EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE ON STANDARDIZED TEST SCORES:
Charter Schools vs. District Schools

Introduction

There are a number of factors which have the potential to impact academic performance. In this report we will evaluate each in turn to reveal strategies contributing to student success and failure. It is my hope that this information will allow you to make data-driven decisions for the betterment of the education system and our entire community.

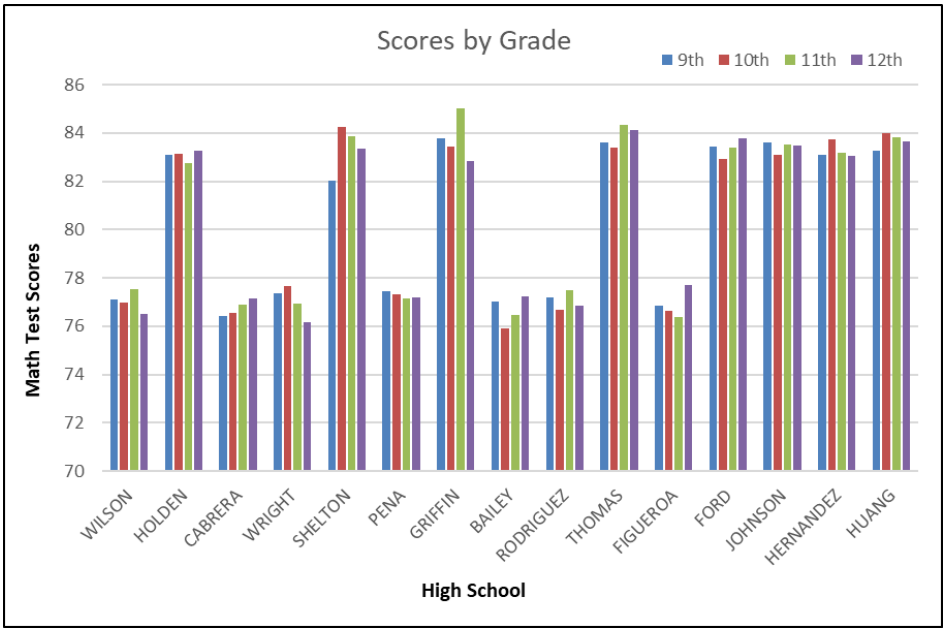
Factors for Consideration:

- Consistency across all grades (9-12)
- Budgetary allocation (per student spend)
- Size of School (# of students enrolled)
- Type of School: Charter vs District

Benchmark for Comparison:

- Standardized testing scores for Math
- Standardized testing scores for Reading
- Measure of Success: % of students with passing scores in <u>both</u> subjects

<u>Consistency</u>

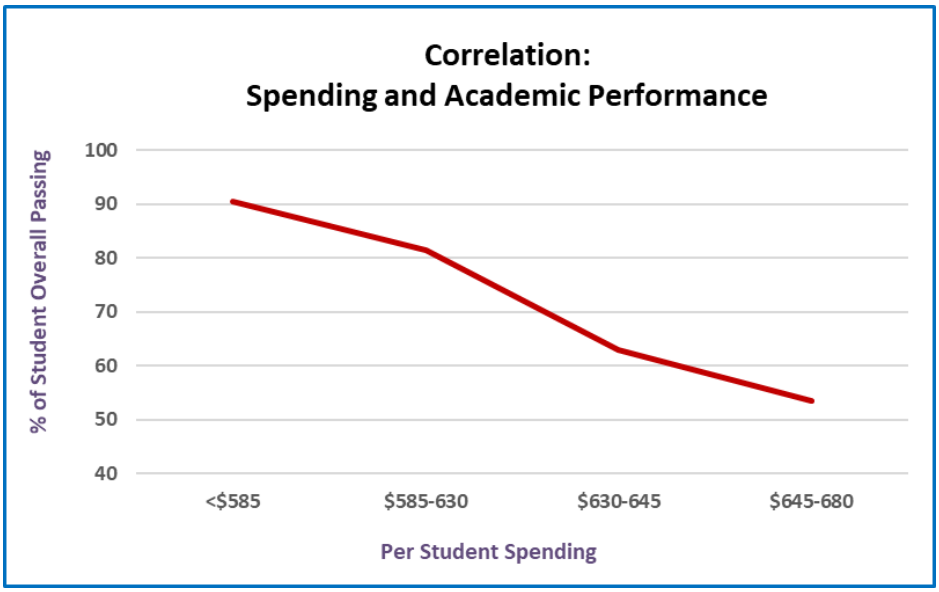


CONCLUSION: Testing scores are relatively consistent across all grades at all schools. Factors influencing academic success are occurring at the level of school administration rather than an inconsistency of the curriculum itself.

