Magnet Schools Assistance Program: Guidance for Reporting GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 Data

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Magnet Schools Assistance Program Performance Measures

Performance measures specify ways to assess performance and provide evidence to demonstrate progress toward achieving program-level and project-level objectives and purposes. There are two types of Magnet Schools Assistance Program (MSAP) performance measures:

- Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals —program-level measures established for reporting to Congress under the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010; and
- Project-level performance measures—specific project-level measures that grantees establish in their approved grant applications to meet the project objectives.

The MSAP Performance Measures are part of the MSAP grant reporting requirements and must be assessed and reported as described in this guide. Project-level performance measures are developed at the grant level and approved by the U.S. Department of Education (ED). Grantees are required to use form ED 524B, Section A to (1) report MSAP project performance targets; (2) document actual performance; and (3) provide an explanation of progress for each of the MSAP project-level performance measures. The GPRA Table should be used to report on GPRA Performance Measures 1, 2, 3, 4, and part of 6.

GPRA Performance Measures

As part of a government-wide effort to improve the performance and accountability of all federal programs, the U.S. Congress passed GPRA in 1993, establishing a process for using performance indicators to (1) set program performance goals; (2) measure and report program results; and (3) focus on quality of service and customer satisfaction. On January 4, 2011, Congress passed the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. The Act improves on the original GPRA of 1993 and modernizes the federal government's performance management framework. The GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 builds on the performance management approach to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government by requiring that agency leaders set clear, ambitious goals for a number of outcomefocused and management priorities; measure, analyze, and communicate performance information to identify successful practices; and conduct in-depth performance reviews to identify progress on agency priorities.

GPRA Performance Measures are used by MSAP program staff and MSAP grantees to quantify and report progress toward meeting program-level objectives in annual performance reports as required in the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. Annual performance reporting helps ED to (1) identify successes and potential challenges among grantees; (2) design MSAP technical assistance services; (3) provide performance reports to Congress; and (4) improve MSAP overall.

These are the current MSAP GPRA Performance Measures:

- **GPRA Performance Measure 1:** The percentage of magnet schools receiving assistance whose student enrollment reduces, eliminates, or prevents minority group isolation.
- **GPRA Performance Measure 2:** The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in reading/language arts.

- GPRA Performance Measure 3: The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in mathematics.
- **GPRA Performance Measure 4:** The cost per student in a magnet school receiving assistance.
- GPRA Performance Measure 5: The percentage of magnet schools that received assistance that are still operating magnet school programs three years after federal funding ends.
- GPRA Performance Measure 6: The
 percentage of magnet schools that received
 assistance that meet the State's annual
 measurable objectives, and, for high schools,
 graduation rate targets at least three years after
 federal funding ends.

Grantees report data for these measures in the GPRA Table.

MSAP Project-Level Performance Measures

MSAP grantees must also report on project-level performance measures. These are the specific measures grantees established in their approved applications to address the MSAP Statutory Purposes. Grantees report data pertaining to project-level performance measures on form ED 524B in the MSAP Annual Performance System (MAPS). For instructions on reporting these data, see the *Dear Colleague Letter* and the *Instructions for Grant Performance Report (ED 524B Instructions)*.

Purpose of This Guide

This guide, referred to as the *GPRA Guide*, will assist MSAP grantees in accurately reporting GPRA Performance Measure data in MAPS, which is accessed through the private workspace of the MSAP Center website (http://msapcenter.com). This guide provides essential information and special reporting considerations for completing the GPRA Table, which focuses on GPRA Performance Measures 1, 2, 3, 4, and part of 6. Most data for GPRA Performance Measures 5 and 6 will be collected and reported 3 years after federal funding ends. The final section of this guide explains how ED will calculate each measure.

MSAP GPRA Table

Program Level vs. Project Level

Program-level measures address the performance of the program as a whole. All grantees in the 2013 MSAP cohort will report data from their projects. These data will be combined, or aggregated, to gauge the overall status of grantees and their progress toward meeting the program goals. MSAP program-level measures are the GPRA Performance Measures.

