

School District Secession in East Baton Rouge

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Abstract

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Proposal

I am interested in examining the relationships between school performance, race, and socioeconomic indicators (including income and percentage of “economically disadvantaged”¹ students). Furthermore, I am interested in examining this data within the context of school district “secession.”² I have chosen to focus on schools within East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana for two reasons: (1) there are stark differences among school districts with regard to school and school district performance,³ and (2) residents in the southeast corner of the Parish recently voted to incorporate as the City of St. George with the intention of forming a new school district.⁴ If successful in creating a new school district, St. George will be the fourth new district to “secede” from the original East Baton Rouge Parish School District in two decades.

I propose to investigate the following research questions:

- Is there evidence that suggests the clustering of racial groups in East Baton Rouge (EBR) Parish?
- Is there evidence of the clustering of income levels in EBR Parish?
- Is there evidence of racial stratification of income?
- Is there evidence to suggest that school performance is linked to the racial makeup of the student body, the percentage of economically disadvantaged students, and/or the percentage of students fully proficient in English?

Abstract

Introduction

School district secession in the U.S. is propelling the re-segregation of public schools and school districts across the nation.⁵ Two metrics commonly used to assess segregation include (1) “exposure” or “isolation,” which measure the relative proportion of racial groups in distinct geographic areas (schools, school districts, census block groups, counties, etc.), and (2) “unevenness,” which is concerned with the distribution of racial groups across these geographic regions.⁶

¹I use the Louisiana Department of Education’s data on percentages of economically disadvantaged students. I have yet to find sufficient metadata explaining how they define “economically disadvantaged,” but comparing current school and school district performance reports with past reports suggests that this may be the percentage of students on free or reduced lunch plans.

²See Lockhart (2019) for a thorough explanation of the school district “secession” phenomenon.

³Lussier (2019c)

⁴Vincent and Foster (2019)

⁵Lockhart (2019)

⁶Chang (2018)

Another piece of this puzzle is the racial segregation between private versus public schools. This could be a significant factor fueling the difference in racial compositions between the total populations of residential areas and their public student populations. For example, if private schools tend to have significantly higher shares of White students than public schools in the same geographic region, this may help explain why public student populations tend to be significantly less White than the total residential populations of school districts.

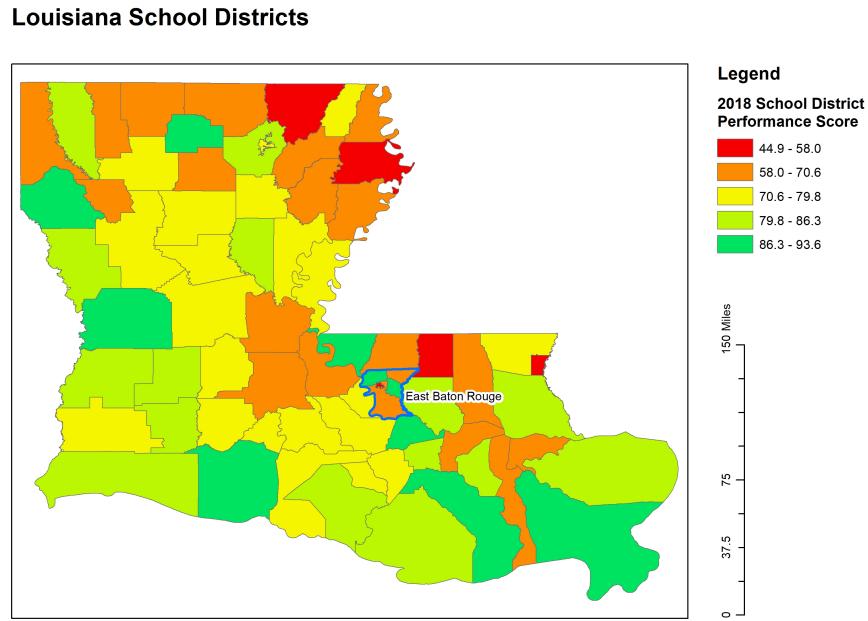


Figure 1: Louisiana school district performance for the 2017-2018 academic year. East Baton Rouge Parish is outlined in blue and labeled.

I have chosen to use East Baton Rouge Parish in Louisiana as a case study because this Parish is split into multiple school districts, which is not the case for many parishes in Louisiana (and counties across the South, generally speaking). Furthermore, there has been a marked difference in school performance among these districts, with Zachary Community School District consistently performing as the top-ranked school district in the state, Central Community School District regularly performing in the top five school districts in the state, and both East Baton Rouge Parish School District and City of Baker School District generally scoring in the bottom fifteen school districts in the state.⁷ There is therefore a clear disparity among school districts in this region with respect to school quality. I am interested in investigating whether there are similar disparities among East Baton Rouge Parish school districts with regard to race and socioeconomic indicators.

East Baton Rouge Parish is no stranger to this school district “splintering” phenomenon. Originally, the entire Parish comprised a single school district, the East Baton Rouge Parish School System. Then, in 2003, both Zachary Community School District and the City of Baker School District formed, largely based on the incorporated regions of the two pre-existing cities. In 2007, another section of the East Baton Rouge Parish School District split off to form Central Community School District in the eastern part of the Parish. The Central Community School District was allowed to form only after the region incorporated into a city.⁸ In 2012 and 2013, residents of the southeast section of East Baton Rouge Parish began petitioning to form a new school district.⁹ Their initial efforts ultimately fell short, but after waiting the mandated time period,

⁷(“2018 District Performance Scores and Letter Grades” 2018)

⁸Lussier (2019a)

⁹Lussier (2019a)

the group began petitioning again in March 2018 with the intention of following Central's example: residents planned to incorporate as the City of St. George in order to subsequently form a new school district based on the incorporated region.¹⁰ According to U.S. Census survey estimates, there were approximately 16,300 students from kindergarten through 12th grade in census tracts fully or partly included within the City of St. George boundaries, 7,700 of whom were enrolled in private schools.¹¹

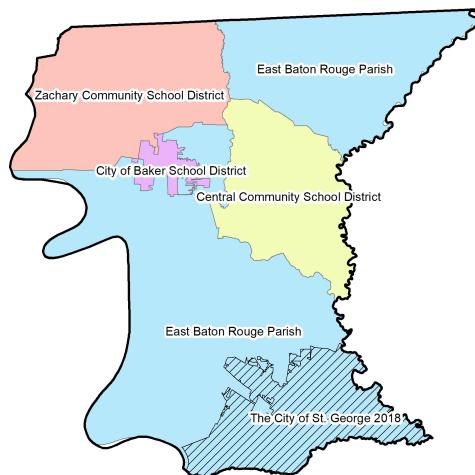


Figure 2: East Baton Rouge Parish school districts and the area of the City of St. George as proposed in 2018.

Methods

I gathered data from the Louisiana Department of Education, the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, East Baton Rouge GIS Open Data, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the City of St. George's website.

