

# The Effect of Energy Efficiency Measures on K12 Educational Performance

James Woods

Portland State University

# Abstract

This is early work. Still much to do.

## History of Current Work

- Noticed this when we made SB 1149 improvements on our schools.
- Gave topics to John Bauer, Timothy Hulseman, Virginia Saraswati in Winter 2017 as a topic in Energy Economics
- They learned enough econometrics and did a good enough job to present at an engineering conference.
- This takes a different approach to the same topic.

## Background

- Cost effectiveness evaluation requires an evaluation of *all* costs and *all* benefits.
- Not all jurisdictions use “participant benefits” in evaluation of cost effectiveness because they are not enjoyed by the rate payer.
- The “National Efficiency Screening Project” only gives guidance on including non-energy benefits as it explains the symmetry principal, “If you include participant benefits, include participant costs”.
- Some jurisdictions, e.g., The Energy Trust of Oregon, are reducing the technical complexity of evaluations to *reduce evaluation costs*

## “Reduced Technical Complexity”

- Free ridership/drivership by survey, “Would you have done this without ETO incentives?”
  - Assume people tell the truth.
  - Economists don't believe that.
- Simpler econometrics
  - No accounting for self-selection bias.
  - No accounting for sampling bias.
  - Stops ‘futzing’

In short, the opposite of what economics is doing with program evaluation, but more inline with engineering approach.

## Why the Effect of Energy Efficiency on Education is Interesting

- Decisions to improve structures is a financial decision – money saved on energy.
- No financial gain, not allowed to participate.

Improvements in student/staff health and the lifetime effects of academic performance dwarf the value of energy savings.

## Daylighting (Sampling)

- D. A. Kleiber and others. "Environmental Illumination and Human Behavior: The Effects of Spectrum of Light Source on Human Performance in a University Setting." (1973)
  - 3 schools
  - Movement to portables.
  - 17% drop
- L. Heschong. "Daylighting in Schools: An Investigation into the Relationship between Daylighting and Human Performance. Detailed Report." (1999).
  - "Data indicate students with the most classroom daylighting progressed 20 percent faster on math tests and 26 percent on reading tests in one year than those with the least."
  - No control for self-selection
  - ~20,000 schools

- L. Heschong, R. L. Wright and S. Okura. “Daylighting impacts on human performance in school”. In: *Journal of the Illuminating Engineering Society* 31.2 (2002), pp. 101-114.
  - Positive effect. Scale is dubious.
  - Multiple school districts with various quality of daylighting.
- M. H. Nicklas and G. B. Bailey. “Analysis of the Performance of Students in Daylit Schools.” (1996).
  - “... [daylit] schools outperformed students attending artificially lighted schools by 5 to 14 percent.”



## Indoor Air Quality (Sampling)

- M. J. Mendell and G. A. Heath. “Do indoor pollutants and thermal conditions in schools influence student performance? A critical review of the literature”. In: *Indoor air* 15.1 (2005), pp. 27-52.
  - Not all that critical (Three studies of students, x2 from 70s)
  - Summary, something is there but we don't know what it is.
- S. Moonie, D. A. Sterling, L. W. Figgs, et al. “The relationship between school absence, academic performance, and asthma status”. In: *Journal of School Health* 78.3 (2008), pp. 140-148.
  - 3K students
  - More absences, lower test scores.
  - Asthma kids have more absences but not lower scores with same absences.

- U. Haverinen-Shaughnessy, D. Moschandreas and R. Shaughnessy. “Association between substandard classroom ventilation rates and students’ academic achievement”. In: *Indoor air* 21.2 (2011), pp. 121-131.
  - Schools with less than 7.1 l/s/person, i.e., less than ASHRAE Standard 62 in 2004.
  - “... [1 l/s per person] increase in the ventilation rate within that range, the proportion of students passing standardized test (i.e., scoring satisfactory or above) is expected to increase by 2.9% (95%CI 0.9–4.8%) for math and 2.7% (0.5–4.9%) for reading.”

## In Short

- Students got stuck in the 60s-70s air conditioning daylighting vs air conditioning battle.
- Air quality is important but we don't know exactly what part
  - Keep in mind that allergenic mold concentrations, colony forming bodies per liter, can change by factor of 10 in a few hours.
  - Hard to measure.

## Why Oregon Schools?

- Nice features that remove many, but not all, self-selection problems.
- Decision making cutoffs are based on energy savings, not educational outcomes.
- Still problems
  - Data shortcoming . . . as we go along.
  - Standardized tests are not standard from year-to-year.
  - Building data is not so important to departments of education.

Now, on to the data . . .

## SB 1149

- SB 1149 (1999) was Oregon's deregulation bill.
  - It was part of the implementation of FERC 888.
  - Established a public purpose charge that funds thing like The Energy Trust of Oregon.
- The 3% Public Purpose Charge was collected by *almost* all the IOUs.
  - PacifiCorp and PGE collect, but Idaho Power in Eastern Oregon does not.
  - Used for Energy Efficiency
  - 10% must be used in schools.

## Schools Program

Schools using SB 1149 public purpose funds:

- Complete energy audits of *buildings*, not districts, served by Pacificorp or PGE (with limitations);
- Audits must be completed by an approved audit company;
- Implement the approved Energy Efficiency Measures identified in the audits;
- Report Energy Use Index data in the Schools Interactive Database each year;

## Key Points

- Not all districts are eligible.
- Not all schools within districts are eligible.

Makes it easier to establish a natural control group for any treated school by using others in the district.

## Educational Funding in Oregon

Oregon Educational Funding has key provisions that makes using schools in other district more attractive than other states.

