



Brief Update on 2017-2018 Gifted Performance Results

Gifted Performance Indicator Overall Results and Trends

In 2013-2014, 155 districts met the GPI. This dropped to 13 districts in 2014-2015 and then increased to 49 in 2015-2016. As the indicator standards were increased one last time in 2016-2017, the number of districts who met the indicator dropped once again to 12. In 2017-2018, this number increased to 38. With the exception of type 8 typology districts (large urban), there were districts in every typology that met the indicator (Type 1 – 3; Type 2 – 3; Type 3 – 9; Type 4 – 2; Type 5 – 5; Type 6 – 15; Type 7 – 1). The breakout of the performance indicator is as follows:

Gifted Performance Indicator Element Comparison					
	2017-2018	2016-2107	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Average Value-Added	1.58	1.30	1.09	.34	.31
Average Gifted Input Points	54	52	47	43	36
Average Performance Index	114.2	113.4	112.5	110.5	115.8

In terms of districts that met each element, 140 met the gifted performance index, 406 met gifted value-added, and 91 met the gifted input points element.

<u>2017-2018 Gifted Performance Indicator Breakdown by District Typology</u>			
	<u>Gifted Value- Added</u>	<u>Gifted Performance Index</u>	<u>Gifted Input Points</u>
Type 1	.44	113.42	50.33
Type 2	1.11	114.21	47.58
Type 3	1.30	115.40	56.16
Type 4	.54	113.78	52.03
Type 5	3.25	115.40	61.29
Type 6	7.87	117.59	69.80
Type 7	-.88	110.48	49.26
Type 8	-4.95	106.93	53.81
State Average	1.58	114.24	53.81

There were improvements in all three elements of the gifted performance indicator, but these varied based on typology as can be seen in the chart below. For example, type 3 (low-poverty, small town) and 6 (low-poverty, suburban) districts had the largest increase in gifted input points as well as high increases in value-added and the gifted performance index. All district typologies had gains in value-added except for type 1 (rural, high-poverty) and type 4 (small town, high-poverty) which had minor drops. Type 6 (low-poverty, suburban) districts had the highest gain in value-added growth. The gifted performance index increased from 113.41 in 2016-2017 to 114.24 with increases in all typologies. Type 8 (large urbans) districts made the most gains. Gifted points increased in all district types except for type 1 (rural, high-poverty) and type 2 (rural, average-poverty) districts with an average increase of 2 points. Type 6 (low-poverty, suburban) districts made the largest point gains.

<u>Gifted Performance Indicator</u>						
<u>Changes Breakdown by District Typology</u>						
	<u>Gifted Value-Added</u>		<u>Gifted Performance Index</u>		<u>Gifted Input Points</u>	
	2017/2018	2017/2016	2017/2018	2017/2016	2017/2018	2017/2016
Type 1	.44	.52	113.42	112.64	50.33	51.07
Type 2	1.11	.94	114.21	113.66	47.58	48.03
Type 3	1.30	1.02	115.40	113.82	56.16	52.59
Type 4	.54	.61	113.78	113.06	52.03	47.93
Type 5	3.25	2.95	115.40	114.95	61.29	58.46
Type 6	7.87	6.12	117.59	116.82	69.80	64.57
Type 7	-.88	-.99	110.48	109.92	49.26	46.21
Type 8	-4.95	-5.28	106.93	105.17	42.38	43.75
State Average	1.58	1.30	114.24	113.41	53.81	51.81

When additional information is available, OAGC will provide additional analysis on gifted performance information. For now, it appears that districts are making slow but steady gains in gifted performance. Districts increasing services appear to also be making larger strides in performance, but without additional information it is difficult to make any concrete conclusions about the tie to service opportunities and performance.

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