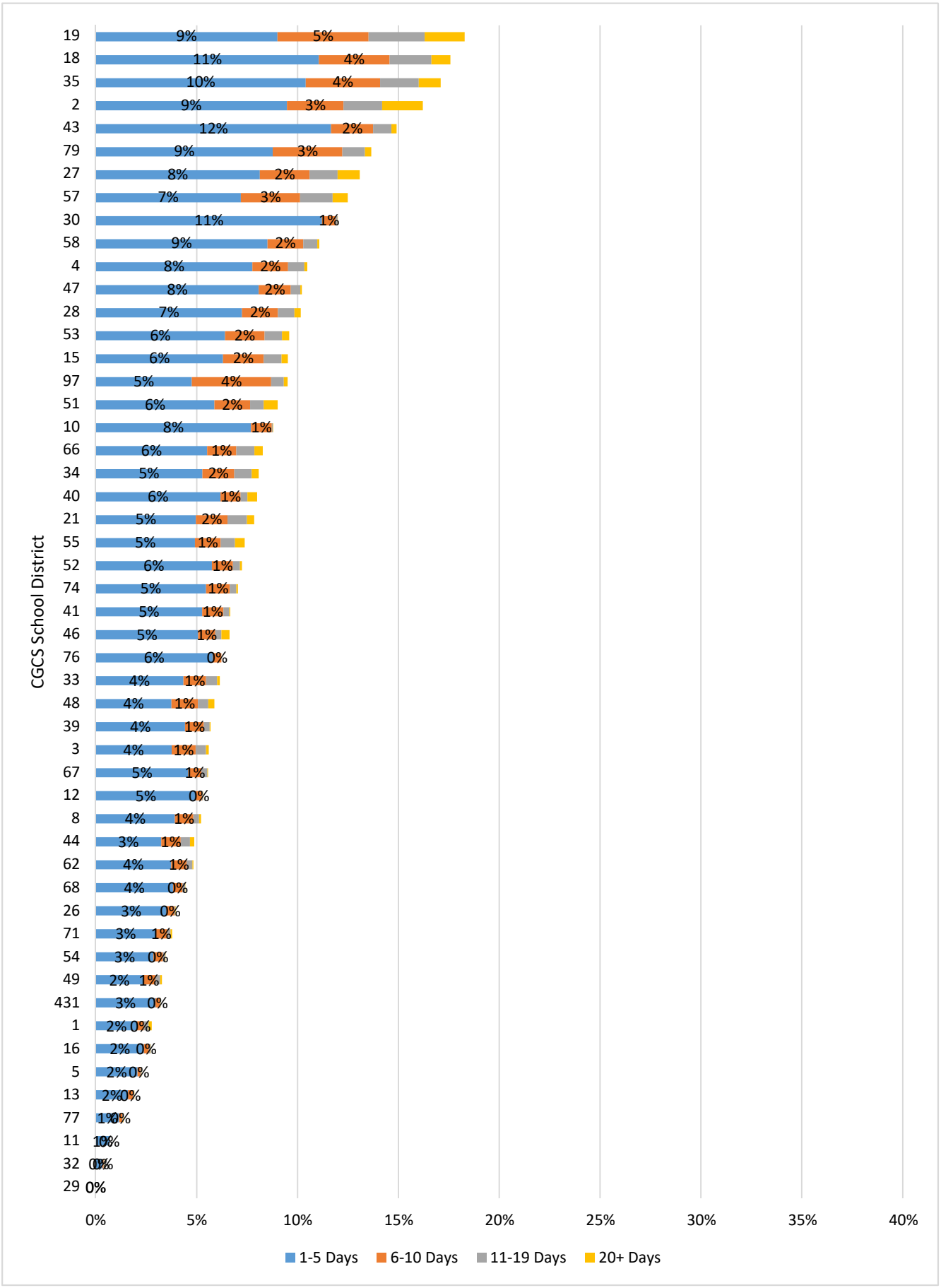
Discipline Indicators

The discipline indicators in this section focus on out-of-school suspensions. The two KPIs for discipline include the percentage of students suspended for 1 to 5 days, 6 to 10 days, 11 to 19 days, or 20 or more days in the school year, and the total number of instructional days missed due to suspension for the year.

Figures 9.1 to 9.18 show the percentage of students who were suspended out-of-school for 1 to 5 days, 6 to 10 days, 11 to 19 days, and more than 20 days cumulatively over the course of the school year. The unit of analysis is students.

Figures 10.1 to 10.18 show the number of instructional days missed per 100 students in each district. These data allow districts to compare numbers of lost instructional days independent of overall district enrollment. The unit of analysis is number of days suspended per 100 students.

Figure 9.1: Percentage of Students with Out-of-School Suspensions by Total Number of Days Suspended for the Year, 2015-16

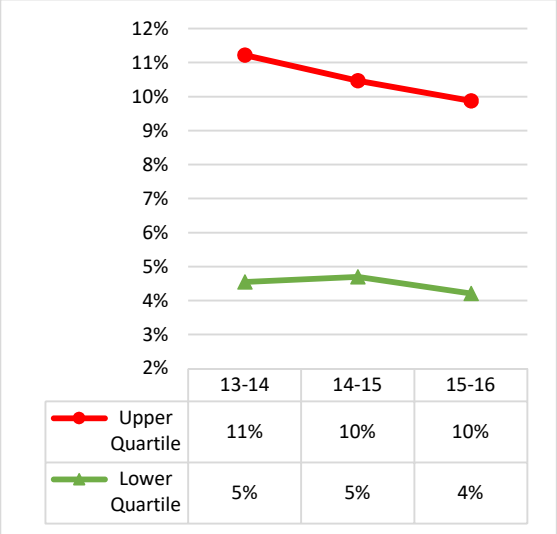


Percentage of Students with Out-of-School Suspensions for the Year

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 9.1: Total number of students suspended for specified lengths of time divided by the total number of students.
- Figure 9.2: Percentage point difference in students with out-of-school suspensions for the year between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 9.3: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in percentage of students with out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 9.3: Trends in Out-of-School Suspensions by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	11%	10%	10%
Lower Quartile	5%	5%	4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- El Paso
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 9.2: Percentage Change in Out-of-School Suspensions Among All Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16

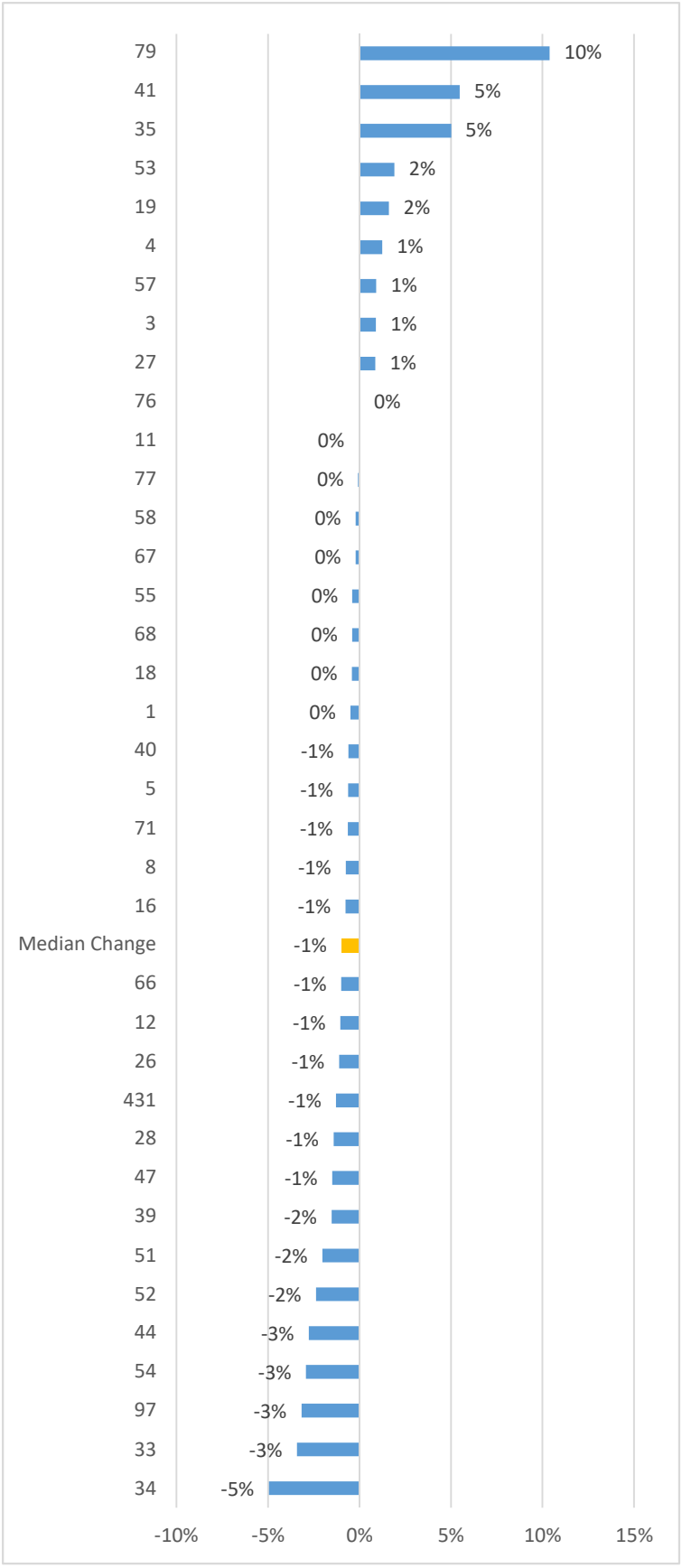
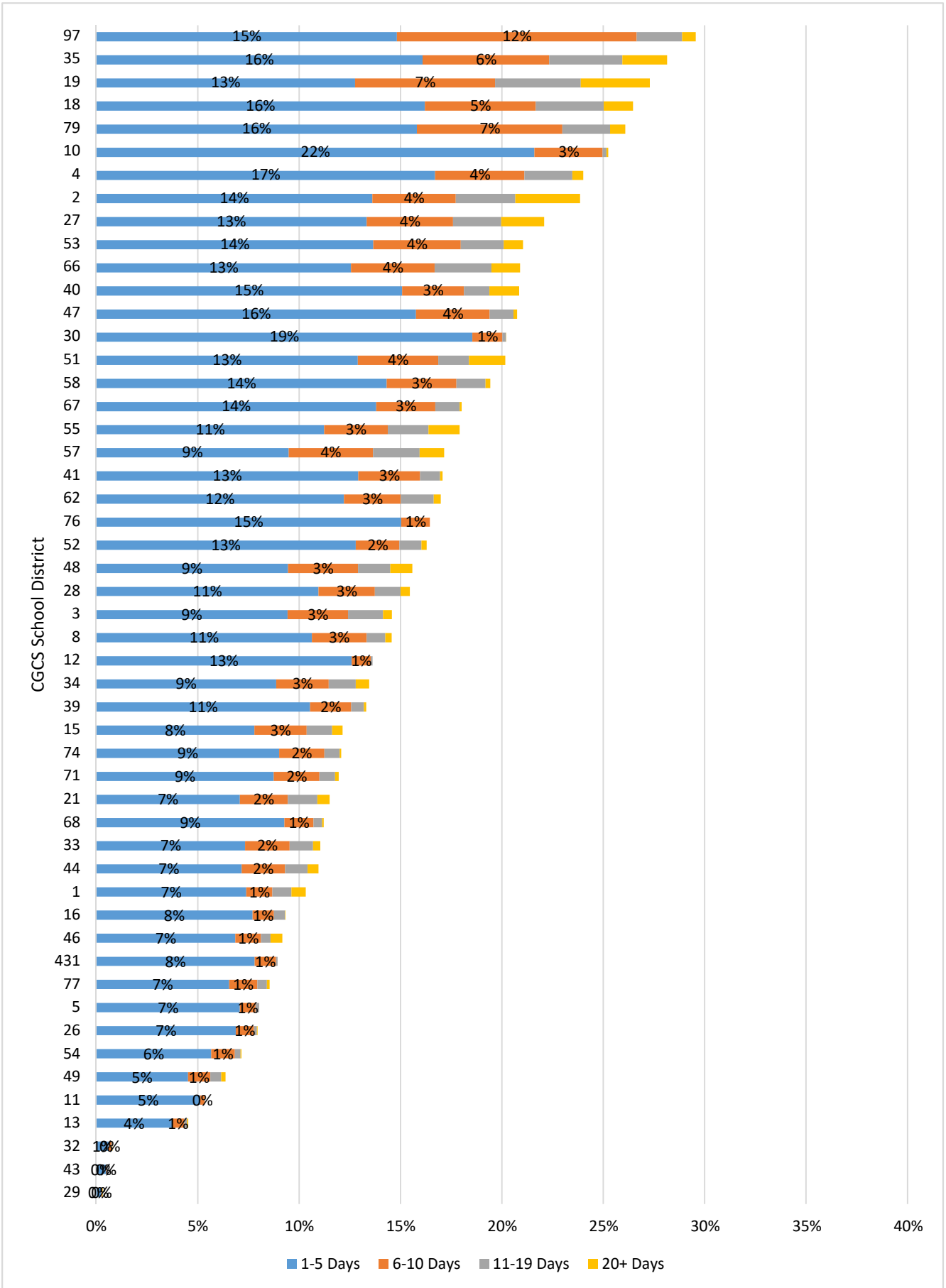


Figure 9.4: Percentage of Black Males with Out-of-School Suspensions by Total Number of Days Suspended for the Year, 2015-16

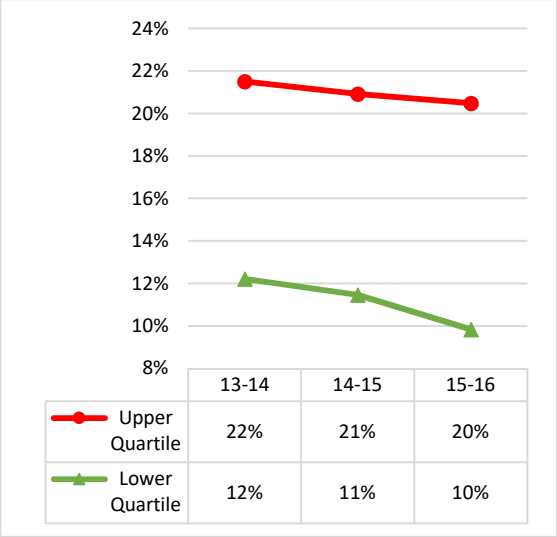


Percentage of Black Males with Out-of-School Suspensions for the Year

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 9.4: Total number of Black males suspended for specified lengths of time divided by the total number of Black males.
- Figure 9.5: Percentage point difference in Black males with out-of-school suspensions for the year between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 9.6: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in the percentage of Black males with out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 9.6: Trends in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Black Males by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	22%	21%	20%
Lower Quartile	12%	11%	10%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Baltimore
- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- El Paso
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Figure 9.5: Percentage Change in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Black Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

