

[School takeovers/failing schools-- this may be ready for the summer, Mike is handling. if you want a description, I'll draft an options list]



Office of the Mayor
Richard M. Daley
Mayor

Public Schools

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**CHICAGO MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY
SAYS CITIES MAKE TOO MANY EXCUSES FOR FAILING SCHOOLS**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Chicago Mayor and U.S. Conference of Mayors President Richard M. Daley today urged local governments around the nation to stop making excuses for the failure of public schools -- and said that the only way to truly change American society is to improve public education.

In a speech before the National Press Club in Washington, Mayor Daley called on mayors to make a personal commitment to improving public schools. Mayor Daley also recounted Chicago's experience in overhauling its public schools, a process that began in the spring of 1995.

"Not too long ago, everyone believed that Chicago's schools would continue to get worse," Mayor Daley said. "Secretary of Education William Bennett once called our schools the worst in the nation, and the description stuck. But today, the Chicago Public Schools are finally moving in the right direction."

Mayor Daley recounted the steps taken over the past two years to turn the Chicago Public Schools around -- including the appointment of a new management team for the schools, closing the Chicago Public School's budget deficit and beginning the nation's most ambitious capital building program, raising school performance standards and placing the weakest performing schools on academic probation.

As a result of these changes, Chicago Public Schools have seen their highest test score increases in a decade and soaring enrollment across the city. But Mayor Daley added that he is not content with this progress -- and that he is personally committed to turning the Chicago Public Schools around.

"Improving schools is the only way to make a lasting change in this country," Mayor Daley said. "It is the only way to lift people out of poverty -- to cut down on crime -- and to create a stronger economy."

"The only way for our city -- or any city -- to have a bright future is for public officials to devote their full energies to improving our public schools."

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REMARKS FOR MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY
NATIONAL PRESS CLUB ADDRESS
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1997

I'm happy to have been invited by the National Press Club to speak to you today.

As you probably know, for the past year, I have served as President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

And one of my top priorities in this capacity has been to sound the alarm around the nation about our public schools -- and call upon Mayors to take an active role in turning schools around.

If you hear one message this morning, it is that we have a state of emergency in our nation's public schools and chief executives have to take on that challenge.

The future of our cities is at stake: All across the nation -- families of from all racial groups and financial backgrounds are leaving cities because they have lost faith in urban public education.

It is true in many American cities, including our nation's capital.

Families are leaving cities like Washington to find a better quality of life, including safer neighborhoods -- and most importantly better schools.

It is a very difficult situation for people trying to make a difference -- and a nightmare scenario for public schools.

But it doesn't have to be this way -- and I want to offer the mayors, school board officials, businesses and parents around the country a more hopeful vision for the future of our children.

I can picture a day when families choose to stay in cities because of the quality public school systems.

I can see urban schools that have enough classroom space, modern equipment and safe hallways.

And I can imagine schools that are true training grounds for the workforce -- where local businesses take responsibility for the success of local schools.

All of this -- and more -- can happen. As Mayor of our nation's third largest city, I have to believe in the future of our public schools.

Improving schools is the only way to make a lasting change in this country. It is the only way to lift people out of poverty -- to cut down on crime -- and to create a stronger economy.

The only way for our city -- or any city -- to have a bright future is if public officials devote their full energies to improving our public schools.

In Chicago today -- we are finally moving in the right direction. Not too long ago, everyone believed that Chicago's schools would continue to get worse.

Secretary of Education William Bennett once called our schools the worst in the nation. He didn't provide any data to prove why our schools were worse than those of Washington, New York or Los Angeles and other cities.

And the Department of Education did nothing to make the situation better -- no new funds were allocated or management teams dispatched.

And, although no one denies that the Chicago Public Schools were in trouble, the description stuck.

Our system had constant money problems. In June of 1995, the projected four-year budget deficit was \$1.5 billion.

The system was plagued by failing schools and nine strikes between 1972 and 1995.

The situation was made worse by an unaccountable school administration. Neither the mayor nor the school board had real authority over the school administration, its personnel or its budget.

Authority was divided between the local school councils, the School Board, and the central bureaucracy.

Because as mayor I had to name my appointments from a list submitted to me by a 16 member school board nominating commission, I had no real authority over selections to the school board.

In short, no one was directly responsible for the state of our schools. Despite extensive media coverage of crumbling buildings, overcrowding and poor academic performance, the system remained unresponsive.

School maintenance lagged. And schools became unsafe -- with hallways that were too dark -- fences that were torn -- and doors bolted shut so students wouldn't use the dangerous and decaying steps outside.

The school bureaucracy did a poor job of managing its purchasing. Financial disorder was rampant. In the spring of 1995, the situation was so dire that the Chicago Public Schools were predicting a shutdown in the fall unless new funds were provided.

Instead of bailing out the schools, the Republican State Government decided to turn over responsibility to the City of Chicago. Many people said they weren't doing this as a favor to Chicago.

But I wanted this new responsibility -- because I knew it was the only way to change society and move our city forward.

It was only with authority over the schools that I could take action and demand results, to improve performance and make our schools accountable.

We created a new management team, for the first time -- with a Chief Executive Officer, a Chief Operations Officer and a Chief Education Officer -- and a new, smaller board of trustees.

With this new team, the Chicago Public Schools could be well managed -- while keeping education decisions in the hands of educators.

I appointed some of the most talented members of my administration to assume operation of the schools. Gery Chico, my former Chief of Staff was appointed President of the School Board.

Paul Vallas, my former Budget Director, was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the schools.

Lynn St. James, a successful former high school principal, was appointed Chief Education Officer.

Most recently, I appointed Tim Martin, the Deputy Commissioner of Transportation, as Chief Operating Officer.

To help get control over the school's budget, we asked for -- and won -- the authority to cut many of the state mandated strings attached to the school budget.

The state's education budget regulations -- which still apply to every other public school system in Illinois-- are a bureaucrat's dream.

Until 1995, the Chicago Public Schools' funding stream came from 7 different local rate levies -- and state funding was provided thru 27 different grants. The school system had little flexibility in spending this money.

The new school funding process for the Chicago Public Schools consolidated the 7 local levies into one -- and the 27 state grants into 2 block grants.

Freed from these funding restraints, my new management team immediately made the money go farther.

The new management team found nearly \$1 million worth of spoiled food stored in a Chicago Public School warehouse, more than \$250,000 in furniture and other school supplies, and another \$4 million in wood, tools and supplies.

And over the summer of 1995, they worked out a 4 year budget that included a long-term labor agreement with teachers and that will make certain that our schools open on time every year.

With this new financial plan in place, the bond rating agencies -- Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch -- took notice.

The Chicago Public School's received their first investment grade bond rating since 1979, and the ratings have been raised twice in the last 18 months. Moody's even gave the school system an A-minus rating.

That allowed the schools to begin the most ambitious school capital improvements plan in the nation -- entirely funded with locally-raised money. Already, \$850 million worth of bonds have been issued.

New schools are being built across our city -- a total of 29 new schools, additions and annexes.

So far, 258 new classrooms have been added to the system, serving nearly 8000 children.

Major renovation projects, including new roofs, masonry repair and window replacements have been completed at 241 schools.

Virtually every school in the city will see improvements.

And when Phase 2 of the project is complete -- 45,000 students will be learning in new classrooms, easing overcrowding.

Also in the first year, the Board adopted an education plan that emphasizes a back-to-basics approach.

Everybody talks about making schools get back to basics -- but in Chicago, we took strong, concrete action.

It started with making sure children perform at their grade level. In the past, year after year, children were promoted to the next grade after they reached a certain age -- regardless of whether they were academically capable.

We ended the policy of social promotions.

Now, third, sixth, eighth and ninth grade children -- who perform poorly and whose reading or computing skills are not at minimum levels -- are now required to go to summer school before being promoted. And if they do not perform at summer school, they will be held back.

This week, the Chicago Public Schools announced that 42,000 students must attend summer school this year.

For many parents, this seems like a tough policy. It is tough -- but it is necessary.

We're not doing Chicago's children any favors by letting them have the summer off and looking the other way -- pretending that they can catch up in a higher grade level.

Ending social promotions is one of the most important steps the Chicago Public Schools has taken.

And next year, it will be expanded to include tenth grade students as well.

The school board also took other important steps to improve student performance.

Early childhood programs, which previously were available for only 6000 children, were expanded to serve more than 22,000 children. In addition, curricula at all city high schools was streamlined and upgraded and national standardized tests were emphasized.

This school year, the board took bolder and even more important steps to improve classroom performance.

A mandatory homework rule was passed. Now every student in the Chicago Public Schools has homework every day.

The Chicago Public Schools started a citywide campaign to ensure that all parents know about this policy. Parents have been asked to sign pledges that they will work with their children on their daily homework.

And the Chicago Public Schools also took a bold and needed step by putting schools on academic probation.

Probation is the most important step we have taken so far -- and it shows our commitment to improving every school, starting with the weakest and offering them the needed assistance.

We will leave no school and no child behind.

A total of 109 schools out of 557 were put on probation for their low achievement on reading test scores. These include 38 high schools and 71 elementary schools.

In these schools, fewer than 15 percent of the students read at the national average.

In one school, less than 3 percent of the students read at the national average. Among probation high schools, drop out rates were as high as 71 percent.

For years, these schools promoted children who couldn't read, couldn't do math and couldn't perform well enough to succeed in life.

Children did not fail. We failed the children -- governments, schools and everyone who stood by and did nothing. To make sure it doesn't happen again, we have to raise expectations, help schools do better and hold people accountable.

That's what academic probation is all about. In Chicago, we're sending a clear signal to schools that results matter.

To each school on probation, we've sent a probation management team that includes high quality principals, teachers and business managers -- people who know how to make schools work.

In addition, schools have been matched up with an outside education partner -- in many cases these are universities.

The extra attention we are paying to probation schools is starting to make a real difference.

When probation was announced, some principals and teachers thought that they would be made scapegoats for poor performance.

But now that it has been done, a number of principals and teachers call it a blessing.

Probation has made schools accountable for results.

It has also given important guidance to principals, teachers and students -- letting them know exactly what they need to do to make their schools better. And probation has provided assistance to schools that they need.

Now -- because we've set higher standards and are working to uphold those standards -- signs of progress are beginning to appear.

