# USA Math Outcomes Analysis 2022/23 

Grade Levels: 3, 4, 5<br>ST Math Program: Gen-6<br>Analysis Type: Z-score of Math Proficiency<br>Treatment-Years: 2021/22 and 2022/23<br>Baseline-Year: 2020/21<br>Subgroup: All

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## Abstract

This analysis evaluates grades using ST Math in the USA in 2022/23. It identifies those grades with nominal or better implementation of the ST Math program, and matches them to randomly selected, similar math-performance comparison grades. The nominal ST Math users are an aggregation of 115 grades, consisting of grades 3,4 , and 5 at 75 schools, with an average baseline $z$-score of -0.44 . Refer to Figures 2 and 3 for the math performance and demographic distributions. They were matched to 115 similar, randomly selected control grades at 107 schools that never used ST Math. Grade-wise growth in math proficiency was evaluated (i.e. growth in same grade, same school, from 2020/21 to 2022/23) on the mean z-scores of percent Proficient or Advanced (see Section 3.1). Grades 3, 4, and 5 aggregated showed an ST Math effect of 0.26 z-score points.

## Contents

1 Introduction ..... 5
1.1 Background ..... 5
1.2 Program Description ..... 5
2 Data Collection ..... 6
2.1 Treatment Grades Pool and Selection ..... 6
2.1.1 Enrollment Filter ..... 6
2.1.2 Content Coverage Filter ..... 6
2.2 Control Grades Pool and Selection ..... 6
3 Data Analysis ..... 7
3.1 Z-scores ..... 7
3.2 Percentile Ranking ..... 7
3.3 Final Treatment and Control ..... 8
3.3.1 ST Math Grade-Aggregated Implementation ( $\geq 85 \%$ Enrollment Grades Only) ..... 8
3.3.2 Filtering Treatment and Controls ..... 9
3.3.3 Match of Controls to Treatment ..... 10
3.4 Grade-Aggregated Analysis ..... 11
3.5 Grade-Level Analysis ..... 13
3.5.1 Grade Level Result Tables ..... 13
3.5.2 Grade-Level Analysis of Changes in Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced ..... 14
4 Effect Size ..... 15
5 Findings Summary ..... 15
6 Confounders ..... 15
7 Reference Tables Grouped By School Year ..... 16
8 Lists of Schools ..... 17
8.1 Treatment Schools ..... 17
8.2 Control Schools ..... 19
9 Appendix ..... 21

## List of Figures

1 Histogram of ST Math Percent Progress for $\geq 85 \%$ Enrollment Grades 2022/23
2 Baseline Year Density Plots Showing Math Scores and Percent Student Need Match between TRT and CTRL - 2020/21
3 Changes in Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced (See Section 3.1) for Grade-Aggregated 11
4 Changes in Percentile Ranking for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2020/21 and 2022/23
5 Changes in Grade-Mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced (See Section 3.1) for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2020/21 and 2022/23
6 Grade-aggregated Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23
7 Grade 3 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes
between 2020/21 and 2022/23 ................................ . . . . . . . . Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23
9 Grade 5 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23

## List of Tables

1 Descriptive Statistics of ST Math Percent Progress for $>=85$ percent Enrollment Grades ..... 8
2 Number of ST Math Grades with $>=85$ percent Enrollment and with $>=40$ percent progress ..... 8
3 Treatment Pool Filtering and Controls: Counts of Grades, Schools, and Students ..... 9
4 Matching TRT and CTRL ..... 10
5 All Grades Together Growth ..... 11
6 Statistics for the Differential Changes in Math Scores Growth (TRT - CTRL) ..... 12
7 Grade 3 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets ..... 13
8 Grade 4 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets ..... 13
9 Grade 5 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets ..... 13
10 Statistics for the Differential Changes in Z-scores (See Section 3.1) Growth, (TRT - CTRL) ..... 14
11 Cohen's d Effect Size ..... 15
12 TRT Grades Detail Sorted by Year ..... 16
13 CTRL Grades Detail Sorted by Year ..... 16
14 Treatment Schools (TRT Dataset) ..... 17
15 Treatment Schools (TRT Dataset) ..... 18
16 Matched Control Schools (CTRL Dataset) ..... 19
17 Matched Control Schools (CTRL Dataset) ..... 20
18 Statistics for the Grade-aggregated Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control ..... 21
19 Statistics for the Grade 3 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control ..... 22
20 Statistics for the Grade 4 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control ..... 23
21 Statistics for the Grade 5 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control ..... 24

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

This is a quasi-experimental analysis at the grade-mean level. Entire grades represent the units of analysis, and outcome measures are the 2 -year changes in grade-mean z-score of Proficient or Advanced. The treatment grades used the ST Math program for 2 years, beginning in the 2021/22 school year. The study hypothesis is treatment grades using ST Math will outperform similar matched control grades, using their "business as usual" conditions of instructional content and professional development. The control grades were selected to have similar demographic and math attributes (See Figures 2 and 3) to the treatment grades during the baseline year (2020/21), and did not use ST Math in any subsequent year. The treatment grades' selection pool was all schools using ST Math in grades 3, 4, and 5 in the USA. The control grades' pool was all schools not using ST Math in grades 3, 4, and 5 in the USA. This study method measures effectiveness of the ST Math program when nominally implemented.

