POOR EXPECTATIONS

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE ON TEACHERS' STEREOTYPES AND STUDENT ASSESSMENT

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Teachers & their expectations matter

Teachers determine high-stakes educational achievement (Jackson, 2018).

Teachers assign lower grades to students from socially marginalized groups (Botelho et al., 2015; Alesina et al., 2018; and Hanna and Linden, 2008).

Teachers' expectations and biases determine future achievement (Rosenthal and Jacobson, 1968; Jussim and Harber, 2005; Lavy and Sand, 2018; Carlana, 2019; Alan et al., 2018; Papageorge et al, 2020)

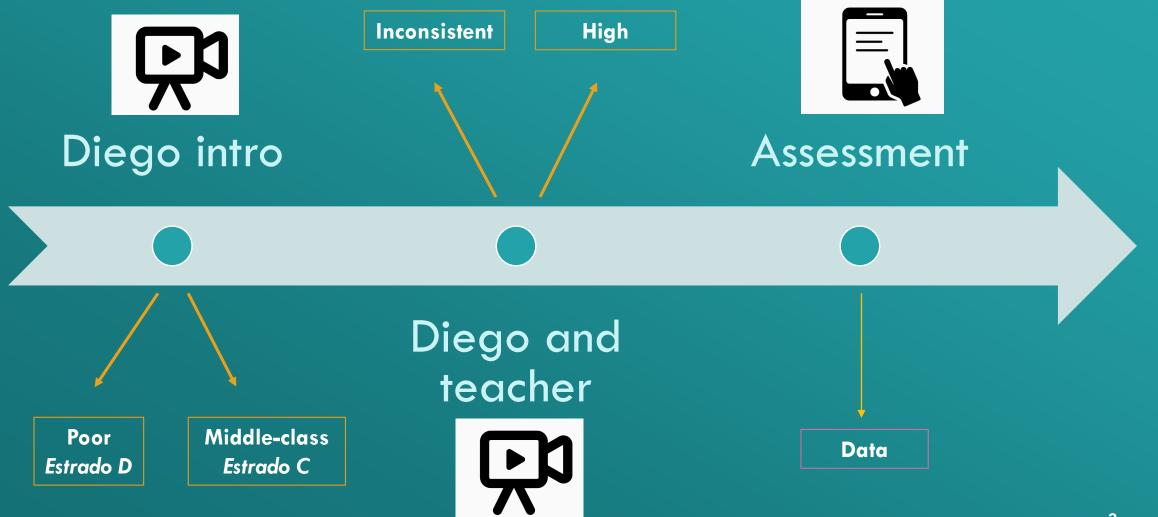
LAB-IN-FIELD EXPERIMENT IN LIMA

Lab design of Darley and Gross (1983)

100 public primary schools, teachers from grades 3, 4, and 5.

Teachers watch videos of a 9 year old student (Diego) and assess his aptitude and behavior.

BASIC SET UP



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Poor and non-poor Diego



Teacher quizzing Diego

VALIDATION

Teachers observed differences between performance variants

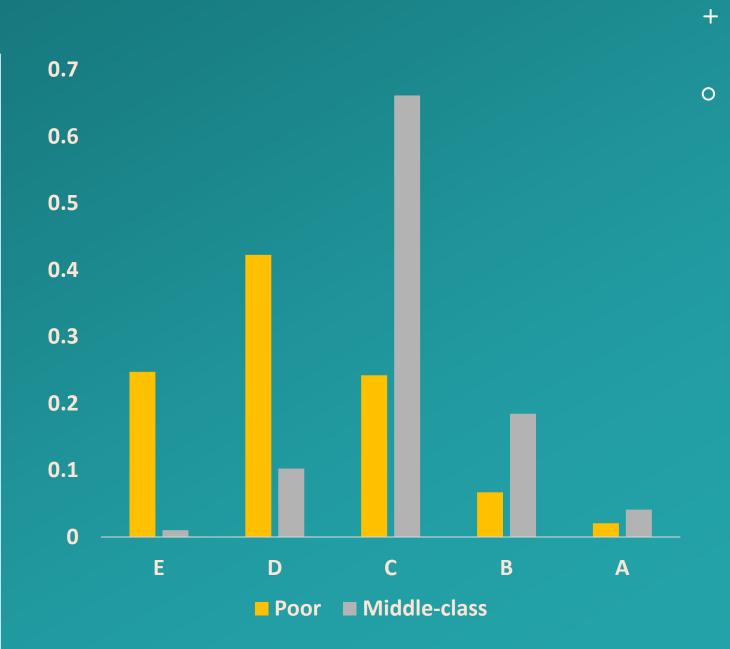
	Inconsistent	High	o ^{p-} value
Grade level of exam	3.93	3.78	0.20
Percentage easy questions			
correct	56.76	72.00	0.00
Percentage moderate			
questions correct	36.57	51.99	0.00
Percentage difficult questions			
correct	24.61	36.95	0.00
Working habits	3.46	4.10	0.00
Motivation	3.08	3.74	0.00
Sociability	3.76	4.06	0.02
Emotional maturity	3.61	4.27	0.00