Last month, the Iowa Test of Basic Skills results were released for Chicago's Public elementary and high schools.

Of the 71 elementary schools on academic probation, 54 showed improvement in reading and 69 in math.

On top of major gains in test scores made in 1996, the Chicago Sun-Times called the latest elementary scores the best in a decade.

The news was more encouraging this year in our high schools. This year, reading test scores went up in 52 of our 62 public high schools. And math scores went up in 61 of 62 high schools.

While there was improvement, I am not pleased with these results. Our schools have shown that they can make progress -- but we all know that we still have a long way to go. We must keep raising the bar.

For years, standards were systematically lowered -- now I want to see standards systematically raised.

We may not be able to have a majority of school children reading at national average overnight, but that doesn't mean we should be pleased with anything less.

Improving test scores aren't the only sign of progress.

Since 1989, the Chicago Public Schools have had Local School Councils, which were designed to provide neighborhood, grass-roots input for all of our schools. For a number of years, unfortunately, voter turnout at these elections was poor.

But at last year's election, we had the highest voter turnout ever. More people are participating -- more candidates are running for Council seats.

And this new involvement and faith in our schools is evident with higher enrollment numbers. Enrollment in our schools is surging -- up from just under 410,000 in 1993 to about 425,000 today.

We still have a long way to go. Even with these recent signs of improvement, many of Chicago's schools continue to perform below national norms.

The progress will continue slowly at some schools, quicker at others. It will come school by school, child by child.

But the atmosphere of gloom has been replaced with hope. And in the process, Chicago is disproving many of the cliches about urban public schools.

For too long, public schools -- especially in cities -- have given excuses for their failure. One of our former board members says that society has spent too long celebrating the problems.

I accept no excuses. No child is too poor to learn. No parent is too detached to participate. No school system is too poor to demand high standards from students.

Based on Chicago's experiences, I can say with confidence that every excuse -- and there are many of them -- hides a real solution, and that these solutions provide valuable lessons.

Excuse number one is the most dangerous one. Unfortunately, it is one given by many cities. This excuse is: There are too many problems -- and everything's hopeless.

In Chicago, I refused to accept this -- because too much was at stake.

Everything I do as mayor would fail if we gave up on the schools.

There's no point in attracting new jobs -- because without a qualified workforce, businesses will sooner or later move away.

There's no reason to improve housing -- because without an education, more and more people will be dependent on public assistance.

And there's no reason to rebuild our neighborhoods -- because families of all races and incomes will leave the city if the schools can't serve their children.

In cities across the country, the working poor is leaving the cities to find better public schools.

Hopelessness comes from a lack of leadership. Sure, there are many steps that must be taken to turn a school around, and they can't all be done at once.

With the right leadership, families will begin to have faith in the future. And once you get everyone in the city working towards the goal of improving schools, progress is inevitable.

The second excuse blames the children. The students are too poor -- they aren't well motivated -- they can't learn.

In Chicago, some used this excuse to criticize our probation plan. They say that by singling out these schools for more help, we are saying these children aren't smart enough.

It is wrong to believe that any child cannot learn -- to do this is to condemn these children to a dismal future.

The answer isn't to lower standards, but to raise them. Children need discipline and standards.

That's why we're sending more children than ever to summer school -- so that they can earn promotions to the next grade.

That's why we're requiring homework everyday.

And that's why we've brought in dedicated professionals -- who have proven track records at public and private schools -- to help turn our lowest performing schools around.

The lesson of our success -- even the modest improvements made so far -- is that excuses do children no favors. Instead of blaming a child's background, we should use it as a reason to do more and to work harder.

The third excuse is a practical one -- school management can't improve until schools receive more money.

In some places, there are serious practical concerns about school funding. In Illinois, our state is third from the bottom in public school funding.

We did not let this excuse stand in our way. In fact, there were some in Illinois who argued that the City of Chicago would never be able to manage the Chicago Public Schools without more resources.

But I believed that we had to prove our critics wrong.

And today -- you no longer hear the excuse in our state that school reform is just throwing away money on the Chicago Public Schools.

Because of these management reforms, the Illinois House passed a bill last week to fundamentally change the way we fund education in Illinois by shifting the burdens away from property taxes.

Sadly, the leadership in the State Senate kept this bill from coming to the floor for a vote -- but the momentum for school funding reform has grown in our state.

I'm still hopeful that the state government can take action this year to remedy the funding problems.

The fourth excuse given for our failing public schools is that big city schools systems are too big to manage.

If the Chicago Public Schools can be managed -- any school system can. The Chicago Public School system has 427,000 students and more than 550 schools.

We have more students than the public school systems of Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Pittsburgh combined.

The lesson for all school systems is that no problem is unmanageable. And the managing of schools themselves should be left to experienced educators.

Schools need to be managed by professionals who understand their area of expertise.

The finance and administrative side of managing a large school should be left to qualified business and management experts, while the business of managing the academic problems should be left to education experts.

The fifth excuse is that unions and teachers are in control and demand too much.

In Chicago, we have made teachers and unions partners in solving the problems. And we did it as one of our very first acts, by reaching a four year labor agreement.

Teachers want their schools to get better. You won't find many teachers who chose that profession because they thought it would be easy money. They do it because they love to teach children.

Other than parents, teachers are the most important persons in a child's life. If we are going to change our schools, they must be partners in that effort.

Teachers have a stake in improving their schools.

When we give teachers confidence in the future -- and let them know what their pay will be over a number of years -- teachers can then concentrate on what they do best.

The sixth and final excuse is that failing schools are someone else's problem -- or something for the Internet to solve.

Every year, there is another plan, another gimmick, another set of goals that promise to make all students learn better.

In truth, no grand plan is going to come along that makes everything better. It is just going to take hard work and leadership. Day by day, school by school, year by year.

In Chicago, part of getting the job done is reminding everyone of the roles they must play in making our schools better.

Everyone must take responsibility for our school's success and carry out the work that must be done. Every person in this city has a stake in our success.

Not just those on the front line, like principals and teachers and local school councils -- but all of us.

Parents have a responsibility to become more involved in their children's lives.

Principals have to show responsibility with their authority and must come up with new ideas for making their schools better.

Teachers have to demand more of students, and guide their progress toward improved performance.

The people of Chicago have to get involved by mentoring students and businesses must adopt schools.

And children and students have the greatest responsibility -- to stay in school, to work hard and to graduate.

While local governments have the primary responsibility to improve public schools, the federal government has a role to play in as well.

Illinois Senator Carol Moseley Braun has proposed that the federal government invest \$5 billion a year to help rebuild our public school infrastructure.

I know times are tight these days -- but I'm sure that Congress can find the money if they look hard enough. Helping to invest in school infrastructure is the right and appropriate responsibility for the federal government in education.

One of the most important duties of a mayor is to remind people of these responsibilities. Mayors need to set the standards for the community and have the leadership to speak out on education issues.

Mayors must accept that education is the key to the future -- and that it is the only way to bring about long-term, meaningful change.

No situation is hopeless. All of our problems are manageable -- none of our excuses are credible.

Chicago used to be called the worst school system in the nation. Chicago may not yet be the best big city school system -- and we have much more work to do -- but we have restored a sense of hope

-- even to the point where President Clinton said recently that the Chicago Public Schools can now serve as a model for the nation.

It is not only a citywide commitment to education, it is a personal commitment. I am not going to walk away from this task. The future of Chicago depends on our success.

Again, I want to thank the National Press Club for the opportunity to address this important issue. And I look forward to answering some of your questions.

Thank you.



Chicago Public Schools Progress Highlights July 1, 1995 - Present

The Illinois General Assembly made school reform an agenda priority for the 1995 Spring session. The Assembly enacted sweeping legislation that changed the governance structure of the Chicago Public Schools. The Amendatory Act of 1995 replaced the 15-member Board of Education with a 5-member Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees. It also altered the Board's authority over budget and management decisions by consolidating funding sources into block grants.

On July 1, 1995 Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed the new Board of Trustees and management team to run the Chicago Public Schools. Mayor Daley took action based on new state law granting him greater authority over the school system for the next four years.

Since then, the new CPS administration team has eliminated a \$1.3 billion four-year budget deficit, negotiated a four-year contract with the Chicago Teachers Union, developed an \$850 million five-year Capital Improvement Plan and developed a set of "Children First" educational initiatives to raise academic achievement. Following is a recap of the first two years.:

July 1995

- New management discovered warehouse filled with furniture, classroom supplies and toilet paper that should have been issued to schools.

August 1995

- Budget balanced by eliminating \$150-million deficit first year and \$1.3 billion shortfall over four years, without increasing class size or compromising education services.
- Four-year contract with Chicago Teachers Union signed, avoiding strike threat and promoting long-term stability.
- \$850 million plan to repair, refurbish and build new schools.

September 1995

- New policy adopted to create far-reaching code of ethics, prohibit nepotism.
- After-school programs of academic and recreational activities developed for students, community residents.

October 1995

- CPS began establishing new small schools or schools-within-schools.
- Uniform Discipline Code strengthened to include mandatory expulsion of students carrying firearms.
- New code supports “zero tolerance” policy for disruptive, inappropriate or violent behavior.

November 1995

- General contractors and property advisors retained for repair, maintenance, engineering, construction projects.

December 1995

- CPS sold \$45 million general obligation certificates, system’s first direct securities offering in nearly 20 years for capital repairs.
- New spending guidelines approved for State Chapter 1 funds earmarked for schools with high concentrations of low-income families.
- Six-month leadership training and support programs started for new principals.

January 1996

- Local school councils required to consider implementing uniform or dress code policy to improve educational environment.

February 1996

- CPS unveiled comprehensive education plan to improve student achievement, strengthen accountability.
- Alternative schools opened for dropouts and disruptive youth, providing specialized curriculum to meet at-risk students needs.

March 1996

- Three major bond rating agencies raised CPS credit rating to investment grade for the first time since 1979, improving efforts to finance the system’s aggressive capital improvement plan.
- Long-standing social promotions eliminated.
- Spring deadlines or student enrollments and transfers approved to minimize fall staffing changes, cut student mobility.

April 1996

- CPS received bond insurance covering the system’s capital improvement plan. Saves \$150 million in interest charges.
- Some 8,000 candidates attracted to local school council elections, more than in previous election three years earlier. Voter participation higher than in both prior elections.