### 1.2 Program Description

Spatial-Temporal Math (ST Math) is game-based, instructional software for K-12 students, created by the MIND Research Institute (MIND). The purpose of the program is to boost math comprehension through visual learning. The ST Math software games begin without language or symbol abstractions by posing math problems as purely visual puzzles. In this way, three objectives are accomplished: i) language proficiency prerequisites to engage with the program are minimal, ii) non-mathematical distractions (e.g. back-stories for word problems) are minimized or eliminated - thereby reducing load on working memory, and iii) the actual math in the problem can be represented clearly, simply, and unambiguously. Interactive, animated visual manipulatives provide informative feedback on student solutions. A score of 100 percent on a game level comprised of 4-12 puzzles is required for progression through the levels. Failure requires a re-play of the level, via a new quasi-random set of puzzles. In this way, progression is self-paced.

Besides the self-paced progress made by students in their one-to-one environment, the program is designed to be referenced by teachers during their regular math instruction. It is supplemental to core or basal math instruction and instructional materials. As the great majority of grade-level math standards are covered in the ST Math digital curriculum, completion of $100 \%$ of the entire ST Math curriculum (i.e. completing every Game) is required to cover all grade-level math standards. Teachers receive initial training, either face to face or through self-guided online instruction. The training covers account startup, as well as math learning and growth mindset goals, the pedagogical approach to learning in a visual experiential game, monitoring and intervention of the student 1:1 game play, and connecting of ST Math content to classroom content and pacing.

For students to achieve nominal progress through the program, there is a recommended time-on-task requirement of 90 minutes per week over about 30 weeks. Consistent application of 90 minutes per week throughout the school year is normally sufficient to result in a grade's average ST Math content coverage exceeding $50 \%$ by year-end. In this study, we include grades that have achieved $40 \%$ or more content coverage (Progress) by April 15th.

This is a passive study with no experimental setup or extraordinary communications to any schools. All schools in this study therefore received normal program implementation support through the year from MIND support managers. This support includes bundled startup services of approximately 2-4 hours of training either in-person or online, access to live webinars, regular online and push reports on usage and progress, email/phone helpdesk, and proactive monitoring for gaps or issues by MIND support representatives.

MIND Research Institute initiated, funded, and exercised editorial control over this study.

## 2 Data Collection

Since this analysis uses grades as the unit of analysis, and states publish grade-mean state standardized test scores, the data for student math outcomes is collected from each state education agency's research files (retrieved from state websites). The treatment students use ST Math student accounts served by MIND. Student ST Math usage data is aggregated to grade-level means by MIND.

### 2.1 Treatment Grades Pool and Selection

The Treatment grades pool originated with all schools and grades using ST Math in the USA. From these schools, every grade that had used the ST Math program in 2021/22 and 2022/23 was identified. They comprise the Treatment grades pool for this evaluation of 2-year usage.

### 2.1.1 Enrollment Filter

Because the analysis uses grade-mean data, such as grade-mean scale scores or grade-mean proficiency level percentages, it is necessary that the program also be a grade-wide treatment, with the great majority of students in each grade receiving treatment. Otherwise, the grade-means reported by the state of $100 \%$ of tested students would not be valid measures of a smaller fraction of treatment students. MIND's site implementation requirement is that an entire grade, including all teachers and all classes within that grade, use the ST Math program. We validate how closely this is the case for each individual treatment grade by comparing the number of ST Math student accounts at a grade level to the reported enrollment at that grade level. We discard from the Treatment pool any grade with a ratio of ST Math student accounts to reported grade enrollment lower than $85 \%$.

### 2.1.2 Content Coverage Filter

Furthermore, the outcomes measure is a summative year-end test, i.e. the standardized math assessment of that state. The math assessment thus covers all the math standards for that entire grade level. Meanwhile, the ST Math program curriculum (arranged into Learning Objectives) is also aligned to each state's math standards. To infer that the ST Math content is having a valid effect on student outcomes on the summative assessment, we discard any grade with grade-mean of ST Math Progress for its students lower than $40 \%$ by April.

Progress is a percentage, and is defined as Levels completed by the student, divided by the total number of Levels in the grade-level curriculum. Note that student achievement of at least $40 \%$ progress in ST Math is accomplished primarily by teacher assignment of computer session time to students. With sufficient time on task, students make progress. The program helps them self-pace through providing real-time informative feedback for each puzzle.

### 2.2 Control Grades Pool and Selection

The control grades are randomly selected from a control pool of schools in the USA. Though they are randomly selected, they are also matched to be similar to the Treatment grades' math attributes
during the baseline year and the four years prior, in addition to the baseline demographics. The matched attributes include:

- grade-mean z-score of percent Proficient or Advanced
- percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunch at the school-level (using the demographic data from MDR).

The method of matching used is propensity score matching, via the "matchit" program in R , with "mahalanobis" as the distance measure.

## 3 Data Analysis

The set of all schools and grades using ST Math in USA is evaluated for Enrollment percentage and Progress percentage parameters. A filtered Treatment set (TRT) of all ST Math grades with $\geq 85 \%$ Enrollment and $\geq 40 \%$ Progress is identified. State math assessment data is tabulated. A matching set of Control grades based on baseline year state math assessment is selected.

Changes in math performance, i.e. the difference in math performance of a grade from a baseline year to the final year, are evaluated and tabulated. Statistical tests of the significance of the difference in math performance changes between Treatment grades and Control grades are performed. Finally, a grade-by-grade disaggregation is performed.

### 3.1 Z-scores

In order to analyze across all states with different math assessments, a new z-score of that test's math proficiency is calculated. For each year being analyzed, by grade, a z-score takes the difference of the grade mean percent proficient and the mean of all percent proficient statewide for that year, and then divides it by the standard deviation of all percent proficient statewide for that year. Here is a fictional example to illustrate the calculation of a z-score for the 2015/16 exam:

## School A, Grade 3, Percent Proficient: 70

Average across all schools statewide, Grade 3: 50
Standard deviation across all schools statewide, Grade 3: 20
Z-score=((School A, Grade 3, Percent Proficient)-(Average across all schools, Grade 3))/(Standard deviation across all schools, Grade 3)

$$
\text { Z-score }=\frac{70-50}{20}=1
$$

The $z$-score is calculated for every grade across all years being analyzed, using the full state data set of schools for the averages and standard deviations. The use of z-scores is a valid statistical method to normalize any dataset and to enable analysis across otherwise uncomparable exams. In this report, we only analyze z-scores.

