

# Summer Programs' Effect on Poverty-Adjusted Performance

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## Abstract

We look at the effect of summer and food programs on the performance of Oregon schools after controlling for the effects of poverty.

## Controlling for Poverty

First, we need to load the data into data frames and clean what we have. We'll read poverty data in first, dropping rows of schools on which we don't have complete data (many of these are Jails/Juvenile facilities or EI/ECSE programs):

```
# Read into a variable from csv, keeping only columns we care about
poverty <- read.csv("../data/FreeReducedLunch.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
poverty <- poverty[, c(1, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17)]
# Eliminate incomplete cases
poverty <- poverty[complete.cases(poverty), ]
head(poverty)
```

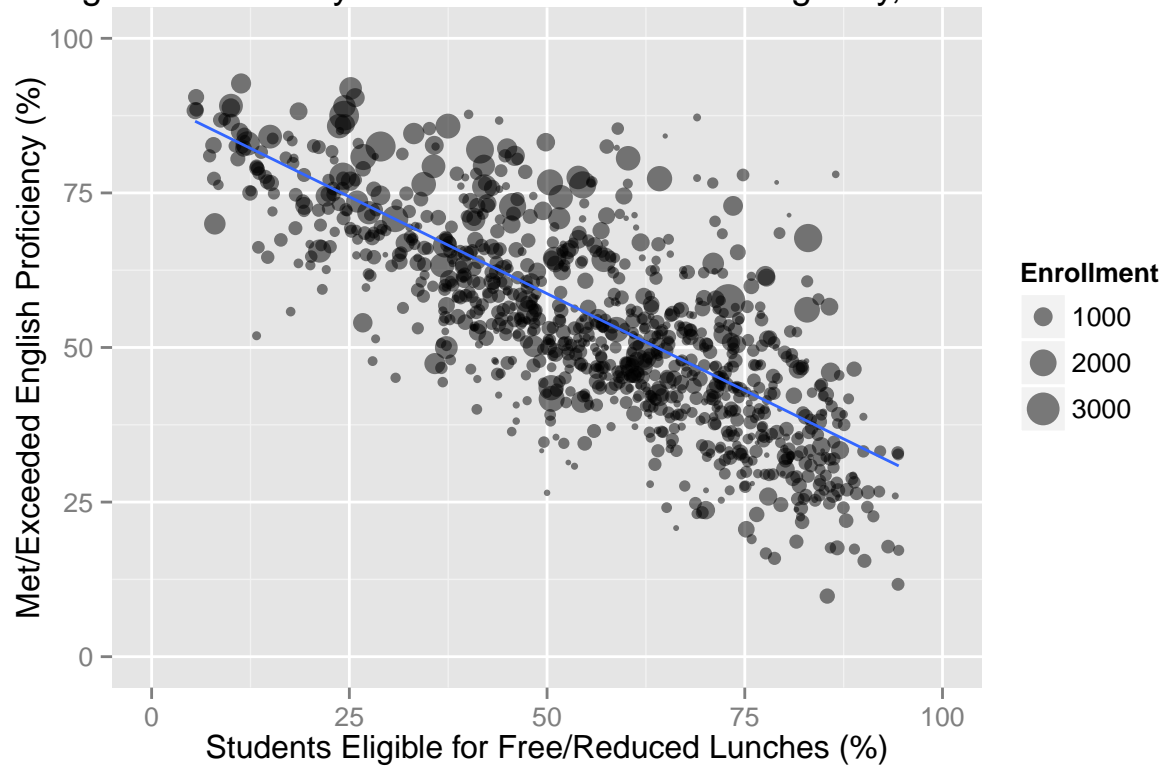
```
##   SchoolID Enrollment FreeLunches ReducedLunches EligibleStudents
## 3      707      186      100      25      125
## 4       17       80       39       7       46
## 5       16       92       65      10       75
## 7     1210      291      104      27      131
## 8     1208      353      160      24      184
## 9     1209      198       92      21      113
##   PercentEligible
## 3          67.20
## 4          57.50
## 5          81.52
## 7          45.02
## 8          52.12
## 9          57.07
```

We next load performance data on English and Mathematics. These data will need to be heavily massaged to get them into a format we can proceed with.

