Improving the Selection and Preparation of Teachers: Evidence from NYC

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Overview of Talk

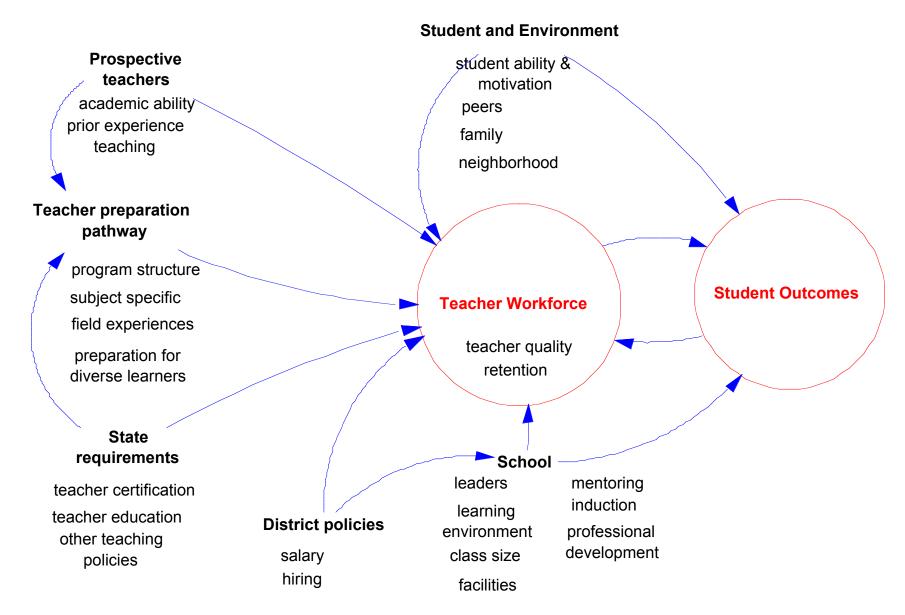
- Description of Pathways into Teacher Study
 - Teacher Selection
 - Teacher Preparation
- Implications of findings for teacher preparation going forward

Role of NEA

Origins of Pathways Study

- Project origins
- Focus on student achievement outcomes
- Collaboration among NYCDOE, NYSED, CUNY and independent college preparation institutions
- Role of union

The Teacher Workforce and Student Outcomes



Data Collection

- Program analysis
 - □ Document analysis, interviews

Surveys

☐ Graduating program participants (2004), new NYC teachers (2005), second year and former teachers (2006)

Administrative data

- □ All NYC teachers 1990-2006; rich measures of teacher qualifications, including certification exams and areas, teacher retention.
- □ Student achievement 2000-2006; value-added scores in math and ELA, grades 4-8 linked to teachers.
- Data on schools and students

Value Added Methods

General specification

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_{ijst} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{A}_{ijs(t-1)} + \mathbf{X}_{it} \beta_2 + \mathbf{C}_{ijst} \beta_3 + \mathbf{T}_{jst} \beta_4 + \mathbf{P}_{jst} \beta_5 + \omega_s \\ + \varepsilon_{ijst} \end{aligned}$$

Achievement as a function of:

- □ prior achievement,
- □ student characteristics
- □ classroom characteristics
- □ teacher characteristics (in some specifications)
- program features (or program effects, or teacher experiences, or other variables of interest)
- □ random error
- □ school fixed-effects (in most specifications)

Teacher selection and preparation

- Teacher selection: How do teacher qualifications influence student achievement?
- Teacher preparation: What aspects of teacher preparation influence student achievement?