- 1991 Oregon establishes an Equalization Formula:
  - The legislature establishes a biennial K12 State School Fund Budget
  - The State School Fund budget is distributed equally by student across the state, but adjusted for property tax collections.
  - \$1 increase in property tax collected results in \$1 less in State School Fund support.
  - Measure 5 and 50 property tax limitations put most of the power with the legislature.



## School Funding Result

Equal, per-student, funding across the state with a few exceptions:

- Short-term, 3 year, property tax operating levies.
- Capital bonds
- A few, depends on year, school districts with few students but lots of taxable property.

Much smaller inter-district funding differences than other states.

## School District Size

- Oregon has 197 school districts for ~500K students.
  - Washington has 296 for ~1M students
- The three largest school districts, Portland Public, Salem-Keizer, and Beaverton are about 40K each.
  - Washington has 9 over 20K
- The remainder are small.

Less opportunity for intra-district funding differences but need to watch the big three.

## Key Points

- Management and salary levels may be different across districts
- There are fewer haves and have nots within and between districts than other states.

We can feel more comfortable using schools out of district for controls given equal funding.

## The Energy Efficiency Measures (EEMs)

Mostly what you would expect

- Building Envelope, including windows and insulation.
- HVAC Components
- HVAC Controls
- Pumps, Motors and Drives
- Domestic Hot Water
- Lighting
- Kitchen Equipment
- Other (Pool Covers ...)

## What Should Strike you About the List

- Most of the items you would never notice unless you were an expert looking or listening for them.
- There are a few that could have an impact on the educational environment.
  - Double or Triple Glazed Windows (Sound, Moisture Control)
  - Cavity Insulation (Sound, Moisture Control)
  - Lighting Quality Improvements (Daylighting)

## Key Points

- Treated schools may or may not have educationally impactful EEMs.
- Treated schools could have a mix.

The non-impactful EEMs can provide a placebo effect robustness check on the effects of the impactful EEMs on educational performance.

## How to Measure Educational Impact

- Some of the measures produce environmental improvements, less moisture, mold, we can look at the effect on attendance.
  - Recorded annually for each school.
  - Intermediate indicator. The more often you go to school the better you do.
- Environmental Improvements can reduce teacher absenteeism.
  - Must be acquired district-by-district and year-by-year.
- Some produce better learning environments, less distraction. We can use the annual standardized testing results.
  - Everyone in the same grade takes the same test, but the test, and the levels can be different from year-to-year.

## Key Points

- Test scores are the main indicator but for some EEMs, absenteeism and attendance may be good predictors.
- We have some candidates for instruments if we wish to take that route.



## Data Details

## Schools Program Audit Requirements

- Non-educational buildings and those that are rented or will close in 5 years are ineligible.
- Energy Audits are required
  - Whole Building audits, similar to ASHRAE Level 2. Identify EEMs with 50 year payback or less.
  - Multi-component payback is allowed
  - Targeted Audits are acceptable for limited scope.
  - Target is 47/48 kBTU/SF/Year for elementary and 61/62 kBTU/SF/Year for High Schools
- Multi-competent payback calculations are allowed.

## School Program Implementation

- The maximum amount of PPC funds reimbursed will be capped at the total annual savings multiplied by the Measure Life capped at cost.
- Common for some cost to not be funded.
- Commissioning is required for:
  - All boiler or chiller measures exceeding \$100,000
  - All other HVAC measures and all HVAC controls measures exceeding \$50,000
  - All lighting control measures exceeding \$100,000
  - Other measures in which commissioning is critical for successful implementation and operation of the measure, as deemed appropriate by the auditor.

## Required Annual Reporting

- Annual energy expenses by fuel type
- Square footage
- Hours of operation

## Summary of Measures

Year	Installations
2010	189
2011	92
2012	119
2013	91
2014	81
2015	33
2016	17

Note spikes in installation.

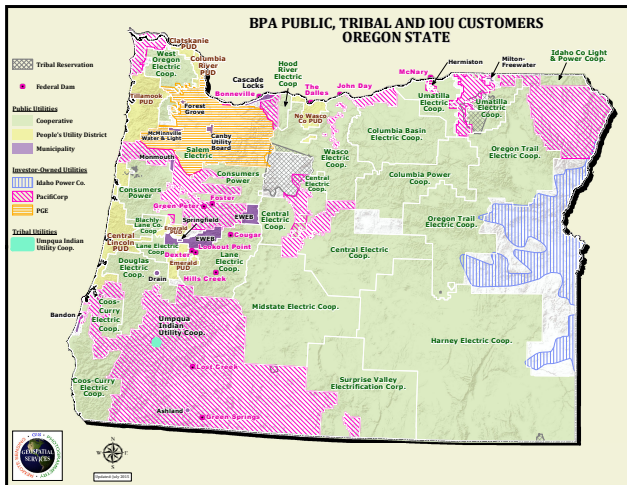
## Types of Installed Measures

EEM	Installations
Boiler Equipment	121
Chiller/AC Equipment	3
Controls	44
Distribution System	44
Doors	19
Fixture Modification	100
Flow Issues	2
Heat Recovery Options	3
Insulation	38
Lamp Modification	146
Maintenance	18
Other	47
Windows	37

## Comments

- Controls are frequently occupancy sensors and day-lighting controls
- Fixtures are described in detail later as gym, exterior, etc.
- Note that there are large enough numbers of educationally effective and placebo EEMs.

# Electric Utilities





## Oregon is a mix

- Most of population is served by IOUs
- Large tracts of COUs
- Only PacifiCorp and PGE schools are eligible.