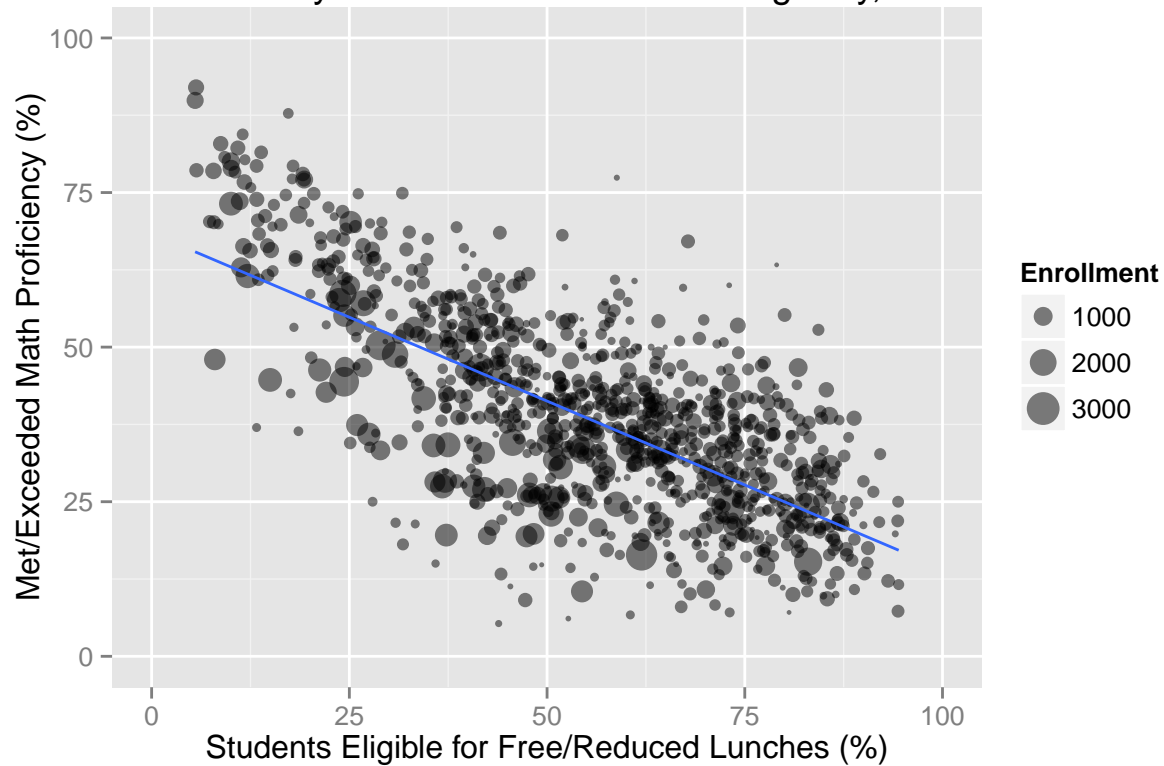
```
# Read into a variable from csv, keeping only columns we care about
performance <- read.csv("../data/Performance.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
performance <- performance[, c(3, 6, 7, 9, 10)]
# Shorten terms, column names
performance$Subject[performance$Subject == "English Language Arts"] <- "Eng"
performance$Subject[performance$Subject == "Mathematics"] <- "Math"
performance$Subject[performance$Subject == "Science"] <- "Sci"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "American Indian/Alaskan Native"] <- "NaAmer"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Black/African American"] <- "Black"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Econo. Disadvantaged"] <- "EcoDis"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Extended Assessment"] <- "ExAsmt"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Hispanic/Latino"] <- "HisLat"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Indian Education"] <- "IndEd"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Limited English Proficient (LEP)"] <- "LimEng"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Migrant Education"] <- "MigEdu"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Multi-Racial"] <- "Multi"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Pacific Islander"] <- "PacIsl"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Students with Disabilities (SWD)"] <- "SWD"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "SWD with Accommodations"] <- "SWDAcc"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Talented and Gifted (TAG)"] <- "TAG"
performance$Subgroup[performance$Subgroup == "Total Population"] <- "Total"
names(performance)[4:5] <- c("Part", "Met")
# Clean up data, cast as numeric
performance$Part <- sub("[<>] ([0-9]{1,2}.[0-9])%", "\\1", performance$Part)
performance$Part[performance$Part %in% c("?", "-")] <- NA
performance$Part <- as.numeric(performance$Part)
performance$Met <- sub("[<>] ([0-9]{1,2}.[0-9])%", "\\1", performance$Met)
performance$Met[performance$Met %in% c("?", "-")] <- NA
performance$Met <- as.numeric(performance$Met)
# Reshape into one row per school, one column per Group_Subject_Metric combo
performance <- recast(performance, SchoolID ~ Subgroup + Subject + variable, id.var = 1:3)
# subset to overall data, schools that have compete data
overall <- performance[, c(1, 100:105)]
overall <- overall[complete.cases(overall), ]
# merge in poverty data via percent eligible for free/reduced lunches
overall <- merge(poverty[, c(1:2, 6)], overall)
names(overall) <- sub("Total_", "", names(overall))
```

