

NEPC REVIEW: SCHOOL DISTRICT REFORM IN NEWARK (NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, OCTOBER 2017) AND IMPACT OF THE NEWARK EDUCATION REFORMS (CENTER FOR EDUCATION POLICY RESEARCH, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 2017)



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Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey

December 2017

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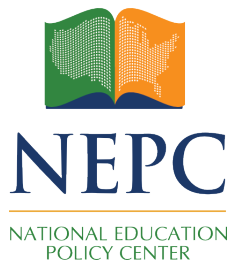
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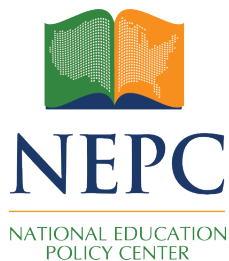
Summary of Review

In 2010, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg announced, with great fanfare, a \$100 million challenge grant for the support of a series of reforms in Newark, NJ schools. The two reports reviewed here are the first attempt at a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the Zuckerberg donation on student achievement. As such, the reports, which were written by a team of economists, have garnered significant attention. In this review, we evaluate the reports and their potential contribution to education policy research.

- The reports find no increase in student growth or “value-added” in math and only nominal increases in English language arts over the five-year period following the grant. We explain that these small gains in English are most likely due to a change in assessments, rather than to any policies connected to the Zuckerberg donation. We also note that many districts close to Newark with similar demographics experienced similar gains in ELA relative to the rest of the state, calling into question whether the gains have anything to do with policy changes in Newark.
- The reports focus on a series of “reforms” purportedly initiated by the Zuckerberg grant. These reforms are divided into “within-school” (personnel changes, Common Core implementation, turnaround schools, and a teacher contract featuring differentiated pay) and “between-school” (school closures, charter school expansion, and universal enrollment) components. There is little evidence presented,

however, as to how these reforms were actually implemented or how they differed from other New Jersey schools, making any claim of a causal connection between the grant, the reforms, and student achievement growth suspect.

- The reports contend that the majority of the small gain in English was due to “between-school” reforms: students moving from less productive to more productive schools – specifically, to charter schools. We find, however, that the reports did not account for critical differences between Newark’s district schools and charter schools. Key differences include resources, student characteristics, discipline, student attrition, staffing, and curricular narrowing. Assuming that the “between schools” locus is correct, the underlying change might be “charterness” or might be one or more of these related differences that have little to do with charterness. The results, therefore, are rendered inconclusive and provide no evidence in favor of the Newark-Zuckerberg reforms or the efficacy of moving students in urban districts to charter schools.
- The reports repeatedly claim to be a “productivity” analysis; however, they make no attempt to account for differences in school “inputs” – the resource differences that can have a profound effect on student achievement. Because Newark charter schools enjoy significant resource advantages over district schools, omitting those advantages from the analyses greatly diminishes the value of these reports for shaping the education policies of Newark schools.
- To summarize: the reports do not clearly define the treatment in question, omit important factors we know affect student learning and test score outcomes, are hampered by the use of crude data, and find what can, at best, be described as isolated and small effect sizes. Consequently, they provide little evidence in favor of the Zuckerberg-funded reforms, particularly when considering the documented disruption around Newark’s schools that has occurred since 2010.



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I. Introduction

In 2010, Facebook CEO and founder Mark Zuckerberg announced a challenge grant of \$100 million to support Newark, New Jersey public schools. Over the next several years, nearly \$200 million was disbursed with the intent of effecting a series of reforms in Newark with the stated goal of creating a national model of education reform.

In the fall 2017, two related reports were published by a team of economists which purport to evaluate the effects of these reforms. *Assessing the Impact Of the Newark Education Reforms: The Role of Within-School Improvement vs. Between-School Shifts in Enrollment* is published by The Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) at Harvard University. *School District Reform in Newark: Within- and Between-School Changes in Achievement Growth* is published as a preliminary draft by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Both reports were authored by the same research team: Mark Chin, Thomas J. Kane, Whitney Kozakowski, and Beth E. Schueler of Harvard University; and Douglas O. Staiger of Dartmouth College.

In both reports, the authors acknowledge their research is funded by the *Startup: Education Foundation*, which is now the Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative. The amount of funding the authors received is not disclosed.

These reports are the first attempt at a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the high-profile Zuckerberg donation on student achievement. As such, they have garnered significant attention.¹ In this review, we evaluate the reports and their potential contribution to education policy research.

II. Findings and Conclusions of the Report

The policy brief published by the Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) is based on the same research as the working paper published by the National Bureau for Economic Research (NBER). The CEPR brief has less technical information than the NBER report, but both are clearly designed to make the case that a set of reforms, initiated in the 2011-12 school year in Newark, New Jersey, has led to substantial “achievement growth” for students in the district compared to similar students and schools throughout the state. Because the two publications are so closely linked, we refer to them collectively throughout this review as “the reports.”

The reports claim the origin of the reforms in question is a well-publicized donation from Mark Zuckerberg, co-founder and CEO of Facebook, in support of education in Newark. Zuckerberg announced the donation September 24, 2010 on *The Oprah Winfrey Show*; he would provide \$100 million in a challenge grant that would eventually be matched by other donors.² The \$200 million, in total, represented approximately 4% of the Newark Public Schools’ (NPS) budget over the five years of the grant.³ In this review, we refer to the entire sum of money as the “Zuckerberg donation,” including the funds raised as part of the challenge grant.

The reports detail the ostensible components of “reforms” that the authors claim were a direct result of the Zuckerberg donation: “... *it [the donation and matching funds] provided the city and the district with the flexibility to implement an ambitious slate of reforms.*”⁴ The reports classify these policies as either “within-school” or “between-school” reforms. Table 1 summarizes how the reports place the reforms into these two categories.

Table 1

Treatment Component	Category
Personnel changes	Within
Common Core implementation	Within
“Renew Schools” and other turnaround efforts	Within
School closures	Between
Charter school expansion	Between
Universal enrollment	Between
Teacher contract	Within

The reports make the case that these reforms improved the productivity of the entire Newark publicly-financed school system. The improvements are measured using a value-added model (VAM), which attempts to hold constant factors such as student characteristics, prior test performance, student peer characteristics, grade-level effects, and year-to-year trends in test scores throughout New Jersey. In this way, the report claims to be able to evaluate the growth of Newark students’ test outcomes relative to similar students throughout the state.

The report notes that Newark's schools had an advantage relative to the rest of New Jersey in math value-added prior to the reforms: 0.068 standard deviations (SD) in 2010 and 2011. There was no statistically significant advantage in English language arts (ELA) in the prior period. Charter schools in Newark showed a statistically significant advantage in both math (0.319 SD) and ELA (0.215 SD).

In all five of the years following the Zuckerberg donation, Newark's publicly-financed schools, both charter and NPS, showed either no change or a decline in growth in math using the reports' VAM methodology. Relative to 2010 and 2011, math value-added for the entire city was unchanged in 2016.

In ELA, Newark's schools showed a decline in growth relative to the 2010/2011 baseline from 2012 to 2014. In 2015, however, the aggregate growth for the city suddenly increased. By 2016, ELA value-added was statistically significant (0.070 SD).

