

Celebrating America's Most Improved Public School Districts

The 2012 **Broad Prize**



© Carson-Dellosa

© Carson-Dellosa

CD-3902-60

EVENT PROGRAM

Tuesday, October 23, 2012
The Museum of Modern Art
New York City

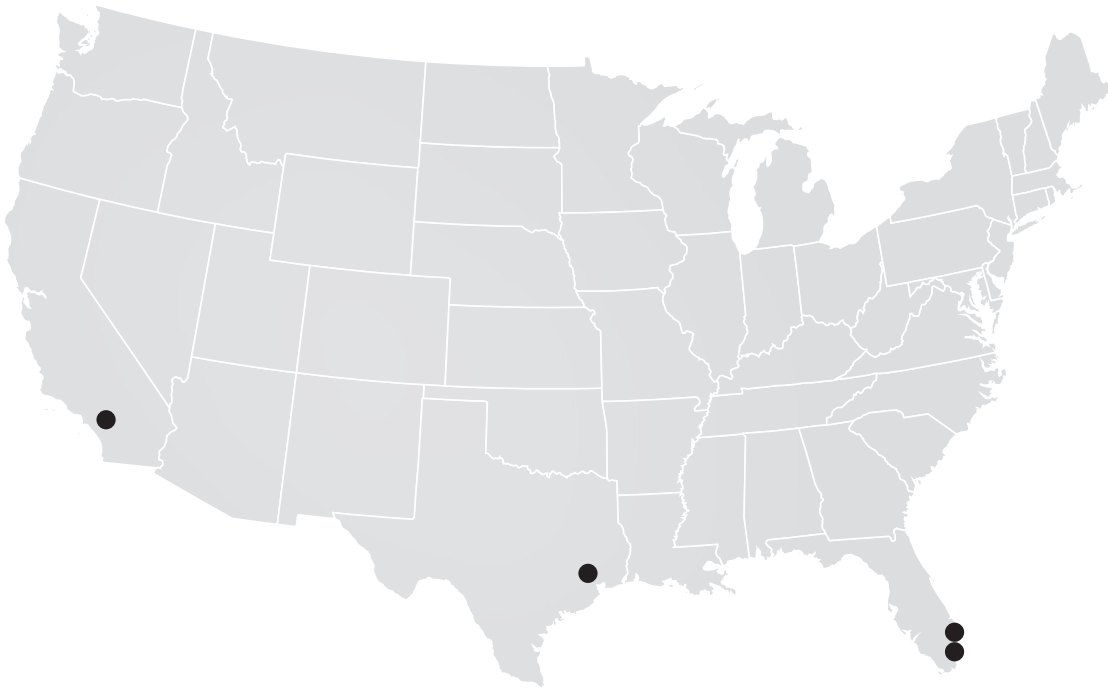
The 2012 **Broad Prize** Finalist Districts

Corona-Norco Unified School District
California

Houston Independent School District
Texas

Miami-Dade County Public Schools
Florida

The School District of Palm Beach County
Florida



To learn more about academic achievement in these districts,
please visit www.broadprize.org.

The 2012 **Broad Prize** The Museum of Modern Art New York City

Event Program

8:30 a.m.
Mind the Gap
The Roy and Niuta Titus Theater 2

Moderated by
Dan Katzir
Senior Advisor
The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation

For decades, the chasm in academic achievement between minority students and their white counterparts has persisted in urban school districts around the country. The four 2012 Broad Prize finalist school districts have diligently and deliberately set out to close achievement gaps. Their approach has varied—from tackling the challenge as a cultural issue to addressing it as a purely performance-driven matter and from engaging the business community to tapping into the power of collaboration. Learn what strategies and styles these four districts have employed to steadily close gaps between students. Hear their success stories firsthand from the perspectives of superintendent, principal and teacher as they discuss the hurdles they had to overcome to continuously improve student learning.

