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Agenda item: 5.5.1

A Comparative Study of Teacher Preparation Strategies in Seven APEC Economies

Purpose: Information Submitted by: United States



Human Resources Development Working Group Education Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014

A Comparative Study of Teacher **Preparation Strategies in Seven Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economies**

February 20, 2014 Presented to the APEC Education Network Meeting Ningbo, China

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*Presenters

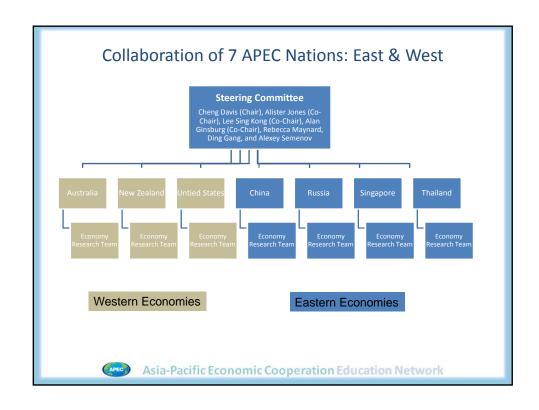


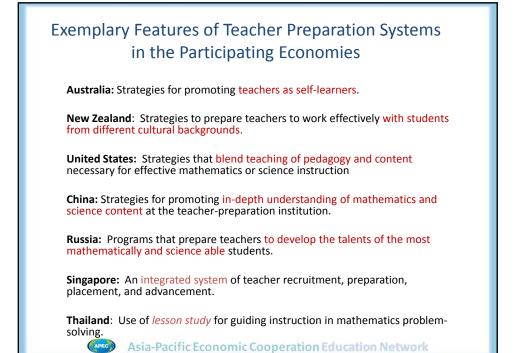
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4 Broad Areas of Focus

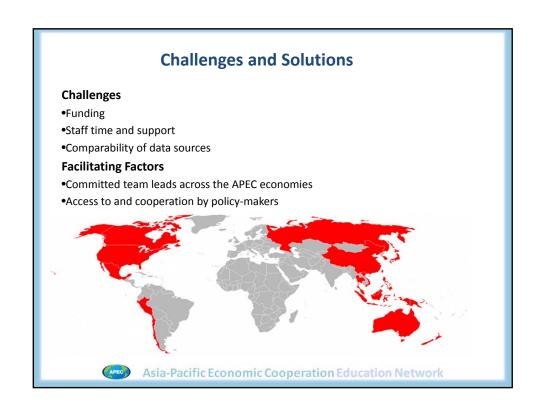
- 1. Improving engagement and outcomes of students in mathematics & science
- 2. Strengthening equity of access & opportunity to learn mathematics & science
- 3. Strategies for creating a high-quality teacher workforce
- 4. Strategies for connecting teacher preparation programs to recruitment & in-service support systems







Project History						
When	When Activity Host					
Jan. 2008	Proposal to APEC : APEC Xi' an Symposium, China	MOE, P.R. China; MOE, Peru; DOE, US				
June 2008	Planning Meeting:ComparativeUniversity of Pennsylvania,Research to Identify Best PracticesPhiladelphia, PA					
April 2009	Working Group Meeting	East China Normal University				
Nov. 2010	Working Group Meeting University of Waikato					
Oct. 2011	Working Group Meeting	NIE, Singapore				
Feb. 2012	Working Group Meeting	Moscow Institute of Open Education				
Nov. 2012	12 Working Group Meeting U.S. Dept. of Education, Washington D.C.					
Feb. 2014	Report to APEC	Ningbo, China				
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Study Methods

Analysis of Extant Data

Descriptors of secondary mathematics content and teacher preparation standards Teacher characteristics and performance indicators Student performance

- Surveys of Teacher Preparation Institutions Approaches to recruiting prospective teachers, curricula, and practica experiences
- Promising teacher preparation practices
- Reviews of induction policies and practices
- Develop & Test CK and PCK Assessment Pilot in 5 economies Teacher content knowledge Pedagogical content knowledge





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Planned Products

- Report to APEC
 - Issues addressed
 - Methods
 - Findings
- Investigator initiated derivative research products
 - Country-specific policy briefs
 - Comparative topical reports
 - Follow-on research (e.g., using the math assessments or expanding the case studies)