To determine the cause of the changes (or lack of changes) in value-added, the reports use an econometric technique to "decompose" the effects found in the VAM models. Borrowing from research in other fields – notably, health care – the reports break down the change in value-added into "within" and "between" school effects: "The reforms can be grouped into two broad categories: those that aimed to improve existing schools ("within-school" reforms) and those that aimed to reallocate students toward more effective schools ("between-school" reforms)."⁵ The reports conclude: "...62 percent of the difference in English was due to the reallocation of students from lower to higher value-added schools."⁶

The reports further find that the overall drop in math value-added (-0.036 SD⁷) is the result of a larger drop in within-school VA (-0.080 SD) offset by a smaller gain in between-school VA (0.043 SD): "In other words, Newark's math value-added would have declined if not for the shift in enrollment toward higher achievement growth schools."⁸

A key finding of the reports is that the largest increase in value-added, relative to other years, occurred in 2015. This year was notable for two reasons: first, the state switched from the former New Jersey Assessment of Skills and Knowledge (NJASK) to the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC), a Common Core-aligned assessment in mathematics and ELA. Second, 2015 was the height of an "opt-out" movement, where many students refused to take the exams.

The reports claim that neither of these events can explain the sudden increase in value-added in that year. The reports do note that district-level correlations in value-added fell between 2014 and 2015, the year of the transition to PARCC.⁹ The report asserts that this change "... implies that the PARCC and NJASK were assessing different sets of skills and the districts that excelled in preparing students for PARCC were not necessarily the same as the districts that excelled at preparing students for NJASK." Despite this acknowledgement, the reports still assert that the positive change in ELA value-added is "educationally meaningful."¹⁰

The reports also dismiss the effect of the opt-outs by pointing out that, at the school level, increases in the percentage of students with missing exams between 2014 and 2015 correlate negatively to a school's increase in value-added for 2015 (the correlation is not formally reported but appears small, particularly in Newark). In other words: if opt-outs led to the

increase in value-added for 2015, we would expect to see a positive correlation between missing scores and value-added changes; the opposite appears to be true.

The reports conclude that parental choice in schools, “...enhanced by a series of difficult, but generally well-targeted school closures and ready access to an unusually effective charter sector,”¹¹ led to the gains in achievement growth. While urging caution in applying the findings to other contexts, the reports still assert: “The experience in Newark has shown that re-allocation of market share can be an important contributor to productivity growth in K-12 education, as it has been in many other industries.”¹²

II. The Report’s Rationale for Its Findings and Conclusions

The reports rely on econometric methods – some typical for the field of education policy, but some novel – to make causal claims regarding the Newark reforms. A two-stage VAM, similar to models used in assessing the effects of teachers on student achievement growth,¹³ is employed to determine the size and statistical significance of the reforms.

Implicit in this method is the idea that the reforms in question are unique to Newark, unique to the time period studied, and have been clearly defined in this research. In other words: if the changes in growth are to be ascribed to the reforms, those reforms must be clearly described, isolated from other factors which may influence growth, and unique to Newark from 2012 to 2016.¹⁴

The reforms, which constitute the “treatment” in this framework, are decomposed into “within” and “between” school components. The method used finds its origins in economic research on industrial plants and hospital patient outcomes.

To determine the extent of any achievement growth found in the research, the reports rely on standardized test scores from two different statewide assessments: the NJASK (2010 to 2014) and the PARCC (2015 to 2016). Because the effects are aggregated across tested grade levels (grades 4 to 8¹⁵), and because two different assessments were used during the period studied, the reports “standardize” the scores: that is, convert them to a common scale. The reports claim this standardization is sufficient to aggregate the effects across both grade levels and year, regardless of the test that was administered.

The reports note that other low-income districts in New Jersey saw a substantial increase in growth in 2015, the first year of the PARCC. While the authors admit the increase may be due to an “artifact of measurement,”¹⁶ they discount the possibility, claiming to have tested a number of alternative theories.¹⁷ The reports, however, do not describe the methods employed or the results of their tests. Further, they claim the change in growth outstrips that of other low-income districts: “Nonetheless, even if a skeptic were to attribute the 0.07 gain in ELA achievement in the *Abbott* districts between 2014 and 2016 to some unspecified measurement artifact which also benefited Newark, the change in achievement growth in Newark was still twice as large as the other *Abbott* districts.”¹⁸

The reports give effect sizes in standard deviations – typical for econometric research but difficult for the lay reader to understand. In an attempt to provide context, the reports compare the size of the effects in this study to the “...impact of being assigned to an experienced versus novice teacher.”¹⁹

IV. The Report’s Use of Research Literature

There is a large body of research literature, spanning many years, that relates to the components of the Newark “reforms” in question – what researchers in the social sciences would refer to as the “treatment” – as presented by the reports. While the reports cite research relevant for some of the components, the research base for others is largely ignored.

A new teacher contract in 2012, for example, is cited as a within-school reform. The contract included “...differentiated teacher compensation, including incentives for high performers to stay in low-performing schools.”²⁰ Yet no specific studies on teacher compensation are cited and summarized as part of making the case that this “reform” could have an effect on student achievement growth.

Further, there is no attempt in the reports to summarize the research that is cited. The NBER report, for example, cites a list of eleven studies as part of a “growing literature on school and district turnarounds,”²¹ yet it makes no attempt to build a theoretical framework from those studies by synthesizing their findings and conclusions.

In addition, the review of the literature for some components is, in some cases, quite narrow. Charter school expansion is repeatedly cited as an important component of the Newark reforms; however, the research on charters cited in the reports is almost entirely limited to studies of oversubscribed Massachusetts or New Orleans charters, or of the national charter management organization, KIPP.

The only exception is a reference to the 2015 CREDO urban charter school report,²² referenced only to make the claim that “... Newark is home to one of the most effective charter sectors in the nation in terms of student growth on standardized exams.”²³ No additional research is cited to support this claim; in fact, no other previous research on Newark’s charter schools is cited. Further, with the exception of an evaluation of year one of the 2012 teacher’s contract and a footnoted citation of a research note by the authors of this review, no research on Newark’s schools of any type is referenced. We provide a list of such research in Appendix D.

The decomposition methodology is derived from several papers cited in the reports, most notably a study of hospital patient outcomes.²⁴ The other studies cited apply decomposition to manufacturing²⁵ and the auto repair sector.²⁶ The reports cite no previous use of the decomposition method in studies of educational productivity, and no explicit argument is made for the validity of using test score outcomes as the outcome variable in this method.

V. Review of the Report's Methods

This section of our review is divided into the following subsections:

- Defining the treatment: A discussion of the research framework of the reports and important context which must be included to properly evaluate the effect of the Zuckerberg donation on student achievement.
- Charter school expansion and universal enrollment: The two key components of the “between-school” reforms.
- Missing components of the treatment: Factors not discussed in the reports and how they may affect the outcomes measured.
- Effect size: How the reports describe the size of the effect they found, and their attempt to put that effect into context.
- The larger context: Viewing the effects of the Newark reforms in historical context.

