Massachusetts Math Outcomes Analysis 2018/19

Grade Levels: 3, 4, 5
ST Math Program: Gen-4
Analysis Type: Z-score of scale score
Treatment-Years: 2018/19
Baseline-Year: 2017/18
Subgroup: All



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Abstract

This analysis evaluates grades using ST Math in Massachusetts in 2018/19. It identifies those grades with nominal or better implementation of the ST Math program, and matches them to randomly selected, similar math-performance comparison grades. The nominal ST Math users are an aggregation of 49 grades, consisting of grades 3, 4, and 5 at 26 schools, with an average baseline of 49% in Meeting or Exceeding Expectations proficiency levels (refer to Figures 2 and 3 to see how your schools compare to those analyzed in this report). They were matched to 49 similar, randomly selected control grades at 48 schools that never used ST Math. Grade-wise growth in math proficiency was evaluated (i.e. growth in same grade, same school, from 2017/18 to 2018/19) on the percentage proficient, scale scores, and z-scores of the scale scores (see Section 3.1). Grades 3, 4, and 5 aggregated showed an ST Math effect of 5.63 points at Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 3.41 points at Meeting Expectations, 2.39 points at Exceeding Expectations, and z-score of 0.3.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This is a quasi-experimental analysis at the grade-mean level. Entire grades represent the units of analysis, and outcome measures are the 1-year changes in grade-mean MCAS Meeting or Exceeding Expectations percentages. The treatment grades used the ST Math program for 1 year, beginning in the 2018/19 school year. The study hypothesis is treatment grades using ST Math will outperform similar matched control grades, using their "business as usual" conditions of instructional content and professional development. The control grades were selected to have similar demographic and math attributes (See Figures 2 and 3) to the treatment grades during the baseline year (2017/18), and did not use ST Math in 2018/19. The treatment grades' selection pool was all schools using ST Math in grades 3, 4, and 5 in Massachusetts. The control grades' pool was all schools not using ST Math in grades 3, 4, and 5 in Massachusetts. This study method measures effectiveness of the ST Math program when nominally implemented.

1.2 Program Description

Spatial-Temporal Math (ST Math) is game-based, instructional software for K–12 students, created by the MIND Research Institute (MIND). The purpose of the program is to boost math comprehension through visual learning. The ST Math software games begin without language or symbol abstractions by posing math problems as purely visual puzzles. In this way, three objectives are accomplished: i) language proficiency prerequisites to engage with the program are minimal, ii) non-mathematical distractions (e.g. back-stories for word problems) are minimized or eliminated – thereby reducing load on working memory, and iii) the actual math in the problem can be represented clearly, simply, and unambiguously. Interactive, animated visual manipulatives provide informative feedback on student solutions. A score of 100 percent on a game level comprised of 4-12 puzzles is required for progression through the levels. Failure requires a re-play of the level, via a new quasi-random set of puzzles. In this way, progression is self-paced.

Besides the self-paced progress made by students in their one-to-one environment, the program is designed to be referenced by teachers during their regular math instruction. It is supplemental to core or basal math instruction and instructional materials. As the great majority of grade-level math standards are covered in the ST Math digital curriculum, completion of 100% of the entire ST Math curriculum (i.e. completing every Game) is required to cover all grade-level math standards. Teachers receive initial training, either face to face or through self-guided online instruction. The training covers account startup, as well as math learning and growth mindset goals, the pedagogical approach to learning in a visual experiential game, monitoring and intervention of the student 1:1 game play, and connecting of ST Math content to classroom content and pacing.

For students to achieve nominal progress through the program, there is a recommended time-on-task requirement of 90 minutes per week over about 30 weeks. Consistent application of 90 minutes per week throughout the school year is normally sufficient to result in a grade's average ST Math content coverage exceeding 50% by year-end. In this study, we include grades that have achieved 40% or more content coverage (Progress) by April 15th.

This is a passive study with no experimental setup or extraordinary communications to any schools. All schools in this study therefore received normal program implementation support through the year from MIND support managers. This support includes bundled startup services of approximately 2-4 hours of training either in-person or online, access to live webinars, regular online and push reports on

usage and progress, email/phone helpdesk, and proactive monitoring for gaps or issues by MIND support representatives.

MIND Research Institute initiated, funded, and exercised editorial control over this study.

2 Data Collection

Since this analysis uses grades as the unit of analysis, and states publish grade-mean state standardized test scores, the data for student math outcomes is collected from each state education agency's research files (retrieved from state websites). The treatment students use ST Math student accounts served by MIND. Student ST Math usage data is aggregated to grade-level means by MIND.

