

DESCRIPTIONS OF *SPECIAL STRATEGIES* 25 LONGITUDINAL SCHOOL SITES

Site	Program	School Background					Program History	
		Context	Grade Span	Size	Student Demographics	Student Poverty	Year Begun	Students Served
Comer-A	Comer School Development Program	Urban	Head-start-5	595	95% African American	70% free lunch ¹	1985-86	Whole school
Comer-B	Comer School Development Program	Urban	Pre-K-6	528	99% African American	75% free lunch	Early 1980s	Whole school
SFA-A	Success for All	Urban	K-5	550	70% Asian American 20% African American 10% White	96% free lunch	1988-89	K-5
SFA-B	Success for All	Urban	Pre-K-5	450	99% African American	95% free lunch	1988-89	Pre-K-5
ExtYrSW-A	Extended Yr Schoolwide: Saturday clinics, after-school tutoring, 19 day extension	Urban	K-6	900	60% Hispanic 40% African American	90% free lunch	1987-88	Whole school
ExtYrSW-B	Extended Yr Schoolwide: after-school tutoring, 19 day extension	Urban	Pre-K thru' 5	1,100	50% African American 50% Hispanic	90% free lunch	1987-88	Whole school
RR-A	Reading Recovery	Rural/ Suburban	K-5	385	80% White 20% African American	76% free lunch	1985-86	Pullout, low achievers
RR-B	Reading Recovery	Rural/ Suburban	K-5	530	Primarily white	49% free lunch	1989-90	Pullout, low achievers
Tutor-A	Tutor: METRA	Rural	K-5	500	82% White 18% African American	26% free lunch	1981-82	Chapter 1 pull-out (57 students)
Tutor-B	Tutor: cross-age	Rural	K-5	500	90% White 6% Asian	21% free lunch	1989-90 ²	Chapter 1, 1st grade (86 stud.)
Ext Time-A	Extended Time: Chapter 1 Club	Rural/sub	elementary	300	76% Hispanic 17% White 5% African American 1% Filipino	99 students identified as Chapter 1	1988	Chapter 1 grades 1-3 (65 students)
Ext Time-B	Extended Time: summer migrant program	Rural	Pre-K-12	300 ³	Almost all Hispanic, a few Native American	100%	1990	Migrants
Paideia-A	Paideia	Urban	K-8	800	100% African American	90% free lunch	1983-84	Whole school
Paideia-B	Paideia	Urban	K-6	450	Large handicapped population: urban/suburban	60% free lunch	1988-89	Whole school

¹ The poverty marker, "free lunch," includes students receiving free or reduced-price lunch

² This combination of tutoring services was first offered in 1989-90. Peer tutoring has been provided at this school since the early 1980s.

³ The enrollment for the summer migrant program was 300; however, attendance on any given day was closer to 150.

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SWP-A	Urban Schoolwide: site-based management, Madeline Hunter	Urban	K-5	322	98% African American	80% free lunch	1988-89	Whole school
SWP-B	Urban Schoolwide: site-based management, extended year, curriculum development	Urban	K-5	500	100% African American	95% live in housing projects	1987-88	Whole school
SWP-C	Rural Schoolwide: reduce class size, staff development, parent involvement, school reorg, special programs	Rural	K-5	500	100% Native American	90% free lunch	1989-90	Whole school, resources concentrated in 3rd grade cohort
SWP-D	Rural Schoolwide: reduced class size, staff development, support services, special programs	Rural	K-5	500	100% African American	97% free lunch	1989-90	Whole school, resources concentrated in 3rd grade cohort
CCC-A	Computer Curriculum Corporation	Rural	3-5 (1990)	600	98% Hispanic 4-6 (1991)	90% free lunch	1988-89	Whole school
CCC-B	Computer Curriculum Corporation	Rural	K-5	500	60% African American 40% White	60% free lunch	1986-87	Pullout, grades 2-5
CES-A	Coalition of Essential Schools	Urban	High School	1,200	99% African American	56% free lunch	1985-86	Grades 9-11
CES-B	Coalition of Essential Schools	Urban	High School	1,150	70% White 30% African American	50% free lunch	1988-89	Grade 9
CES-C	Coalition of Essential Schools	Urban	High School	650	44% White 42% African American 12% Hispanic	53% free lunch	1988-89	Grade 9 (60) Grade 10 (60)
CES-D	Coalition of Essential Schools	Rural	High School	800	98% White 1% African American 1% Asian American	Less than 10% but 30% in feeder elem. schools	1990-91 (planning 1988-1990)	Grade 9 (80); Grade 12- (humanities classes)
CES-E	Coalition of Essential Schools	Rural	High School	560	88% White 12% African American	Less than 15% but over 40% in feeder elem. schools	1990-91 (planning 1988-1990)	Selected teachers, grade 9

⁴ Eligibility for free lunch is probably higher, but eligible high school students are less likely to apply for free lunch than younger students.