

Monitoring and Evaluation of Teachers and Teaching: Global and National Perspectives





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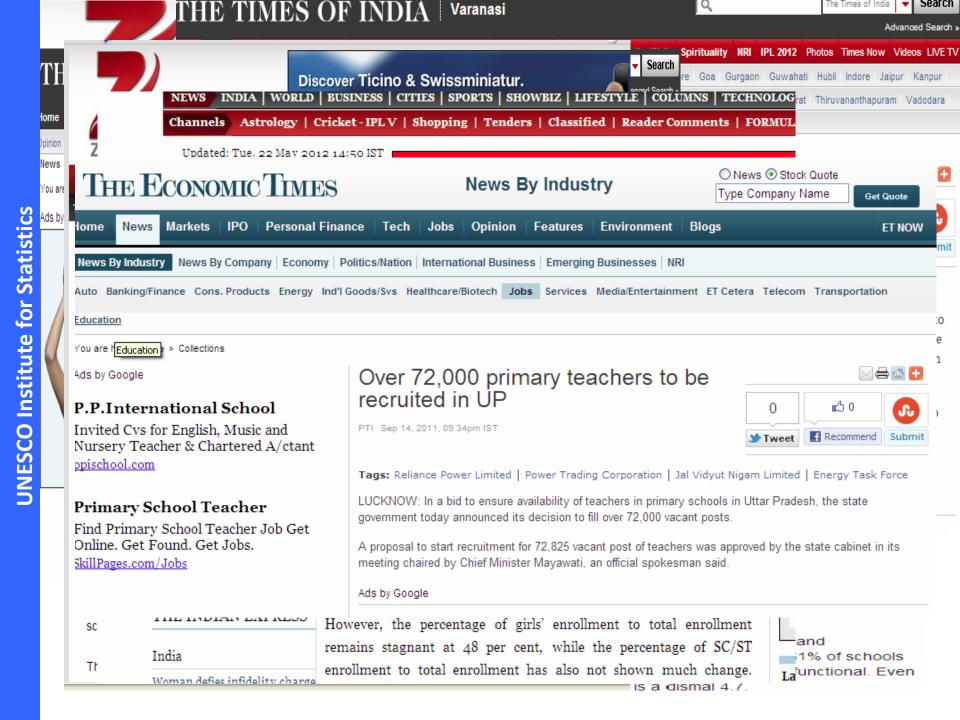
Outline of the presentation

- News on teacher issues -- Global and National
- Current figures of primary teachers and additional requirement for teachers by 2015
- Availability of teachers data at international level
- Sources of teacher data and analytical frameworks
- Limitations of existing teacher data and analysis – The Indian Context.
- Next Steps Recommendations

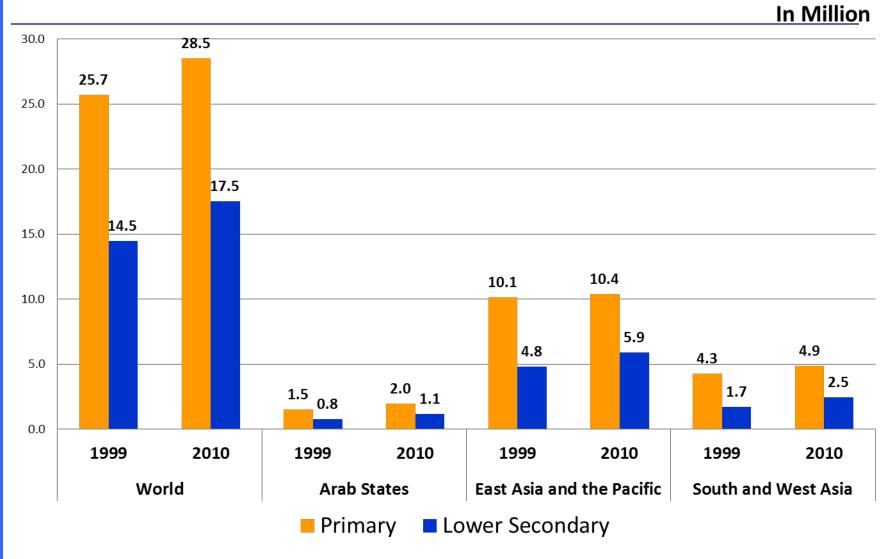
What makes world news on teachers?



