

Optimizing Your Data Given the Needs of Your Organization

Hannah Poquette & Aaron Butler

Kentucky Department of Education



Overview

- Discuss how to most effectively utilize the data that is available in your organization for a variety of performance management needs.
- Present a framework for approaching data use and analysis.
- Showcase an example from our work at KDE.

There are large gaps between white children and their black and Hispanic classmates. The gaps are largest in places with large economic disparities.

● White students
 ● Hispanic
 ● Black

3 grades ahead of average

2 grades ahead

1 grade ahead

About average

1 grade behind

2 grades behind

3 grades behind

← Poorer

Parents' socioeconomic status

Richer →

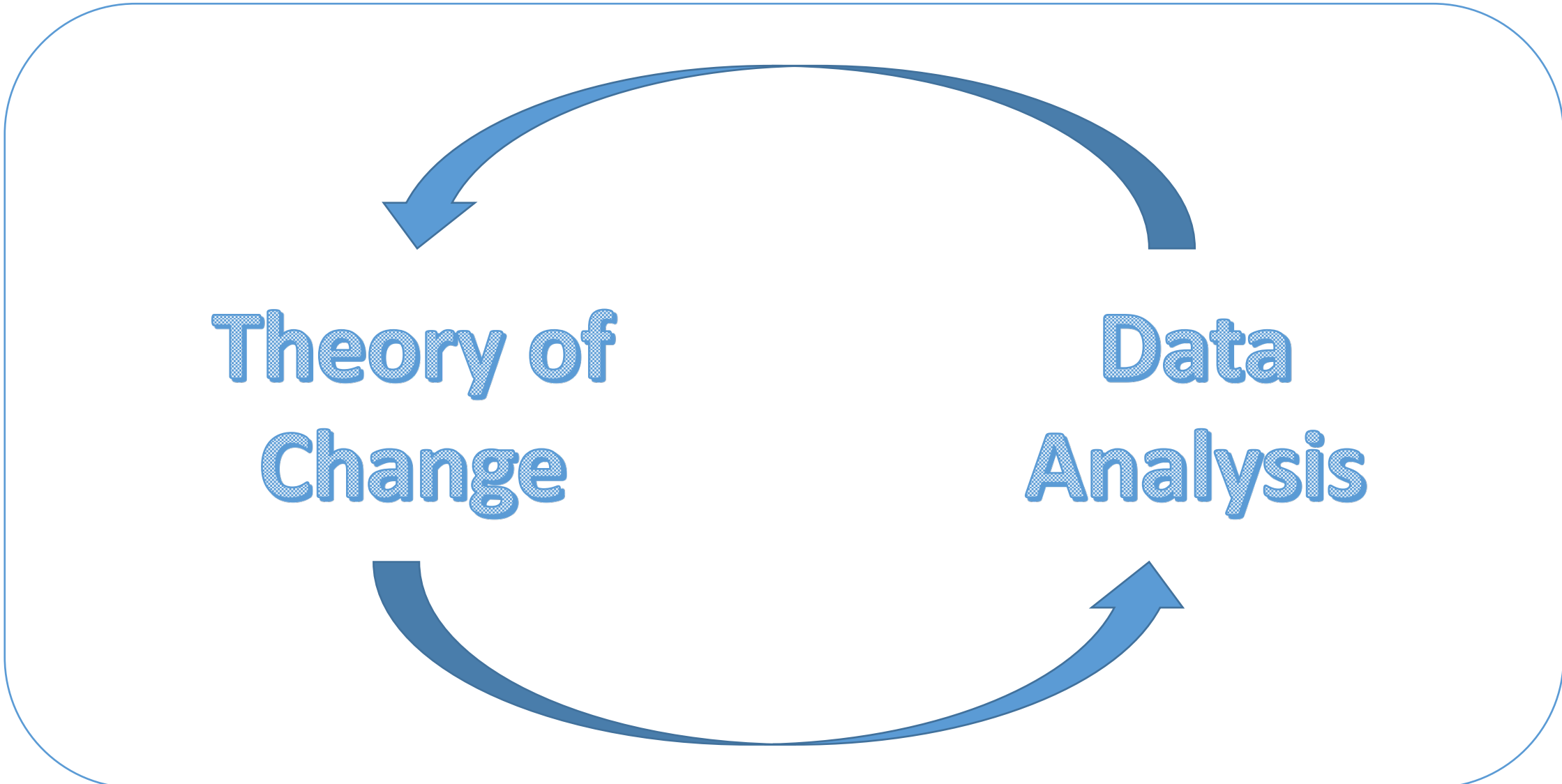
Los Angeles Unified, Calif.

	GRADES AHEAD
White students	+1.0
Hispanic students	-1.7
Black students	-2.0

Chart shows districts with at least 100 white, 100 black and 100 Hispanic students per grade. Reliable estimates are not available for Asian-Americans.

How do we make data useful?

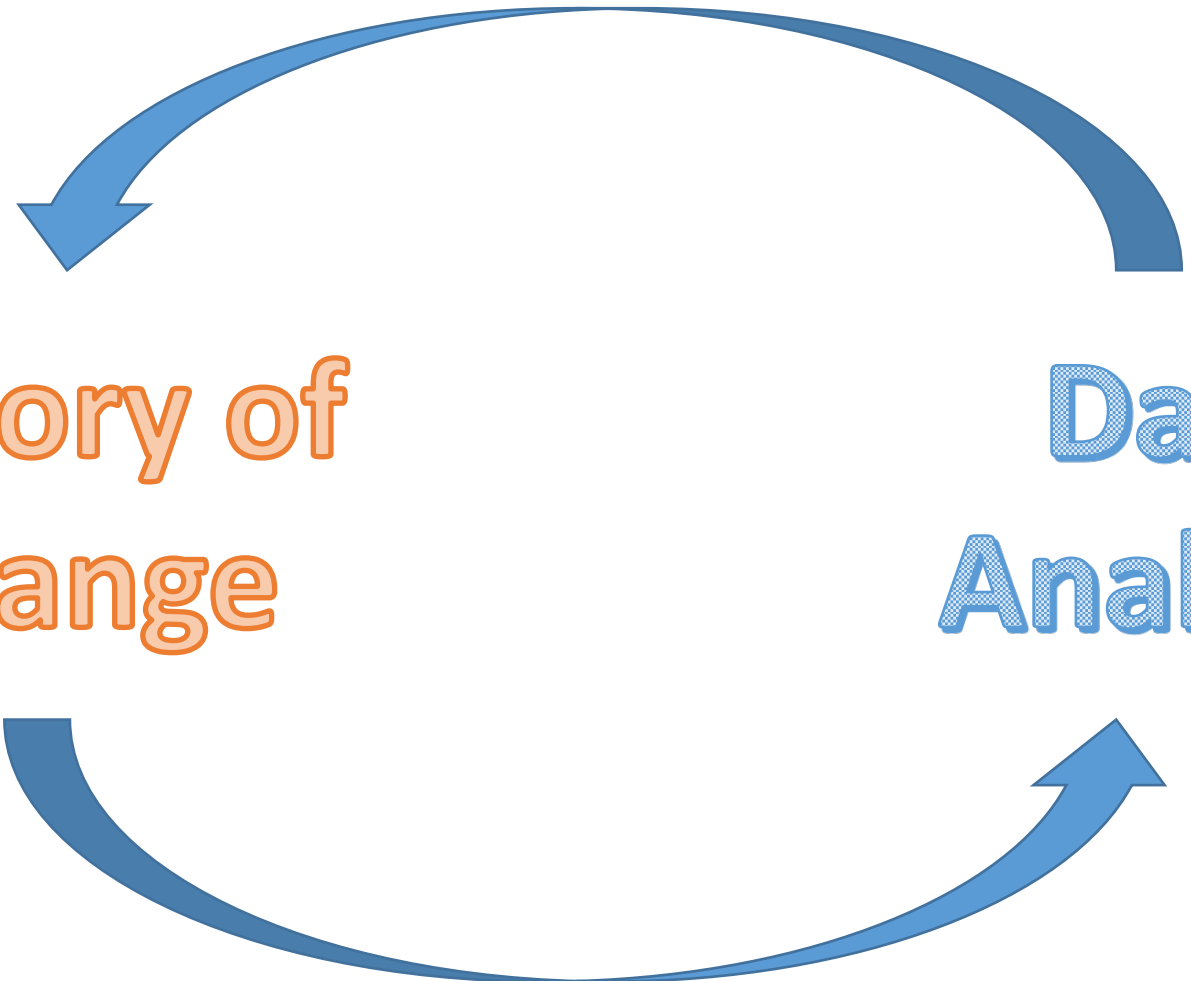
Do all students in Kentucky have an equitable opportunity to succeed?



