Setting Up New Teachers (and Their Students!) for Success

Lisa Andrejko, Ed.D.

Director, Education Solutions





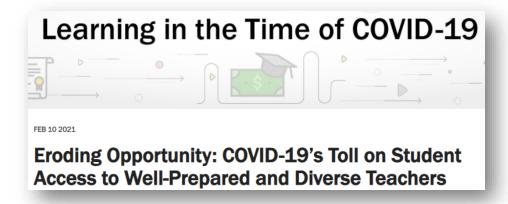
Agenda

- 1 Teacher Shortages ... What Happened?
- 2 Teacher Quality
- 3 Steps to Success for Teachers
- 4 Monitoring Outcomes: Using Data

What Happened?



Working Conditions







by Saul Karnovsky, Brad Gobby, The Conversation



Teacher Pipeline

Teacher prep programs report loss of enrollment

Nationally, one-third fewer students enrolled in teacher preparation programs in 2018 than in 2010. Nearly every state in the nation has experienced declining enrollment in teacher preparation, with some states experiencing drastic declines of more than 50 percent.

By the numbers

Number of new teaching certifications in Pennsylvania by year:

Year Certifications

2010-11 21,045

2011-12 19,838

2012-13 25,728

2013-14 12,907

2014-15 12,182

2015-16 11,436

2016-17 6,459

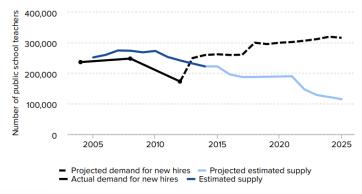
2017-18 7,970

2018-19 7,629 2019-20 6,937

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education

Teacher shortage as estimated by Sutcher, Darling-Hammond, and Carver-Thomas

Projected teacher supply and demand for new teachers, 2003–2004 through 2024–2025 school years



Note: The supply line represents the midpoints of upper- and lower-bound teacher supply estimates. Years untal axis represent the latter annual year in the school year.

As Pandemic Upends Teaching, Fewer Students Want to Pursue It

Disruptions to education during the pandemic are turning people away from a profession that was already struggling to attract new recruits.

Part of the reason many rejected the education field was due to low pay. Teachers get paid nearly 21% less on average than other professions that require a college degree. Thirty years ago, the pay gap was just 2% less.

Teacher Quality



5 things to know about how military veterans in Florida can teach without certification



Teachers In Arizona No Longer Need A College Degree



Are You Prepared for the Wave of New Teachers?

How do we set them up for success?

Recruiting
Hiring
Onboarding
Inducting
Mentoring / Supervising
Coaching
Evaluating
Professional Learning

Onboarding



- Onboarding typically is the process of integrating a new employee with a company and its culture
- In schools, it is mostly getting a new hire the tools, "paperwork," required information, and forms needed to become a member of the school community
- HR experts say that the onboarding experience for new employees is a crucial career moment. Positive onboarding experiences help ensure high retention

Onboarding



- Onboarding typically is the process of integrating a new employee with a company and its culture
- In schools, it is mostly getting a new hire the tools, "paperwork," required information, and forms needed to become a member of the school community
- HR experts say that the onboarding experience for new employees is a crucial career moment. Positive onboarding experiences help ensure high retention
- Are you using technology to set a tone for your district that is safe and welcoming?

Inducting





- Induction is defined as a process by which a variety of support services are provided to newly employed teachers under the guidance of professional personnel to facilitate entry into the education profession
- New teachers need support and assessment to help them develop the skills critical to teaching success
- States typically offer guidance around induction and may or may not require induction for permanent certification

Inducting





- Induction is defined as a process by which a variety of support services are provided to newly employed teachers under the guidance of professional personnel to facilitate entry into the education profession
- New teachers need support and assessment to help them develop the skills critical to teaching success
- States typically offer guidance around induction and may or may not require induction for permanent certification
- Can technology be used to create customized checklists, courses, micro-credentials? Does one size fit all?

Mentoring / Supervising



In Homer's Odyssey, Odysseus assigns **Mentor** the responsibility of watching over, protecting, and advising his son and Mentor's protégé, Telemachus.