May 1996

- Health care, insurance contracts changed for greater cost-effectiveness. Four year savings: \$115 million.
- Unscrupulous vendors banned from doing business with school system.
- New practices introduced to prevent overcharges.
- Ties with bus companies severed for not complying with tougher safety standards.

June 1996

- Reading and math scores increased at most elementary grade levels in Iowa Tests of Basic Skills.
- Policy passed to require daily homework assignments.
- Summer school programs underway for 100,000 students.
- Freshman academies authorized in 61 high schools to reverse declining test scores.

July 1996

- \$2.8 billion balanced budget plan approved. Includes expanding kindergarten services, programs to stimulate high schools' academic performance.
- Plans finalized to serve 5,000 additional children in pre-kindergarten programs.
- School lunches privatized to improve quality, variety of food for students.

August 1996

- Scores up in several areas of Illinois Goal Assessment Program (IGAP). Scores rose for American College Test (ACT) first time in five years.
- Math, science scores gain over 1995, out pacing statewide increases at almost every grade level. Third grade reading, math scores up.
- Schools on academic watch list drop from 148 in 1995 to 127. Expect further decline to 108 this fall.
- Trustees approve the creation of eight new small schools to downsize school population.
- The school promotion policy is revised requiring summer school for underachieving students in the third, sixth, eighth and ninth grades.

September 1996

- A systemwide truancy initiative is launched that includes teams of parents and staff to work directly with truant students and includes an automated calling system and a 24-hour Truancy Hotline.
- 109 schools placed on academic probation (38 high schools and 71 elementary schools) after fewer than 15 percent of their students performed at grade level on ITBS or TAP reading tests. Another 31 schools were placed on remediation.

October 1996

- CPS reached out to a citywide contingency of interfaith clergy to help strengthen community ties and student achievement.
- Assessment teams began working with probation schools on reviewing student improvement programs and school budgets.

November 1996

- Trustees adopted resolution in support of National Education Day.
- Trustees strengthened 16-year-old residency policy requiring new employees to be residents of the City of Chicago.

December 1996

- Successful educators dispatched to probation schools to serve as probation managers.

January 1997

- Schools launched extended-day program in 40 schools to provide elementary school students with an additional hour of instruction, recreational activities and a nutritious meal.
- Trustees authorized the CPS to negotiate contracts with 10 organizations seeking to establish charter schools.

February 1997

- CPS developed character education curriculum for students.
- Trustees approved new standards for the retention and selection of new principals requiring at least five years of teaching experience, three years of administrative experience, a master's degree and a Type 75 State of Illinois Certificate.
- CPS expanded Phase II of the Capital Improvement Program to include 615 new projects at 432 schools and the issuance of \$500 million in new bonds to finance the project. Capital Improvement Program totals \$850 million.
- CPS lowered the mandatory school attendance age from seven to five.
- CPS began implementing high school restructuring plan by requiring two additional years of science, another of math and requirements of two years of foreign language study and career education.

March 1997

- CPS cracked down on tuition fraud from non-Chicago residents who enroll their children in the system while concealing their residency; CPS stands to recover nearly \$800,000 in lost tuition.
- New entrance and academic requirements instituted for high schools.

April 1997

- Reading and math scores among ninth and eleventh graders increased in most high schools in the Tests of Achievement and Proficiency; reading scores in both grades increased to its highest level since 1993.
- CPS earned an increase in its investment grade credit rating for the second time in the past two years; Standard & Poors A-, Moody's Baa3, Fitch Investors Service, Inc. BBB+.

May 1997

- Reading and math scores increased at most elementary grade levels in the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills; percentage of students scoring at or above national norm levels highest since 1990.
- Trustees adopted academic standards in core subject areas for all grades.



Schools

Total: 557

- 483 elementary schools including:
 - 11 middle schools
 - 36 magnet schools
 - 11 year-round schools
 - 25 small schools

(elementary and secondary)
- 74 secondary schools including:
 - 7 vocational schools
 - 9 magnet schools
 - 8 community academies

Alternative Programs

- 54 sites:
 - 36 for dropouts
 - 18 for disruptive students

Student Enrollment

Total: 424,454 (1996-97)

- 16,125 PreK
- 35,289 kindergarten
- 253,026 elementary
- 95,691 secondary
- 20,056 special education (PreK-12)
- 1,798 alternative schools
- 2,469 tuitioned out

Racial Breakdown: (1995-96)

54.5% African-American
 31.3% Latino
 10.8% White
 3.2% Asian/Pacific Islander
 .2% Native American

Additional Information

- 79% of students come from low-income families
- 22% of Illinois' public school children attend CPS
- 14.9% are limited-English-proficient
- 89.2% attendance rate for elementary schools
- 73.3% attendance rate for high schools
- 11.4% are children with special needs

Pupil/Teacher Information

20.5 pupils per teacher in elementary schools.
 21.0 pupils per teacher in high school
 \$41,427 average teacher salary
 \$65,518 average administrator salary

Employees

Total budgeted positions: 45,118 for 1997

- 42,404 (schools)
- 1,534 (citywide services)
- 1,180 (central service center)

Racial Breakdown (1995-96)

- 50.3% African-American
- 34.7% White
- 13.1% Latino
- 1.6% Asian
- .2% Native American

- **557 principals (1996-97)**

Racial Breakdown (1995-96)

- 51.3% African-American
- 37.1% White
- 11.2% Latino
- .2% Asian
- .2% Native American

- **27,190 teachers (1996-97)**

Racial Breakdown (1995-96)

- 43% African-American
- 45% White
- 8.7% Latino
- 1.8% Asian
- .3% Native American

Budget Information

- Operating budget -FY97: \$2.8 billion (estimated)
- Local sources: \$1.504 billion (estimated)
- Federal sources: \$386 million (estimated)
- Per pupil operating expenditures for 1993-94:
- \$6,525 supplemental education programs
- \$4, 378 basic education

Local School Councils

- Each Local School Council consists of:
 - 6 parent representatives
 - 2 community representatives
 - 2 teachers
 - 1 principal
 - 1 student representative in each high school

revised May 1997

City math, reading scores soar

Elementary schools post best test results in decade

By ROSALIND ROSSI
EDUCATION REPORTER

For the second year in a row, math and reading scores in Chicago's public elementary schools hit their highest marks in a decade, with math scores posting "tremendous" gains.

The upbeat news comes two weeks after the School Board reported even stronger gains in high school scores and reflects two consecutive years of overall improvement on the nationally normed Iowa Tests of Basic Skills after a decade of seesawing or flat scores, board officials said.

Chicago President Gery Chico has scheduled a news conference today to tout the results, which could bolster efforts to win state school funding reform.

"We've got two men on and nobody out," Chicago public schools Chief Executive Officer Paul Vallas said of the back-to-back gains. "We've had two years of gains in reading and math in the elementary schools, but we still have a long way to go. We want to see improvement every year."

The announcement coincides with the end of two years of legislatively mandated school reform that put Mayor Daley in control of the school system.

Results showed third- through eighth-grade math scores jumped an overall 4.6 percentage points, with strong gains in every grade. Reading scores rose only a single point, with three grades posting gains and three showing drops.

But overall math and reading scores still were the highest this decade. Accountability Chief Patricia Harvey called the math jumps "tremendous."

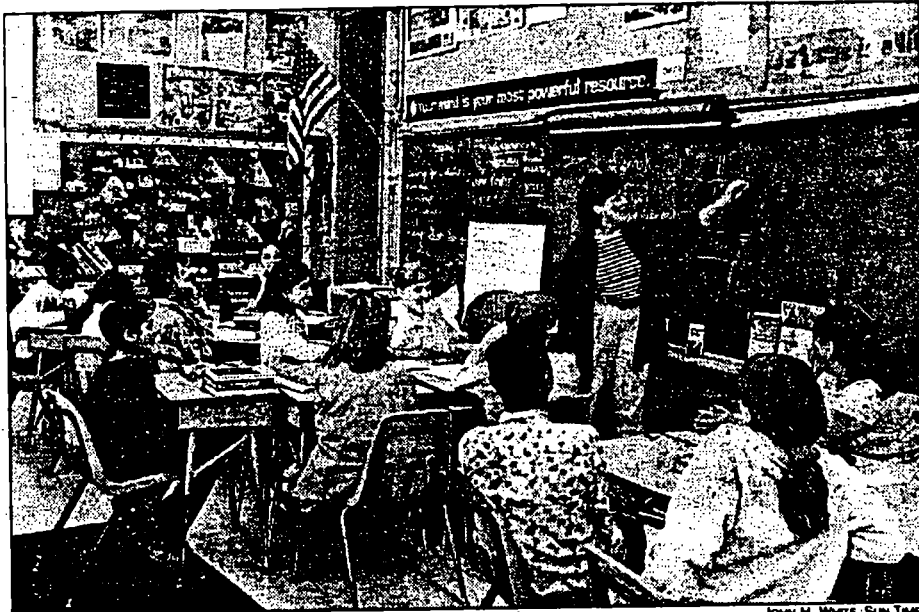
In math, 35.6 percent of all students hit or beat the national average.

In reading, 30.1 percent of third- through eighth-graders at least met the national norm. Though grade-by-grade results were mixed, a huge seventh-grade jump—6 percentage points—pulled overall scores into the plus column.

Chico said reading remains a concern but that giving schools expert help under probation has "produced dividends."

In reading, 76 percent of probation schools showed gains, vs. 57 percent of all elementary schools. In math, 97 percent of probation schools showed gains, vs. 83 percent of all elementary schools.

This year's scores also marked the first time stakes were attached to the tests for third-, sixth- and ninth-graders, who now, with eighth-graders, face summer school



Marianne Noonan teaches a sixth-grade class at Burley School, 1630 N. Barry. The school posted a gain of more than 36 percentage points in combined math and reading scores on the tests. JOHN H. WHITE/SUN-TIMES

BIG GAINERS

Schools with biggest increases in Iowa tests over last year:

- 1. Burley
- 2. Beidler
- 3. Galileo
- 4. Oriole Park
- 5. Alcott
- 6. Morse
- 7. Pershing
- 8. Ravenswood
- 9. Black
- 10. Leland

SOURCE: Chicago Public Schools

■ Test scores; Pages 14, 15.

and the possibility of being held back if their scores are too low.

