



Student Attainment and the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program

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SCDP Milwaukee Evaluation

Report #24

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**SCHOOL CHOICE
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT**

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Executive Summary

In this report we examine high school completion and postsecondary enrollment (a.k.a. “educational attainment”) of the cohort of 9th grade students who were in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program (MPCP) at the beginning of our state-mandated evaluation of the MPCP in 2006. After tracking the MPCP 9th graders following the 2006-07 year and comparing them to a carefully matched sample of 9th graders who were in Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) during the 2006-07 year, we use a combination of parent surveys and administrative (school) records to estimate attainment. We reached the following conclusions:

- Overall, the primary finding of this report is that MPCP students had slightly higher rates of attainment than their MPS counterparts. This difference is primarily explained by the fact that more MPCP than MPS students both graduated from high school and enrolled in a four-year college. Some of the MPCP attainment benefit appears to be due to family background, as the attainment differences between our MPCP and MPS samples become smaller and lose statistical significance when we control for such factors as mother’s education, income, two-parent families, and religious attendance.
- Ninth grade students who were in the MPCP in 2006-07 were more likely to graduate high school in 2009-2010 than similar 9th grade students who were in MPS in 2006-07. These differences persisted after accounting for race, gender and prior achievement, but the effects were not statistically significant.
- MPCP students were more likely to have enrolled in a four year college, even after accounting for race, gender and prior achievement. They were less likely to have dropped out of high school or still be enrolled after four years. These differences may be partially explained by family background characteristics such as parental education and income. They do not appear to be related to private school “cream-skimming” of students into or out of the MPCP between 8th and 9th grade.
- There was little difference between MPCP students and MPS students in attending a two-year or technical college.
- Students in both sectors were far more likely to graduate and enroll in college if they remained in their initial sector (always in MPCP or always in MPS) from 2006-07 to 2009-10. This effect was stronger than any other attainment outcome we estimated, although it was particularly strong for MPCP students.

- MPCP and MPS dropouts shared the same primary explanations for leaving school: dislike of their school experience and academic difficulties. MPCP students were more likely to drop out due to teen pregnancy or mental health issues, whereas MPS students were more likely to drop out due to incarceration.

We caution that these conclusions could be modified as we continue to follow these students through their fifth year following their entrance into 9th grade in 2006 and add a second cohort of students (baseline 8th graders) to our analysis.

This report and its companion reports continue a series of annual studies of the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program conducted by the School Choice Demonstration Project (SCDP). This ongoing research project is being funded by a diverse set of philanthropies including the Annie E. Casey, Joyce, Kern Family, Lynde and Harry Bradley, Robertson and Walton Family Foundations. We thank them for their generous support and acknowledge that the actual content of this report is the responsibility of the authors and does not reflect the official positions of the various funding organizations, the University of Arkansas, the University of Kentucky, Furman University, or the University of Wisconsin. We also express our deep gratitude to MPS, the private schools in the MPCP, and the state Department of Public Instruction for their willing cooperation, advice, and assistance.



1.) Introduction

Policymakers and scholars alike have looked to studies of school choice programs for evidence that students do “better” or “worse” in alternatives to the traditional public sector. Nearly all of these studies have focused largely, if not entirely, on one particular outcome: the performance of students on standardized tests. Many of these studies acknowledge the importance of other outcomes. Some other outcomes have been studied, such as the indirect effects on other socially desirable goals like racial integration and the narrowing of racial, ethnic, and gender gaps in achievement (e.g. Greene, Mills and Buck 2010; Zimmer et al. 2009; Greene 2005; Neal 2006). Other outcomes such as the effects of school choice on student and parent satisfaction and civic values have also been analyzed in various studies (e.g. Greene and Forster 2003; Campbell 2008).

As with other school choice programs, studies specifically of school voucher programs have primarily focused on student test scores. These include evaluations of privately funded programs (Howell et al. 2002), official analyses of public programs (Witte 2000; Wolf et al. 2010) as well as ongoing investigations such as the one directly tied to this report (Witte et al. 2008, 2009). Each of these studies has also reported on other outcomes to varying degrees, often finding large and positive voucher effects, while also reporting small or marginal effects on test scores. Positive voucher effects on parental satisfaction, sense of school safety, and civic values are prominent among these findings (e.g. Witte 2000; Howell et al. 2006; Wolf 2007).

Increasingly, analysts of school choice programs, including vouchers, are studying other outcomes besides test scores not simply because they represent alternatives to studying effects on educational quality, but because they represent *fundamentally different measures of educational quality*. Perhaps the most important of these is educational attainment: reaching a predefined level of schooling such as a high school diploma, enrollment in post-secondary education, or earning a bachelor’s degree and beyond. Several early studies examined the effect of attending a Catholic high school on student attainment (Coleman and Hoffer 1987; Neal 1997). These observational studies concluded that students graduated at much higher rates if they attended Catholic high schools, especially if they were urban minorities. Graduation and postsecondary enrollment is increasingly of interest in studies of other choice policies, most notably a multistate study of charter schools that found large attainment gains for students who moved from traditional public schools to charter schools (Zimmer et al. 2009).

Although these findings of increased educational attainment from Catholic and charter schools are encouraging, school voucher programs allow students to attend a variety of private schools, not all of which will be Catholic. In the voucher literature, only two studies have examined the association between participating in a voucher program and graduating from high school. A recent experimental evaluation of

Washington, D.C.'s federal voucher program concluded that using a voucher increased the likelihood of high school graduation by 21 percentage points (Wolf et al. 2010).¹

Educational attainment is an important indicator for school quality because it may be a direct result of the development of academic and life skills related to a variety of valuable outcomes of interest to policymakers and employers. These include regular employment, aversion to criminal and other dysfunctional behavior, and the generation and growth of personal income and savings. Studies have shown that students who have at least a high school degree can expect higher average life expectancy (Meara, Richards and Cutler 2008) and that even one-year increases in education can reduce the probability of dying in the next ten years (Lleras-Muney 2005). College attainment is associated with higher levels of overall health (Wirt et al. 2004) and better health care (Muennig 2005; Rouse 2005). Not surprisingly, future wealth is also dependent on educational attainment (Rouse 2005; Caniero and Heckman 2003; Day and Newburger 2002), and this extends the benefits of higher attainment rates beyond the individual to broader social benefits such as increased tax revenue and economic development (Belfield and Levin 2007). Beyond pecuniary benefits, governments may see reductions in crime associated with increases in educational attainment (Belfield and Levin 2009; Levitt and Lochner 2001). Although such relationships between attainment and future success may not be surprising, graduation rates are still disturbingly low nationwide, especially for boys and particularly in the nation's largest school districts (Greene and Winters 2006).

Outcome	Study
Higher life expectancy	Meara, Richards and Cutler (2008)
Lower probability of death in near future	Lleras-Muney (2005)
Overall health and health care	Wirt et al. (2004); Muennig (2005); Rouse (2005)
Tax revenue and economic development	Belfield and Levin (2007)
Lower crime rates	Belfield and Levin (2007); Levitt and Lochner (2001)

Outcomes Associated with Higher Educational Attainment

That Milwaukee is a large, urban school district only adds to the importance of the question of whether school choice boosts the levels of student attainment. If quality of life is directly related to educational attainment; if attainment is a direct result of certain schooling conditions to which a student is exposed; and if these schooling

¹ A recent observational study of the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program concluded that voucher students in seven of the 26 participating private high schools graduated at rates 12 percentage points higher than their MPS counterparts in both 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Warren 2011). That study was unable to acquire administrative lists of graduates from MPCP schools or conduct parental surveys so the data limitations were considerable. The author notes that he awaits our more comprehensive study. Our findings are in the same direction, but the differences we report are considerably lower.

conditions may vary as a result of individual parent and student decisions, then the long-term social and economic consequences of school choice programs may be far greater than the impact of such policies on more transitory outcomes like individual test scores. In this report we provide evidence that attainment may indeed be related to the school choices families make, at least insofar as these choices pertain to a voucher-funded private or traditional public school. We first present basic tabulations of high school graduation and two and four-year enrollment as they vary by sector. Next, we consider these differences after accounting for student background. We then estimate a statistical model that predicts the overall level of attainment students achieved after four years, and consider other explanations for the results we obtain. We conclude by discussing these results in the context of ongoing and future research on public-private differences in student outcomes.