Project-level measures address the performance of an individual grantee. Each grantee sets objectives designed to meet the needs of its community and, because these are site-specific objectives, project-level data cannot be combined with data from other grantees. Instead, these data help the grantee and MSAP staff gauge the grantee's progress and identify areas where technical assistance may be needed.

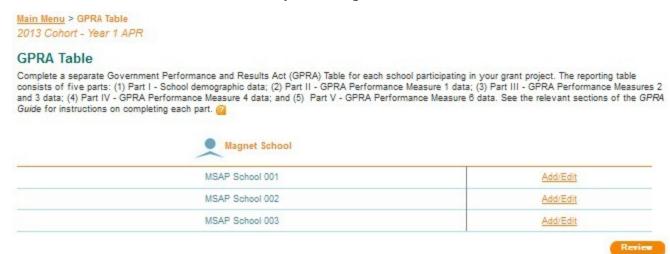
Grantees are required to complete a separate GPRA Table for each school participating in their grant projects and submit the table(s) with the annual performance report (APR). When the APR is due in May, all of the data for Parts II, III, IV, and V of the GPRA Table may not be available. Please include actual data for as many items as possible and leave blank the items for which data are not yet available. You will resubmit GPRA Tables with final data in your Ad Hoc report later in the year.

The reporting table consists of six parts: (1) Part I- School demographic data; (2) Part II- GPRA Performance Measure 1 data; (3) Part III- GPRA Performance Measures 2 and 3 data; (4) Part IV-GPRA Performance Measure 6 data; and (6) Part VI-Minority Group Isolation data. Refer to the appropriate sections of this guide for instructions on completing each part of the Table.

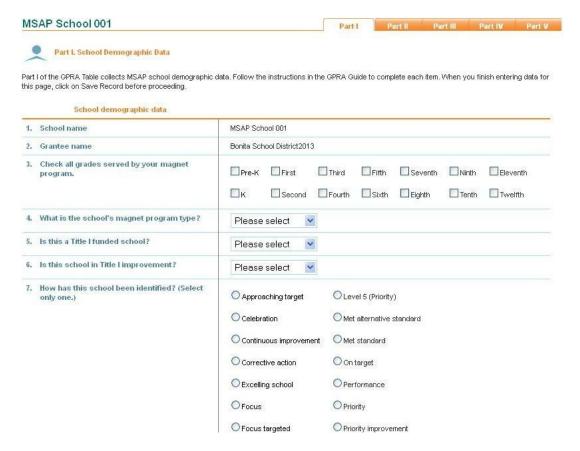
Note: Some data will be prepopulated in MAPS. You will need to verify these data (e.g., official school names). Some items cannot be edited by you because they should remain the same throughout the grant period; for example, school names should not change. These items are inactive, and you can identify them by the gray text. If for some reason you do need to change any of these items, you should contact your ED program officer to provide the new information and explain why you need to make the change. If approved, the program officer will contact the MSAP Center with the new information. The MSAP Center will make the change and contact you via e-mail to confirm that the change has been made.

Part I: School Demographic Data

The opening page of the GPRA Table lists the schools covered by your MSAP grant; verify the official names. Click Add/Edit to move to Part I, where you will begin to enter school data.



For each MSAP-funded school, complete items 1-9a of the GPRA Table. Follow the instructions below to complete the items.