- New-teacher mentors generally are chosen from the pool of experienced educators.
 These are senior faculty members who have collaborative and cooperative skills and can commit time to the process
- May be a set of structured assistance and support activities or an informal buddy system
- It is designed to answer a new teacher's questions, provide emotional support, and fill in the gaps left by formal schooling
- Done well, it consists of a comprehensive, coherent, and sustained professional development program to train, support, and ultimately retain new teachers

Mentoring / Supervising



In Homer's Odyssey, Odysseus assigns **Mentor** the responsibility of watching over, protecting, and advising his son and Mentor's protégé, Telemachus.

- New-teacher mentors generally are chosen from the pool of experienced educators.
 These are senior faculty members who have collaborative and cooperative skills and can commit time to the process
- May be a set of structured assistance and support activities or an informal buddy system
- It is designed to answer a new teacher's questions, provide emotional support, and fill in the gaps left by formal schooling
- Done well, it consists of a comprehensive, coherent, and sustained professional development program to train, support, and ultimately retain new teachers
- Is data used to "match" mentors to mentees? Can technology help mentors and mentees collaborate?

Mentoring / Supervising

MENTOR-TEACHER LOG

Purpose	Use this tool to track, document, and follow up on mentor-teacher interactions.		
Recommended time	15-30 minutes plus preparation		
Materials	Mentor-Teacher Log, below and on p. 62 Supporting materials		
Steps	Teacher completes the Mentor-Teacher Log and shares it with his or her mentor.	Before session	
	2. Mentor reviews and comments on the log.	Before session	
	3. They discuss the log entry and determine what next steps are needed.	15-30 minutes	
	4. Mentor and teacher follow up as requested or needed. They save the log as evidence of their interaction and to track support over time.	As needed	

MENTOR-TEACHER LOG						
Teacher:	Grade/subject:					
School:	Mentor:					
Professional learning goal:						
Performance standard:	Date:					
Specific successes related to this goal area. Provide supporting evidence (lesson/unit plans, student work, instructional tools, etc.):						
Relationship between this success and the identified goal:						

OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES

Purpose	Use this tool to provide mentors and mentees a variety of observational tools with which to examine classroom practice.			
Recommended time	Variable			
Materials	 Mentor-Teacher Log, pp. 61-62 Video recording of a classroom session Observation Techniques, pp. 64-66 Desk Template for Teacher-Student Interaction, p. 66 			
Steps	Reviewing Observation Techniques and Desk Template for Teacher- Student Interaction, the coach or teacher leader explains that mentors observe classrooms using a variety of tools to assist mentees in examining their classroom practice.	5-10 minutes		
	With the coach, the mentors review and practice various observation techniques using a video recording or live classroom. As new			
	3. The coach and mentors discuss and address questions about specific types and purposes of observation techniques.	During each practice and review session		
	4. The coach stresses the importance of matching the observation tool with the mentees' professional learning goals and desired input about their practice.	As needed in each practice and review session		

Coaching



- Instructional coaching involves a trained expert—be it an external coach, leader, teacher, or peer working with teachers individually to help them adopt new teaching practices and to provide feedback. This is their job! It is non-evaluative
- They specialize in a content area, pedagogy, or a specific skill area (e.g. technology) and provide professional learning sessions. They are more likely to work with individual teachers on specific needs. Co-teaching and observing with feedback are key

Coaching



- Instructional coaching involves a trained expert—be it an external coach, leader, teacher, or peer working with teachers individually to help them adopt new teaching practices and to provide feedback. This is their job! It is non-evaluative
- They specialize in a content area, pedagogy, or a specific skill area (e.g. technology) and provide professional learning sessions. They are more likely to work with individual teachers on specific needs. Co-teaching and observing with feedback are key
- The emphasis in coaching is more collaboration than observation. Is there a better technology to facilitate collaboration?

