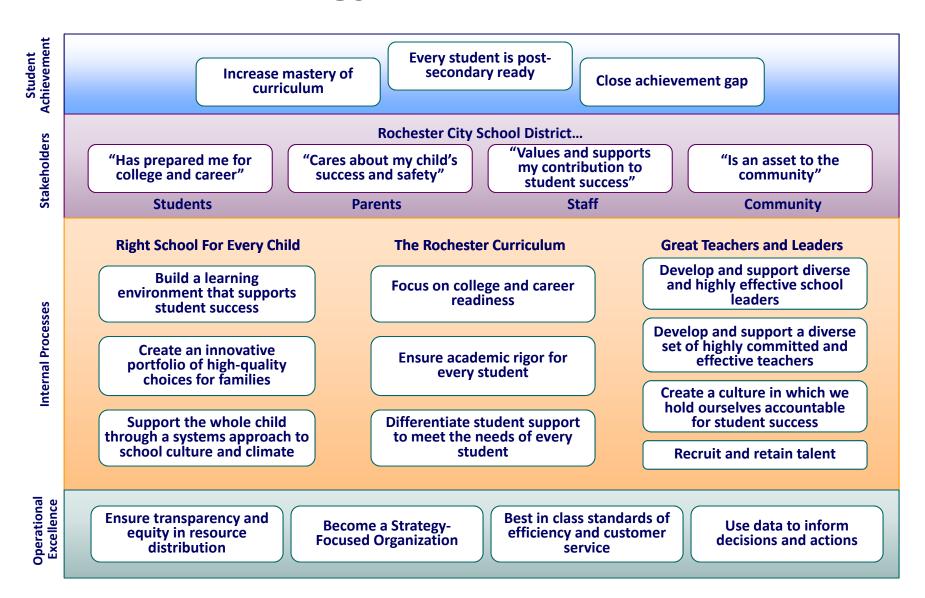


The Role & Contributions of Independent Research in Improving Urban Education

Jean-Claude Brizard
Chief Executive Officer

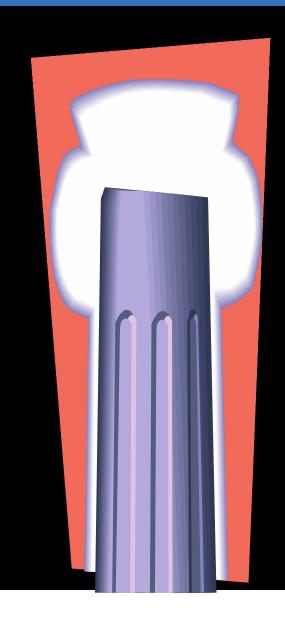
7/26/2011

RCSD Strategy Map





Focusing our Work: Three Pillars



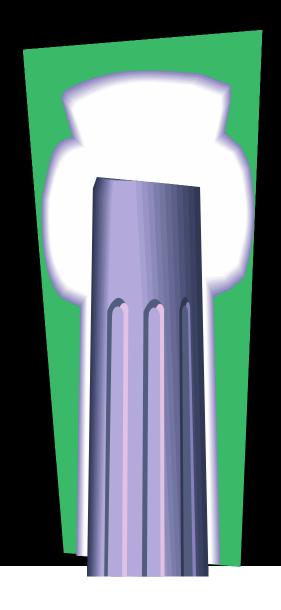
The Right School for Every Child

"The Portfolio Plan's bold approach sends a message to students, parents, school staff, and the community that failing schools are not acceptable."

- Center for Governmental Research



Focusing our Work: Three Pillars



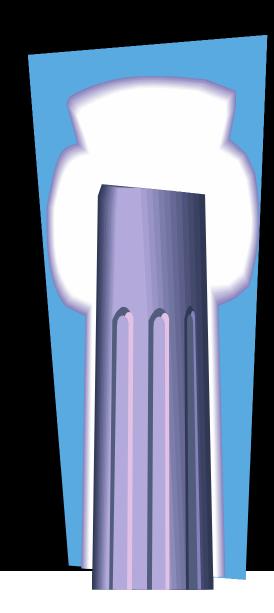
The Rochester Curriculum

"The experience of urban districts and schools that are 'beating the odds' and closing achievement gaps reveals a pattern of using common curriculum and benchmark assessments to drive a focus on teaching and learning."

