



You made your voice heard

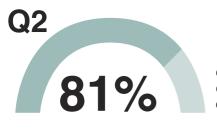


SECTION 1: PAY/PENSIONS

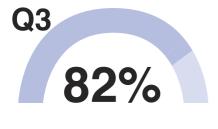
Pay remains an issue of absolute concern to teachers, with four in five teachers responding negatively to the questions we asked about teachers' pay. Eighty-nine per cent of teachers are worried about their financial situation in this year's survey, up 2% on 2022's response. Teachers continue to say they are cutting back on everyday expenditure and, significantly, 62% are cutting back on food spending, an increase of 10% on the previous year. For the first time this year, we asked teachers whether they had been forced to cut back on heating costs – with almost two thirds saying that was the case.



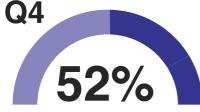
of respondents do not think teaching is competitive with other professions.



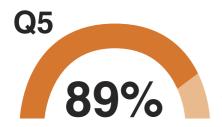
do not believe they are paid at a pay level commensurate with their skills and experiences.



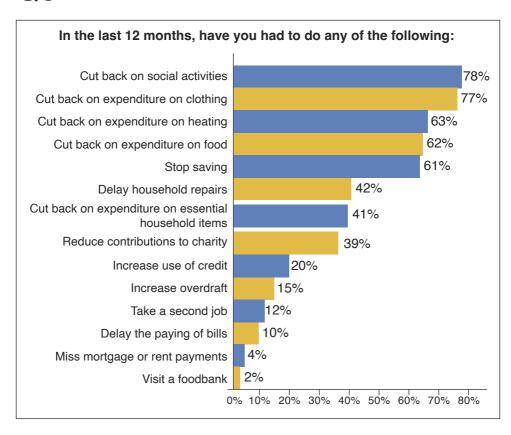
believe people are put off a career in teaching because of pay.



find their pension costs affordable.



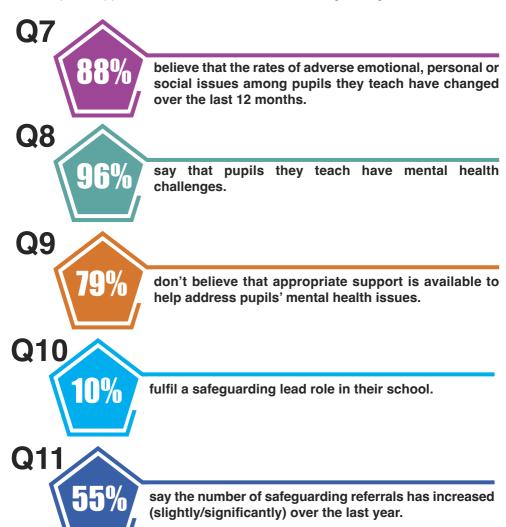
are worried about their financial situation (somewhat/very worried).

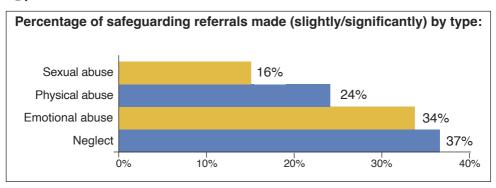


SECTION 2: PUPIL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Practically all teachers teach pupils with mental health challenges, and almost nine in ten teachers think these challenges have increased over the last 12 months. It is incredibly concerning, therefore, that almost 80% of teachers feel that appropriate support is not available to help them address pupils' mental health issues.

This year, we joined with the NSPCC to ask teachers questions on safeguarding issues. We found that 55% of teachers think that the number of safeguarding concerns in their school has increased in the last year, and 71% think they have increased since the pandemic. On a more positive note, over four in five teachers said they felt supported to make referrals related to safeguarding.









say the number of safeguarding referrals made has increased (slightly/significantly) since the pandemic.

Q14



say they feel supported (moderately/very) to make safeguarding referrals within their school.