The diagram is enclosed in a light blue rounded rectangle. It features two text labels: 'Theory of Change' on the left and 'Data Analysis' on the right. Two thick blue curved arrows connect them in a clockwise cycle: one arrow starts at the top of 'Data Analysis' and points to 'Theory of Change', and another starts at the bottom of 'Theory of Change' and points back to 'Data Analysis'.

**Theory of
Change**

**Data
Analysis**

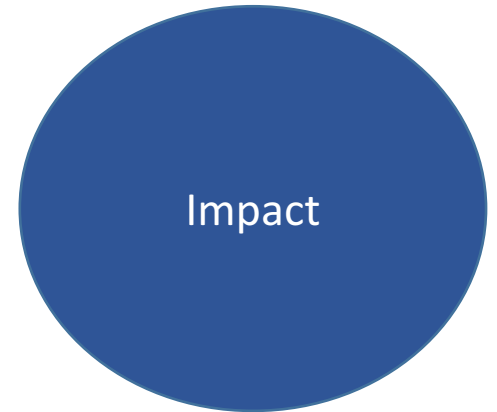
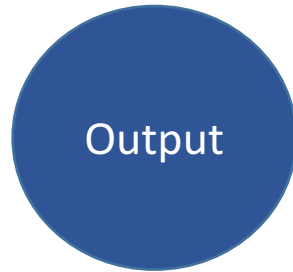


The diagram consists of two curved blue arrows forming a circle. The top arrow points from the right side towards the left side, and the bottom arrow points from the left side towards the right side, creating a continuous loop.