"The stress is out there," said Teresa Moy, assistant principal at Pershing Magnet School. "Students were very concerned about not being able to be promoted."

In addition, schools know they can be placed on probation if 85 percent of their students do not hit national norms on the tests. After nine years of reform, Harvey said, "maybe one of the missing pieces of reform was accountability."

Some schools did falter: 187 showed reading drops and 76 dipped in math.

Those schools could face the next level of sanctions—reconsti-

tution, the restaffing of their entire building. Vallas said two or three elementary schools and three or four high schools will face reconstitution by summer.

The largest combined reading and math elementary gains—not counting Beaubien, which absorbed Burbank's gifted students this year—came at Burley, a Lake View school with 86 percent low-income kids. Burley math and reading scores together jumped more than 36 percentage points.

Principal Nancy Laho attributed the gains to a determined effort to

raise expectations after staff realized they had been inflating grades. Although only a quarter of students were meeting national reading norms last year, 70 percent of all grades were A's or B's, Laho said.

Burley revised its grading system and wrote grade-by-grade schoolwide standards. Students were required to memorize math facts, take timed tests and use flash cards. Teachers and required independent reading of "quality literature" daily.

"The payoff will be when scores go home," Laho said. "Children can say, 'Wow, it's a hard year, but we did it.'"

Contributing: Jon Schmid

"1 7" lists the percentage of Chicago Public Schools students in grades 3 through 8 scoring at or above national norms for their grade level on this year's Iowa Tests of Basic Skills. The national norm is 50. "Chg" means the increase or decrease at each school over the previous year. Results are preliminary and are subject to change. (An asterisk denotes a school on academic probation.)

Story on Page 8.

School	Reading		Math		School	Reading		Math	
	1997	chg	1997	chg		1997	chg	1997	chg
Systemwide	30.1	+1.0	35.6	+4.6	Bryn Mawr	26.8	+0.9	31.6	+4.4
Abbott	16.3	+1.6	19.8	+8.1	Budlong	36.8	+7.8	36.7	+8.8
Addams	44.7	-1.2	49.1	+5.9	Bunche	19.2	+2.7	23.7	+6.8
A	40.2	-0.7	44.2	+6.6	Burbenk	24.1	-26.9	26.9	-16.7
/ Park	36.1	+5.5	61.3	+6.7	Burke*	14.6	+3.4	21.5	+2.4
Alcott	43.1	+10.6	50.5	+15.7	Burley	38.3	+10.4	48.2	+25.9
Aldridge	23.8	+8.1	22.6	+1.3	Burnham	22.7	-1.9	26.4	+4.4
Allgeld	24.1	0.0	29.1	+8.0	Burns	19.7	+0.4	31.8	+6.7
Andersen	20.8	+4.2	26.1	+6.6	Burns/Crdns	19.0	NA	27.2	NA
Anderson	15.9	-0.9	18.7	+4.7	Burnside	45.3	-2.3	64.4	-1.2
Arai Middle	25.9	+1.3	25.7	+9.1	Burr	28.2	-1.5	47.8	-1.0
Armour	22.8	-2.6	26.1	-1.6	Burroughs	31.0	-7.4	31.8	-2.1
Armstrong, G	39.7	-1.8	51.8	+8.3	Byford*	15.8	+2.7	14.8	+2.4
Armstrong, L	17.7	-2.3	26.9	+12.0	Byrd	19.0	+8.1	20.2	+5.8
Ashe	22.3	+0.6	26.4	+5.3	Byrne	51.5	-8.9	60.0	-2.0
Attucks*	13.3	-0.5	16.2	+1.8	Caldwell	30.8	+2.6	29.2	+3.8
Audubon	39.7	+6.6	44.3	+6.1	Calhoun N*	13.4	+0.3	21.7	+2.3
Avalon Park	15.7	-10.8	18.7	+8.0	Cameron*	16.3	+2.8	22.6	+5.7
Avondale	23.5	-2.0	26.8	-7.2	Canty	68.8	-0.9	70.6	+3.2
Banneker	25.2	+4.0	33.0	+5.2	Cardenas*	8.3	+2.7	22.9	-7.7
Barnard	43.8	+0.4	44.9	+7.8	Carnegie	35.7	+5.2	39.8	+7.2
Berry	40.9	+1.4	51.0	+9.3	Carpenter	31.5	+3.2	51.1	+8.3
Barton	17.5	-3.7	16.2	+1.6	Carroll	34.3	-6.0	30.8	0.0
	13.3	-1.3	13.8	+0.4	Carson	29.0	+1.1	44.7	+8.9
Bateman	26.9	-8.5	36.7	+3.6	Carter*	18.4	+4.4	22.1	+6.8
Beasley Mag	66.2	-0.1	79.9	+8.2	Carver Mid*	16.7	+6.7	16.1	+5.8
Beethoven	18.2	-3.1	31.2	+8.2	Carver Prim	13.3	-6.5	28.0	-5.8
Beldier*	33.3	+23.1	36.3	+11.5	Casals	21.9	+4.8	29.1	+14.9
Belding	57.3	+2.9	63.7	+8.3	Cassell	65.3	+2.8	71.3	+5.7
Bell	82.0	+1.2	80.9	-0.2	Cather*	13.3	+3.6	21.6	+9.0
Bennett	32.6	-5.2	37.4	+0.4	Chalmers*	11.9	+5.5	13.0	+3.8
Bethune*	8.8	+0.8	+9.3	-0.3	Chappell	44.4	+4.9	53.4	+10.0
Magnet	64.8	+11.9	67.6	+11.9	Chase*	20.7	+6.6	30.3	+8.9
Blaine	35.6	+0.3	37.6	+4.8	Chavez	18.0	+2.3	21.8	+7.0
	19.8	+1.4	21.1	+1.5	Chopin	18.0	+0.6	22.8	+4.6
Bontemps	17.8	-0.5	18.4	+2.0	Clark, G H	51.1	-9.6	41.2	+5.6
Boone	47.2	+1.1	54.6	+3.6	Clark Mid	15.6	-0.8	19.5	+8.6
Bradwell	24.4	+5.0	27.3	+6.9					
Brenan	20.3	+2.1	24.1	+7.5					
Brenemann	29.4	-0.5	34.6	-2.9					
Brentano	22.8	-1.3	34.2	+8.1					
Bridge	46.5	-3.1	66.8	+5.2					
Bright	18.7	-3.8	29.5	+10.2					
Brighton Park	28.0	+9.0	35.9	+4.9					
Brown*	12.9	+3.8	26.2	+10.1					
Brownell	26.3	+0.6	25.0	+3.0					

School	Reading		Math	
	1997	chg	1997	chg
Clay	45.1	+3.2	64.6	+7.4
Cleveland	33.7	+1.2	41.9	+11.2
Clinton	45.5	+2.9	54.3	+2.3
Classoid	71.3	+6.5	72.5	+8.2
Coles	26.8	+7.2	28.9	+8.8
Colman*	14.7	+7.1	23.8	+11.8
Columbus	30.4	-3.2	42.0	-2.3
Cook	14.9	-0.5	19.6	+5.9
Coonley	30.4	+3.1	28.9	+1.4
Cooper	15.1	-3.7	38.8	+8.2
Copernicus	21.0	-3.6	17.7	+8.7
Corkery	30.7	-1.6	26.6	+0.2
Corkery/Whitry	17.0	NA	26.3	NA
Craig High	21.1	+3.1	14.5	-6.2
Crown	22.6	-1.9	26.4	+6.3
Cuffe	30.6	-3.9	37.8	-3.2
Cullen	27.2	-6.8	28.0	-1.0
Curtis	18.4	+2.7	24.1	+7.9
Deley	15.6	0.0	13.8	-1.0
Darwin	22.5	+7.6	21.3	+6.2
Davis, M	13.8	-2.0	33.3	-19.0
Davis, M	21.2	-1.6	31.0	+7.9
Dewes	39.7	-3.0	49.1	-0.8
De Diego	37.4	+4.3	39.0	+1.8
De la Cruz	24.0	+4.1	30.0	+9.3
Decatur	97.5	+0.2	100.0	+2.2
Delano	22.5	+7.3	21.9	+2.7
Deneen	24.2	+2.7	20.5	+2.5
DePriest	22.2	+6.7	24.8	+7.6
Dett	20.7	+4.9	30.7	+3.0
Dewey	60.6	+3.1	64.0	+8.5
Dewey	17.7	+6.7	24.8	+2.4
Dikson	57.4	+1.9	70.0	13.7
Disney Magnet	43.8	+0.8	47.2	+6.4
Dixon	43.3	+4.2	38.2	+9.1
Dodge*	12.2	+2.3	15.5	+1.8
Donoghue*	6.2	+0.5	13.8	+6.1
Doolittle Int Up	14.2	-2.9	15.0	+1.4
Doolittle West	17.8	+3.4	26.4	-1.4
Dore	70.3	+0.6	66.1	+0.9
Douglas	24.0	-1.4	23.4	-1.4
Douglas Mid*	17.4	+2.8	20.3	+6.0
Drake	21.1	+2.0	33.0	+3.4
Drummond	33.3	+10.4	27.6	-4.3
DuBois	29.1	+4.6	33.8	+6.6
Dulles	16.9	-3.5	27.4	-0.3