Throughout this section, we refer to the Appendices of this review, which provide quantitative analysis and further context.

Defining the Treatment

We begin our critique of these reports' methods by noting the authors repeatedly refer to their work as “productivity” research (emphases ours):

- “We assess the degree to which this opportunity improved the system’s overall *productivity*.”²⁷
- “By examining district-wide *productivity* change, our study incorporates both types of spillover effects.”²⁸
- “We estimate the model using three samples— Newark, other *Abbott* districts, and the rest of New Jersey—to compare the relationship between school *productivity* and enrollment growth observed in Newark to other districts in the state.”²⁹
- “The experience in Newark has shown that re-allocation of market share can be an important contributor to *productivity* growth in K-12 education, as it has been in many other industries.”³⁰

While there may be subtle disagreements, the definition of productivity is generally agreed upon both within and beyond the field of economics: output per unit of *input*.³¹ As Burkhead and Hannigan (1978) note: “At some level of abstraction, the economist’s definition of productivity is extremely simple and straightforward. It depends on an input-output relationship in which factors of production – land, labor, and capital – are converted into outputs.”³²

There is a long history of research on productivity in American public schools. Much of this research attempts to estimate an “education production function,” linking school inputs – for example, spending per student – to student outcomes – for example, test score changes.³³ The goal of such research is to determine the practices and organizational structures that allow schools to get more “bang for the buck.”

The Newark reports are certainly concerned with outputs as measured by test scores; however, missing from their methods are any accounting for variations in *inputs*. No measures of fiscal or other inputs are used within the value-added models, the decomposition methods, or the descriptive tables presented. For this reason, the reports cannot be considered a productivity analysis: they do not evaluate the measured outputs relative to any inputs.

In Appendix B, we explore what a true productivity analysis of Newark’s schools might entail; we then conduct our own productivity analysis and show that, depending on the models and variables used, conventional wisdom about the relative productivity of Newark’s schools can plausibly be challenged.

The omission of inputs within the analysis framework greatly limits the usefulness of these reports in informing the making of education policy. Any attempt to compare school outcomes across a wide variety of contexts should, to the fullest extent possible, account for variations – including inputs – that could impact those outcomes. Leaving inputs out of the analysis could lead readers to draw conclusions about the efficacy of the Newark reforms that attribute the cause of any achievement gains to improvements in school efficiency, rather than advantages in school resources.

There is little question that inputs such as spending per student exert significant influence on measured outcomes. A substantial and growing body of research finds that school funding has a significant and lasting effect on student achievement.³⁴ Unfortunately, we have shown in previous research that several New Jersey school districts are among some of the most financially disadvantaged districts in the nation.³⁵ Many of these districts are so-called “Abbott districts,” and are part of the counterfactual group of schools in the reports’ analysis. To the extent that the entire system of publicly-funded Newark schools enjoys a fiscal advantage over these districts, gains may be misattributed to the Newark reforms.

This issue is further exacerbated, as we describe below, by the growth of the charter school sector in Newark. The reports contend that the sector is “unusually effective”³⁶; however, they could have just as easily noted the sector is unusually well-resourced. Moving students to charter schools that enjoy an input advantage may lead to greater achievement growth. The public policy ramifications, however, are very different than policies that move students to more efficient schools – schools that get better results with the same level of inputs.

In order to demonstrate how accounting for variations in inputs can affect a true productivity analysis, we undertake such an analysis in Appendix B of this review. While we are admittedly constrained by the data available – a constraint, we note, shared by the reports’ authors – we nonetheless provide evidence that measures of the relative productivity of schools can be affected by including inputs in an analysis.

The reports' lack of attention to inputs is part of a larger issue: the lack of a clearly defined and measurable treatment. The reports attempt to show a causal connection between the Zuckerberg donation, the Newark "reforms," and achievement growth in Newark students. It is difficult enough to connect the donation to the reforms: it is possible that at least some of them, such as charter school expansion, could have been implemented in the absence of Zuckerberg's grant.

But as difficult as it is to tie the grant to the reforms, it is even more difficult to establish a causal link between the reforms and any achievement growth if a clear definition of the reforms is not established. This requires first delineating which of the reforms constitute the treatment and verifying that they were actually put into place. The components of the treatment then need to be measured to the extent that they can be. Finally, the researchers should establish whether those same reforms are present or not in the counterfactual school districts, and, again, measured as best as possible.

Table 2 lists the components of the Newark reforms that are described in the reports. We summarize here how the reports describe each of the components, and we note whether and how the authors attempted to validate their description of each component. We then draw upon our experience as long-time researchers of New Jersey education policy to add additional context to the reports' descriptions. We refer readers to Appendix A in particular, which provides crucial historical context for understanding education policy changes in Newark.

In addition, we describe several components of the treatment which were not included in the reports, but likely have a significant effect on the measured outcomes.

Our goal here is to provide a more complete understanding of the Newark reforms, allowing readers to make a better judgment as to whether the Zuckerberg funds did, in fact, have a direct effect on achievement gains by improving school productivity. Below the table, we describe each component and provide references to this review's Appendices, which contain further quantitative and other analysis.

Table 2

Reports' Description of the "Treatment"			
Treatment Component	As Described by Authors	Author Sources	Missing Context
New Teacher Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New teacher evaluation system. - Differentiated teacher compensation. - Extended learning time in 28 schools. - Greater school-based decision making. - "...Newark was able to retain teachers with higher ratings at higher rates under the new contract."³⁷ 	<p><i>Newark Public Schools and Newark Teachers Union teacher contract evaluation: Year 1 report.</i> American Institutes for Research.³⁸</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AIR report does not compare teacher retention rates before and after the contract. - "An arbitrator has found that the state violated many of the terms of the 2012 contract agreement it signed with the Newark Teachers Union – and which Gov. Chris Christie lauded at a news conference – and owes hundreds of Newark public school teachers millions of dollars."³⁹
Differentiated Teacher Pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Agreement reached on new pay-for-performance teacher contract."⁴⁰ - "In return, NTU members received a \$31 million one-time payment to resolve outstanding wage demands from prior years and \$20 million in stipends during the first year of implementation."⁴¹ 	<p><i>Newark Public Schools and Newark Teachers Union teacher contract evaluation: Year 1 report.</i> American Institutes for Research.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The actual amount of differentiated teacher pay has been reported to be far less than \$20 million.

New School Leaders	“Anderson moved swiftly on her strategy to vest principals with much of the responsibility for reforming the district. She hired seventeen new ones in her first summer, recruiting from around the country, and within three years had replaced well over half of the seventy she had inherited.” ⁴²	Russakoff, D.: <i>The Prize</i> (2016). (Note: the reports do not directly cite the quote given in this table.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The union representing NPS principals claims school leaders were punished for public comments against the Newark reforms, and not necessarily for their performance. - Russakoff notes the donation money set aside for the principal’s contract was not spent.
Turnarounds (“Renew Schools”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehired/replaced staff. - Extended learning time. - Professional development. - “Better access” to services.⁴³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two newspaper reports and one magazine article. - AIR report. - Russakoff, D.: <i>The Prize</i> (2016). 	No evidence is presented which validates the claims that teaching staff quality improved, learning environments improved, or access to support services increased.
Common Core	Newark emphasized CCSS alignment earlier than other districts.	No validation is offered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common Core implementation is not, by itself, and indicator of instructional improvement. - There is no evidence NPS implemented the CCSS earlier than other NJ districts.