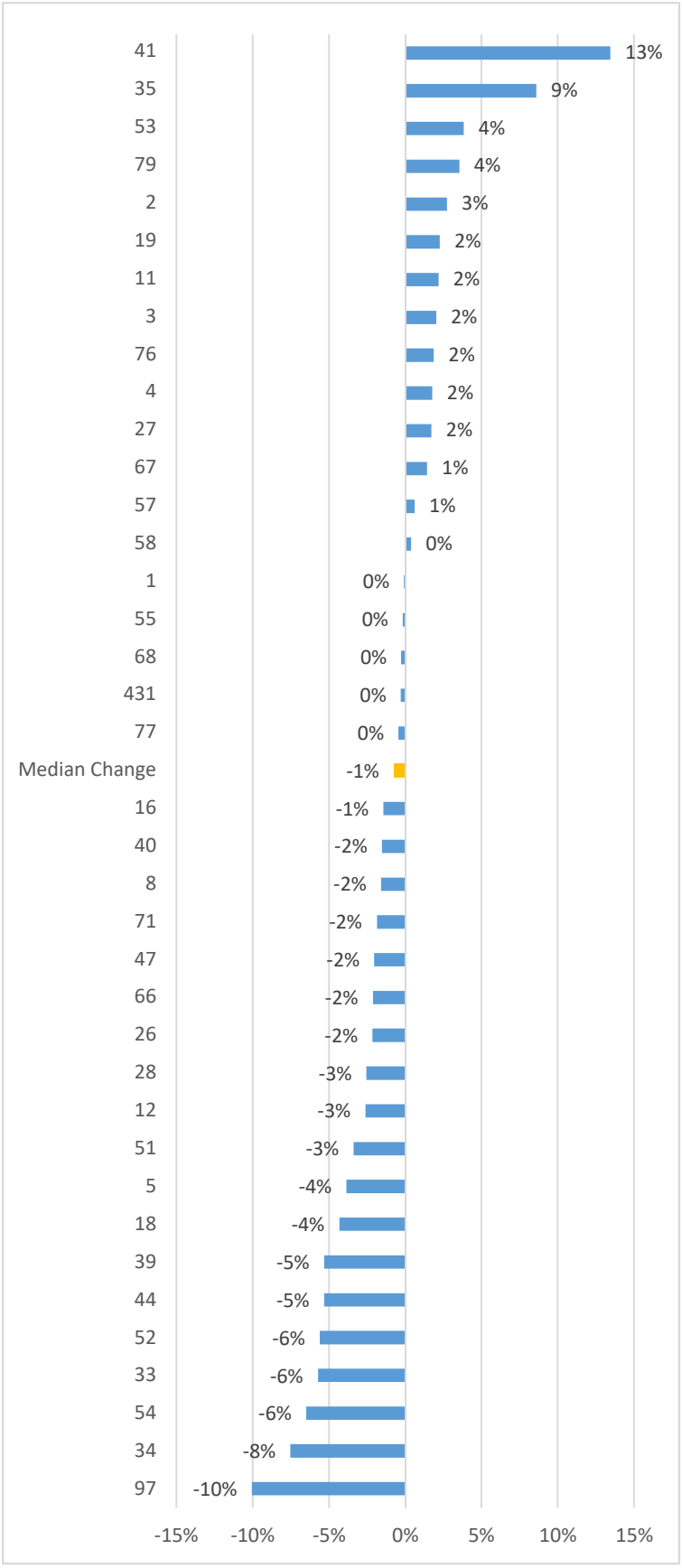
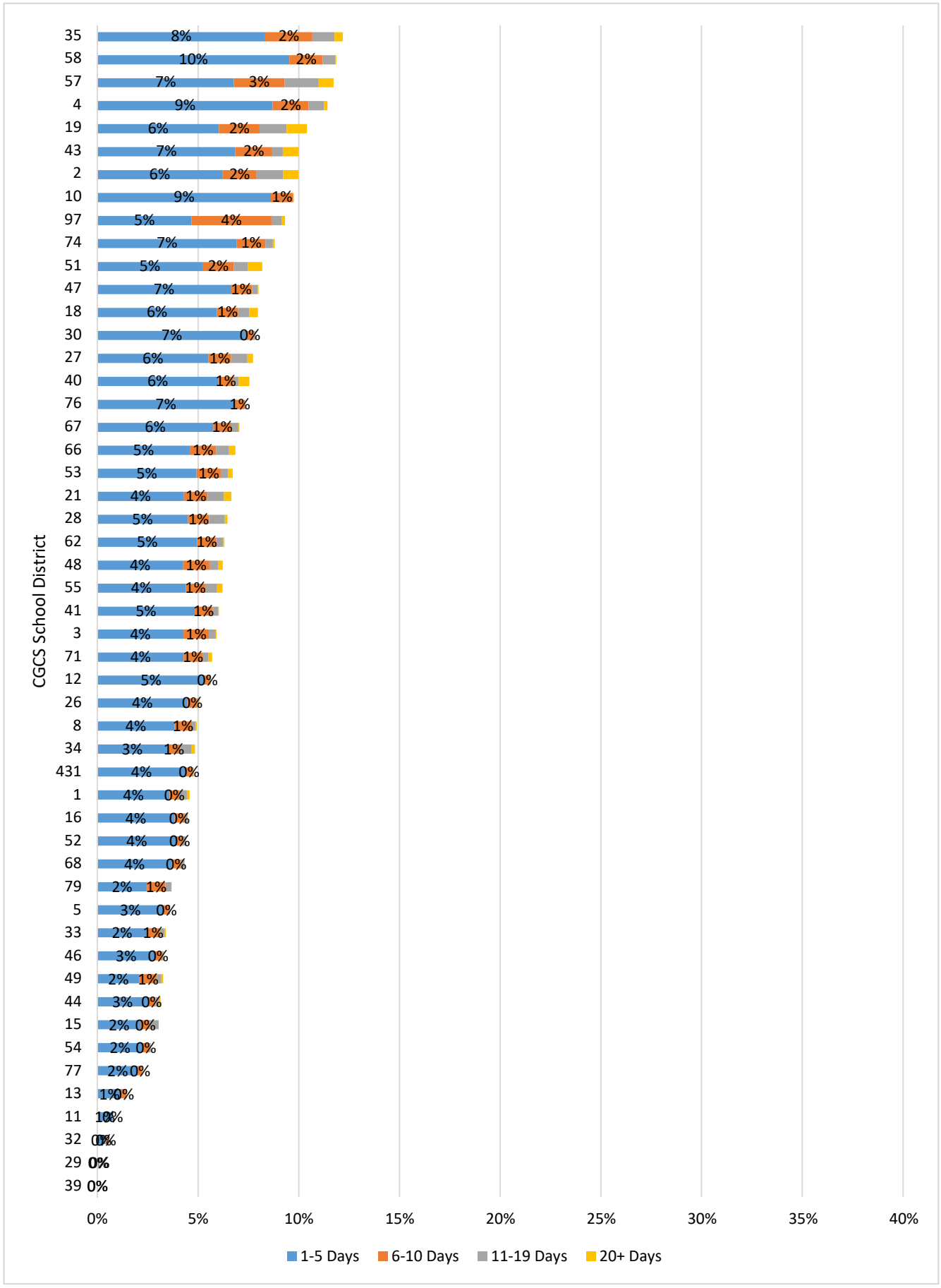


Figure 9.7: Percentage of Hispanic Males with Out-of-School Suspensions by Total Number of Days Suspended for the Year, 2015-16

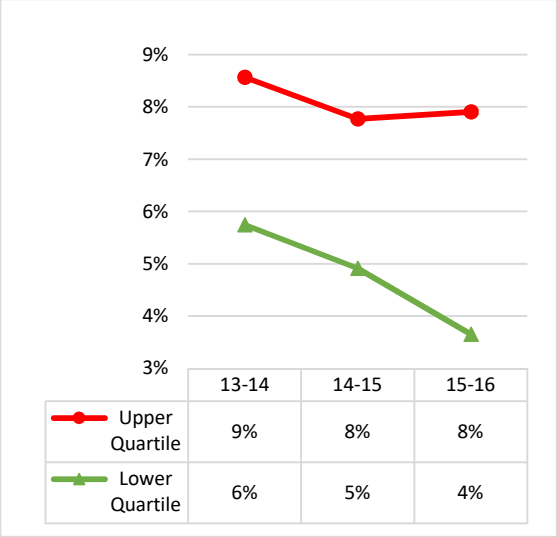


Percentage of Hispanic Males with Out-of-School Suspensions for the Year

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 9.7: Total number of Hispanic males suspended for specified lengths of time divided by the total number of Hispanic males.
- Figure 9.8: Percentage point difference in Hispanic males with out-of-school suspensions for the year between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 9.9: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in percentage of Hispanic males with out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 9.9: Trends in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Hispanic Males by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	9%	8%	8%
Lower Quartile	6%	5%	4%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Baltimore
- Broward
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Duval
- Guilford
- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Portland
- San Francisco
- Toledo

Figure 9.8: Percentage Change in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Hispanic Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

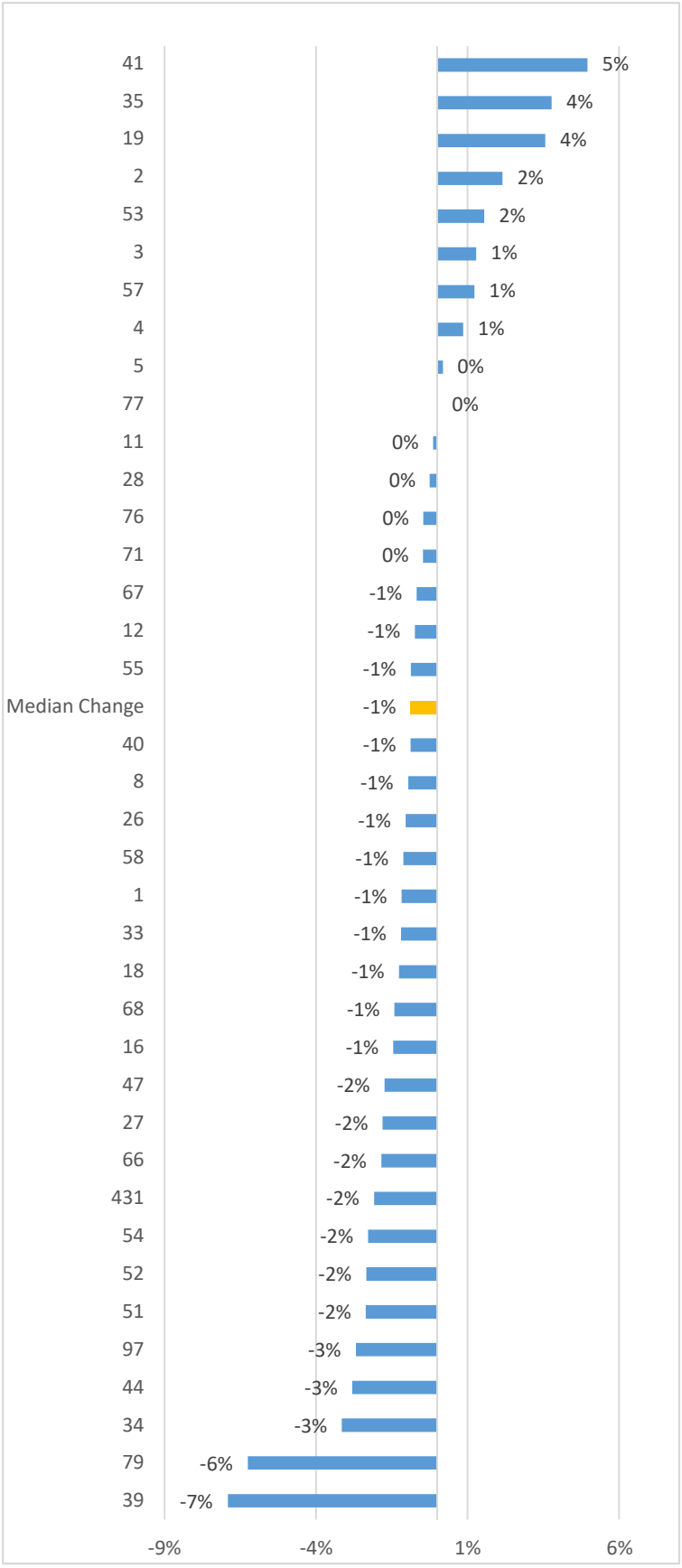
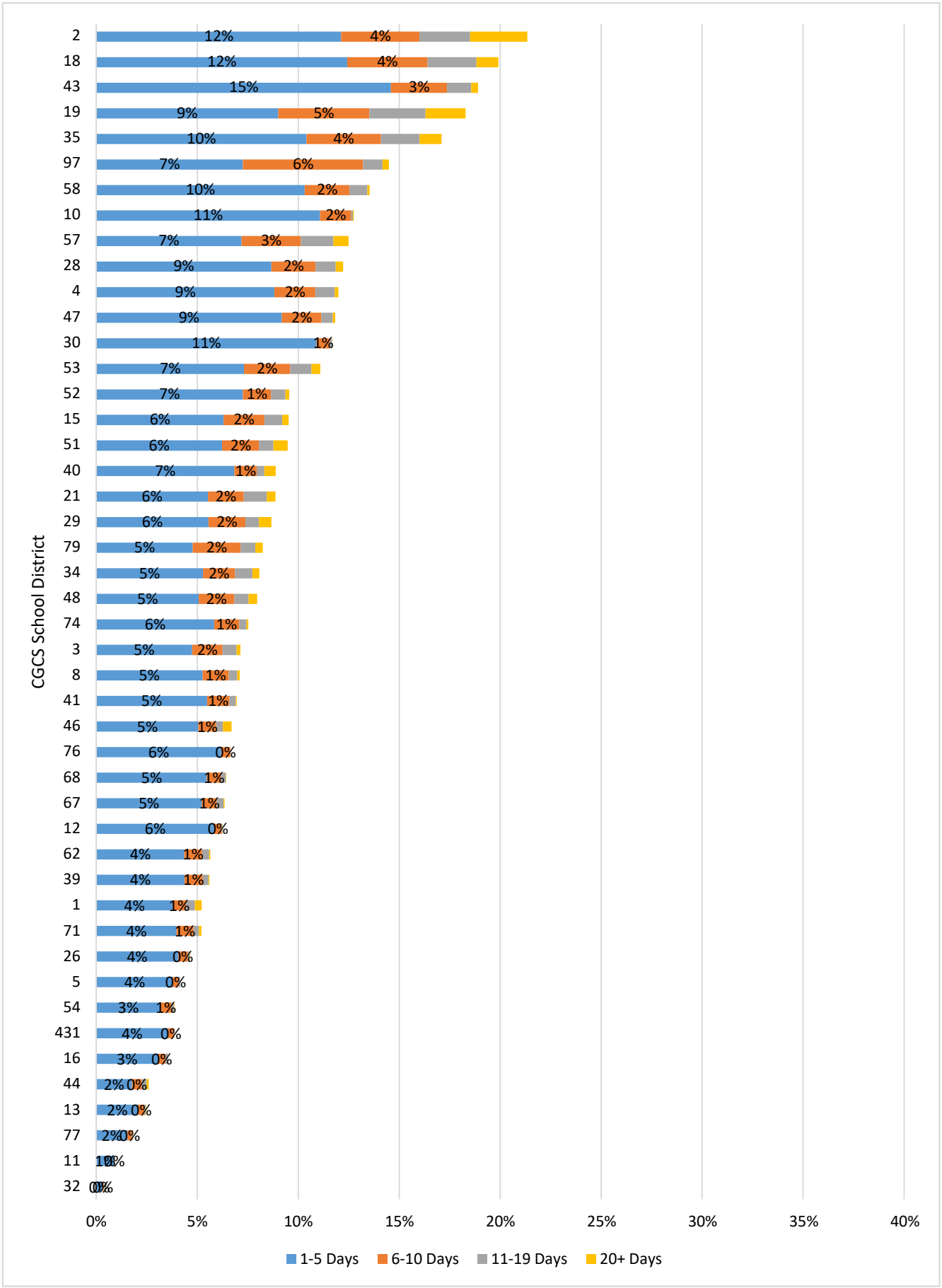