News on Teachers in India



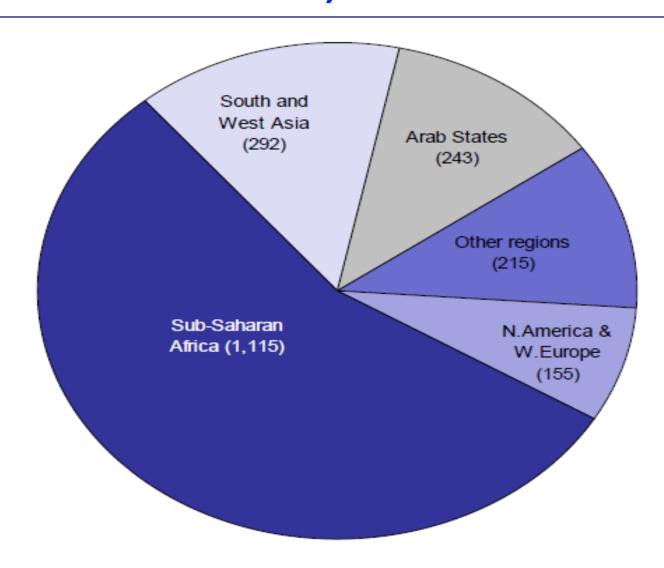
Number of primary school teachers, 2010



Source: UIS database, May 2012

Number of additional primary teachers needed to reach UPE, 2015

In 000



International Database on Teachers

UIS Education Survey:

- Collects education data annually from 162 developing countries.
- Areas covered include teacher's numbers, disaggregated by educational level, sex, training, sector, programme orientation (i.e. general vs. technical/ vocational), work mode (i.e. full vs. part time), FTE.

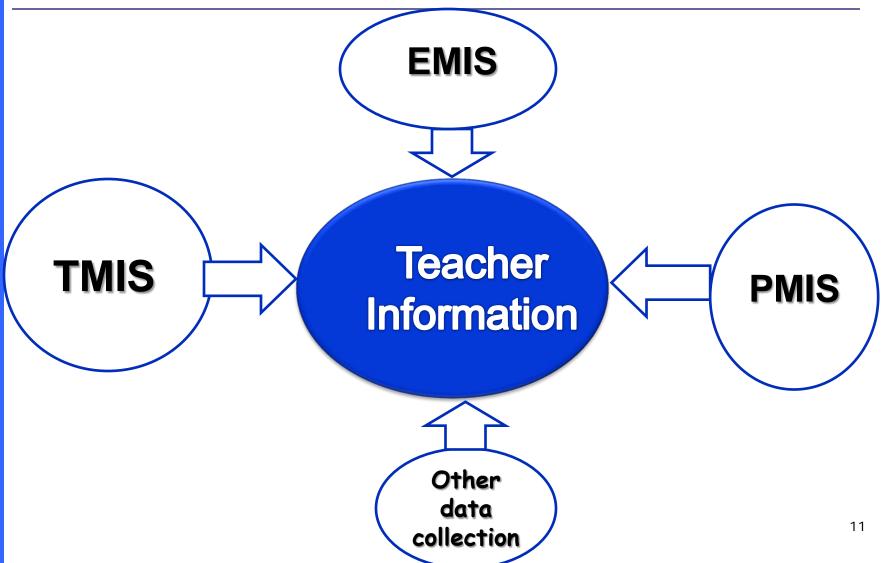
World Education Indicators Survey:

- Collects education data annually from 15 countries
- Additional areas covered by the above survey include teachers' ages, qualifications, salaries and incentives, and hours of work.
- WEI survey on teacher (reliability, full coverage, consistence data are the issues).
 - WEI survey of Primary Schools (context of the school is important for teacher practice).

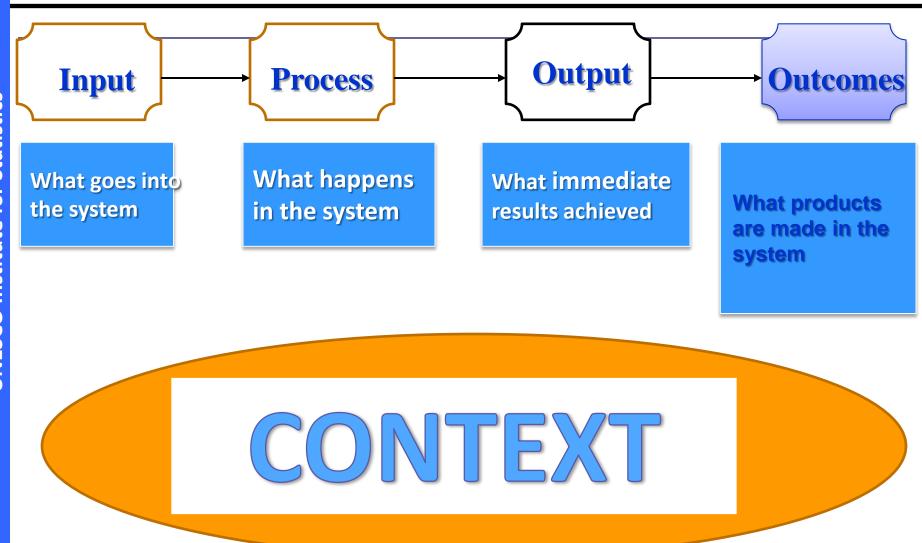
International Agenda for Global Indicators on Teachers