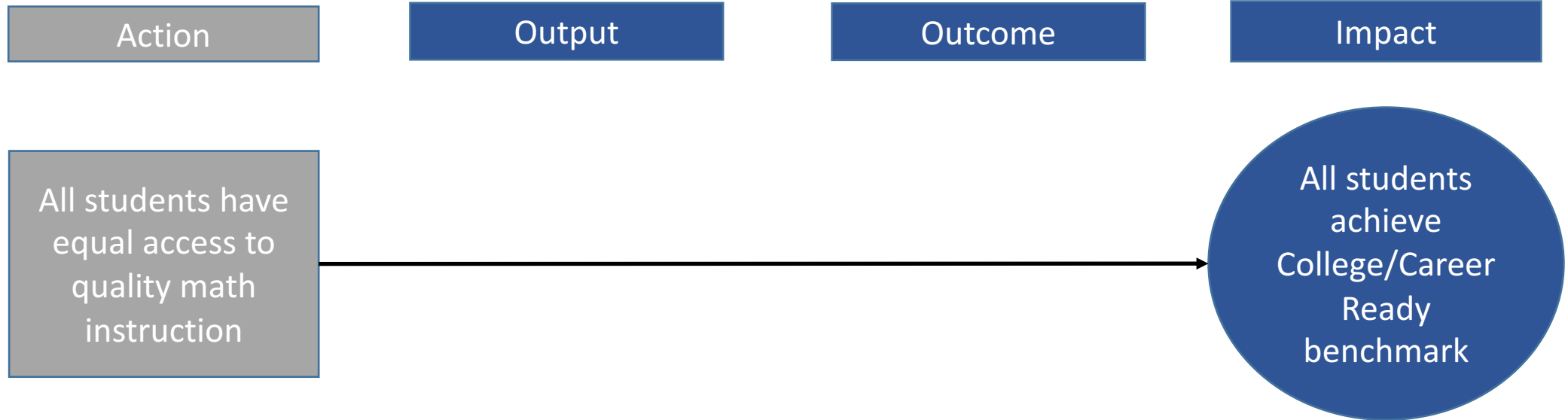
**Theory of
Change**

**Data
Analysis**

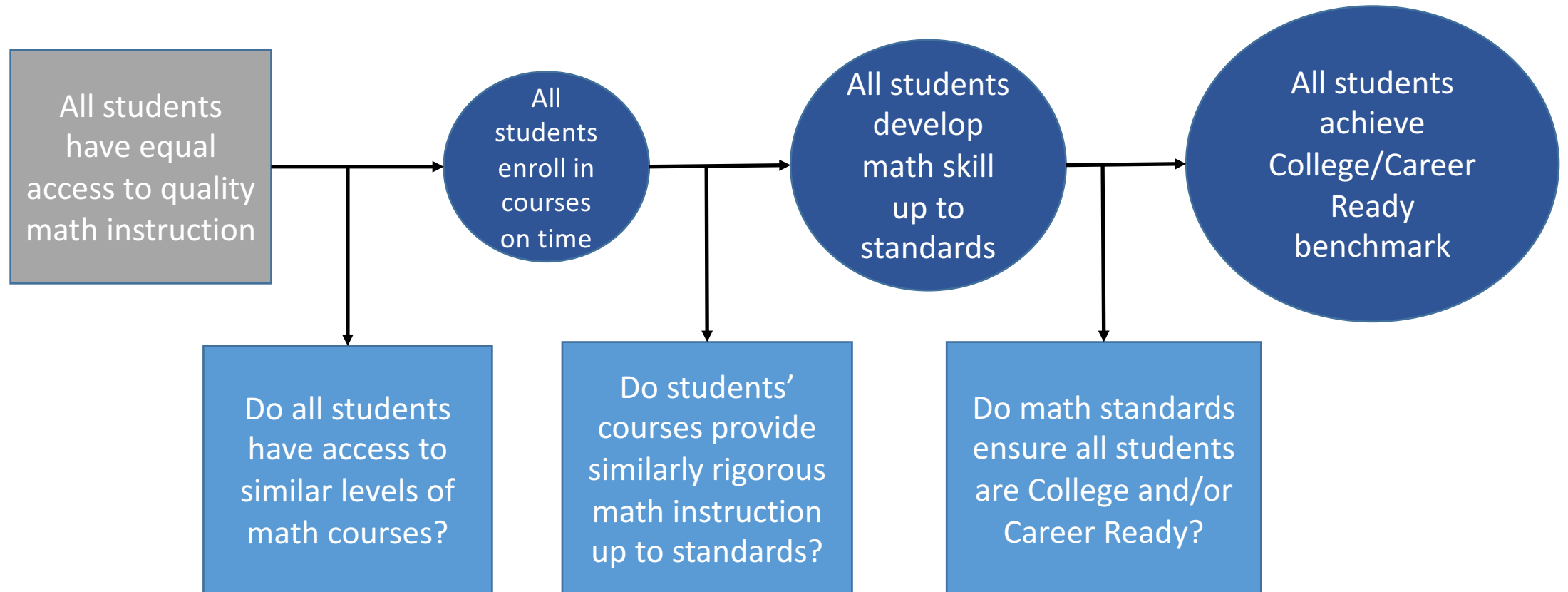


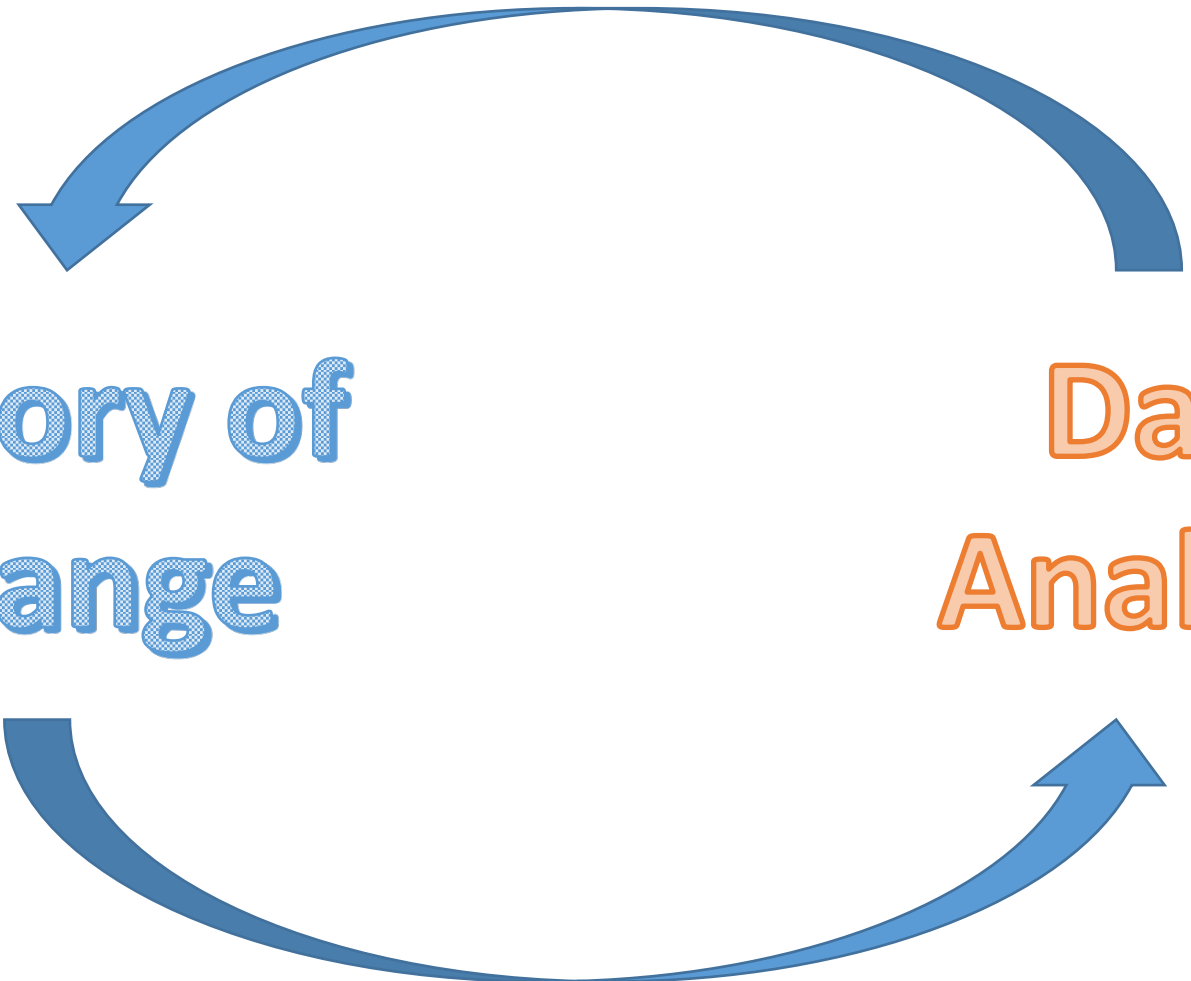


Do all students in Kentucky have an equitable opportunity to succeed in math?



Do all students in Kentucky have an equitable opportunity to succeed in math?





The diagram consists of a light blue rounded rectangle containing two text labels and two curved arrows. The label 'Theory of Change' is on the left in blue, and 'Data Analysis' is on the right in orange. A blue arrow curves from the top of 'Data Analysis' to the top of 'Theory of Change', and another blue arrow curves from the bottom of 'Theory of Change' to the bottom of 'Data Analysis', creating a clockwise cycle.