SECTION 3: WORKING PRACTICE AND PUPIL BEHAVIOUR

Pupil behaviour concerns have seen an across-the-board increase for teachers this year. In all categories, teachers are more likely to report that a behaviour problem is a concern than previously, with some categories (including swearing/abuse and failure to comply with uniform policy) seeing increases of 10% and above. The problems which cause teachers the most problems on a day-to-day basis continue to be low-level disruption such as backchat, chatter in class and inability to follow rules. However, disturbingly, violent behaviour categories have also seen marked increases. Most worryingly of all, there has been a 3% increase in teachers experiencing physical assault by a pupil and almost one in five teachers are having to deal with threatening behaviour on a daily basis, up 5% on 2022. As with last year, we find that almost one in three teachers feel that their school's behaviour policy is not fit for purpose.

The survey continued to ask a short question on remote learning, to understand how schools are continuing to use it post-pandemic. Teachers reported that the main reason online teaching is used is for unplanned closure days, but we also find a significant majority of teachers say their school is using it for teaching pupils in isolation or with mental health needs. Moreover, very few teachers are given extra time to prepare for these remote lessons.

A series of questions on the condition of school buildings was introduced this year. This found that whilst more teachers think that their school buildings are in good condition 30% think the buildings are in a poor or very poor condition. Two in three teachers say that they are having problems with extreme temperatures in their classroom, whilst issues with ventilation and lack of welfare facilities are a significant issue in many schools.

Q15

Pupil behaviour problems that cause the most concern on a day-to-day basis:

77%

Inability to follow rules

Pupils with irregular attendance patterns

Chatter in class

65%

Failure to complete work (including homework)

63%

Backchat

61%

Late arrival at lessons

53%

Failure to bring appropriate equipment

47%

Swearing/verbal abuse

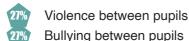
45%

Failure to comply with uniform policy

37%

Distraction of mobile phones (e.g. texting, cameras)

Discriminatory language



Threatening behaviour 21%

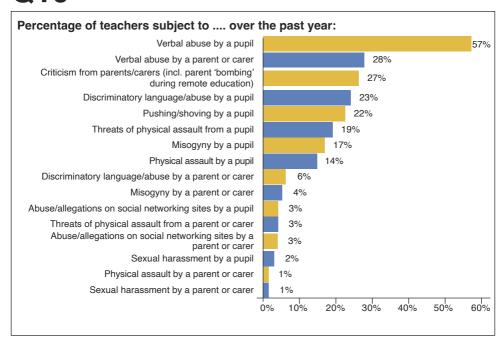
Physical assaults on teachers

Distraction of other portable electronic devices (e.g. iPad) Not following Covid-specific hygiene and social-distancing measures

Q16

16%

9%

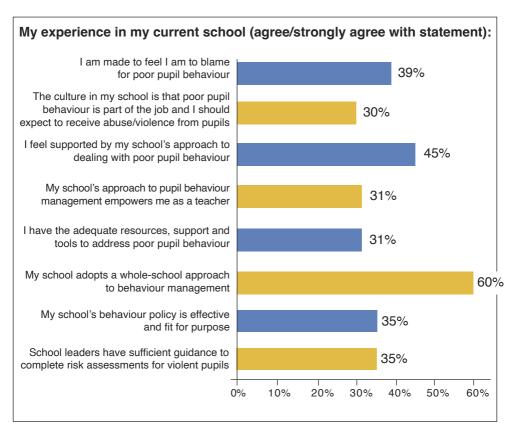


Q17

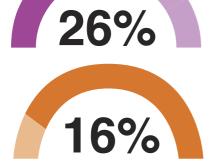
41%

felt that their school had not dealt with abuse by a parent/ carer or pupil in a satisfactory manner.

Q18 was an open-response question for teachers.



Percentage of schools that complete risk assessments for violent/potentially violent pupils:



Yes - and shared with staff.

Yes - but not shared with staff.

Percentage of schools that continue to provide remote learning to some groups of pupils for:



Unplanned school closure days



Pupils who are in seclusion/isolation



Pupils who have been suspended



Parents' evenings



Pupils with mental health needs (e.g. anxiety)



Pupils with SEND/ASN/ALN who struggle with the social aspects of school



Pupils who are school phobic



Pupils in another school to access curriculum subjects not taught at their school



Pupils in several groups to be taught at the same time

Q22

8%

have had tasks removed because they have been asked to teach remotely.