Feature classes used in the final project include:

- East Baton Rouge Parish boundary (polygon)
- U.S. Census Bureau Unified School Districts for Louisiana (polygon)
- East Baton Rouge Parish schools (point)
- St. George area (polygon)
- East Baton Rouge Parish Census Block Groups (polygon)

Tabular data joined to spatial feature classes include:

- East Baton Rouge private schools' enrollment by race data for 2017-2018 academic year
- East Baton Rouge public schools' enrollment by race, school performance scores, percentage of economically disadvantaged students, and percentage of fully English proficient students data for 2017-2018 academic year
- School district enrollment by race and school district performance scores for 2017-2018 academic year

After downloading these various data sources, I then performed the following operations: data cleaning, file format conversion, new field calculation, attribute table editing, table joining, clipping, selecting by location, and selecting by attribute. I cleaned the tabular data extensively in R and converted the .xls files to .csv files so as to prevent significant issues in importing the data into my ArcMap project. For the City of

¹⁰Lussier (2019a)

¹¹Lussier (2019b)

St. George polygon layer, I downloaded the KML file from Google Maps linked on the St. George website; I then used ArcCatalog to convert the KML file to a layer package I could import into ArcMap. Once I added the layers in ArcMap and created a geodatabase for the project in which I saved the various files, I began calculating new fields based on existing variables in the attribute tables. Namely, I calculated the percentage of White students and the percentage of non-White students for each school and school district in the Louisiana Department of Education data tables. I joined the Louisiana Department of Education school enrollment and performance data table and the National Center for Education Statistics private school data to the East Baton Rouge Parish schools point feature class, keeping only the records with corresponding matches (colleges and universities, for example, were included in the East Baton Rouge Parish schools layer, but they were not relevant to my analysis). I clipped the U.S. Census Bureau Unified School Districts for Louisiana to only select those within the East Baton Rouge Parish boundary. Then, I joined the Louisiana Department of Education school district performance data table to the school districts feature class. This was only possible after I started an editing session and edited values in the “School System” field of the tabular data to ensure that the names matched exactly with the names used in the East Baton Rouge Parish school districts feature class (for example, the “City of Baker School District” does not match “Baker City School District” even though they refer to the same school district).

I conduct two analyses, one taking the census block groups as the units for analysis and one taking the schools as the units for analysis.

Census Block Groups

For the census block groups, I focus on median household income and the percentage of the population that identifies solely as White. I construct a spatial weights matrix using Queen’s case first-order such that each census block group’s neighbors are its immediately adjacent census block groups.

- Local Moran’s I
- Local Moran’s I with EB rates
- Bivariate Local Moran’s I

Schools

To address my research questions focused on schools, I investigate the relationships between school performance scores, the percentage of the student body that identifies as White, the percentage of students who are economically disadvantaged, the percentage of students who are fully proficient in English, and the size of the school (as measured by the total number of non-pre-kindergarten students). I construct a spatial weights matrix using the distance band approach, where the threshold is set such that every point has at least one neighbor; I also apply inverse distance weighting.

I conduct two regressions, one with the percentage of economically disadvantaged students as the response variable, and the second with school performance scores as the response variable. Using GeoDa, I begin with ordinary least squares (OLS) regression and select the spatial weights matrix in order to view the spatial diagnostics. Based on the regression output, I then determine whether spatial regression is appropriate. If so, I apply either the spatial lag model or the spatial error model.

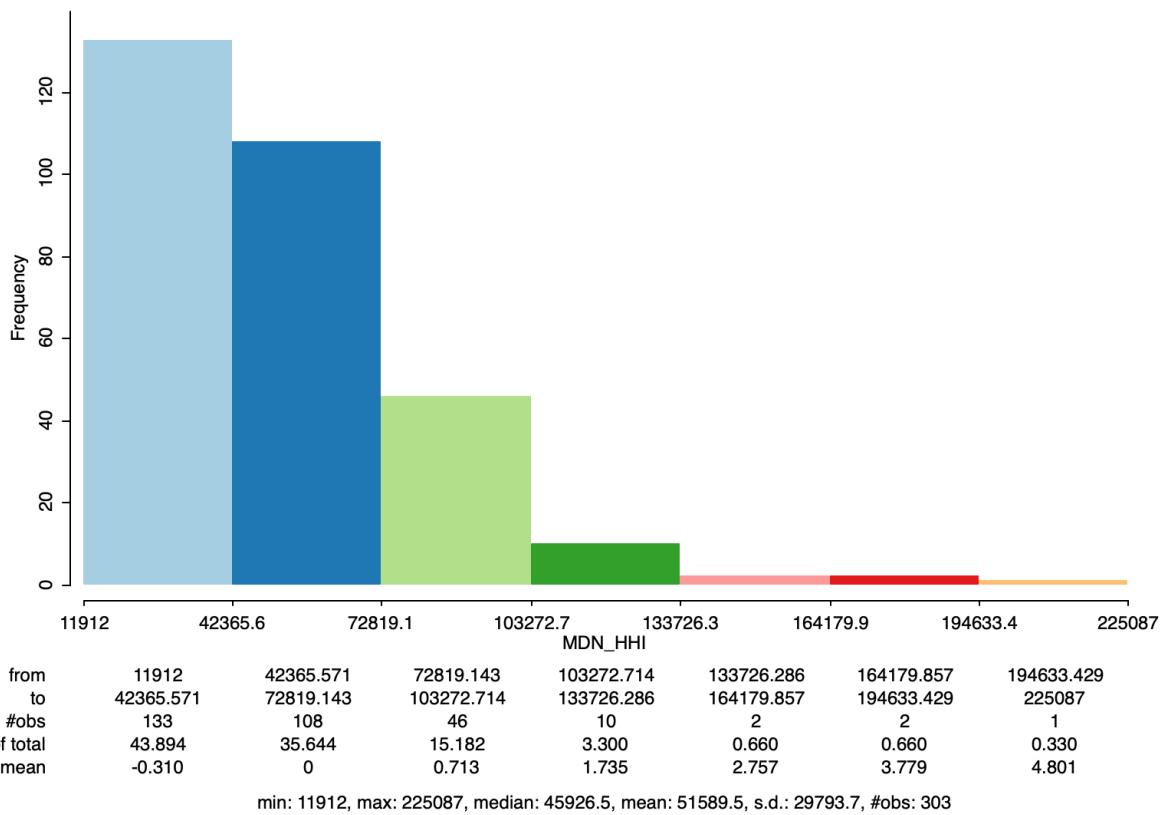


Figure 3: Histogram of median household income.