**Theory of
Change**

**Data
Analysis**

Data Analysis



```
graph LR; A[Gather] --> B[Process]; B --> C[Analyze]; C --> D[Report]; D --> E[Reflect]
```

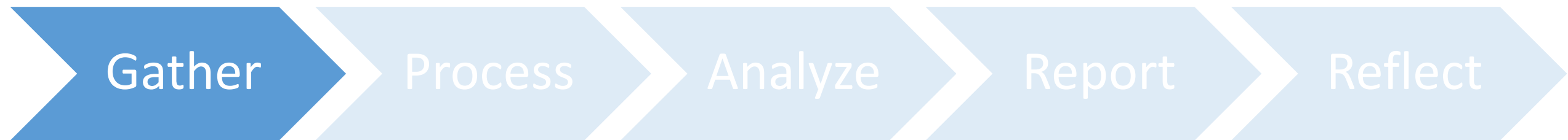
Gather

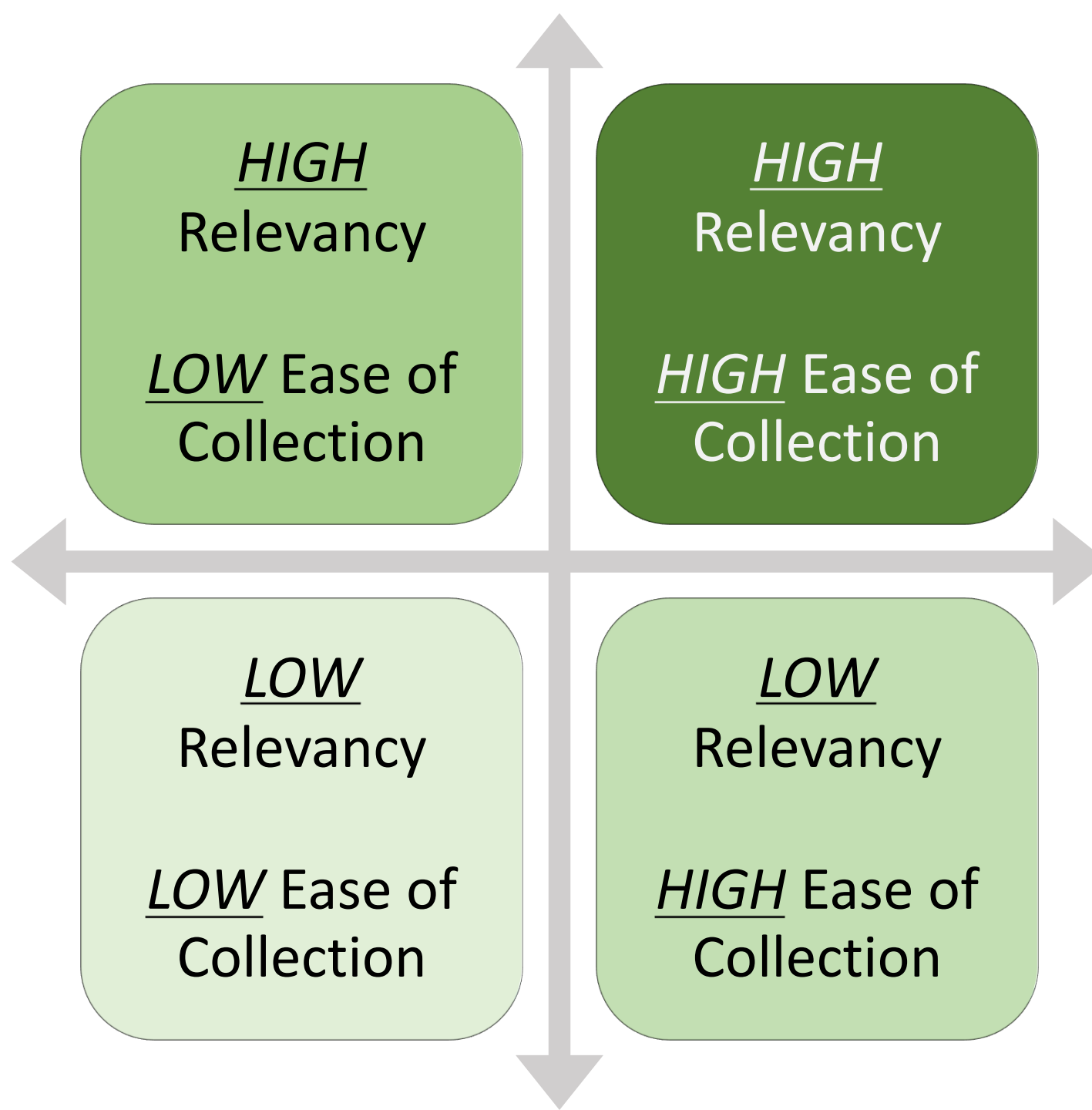
Process

Analyze

Report

Reflect





Research question: To what extent do student groups in Kentucky have similar levels of opportunity in their access to math courses?

Math course
enrollment

Instructional
materials

Algebra 1
completion

College/Career
Readiness
math
benchmarks

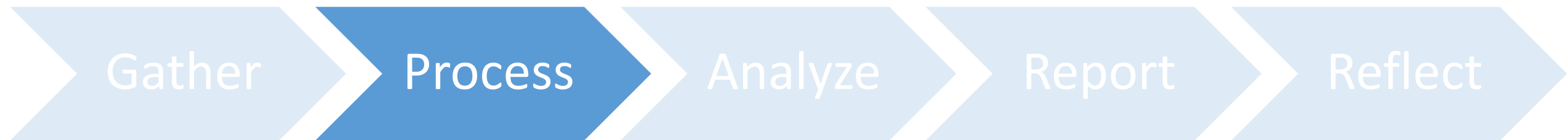
What part of the TOC is most
important data is available?

Refined question: Are student subgroups receiving similar levels of instructional quality in their math courses?

Math GPA

College/Career
Readiness
math
benchmarks






```

28 # process data -----
29
30 # clean column names
31 colnames(gr8_kprep) <- col_lower(gr8_kprep)
32 colnames(act_data) <- col_lower(act_data)
33 colnames(math_courses) <- col_lower(math_courses)
34 colnames(enrollments) <- col_lower(enrollments)
35 colnames(transcripts) <- col_lower(transcripts)
36
37 # parse ms grades
38 ms_grade <- math_courses %>%
39   mutate(ms_grade = grade_cleanr(final_grade)) %>% # clean & convert to factor w/ function from function_help.R
40   group_by(ssid) %>%
41   summarize(avg_ms_grade = mean(as.numeric(ms_grade)),
42             max_ms_grade = max(as.numeric(ms_grade))) # calculate avg/max grades
43
44 # parse hs grades
45 hs_grade <- transcripts %>%
46   filter(course_year %in% c(2014, 2015, 2016)) %>% # limit to freshman, junior, and sophomore year
47   mutate(hs_grade = grade_cleanr(score), # process course grades w/ function_help.R
48          credit_ratio = credit_earned / credit_attempted) %>% # create credit ratio var
49   filter(!is.na(hs_grade)) %>% # filter out records w/o a grade
50   filter(credit_ratio == 1 | credit_ratio == 0) %>% # filter out 14 records w/ partial credit oddities
51   select(-credit_ratio) %>%
52   # create hs math gpa
53   group_by(ssid, course_year) %>%
54   mutate(math_gpa_points = ((as.numeric(hs_grade) - 1) * credit_earned)) %>%
55   summarise(math_gpa = sum(math_gpa_points) / sum(credit_attempted),
56             gpa_points = sum(math_gpa_points),
57             credit_attempt = sum(credit_attempted))
58
59 # join ms grades + hs grades
60 df_grade <- ms_grade %>%
61   left_join(hs_grade)
62
63 # join w/ gr8 math kprep data