- Regional indicator initiatives respond better to specific monitoring needs at the regional level. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, it includes indicators on new teachers and teacher deployment in schools
- Planning to introduce global module on teachers and training working conditions in 2014 - what indicators do Asian countries prioritise for regional comparisons?
- Developing a new taxonomy for teacher training so that teacher qualifications or training could be standardized and possible to compare between countries

Sources of teachers data at national level

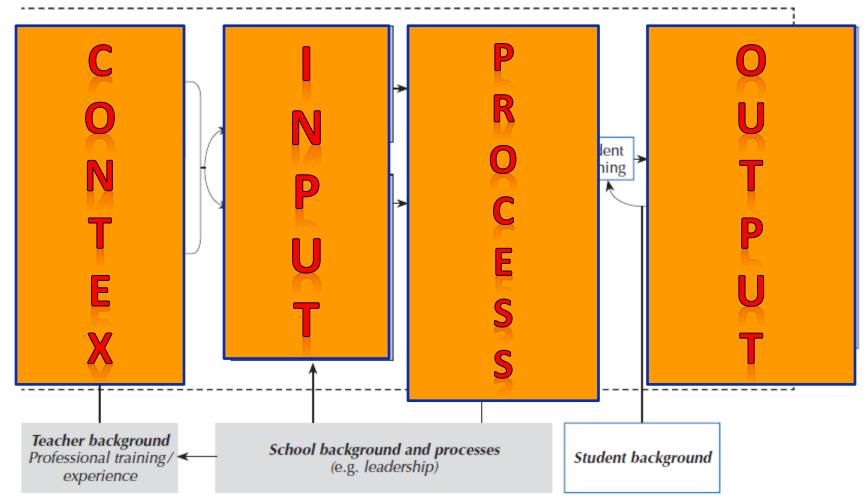


Analytical framework- to ensure equity and quality



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Framework for the analysis of teaching practices and beliefs



13

Source: OECD, TALIS 2009

Some possible 'additional' indicators on teachers

- % of schools with national standard of PTR- 40:1 (or schools are between 0-10, 10-20, 20-30)
- % of GDP of teacher salary structure (starting, after completing 15 years, and so on) by public and private
- % of newly recruited teachers with more than 75% result in minimum qualification (or 50-60, 60-70, 7-80, 80- above)
- # of teachers required for next year and need to be trained next year
- % of teacher by qualification and subject and taught subject at schools

Number of schools with different PTR at primary level in India

PTR	Small State (Sikkim)	Middle State (Chattisgah)	Big state (Bihar)	National
Below 20	811 (91%)	18805 (42%)	2766 (4%)	355991 (33%)
20 to 30	68 (8%)	13038 (29%)	4466 (7%)	268244 (25%)
30 to 40	14 (2%)	7030 (16%)	8511 (14%)	183618 (17%)
40 to 45	1 (0%)	1928 (4%)	5401 (9%)	60957 (6%)
45 to 50	1 (0%)	1229 (3%)	5163 (8%)	44562 (4%)
50 to 60	1 (0%)	1347 (3%)	8962 (15%)	58310 (5%)
60 to 70	0 (0%)	694 (2%)	7024 (11%)	35320 (3%)
70 to 80	0 (0%)	352 (1%)	5227 (8%)	22578 (2%)
80 to 90	0 (0%)	218 (0%)	3936 (6%)	15091 (1%)
90 to 100	0 (0%)	137 (0%)	2676 (4%)	9979 (1%)
Above 100	0 (0%)	339 (1%)	7624 (12%)	28357 (3%)
Total	896 (100)	45117 (100)	61756 (100)	1083007 (100)
National STR	12:1	24:1	58:1	30:1

Source: DISE 2010-11

Policy: at least one female teacher in each school No of schools by number of female teachers- India

States	No female teacher	Only One	Two	Three	More than three
Small State	39	264	894	747	2260
(Tripura)	(1%)	(6%)	(21%)	(18%)	(54%)
Middle State	1844	4167	4653	1930	2503
(Himachal)	(12%)	(28%)	(31%)	(13%)	(17%)
Big State (Bihar)	5904	15294	14553	10869	21297
	(9%)	(23%)	(21%)	(16%)	(31%)
National	141214	294479	296000	134979	196558
	(13%)	(28%)	(28%)	(13%)	(18%)

Source: DISE 2010-11

Need to introduce proper mechanism to collect data on Process and Outputs

Process

- Classroom management, teaching methods, conditions of teaching
- Teacher satisfaction
- Relationship with parents, students and managers
- Teacher attendance (announced and unannounced)
- Substitute teacher
- Difference between assigned subject and actual teaching

Outputs

- Result of teacher eligibility test (TET)
- Graduates from in-service trainings
- Graduates from academic courses (B. Ed., M. Ed.)