## Districts with Eligible Schools

## How Many District? Schools? (2016)

- Eligible
  - Districts: 108
  - Schools: 778
- Border (Eligible and ineligible schools in district)
  - Districts: 86
  - With treated schools: 48
- Schools in Border Districts : 934
  - Eligible untreated: 482
  - Eligible treated: 246
  - Ineligible: 206
- Schools in Border Districts with treated schools : 669
  - Eligible untreated: 301
  - Eligible treated: 246
  - Ineligible: 122

## Test Scores

There are five tests given over the sample period, school years ending 2010 - 2016.

- English Language Arts 2015-2016
  - Writing 2010 - 2014 (High School Only)
  - Reading 2010 - 2014
- Math
- Science

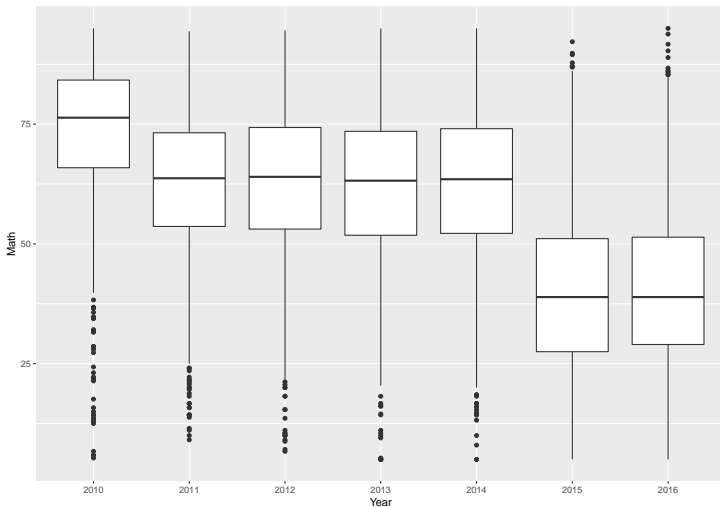
But, some elementary and secondary students will take the high school test.

## What is Reported

What is reported is the fraction of students at each school that 'meet standards'.

- That standard changes from year-to-year
- Year is an important control variable, but will be surpressed in later tables

## Percent Passing Math By School (State)



# Getting at Causality, the Identification Problem

# How Different are Treated, Untreated and Ineligible schools?

Ideally, there should be no *observable* difference. As close as you can get to random assignment.

- Dimensions:

- Current Student Population, free and reduced rate, ethnicity, etc.
- Prior Test scores (Parallel movement)
- Facility characteristics



## In short...

### Problems:

- Oregon Department of Education discontinued the School Facilities Report in 2002. Only have built and remodel dates before 2001.
- Current facilities characteristics are *only available for audited buildings in schools*.
  - Schools are collections of buildings, not one, very common to have multiple buildings with a variety of vintages.
  - Elementary near my house has 4 buildings but looks like only 2 .

We can't use building characteristics but we can use student characteristics to model treatment process.

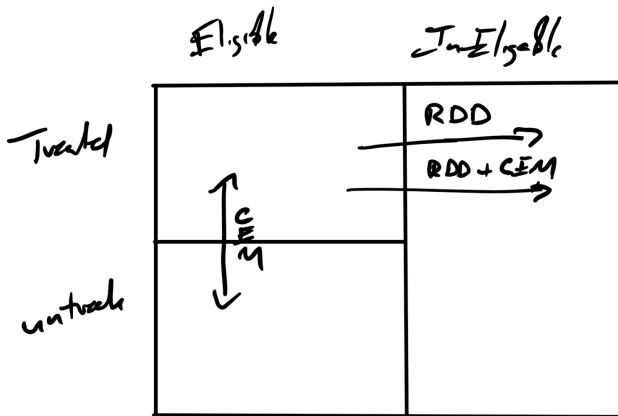
# Approaches

- Only looking at schools in districts that have both eligible and ineligible schools
  - Helps control for teacher salaries
  - Other district policies
- Ineligible schools as control
  - *Regression Discontinuity Design* (RDD) with student population controls.
  - Refine with a matching method, *Coarsened Exact Matching* (CEM) and Synthetic Control Method (SCM).
- Eligible but untreated schools as controls
  - CEM
  - SCM

## Methods

- Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD)
  - Old... 1960
  - Arbitrary line cutting eligible and not.
  - “As good as Randomized Control Design (RCD)” with many caveats.
  - Can be sensitive to specification bias.
- Coarsened exact matching (CEM)
  - Iacus, King, and Porro (2012)
  - Define what you mean by close enough in multiple dimensions
  - Find the close enough match on observable dimensions
  - Reduces sensitivity to specification bias.
- Synthetic control method (SCM)
  - Card, D. and A. Krueger (1994)
  - Mix of differences in differences and matching
  - Weights basket of controls to achieve better results.

## Cover Many Different Assumptions about Endogeneity



## Simple RDD

- Strong prior that treatment, installing EEMs, is unrelated to student characteristics
- RDD requires at least parallel movement in response, test scores in this case,

## Parallel Movement

$$\text{logit}(\text{Meet Standard}) = f(\text{EverTreated}, \text{EverTreated} * \text{Year}; \text{Gender}, \text{Race})$$

- Border districts with both treated and untreated eligible schools.
- Only pre-treatment observations of treated schools.
- Simple F-test with and without Eligible

## F-Test for Parallel Movement

School Type	Math	Science	ELA	Reading	Writing
High	0.357	0.535	NA	0.258	0.172
Middle	0.862	0.128	NA	0.643	
Elementary	0.878	0.145	0.543	0.825	

- Blanks for non-required tests
- ELA started in 2015, no Middle or High Schools treated.
- Slight concern with Middle and Elementary Science test.

