

National Summit on Teaching Out-of-field 21-21 October 2021

https://ooftas-collective.org/toofsummit

WHAT DATA ARE NEEDED TO INFORM POLICY?

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1. INCIDENCE

To answer questions about incidence, representative data must be analysed.

representative of some defined target population (e.g., mathematics teachers in NSW; secondary teachers in Australian government schools, ...)

As individual researchers rarely have resources to obtain representative samples, secondary analyses can best address.

What do we know?

- SiAS: Staff in Australia's Schools analyses by Paul Weldon (presn. 1)
- PISA: Teachers survey our own analyses of PISA 2015 @Year 10

Subject	N teachers	% OOF
Ancient languages	22	63.4
Religion/ethics	616	29.7
Vocational	1271	26.4
Technology	1746	21.0
Mathematics	2204	20.5
English	2605	16.1
Modern languages	330	14.5
P.E.	1050	12.8
Social studies	1510	12.2
Arts	1029	6.6
Science	3011	6.2
Total ¹	15394	15.5

Shah, C., Richardson, P.W., & Watt, H.M.G. (2020). Teaching 'out of field' in STEM subjects in Australia: evidence from PISA 2015. (67 pp.) <u>ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/glodps/511.html</u> Shah, C., Richardson, P. W., Watt, H. M. G., & Rice, S. (forthcoming). 'Out of field' teaching in mathematics: Australian evidence from PISA 2015. In L. Hobbs & R. Porsch (Eds.), Outof-field teaching across teaching disciplines and contexts. Springer.

PARAMETERS Target population definition (e.g., PISA Year 10 only) Power to investigate sub-populations of interest dependent on sampling frame (proportionate/stratifiers) Definitional precision and meaning 'TOOF' Level of subject aggregation (e.g. 'science' & 'social studies' can't be differentiated in PISA) Embargoed analyses (e.g., State X system in SiAS)

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