

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 327 161

IR 014 786

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TITLE The Teacher Education Curriculum: A Computer-Assisted Process for Informed Decision-Making.
PUB DATE 89
NOTE 24p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) --

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Comparative Analysis; Core Curriculum; Curriculum Evaluation; *Curriculum Research; *Database Design; *Education Courses; Elective Courses; Higher Education; *Preservice Teacher Education; Required Courses; Student Records; *Teacher Education Curriculum; Undergraduate Students

ABSTRACT

This report describes a computer assisted process that resulted in the development of a comprehensive database of actual courses taken by undergraduates in teacher preparation programs for use in decision making about possible curriculum redesign for teacher education majors. The creation of the database required four stages: (1) selecting majors from the College of Education and other academic areas corresponding to one of the College of Education majors for analysis and comparison; (2) defining majors and dividing them into subject categories; (3) classifying majors in terms of subject category courses, courses taken but not categorized, and required courses not taken; and (4) describing majors in terms of individual student credit information. While the primary focus of the present study was to compare the actual consumed curriculum of teacher education with their counterparts in other colleges, the database created from the study could be useful to a variety of audiences depending on the issues or questions to be addressed. Sample data are presented in four tables and three figures. (DB)

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THE TEACHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM:

A COMPUTER-ASSISTED PROCESS FOR INFORMED DECISION-MAKING

by

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Much recent attention in the mass media and professional literature has focused on the reform of preservice teacher education (Lasley, 1989). Groups including the Rand Corporation (Darling-Hammond, 1984), the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy (1986), the Holmes Group (1986), and the California Commission on the Teaching Profession (1985) have issued reports calling for sweeping changes in the undergraduate curriculum. Prominent detractors have characterized teacher education curricula as "vacuous" (Lasley, 1989) which has influenced trends in some states toward increased emphasis on academic discipline study at the expense of decreased preparation in pedagogy and related fields (Galambos, Cornett, and Spitler, p. 1)

Typical of educational controversies, such calls for reform have often been based on strongly-held opinions, lacking support from a comprehensive empirical database which is essential to data-based decision-making. Galambos et. al. (1985) point out:

What is missing in most of the pronouncements and actions on teacher education is definitive information about what teachers are now taking in college (p.1).

As further noted by the Southern Regional Education Board in its review and analysis of undergraduate transcripts, proposals for the reform of teacher education "are unlikely to be effective if they fail to address the reality of current teacher preparation programs" (Galambos et. al., (p. 1).

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In response to calls for the revision of undergraduate teacher preparation at a large mid-eastern university, a study was undertaken to provide such documented evidence of the actual courses taken by undergraduates in a variety of majors. The purpose of this article is to describe a computer-assisted process which resulted in the development of a comprehensive database that proved useful in quantitatively describing the present educational environment of selected university programs, as well as supporting informed decisions about possible curriculum redesign for its teacher education majors.

Procedures

The creation of the database required a four-stage process: Selecting Majors, Defining Majors by Describing Content Categories, Analyzing Majors, and Describing Majors. Each stage is sequentially described below.

1. Selecting Majors

Ten majors were selected for analysis and comparison. Five of the majors were from the College of Education. Each of the remaining five majors represented an academic area that corresponded to one of the College of Education majors. For example, the Mathematics Major from the College of Science was selected as the corresponding major to the major of Mathematics Education in the College of Education.

Following the selection of majors, transcripts for the 1986-87 graduates from each major were obtained. Sample sizes varied depending upon the size of the graduating class. Table 1 lists the 10 majors and sample sizes. Education majors are listed in column one adjacent to their comparative majors from other colleges in column two.

2. Defining Majors by Describing Content Categories

Four main course categories emitting from the national reports were

used to describe the majors: General Education, Content Specialization, Professional Requirements, and Electives. Each category was then further defined and sub-divided into several content related sub-categories as follows:

Category 1

GENERAL EDUCATION--Courses approved by the mid-eastern University's Faculty Senate and required of all undergraduate students in the following sub-categories:

Sub-categories

Communications
Quantification
Natural Science
Art
Humanities
Social/Behavioral Sciences
Health and Physical Education

Category 2

CONTENT SPECIALIZATION--Courses required by the student's college, major, or option.