School	Reading		Math	
	1997	chg	1997	chg
Dumas	19.3	-1.9	17.6	+0.8
Durme	28.8	-1.1	29.7	+2.8
Dvorak	25.1	-0.6	32.5	+3.8
Dyett Middle	19.6	-3.6	23.1	+8.8
Earhart	73.7	-5.6	86.2	+11.2
Earle	19.0	+0.1	23.1	+2.0
Eberhart	40.4	+8.3	56.0	+12.1
Ebinger	59.7	-0.8	59.1	+2.0
Edgebrook	77.2	+3.7	86.2	+2.6
Edison	98.9	0.0	99.4	0.0
Edwards	41.0	+0.4	46.6	+2.2
Einstein*	13.8	+6.6	11.6	+4.9
Ellington	16.2	-3.3	13.3	-4.5
Emmet	22.1	+2.5	26.8	+11.5
Ericson	21.4	-0.1	25.5	+5.4
Esmond	27.2	-1.9	29.8	+1.3
Everett	30.5	+0.8	39.3	-3.8
Evergreen	29.7	-3.5	31.6	+6.4
Evers	38.5	+8.4	46.6	+13.7
Falconer	32.4	0.0	42.2	-4.1
Faraday*	7.7	-0.7	12.6	+1.0
Farnsworth	67.6	-0.8	69.3	+0.2
Farran*	7.9	+0.6	14.0	+0.7
Fermi	16.5	-0.7	15.0	-1.7
Fermwood	24.6	+3.8	22.9	+8.9
Field	25.9	+3.3	26.2	+2.0
Finkl	10.7	+1.2	16.6	+6.3
Fiske*	22.8	+10.8	23.9	+7.8
Fort Dearborn	25.4	-1.3	30.8	+1.0
Foster Park	23.9	+4.5	23.7	+3.1
Foundations	24.7	+7.9	18.6	+9.0
Franklin Mag	70.5	+1.4	69.6	+12.6
Frazier	16.1	+3.8	16.6	+4.9
Fuller*	8.5	-1.8	12.3	+0.8
Fulton*	14.6	+3.8	22.0	+11.6
Funston	19.8	+2.3	22.9	+3.4
Gale	21.8	+1.4	21.4	+0.9
Gallieo	52.9	+10.6	68.2	+17.6
Gallistel	39.9	+1.4	46.6	+13.1
Garvey	26.4	-2.0	25.9	+0.3
Garry	62.6	-1.2	69.6	+7.6
Gary	22.2	+0.1	33.8	+8.8
Gershwin	19.1	+1.1	22.4	+7.3
Gillespie	25.0	+1.2	24.1	-0.1
Gladstone	13.6	-3.1	18.4	-3.5
Goethe	25.6	-2.4	44.2	+12.9

School	Reading		Math	
	1997	chg	1997	chg
Gottlieb	25.1	+2.4	28.7	-0.4
Gompers	32.1	+0.2	34.1	+4.9
Goodlow Mag	18.1	+1.4	25.7	+3.1
Goudy	32.4	+2.6	60.0	+12.4
Graham, A	31.1	-3.5	41.0	+2.4
Grant*	11.8	+0.5	14.7	+3.6
Gray	47.2	+0.7	52.2	+6.1
Greeley	29.3	-0.7	35.0	+1.5
Green, W	20.8	-7.1	28.7	-3.9
Greene, N	24.3	+1.0	34.5	+4.4
Gregory	18.6	-0.1	28.0	+1.9
Gresham	25.1	-0.7	36.0	+4.6
Grimes	45.7	+3.0	66.0	+2.8
Grisson	53.5	-1.8	85.2	+5.5
Guggenheim	20.0	+3.8	25.0	+4.9
Gunsaulus	66.9	-4.1	69.9	+0.8
Haines	33.0	+8.7	47.1	+5.6
Hale	54.6	+1.9	54.0	+3.0
Hamilton	45.9	-2.4	57.4	+5.4
Hamline	11.6	-5.1	14.5	+2.7
Hammond*	16.1	+5.1	33.3	+14.7
Hancock	31.9	+4.3	38.9	-0.1
Hanson Park	29.4	-0.2	38.6	+6.4
Harte	28.1	-7.5	28.0	+6.8
Hartigan*	13.1	+0.1	14.2	+1.4
Harvard	20.1	-1.8	18.3	+3.2
Haugan	40.4	+8.3	42.7	+8.5
Hawthorne	60.1	+0.8	87.4	+6.3
Hay	18.0	-3.1	33.8	+1.4
Hayt	36.2	+2.3	39.7	+8.8
Healy	64.7	+0.9	68.9	+4.9
Hearst	21.5	+1.7	26.9	+2.6
Hedges	19.7	+0.6	27.3	+6.5
Heffernan	18.8	+1.8	25.3	+8.1
Henderson*	20.9	+9.1	25.5	+8.3
Hendricks	23.6	-14.1	38.5	-3.5
Henry	29.8	-5.0	42.5	+11.0
Henson*	14.6	+1.2	13.2	+1.1
Herbert	14.9	-1.8	21.3	-12.0
Heroes	29.6	-2.2	41.5	-2.6
Harz	20.8	-2.8	26.0	+5.8
Hibbard	34.9	+4.5	58.7	+6.3
Higgins	29.0	+0.5	31.7	+1.6
Hinton	22.4	+3.4	24.5	+0.5
Hitch	49.2	+2.6	48.1	+0.2
Holden	37.3	+6.7	54.6	+12.5