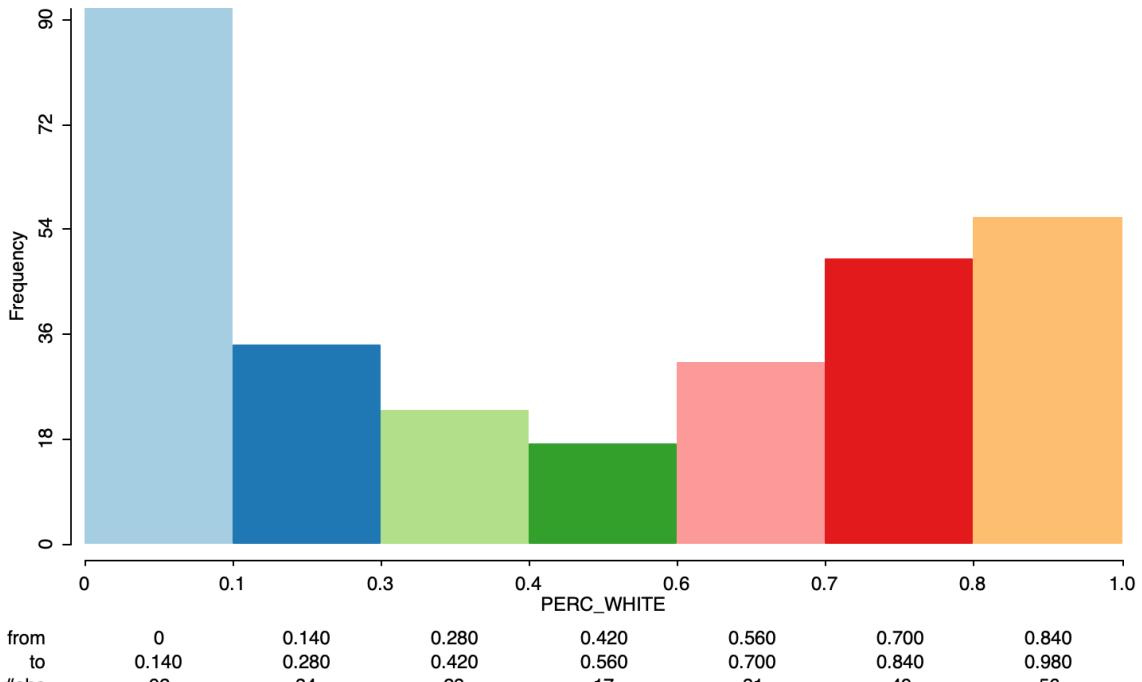


Figure 4: Histogram of population percentage white.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Median Household Income

Population Percentage White

Most White

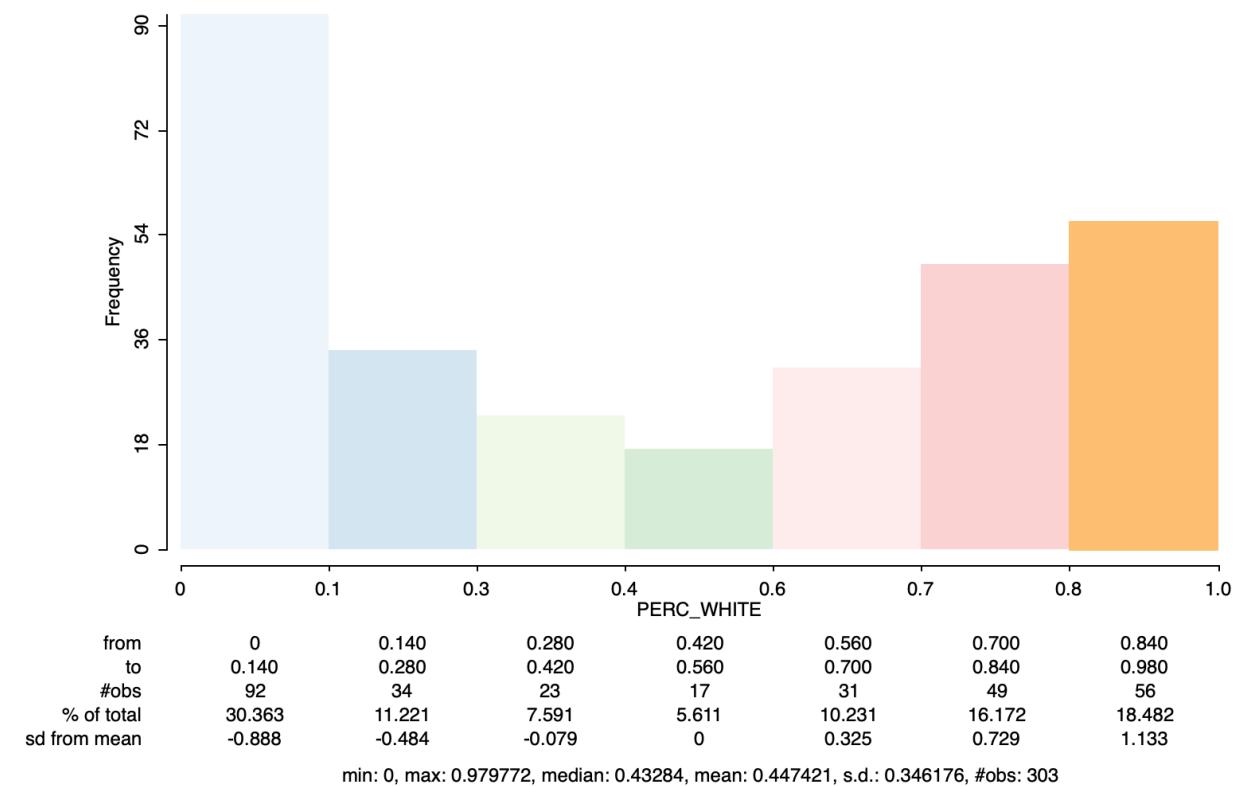


Figure 5: Histogram of population percentage white.

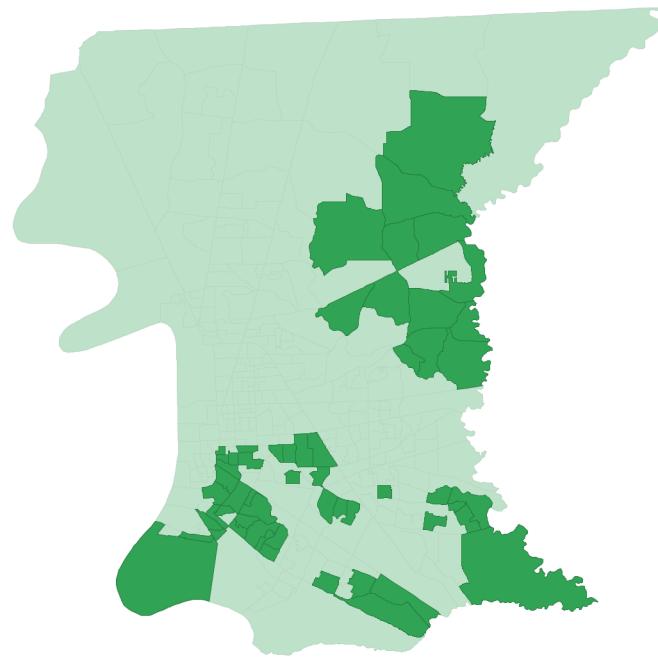


Figure 6: Map of census block groups with the most population percentage white.