10:30 a.m.
Break

11 a.m.
Announcement of the Winner of
the 2012 Broad Prize
Agnes Gund Garden Lobby

Presented by
U.S. Secretary of Education
Arne Duncan

Keynote Speaker
Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Retired
Former Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff

Noon
Celebratory Networking Reception
Eli and Edythe Broad Reception Center

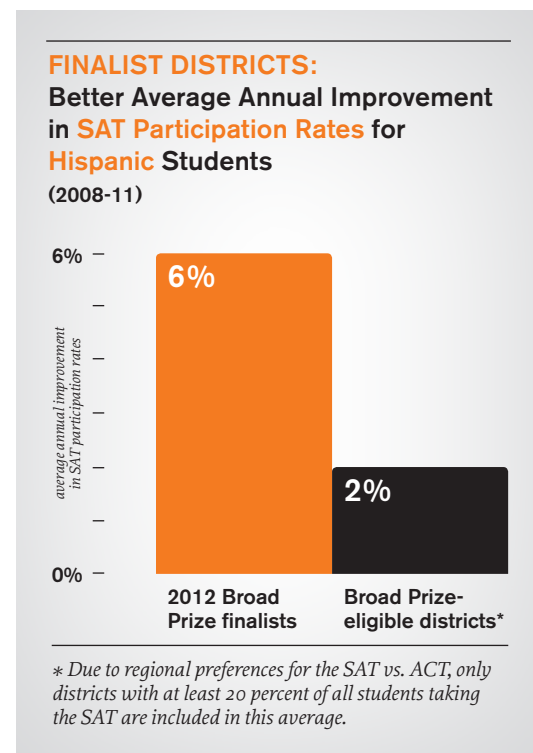
The 2012 Broad Prize Finalists: Signs of Hope

In this global economy, young Americans need a world-class education to have a chance at being prepared for college and careers. Our public education system is fundamentally broken. Inefficient systems, outdated practices and inadequate classroom resources are preventing good teachers from doing great work. Poor and minority students have even less access to high-quality teachers and schools.

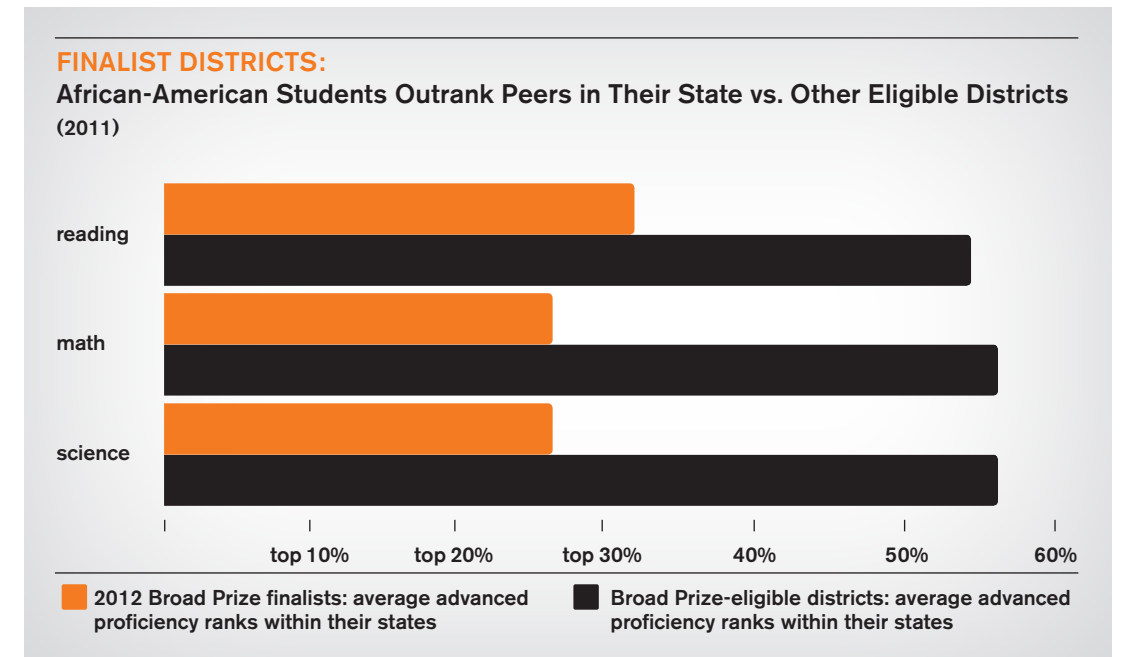
But there are signs of hope in some large urban school districts around the country.

