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CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON EDUCATION OUTCOMES

Charter School Performance in Massachusetts

Who We Are

- Non-partisan data based research organization located at Stanford University
- Student level data from 29 states, ~ 85% of charter students in the country
- National perspective on the charter sector

Overview

- Acknowledgements
 - MA Department of Education
 - Walton Family Foundation
- Study Approach
- Findings
- Summary & Implications



Study Approach

What Did We Ask?

- How do charter schools compare to TPS in their math and reading growth?
- What charter school characteristics are associated with higher growth?
- Do charter schools have more success than TPS working with certain student subgroups?

What Years Are We Looking At?

Test Administration	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	Spring 2010	Spring 2011
Academic Year Covered by Test	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Grades*	3-10	3-10	3-10	3-10	3-10	3-10
Growth Period		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011

*Excluding Grade 9.

Virtual Control Record

Charter School Student

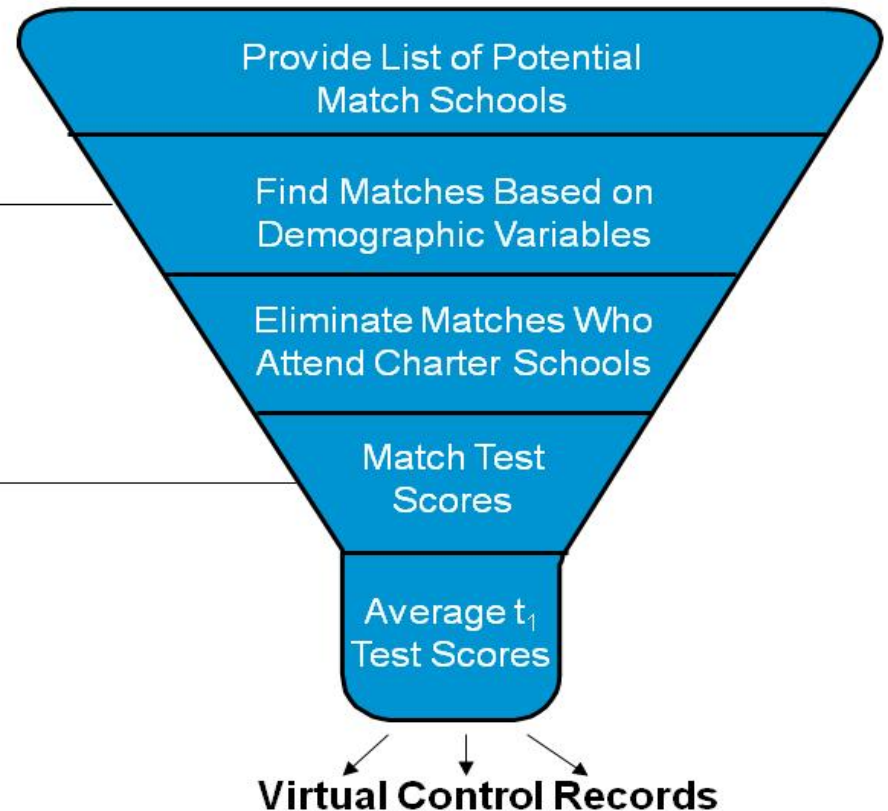
MATCHING VARIABLES:

- ✓ Race/ethnicity
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ English proficiency
- ✓ Lunch status
- ✓ Special education status
- ✓ Grade level

MATCHING VARIABLE:

- ✓ Test scores from t_0

Feeder School(s) Students



MA Match rate is 83%

Are These Results Valid?

- Internal Validity

- Mathematica found no significant difference between VCR and “lottery” methods on the same students (2012).
- Recent meta-analysis found VCR results consistent with other quasi-experimental methods (Betts et. al).
- What Works Clearinghouse gives VCR the highest rating possible for quasi-experimental methods (IES, 2010).

