

Expanding Pathways into Teaching: Descriptive and Causal Evidence

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Motivation from the Literature



- 1. Critical shortage of teachers and imbalanced teacher-student race ratio (e.g., Schwartz et al., 2022; Sutcher et al., 2016)
- 2. Benefits of teacher-student race/ethnicity-matching on student outcomes (e.g., Dee, 2004; Easton-Brooks, 2019; Goldhaber and Hansen, 2010; Harbatkin, 2021; Holt and Gershenson, 2015; Lindsay and Hart, 2017; Blazar, 2021; Blazar and Lagos, 2021; Gottfried et al., 2021; Shirrell et al., 2021; Gershenson et al., 2019)
- 3. Early exposure to teaching in high school might help expand teaching pathway overall, as well as decrease barriers to entry that could be particularly important for individuals of color

(e.g., Goings et al., 2018; Goings & Bianco, 2016; White et al., 2013)

However, the causal evidence is quite limited

Motivation from the Blueprint







The Expected Outcome

Maryland has a high-quality and diverse teacher and leader workforce that:

- approximates the diversity of Maryland students statewide and by district;
- is sufficient to fill all needed positions and roles in schools and districts across the State; and
- provides teachers with professional learning opportunities to improve student outcomes and additional responsibility, authority, status, and compensation as they gain expertise.

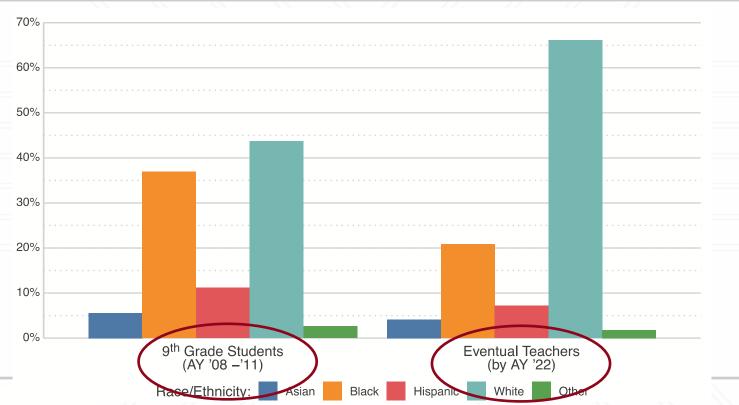


Pillar Goals

- Teacher preparation candidates and graduates increasingly reflect the diversity of students in the State, and by 2032 these candidates approximate that diversity, are in sufficient supply to meet Maryland's workforce needs, and meet new rigorous graduation standards.
- Teacher preparation graduates—including student groups and across programs — are licensed at an increasingly high rate (although there may be an initial dip when the new, more rigorous licensure tests are introduced) and following full implementation of the Blueprint in 2032 all graduates meet rigorous standards and earn licensure.
- The supply of highly qualified and diverse teachers increasingly meets demand statewide and by district, including for high needs (low performing, high concentration of poverty) schools and for new roles in schools (such as mentoring of new teachers) and meets demand by 2032.

Motivation from the Data





Data and Sample



We use Maryland statewide data from public websites (TAM rollout) and the Maryland Longitudinal Data System (MLDS), which links student student records over 11-year period for 5 cohorts of entering 9th graders (SY 08-09 to 12-13).

Data sources include:

- ❖ K12 data from MD State Department of Education
- ❖ College data from MD Higher Education Commission and National Student Clearinghouse
- ❖ Teacher employment data also from State Department of Education
- ❖ Wages from Unemployment Insurance records from MD Department of Labor