<p>School Closures</p>	<p>Results find students in lower value-added schools moved to higher value-added schools.</p>	<p>Reports' findings through the decomposition methodology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newark schools, especially charters, vary in resource allocation, which may account for differences in achievement growth. - NPS ratings of school characteristics were not reliable indicators of student achievement.
<p>Charter Expansion</p>	<p>Reports characterize Newark's charter sector as "unusually effective."</p>	<p>Center for Research on Education Outcomes (2015). <i>Urban charter school study report on 41 regions</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Student population characteristics differ significantly between NPS and the charter sector. - Variables used in the CREDO studies (and the reports' VAM) are crude and likely do not capture significant student differences, leading to bias in the estimates of effects. - Newark charter schools' enjoy significant resource advantages over NPS.

Universal Choice	“Therefore, it would be an oversimplification to suggest that most of Newark’s progress was due solely to greater parental choice. In Newark, the positive effects of parental choice were enhanced by a series of difficult, but generally well-targeted school closures and ready access to an unusually effective charter sector.” ⁴⁴	No validation of the claim for a causal effect of universal choice on student achievement is presented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most “popular” schools tended to be more racially segregated. - “One Newark” did not include all publicly-financed Newark schools. - 8% of students enrolled in Newark charter schools do not reside in Newark.
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Missing and Relevant Components of the Report’s Description of the “Treatment”

Treatment Component	Missing Context
Funding Differences	Fiscal advantage to charters from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philanthropy. - Additional governmental support for facilities. - Staff differences leading to fiscal advantages. - “Hold harmless” state funding.
Curricular Narrowing	Shift in instruction toward tested subjects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shift to charters means less personnel in untested subjects. - Charter leader philosophies suggest an emphasis on tested subjects and test-taking strategies.
“Teaching to the Test”	Test gains due to assessment alignment are not necessarily indicative of instructional or curricular improvements.

The New Teacher Contract

As noted in the reports’ timeline, a new teacher contract, including pay-for-performance incentives, was announced on October 18, 2012⁴⁵. The reports cite an American Institutes for Research (AIR) brief⁴⁶ to make this claim about the impact of the contract: “...Newark was able to retain teachers with higher ratings at higher rates under the new contract.”⁴⁷ In fact, the AIR brief only reports retention rates for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 years; there is no

evidence presented to validate the claim the retention rates rose after adoption of the new contract.

In the years following the original agreement, the Newark Teachers Union (NTU) has disputed whether Newark Public Schools (NPS) has adhered to the provisions of the contract. A series of grievances filed by the union culminated this fall in an arbitrator's decision⁴⁸ which found the districts had violated several provisions of the contract, including the terms of the teacher evaluation system cited in the reports.

It is impossible to determine whether the NTU contract had an effect on student achievement without first validating which provisions of that contract, if any, were actually implemented. Given the disputes over its implementation, it is incumbent on the authors to validate their descriptions of the contract's effects before making a causal claim.

Differentiated Teacher Pay

News stories from 2012 noted the provisions of the contract related to teacher compensation included up to \$20 million for so-called "merit pay." One initial report claimed the amount of money available for merit pay could be as high as \$80 million⁴⁹; another early report put the figure at \$18 million.⁵⁰

The reports are ambiguous on the amount of merit pay that was actually distributed: "In return, NTU members received a \$31 million one-time payment to resolve outstanding wage demands from prior years and \$20 million in stipends during the first year of implementation."⁵¹ According to the NTU Memorandum of Agreement⁵², however, \$20 million was available in "rewards" across the entire span of the contract, and not in the first year alone. Further, the reports never fully describe what the term "stipends" entails.

In any case, subsequent news stories noted the actual amount of incentive pay distributed was far less than original news stories had suggested it would be, and far less than described in the reports. *The Wall Street Journal*, for example, reported that the amount of "merit pay" distributed to 190 teachers in the first year totaled \$1.4 million; the news story calculates only 5 percent of the total teaching force received any monies.⁵³ Other media reports state that \$1.5 million was distributed to 233 teachers in the contract's second year.⁵⁴

Without a clear, unambiguous accounting of how and how much differentiated teacher pay was distributed, it is not credible to make any claim this component of the Newark reforms had any effect on student achievement.

New School Leaders

One of the most controversial aspects of the Newark reforms has been the turnover of school leaders. In one case, union officials representing principals charged that NPS had suspended them for publicly voicing opposition to proposed reforms (NPS officials refuted the charge).⁵⁵

The reports rely on two sources to make the case school leadership changes had an effect on student achievement: Dale Russakoff's *The Prize*, and an interview with NPS Superintendent Cami Anderson in *EducationNext* that can fairly be described as flattering.⁵⁶ Russakoff reports Anderson replaced many principals: "She hired seventeen new ones in her first summer, recruiting from around the country, and within three years had replaced well over half of the seventy she inherited."⁵⁷ But no evidence is presented that the quality of the principals improved.

In addition, there is no detailed description offered as to how the Zuckerberg donation helped to facilitate changes in principals; in fact, Russakoff notes that \$13.7 million was committed to a principals' contract, but remained unspent.⁵⁸

Turnarounds/"Renew" Schools

In 2012-13, NPS chose eight schools for "renewal"; the district chose another eight in 2013-14. The reports rely on five sources for a description of renewal; two are short newspaper reports that simply note "renewal" meant new principals and changes in teaching staffs.⁵⁹ The third is a magazine article that, once again, can be fairly described as flattering to Anderson. Its description of the Renew schools is limited: "...extra training for teachers, hiring bonuses for high-needs classes, more computers and Wi-Fi, and more access to social services such as nurses, social workers, and community mentoring."⁶⁰ There is no indication the author of the article confirmed any of this independently.

The fourth source is AIR's evaluation of the teachers' contract. In a footnote, it describes "renew" schools:

"Renew schools are those schools identified for renewal based on a number of factors, including academic performance and enrollment over time, building utilization, and the age and condition of the building. Renew schools have a longer school day, increased professional development time for leaders and teachers, community organizing, and increased social and emotional supports."⁶¹

Only one of these factors is further expanded on in the AIR report: the implementation of extended school days and years. The report contends that this extended time could improve student learning. It also notes, however, that the NTU contract called for extra compensation to teachers who worked in extended-time schools.⁶² Again, in a true productivity analysis, this difference in inputs would be accounted for.