Overview of Study Methods & Findings

- Project Overall (Alister Jones)
- In-depth Comparative Assessment of Teacher Preparation Practices (Stella Zhuang)
- Russia's Strategy for Serving Gifted Math Students (Ivan Yashchenko)



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Study Overview

- 1. Contextual data
 - System performance, curriculum, tertiary system
- 2. Teacher Preparation Policies & Practices
- 3. Teacher Induction & Support Practices
- 4. Assessments of Pre-service Teachers
- 5. Findings from Economy-focused Case Studies



Methods for Comparative Studies of Teacher Preparation & of Induction & Support

- Reviews of literature on the topics
- Surveys of participating economies
- Economy-specific case studies



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Recruitment and standards

Economy	Interview	Criteria	Sc/Math Prior degree	GPA
Australia	Depends		Yes	No
China	Yes and Testing	Ability, health	Concurrent	No
New Zealand	Yes	Disposition to teach	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Academic achievement and potential	Yes	Yes
United States	No	Content knowledge and reasons	No	No

Note: Information is not available for Thailand.



Preparation of teachers

- Graduate or concurrent
- Content
- Pedagogy
- Diversity
- Real World Problem solving
- Practicum experiences
- National standards



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INDUCTION SUPPORT FOR BEGINNING TEACHERS

AIM: Survey current induction practices in a range of economies in an effort to identify promising and transferrable strategies.

This is especially important in light of the high and increasing share of the teaching workforce who are novices in their profession.



Variety	of	Induct	ion P	olicies	2,	Practices
variety	UI	IIIuuct	шп	OllClC3	X	riactices

State & school based Regional & school based	Yes	Both; Formal (1-2 yrs.)	Yes	Yes	Yes
	V				
buscu	Yes	Both; Formal (4yrs)		Yes (Initial 1- 2years)	No
School based	Yes	Both; Formal (2 yrs.)	Yes	Yes	Yes
School-based	No	Both; Formal (4 yrs.)		Yes	No
National (Compulsory) & school-based	No	Both; Formal (2 yrs.)	School- dependent	No (school dependent)	No
Variable	No	Formal in some districts	No	No (school dependent)	No
	School-based National (Compulsory) & school-based Variable	School-based No National No (Compulsory) & school-based Variable No	School based Yes Both; Formal (2 yrs.) School-based No Both; Formal (4 yrs.) National (Compulsory) & Formal (2 yrs.) Variable No Formal in some districts	School based Yes Both; Formal (2 yrs.) School-based No Both; Formal (4 yrs.) National (Compulsory) & School-dependent (2 yrs.) Variable No Formal in some districts	School based Yes Both; Formal (2 yrs.) School-based No Both; Formal (4 yrs.) National (Compulsory) & School-based Variable No Formal in some districts Res Pes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Y

Findings on Induction Programs & Policies

- Programs and policies are variable in focus, quality and outcomes
- Mentoring by experienced teachers is a key element of most programs
 - Improve beginning teacher retention, job satisfaction & practice
- Beginning teachers benefit from informal & formal mentoring
 - Informal mentors may cause less tension between assistance & evaluation
- Subject specific mentoring is recommended to build pedagogical content knowledge is essential
- ICT can be useful in mentoring and beyond



CASE STUDIES: A SEARCH FOR **PROMISING PRACTICES**

Aim: Encourage key stakeholders to consider alternative policies and practices to improve teacher preparation programs within their own economy by learning from diverse promising practices from the other economies where evidences of impacts are available for reflection.



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Case Methods

- Economy Discretion on Topic
 - Math, science (chemistry or physics) or both
 - Level (pre-service, induction, in-service)
 - Focus (innovative or otherwise high profile practices)
- Common Template for Case Reports
 - Theme, issues, & goals
 - Practices, artifacts & evidence
 - Implications, conclusions, & references
- Data & Analysis
 - Literature, published documents, interviews
- Thematic Synthesis



Cross-cutting Theme 1

- Strengthen collaboration between teacher education institutes and schools
 - Example: In China, teachers remain connected with their teacher education institutions through a combination of integrated distance learning and face-to-face training
 - Example: In New Zealand, teacher education includes the first two years of teaching