Descriptive Research Questions

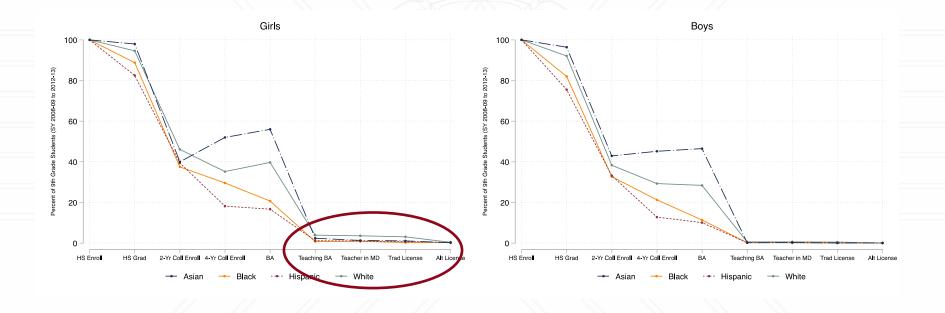


Where along the pathway from high school to career are barriers to entry highest for prospective teacher candidates of color?

What is the (likely) magnitude of policy impacts that we would need to see for these barriers to be reduced and to create a more demographically diverse teacher workforce?

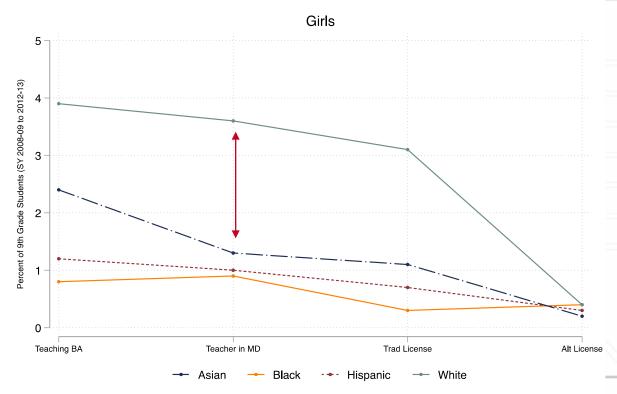
Where do Disparities Emerge on the Pathway from HS to Teaching?





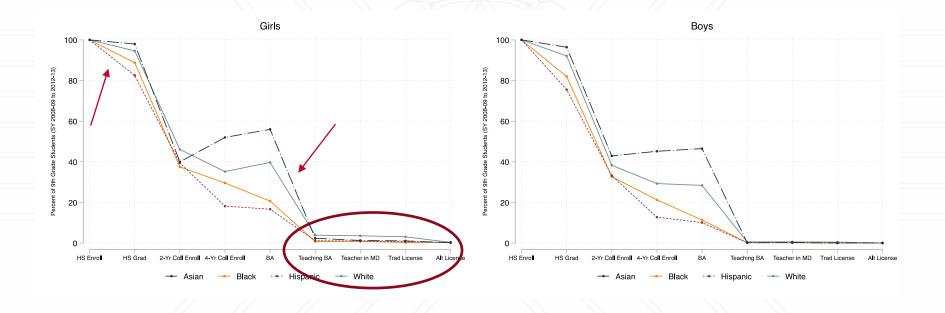
Zoom in on Teaching Stages





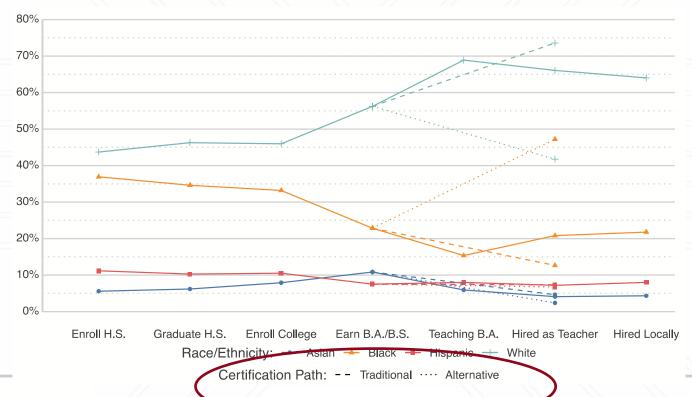
Where do Disparities Emerge on the Pathway from HS to Teaching?





