

The University of Chicago Urban Education Institute

1313 East 60th Street Chicago, Illinois 60637

ccsr.uchicago.edu

FOR EMBARGOED RELEASE Monday, Nov. 24—12:00 AM

CONTACT
Emily Krone
ekrone@uchicago.edu
(773)-834-8036

New UChicago CCSR Report: Teachers and Principals Say New CPS Evaluation System Increases Collaboration, Communication—and Stress

In the second year after Chicago Public Schools' massive overhaul of its teacher evaluation system, teachers and principals remain positive about the new evaluation system, though less so than in year one, according to a new research brief by the University of Chicago Consortium on Chicago School Research (UChicago CCSR). The brief, *Teacher Evaluation in Practice: Year Two Teacher and Administrator Perceptions of REACH*, draws on survey data from more than 19,000 teachers and nearly 800 principals and assistant principals to measure their views of REACH (Recognizing Educators Advancing Chicago's Students). REACH replaced the previous checklist system, which rated nearly all teachers as excellent or superior and failed to provide much useful feedback for improving teacher practice.

"Notably, teachers and principals remain optimistic that REACH will help them do their jobs better, despite the fact that it requires a lot more time and effort and has resulted in lower average ratings for teachers," said UChicago CCSR research analyst Jennie Jiang, the lead author of the report. "I would caution, though, that teachers also expressed a number of concerns, suggesting this is a crucial year for ironing out the details of implementation."

Key findings from the report include:

Overall, teachers and principals are optimistic about REACH; however, there is less enthusiasm in year two than there was in year one. Most teachers and almost all principals believe in REACH's potential to improve practice. About two-thirds of teachers agreed or strongly agreed when asked if REACH will lead to better instruction and improved student outcomes; and an overwhelming majority (89 percent) of principals agreed or strongly agreed. However, while the majority of teachers (62 percent) reported being satisfied with the evaluation process at their school, this is a decrease in satisfaction from the first year of REACH, when over 70 percent reported satisfaction with the process



Teachers and principals report REACH is changing practice, improving communication, and encouraging collaboration. Eighty-six percent of teachers agreed or strongly agreed that the observation process has changed their teaching. Principals also noted changes in teachers' practice. Over 80 percent said their teachers had changed their instruction to do better on REACH, and almost all reported at least half of their teachers had made noticeable improvements in their classrooms.

Most teachers believe their evaluation relies too heavily on student growth and raised questions about the fairness of the assessments. In 2012-13 and 2013-14, student growth accounted for up to 25 percent of a teacher's REACH rating. When asked if their evaluation relies too heavily on student growth, 65 percent of teachers agreed or strongly agreed. Moreover, only half of teachers said the assessments used to measure student growth are fair assessments of their students' learning.

Beginning teachers are more positive about REACH than teachers with more years of experience. Teachers with five or fewer years of experience in the district are more positive about REACH than those with more years of experience: 71 percent of beginning teachers said they were satisfied with the system, compared with 58 percent of veteran teachers.

Teachers and principals report increased levels of teacher stress and questioned the effort required by REACH. The large majority of teachers (79 percent) reported that the evaluation process had increased their levels of stress and anxiety. A similar proportion of principals agreed teachers felt more stress as a result of the new system. In addition, both teachers and evaluators questioned the effort required by the process, with almost 60 percent of teachers and 45 percent of evaluators agreeing that the evaluation process takes more effort than the results are worth.