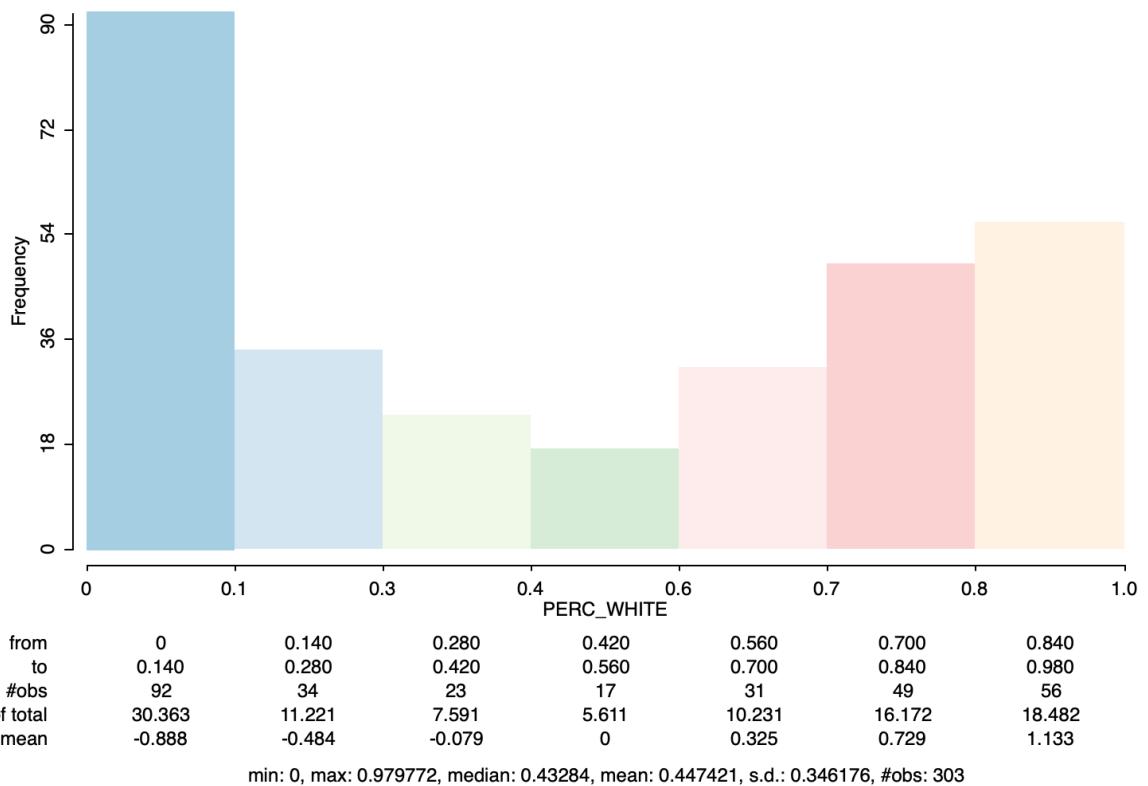


Figure 7: Histogram of population percentage white.

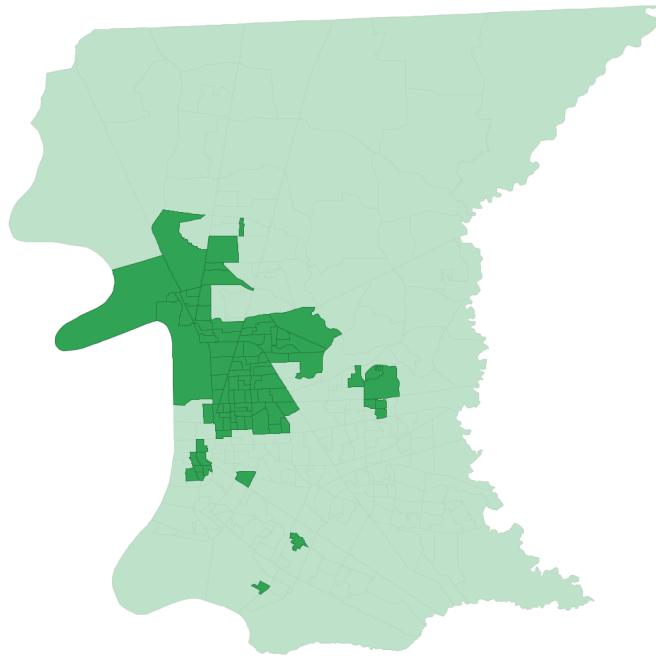


Figure 8: Map of census block groups with the least population percentage white.

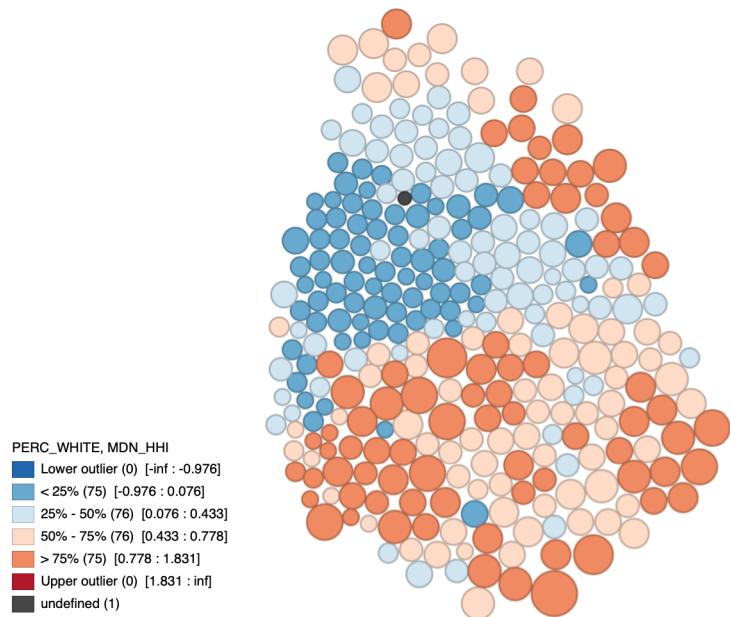


Figure 9: Cartogram of census block groups colored by the population percentage white with size annotating median household income.