## Comments on Demographic Controls

For those that don't work with education data.

- Male: Correlated with lower pass rates.
- Free Reduced: Correlated with lower pass rates.
- Surpressed in later tables



# RDD Model Results (Math)

	Elementary	MathLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.110*** (0.039)	0.023 (0.046)	
Lamp	0.029 (0.032)	0.076* (0.045)	0.679 (0.505)
Controls	-0.139 (0.109)	-0.065 (0.116)	0.026 (0.944)
Insulation	-0.049 (0.062)	0.081 (0.085)	
Windows	0.013 (0.054)	0.416*** (0.144)	-0.711 (1.198)
Doors	-0.237*** (0.080)	-0.070 (0.169)	
Boiler	0.051 (0.037)	-0.134*** (0.046)	0.250 (1.228)
Distribution	0.046 (0.058)	0.067 (0.085)	0.352 (0.554)
Chiller	0.050 (0.179)	0.039 (0.231)	
HeatRecovery	0.297** (0.146)		
Flow	-0.481** (0.189)	0.826*** (0.310)	
Other	0.044 (0.053)	0.044 (0.077)	-0.214 (1.002)
Maintenance	0.032 (0.096)	-0.030 (0.078)	
Observations	1,686	896	203
R <sup>2</sup>	0.721	0.692	0.545
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.716	0.683	0.497
Residual Std. Error	0.493 (df = 1659)	0.489 (df = 870)	0.853 (df = 183)
F Statistic	164.604*** (df = 26; 1659)	78.066*** (df = 25; 870)	11.526*** (df = 19; 183)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD Model Results (Science)

	Elementary	ScienceLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.020 (0.052)	0.040 (0.053)	
Lamp	-0.069 (0.042)	0.085 (0.052)	0.378 (0.357)
Controls	-0.207 (0.150)	-0.105 (0.134)	0.771 (0.667)
Insulation	0.080 (0.081)	0.046 (0.098)	
Windows	0.125* (0.071)	0.207 (0.164)	-0.563 (0.847)
Doors	-0.092 (0.104)	0.414** (0.192)	
Boiler	0.051 (0.050)	-0.192*** (0.054)	-0.162 (0.868)
Distribution	-0.063 (0.076)	0.060 (0.097)	0.104 (0.392)
Chiller	0.328 (0.235)	0.499 (0.346)	
HeatRecovery	0.209 (0.191)		
Flow	0.724*** (0.248)	0.805** (0.351)	
Other	0.128* (0.070)	0.002 (0.088)	0.035 (0.708)
Maintenance	0.261** (0.126)	0.047 (0.091)	
Observations	1,590	866	203
R <sup>2</sup>	0.540	0.548	0.421
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.533	0.535	0.361
Residual Std. Error	0.646 (df = 1563)	0.554 (df = 840)	0.603 (df = 183)
F Statistic	70.646*** (df = 26; 1563)	40.756*** (df = 25; 840)	7.014*** (df = 19; 183)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD Model Results (ELA)

	Elementary	ELALogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.033 (0.057)	-0.027 (0.070)	
Lamp	0.038 (0.053)	-0.002 (0.072)	0.135 (0.870)
Controls	-0.300 (0.435)	-0.379 (0.404)	
Insulation	-0.042 (0.074)	0.101 (0.106)	
Windows	0.100 (0.073)	0.205 (0.190)	0.007 (1.249)
Doors	-0.071 (0.088)	-0.092 (0.201)	
Boiler	0.063 (0.053)	-0.164** (0.064)	
Distribution	0.023 (0.073)	0.090 (0.106)	
Chiller	0.131 (0.219)	-0.110 (0.216)	
HeatRecovery	0.465** (0.192)		
Flow	-0.310 (0.302)	0.773** (0.339)	
Other	-0.022 (0.067)	-0.110 (0.099)	
Maintenance	0.046 (0.132)	0.117 (0.111)	
Observations	480	260	58
R <sup>2</sup>	0.676	0.662	0.426
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.661	0.633	0.304
Residual Std. Error	0.418 (df = 458)	0.397 (df = 239)	0.864 (df = 47)
F Statistic	45.505*** (df = 21; 458)	23.368*** (df = 20; 239)	3.486*** (df = 10; 47)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD Model Results (Reading)

	Elementary	ReadingLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.051 (0.046)	0.027 (0.045)	0.113 (0.112)
Lamp	0.013 (0.035)	0.162*** (0.044)	0.099 (0.076)
Controls	-0.110 (0.106)	-0.059 (0.099)	-0.052 (0.330)
Insulation	-0.150* (0.083)	0.051 (0.097)	-0.241 (0.168)
Windows	-0.052 (0.064)	0.232 (0.156)	0.165 (0.122)
Doors	-0.281** (0.126)	-0.169 (0.208)	-0.273 (0.273)
Boiler	0.075* (0.043)	-0.142*** (0.048)	-0.082 (0.085)
Distribution	-0.016 (0.072)	0.014 (0.093)	-0.318* (0.167)
Chiller	0.019 (0.230)	-0.133 (0.422)	
HeatRecovery	0.336* (0.176)		0.714* (0.367)
Flow	-0.186 (0.204)	0.637 (0.418)	
Other	0.135** (0.066)	0.130 (0.083)	0.270* (0.158)
Maintenance	0.008 (0.113)	0.016 (0.078)	0.011 (0.158)
Observations	1,169	634	361
R <sup>2</sup>	0.666	0.627	0.616
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.659	0.613	0.591
Residual Std. Error	0.449 (df = 1144)	0.402 (df = 610)	0.507 (df = 338)
F Statistic	95.194*** (df = 24; 1144)	44.641*** (df = 23; 610)	24.694*** (df = 22; 338)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD Model Results (Writing)