2.1 Proficiency Levels Definition

The following (Table 1) is Massachusetts's proficiency level descriptions:

Proficiency Level	State Proficiency Level Name
L1	Not Meeting Expectations
L2	Partially Meeting Expectations
L3	Meeting Expectations
L4	Exceeding Expectations

Table 1: Proficiency Level Naming

2.2 Treatment Grades Pool and Selection

The Treatment grades pool originated with all schools and grades using ST Math in Massachusetts. From these schools, every grade that had used the ST Math program only for the year 2018/19 was identified. They comprise the Treatment grades pool for this evaluation of 1-year usage.

2.2.1 Enrollment Filter

Because the analysis uses grade-mean data, such as grade-mean scale scores or grade-mean proficiency level percentages, it is necessary that the program also be a grade-wide treatment, with the great majority of students in each grade receiving treatment. Otherwise, the grade-means reported by the state of 100% of *tested* students would not be valid measures of a smaller fraction of *treatment* students. MIND's site implementation requirement is that an entire grade, including all teachers and all classes within that grade, use the ST Math program. We validate how closely this is the case for each individual treatment grade by comparing the number of ST Math student accounts at a grade level to the reported enrollment at that grade level. We discard from the Treatment pool any grade with a ratio of ST Math student accounts to reported grade enrollment lower than 85%.

2.2.2 Content Coverage Filter

Furthermore, the outcomes measure is a summative year-end test, i.e. Massachusetts's standardized math assessment (MCAS). The math assessment thus covers all the math standards for that entire grade level. Meanwhile, the ST Math program curriculum (arranged into Learning Objectives) is also

aligned to Massachusetts math standards. To infer that the ST Math content is having a valid effect on student outcomes on the summative assessment, we discard any grade with grade-mean of ST Math Progress for its students lower than 40% by April.

Progress is a percentage, and is defined as Levels completed by the student, divided by the total number of Levels in the grade-level curriculum. Note that student achievement of at least 40% progress in ST Math is accomplished primarily by teacher assignment of computer session time to students. With sufficient time on task, students make progress. The program helps them self-pace through providing real-time informative feedback for each puzzle.

2.3 Control Grades Pool and Selection

The control grades are randomly selected from a control pool of schools in Massachusetts. Though they are randomly selected, they are also matched to be similar to the Treatment grades' math attributes and demographics during the baseline 2017/18 year. The matched attributes include:

- scale score
- student percentages at each math proficiency level
- percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunch (using the demographic data from MDR).

To mitigate the risk of randomly picking a set of Control grades that generates an outlier for effect, a Monte Carlo approach is used to perform many random picks. The control pool's size is large enough that there are many possible "picks" of closely matched control grades.

One hundred randomly matched picks are made and sets of matched control grades are generated. For each set, the quality of the match as well as the math growth of the potential control set is evaluated. Some picked sets have high average math growth, some have low average math growth. From the set of all picks, a median pick is chosen. This avoids either an unlikely overestimate, or underestimate, of the Control grades' growth. When multiple median picks exist, the control set with the minimal math score differences in the baseline year is chosen.

3 Data Analysis

The set of all schools and grades using ST Math in Massachusetts is evaluated for Enrollment percentage and Progress percentage parameters. A filtered Treatment set (TRT) of all ST Math grades with $\geq 85\%$ Enrollment and $\geq 40\%$ Progress is identified. State math assessment data is tabulated. A matching set of Control grades based on baseline year state math assessment is selected.

Changes in math performance, i.e. the difference in math performance of a grade from a baseline year to the final year, are evaluated and tabulated. Statistical tests of the significance of the difference in math performance changes between Treatment grades and Control grades are performed. Finally, a grade-by-grade disaggregation is performed.

3.1 Z-scores

When states change their state assessment throughout the years, they also change the range of possible scale scores achieved on the exam. This makes it difficult to compare changes in grade mean scale scores across years with a different exam. To deal with this issue, a new z-score is calculated. For each year being analyzed, by grade, a z-score takes the difference of the grade mean scale score and the mean of all scale scores statewide for that year, and then divides it by the standard deviation of all scale scores statewide for that year. Here is a fictional example to illustrate the calculation of a Z-score for the 2015/16 exam:

School A, Grade 3, Mean scale score: 300
Average across all schools statewide, Grade 3: 350
Standard deviation across all schools statewide, Grade 3: 30
Z-score=((School A, Grade 3, Mean scale score)-(Average across all schools, Grade 3))/(Standard deviation across all schools, Grade 3)

$$\text{Z-score} = \frac{300 - 350}{30} = -1.67$$

The Z-score is calculated for every grade across all years being analyzed, using the full state data set of Massachusetts schools for the averages and standard deviations. The use of z-scores is a valid statistical method to normalize any dataset and to enable analysis across otherwise uncomparable exams. In this report, we will include both mean scale scores and their accompanying Z-scores.

3.2 Percentile Ranking

These newly calculated z-scores can then be converted into a percentile ranking. Each percentile ranking shows the grade's performance relative to the others in that year and grade. For example, for a specific grade 3, a percentile ranking of 50 shows that this grade 3 performed at the average of all third grades in the state for that testing year.