Sub-categories:

Communications
Quantification
Natural Sciences
Arts
Humanities
Social/Behavioral Science
Other

TABLE 1: SELECTED MAJORS AND SAMPLE SIZES

<u>EDUCATION MAJORS</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>NON-EDUCATION MAJORS</u>	<u>N</u>
Early Childhood/Elementary Education	41	Liberal Arts - General Arts and Science	1
Secondary Education - Biology	9	Science - Biology	2
Secondary Education - Chemistry	6	Science - Chemistry	2
Secondary Education - English	7	Liberal Arts - English	2
Secondary Education - Mathematics	24	Science - Mathematics	2

Category 3

PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS--Courses taken by education majors only, required by the student's major or option.

Sub-categories:

Professional Knowledge Base--Courses that augment a student's understanding of such areas as history and philosophy of education, human development, learning theory, and measurement and evaluation of learning.

Pedagogy--Courses that emphasize the knowledge base of planning and delivering instruction.

Field Experiences--Practicum courses which occur in school or day-care settings.

Category 4

ELECTIVES--All courses which did not meet any of the previously-defined categories or were specified as free electives by the student's college, major, or option.

Sub-categories:

Content-Related--Courses from the same discipline(s) as those defined under content specialization.

Professional-Related--Courses that were similar to those defined under professional requirements.

Other--Courses that were not Content-or Professional-related.

Table 2 lists Content Categories and the abbreviations used to classify courses. It should be noted in Table 2 that Content Specialization and Elective courses were further classified as Freshman and Sophomore (F/S) or Junior and Senior (J/S) level courses. On rare occasions, the University permits some courses to meet multiple requirements such as

both General Education and Content Specialization, Professional Requirements, or Electives. The classification system was designed to accommodate the above instances by distinguishing which courses were or were not General Education.

3. Analyzing Majors

Using the University's Bulletin of Baccalaureate Programs, each of the 10 selected majors' official curriculum was analyzed. Each course taken within a particular major was classified into one of the previously defined content categories. As illustrated in Table 3, these classifications resulted in a course-by-content-category matrix for each major.

Each matrix and student transcript was then input into the computer. A computer software program which compared each course listed on a student's transcript with the appropriate matrix was used to categorize each course into the correct content category. Output resulted in three lists of courses: content-categorized courses, courses taken but not categorized, and required courses not taken by the student. Table 4 provides an example of the output generated for each student.

This student output was then analyzed by hand. Courses Taken But Not Categorized were compared to Courses Required But Not Taken by the student. There were three results of this comparison: (1) most frequently, substitution courses were identified; or (2) courses taken that were not used as substitute courses were categorized within the appropriate elective category; or (3) on rare occasions, there remained courses required for which substitutions were not found, thereby illustrating that occasionally the official curriculum had not been followed.

TABLE 2: CONTENT CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GENERAL EDUCATION

GECON - GENERAL EDUCATION / COMMUNICATIONS
 GEQUAC - GENERAL EDUCATION / QUANTIFICATION (CALCULUS)
 GEQUAN - GENERAL EDUCATION / QUANTIFICATION (NON-CALCULUS)
 GENSCT - GENERAL EDUCATION / NATURAL SCIENCE (TECHNICAL)
 GENSCN - GENERAL EDUCATION / NATURAL SCIENCE (NON-TECHNICAL)
 GEART - GENERAL EDUCATION / ARTS
 GEHUM - GENERAL EDUCATION / HUMANITIES
 GESBS - GENERAL EDUCATION / SOCIAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
 GEHPE - GENERAL EDUCATION / HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CONTENT SPECIALIZATION

CSCBDRL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / COMMUNICATIONS, GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSCBDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / COMMUNICATIONS, GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSCNBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / COMMUNICATIONS, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSCNBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / COMMUNICATIONS, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSQBDRL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / QUANTIFICATION, GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSQBDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / QUANTIFICATION, GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSQNBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / QUANTIFICATION, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSQNBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / QUANTIFICATION, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSNBORL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / NATURAL SCIENCE, GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSNBDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / NATURAL SCIENCE, GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSNNBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / NATURAL SCIENCE, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CDNNBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / NATURAL SCIENCE, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSABDRL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / ARTS, GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSABDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / ARTS, GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSANBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / ARTS, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSANBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / ARTS, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSHBDRL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / HUMANITIES GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSHBDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / HUMANITIES GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSHNBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / HUMANITIES NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSHNBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / HUMANITIES NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSSBDRL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / SOCIAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSSBDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / SOCIAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
 CSNNBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / SOCIAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
 CSNNBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION / SOCIAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)

