What Works in Education?:

Using the What Works Clearinghouse to Find High Quality Education Research

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Webinar agenda



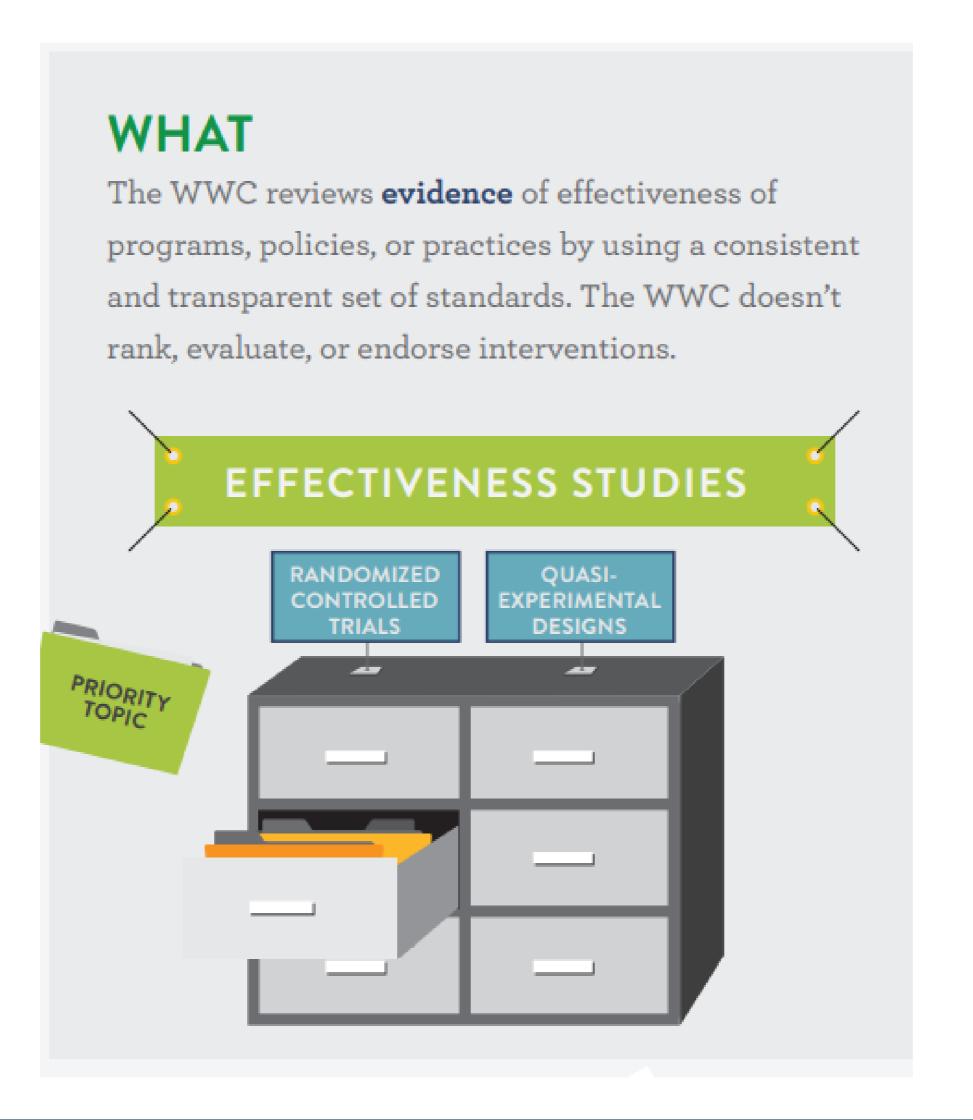
- What is the What Works Clearinghouse?
- WWC Standards and Procedures
- Types of WWC Products
- WWC Website and Resources



What is the What Works Clearinghouse?