- External Validity

- Greater than 80% of charter students included in VCR.
- Fixed Effects only includes “switchers” (~40%).
- Lotteries include only over-subscribed charter schools.

Results

- Massachusetts Student Findings
- Massachusetts School Findings
- Boston Findings



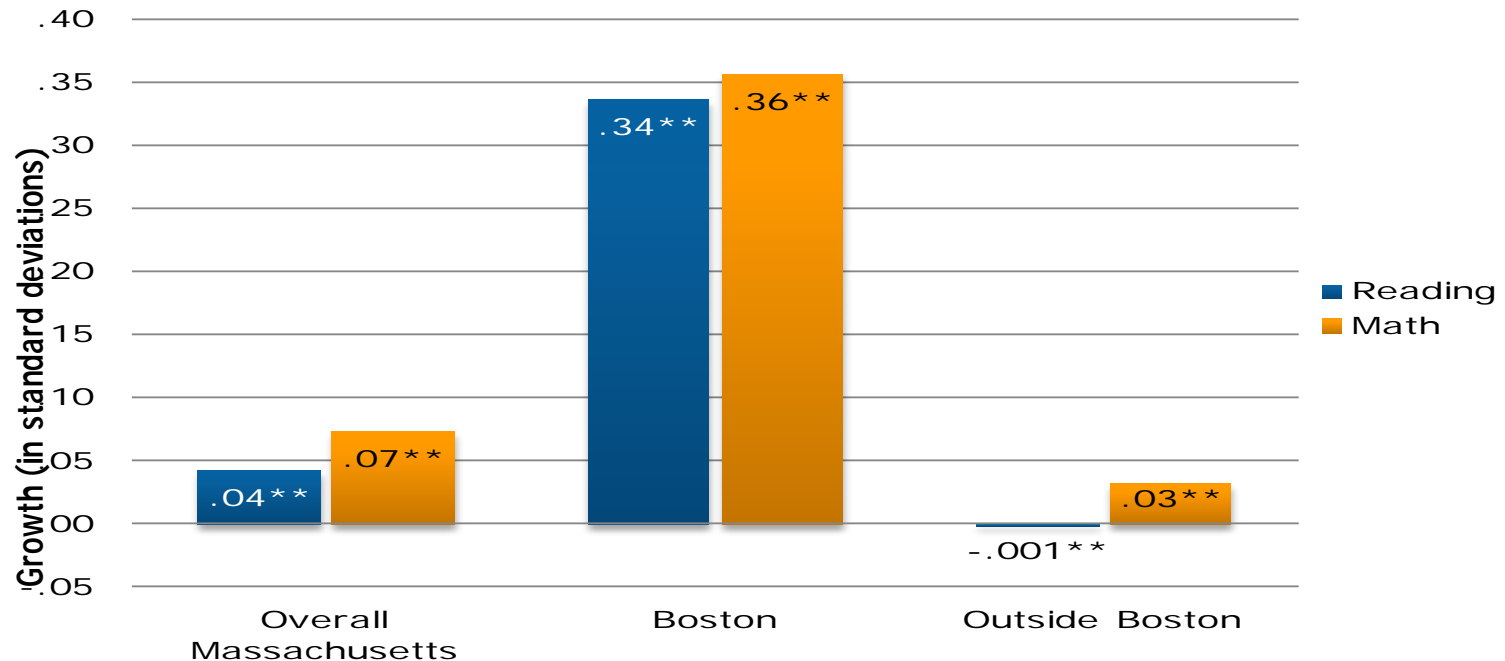
MA Student-level Findings

Rosetta Stone

Growth (in standard deviations)	Gain (in months of learning)
0.00	0.0
0.05	1.8
0.10	3.6
0.15	5.4
0.20	7.2
0.25	9
0.30	10.8
0.35	12.6

(Hanushek et al, 2006)