CONTENT SPECIALIZATION CONTINUED

- CSOBDR - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION, OTHER GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
- CSOBDRG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION, OTHER GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)
- CSONBDL - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (F/S)
- CSONBDG - CONTENT SPECIALIZATION, NON GENERAL EDUCATION (J/S)

PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- PRKBDR - PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENT / KNOWLEDGE BASE, GENERAL EDUCATION
- PRKNBDR - PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENT / KNOWLEDGE BASE, NON GENERAL EDUCATION
- PRP - PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENT / PEDAGOGY
- PRF - PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENT / FIELD EXPERIENCES

ELECTIVES

- ECRL - ELECTIVE / CONTENT RELATED (F/S)
- ECRG - ELECTIVE / CONTENT RELATED (J/S)
- EPRL - ELECTIVE / PROFESSIONAL RELATED (F/S)
- EPRG - ELECTIVE / PROFESSIONAL RELATED (J/S)
- EOL - ELECTIVE / OTHER (F/S)
- EOG - ELECTIVE / OTHER (J/S)

TABLE 3: COURSE BY CONTENT CATEGORY MATRIX

CONTENT CATEGORIES

COURSES

GENERAL EDUCATION
(See Table 2 for subcategories)

CONTENT SPECIALIZATION
(See Table 2 for subcategories)

PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS
(See Table 2 for subcategories)

ELECTIVES
(See Table 2 for subcategories)

ENGL 15
SPCOM 100A

·
·
·

CHEM 12
MATH 140

·
·
·

C + I 411
SCI ED 411

·
·
·

C + S 405

TABLE 4: COMPUTER OUTPUT

<u>CONTENT CATEGORY</u>	<u>CREDITS #</u>	<u>COURSES TAKEN BUT NOT CATEGORIZED</u>	<u>COURSES REQUIRED BUT NOT TAKEN</u>
GECOM	= 6		C I 495A
GEQUAC	= 4	BI SC 001 3	C I 495AB
GEQUAN	= 4	BI SC 002 3	EDPSY 014
GENSCT	= 0	EDPSY 104H 3	EDTHP 115
GENSCN	= 0	EDTHP 115H 3	SPCOM 100
GEART	= 6	INSYS 441 3	
GEHUM	= 6	MATH 040 5	
GESBS	= 6	MTHED 496 3	
GEHPE	= 3	MUSIC 051 1	
CACBDRL	= 0	P E 058 0.5	
CSCBORG	= 0	P E 357 0.5	
CSCNBDL	= 0	PH SC 007 3	
CSCNBDG	= 0	SPCOM 100A 3	
CSQBDRL	= 4		
CSQBORG	= 0		
CSQBDL	= 9		
CSQBDG	= 15		
CSNBDRL	= 0		
CSNBORG	= 0		
CSNBDL	= 0		
CSNBDG	= 0		
CSABDRL	= 0		
CSABORG	= 0		
CSANBDL	= 0		
CSANBDG	= 0		
CSHBDRL	= 0		
CSHBDRG	= 0		
CSHNBDL	= 0		
CSHNBDL	= 0		
CSHNBDG	= 0		
CSSBDRL	= 0		
CSSBDRG	= 0		
CSSNBDL	= 0		
CSSNBDG	= 0		
CSOBDRL	= 0		
CSOBDRG	= 0		
CSONBDL	= 0		
CSONBDG	= 0		
PRKBDR	= 7		
PRKNBJR	= 6		
PRP	= 12		
PRF	= 20		
ECRL	= 0		
ECRG	= 0		
EPRL	= 0		
EPRG	= 0		
EOL	= 0		
EOG	= 0		

Describing Majors

Individual student outputs for each major were combined to provide a composite description of the major. The composite indicated the average number of credits in each of the 47 content sub-categories. Each major composite was then represented graphically as illustrated in Figure 1.

These graphic representations allowed for accurate graphic comparisons with other majors as shown in Figure 2.

Finally, the 47 content sub-categories were collapsed into 20 categories. These categories were then used to graphically represent and compare majors as in Figure 3 which is a comparison between the major of Mathematics in the College of Science and Mathematics Education in the College of Education.