Figure 9.10: Percentage of Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students with Out-of-School Suspensions by Total Number of Days Suspended for the Year, 2015-16

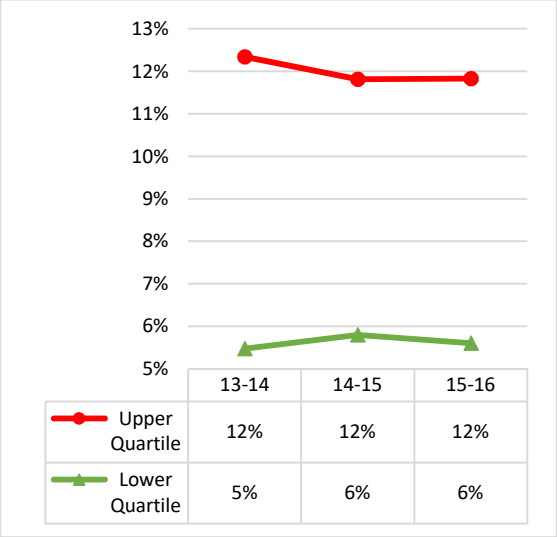


Percentage of Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (FRPL) Students with Out-of-School Suspensions for the Year

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 9.10: Total number of FRPL students suspended for specified lengths of time divided by the total number of FRPL students.
- Figure 9.11: Percentage point difference in FRPL students with out-of-school suspensions for the year between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 9.12: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in percentage of FRPL students with out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 9.12: Trends in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	12%	12%	12%
Lower Quartile	5%	6%	6%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Austin
- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- Duval
- El Paso
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Portland
- Sacramento
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 9.11: Percentage Change in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Students Eligible for a Free or Reduced Price Lunch, 2013-14 to 2015-16

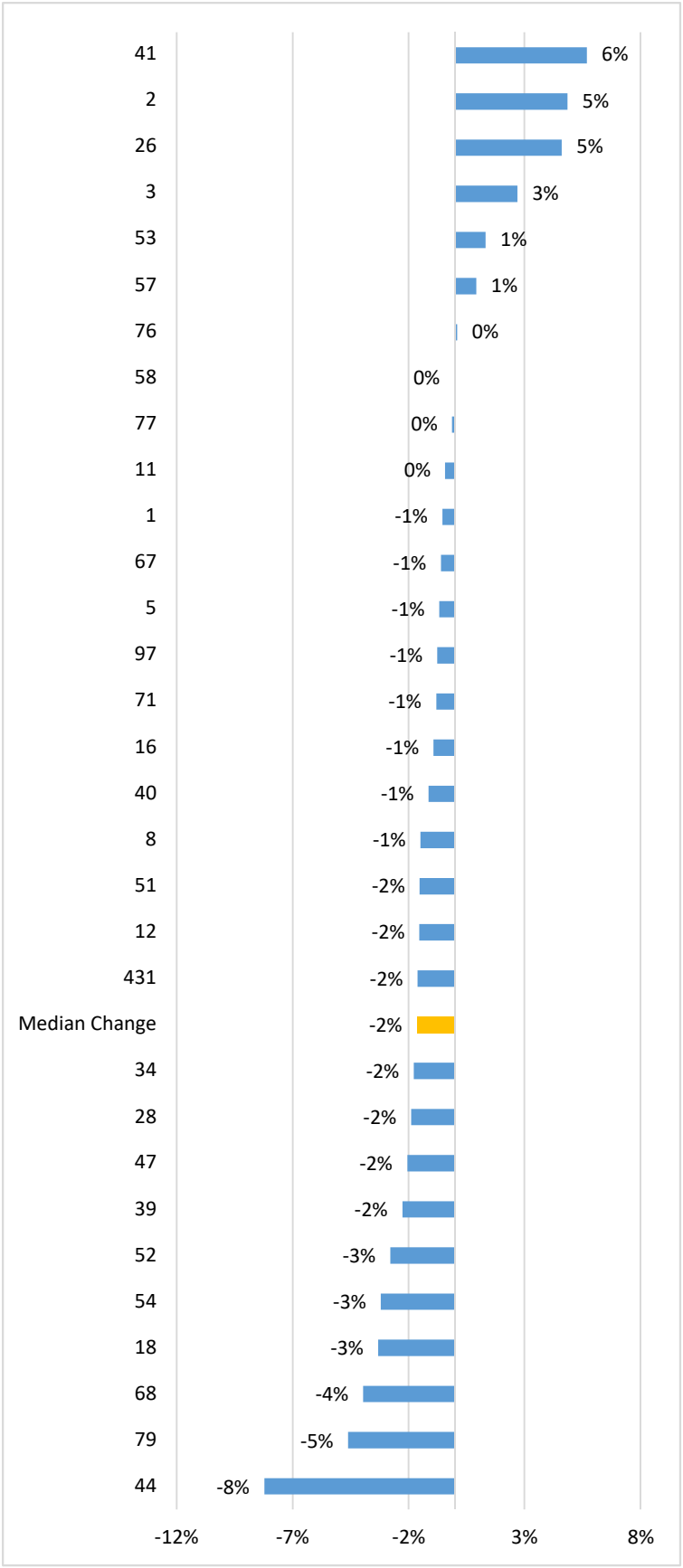
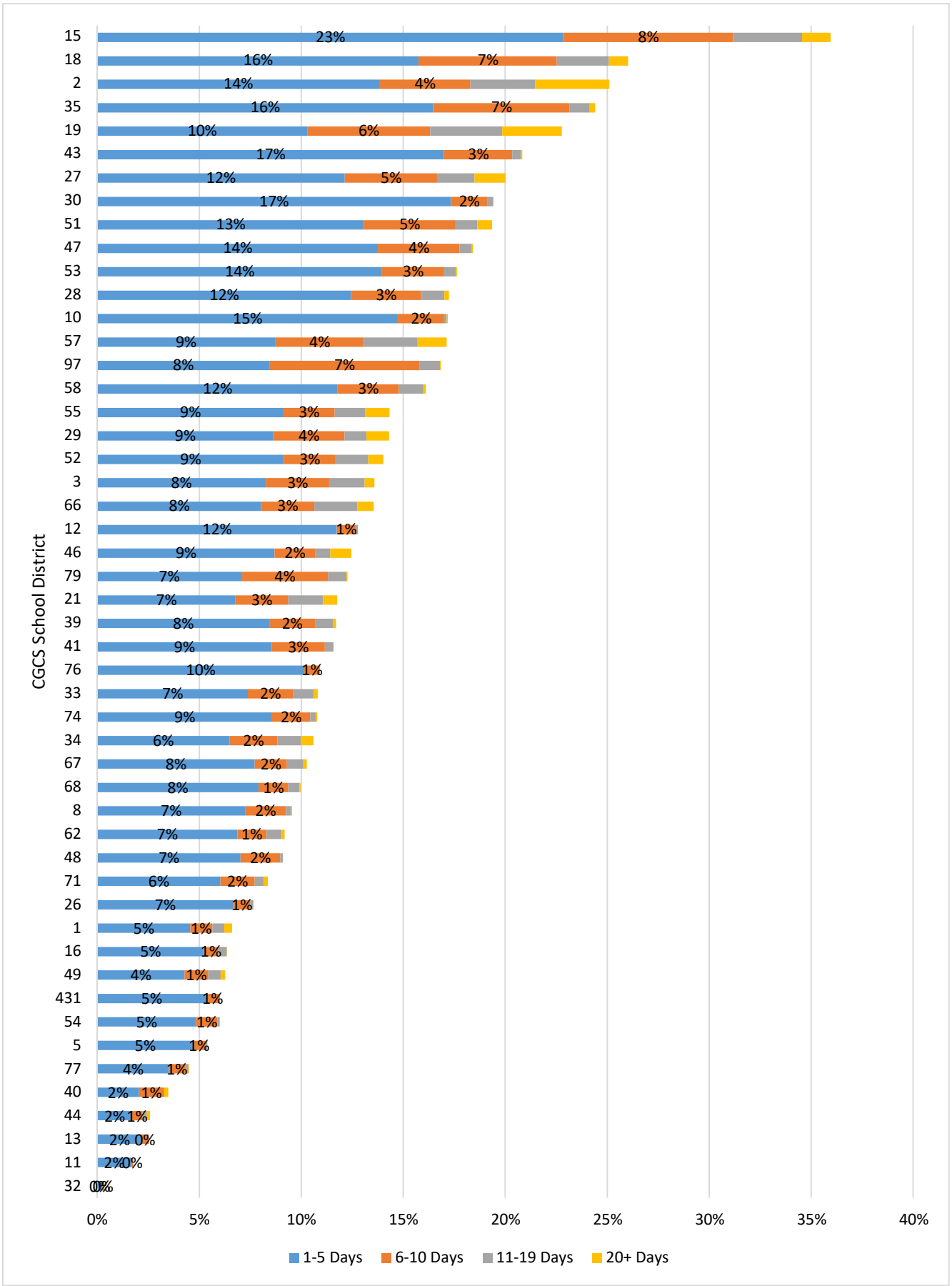


Figure 9.13: Percentage of Students with Disabilities with Out-of-School Suspensions by Total Number of Days Suspended for the Year, 2015-16

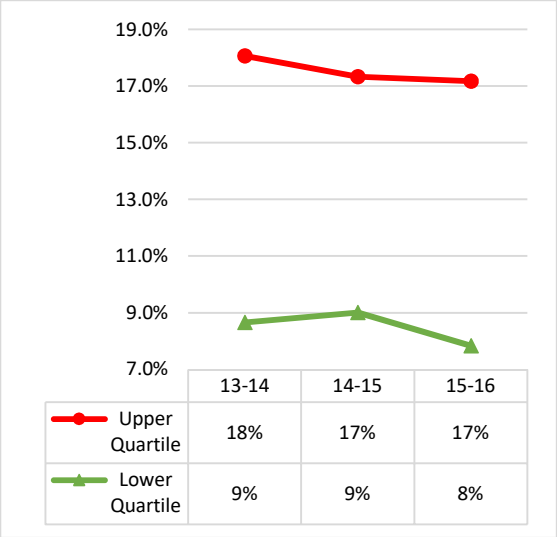


Percentage of Students with Disabilities with Out-of-School Suspensions for the Year

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 9.13: Total number of students with disabilities suspended for specified lengths of time divided by the total number of students with disabilities.
- Figure 9.14: Percentage point difference in students with disabilities with out-of-school suspensions for the year between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 9.15: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in percentage of out-of-school suspensions among students with disabilities.

Figure 9.15: Trends in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Students with Disabilities by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	18%	17%	17%
Lower Quartile	9%	9%	8%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- Duval
- El Paso
- Fort Worth
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle

Figure 9.14: Percentage Change in Out-of-School Suspensions Among Students with Disabilities, 2013-14 to 2015-16