Reading				Math				Reading				Math				Reading				Math				Reading				Math				
School	1997	chg	1997	chg	School	1997	chg	1997	chg	School	1997	chg	1997	chg	School	1997	chg	1997	chg	School	1997	chg	1997	chg	School	1997	chg	1997	chg			
Holmes	25.6	+1.5	30.1	+0.4	LaSalle	87.0	+1.7	88.9	-1.7	McCash	23.8	-0.8	28.3	+1.3	Ogden	70.7	0.0	74.4	+3.8	Barton	15.1	-14.1	21.5	-2.7	Sheridan, Meg	80.6	-3.1	87.7	-2.9			
Hope	28.9	+5.2	29.1	+10.4	Lathrop*	11.8	+3.2	13.3	+3.0	McCutcheon	25.8	+0.8	37.6	+1.6	Oglesby	23.1	+5.1	33.2	+8.3	Sheridan, P	20.1	-2.2	28.6	+1.9	Sherman*	13.7	+2.1	22.0	+11.4			
Howe	17.5	+1.4	19.8	+1.8	Lawrence	20.6	-1.6	29.8	+8.7	McDade	90.2	-1.8	91.1	+0.1	Onahan	55.0	-7.0	68.9	+3.9	Sherwood*	18.2	+2.9	28.5	+8.8	Shields	26.1	-0.3	37.5	+8.4			
Howland*	5.9	-0.4	8.4	+2.9	Lawndale	26.7	+4.2	30.5	+8.3	McDowell	38.0	-6.3	38.0	-9.4	Orlando Park	60.0	+4.7	87.7	+21.7	Shoemith	32.4	-4.7	31.7	-2.4	Shoop	22.1	+1.9	24.4	+6.7			
Hoyne	43.9	-0.2	43.4	+8.1	Lee	58.8	+2.1	65.3	+10.0	McKay	23.8	+2.3	25.8	+2.0	Orozco	35.7	+1.6	40.2	+3.0	Skinner	91.8	-1.5	97.9	+2.7	Smith	28.0	+4.0	32.1	+11.0			
Hughes, C	19.9	-1.4	25.6	-4.0	Leland	31.9	+15.6	51.1	+6.2	McNair*	11.8	+7.4	12.0	+2.6	Otis	27.4	-0.5	33.1	+5.1	Smeyer	61.7	+7.1	87.6	+13.0	Smyleth*	12.9	+3.9	10.2	+1.6			
Hughes, L	28.4	-0.5	33.7	+11.8	Lemoyne	28.9	+4.9	34.0	+4.3	McPherson	35.7	+3.6	42.7	+12.0	O'Toole	17.9	+2.3	29.0	-1.4	Solomon	55.6	-4.3	64.7	-2.1	Songhal	17.7	+1.0	20.6	+3.3			
Hurley	45.6	-0.4	61.2	+0.2	Lenart	98.3	-0.5	98.9	+1.8	Medill Int Up*	7.4	-3.9	12.6	+7.3	Overton*	13.3	+3.5	20.2	+7.7	South Loop	22.8	-1.7	27.6	+13.8	Spencer	17.3	+1.9	25.5	+4.9			
Inter-American	56.9	+3.8	56.6	+18.6	Lewis*	10.4	-4.5	16.2	+3.5	Medill Primary*	17.8	+12.2	18.5	+10.8	Owen	66.9	+8.8	69.7	+10.9	Spry	25.2	+5.7	25.6	+5.8	Stagg	22.0	-1.2	26.3	-0.6			
Irvine	30.6	-0.1	23.3	+1.4	Libby*	14.8	+2.8	18.5	+8.4	Melody	25.5	+4.5	25.9	-1.7	Owens	23.0	-7.7	41.8	-9.1	Stevenson	49.8	-2.5	63.4	+6.2	Stewart	22.0	-1.6	35.7	-7.1			
Irving Park Mid	32.4	-3.6	32.8	+2.7	Lincoln Elem	84.0	+1.5	79.7	-1.6	Metcalfe	32.6	+0.5	37.0	-3.1	Paderewski*	8.5	-4.8	11.4	+1.6	Stockton	20.3	-8.0	40.6	+8.7	Stone	55.1	+3.8	60.9	+8.3			
Jackson, A	73.5	+1.3	82.0	+8.4	Lindblom High	29.0	+0.4	34.8	+24.3	Mitchell	17.7	-3.6	27.4	+3.8	Palmer	87.4	+7.9	74.1	+10.4	Stowe	18.8	0.0	25.7	+3.9	Suder*	11.8	-1.2	16.9	+8.1			
Jackson, M	23.4	+8.7	28.8	+8.8	Linne	33.1	+1.3	40.3	+11.6	Molinson	26.0	-0.2	41.2	+7.8	Park Manor	18.8	+0.3	17.7	+3.5	Sullivan Elem	17.0	-0.8	28.1	+8.6	Sullivan High	47.2	+5.9	30.6	-4.2			
Jahn	31.8	+5.3	31.0	+6.0	Lloyd	23.8	+7.8	24.1	-0.8	Monroe	27.8	-1.0	29.7	+2.3	Parker	18.8	-1.7	25.2	+2.3	Sumner*	18.8	+5.4	25.0	+11.6	Sutherland	74.1	+4.1	76.4	+9.2			
Jamieson	52.2	-3.8	68.5	+4.0	Locke	35.1	-3.2	37.0	+0.1	Moos	21.1	+3.8	23.4	+5.8	Parkman*	21.7	+7.9	22.5	+9.3	Swift	34.2	+6.5	42.1	+6.0	Talcott	20.2	+1.4	41.8	+12.0			
Jefferson, T	22.5	+6.2	18.2	+3.9	Logandale Mid	22.8	+3.6	25.8	+7.3	Morgan	22.6	-0.9	27.6	+2.7	Parkside	27.9	+0.1	24.8	0.0	Tanner	19.3	+0.7	22.6	+3.1	Taylor	9.1	NA	15.6	NA			
Jenner	13.8	-0.2	18.4	+1.5	Lowett	27.6	+3.1	31.8	+3.9	Morgan Park Hi	95.4	-0.2	98.0	+3.0	Pastour	56.1	+4.4	62.1	+11.5	Terrell*	4.6	0.0	+9.5	+3.4	Thorp, J N	17.6	+2.8	28.2	+8.8			
Jensen	26.8	+2.3	31.0	+3.0	Lowell	17.2	+1.8	28.7	+6.3	Morrill	14.0	-3.3	16.9	+1.1	Peabody	17.6	-2.4	29.6	+3.0	Thorp, O A	71.0	-0.5	83.9	+3.9	Tilton*	13.7	+2.6	15.6	+2.6			
Johns	14.9	+6.5	17.0	+7.7	Lozano Bil	18.0	+3.1	30.1	+7.6	Morse*	23.7	+14.8	28.6	+11.3	Peck	39.7	-5.2	47.7	+5.1	Trumbull	32.2	+4.6	50.9	+8.7	Turner-Drew	63.5	-1.8	87.0	+4.4			
Johnson*	19.2	+3.1	20.0	+3.7	Lyon	33.3	-5.2	42.8	-3.1	Morton Ca*	9.4	+2.3	9.8	+2.1	Petra	31.2	-2.7	41.1	+3.6	Truth	7.8	+0.6	50.6	+11.6	Twain	64.7	-3.8	87.0	+8.7			
Joplin	34.8	+4.6	34.4	+4.0	Madero Middle	22.5	0.0	30.8	+10.4	Mozart	20.7	-0.9	28.9	+3.3	Penn*	14.5	+1.7	15.4	+0.2	Turner-Drew	63.5	-1.8	87.0	+4.4	Van Vliessen	18.6	+0.8	16.3	+2.3			
Jordan	22.2	+0.2	30.2	+8.8	Madison	17.3	-14.2	13.4	-8.9	Mt Greenwood	66.5	-4.1	52.1	-0.9	Perez	19.6	+3.6	27.1	+5.1	Vanderpoel Mg	67.0	+7.0	43.9	+4.4	Volta	50.3	+4.6	60.7	+1.2			
Jungman*	16.0	+3.9	35.0	+9.4	Manierre	17.1	-0.2	26.0	+7.0	Mt Vernon	25.6	+0.7	22.8	+8.0	Piering Mag	52.8	+6.2	60.7	+19.6	Von Humboldt*	13.1	-0.4	16.6	+0.3	Wacker	45.7	+9.9	47.8	+3.0			
Kanon Magnet	23.6	+1.1	46.3	+14.3	Mann	26.5	+0.5	24.9	+6.1	Munoz Min Pr	12.0	NA	4.0	NA	Piccolo Elem*	63.3	+2.4	68.7	+4.7	Wadsworth	19.0	-1.5	33.5	+8.1	Ward, J	17.7	+5.4	23.1	+2.2			
Keller Magnet	98.2	-0.9	97.3	-2.7	Marconi	19.3	-4.9	20.0	-2.6	Murphy	36.3	+1.6	38.2	+7.1	Piccolo Middle	19.1	+3.8	12.4	+5.4	Ward, L*	24.5	-2.4	14.2	-1.8	Warren	24.5	-2.4	14.2	-1.8			
Kellman Corp	38.0	+4.7	46.0	+2.4	Marquette	25.5	+2.4	27.3	-2.9	Murray	79.0	+3.9	78.6	+4.4	Pickard	12.9	-1.7	25.3	+7.7	Washington, G	62.7	-15.2	76.4	+1.7	Washington, H	25.8	-1.3	33.3	-1.9			
Kelllogg	81.6	+3.2	84.6	+8.1	Marsh	38.7	+6.3	52.1	+10.3	Nansen	25.2	+3.6	26.8	+4.6	Pilsen	26.1	-2.9	42.4	+2.5	Waters	24.7	-2.6	28.0	+6.0	Webster	23.1	+1.0	25.5	-1.9			
Kenwood High	99.4	+0.1	100.0	+2.1	Marshall Mid	35.2	+5.8	28.7	+7.3	Nash*	14.5	+3.8	16.2	+2.1	Pirie	43.2	+6.7	48.7	+12.6	Wells Prep	16.7	NA	11.1	NA	West	26.6	+7.8	32.2	+5.4			
Kershaw	13.5	-2.2	20.9	-5.1	Mason	15.9	-0.8	19.6	-0.5	Neil	45.4	+0.9	55.1	+14.2	Plemondon	22.8	0.0	29.4	+7.2	Westworth	17.7	+1.9	26.7	+11.0	Westcott	23.5	+1.7	26.8	+8.6			
Key	23.6	+6.3	28.3	+8.9	May	17.1	-5.1	23.2	-2.8	Nettelhorst	34.3	-0.8	38.5	+1.2	Proe	95.1	+2.1	93.1	-3.9	Whistler	23.7	-0.5	25.3	+2.6	White	32.9	+6.2	42.1	+13.7			
Kilmer	37.8	+8.5	37.7	+7.1	Mayor	41.8	-1.7	40.4	-1.6	Newberry Mag	83.3	+0.8	76.8	+8.5	Pope*	12.7	-0.1	19.8	+3.1	White	24.7	+1.4	35.0	+5.3	Whitney	17.2	-3.6	35.1	+3.3			
King Elem	17.9	-0.1	20.6	+2.7	Mayo	15.7	-6.3	28.1	+11.1	Nia	22.8	-1.6	22.6	+8.3	Portage Park	60.6	+4.0	70.0	+8.6	Wildwood	48.8	-5.2	70.3	-5.6	Williams*	12.1	-1.7	16.5	+0.3			
Kinzie	53.2	-5.0	59.6	+0.5	Mays	18.6	-3.9	33.3	+3.6	Nicholson	22.8	+4.0	28.1	+6.0	Prescott	20.9	-2.2	30.5	+5.5	Wirth	34.6	+4.4	23.8	+6.4	Woodson N	23.6	+9.0	19.7	+1.1			
Kipling	33.5	-0.6	61.2	+3.1	McAuliffe*	20.6	+6.6	26.5	+6.0	Nightingale	27.4	+1.1	26.5	+2.5	Price	16.1	0.0	21.3	+2.9	Woodson S	28.8	-6.7	48.7	-8.1	Wright*	10.6	+1.1	20.0	+5.3			
Kohn*	14.6	+2.6	19.3	+3.7	McClellan	41.8	+0.2	69.8	+7.1	Nixon	22.4	+0.1	34.3	+7.8	Pritzker	58.4	+5.9	64.9	+12.3	Yale*	23.0	+9.3	22.5	+9.3	Yates	18.9	-2.4	23.5	+2.2			
Kozminski	30.6	-3.2	31.2	+3.8	McCortle*	6.6	0.0	12.1	+4.0	Nobel	22.6	+1.3	32.1	+2.1	Prussing	71.0	+1.9	68.1	-3.9	Young	22.5	+1.1	17.2	+0.3	Young Mg Hi	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0			
Lafayette*	13.9	0.0	17.2	+2.2	McCormick	22.3	-5.7	25.1	-4.2	Norwood Park	48.4	+1.3	54.3	+19.0	Pulaski	26.3	+2.5	27.3	+5.4													

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS

Chicago Tribune

Friday, May 23, 1997

Chicagoland
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★ Test scores soar at city schools on probation

Numbers up, but still
below national norm

By Janita Poe

TRIBUNE EDUCATION WRITER

Last fall when Chicago Public Schools chief Paul Vallas placed more than 100 schools on academic probation, many students and officials expressed embarrassment—even anger—that their schools were being singled

out for the bureaucratic equivalent of a trip to the principal's office.

Now, with the release Thursday of scores on the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills for Grades 3 through 8 showing marked improvement in many schools on probation, officials at some of those schools say it was that very attention and pressure that seems to have gotten results.

Whether the slew of probation managers, external partners and

other visits by the central administration produced tangible changes in instruction remains debatable. But one thing seems indisputable: Probation delivered a psychological punch.

"What these scores tell me is that probation is working," Vallas said.

Of the 71 elementary schools on probation, 54 improved in reading and 69 in math, according to preliminary reports on

the test scores. On Thursday, officials said 22 of those schools are now eligible to be removed from the designation.

Overall, 393 of the city's 473 elementary schools tested improved in math and 271 had higher scores in reading than the previous year. Schools doubling their test scores in at least one of the subjects included Beidler, McNair, Carver Middle and Morse.

School administrators plan a

news conference to discuss the scores at 10:30 a.m. Friday at the Parkman School.

Pat Harvey, the schools' accountability chief, said she was encouraged by the scores because of gains made by the poorest performing students.

"The lowest performing students are getting better, and so are the two groups next to them," said Harvey. "... I think the message is that all kids,

SEE SCORES, PAGE 20

Scores

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

regardless of where they are born, regardless of their station in life or their race, can achieve."

The release of the preliminary data—a small percentage of makeup tests were not included—was being pointed to by Vallas' allies as proof that the new management team for schools is succeeding. Earlier this month, school leaders announced even greater gains in high school students' scores on the Test of Achievement and Proficiency.

But some school-reform leaders say the scores are indicative of improvements implemented over the last decade, not any recent revamping.

"There's been a trend of improvement over the last seven years, and we're pleased to see that trend is continuing," said Donald Moore, executive director of Designs for Change, an educational research and reform group.

"I think principal leadership, the involvement of the local school councils and the commitment of teachers to working together have paid off."

Though the overall scores



Tribune photos by Chuck Berman

Two Beldier Elementary School 3rd graders enthusiastically compete to answer math questions in class.

improved, that improvement was not seen uniformly. For instance, pupils at or above national norms in reading comprehension

declined slightly for the system's 3rd, 6th and 8th grades.

And scores of 30.1 percent in reading and 35.6 percent in math mean that the vast-majority of students were below national norms.

For schools on probation, the improved scores were a reason to rejoice.