This year, The Broad Prize recognizes four unique districts in three states—each proof that regardless of geography or background, all students have the capacity to achieve at high levels.

For example, Hispanic student SAT participation rates in the four Broad Prize finalist districts on average improved three times faster than in other Broad Prize-eligible districts.



Also, African-American student performance at the highest achievement level in reading, math and science in this year's Broad Prize finalist districts on average ranks in the top third or better of districts within their respective states. In the 71 other large urban school districts eligible for The Broad Prize, African-American student performance at the highest achievement level, on average, ranks in the bottom half within their respective states.



While the 2012 Broad Prize finalist school districts have demonstrated gains relative to their peer districts, there is still significant progress to be made in ensuring that America's most underprivileged children in all urban districts are achieving at the highest levels.

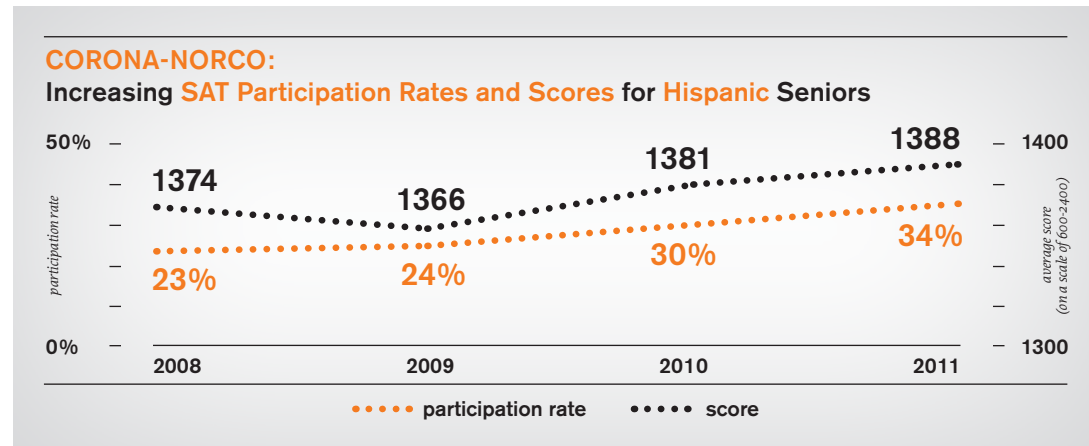
The following pages offer some proof that in each of these districts, there are glimmers of hope that progress is on the horizon.

Corona-Norco Unified School District

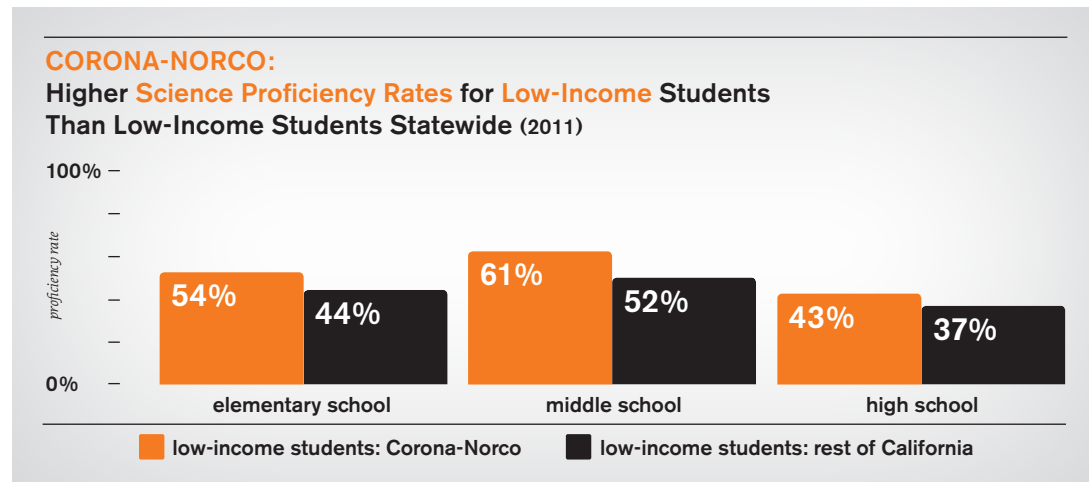
California

In Riverside County just east of Los Angeles, the Corona-Norco Unified School District is home to 53,000 students, more than half of whom are Hispanic and 43 percent of whom are low-income. Low-income and minority students in this first-time Broad Prize finalist district are making strides on several fronts.