Let's have a look at the data as collected and see if a pattern emerges.

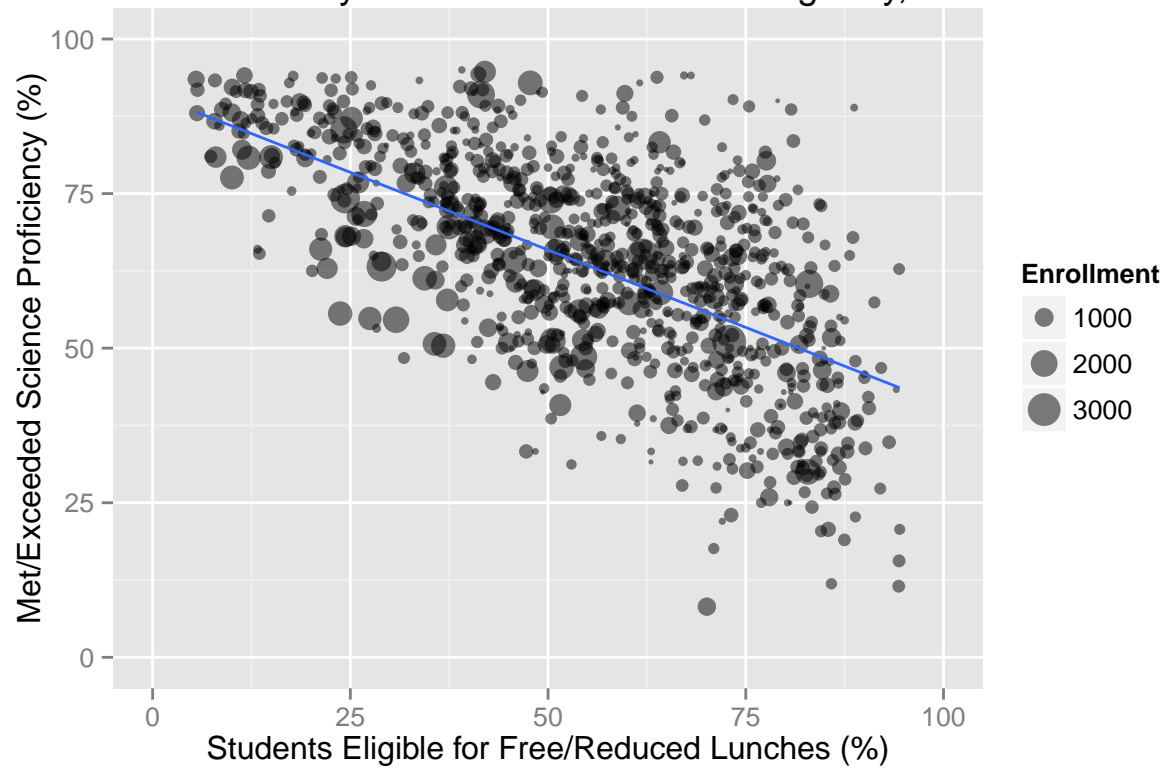
### English Proficiency v Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility, 2014–15



