

# Using Unique Teacher Identifiers: Problems and Promise



Presented by:  
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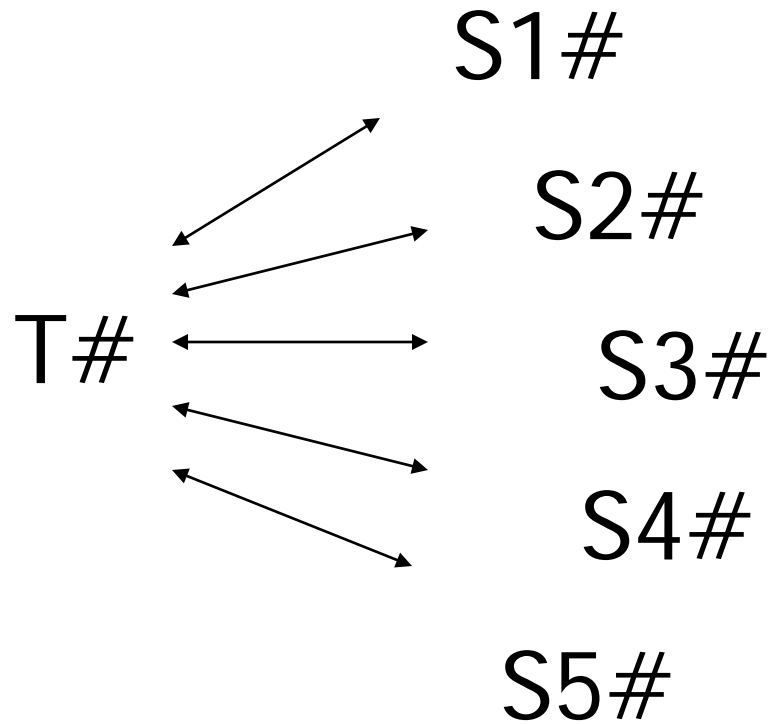
# About Eagle County Schools

- Approximately 6,000 students
- 19 schools
  - 9 Elementary Schools
  - 4 Middle Schools
  - 2 High Schools, 1 Alternative High School
  - 2 District Charter Schools
  - 1 Ski & Snowboard Academy
- Geographically Large (1700 Square Miles)
  - “Up Valley” Vail, Minturn, Red Cliff, Eagle-Vail, Avon
  - “Mid Valley” Edwards, Wolcott
  - “Down Valley” Eagle, Gypsum, Dotsero
  - “Ranching Communities” Bond, McCoy, State Bridge, Burns
- Student Population
  - 50% Hispanic, 37% English Language Learners
  - Significant Achievement Gap
- Near complete change in district leadership in 2007.
- Significant private and state charter school options.
- “Bleeding Edge” Innovation

# Why Create Teacher Identifiers?

- Improve Data Analysis Capability
- Incentivize Teaching – Performance Pay
- Target Professional Development
- Improve Teacher Evaluation
- Increase Teacher Accountability
- Human Resource Allocation
- Improve Student Achievement

# The Basic Concept



# Teacher and Student ID #'s

- Creating Unique Teacher/Student ID #'s
  - Not particularly complicated
  - Not particularly technical
  - Not particularly contentious
- Correctly Aligning Teacher/Student ID #'s
  - Extremely complicated
  - Extremely technical
  - Extremely contentious

# What Makes This So Complicated?

- The Dosage and Duration Question
  - How much instruction?
  - How long?
  - Is this different across subjects?
  - Is this different across teachers?
  - Is this different across students?
- What about Co-Teachers?
  - Who owns the scores?
  - How does the D&D question affect this?
  - Is there a synergy that we aren't capturing?

# What Makes This So Complicated?, II

- What About “Resource” Teachers?
  - Academic Specialists
  - Special Education Teachers
  - GT Teachers
  - Title 1 Teachers
  - ELL Teachers
- How Do We Align “Push In” Teachers?
  - Resource teachers flooded into regular classrooms to provide instruction & lower class size.
- How Do We Align “Pull Out” Teachers?
  - Resource teachers who take kids out of regular classroom to provide instruction.