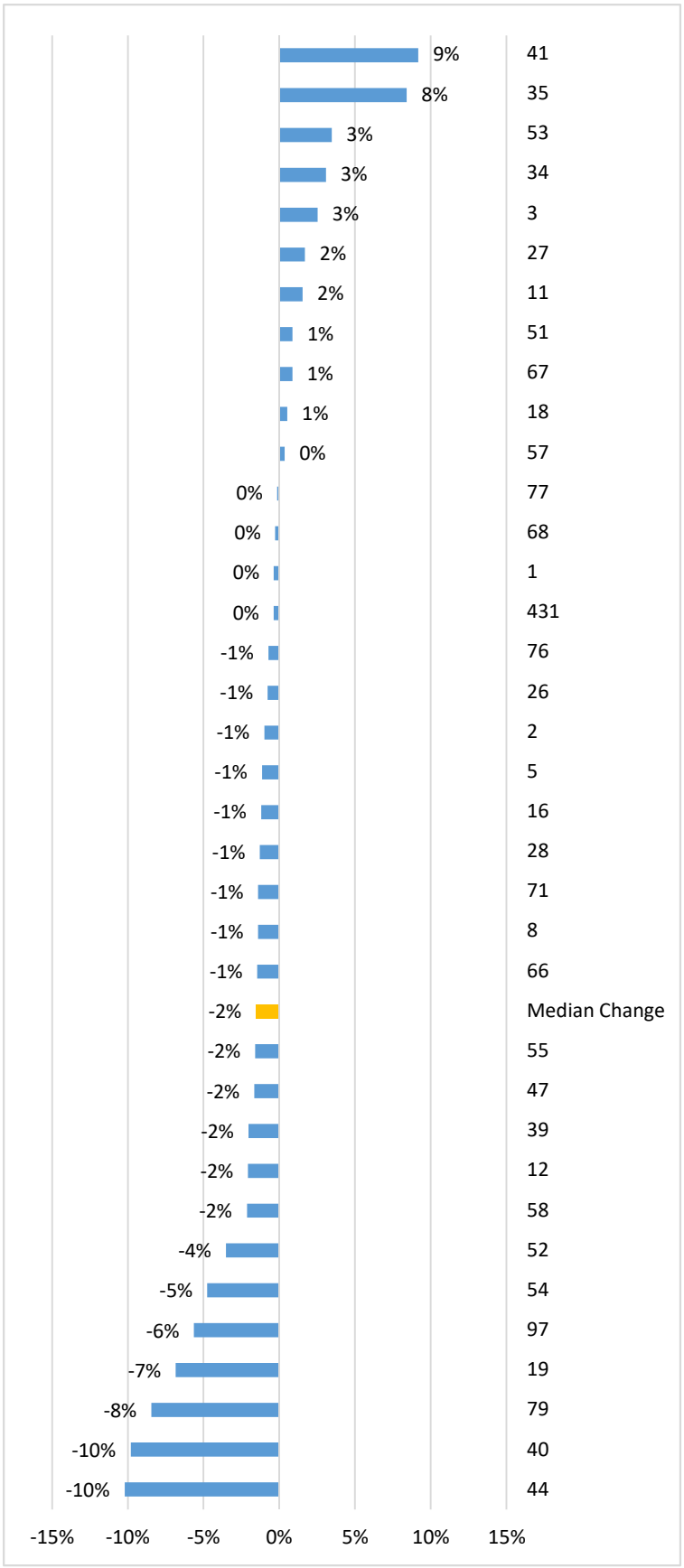
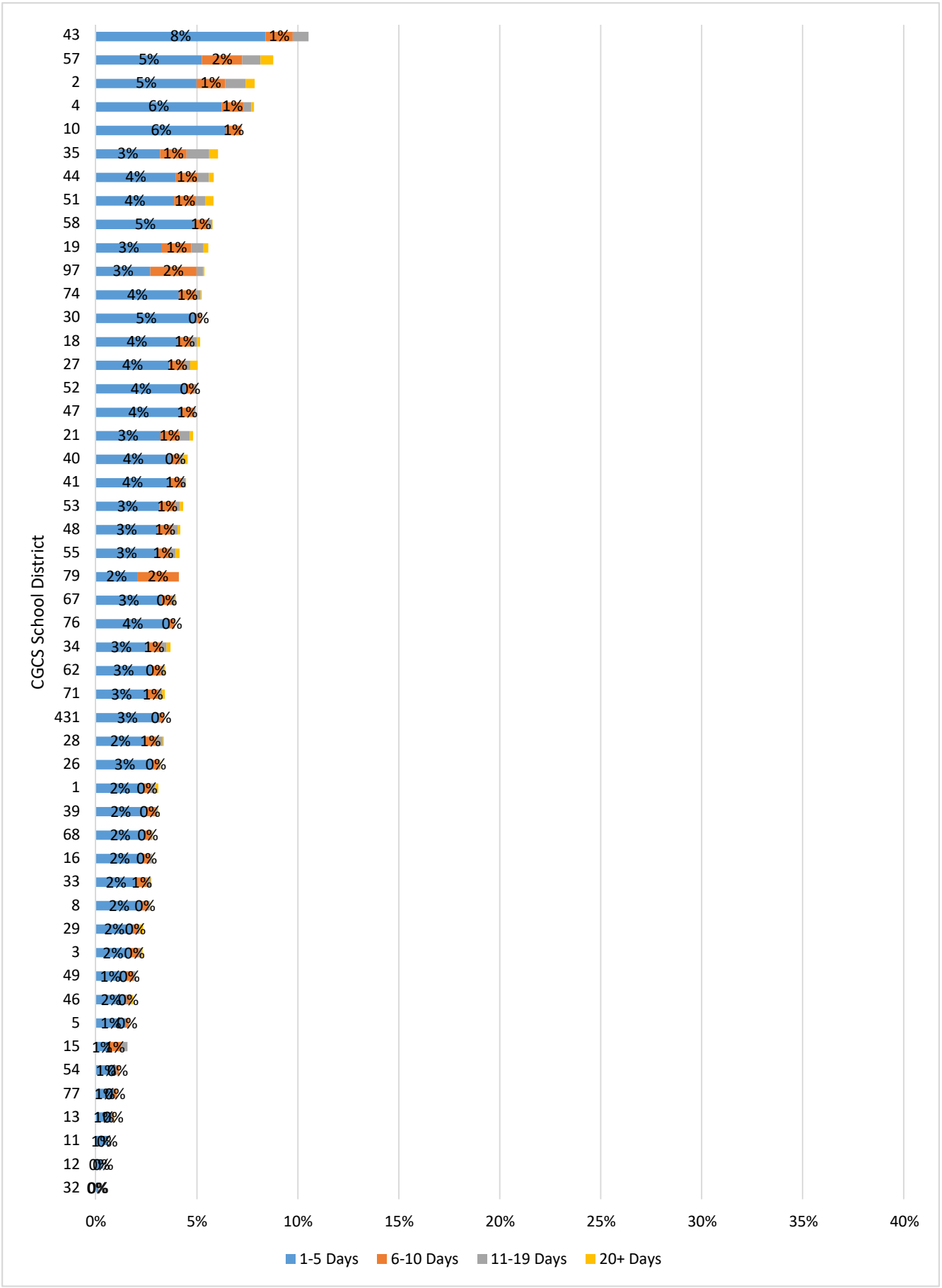


Figure 9.16: Percentage of English Learners with Out-of-School Suspensions by Total Number of Days Suspended for the Year, 2015-16

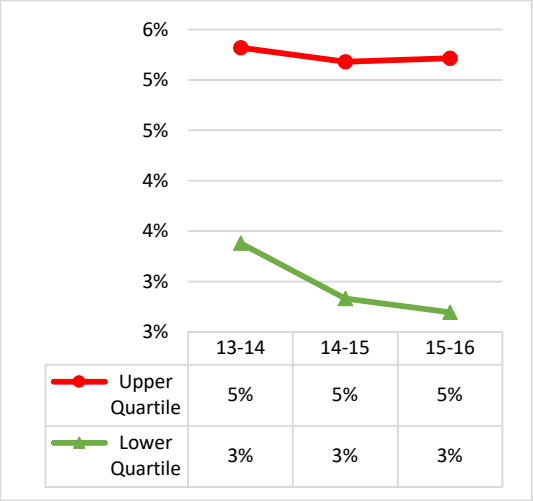


Percentage of English Learners with Out-of-School Suspensions for the Year

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 9.16: Total number of English learners suspended for specified lengths of time divided by the total number of English learners.
- Figure 9.17: Percentage point difference in English learners with out-of-school suspensions for the year between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 9.18: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in the percentage of English learners with out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 9.18: Trends in Out-of-School Suspensions Among English Learners by Quartile, 2013-14 to 2015-



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	5%	5%	5%
Lower Quartile	3%	3%	3%

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

Arlington
Baltimore
Broward
Chicago
District of Columbia
Des Moines
Guilford
Indianapolis
Jackson
Los Angeles
Miami-Dade
Palm Beach
Portland
San Diego
San Francisco
St Paul

Figure 9.17: Percentage Change in Out-of-School Suspensions Among English Learners, 2013-14 to 2015-16

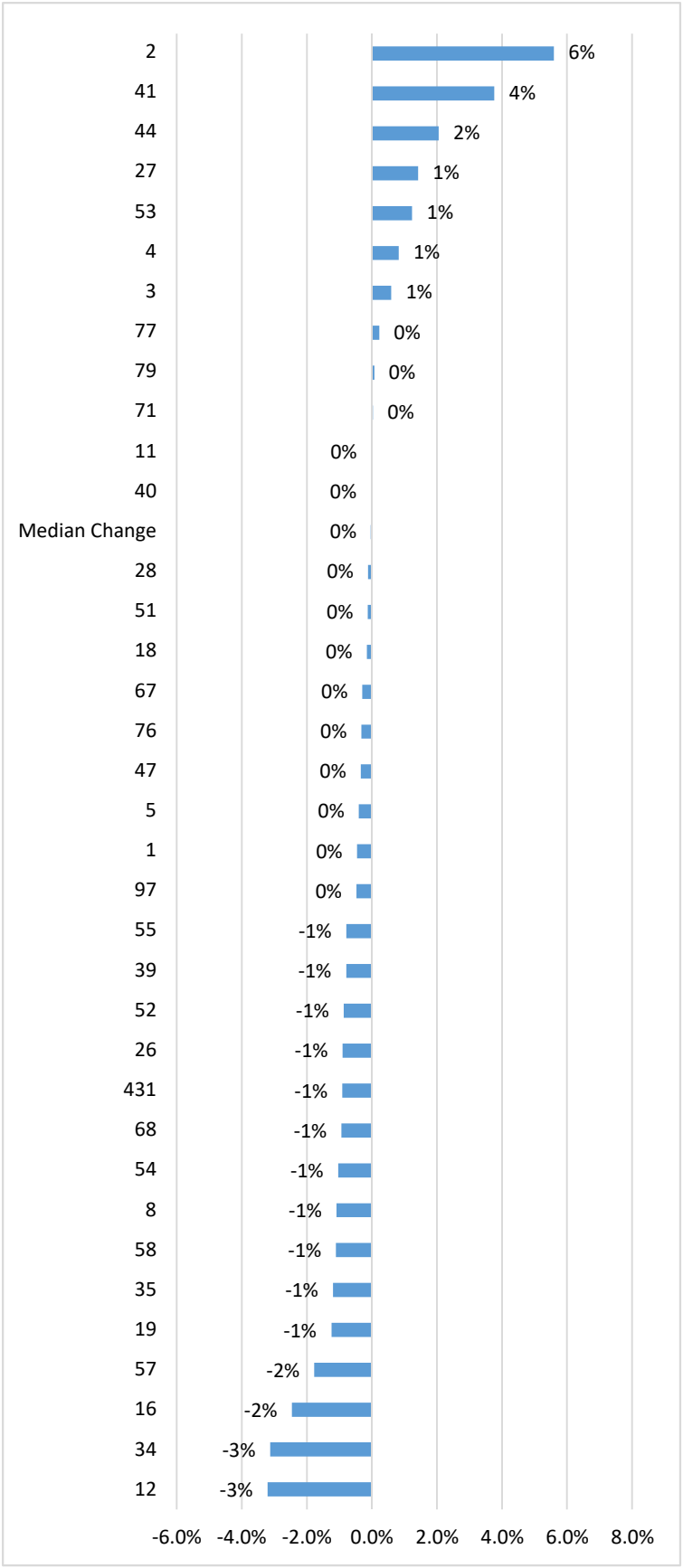
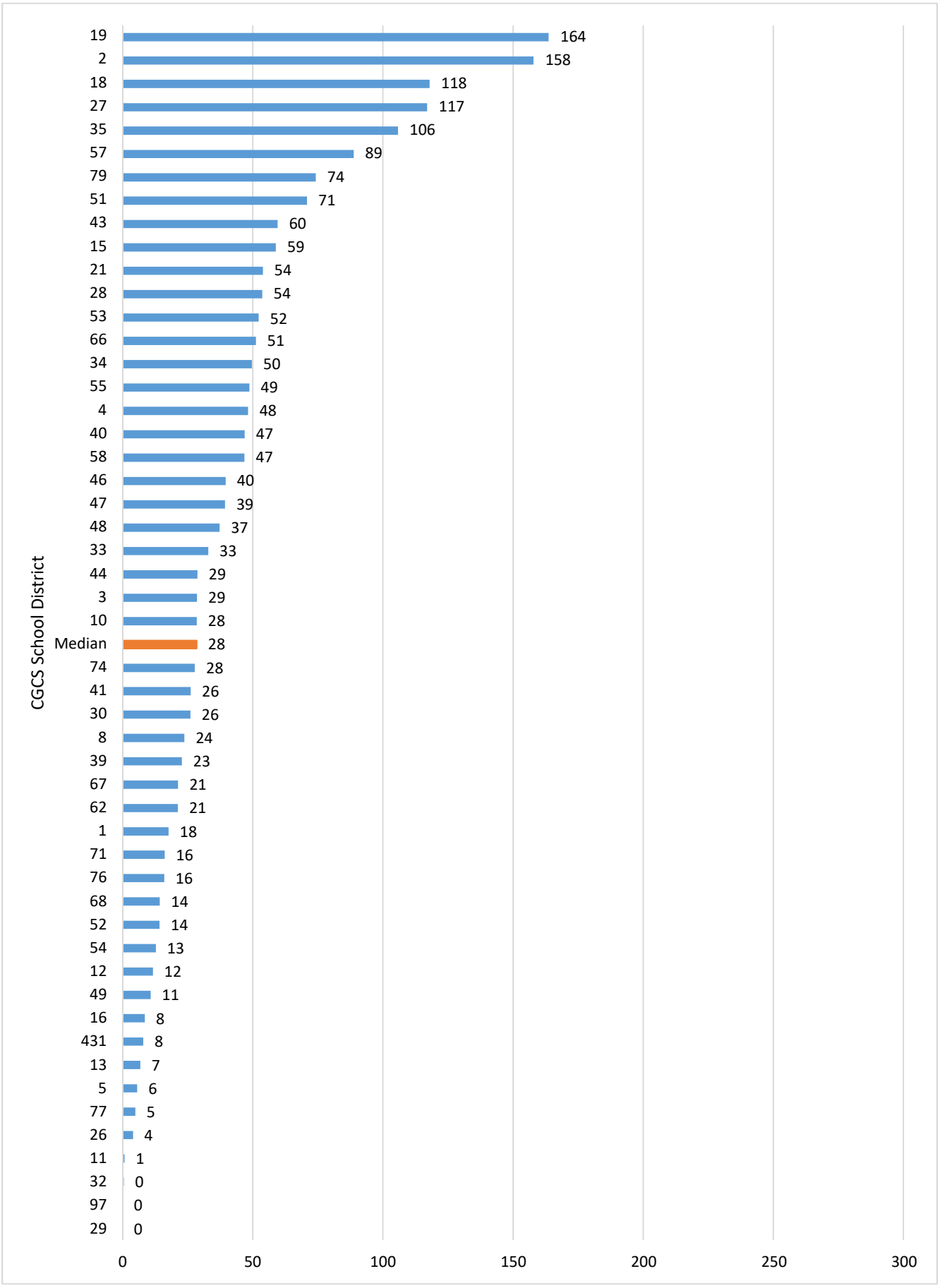


Figure 10.1: Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students, 2015-16

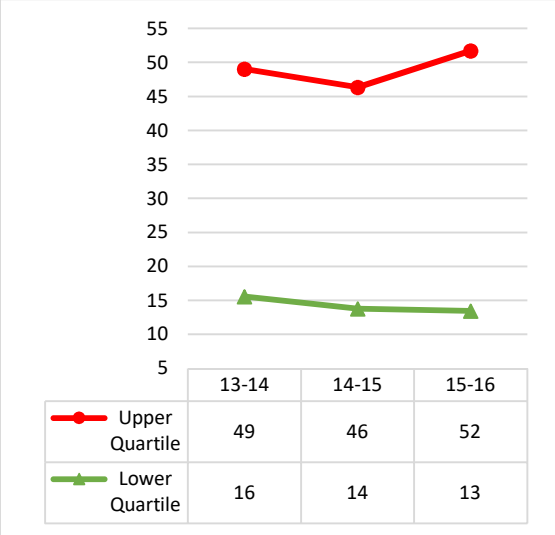


Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 10.1: Total number of instructional days missed due to out-of-school suspensions divided by total enrollment multiplied by 100.
- Figure 10.2: Percentage point difference in number of instructional days missed per 100 students due to out-of-school suspensions between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 10.3: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in the number of instructional days missed per 100 students due to out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 10.3: Trends in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	49	46	52
Lower Quartile	16	14	13

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Des Moines
- El Paso
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Figure 10.2: Percentage Change in the Number of Instructional Days Missed due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16

