

THE Center for Education Reform



1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 204 • Washington, DC 20036

Tel: 202-822-9000
Fax: 202-822-5077

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Contact: Jon Hussey
(202) 822-9000
jon@edreform.com

FLAWED RESEARCH TO DISCREDIT SUCCESS BY CHARTER SCHOOLS

*STUDY TO BE RELEASED TOMORROW BY NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
SHOULD BE VIEWED WITH GREAT SKEPTICISM BY MEDIA*

Washington, D.C., August 21, 2006 – An education research study scheduled for release tomorrow relies on bad data about students attending charter schools, according to the Center for Education Reform (CER). Studies using raw data collected in 2004 by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) include seriously flawed poverty indicators among charter school students, a problem NCES acknowledges. The problem is compounded when researchers apply various assumptions about poverty to assess and compare academic achievement between charter school students and those attending conventional public schools.

“This problem is at the heart of the ongoing research wars,” said CER President Jeanne Allen. “The education establishment – teachers, unions, school boards associations, and more – tout these flawed studies in an attempt to discredit new school opportunities for parents. My message to any parent, especially those with children attending charter schools, is to look at state-level assessments and get a real picture of student achievement. It’s there that charter school students shine like the true stars they are.” Allen cited the following examples:

- In 2005, a higher percentage of charter school students in Massachusetts, compared with students in conventional public schools, scored proficient or advanced in the state’s assessment test – 9.2 percent, 8.7 percent, and 8.3 percent higher in English, math, and science, respectively.
- In a comparison of African-American students, those attending charter schools outperformed the students in conventional public schools in Michigan’s 2004

assessment test – 46 percent of eighth grade African-American charter students passed the math assessment compared with 21 percent among African-American eighth graders statewide.

- In 2005, charter schools in California showed stronger year-to-year improvement than conventional public schools, especially in Los Angeles. Statewide, charter schools scored an average gain of 28 points in the state assessment compared with a 20-point gain posted by conventional public schools.
- In the 2004-05 school year, fourth grade charter school students in New York were 7.1 percent more proficient on the state's English test and 7.7 percent more proficient on the math test than conventional public school students.
- The percentage of charter school students in Florida who tested proficient in the state's reading assessment has grown faster than the gains posted by conventional public school students – charter school students rose from 55 percent to 58 percent, compared with an increase of 54 percent to 56 percent among conventional public school students.

NCES data rely on surveys of schools drawn from a nationally representative sample self-reporting the number of students who participate in the free and reduced lunch program as a proxy for poverty. When CER raised concerns in 2004 with NCES about its poverty data, that government data center acknowledged, "free and reduced lunch is a rather poor proxy for poverty, but it is all that is available." Using this definition of poverty, NCES finds slightly lower poverty rates among charter school students (42 percent), compared with students from conventional public schools (44 percent).

The problem is that many charter schools, for a number of reasons, either do not participate in the school lunch program or do not expend limited resources monitoring the number of participants.

Since 1997, CER has regularly surveyed charter schools and receives unprecedented, first-hand information that is not available from any other source. The 2005 survey found that 63 percent of the students in a typical charter school qualify for the free and reduced lunch program. New data from charter schools revealed that nearly half of all respondents to a CER

survey qualify for the federal lunch program but choose not to participate for a variety of reasons.

Analysis of the NCES data will also reportedly claim that school district-based charter schools are more successful than independent charter schools that are authorized by public entities other than school boards. This is based on flawed survey questions that do not accurately address the variations from state to state in authorizing and operational independence, regardless of sponsors.

“This latest interpretation of government data adds nothing to the question of how well students perform in charters compared to other schools,” said CER’s Allen. “As more than a million children go off to charter schools over the next month, how they learn will best be answered by local and state measures that have more depth and validity, and not by sloppy analyses of complex statistics.”

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