Budgetary Allocation (per student spending)

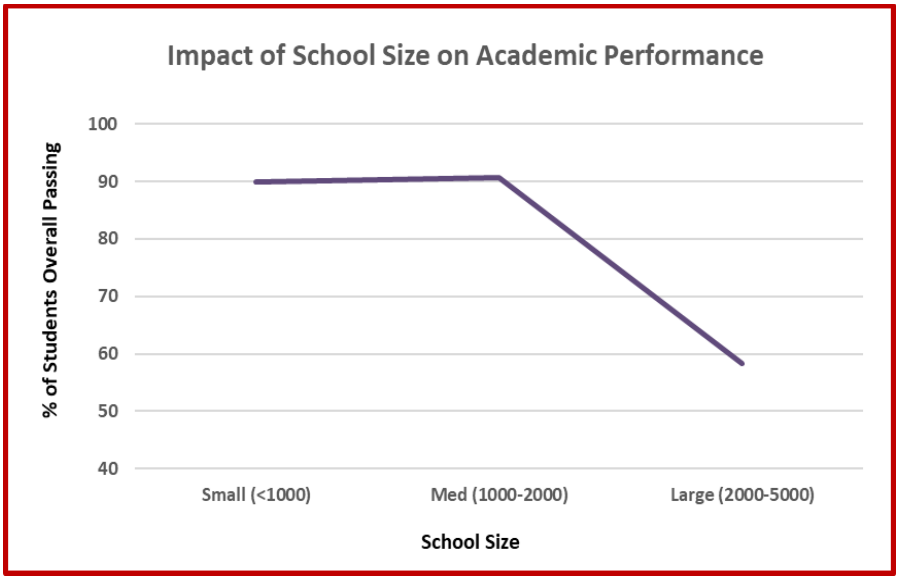
School	School Type	Spend per Student
WILSON	Charter	$578.00
HOLDEN	Charter	$581.00
CABRERA	Charter	$582.00
WRIGHT	Charter	$583.00
SHELTON	Charter	$600.00
PENA	Charter	$609.00
GRIFFIN	Charter	$625.00
BAILEY	District	$628.00
RODRIGUEZ	District	$637.00
THOMAS	Charter	$638.00
FIGUEROA	District	$639.00
FORD	District	$644.00
JOHNSON	District	$650.00
HERNANDEZ	District	$652.00
HUANG	District	$655.00
	Charter Avg	$599.50
	District Avg	$643.57
	Difference	**$44.07**

NOTE: There is a spending gap of $77 per student between the school that is most well-funded and least well-funded. Furthermore, there is an average disparity of $44.07 per student between District schools and Charter schools.



CONCLUSION: There is a clear and consistent negative correlation between *per student spending* and *academic success*. According to this analysis, higher funding does not appear to benefit student success. A thorough evaluation of funding allocation within each school may help to elucidate further.

Size of School



CONCLUSION: Small and medium-sized schools show consistent correlation with higher testing scores. There is a substantial drop in academic success once the number of enrollees exceed 2000 students. Subsequent analysis should be performed to assess class size (i.e. student to teacher ratio) for each of the schools included in this report.

Type of School: Charter vs. District

School Type	% Overall Passing
Charter	90.43224369
District	53.67220823

With the exception of Wilson High School, a large charter school, significantly fewer students attending large (district) schools are seeing the same degree of academic success as their counterparts who attend charter schools.

School	School Type	School Size	% Overall Passing
CABRERA	Charter	Medium (1000-2000)	91.33
GRIFFIN	Charter	Medium (1000-2000)	90.6
HOLDEN	Charter	Small (<1000)	89.23
PENA	Charter	Small (<1000)	90.54
SHELTON	Charter	Medium (1000-2000)	89.89
THOMAS	Charter	Medium (1000-2000)	90.95
WILSON	**Charter**	**Large (2000-5000)**	90.58
WRIGHT	Charter	Medium (1000-2000)	90.33
BAILEY	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	54.64
FIGUEROA	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	53.2
FORD	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	54.29
HERNANDEZ	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	53.53
HUANG	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	53.51
JOHNSON	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	53.54
RODRIGUEZ	**District**	**Large (2000-5000)**	52.99

CONCLUSION: Students who attend a charter school are performing significantly better on standardized tests than those who attend a district school and this success is achieved at a lower per student cost to the school district. If neither spending nor the curriculum are contributors to this success, we must conclude that school size has considerable influence over academic performance.