Impact of Charter Schools



* Significant at $p \leq 0.05$

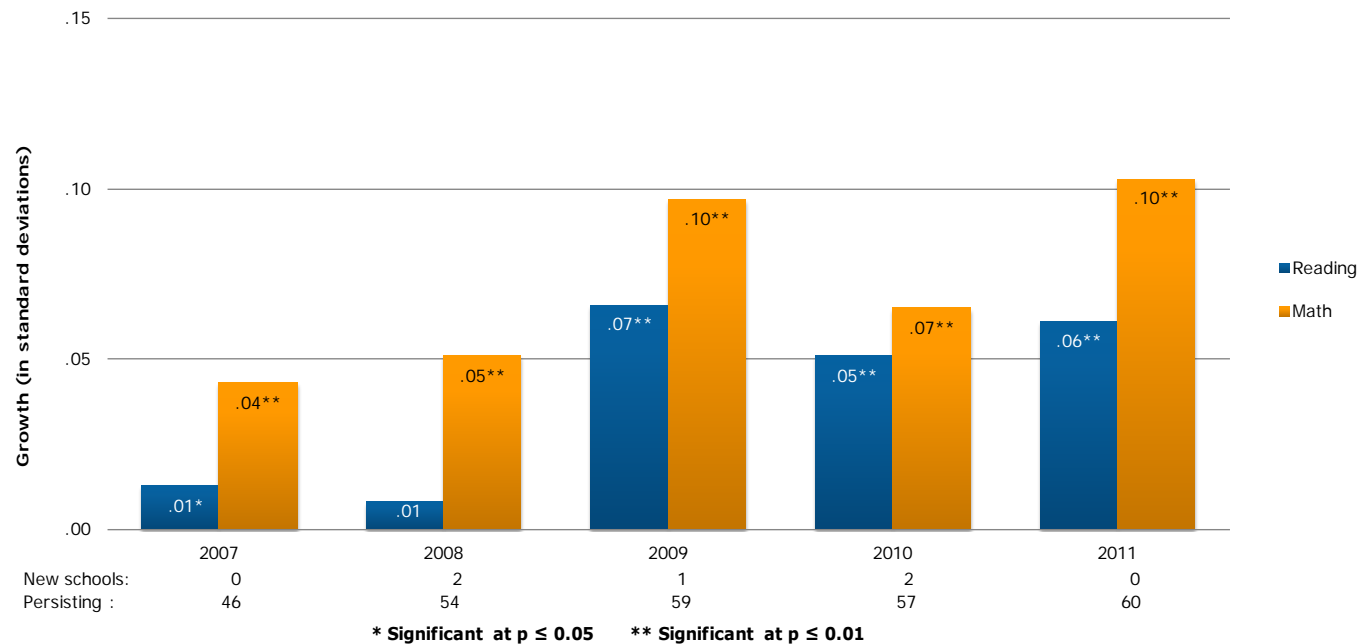
** Significant at $p \leq 0.01$

Charter students outperform TPS students in reading (1.5 months) and math (2.5 months). Results are especially strong in Boston charters.