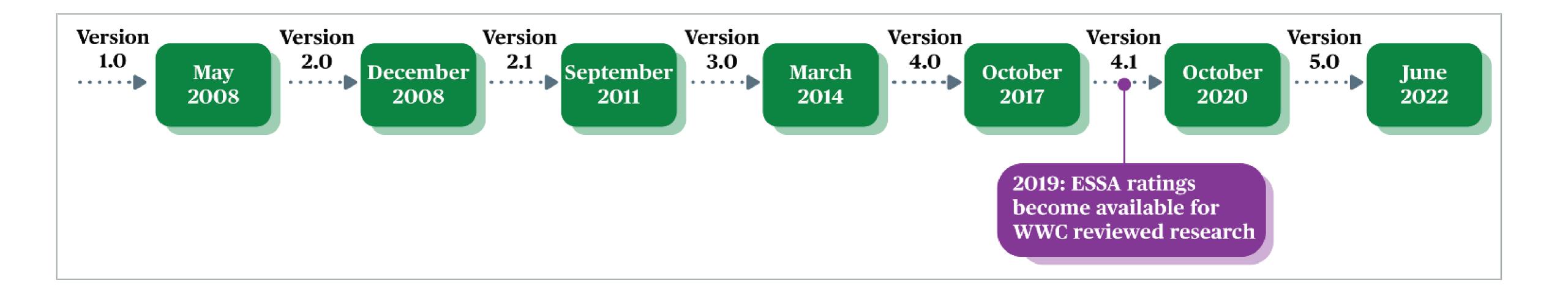


What is the WWC?



