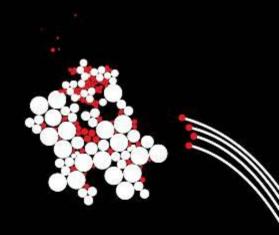
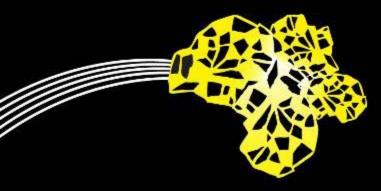
#### UNIVERSITEIT TWENTE.



#### Developing teacher qualities deliberately

Adrie Visscher ELAN, Department of Teacher Development









#### Lerarenagenda 2013-2020: de leraar maakt het verschil





#### A few questions



- 1. How much do teachers actually matter?
- 2. How do they develop themselves?
- 3. How do you become an expert?
- 4. Implications for training teachers?



## ad 1: Teacher impact on student achievement



Student: 50-60%

School leader, school organization, peers: 10-15%

Teacher: 10-15%

Strong, malleable factor!





## ad 1: Teacher impact on student achievement



Least effective teacher: 0,5 school year learning gain

Most effective teacher: 1,5 school year learning gain

Student has (much) bad luck or luck!





### ad 2: Teacher career in terms of effectiveness



 Growth towards average effectiveness level takes long

Support from professional environment helps

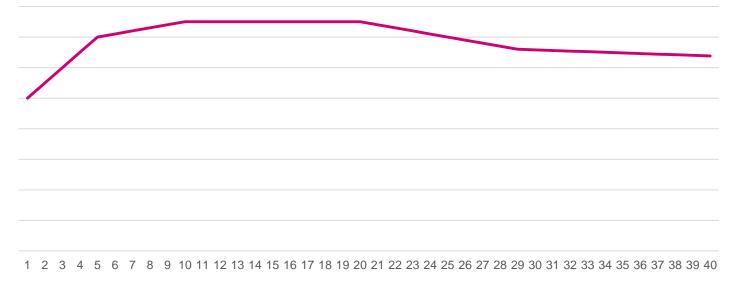
• After 25 years: less impact on students





## ad 2: Development basic didactical skills





Number of years of work experience

Complex didactical skills: problem during whole career



#### ad 2: So, it would be fantastic if ...



Sooner competent and effective

Growth in basic skills continues

Complex didactical skills also mastered

Low probability bad luck: less variation, higher average





#### ad 3: How does one become an expert?







#### ad 3: How does one become an expert?



Not by repeating what is mastered already

By practice and experience: natural ceiling ('okay plateau')

Without deliberate practice no exceptional skills









#### ad 3: Principles Deliberate Practice

1. Have and keep a strong motivation to improve

2. Out of comfort zone: compare with ideal

3. Precise improvement goal

4. Long term practice: short but intense

5. Coach: ideal behaviour, learning tasks, feedback



#### ad 4: Translated to teacher training?



- Focus on professional core skills in continuous learning progression for teachers
- Standards for professional skills
- Learning-theoretical foundation

Feedback instruments





## ad 4: Deliberate Practice & Four Components Instructional Design (4C/ID)



Professional standards <-- cognitive task analysis

Learning-theoretical foundation:

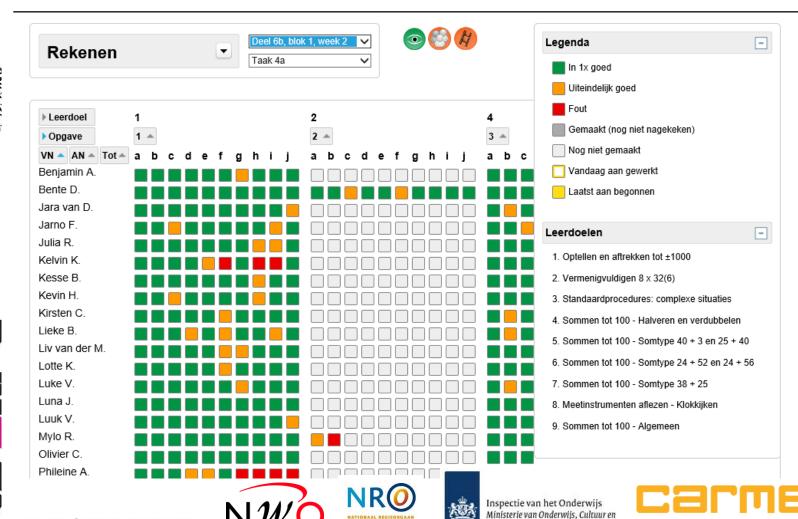
- whole-task-approach
- from simple to complex
- diminishing support





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#### ad 4: How this is done in our ELAN-projects



Wetenschap

stichting carmelcollege 🛑 🌑 🜒



#### ad 4: Feedback instruments

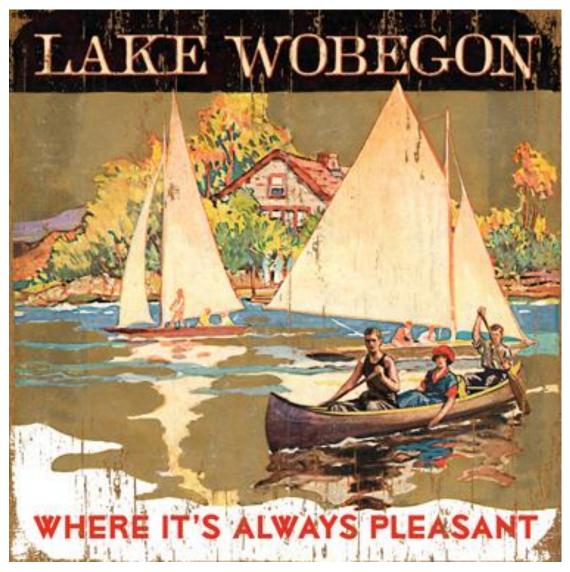


How can a teacher learn where he/she can improve?

Self-evaluations autonomous professionals?

Not such a good idea

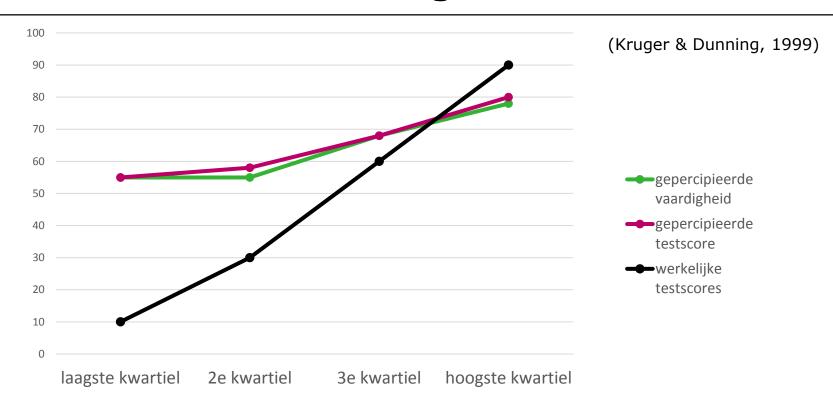




"All the women are strong, all the men are good looking, and all the children are above average."



#### ad 4: Self-evaluations in general



Often not aware of the need for improvement

"It takes one to know one" UNIVERSITEIT TWENTE.



