

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 311 613

EC 212 834

TITLE Educational Personnel from Minority Groups: Some Facts and Teacher Testing and Minorities: Suggested Readings and Bibliography: Minority Personnel/Supply and Demand. Information on Personnel Supply and Demand.

INSTITUTION National Clearinghouse for Professions in Special Education, Reston, VA.

SPONS AGENCY Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (ED), Washington, DC.

PUB DATE Nov 88

GRANT G0087C305388

NOTE 11p.; Prepared by the Supply/Demand Analysis Center. Printed on colored paper.

PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS College Programs; Demography; *Disabilities; Education Majors; Elementary Secondary Education; Higher Education; Labor Turnover; *Minority Group Teachers; *Teacher Supply and Demand

ABSTRACT

This document consists of a compilation of one fact sheet and two bibliographies into a single package on minority personnel. Facts are presented on the percentages of undergraduate students enrolled in elementary and secondary education training programs who belong to various minority groups. Statistics are also presented on minority group students in master's programs, teacher shortages in central cities, and teachers' plans to remain in the education field. In addition to a list of references accompanying the statistical data, a bibliography of 58 items is attached. The bibliography lists publications on: supply of and demand for personnel from minority groups in special education, general education, and higher education; trends concerning minority personnel in the teaching force; and demographic data influencing supply of and demand for education personnel from minority groups. (JDD)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

Information on Personnel Supply and Demand

ED311613

U S DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
 Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Education Personnel from Minority Groups: Some Facts

Teacher Testing and Minorities: Suggested Readings
and

Bibliography: Minority Personnel/Supply and Demand

National Clearinghouse for Professions in Special Education
The Supply/Demand Analysis Center
The Council for Exceptional Children
1920 Association Drive
Reston, VA 22091

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EC 212834

Information on Personnel Supply and Demand

EDUCATION PERSONNEL FROM MINORITY GROUPS: SOME FACTS

- o Nearly 30 percent of the school-aged population and about 33 percent of the preschool population is composed of minority students. However, among undergraduates enrolled in elementary education training in the first semester of 1987-88, 5.3 percent were black, 3.7 percent were Hispanic, and 1.3 percent were Asian. Among those enrolled in secondary education training, 6.3 percent were black, 1.9 percent were Hispanic, and less than 1 percent were Asian. (American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, 1988).
- o There is a trend among black high school graduates to join the military or the work force, rather than attend college (College Board, 1987).
- o A review of National Teachers Examination data by the New York Public Interest Research Group showed a low pass rate for women and minorities, suggesting that the examination exhibits gender and racial bias (New York Public Interest Research Group, 1988).
- o Although minority students in the South make up nearly 22 percent of total undergraduate enrollments in Communication Sciences and Disorders, only 8.9 percent of students enrolled in master's programs are members of minority groups. Since the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association requires the master's degree for professional entry, it appears that most of the minority students who undertake study in Communication Sciences and Disorders do not pursue the necessary advanced degree and may leave the profession entirely (Richardson, 1988).
- o Among teachers in the 1988 Metropolitan Life survey, 34 percent said they will leave teaching in the next five years; of these, 25 percent are white teachers and 41 percent are teachers from ethnic minority groups. Fifty-five percent of minority teachers who have been teaching less than five years say they intend to leave teaching in the next five years (Louis Harris & Associates, 1988).
- o In California, white pupils became a minority in the schools in fall 1988, comprising 49 percent of the school population. California follows three other states where whites are already in the minority in schools: New Mexico (47 percent), Mississippi (44 percent), and Hawaii (23 percent). Texas, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Maryland are likely to follow in the next few years as white populations dwindle and minority populations surge (LINC Resources, Inc., 1988).
- o Children in poverty and children from ethnic minority backgrounds are increasingly located in central city schools, which also have the worst teacher shortages and, consequently, the most underqualified new hires. By 1988, only seven of the 25 largest city school systems in the United States are expected to maintain white enrollments of more than 30 percent (Oakes, 1987).