### 3.2 Percentile Ranking

These newly calculated z-scores can then be converted into a percentile ranking. Each percentile ranking shows the grade's performance relative to the others in that year and grade. For example, for a specific grade 3, a percentile ranking of 50 shows that this grade 3 performed at the average of all third grades in the state for that testing year.

### 3.3 Final Treatment and Control

### 3.3.1 ST Math Grade-Aggregated Implementation ( $\geq \mathbf{8 5 \%}$ Enrollment Grades Only)

## ST Math Percent Grade Mean Progress Distribution - 2022/23



Figure 1: Histogram of ST Math Percent Progress for $\geq 85 \%$ Enrollment Grades 2022/23
For all ST Math grades with Enrollment $\geq 85 \%$, Figure 1 shows the frequency distribution of gradeaverage Progress percentage through the program. Note that we will only be using grades with $\geq 40 \%$ Progress as the Treatment Group.

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics of the Progress distribution. Table 2 shows the number of remaining treatment grades after applying enrollment and progress filters.

|  | Min. | Max. | Average | S.D. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ST Math \% Progress | 0.0 | 88.1 | 15.2 | 15.7 |

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of ST Math Percent Progress for $>=85$ percent Enrollment Grades

| Grades with $>=85 \%$ Enrollment: | 1351 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Grades with in addition $>=40 \%$ Progress: | 115 |

Table 2: Number of ST Math Grades with $>=85$ percent Enrollment and with $>=40$ percent progress

### 3.3.2 Filtering Treatment and Controls

Table 3 shows the total number of grades in the Treatment pool, the number of grades that exceeded the $85 \%$ Enrollment filter, and also the $40 \%$ Progress filter. Other rows in the table indicate counts of numbers of students (2022/23 from state testing count) and counts of number of schools represented. The number of matched Control (CTRL) grades, students, and schools is also shown.

|  | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Grade 5 | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ST Math Using Grades | 1016 | 982 | 907 | 2905 |
| ST Math Using Schools | 1016 | 982 | 907 | 1206 |
| ST Math Students | 77656 | 76142 | 74240 | 228038 |
| ST Math Grades (Enroll $>=85 \%$ ) | 617 | 409 | 325 | 1351 |
| TRT Grades (Enroll $>=85 \%$ \& Prog $>=40 \%)$ | 33 | 55 | 27 | 115 |
| TRT Schools (Enroll $>=85 \%$ \& Prog $>=40 \%)$ | 33 | 55 | 27 | 75 |
| TRT Students (Enroll $>=85 \%$ \& Prog $>=40 \%)$ | 2717 | 4273 | 1968 | 8958 |
| CTRL Grades | 33 | 55 | 27 | 115 |
| CTRL Schools | 33 | 54 | 27 | 107 |
| CTRL Students | 2559 | 4028 | 1753 | 8340 |

Table 3: Treatment Pool Filtering and Controls: Counts of Grades, Schools, and Students

### 3.3.3 Match of Controls to Treatment

Figure 2 shows the density plots of the baseline $z$-score of percent students at state assessment Proficient or Advanced (left plot) and the percentage of students needing free or reduced lunch (right plot) for treatment grades overlayed on control grades, showing the closeness of the match obtained between Treatment and Control sets of grades in the baseline year, 2020/21.


Figure 2: Baseline Year Density Plots Showing Math Scores and Percent Student Need Match between TRT and CTRL - 2020/21

Table 4 shows the difference of the means of Treatment versus Control in the baseline year, with accompanying p-values, for mean z-score of percent Proficient or Advanced and for percent of students receiving free or reduced lunch. The large p-values show the differences between the Treatment and Control grades are not statistically significant.

|  | Mean(TRT) | SD(TRT) | Mean(CTRL) | SD(CTRL) | Estimate | P-Value | Effect Size |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced $-2020 / 21$ | -0.44 | 0.79 | -0.45 | 0.75 | 0.01 | 0.92 | 0.01 |
| Percent Free or Reduced Lunch | 66.35 | 26.48 | 66.52 | 26.86 | -0.17 | 0.96 | -0.01 |

Table 4: Matching TRT and CTRL

### 3.4 Grade-Aggregated Analysis

Table 5 shows for both Treatment (TRT) and Control (CTRL) aggregation across grades of proficiency level distributions. The far right column also shows the average ST Math Progress for the TRT set.

|  | \# Grades | \# Schools | \# Students | Z-Score | Percentile | ST Math Per Comp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRT.21.22 | 115 | 75 | 8075 | -0.44 | 34.74 | - |
| TRT.22.23 | 115 | 75 | 8520 | -0.13 | 44.37 | 56.46 |
| TRT.Delta | - | - | - | 0.31 | 9.63 | - |
| CTRL.21.22 | 115 | 107 | 7482 | -0.45 | 34.24 | - |
| CTRL.22.23 | 115 | 107 | 8340 | -0.40 | 37.51 | - |
| CTRL.Delta | - | - | - | 0.05 | 3.27 | - |

Table 5: All Grades Together Growth
Figure 3 shows the changes in mean z-scores of percent Proficient or Advanced for the gradeaggregated Treatment and Control sets.