The 5 RIGHT principles of data collection and management

- Get the RIGHT data To collect data which are relevant to the specific topic or issue
- Get the data RIGHT To collect data with precise definition and appropriate method of measurement
- Get the data RIGHT away To get the most current and timely data
- Get the data the RIGHT way To get data through a rigorous process which can guarantee data quality and ensure consistency
- Get the RIGHT data management To collect reliable data which is guaranteed by good quality control conducted by related stakeholders

Limitations of Teachers Data Management Systems in India --- Public and Private - I

- Integral part of EMIS questionnaire relying on self reported school census data
- Parallel and duplication of data collection for different purpose – SES, DISE, SMIS, NCERT
- No single agency responsible to manage public and private school teachers data
- Database maintained by MOF and MOE on government (pensionable) teachers
- No proper mechanism to collect qualitative information

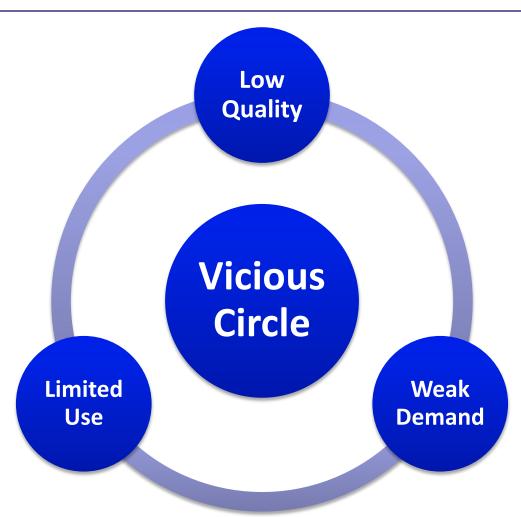
Limitations of Teachers Data Management Systems in India -- Public and Private - II

- Need to introduce a proper uniform definition for calculating and presenting data across the country
 - DISE Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by level
 - SES Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by unit of school
- Lacks mechanism to calculate FTE on primary, upper primary, lower secondary, secondary and higher education.
- Lacks clarity in roles and responsibilities for data management at sub national levels –school, block, district and state.

Use of collected quantitative data from EMIS, India

- Limited use for policy monitoring purpose, heavily focused on collection
- No teachers data analysis framework has been developed
- Relying heavily on average PTR, qualifications at state level (or district), no disaggregated analysis
- No analysis on teacher distribution at school level which is the issue of the developing countries including India
- Maintains school level data (DISE) at central level but not enough analysis
- No projection on new teacher requirements using transparent standard methodologies

Use and quality of statistics

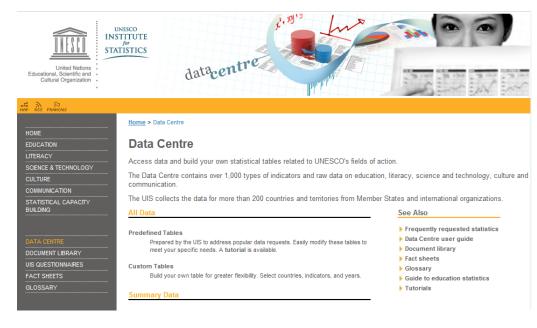


Some Immediate Next Steps-5Ds

- Develop teacher M&E plan along with teacher policy development;
- Develop an integrated institutional framework by agreeing on key data sets to be collected at the national level;
- Decentralize data management work (or share) based on location of decision making power;
- Develop standardised methodology to compile and calculate teacher related indicators;
- Develop capacity of teachers and education managers in collection, compilation and analysis of teachers data

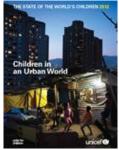
UNESCO Institute for Statistics <u>www.uis.unesco.org</u> Data Center for updated international data

- Available online,
- 3 updates per year
 - May
 - October
 - December

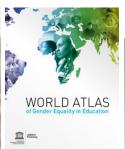
















Credits

- Albert Motivans, Head, Education Indicators and Data Analysis Section, UIS, Montreal.
- Nyi Nyi Thaung, Programme Specialist, UNESCO, Paris.
- Varshika Munjal, Research Associate, UNESCO, New Delhi.

Thank You!

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