Geraldine Moore, principal of Beldier in the Garfield Park neighborhood on the West Side, said her staff initially was "devastated" about being placed on probation. But the status also was a "wake-up call" to improve standards at the school, she said.

"We wanted to know 'Why, what had we done wrong?'" said Moore, a former parent aide who has been principal of the school since 1994. "But what we did was to turn it into a reaffirmation. We looked at our weaknesses and set out to improve them."

The work apparently paid off: Reading scores at Beldier more than tripled—from 10.2 in 1996 to 33.3 in 1997—and those in math rose from 24.8 to 36.3 during that same period.

Moore said the renewed commitment spilled over to the five-member probation management team, set up in October and headed by West Side education legend Marva Collins. The team implemented many of Collins' methods—including a focus on phonics and repetition—and also began following lead on stu-



Beldier Elementary School Principal Geraldine Moore gets a hug from 3rd grader Lawrence Barron.

dent encouragement and regimented daily schedules.

Beldier also was one of 132 schools to set up extended school days this year; the school added two hours of optional math and reading study for four days a week after school. By early winter, Beldier had developed a motto, prominently displayed on the school marquee: "Probation brings opportunity."

Principals at other schools seeing improvements also said the

Citywide scores improving

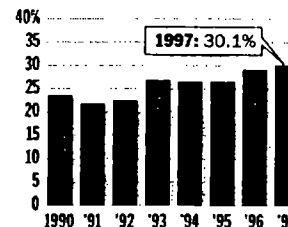
The scores of Chicago Public School students in Grades 3 through 8 on the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills show improvement following a move in which low-achieving schools were placed on probation.

Scoring at or above the national norm

About a third of reading and math scores in 1997 for Grades 3 through 8 are at or above the national norm, which is the average test score of a representative sample of students in the United States. Nationally, the average student scores in about the 50th percentile.

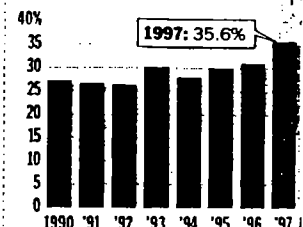
Reading comprehension test scores

Percent of reading test scores that are at or above national norm



Math test scores

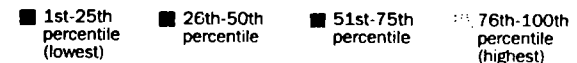
Percentage of math test scores that are at or above national norm



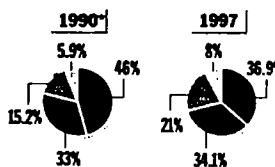
How test scores breakdown

In 1997, 36.9 percent of the reading test scores fall in the same range as the lowest 25 percent of student reading scores nationally. This is an improvement over 1990, when more than 45 percent of reading scores fell into this category.

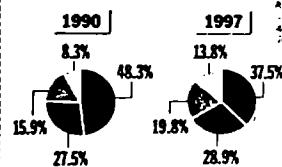
KEY:



Reading comprehension test scores



Math test scores



*Because of rounding, the percentages do not equal 100 percent.

Note: Scores are based on preliminary data, and a small percentage of test scores have not been included. Source: Chicago Public Schools

Chicago Tribune

probation status forced them to focus on specific problems at their schools.

Albert Gaston, principal at the Fulton School in the Back of the Yards neighborhood, said his school was "already on its course" and did not modify any curriculum, programs or instruction methods. But he said teacher and student motivation increased after the school went on probation.

Though the overall scores improved, that improvement was

not seen uniformly. For instance, pupils at or above national norms in reading comprehension declined slightly for the system's 3rd, 6th and 8th grades.

Vallas and other officials said they hope to make even more significant improvements on testing in the next few years. The increases made by the probation schools, they said, prove any school can succeed if goals and priorities are set for it.

Editorials

High schools start the long climb up

The remarkably encouraging scores posted by Chicago high schools on the latest round of standardized tests reflect more than individual school achievement. They are a fair measure of the success of schools chief Paul Vallas and his administration.

It's a relative success, to be sure, because Chicago high school students are still barely on the charts compared to kids across the country in reading and math skills. But their year-over-year improvement on the nationally normed Tests of Achievement and Proficiency is nonetheless a wonder to behold.

Of the city's 74 high schools, 61 scored higher than last year in math, and 52 schools had more students scoring at or above the national norm in reading.

Reading and math are the only subjects of the tests, which are taken in the 9th and 11th grades. But those two basic skills are pretty good indicators of student abilities in other subjects as well.

Chicago Public Schools administrators cracked down on the high schools last fall, putting more than half of them on academic probation. That unprecedented step meant those schools had to revamp their programs and raise test scores, or teachers and principals could lose their jobs. What's more, 9th graders who did not meet minimum proficiency levels on this

year's test faced mandatory summer school for the first time.

Call it accountability, call it the fear of God; whatever you call it, it worked.

Another innovation that may have helped raise scores was the creation of 54 freshman academies that offered 9th graders a core curriculum and helped the kids adjust to a high school setting.

There were the usual naysayers who claimed the improved test scores were the result of "teaching to the test" or that scores were higher because a new, tougher promotion policy kept kids out of high school who didn't belong there.

And to that we say, "So what?" Schools and students alike are better off when kids are at the grade level that matches their abilities. It's the way other school districts operate, and this puts Chicago schools on a par with them on nationally normed tests.

As for "teaching to the test," if exams are designed to test what students are supposed to know, then there's nothing wrong with teaching that to them.

In the final analysis, kudos are in order for Vallas and his crew, but the real credit goes to the most important actors in this pleasant turnabout: the teachers and students of the Chicago Public Schools.

Chicago Sun-Times

An Independent Newspaper

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Power of learning

Power teaching + power learning = powerful results.

That equation sums up the colossal effort it took for some Chicago Public Schools to turn around abysmal test scores after being placed on probation last year. Instead of hand-wringing, teachers and administrators put their heads together and came up with strategies to tackle the problem.

The good news that high school students posted gains in this year's Tests of Achievement and Proficiency comes at a critical juncture. Time is running out for the General Assembly to come up with a school funding plan that will ensure the state provides an equal level of funding for all public school students.

As part of school funding reform, some legislators have linked accountability with funding. The dramatic gains posted by students, under the guidance of motivated teachers, demonstrate that kind of accountability.

Students who had difficulty comprehending what they read, a skill necessary to excel in all other classes, were given techniques that brought the words to life. At Amundsen High School on the North Side, where students nearly doubled their test scores, teachers did not settle for a cookie-cutter approach. They tried several different strategies, including the use of such basic skills as highlighting and making notes of important passages.

Last year, scores were embarrassingly low. This year there is plenty to celebrate. Thank you administrators, teachers, parents and students for a job well done.

Newsweek®

May 26, 1997 : \$2.95



Standard-bearers: Brown and students

EDUCATION

A Small Step for Chicago

Are the nation's worst schools finally on the mend?

BY JOHN MCCORMICK AND STEVE RHODES

BARELY A YEAR AGO, ENGLEWOOD Academy was one of the worst public high schools in Chicago. Street gangs ruled the hallways. Security guards extorted bribes from students. Teachers didn't assign homework; only 5 percent of the students could read at grade level. Then the city's new school czar installed a tough principal, Tommye Brown, who spent the year taming the place. Early this month, Brown announced the results of all his improvements at Englewood. Brown reported that the ninth and 11th graders had improved their reading scores by 20 percent: now 6 percent of Englewood's students were reading at grade level. Some teachers burst into tears of joy.

Not many cities would take pride in such a statistic, but a school system often derided as the nation's worst appears to have turned a corner. Citywide, the percentage of Chicago high schoolers who meet national norms rose this year from 21 percent to 25 percent in reading; in math the percentage leaped from 22 to 30. Elementary-school test scores jumped last year, and officials expect still more gains when this year's scores are tabulated.

It would be heartwarming to trace the gains solely to inspirational efforts in the classroom. But the Chicago reversal, still in its early stages, is as much about sticks as carrots. District officials threatened to close schools, remove educators and hold back students if performance didn't improve. The state legislature, tired of Chicago's failures, had given these extraordinary powers to Mayor Richard M. Daley. In turn, Daley appointed his former budget director, Paul Vallas, to head the sinking system, and told him to fix the schools—or else. “We set high standards,” Vallas says. “Then we let everyone know the consequences of not meeting them.” Last fall Vallas put 109 of the city's 557 schools on academic probation.

Those schools have been deluged with extra help from the central district. “It wasn't ‘Let's look for who's to blame’,” says Thomas Reece, head of the Chicago Teachers Union. “It was ‘Let's look for how to im-

prove,’ which was pretty well received.” Each probationary school has been given the services of outside experts, often from university education departments. The outsiders began by posting on classroom walls simple lists of what each student is supposed to learn in each subject. “We can make major gains just by getting the basics under control,” says Melissa Roderick, a University of Chicago professor who is tracking the system's turnaround.

Schools have been ordered to stop the practice of “social promotion” of students who can't do the work. And teachers are trying new approaches. One experiment is to drill students in the vocabulary they'll need to comprehend a subject before the teacher launches into the material itself. Another involves diagramming, in chart form, every lesson imaginable. That reduces abstractions to visuals: time lines in history class, plot development in English, how to spike a volleyball in phys ed.

Many teachers say there's another factor at work, too. For the first time, many kids think someone cares whether they succeed or fail, and they are responding. Now there's a reason to burst into tears of joy. ■



Tribune photo by Phil Greer

First-grader Courtney Ward, 7, gives a winning smile during a press conference at Francis Parkman Elementary School, where officials announced the city's improved Iowa test scores.

'The concept of intervention works. Everyone can take heart, but no one should think this is good enough.'

Gery Chico, president of the Chicago School Reform Board

City's schools take pride in decade's best scores

By Annie Sweeney
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

Chicago elementary school scores on the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills are as high as they have been in a decade, officials reported Friday.

Based on the test results, school officials were also able to calculate how many youngsters will have to go to academic summer school this year—82,000 of the 426,000 Chicago public school students.

Chicago schools deputy education officer Blondean Davis said she was not alarmed. "To me, that says we are intervening on behalf of these children," she said.

The number includes 48,000 3rd, 6th, 8th and 9th graders who scored too low on the Iowa and other recent skills tests and will attend the board's 2-year-old summer school program.