Charter School Impact by Year

2007-08
Math: 1.5 months
Read: ~1 week

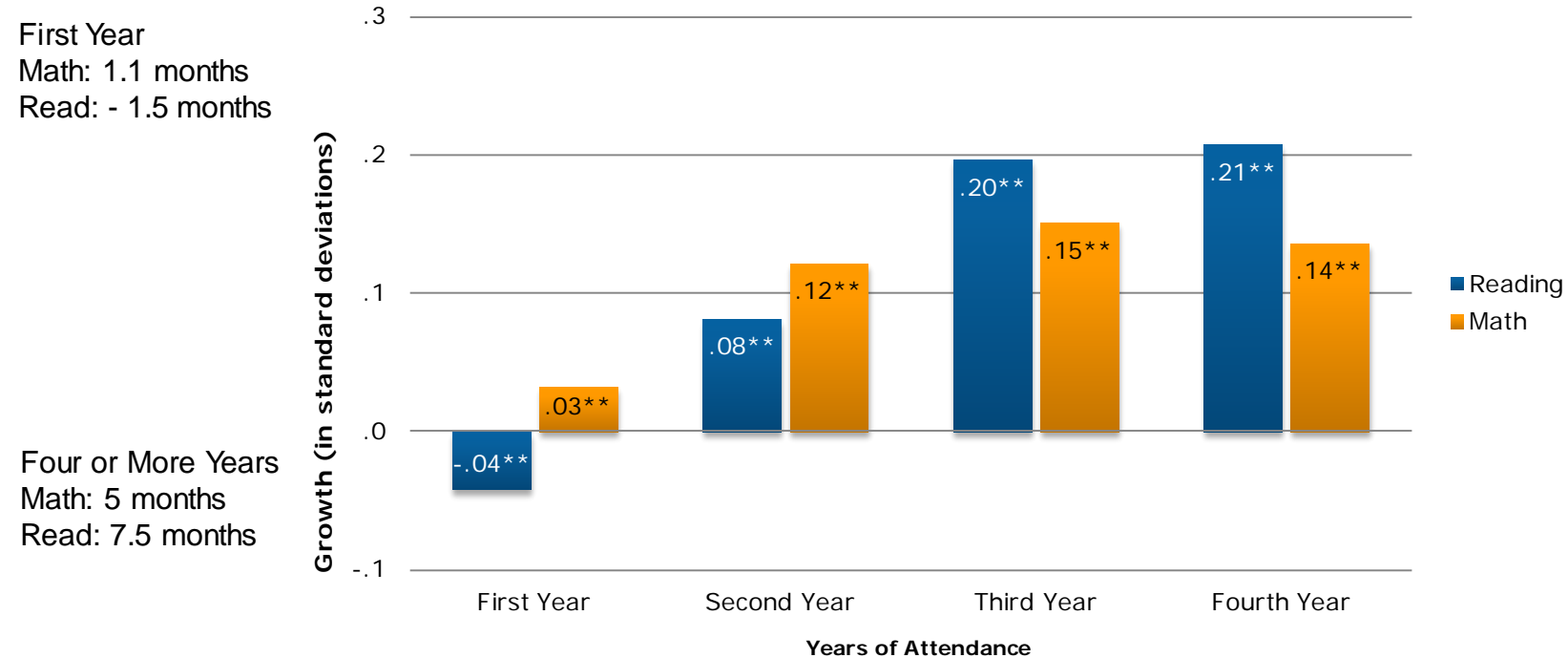
2010-11
Math: 3.6 months
Read: 2.1 months



Note: Count of new schools is from student test data.

Charter students outperform TPS in both subjects in all years, with the exception of reading growth in 2008. On a general positive trend.