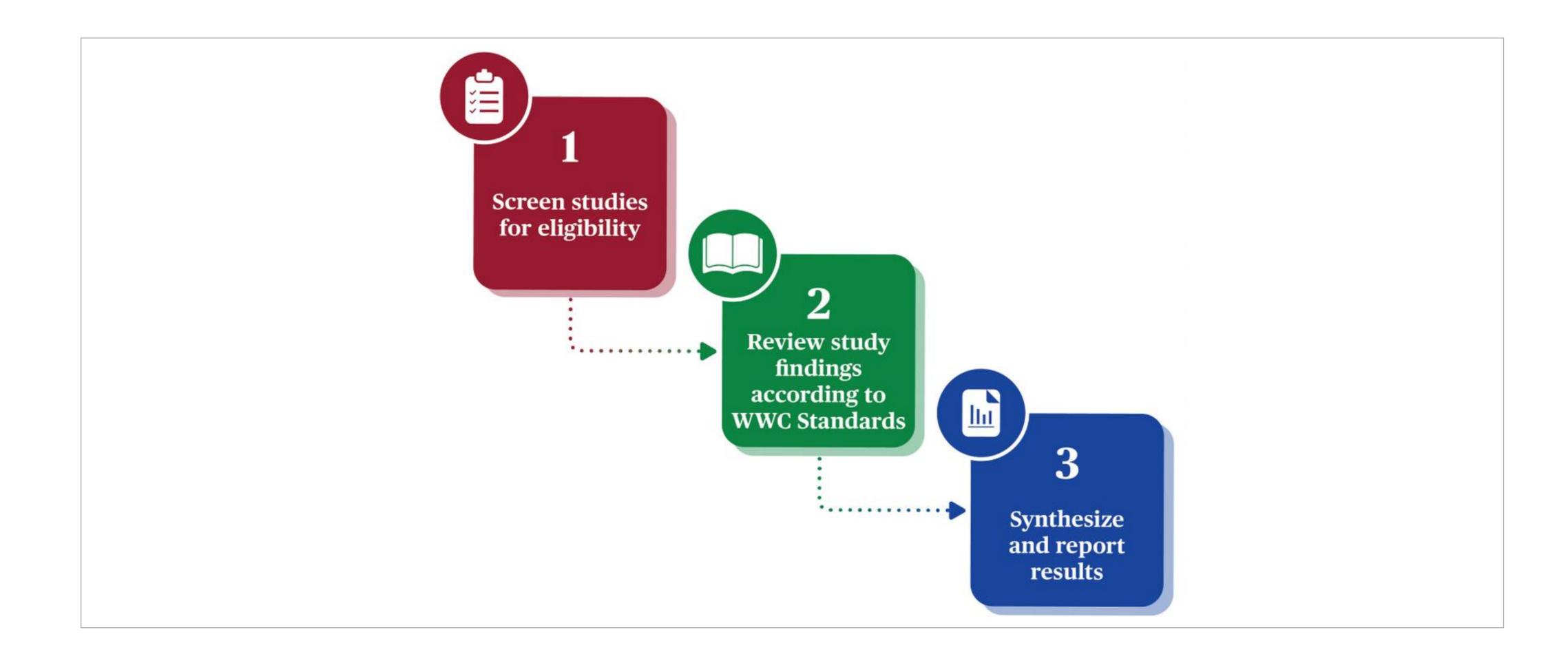


WWC History





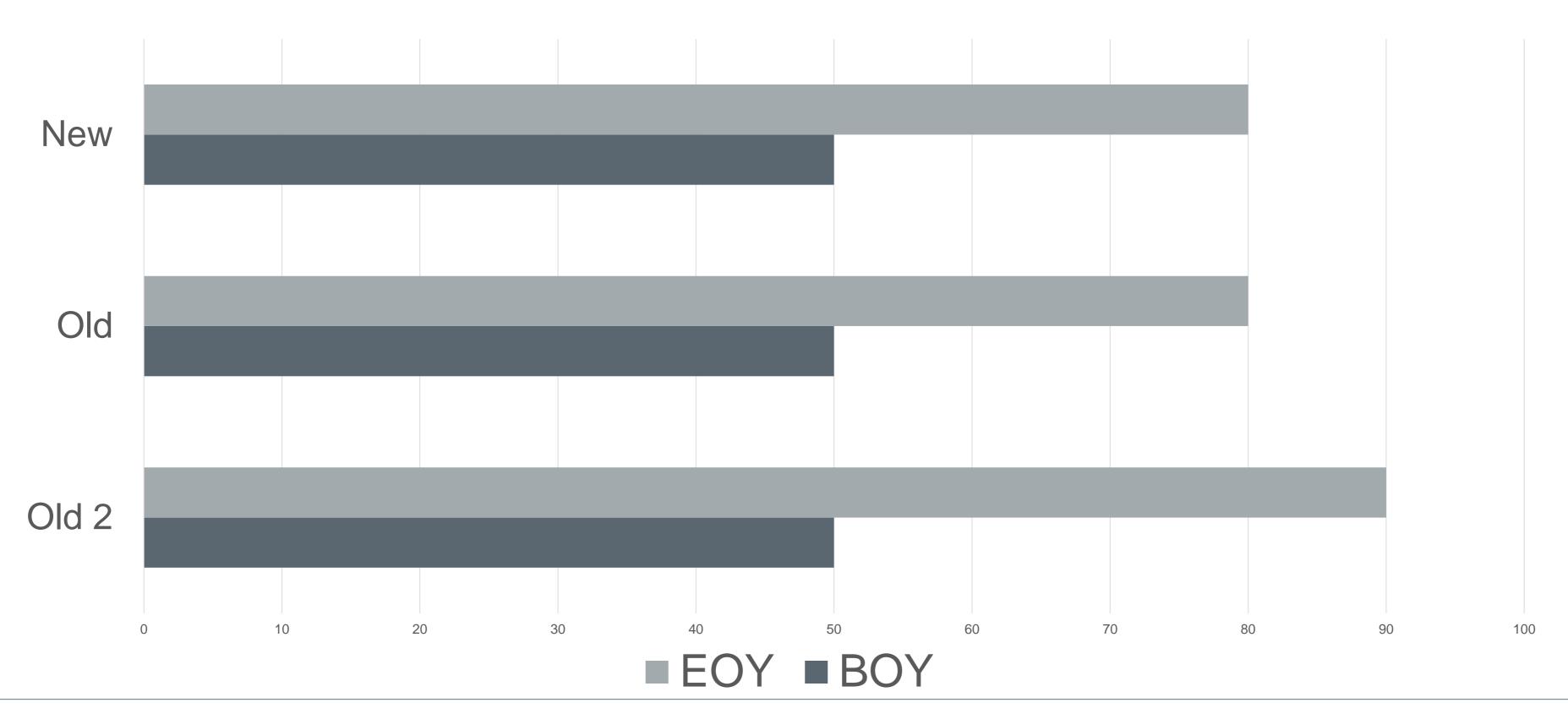
How we screen studies





Example

Improved reading scores by 30 points!