```



```
> summary(fit_act19_hs2)
```

```
Call:
```

```
glm(formula = act_19_math ~ math_gpa + gender * race + iep +  
    lep + frpl + as.factor(school_code), family = "binomial",  
    data = df_out)
```

```
Deviance Residuals:
```

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.7107	-0.7531	-0.2799	0.7659	3.6229

```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	-5.937e+00	8.323e-01	-7.134	9.78e-13	***
math_gpa	1.198e+00	1.548e-02	77.377	< 2e-16	***
genderF	9.950e-01	9.842e-01	1.011	0.312016	
raceAsian	2.410e+00	8.030e-01	3.001	0.002691	**
raceBlack or African American	8.098e-01	7.826e-01	1.035	0.300799	
raceHispanic/Latino	1.822e+00	7.853e-01	2.320	0.020350	*
raceNative Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2.207e+00	1.149e+00	1.920	0.054825	.
raceTwo or more races	1.563e+00	7.900e-01	1.978	0.047925	*
raceWhite	1.863e+00	7.797e-01	2.389	0.016885	*
iepYes	-1.689e+00	6.291e-02	-26.850	< 2e-16	***
lepYes	-2.298e+00	2.321e-01	-9.902	< 2e-16	***
frplYes	-5.398e-01	2.720e-02	-19.845	< 2e-16	***
as.factor(school_code)1012	-1.186e+01	6.639e+02	-0.018	0.985749	
as.factor(school_code)1014	8.113e-01	3.952e-01	2.053	0.040085	*
as.factor(school_code)1016	-1.351e+01	1.455e+03	-0.009	0.992595	
as.factor(school_code)5015	2.556e+00	1.333e+00	1.918	0.055086	.
as.factor(school_code)5020	-1.208e+01	1.455e+03	-0.008	0.993376	
as.factor(school_code)6010	1.632e+01	1.019e+03	0.016	0.987228	
as.factor(school_code)11020	1.240e+00	3.430e-01	3.616	0.000300	***
as.factor(school_code)11025	9.453e-01	3.838e-01	2.463	0.013765	*