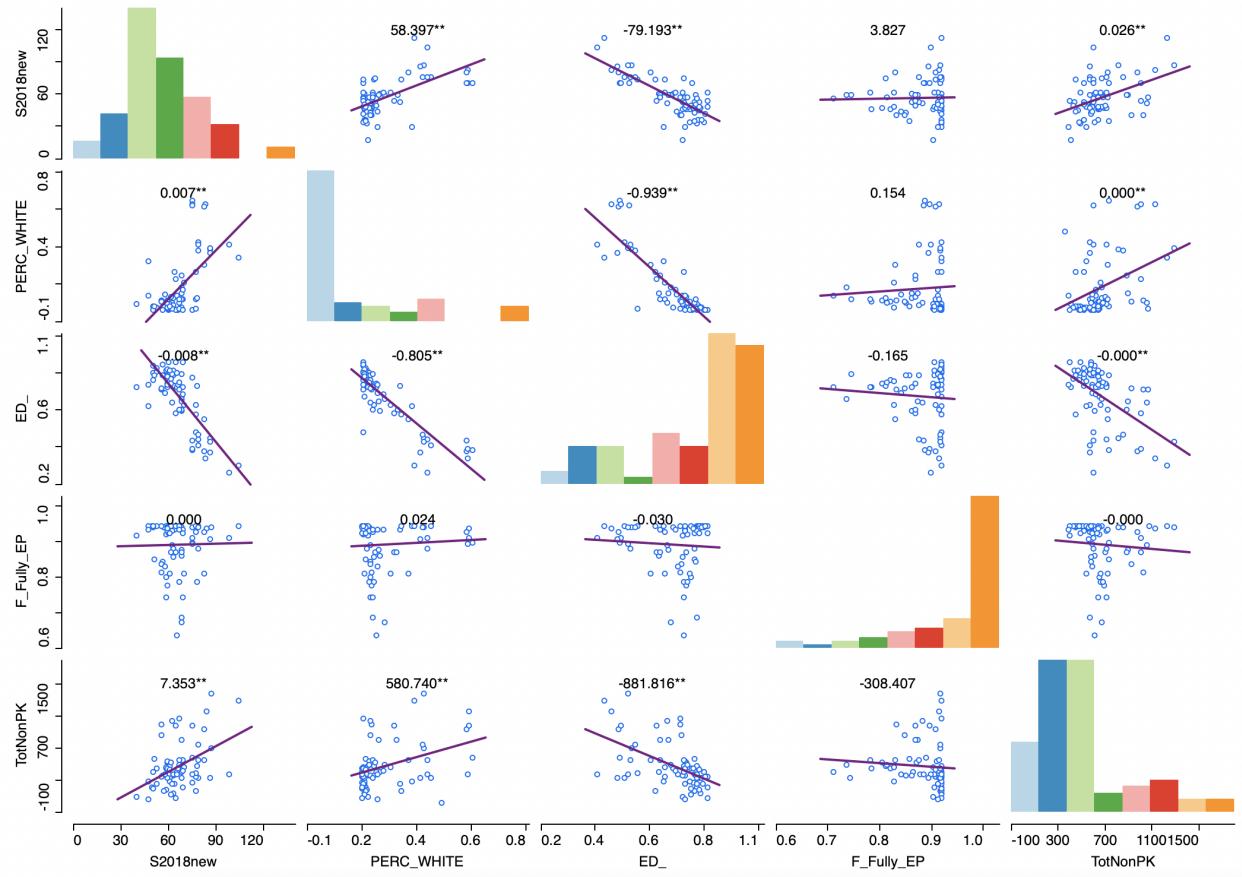


Figure 10: Scatter plot matrix of 2017-2018 school performance scores, percentage of student body that is white, percentage of students who are economically disadvantaged, percentage of students who are fully proficient in English, and total number of non-Pre-Kindergarten students for public elementary, middle, and high schools in EBR Parish.

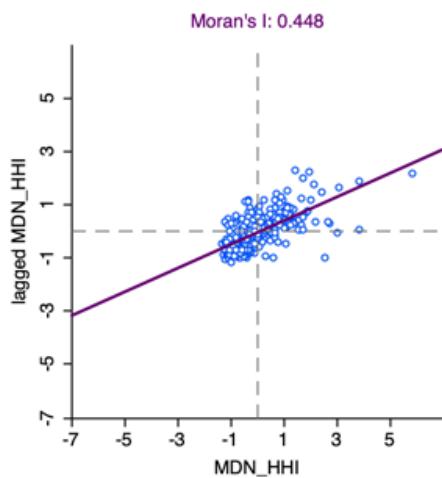


Figure 11: Lagged median household income versus median household income.

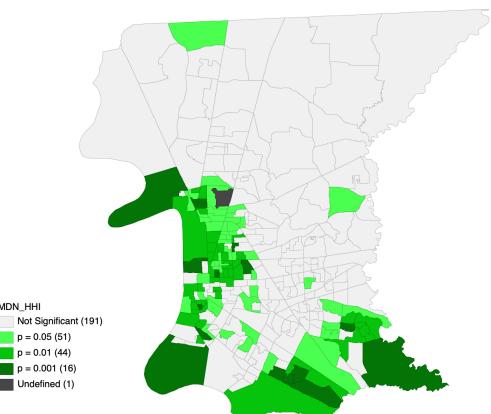


Figure 12: Significance map: median household income.

Least White

Bivariate Relationships

School Performance Scores

Results

Local Moran's I

Median Household Income

Here, we see statistically significant evidence of clustering in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the Parish. The general trend indicates spatial autocorrelation, as is evident in the LISA scatter plot and the cluster map. In the southeastern foot of the Parish (where the City of St. George lies), we see significant clustering of census block groups with a higher-than-average median household income. In the central western area, we see mostly low-low clusters, indicating census block groups with lower-than-average median household income surrounded by neighboring census block groups with lower-than-average median household income. While there are a handful of high-low and low-high outliers, most of the significant census block groups show evidence of spatial autocorrelation. As mentioned above, the large pocket of high-high clustering overlaps largely with the City of St. George, whereas the low-low clusters are in the more densely populated part of the Parish which falls within East Baton Rouge Parish School District.

Population Percentage White

Here, we see statistically significant evidence of clustering in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the Parish. The general trend indicates spatial autocorrelation, as is evident in the LISA scatter plot and the cluster map. In the southern and northeastern parts of the Parish, we see significant clustering of census block groups with a higher-than-average percentage of the population that is white. In the central western area, we see mostly low-low clusters, indicating census block groups with a lower-than-average percentage of the population that is white surrounded by neighboring census block groups with a lower-than-average percentage of the population that is white. While there are a handful of statistically significant low-high outliers, most of the significant census block groups show strong evidence of spatial autocorrelation. The high-high clusters overlap to some extent with the City of St. George and Central Community School District.

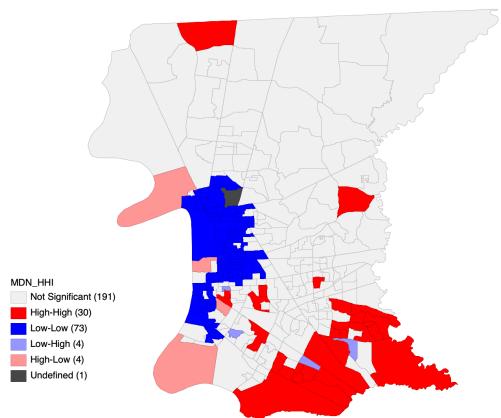


Figure 13: Cluster map: median household income.

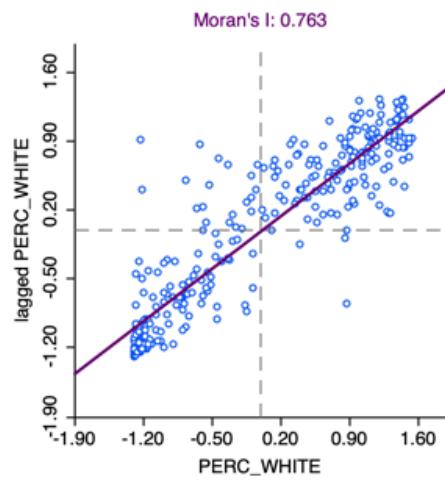


Figure 14: Lagged population percentage white versus population percentage white.