The reports' last source on renew schools is, again, Russakoff's *The Prize*, which makes several bold claims:

"There is no question that Anderson had equipped the Renew schools to serve children better. She had given them stronger principals and teachers, assessments to measure what students were and weren't learning, curriculum aligned to the Common Core standards, online learning programs that indi-

vidualized instruction.” (p. 187)

“One problem was that the quality of teachers at the Renew schools was mixed.” (p. 188)

“Indeed, almost every aspect of the [Renew] schools had improved: stronger teachers and principals, more rigorous curriculum, longer school days, and noticeably better learning environments.” (p. 203)

These are audacious claims; and yet, beyond a few anecdotes, there is no evidence – qualitative or quantitative – to support Russakoff’s assertions. No evidence compares the effectiveness of teachers and principals before or after renewal. No analysis is provided of either the curriculum or the assessments mentioned. No description is given of the online programs, or how they individualized instruction.

While Russakoff’s book may be an intriguing political read, it is simply not a sufficient source to provide a description of a treatment being studied for a potential causal effect. It does, however, confirm a finding from the reports: “renewal” did not lead to any substantial gains in value-added. As the reports note: “In the district schools that were neither renewed nor closed, achievement growth was 0.081 SD below pre-reform levels. However, by 2016, annual achievement growth in the renew schools had recovered to the point that they were not statistically different from pre-reform levels in either subject.”⁶³

Common Core Implementation

New Jersey is one of nine states that moved its statewide assessment program to the PARCC in 2015. PARCC is an assessment designed to align with the Common Core State Standards (CCSS), which were adopted by New Jersey in 2010⁶⁴ (in 2016, the state adopted a revised version of the standards⁶⁵).

The reports repeatedly assert that Newark adopted the CCSS earlier than other New Jersey districts.⁶⁶ Yet no evidence is presented to back up this claim: while the reports claim Newark adopted aligned instructional materials in 2013-14, they do not present any evidence that this was early compared to other districts around the state.

The reports state that Expeditionary Learning, a curriculum adopted by the district in 2013-14, is “...highly rated by EdReports for Common Core alignment.”⁶⁷ The EdReports reviews, however, only cover grades 6 to 8.⁶⁸ There is no evidence presented to suggest the district’s math curriculum was better aligned to the CCSS. In addition, there is no indication the previous Newark curriculum was *less* aligned to the CCSS. It is also unclear in the report whether Newark’s charter schools adopted this curriculum.

The reports cite a policy brief⁶⁹, written by two of the authors (among others), which surveys teachers and principals about CCSS implementation in five states; New Jersey is not one of them.⁷⁰ While limited due to its self-reporting design, the brief does provide some evidence that variations in instruction and organization can affect student outcomes on the PARCC.

What the brief does not -- indeed, cannot -- do is provide any evidence that Newark led the rest of the state in CCSS alignment.

And, as we discuss below, there is a further issue: whether the curricular and other changes that may have occurred are actual improvements in instruction, or simply gains due to students learning better test-taking strategies.

School Closures

The results of the decomposition method employed by the reports lead the authors to suggest that school closures were an important part of the effects on achievement growth. The reports note: “Students in closed schools with the lowest value-added moved to schools with substantially higher value-added, while those in closed schools with relatively high value-added saw little change in their school’s value-added. Additionally, students who moved to charter schools saw consistently larger gains in value-added, regardless of their closed school’s value-added.”⁷¹

Again: because the reports’ methodology does not take into account resource differences, it is impossible to say whether the gains in value-added were due to students moving to more efficient schools, or moving to schools that had resource (and perhaps other) advantages. This is particularly relevant, as we show below, to the strategy of closing district schools and placing more students into charters.

The reports also make this interesting observation: “Closed schools tended to rank lower in value-added, although some schools that were not closed ranked even lower.”⁷² This begs a question: was NPS pursuing a strategy of deliberately shuttering those schools that were the least effective?

Our previous research on Newark schools suggests the process was, at best, haphazard.⁷³ When the district released its ratings of schools in the first year of universal enrollment, our analysis showed the classifications of the schools were not reliable indicators of their students’ achievement when controlling for student characteristics.⁷⁴

Charter School Expansion and Universal Enrollment

Charter Schools: Student and Staff Characteristics

We set our discussion of charter schools and the aligned universal enrollment system here in a separate section, as charter expansion has been a crucial part of the Newark reforms and deserves a more thorough discussion. In Appendix C, we provide an in-depth analysis of state data regarding Newark charter school student populations, staff characteristics, and student cohort attrition. To summarize our findings:

- Newark’s charter schools enroll significantly lower percentages of students with

a special education classification. The classified students the charters do enroll tend to have lower-cost and less profound learning disabilities.

- Historically, the largest charter networks – North Star and TEAM/KIPP – enroll proportionally fewer students who qualify for free lunch, an indicator of deeper economic disadvantage than reduced-price lunch.
- Year after year, North Star and TEAM/KIPP enroll no to very few English Language Learners (ELL).
- There is a significant cohort attrition at North Star and TEAM/KIPP; in other words, the size of student cohorts shrink as they pass from grade to grade, indicating that students leave the charter schools and are not replaced. This is particularly evident for black boys.
- North Star and TEAM/KIPP enroll larger proportions of female students than NPS schools.
- North Star and TEAM/KIPP have historically high suspension rates compared to NPS schools.
- Controlling for experience and degree, North Star and TEAM/KIPP pay more competitive wages than NPS schools, suggesting a resource advantage that may translate into longer school days and school years.
- North Star and TEAM/KIPP may be able to offer relatively higher wages because they employ many more inexperienced – and therefore, less expensive – teachers.

The reports do not acknowledge these differences between NPS schools and the city’s largest charter schools. Instead, they place great emphasis on the claim that Newark’s charters are “unusually effective.”⁷⁵ The source for the claim is the 2015 CREDO report on urban charter schools, which asserts that Newark’s and Boston’s charter schools are the two highest performing sectors within the 41 urban areas studied.⁷⁶

As we have noted in the past⁷⁷, the CREDO reports employ a virtual matching methodology that is only as good as the variables used to create matches to counterfactual students. This places a significant limitation on the interpretation of the effect sizes found, as the variables used to match students are crude, binary measures of student characteristics such as socio-economic status, special education status, and limited English proficient (LEP) status.

This is highly problematic when studying a school district like Newark, which enrolls a high percentage of economically disadvantaged students, LEP students, and special education students. In Newark, the vast majority of the student population qualifies for free or reduced-price lunch, the metric used to measure socio-economic status (SES). That does not mean, however, that the students don’t vary, *relative to each other*, in SES. Further, there is reason to believe the distribution of students by SES is not equal at all schools.

This issue, which clouds the findings of the CREDO studies, is just as germane to the reports

reviewed here. The VAM employed relies on the same binary measures of student SES, LEP status, and special education status as found in the CREDO reports. And yet, as we show in Appendix C, we have evidence that suggests charter school students in Newark differ from students in the district schools in many significant ways – ways that have a direct impact on student achievement.

Universal Enrollment

In 2013, Newark implemented a universal choice system, called “One Newark,” which allowed families to choose from both district and charter schools. As we note above, our previous research suggests NPS’s rating of schools was not an accurate reflection of their student achievement, controlling for student characteristics.