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Cross-cutting Theme 2

- Develop Content and Pedagogy Knowledge
 - Example: In Russia, "pedagogy of discoveries" provides mathematics undergraduates opportunities to deepen mathematics knowledge while learning the psychology of learning by working with gifted high school students.
 - Example: The US has a UTeach model, which links secondary and tertiary math and science and provides supported teaching opportunities



Cross-cutting Theme 3

- Include research in training
 - Example: In Australia, Chemistry education course introduce pre-service teachers to a variety of research methodologies that can be applied in chemistry education
 - Example: Teachers in China's MED program must complete a thesis of at least 20,000 words and defend it to a panel



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Cross-cutting Theme 4

- Use Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Training
 - Example: Thailand specifically focuses on technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK), which prepares teachers to conduct inquiry based science lessons
 - Example: In New Zealand, provisionally registered teachers have access to web resources such as past examinations and assessment



Applications of Case Study Findings

- Encourage collaboration between teacher educators and subject specialists
- Build awareness and support for promising practices with educators and policy makers
- Within the APEC network, support further studies and dissemination of information
 - E.g., using dissemination channels such as EDNET



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ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE THAT SUPPORTS HIGH QUALITY MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION

JON R. STAR AND EILEEN MURRAY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY (USA)

Aim: The math assessments were developed to support comparative measures of prospective mathematics teachers' content knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge



Methods

- Assessment design
 - Collaborative & iterative
 - All economies contributed items
 - 45 minute PCK portion; 30 minute CK portion
 - Common scoring rubric
- Translation & administration
 - Economies translated from English
 - Administered to convenience samples of prospective teachers
 - Economies graded using common rubric



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Pilot Assessment Results

Economy/ Institution	Number Responding**	Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK)- 8 Items (SD)		Number Knowledge (PCK)- 8 Items (CK)- 7 It		
1	25	1.96	(1.02)	2.32	(1.89)	
2	3					
3	31	1.97	(1.43)			
4	56	2.73	(1.24)	1.68	(1.51)	
5	60	1.58	(1.48)	1.62	(1.42)	

- -- Indicates that too few students responded to report results.
- ** Respondents represent convenience samples of teacher trainees



Pilot Findings in Brief

- Performance was more similar than different across economies
- Respondents tended to struggle with the items on both assessments
- Cautions
 - Small, convenience samples
 - Small number of items on each assessment
- Next steps
 - Administer more broadly
 - Continue to validate
 - Compare results by program characteristics



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ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE THAT SUPPORTS HIGH QUALITY SCIENCE INSTRUCTION

DEBORAH CORRIGAN, MONASH UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA BEVERLEY COOPER AND BRONWEN COWIE, UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO, NEW ZEALAND

Aim: The science assessments were developed to support comparative measures of prospective chemistry and physics teachers' content knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge



Methods

Assessment design

- Part 1: CK-measures knowledge & skills in understanding, analyzing & comparing alternative viewpoints
- Part 2: PCK- assesses how pre-service teachers think & judge students' ability to grasp complex ideas
- Scaled to be administered in 1 hour
- High reading load

Domains

- Part 1: Understanding, analyzing & generalizing
- Part 2: Content Representation (CoRe) Understanding goals, importance, base knowledge, misconceptions, strategies



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Pilot Assessment Results

Pre-service Teachers with One-year Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE)

Subject	Number Responding (Part I/ Part II)**	Part I- 6 Items (% Correct)	Part II- Small Group Work (% Correct)
Chemistry	19/9		69%
Physics	11/5		55%
Total	30/ 14	56%	66%

⁻⁻ Not reported by subject
** Respondents represent convenience samples



Pilot Findings in Brief for the Science **Assessments**

- The results provide reason for optimism that we can create assessments that could work in different economies
- Performance was generally quite high
- Cautions
 - Small, convenience samples
 - Small number of items on each assessment
- Next steps
 - Administer more broadly
 - Continue to validate
 - Compare results by program characteristics



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CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

- Importance of understanding the contextual influences in each economy
- Enhance quality of teacher education
- Teacher standards, professional values and engagement
- Importance of balancing content, pedagogical content knowledge
- · Emerging practices
- Entry
- School-University relationship
- Mentoring
- Induction
- Increasing use of ICTs
- Development of tests on Pedagogical Content Knowledge
- · Potential to build best practice models across economies

