The Governor John Engler Center for Charter Schools at Central Michigan University April 11, 2017 *Gerard Robinson*

My Journey



National Landscape

✓ States: 44 +D.C

Students: 3.1 million

✓ Schools: 6,900

Authorizers: 1,015

- Special Education/EL: Yes Tests: Yes
- Bipartisan: Yes
 Public Opinion: Improving
- Demographic: 58% qualify for FRPL
- Location: Urban = 57% Suburban = 26% Rural/Town = 17%
- Management: Independent = 55% CMO = 28% EMO = 16%

Challenges

Are charter schools public?

California (1997), Michigan (1997), Colorado (1999), New Jersey (1999), and Ohio (2006)

- New York City (2015)
- School District in Missouri (2016)
- State of Washington (2017)

Victories

- Research is mixed though leans positive
- Postsecondary education
- ✓ Workforce
- Military
- Alumni are teachers, founders, and executives
- U.S. News & World Report ([20,000 public high schools in 2016] 34 of the Top 100 are charters
 3 of the Top 10 are charters
 4 of the Top 10 are magnets

21 Essential Components of a Strong Law

Indiana #1 Minnesota #3 Ohio# 21 Michigan #27

Michigan is among leaders in 6 of 21 components: (variety allowed) (multiple authorizers) (monitoring and data collection system), (fiscal/legal autonomy), (automatic collective bargaining exemption), and (employment retirement system)

Praised by The National Alliance for Public Charter Schools for changes to the MI law that supports accreditation for authorizers, automatic closure requirements, and prohibits sponsor hopping

Student Achievement in Michigan

+ MEAP = 2010-2013

- Charter student achievement in Reading and Math improved
- Same for non-charter students

+ M-STEP = 2015-2016

- Charter and non-charter student achievement dropped in Reading
- Charter student achievement dropped in Math
- Non-charter student achievement improved in Math

Speaking of Student Achievement

How are we doing as a nation?

Compared to other nations?

How about Michigan?

Compared to other states or nations?

Does the education of a parent matter to student success or failure?

Student Achievement in Public Schools: Americans and International Peers

A May 2014 report published by the Harvard Program on Education Policy and Governance and *Education Next* offers a great global perspective about U.S. student performance in math, science, and reading for the Class of 2015. Drs. Hanushek, Peterson and Woessmann rely on <u>National Assessment of</u> <u>Educational Progress (NAEP)</u> achievement data for U.S. students, and <u>Program for International Student Assessment</u> (<u>PISA</u>) achievement data for students in 33 countries with a membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to support their findings.

Class of 2015: Math Proficiency in U.S., OECD & MICH

- + U.S. = 34.7%
- + Mass. = 51.2% [1st]
- + Michigan = 30.8% [35th]
- + Korea= 65.0%

OECD Rank: 27

OECD Rank: 7

OECD Rank: 31

OECD Rank: 1

- The percentage of U.S. students proficient in math is *higher* than their peers in Sweden (34.6%) and Israel (33.3%), but *lags* peers in Canada (51.0%) and Czech Republic (43.7%)
- Michigan students outperformed peers in Greece, Chile, and Mexico

Class of 2015: Science Proficiency in U.S., OECD & MICH

- + U.S. = 31.8%
- + N.D. = 44.5% [1st]
- + Michigan = 37.9% [13th]
- + Japan = 54.3%

OECD Rank: 22

OECD Rank: 6

OECD Rank: 16

OECD Rank: 1

- The percentage of U.S. student proficient in science is *higher* than their peers in Italy (31.0%) and the Slovak Republic (24.8%), but *lags* peers in Estonia (49.2%) and Iceland (42.2%)
- + Michigan students outperformed peers in Austria and France

Class of 2015: Reading Proficiency in U.S., OECD & MICH

- + U.S. = 33.5%
- + Mass. = 46.1% [1st]
- + Michigan = 32.1% [31st]
- + Japan = 52.5%

OECD Rank: 18

OECD Rank: 4

OECD Rank: 23

OECD Rank: 1

- + The percentage of U.S. students proficient in reading is *higher* than their peers in Luxembourg (33.0%) and Denmark (32.1%), but *lags* peers in Finland (46.5%) and Ireland (44.1%)
- Michigan students outperformed peers in Hungary, Sweden, and Spain

Parental Education and Student Proficiency for the Class of 2015

Many Americans believe students from less-advantaged households are solely responsible for our lackluster global performance. Data from this study paint a different picture. To prove this point, scholars place U.S. parents in one of three categories:

- 1. "Low level" of education means no parent has a high school diploma.
- 2. "Moderate level" of education means at least one parent has a high school diploma but neither parent has a college degree.
- 3. "High level" of education means at least one parent has a college degree.

"High Level" Households: Students at or above proficiency in Math

- U.S. = 43.3% OECD Rank: 28
- Mass. = 62.3% OECD Rank: 6 / State Rank: 1
- Mich. = 42.0% OECD Rank: 35 / State Rank: 30
- Korea = 72.8% OECD Rank: 1

"High Level" Households: Students at or above proficiency in Science

- U.S. = 40.2% OECD Rank: 22
- Mass. = 55.5% OECD Rank: 6 / State Rank: 1
- Mich. = 49.3% OECD Rank: 13 / State Rank: 14
- Poland = 63.6% OECD Rank: 1

"High Level" Households: Students at or above proficiency in Reading

- U.S. = 41.6% OECD Rank: 22
- Mass. = 59.0% OECD Rank: 4 / State Rank: 1
- Mich. = 40.6% OECD Rank: 24 / State Rank: 32
- Poland = 62.6% OECD Rank: 1

Summary

A quote about student performance from "high level" American households.

"[W]hen an apples-to-apples comparison is made between the math performance of U.S. students from families with high levels of education to similarly situated students abroad, the United States looks just as bad as it does when one compares the performance of the students from disadvantaged backgrounds." (p. 21).

Bottom-line: We need public schools to work for students across all parental education and income levels.

Final Thoughts

You matter

Advocacy works

Parents care

Intelligence wins