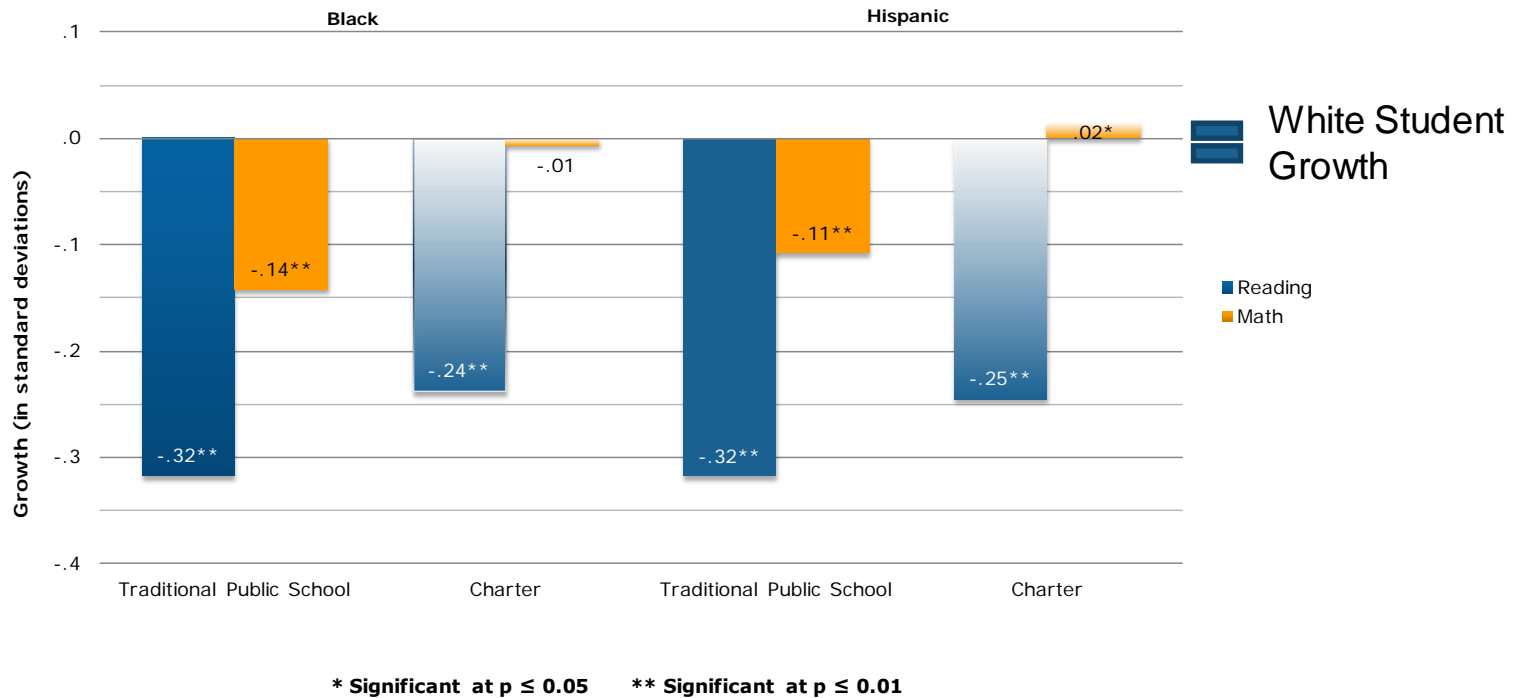
Charter School Impact by Students' Years of Enrollment



* Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ ** Significant at $p \leq 0.01$