	Elementary	WritingLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.200** (0.098)	-0.060 (0.096)	
Lamp	0.106 (0.069)	0.041 (0.087)	1.210*** (0.345)
Controls	0.037 (0.290)	-0.156 (0.225)	-0.182 (0.611)
Insulation	0.292 (0.289)	-0.150 (0.271)	
Windows	-0.203 (0.166)	0.325 (0.455)	-2.608*** (0.807)
Doors			
Boiler	0.246 (0.150)	-0.119 (0.164)	0.476 (0.772)
Distribution	-0.310 (0.190)	-0.344 (0.233)	0.865** (0.405)
Chiller			
HeatRecovery			
Flow	-0.187 (0.389)		
Other	0.176 (0.183)	-0.316* (0.175)	0.100 (0.770)
Maintenance	-0.094 (0.237)	0.079 (0.160)	
Observations	484	279	142
R <sup>2</sup>	0.537	0.556	0.564
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.516	0.522	0.504
Residual Std. Error	0.545 (df = 462)	0.508 (df = 258)	0.536 (df = 124)
F Statistic	25.477*** (df = 21; 462)	16.186*** (df = 20; 258)	9.426*** (df = 17; 124)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD Model Results (Attendance)

	Elementary	AttendanceLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.007 (0.020)	-0.026 (0.032)	
Lamp	-0.016 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.033)	0.747 (0.550)
Controls	-0.100* (0.060)	-0.098 (0.098)	
Insulation	-0.000 (0.027)	0.006 (0.054)	
Windows	-0.025 (0.026)	0.003 (0.092)	-0.907 (0.845)
Doors	-0.056* (0.033)	0.054 (0.099)	
Boiler	0.011 (0.018)	0.059* (0.031)	
Distribution	-0.022 (0.026)	-0.092* (0.052)	0.731 (0.571)
Chiller	-0.089 (0.081)	-0.102 (0.122)	
HeatRecovery	-0.032 (0.066)		
Flow	0.387*** (0.103)	0.315* (0.187)	
Other	0.021 (0.024)	0.101** (0.050)	0.167 (0.548)
Maintenance	-0.005 (0.049)	-0.104* (0.054)	
Observations	727	391	90
R <sup>2</sup>	0.391	0.275	0.447
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.372	0.234	0.352
Residual Std. Error	0.174 (df = 704)	0.229 (df = 369)	0.439 (df = 76)
F Statistic	20.523*** (df = 22; 704)	6.673*** (df = 21; 369)	4.718*** (df = 13; 76)

Notes:

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

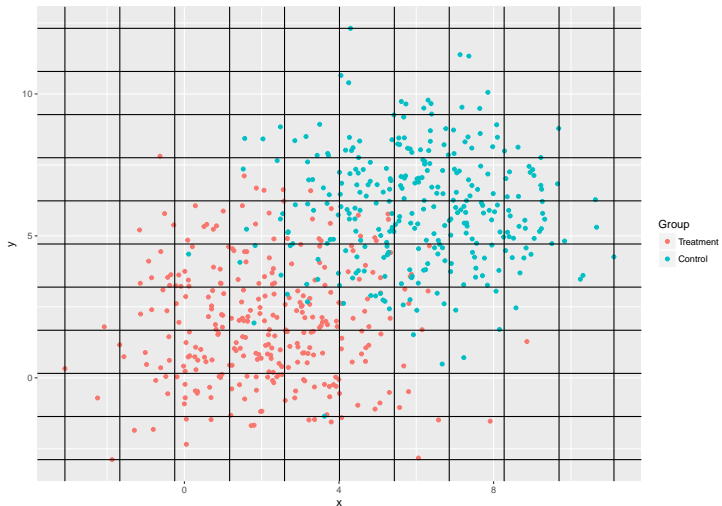
\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

## Corsened Exact Matching

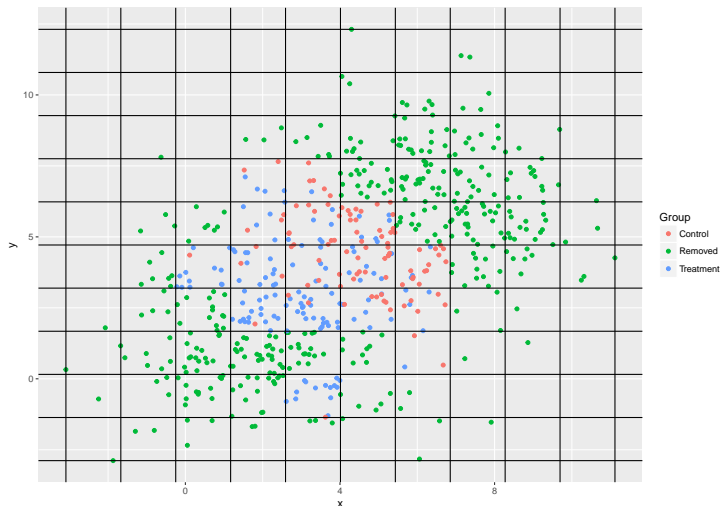
- RDD is sensitive to specification errors.
  - Example: Assuming increases in porportion male have the same effect at all porportions, when therre is an increasing effect.
  - If treated groups are more likely to be male then treatment effects are biased.
- Corsened Exact Matching (CEM) reduces this problem.
  - Break RHS variables into histograms.
  - Multivariate histogram
  - Remove observations that do not have a treatement and a control observation.

