Graduates of Alaska’s Teacher Preparation Programs – Where Are They Now?

Alaska Teacher Supply and Demand

A joint project of
Alaska Teacher Placement
University of Alaska
and
Institute of Social and Economic Research
University of Alaska Anchorage
Today’s Presentation:

- Review sources of data
- Present preliminary findings on graduates of initial certification programs in Alaska
- Collect feedback on what analyses to add, refine, revise
The plan for supply and demand data matching and mining...
Implementation so far…

- **Alaska Department of Education:**
  - Teacher Certification
  - Teachers Public Schools
  - Employment

- **Alaska Department of Labor**
  - Analysis
  - Tables based on all Certified Teachers + other DoL databases: Summary data only

- **Data on own graduates**
  - UAA
  - UAF
  - UAS
  - APU

- **Combined data on Alaska teachers:**
  - who is certified in what
  - who is teaching where
  - who graduated from Alaska teacher programs

- **Data on Alaska workers and residents:**
  - who is working
  - in what industry/occupation
  - what wages do they earn
  - who applied for an Alaska PFD

**Analysis**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Graduation</th>
<th>Alaska Pacific U</th>
<th>U of Alaska Anchorage</th>
<th>U of Alaska Fairbanks</th>
<th>U of Alaska Southeast</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>258</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1,261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Alaska Teacher Program Graduates

## by Sex and Ethnicity

### 2001-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alaska Pacific U</th>
<th>U of Alaska Anchorage</th>
<th>U of Alaska Fairbanks</th>
<th>U of Alaska Southeast</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent Female</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent White</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent AIAN</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between fiscal years 2001 and 2003, 112 Alaska teacher program graduates and 914 other teachers began teaching in Alaska public schools. (Some of those “others” had experience teaching elsewhere; some were new graduates from programs outside Alaska.) One year later (FY02 for those who entered in FY01, FY03 for those who entered in FY02, and FY04 for those who entered in FY03) 98 of the 112 Alaska Program graduates, and 706 of the 914 other teachers were still teaching in Alaska public schools. By three years after entry, only 81 and 538, respectively, still taught in Alaska public schools.
This graph re-expresses the data on the previous graph in percentage form to make it easier to compare the two groups. After one year, about 12% of Alaska program graduates and 23% of others have left; by three years after entry, 27% of Alaska program graduates and 41% of others are gone.
The previous two charts tracked the number of teachers leaving Alaska schools after they entered the system. This chart and the next one trace the path of Alaska program graduates as they enter teaching in Alaska schools. Between 2001 and 2003, 776 newly trained teachers completed Alaska programs. Of those, 42 were already teaching before they graduated. The year following graduation, 297 had teaching jobs (and 8 of the 42 already teaching had left Alaska schools). By two years after graduation, 401 were teaching, and including those who had come and gone, 436 had taught for at least one year. By three years after graduation, slightly fewer were still teaching – 387 – but 471 or 61% had taught at least one year.
Are more recent graduates more likely to enter teaching in Alaska schools?

Where the previous chart aggregated graduates across several years, this chart looks at each graduation year separately. We can track graduates to FY2006: six years post-graduation for FY2000 graduates, five years for Y01 graduates, and so on with only one year of data for 2005 graduates. While the data is only preliminary, more recent graduates appear to be more likely to enter and remain in Alaska's schools. For example, slightly over half of FY2004 graduates taught in their first year post-graduation, compared to only about 15% of FY2000 graduates; by year 2, the shares had climbed to 70% of FY04 graduates and about 40% of FY00 graduates.
Where do Alaska program graduates teach?

This chart shows the school district employment in Fall, 2005 of the Alaska program graduates who began teaching in Alaska public schools between Fall 2001 and Fall 2003. It shows the five largest districts separately and combines the other 48 districts into “Other”. Gone indicates the teachers are no longer reported as teaching in Alaska public schools.
Where do other teachers who enter Alaska schools teach?

This chart shows the school district employment in Fall 2005 of teachers who were not Alaska teacher program graduates, who began teaching in Alaska public schools between Fall 2001 and Fall 2003. Compared to Alaska program graduates, a much larger share are gone, and a smaller share teach in Anchorage.
How Do Different Alaska Programs Compare in the Share of Their Graduates who Teach in Alaska?

Share of Graduates Teaching in Alaska schools by Institution and Number of Years after Graduation

For each institution, this chart shows the share of their FY01 – FY03 graduates teaching in Alaska schools the year they graduate and one, two and three years after graduation. The three University of Alaska programs are almost identical by the second year following graduation. Somewhat more Alaska Pacific graduates enter Alaska classrooms, but this analysis doesn’t consider any of the characteristics of students who enter the different programs (such as age, elementary or secondary emphasis, etc) that might affect how many teach in Alaska.
Do Men and Women Graduating from Alaska Teacher Programs Differ in the Likelihood that They'll Teach in Alaska Schools?

This chart shows the percent of men and women who graduated from Alaska teacher programs from FY2001 to FY2003, who taught in Alaska schools one, two and three years following their graduation. There is little difference between the two groups.
We matched teacher program graduation data with Department of Labor data on Permanent Fund Dividend applications – a proxy for Alaska residence. Most people are eligible for a PFD by the time they complete a teacher preparation program here, so we looked at graduates who completed their programs between 2001 and 2003, and PFD applications from 2003 to 2005. Only 10% did not apply for a PFD in 2003. We expected that number to rise if teachers moved out of state. Teachers who leave Alaska schools but remain in Alaska continue to apply for the PFD; those who don’t apply have probably left the state. By 2005, 16% no longer applied for a PFD and were probably no longer in Alaska. The previous pie chart on the school district location of this same group in 2005 showed 24% of them on longer in Alaska schools; this table indicates that about two-thirds of those no longer teaching in Alaska schools (16% of the 24%) have probably left the state, and the other one-third are still here.
# Employment of Alaska Teacher Preparation Program Graduates by Industry, 1st Quarter 2006

This table shows the employment of Alaska teacher program graduates by industry, and by year of graduation. The employment data comes from Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance data, and doesn’t include those employed in very small firms or self-employed workers. Those working in education include not only those teaching in public K-12 schools, but also those working in private K-12 schools, higher education, and private sector educational entities (e.g., Nine Star Enterprises). Only about one-third of graduates not working in Alaska education are working in other industries. Most have either left the state (no PFD) or are not working for wages (perhaps raising children, self employed, or looking for work).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Program Completion</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other industry</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no wage employment</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item: no 2005 PFD</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Education                 | 63%  | 62%  | 70%  | 79%  | 78%  | 69%   |
| Other industry            | 11%  | 12%  | 11%  | 6%   | 8%   | 10%   |
| no wage employment        | 27%  | 26%  | 18%  | 15%  | 14%  | 21%   |
| Item: no 2005 PFD         | 20%  | 17%  | 12%  | 10%  | 8%   | 14%   |
Thank You!

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