The low-low cluster is in the more densely populated part of the Parish which falls within East Baton Rouge Parish School District.

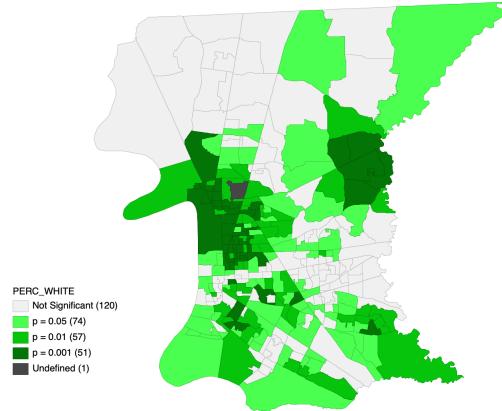


Figure 15: Significance map: population percentage white.

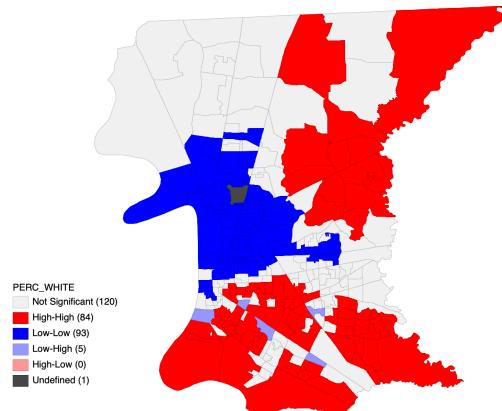


Figure 16: Cluster map: population percentage white.

Local Moran's I with EB rates

Because the percentage of the population that is white is a proportion, it is possible that my first analysis suffered from the identification of spurious outliers. This is due to the fact that variables that are rates or proportions have inherent variance instability. When features have different population sizes, features with smaller populations have more variable rates than features with larger populations. With EB standardization, the rates are adjusted so that rates for features with small populations are pulled closer to the overall average more so than the rates for features with large populations. Note that when the base populations across all features are relatively similar (meaning there is little variance), using local Moran's with EB rates may not be necessary. Although census block groups are statistically designed to contain roughly the same number of people, I redo the Local Moran's I analysis for the percentage of the population that identifies solely as white, applying the Empirical Bayes rate correction.

Here, we see statistically significant evidence of clustering in most parts of the Parish. The general trend indicates spatial autocorrelation, as is evident in the LISA scatter plot and the cluster map. In the southern

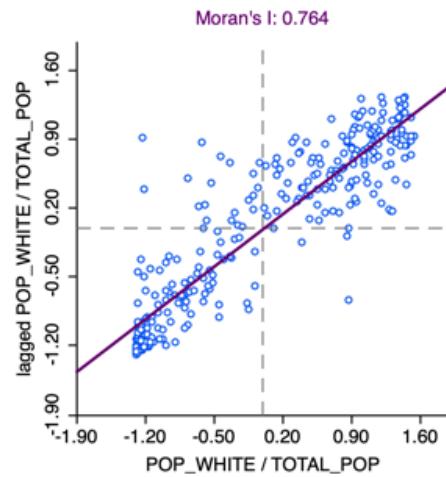


Figure 17: Lagged population percentage white versus population percentage white (with EB rates).

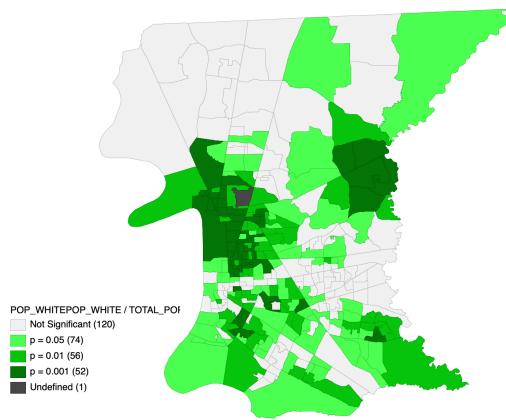


Figure 18: Significance map: population percentage white (with EB rates).

and northeastern parts of the Parish, we again see significant clustering of census block groups with a higher-than-average percentage of the population that is white. In the central western area, we see mostly low-low clusters, indicating census block groups with a lower-than-average percentage of the population that is white surrounded by neighboring census block groups with a lower-than-average percentage of the population that is white.

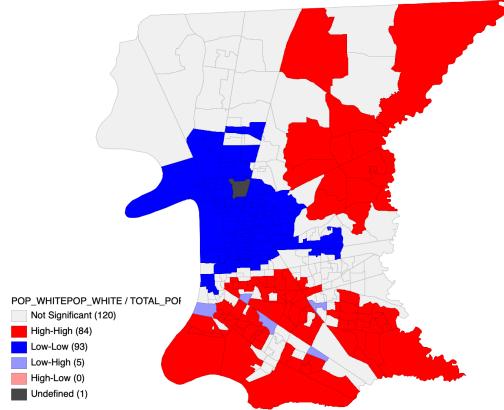


Figure 19: Cluster map: population percentage white (with EB rates).

In other words, the Local Moran's I with EB rates produces identical to the regular Local Moran's I analysis of this variable. As mentioned above, this is not surprising given that there is unlikely to be significant variance in the census block group populations by design.

Bivariate Local Moran's I

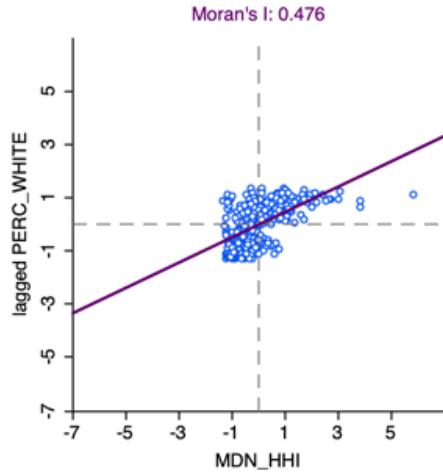


Figure 20: Lagged population percentage white versus median household income.

The bivariate Local Moran's I allows us to compare the spatial distribution of two variables, X and Y (in this case, X is median household income, and Y is population percentage white). For a contiguous feature set of polygons we can compare the value of X at the i^{th} feature to the values of Y at the neighboring features, $N(i)$. This analysis allows us to determine whether there is a statistically significant relationship between X and Y for each feature in the analysis.

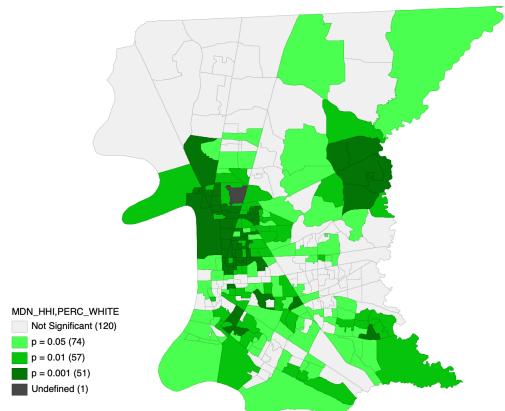


Figure 21: Significance map: lagged population percentage white versus median household income.