Not only did SAT participation rates for Hispanic seniors increase significantly from 2008 to 2011, but SAT average scores also increased during this period.



Meanwhile, Corona-Norco's low-income students achieved higher science proficiency at all levels (elementary, middle and high school) in 2011 than their low-income peers statewide.

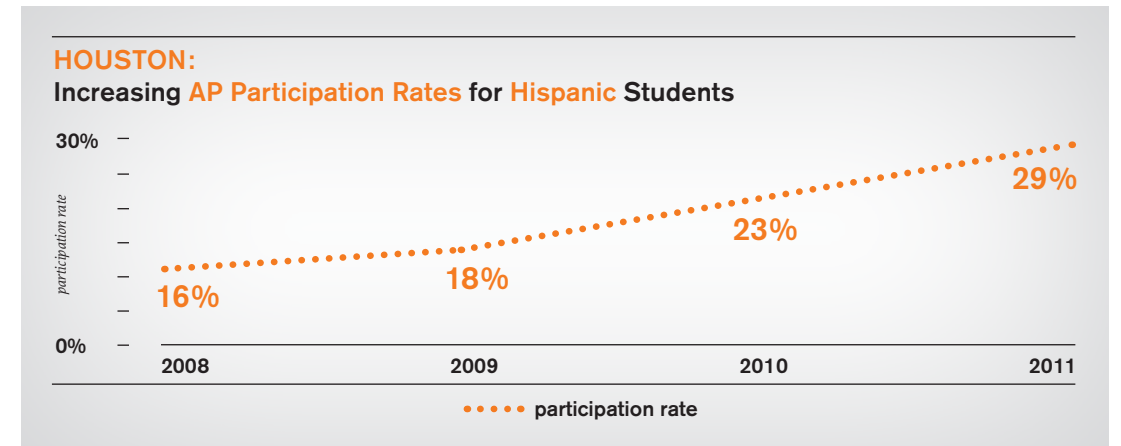


Houston Independent School District

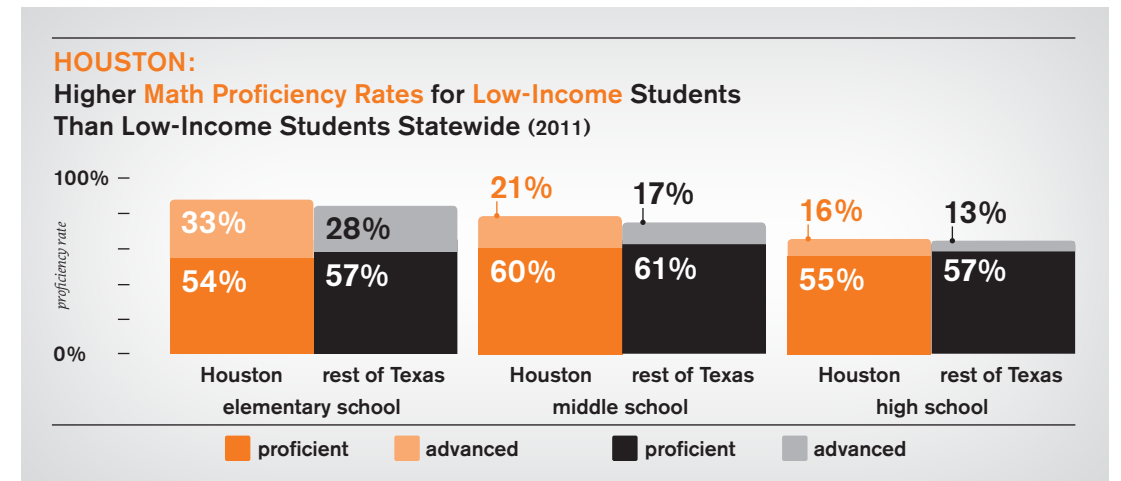
Texas

The Houston Independent School District, the nation's seventh-largest school system, was the first winner of The Broad Prize in 2002. The district returns as a finalist this year, showing progress with both its Hispanic students, who account for 62 percent of its student population, and with its low-income students, who account for 80 percent.