Figure 3: Changes in Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced (See Section 3.1) for Grade-Aggregated TRT and CTRL datasets between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Further, Table 6 shows the statistics for the differences in changes between TRT and CTRL (Treatment - Control) for these same z -score changes as in the above figure. ${ }^{1}$

|  | Estimate | P-Value | Int.Low | Int. High |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Z-Score | 0.26 | $0.00^{*}$ | 0.08 | 0.43 |

Table 6: Statistics for the Differential Changes in Math Scores Growth (TRT - CTRL)
Finally, Figure 4 shows the changes in mean percentile ranking between TRT and CTRL.

## Mean Percentile Plot - TRT vs CTRL



Figure 4: Changes in Percentile Ranking for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2020/21 and 2022/23

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### 3.5 Grade-Level Analysis

### 3.5.1 Grade Level Result Tables

The following tables (Table 7, 8, and 9) present a disaggregation of results by grade level. The far right column in each table also shows the average ST Math Progress for the TRT set.

|  | \# Grades | \# Schools | \# Students | Z-Score | Percentile | ST Math Per Prog. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRT.21.22 | 33 | 33 | 2415 | -0.66 | 28.06 | - |
| TRT.22.23 | 33 | 33 | 2593 | -0.18 | 43.30 | 52.74 |
| TRT.Delta | - | - | - | 0.48 | 15.24 | - |
| CTRL.21.22 | 33 | 33 | 2150 | -0.65 | 28.36 | - |
| CTRL.22.23 | 33 | 33 | 2559 | -0.56 | 32.64 | - |
| CTRL.Delta | - | - | - | 0.08 | 4.27 | - |

Table 7: Grade 3 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets

|  | \# Grades | \# Schools | \# Students | Z-Score | Percentile | ST Math Per Prog. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRT.21.22 | 55 | 55 | 3917 | -0.25 | 40.56 | - |
| TRT.22.23 | 55 | 55 | 4052 | -0.04 | 46.91 | 58.88 |
| TRT.Delta | - | - | - | 0.21 | 6.35 | - |
| CTRL.21.22 | 55 | 54 | 3554 | -0.28 | 39.47 | - |
| CTRL.22.23 | 55 | 54 | 4028 | -0.26 | 41.65 | - |
| CTRL.Delta | - | - | - | 0.01 | 2.18 | - |

Table 8: Grade 4 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets

|  | \# Grades | \# Schools | \# Students | Z-Score | Percentile | ST Math Per Prog. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRT.21.22 | 27 | 27 | 1743 | -0.57 | 31.04 | - |
| TRT.22.23 | 27 | 27 | 1875 | -0.26 | 40.52 | 56.09 |
| TRT.Delta | - | - | - | 0.30 | 9.48 | - |
| CTRL.21.22 | 27 | 27 | 1778 | -0.58 | 30.78 | - |
| CTRL.22.23 | 27 | 27 | 1753 | -0.48 | 35.04 | - |
| CTRL.Delta | - | - | - | 0.10 | 4.26 | - |

Table 9: Grade 5 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets

### 3.5.2 Grade-Level Analysis of Changes in Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced

Figure 5 shows the changes in the grade-mean z-scores of students for the TRT and CTRL datasets, disaggregated by grade:

Changes in Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced - 2022/23 vs 2020/21


Figure 5: Changes in Grade-Mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced (See Section 3.1) for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Table 10 shows the statistics for the differences between TRT and CTRL (Treatment - Control) for these same $z$-score changes as shown in Figure 5.

|  | Estimate | P-Value | Int.Low | Int.High |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade 3 | 0.40 | $0.01^{*}$ | 0.12 | 0.68 |
| Grade 4 | 0.20 | 0.16 | -0.08 | 0.47 |
| Grade 5 | 0.21 | 0.25 | -0.15 | 0.57 |

Table 10: Statistics for the Differential Changes in Z-scores (See Section 3.1) Growth, (TRT - CTRL)

## 4 Effect Size

The following table shows the effect sizes for $z$-score of Proficient or Advanced.

|  | Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Effect Size |
| :--- | :---: |
| Grade 3 | 0.67 |
| Grade 4 | 0.25 |
| Grade 5 | 0.27 |
| All Grades | 0.34 |

Table 11: Cohen's d Effect Size

## 5 Findings Summary

USA grades 3, 4, and 5 using ST Math for the year 2022/23 averaged 9.1\% ST Math Progress. 125/2905 grades ( $4 \%$ ) averaged covering more than $40 \%$ of ST Math content. Statistically significant differences were found in this analysis for both grade-aggregated and individual grade-level results. Looking at Table 6, a statistically significant difference was found for grade-aggregated z-score, with an estimate of 0.26 points favorable for the ST Math treatment set. Further, referring to table 10, grade 3 ST Math treatment sets outpeformed their matched controls for z-score of Proficient or Advanced with statistically a significant difference of 0.4 .

## 6 Confounders

Despite best efforts in minimizing confounders to the results of this analysis, there still remain a few input variables that could be significant in affecting differences of state test score outcomes between the Treatment and Control sets. One issue is the lack of randomization of grades chosen to receive the ST Math treatment. Instead of randomized selection, Treatment grades are self-selected. Self-selection can be an indication of districts or schools with a focus on math, an appetite for change, and with a spotlight on math training. Furthermore, not all grades using the ST Math program are chosen for analysis. Each grade must pass two specific filters to be considered for the Treatment set: the first being an enrollment filter of at least $85 \%$ of students in each grade using the program, and the second being a progress filter of at least $40 \%$ of the program completed on average by students in that grade. These filters might indicate relatively high-functioning schools with a team of relatively effective teachers in that grade, thus resulting in better instruction overall. A mitigation of this possible confounder is our selection of treatment groups on the grade level, rather than the teacher level, so there is no cherry picking of teachers: the full range of teachers in each grade is included. Moreover, the specific teachers may often be the same in the baseline year as in the current year, so the Treatment growth is not due to teacher differences. Finally, a possible confounder lies in the "business as usual" conditions at the matched control grades chosen for each analysis. It's unknown whether these control grades used other programs that could affect the comparison of the two sets of grades.