3.3 Final Treatment and Control

3.3.1 ST Math Grade-Aggregated Implementation (≥ 85% Enrollment Grades Only)

ST Math Percent Grade Mean Progress Distribution – 2018/19

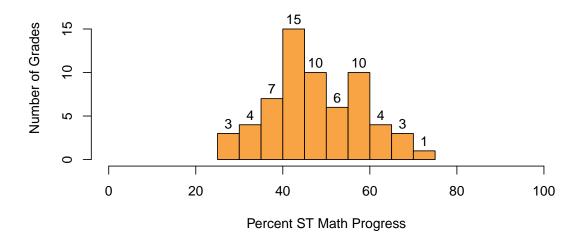


Figure 1: Histogram of ST Math Percent Progress for \geq 85% Enrollment Grades 2018/19

For all ST Math grades with Enrollment \geq 85%, Figure 1 shows the frequency distribution of grade-average Progress percentage through the program. Note that we will only be using grades with \geq 40% Progress as the Treatment Group.

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics of the Progress distribution. Table 3 shows the number of remaining treatment grades after applying enrollment and progress filters.

	Min.	Max.	Average	S.D.
ST Math % Progress	26.2	70.4	47.8	10.5

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of ST Math Percent Progress for >= 85 percent Enrollment Grades

Grades with >= 85% Enrollment:	63
Grades with in addition $>= 40\%$ Progress:	49

Table 3: Number of ST Math Grades with >= 85 percent Enrollment and with >= 40 percent progress

3.3.2 Filtering Treatment and Controls

Table 4 shows the total number of grades in the Treatment pool, the number of grades that exceeded the 85% Enrollment figure, and also the 40% Progress filter. Other rows in the table indicate counts of numbers of students (2018/19 from state testing count) and counts of number of schools represented. The number of matched Control (CTRL) grades, students, and schools is also shown.

	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Total
ST Math Using Grades	27	29	22	78
ST Math Using Schools	27	29	22	35
ST Math Students	2055	2320	1917	6292
ST Math Grades (Enroll $>= 85\%$)	22	24	17	63
TRT Grades (Enroll \geq 85% & Prog \geq 40%)	17	20	12	49
TRT Schools (Enroll \geq 85% & Prog \geq 40%)	17	20	12	26
TRT Students (Enroll $>= 85\% \& Prog >= 40\%$)	1526	1661	1147	4334
CTRL Grades	17	20	12	49
CTRL Schools	17	20	12	48
CTRL Students	1113	1478	979	3570

Table 4: Treatment Pool Filtering and Controls: Counts of Grades, Schools, and Students

3.3.3 Match of Controls to Treatment

Figure 2 shows the density plot of the baseline MCAS Math scale scores (left plot) and baseline percent students at MCAS Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (right plot) for treatment grades overlayed on control grades, showing the closeness of the match obtained between Treatment and Control sets of grades in the baseline year, 2017/18.

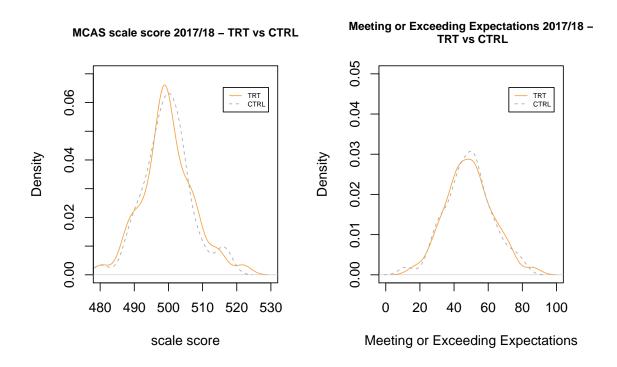


Figure 2: Baseline Year Density Plots Showing Math Scores Match between TRT and CTRL - 2017/18

Similarly, Figure 3 shows the density plot of the percentage of students needing free or reduced lunch for treatment grades overlayed on control grades, showing the closeness of the match obtained between Treatment and Control sets of grades.

% Student Need – TRT vs CTRL TRT CTRL 0000 0 500 100 % Student Need Distribution

Figure 3: Baseline Year Density Plot Showing Student Need Match between TRT and CTRL

Table 5 shows the difference of the means of Treatment versus Control in the baseline year, with accompanying p-values, for percent Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, for mean scale score, and for percent of students receiving free or reduced lunch. The large p-values show the differences between the Treatment and Control grades are not statistically significant.