In addition, 16,000 high school students will have to make up course work, and 18,000 are being sent to special programs at their particular

schools.

Chicago officials celebrated the test results as proof that summer school and other efforts—extended day programs, changes in local school personnel and academic probation—have been successful.

"The concept of intervention works," said Gery Chico, president of the Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees, adding that there is more to be done. "Everyone can take heart, but no one should think this is good enough."

According to the overall Iowa test results for pupils in 3rd through 8th grades, 30.1 percent scored at or above the national average in reading, up from 29.1 percent a year ago, and 35.6 percent scored at or above average in math, up from 31 percent.

Of the 71 elementary schools put on academic probation by the school board, 54 improved in reading and 69 in math, according to the report. Twenty-two of those schools could be eligible for removal from probation.

A8 Friday, May 23, 1997

Chicago test scores improve

Greatest gain in math; reading up slightly

By Steve Metsch
Staff Writer

Math and reading scores of Chicago's third- through eighth-grade students improved in the past year, according to Iowa Tests of Basic Skills results that the Chicago School Reform Board will release today.

The greatest improvement was in math, where 393 elementary schools improved, 76 declined and four remained the same.

CHICAGO

Reading scores citywide improved for the second straight year, albeit by a smaller margin.

Last year, only 31 percent of the students citywide had math scores at or above the national norm. This year, 35.6 percent of the 147,952 students scored at or above the norm.

Math scores improved in every grade except third. The citywide increase was the biggest gain in eight years and marked the third straight year of improvement.

"I was particularly elated by the huge gains in math," said Chief Education Officer Lynn St. James. Math scores are a better gauge of ability because, unlike reading, they are "culture-free," she said.

This year, 30 percent of the

148,388 students read at or above the national norm, a 1 percent increase over last year.

Reading improved in the fourth, fifth and seventh grades and dropped in third, sixth and eighth. Citywide, reading improved at 271 schools, declined at 187 and remained the same at 15.

"The secret is to let people know there are stakes attached to the work they do. Before, there were no stakes attached to the tests. Now we have mandatory summer school, transitional schools and no more social promotions. So the students take the test more seriously," St. James said.

She blamed smaller gains in reading on the fact that for many - English is a second language.

One of the top gaining schools on the Southwest Side was Eberhart Elementary, 3400 W. 65th Place, in the Chicago Lawn neighborhood. Math scores leaped from 43.9 percent last year to 56 percent, while reading jumped from 32.1 to 40.4 percent.

"We were disappointed in our scores last year and were trying to push reading. We've worked very hard this year. We doubled the time, from 40 minutes to 80, that we spend on reading each day. This shows it works," Principal Joyce Jager said.

Another impressive gain was

found at Johns Elementary, 6936 S. Hermitage Ave., where reading scores rose from 8.4 to 14.9 percent and math from 9.3 to 17 percent.

Results were mixed at Sheridan Elementary, 9000 S. Exchange Ave., on the Southeast Side, and Peck Elementary, 3826 W. 58th St., on the Southwest Side. At both, reading fell while math improved.

Both tumbled at Byrne Elementary, 5329 S. Oak Park Ave., in the Garfield Ridge neighborhood. Reading dropped from 58.3 last year to 51.5 percent this year, while math went from 52 to 50 percent.

The drop in reading at Mount Greenwood Elementary, 10841 S. Homan Ave., was from 60.6 percent to 56.5 percent. Math inched down from 53 to 52.1 percent.

Mount Greenwood principal Rita Pedone blamed the third grade, which has only 36.7 percent of its students scoring at or above the norm. But there is hope.

"When in the first grade, those kids had three different teachers. One on maternity leave was replaced by two others. That's hard, especially in the first grade," Pedone said.

Eighteen of those students will attend mandatory summer school because they did not meet requirements for promotion. Pedone looks for summer school to help their scores next year.

Test scores add up to improvement

Officials all smiles at math, reading results

By Steve Metsch

Staff Writer

When Iowa Test of Basic Skills results showed reading and math scores in the city's elementary schools were the best in a decade, Chicago Public Schools officials were quick to take note.

"These numbers demonstrate that our elementary schools continue to improve," Chicago School Reform Board President Gery Chico said in a prepared statement.

Lynn St. James, chief education officer, said scores demonstrate "a renewed commitment by principals, teachers and parents to provide students with a quality education to help prepare them for college or the work force."

But some school reform groups were just as quick to note that the scores released Friday were another extension of the school reform started in 1990 rather than the new leadership team installed in 1995.

"It's just another year of upward trends. It's nice to see school reform con-

tinue to work. There's nothing to make this different from the trend that's been going on," said Julie Woestehoff, executive director of Parents United for Responsible Education.

Nonetheless, Chicago's public elementary school students did score 4.6 percentage points better overall in math. Nearly 36 percent scored at or above the national norm.

A total of 30.1 percent of students were at or above the norm in reading, an improvement of 1 percent over last year and a two-year gain of 3.6 points.

Some of the best improvements came at schools on academic probation, where the central office has been monitoring and assisting those schools because of low scores in the past.

Woestehoff questioned if intervention or reform made the difference.

"You hate to say it's proof that intervention makes a difference, but the ones where we intervened saw better scores," accountability director Phil Hansen said Friday.

Twenty-two of the probation schools improved by 15 percent or more and 37

of those schools had their best scores in more than seven years, Hansen said.

"So, we are really pleased with that kind of increase in probation schools. We've given them a lot of support and I think that it had an effect," Hansen said.

Schools where reading and math improved: Barnard, Black Magnet, Bryn Mawr, Caldwell, Cassell, Clay, Clissold, Coles, Dore, Eberhart, Edwards, Gallistel, Goodlow Magnet, Grimes, Hale, Hearst, Johns, Kellogg, Lee, Mann, McKay, Nightingale, Owen, Pasteur, Sawyer, Shoop, Sutherland, Thorp, Tonti and Vanderpoel Magnet.

Seven schools saw drops in reading and math: Byrne, Dawes, Ninos Heroes, Keller Magnet, Mount Greenwood, Taylor and Warren.

Schools where reading declined and math improved or stayed the same: Addams, Bright, Burnham, Carroll, Davis, Esmond, Grissom, Gunsaulus, Hoyne, Hurley, Kinzie, Lenart, Morrill, Peck, Randolph Magnet, Sheridan, Stevenson, Sullivan, Twain, Washington and Whistler.

Only two schools, Hancock and Marquette, saw reading improve and math drop.

School's scores shoot up

BY ROSALIND ROSSI
EDUCATION REPORTER

Fueled by a drive to get off academic probation, Amundsen High School teachers and students this year did what would normally be considered amazing: They nearly doubled their test scores.

And that's just a preview of some of the good news to be unveiled today, when Mayor Daley will take the unprecedented step of hosting a news conference on Chicago public high school test scores.

Labeled "in crisis" only a year ago, the high schools are expected to show systemwide gains in reading and even stronger jumps in math on the nationally normed Tests of Achievement and Proficiency taken

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Scores

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in April. Only one of the system's more than 60 regular high schools posted a drop in math, sources said, and more than 80 percent of them showed gains in reading.

At Amundsen, 5110 N. Damen, Assistant Principal Kenneth Hunter said a reading push raised reading scores and had a spillover effect on math. Said Hunter: "Kids will get better at word problems if they read more closely."

Last week, word of Amundsen's gains spread because it supposedly showed some of the biggest jumps among high schools on probation. About half of all city high schools are on probation. This year, Amundsen's percent of ninth- and 11th-graders meeting national TAP norms rose in reading from 11.6 to 22.1 and in math from 15 to 28.6.

For starters, the school prepared for this year's tests almost as if it were going to battle. A month before Amundsen was placed on probation, said Principal Edward Klunk, teachers decided to focus on reading—the gateway skill to knowledge and the first indicator of whether a school should be on probation.

Meeting weekly, the task force developed a list of reading strategies and monthly calendars for teaching them and testing students. Teachers

shared reading passages—such as newspaper articles on interest rates that formed the basis for math word problems—and keyed them to the length of TAP passages.

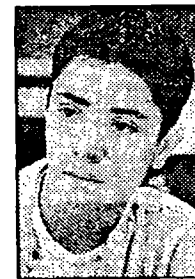
"Every day a different department did nothing but reading strategies," said task force member Mary Ross. "On Monday it was English. On Tuesday it was social studies and business, on Wednesday it was math and science, on Thursday it was fine arts and physical education, and on Friday it was English again."

Each strategy was used by all teachers for two to three weeks at a time, then replaced by a new one, so at least one technique was bound to hit home.

The reading techniques included "KWL," or having students outline what they KNOW about a subject, what they WANT to know, and what they had LEARNED. It also included "mapping" the main idea and its subsets, and "sustained silent reading" for 10 to 15 minutes, followed by journal writing about the reading passages.

One technique, called "Sketch to Stretch," required students to sketch what a reading passage conjured in their minds, and then to defend it.

The strategy meant English teacher Mary Cappetelli merely had to walk up and down the aisles to see if students understood the word "diverge" in Robert Frost's famous poem, "The Road Less Traveled." She knew some didn't because they were drawing one road instead of two.



Alex
Paniagua
Mixed opinions

"The best readers start to visualize and make like a film in their head as they're reading," said Cappetelli. "Poor readers don't know how to do that."

Even students' inability to underline or highlight in their textbooks was addressed. Students created margin notes by using Post-It notes instead.

Amundsen also started new after-school speed-reading classes for honor students. Many of them had high grades but low reading scores because they were not native readers of English.

But by the end, said Hunter, students could read John Steinbeck's novella *The Pearl* in 18 minutes and pass a test on it.

Teachers wrote up schoolwide reading tests and started giving them in November—five months before April's TAPs. In February, students took a reading test almost every day, plus a reading test every Friday in English class.

In one junior English class, almost all students thought the new reading push improved their reading skills. Some said the extra tests will help them prepare for college; others found them repetitious.

"You need as much practice as possible," said Alex Paniagua, 17. "But there's too much English, where they give you the same tests in every class."

Some teachers said the push helped teachers teach better; others were not sure. But Ross was certain about one thing: "We were so driven toward doing better on TAP and getting rid of that label of probation none of us liked."



Mary
Cappetelli
Reading stressed