## 7 Reference Tables Grouped By School Year

The following tables show grade-level details, grouped by school year and for treatment (Table 12) and controls (Table 13) separately.

|  | \# Grades | \# Schools | \# Students | Z-Score | Percentile | ST Math Per Comp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade 3 (21.22) | 33 | 33 | 2415 | -0.66 | 28.06 | - |
| Grade 4 (21.22) | 55 | 55 | 3917 | -0.25 | 40.56 | - |
| Grade 5 (21.22) | 27 | 27 | 1743 | -0.57 | 31.04 | - |
| All Grades (21.22) | 115 | 75 | 8075 | -0.44 | 34.74 | - |
| Grade 3 (22.23) | 33 | 33 | 2593 | -0.18 | 43.30 | 52.74 |
| Grade 4 (22.23) | 55 | 55 | 4052 | -0.04 | 46.91 | 58.88 |
| Grade 5 (22.23) | 27 | 27 | 1875 | -0.26 | 40.52 | 56.09 |
| All Grades (22.23) | 115 | 75 | 8520 | -0.13 | 44.37 | 56.46 |

Table 12: TRT Grades Detail Sorted by Year

|  | \# Grades | \# Schools | \# Students | Z-Score | Percentile | ST Math Per Comp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade 3 (21.22) | 33 | 33 | 2150 | -0.65 | 28.36 | - |
| Grade 4 (21.22) | 55 | 54 | 3554 | -0.28 | 39.47 | - |
| Grade 5 (21.22) | 27 | 27 | 1778 | -0.58 | 30.78 | - |
| All Grades (21.22) | 115 | 107 | 7482 | -0.45 | 34.24 | - |
| Grade 3 (22.23) | 33 | 33 | 2559 | -0.56 | 32.64 | - |
| Grade 4 (22.23) | 55 | 54 | 4028 | -0.26 | 41.65 | - |
| Grade 5 (22.23) | 27 | 27 | 1753 | -0.48 | 35.04 | - |
| All Grades (22.23) | 115 | 107 | 8340 | -0.40 | 37.51 | - |

Table 13: CTRL Grades Detail Sorted by Year

## 8 Lists of Schools

### 8.1 Treatment Schools

The following tables list the treatment schools and grades (after 85\% enrollment and 40\% progress filtering) used in the analysis.

| PID | State | District | School Name | GRADE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2176021 | AR | SPRINGDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT | PARSON HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4 |
| 4935756 | AZ | Tucson Country Day School, Inc. | Tucson Country Day School | 3, 4, 5 |
| 66810 | CA | Beverly Hills Unified | Hawthorne Elementary | 4, 5 |
| 78631 | CA | Los Nietos | Aeolian Elementary | 4 |
| 78655 | CA | Los Nietos | Rancho Santa Gertrudes Elementary | 5 |
| 220092 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | LIBERTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4, 5 |
| 2180216 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | LYMAN HALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4 |
| 4030576 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | TAYLORS CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4, 5 |
| 4356588 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | FRANK LONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 3 |
| 4918411 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | WALDO PAFFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 3, 4, 5 |
| 239043 | IA | Guthrie Center Comm School District | Guthrie Center Elementary School | 3, 4 |
| 274536 | IL | Burbank SD 111 | Maddock Elementary School | 4, 5 |
| 274548 | IL | Burbank SD 111 | F B Mccord Elem School | 4, 5 |
| 1532563 | IL | City of Chicago SD 299 | De Diego Elem Community Academy | 4 |
| 441090 | MA | Boston | Kennedy Patrick J Elementary School | 3 |
| 441545 | MA | Boston | Russell Elementary School | 5 |
| 2126818 | MA | Clinton | Clinton Elementary | 3 |
| 3333258 | MA | Franklin | Parmenter | 3, 4, 5 |
| 425307 | MA | Holyoke | E N White Elementary | 3 |
| 430821 | MA | Lowell | Pawtucketville Memorial | 4 |
| 419138 | MA | New Bedford | Charles S Ashley | 4 |
| 446715 | MA | Oxford | Clara Barton | 3 |
| 1168291 | MA | Pittsfield | Allendale | 4, 5 |
| 1168526 | MA | Pittsfield | Silvio O Conte Community | 5 |
| 1168538 | MA | Pittsfield | Williams | 3, 4, 5 |
| 510677 | MI | Birch Run Area Schools | North Elementary School | 3, 4 |
| 10904278 | NV | Clark | Sister Robert Joseph Bailey Elementary School | 3, 4, 5 |
| 830283 | OH | Paint Valley Local | Paint Valley Elementary | 3 |
| 1022752 | TX | ALDINE ISD | ODOM EL | 3, 4 |
| 1022790 | TX | ALDINE ISD | THOMPSON EL | 4 |
| 1022817 | TX | ALDINE ISD | RAYMOND EL | 4 |
| 1022831 | TX | ALDINE ISD | GOODMAN EL | 3, 4 |
| 1022843 | TX | ALDINE ISD | CARROLL EL | 3, 4 |
| 1022867 | TX | ALDINE ISD | JOHNSON EL | 4 |
| 1022893 | TX | ALDINE ISD | STEPHENS EL | 3, 4 |
| 1022910 | TX | ALDINE ISD | WORSHAM EL | 3, 4 |
| 1022934 | TX | ALDINE ISD | ORANGE GROVE EL | 3 |
| 1022946 | TX | ALDINE ISD | SAMMONS EL | 3, 4 |
| 1857258 | TX | ALDINE ISD | CARMICHAEL EL | 3, 4 |
| 2201389 | TX | ALDINE ISD | CONLEY EL | 4 |
| 2894376 | TX | ALDINE ISD | DUNN EL | 4 |
| 3246760 | TX | ALDINE ISD | GRAY EL | 3 |
| 3399812 | TX | ALDINE ISD | CALVERT EL | 3, 4 |
| 4032598 | TX | ALDINE ISD | ESCAMILLA EL | 5 |
| 4285276 | TX | ALDINE ISD | REED ACADEMY | 5 |
| 4805046 | TX | ALDINE ISD | CARTER ACADEMY | 3, 4 |
| 5097228 | TX | ALDINE ISD | HILL EL | 5 |
| 11074682 | TX | ALDINE ISD | JONES EL | 3, 4 |
| 12104395 | TX | ALDINE ISD | CYPRESSWOOD EL | 4 |
| 1001526 | TX | ANGLETON ISD | SOUTHSIDE EL | 4, 5 |
| 2845947 | TX | ANGLETON ISD | RANCHO ISABELLA | 3 |
| 1002154 | TX | BRYAN ISD | SUL ROSS EL | 4 |
| 5011066 | TX | CEDARS INTERNAT | CEDARS INTERNAT | 4 |
| 1016002 | TX | EL PASO ISD | CHARLES Q MURPH | 5 |
| 2043216 | TX | EL PASO ISD | BOBBY JOE HILL | 4 |