Research suggests the interplay of parents’ socio-economic status and their ability to navigate a choice system of schools is highly complex.⁷⁸ Whether universal enrollment impacts this interplay is an open question. Our research on the first year of “One Newark,” however, suggests that the most popular schools in Newark were not necessarily those that achieved the highest outcomes on test scores after controlling for student characteristics. In addition, the most popular schools were among the most racially segregated in Newark.⁷⁹

Several charter schools in Newark did not participate in the “One Newark” system.⁸⁰ If we grant the unproved assumption that universal enrollment makes charter schools more easily accessible to families with less social and other capital, it would follow that these schools were not equally accessible to all families within Newark, possibly creating and/or reflecting peer effects.

Finally, we note that, according to NJ state records, approximately 8 percent of Newark charter schools students in 2017 resided in districts other than Newark (see Appendix C). There is no indication in the reports that these students were excluded from the study group. This creates a potential problem with the decomposition methodology, as increased enrollments in charter schools are not due entirely to an increased share of resident Newark students. There is also the possibility that peer effects from charter school expansion are due, in part, to giving Newark students access to peers who reside outside of the district.

Missing Components of the Treatment

Resource Differences

As we note above, a true productivity analysis must account for differences in school inputs before coming to conclusions as to whether school outputs were realized due to greater efficiency. Yet the reports do not provide any context for understanding how Newark’s schools vary in their access to resources.

This is particularly relevant to any discussion of the Newark charter sector. The reports correctly note that two large, national charter management organizations – KIPP/TEAM and Uncommon Schools – account for the majority of the enrollments in Newark charter schools, and for much of the growth in the sector. Several features, however, give these schools – and, in some cases, other Newark charters – important resource advantages.

It is notable that the current Superintendent of NPS, Christopher Cerf, publicly acknowledged, in 2015, the fiscal pressures charter schools put on his district:

“Much of the budget pressure has come from payments the district is required to make to the city’s charter schools. Cerf, a cheerleader for charter schools as state commissioner, yesterday acknowledged that some funding stop-gap is needed to help the district.

“He said the mandatory funding for charter schools year to year is ‘disproportionately hurting the district schools,’ adding, ‘We can’t just turn the other way and let that happen.’”⁸¹

The fiscal advantages Newark’s charter sector enjoys include:

Advantages in state aid allocation to charter schools: In fiscal year 2015-16, the Christie administration proposed a change to charter school funding that would essentially “hold harmless” state aid for charter schools, even as district state aid was kept flat.⁸² According to the Education Law Center (ELC), Newark’s charter schools received an additional \$25 million in the final budget, even as NPS faced a \$50 million budget gap.⁸³ Subsequent years have seen Newark’s charters continue to enjoy this advantage in the allocation of state aid.⁸⁴

Other governmental support: In 2013, the first phase of Teachers Village opened in downtown Newark. The mixed-use development, which would eventually become home to three of Newark’s charter schools, benefitted from a reported \$100 million in state and federal tax credits, as well as Qualified School Construction bonds and funding from other governmental sources.⁸⁵

By way of contrast, in 2016 the public was informed that 30 NPS schools had unsafe levels of lead in the drinking water.⁸⁶ At the time, this was just the latest example of how the NPS physical plant, which includes many buildings the district itself has acknowledged were antiquated⁸⁷, had deteriorated to the point where many of the district’s schools were unsafe.⁸⁸

Newark charter schools receive other types of government support. KIPP NJ receives support through the federal AmeriCorps program, as does the Relay School of Education⁸⁹, which is closely aligned with both KIPP and Uncommon Schools.⁹⁰ Great Oaks Charter School also relies on AmeriCorps to provide tutors,⁹¹ offering free housing as an incentive.⁹²

Philanthropy: *The Prize* notes that over \$57 million of the Zuckerberg donation and matching funds went specifically to support charter schools.⁹³ Yet that is only part of the total philanthropic contributions that annually flow to Newark’s charter schools.

Just this past month, KIPP New Jersey announced it would collect between \$7 and \$9 mil-

lion from an anonymous donor on the sale of a single painting by artist Jean-Michel Basquiat.⁹⁴ While unusually large even by KIPP's standards, private donations are a standard source of revenue for the charter management organization (CMO). KIPP New Jersey's 2014 tax forms⁹⁵ show the organization collected nearly \$1.7 million that year in donations and fundraising events. Friends of TEAM Academy, an aligned tax-exempt organization, collected over \$1.8 million in donations in 2015, its latest available tax filing.

Uncommon Schools, the CMO of Newark's North Star Academy, reported over \$12 million in contributions in its 2014 filing; it is unclear how much of that revenue was allocated towards North Star. Recent research suggests foundations that support charter school expansion have been directing more of their support toward CMOs⁹⁶; the amounts collected by Uncommon and KIPP align with this finding.

The financial dealings of large CMOs like KIPP and Uncommon have become increasingly complex; a full accounting of how their activities may benefit their schools in Newark is beyond the scope of this review. But any meaningful productivity analysis of Newark's charter sector must include at least some acknowledgment of how philanthropy gives those schools a fiscal advantage over NPS.

Staff and wage differences: Our previous research on the New Jersey charter sector shows that charter schools employ staffs that are far less experienced than the staffs of their hosting school districts.⁹⁷ This creates an inherent fiscal advantage for the charter sector, as a less experienced teaching staff is inevitably a less expensive one.

One way a charter school may choose to use this advantage is to pay more competitive wages, relative to experience and credentials, so as to compensate teachers for longer school days and/or years. We further explore this advantage in Appendix C.

Curricular Narrowing

A substantial body of research has accumulated over the past several years that shows pressures brought on by high-stakes testing cause schools to narrow their curricula, focusing on tested subjects at the expense of instruction in non-tested domains.⁹⁸ In the absence of a comprehensive review of instructional programming in Newark's schools (and in the counterfactual schools used for comparison), it is impossible to state with certainty that gains in achievement growth in tested subjects for Newark can be attributed to this narrowing. Nonetheless, data does provide us with several interesting clues:

Instruction in domains other than math and English language arts requires teachers with a variety of certifications to provide that instruction. If school districts hire fewer teachers in different subjects proportionally, we can reasonably assume those schools are offering less expansive programming in those subjects. As an example: if we compare the "student loads" of art teachers at different schools, it gives us an indication of the relative depth and breadth of those schools' offerings in art.

We use staffing files to explore these differences in student loads between Newark’s charter sector and NPS schools; see Appendix C for details. To summarize: relative to enrollment sizes, Newark’s charter sector provides fewer personnel in the arts, physical education, world languages, social studies, and science than NPS schools. This suggests students who moved from district to charter schools also moved to schools with less expansive programs in non-tested subjects.

