

### Abstract

“Education” is becoming the big buzz word in our government elections and is consistently spoken about election cycle after election cycle. The article that I am critiquing, “The two-dimensional model of school entrepreneurship” tries to answer the question regarding what the author calls, “Radical School Entrepreneurship” amongst schools. (Ori G, & Inbar D 2003). The theory is that since the birth of competition, school choice, and government deregulation (private schools), non-governmental schools outperform government regulated schools. It is also believed that non-government regulated schools spend more time and effort giving the students and their families what they want (a customer-centric approach) and the appearance of the school plays a big roll in the cost structure. This competitive edge by the non-government schools creates radical school entrepreneurship.

*Keywords:* Education, Entrepreneurship, School Choice, Private Schools, Public Schools, Charter Schools

## Quantitative Article Review and Critique

### *Abstract*

The abstract introduces us to the argument about the correlation between “school entrepreneurship” in conjunction with competition, deregulation, school choice, public schools, and charter schools. The critique of the abstract has been broken down into three categories:

1. What topic are the authors studying? – The topic was made clear in the abstract. The authors wanted to see if entrepreneurship within private schools would outperform government schools.
2. Assumptions made – The authors assume that the presence of deregulation, competition, and entrepreneurial spirit will either inhibit or create the emergence of radical school entrepreneurship.
3. Primary findings – The primary finding was that the model used in this article helped deepen the understanding between deregulation, competition, and entrepreneurship among schools.

### *Literature Review*

The purpose of a peer-reviewed article is for research conducted and written by experts to be reviewed by other experts in the field before the article is published to ensure the article’s quality. I am tasked with reviewing the authors and reviewers of a peer-reviewed article and chose the subject of school deregulation, competition, and school entrepreneurship, and how this could better our school system. I used four categories to rate this article:

1. Past study sources - There are 61 references of which seven are from journal-published articles. A few of the references I reviewed, including journals, were all well-established papers or academic books.

2. Relevance of past studies - Most of the 61 references were studies conducted by other peer-reviewed authors, and information for most of these was available to the public through our library, making the research much easier.
3. Replication available - There is plenty of information and academic studies available to replicate this type of research.
4. Peer-reviewed – This paper was reviewed by *the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research* v9 n6 (20031201): 221-244.

### *Methods Used*

All qualitative analysis papers must include a dedicated methods section which specifies, as appropriate, the sample strategy, sample size, and analytical strategy. The principles of qualitative research are often based on or include non-probability sampling (unlike quantitative methods). The units of research may include one or a combination of people, organizations, events, institutions, samples of natural behavior, conversations, written and visual material, etc.

I have chosen four methods used for this segment:

1. Participants in sample – The participants in this research were comprised in the competition between public schools, private schools, and school choice.
2. Interviews based on participant observation and content analysis – The content used in this research paper was public information in three countries. There was further secondary research in the 61 articles, journals, and books used to complete this study.
3. Sample Size – New Zealand, England, and America were the sample size of these macro-based observations.
4. Primary and secondary research – This research could be based in either a macro or micro perspective. The availability of research for this type of study is plentiful, but the

authors decided to use their primary research with a macro perspective to be supported by a micro secondary research perspective to form their conclusion.

### *Clarity of Writing*

Article writing for journals should have all elements fitting together in an orderly and cohesive way. It needs to include all necessary information in each section that clarifies and builds upon the understanding of the previous sections. It is advised not to repeat information unless it is necessary and to ensure that all sentences are grammatically correct and logically coherent. I have rated this research paper in three categories:

1. Understanding the situation of participants – This was not done well and was rated as such, but could be a result of my being a novice reader of research papers, making this article seem long and inconclusive. I thought using three countries would have allowed for a more detailed outcome.
2. Understanding the situation of society - The authors are very versed in entrepreneurial school research; they have written over 43 peer-reviewed articles on the subject. They are very clear about how the public perceives the difference between public and private schools and what is considered success within a school system versus what is not.
3. Coherent and orderly flow – As discussed above in the opening statement of “Clarity of Writing,” the authors did a great job in building each paragraph and section upon previous sections to lay out a compelling argument.

