

HOW TO GROW

Teacher Wellbeing in Your Schools

Teacher wellbeing is reflected in a positive attitude toward teaching that stems from supportive relationships with colleagues and students, the belief that one has the ability to teach effectively, and the feeling that one's personal and professional needs and expectations are met.^{1, 2}

The social, emotional, and physical health of teachers is a shared responsibility and a critical component of student learning and overall community wellbeing.

Why is teacher wellbeing important?

When teachers feel supported, they are better able to ...



Manage the daily stresses of teaching.

Teacher wellbeing is associated with

- more teachers saying they enjoy teaching.
- higher rates of teacher commitment, leading to lower rates of burnout and attrition.^{3, 4}



Establish and maintain effective classroom management strategies that are productive for learning.

Teacher wellbeing is associated with

- higher rates of teacher efficacy.
- better understanding of classroom dynamics.
- skillful use of emotional expressions to promote the enjoyment of learning.^{5, 6}



Cultivate supportive and caring relationships with students.

Teacher wellbeing is associated with

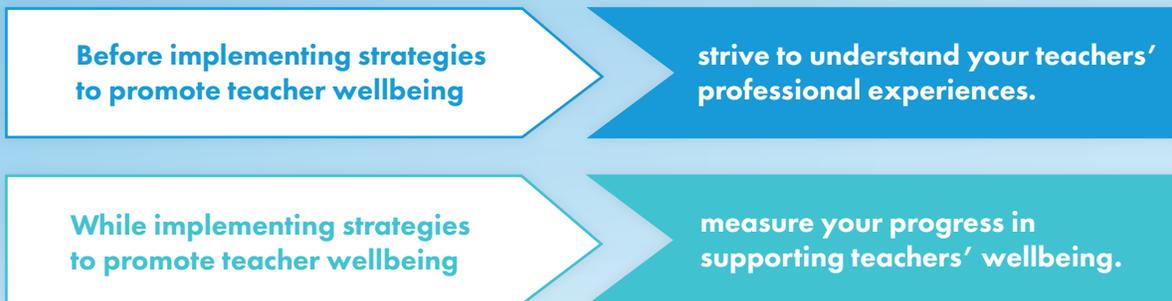
- improved student-teacher relationships and a positive school climate.
- better modeling and implementation of social and emotional learning (SEL) practices in the classroom.^{7, 8, 9}

Where could you start?

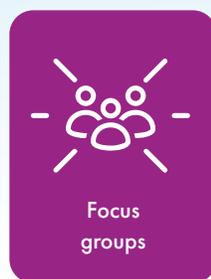
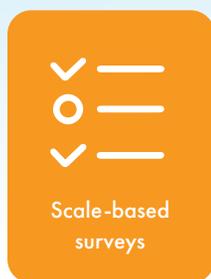
Ask your teachers (in-person or through a survey) how they are doing and what they need to support their wellbeing. Feedback is a great way to identify opportunities to provide immediate and future supports!



HOW CAN YOU GAIN INSIGHTS INTO TEACHER WELLBEING?



Principals and school administrators may want to consider¹⁰



Using these measurement tools, schools and districts can build an understanding of teacher professional experiences around^{11, 12, 13, 14}

- workload
- organizational support
- school connectedness
- teacher effectiveness
- student interactions and relationships
- stress
- job satisfaction
- physical health
- life satisfaction

Tips for Selecting and Using Tools to Gain Insight Into Teacher Wellbeing



Select a measurement tool that is valid and reliable and that is connected to the outcomes you are striving to measure. For example, some tools specifically measure things like work-related stress levels, and some tools may focus on other aspects of wellbeing, like connectedness and teacher efficacy.^{15, 16}



Choose a tool that is considerate of your workplace and community culture. For example, in environments where there may be low levels of trust, an anonymous scale-based survey may be more appropriate than one-on-one interviews.^{17, 18}



When using a tool, such as a survey or interview protocol, communicate a clear goal to participants, share how results may be used, and provide a process for protecting confidentiality. These practices may increase participant trust and willingness to share their experiences.¹⁹

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT TEACHER WELLBEING?