Implications

Creation of a database such as the one described in this paper makes possible decision-making based upon empirical evidence rather than subjective opinion or popular belief. As previously shown by Levin and Wyckoff (1987), a variety of audiences can find such databases useful depending upon the issues or questions to be addressed. While the primary focus of the present study was to compare the actual consumed curriculum of teacher education majors with their counterparts in other colleges, this database could readily be used to provide information to answer other questions as well. Examples of such additional questions include

1. How does the consumed curriculum differ from the official curriculum as listed in the college bulletin?
2. How would proposed curriculum revisions compare to the present curriculum?
3. How do students use elective credits?
4. How does the consumed curriculum (of any program) compare with

public and professional perceptions of the curriculum?

5. For students and academic advisors, how do course and credit requirements of various programs of study compare with one another and how do students' interests and abilities relate to the programs?

Whether the interested constituency be teacher educators, students, academic advisors, or any other group considering curriculum policy decisions, use of the computer-assisted process described in this paper can provide empirical support for informed decision-making. The process also results in an empirical database which can be utilized to answer a wide variety of curriculum questions.

SUBCAT	MAJOR	SUBTOT MEAN
GECOM	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	9.00000 9.00000
GEQUAC	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	7.86889 3.93333
GEQUAN	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	0.00000 3.62500
GENSCT	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	7.72272 4.25000
GENSCN	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	0.00000 4.70833
GEART	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	5.66667 5.87500
GFHUM	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	5.66667 6.00000
GESBS	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	5.83333 6.12500
GEHPE	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	3.94444 4.00000
CSCBDRL	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	7.00000 9.00000
CSCBDRG	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	0.00000 0.00000
CSCNBDL	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	0.00000 0.00000
CSCNBDG	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	0.00000 0.00000
CSQBDPL	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	7.88889 3.83333
CSQBDRG	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	0.00000 0.00000
CSQNBDL	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	6.00000 12.20833
CSQNBOG	MATHBS SECED(MATH)	21.72222 16.16667
CSNBDRL	MATHBS	7.94444

Figure 2: Comparison of Mean Number of Credits per Content Sub-Category for the Majors of Mathematics Education and College of Science-Mathematics.

SUBCAT	MAJOR	SUBTOT MEAN
	SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSNBORG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSNNBOL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	13.27778
CSNNBOG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	3.94444
CSABDRL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSABORG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSANBOL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSANBOG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSHBORL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSHBORG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSHNBOL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSHNBOS	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSSBORL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSSBORG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSSNBOL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSSNBOG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSOBORL	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
CSOBORG	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000