as.factor(school_code)11030	-1.149e+01	1.455e+03	-0.008	0.993700	
as.factor(school_code)12010	1.227e+00	3.626e-01	3.384	0.000714	***
as.factor(school_code)12011	-1.095e+01	1.455e+03	-0.008	0.993996	
as.factor(school_code)12050	1.586e+00	4.159e-01	3.813	0.000137	***
as.factor(school_code)13011	-1.225e-01	7.262e-01	-0.169	0.866079	
as.factor(school_code)15005	1.115e+00	4.820e-01	2.312	0.020754	*
as.factor(school_code)15010	1.351e+00	4.356e-01	3.101	0.001930	**
as.factor(school_code)16011	1.122e+00	4.481e-01	2.505	0.012249	*
as.factor(school_code)17005	-1.313e+01	9.380e+02	-0.014	0.988833	
as.factor(school_code)17030	1.515e+00	2.053e-01	7.382	0.000127	***

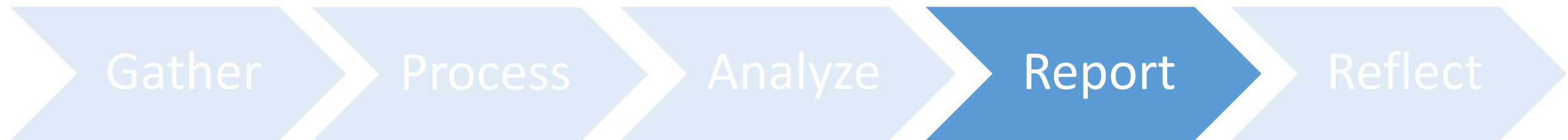
Table 8: Coefficients from the logistic regressions with interactions, ACT models

	ACT Mathematics Performance Level				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
High School Math Grade	1.078*** (0.013)	1.045*** (0.013)	1.036*** (0.014)	1.036*** (0.014)	1.198*** (0.015)
Female		-0.383*** (0.024)	-0.468*** (0.025)	-0.468*** (0.027)	-0.547*** (0.029)
American Indian		-0.772* (0.425)	-0.792* (0.424)	-1.451* (0.756)	-1.863** (0.780)
Asian		0.496*** (0.105)	0.844*** (0.120)	0.991*** (0.182)	0.547*** (0.195)
Black/African American		-0.738*** (0.045)	-0.738*** (0.046)	-0.829*** (0.067)	-1.053*** (0.075)
Hispanic/Latino		-0.140** (0.063)	0.004 (0.067)	0.161* (0.093)	-0.041 (0.099)
Native Hawaiian		-0.099 (0.500)	-0.026 (0.532)	0.666 (0.769)	0.344 (0.845)
Two or more races		-0.048 (0.080)	-0.080 (0.081)	-0.103 (0.123)	-0.300** (0.131)