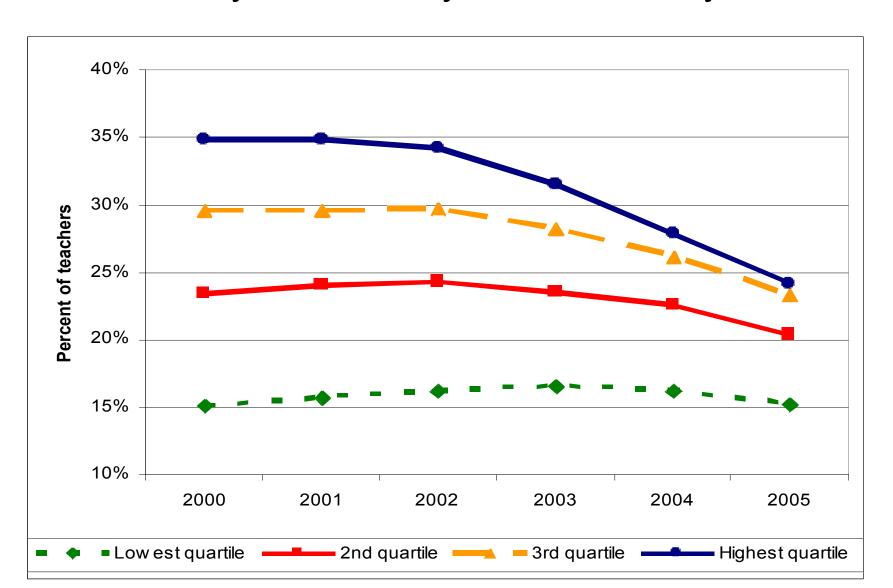
Teacher selection

- How do teacher qualifications influence student achievement?
- Historically, sorting of teachers with lower qualifications to schools with disproportionate share of poor students

Teacher Qualifications NYC Elementary Schools 2000 by School Poverty Decile

Teacher Qualifications	Lowest 10%	Highest 10%	Gap: Highest 10% - Lowest 10%
% with less than 3 years of NYC teaching experience	14.7%	25.4%	10.7%
SAT math score	490	447	-43
SAT verbal score	506	461	-45
% who failed LAST exam on first attempt	12.2%	34.2%	22.0%
% Not certified to teach	4.0%	21.9%	17.9%
% who attended least competitive undergraduate institutions	23.5%	27.4%	3.9%

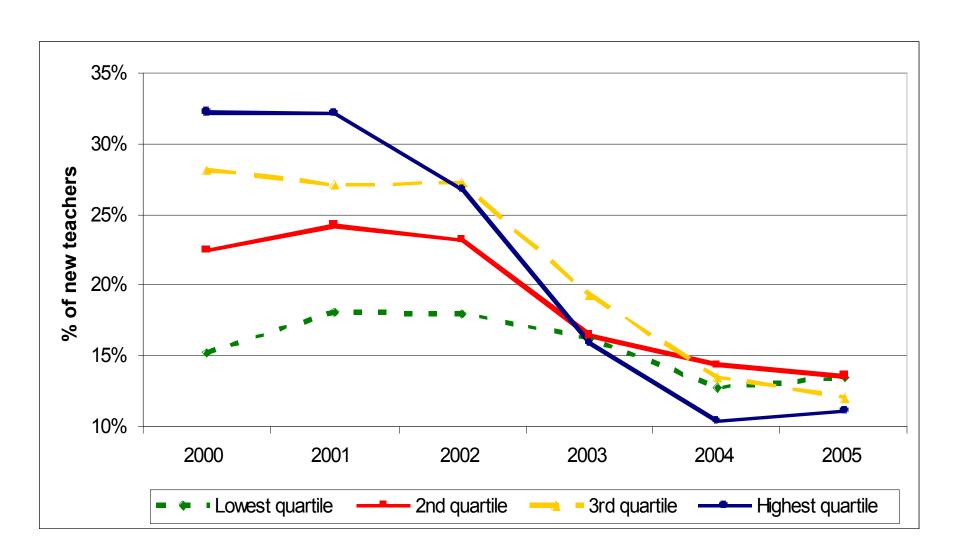
Liberal Arts & Sciences Test Failure Rate of NYC Elementary Teachers by School Poverty Quartile



Teacher Qualifications NYC Elementary Schools 2000 & 2005 by School Poverty Decile