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR PROFESSIONS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

The Supply/Demand Analysis Center
The Council for Exceptional Children

1920 Association Drive • Reston, Virginia 22091
703/620-3660 3 SpecialNet: PROFESSIONS



- o In 1983, teacher shortages were three times as high in central cities as in rural or suburban districts. More than 14 percent of all newly hired teachers in central cities in 1983 were uncertified to teach in their principal assignments. The greatest teacher shortages were in bilingual education and special education, which are in particularly great demand in inner cities; these fields were also reported as having the highest proportions of uncertified teachers (Darling-Hammond & Green, 1988).

References

- American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. (1988). Teacher education pipeline: Schools, colleges, and departments of education enrollments by race and ethnicity. Washington, DC: Author.
- College Board. (1987). Enrollment of blacks in college: Is the supply of black high school graduates adequate? Is the demand for college by blacks weakening? New York, NY: Author.
- Darling-Hammond, L., & Green, J. (1988, Summer). Teacher quality and educational equality. The College Board Review, 148, 16-23, 39-41.
- LINC Resources, Inc. (1988, October). LINC Notes: Newsbriefs to the Publishing Industry, 1.
- Louis Harris & Associates. (1988). Metropolitan Life survey of the American teacher: Strengthening the relationship between teachers and students. New York, NY: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
- New York Public Interest Research Group. (1988). The test that fails. New York, NY: Author.
- Oakes, J. (1987). Improving inner city schools: Current directions in urban district reform, Center for Policy Research in Education joint note series. Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation. ED 291831
- Richardson, C. (1988). Quoting the Council of Graduate Programs in Communication Sciences and Disorders in a presentation proposal to the CEC Teacher Education Division. Murray, KY: Murray State University, Department of Communication Disorders.

November 1988

Minority Shortages/#2

This document was prepared pursuant to Grant No. G0087C3053-88 with the U.S. Department of Education Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. Agencies undertaking such projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express their judgment freely in professional and technical matters. Points of view or opinions do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Department of Education position or policy.

Information on Personnel Supply and Demand

TEACHER TESTING AND MINORITIES: SUGGESTED READINGS

- Bass de Martinez, B. (1988, January/February). Political and reform agendas' impact on the supply of Black teachers. Journal of Teacher Education, 39(1), 10-13.
- Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives. (1988). Staff report on educational policies and practices: Their impact on education, on at-risk students, and on minority teachers (Serial No. 100-W). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Dilworth, M. E. (1984). Teachers' totter: A report on teacher certification. Washington, DC: Howard University Press.
- Flippo, R. F. (1986). Teacher certification testing: Perspectives and issues. Journal of Teacher Education, 37(3), 2-9. EJ 333727
Available UMI
- George, P. (1985). Teacher testing and the historically Black college. Journal of Teacher Education, 36(6), 54-57. EJ 327350 Available UMI
- Horner, B., & Sammons, J. (1987). The test that fails: An analysis of the National Teachers' Examination in New York. New York, NY: The New York Public Interest Research Group.
- Smith, G. P. (1988). Tomorrow's white teachers: A response to the Holmes Group. Journal of Negro Education, 57(2), 178-194.
- Smith, G. P., Miller, M. C., & Jay, J. (1988). A case study of the impact of performance-based testing on the supply of minority teachers. Journal of Teacher Education, 39(4), 45-53.

January 1989



ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON
HANDICAPPED AND GIFTED CHILDREN

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR PROFESSIONS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

The Supply/Demand Analysis Center

The Council for Exceptional Children

1920 Association Drive • Reston, Virginia 22091

703/620-3660 5 SpecialNet: PROFESSIONS



Information on Personnel Supply and Demand

BIBLIOGRAPHY: MINORITY PERSONNEL/SUPPLY AND DEMAND

This partial bibliography lists publications that contain:

- o Data on the supply of and demand for personnel from minority groups in special education, general education, and higher education.
- o Information on trends concerning minority personnel in the teaching force.
- o Demographic data that may influence the supply of and demand for personnel from minority groups in education in the future.