	Mean(TRT)	SD(TRT)	Mean(CTRL)	SD(CTRL)	Estimate	P-Value	Effect Size
Meeting or Exceeding Expectations - 2017/18	48.92	13.81	48.49	13.82	0.43	0.88	0.03
Scale score - 2017/18	499.78	7.77	499.66	7.20	0.12	0.93	0.02
Percent Free or Reduced Lunch	50.71	26.75	50.61	25.48	0.10	0.98	0.00

Table 5: Matching TRT and CTRL

3.4 Grade-Aggregated Analysis

Table 6 shows for both Treatment (TRT) and Control (CTRL) aggregation across grades of proficiency level distributions. The far right column also shows the average ST Math Progress for the TRT set.

	# Grades	# Schools	# Students	Scale score	Z-Score	Percentile	L1	L2	L3	L4	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	ST Math Per Comp.
TRT.17.18	49	26	4202	499.8	0.10	52.82	10.06	41.04	41.47	7.37	48.92	-
TRT.18.19	49	26	4140	502.1	0.27	57.78	9.00	36.76	45.76	8.59	54.31	51.6
TRT.Delta	-	-	_	2.4	0.17	4.96	-1.06	-4.29	4.29	1.22	5.39	-
CTRL.17.18	49	48	3589	499.7	0.09	52.73	9.90	41.57	41.22	7.22	48.49	_
CTRL.18.19	49	48	3570	498.9	-0.04	48.76	10.49	41.41	42.10	6.06	48.24	_
CTRL.Delta	_	_	_	-0.8	-0.12	-3.98	0.59	-0.16	0.88	-1.16	-0.24	-

Table 6: Yearly Math Proficiency and Counts for TRT and CTRL Grade-Aggregated Datasets

The following chart (Figure 4) shows the changes in percentage of students at each math proficiency level for the grade-aggregated Treatment and Control sets (TRT.delta and CTRL.delta).

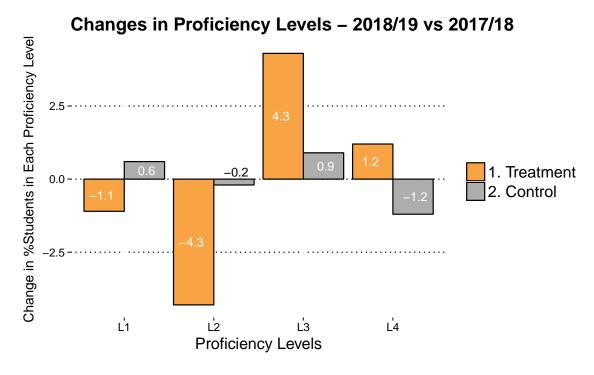


Figure 4: Change at each Proficiency Level for Grade-Aggregated TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

Similarly, Figure 5 shows the changes in MCAS Math scale scores and changes in z-scores for the grade-aggregated Treatment and Control sets.

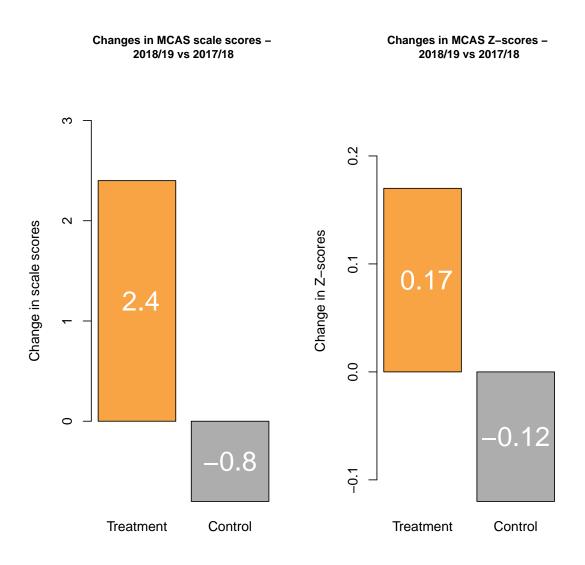


Figure 5: Changes in MCAS Math scale scores and Z-scores (See Section 3.1) for Grade-Aggregated TRT and CTRL datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

Further, Figure 6 shows the changes in percent of students at MCAS Meeting or Exceeding Expectations for the grade-aggregated Treatment and Control sets.

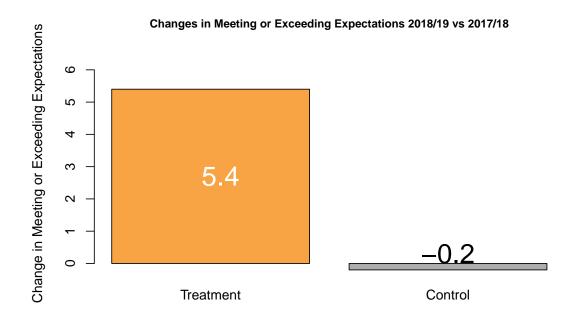


Figure 6: Changes in Meeting or Exceeding Expectations for Grade-Aggregated TRT and CTRL datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

Finally, Table 7 shows the statistics for the *differences* in changes between TRT and CTRL (Treatment - Control) for these same MCAS math proficiency and scale score changes as in the above figures.