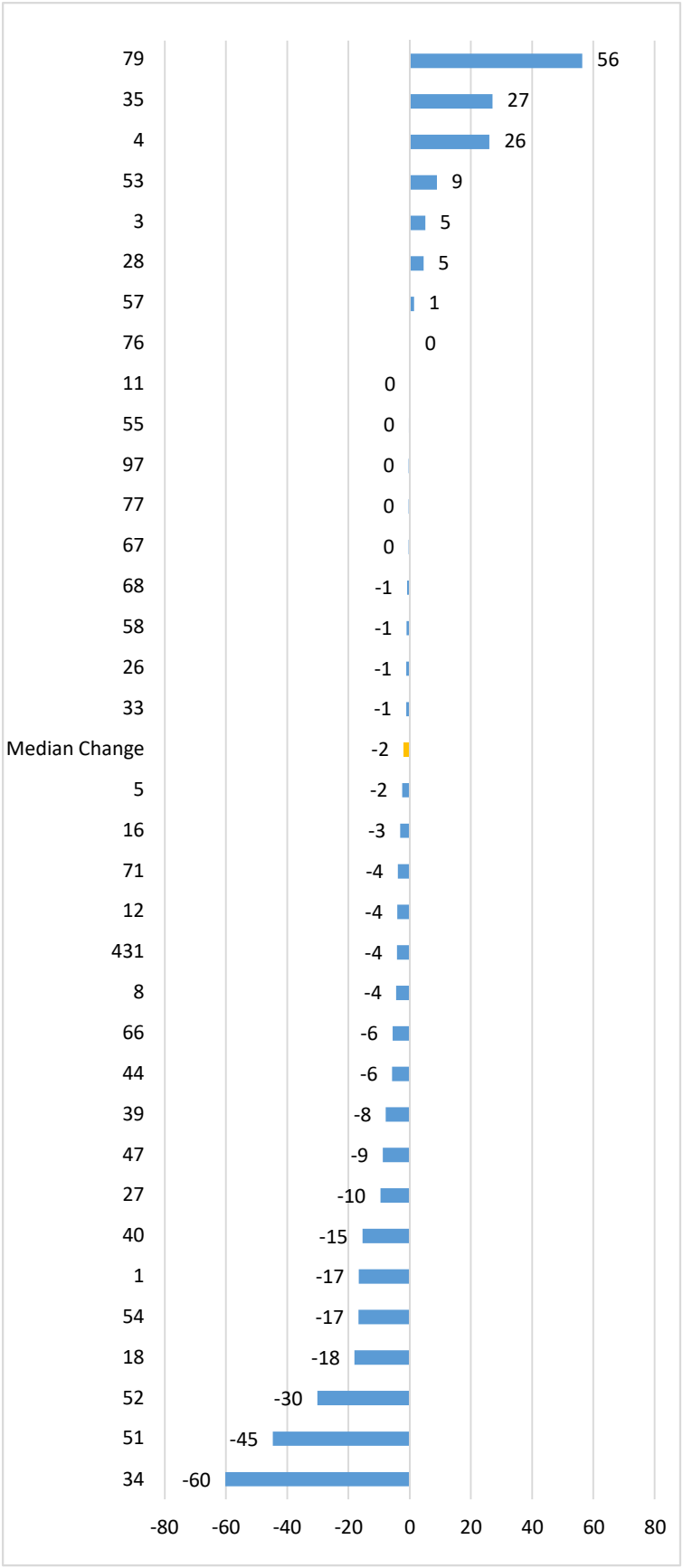
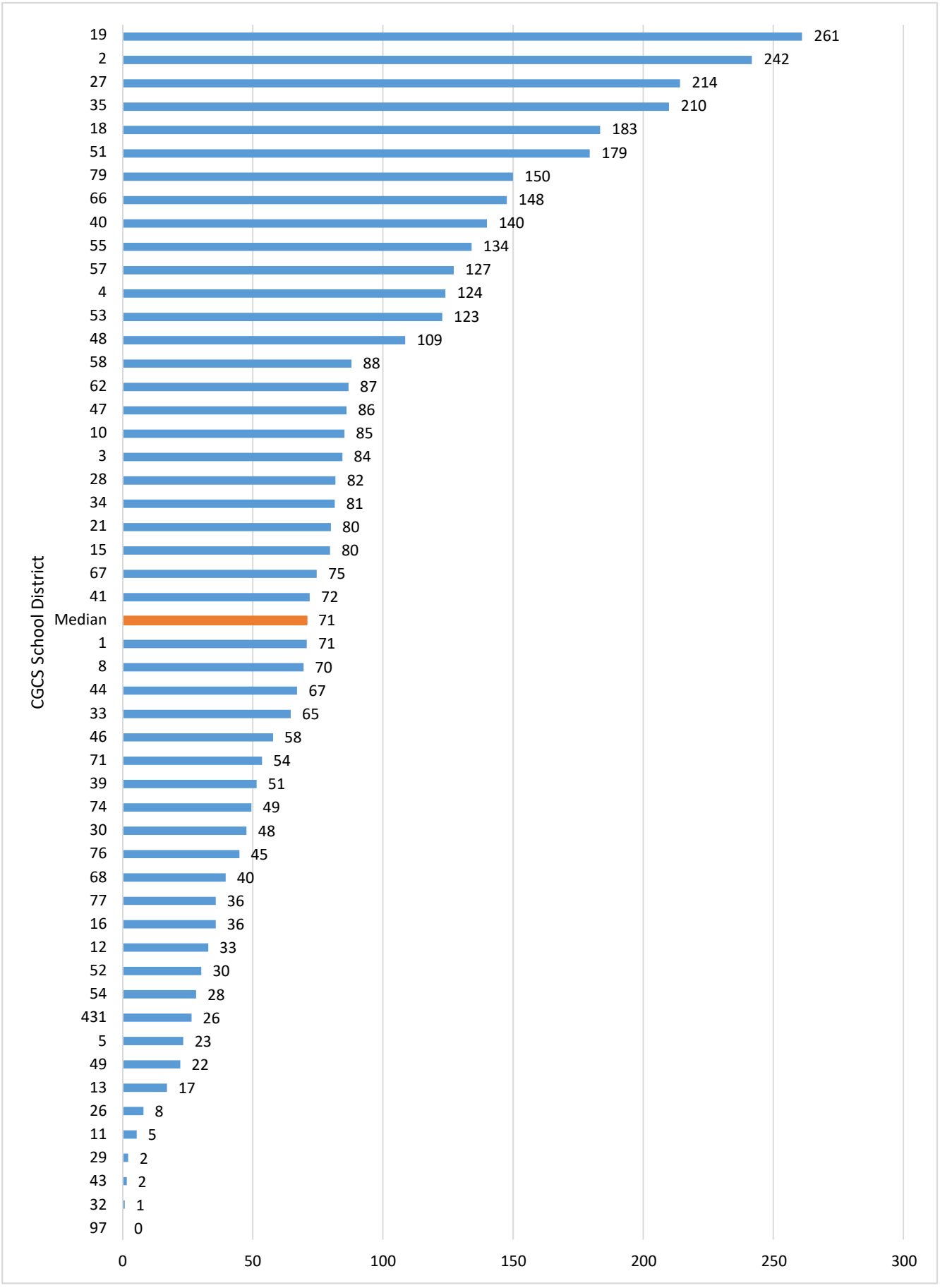


Figure 10.4: Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Black Males, 2015-16

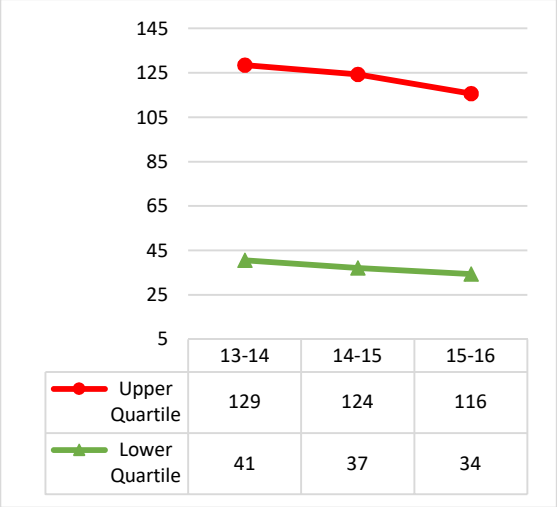


Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Black Males

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 10.4: Total number of Black male instructional days missed due to out-of-school suspensions divided by total Black male enrollment multiplied by 100.
- Figure 10.5: Percentage point difference in number of instructional days missed per 100 Black males due to out-of-school suspensions between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 10.6: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in number of instructional days missed per 100 Black males due to out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 10.6: Trends in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Black Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	129	124	116
Lower Quartile	41	37	34

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- Des Moines
- District of Columbia
- El Paso
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Minneapolis
- Pinellas
- Pittsburgh
- Portland

Figure 10.5: Percentage Change in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Black Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

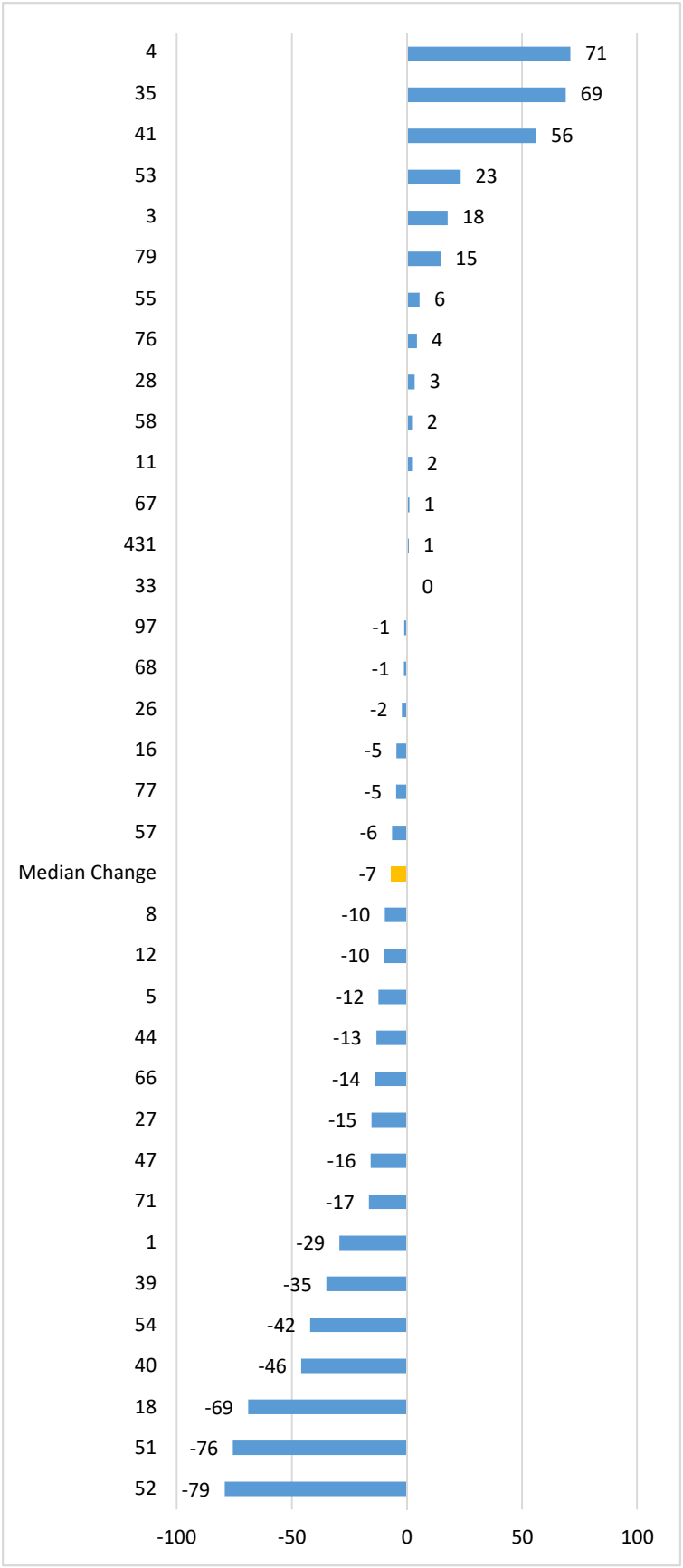
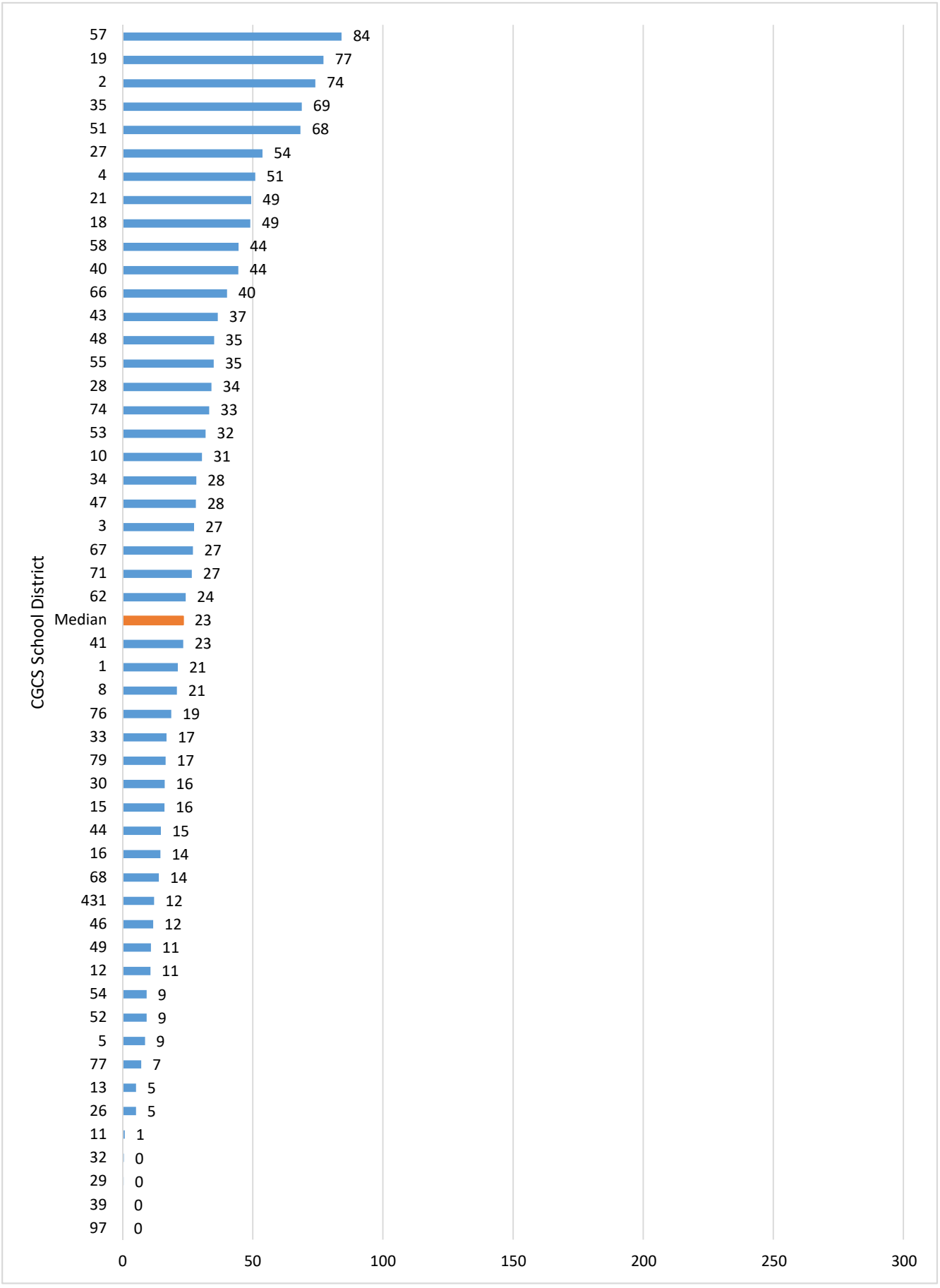