		2000				2005	
Teacher Qualifications	Lowest 10%	Highest 10%	Gap		Lowest 10%	Highest 10%	Gap
% with less than 3 years of				7 [
NYC teaching experience	14.7%	25.4%	10.7%		15.1%	21.7%	6.6%
SAT math score	490	447	-43		495	471	-23
SAT verbal score	506	461	-45		503	485	-18
% who failed LAST exam							
on first attempt	12.2%	34.2%	22.0%		13.4%	24.7%	11.3%
% Not certified to teach	4.0%	21.9%	17.9%		1.5%	3.3%	1.8%
% who attended least							
competitive BA institutions	23.5%	27.4%	3.9%		26.7%	24.3%	-2.4%

LAST Exam Failure Rate of New NYC Teachers by School Poverty Quartile, 2000-2005



Policies Contributing to Change

- In 2000 the NYS Regents created alternative certification routes
- In 2000 the NYC Department of Education created its first cohort of NYC Teaching Fellows
- Effective September 2003, NYS Regents eliminated temporary licenses for uncertified teachers with very limited exceptions
- Between 2000 and 2003 starting salaries in NYC increased from \$33,186 to \$39,000

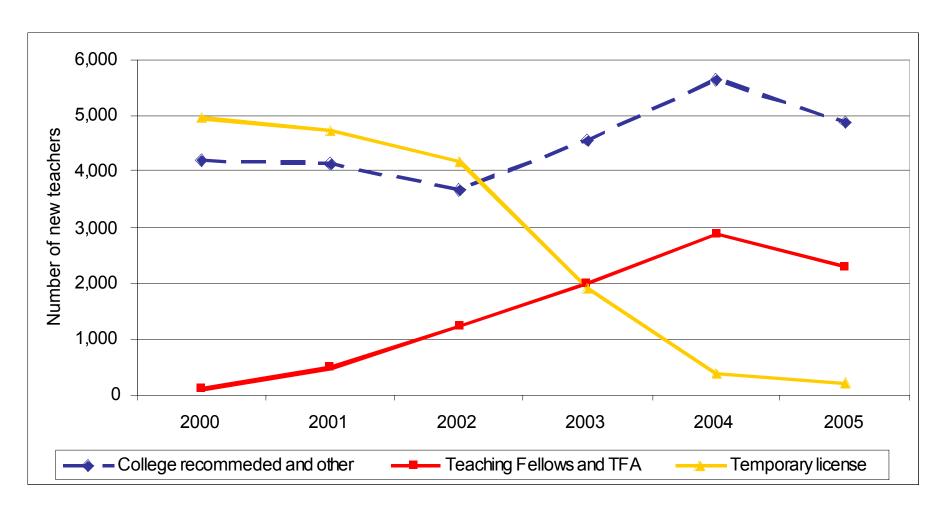
Teacher Preparation

How are teachers enter teaching in NYC?

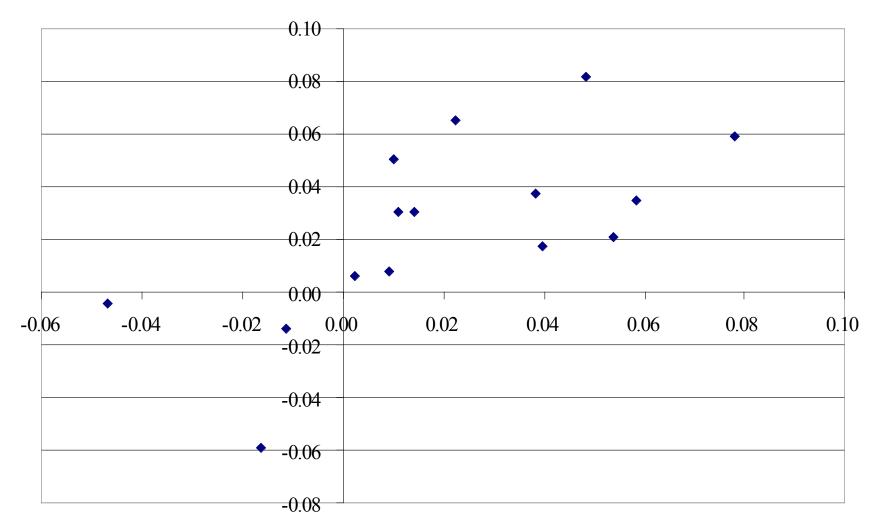
Do programs make a difference?