An additional clue as to whether Newark charter schools are narrowing their curriculum comes from the writings of the leaders of those schools. As Harvard education professor Daniel Koretz notes in his recent book, *The Testing Charade*⁹⁹, leaders of the CMOs that are running some of Newark’s most prominent charter schools have made clear that gains in test scores are their top priority. In this passage, Koretz critiques the writings of Paul Bambrick-Santoyo¹⁰⁰ and Doug Lemov¹⁰¹, who both hold leadership positions in the Uncommon Schools CMO, which manages Newark’s North Star Academy:

One of the rationales given to new teachers for focusing on score gains is that high-stakes tests serve a gatekeeping function, and therefore training kids to do well on tests opens doors for them. For example, in *Teaching as Leadership*¹⁰² – a book distributed to many Teach for America trainees – Steven Farr argues that teaching kids to be successful on a high-stakes test “allows teachers to connect big goals to pathways of opportunity in their students’ future.” This theme is echoed by Paul Bambrick-Santoyo in *Leverage Leadership* and by Doug Lemov in *Teach Like a Champion*, both of which are widely read by new teachers. For example, in explaining why he used scores on state assessments to identify successful teachers, Lemov argued that student success as measured by state assessments is predictive not just of [students’] success in getting into college but of their succeeding there.

Let’s use Lemov’s specific example to unpack this.

To start, Lemov has his facts wrong: test scores predict success in college only modestly, and they have very little predictive power after one takes high school grades into account. Decades of studies have shown this to be true of college admissions tests, and a few more recent studies have shown that scores on states’ high-stakes tests don’t predict any better.

However, the critical issue isn’t Lemov’s factual error; it’s his fundamental misunderstanding of the link between better test scores and later success of any sort (other than simply taking another similar test). Whether raising test scores will improve students’ later success – in contrast to their probability of admission – depends on *how* one raises scores. Raising scores by teaching well can increase students’ later success. Having them memorize a couple of Pythagorean triples or the rule that *b* is the intercept in a linear equation¹⁰³ will increase their scores but won’t help them a whit later.

[...]

Some of today's educators, however, make a virtue of this mistake. The[y] often tell new teachers that tests, rather than standards or a curriculum, *should* define what they teach. For example, Lemov argued that "if it's 'on the test,' it's also probably part of the school's curriculum or perhaps your state standards... It's just possible that the (also smart) people who put it there had a good rationale for putting it there." (Probably? Perhaps? Possible? Shouldn't they look?) Bambrick-Santoyo was more direct: "Standards are meaningless until you define how to assess them." And "instead of standards defining the sort of assessments used, the assessments used define the standard that will be reached." And again: "Assessments are not the end of the teaching and learning process; they're the starting point."

They are advising new teachers to put the cart before the horse."¹⁰⁴

"Teaching to the Test"

Koretz's critique begs a question: just how much of the effect found in the reports' research can be attributed to true gains in learning due to instructional and curricular improvements, and how much is due to simply "teaching to the test"?

The reports' clearly show that the largest gains in test score growth were found between 2014 and 2015, when New Jersey shifted from the NJASK to the PARCC. Recent research suggests that changes in assessments do not generally affect math value-added, but in some cases do affect ELA.¹⁰⁵ This aligns with the findings of the reports: value-added only increased in ELA, and not in math.

The reports make a notable observation about the shift and district-level VAM outcomes:

As a result, we estimated district-level differences in achievement growth within New Jersey in each of the years (which reflect additions to knowledge, after differencing out the effect of students' background and prior learning). During the NJASK years (2010-2014), the year-to-year correlation between district-level value-added averaged 0.64 for math and 0.66 for ELA. However, even after excluding Newark, the correlation between district value-added in 2015 (with PARCC) and district value-added in 2014 (with NJASK) fell to 0.47 in math and 0.29 in ELA. Thus, the introduction of the PARCC test reshuffled district rankings in value-added more than in pre-PARCC years. Assuming both tests have similar levels of measurement error, this implies that the PARCC and NJASK were assessing different sets of skills and the districts that excelled in preparing students for PARCC were not necessarily the same as the districts that excelled at preparing students for NJASK. **Thus, what appears to be a single-year gain in performance may have been present before 2015, but was simply undetected by earlier NJASK tests.**¹⁰⁶

The last sentence implies a remarkable assumption: that the difference between Newark's relative standing in value-added between 2014 and 2015 is due to the PARCC being a "better"

measure of instructional and curricular efficacy than the NJASK. The reports cite research by the authors that purports to show the PARCC is more “instructionally sensitive” than previous state accountability tests. This research does not include New Jersey, but even if it did: it does not provide any evidence that achievement gains on the PARCC, relative to other statewide tests, demonstrate “better” teaching that leads to “better” non-test outcomes.

We readily concede such a claim would be beyond the scope of these reports. But when most of the relative gains in value-added are found in the same year New Jersey switched its tests, great caution is warranted before drawing any conclusions about the causal effects of programs on true student achievement gains. We explore this issue further in Appendix B.

Effect Sizes

The reports find no statistically significant change in value-added for math, which immediately calls into question the efficacy of the Newark-Zuckerberg reforms. The reports do find an overall gain in 2016 (relative to 2010/2011) in value-added of 0.070 standard deviations in ELA.¹⁰⁷ As we note in Appendix B, however, this gain is relative to the entire state. Comparing achievement growth in Newark to distant schools is highly problematic for a number of reasons. When we instead compare Newark’s achievement growth to other economically disadvantaged districts also located in Essex County (using the New Jersey Department of Education’s (NJDOE) preferred growth measures), we find that Newark’s schools, both charter and district, experienced similar gains. This similarity suggests Newark’s small gain in ELA relative to the rest of the state is suspect; it likely is due regional differences, and not policies implemented solely in Newark.

To make the case this gain is practically significant, the reports offer this comparison:

Between the baseline period (2010/2011) and the most recent available year (2016), average value-added in Newark grew by 0.07 SD in English. In English, that is a sizeable gain, comparable to the impact of being assigned to an experienced versus novice teacher.¹⁰⁸

The only citation offered to validate this comparison is two of the authors’ own work: a policy brief published over ten years ago.¹⁰⁹ From that brief: “The evidence suggests that the average ‘value-added’ of novices is about 4 percentile points lower than for teachers with two years of experience.”¹¹⁰

This research is based solely on a dataset of Los Angeles teachers, and only compares teachers with two years of experience to brand-new teachers. This is a rather narrow piece of evidence to make the reports’ more sweeping comparison. A more comprehensive review of the literature on teacher experience from 2016¹¹¹ finds that teacher experience beyond the first few years can substantially impact student achievement. Depending on the study, its dataset, and its methods, the effect sizes can be in excess of 0.07 SD.

Our point here is to note that very little context is given in the reports for the lay reader to

make a considered judgment as to whether the VAMs employed find a *practically* significant effect. In a very basic interpretation, for example, 0.07 SD moves a comparison group from the 50th to the 53rd percentile.¹¹² We believe lay readers would see this interpretation as far less impressive than the limited context offered by the reports.

Consider the following hyperbolic quotes from the announcement of the donation on *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, September 24, 2010¹¹³:

Cory Booker, at the time Mayor of Newark: “Well, we’ve been talking for quite some time about creating **a bold, new paradigm for educational excellence in the country**, to show the way.”

Chris Christie, Governor of New Jersey: “... to develop this entirely new plan of how to reform the education system in Newark and **create a national model**.”