Figure 10.7: Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Hispanic Males, 2015-16

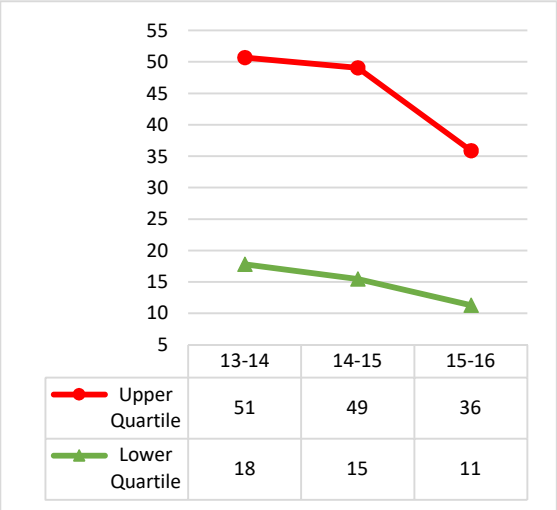


Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Hispanic Males

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 10.7: Total number of Hispanic male instructional days missed due to out-of-school suspensions divided by total Hispanic male enrollment multiplied by 100.
- Figure 10.8: Percentage point difference in number of Hispanic male instructional days missed per 100 students due to out-of-school suspensions between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 10.9: Upper and lower quartile change across years in number of Hispanic male instructional days missed per 100 students due to out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 10.9: Trends in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Hispanic Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	51	49	36
Lower Quartile	18	15	11

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- District of Columbia
- Des Moines
- Guilford
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Minneapolis
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Francisco

Figure 10.8: Percentage Change in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Hispanic Males, 2013-14 to 2015-16

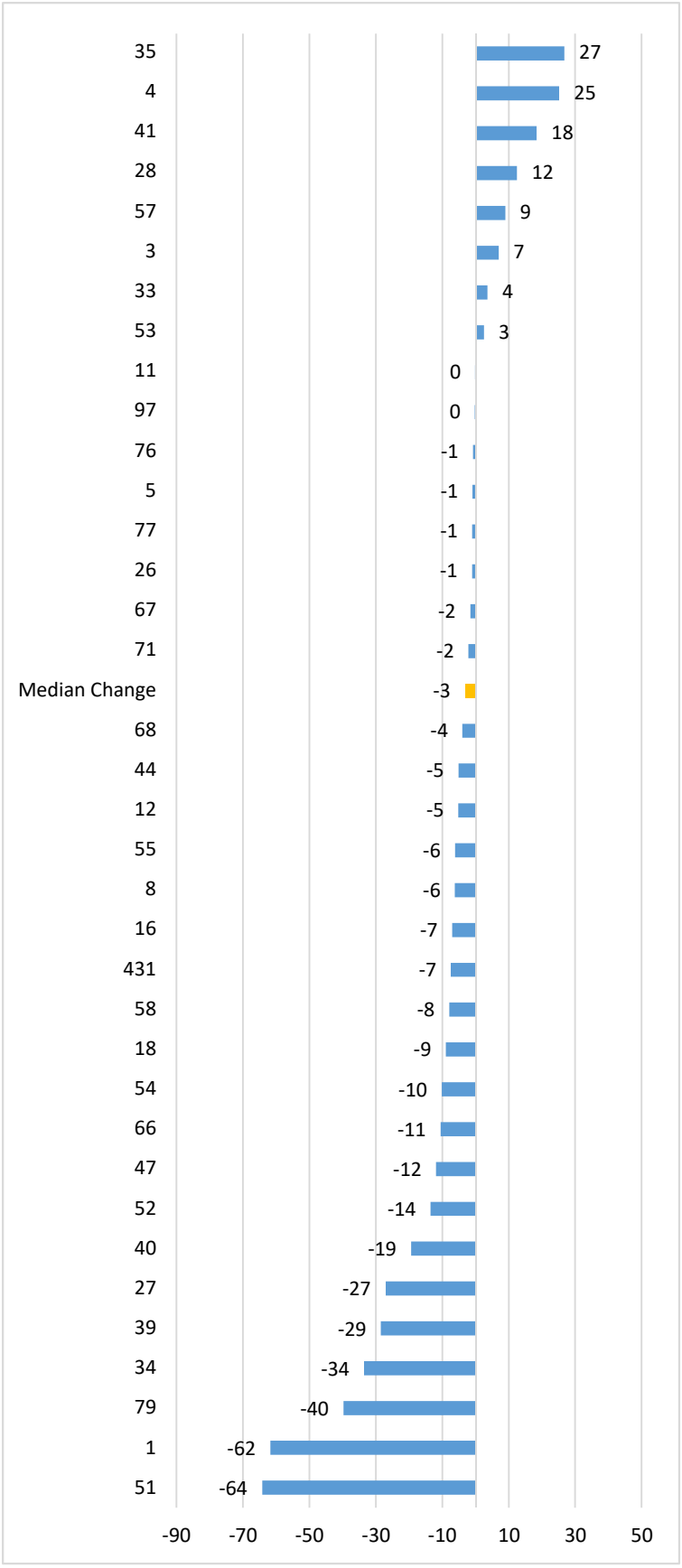
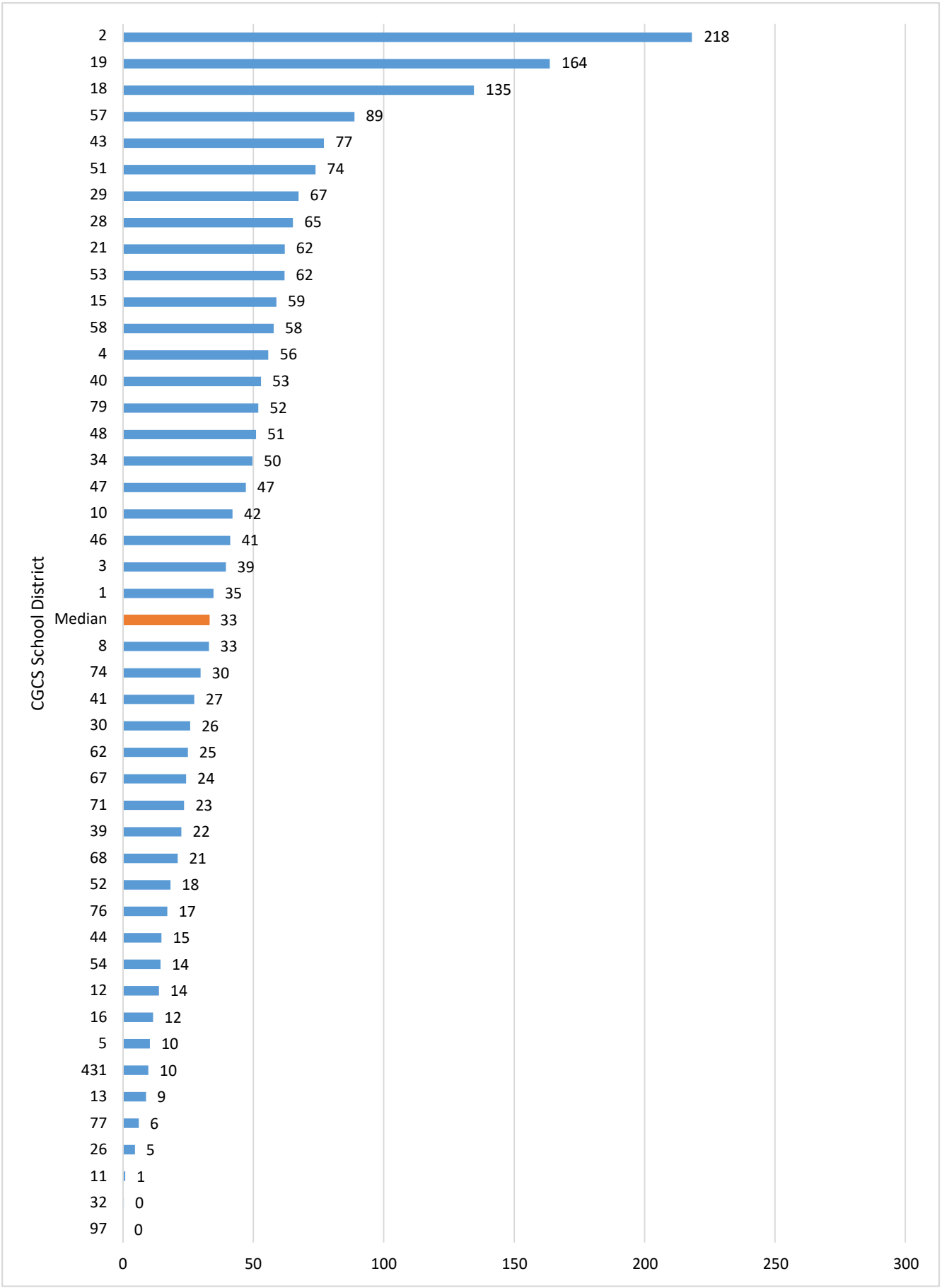


Figure 10.10: Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students, 2015-16

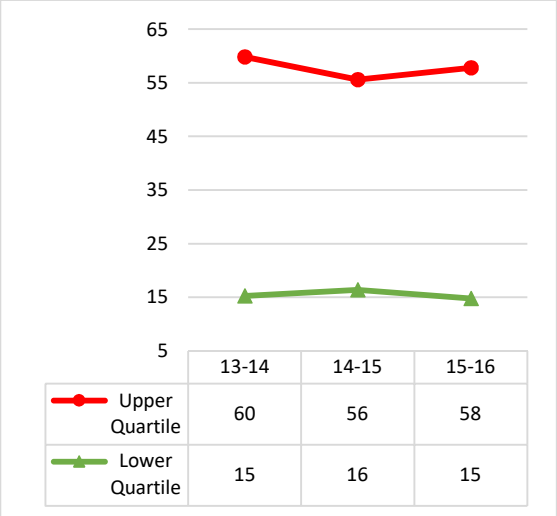


Number of Instructional Days Missed Students Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students (FRPL)

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 10.10: Total number of FRPL instructional days missed due to out-of-school suspensions divided by total FRPL enrollment multiplied by 100.
- Figure 10.11: Percentage point difference in instructional days missed per 100 FRPL students due to out-of-school suspensions between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 10.12: Upper and lower quartile change across years in number of instructional days missed per 100 FRPL students due to out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 10.12: Trends in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	60	56	58
Lower Quartile	15	16	15

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- Des Moines
- Duval
- El Paso
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Figure 10.11: Percentage Change in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Free or Reduced Price Lunch Students, 2013-14 to 2015-16

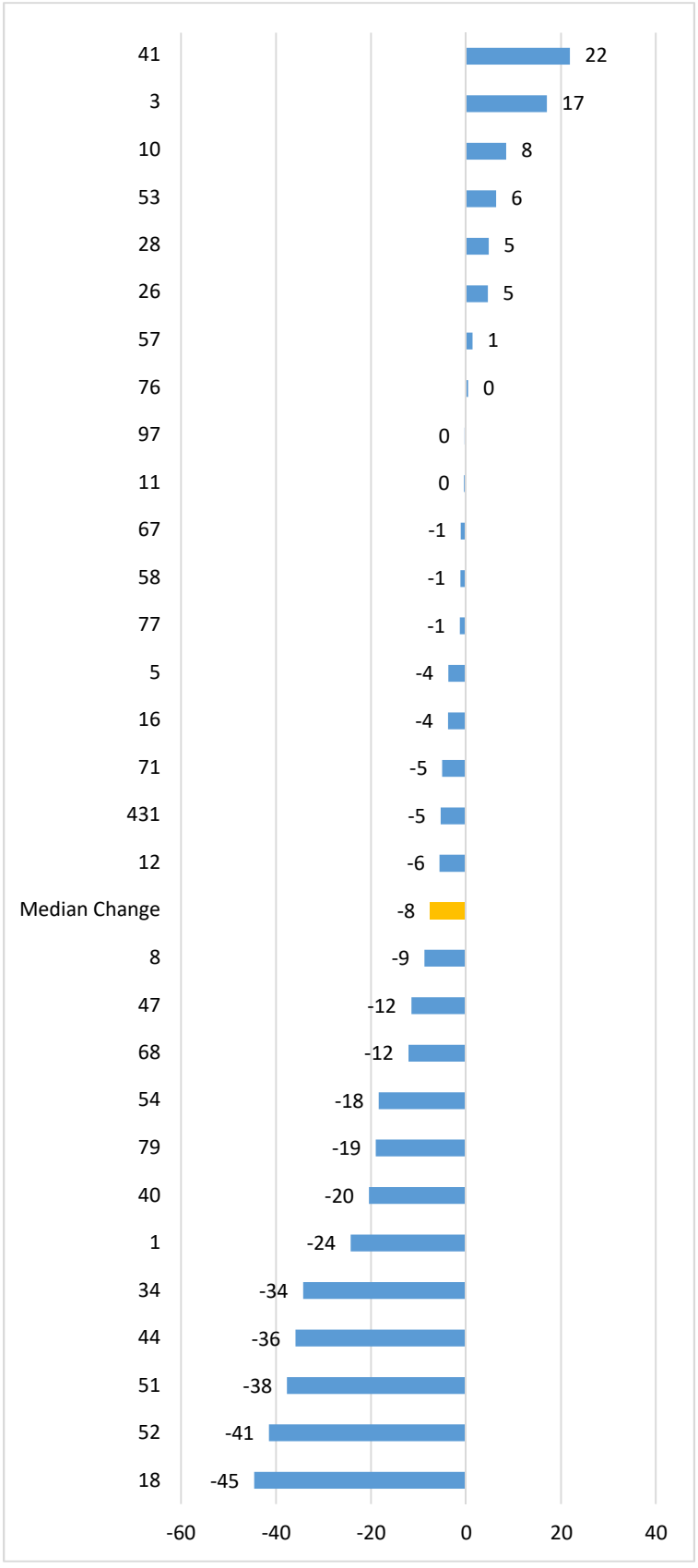
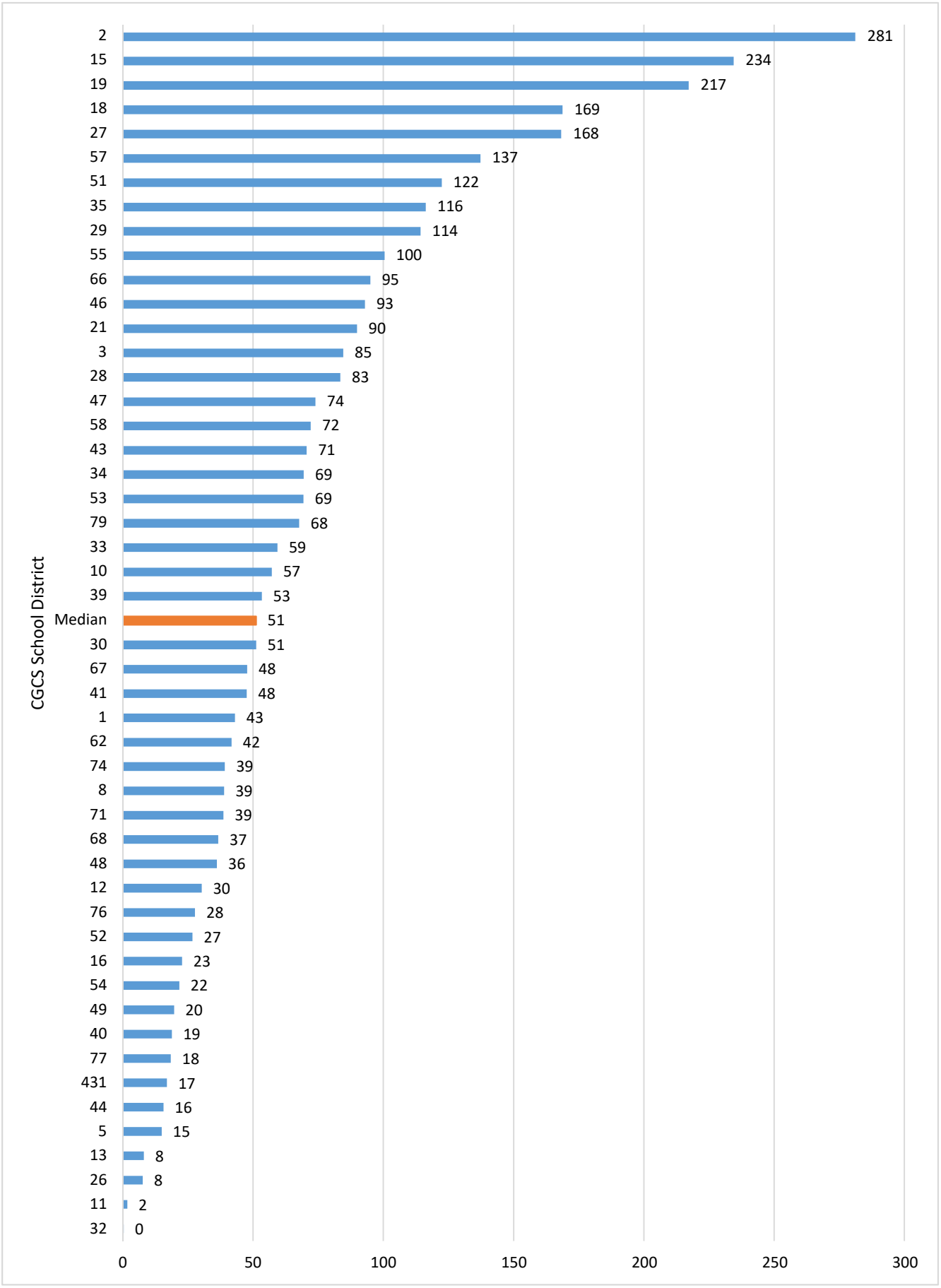