Houston's Hispanic students have steadily increased their participation in Advanced Placement (AP) exams—by 13 percentage points between 2008 and 2011.



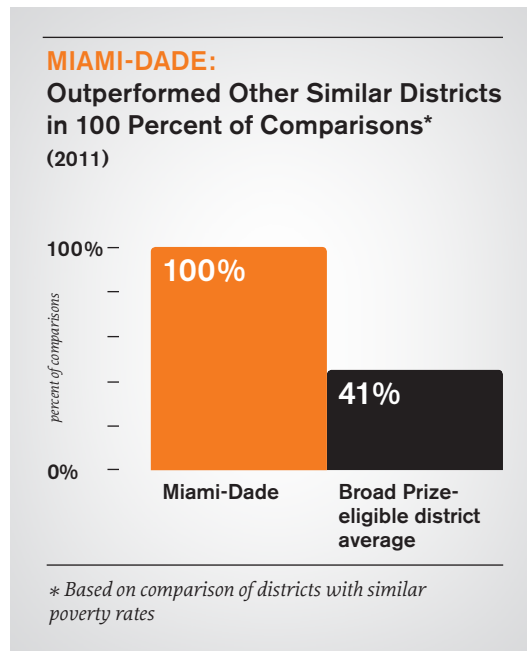
Also, while most low-income students in Texas achieve math proficiency, a higher percentage of Houston's low-income students are reaching advanced proficiency in math at all grade levels than their low-income peers statewide.



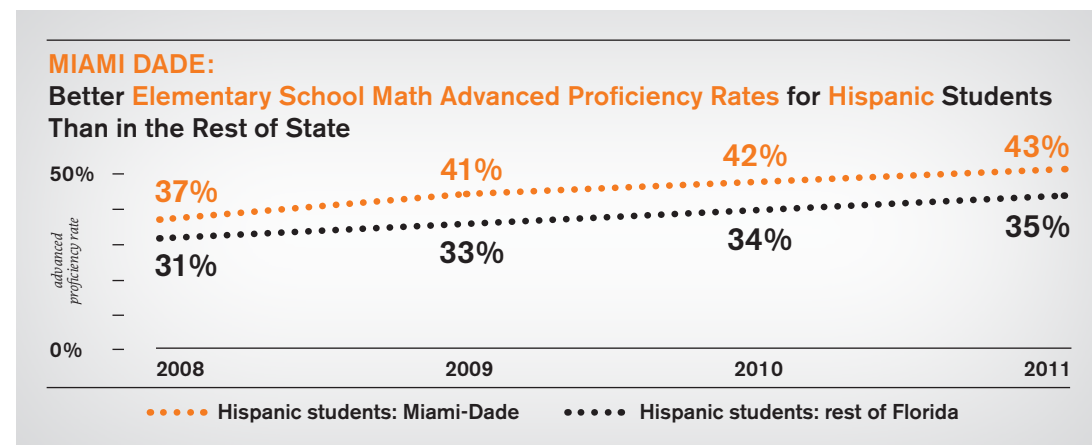
Miami-Dade County Public Schools Florida

In Miami-Dade County Public Schools, two-thirds of students are Hispanic and three-quarters of students qualify for free and reduced-price school lunch. Despite large populations of historically disadvantaged communities, the district's students are showing dramatic signs of progress and achievement.

Notably, in 2011 Miami-Dade's students outperformed students in other Florida districts that serve students with similar family incomes in all comparisons across education levels (elementary, middle and high school) and across subjects (reading, math and science). Students in other Broad Prize-eligible districts outperformed students in similar districts within their respective states in only 41 percent of comparisons.