	Estimate	P-Value	Int.Low	Int.High
Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	5.63	0.02*	0.85	10.41
scale score	3.13	0.01*	0.79	5.46
Z-score	0.30	0.01*	0.07	0.52
L1	-1.65	0.24	-4.42	1.12
L2	-4.12	0.05*	-8.18	-0.06
L3	3.41	0.09	-0.59	7.41
L4	2.39	0.07	-0.17	4.95

Table 7: Statistics for the Differential Changes in Math Scores Growth (TRT - CTRL)

 $^{^{1*}}$ statistically significant p<0.05

Finally, Figure 7 shows the changes in mean percentile ranking between TRT and CTRL.

Mean Percentile Plot - TRT vs CTRL

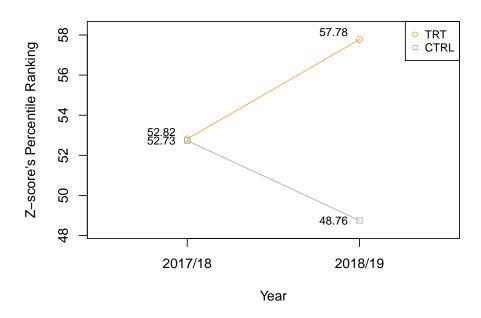


Figure 7: Changes in Percentile Ranking for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

3.5 Grade-Level Analysis

3.5.1 Grade Level Result Tables

The following tables (Table 8, 9, and 10) present a disaggregation of results by grade level. The far right column in each table also shows the average ST Math Progress for the TRT set.

	# Grades	# Schools	# Students	Scale score	Z-score	Percentile	L1	L2	L3	L4	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	ST Math Per Prog.
TRT.17.18	17	17	1388	500.5	0.02	49.76	10.88	39.41	41.71	8.06	49.76	_
TRT.18.19	17	17	1411	501.8	0.21	55.41	10.24	38.29	41.82	9.71	51.47	49.16
TRT.Delta	_	-	_	1.3	0.19	5.65	-0.65	-1.12	0.12	1.65	1.71	-
CTRL.17.18	17	17	1162	499.9	-0.04	48.35	11.41	39.53	40.76	8.12	49.00	-
CTRL.18.19	17	17	1113	497.7	-0.17	44.71	13.18	41.12	39.12	6.71	45.94	_
CTRL.Delta	-	-	-	-2.2	-0.13	-3.65	1.76	1.59	-1.65	-1.41	-3.06	-

Table 8: Grade 3 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets

	# Grades	# Schools	# Students	Scale score	Z-score	Percentile	L1	L2	L3	L4	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	ST Math Per Prog.
TRT.17.18	20	20	1670	499.7	0.15	54.75	11.70	38.55	40.80	8.85	49.70	-
TRT.18.19	20	20	1599	502.3	0.28	56.65	10.00	34.90	45.65	9.60	55.30	53.52
TRT.Delta	_	-	-	2.6	0.13	1.90	-1.70	-3.65	4.85	0.75	5.60	-
CTRL.17.18	20	20	1462	500.2	0.19	56.35	10.40	40.05	40.85	8.70	49.50	_
CTRL.18.19	20	20	1478	499.6	0.02	50.85	9.90	40.85	42.85	6.35	49.25	-
CTRL.Delta	-	-	_	-0.6	-0.17	-5.50	-0.50	0.80	2.00	-2.35	-0.25	_

Table 9: Grade 4 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets

	# Grades	# Schools	# Students	Scale score	Z-score	Percentile	L1	L2	L3	L4	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	ST Math Per Prog.
TRT.17.18	12	12	1144	498.9	0.14	53.92	6.17	47.50	42.25	3.92	46.42	_
TRT.18.19	12	12	1130	502.4	0.35	63.00	5.58	37.67	51.50	5.33	56.67	51.85
TRT.Delta	_	-	_	3.5	0.22	9.08	-0.58	-9.83	9.25	1.42	10.25	-
CTRL.17.18	12	12	965	498.5	0.09	52.92	6.92	47.00	42.50	3.50	46.08	-
CTRL.18.19	12	12	979	499.4	0.06	51.00	7.67	42.75	45.08	4.67	49.83	-
CTRL.Delta	-	-	_	1.0	-0.04	-1.92	0.75	-4.25	2.58	1.17	3.75	-

Table 10: Grade 5 - Yearly Math Performance and Counts for TRT and CTRL Datasets

3.5.2 Grade-Level Analysis of Changes in Math Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

Figure 8 shows the difference in the growth of percentages of students at math Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, for the TRT and CTRL datasets, disaggregated by grade:

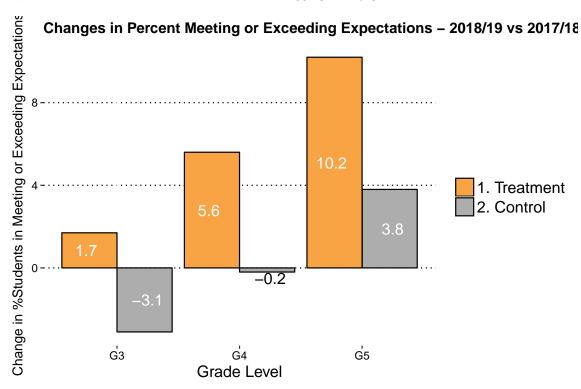


Figure 8: Changes in Percent of Students at Meeting or Exceeding Expectations for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

Table 11 shows the statistics for the *differences* in changes between TRT and CTRL (Treatment - Control) for these same Meeting or Exceeding Expectations math proficiency changes as shown in Figure 8.

	Estimate	P-Value	Int.Low	Int.High
Grade 3	4.76	0.13	-1.57	11.10
Grade 4	5.85	0.15	-2.19	13.89
Grade 5	6.50	0.26	-5.25	18.25

Table 11: Statistics for the Differential Changes in Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, (TRT - CTRL)

3.5.3 Grade-Level Analysis of Changes in MCAS Math scale scores

Figure 9 shows the changes in the grade-mean math scale scores of students for the TRT and CTRL datasets, disaggregated by grade:

Changes in MCAS Math scale score – 2018/19 vs 2017/18

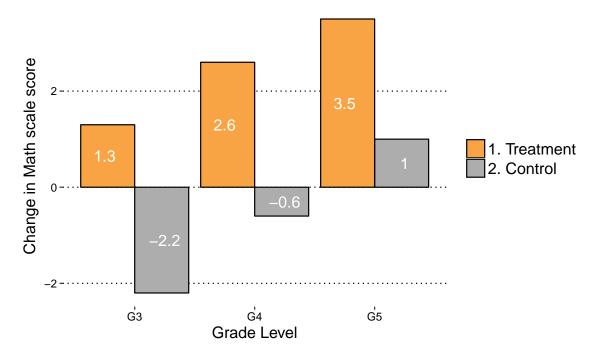


Figure 9: Changes in Grade-Mean MCAS Math scale score for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

Table 12 shows the statistics for the differences between TRT and CTRL (Treatment - Control) for these same MCAS math scale score changes as shown in Figure 9.

	Estimate	P-Value	Int.Low	Int.High
Grade 3	3.48	0.03*	0.35	6.62
Grade 4	3.16	0.17	-1.44	7.75
Grade 5	2.58	0.22	-1.65	6.80

Table 12: Statistics for the Differential Changes in MCAS Math scale scores Growth, (TRT - CTRL)

3.5.4 Grade-Level Analysis of Changes in MCAS Z-scores of scale scores

Figure 10 shows the changes in the grade-mean Z-scores of students for the TRT and CTRL datasets, disaggregated by grade:

Changes in MCAS Z-score - 2018/19 vs 2017/18

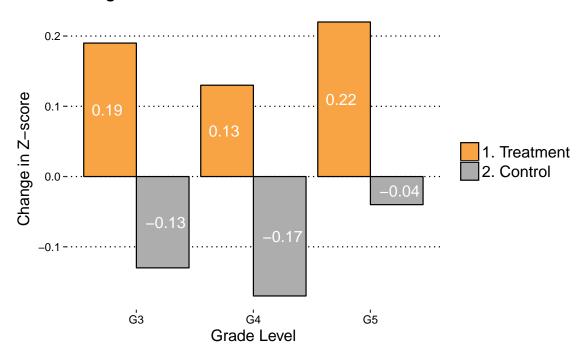


Figure 10: Changes in Grade-Mean MCAS Z-score (See Section 3.1) for TRT and CTRL Datasets between 2017/18 and 2018/19

Table 13 shows the statistics for the differences between TRT and CTRL (Treatment - Control) for these same MCAS Z-score changes as shown in Figure 10.

	Estimate	P-Value	Int.Low	Int.High
Grade 3	0.32	0.03*	0.03	0.61
Grade 4	0.30	0.18	-0.14	0.75
Grade 5	0.25	0.24	-0.18	0.69

 $Table\ 13:$ Statistics for the Differential Changes in MCAS Z-scores (See Section 3.1) Growth, (TRT - CTRL)

4 Effect Size

The following table shows the effect sizes for Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, MCAS scale score, and accompanying Z-score.