2.) Data

The sample for this study includes 801 MPCP students and 801 MPS students who were in 9th grade during the 2006-07 academic year. The 801 MPCP students are the entire 9th grade cohort of students who we determined to be valid voucher-using students after examining the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction audited list of voucher recipients based on the 3rd Friday count (September 15, 2006). The MPS students are, on the other hand, a sample of the population of 9th graders in MPS during the fall of 2006. They are not a random sample, but instead are a group of students who we carefully matched to the MPCP population of 9th graders on the basis of several important characteristics.

2A.) The Matching Algorithm: Addressing Observed and Unobserved Student Characteristics Associated with MPCP Enrollment

The match between MPCP and MPS students was critical for reasons outlined in Witte et al. (2008, 2009). Briefly, neither we nor other researchers evaluating school choice programs believe that students who select alternatives to the public sector do so for non-random reasons. If these non-random reasons are also related to the outcome of interest then any differences attributed to the impact of the choice program could be biased. In the case of this study, we were particularly worried that students who chose to participate in the MPCP in 9th grade may be more likely to graduate high school and enroll in college naturally, regardless of the school they attend. Such factors could be un-measurable and therefore threaten to bias the analysis.

There are a variety of statistical approaches that researchers take to address such problems. The matching algorithm we employed is a multi-stage process that selected MPS 9th graders who were nearly identical to MPCP students with respect to several key characteristics. In the first stage we matched students on their home neighborhoods in Milwaukee. We did this in sequence for each student in the sample of MPCP 9th grade students. Following the advice of demographers and city planners, we used census tracts to identify student neighborhoods. Census tracts are drawn by the U.S. Census Bureau to follow neighborhood boundaries. In our sample, MPCP students come from 175 different census tracts. In this stage, for any given MPCP student in our sample, we restricted the list of potential MPS matches to students in the same grade and tract. We

prioritized a tract match because we believe that students' initial neighborhoods will serve as a control for a number of unobserved variables that may affect outcomes, including future educational attainment.²

In the second stage, we matched students in their census tracts who were within the same 5th percentile bandwidth of Benchmark test scores. We matched students in our longitudinal panel in grades 3-8 using the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concept Exam (WKCE), which 9th graders in Wisconsin do not take. However, 9th grade MPS students do sit for the Benchmark exam, which we obtained from the MPS district to administer to 9th grade MPCP panelists in November 2006, when their counterparts in MPS were sitting for that test as well. In the third stage of our match, if more than one MPS student was matched to the MPCP student based on census tract and test scores, or if there were missing values for either variable for an MPCP student, we matched by estimating propensity scores (Rosenbaum and Rubin 1983). The function of the propensity score is to identify MPS students with characteristics that are typical of MPCP students and therefore signal their "propensity" to be in the MPCP even though they are not. In this step, we estimated the propensity of MPCP participation as a function of the mean of math and reading Benchmark scores, gender, race and an indicator for students with English Language Learning status. The MPS student with the closest propensity score to the MPCP student was then selected. If missing predictors made it impossible to predict a propensity score for the MPCP student, the MPS student was selected at random from MPS students remaining in the running after matching on census tract and prior test. If the missing predictor was student test score, matches were made at random within tract. The Witte et al. (2008) report describes in detail the success of this match. Briefly, all matched students fell within a tenth of a standard deviation on math test scores, and within less than one-hundredth of a standard deviation in reading scores. No statistical differences in race, gender or English learning status were evident. The two groups are very similar to each other in important ways, by design. Survey data taken after the first year of testing indicated that the two groups were highly similar in many additional family background characteristics that were not and could not be used for the match, although MPCP parents indicated more frequent religious attendance.

2B.) Obtaining 2009-2010 Attainment Status for 2006-07 9th Graders

After the initial 9th grade match in 2006, we tracked students into the following year when most students entered 10th grade and were therefore due to take a final WKCE test. We discerned no major achievement differences between the MPCP and MPS respondents in our study (Witte et al. 2009). We did not track these baseline 9th grade students in 2008-09, when they would not have taken the WKCE, but did so again in 2009-2010, the year they were due to enter 12th grade and, at its end, complete high school. We used two primary

2 Evidence for neighborhood effects on social outcomes is presented across several social science disciplines. See, for example, Aaronson (1998) for evidence of neighborhood effects on educational outcomes even after family characteristics are taken into account; Ludwig, Ladd and Duncan (2001) and Leventhal and Brooks-Gunn (2004) for experimental evidence linking neighborhood improvements to improvements in student outcomes; and Sampson, Morenoff and Gannon-Rowley (2002) for a general discussion. See also Cullen, Jacob and Leavitt (2005) for use of census tract information in research on school choice.

sources of information to determine student graduation status. The first was a set of administrative files, and the second was a detailed survey we administered to the parents of MPS and MPCP students who were in 9th grade in 2006.

The administrative files came from two sources. The first was a graduation list and a supplemental end-of-year enrollment status file from MPS dated after the 2009-2010 school year (July 2010). The second was a list of 2010 graduates from each of the participating MPCP high schools. We examined both lists for all 1,602 students in our study who were in 9th grade in 2006. Specifically, we checked both the MPCP and MPS graduation lists for the original 801 MPCP panelists and checked both the MPS and MPCP graduation lists for the 801 MPS panelists. A student who started out as a 9th grader in the MPCP could easily have graduated from MPS, and vice-versa. The operation of the school choice program, specifically the paucity of high schools in the program, makes such transfers common (Cowen et al. 2010).

These sources, while valuable for confirming graduation status and current enrollment, did not provide us with other pieces of information about attainment, notably enrollment in postsecondary education, and they did not provide detailed explanations for the failure to graduate on time. For this information, we attempted to contact parents of all 1,602 panelists via a telephone survey in the summer of 2010. We received responses from 61.3 percent (491/801) of the original MPCP panelists and 62.6 percent (501/801) of the original MPS panelists. These are very high response rates for populations of students in urban areas, particularly for families of students who entered the analysis via a procedure that took place four years earlier. Students did not vary by race among respondents and non-respondents. The respondents were slightly more likely to be female, and had higher Benchmark scores in 2006, than non-respondents. In the analysis below, we use response weights to correct for any baseline differences.

Table 1 indicates the sources of information on students' graduation status after the 2009-2010 year, by initial status. The single largest set of students was the most important: those for whom graduation was confirmed by both our survey and through administrative sources. The next largest categories were students who appeared to have graduated in administrative records but did not respond to the survey, and students whose parents indicated graduation in the survey but could not be found in MPS and MPCP enrollment databases. The remaining categories describe various small groups of students: those who did not graduate but did not respond to the survey, and so on. The most important implication of Table 1 is that for students *for whom we have both survey and administrative data*, there is remarkable consistency in graduation indicators. Less than one percent of students in each sector were considered graduates in administrative records but non-graduates in the survey (group 5 -- highlighted in the table), and approximately one percent in each sector had such an inconsistency in reverse: non-graduates in administrative records but graduates in the survey (group 6 -- highlighted in the table). This remarkably high level of consistency between the survey and administrative data for students with records in both sets of data is critical because it allows us to base our analysis primarily on the survey records, which, as we describe below, contain most of the information necessary for this study. Our study is the first school choice analysis to establish the consistency of parent reports of educational attainment with actual administrative records.

Table 1: Administrative and Survey Student Status Information 2009-2010

Group	Administrative Record Says	Survey Says	MPS in 2006 (%)	MPCP in 2006 (%)
1	Enrolled/Did Not Graduate	Did Not Graduate	8.0	3.5
2	Graduated	Graduated	37.6	33.0
3	Graduated	No response	16.9	14.7
4	Withdrawn/Not Enrolled	Graduated	4.5	12.7
5	Graduated	Did Not Graduate	0.5	0.8
6	Enrolled/Did Not Graduate	Graduated	1.3	0.3
7	Withdrawn/Not Enrolled	Earned a GED	1.0	0.8
8	Enrolled/Did Not Graduate	No response	6.2	3.9
9	Withdrawn/Not Enrolled	Did not graduate (still in high school)	4.7	7.1
10	Withdrawn/Not Enrolled	Did not graduate (not in high school)	5.0	3.3
11	Withdrawn/Not Enrolled	No response	14.4	20.1
	Total (%)		100.0	100.0
	N		801	801

NOTES: "Withdrawn/Not-Enrolled" categories are from MPS files; they confirm non-graduation in MPS but do not confirm non-graduation elsewhere, and we treat as analogous to non-response in the survey. Groups 5 and 6 are highlighted because they represent conflicting graduation information for students for whom we have both survey and administrative records. Sources: Milwaukee Public Schools enrollment database as of fall 2010; Official 2010 graduation lists of all private high schools participating in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program; Parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010.