Mark Zuckerberg, Founder and CEO of Facebook: “We’re setting up a \$100 million challenge grant so that Mayor Booker and Governor Christie can have the flexibility that they need to implement new programs in Newark and really make a difference, and **turn Newark into a symbol of educational excellence for the whole nation**.”

No matter how one chooses to interpret the sizes of the effects found in this study, one would be hard-pressed to suggest a 0.07 SD effect in ELA and no effect in math are “educationally meaningful” in the context of the goals stated above.

The Larger Context of Newark School Reform

In Appendix A, we provide a more comprehensive historical view of Newark school policy reform than is provided in the reports. We note that the Abbott rulings, the expansion of charter schools, and the 2008 School Funding Reform Act have consequences that even today influence student achievement in the city.

In general, while Newark and other urban districts in New Jersey saw substantial increases in funding during the “scaling up” period of the Abbott reforms, Newark also experienced changes in resource allocation and student characteristics that were substantially different from surrounding public school districts. These changes must be accounted for in a true productivity analysis of the later Newark “reforms.”

But even if we were to include these and many other factors related to school inputs and student characteristics into the reports’ models, and even if we could fully describe and isolate the reforms attributable to the Zuckerberg donation, we would still not fully capture their effects on Newark students and families. This is because test scores are the only outputs used in the reports’ models.

We don’t dispute the importance of test scores in conducting an analysis; however, we do note there are many other factors that must be considered when evaluating the overall effect

of the Newark “reforms” of the last five years. Consider:

- According to the U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights, a preliminary investigation of the 2012 school closings “...found that a ‘significantly disproportionate’ number of black students were affected compared to their white peers.”¹¹⁴ The district was compelled to sign an agreement that required the district to “...identify any students harmed by the reorganization, and take steps to remedy the adverse effects.”¹¹⁵
- In 2012, the Education Law Center settled a lawsuit on behalf of six Newark students that called for improvements in access to special education services.¹¹⁶ However, according to a 2015 report from the Education Law Center¹¹⁷, at least 350 Newark students “...did not receive timely evaluations for special education over the last six months...”
- In April of 2014, 77 members of Newark’s clergy released a position statement on One Newark, the universal enrollment system, calling for a moratorium on its implementation.¹¹⁸ “The One Newark Public School Plan, as currently proposed, is already producing irreversible changes and fomenting widespread outrage. It has caused unnecessary instability, in the Newark public school system, as well as the lives of thousands of its families. The disruptive and divisive nature of the One Newark Public School Plan could have catastrophic and far-reaching consequences for the children of Newark, the reputation of the State of New Jersey, and have implications for urban education nationally.”
- In February of 2014, then state superintendent Cami Anderson released a letter stating she would no longer attend meetings of the Newark School Advisory Board, claiming “dysfunction” had made the meetings “a bad example for our children.”¹¹⁹ Anderson eventually resigned in 2015.¹²⁰
- In the spring of 2015, eight Newark high school students occupied NPS central offices for four days, demanding Anderson’s resignation.¹²¹ That May, thousands of Newark students participated in a mass demonstration, walking out of classes and blocking city traffic.¹²²
- In 2015, the USDOE found NPS had violated portions of New Jersey’s waiver from the No Child Left Behind Act, failing to exercise proper oversight of its improvement plans.¹²³
- While the Newark Teachers Union and NPS did eventually reach a new contract settlement in 2017¹²⁴, negotiations were acrimonious.¹²⁵ Tensions between State Superintendent Chris Cerf and the NTU reportedly remain high today.¹²⁶

Of course, none of these factors can necessarily be traced back to the Zuckerberg donation. But there is little doubt that during the time of the reports’ research, NPS has been characterized by strife and hostility. We believe no analysis of the city’s schools during this time can be complete without some acknowledgement of this discord.

VI. Review of the Validity of the Findings and Conclusions

In any fair reading of the reports' conclusions, the Newark "reforms" of recent years, which correctly or incorrectly credit the Zuckerberg donation, may have produced, at best, small gains in English language arts test outcomes, and no gains in math.

As our review of the methods and exploration of other data shows, however, even this small gain in ELA is suspect. Too many factors – particularly, the resource and student characteristic differences between Newark's district and charter schools – are simply not accounted for in the models presented.

In addition, there is sufficient reason, in our view, to believe other factors not fully accounted for by the reports – historical trends, curricular narrowing, measurement artifacts due to changing assessments, and others – make the VAM estimations and their decomposition suspect.

VII. Usefulness of the Report for Guidance of Policy and Practice

We are long-time observers and researchers of New Jersey education policy (see Appendix D). As such, we can state one thing for certain: the story of Newark education reform is highly complex. While we regularly rely on quantitative methods in our own research, we readily acknowledge its limitations, as we have seen time and again that important information is omitted in such methods. Crude variables for student characteristics, inadequate measures of school resources, and error-prone test outcomes limited to two domains of learning are the realities we deal with regularly in our work.

Given these limits, we are already skeptical when we approach econometric research that makes causal claims about the effects of particular policy interventions on student achievement. That skepticism grows when evaluating research that does not clearly define the treatment in question, omits important factors we know affect student learning, and finds what can, at best, be described as small effect sizes.

The reports conclude: "The experience in Newark has shown that re-allocation of market share can be an important contributor to productivity growth in K-12 education, as it has been in many other industries."¹²⁷ We respectfully disagree, for the following reasons:

- The reports are not productivity research. They do not account for resource differences between schools and school districts. Because these differences and other important factors, such as unmeasured student characteristic differences, are omitted from the models used, there is ample reason to believe the effects estimated are biased.
- Even if we accept the validity of the estimates, the effect sizes found are practi-

cally non-significant, especially when judged against the claims of those who attempted to initiate the recent reforms through the Zuckerberg donation.

- The effects of the reforms in question cannot be properly evaluated without accounting for the disruption suffered by the citizens and students of Newark.

For these reasons, we believe these reports do not provide useful guidance for policy makers in Newark, other communities in New Jersey, or the rest of the nation.

Endnotes

- 1 For example, see:
Barnum, M. (2017, October 16). The \$100 million question: Did Newark's school reforms work? New study finds big declines, then progress. *Chalkbeat*. Retrieved November 26, 2017, from <https://www.chalkbeat.org/posts/us/2017/10/16/the-100-million-question-did-newarks-school-reforms-work-new-study-finds-big-declines-then-progress/>
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- 2 Russakoff, D. (2016). *The Prize; Who's in charter of America's schools?* New York, NY: Houghton, Mifflin, Harcourt. p.35.
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- 17 “We have tested a number of possibilities: the effect of accommodation policies on students with disabilities; floor or ceiling effects on the PARCC; a boost in scores for English language learners created by better text-to-speech options on the computer-based exams; changes in the treatment of incomplete items in the scoring of NJASK and PARCC. None of these hypotheses can account for the rise in achievement by many low-income districts in New Jersey.” Chin, M., Kane, T.J., Kozakowski, W., Schueler, B.E., & Staiger, D.O. (2017). *School District Reform in Newark: Within- and Between-School Changes in Achievement Growth* (Working Paper No. 23922). National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved November 26, 2017, from <http://www.nber.org/papers/w23922>, p. 28
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