## TALIS 2013 Results

An international perspective on teaching and learning

Over 100 thousand randomly selected lower secondary teachers and their school leaders from over 6500 schools
...representing more than 4 million teachers in 34 countries...
...took an internationally-agreed survey about the working conditions and learning environments in their schools...
...responding to questions about their background, their teaching practices, support and development, their relationships with colleagues and students and the leadership in their schools

Improve the societal view of teaching as a profession


Developing Teaching as a profession

Retain and recognise effective teachers path for growth

## Overview of TALIS

The Learning Environment: Characteristics of Teachers and Schools

Improving Teaching Using Appraisal and Feedback

The Importance of School Leadership

## Examining Teacher Practices and Classroom Environment

Developing and Supporting Teachers

Teacher Self-Efficacy and Job Satisfaction: Why they Matter

## $\frac{-1}{2}$

## Principals' working time

Average proportion of time lower secondary principals report spending on the following activities throughout the school year

## Average


$\square$ Admin/leadership

- Curriculum/teaching
$\square$ Students
$\square$ Parents/guardians
$\square$ Community
$\square$ Other

Percentage of lower secondary principals whose formal education did not include:

- Instructional leadership training or course
- Teacher training/education programme or course




## Not everywhere where induction programmes are accessible do teachers use them

Percentage of lower secondary teachers with less than 3 years experience at their school and as a teacher, who are working in schools with the following reported access to formal induction programmes, and their reported participation in such programmes


Not everywhere where principals say mentoring is available do teachers have mentors


Percentage of lower secondary teachers indicating they have a high level of need for professional development in the following areas


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" that the following elements represent barriers to their participation in professional development activities

■ United States - Average



## Professional development recently undertaken by teachers by type and intensity

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage of teachers who participated in the } \\
\text { following professional development activities in the } \\
12 \text { months prior to the survey }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Average number of days } \\
\text { of participation among } \\
\text { those who participated }\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Courses/workshops \& \& 71 \%\end{array}\right] 8\)


| Participation in a network of teachers formed specifically <br> for the professional development of teachers | $37 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Individual or collaborative research on a topic of interest to <br> the teacher | $31 \%$ |
| Mentoring and/or peer observation and coaching, <br> as part of a formal school arrangement | $29 \%$ |
| Qualification programme (e.g., a degree programme) | $18 \%$ |

Participation in professional development and level of support received by teachers



Regardless of the content, over $3 / 4$ of teachers report that...


...the professional development in which they have participated has had a positive impact on their teaching.


On average across TALIS countries,


Just above half of the teachers report receiving feedback on their teaching from one or two sources


...and only one in 5 receive feedback from three sources.


## Emphasis placed on feedback

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report the feedback they received emphasised the following issues with a "moderate" or "high importance"
$\square$ Average ■United States


| Feedback following classroom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| observation | | Feedback following assessment of |
| :---: |
| teachers' content knowledge |$\quad$| Feedback following analysis of |
| :---: | :---: |
| student test scores |


| External individuals or <br> bodies | 16 | 11 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School principal | 39 | 20 | 24 |
| Member(s) of school <br> management team | 32 | 20 | 27 |
| Assigned mentors | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| Other teachers <br> (not a part of the <br> management team) | 24 | 15 | 18 |

I have never received this feedback in this

21
44
35 school.

## Teachers feedback : direct classroom observations

- Principals $\triangle$ School Management $\quad$ Other teachers



## Teachers feedback : analysis of students' test scores

- Principals $\quad$ School Management Other teachers



## Teachers feedback : assessment of teacher content knowledge

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- Principals $\quad \Delta$ School Management $\quad$ Other teachers
}



## Teachers feedback : never received



## Impact of teacher appraisal and feedback systems in schools

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" that :


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" that:


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report a "moderate" or "large" positive change in the following issues after they received feedback on their work
$\square$ Average ■United States


## Outcomes of teacher feedback - Personal

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report a "moderate" or "large" positive change in the following issues after they received feedback on their work


Confidence as a teacher

Motivation
_Job satisfaction
_Knowledge and understanding of main subject field(s)

## Outcomes of teacher feedback - Pedagogical

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report a "moderate" or "large" positive change in the following issues after they received feedback on their work

—Teaching practices

Student assessments to improve student learning

Classroom management practices

Methods for teaching students with special needs

## Outcomes of teacher feedback - Professional

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report a "moderate" or "large" positive change in the following issues after they received feedback on their work


Public recognition
$\longrightarrow J o b$ responsibilities
_Role in school development initiatives

- Amount of professional development
Likelihood of career advancement


Average proportion of time lower secondary teachers report spending on each of these activities in an average lesson

## Average


$\square$ Administrative tasks
-Keeping order in the classroom
$\square$ Actual teaching and learning

Average number of 60-minute hours teachers report spending on the following tasks in an average week


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report doing the following activities at least once per month

$\square$ Never observe other teachers' classes and provide feedback
o Never teach jointly as a team in the same class

- Never engage in joint activities across different classes and age groups (e.g. projects)
- Never take part in collaborative professional learning

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report never doing the following activities


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" that:

- United States $\quad$ Average

My role as a teacher is to facilitate students' own inquiry

Students should be allowed to think of solutions to practical problems themselves before the teacher shows them how they are solved

Thinking and reasoning processes are more important than specific curriculum content

Students learn best by finding solutions to problems on their own


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report using the following teaching practices "frequently" or "in all or nearly all lessons"


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report using the following teaching practices "frequently" or "in all or nearly all lessons"

- Students work in small groups to come up with a joint solution to a problem or task
- Students work on projects that require at least one week to complete
- Students use ICT for projects or class work


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report using the following methods of assessing student learning "frequently" or "in all or nearly all lessons"


## 40

 Reported use of methods of assessing student learningPercentage of lower secondary teachers who report using the following methods of assessing student learning "frequently" or "in all or nearly all lessons"


Develop and administer own assessment

Administer a standardised test
-Provide written feedback on student work in addition to a mark, i.e. Numeric score or letter grade

Observe students when working on particular tasks and provide immediate feedback


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the following statements


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the following statements


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the following statements


Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" that teaching profession is a valued profession in society


## Countries where teachers believe their profession is valued show higher levels of student achievement

Relationship between lower secondary teachers' views on the value of their profession in society and the country's share of top mathematics performers in PISA 2012


## Countries where teachers believe their profession is valued show higher levels of student achievement

Relationship between lower secondary teachers' views on the value of their profession in society and the country mean score in mathematics in PISA 2012


## Relationship between the value of the teaching profession and the share of low mathematics performers

Relationship between lower secondary teachers' views on the value of their profession in society and the country's share of low mathematics performers in PISA 2012


## Value of teaching and job satisfaction

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the following statements


The more frequently that teachers report participating in collaborative practices with their colleagues,
the higher their level of self-efficacy.

The same is true for job satisfaction.


Behavioral issues equate to lower job satisfaction, class size doesn't

Teachers' job satisfaction level following the number of students in the classroom in relation to the percentage of students with behavioural problems


Teachers' job satisfaction level in lower secondary according to their total years of teaching experience

- Average $\quad$ United States


Years of experience as a teacher in total

Teachers' self-efficacy level in lower secondary according to their total years of teaching experience


## TALIS in Brief

Find out more about TALIS at www.oecd.org/talis

- All national and international publications
- The complete micro-leveld database

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Governments
in 34 countries