3.) On-Time Graduation and College Enrollment Rates

Table 2 presents our estimated *confirmed* high school graduation rates using all sources of information per Table 1, as well as those based only on our survey respondents. This table is based on the initial status of panelists during our 2006 baseline. These rates are calculated excluding unknowns from the denominator.³ The MPS rate of 69.3 percent is well within the range reported in an official MPS analysis of student attainment released in 2009 based on earlier cohorts of students (Carl et al. 2009). The MPCP rate is higher than the MPS rate, at 75 to 77 percent, depending on the source of information. Of the non-graduates, some may still be enrolled in school—these would be students who take longer than the expected four years to graduate—or they may

³ If unknowns were to be included, the rates would obviously be lower, but this would be tantamount to assuming that all unknowns did not graduate. If a greater percentage of unknowns graduated than knowns, our reported rates are too low. If the reverse, our rates are too high. For comparisons between sectors to be biased, one would have to assume that more unknowns graduated in one sector than the other. We have no evidence that is true.

have dropped out.⁴ We consider these students in greater detail below. Finally, although our focus here is on differences between MPCP and MPS on average, readers may note that there are differences within each sector as well. See Figure A1 in Appendix A for the distribution of graduation rates across schools serving students in our sample.

Table 2: Confirmed 2009-10 On-Time Graduation Rate

	MPS in 2006 (%)	MPCP in 2006 (%)
Graduated:		
All Sources	69.4 (476/686 records)	76.6 (490/640 records)
Survey Respondents Only	69.3 (347/501 respondents)	75.0 (368/491 respondents)

Sources: Milwaukee Public Schools enrollment database as of fall 2010; Official 2010 graduation lists of all private high schools participating in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program; Parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010.

The sample design that we described above minimizes bias when comparing graduation rates by initial status. This comparison has a somewhat restrictive policy interpretation, however, because it means that the results in Table 2 indicate that the graduation rate for students who were in MPCP as 9th graders is higher than for students who were in MPS as 9th graders. Although we believe that this is the only unbiased comparison available in the data, we recognize that many readers will be interested in information on students who remain in MPCP or remain in MPS for more than just their freshman year. To that end, we calculate the confirmed graduation rate for students who stayed in and those who left their initial sector at some point after 2006, based on our tracking results during the second and fourth years after the 2006 baseline. As Table 3 indicates, the graduation rates for students who stayed in their initial status, regardless of sector, were much higher than for those who left—albeit the difference is much greater for MPCP. Of the 2006 9th grade students who stayed in the voucher schools for four years, 94 percent graduated. The rate for students who stayed in MPS, while lower (75 percent), is comparable to the graduation rate for students who were in MPCP in 2006 regardless of whether the latter stayed in the same sector (e.g. the rates reported in Table 2).

The graduation rates in Table 3 are calculated using all sources, in part to maximize our ability to determine student sector location. However, because of the nearly perfect consistency between the administrative records and the survey records for students located in both files, we are comfortable using the graduation response rate from the survey data as our measure to proceed further. We do so because much of the remaining data are only available for survey respondents. The first of these is an indication of postsecondary plans. Table 4 reports

⁴ They may also have completed a GED, although given the short period of time between the end of the school year (June 2010) and our surveys (mid-summer 2010), this is highly unlikely. Only 1 percent of respondents indicated that they had already received a GED.

technical, two- and four-year college enrollment rates by initial status and by location in the same sector over time. As with high school graduation, the rate of enrollment in a four-year college is higher for students who were 9th graders in MPCP (38%) than for MPS 9th graders (31%), and about 20 percentage points higher for students who remained in the MPCP during all four years of high school. This very large difference coincides with the result above for graduating from high school. The differences between rates of two-year enrollment and technical college enrollment between the MPCP and MPS students are quite small, but the rates are higher for MPS in both categories. Combined this suggests that MPCP graduates were somewhat more likely to select four-year colleges while MPS students tended to chose technical or two-year college alternatives.

Table 3: Confirmed 2009-10 Graduate Rate By Sector Location, based on Survey and Administrative Sources

	MPS in 2006 (%)	MPCP in 2006 (%)
Confirmed Same Sector 2006-2009	74.8 (421/563 records)	94.3 (300/318 records)
Left Sector 2006-2009	44.7 (55 /123 records)	59.0 (190/322 records)
Overall (by Initial Sector)	69.4 (476/686 records)	76.6 (490/640 records)

NOTES: Sector locations estimated after tracking 2006-07 9th graders after the 2006, 2007 and 2009 academic years. Sources for sector of high school enrollment: Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009; Enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Project-initiated telephone calls to parents, 2006-2009. Source for graduation rates: Milwaukee Public Schools enrollment database as of fall 2010; Official 2010 graduation lists of all private high schools participating in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program; Parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010.

Table 4: Technical, Two and Four-Year College Enrollment Rates After 2009-2010 Academic Year

	MPS in 2006			MPCP in 2006		
	Technical School (%)	Two-Year College (%)	Four-Year College (%)	Technical School (%)	Two-Year College (%)	Four-Year College (%)
Confirmed Same Sector 2006-2009	13.8 (54/391 records)	16.4 (64/391 records)	34.5 (135/391 records)	11.2 (27/241 records)	12.5 (30/241 records)	54.4 (131/241 records)
Left Sector 2006-2009	10.9 (12/110 records)	10.0 (11/110 records)	18.2 (20/110 records)	14.0 (35/250 records)	11.6 (29/250 records)	21.2 (54/250 records)
Overall (by Initial Sector)	13.1 (66/501 records)	14.9 (75/501 records)	30.9 (155/501 records)	12.6 (62/491 records)	12.0 (59/491 records)	37.7 (185/491 records)

Sources for sector of high school enrollment: Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009; Enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Project-initiated telephone calls to parents, 2006-2009. Source for post-secondary enrollment: parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010.

4.) Predicting Individual Student Attainment

In the preceding section, we focused on between-sector differences in attainment rates—the percentage of students overall who did or did not graduate, and did or did not sign-up for postsecondary education. These are important indicators for policymakers concerned with a host of large-scale decisions ranging from education budgets in the short-run to producing a well-educated citizenry in the long-run. On the other hand, these differences provide only limited information on what characteristics predict graduation, or postsecondary enrollment, or any other attainment indicator for the individual student. Certainly the results above strongly suggest that exposure to the MPCP increases the likelihood that a student graduates, but other factors such as race, gender, and academic ability can influence graduation rates as well. Importantly, as we have noted, we believe that our matching algorithm ensures that the sector differences above are unbiased estimates of actual attainment differences. Thus we expect that any other student characteristics influencing attainment are not systematically related to the initial sector in which a student was located for purposes of our study.

4A.) Predicting Graduation and Postsecondary Enrollment Separately

High School Graduation. Our basic approach to understanding how the voucher program affects individual students is to use a multivariate analysis to estimate the likelihood a student in the MPCP will graduate at a higher or lower rate than a student in our matched-MPS sample. We will first account for student characteristics, then also include a control for prior (2006) achievement, then control for if a student was in the same sector (MPCP or MPS) for all four years, and then include all possible predictive independent variables: sector, student characteristics, prior achievement, and staying in the same sector. For clarity we provide the exact statistical models.

We begin by estimating the probability, P , that a given student, i , graduated from high school in 2009–2010 as the logit function with the general form:

$$P(\text{graduate}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z_i}}$$

where

$$\text{Eq. (1)} \quad Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MPCP06}_i + \beta_2 \text{Race}_i + \beta_3 \text{Gender}_i$$

In Equation 1, β_1 is the effect that initial status in MPCP (in 2006) had on the probability that a student graduated from high school in 2009–2010, after accounting for the student's race and gender, both of which are common control variables in models of high school success.⁵

We also estimate

$$\text{Eq. (2)} \quad Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MPCP06}_i + \beta_2 \text{Race}_i + \beta_3 \text{Gender}_i + \beta_4 \text{9th Grade Test}_i$$

⁵ See Appendix A for statistics on model covariates.

where 9th grade achievement is measured as the average of a student's 2006 Benchmark math and reading scores (standardized to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one). This is an important characteristic because it is possible that, despite our matching procedure in 2006, the MPCP effect on graduation may be explained by differences in baseline student achievement in that sector. This would be the case if, for example, the MPCP difference is explained by a few very high performing students who are more likely to go to college than their public school counterparts.