What features of preparation—across programs and pathways-- relate to student achievement?

Changes in Pathways in to Teaching of New NYC Teachers, 2000-2005



Institution Effects: Math (x-axis) and ELA (y-axis), first-year teachers 2001-2006 (40+ teachers)



Effects jointly significant in all specifications



Do features of teacher education programs make a difference?

Two approaches:

- Features of preparation, as documented by program analyses
- Features of preparation, as documented by survey reports of graduates

Program documentation

- 31 childhood education programs
 - □ 16 institutions
 - □ 26 "traditional" college recommending programs
 - 5 alternative programs (TFA and NYC Teaching Fellows)
- Documentation of 5 aspects of TE
 - □ Program structure
 - □ Preparation in learning
 - □ Preparation for teaching ELA & Math
 - □ Preparation for teaching ethnically and linguistically diverse students
 - □ Field experience

Examples of Features of Field Experience Program Documentation

- 1. Who is primarily responsible for picking the cooperating teachers?
 - program faculty or staff
 - school administrator
 - candidate
- 2. Does program require minimum experience for cooperating teacher?
- 3. Number of times supervisor observes candidates?

First Year Teacher Results

	ELA		Math		
	2001-2006	2005&2006	2001-2006	2005&2006	
Capstone	0.050***	0.102*	0.041**	0.122**	
Oversight	0.012	0.104**	0.032***	0.124***	
(3 items)					
%Tenure faculty	0.018	-0.048	0.118**	0.061	
# of required Math courses	-0.003	0.001	0.024***	0.01	

Reported Experiences: Survey Data

Surveyed all first year teachers in NYC in spring of 2005

Survey available at <u>www.teacherpolicyresearch.org</u>

Practice Variables

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Practice Variables

- Practice (How much opportunity did you have to:)
 - "listen to an individual child read aloud for the purpose of assessing his/her reading achievement,"
 - "plan a guided reading lesson"
 - "study or analyze student math work"
- Review Curriculum (average of opportunities to:)
 - "review New York City mathematics curriculum"
 - "review New York City reading curriculum"
- Student Teaching
 - □ Whether they did no supervised student teaching prior to teaching
- Congruence of Field Experiences (average agreement with:)
 - "My experiences in schools were similar to my current job in terms of grade level."
 - "My experiences in schools were similar to my current job in terms of subject area."

Math Results for First Year

	Together Fixed effects	Separately Fixed Effects
Practice	0.061***	0.062***
Curriculum	0.026**	0.028**
No Std.Teach	-0.088**	-0.109***
Congruence	0.069***	0.065***
ELL	0.032**	0.023
Misbehavior	0.017	0.027*

ELA – Somewhat Similar Results but only for College Recommended

	Whole Sample	College Rec
Practice	0.038*	0.035**
Curriculum	0.037	0.054***
No Std. Teach	111	-0.045
Congruence	-0.018	-0.020
ELL	0.023	0.057
Misbehavior	-0.020	0.002

Conclusions

- Some indication of important variation in field experiences, assignments and content
- Indication that some features of preparation are linked to teachers' subsequent impact on student achievement
- Indication that a few programs produce teachers who are much more effective in first year of teaching

Policy Implications

- How do we produce more first year teachers who can have greater impact on student achievement?
 - □ Example of program that produced teachers who had impact similar to 2nd year teachers in their 1st year
- How do we ensure that teachers are well prepared to enact practices that support student learning?

Next Steps

- Teachers matter
 - How to leverage finding that 'teachers are the most important variable affecting student achievement"
 - How to focus on how to prepare stronger teachers, not just on firing weaker ones

Future Research: Identification of Core Practices & Practice-based Teacher Education

- Study of classroom practices in ELA that are related to student achievement
 - □ PLATO
- Identification of 'core practices" or "highleverage practices"
 - Explicit strategy instruction
- Focus teacher education and professional development around these practices