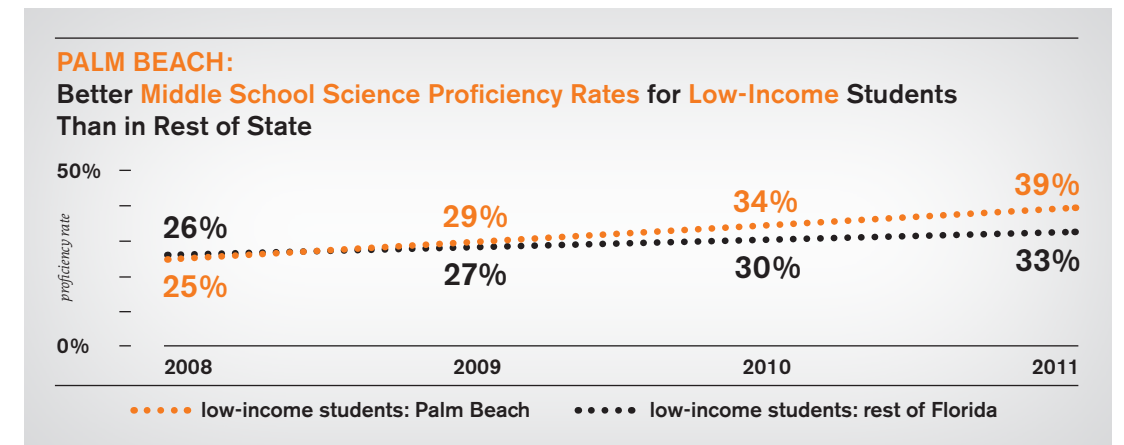
Also, between 2008 and 2011, the district's Hispanic elementary school students outperformed their peers in the rest of the state at the advanced level in math. And, while an increasing number of Hispanic students statewide are achieving at the advanced academic level in math, Miami-Dade's Hispanic students are doing so at a faster pace—a rate of improvement that ranks in the top 30 percent of the state.



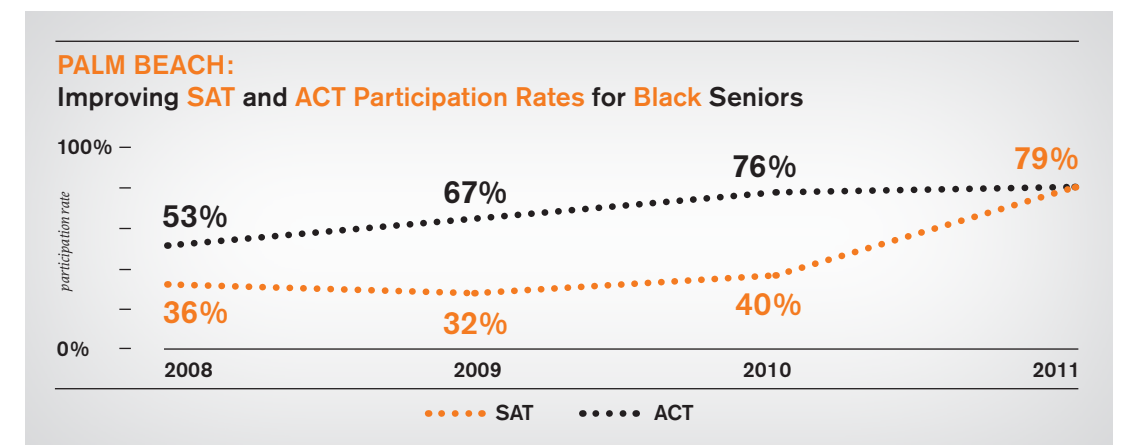
The School District of Palm Beach County Florida

In Florida's School District of Palm Beach County, more than half of the district's 174,000 students qualify for free and reduced-price school lunch. The tide is turning for low-income and black students in this oceanside district.

Low-income students in Palm Beach, who in 2008 demonstrated lower average middle school science proficiency rates than their peers in the rest of the state, showed significant improvement over three years—13 percentage points by 2011—surpassing their peers statewide.



Also, the district's black students, who make up 29 percent of the student population, have made dramatic increases in SAT and ACT participation rates. Over a three-year period, SAT participation rates for this group increased 43 percentage points, and ACT participation rates increased 26 percentage points.



**Submit a Question for
“Mind the Gap” Panel**

Submit a question for this morning’s panel, and we may use it during the Q&A portion of the event. Ushers will collect these cards during the panel conversation.

tear here

The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation
10900 Wilshire Boulevard, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90024
T 310.954.5050

www.broadeducation.org
www.broadprize.org