Q23

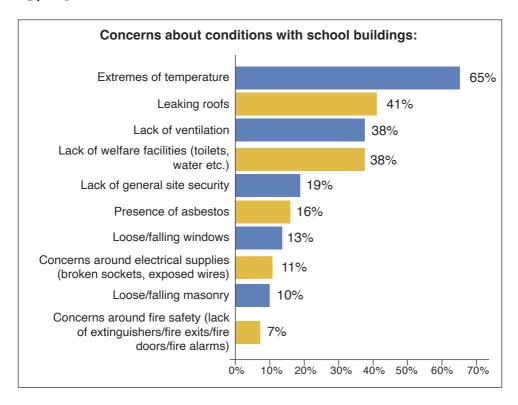
30%

rate the condition of their school building as poor/very poor.

Q24

39%

say the condition of their school building has deteriorated/greatly deteriorated over the past three years.



SECTION 4: BUREAUCRACY AND WORKLOAD

Fifty-two per cent of the teachers surveyed said that their workload had increased significantly over the last year. Shockingly, teachers also reported working 52 hours in a typical work week, six hours more than they reported on average in 2022. As in last year's survey, admin and clerical tasks and pastoral care were given as the biggest drivers. More teachers continue to feel disempowered and the main reason given for this was constant change in the profession, which was also the top reason in the 2022 survey. Teachers also report that they are spending more time dealing with parents than in previous years and that they are being deployed to teach subjects/groups for which they have had no training. Finally, similarly to other parts of this survey, there has been an increase in the reporting of offensive behaviour towards teachers in the last 12 months, which is adding to teachers' feelings of disempowerment.

Q26

say workload has increased significantly.

52%

Q27

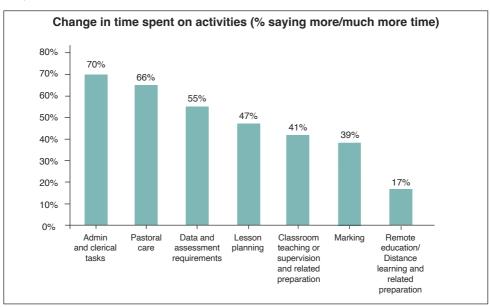


worked in a typical mid-term week.

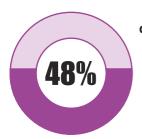
Q28

worked in a typical mid-term week outside of school day.

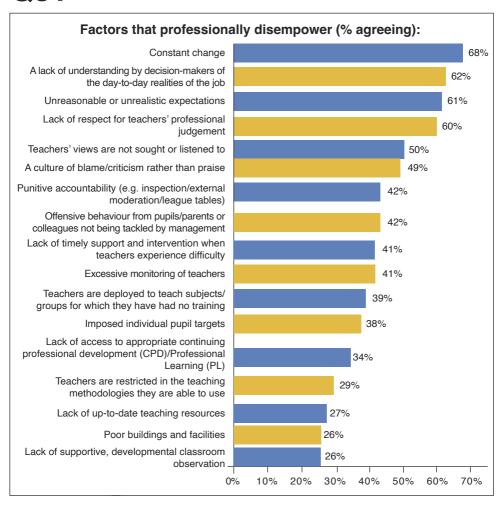




Q30



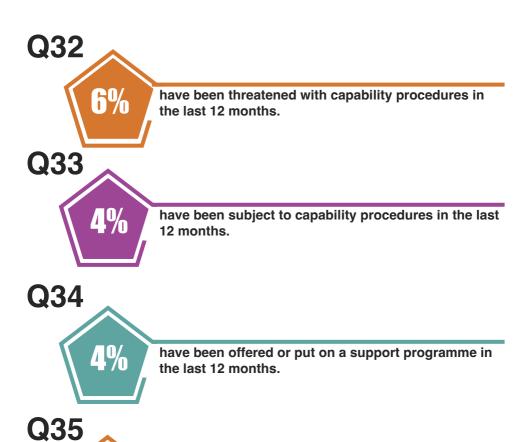
do not feel managed in a way that empowers them.



SECTION 5: TEACHING QUALITY

Teachers are clear in their support for Qualified Teacher Status (QTS) (in England) and a contractual entitlement to CPD. However, teachers are still giving up considerable amounts of their own time to access CPD, with teachers spending almost as many hours of their own time as they do in contracted time. It is worrying that 17% of teachers have had their requests for CPD refused in the last 12 months, a slight increase on 2022.

The downward trend for teachers to be threatened with capability procedures continues, with a further decrease of 1% from last year, making this a cumulative decrease of 5% from 2019. The number actually subject to capability procedures remains the same at 4%.





think that the professional judgement of teachers on the needs of their pupils is not respected in their school.



think QTS is important (England/Wales only).

