Retaining and **developing** the teaching workforce

The Department for Education (DfE) considers that the quality of teaching is more important to pupil outcomes than anything else a school can control. Having enough high-quality teachers is essential to the effective operation of the school system.

THE TEACHING WORKFORCE

The teaching workforce has grown in recent years

9% (540,000) Estimated increase in the number of secondary school pupils between 2017 and 2025

spent annually by state-funded schools on teaching staff

+ 2 5



reach retirement

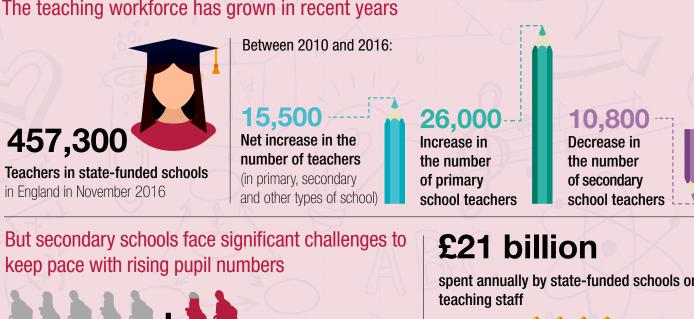
A greater number of qualified teachers are returning to state-funded schools

14,200

number of qualified teachers returning to state-funded schools in 2016











increase in qualified teachers leaving before retirement between 2011 and 2016

of the qualified workforce left before retirement in 2016 (6.0% in 2010)

9 in 10

8.1%

DfE and schools have scope to attract back even more teachers who have left

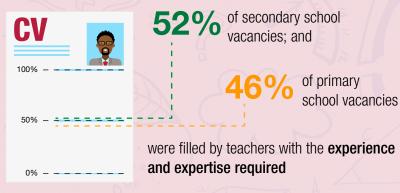


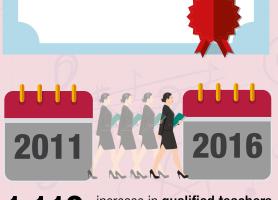
qualified teachers aged under 60 not in teaching at the end of 2015

of school leaders surveyed had not employed anyone returning to teaching in 2015/16

Schools are finding it difficult to fill posts with the quality of teachers they need

Our survey of school leaders found that in 2015/16:





increase in qualified teachers 1,110 returning to the profession between 2011 and 2016

Workload is a significant barrier to teacher retention



amount of time that teachers surveyed by DfE reported that they worked, on average, in a sample week in 2016



reported that workload is a barrier to retention

TEACHER QUALITY

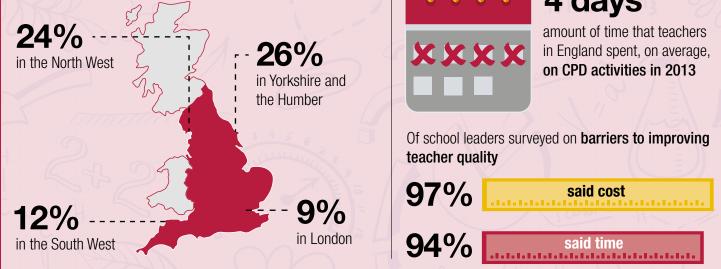
A greater number of pupils overall are in secondary schools where Ofsted has rated the quality of teaching, learning and assessment as good or outstanding...

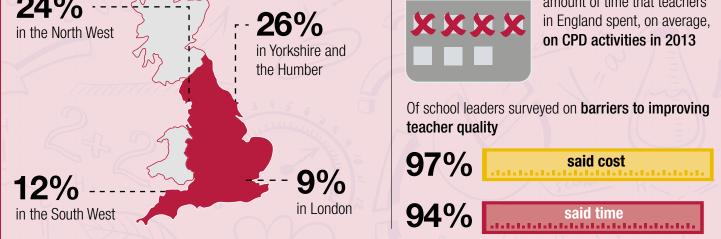
VS



...but there are significant regional variations

in the proportion of pupils in secondary schools that Ofsted has rated the quality as less than good







Teachers are undertaking relatively low levels of training and development



4 days

THE DEPARTMENT'S APPROACH

DfE's own interventions have been relatively small-scale

£35.7 million

NAO estimate of DfE spending on programmes to retain and develop the teaching workforce in 2016-17

It has limited evidence that its programmes to retain and develop the teaching workforce are making a difference

1	7	
	R	

£70 million

amount that DfE plans to spend on programmes aimed at improving teacher quality in each of the next three years on average, including the new Teaching and Leadership **Innovation Fund**

Developments, such as the new Chartered College of Teaching, are promising but are at an early stage

DfE plans to increase its spending significantly

on programmes aimed at improving teacher quality

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

We made 7 recommendations including

- The Department for Education (the 'Department') should set out, and communicate to schools and other bodies in the sector, its approach to improving teacher retention, deployment and quality. This should include: details of its various programmes and the funding available; what outcomes it is aiming to achieve and by when, and how progress will be measured; and its assessment of how schools can retain and develop their teachers at the same time as making significant workforce efficiency savings.
- The Department should work with the schools sector to understand better why more teachers are leaving before retirement and how to attract more former teachers back to the profession.

It should, for example, work with the sector on how to implement flexible working or provide refresher training to former teachers looking to return.

The Department should work with, and support, the Chartered College of Teaching, teaching schools and others in the schools sector to develop clearer expectations for teachers' continuing professional development. This should form part of its work with the College and others to support teaching as a profession.

 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$