A separate list of readings is available on the impact of teacher testing on members of minority groups and on their access to positions in the teaching profession.

January 1989

BIBLIOGRAPHY: MINORITY PERSONNEL/SUPPLY AND DEMAND

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. (1988). Teacher education pipeline: Schools, colleges, and departments of education enrollments by race and ethnicity. Washington, DC: Author.

American Council on Education. (1986). Minorities in higher education: Fifth annual status report. Washington, DC: ACE Office of Minority Concerns.

Arbeiter, S. (1987). Enrollment of Blacks in college: Is the supply of Black high school graduates adequate? Is the demand for college by Blacks weakening? Research and Development Update. New York: The College Board. ED 290353

Arbeiter, S. (1986). Minority enrollment in higher education institutions: A chronological view. Research and Development Update. New York: The College Board.

Atwell, R. H. (1988, January). Minority participation in higher education: We need a new momentum. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education, Washington, DC.

Baca, L. (1980). Policy options for insuring the delivery of an appropriate education to handicapped children of limited English proficiency. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children. ED 191202

Bell, M. (1986). Quality and equity in the preparation of Black teachers. Journal of Teacher Education, 37(2), 16-20. EJ 333729/Available UMI

Brazziel, W. (1987). Road blocks to graduate school: Black Americans are not achieving parity. Educational Record, 58(4) & 69(1), 108-115. EJ372312

Brown, P. A. (1985). Helping minority students succeed: A report of the Association of American Colleges' minority achievement program, 1981-1985. Washington, DC: Association of American Colleges.

Brown, S. V. (1988). Increasing minority faculty: An elusive goal. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

Brown, S. (1987). Minorities in the graduate education pipeline. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

- Carpenter, L. J. (1983). Bilingual special education: An overview of issues. Los Alamitos, CA: National Center for Bilingual Education. ED 238232
- Cole, L., & Massey, A. (1985). Minority student enrollment in higher education institutions with communicative disorders programs. ASHA, 27(6).
- Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life. (1988). One-third of a nation. Washington, DC: American Council on Education and Education Commission of the States.
- Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives. (1988). Staff report on educational policies and practices: Their impact on education, on at-risk students, and on minority teachers (Serial No. 100-W). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Council for Exceptional Children. (1986). Proceedings of the CEC invitational symposium on the future of special education. Reston, VA: Author. ED 276245
- Council of Chief State School Officers. (1987, November 16). Statement on the education of at-risk and minority students. Washington, DC: Authors.
- Darling-Hammond, L., & Green, J. (1988, Summer). Teacher quality and educational equality. The College Board Review, 148, 16-23, 39-41.
- Davis, M., and others. (1984). Prospective Black teachers and the closing door: Strategies for entry. Birmingham, AL: Alabama Center for Higher Education. ED 255476
- Gifford, B. (1985). A modest proposal: Increasing the supply of minority teachers. Arlington, VA: ERIC Document Reproduction Service (ED 260027).
- Guettler, L., Acting Chairperson, Florida Education Standards Commission. (1987). Minority teachers for Florida's classrooms -- meeting the challenge: Report and recommendations of the Education Standards Commission. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Education.
- Hirschorn, M., (1988, June). The doctorate dilemma. The New Republic, 335, 24-27.
- Hispanics: Higher education's missing people. (1988). Change, 20(3).