Here, we see statistically significant evidence of clustering in most of the Parish, aside from the northwest corner. The general trend indicates spatial autocorrelation, as is evident in the LISA scatter plot and the cluster map. In the southern and northeastern parts of the Parish, we see significant high-high clusters. These census block groups have a higher-than-average median household income and are neighbored by census block groups with a higher-than-average percentage of the population that is white. In the central western area, we see mostly low-low clusters, indicating census block groups with a lower-than-average median household income surrounded by neighboring census block groups with a lower-than-average percentage of the population that is white. While there are a handful of statistically significant low-high and high-low outliers, most of the significant census block groups show strong evidence of spatial autocorrelation. The high-high clusters overlap to some extent with the City of St. George and Central Community School District. The low-low cluster is in the more densely populated part of the Parish which falls within East Baton Rouge Parish School District.

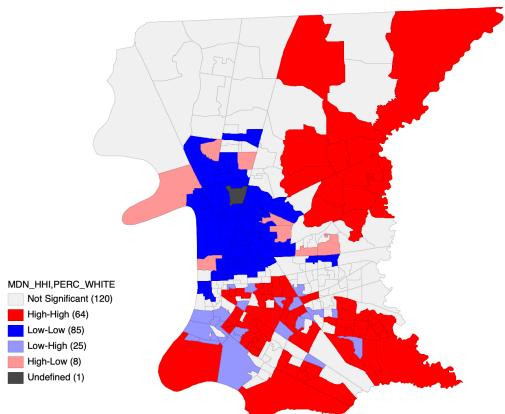


Figure 22: Cluster map: lagged population percentage white versus median household income.

Percentage Economically Disadvantaged Students

OLS

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REGRESSION
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SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Dependent Variable : ED Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 0.758299 Number of Variables : 4
S.D. dependent var : 0.191239 Degrees of Freedom : 65

R-squared : 0.778105 F-statistic : 75.977
Adjusted R-squared : 0.767863 Prob(F-statistic) : 3.23985e-21
Sum squared residual: 0.559953 Log likelihood : 68.1766
Sigma-square : 0.00861466 Akaike info criterion : -128.353
S.E. of regression : 0.0928152 Schwarz criterion : -119.417
Sigma-square ML : 0.00811526
S.E. of regression ML: 0.0908847

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Variable Coefficient Std.Error t-Statistic Probability
-----
CONSTANT 1.03967 0.130102 7.99114 0.00000
PERC_WHITE -0.720611 0.0589114 -12.2321 0.00000
TotNonPK -0.000104197 3.81877e-05 -2.72853 0.00817
F_Fully_EP -0.11139 0.136235 -0.81763 0.41656

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REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 29.787251
TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Jarque-Bera 2 62.3143 0.00000

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETROSKEDEASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Breusch-Pagan test 3 11.3293 0.01007
Koenker-Bassett test 3 4.2188 0.23879
SPECIFICATION ROBUST TEST
TEST DF VALUE PROB
White 9 6.9514 0.64218

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
(row-standardized weights)
TEST MI/DF VALUE PROB
Moran's I (error) 0.1394 3.4493 0.00056
Lagrange Multiplier (lag) 1 1.5542 0.21252
Robust LM (lag) 1 9.2656 0.00234
Lagrange Multiplier (error) 1 3.9918 0.04572
Robust LM (error) 1 11.7032 0.00062
Lagrange Multiplier (SARMA) 2 13.2574 0.00132
===== END OF REPORT =====

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REGRESSION

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Dependent Variable : ED_ Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 0.758299 Number of Variables : 3
S.D. dependent var : 0.191239 Degrees of Freedom : 66

R-squared : 0.775823 F-statistic : 114.205
Adjusted R-squared : 0.769029 Prob(F-statistic) : 3.71136e-22
Sum squared residual: 0.565712 Log likelihood : 67.8235
Sigma-square : 0.00857139 Akaike info criterion : -129.647
S.E. of regression : 0.0925818 Schwarz criterion : -122.945
Sigma-square ML : 0.00819872
S.E. of regression ML: 0.0905468

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	0.93493	0.0226996	41.187	0.00000
PERC_WHITE	-0.727065	0.0582334	-12.4854	0.00000
TotNonPK	-0.000101488	3.79481e-05	-2.67438	0.00943

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS

MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 4.508061

TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Jarque-Bera	2	70.8995	0.00000

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETROSKEDEASTICITY

RANDOM COEFFICIENTS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Breusch-Pagan test	2	4.9923	0.08240
Koenker-Bassett test	2	1.7775	0.41118
SPECIFICATION ROBUST TEST			
TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
White	5	3.2372	0.66347

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
(row-standardized weights)

TEST	MI/DF	VALUE	PROB
Moran's I (error)	0.1243	2.9005	0.00373
Lagrange Multiplier (lag)	1	1.6857	0.19417
Robust LM (lag)	1	8.7852	0.00304
Lagrange Multiplier (error)	1	3.1763	0.07471
Robust LM (error)	1	10.2758	0.00135
Lagrange Multiplier (SARMA)	2	11.9615	0.00253

===== END OF REPORT =====

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REGRESSION
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SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL ERROR MODEL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Spatial Weight : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
Dependent Variable : ED_ Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 0.758299 Number of Variables : 3
S.D. dependent var : 0.191239 Degrees of Freedom : 66
Lag coeff. (Lambda) : 0.387223

R-squared : 0.786312 R-squared (BUSE) : -
Sq. Correlation : - Log likelihood : 68.826033
Sigma-square : 0.00781511 Akaike info criterion : -131.652
S.E of regression : 0.0884031 Schwarz criterion : -124.95

-----
Variable Coefficient Std.Error z-value Probability
-----
CONSTANT 0.94935 0.0265007 35.8236 0.00000
PERC_WHITE -0.806172 0.0676507 -11.9167 0.00000
TotNonPK -0.000102088 3.4819e-05 -2.93196 0.00337
LAMBDA 0.387223 0.191243 2.02476 0.04289
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REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Breusch-Pagan test 2 4.0529 0.13180

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
SPATIAL ERROR DEPENDENCE FOR WEIGHT MATRIX :
EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Likelihood Ratio Test 1 2.0050 0.15678
===== END OF REPORT =====

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Figure 23: Spatial error model.

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REGRESSION
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SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL LAG MODEL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Spatial Weight : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
Dependent Variable : ED_ Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 0.758299 Number of Variables : 4
S.D. dependent var : 0.191239 Degrees of Freedom : 65
Lag coeff. (Rho) : -0.388018

R-squared : 0.800964 Log likelihood : 71.4038
Sq. Correlation : - Akaike info criterion : -134.808
Sigma-square : 0.00727924 Schwarz criterion : -125.871
S.E of regression : 0.0853185

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Variable Coefficient Std.Error z-value Probability
-----  

W_ED_- -0.388018 0.126941 -3.05667 0.00224
CONSTANT 1.25997 0.108862 11.574 0.00000
PERC_WHITE -0.882099 0.0766171 -11.5131 0.00000
TotNonPK -0.000109794 3.50596e-05 -3.13165 0.00174
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REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Breusch-Pagan test 2 5.7009 0.05782

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
SPATIAL LAG DEPENDENCE FOR WEIGHT MATRIX :
EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Likelihood Ratio Test 1 7.1605 0.00745
===== END OF REPORT =====

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Figure 24: Spatial lag model.