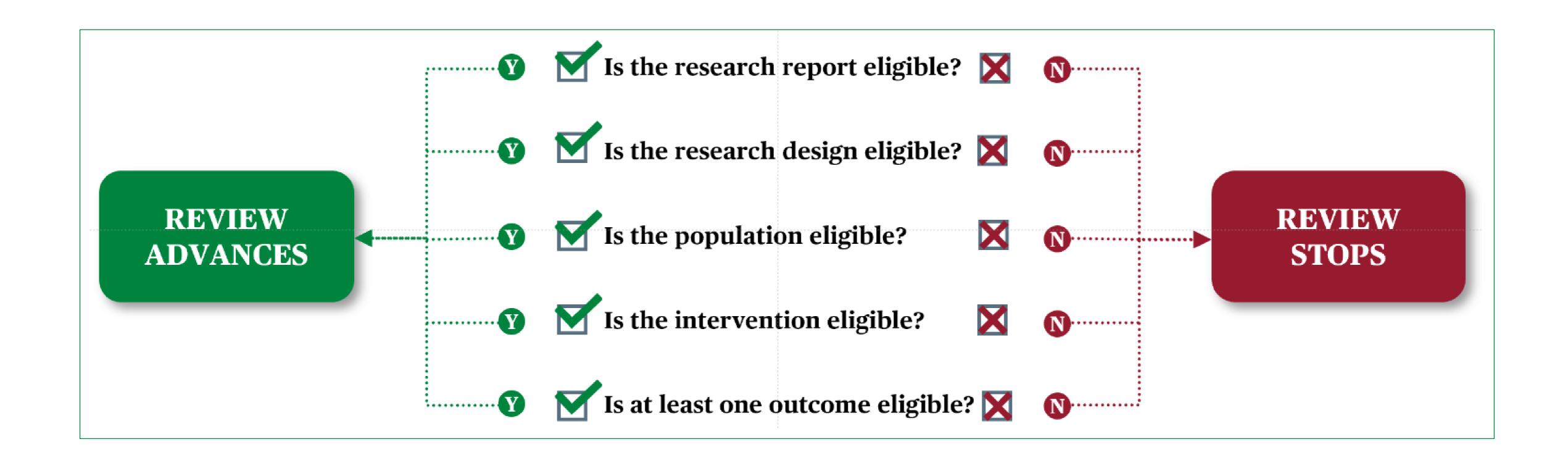




WWC Handbook

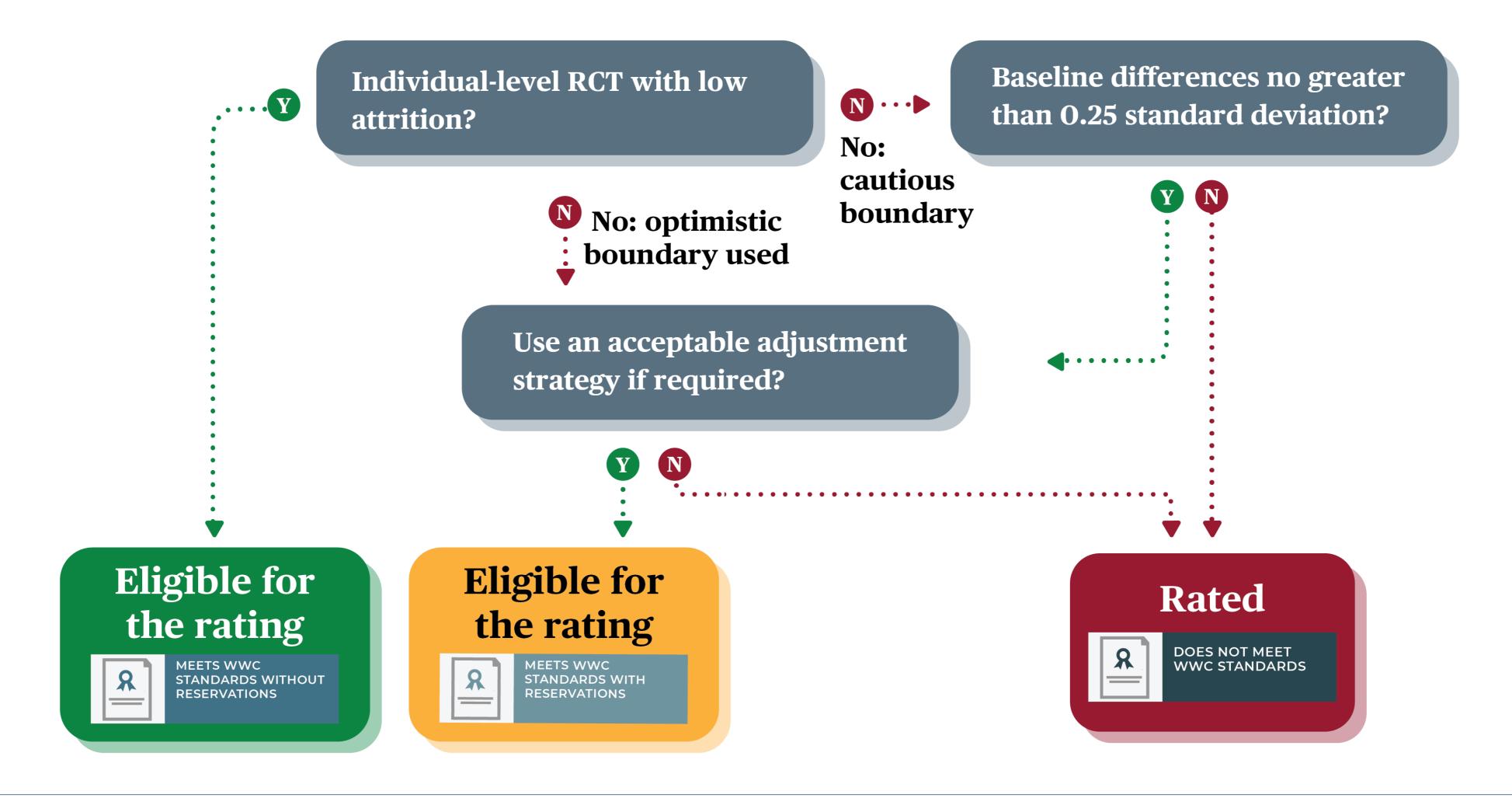


Screening questions





Process for reviewing a study





Attrition



Baseline equivalence

Figure 1: Why demonstrating baseline equivalence is important

September 2013

Baseline period, used to demonstrate equivalence of analytic sample

May 2014

Follow-up period, used to demonstrate effect of the intervention

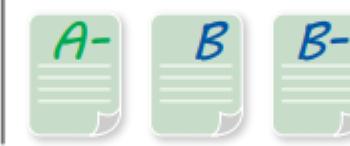
Interpretation at a glance:

Program appears to be very effective at improving student achievement—the intervention group has more high scoring students.