Center for Governmental Research



Focusing our Work: Three Pillars



Great Teachers and Leaders

"Common curriculum and assessments alone will not improve student learning — effective teaching will."

- Center for Governmental Research



Navigating Internal Access With Our Outside Partners

- CPS has partnered with the Consortium on Chicago School Research for 20 years.
- Trust: important in a relationship like ours
 - Trust that researchers are working to improve schools and not embarrass them
 - Trust that the school system is willing to use research to drive improvement



Preserving Objectivity in the Partnership

- The backbone of the relationship is the data-sharing agreement that allows researchers to be curious and go where the data takes them
- Commitment to setting "agendas" aside from both parties
- A civic community that recognized the value of this partnership and provides the funding to maintain it



Who Owns the Research?

- CPS realizes that the researchers need to own their work in order for it to have a full impact
 - The public may doubt results if the researchers do not have full editorial control

The District also wants data to be used responsibly



Reporting the Research

- We have created structures that maintain relationships between practitioners and researchers
 - In 2007, the Board of Education entered into agreement with outside researchers
 - The researchers evaluate the effectiveness of implementation and outcomes of district programs
 - If a program is not working, the outside research can help the District properly allocate resources—impacting the greatest number of students



What is Research?

- A mix of quick-hit, short-term projects along with longer-term, more complex studies
 - Short-term projects gives the District solid information fast
 - Researchers are responsive, nimble and up-to-date on the latest challenges practitioners are facing
- The complex problems require rigorous, long-term studies
 - These studies allow us to attack some of the most pressing problems in urban education



What Should be Researched?

- Everything?
 - Important to target core strategies aligned to improving most important units – schools and classrooms
- Find more evidence about the classroom-level factors that impacts student learning



Sustainability

- It is important that we make education an evidencebased profession
 - Giving meaning to "best practice" what is actually working vs. what people "feel" is working
- The partnership between CPS and research institutions plays an important role in attaining that goal



 CPS plans to continue to use outside, independent research to help us shape our policies, initiatives and curriculum



- Using research like this, CPS will continue to structure our policy towards high school graduation; focusing on initiatives which will increase not only our graduation rate, but also college enrollment rate
- One exciting metric is the Freshman On-Track to Graduate



Using research from the Consortium on Chicago
 School Research; freshman year course performance is crucial to future academic success

 Students who are on-track at the end of ninth grade are three and a half times more likely to graduate than students who are not



- A freshman is on-track if
 - He/she has not failed more than one semester of a core course
 - Has earned a minimum of 5 credits by the end of freshman year
- This metric can be calculated early in a student's high school career, yet it has been found to be highly correlated with future high school outcomes, including graduation.
 - The measurement of the On-Track indicator is consistent across schools and looks at course grades and credits in the first year of high school.



- Equipped with this information, the district can continue to tailor policy and curriculum to raise the On-Track rate for Freshman
 - Programs for freshman have focused on attendance and providing extra supports to help students pass core courses
 - Our summer program, Freshman Connection, has helped more than 11,000 8th graders transition to high school by getting to know their new school and meet new friends
 - Students take academic courses from their 9th grade teachers
 - Participate in social-emotional skill-building to help them adjust to high school life
 - Rising freshmen are paired with upper-class mentors to build relationships and get a head-start in considering colleges and careers





Three Eras of Chicago School Reform

Stuart Luppescu, Elaine Allensworth, Marisa de la Torre, Paul Moore and James Murphy

> THE CONSORTIUM ON CHICAGO SCHOOL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO / URBAN EDUCATION INSTITUTE

Chicago School Reform Timeline

| Era 1 Decentralization 1988-1995 | Era begins with the passage of the first Chicago School Reform Act which established Local School Councils and ushered in a period of decentralized decision-making. |
|--|--|
| Era 2 Accountability 1996-2001 | Under CEO Paul Vallas, the district gains stability in leadership, union negotiations, attention to facilities. New promotion policies are enacted in elementary grades (first 8 th , then 3 and 6). Poor performing schools face probation; several high schools are reconstituted. |
| Era 3 Diversification 2002-2009 | CEO Arne Duncan focuses attention on transforming high schools and launching 100 new charter, contract and performance schools by 2010. The No Child Left Behind Act requires changes in testing inclusion. District encourages data use through 9 th grade and postsecondary data systems. |