Figure 10.13: Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students with Disabilities, 2015-16

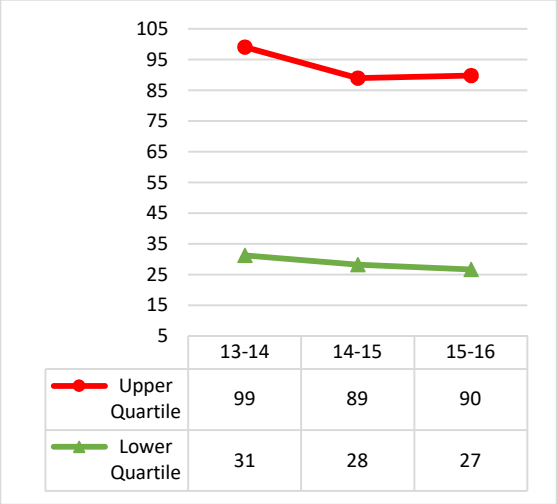


Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students with Disabilities

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 10.13: Total number of instructional days missed for students with disabilities due to out-of-school suspensions divided by total students with disabilities enrollment multiplied by 100.
- Figure 10.14: Percentage point difference in number of instructional days missed per 100 students with disabilities due to out-of-school suspensions between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 10.15: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in number of instructional days missed per 100 students with disabilities due to out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 10.15: Trends in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students with Disabilities, 2013-14 to 2015-16



	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	99	89	90
Lower Quartile	31	28	27

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- Duval
- El Paso
- Fort Worth
- Guilford County
- Los Angeles
- Miami-Dade
- Minneapolis
- Portland
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Figure 10.14: Percentage Change in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students with Disabilities, 2013-14 to 2015-16

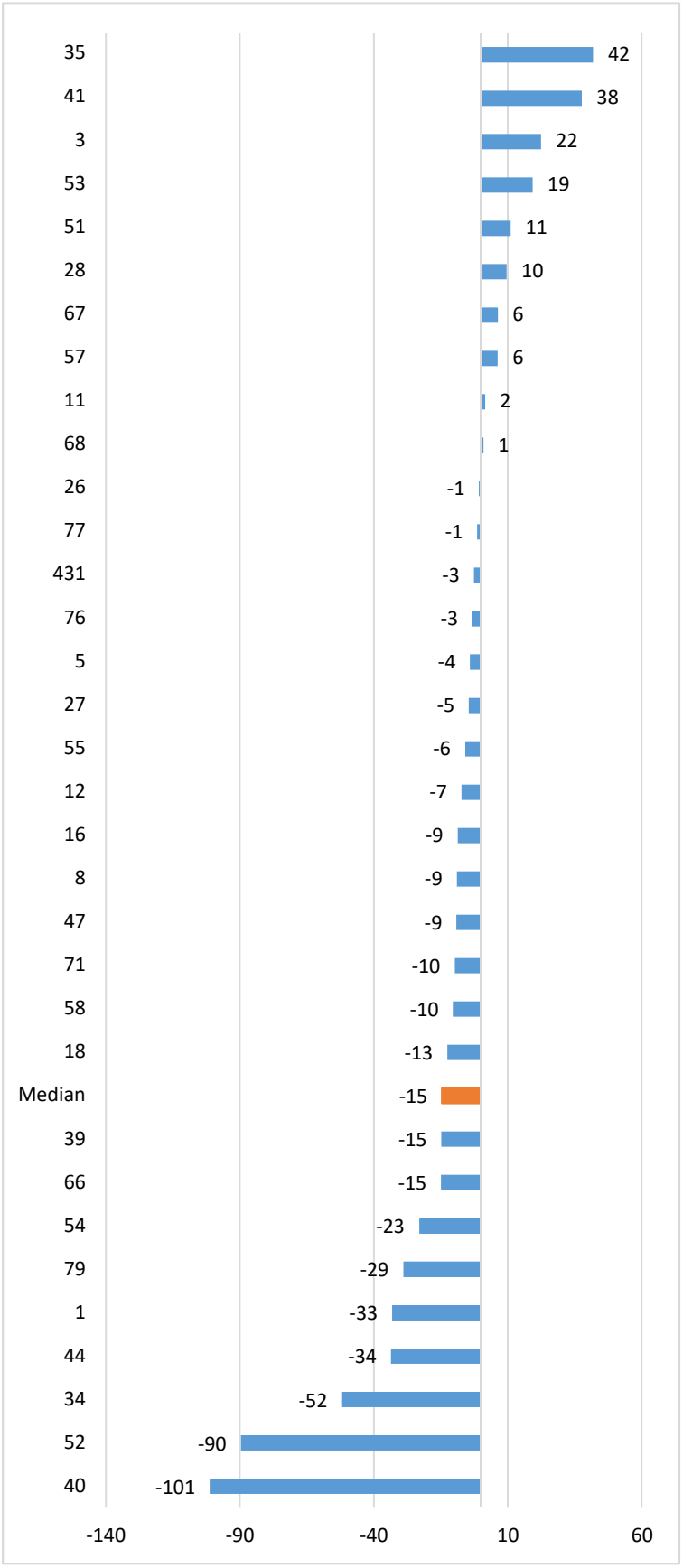
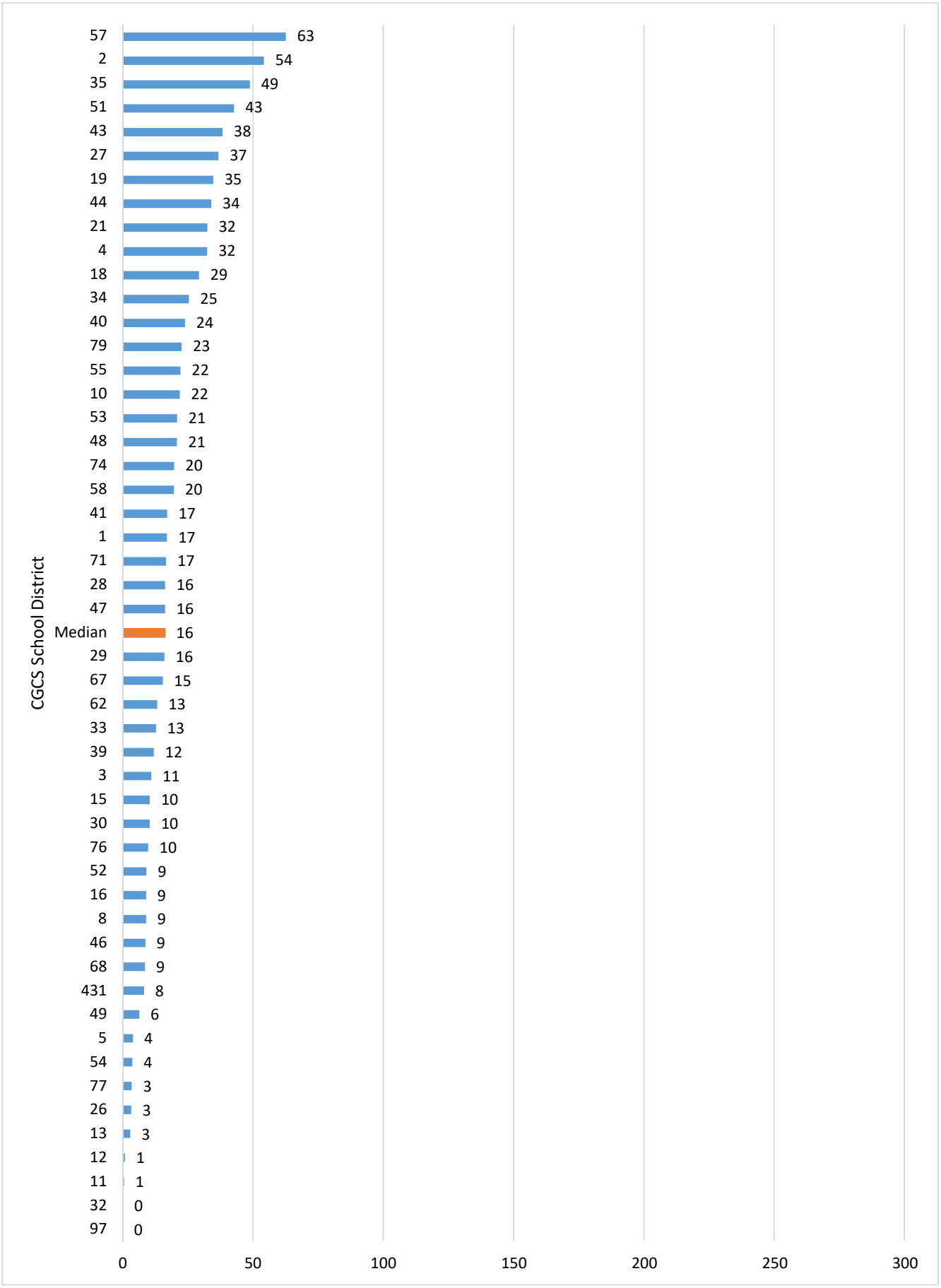


Figure 10.16: Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 English Learners, 2015-16

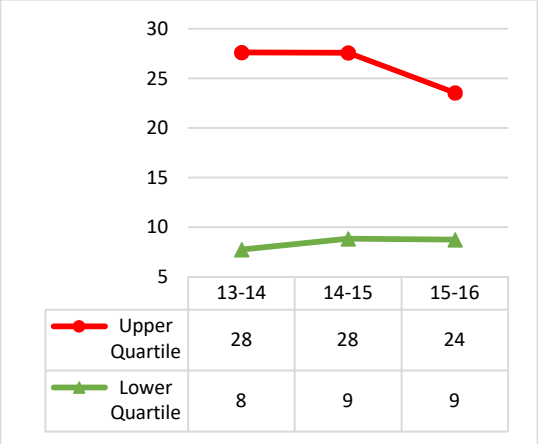


Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 English Learners

Note: Lower values and decreases are desired

- Figure 10.16: Total number of instructional days missed for English learners due to out-of-school suspensions divided by total English learner enrollment multiplied by 100.
- Figure 10.17: Percentage point difference in instructional days missed per 100 English learners due to out-of-school suspensions between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Figure 10.18: Upper quartile and lower quartile change across years in number of instructional days missed per 100 English learners due to out-of-school suspensions.