Intervention Group



Comparison Group

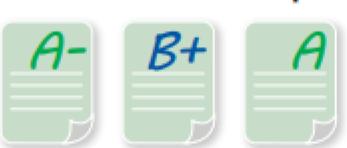


Interpretation accounting for baseline achievement: Groups look very dissimilar at baseline in terms of achievement. The intervention group has more high-achieving students.

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Intervention Group



Comparison Group

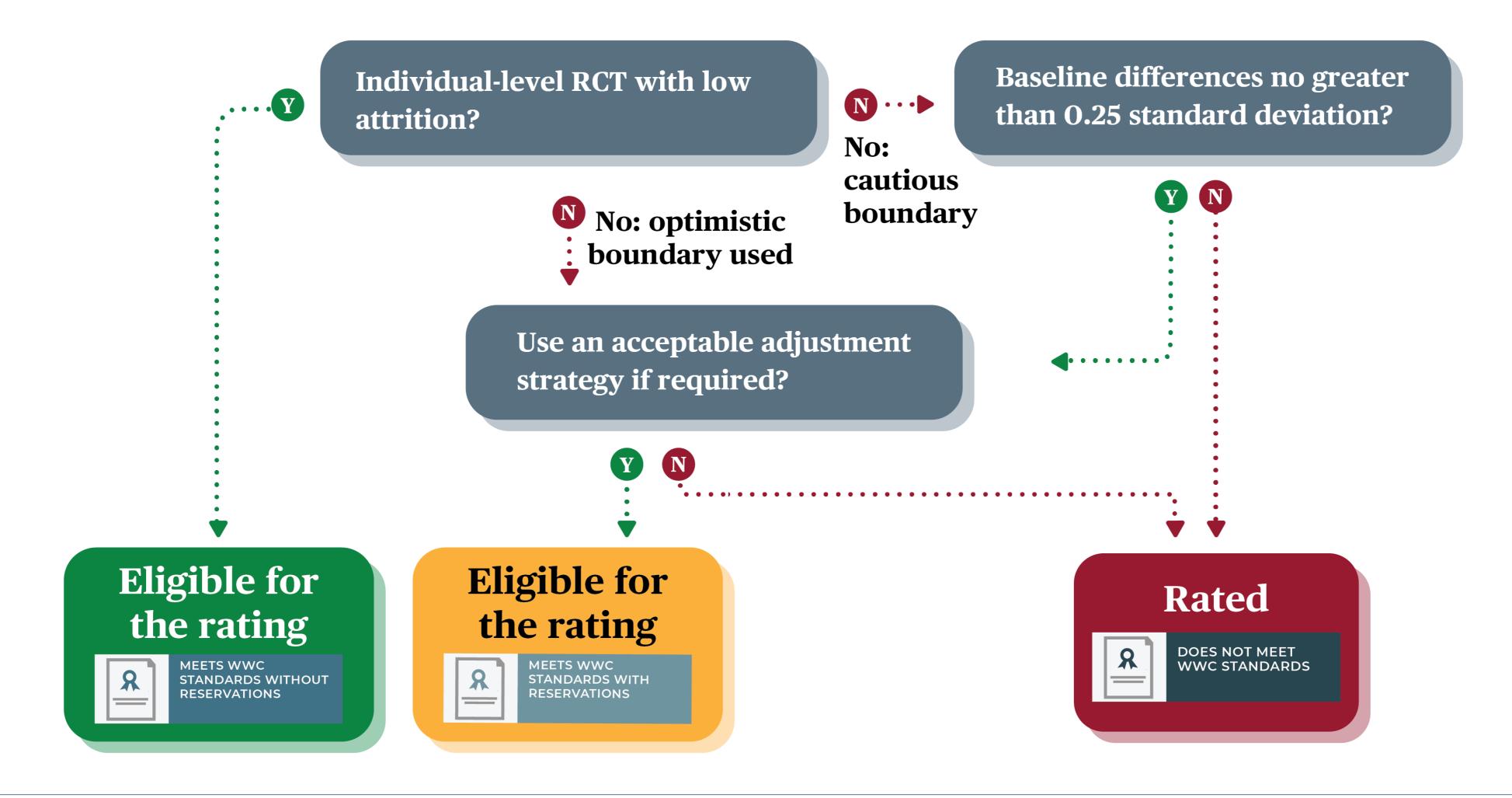


Look back in time at members of analytic sample to see if intervention and comparison groups were equivalent at baseline.

Conclusion: While the intervention group has higher achievement in May 2014, its members started off with higher achievement at baseline in September 2013. If the groups' baseline achievement levels are very different from each other (Figure 2), then the WWC will conclude that the groups are not equivalent and the study *Does Not Meet WWC Group Design Standards*.

¹ Attrition refers to loss of sample, when individuals initially randomly assigned in a study are not included in the analysis. See the WWC Standards Brief for Attrition for more information on this topic.

Process for reviewing a study



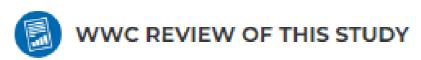


Study ratings

Rating level		Description
	MEETS WWC STANDARDS WITHOUT RESERVATIONS	The highest rating a finding can receive is <i>Meets WWC Standards Without Reservations</i> . This rating is reserved for findings based on a strong research design that is well-executed. This rating therefore provides the highest degree of confidence that the intervention caused the observed effect.
	MEETS WWC STANDARDS WITH RESERVATIONS	The second-highest rating a finding can receive is <i>Meets WWC Standards With Reservations</i> . Because of natural limitations in research designs or because of circumstances around execution of a design, findings that receive this rating do not sufficiently rule out that something other than the intervention caused the observed effect.
Does Not Meet WWC Standards		The lowest research rating is Does Not Meet WWC Standards . Findings that receive this rating are not accompanied by sufficient evidence that the intervention caused the observed effect.