Driving Educator Effectiveness



Recommend Relevant Learning Opportunities

- Courses
- Self-Study
- Videos
- Resources
- PLCs
- Mentoring
- Coaching

Facilitate
Learning and
Collaboration

Professional Learning Continuum

- Compliance, Career, Recertification
- Data Informed
- Educator Effectiveness
- Personalized Learning Modes



"One Size Fits All" Professional Development

- Legislated Topics: ex. Child Abuse Reporting, Common Core
- Safety: ex. First Aid, Blood Born Pathogens
- Procedural: ex. Student
 Behavior Management, IEPs
- Programmatic: ex. New program or textbook adoption

- Training
- Wellness, personal interest
- Usually tracked by completion or hours
- Delivered in "sit 'n' get" model, online, large group
- Career, recertification, train the trainer

Outcome: Compliance

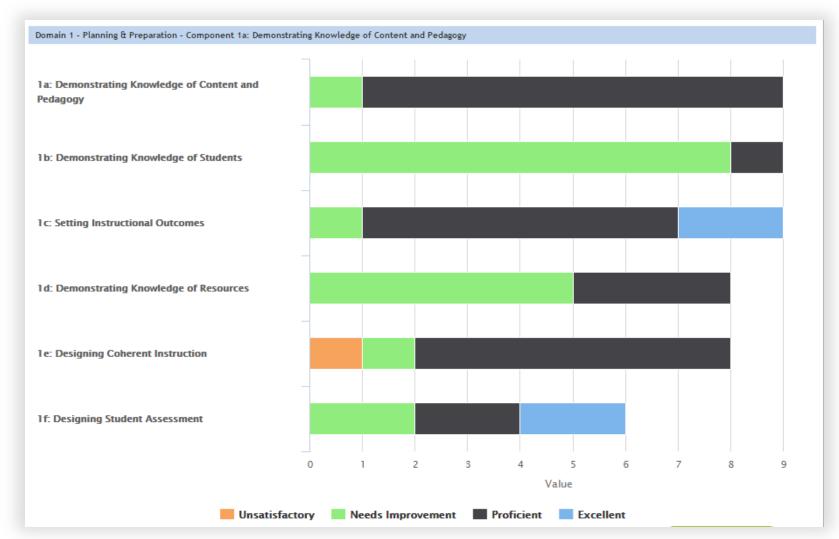
What can that look like?

Nontraditional means formal and informal environments

- PLCs
- Coaching, video annotation
- Personalized learning networks (PLNs)
- Competency-based PD
- Data teams, lesson study
- Professional learning portfolios
- Micro-credentials, digital badging
- Social: Twitter edchats, Pinterest, huddles, channels
- EdCamps
- Online courses, MOOCs
- Other online content (ASCD, McREL, portals, etc.)

Outcome: Student & Teacher Growth

Data-Informed Professional Learning



Teacher Data

Outcome: Student & Teacher Growth

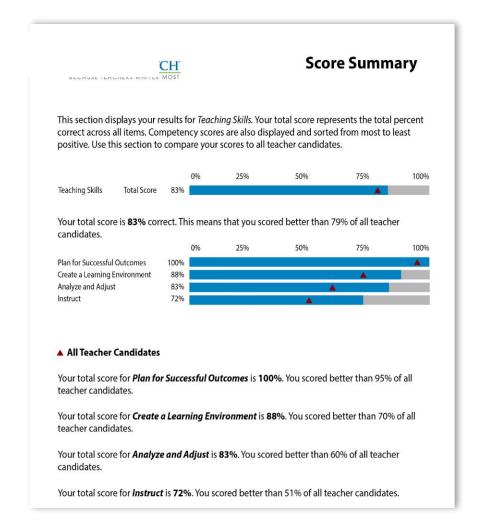
Data-Informed Professional Learning

Professional Development Plan

Change Objective:

LE4: Student-centered classroom: shift role to facilitator and involve students more directly in their learning.

Actions	Start Date	End Date	Potential Obstacles
Partner with mentor teacher who leads a constructivist classroom	9/1	2/1	Difficulty finding mutually agreeable times for observations and discussions
Take a multi-day workshop on coaching students in a constructivist classroom	10/1	11/20	Ability to get feedback on coaching students in own classroom
Join constructivist classroom study group	Ongoing		Finding peer group and time
Design a collaborative learning activity where students work in groups & jointly evaluated	11/10	12/1	Diff. developing appropriate. & meaningful guideline for evaluations



Outcome: Student & Teacher Growth



Successful Teachers... Successful Students!





Questions?

Lisa.Andrejko@PowerSchool.com Sales@PowerSchool.com