# Hypothetical Data





# With Unmatched Observations Removed



## RDD+CEM Model Results (Math)

	Elementary	MathLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.020 (0.048)	0.101* (0.055)	
Lamp	0.090** (0.036)	0.089 (0.055)	0.047 (0.802)
Controls	-0.108 (0.105)	-0.095 (0.103)	1.397 (0.980)
Insulation	-0.031 (0.061)	0.203* (0.116)	
Windows	0.003 (0.053)	0.464*** (0.160)	-0.109 (1.446)
Doors	-0.140 (0.095)	-0.060 (0.324)	
Boiler	0.126*** (0.046)	-0.163*** (0.059)	0.180 (1.289)
Distribution	0.135* (0.070)	-0.094 (0.121)	-0.366 (0.665)
Chiller	0.116 (0.124)	-0.032 (0.217)	
HeatRecovery	0.289* (0.170)		
Flow	-0.339* (0.191)		
Other	0.074 (0.051)	0.071 (0.085)	0.068 (1.297)
Maintenance	0.141 (0.155)	0.082 (0.119)	
Observations	1,686	896	203
R <sup>2</sup>	0.663	0.636	0.744
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.657	0.623	0.634
Residual Std. Error	0.503 (df = 1422)	0.479 (df = 647)	0.573 (df = 44)
F Statistic	107.522*** (df = 26; 1422)	47.149*** (df = 24; 647)	6.737*** (df = 19; 44)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD+CEM Model Results (Science)

	Elementary	ScienceLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.042 (0.063)	0.027 (0.060)	
Lamp	-0.007 (0.049)	0.167*** (0.061)	0.707 (0.672)
Controls	-0.279** (0.139)	-0.260** (0.115)	1.249 (0.821)
Insulation	0.202** (0.088)	0.058 (0.127)	
Windows	0.130* (0.073)	0.254 (0.175)	-1.234 (1.211)
Doors	0.001 (0.122)	0.319 (0.354)	
Boiler	0.091 (0.060)	-0.265*** (0.066)	-0.224 (1.080)
Distribution	0.009 (0.087)	-0.197 (0.133)	0.568 (0.557)
Chiller	0.313* (0.169)	0.208 (0.262)	
HeatRecovery	0.332* (0.179)		
Flow	0.792*** (0.246)		
Other	0.015 (0.068)	0.238** (0.093)	0.097 (1.086)
Maintenance	-0.054 (0.198)	-0.158 (0.139)	
Observations	1,590	866	203
R <sup>2</sup>	0.416	0.408	0.713
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.404	0.386	0.589
Residual Std. Error	0.649 (df = 1313)	0.517 (df = 622)	0.480 (df = 44)
F Statistic	35.959*** (df = 26; 1313)	17.894*** (df = 24; 622)	5.753*** (df = 19; 44)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD+CEM Model Results (ELA)

	ELALogit		
	Elementary	Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.041 (0.067)	0.013 (0.091)	
Lamp	0.102 (0.064)	-0.005 (0.100)	-1.332
Controls	-0.237 (0.507)	-0.483 (0.525)	
Insulation	-0.112 (0.086)	0.088 (0.178)	
Windows	0.036 (0.079)	0.258 (0.423)	
Doors	0.040 (0.108)	-0.099 (0.516)	
Boiler	0.077 (0.068)	-0.165* (0.087)	
Distribution	0.161 (0.100)	0.206 (0.155)	
Chiller	0.200 (0.210)		
HeatRecovery	0.528*** (0.145)		
Flow	-0.133 (0.390)		
Other	0.099 (0.072)	-0.091 (0.142)	
Maintenance	0.089 (0.193)	-0.074 (0.159)	
Observations	480	260	58
R <sup>2</sup>	0.580	0.517	1.000
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.554	0.458	
Residual Std. Error	0.418 (df = 342)	0.394 (df = 149)	
F Statistic	22.446*** (df = 21; 342)	8.852*** (df = 18; 149)	

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD+CEM Model Results (Reading)

	Elementary	ReadingLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.053 (0.063)	-0.025 (0.056)	0.081 (0.154)
Lamp	0.037 (0.042)	0.182*** (0.055)	0.094 (0.108)
Controls	-0.068 (0.111)	-0.004 (0.091)	-0.073 (0.331)
Insulation	-0.065 (0.094)	0.094 (0.120)	-0.269 (0.234)
Windows	-0.137** (0.065)	0.156 (0.168)	0.161 (0.133)
Doors	-0.236 (0.162)	-0.039 (0.657)	-0.104 (0.414)
Boiler	0.101* (0.054)	-0.194*** (0.062)	-0.059 (0.124)
Distribution	0.118 (0.093)	-0.207 (0.148)	-0.425 (0.261)
Chiller	-0.059 (0.190)	-0.272 (0.408)	
HeatRecovery	0.273 (0.229)		0.747* (0.388)
Flow	-0.117 (0.215)		
Other	0.193*** (0.074)	0.121 (0.089)	0.247 (0.171)
Maintenance	0.188 (0.303)	0.092 (0.131)	0.068 (0.386)
Observations	1,169	634	361
R <sup>2</sup>	0.563	0.517	0.555
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.551	0.491	0.511
Residual Std. Error	0.462 (df = 907)	0.373 (df = 406)	0.501 (df = 223)
F Statistic	48.682*** (df = 24; 907)	19.754*** (df = 22; 406)	12.657*** (df = 22; 223)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD+CEM Model Results (Writing)