- Item 1. Verify the official name of each MSAP-funded school.
- **Item 2.** Verify the official name of the MSAP grantee. This is your local education agency, which might be a school district, consortium, or charter school.
- **Item 3.** Check all grades served by the magnet program. If a school has grades K–8, but the magnet program serves only grades K-4, please indicate this by marking only grades K–4.
- **Item 4.** Use the dropdown menu to indicate whether the school has a whole-school magnet program or a partial magnet program, also known as a program-within-a-school.
- **Item 5.** For school year 2014-15, indicate whether the school received Title I funding by selecting "Yes" or "No."
- Item 6. For school year 2014-15, indicate whether the Title I-funded school was in school improvement by selecting "Yes" or "No."
- Item 7. Identify the school's accountability designation for the 2014-15 school year by selecting one of the options listed. These options have been expanded to include accountability designations recently developed by states. Previously, only Title I schools in improvement had to identify their school improvement stage. Some states now apply these accountability designations to all schools, regardless of Title I status. If this is the case in your state, please select the appropriate designation for each magnet school. If your designation is not listed, select "Other" and then specify the name of your designation. If the school has not received a designation, select "Not applicable."

- **Item 8.** Indicate whether your state has identified the MSAP school as a "persistently lowest achieving school" by selecting "Yes" or "No."
 - A persistently lowest achieving school, as determined by the state, is any Title I school in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring that (1) is among the lowest achieving five percent of Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring, or the lowest achieving five Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring in the state, whichever number of schools is greater; (2) is a high school that has had a graduation rate as defined in 34 CFR 200.19(b) that is less than 60 percent over a number of years; or (3) is a secondary school that is eligible for but does not receive Title I funds, and is among the lowest achieving five percent of secondary schools or the lowest achieving five secondary schools in the state that are eligible for but do not receive Title I funds, whichever number of schools is greater.
- **Item 9.** Indicate whether the MSAP-funded school receives School Improvement Grant (SIG) funds by selecting "Yes" or "No."
- **Item 9a.** Enter the percentage of students eligible for the Free and Reduced-Price Meal Program at this school for the 2014-15 school year.

Part II: GPRA Performance Measure 1 Data

Part II of the GPRA Table collects information related to minority group isolation, in which applicant pool and student enrollment data are reported:

GPRA Measure 1: The percentage of magnet schools receiving assistance whose student enrollment reduces, eliminates, or prevents minority group isolation.

When reporting student applicant pool and enrollment data in items 10–28, use data reported as of October 1 for the appropriate grant year:

- For grant Year 1, report the number of applications received and enrollments for fall 2014.
- For grant Year 2, report the number of applications received and enrollments for fall 2015.
- For grant Year 3, report the number of applications received and enrollments for fall 2016.

Reporting Data by Race/Ethnicity

Part II of the GPRA Table requires grantees to report student applicant pool and enrollment data by race and ethnicity using the following categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, and Two or more races.

In the Final Guidance on Maintaining, Collecting, and Reporting Racial and Ethnic Data to the U.S. Department of Education (Guidance) (72 FR 59266, Oct. 19, 2007), at http://www.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/other/2007-4/101907c.html, ED established new requirements for collecting and reporting disaggregated racial and ethnic data under the programs it administers. ED also announced that districts must begin reporting data using the new collection procedures and reporting categories no later than the 2010-11 school year.

Applicant Pool Data

Enter the total number of applications received for admission in fall 2015. This is the number of applications received from students who were actively recruited with MSAP funds and who have applied to enter in fall 2015. Report only raw numbers, not percentages; for example, if 20 of the 50 total applicants were Hispanic or Latino, report "20" for item 13, not "40%." Continuing students often are not required to re-apply to the school; therefore, continuing students should be included in the enrollment data (items 27a-27g) but not in the applicant pool data.



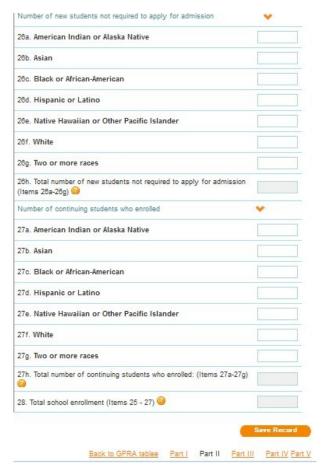
- **Items 10-16.** Enter the number of student applications received for each racial and ethnic category included in the table.
- Item 16a. This item may be used to report applicants who have not noted race/ethnicity on their application forms. If you have such applicants, please contact your MSAP program officer at ED for approval to enter data for this item. If your request is approved, ED will contact the MSAP Center, where staff will open the cell and notify you by e-mail when this has been done. This category does not appear in the enrollment section because all students should be identified by race and ethnicity when enrollment occurs.