### Math Proficiency v Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility, 2014–15



Science Proficiency v Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility, 2014–15



In order to remove the effect that our measure of poverty has on proficiency, we simply subtract the expected proficiency rates from the reported ones to get a *residual* proficiency rate (or a performance rate relative to expectation).

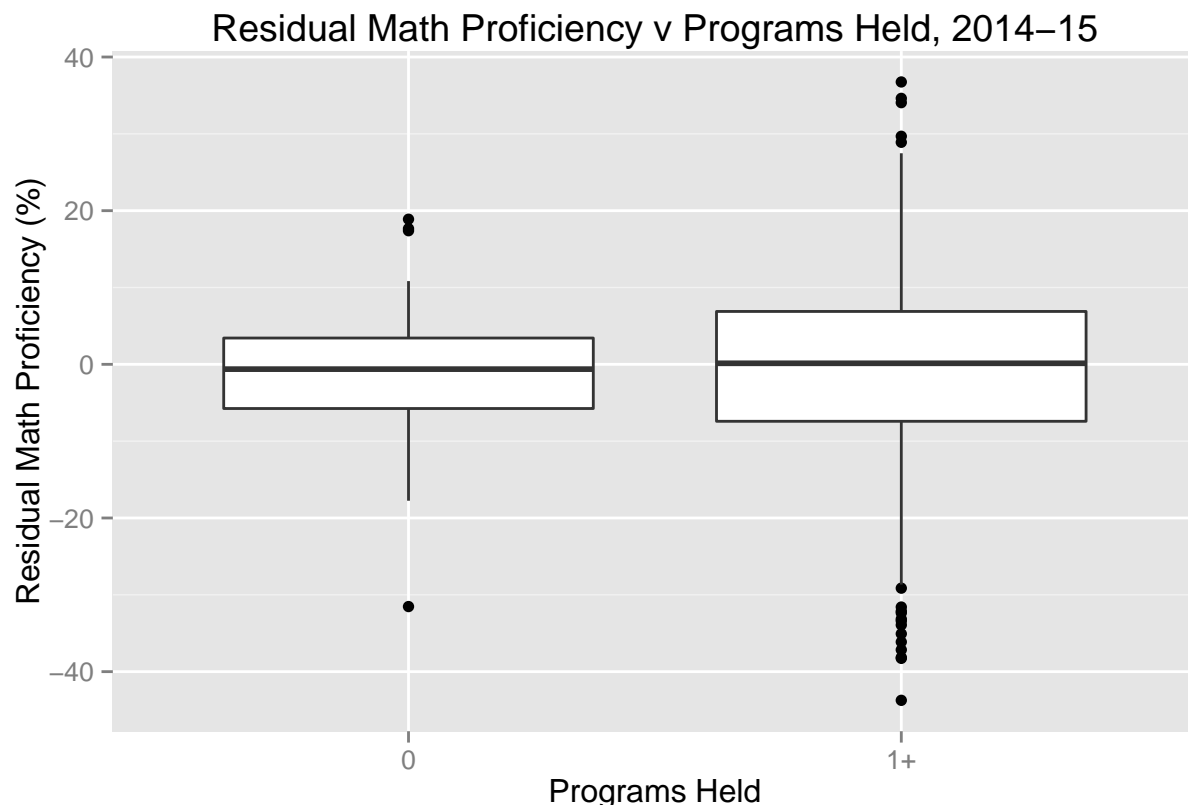
```
fit_eng <- lm(Eng_Met ~ Enrollment + PercentEligible, data = overall, weights = Enrollment)
overall$ResEng <- overall$Eng_Met - predict(fit_eng, overall)
fit_math <- lm(Math_Met ~ Enrollment + PercentEligible, data = overall, weights = Enrollment)
overall$ResMath <- overall$Math_Met - predict(fit_math, overall)
fit_sci <- lm(Sci_Met ~ Enrollment + PercentEligible, data = overall, weights = Enrollment)
overall$ResSci <- overall$Sci_Met - predict(fit_sci, overall)
```