Social and emotional learning (SEL) activities for teachers provide a framework that school administrators can use to promote overall teacher wellbeing.



Equal Treatment

Ensure the equal treatment of teachers, regardless of gender, type of employment, working hours, and time served.²⁰ Providing teachers with equal support and treatment lays the groundwork for fostering a positive school environment.



School Culture

Create school environments that promote feelings of belonging, respect, value, and trust for both teachers and students. Positive school environments support the growth of a school community where members, including teachers, feel connected.²¹



Relationship Building

Provide opportunities for teachers to develop professional networks that enable them to learn from one another and connect during times of celebration and turbulence.²² Make a concerted effort to foster connections between principals and teachers to allow teachers to more easily obtain help from principals to develop their instructional and leadership capacity.²³



Professional Learning

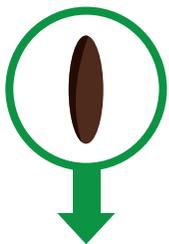
These opportunities enable teachers to learn, develop, and grow together.²⁴ Further, opportunities show teachers that school and district leaders are invested in their learning and wellbeing. Topics could include

- managing the emotional labor and stress of teaching.²⁵
- strengthening social and emotional competencies to support student social and emotional growth.²⁶
- using SEL interventions in the classroom.²⁷
- building close relationships with students.²⁸



Teacher Voice

Supply opportunities for teachers to participate in decision making to support their professional growth and connections to the learning environment.²⁹