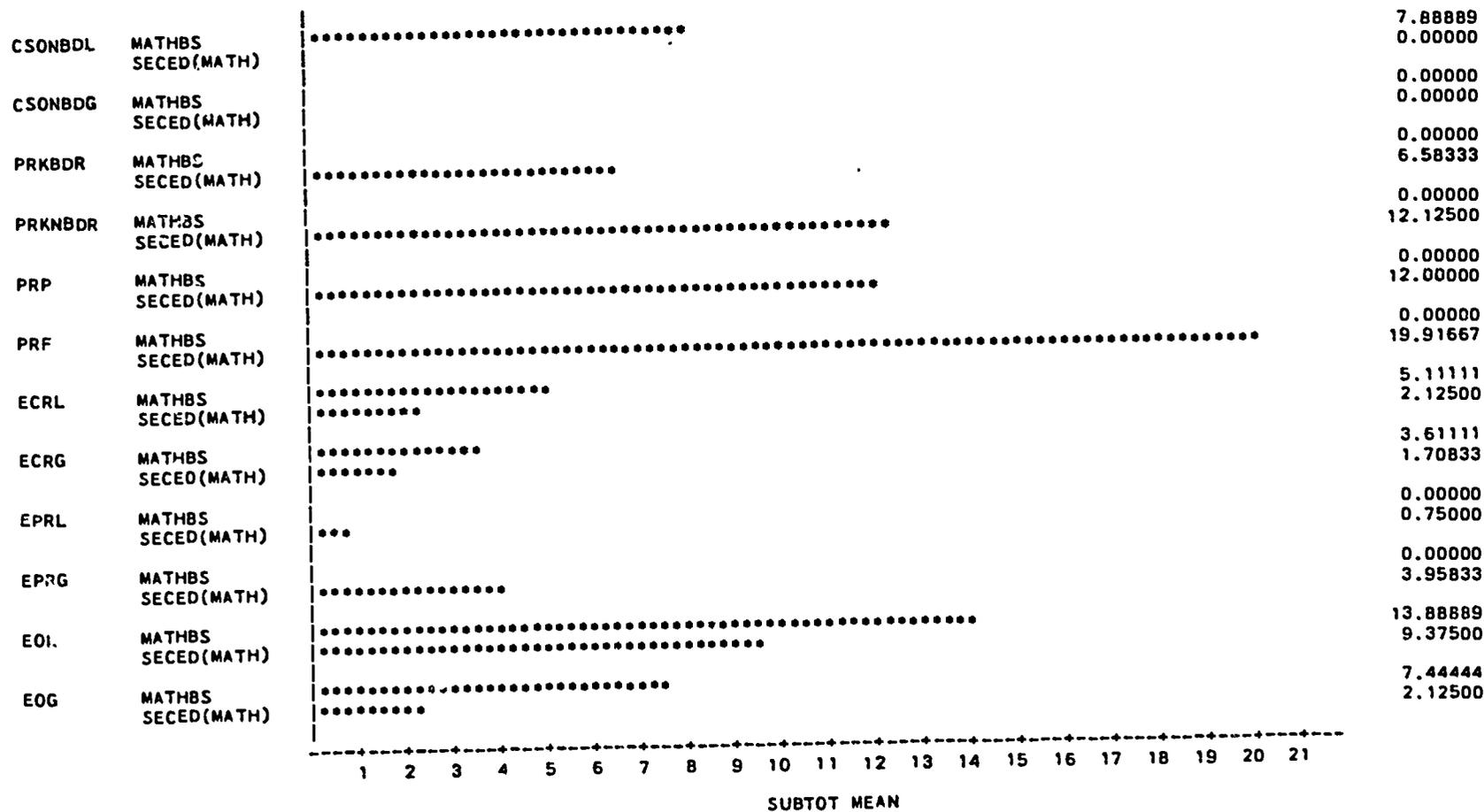
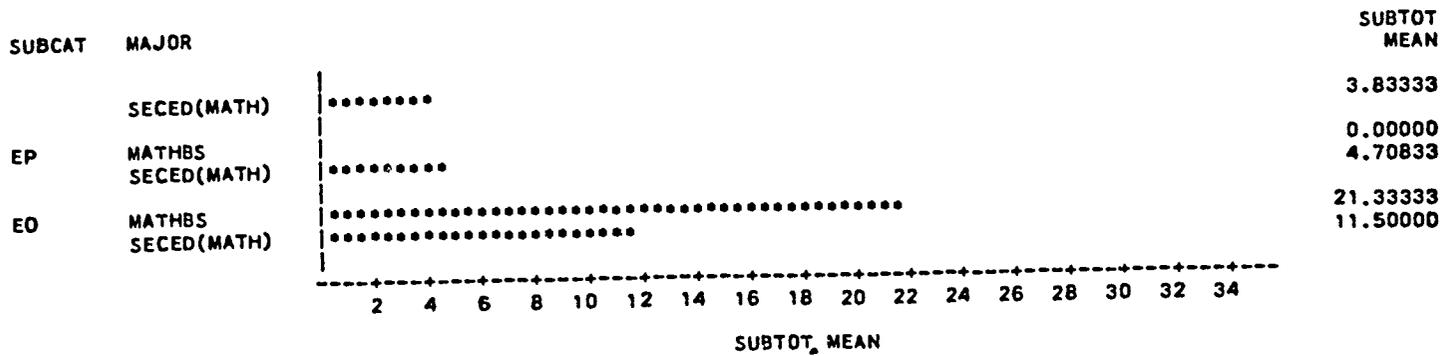


Figure 2: cont.

SUBCAT	MAJOR		SUBTOT MEAN
GECOM	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	9.00000
		.....	9.00000
GEQ	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	7.88889
		.....	7.45833
GEN	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	7.72222
		.....	8.95833
GEART	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	5.66667
		.....	5.87500
GEHUM	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	5.66667
		.....	6.00000
GESBS	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	5.83333
		.....	6.12500
GEHPE	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	3.94444
		.....	4.00000
CSC	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	9.00000
		.....	9.00000
CSQ	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	35.61111
		.....	32.20833
CSN	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	25.16667
		.....	0.00000
CSA	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)		0.00000
			0.00000
CSH	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)		0.00000
			0.00000
CSS	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)		0.00000
			0.00000
CSO	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	7.88889
			0.00000
PRK	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	.....	0.00000
		.....	18.70833
PRP	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
		12.00000
PRF	MATHBS SECEO(MATH)	0.00000
		19.91667
EC	MATHBS	8.72222



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