FRPL		-0.909*** (0.024)	-0.836*** (0.025)	-0.836*** (0.025)	-0.540*** (0.027)
IEP			-1.622*** (0.059)	-1.620*** (0.059)	-1.689*** (0.063)
LEP			-2.366*** (0.219)	-2.394*** (0.221)	-2.298*** (0.232)
Constant	-3.411*** (0.039)	-2.605*** (0.042)	-2.460*** (0.043)	-2.460*** (0.043)	-4.074*** (0.292)
Interactions	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
School Fixed Effects	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	40,648	40,648	40,648	40,648	40,648
Log Likelihood	-22,509.240	-21,320.390	-20,739.950	-20,732.780	-19,034.460
Akaike Inf. Crit.	45,022.480	42,660.770	41,503.900	41,501.560	39,508.920

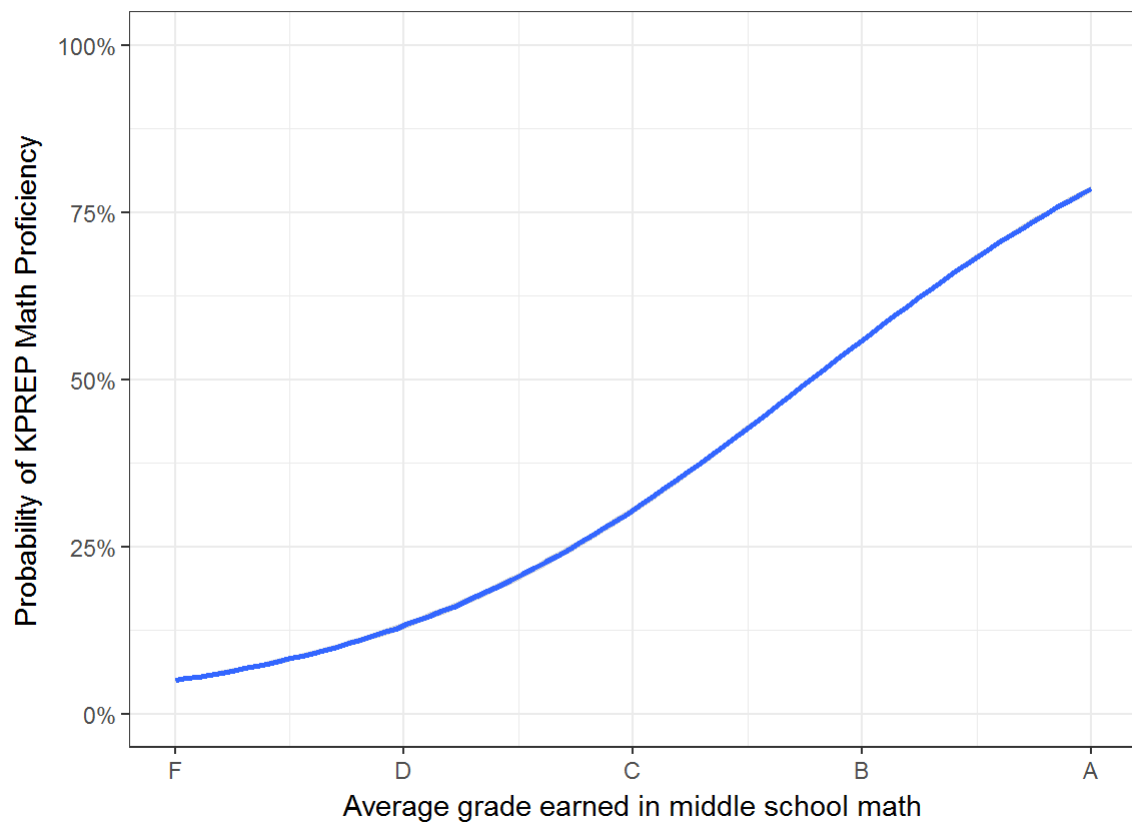
Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

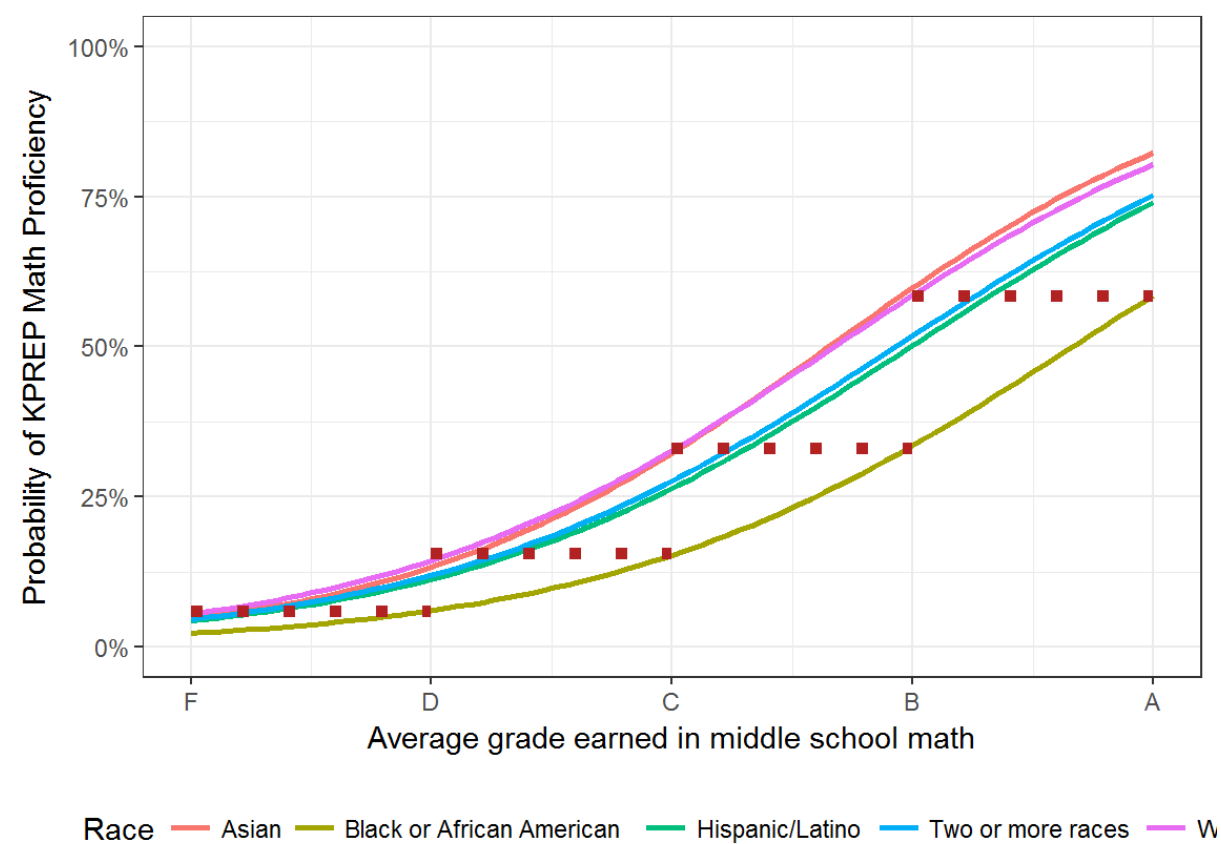
Reference group: male, white, no IEP, no LEP, no FRPL



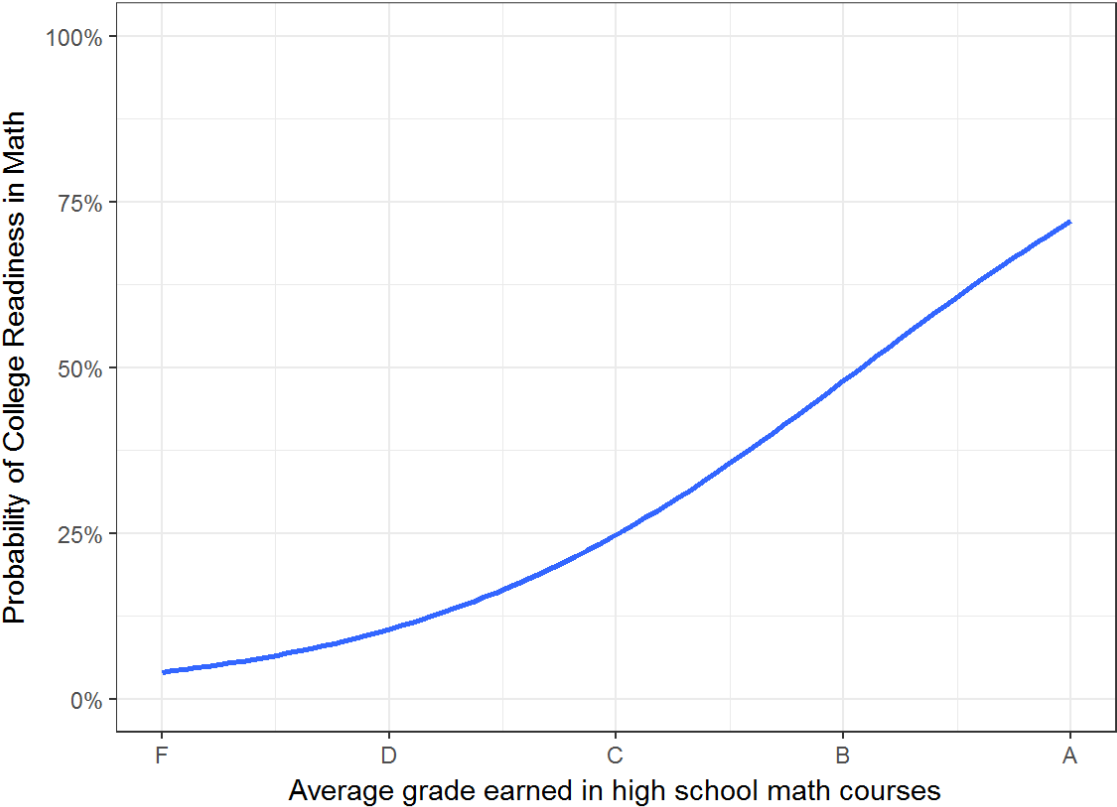
Probability of Scoring at Proficient or Distinguished
8th Grade Mathematics K-PREP



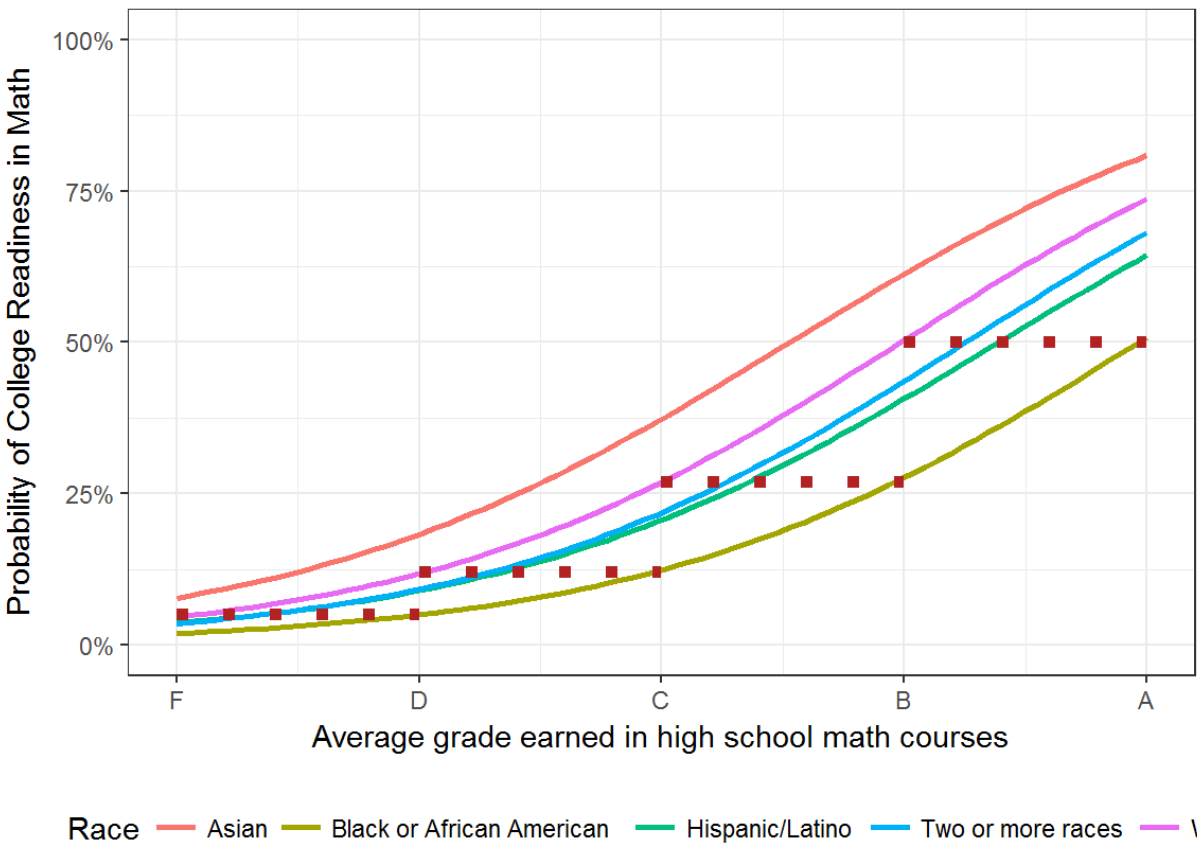
Probability of Scoring at Proficient or Distinguished
8th Grade Mathematics K-PREP



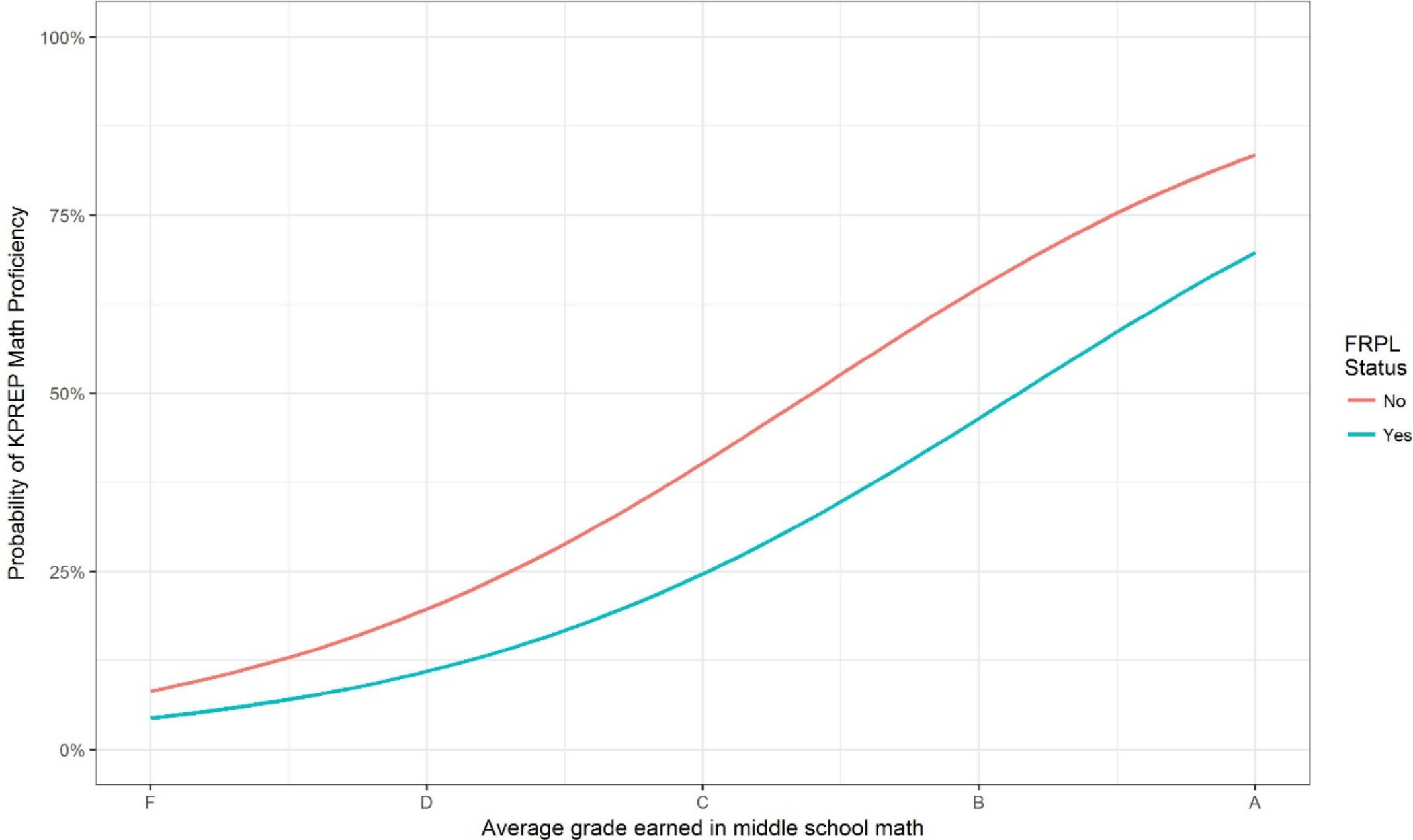
Probability of Meeting KYCPE College Ready Math Benchmark
ACT Math Subscore >= 19



Probability of Meeting KYCPE College Ready Math Benchmark
ACT Math Subscore >= 19



Probability of Scoring at Proficient or Distinguished
8th Grade Mathematics K-PREP





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graph LR; A[Gather] --> B[Process]; B --> C[Analyze]; C --> D[Report]; D --> E[Reflect];
```