Table 5 provides the estimates of Equations 1 and 2, and these indicate that the effect of the MPCP is statistically insignificant at conventional levels, with standard errors clustered by school. We estimate the marginal effect of the MPCP to be a 5 percent increase in the probability of graduation. This is 1 to 2 percentage points lower than the simple mean difference in graduation rates between the MPCP and MPS students discussed above. This implies that, although race, gender and prior levels of achievement do not explain most of the MPCP effect, *per se*, including these characteristics in a prediction of MPCP impacts on attainment does not allow us to reject the possibility that there is no MPCP effect with traditional levels of confidence.⁶ This is not an issue of bias associated with these observed variables: that the marginal effects in Table 5 are similar to the mean differences in Tables 2 and 3 indicates that the MPCP-MPS difference is not primarily explained by race, gender or prior achievement. It is, however, an issue of collinearity: including these variables in a model of graduation reduces our ability to differentiate the individual effects associated with each variable.

6 There are other student characteristics that researchers often consider when studying student success, but which may not be directly comparable between MPCP and MPS: socioeconomic status, for example, or special educational needs (ExEd). The former is often measured by indicating whether a student participates in a federal free/reduced lunch program (FRL). As we note in earlier reports, however, (Witte et al. 2008, 2009, 2010), these characteristics may be measured quite differently in MPS, which is required by law to provide a free/reduced lunch program and provide support for special needs children, whereas no such requirements exist in the MPCP. A student who is not flagged as FRL in MPCP may be eligible/participant in MPS, and vice versa. More problematic is the ExEd distinction. Many schools in MPCP do not have exceptional needs programs, and students who are not flagged as ExEd in MPCP may actually be undiagnosed ExEd students, or maybe ExEd students receiving their program at MPS while attending the rest of school in MPCP. For these reasons, we do not have reliable data for MPCP students for FRL and ExEd categories. We do believe, however, that we have captured the underlying dynamic of SES and ExEd in these results. For SES, MPCP students are eligible for the program specifically because their income is tied to federal FRL guidelines—these are all comparably low-income students. Moreover the fact that neighborhood is taken into account should also account for any large-scale differences in socioeconomic status. In addition, we believe that the inclusion of student prior achievement should generally account for ExEd. For MPS students (those for whom we have a reliable ExEd measure), students flagged as ExEd have an average Benchmark score that is four-tenths of a standard deviation below the citywide mean.

Table 5: Predicting High School Graduation After Four Years

	(1)	(2)
MPCP in 2006	0.26 (0.21)	0.28 (0.21)
Black	-0.81** (0.35)	-0.31 (0.31)
Hispanic	-0.66* (0.34)	-0.11 (0.39)
Asian	2.15* (1.06)	2.14** (1.07)
Female	0.74*** (0.14)	0.50*** (0.15)
Mean 2006 Benchmark (standardized)	---	0.71*** (0.15)
Constant	1.11*** (0.36)	0.84** (0.32)
N	992	837
Estimated MPCP Marginal Effect	0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)

NOTES: *** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.10$, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school. Marginal effects are calculated at the mean of other variables. Responses are weighted to account for survey non-response and missing 2006 achievement data. Sources for sector and demographics are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009. Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

Post-Secondary Enrollment. All of the issues discussed above with regard to high school graduation are germane to predicting postsecondary enrollment. Rather than restate them here, we refer to our general logit equation, where P is now defined as enrolling in a given type of postsecondary institution, and in Equations 1 and 2, the same control variables predicting graduation are now used to predict postsecondary enrollment. For simplicity, we combine enrollment in a technical school or a two-year school into one category. Table 6 displays estimates of Equations 1 and 2 for the probability of enrolling in a technical/two-year school and a four-year institution, respectively. As in Table 4, there is no MPCP difference in the probability that a student attends a technical or two-year college. Consistent with Table 4, however, there is a positive MPCP effect on enrolling in a four-year school, and this effect appears to be similar in size to the MPCP effect on high school graduation. As in the prediction of graduation, these estimates are not statistically significant at conventional levels. Also, as explained above, this insignificance is not a matter of bias but of collinearity between the variables in the model.

Table 6: Predicting College Enrollment After Four Years

	Two-Year or Technical College		Four-Year College	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
MPCP in 2006	-0.13 (0.16)	-0.09 (0.19)	0.27 (0.22)	0.30 (0.20)
Black	0.40 (0.40)	0.69 (0.42)	-0.64** (0.28)	-0.31 (0.29)
Hispanic	0.31 (0.46)	0.57 (0.47)	-0.59* (0.33)	-0.35 (0.31)
Asian	0.18 (0.75)	0.34 (0.82)	-0.01 (0.48)	0.04 (0.48)
Female	-0.19 (0.15)	-0.31* (0.16)	0.87*** (0.15)	0.81*** (0.18)
Mean 2006 Benchmark (standardized)	---	0.03 (0.12)	---	0.66*** (0.17)
Constant	-1.20*** (0.36)	-1.39** (0.39)	-0.76*** (0.34)	-1.07*** (0.32)
N	988	835	992	837
Estimated MPCP Marginal Effect	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)

NOTES: ***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school. Marginal effects are calculated at the mean of other variables. Responses are weighted to account for survey non-response and missing 2006 achievement data. Sources for sector and demographics are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009. Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

4B.) Predicting Overall Level of Attainment

We now turn to the main results of this report. In the preceding section we considered the effect of the MPCP on the probability that a student achieves a certain dichotomous designation: finishing high school (yes or no) and enrolling in a college (yes or no). Here we consider how enrollment in the MPCP affects the overall level of a student's attainment in 2010. This is distinct from the previous question because there is no overlap. Every student in our analysis had a particular level of "highest educational attainment" by the summer of 2010. Policymakers may wish to consider the impact of MPCP on the probability that a student drops out of high school instead of staying in school and graduating "late," for example, or the probability of enrolling in college instead of graduating from high school and not pursuing post-secondary education (PSE). We consider five distinct attainment levels, j : 1 = dropping out of high school; 2 = still in high school; 3 = high school graduation, but no post-secondary education; 4 = enrollment in technical or two-year PSE; and 5 = enrollment in a four-year institution. Table 7 displays summaries of these categories by sector. The important point evident here is

that overall attainment is generally similar in both MPS and MPCP at each level, with the greatest difference coming at the top level: enrollment in a four-year college.⁷ Thus the slight differences in graduation above are largely shown here to consist of students who graduated high school *and* enrolled in college. We now consider whether this difference persists after other factors are taken into account.

Table 7: Reported Overall Attainment Levels After Four Years

Attainment Level After 2009-2010 School Year	MPS in 2006	MPCP in 2006
High School Dropout	9.6	6.5
Still in High School	20.4	17.3
Graduated High School, No PSE	15.0	17.7
Two-Year or Technical College	24.6	21.4
Four-Year College	30.5	37.1
Total	100.0 N=501	100.0 N=491

SOURCE: Parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010.

We focus here on the marginal effect of the MPCP on the probability that a student's attainment level is one of the j categories instead of another. Table 8 presents the estimated ordered probit coefficient for MPCP enrollment, which is positive and statistically significant at $p < 0.10$, indicating that being enrolled in the MPCP in 9th grade has a positive effect on achieving relatively higher levels on the attainment scale (see Appendix B for more detail on the ordered probit results). The marginal effects of the MPCP on the likelihood of each level of attainment further indicate that MPCP students are less likely to be at the lower end of the attainment scale (e.g. high school dropout or still in school) and more likely to be at the higher end than are initial MPS panelists. The marginal effect on attending a four-year school is striking, consistent with the previous logit model simply predicting college enrollment: the effect of the MPCP on the probability of attending a four-year college, an increase of almost 7 percentage points, is more than 20 percent of the size of the overall mean enrollment rate.

⁷ There is a slight difference between two year/technical enrollment rates between Table 7 and Table 4 for MPS. This is due to a small number of students who reported plans to enroll in some form of technical program but had not reported graduating. In Table 4 these are considered enrollees, in Table 7, which is concerned explicitly with levels of attainment they are considered non-graduates.

