# The (D) FIT-Choice Scale

# Measuring Digital Factors Influencing Teaching as a Career Choice

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The (D)FIT-Choice scale is a newly developed survey instrument. It includes general and digital factors for teaching career choice.

# Results show that digital aspects are rarely considered.

# Background

# Factors influencing teacher choice

- The FIT-Choice scale (Watt & Richardson, 2007) is one of the most frequently used to assess the reasons for student teacher career choice.
- However, there is a limited understanding of student teachers' motivations in the context of digital transformation in education.

# **Current study**

## Aim and research questions

- Develop and test the (D)FIT-Choice model (Digital Factors Influencing Teacher Choice) extending the FIT-Choice model.
- Is the (D)FIT-Choice scale a valid and reliable instrument? What are the most and least important factors? What is the relationship between the digital factors?

# **Methods**

# Sample

- 323 student teachers from two universities in Zurich.
- Primary, lower and upper secondary, and vocational education.
- 63.5% women, 33.4% men, 4% other. Mean age: 27.8 (SD = 8.55).

### Instrument

Extension of the FIT-Choice scale with 4 new factors and 3 items each (see Image, new factors highlighted).

#### Prior experiences

#### **Socialization influences**

- Prior teaching & learning experiences
- Prior digital technology use
- Social influences
- Social dissuasion



Beginning with "I chose to become a teacher because..." and answered according to a 7-point Likert scale.

# Results

## Reliability analysis

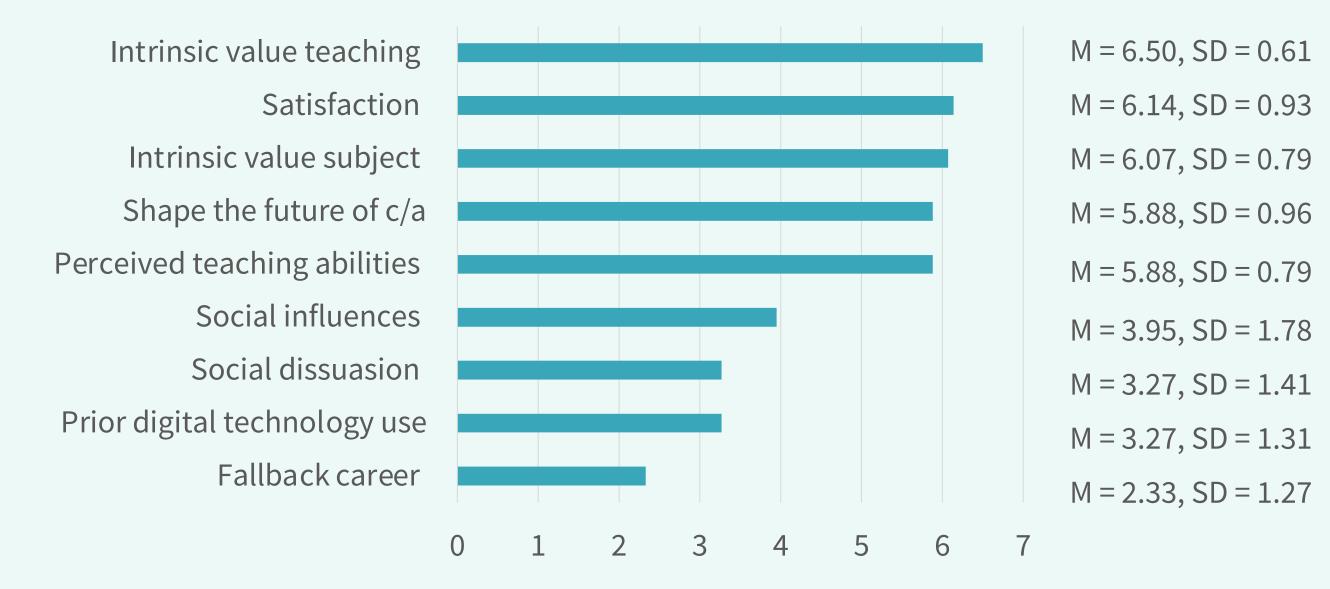
- Good reliability in most factors (Cronbach's  $\alpha$  = 0.732 to 0.923, McDonald's  $\omega = 0.736$  to 0.924).
- Low reliability in Social dissuasion ( $\alpha = 0.635$ ,  $\omega = 0.670$ ), Intrinsic value subject  $(\alpha = 0.664, \omega = 0.690)$  and Fallback career  $(\alpha = 0.662, \omega = 0.724)$ .

# Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses

- EFA (22 fixed factors): 67.14% variance explained, good model fit (RMSEA = 0.0205, 90% CI [0.0133, 0.0267], X<sup>2</sup> (924) = 1053, p = 0.002).
- CFA (second order factors): good model fit (CFI > 0.95; TLI > 0.95; RMSEA < 0.05; SRMR < 0.08).

# Descriptive analysis

• Highest and lowest rated factors:



#### Reasons to become a teacher

### **Self-perceptions**

- Perceived teaching abilities
- Perceived digital teaching competence

#### **Task Demand**

- Expert career
- High demand

## Task Return

- Social status
- Salary

#### Fallback career

#### **Intrinsic Value**

- Teaching
- Subject

#### **Personal Utility Value**

- Job security
- Time for family
- Job transferability

### **Social Utility Value**

- Shape future of children/adolescents
- Enhance social equity
- Make social contribution
- Work with children/adolescents
- Contribute to the digital transformation

### Choice of teaching career

Satisfaction

Reference: Watt, H. M. G., & Richardson, P. W. (2007). Motivational Factors Influencing Teaching as a Career Choice: Development and Validation of the FIT-Choice Scale. *The Journal of Experimental Education*, 75(3), 167–202.

### Correlations

- The digital-related factors are significantly correlated among them.
- Prior digital technology use is correlated with Job security ( $r_{\tau}$  = 0.183), Job transferability ( $r_{\tau}$  = 0.193) and Socialization influences ( $r_{\tau}$  = 0.203).

## Multiple linear regression

- Model predicting the factor Contribute to the digital transformation, stepwise regression (F(21,300) = 15.2, p < 0.001, R<sup>2</sup> = 0.516).
- Mainly predicted by Prior digital technology use, Perceived digital teaching competence, Perceived teaching ability and Make a social contribution.