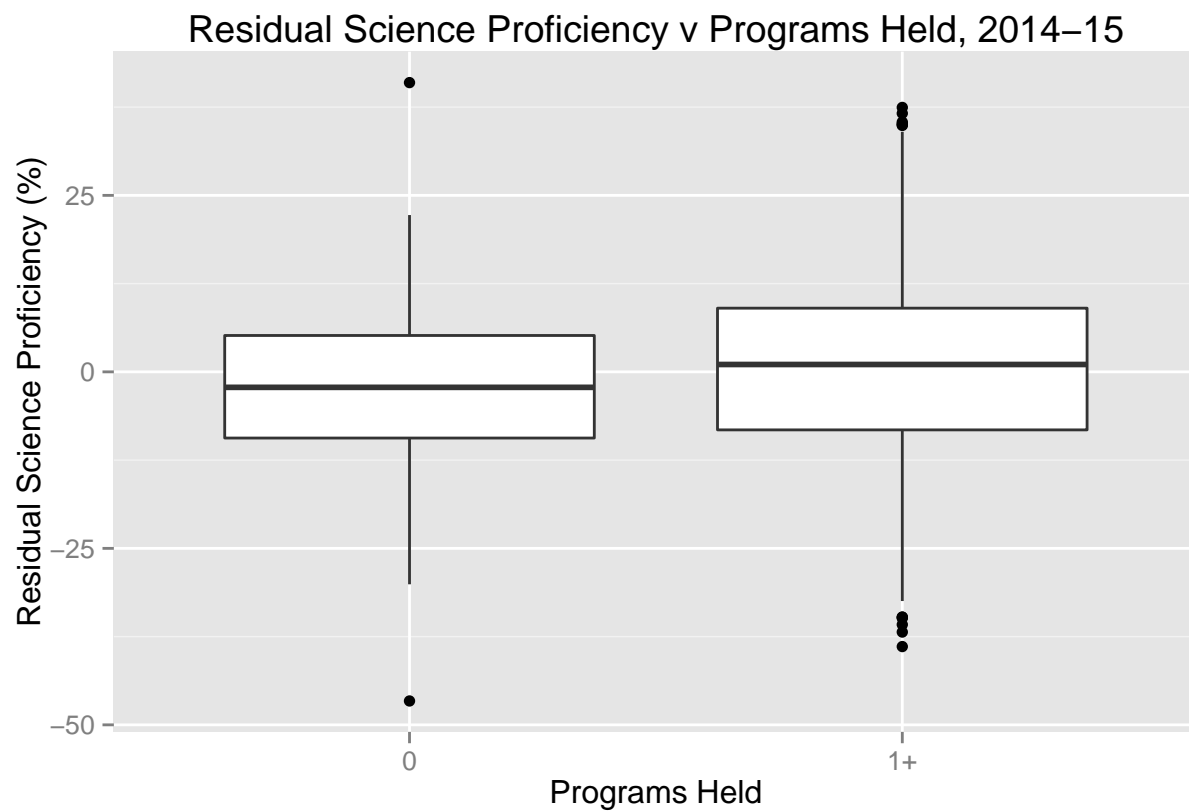
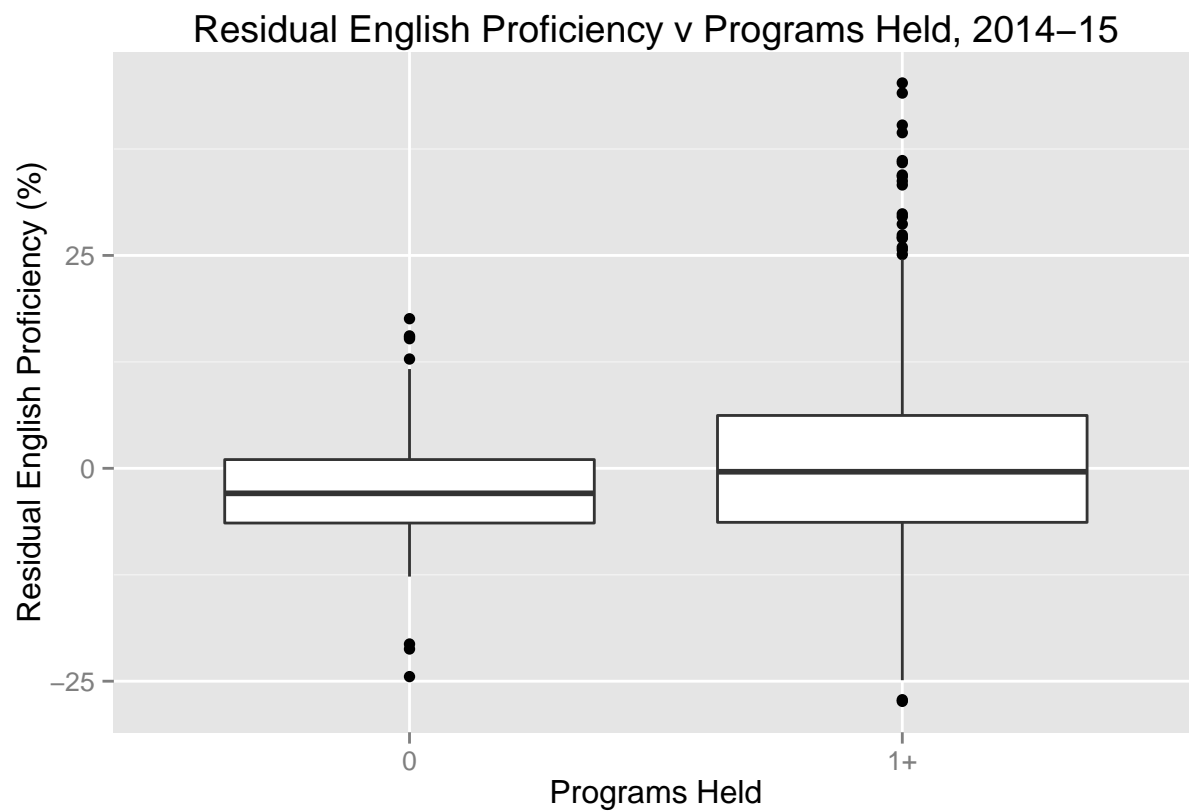
Now we collect information on which schools have programs and which do not.

```
programs <- read.csv("../data/OASK_DB.csv")
programs <- programs[!is.na(programs$SchoolID), 1]
programs <- as.data.frame(table(programs))
names(programs) <- c("SchoolID", "Programs")
overall <- merge(overall, programs, all.x = TRUE)
overall$Programs[is.na(overall$Programs)] <- 0
overall$Programs[overall$Programs >= 1] <- "1+"
overall$Programs <- as.factor(overall$Programs)
table(overall$Programs)
```

```
##
##    0  1+
##  55 938
```

Finally, we plot residual school performance against the number of programs held at the school to see if a pattern emerges.





## A look at mean performance by school type, subject