Table 8: Estimated MPCP Effects on Attainment Levels After Four Years

	MPCP in 2006 Coef. (s.e.)	Marginal Effect of MPCP on Probability of Attainment Level				
		Dropout	Still in HS	Graduate HS Only	Two-Year College	Four-Year College
Estimate (s.e.)	0.18* (0.10)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.02** (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.07* (0.04)

NOTES: *** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.10$, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school. Marginal effects are calculated at the mean of other variables. Responses are weighted to account for survey non-response and missing 2006 achievement data. Sources for sector and demographics are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009. Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

5.) Other Explanations

The analysis above considers the effect of attending MPCP in 9th grade on future graduation and post-secondary enrollment. Whether this effect can be considered an answer to a causal question—were students more likely to attend college *because* they enrolled in the MPCP in 9th grade?—depends on the extent to which our analysis accounts for other factors that made students both a.) more likely to attend MPCP in 9th grade and b.) more likely to graduate high school or attend college in the first place. As in many other evaluations of such programs, such factors may be largely unobservable or immeasurable to the analyst.

The matching algorithm we describe above is intended to eliminate many of these unobserved factors, because it accounts not only for student achievement, but also student demographics and students' initial neighborhood location in 2006. As we have noted, there is a considerable body of academic research that has demonstrated the relationship between neighborhood location and unobserved family characteristics. But it is possible that even this match fails to account for the sort of attributes leading some parents to send their children to MPCP schools and also relating to future attainment.

5A.) Family Characteristics

Although we cannot address this possibility for the full sample of students analyzed above, a sub-sample of these students had parents who responded not only to our attainment survey in 2010, but also to a baseline characteristics survey in 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. The earlier survey included information on family income, whether the student had both parents in the home, religious attendance and parental education levels. Each of these measures has been shown in a variety of education studies to be related to student outcomes. In particular, we should certainly expect that having a parent graduate from high school or college would improve a student's chances of reaching that goal herself.

Table 9 presents the same information as Table 8, but these new estimates are adjusted for income, parental education, whether a student had both parents at home, and religious attendance. See Appendix B for full results, which also demonstrate that parental education is indeed related in this sample to overall attainment levels. Table 9 indicates that the MPCP effect is still positive, but is no longer statistically significant. This

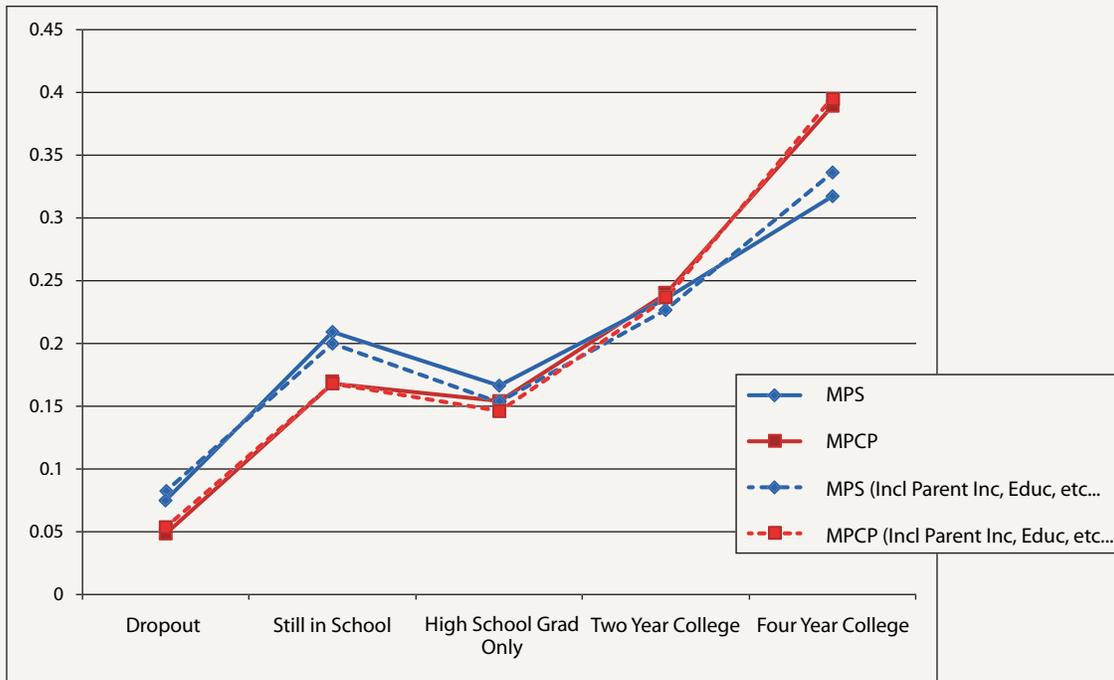
is partly due to the reduced sample size, so any estimates become less precise. However, the evidence on this sub-sample does indicate that the family background factors may explain some although not all of the MPCP effect. The reason is that the coefficient and the marginal effect in Table 9 are noticeably lower than their corresponding values in Table 8, whereas in the analysis above the inclusion of race, gender and prior achievement in estimation of a particular educational attainment, such as high school graduation, did not generally change the MPCP-MPS difference.

Figure 1 depicts the MPCP difference in overall attainment graphically by plotting the predicted probabilities for a student in each category based on whether they were in the MPCP or the MPS in 9th grade. The probabilities in the solid lines are based on Table 8, and are calculated after adjusting for the covariates in Equation 2, with each covariate held constant at its mean. Similarly, the probabilities in the dotted lines are based on Table 9, with the survey covariates added. There are two important implications of Figure 1. The first is that, regardless of model, the greatest difference between 9th grade students who were in MPCP in 2006 and those who were in MPS in 2006 is that the MPCP students are particularly more likely to graduate high school on time *and enroll in college*. That is indicated by the differences on the far right in four-year college between either the two solid lines or the two dotted lines. The differences are between 5% and 6% higher for MPCP students. The negative (1 percentage point) difference in the likelihood that MPCP students graduate and go no further is significant at conventional levels, but is so small that MPCP and MPS students appear essentially equally likely to graduate and go no further. The second implication is that accounting for the family background characteristics does not change this story. The major difference between the solid and dotted lines is a slight increase (from 32 to 34 percent) in the probability of attending college for original MPS panelists.

Table 9: Estimated MPCP Effects on Attainment Levels After Year One Accounting for Parental Income, Education, Marital Status and Religious Attendance

	MPCP in 2006 Coef. (s.e.)	Marginal Effect of MPCP on Probability of Attainment Level				
		Dropout	Still in HS	Graduate HS Only	Two-Year College	Four-Year College
Estimate (s.e.)	0.10 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.04 (0.05)

NOTES: *** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.10$, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school. Marginal effects calculated at the mean of other variables. Responses weighted to account for survey non-response and missing 2006 achievement data. Sources for sector and demographics are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. Source for parental education, income, marital status and religious attendance is project-administered surveys in 2006 and 2007. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available. See Appendix B for full model results on survey covariates.

Figure 1: Mean Predicted Probability of Each Attainment Level by Initial Sector

NOTES: Probabilities based on probit estimates of the various categories of attainment, calculated with all other variables in the model held constant at their means. Sources for sector and demographics are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

5B.) Selection into 9th Grade Private Schools

Compared to students in 8th grade or below, there are fewer high school students in the MPCP. The 801 9th grade panelists we examined in 2006 were all the ninth graders in the MPCP that year. In total, the students in the MPCP numbered more than 17,000 that year. Less than one-third of more than 110 MPCP schools served high school students in 2009-10. These small numbers could exacerbate the selection bias problems described above, if students who stay in the MPCP for high school are doing so specifically to increase their attainment chances, or if MPCP schools implicitly or explicitly select the better students. The latter possibility is frequently raised in academic research if private schools can “counsel out” or even expel students that public schools cannot, or if 8th graders in voucher programs must apply to highly selective college preparatory high schools. Although we cannot test these possibilities directly, we can consider a likely result of such forms of “cream-skimming:” we can test if students who leave the MPCP in 8th grade are systematically different from students who stay into the 9th grade.