Example of study findings

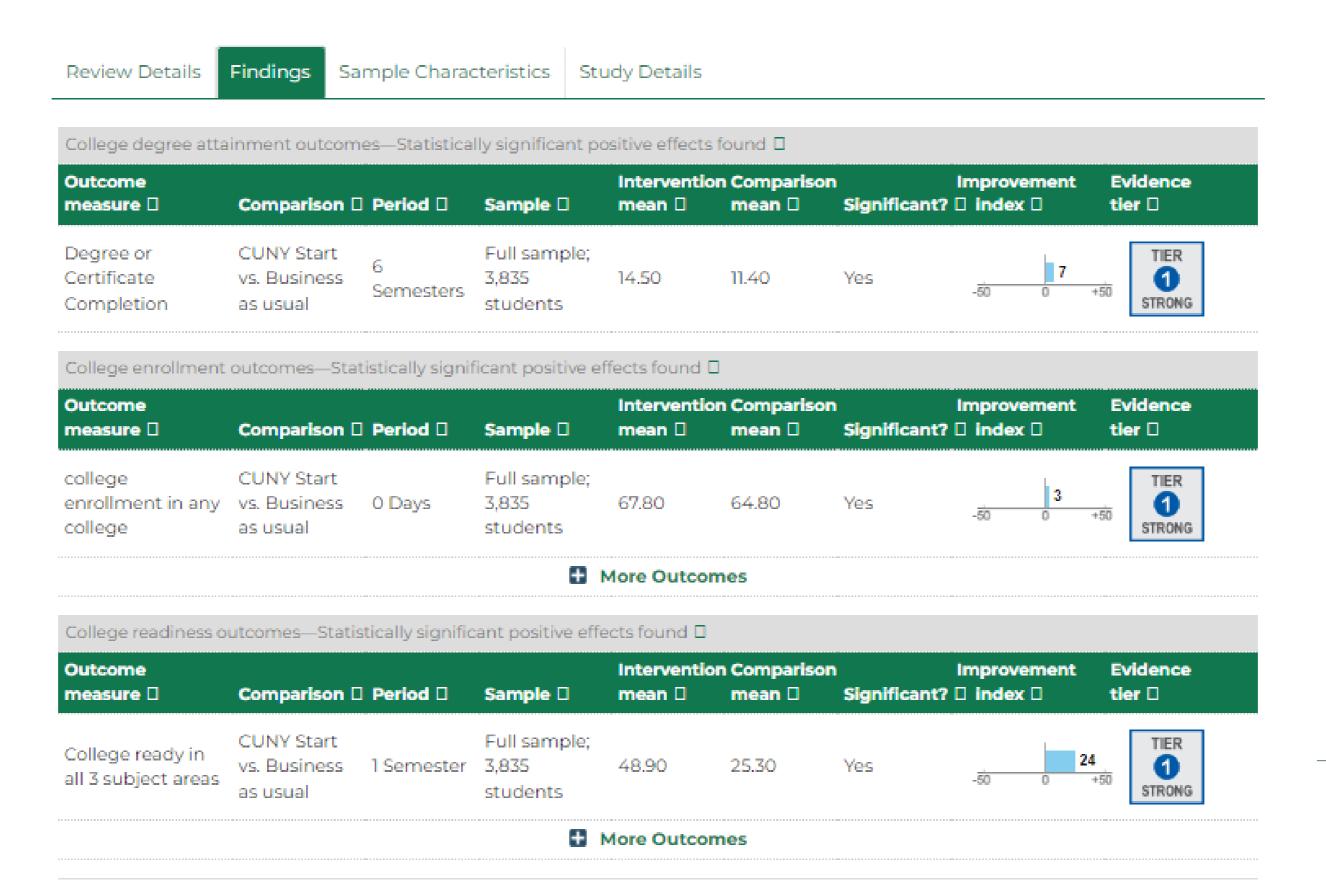




An on-ramp to student success: A randomized controlled trial evaluation of a developmental education reform at the City University of New York.

Weiss, M. J., Scrivener, S., Slaughter, A., & Cohen, B. (2021). MDRC. Retrieved from: https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED611772

RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL EXAMINING 3,835 STUDENTS, GRADE PS





Evidence Tiers

Effectiveness rating	Evidence tier	Criteria
Strong evidence	TIER 1 STRONG	Positive effects, with no overriding negative effects, from well-designed, well-executed experimental research conducted in multiple sites and with a sufficiently large sample.
Moderate evidence	TIER 2 MODERATE	Positive effects, with no overriding negative effects, from well-designed and well-executed quasi- experimental research conducted in multiple sites and with a sufficiently large sample, OR, for intervention reports only, positive effects, with no overriding negative effects, from well-designed and well-executed experimental research conducted in multiple sites.
Promising evidence	TIER 3 PROMISING	Positive effects, with no overriding negative effects, from well-designed and well-executed experimental or quasi-experimental research conducted in a single site or lacking a sufficiently large sample.
Uncertain effects		 The fixed-effects meta-analysis of main study findings (or the single main finding) in the outcome domain is not statistically significant, or the statistical significance is unknown or cannot be calculated; OR The study has no main finding but at least one supplemental finding meets WWC standards.
Negative effects		The fixed-effects meta-analysis of main study findings (or single main finding) in the outcome domain is statistically significant and negative.



Types of WWC Products

Reviews of Individual Studies
Practice Guides
Intervention Reports





WWC Website

Whatworks.ed.gov



Questions?





Additional questions?

Contact us at the WWC Help Desk: Contact.WWC@ed.gov

Contact me: Erin.Pollard@ed.gov