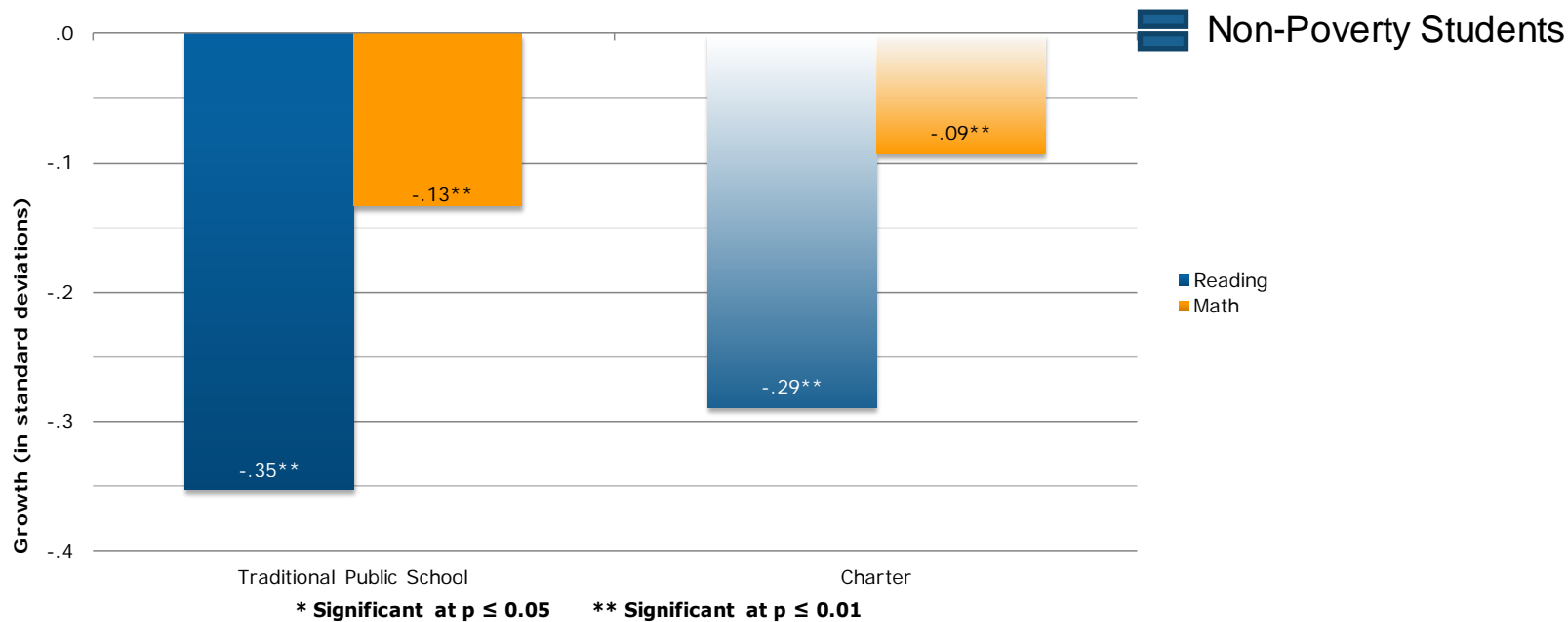
Charter students have mixed learning gains compared to their TPS counterparts in the first year and significantly higher gains in future years.

Charter School Impact by Race/Ethnicity



Black and Hispanic students have larger learning gains at charter schools than at TPS. Charters have closed the growth gap in math.

Charter School Impact with Students in Poverty



Students in poverty have an advantage in charter schools in both math and reading. The difference is statistically significant.