Table 14: Treatment Schools (TRT Dataset)

| PID | State | District | School Name | GRADE |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1032874 | TX | IRION COUNTY IS | IRION EL | 4 |
| 11014632 | TX | LA ACADEMIA DE | LA ACADEMIA DE | 5 |
| 1060649 | TX | LASARA ISD | LASARA EL | $3,4,5$ |
| 1020144 | TX | PAMPA ISD | AUSTIN EL | 4 |
| 11932060 | TX | PRIORITY CHARTE | COVE CHARTER AC | 4 |
| 4017794 | TX | ROUND ROCK ISD | FERN BLUFF EL | 4 |
| 4945892 | TX | ROUND ROCK ISD | CACTUS RANCH EL | 4 |
| 1057745 | TX | SABINAL ISD | SABINAL EL | $3,4,5$ |
| 999580 | TX | SOUTHWEST ISD | BOB HOPE EL | 4 |
| 1049853 | TX | TAFT ISD | WOODROE PETTY E | $3,4,5$ |
| 4149177 | TX | TERRELL ISD | DR BRUCE WOOD E | 4 |
| 1173222 | TX | WICHITA FALLS I | BOOKER T WASHIN | 4 |
| 1065522 | UT | Canyons District | Ridgecrest School | 3 |
| 11832276 | UT | Promontory School of Expeditionary Learning | Promontory School of Expeditionary Learning | 3,5 |
| 4455251 | UT | Washington District | Three Falls School | 4,5 |
| 1068641 | UT | Weber District | West Weber School | 4 |
| 1134824 | WI | West Allis-West Milwaukee | Hoover Elementary | 4 |
| 1134848 | WI | West Allis-West Milwaukee | Irving Elementary | 5 |
| 1134850 | WI | West Allis-West Milwaukee | Jefferson Elementary | $3,4,5$ |
| 1134965 | WI | West Allis-West Milwaukee | Horace Mann Elementary | 3,4 |

Table 15: Treatment Schools (TRT Dataset)

### 8.2 Control Schools

The following tables list the control schools and grades (matched control grades to treatment grades) used in the analysis.