Gather

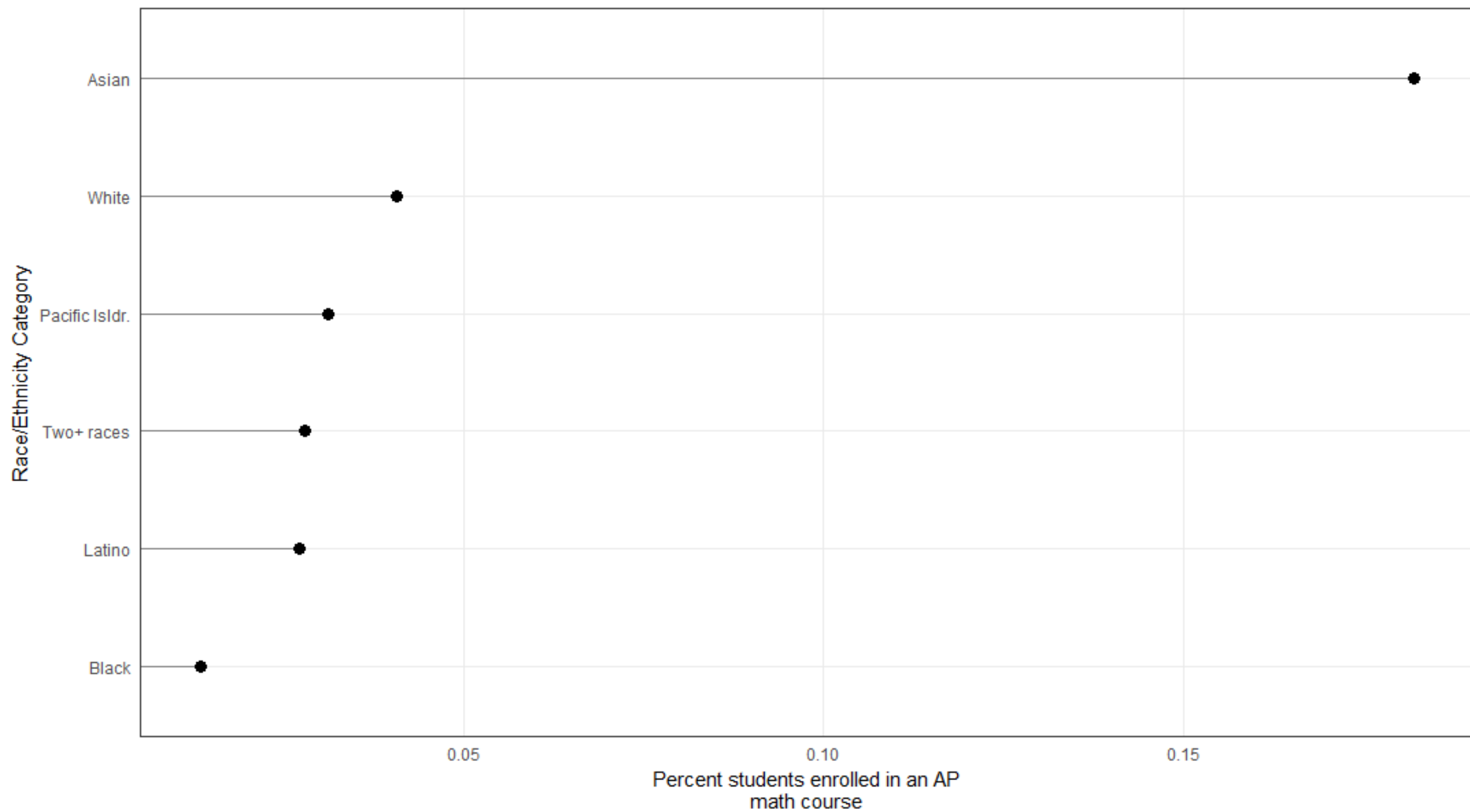
Process

Analyze

Report

Reflect

AP Math course enrollment rates by race



Summary

- Identify your theory of change and underlying assumptions
- Assess the relevancy and availability of your desired data
- Determine what questions you can answer given the limitations of your data
- Document, document, document...
- Tell a story (with a clear narrative)
- Reflect on the implications of your results (i.e., the 'so what')

We answer emails...

Hannah Poquette

hannah.poquette@education.ky.gov

Aaron Butler

aaron.butler@education.ky.gov

