## The Theory and Practice of School Choice

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## Major Public Voucher Pilot Programs

| Location | Sponsor | School Yr Begin (Sept.) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| *Milwaukee | State of Wisconsin | 1990 |
| *Cleveland | State of Ohio | 1996 |
| Milwaukee II | State of Wisconsin | 1998 |
| Florida | State of Florida | 1999 |
| Colorado | State of Colorado | in litigation |
| District of U.S. Government |  |  |
| Columbia |  | 2004 |

[^0]
## Major Private Voucher Pilot Programs

| Location | Sponsor | School Yr Begin (Sept.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| *New York City | School Choice <br> Scholarships Foundation | 1997 |
| *Washington D.C. | Washington Scholarship <br> Fund | 1998 |
| *Dayton | Parents Advancing Choice <br> in Education | 1998 |
| *San Antonio | Children's Education <br> (Edgewood) | Opportunity Foundation <br> Children's Scholarship Fund |
| *Nationwide | 1999 |  |

## Research Protocol

- Baseline testing and surveys conducted
- Scholarship recipients selected by lottery
- Follow-up surveys and tests administered after one, two, and three years
- Permit Randomized Field Trial


## Public and Private School Expenditures in New York City (Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn)



## What Happens?

## School Size



* $p<.10$, two-tailed test; ** $p<.05 ;$ *** $p<.01$.


## What Happens?

## Class Size



* $p<.10$, two-tailed test; ** $p<.05 ;{ }^{* * *} p<.01$.


## What Happens?

## Social Problems

Percentage of parents who say that problem at their child's school is "very serious"


## What Happens? Amount of Homework

Percentage of parents who observed that their children
did at least an hour of homework every night


## What Happens?

## Communication Practices

Percentage


* $p<.10$, two-tailed test; ** $p<.05 ; * * * p<.01$.


## What Happens?

Parental Satisfaction


## What Happens?

## Impact of Private Schools on Parental Satisfaction

Standard Deviations


## What Happens?

Academic Achievement
National Percentile Ranking

"Positive effects on math scores for children who applied to the program from. . . schools with average test scores below the citywide median [are observed]. Among these children, the effects are stronger. . . for African American children."

Barnard, Hill, and Ruben (2003) - the first secondary analysis of the New York experimental data
"Urban minorities in Catholic schools fare much better than similar students in public schools" while the effects for urban whites and suburban students generally are "at best mixed".
-Derek Neal, University of Chicago economist
"The impact of private schools [on the test scores of all students taken together] is mixed, [but] . . . Catholic schools generate higher test scores for African Americans."
-Cecilia Rouse, Princeton economist

## Of Those Eligible for Vouchers, Who Applies?

 Percent African American

[^1]
## Per Pupil Public Expenditures in Milwaukee



## Recommendations

- Locate pilot programs in districts with substantial minority populations.
- Vouchers should be available to all students in district (avoid re segregation).
- Vouchers should be comparable to current district per-pupil funding.
- Once admitted to a program, student eligibility should be indefinite.




## Verbal, Math, and Combined SAT Scores, 1967-2001



## Average NAEP Mathematics Scores

17 Year Olds


## International Secondary-School Completion Rates



## Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) Combined Scores in Reading, Math, and Sciences For 15-Year-Olds



## The Agricultural Schedule

## Length of School Year in Days




[^0]:    * Evaluation by The Program on Education Policy and Governance, Harvard University

[^1]:    Source: Nationwide Children's Scholarship Program