Demographic Representation at Each Stage





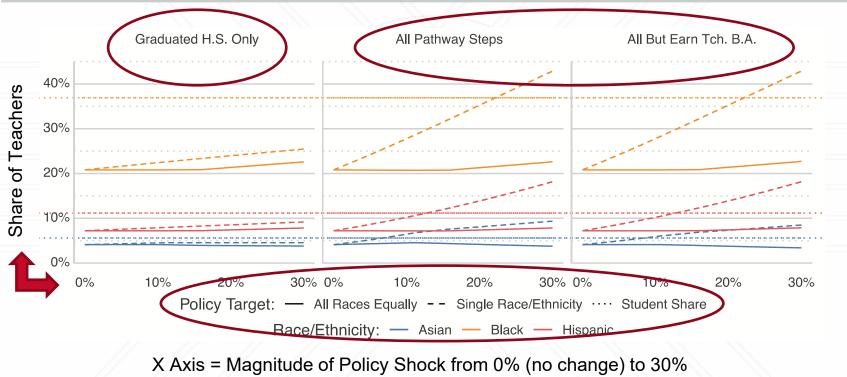
Simulated Effects of Policy Shocks



If a policy were to increase high school graduation (or college enrollment, or college graduation, etc.) of Asian, Black, or Hispanic students by X%, how much would teacher demographics shift?

Simulated Effect of Policy Shocks





Causal Research Question



Does the Teacher Academy of Maryland (TAM) high school program impact students' likelihood of entering and advancing along the pathway into teaching?

Are the impacts large enough to meet benchmarks from our data simulation?



What is



?

Teacher Academy of Maryland

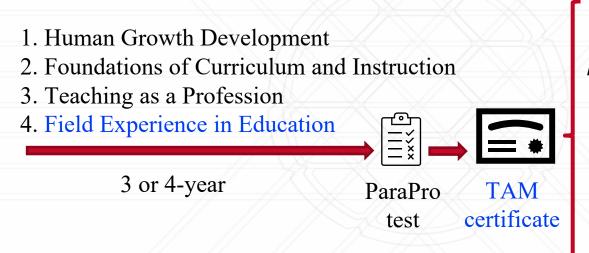


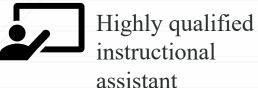
- ❖ State-sponsored Career and Technology Education (CTE) program of study, that includes 4 courses
- ❖ Dual-enrollment sequence where students can earn college-level credits

- ❖ Goal: To prepare more high school students for the education profession
- ❖ Theory of action: Early exposure to teaching profession might increase students' likelihood of entering the teaching pathway, as well as decrease barriers to entry including up-front costs.

Teacher Academy of Maryland









College credits

"Apples-to-Apples" Comparison



Staggered difference-in-differences design:

1. Same cohort Across schools:



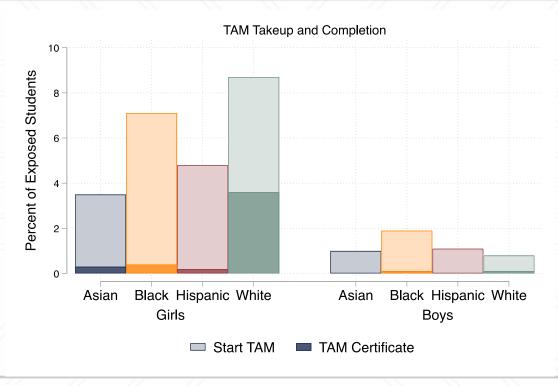
2. Within one school: Across cohorts





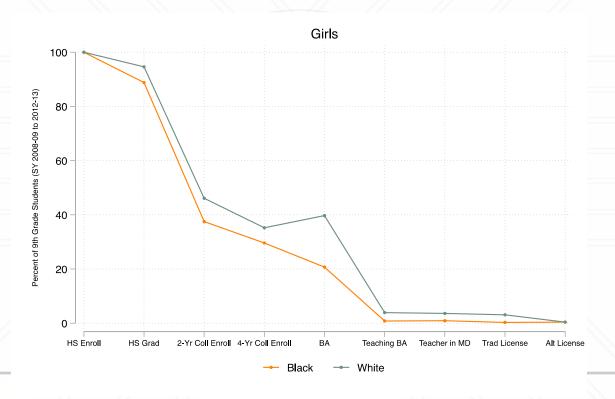
TAM Participation





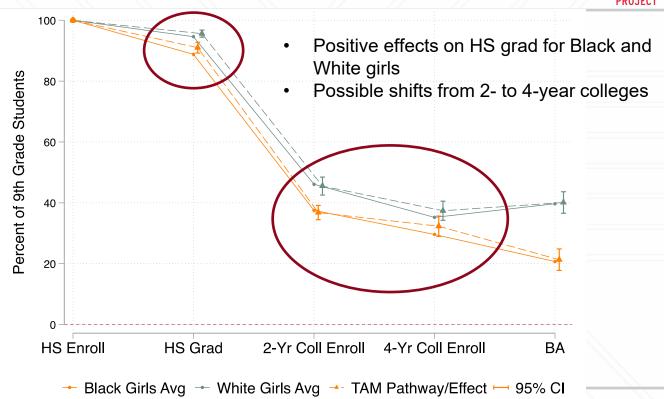
Benchmarking TAM Effects Relative to Overall Pathway





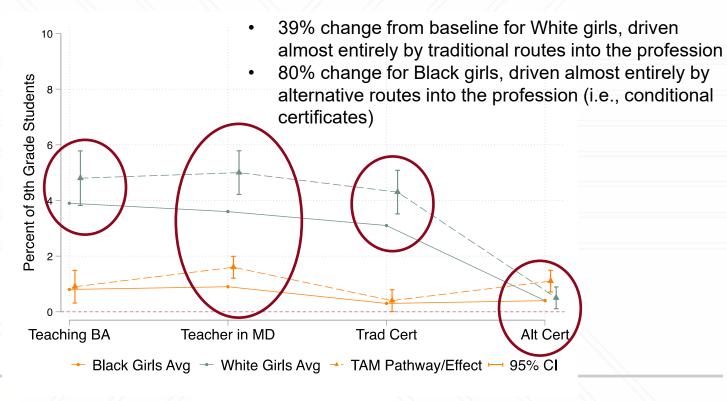
TAM Effects on Educational Attainment





TAM Effects on Teaching

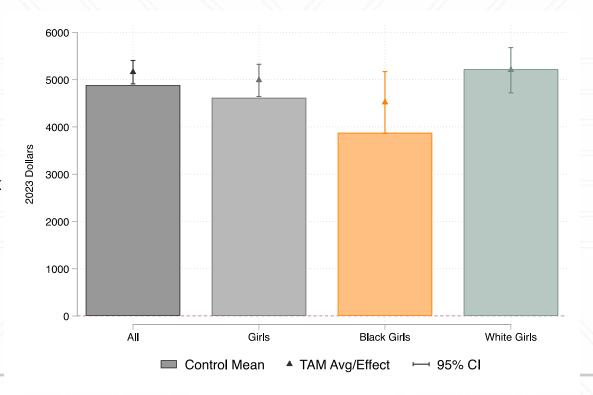




TAM Effects on Quarterly Earnings at Age 25



- 15% boost in wages for Black girls
- No change for White girls, but also notable that estimate is not negative



Summary of Findings and Next Steps



Good News!

- 1. Meaningful effects on teaching outcomes concentrated amongst Black and White girls
- 2. Large effects on wages, particularly for Black girls, countering prevailing narrative that teaching is a bad career option financially

Areas for Continued Work

- 4. Mechanisms and pathways differ between Black and White girls
- 5. Low take up amongst other groups underrepresented in teaching (i.e., Black boys, Hispanic girls and boys).
- 6. Effects likely not large enough to shift teacher demographics substantially, but potential for expansion in Prince George's County and Baltimore City.
- 7. Need for additional partners! Right now, UMD does not accept TAM credits (though there are efforts to change that)

How to Reach Me



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Working papers and shorter briefs posted on Maryland Equity Project website: https://education.umd.edu/research/centers/mep