We do not have 8th grade data on the 9th graders under study in this report, but we do have 8th and 9th grade data on students who were in earlier grades when our study began in 2006. We have no reason to believe that these three 9th grade cohorts are systematically different from the earlier 2006-07 cohort whose attainment we study in this report, although we will examine this possibility next year. For the purposes of brevity, we do not consider all of the possible characteristics of students in the body of this report, but we refer interested readers to Appendix B, Table B-3 for details. In sum, we find no systematic evidence that students who remain in the MPCP for 9th grade are dramatically

different in terms of demographics, prior achievement, parental education, income, marital status or religiosity than MPCP students who switch to the MPS for high school. If there is an unobservable selection effect driving the MPCP differences noted above, it does not appear to be related to a host of student characteristics we would expect to be relevant if MPCP schools were selectively enrolling the better students, or displacing other students between 8th and 9th grade. In short, for cohorts following the one in this paper, there appears to be no cream skimming of 8th graders as they enter high school.

5C.) *Remaining in MPCP for the Duration of High School*

The estimated impacts in Equations 1 and 2 are the effects of *being in the MPCP in 2006-7* on the probability of graduating in 2010-11. As Table 3 shows, however, students moved out of MPS and the MPCP during this time period, and their graduation rates were different depending on whether they made such a move. In particular, the graduation rate among students who stayed in the MPCP, 94 percent, is much higher than the rate for any other group. Our matching algorithm was designed to address only the correlation between a student's 2006 sector of enrollment (MPCP or MPS) and unobserved variables. We cannot simply compare the group of students who stayed in the MPCP for four years to those who did not—students who stayed in the MPCP may have been more likely to graduate in the first place, for reasons unaccounted for in our matching algorithm (and unrelated to the variables in Equations 1 and 2). Although we cannot measure these reasons, we can measure whether a student stayed in their initial sector and then estimate the effect of being in MPCP with a control for this sector persistence:

$$\text{Eq. (3)} \quad Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MPCP06}_i + \beta_2 \text{Race}_i + \beta_3 \text{Gender}_i + \beta_4 \text{9th Grade Test}_i + \beta_5 \text{SameSector}_i$$

In such a model, where Z is graduating from high school or not, β_1 is the effect of being in the MPCP in 2006 after accounting for any influences on the probability of graduating that are common to students who stayed in their respective sectors ($\beta_5 \text{SameSector}_i$).

Table 10 presents estimates of Equations 1 and 2 for high school graduation, with a control for staying in the same sector included. As expected by the results in Table 3, the estimates of β_1 are much higher than in the earlier specifications. From these we calculate the marginal effect of remaining in the MPCP for all four years of high school: an increase in the likelihood of graduation of about 18 percentage points when controlling for race and gender and almost 14 percentage points when also controlling for baseline achievement on the 9th grade Benchmark test. Students who began and stayed in the MPCP throughout their high school experience graduated at much higher levels than did MPS students, all else equal. These results are similar when the outcome is post-secondary enrollment.⁸

8 Specifically, the marginal effects for enrolling in college, paralleling the last two rows in Table 10, were for MPCP, .14 without baseline test score, and .13 with test score included. The overall effect of staying in the same sector was .26 without baseline score and .24 with it included. All of these effects were significant at $p < .01$. As with high school graduation this means that being in MPCP for four years led to a 13% higher probability of enrolling in college than for students in MPS. For both groups, staying in the same sector for four years led to a 24% greater chance of enrolling in college. These estimates include a control on baseline achievement in 2006.

Regardless of where students began their high school careers, remaining in the same sector had a positive impact on graduation. The marginal effect of this impact (the last row in Table 10) is more than 30 percentage points: larger than any of the estimated MPCP effects we report here. Thus, what this supplementary analysis finds is that staying in one sector for four years is likely to produce on-time graduation. And this result is more pronounced for private schools.

Table 10: Predicting High School Graduation After Four Years, Controlling for Sector Status

	(1)	(2)
MPCP in 2006	0.96*** (0.23)	0.83*** (0.24)
Black	-0.77** (0.36)	-0.30 (0.36)
Hispanic	-0.79** (0.34)	-0.23 (0.41)
Asian	2.17** (1.09)	2.23** (1.13)
Female	0.67*** (0.16)	0.48*** (0.17)
Mean 2006 Benchmark (standardized)	---	0.65*** (0.12)
Confirmed Same Sector 2006-08	1.85*** (0.21)	1.67*** (0.24)
Constant	-0.24 (0.42)	-0.42 (0.40)
N	992	837
Estimated MPCP Marginal Effect	0.18*** (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)
Estimated Same Sector Marginal Effect	0.36*** (0.04)	0.32*** (0.04)

NOTES: *** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.10$, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school. Marginal effects calculated at the mean of other variables. Responses weighted to account for survey non-response and missing 2006 achievement data. Sources for sector and demographics are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

6.) Why Did Students Not Graduate?

In the final component to this analysis, we consider explanations for students who did not graduate. These students fall into two general categories: those who did not graduate because they were no longer enrolled in school, and those who did not graduate because they were still enrolled. These correspond to the first two rows of Table 7. Dropout rates are of particular interest to researchers and policymakers. We estimate the dropout rate across the four years of our study at 6.5 percent for MPCP initial 9th graders compared to 9.6 percent for initial MPS 9th grade students. Our estimated MPS dropout rate is slightly higher than the most recent dropout rate reported by MPS for 9th-12th graders of 8.0 percent for the 2007-08 year.⁹ Twenty percent of our original MPS panelists did not graduate but were classified as still in school, while 17 percent of our original MPCP panelists did not graduate but were classified as still in school.

Unfortunately, the survey data do not explore in detail the different reasons that students did not graduate but remained in school. They either were retained in one or more of their high school grades or they dropped out for a period of time, but we have no information regarding why they were retained or dropped out. We did, however, consider the group of confirmed high school dropouts as of the end of the 2009-10 school year.

Table 11 reports the results of several questions to which parents of 68 high school dropouts responded. We intended their answers to provide explanations for why their children left high school. Answer categories were not mutually exclusive, and parents could cite more than one. As Table 11 indicates, by far the most common explanation for dropping out in both sectors of original panelists was that their child did not like school, especially MPCP students. Similar answers—that students disliked a new school or were bored in school—were less common but still relatively prominent among the explanations. These are general, somewhat ambiguous answers because the reasons why a child did not like school (or was bored) could be myriad, ranging from an overall perception that school was a waste of time to problems with teachers or peers. A second potential reason for disliking school could be genuine difficulty understanding the coursework. An inability to keep up with school work was indeed a relatively frequent response for both sectors, as was the notion that obtaining a GED would be easier. In the sample, only 9 survey respondents among MPS panelists (1.8 percent) and 6 MPCP respondents (1.2 percent) had actually obtained a GED.

9 MPS District Report Card, 2008-09. http://www2.milwaukee.k12.wi.us/acctrep/0809/2009_district.pdf. We do not view this slight discrepancy as problematic. It could be a result of the fact that our sample deliberately matched to a slightly lower-scoring population of MPS students than the population of students overall; it could be an artifact of the calculation we made based on the survey reports, whereas MPS simply divides the number of withdrawn 9-12th graders by the total number of enrollees; it could be caused by the fact that our rate is calculated on the same panel of students observed over time, whereas MPS's rate is calculated on a cross-section of students each year; or it could simply be the result of a small measurement error inherent in any estimate.

Table 11: Reasons For Leaving High School Prior to Graduation

	MPS in 2006 (%)	MPCP in 2006 (%)
"My child didn't like school" or "My child didn't get along with his/her teachers"	31.8	51.3
"My child thought it would be easier to get a GED"	27.5	24.8
"My child was bored in school"	16.2	20.2
"My child was suspended or expelled from school"	16.2	10.1
"My child could not keep up with the schoolwork"	15.3	10.1
"My child changed schools and didn't like the new school"	10.7	10.4
"My child needed to take care of or support his/her family"	7.8	7.0
"Child incarcerated"	7.8	0.0
"My child didn't get along with other students"	5.2	0.0
"Child in Mexico"	5.2	0.0
"Child is/was pregnant" or "Child got married and had a baby," or "Child has mental health issues"	5.0	13.5
"My child didn't feel safe at school"	0.0	0.0

NOTES: Figures based on the 68 survey respondents whose child left high school between 2006-07 and 2009-10. Categories are not mutually exclusive (respondents could give more than one answer) and statistics are weighted for survey non-response. Source: parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010.