- Hodgkinson, J. L. (1985). All in the system: Demographics of education, kindergarten through graduate school. Washington, DC: Institute for Educational Leadership.
- Inner cities and teachers. (1987). Teacher Education Reports, 9(21), 1-7.
- Kolbert, E. (1985, August 18). Minority faculty: Black future. New York Times, Education summer survey, 42. EJ 322413
- Lee, V. (1985). Access to higher education: The experience of Blacks, Hispanics, and whites. Washington, DC: American Council on Education. ED 258505
- Loehr, P. (1988). The 'urgent need' for minority teachers. Education Week, 8 (5), 32.
- Louis Harris & Associates. (1988). Metropolitan Life survey of the American teacher: Strengthening the relationship between teachers and students. New York, NY: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
- Ludwig, J.. & Stockton, K. (1987). When projections miss their mark: Report on 1986-87 enrollments at public four-year colleges and universities. Washington, DC: American Association of State Colleges and Universities.
- Lyson, T. A. (1983). The changing curriculum orientations of students at Black land-grant colleges: A shift-share approach. Research in Higher Education, Vol. 18. New York, NY: Agathon Press, Inc. EJ 282981 Available UMI
- McNett, I. (1983). Demographic imperatives for educational policy. Washington, DC: American Council on Education.
- Marks, J. (1985). Enrollment of Black students in higher education: Can declines be prevented? Atlanta, GA: Southern Regional Education Board. ED 264817
- Mingle, J. R. (1987). Focus on minorities: Trends in higher education participation and success. Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States and The State Higher Education Executive Officers. ED 287404
- National Center for Clinical Infant Programs. (1988). Infants can't wait: The numbers. Washington, DC: Author. ED 278477

National Center for Education Statistics. (1988, October). Background and experience characteristics of public and private school teachers: 1984-85 and 1985-86, respectively. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

National Center for Education Statistics. (1987). Historical report: Teachers in elementary and secondary education. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

National Center for Education Statistics. (1988). The condition of education 1988. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

This report is issued annually; reports of some earlier years are also available.

National Clearinghouse for Professions in Special Education. (1988, December). Education personnel from minority groups: Some facts. Washington, DC: National Association of State Directors of Special Education and The Council for Exceptional Children.

National Clearinghouse for Professions in Special Education. (1988, December). The supply of minority teachers in the United States. Washington, DC: National Association of State Directors of Special Education and The Council for Exceptional Children.

National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education. (1985). Bilingual special education task force report. Rosslyn, VA; Author.

National Information Center on Children and Youth with Handicaps. (1987). Minority issues in special education: A portrait of the future. News Digest, 9, 1-7.

National Education Association. (1986). Population 2010: The baby boom becomes the senior boom, Part I: The United States. Washington, DC: NEA Professional and Organizational Development, Office of Planning.

National Research Council. (1988). Minority higher education enrollment report. Washington, DC: Author.

National Research Council. (1986). Summary report 1986: Doctoral recipients from United States universities. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

This report is issued periodically; reports of some earlier years are also available.

- Oakes, J. (1987). Improving inner city schools: Current directions in urban district reform, Center for Policy Research in Education joint note series. Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation. ED 291831
- Oliver, B. (1988). Structuring the teaching force: Will minority teachers suffer? Journal of Negro Education, 57(2), 159-165.
- Olson, L. (1988, November 2). Study finds few minorities reach the end of the "educational pipeline." Education Week, 5.
- Orfield, G. (1987). Declines in minority access: A tale of five cities. Educational Record, 68(4) & 69(1), 56-62. EJ 372304 Available UMI
- Pruitt, A. S. (1984). POP and the federal role in the graduate education of minorities. Journal of Negro Education, 53, 106-113.
- Smith, G. F. (1988). Tomorrow's white teachers: A response to the Holmes Group. Journal of Negro Education, 57(2), 178-194.
- Smith, J. P., & Welch, F. R. (1986). Closing the gap: Forty years of economic progress for Blacks. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. ED 269530
- Southern Education Foundation. (1986). Teacher supply and quality in the south: A search for strategies and solutions. Atlanta, GA: Author.
- Toch, T. (1982, March 3). Number of Blacks entering teaching declines dramatically. Education Week, 1, 14.
- Urban Community Colleges Commission. (1988). Minorities in urban community colleges: Tomorrow's students today. Washington, DC: American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. ED 291426
- Waggoner, D. (1984). Minority language population from the 1980 census. National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education Forum, 7(5), 6-7.
- Witty, E. P. (1982, February). Prospects for Black teachers: Preparation, certification, employment. Washington, DC: ERIC Clearinghouse for Teacher Education. ED 213656
- Yates, J. R. (1987, May). Current and emerging forces impact: special education, Part I. Counterpoint, 8(4), 4-6. EJ 279139