Spatial Regression

School Performance Scores

OLS

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REGRESSION
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SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Dependent Variable : S2018new Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 63.9565 Number of Variables : 4
S.D. dependent var : 19.6155 Degrees of Freedom : 65

R-squared : 0.458896 F-statistic : 18.3749
Adjusted R-squared : 0.433922 Prob(F-statistic) : 9.62245e-09
Sum squared residual: 14365.7 Log likelihood : -282.085
Sigma-square : 221.011 Akaike info criterion : 572.169
S.E. of regression : 14.8664 Schwarz criterion : 581.106
Sigma-square ML : 208.198
S.E of regression ML: 14.4291

-----
Variable Coefficient Std.Error t-Statistic Probability
-----
CONSTANT 52.9814 20.8388 2.54244 0.01340
PERC_WHITE 51.9689 9.43598 5.50753 0.00000
TotNonPK 0.0136832 0.00611662 2.23706 0.02872
F_Fully_EP -5.68283 21.8211 -0.260429 0.79535

-----
REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 29.787251
TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Jarque-Bera 2 3.7897 0.15034

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Breusch-Pagan test 3 5.2043 0.15743
Koenker-Bassett test 3 3.6561 0.30108
SPECIFICATION ROBUST TEST
TEST DF VALUE PROB
White 9 14.5164 0.10511

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
(row-standardized weights)
TEST MI/DF VALUE PROB
Moran's I (error) 0.0343 1.3072 0.19114
Lagrange Multiplier (lag) 1 0.4761 0.49021
Robust LM (lag) 1 4.0190 0.04499
Lagrange Multiplier (error) 1 0.2413 0.62328
Robust LM (error) 1 3.7842 0.05174
Lagrange Multiplier (SARMA) 2 4.2603 0.11882
===== END OF REPORT =====
```

```

REGRESSION
-----
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Dependent Variable : S2018new Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 63.9565 Number of Variables : 3
S.D. dependent var : 19.6155 Degrees of Freedom : 66

R-squared : 0.458332 F-statistic : 27.9229
Adjusted R-squared : 0.441918 Prob(F-statistic) : 1.63381e-09
Sum squared residual: 14380.7 Log likelihood : -282.121
Sigma-square : 217.889 Akaike info criterion : 570.241
S.E. of regression : 14.7611 Schwarz criterion : 576.944
Sigma-square ML : 208.416
S.E of regression ML: 14.4366

-----
```

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	47.638	3.61919	13.1626	0.00000
PERC_WHITE	51.6396	9.28462	5.56185	0.00000
TotNonPK	0.0138214	0.00605037	2.28439	0.02557

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS

MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 4.508061

TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Jarque-Bera	2	3.4561	0.17763

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETROSKEDEASTICITY

RANDOM COEFFICIENTS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Breusch-Pagan test	2	3.2684	0.19511
Koenker-Bassett test	2	2.3219	0.31319

SPECIFICATION ROBUST TEST

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
White	5	13.4026	0.01988

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
 (row-standardized weights)

TEST	MI/DF	VALUE	PROB
Moran's I (error)	0.0341	1.1240	0.26103
Lagrange Multiplier (lag)	1	0.4625	0.49647
Robust LM (lag)	1	3.9296	0.04744
Lagrange Multiplier (error)	1	0.2388	0.62511
Robust LM (error)	1	3.7059	0.05422
Lagrange Multiplier (SARMA)	2	4.1684	0.12441

===== END OF REPORT =====

Spatial Regression

Discussion

Citations

“2018 District Performance Scores and Letter Grades.” 2018. Louisiana Department of Education. <https://www.louisianabelieves.com/resources/library/performance-scores>.

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Lockhart, P. R. 2019. “Smaller Communities Are ‘Seceding’ from Larger School Districts. It’s Accelerating

```

REGRESSION
-----
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL ERROR MODEL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
Data set : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Spatial Weight : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
Dependent Variable : S2018new Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 63.956522 Number of Variables : 3
S.D. dependent var : 19.615459 Degrees of Freedom : 66
Lag coeff. (Lambda) : 0.391138

R-squared : 0.485807 R-squared (BUSE) : -
Sq. Correlation : - Log likelihood : -280.990227
Sigma-square : 197.844 Akaike info criterion : 567.98
S.E of regression : 14.0657 Schwarz criterion : 574.683

-----
Variable Coefficient Std.Error z-value Probability
-----
CONSTANT 45.6869 4.23019 10.8002 0.00000
PERC_WHITE 59.9077 10.7865 5.55395 0.00000
TotNonPK 0.0145464 0.00553762 2.62683 0.00862
LAMBDA 0.391138 0.190398 2.05431 0.03995
-----

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Breusch-Pagan test 2 2.1259 0.34543

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
SPATIAL ERROR DEPENDENCE FOR WEIGHT MATRIX :
EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Likelihood Ratio Test 1 2.2609 0.13267
===== END OF REPORT =====

```

Figure 25: Spatial error model.

```

REGRESSION
-----
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL LAG MODEL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
Data set      : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh
Spatial Weight : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
Dependent Variable : S2018new Number of Observations: 69
Mean dependent var : 63.9565 Number of Variables : 4
S.D. dependent var : 19.6155 Degrees of Freedom : 65
Lag coeff. (Rho) : -0.114147

R-squared       : 0.460999 Log likelihood       : -281.997
Sq. Correlation : - Akaike info criterion : 571.995
Sigma-square    : 207.389 Schwarz criterion   : 580.931
S.E of regression : 14.401

-----  

Variable        Coefficient      Std.Error      z-value      Probability  

-----  

W_S2018new     -0.114147      0.202322     -0.564187     0.57263  

CONSTANT        54.3903       12.1341      4.48245      0.00001  

PERC_WHITE      54.9639       11.6139      4.73259      0.00000  

TotNonPK        0.0138227    0.00590525    2.34074      0.01925  

-----  

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETROSKEDEASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST           DF      VALUE      PROB
Breusch-Pagan test      2      3.0641      0.21609  

-----  

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
SPATIAL LAG DEPENDENCE FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : EBR_selected_public_elem_mid_high_schools_onlyEBRRSAhigh_SWM
TEST           DF      VALUE      PROB
Likelihood Ratio Test      1      0.2467      0.61940
===== END OF REPORT =====

```

Figure 26: Spatial lag model.

School Segregation.” *Vox Media*, September. <https://www.vox.com/platform/amp/2019/9/6/20853091/school-secession-racial-segregation-louisiana-alabama>.

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