	Scale score Effect Size	Z-score Effect Size	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations Effect Size
Grade 3	0.47	0.45	0.37
Grade 4	0.38	0.37	0.38
Grade 5	0.52	0.48	0.51
All Grades	0.43	0.42	0.41

Table 14: Cohen's d Effect Size

5 Findings Summary

Massachusetts grades 3, 4, and 5 using ST Math for the year 2018/19 averaged 42.3% ST Math Progress. 52/78 grades (67%) averaged covering more than 40% of ST Math content. Statistically significant differences were found in this analysis for both grade-aggregated and individual grade levels. Looking at Table 7, statistically significant differences were found for grade-aggregated z-score, with an estimate of 0.3 points favorable for the ST Math treatment set, as well as for grade-aggregated Meeting or Exceeding Expectations proficiency levels, with a 5.63 point favorable differential for the ST Math treatment set. Looking at Table 13, grade 3 ST math treatment set outperformed their matched controls for MCAS z-scores with a statistically significant difference of 0.32.

6 Confounders

Despite best efforts in minimizing confounders to the results of this analysis, there still remain a few input variables that could be significant in affecting differences of state test score outcomes between the Treatment and Control sets. One issue is the lack of randomization of grades chosen to receive the ST Math treatment. Instead of randomized selection, Treatment grades are self-selected. Self-selection can be an indication of districts or schools with a focus on math, an appetite for change, and with a spotlight on math training. Furthermore, not all grades using the ST Math program are chosen for analysis. Each grade must pass two specific filters to be considered for the Treatment set: the first being an enrollment filter of at least 85% of students in each grade using the program, and the second being a progress filter of at least 40% of the program completed on average by students in that grade. These filters might indicate relatively high-functioning schools with a team of relatively effective teachers in that grade, thus resulting in better instruction overall. A mitigation of this possible confounder is our selection of treatment groups on the grade level, rather than the teacher level, so there is no cherry picking of teachers: the full range of teachers in each grade is included. Moreover, the specific teachers may often be the same in the baseline year as in the current year, so the Treatment growth is not due to teacher differences. Finally, a possible confounder lies in the "business as usual" conditions at the matched control grades chosen for each analysis. It's unknown whether these control grades used other programs that could affect the comparison of the two sets of grades. The Monte Carlo Method is used to mitigate the possibility of control picks being favorable or unfavorable (see Section 2.3).

7 Reference Tables Grouped By School Year

The following tables show grade-level details, grouped by school year and for treatment (Table 15) and controls (Table 16) separately.

	# Grades	# Schools	# Students	Scale score	Z-Score	Percentile	L1	L2	L3	L4	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	ST Math Per Comp.
Grade 3 (17.18)	17	17	1388	500.5	0.02	49.76	10.88	39.41	41.71	8.06	49.76	-
Grade 4 (17.18)	20	20	1670	499.7	0.15	54.75	11.7	38.55	40.80	8.85	49.70	-
Grade 5 (17.18)	12	12	1144	498.9	0.14	53.92	6.17	47.50	42.25	3.92	46.42	-
All Grades (17.18)	49	26	4202	499.8	0.10	52.82	10.06	41.04	41.47	7.37	48.92	-
Grade 3 (18.19)	17	17	1411	501.8	0.21	55.41	10.24	38.29	41.82	9.71	51.47	49.16
Grade 4 (18.19)	20	20	1599	502.3	0.28	56.65	10.0	34.90	45.65	9.60	55.30	53.52
Grade 5 (18.19)	12	12	1130	502.4	0.35	63.00	5.58	37.67	51.50	5.33	56.67	51.85
All Grades (18.19)	49	26	4140	502.1	0.27	57.78	9.00	36.76	45.76	8.59	54.31	51.6

Table 15: TRT Grades Detail Sorted by Year

	# Grades	# Schools	# Students	Scale score	Z-Score	Percentile	L1	L2	L3	L4	Meeting or Exceeding Expectations	ST Math Per Comp.
Grade 3 (17.18)	17	17	1162	499.9	-0.04	48.35	11.41	39.53	40.76	8.12	49.00	_
Grade 4 (17.18)	20	20	1462	500.2	0.19	56.35	10.4	40.05	40.85	8.70	49.50	-
Grade 5 (17.18)	12	12	965	498.5	0.09	52.92	6.92	47.00	42.50	3.50	46.08	-
All Grades (17.18)	49	48	3589	499.7	0.09	52.73	9.90	41.57	41.22	7.22	48.49	-
Grade 3 (18.19)	17	17	1113	497.7	-0.17	44.71	13.18	41.12	39.12	6.71	45.94	-
Grade 4 (18.19)	20	20	1478	499.6	0.02	50.85	9.9	40.85	42.85	6.35	49.25	-
Grade 5 (18.19)	12	12	979	499.4	0.06	51.00	7.67	42.75	45.08	4.67	49.83	-
All Grades (18.19)	49	48	3570	498.9	-0.04	48.76	10.49	41.41	42.10	6.06	48.24	-

 $Table\ 16:\ \mathsf{CTRL}\ \mathsf{Grades}\ \mathsf{Detail}\ \mathsf{Sorted}\ \mathsf{by}\ \mathsf{Year}$

8 Lists of Schools

8.1 Treatment Schools

The following table lists the treatment schools and grades (after 85% enrollment and 40% progress filtering) used in the analysis.