# What Makes This So Complicated?, III

- What About Teachers in Non-Tested Areas?
  - PreK - 2 Teachers
  - Music
  - Art
  - PE
  - Industrial Arts
  - Technology
  - Foreign Language
  - Drama
  - Consumer/Family Studies
  - Business

# What Makes This So Complicated?, IV

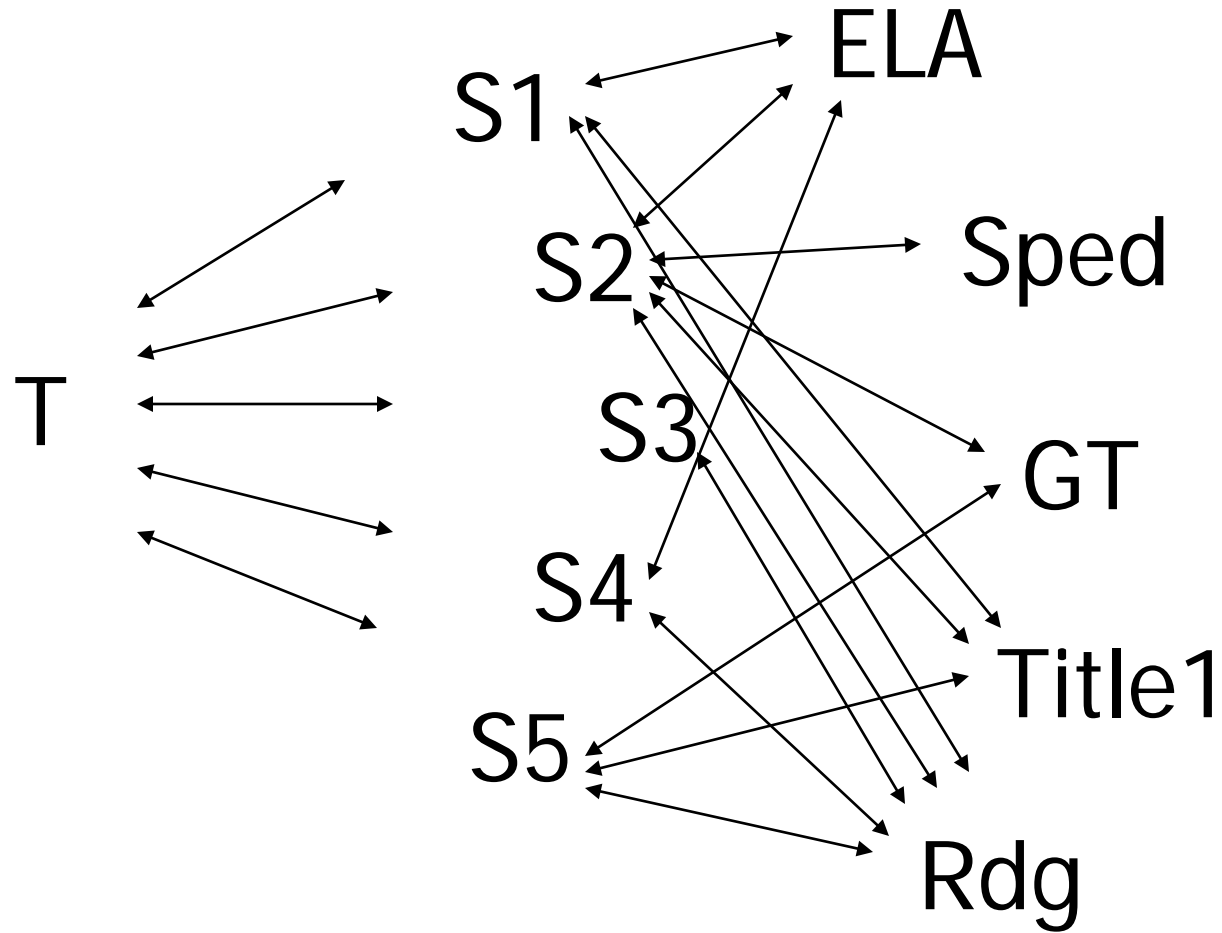
## Specific Issues & Research

- Obtaining reliable estimates of teachers' contributions to their students' performance is more difficult in some subjects than in others (Ballou, 2002).
- Koedel (2007) showed that teachers of non-tested subjects contribute to student achievement gains in reading and math. CDE research in 2008 arrived at the same conclusion for Art instruction.
- Measuring productivity of teachers is particularly difficult for:
  - Pre-K to Grade2
  - High School
  - English Language Learners
  - Students with Disabilities

# What Makes This So Complicated?, V

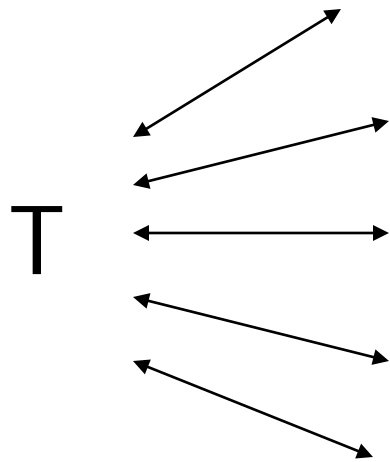
- The PowerSchool Problem
  - PowerSchool creates and stores a relationship of:
    - Course Name
    - 1 Instructor of Record
    - Student Roster
  - PowerSchool was never designed to capture the nuanced relationships this alignment requires in order to be “right”.

# Some Real Examples, Elementary



# Some Real Examples, Middle School

PE?



S1

Music?

S2

S3

S4

S5

T2

Media?

Science?

# Some Real Examples, High School

Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
Fresh Math 1a	Chemistry Intro	Fresh Eng 1b
Civics	Fresh Math 1b	World History 2
Fresh Eng 1a	ELL	Typing
Band	Art	Band
ELL	World History 1	ELL
Consumer Ed.	Video Prod.	Earth Science

# Unintended Consequences

- Inequity in Performance Pay/Accountability
  - Approximately 69% of our teachers cannot be appropriately aligned to the students they teach for data analysis purposes.