Behavioral problems appear to have been more prevalent explanations for dropping out among the original MPS panelists. Sixteen percent dropped out because they were expelled or suspended, and nearly 8 percent because they were incarcerated. Only 10 percent of MPCP panelists were expelled or suspended, and none were incarcerated. It is difficult to directly compare the expulsion/suspension figures between the two sectors, however, because expulsion/suspension is a formal process within MPS—one that may involve legal implications as well. On the MPCP side, while some students could be formally removed from their school, they may also be "counseled out" or "asked not to return" in lieu of such a formal measure. Previous reports (e.g. Cowen et al. 2010) have indicated that these explanations were among the reasons why students left their original MPCP schools (regardless of whether they actually dropped out of school entirely).

Similar numbers of students dropped out to care for their families—about 7 to 8 percent in each sector. On the other hand, 13.2 percent of MPCP panelists dropped out because they became pregnant, had a baby, or had mental health issues, compared to 5 percent of MPS panelists. There are several reasons why this might be the case. We do not know whether more MPCP panelists actually had babies—only that more dropped out because they were expecting. Some MPS schools may provide resources to students with children, thus reducing the need to drop out. There is evidence in other studies (e.g., Figlio and Ludwig 2000) that students in Catholic schools—the single most common type of MPCP school—are more likely to become teenage parents, possibly for reasons related to the Catholic Church's doctrinal positions on contraception and abortion. Perhaps this is the case here as well.

Overall, it appears that the most important reasons for dropping out of high school are relatively common in both sectors. MPS students were more likely to list incarceration and MPCP students were more likely to list pregnancy or mental health issues. In both sectors, dropping out was most clearly related to a general dislike of school, and/or problems that could be related to learning difficulties or even underlying ability. This explanation was particularly common on the MPCP side. These explanations should surprise neither policymakers nor educators. If there is anything unexpected in these results, it is the fact that the dominant reasons for dropping out are similar in both sectors.

7.) Summary

In this report we analyzed data on all students confirmed to be 9th graders in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program during the 2006-07 academic year as well as a carefully matched comparison sample of 9th graders in Milwaukee Public Schools that same year. For those students following normal or “on-time” progress through an American high school, the 2009-2010 academic year would have corresponded to their final year in high school. After tracking both sets of students in their second and fourth years following the 2006-07 baseline year, we reached the following conclusions:

- Overall, the primary finding of this report is that MPCP students had slightly higher rates of attainment than their MPS counterparts. This difference is primarily explained by the fact that more MPCP than MPS students both graduated from high school and enrolled in a four-year college. Some of the MPCP attainment benefit appears to be due to family background, as the attainment differences between our MPCP and MPS samples become smaller and lose statistical significance when we control for such factors as mother’s education, income, two-parent families, and religious attendance.
- Ninth grade students who were in the MPCP in 2006-07 were more likely to graduate high school in 2009-2010 than similar 9th grade students who were in MPS in 2006-07. These differences persisted after accounting for race, gender and prior achievement, but the effects were not statistically significant.
- MPCP students were more likely to have enrolled in a four year college, even after accounting for race, gender and prior achievement. They were less likely to have dropped out of high school or remained enrolled after four years. These differences may be partially explained by family background characteristics such as parental education and income. They do not appear to be related to private school “cream-skimming” of students into or out of MPCP between 8th and 9th grade.
- There was little difference between MPCP students and MPS students in attending a two-year or technical college.
- Students in both sectors were far more likely to graduate and enroll in college if they remained in their initial sector (always in MPCP or always in MPS) from 2006-07 to 2009-10. This effect was stronger than any other attainment outcome we estimated, although it was particularly strong for MPCP students.
- MPCP and MPS dropouts shared the same primary explanations for leaving school: dislike of their school experience and academic difficulties. MPCP students were more likely to drop out due to teen pregnancy or mental health issues, whereas MPS students were more likely to drop out due to incarceration.

As with any evaluation, there are caveats to these findings. The first of which is that, except when otherwise noted, any effects we are describing pertain to attendance in MPCP in 2006. The results should be interpreted as the effect of “exposure” to the MPCP during high school rather than long-term persistence in that sector. Although we have included an estimate of the effect of MPCP after accounting for whether students remained in that sector for their entire high school experience, we caution that our study design does not ensure that such a calculation accounts for all explanations for why students may have remained in the MPCP after we matched them to public school students four years ago. Nevertheless, we note that 94 percent of MPCP students who stayed in the MPCP from 9th through 12th grade graduated high school on time, and more than half enrolled in a four-year college.

The second caveat is that we have yet to consider what it means to be educated in the MPCP as opposed to MPS. Forthcoming analyses will explore in detail the school contexts in which MPCP and MPS students are learning, including the possibility that certain school curricula, activities or practices are particularly associated with later student success in remaining engaged in the educational process. Consistent with our evaluation of MPCP effects on student achievement (test scores), we do not analyze differences in graduation or college enrollment that are associated with particular MPCP schools. Previous academic research on urban education has suggested that school quality is especially variable in such a context. Although we note in Appendix B that there are school-based differences in graduation for students *in our sample*, we leave to future scheduled work the sort of in-depth examination of these schools to explain them. In this report we can simply say that, *on average*, there are modest MPCP-MPS attainment differences that appear to favor the MPCP.

Our ability to estimate precisely these differences depends on the number of other factors that we take into account. As we have noted, for race, gender, and prior achievement this is not an issue of bias, as the point estimates of the MPCP difference do not dramatically change when these factors are considered. There is a reduction, however, (e.g. from a 7 to a 4 point MPCP effect) when we add parental education, income, marital status, and religiosity, so it is possible that these differences account for some of the positive MPCP effect on educational attainment. This change is subject to the same lack of precision as in the models above, so we caution against drawing a firm conclusion on the exact size of the effect of the MPCP.

The preponderance of the evidence here suggests that there is a modest positive impact of the MPCP on student educational attainment. Though related to, it is not entirely explained by race, gender, prior achievement, parental education, income, religiosity, or neighborhood location. These results are broadly consistent with research in other cities and other school choice programs (Wolf et al. 2010; Zimmer et al. 2009) as well as Warren’s (2011) descriptive study of high school graduation rates in the MPCP and MPS. This positive effect of school choice on educational attainment is apparent in places where students who chose an alternative to traditional public schooling do not necessarily appear to be performing significantly better on other measures such as standardized test scores (e.g., Wolf et al. 2010). Likewise, the fourth-year report in our longitudinal evaluation of student achievement (Witte et al. 2011) finds no major differences in achievement test scores between MPCP students and similar MPS students.

Thus if the results we present here are interpreted as evidence that MPCP students are performing slightly better on one metric—attaining a given level of education—they *do not* support a comprehensive conclusion

that the MPCP necessarily provides a better learning environment than MPS. Although we believe that high school graduation and college enrollment are critically important, we suggest that readers who are interested in such a comprehensive conclusion will be best served by considering the evidence in this report alongside the other analyses we have released both this year and in prior years of this comprehensive longitudinal evaluation.¹⁰ Finally, future research will follow a second cohort of students through four year graduation (8th graders in 2006), and the remaining 2006 9th graders who may become fifth-year graduates. Those results will be reported next year.



10 All 28 reports to date can be accessed at http://www.uark.edu/ua/der/SCDP/Milwaukee_Research.html

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APPENDIX A:

Covariates and 2010 Graduation Survey Response Information:

Table A-1: Statistics on Model Covariates

	MPS in 2006	MPCP in 2006
Black	0.72	0.72
Hispanic	0.16	0.17
Asian	0.04	0.03
White	0.07	0.07
Female	0.53	0.59**
Mean 2006 Benchmark (standardized)	0.06	0.12

NOTES: **Indicates statistically different from MPS at $p < 0.05$. Statistics are weighted for survey non-response for consistency with model estimation, although race and gender based on 801 MPS students and MPCP students; Benchmark scores are average of math and reading scores standardized to MPS mean, and based on 750 MPS students and 583 MPCP students, respectively. Sources for sector and demographic are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