### *Conclusion*

**The conclusion must remind the reader why the article was written.** As stated in the Public Manual of the American Psychology Association, there are five main aspects that must be included in the conclusion: first, restate the topic, second, briefly restate the topic and explain

why it is important, third, restate the thesis, fourth, briefly summarize the main points, and fifth, answer the question posed at the beginning of the article.

1. Discussion of findings – A detailed nine-paragraph synopsis was written in the conclusion.
2. Was the question answered? – The question was answered in the first sentence of the first paragraph of the conclusion. The authors continued to elaborate upon the five points listed above in detail.
3. Recommendations - I think a quasi-quantitative/qualitative research paper would have been more effective. If numbers were used to demonstrate which schools succeeded in the comparison between school choice and government-run schools, the conclusion would have been more powerful.

#### *Citations*

1. Journals used – There were 13 journals used in this article. I reviewed the journals and they are all very well sourced by other research as per Google Scholar.
2. Quality and quantity – There were 61 citations and journals used by the authors. Most of the materials used were sourced by other researchers.

A Two-Dimensional Model of School Entrepreneurship

	<b>Good</b>	<b>Weak</b>	<b>Bad</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
What topic are the authors studying?	<b>X</b>			The abstract describes the thesis of the article well. The argument is regarding the correlation between “school entrepreneurship” in conjunction with deregulation, school choice, and charter schools.
Assumptions made	<b>X</b>			The presence of deregulation, competition, and an entrepreneurial spirit will either inhibit or create the emergence of radical school entrepreneurship.
Primary Findings			<b>X</b>	Within the abstract, there no findings other than the effectiveness of the model used. All findings were discussed in the conclusion.
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>				
Past Study Sources	<b>X</b>			There are 61 references of which seven are from journal-published articles.
Relevance of Past Studies	<b>X</b>			Most of the 61 references were studies from other peer-reviewed papers or books.
Replication Available	<b>X</b>			There is plenty of information and academic studies available to replicate this type of research.
Peer-Reviewed	<b>X</b>			The article was reviewed by the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research v9 n6 (20031201): 221-244.
<b>METHODS USED</b>				
Participants in Sample			<b>X</b>	Three countries: New Zealand, England, and America.

Interviews based on ethnography, participant observation, and content analysis			<b>X</b>	Based on public data, books, articles, journals, and end user participation.
Sample Size				Three countries: New Zealand, England, and America.
Primary/Secondary Research	<b>X</b>			The research was done with secondary research methods using 61 other research papers and texts.
<b>CLARITY OF WRITING</b>				
Understanding the Situation of Participant		<b>X</b>		Perhaps because I'm a novice reader of research papers, the article seemed long yet too inconclusive.
Understanding the Situation of Society	<b>X</b>			The author is very versed in entrepreneurial school research, having written 43 peer-reviewed articles about the subject.
Coherent and Orderly Flow	<b>X</b>			The order and cohesion of the article were well done.
<b>CONCLUSION</b>				
Discussion of Findings	<b>X</b>			A detailed synopsis was done.
Was the question answered?				The question was answered in the first sentence of the conclusion and then further expanded upon.
Recommendation				I think a quasi-quantitative/qualitative research paper would have been better. The use of numbers to demonstrate which schools succeeded versus those that did not in the comparison between

				school choice and government-run schools would have been more effective.
<b>CITATIONS</b>				
Journals Used	<b>X</b>			13
Quality/Quantity	<b>X</b>			61; very detailed.



## References

Ori, E., & Inbar, D. (2003). Developing a public school entrepreneurship inventory. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research* v9 n6 (20031201): 221-244.

Staff, A. P. (2009). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. *American Psychological Association.*