- “Value-Added” is a robust and powerful data analysis method. But...
  - Black-Box Method
  - Relies on Small N
  - Do we really want to rely on it to make instructional and staffing decisions? Or, should it be one piece of information?
- Strategic Gaming by Teachers
  - Withholding instruction based on test cycle timing.
  - Student selection (lobbying) based on perceived gain ability.
  - Not sharing/collaborating good ideas.

# Unintended Consequences, II

- Goal Distortion
  - Achievement versus character education, resiliency, creativity, self-efficacy, youth development, community outcomes, etc.
  - Core subjects versus social sciences, art, music, etc.
- Reduced Employee Satisfaction
  - Between 2001-2007, ECS habitually ranked in the top 3 for teacher attrition averaging around 22% annually.
  - For the 2007-08 year (pre-recession) the attrition rate fell to 16%, appreciably the same as state and national averages.
- A School District Focused on the Wrong “Stuff”
  - An assessment company?
  - A science experiment?
  - “Oracle”-lite?

# Positive Uses

- Quantitative Evaluation Tool
  - Best used as ONE piece of evidence in evaluating SOME staff.
- Targeted Professional Development
  - Identifies core weaknesses where PD can be targeted
- HR Decisions
  - Promotions
  - Non-Renewal
  - Dismissal
  - Staffing Allocations
  - Staff Assignments
- Programmatic Evaluations
  - Evaluate different instructional approaches in
    - Teachers
    - Cohorts
    - Buildings

# “Rhetorical” Questions

- Reasons for? Implications of?
- What are the intended consequences? Unintended?
- State level cost/benefit?
- District cost/benefit?
- State level procedures/bureaucracy?
- Impact on smaller districts?
- Does this improve schools and teachers?
- Would this improve learning?

# Thank You!

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