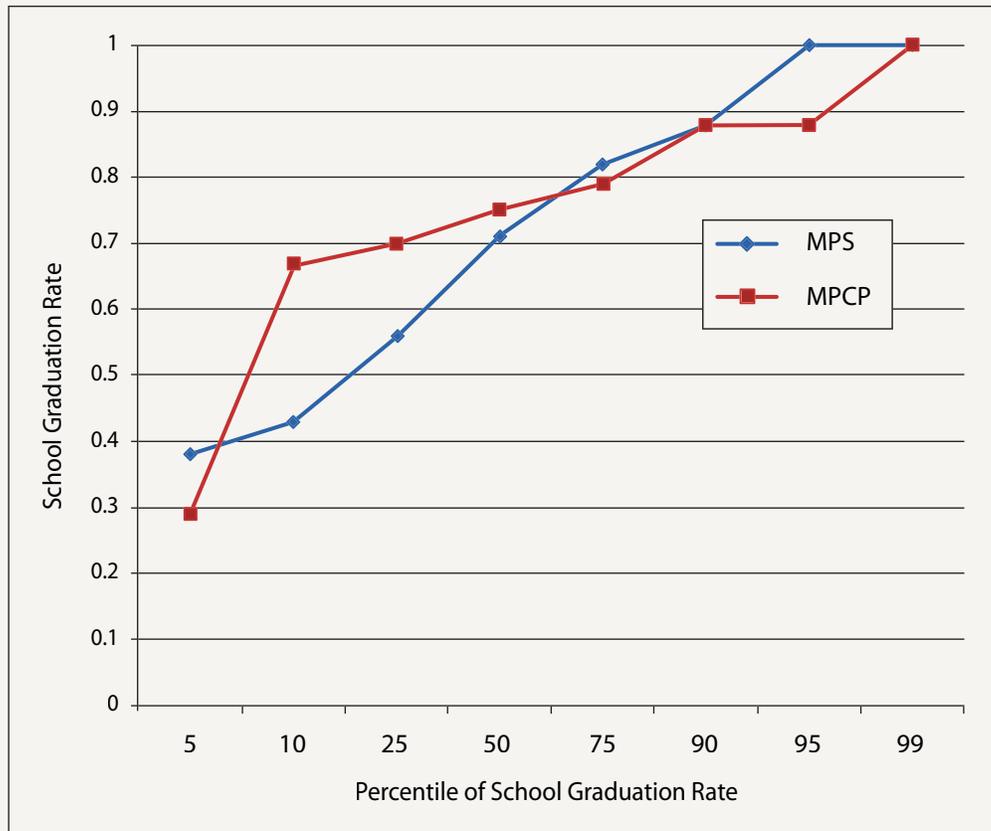
Table A-2 Response Difference by Sector and Student Characteristic

	No Survey Response	Survey Response	Logit Coefficient
MPCP in 2006	0.51	0.49	-0.05 (0.10)
Black	0.75	0.70*	-0.43 (0.20)*
Hispanic	0.16	0.17	-0.34 (0.23)
Asian	0.03	0.03	-0.11 (0.34)
White	0.05	0.08*	(ref category)
Female	0.56	0.56	0.01 (0.10)
Constant	--	--	0.88 (0.21)*
N	610	992	1602

*Significantly different from non-respondents at $p < 0.05$

	MPS in 2006		MPCP in 2006	
	No Survey Response	Survey Response	No Survey Response	Survey Response
Black	0.73	0.71	0.76	0.71*
White	0.05	0.08*	0.06	0.07
N	300	501	310	491

*Significantly different from non-respondents at $p < 0.05$

Figure A1: Range of School-Based Graduation Rates

Rates calculated for 26 MPCP schools and 48 MPS schools with students in our sample. These are not school-wide estimates, but are obtained by dividing the number of sample students indicating high school graduation by the number of sample students linked to each school. This table should be interpreted as follows: for example, the 25th percentile of school graduation rates is 67 percent for MPCP, and 43 percent for MPS. The 90th percentile is 88 percent graduation for both MPCP and MPS.

APPENDIX B: Other Model Results

Ordered Probit Estimates of Overall Attainment

To obtain the effects of the MPCP on a student's probability of each category, we estimate the ordered probit:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq. (B1)} \quad P(j = 1) &= \phi(\tau_1 - Z_i) \\ P(j = 2) &= \phi(\tau_2 - Z_i) - \phi(\tau_1 - Z_i) \\ P(j = 3) &= \phi(\tau_3 - Z_i) - \phi(\tau_2 - Z_i) \\ P(j = 4) &= \phi(\tau_4 - Z_i) - \phi(\tau_3 - Z_i) \\ P(j = 5) &= \phi(\tau_5 - Z_i) - \phi(\tau_4 - Z_i) \end{aligned}$$

Where Z_i is the same set of relationships described in Equation 2, which represents what we consider the most empirically sound model we have available because it includes prior achievement.

Table B-1 Ordered Probit Estimates of Equation A1 (Overall Attainment)

	Coefficient
MPCP in 2006	0.18** (0.08)
Black	-0.02 (0.14)
Hispanic	-0.02 (0.15)
Asian	0.32* (0.23)
Female	0.36*** (0.07)
Mean 2006 Benchmark (standardized)	0.40*** (0.07)
τ_1	-1.33*** (0.17)
τ_2	-0.34** (0.17)
τ_3	0.09 (0.16)
τ_4	0.74*** (0.17)
N	837

***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school Sources for sector and demographic are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

Table B-2: Ordered Probit Estimates of Equation A-1 (Overall Attainment) After Accounting for Parental Income, Education, Marital Status and Religious Attendance

	No Survey Variables	Survey Variables
MPCP in 2006	0.14 (0.12)	0.10 (0.13)
Black	-0.10 (0.16)	-0.08 (0.19)
Hispanic	0.02 (0.16)	0.04 (0.19)
Asian	0.08 (0.22)	0.19 (0.24)
Female	0.48*** (0.09)	0.49*** (0.09)
Mean 2006 Benchmark (standardized)	0.36*** (0.08)	0.33*** (0.08)
Income >\$50K	--	0.00 (0.18)
Income \$35-50K	--	0.19 (0.14)
Income \$25-35K	--	0.11 (0.14)
Parent attainment: college	--	0.69*** (0.23)
Parent attainment: high school	--	0.08 (0.14)
Parent attainment: some college	--	0.23 (0.14)
Both parents living at home	--	0.18* (0.11)
Attends regular religious service	--	-0.09 (0.11)
Does not attend religious service	--	-0.23* (0.14)
τ_1	-1.31*** (0.18)	-1.1*** (0.24)
τ_2	-0.40** (0.16)	-0.19** (0.23)

τ_3	0.06 (0.17)	0.28 (0.22)
τ_4	0.69*** (0.17)	0.94*** (0.21)
N	603	603

***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses, clustered by baseline school Sources for sector and demographic are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for Benchmark achievement are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. Source for parental education, income, marital status and religious attendance is project-administered surveys in 2006 and 2007. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

Analysis of Students Moving from 8th Grade in MPCP to 9th Grade in MPCP

As noted in the text, we do not observe 8th grade data on students who were in 9th grade in 2006-07, the first year of our study. However, we do have data on subsequent cohorts of students (those who were in 8th grade in 2006-07, 8th grade in 2007-08, or 8th grade in 2008-09). From this information, and using the results of survey data obtained in 2006-07, we are able to estimate the probability of remaining in private school for original MPCP panelists.

Table B3: Predicting 9th Grade Private School Enrollment by 8th Grade MPCP Students

	Estimates (s.e.)
Black	-0.52 (0.42)
Hispanic	0.05 (0.47)
Asian	-0.69 (1.07)
Female	0.48** (0.22)
WKCE Math (8th grade)	-0.08 (0.18)
WKCE Reading (8th grade)	0.23 (0.17)
Income >\$50K	-0.47 (0.49)
Income \$35-50K	0.63* (0.36)
Income \$25-35K	0.20 (0.29)

Parent attainment: college	0.23 (0.41)
Parent attainment: high school	-0.42 (0.32)
Parent attainment: some college	-0.08 (0.32)
Both parents living at home	-0.20 (0.27)
Attends regular religious service	0.14 (0.24)
Does not attend religious service	-0.63 (0.47)
Constant	0.36 (0.51)
N	395

***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10, two-tailed, based on standard errors reported in parentheses. Sources for sector and demographic are Milwaukee Public Schools official enrollment files, 2006-2009 and enrollment confirmations from private schools in the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, 2006-2009; Source for WKCE exams are MPS test files (MPS) and project-administered examinations in 2006. Source for graduation rates are for project-administered parent telephone survey regarding student status administered in the summer of 2010. Source for parental education, income, marital status and religious attendance is project-administered surveys in 2006 and 2007. See Table 1 for cross-tabulations of survey responses to graduation data from administrative sources where available.

Student Attainment and the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program

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