Figure 10.18: Trends in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 English Learners, 2013-14 to 2015-16

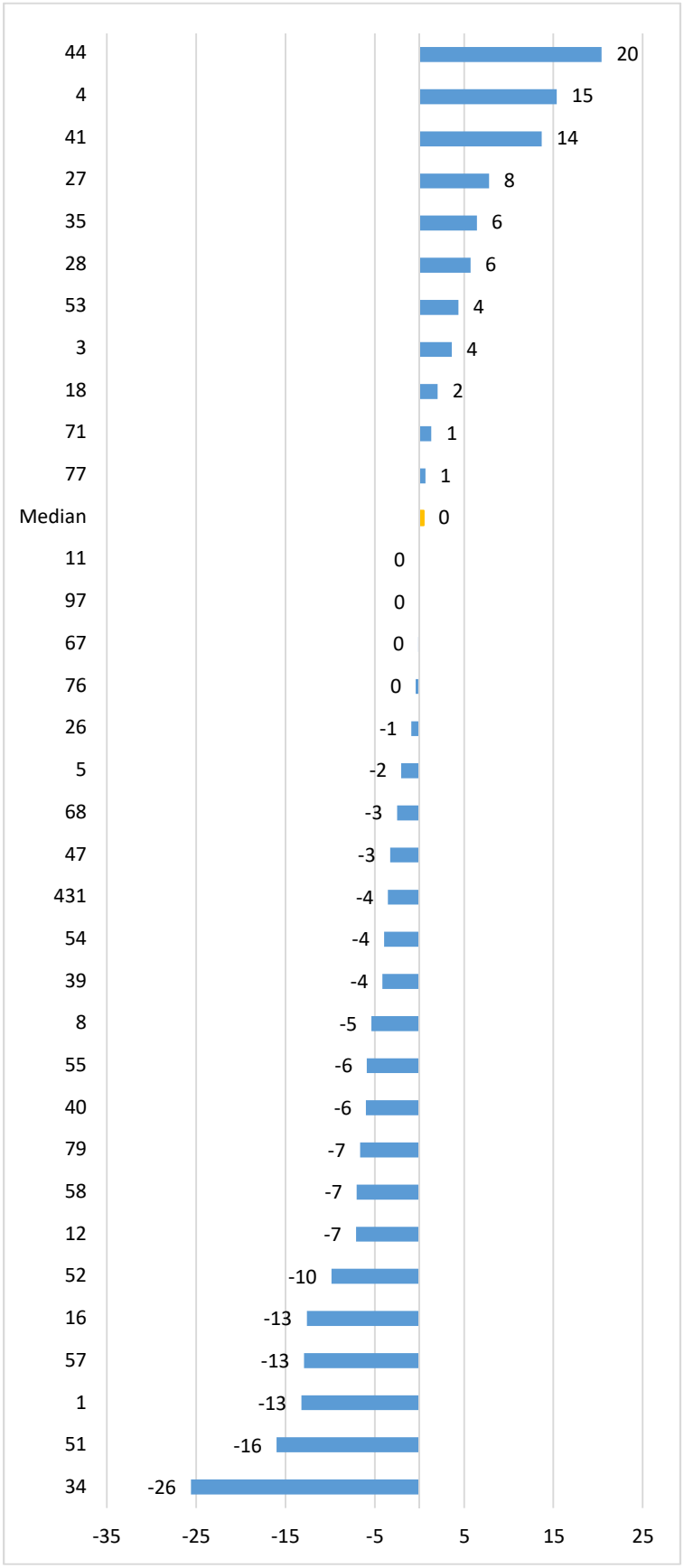


	13-14	14-15	15-16
Upper Quartile	28	28	24
Lower Quartile	8	9	9

Districts in the best quartile (2015-2016)

- Arlington
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Broward
- Chicago
- Des Moines
- El Paso
- Guilford
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Palm Beach
- Pinellas
- Portland
- San Francisco

Figure 10.17: Percentage Change in the Number of Instructional Days Missed Due to Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 English Learners, 2013-14 to 2015-16



APPENDIX A. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Academic KPIs Survey

Thank you for participating in this survey of Academic Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The Council of the Great City Schools and its members have developed and piloted this collection of academic progress and achievement KPIs to help your district make better informed decisions about curriculum and instruction, and compare yourself against other major city school systems.

Survey Definitions

Term	Refers To
Survey School Year	The 2015-16 academic school year, including the summer immediately following the academic year
Next School Year	The school year after the Survey School Year
Previous School Year	The school year preceding the Survey School Year
Survey Fiscal Year	The 2015-16 fiscal year, as defined by the district
Next Fiscal Year	The fiscal year after the Survey Fiscal Year
Previous Fiscal Year	The fiscal year preceding the Survey Fiscal Year
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent staff. In this survey, FTE generally refers to district staff, but may also include independent contractors.
IEP	Individualized Educational Program
SWD	"Students with disabilities" (SWDs) refers to students who have a disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and who are eligible for a free appropriate public education under federal and state law. This is limited to students aged 6-21 unless
ELL	English language learners, or students who are identified as having limited English proficiency (LEP)
Former ELL	A student who was identified as ELL (thus having limited English proficiency) some time in the prior two years but who no longer meets the state's definition of ELL (or the term used for a student with limited English proficiency)

Table 1. 1. Advancement from Pre-K to Kindergarten

This is the number of students who were in the pre-K program for four-year olds (district-operated) as of the official fall count during the Previous School Year, and the number of those students who advanced to kindergarten in your district in the Survey School Year. (The second column is a subset of the first column.)

Table 1.1. Advancement from Pre-K to Kindergarten		
	Total number of students enrolled in pre-K (four-year-old program) in the Previous School Year	Number of those students in the column to the left who advanced to kindergarten in your district in the Survey School Year
All Students		
American Indian, female		
American Indian, male		
Asian American/ Pacific Island, female		
Asian American/ Pacific Island, male		
Black/ African American, female		
Black/ African American, male		
Hispanic, female		
Hispanic, male		
White, female		
White, male		
Two or More Races, female		
Two or More Races, male		
Students with Disabilities		
English Language Learners		
Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals		

Table 2.1. Achievement in Algebra I/Integrated Math I (or equivalent) by Grade Nine, by Subgroup

We are looking for the student count as of the official fall count. "Completing" a course successfully refers to earning whatever is considered a passing grade by the school. If a student completes Algebra I/Integrated Math I (or the equivalent) in summer school, count this towards the Survey School Year (i.e., the summer after the eighth grade counts towards the student's eighth-grade year). The three right-hand columns are all subsets of the left-hand column.

Table 2.1 Algebra I/Integrated Math I Completion Rate for Credit by Grade Nine, by Subgroup				
	Total number of first-time ninth-grade students in Survey School Year	Number of first-time ninth-grade students who successfully completed Algebra I / Integrated Math I (or equivalent) in grade seven	Number of first-time ninth-grade students who successfully completed Algebra I / Integrated Math I (or equivalent) in grade eight	Number of first-time ninth-grade students who successfully completed Algebra I / Integrated Math I (or equivalent) in grade nine
All Students				
American Indian, female				
American Indian, male				
Asian American/ Pacific Island, female				
Asian American/ Pacific Island, male				
Black/ African American, female				
Black/ African American, male				
Hispanic, female				
Hispanic, male				
White, female				
White, male				
Two or More Races, female				
Two or More Races, male				
Students with Disabilities				
English Language Learners				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago				
Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals				

Table 2.2. Ninth-Grade Course Failures and GPAs, by Subgroup

Number of ninth-grade students who failed one or more core courses in the ninth grade: *Core subjects are defined as Math, English, Science, and Social Studies. These include all ninth-grade students, including students who repeated the ninth grade.*

Number of ninth-grade students with a B average or better (Survey School Year): *This is a count of the number of students whose ninth-grade GPA was the equivalent of a "B average" as defined by the district. For example, some districts might define a "B" as a 3.0 GPA. This includes both first time ninth grade students as well as students repeating the ninth grade. If students are repeating the ninth grade, only include their most recent ninth- grade GPA (i.e., their GPA for the Survey School Year).*

Table 2.2. Ninth-Grade Course Failures and GPAs, by Subgroup			
	Total number of ninth-grade students	Number of ninth-grade students who failed one core course or more	Number of ninth-grade students with B average GPA or better in all grade nine courses
All Students			
American Indian, female			
American Indian, male			
Asian American/ Pacific Island, female			
Asian American/ Pacific Island, male			
Black/ African American, female			
Black/ African American, male			
Hispanic, female			
Hispanic, male			
White, female			
White, male			
Two or More Races, female			
Two or More Races, male			
Students with Disabilities			
English Language Learners			
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago			
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago			
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago			
Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals			

Table 2.3. Advanced Placement, AP-Equivalent, and Early College Participation

AP-Equivalent Courses *(third column from the left) should not include AP courses. It should only include non-AP courses that are equivalent in rigor and requirements [for example, International Baccalaureate (IB) and Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)]. Such courses must generally include an external student assessment and certificate of achievement. Do NOT include "honors-level" courses or courses for students identified for Gifted and Talented Education (GATE), unless they meet similar requirements as outlined above.*

Early college *is a general description for dual enrollment, early college, or any other program (other than AP or IB) in which a student can earn college credit. All student counts should be as of the official count in the fall of the Survey School Year.*

Table 2.3. Advanced Placement, AP-Equivalent, and Early College Participation				
	Total number of students enrolled in grades nine through 12.	Number of students in grades nine through 12 who took one AP course or more	Number of students in grades nine through 12 who took one or more AP-equivalent courses (not including actual AP courses). Do not include "honors-level" courses.	Number of students in grades nine through 12 who took a college credit-earning course through the district's early college program
All Students				
American Indian, female				
American Indian, male				
Asian American/ Pacific Island, female				
Asian American/ Pacific Island, male				
Black/ African American, female				
Black/ African American, male				
Hispanic, female				
Hispanic, male				
White, female				
White, male				
Two or More Races, female				
Two or More Races, male				
Students with Disabilities				
English Language Learners				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago				
Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals				

Table 2.4. AP Exam Scores

For this section, consider each AP exam score, not each student. For a student who took four AP courses and took the exam for each course, this would count as four AP exam scores. All exam scores are for exams taken within the Survey School Year or in the summer immediately following the Survey School Year.

Table 2.4 AP Exam Scores		
	Total number of AP exam scores	Number of AP exam scores that were three or higher
All Students		
American Indian, female		
American Indian, male		
Asian American/ Pacific Island, female		
Asian American/ Pacific Island, male		
Black/ African American, female		
Black/ African American, male		
Hispanic, female		
Hispanic, male		
White, female		
White, male		
Two or More Races, female		
Two or More Races, male		
Students with Disabilities		
English Language Learners		
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago		
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago		
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago		
Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals		

Table 2.5. **Four- and Five-Year Graduation Rates**

For the table below, enter the student graduation rate for each student subgroup as specified by the requirements of your state's four-year cohort and five-year cohort graduation rates [e.g., the National Governor's Association (NGA) Compact Rate]. These figures should be expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest tenth, and should NOT include the percent symbol (%). For example, a rate of 75.4% should be entered as "75.4."

Table 2.5. Four- and Five-Year Graduation Rates		
	Percent of students who graduated in Survey School Year after being in grades nine through 12 for four years, using the methodology required for your state reporting	Percent of students who graduated in Survey School Year after being in grades nine through 12 for five years, using the methodology required for your state reporting
All Students		
American Indian, female		
American Indian, male		
Asian American/ Pacific Islander, female		
Asian American/ Pacific Islander, male		
Black/ African American, female		
Black/ African American, male		
Hispanic, female		
Hispanic, male		
White, female		
White, male		
Two or More Races, female		
Two or More Races, male		
English Language Learners (ELLs)		
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago		
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago		
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago		
Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals		
Students with Disabilities (overall total for students with any disability; indicate student count by primary disability below)		
--Emotional Disturbance as primary disability		
--Learning Disability as primary disability		
--Autism as primary disability		
--Intellectual Disability as primary disability		
--Other Health Impairment as primary disability		
Other disabilities not listed above		

Table 3.1. Student Absences - Grade Three

For the table below, enter the official student count for the number of third-grade students who were absent for the number of days specified (e.g., Absent 5-9 days) by student subgroup, as specified. The spans of absenteeism can be non-consecutive days of absences (i.e., the total number of days absent) throughout the Survey School Year for each individual student. Only include absences from the regular school year; do not include summer school absences. Include excused as well as unexcused absences. Do not count field trips as absences.

Table 3.1. Student Absences, by Grade Level + Subgroup - Grade Three				
	Total number of students in grade three	Number of third-grade students absent 5-9 days	Number of third-grade students absent 10-19 days	Number of third-grade students absent 20+ days
All Students				
American Indian, female				
American Indian, male				
Asian American/ Pacific Island, female				
Asian American/ Pacific Island, male				
Black/ African American, female				
Black/ African American, male				
Hispanic, female				
Hispanic, male				
White, female				
White, male				
Two or More Races, female				
Two or More Races, male				
Students with Disabilities				
English Language Learners				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago				
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago				
ormer ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago				
Free/ Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility				
Please briefly describe your district's definition of an "absence" for this grade level:				

Table 4.1. Student Suspensions

Include out-of-school suspensions only, do not include in-school suspensions. This is for all students in all grades, including pre-k. For each subgroup as specified, enter the total number of students who were suspended for the specified number of suspension days for the Survey School Year. Because this is a count of suspension days for the school year, a student can be included only once for each span. For example, a student who was suspended twice in the year, once for three days and once for nine days, would be counted under "11-19 suspension days," because the student had a total of twelve suspension days. This student would not be included in the count for "1-5 suspension days" nor in the count for "6-10 suspension days," because each of these are too low for this student's suspension day count.

The "total number of instructional days missed due to suspension" refers to the aggregate sum of suspension days for all students in all grades. For example, if 2,500 students were suspended for six days each, then this would be counted as 2,500 x 6 = 15,000 suspension days.

Table 4.1. Student Suspensions						
	Total number of students	Number of students with 1-5 out-of-school suspension days for the Survey School Year	Number of students with 6-10 out-of-school suspension days for the Survey School Year	Number of students with 11-19 out-of-school suspension days for the Survey School Year	Number of students with 20+ out-of-school suspension days for the Survey School Year	Total number of instructional days missed due to out-of-school suspension for the Survey School Year
All Students						
American Indian, female						
American Indian, male						
Asian American/ Pacific Islander, female						
Asian American/ Pacific Islander, male						
Black/ African American, female						
Black/ African American, male						
Hispanic, female						
Hispanic, male						
White, female						
White, male						
Two or More Races, female						
Two or More Races, male						
Students with Disabilities						
English Language Learners						
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 2 Years Ago						
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 4 Years Ago						
Former ELLs - Exited ELL Services 5+ Years Ago						
Free/ Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility						

Table 5.1. Total Enrollment

Include students enrolled at any time during the Survey School Year. The enrollment counts should reflect your total rolling enrollment for the entire school year for the district or each grade level specified. Any student enrolled in your district during the school year should be counted as an enrollee.

Table 5.1. Student Enrollment						
	Total number of students enrolled in the district in the Survey School Year	Total number of students enrolled in kindergarten in the Survey School Year	Total number of students enrolled in grade three in the Survey School Year	Total number of students enrolled in grade six in the Survey School Year	Total number of students enrolled in grade eight in the Survey School Year	Total number of students enrolled in grade nine in the Survey School Year
All Students						
American Indian, female						
American Indian, male						
Asian American/ Pacific Islander, female						
Asian American/ Pacific Islander, male						
Black/ African American, female						
Black/ African American, male						
Hispanic, female						
Hispanic, male						
White, female						
White, male						
Two or More Races, female						
Two or More Races, male						
Students with Disabilities						
English Language Learners						
Former ELLs						
Free/ Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility						

APPENDIX B. COUNCIL OF THE GREAT CITY SCHOOLS

Council of the Great City Schools

The Council of the Great City Schools is a coalition of 70 of the nation's largest urban public school systems. Its board of directors is composed of the superintendent of schools and one school board member from each member city. An Executive Committee of 24 individuals, equally divided in number between superintendents and school board members, provides regular oversight of the 501(c) (3) organization. The mission of the Council is to advocate for urban public education and assist its members in the improvement of leadership and instruction. The Council provides services to its members in the areas of legislation, research, communications, curriculum and instruction, and management. The group convenes two major conferences each year; conducts research and studies on urban school conditions and trends; and operates ongoing networks of senior school district managers with responsibilities in areas such as federal programs, operations, finance, personnel, communications, research, and technology. The Council was founded in 1956 and incorporated in 1961 and has its headquarters in Washington, DC.

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Milwaukee Public Schools

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