• **Item 17.** MAPS will automatically sum the total number of student applications received from the values reported in rows 10-16a. Please verify the sum for accuracy.

Enrollment Data

- Items 18-24. Enter the total number of students who applied for fall 2015 admission and then enrolled by the racial and ethnic categories included in the table.
- **Item 25.** MAPS will automatically sum the total number of student enrollments from the values reported in rows 18-24. Please verify the sum for accuracy.

Note: Use items 26a-26g and 27a-27g to report the students who enrolled but were not required to apply or who continued from the previous school year.



- Item 26a- 26g. Enter the number of new students who enrolled but were not required to apply to the MSAP school by race and ethnicity (e.g., siblings of previously selected students, students who were admitted because of neighborhood status).
- **Item 27a -27g.** Enter the number of continuing students by race and ethnicity. These are students who were already enrolled in the MSAP school and were not required to re-apply for admission. *This includes MSAP students who enrolled in previous years*.
- Item 28. MAPS will automatically sum the total number of new and continuing students enrolled in the MSAP school from the values reported in items 25-27g. Please verify the sum

for accuracy. The total number of students enrolled should represent the number of student enrolled as of the dates above the columns.

Note 1: When entering data in this section of the GPRA Table, please note the reporting period dates above the data columns in MAPS.

Note 2: When the APR is due in May, all final data for this section of the GPRA Table may not be available. Include actual data for as many items as possible and leave blank the items that are not yet available. You will complete this section again, using final data, for the Ad Hoc report due on October 31.

Part III: GPRA Performance Measures 2 and 3 Data

Part III of the GPRA Table collects data for the two student achievement measures:

GPRA Performance Measure 2: The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in reading/language arts.

GPRA Performance Measure 3: The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in mathematics.

In this section of the GPRA Table, see the following instructions for entering the numbers of students who took the state reading/language arts and mathematics assessments and the numbers of students who scored proficient or above on the assessments:

- For grant Year 1, report data for the **2013-14** school year.
- For grant Year 2, report data for the **2014–15** school year.
- For grant Year 3, report data for the **2015-16** school year.

Student Achievement Data

The first three columns of this section capture state assessment participation data—that is, the number of students who participated in state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. The last three columns of this section capture student achievement data—that is, the number of students who participated in state assessments for reading/language arts and mathematics and who scored proficient or above on the reading/language arts and mathematics assessments.



Part III of the GPRA Table collects data for the two student achievement measures. See the GPRA Guide for instructions about reporting these data. When you finish entering data for this page, click on Save Record before proceeding.

GPRA Performance Measure 2: The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in reading/language arts.

GPRA Performance Measure 3: The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in mathematics.

State assessment participation data				ent participation data State assessment achievement data			
asse	oer of students that participated in the state essment in reading/language arts and ematics	Reading 2013-14	Math 2013-14	state	ber of students who met or exceeded the e standards in reading/language arts and nematics	Reading 2013-14	Math 2013-14
29.	All students			39.	All students		
30.	American Indian or Alaska Hative students			40.	American Indian or Alaska Hative students		
31.	Asian students			41.	Asian students		
32.	Black or African-American students			42.	Black or African-American students		
33.	Hispanic or Latino students			43.	Hispanic or Latino students:		
34.	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students			44.	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students		
35.	White students			45.	White students		
36.	Two or more races			46.	Two or more races		
37.	Economically disadvantaged students			47.	Economically disadvantaged students		
38.	English language learners			48.	English language learners		