PID	IID	District	School Name	GRADE
1415472	HIL07I	Attleboro	Hill-Roberts Elementary School	3, 4
418031	THA0RT	Attleboro	Peter Thacher Elementary School	3, 4
440216	JOH0RX	Boston	Eliot Elementary	3, 4
441167	PHI0RT	Boston	Phineas Bates	3
4814566	BOS0RS	Boston Collegiate Charter (District)	Boston Collegiate Charter School	5
425151	MOU0RU	East Longmeadow	Mountain View	3
4284193	GOL053	Haverhill	Golden Hill	3, 4
430613	BAR0RV	Lowell	Bartlett Community Partnership	4
430730	JGP055	Lowell	Pyne Arts	3, 4, 5
438940	HEN0RS	Middleborough	Henry B. Burkland Elementary School	3, 4, 5
438952	MAR0RX	Middleborough	Mary K. Goode Elementary School	3, 4, 5
1398537	RES0RS	Millbury	Raymond E. Shaw Elementary	4, 5
4362484	ANN0RS	North Andover	Annie L Sargent School	3, 4, 5
423191	KIT0RS	North Andover	Kittredge	4, 5
423220	THO0RT	North Andover	Thomson	4
441818	WHE0RS	Revere	A. C. Whelan Elementary School	3
441820	LIN0RV	Revere	Abraham Lincoln	3, 4
2044624	BEA0RU	Revere	Beachmont Veterans Memorial School	4, 5
441870	JAM0RS	Revere	Garfield Elementary School	3, 4
441935	PAU0RS	Revere	Paul Revere	3, 4, 5
441923	HIL0RX	Revere	Staff Sargent James J. Hill Elementary School	5
420046	HAR0RZ	Taunton	H H Galligan	3, 4
447173	WHI0RS	Uxbridge	Whitin Intermediate	4, 5
426478	JOH0RY	West Springfield	John R Fausey	3, 4
426313	ABN0RS	Westfield	Abner Gibbs	4
448086	UNI0RU	Worcester	Union Hill School	3, 5

Table 17: Treatment Schools (TRT Dataset)

8.2 Control Schools

The following table lists the control schools and grades (matched control grades to treatment grades) used in the analysis.

PID	District	School Name	GRADE
428127	Acton-Boxborough	McCarthy-Towne School	5
2044741	Ashburnham-Westminster	Westminster Elementary	4
416265	Barnstable	Hyannis West Elementary	3
417013	Berkshire Hills	Muddy Brook Regional Elementary School	4
428634	Billerica	Parker	5
441193	Boston	Josiah Quincy	5, 3
4320357	Cambridge	King Open	4
416899	Central Berkshire	Craneville	5
5271814	Dartmouth	James M. Quinn School	4
418330	Dartmouth	Joseph Demello	4
429559	Everett	George Keverian School	4
5325025	Everett	Lafayette School	4
10905260	Everett	Webster School	5
418550	Fall River	Letourneau Elementary School	3
3333258	Franklin	Parmenter	3
424341	Greenfield	Discovery School at Four Corners	3
430182	Hudson	Mulready Elementary	4
430792	Lowell	Charles W Morey	3
4015368	Lowell	Dr Gertrude Bailey	4
422331	Lynn	Aborn	5
422599	Lynn	Sewell-Anderson	3
1846508	Lynn	Washington Elementary School	3
422654	Lynnfield	Huckleberry Hill	4
431019	Malden	Forestdale	3
431021	Malden	Salemwood	4
419061	Mansfield	Jordan/Jackson Elementary	5
424171	Mohawk Trail	Buckland-Shelburne Regional	3
	Monomoy Regional School District	9	4
416643	, ,	Harwich Elementary School Community	5
419530	North Attleborough	J Turner Hood	3
432233	North Reading		3
419554	Norton Pittsfield	L G Nourse Elementary	3 4
1168538		Williams	
438691	Plymouth	Nathaniel Morton Elementary	3
436459	Quincy	Snug Harbor Community School	5
436461	Quincy	Squantum	3
439229	Rockland	Memorial Park	3
432518	Somerville	John F Kennedy	4
425967	Springfield	Alfred G. Zanetti Montessori Magnet School	4
425931	Springfield	Frank H Freedman	5
426155	Springfield	Samuel Bowles	4
426260	Springfield	Warner	4
426284	Springfield	White Street	3
419889	Swansea	Joseph G Luther	3
437037	Wellesley	Katharine Lee Bates	5
5342475	Winthrop	Arthur T. Cummings Elementary School	4
447628	Worcester	Canterbury	4
3333466	Worcester	Jacob Hiatt Magnet	5
447848	Worcester	Lake View	4

Table 18: Matched Control Schools (CTRL Dataset)