## ad 4: Research by the Dutch School Inspectorate



#### Teachers:

Positive image of their basic didactical qualities

#### Schools:

Little data and policy regarding their didactical skills



"Everyone needs quality feedback to improve"



#### ad 4: Feedback instruments



Student perceptions: many observations; few 'tips'

Different perspectives on teaching quality





#### ad 4: Technological opportunities for feedback



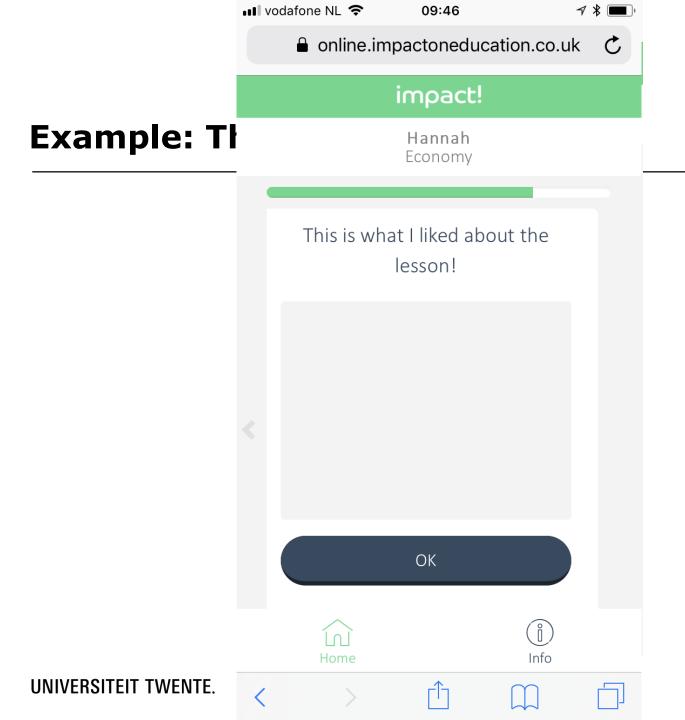
For lesson observations:



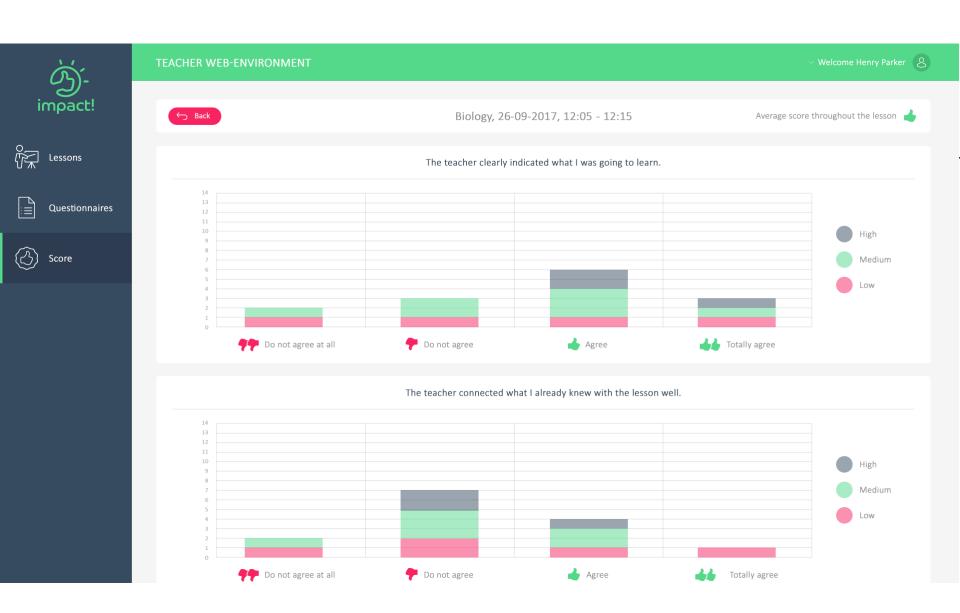
For student perceptions:







#### Feedback to teachers with Impact! tool



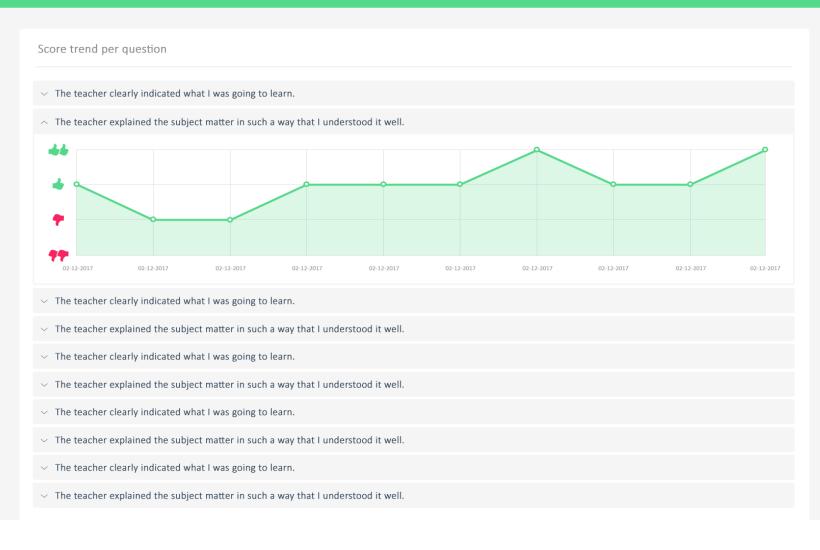


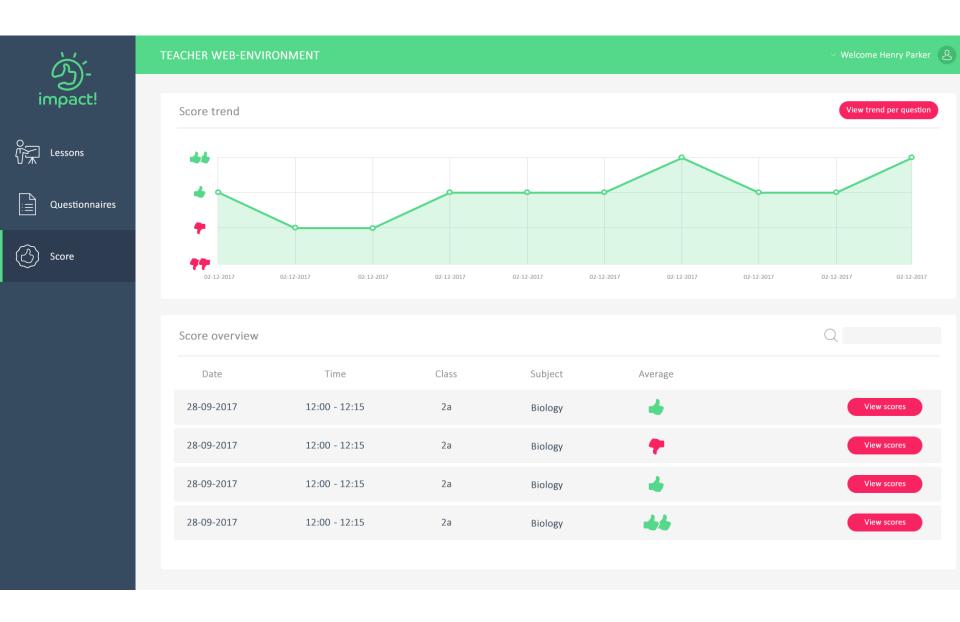




Questionnaires









CONTACT START

# Impact! on education by means of student feedback!

Impact! is an easy tool for students to provide feedback to their teacher about the lesson taught. The teacher can directly see the feedback. This can give insight into the strengths of the lesson and where improvement is still possible.

DISCOVER MORE





#### ad 4: Human factor in feedback technology



#### Social science:

- feedback acceptation and improvement motivation
- organisational 'support & pressure'
- competences for feedback utilization





## **Equip teachers even better for their complex** task by means of ...



- 1. Task analyses -> standards -> training
- 2. Instruments for feedback
- 3. Technology <-- human factor
- 4. School organisation that 'learns' and improves
- 5. Intelligent government: €€€, evidence-based