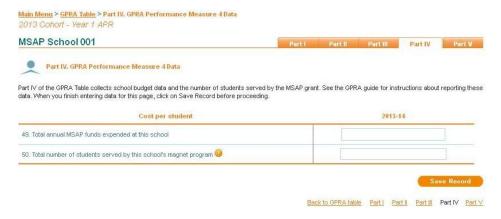
- Item 29. Enter the total number of students who participated in the state assessment in reading/language arts and mathematics. This total should represent the school population who participated in the assessments, not the total school enrollment.
- Items 30-36. Enter the total number of students, by the racial and ethnic categories shown here, who participated in the state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. Again, these numbers should represent the students, by racial and ethnic group, in the school who participated in testing, not the total enrollment numbers.
- **Item 37**. Enter the total number of economically disadvantaged students who participated in the state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. *Again, this number should represent all economically disadvantaged students who participated in testing, not the total enrollment.*
- **Item 38**. Enter the total number of English language learners who participated in the state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. *Again, this number should represent all English language learners who participated in testing, not the total enrollment.*
- Item 39. Enter the total number of students who scored proficient or above on the state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. This total should represent the student population who took the assessments and were proficient or above the state standards in reading/language arts and mathematics.

- Items 40-46. Enter the total number of students who scored proficient or above on the state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics by the racial and ethnic categories shown here. This total should represent all students, by racial and ethnic categories, who took the assessments and were proficient or above the state standards in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- Item 47. Enter the total number of economically disadvantaged students who scored proficient or above on state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. This total should represent all economically disadvantaged students who took the assessments and were proficient or above the state standards in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- Item 48. Enter the total number of English language learners who scored proficient or above on the state assessments in reading/language arts and mathematics. This total should represent all English language learners who took the assessments and were proficient or above the state standards in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Note 1:** When entering data in this section of the GPRA Table, please see the grant reporting year dates above the data columns in MAPS.
- **Note 2:** When the APR is due in May, final data for this section of the GPRA Table may not be available. Include actual data for as many items as possible, and leave the items blank when data are not yet available. You will complete this section again, using final data, in the Ad Hoc report due October 31.
- **Note 3:** Use the same method to calculate student achievement data each year of the grant cycle so the data are consistent.

Part IV: GPRA Performance Measure 4 Data

Part IV of the GPRA Table collects data on the total number of students served by the magnet program. These data are important for calculating an efficiency measure.

GPRA Performance Measure 4: The cost per student in a magnet school receiving assistance.



• Item 49. Enter the total dollar amount of MSAP funds spent on the magnet program at this school during the year. This is not a cumulative dollar amount for the 3-year grant project and does not pertain to how much money was allocated for the year; it is important to report how much money is actually spent at this school in 2014-15.

Note: If you have more than one MSAP school, and you have MSAP expenditures that impact all schools (e.g., the cost of a Grants Manager), divide the expenditures by the number of schools. Then include the per-school cost in each school's total expenditures.

• Item 50. Enter the total number of students served by the magnet program at this school in the 2014-15 school year. That is, include only students who actually received MSAP-funded services in the grades that are part of the magnet program from August/September 2014 through June 2015 or end of the school year. The data in GPRA Part IV is reported for a different school year than the data reported in GPRA Part II for fall 2015. Therefore, the number of the total students served in item 50 should not match the total enrollment entered in item 28.

Note: When entering data in this section of the GPRA Table, please note the grant reporting year date above the data column in MAPS

Part V: GPRA Performance Measure 6 Data

Part V of the GPRA Table collects high school graduation rates. High school graduation rate data will be collected annually to establish trend data. However, the annual measurable objective data will be collected 3 years after the grant ends.

GPRA Performance Measure 6: The percentage of magnet schools that received assistance that meet the State's annual measurable objectives and, for high schools, graduation rate targets at least three years after Federal funding ends.