REFERENCES & RESOURCES



1. Petegem, K. V., Creemers, B. P. M., Rossel, Y., & Aelterman, A. (2005). Relationships between teacher characteristics, interpersonal teacher behaviour, and teacher wellbeing. *Journal of Classroom Interaction*, 40, 34–43.
2. Harding, S., Morris, R., Gunnell, D., Ford, T., Hollingworth, W., Tilling, K., Evans, R., Bell, S., Grey, J. Brockman, R., Campbell, R., Araya, R., Murphy, S., Kidger, J. (2019). Is teachers' mental health and wellbeing associated with students' mental health and wellbeing? *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 242, 180–187. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2018.08.080>.
3. Jennings, P. A. (2011). Promoting teachers' social and emotional competencies to support performance and reduce burnout. In A. Cohen & A. Honigsfeld (Eds.), *Breaking the mold of pre-service and inservice teacher education: Innovative and successful practices for the 21st century* (pp. 133–143). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
4. O'Brennan, L., Pas, E., & Bradshaw, C. (2017). Multilevel examination of burnout among high school staff: Importance of staff and school factors. *School Psychology Review*, 46(2), 165–176. Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1156208.pdf>.
5. Jennings, P. A. (2011). Promoting teachers' social and emotional competencies to support performance and reduce burnout. In A. Cohen & A. Honigsfeld (Eds.), *Breaking the mold of pre-service and inservice teacher education: Innovative and successful practices for the 21st century* (pp. 133–143). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
6. Jennings, P. A., & Greenberg, M. T. (2009). The prosocial classroom: Teacher social and emotional competence in relation to student and classroom outcomes. *Review of Educational Research*, 79(1), 491–525. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.3102/0034654308325693>
7. Sklad, M., Diekstra, R., Ritter, M., Ben, J., & Gravesteign, C. (2012). Effectiveness of school-based universal social, emotional, and behavioral programs: Do they enhance students' development in the area of skill, behavior, and adjustment? *Psychology in the Schools*, 49, 892–909.
8. Poulou, M. S. (2017). Students' Emotional and Behavioral Difficulties: The Role of Teachers' Social and Emotional Learning and Teacher-Student Relationships. *International Journal of Emotional Education*, 9(2), 72–89. Retrieved from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1162078>.
9. Elbertson, N. A., Brackett, M. A., & Weissberg, R. P. (2010). School-based social and emotional learning (SEL) programming: Current perspectives. In A. Hargreaves, A. Lieberman, M. Fullan, & D. Hopkins (Eds.), *Second International Handbook of educational change* (pp. 1017–1032). Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer.
10. Collie, R. J., Shapka, J. D., Perry, N. E., & Martin, A. J. (2015). Teacher well-being: Exploring its components and a practice-oriented scale. *Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment*, 33(8), 744–756. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0734282915587990>.
11. Ibid.
12. Kern, M. L., Waters, L., Adler, A., & White, M. (2014). Assessing employee wellbeing in schools using a multifaceted approach: Associations with physical health, life satisfaction, and professional thriving. *Psychology*, 5(6), 500–513. Retrieved from <https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/118716>.
13. Mankin, A., von der Embse, N., Renshaw, T. L., & Ryan, S. (2018). Assessing teacher wellness: Confirmatory factor analysis and measurement invariance of the Teacher Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire. *Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment*, 36(3), 219–232. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0734282917707142>.
14. Renshaw, T. L., Long, A. C., & Cook, C. R. (2015). Assessing teachers' positive psychological functioning at work: Development and validation of the Teacher Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 30(2), 289. Retrieved from <https://psycnet.apa.org/buy/2015-04647-001>.
15. Mankin, A., von der Embse, N., Renshaw, T. L., & Ryan, S. (2018). Assessing teacher wellness: Confirmatory factor analysis and measurement invariance of the Teacher Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire. *Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment*, 36(3), 219–232. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0734282917707142>.
16. Lodico, M. G., Spaulding, D. T., & Voegtli, K. H. (2010). *Methods in educational research: From theory to practice* (Vol. 28). San Francisco, CA: John Wiley & Sons.
17. O'Brennan, L., Pas, E., & Bradshaw, C. (2017). Multilevel examination of burnout among high school staff: Importance of staff and school factors. *School Psychology Review*, 46(2), 165–176. Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1156208.pdf>
18. Creswell, J. W., Plano Clark, V. L., Gutmann, M. L., & Hanson, W. E. (2003). Advanced mixed methods research designs. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research* (pp. 209–240). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
19. Ibid.
20. Konu, A., Viitanen, E., & Lintonen, T. (2010). Teachers' wellbeing and perceptions of leadership practices. *International Journal of Workplace Health Management*, 3(1), 44–57. Retrieved from <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/17538351011031939/full/html>.
21. Roffey, S. (2012). Pupil wellbeing—Teacher wellbeing: Two sides of the same coin? *Educational and Child Psychology*, 29(4), 8. Retrieved from <https://www.sueroffey.com/wp-content/uploads/import/32-Roffey%20ECP29-4.pdf>.
22. Acton, R., & Glasgow, P. (2015). Teacher wellbeing in neoliberal contexts: A review of the literature. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 40(8), 6. Retrieved from <https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ojte/vol40/iss8/6/>
23. Konu, A., Viitanen, E., & Lintonen, T. (2010). Teachers' wellbeing and perceptions of leadership practices. *International Journal of Workplace Health Management*, 3(1), 44–57. Retrieved from <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/17538351011031939/full/html>.
24. Borko, H. (2004). Professional development and teacher learning: Mapping the terrain. *Educational Researcher*, 33(8), 3–15.
25. Acton, R., & Glasgow, P. (2015). Teacher wellbeing in neoliberal contexts: A review of the literature. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 40(8), 6. Retrieved from <https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ojte/vol40/iss8/6/>
26. Dolev, N., & Leshem, S. (2016). Teachers' emotional intelligence: The impact of training. *International Journal of Emotional Education*, 8(1), 75–94. Retrieved from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1098793>.
27. Martínez, L. (2016). Teachers' Voices on Social Emotional Learning: Identifying the Conditions That Make Implementation Possible. *International Journal of Emotional Education*, 8(2), 6–24. Retrieved from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1121275>.
28. Milatz, A., Lüftenegger, M., & Schober, B. (2015). Teachers' relationship closeness with students as a resource for teacher wellbeing: A response surface analytical approach. *Frontiers in psychology*, 6, 1949. Retrieved from <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01949/full>.
29. Bangs, J., & Frost, D. (2012). Teacher self-efficacy, voice and leadership: Towards a policy framework for Education International. Education International Research Institute. Cambridge, UK.