Sample: No introductory video

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VALIDATION

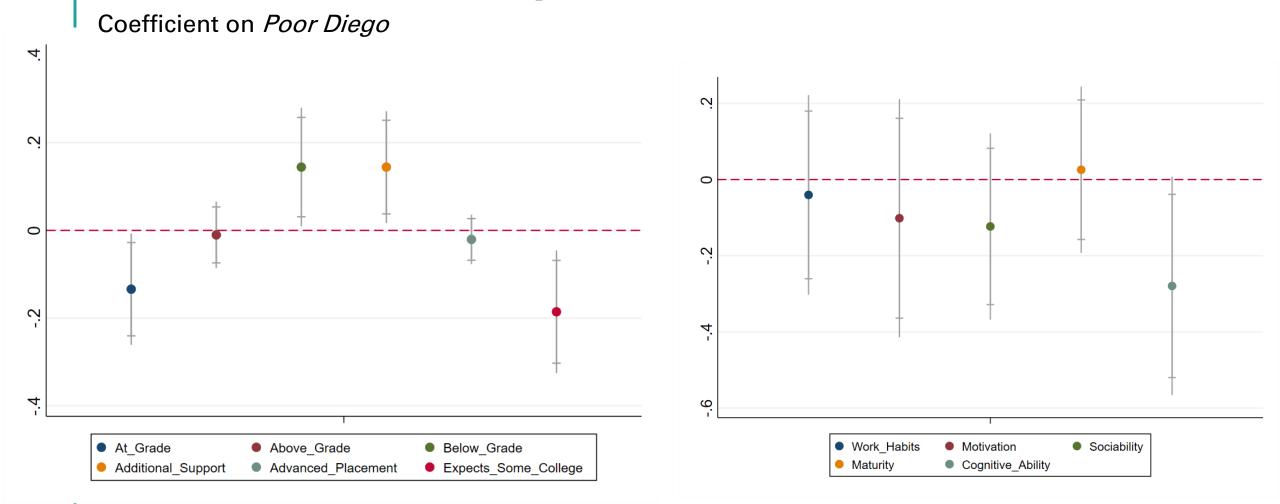
Teachers place Diego variants in correct income stratum



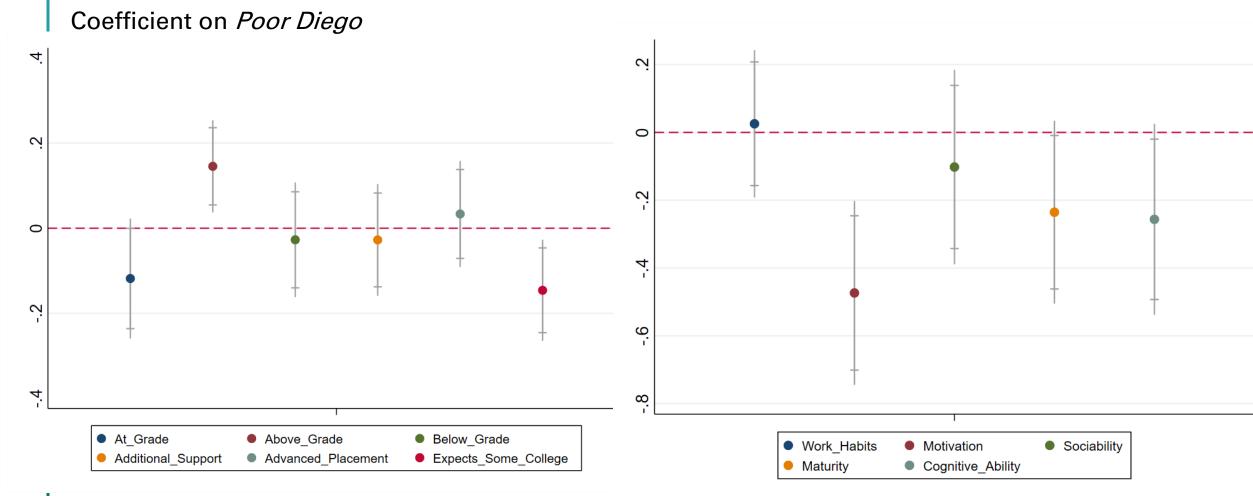
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Inconsistent performance



High performance



TEACHER BIAS

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Teachers use socio-economic status to assess students.

When both scholastic aptitude and behavioral assessments considered, pattern not entirely consistent with statistical discrimination.

Remedies needed for both teachers (Alesina et al., 2018) and students (Cohen et al, 2009; Yeager et al, 2019; Bettinger et al, 2019; Outes-Leon et al, 2020; and Alan et al, 2019)