High School Graduation Rate Data

In this section of the GPRA Table, see the following instructions for entering the number of students in the four-year adjusted cohort and the number of students who graduated:

- For grant Year 1, report data for the 2013-14 school year.
- For grant Year 2, report data for the 2014–15 school year.
- For grant Year 3, report data for the 2015-16 school year.

The first column of this section captures four-year adjusted cohort data—this number is defined by the cohort members who enter the school as 9th grade freshmen plus students who transfer in, minus students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die during the same four-year period. The second column captures the number of cohort members who earned a regular high school diploma within the same four-year period. The last column of this section captures the graduation rate—that is, the percentage of students who graduated. This percentage will automatically calculate in MAPS.

Note: Only MSAP-funded high schools are required to complete items 51-60. This section will have gray text if the school is not a high school.

Part V of the GPRA Table collects high school graduation rates. High school graduation rate data will be collected annually to establis htrend, data. However, the annual measurable objective data will be collected 3 years after the grant ends. Follow the instructions in the GPRA Geuid to complete the items in each row.

		2013-14		
Student groups	Four-year adjusted cohort	Number of students who graduated	Percentage of students who graduated	
51, All students				
52. American Indian or Alaska Native students		3		
53. Asian students				
54. Black or African-American students				
55. Hispanic or Latino students				
56. Hative Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students				
57. White students				
58. Two or more races				
59. Economically disadvantaged students				
80. English language learners		(A) (A)		

- Item 51. Enter the total number of students in the cohort. This number should represent the cohort members who entered the school as 9th grade freshmen plus students who transferred in, minus students who transferred out, emigrated to another country, or died during the same four-year period. Enter the total number of students who graduated. This number should represent all students in the four-year adjusted cohort who received a regular diploma.
- Items 52-58. Enter the total number of students in the cohort by the racial and ethnic categories shown here. Again, these numbers should represent students in the four-year adjusted cohort by racial and ethnic categories. Enter the total number of students, by racial and ethnic categories, who graduated. This number should represent all students, by racial and ethnic group, in the four-year adjusted cohort who received a regular diploma.
- Item 59. Enter the total number of economically disadvantaged students in the cohort. This number should represent all students in the four-year adjusted cohort who are economically disadvantaged. Enter the total number of economically disadvantaged students who graduated. This number should represent all economically disadvantaged students in the four-year adjusted cohort who received a regular diploma.
- **Item 60**. Enter the total number of English language learners in the cohort. *Again, this number should represent all English language learners in the four-year adjusted cohort.* Enter

the total number of English language learners who graduated. This number should represent all English language learners in the four-year adjusted cohort who received a regular diploma.

Part VI: Minority Group Isolation Data

Part VI of the GPRA Table also collects data for calculating GPRA performance measure 1 outcomes for each minority/racially isolated group in a magnet school.

GPRA Performance Measure 1: The percentage of magnet schools receiving assistance whose student enrollment reduces, eliminates, or prevents minority group isolation.

- **Item 61**. Select the minority/racially isolated group. *Select each minority/racially isolated group that was identified for this school and approved by ED.*
- **Item 62**. For each minority/racially isolated group selected in item 61, indicate whether the group is located in this MSAP school or in a feeder school by checking the appropriate box. *Choose a school category for each minority/racially isolated group selected in item 61.*
- **Item 63**. Indicate how the school with the minority/racially isolated group plans to change the enrollment percentage by checking either "decrease enrollment percentage," "increase enrollment percentage," or "maintain enrollment percentage." *Choose a category for each minority/racially isolated group selected in item 61*.
- Item 64. Identify the targeted racial/ethnic group that the school with the minority/racially isolated group wants to enroll. The targeted racial/ethnic group is the group the school would like to enroll more of in order to change the enrollment of the minority/racially isolated group. Select each racial/ethnic group that represents the students the school wants to enroll to change minority/racial group isolation.
- Item 65. Enter the annual target enrollment percentage for each minority/racially isolated group selected in item 61. MAPS will automatically populate the field with the enrollment percentage for the minority/racially isolated group selected. The enrollment percentage will be calculated based on the enrollment data reported for the group in Part II of the GPRA Table.
- Item 66. Indicate whether the school met its enrollment target for each minority/racially isolated group selected in item 61 by checking either "met target" or "did not meet target." Select "met target" if the school achieved or exceeded its enrollment target for that minority/racially isolated group and select "did not meet target" if the school did not achieve or exceed its annual target for that group.
- Item 67. Indicate whether the school made progress toward achieving its target if it did not meet its annual enrollment target for each minority/racially isolated group. "Made progress" means a school did not meet its annual enrollment target for a minority/racially isolated group, but enrollment for that minority/racially isolated group moved in the right direction. Select the appropriate response for each minority/racially isolated group identified in question 1. If the school met its target for a particular minority/racially isolated group, select "Not applicable."