| PID | State | District | School Name | GRADE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25373 | AR | PARAGOULD SCHOOL DISTRICT | OAK GROVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4 |
| 5356218 | AZ | Liberty Elementary District | Westar Elementary School | 4 |
| 3399288 | AZ | Peoria Unified School District | Apache Elementary School | 3 |
| 41896 | AZ | Washington Elementary School District | Lookout Mountain School | 5 |
| 4934477 | CA | Newport-Mesa Unified | Newport Coast Elementary | 4 |
| 128482 | CA | San Jose Unified | Simonds Elementary | 5 |
| 11705415 | CA | Today's Fresh Start-Compton | Today's Fresh Start-Compton | 4 |
| 139041 | CA | Visalia Unified | Washington Elementary | 5 |
| 208290 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | GOULD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 3,5 |
| 4876148 | GA | FIRST DISTRICT | SOUTHWEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4 |
| 221864 | GA | GRIFFIN | FAIRVIEW ELEMENTARY | 4 |
| 223422 | GA | METRO | HOUSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 3 |
| 2128866 | GA | METRO | ANNISTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4 |
| 4755257 | GA | METRO | PARTEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 4 |
| 218570 | GA | NORTHWEST GEORGIA | BUCHANAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 5 |
| 11452917 | GA | NORTHWEST GEORGIA | SARA M. RAGSDALE ELEMENTARY | 5 |
| 2112219 | IA | Galva-Holstein Comm School District | Galva-Holstein Upper Elementary | 3 |
| 253922 | IA | Southeast Webster Grand Comm School District | Dayton Center | 4 |
| 288886 | IL | Addison SD 4 | Fullerton Elem School | 4 |
| 269567 | IL | Evergreen Park ESD 124 | Southeast Elem School | 5 |
| 311536 | IL | Jacksonville SD 117 | Washington Elem School | 4 |
| 294689 | IL | La Harpe CSD 347 | La Harpe Elementary School | 4 |
| 287777 | IL | Oblong CUSD 4 | Oblong Elem School | 5 |
| 416241 | MA | Barnstable | West Villages Elementary School | 3 |
| 416899 | MA | Central Berkshire | Craneville | 3 |
| 11435517 | MA | Fitchburg | McKay Elementary School | 3 |
| 429767 | MA | Framingham | Miriam F McCarthy School | 5 |
| 422111 | MA | Ipswich | Winthrop | 4 |
| 445993 | MA | Leominster | Fall Brook | 5 |
| 446076 | MA | Leominster | Johnny Appleseed | 3, 4 |
| 431019 | MA | Malden | Forestdale | 3 |
| 417776 | MA | Mount Greylock | Williamstown Elementary | 4, 5 |
| 419231 | MA | New Bedford | John Avery Parker | 5 |
| 1168368 | MA | Pittsfield | Robert T. Capeless Elementary School | 4 |
| 432427 | MA | Somerville | Arthur D Healey | 4 |
| 446959 | MA | Southbridge | West Street | 3 |
| 426569 | MA | West Springfield | Philip G Coburn | 5 |
| 505581 | MI | Huron Valley Schools | Highland Elementary School | 3 |
| 502876 | MI | Mona Shores Public School District | Ross Park Elementary School | 4 |
| 711390 | NV | Clark | C. C. Ronnow Elementary School | 3, 4 |
| 713506 | NV | Washoe | GLENN DUNCAN S.T.E.M. ACADEMY | 5 |
| 800769 | OH | Columbus City Schools District | Oakland Park Alternative Elementary | 3 |
| 1023031 | TX | ALIEF ISD | SMITH EL | 4 |
| 1023043 | TX | ALIEF ISD | MAHANAY EL | 4 |
| 2177972 | TX | ALIEF ISD | HEFLIN EL | 3, 4 |
| 1051765 | TX | ARLINGTON ISD | JOHNS EL | 4 |
| 1548471 | TX | ARLINGTON ISD | ATHERTON EL | 4 |
| 4035760 | TX | ARLINGTON ISD | BRYANT EL | 3 |
| 996112 | TX | BEEVILLE ISD | R A HALL EL | 4 |
| 3318399 | TX | CANTON ISD | CANTON INT | 4 |
| 1052343 | TX | CASTLEBERRY ISD | JOY JAMES ACADE | 3 |
| 1008316 | TX | CEDAR HILL ISD | PLUMMER EL | 4 |
| 4028286 | TX | CENTRAL ISD | CENTRAL EL | 3 |
| 1042477 | TX | CONROE ISD | ANDERSON EL | 4 |
| 11920445 | TX | CONROE ISD | SNYDER EL | 4 |

Table 16: Matched Control Schools (CTRL Dataset)

| PID | State | District | School Name | GRADE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1044554 | TX | CORPUS CHRISTI | MEADOWBROOK EL | 4 |
| 1030838 | TX | COVINGTON ISD | COVINGTON SCHOO | 4 |
| 1052898 | TX | FORT WORTH ISD | EASTERN HILLS E | 5 |
| 1053385 | TX | FORT WORTH ISD | RICHARD J WILSO | 4 |
| 1053488 | TX | FORT WORTH ISD | W J TURNER EL | 3 |
| 4919439 | TX | FORT WORTH ISD | LOWERY ROAD | 4 |
| 5344538 | TX | FORT WORTH ISD | SEMINARY HILLS | 3 |
| 5010775 | TX | GATEWAY CHARTER | GATEWAY CHARTER | 4 |
| 2895095 | TX | GRAPEVINE-COLLE | TAYLOR EL | 4 |
| 997398 | TX | HARLANDALE ISD | CARROLL BELL EL | 4 |
| 1003811 | TX | HARLINGEN CISD | CROCKETT EL | 4 |
| 1003859 | TX | HARLINGEN CISD | HOUSTON EL | 4 |
| 1003902 | TX | HARLINGEN CISD | TRAVIS EL | 4 |
| 11446918 | TX | HARMONY PUBLIC | HARMONY SCHOOL | 3 |
| 1053751 | TX | HURST-EULESS-BE | BELLAIRE EL | 4 |
| 1053763 | TX | HURST-EULESS-BE | BELL MANOR EL | 4 |
| 4867989 | TX | JASPER ISD | JEAN C FEW PRI | 3 |
| 1034494 | TX | JIM HOGG COUNTY | HEBBRONVILLE EL | 3 |
| 12044630 | TX | JUBILEE ACADEMI | JUBILEE HARLING | 5 |
| 1035474 | TX | KENEDY ISD | KENEDY EL | 3 |
| 1036260 | TX | KINGSVILLE ISD | HARVEY EL | 4 |
| 1036301 | TX | KINGSVILLE ISD | PEREZ EL | 4 |
| 2104535 | TX | LA JOYA ISD | GUILLERMO FLORE | 3 |
| 3323423 | TX | LA JOYA ISD | E B REYNA EL | 4 |
| 5278977 | TX | LA JOYA ISD | EMILIANO ZAPATA | 5 |
| 10914417 | TX | LA JOYA ISD | WILLIAM J CLINT | 3 |
| 1018323 | TX | LAMAR CISD | SMITH EL | 4 |
| 1047063 | TX | LEGGETT ISD | LEGGETT EL | 5 |
| 1038830 | TX | LUBBOCK ISD | OVERTON EL | 4 |
| 4801777 | TX | MARBLE FALLS IS | HIGHLAND LAKES | 4 |
| 4850388 | TX | MESQUITE ISD | GRAY EL | 3 |
| 2890966 | TX | MEXIA ISD | R Q SIMS INT | 5 |
| 1058024 | TX | SAN FELIPE-DEL | NORTH HEIGHTS E | 4 |
| 999449 | TX | SOUTH SAN ANTON | HUTCHINS EL | 5 |
| 1027130 | TX | SPRING BRANCH I | LANDRUM MIDDLE | 5 |
| 11014890 | TX | STEP CHARTER SC | STEP CHARTER II | 3, 5 |
| 996734 | TX | TEMPLE ISD | CATER EL | 3 |
| 3007045 | TX | TEXARKANA ISD | SPRING LAKE PAR | 5 |
| 1019523 | TX | TEXAS CITY ISD | KOHFELDT EL | 3 |
| 11932632 | TX | VANGUARD ACADEM | VANGUARD MOZART | 4 |
| 1032628 | TX | WOLFE CITY ISD | WOLFE CITY EL | 4 |
| 10756617 | UT | American Preparatory Academy | American Preparatory Academy - Salem | 3 |
| 1065704 | UT | Murray District | Mcmillan School | 3, 5 |
| 1067673 | UT | Nebo District | Taylor School | 4 |
| 2105993 | UT | Uintah District | Discovery School | 4 |
| 5343003 | UT | Weber District | West Haven School | 5 |
| 1137448 | WI | Cashton | Cashton Elementary | 5 |
| 1117149 | WI | Green Bay Area Public | Baird Elementary | 3 |
| 1117230 | WI | Green Bay Area Public | Elmore Elementary | 3 |
| 4014493 | WI | Green Bay Area Public | King Elementary | 5 |
| 1140835 | WI | Racine Unified | Wadewitz Elementary | 4 |
| 1123394 | WI | Sturgeon Bay | Sunrise Elementary | 4 |
| 1137668 | WI | Tomah Area | Warrens Elementary | 4 |