	Elementary	WritingLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.053 (0.130)	0.165 (0.170)	
Lamp	0.060 (0.094)	-0.267* (0.143)	-1.199 (1.115)
Controls	-0.117 (0.402)	0.008 (0.229)	1.961 (1.281)
Insulation	0.370 (0.254)	-0.109 (0.293)	
Windows	-0.343*** (0.122)	0.130 (0.584)	
Doors			
Boiler	0.362** (0.149)	0.081 (0.238)	0.383 (1.250)
Distribution	-0.164 (0.204)	-1.882*** (0.520)	0.845 (0.708)
Chiller			
HeatRecovery			
Flow	0.075 (0.413)		
Other	0.154 (0.142)	0.282 (0.279)	0.046 (1.254)
Maintenance	-0.184 (0.584)	0.179 (0.355)	
Observations	484	279	142
R <sup>2</sup>	0.501	0.472	0.692
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.468	0.400	0.503
Residual Std. Error	0.508 (df = 316)	0.510 (df = 145)	0.454 (df = 26)
F Statistic	15.101*** (df = 21; 316)	6.489*** (df = 20; 145)	3.653*** (df = 16; 26)

Notes:

\*\*\*Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\*Significant at the 5 percent level.

\*Significant at the 10 percent level.

# RDD+CEM Model Results (Attendance)

	Elementary	AttendanceLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.033 (0.024)	0.011 (0.038)	
Lamp	0.029 (0.021)	-0.054 (0.040)	-2.723 (2.607)
Controls	-0.129* (0.067)	-0.134* (0.075)	
Insulation	-0.017 (0.031)	0.081 (0.078)	
Windows	0.009 (0.029)	-0.090 (0.117)	3.563 (3.174)
Doors	-0.000 (0.040)	0.024 (0.209)	
Boiler	0.020 (0.024)	0.003 (0.039)	
Distribution	-0.004 (0.036)	-0.036 (0.067)	-2.254 (2.276)
Chiller	-0.007 (0.081)	-0.140 (0.244)	
HeatRecovery	0.027 (0.054)		
Flow	0.456*** (0.175)		
Other	0.020 (0.025)	0.153** (0.060)	
Maintenance	0.089 (0.070)	-0.087 (0.077)	
Observations	727	391	90
R <sup>2</sup>	0.371	0.288	0.946
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.346	0.229	0.731
Residual Std. Error	0.178 (df = 564)	0.215 (df = 244)	0.154 (df = 3)
F Statistic	15.101*** (df = 22; 564)	4.930*** (df = 20; 244)	4.393 (df = 12; 3)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

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## CEM Model Results (Math)

	Elementary	MathLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.005 (0.036)	0.069* (0.038)	
Lamp	0.046* (0.026)	0.145*** (0.042)	-0.110 (0.270)
Controls	-0.108 (0.092)	-0.019 (0.092)	1.194** (0.476)
Insulation	-0.022 (0.052)	0.118 (0.076)	
Windows	0.051 (0.047)	0.603*** (0.118)	0.193 (0.658)
Doors	-0.166** (0.078)	0.030 (0.200)	
Boiler	0.092*** (0.036)	-0.144*** (0.045)	0.522 (0.713)
Distribution	-0.038 (0.053)	-0.418*** (0.079)	-0.420 (0.300)
Chiller	0.034 (0.159)	-0.292 (0.305)	
HeatRecovery	0.312** (0.129)		
Flow	-0.389** (0.167)	1.251** (0.537)	
Other	0.077* (0.044)	0.269*** (0.072)	-1.055* (0.599)
Maintenance	0.058 (0.107)	0.005 (0.096)	
Observations	3,204	1,553	1,084
R <sup>2</sup>	0.711	0.693	0.792
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.709	0.687	0.746
Residual Std. Error	0.482 (df = 3075)	0.485 (df = 1397)	0.533 (df = 81)
F Statistic	302.714*** (df = 25; 3075)	131.155*** (df = 24; 1397)	17.129*** (df = 18; 81)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

## CEM Model Results (Science)

	Elementary	ScienceLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.054 (0.047)	0.114** (0.044)	
Lamp	-0.059* (0.033)	0.148*** (0.049)	-0.577* (0.315)
Controls	-0.262** (0.123)	-0.234** (0.108)	2.098*** (0.522)
Insulation	0.047 (0.068)	0.074 (0.089)	
Windows	0.181*** (0.063)	0.387*** (0.139)	0.574 (0.703)
Doors	-0.057 (0.103)	0.317 (0.231)	
Boiler	0.106** (0.047)	-0.167*** (0.052)	-0.228 (0.742)
Distribution	-0.066 (0.068)	-0.422*** (0.092)	-0.667** (0.308)
Chiller	0.251 (0.206)	-0.235 (0.362)	
HeatRecovery	0.298* (0.168)		
Flow	0.836*** (0.212)	1.180* (0.624)	
Other	0.176*** (0.057)	0.299*** (0.084)	-0.288 (0.624)
Maintenance	0.153 (0.163)	-0.094 (0.120)	
Observations	3,031	1,517	1,059
R <sup>2</sup>	0.544	0.518	0.674
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.540	0.509	0.592
Residual Std. Error	0.618 (df = 2905)	0.555 (df = 1357)	0.565 (df = 71)
F Statistic	138.659*** (df = 25; 2905)	60.755*** (df = 24; 1357)	8.168*** (df = 18; 71)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