School-level Findings

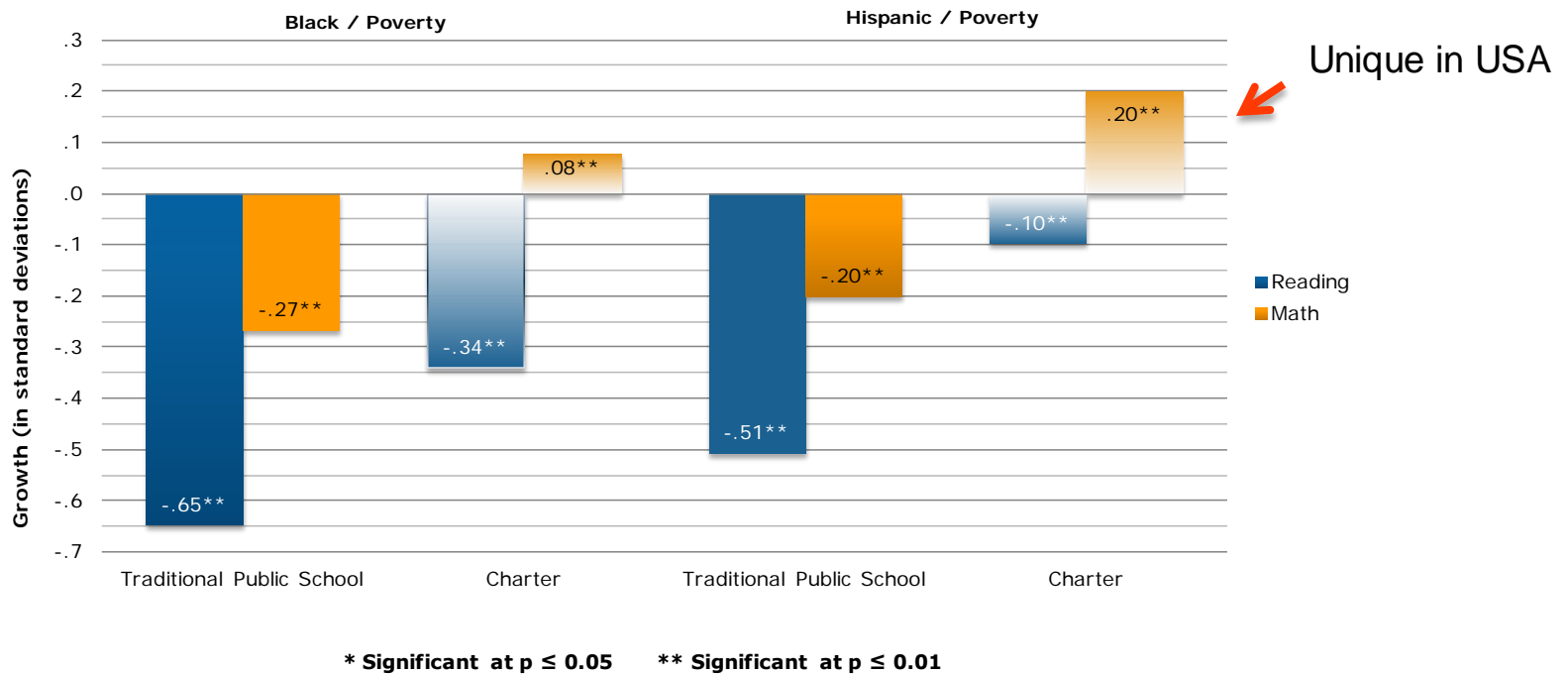
Distribution of Charter School Impacts

Subject	Significantly Worse		Not Significant		Significantly Better	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Reading	7	13.0%	23	42.6%	24	44.4%
Math	9	16.7%	15	27.8%	30	55.6%



Boston Findings

Boston Charter School Impact by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty



Black and Hispanic students in poverty have higher learning gains at Boston charter schools than at TPS. Closing the achievement gap in math.

Boston Distribution of Charter School Impacts

Subject	Significantly Worse		Not Significant		Significantly Better	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Reading	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	10	83.3%
Math	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	10	83.3%



First charter sector in country CREDO has analyzed with no charters worse than their local TPS options.

Are These Effects Real?

- Similar Results to Previous Analyses
Kane et al (2009) & Angrist et al (2010/2011)
- Percentage of Students Above State Average – 4 or more years in sector

Year	Read - CH	Read - TPS	Math - CH	Math - TPS
2007	44%	40%	53%	31%
2008	60%	44%	64%	34%
2009	66%	44%	74%	33%
2010	78%	46%	84%	34%
2011	81%	44%	85%	41%



Summary & Implications

Summary of Findings Massachusetts

- Typical charter student has greater learning gains than TPS
 - 1.5 months in reading
 - 2.5 months in math

} PER YEAR
- Better for most subgroups
 - Black, Hispanic, Poverty, SPED better.
 - ELL lagging.
- Some Charters in Danger Zone
 - Math: 20%
 - Reading: 17%

➔ VULNERABLE

Summary of Findings Boston

- Largest Effect Sizes CREDO Has Seen
 - 12.3 months in reading
 - 12.9 months in math } PER YEAR
- Better for All Subgroups Analyzed
 - Black, Hispanic, Poverty.
 - Black and Hispanic students in poverty closing achievement gap in math
- Most charter schools outperform their TPS market
 - Reading: 83% Boston vs 44% statewide
 - Math: 83% Boston vs 56% statewide

Implications

- Boston math and reading effect sizes the largest CREDO has seen, but weaker in rest of MA.
- Boston charter sector is a good candidate to transfer knowledge to the MA and national charter sector.
- Boston has a chance to become the first charter sector to close the achievement gap in math.
- Charter sector in Boston is the current standard by which other sectors should be judged.



Thank You