Table 17: Matched Control Schools (CTRL Dataset)

## 9 Appendix

Figure 6 charts the grade-aggregated trends of treatment and control for mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced.

Mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Plot-Treatment vs Control


Figure 6: Grade-aggregated Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Table 18 shows the statistics for the grade-aggregated match between Treatment and Control for these same Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced changes as shown in Figure 6.

|  | TRT | CTRL | P-Value | Effect Size (Hedges' G) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2015 / 16$ | -0.17 | -0.22 | 0.64 | 0.06 |
| $2016 / 17$ | -0.23 | -0.24 | 0.88 | 0.02 |
| $2017 / 18$ | -0.16 | -0.19 | 0.75 | 0.04 |
| $2018 / 19$ | -0.26 | -0.29 | 0.78 | 0.04 |
| $2020 / 21$ | -0.44 | -0.45 | 0.92 | 0.01 |

Table 18: Statistics for the Grade-aggregated Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control

Figure 7 charts the grade 3 trends of treatment and control for mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced.

## Grade 3 Mean Z-Score of ProfAdv Plot - Treatment vs Control



Figure 7: Grade 3 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Table ?? shows the statistics for the grade 3 match between Treatment and Control for these same Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced changes as shown in Figure 7.

|  | TRT | CTRL | P-Value | Effect Size (Hedges' G) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2015 / 16$ | -0.35 | -0.46 | 0.53 | 0.15 |
| $2016 / 17$ | -0.36 | -0.41 | 0.83 | 0.05 |
| $2017 / 18$ | -0.29 | -0.31 | 0.94 | 0.02 |
| $2018 / 19$ | -0.43 | -0.47 | 0.85 | 0.05 |
| $2020 / 21$ | -0.66 | -0.65 | 0.93 | -0.02 |

Table 19: Statistics for the Grade 3 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control

Figure 8 charts the grade 4 trends of treatment and control for mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced.

## Grade 4 Mean Z-Score of ProfAdv Plot - Treatment vs Control



Figure 8: Grade 4 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Table 20 shows the statistics for the grade 4 match between Treatment and Control for these same Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced changes as shown in Figure 8.

|  | TRT | CTRL | P-Value | Effect Size (Hedges' G) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2015 / 16$ | -0.05 | -0.08 | 0.85 | 0.04 |
| $2016 / 17$ | -0.10 | -0.10 | 0.97 | -0.01 |
| $2017 / 18$ | -0.10 | -0.10 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| $2018 / 19$ | -0.09 | -0.13 | 0.80 | 0.05 |
| $2020 / 21$ | -0.25 | -0.28 | 0.88 | 0.03 |

Table 20: Statistics for the Grade 4 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control

Figure 9 charts the grade 5 trends of treatment and control for mean Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced.

## Grade 5 Mean Z-Score of ProfAdv Plot - Treatment vs Control



Figure 9: Grade 5 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced for Treatment and Control Datasets for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2020/21, in addition to changes between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Table 21 shows the statistics for the grade 5 match between Treatment and Control for these same Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced changes as shown in Figure 9.

|  | TRT | CTRL | P-Value | Effect Size (Hedges' G) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2015 / 16$ | -0.18 | -0.19 | 0.95 | 0.02 |
| $2016 / 17$ | -0.31 | -0.33 | 0.91 | 0.03 |
| $2017 / 18$ | -0.11 | -0.24 | 0.56 | 0.16 |
| $2018 / 19$ | -0.37 | -0.38 | 0.99 | 0.00 |
| $2020 / 21$ | -0.57 | -0.58 | 0.96 | 0.01 |

Table 21: Statistics for the Grade 5 Match of Z-Score of Proficient or Advanced Between Treatment and Control


[^0]:    ${ }^{1 *}$ statistically significant $\mathrm{p}<0.05$

