SIEKE NEVS®

A Science Service Publication Volume 136, No. 22, November 25, 1989

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Subscription Department 231 West Center Street, Marion, Ohio 43305

Subscription rate: 1 yr., \$34.50; 2 yrs., \$58.00. (Foreign postage \$6.00 additional per year.) Change of address: Four to six weeks' notice is required. Please state exactly how magazine is to be addressed. Include zip code. For new subscriptions only call (1) 800-247-2160. Printed in U.S.A. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Science News. 231 West Center Street, Marion, OH 43305. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and additional mailing offices. Title registered as trademark U.S. and Canadian Patent Offices. Published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036. (202-785-2255) ISSN 0036-8423

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Letters

Donald R. Harless

Breakfast of champions?

The "statistically significant impact" of the federal School Breakfast Program on academic achievement of children from low-income families ("In-school breakfasts improve test scores," SN: 10/14/89, p.247) is a classic example of a desirable conclusion purportedly supported by statistical analysis but fatally flawed by bad research design.

Children were not assigned randomly to eat or not to eat the breakfast, but selected themselves into one group or the other. It takes only a little imagination to see that the children who chose to eat the free meals could have been brighter or better motivated, or could have come from more supportive families, than those who passed up the chance. Furthermore, the researchers' implication that participation in the program led to lower rates of absence and tardiness than those of nonparticipants is likely confusing cause and effect. Children who tend to be

absent and tardy probably are less likely to choose the breakfast *and* less likely to perform well in school.

John L. Gill Professor of Biometry Michigan State University East Lansing, Mich.

Students who ate school breakfasts scored higher on achievement tests and had higher attendance rates than did students who skipped in-school breakfasts. However, this correlation does not imply that eating school breakfasts causes higher test scores and attendance rates. Instead, all three factors (eating school breakfasts, better attendance and higher scores) may have a common cause not examined in this study.

Even if school breakfasts were shown to be the primary cause for higher test scores, improved nutrition is not necessarily the reason. The higher scores could be caused by the higher attendance rate rather than by the improved nutrition. This, in turn, would suggest that any incentive to attend school (including in-school breakfasts) could have a positive effect on achievement test scores.

Katherine L. Taylor, Thomas S. Kantz
Baton Rouge, La.

Chilly response

Because seasonal affective disorder (SAD) is often treated successfully with bright lights, researchers focus on ambient light levels as the cause ("Sizing up SADness according to latitude," SN: 9/23/89, p.198). However, many of the diagnostic symptoms could also be a response to ambient temperature. Oversleeping and overeating are strategies for staying warm, and insomnia and appetite loss are common responses to oppressive heat. The critical comparison is cities with identical latitudes but different temperatures.

J. Steven Reznick Assistant Professor of Psychology Yale University New Haven, Conn.

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