## CEM Model Results (ELA)

	Elementary	ELALogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.033 (0.044)	-0.051 (0.053)	
Lamp	0.060 (0.037)	-0.012 (0.066)	-0.846** (0.394)
Controls	-0.221 (0.401)	-0.382 (0.393)	
Insulation	-0.111 (0.070)	-0.011 (0.134)	
Windows	0.105* (0.063)	0.285 (0.271)	1.579* (0.839)
Doors	-0.031 (0.091)	0.114 (0.371)	
Boiler	0.087* (0.047)	-0.139** (0.069)	
Distribution	0.082 (0.066)	-0.221* (0.113)	-0.879*** (0.308)
Chiller	0.310 (0.237)	-0.025 (0.498)	
HeatRecovery	0.522*** (0.163)		
Flow	-0.247 (0.251)		
Other	0.083 (0.056)	0.060 (0.113)	
Maintenance	-0.057 (0.138)	0.102 (0.118)	
Observations	921	454	318
R <sup>2</sup>	0.725	0.594	0.744
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.719	0.573	0.616
Residual Std. Error	0.370 (df = 822)	0.378 (df = 354)	0.441 (df = 20)
F Statistic	108.513*** (df = 20; 822)	28.734*** (df = 18; 354)	5.818*** (df = 10; 20)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

## CEM Model Results (Reading)

	Elementary	ReadingLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.013 (0.043)	0.028 (0.040)	0.081 (0.154)
Lamp	0.070** (0.029)	0.162*** (0.043)	0.094 (0.108)
Controls	-0.053 (0.088)	-0.050 (0.075)	-0.073 (0.331)
Insulation	-0.134** (0.067)	-0.000 (0.073)	-0.269 (0.234)
Windows	-0.031 (0.054)	0.291** (0.125)	0.161 (0.133)
Doors	-0.155 (0.115)	-0.140 (0.245)	-0.104 (0.414)
Boiler	0.082** (0.041)	-0.153*** (0.045)	-0.059 (0.124)
Distribution	-0.081 (0.067)	-0.407*** (0.097)	-0.425 (0.261)
Chiller	0.042 (0.179)	-0.187 (0.274)	
HeatRecovery	0.394** (0.166)		0.747* (0.388)
Flow	-0.141 (0.187)		
Other	0.180*** (0.055)	0.266*** (0.076)	0.247 (0.171)
Maintenance	-0.030 (0.128)	-0.024 (0.102)	0.068 (0.386)
Observations	2,209	1,094	361
R <sup>2</sup>	0.652	0.592	0.555
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.648	0.583	0.511
Residual Std. Error	0.434 (df = 2072)	0.389 (df = 943)	0.501 (df = 223)
F Statistic	168.659*** (df = 23; 2072)	65.106*** (df = 21; 943)	12.657*** (df = 22; 223)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

## CEM Model Results (Writing)

	Elementary	WritingLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	0.157 (0.096)	-0.111 (0.099)	
Lamp	0.071 (0.064)	-0.135 (0.102)	-0.086 (0.472)
Controls	-0.278 (0.226)	0.159 (0.163)	0.459 (0.766)
Insulation	0.327 (0.201)	-0.003 (0.170)	
Windows	-0.309** (0.151)	0.312 (0.361)	-0.562 (0.910)
Doors			
Boiler	0.278** (0.120)	-0.168 (0.132)	0.938 (0.814)
Distribution	-0.186 (0.170)	-1.020*** (0.293)	-0.431 (0.506)
Chiller			
HeatRecovery			
Flow	0.004 (0.395)		
Other	0.224 (0.136)	0.342** (0.161)	-0.804 (0.806)
Maintenance	0.263 (0.441)	0.095 (0.223)	
Observations	930	534	761
R <sup>2</sup>	0.451	0.435	0.565
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.438	0.408	0.399
Residual Std. Error	0.557 (df = 828)	0.536 (df = 399)	0.645 (df = 42)
F Statistic	34.012*** (df = 20; 828)	16.146*** (df = 19; 399)	3.408*** (df = 16; 42)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.

## CEM Model Results (Attendance)

	Elementary	AttendanceLogit Middle	High
FixtureMod	-0.041*** (0.016)	0.007 (0.026)	
Lamp	-0.034*** (0.012)	0.019 (0.029)	0.393 (0.245)
Controls	-0.096* (0.050)	-0.107 (0.074)	
Insulation	-0.005 (0.023)	0.020 (0.051)	
Windows	-0.032 (0.021)	-0.041 (0.116)	-0.628 (0.465)
Doors	-0.028 (0.031)	0.069 (0.129)	
Boiler	0.002 (0.015)	0.042 (0.032)	
Distribution	-0.013 (0.022)	0.015 (0.057)	0.237 (0.162)
Chiller	-0.061 (0.063)	0.007 (0.161)	
HeatRecovery	-0.004 (0.055)		
Flow	0.412*** (0.083)		
Other	0.018 (0.019)	0.074 (0.060)	0.080 (0.489)
Maintenance	0.020 (0.047)	-0.054 (0.060)	
Observations	1,384	679	475
R <sup>2</sup>	0.485	0.306	0.478
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.477	0.283	0.339
Residual Std. Error	0.153 (df = 1290)	0.222 (df = 571)	0.314 (df = 45)
F Statistic	57.931*** (df = 21; 1290)	13.248*** (df = 19; 571)	3.435*** (df = 12; 45)

Notes:

\*\*\* Significant at the 1 percent level.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

\* Significant at the 10 percent level.