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## **Review of CREDO's National Charter School Study Finds Significant Reasons for Caution**

EAST LANSING, Mich. (July 16, 2013) – The Center for Research on Education Outcomes (CREDO) at Stanford University announced in a press release that "charter school students now have greater learning gains in reading than their peers in traditional public schools." This conclusion was repeated in newspapers across the nation. But there is much less to the CREDO study and to its claim than meets the eye, according to a new review.

The *National Charter School Study 2013* examined charter schools in 27 partner states. Andrew Maul and Abby McClelland from the University of Colorado Boulder reviewed the study for the Think Twice think tank review project. The review is published by the National Education Policy Center (NEPC), with funding from the Great Lakes Center for Education Research and Practice.

The CREDO study attempts to identify differences in student performance at charter schools and traditional public schools. Its primary findings were: (a) a small positive effect of being in a charter school on reading scores and no impact on math scores; and (b) a relative improvement in average charter school quality since CREDO's 2009 study.

Maul and McClelland, however, find "significant reasons for caution in interpreting the study's results." Some of those reasons concern important choices regarding analytic methods; others concern basic questions of how meaningful the findings really are.

### **Technical concerns identified in the review:**

- The statistical approach used to compare charter students to so-called virtual twins in traditional public schools may not adequately control for differences between families who select a charter school and those who do not, which could bias the results
- The researchers don't sufficiently justify their estimation of growth, which they express using the problematic "days of learning" approach
- The regression models fail to address independence of observations and the absence of measurement error – two key assumptions required in such analyses

These 'technical' concerns could easily implicate differences in the study's results that are substantially larger than the highlighted results attributed to differences between charter schools and traditional public schools.

Even if concerns over the study's analytic methods are set aside, however, Maul and McClelland point out that the study itself shows only a tiny real impact on the part of charter schools: "less than one hundredth of one percent of the variation in test performance is explainable by charter school enrollment," they write. Specifically, students in charter schools were estimated to score approximately 0.01 standard deviations higher on reading tests and 0.005 standard deviations lower on math tests than their peers in traditional public schools.

"With a very large sample size, nearly any effect will be statistically significant," the reviewers conclude, "but in practical terms these effects are so small as to be regarded, without hyperbole, as trivial."

The study merely confirms that charter school performance mirrors that of traditional public schools.

**Find the Think Twice Review on the Great Lakes Center website:**

<http://www.greatlakescenter.org>

**Find *National Charter School Study 2013* by CREDO on the web:**

<http://credo.stanford.edu/research-reports.html/>

Think Twice, a project of the National Education Policy Center, provides the public, policymakers and the press with timely, academically sound reviews of selected publications. The project is made possible by funding from the Great Lakes Center for Education Research and Practice.

**Andrew Maul and Abby McClelland's review can also be found on the NEPC website:**

<http://nepc.colorado.edu/thinktank/review-credo-2013>

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