GPRA Performance Measure Calculations

GPRA Performance Measures will be calculated using data reported in the GPRA Table as well as additional data captured after the 3-year grant ends. The formulas for analyzing each GPRA Performance Measure are described below:

• **GPRA Performance Measure 1:** The percentage of magnet schools receiving assistance whose student enrollment reduces, eliminates, or prevents minority group isolation.

This is a yearly aggregate measure. The total number of schools receiving assistance whose student enrollment reduces, eliminates, or prevents minority group isolation will be divided by the total number of schools.

• **GPRA Performance Measure 2:** The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in reading/language arts.

This is a yearly aggregate measure. The total number of students who score proficient or above on state assessments in reading/language arts will be divided by the total number of students participating in state reading/language arts assessments.

 GPRA Performance Measure 3: The percentage of students from major racial and ethnic groups, in magnet schools receiving assistance who score proficient or above on State assessments in mathematics.

This is a yearly aggregate measure. The total number of students who scored proficient or above on state assessments in mathematics will be divided by the total number of students who participated in state mathematics assessments.

 GPRA Performance Measure 4: The cost per student in a magnet school receiving assistance.

This measure is calculated by dividing item 49 (total annual MSAP funds expended at a school) by item 50 (total number of students served by the school's magnet program).

• **GPRA Performance Measure 5:** The percentage of magnet schools that received assistance that are still operating magnet school programs three years after Federal funding ends.

This is a long-term measure. A contractor will be hired by the program to contact grantees 3 years after funding has ended to determine the percentage of magnet schools still in operation.

• **GPRA Performance Measure 6:** The percentage of magnet schools that received assistance that meet the State's annual measurable objectives and, for high schools, graduation rate targets at least three years after Federal funding ends.

This is also a long-term measure. However, to establish trend data, high school graduation rate data will be collected annually. The high school graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of students who graduated by the number of students who form the four-year adjusted cohort.

Appendix 1: OMB Racial and Ethnic Category Definitions

In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) adopted new standards for classifying race and ethnicity and provided guidelines in 2000. On October 19, 2007, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) issued guidance on how education institutions should collect and maintain racial and ethnic data, as well as how these data will be aggregated and reported to ED. Implementation of this new guidance was required by fall 2010, in time to report data for the 2010-11 school year. The definitions for the racial and ethnic categories in the GPRA Table are below. These appear as provided in *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, available on the OMB website at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/1997standards.html.

- American Indian or Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains a tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."
- Hispanic or Latino. A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. The term "Native Hawaiian" does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii by virtue of being born there. In addition to Native Hawaiians, Guamanians, and Samoans, this category would include the following Pacific Islander groups reported in the 1990 census: Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), and Yapese. The Interagency Committee recommended that data for Central and South American Indians be included in the American Indian or Alaska Native category.
- White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Appendix 2: OMB Racial and Ethnic Data Guiding Principles

As part of the 2007 revision to OMB Directive 15, Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards), the Interagency Committee developed the following principles to govern the review process:

- 1. The racial and ethnic categories set forth in the standards should not be interpreted as being primarily biological or genetic in reference. Race and ethnicity may be thought of in terms of social and cultural characteristics as well as ancestry.
- 2. Respect for individual dignity should guide the processes and methods for collecting data on race and ethnicity; ideally, respondent self-identification should be facilitated to the greatest extent possible, recognizing that, in some data collection systems, observer identification is more practical.
- 3. To the extent practicable, the concepts and terminology should reflect clear and generally understood definitions that can achieve broad public acceptance. To assure they are reliable, meaningful, and understood by respondents and observers, the racial and ethnic categories set forth in the standard should be developed using appropriate scientific methodologies, including the social sciences.
- **4.** The racial and ethnic categories should be comprehensive in coverage and produce compatible, non-duplicative, exchangeable data across federal agencies.
- 5. Foremost consideration should be given to data aggregations by race and ethnicity that are useful for statistical analysis and program administration and assessment, bearing in mind that the standards are not intended to be used to establish eligibility for participation in any federal program.
- 6. The standards should be developed to meet, at a minimum, federal legislative and programmatic requirements. Consideration should also be given to needs at the state and local government levels, including American Indian Tribal and Alaska Native village governments, as well as to general societal needs for these data.
- 7. The categories should set forth a minimum standard; additional categories should be permitted provided they can be aggregated to the standard categories. The number of standard categories should be kept to a manageable size, determined by statistical concerns and data needs.
- **8.** A revised set of categories should be operationally feasible in terms of burden placed upon respondents; public and private costs to implement the revisions should be a factor in the decision.
- **9.** Any changes in the categories should be based on sound methodological research and should include evaluations of the impact of any changes not only on the usefulness of the resulting data but also on the comparability of any new categories with the existing ones.

- **10.** Any revision to the categories should provide for a crosswalk at the time of adoption between the old and the new categories so that historical data series can be statistically adjusted and comparisons can be made.
- **11.** Because of the many and varied needs and strong interdependence of federal agencies for racial and ethnic data, any changes to the existing categories should be the product of an interagency collaborative effort.
- **12.** Time will be allowed to phase in any new categories. Agencies will not be required to update historical records.
- **13.** The new directive should be applicable throughout the U.S. federal statistical system. The standard or standards must be usable for the decennial census, current surveys, and administrative records, including those using observer identification.

Appendix 3: Glossary

Applicant pool. Students who must apply for admission to a magnet program and are actively recruited using MSAP funds.

Four-year adjusted cohort. From the beginning of 9th grade, students who are entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is subsequently "adjusted" by adding any students who transfer into the cohort later during the 9th grade and the next 3 years and subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die during the same period (http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/hsgrguidance.pdf).

Limited English proficient. Limited English proficient has the meaning given the term in section 9101(25) of ESEA, [34 CFR 300.27] [9101(25) of ESEA].

Magnet school. Magnet school means a public elementary school, public secondary school, public elementary education center, or public secondary education center that offers a special curriculum capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds [50 FR 21191, May 22, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 20414, June 4, 1986; 54 FR 19508 and 19509, May 5, 1989; 57 FR 61509, Dec. 24, 1992; 60 FR 14865, Mar. 20, 1995; 69 FR 4996, Feb. 2, 2004].

Persistently lowest achieving schools. Persistently lowest achieving schools means, as determined by the state, any Title I school in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring that (1) is among the lowest achieving 5 percent of Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring or the lowest achieving five Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring in the state, whichever number of schools is greater; (2) is a high school that has had a graduation rate as defined in 34 CFR 200.19(b) that is less than 60 percent over a number of years; or (3) any secondary school that is eligible for, but does not receive, Title I funds that is among the lowest achieving 5 percent of secondary schools or the lowest achieving five secondary schools in the state that are eligible for, but do not receive, Title I funds, whichever number of schools is greater (http://www2.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/other/2009-3/082609d.html).

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