Q37

CPD accessed over the last year in contracted time (hours).



Q38



CPD accessed over the last year in own time (hours).

Q39



have had CPD requests refused in the past 12 months.

Q40



have had to fund/part-fund their CPD.

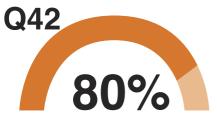
Q41



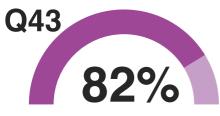
believe that teachers should have a contractual entitlement to CPD in working time.

SECTION 6: YOUR HEALTH AND WELLBEING

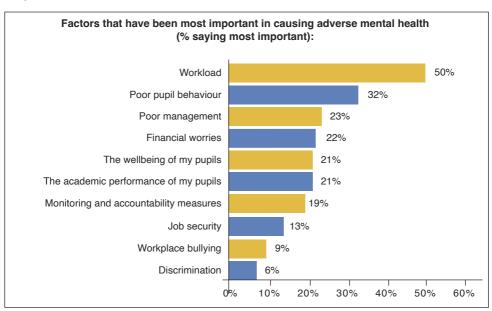
The general deterioration in teachers' health and wellbeing since the pandemic struck has continued. Four in five teachers say that they experience more workplace stress and that their job is adversely affecting their mental health. The biggest drive for this is increased workload – followed by poor pupil behaviour. Over 60% of teachers report that teaching is affecting their physical health, and over half say that they are experiencing headaches or back pain as a result of work.

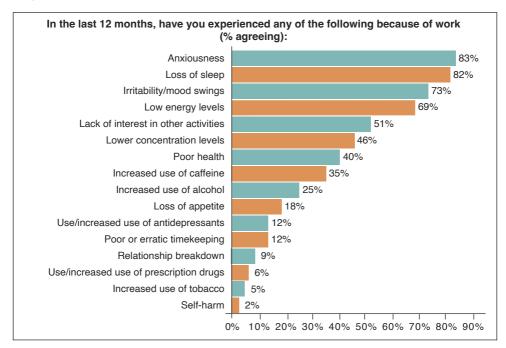


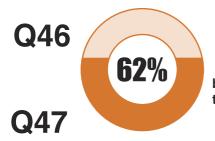
have experienced more workplace stress in the last 12 months.



believe that the job has adversely affected their mental health in the last 12 months.







believe that the job has adversely affected their physical health in the last 12 months.

In the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following because of work?



Headaches



Back pain



Neck pain



High blood pressure



Other



Frequent nausea

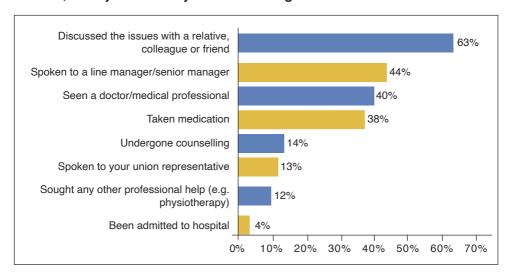


Other Musculoskeletal (MSK) disorders



Carpal tunnel syndrome

If your job has negatively affected your mental/physical health in the last 12 months, have you done any of the following:



Q49

32%

say that their school/college takes issues of women's health and wellbeing seriously.

Q50

Percentage who say that their school/college has the following policies to support women's health, safety and wellbeing:

Menstrual 10%

Menopause 18%

Other (responder specified)

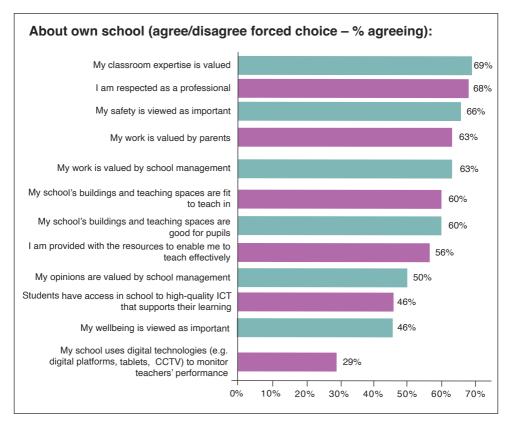
2%

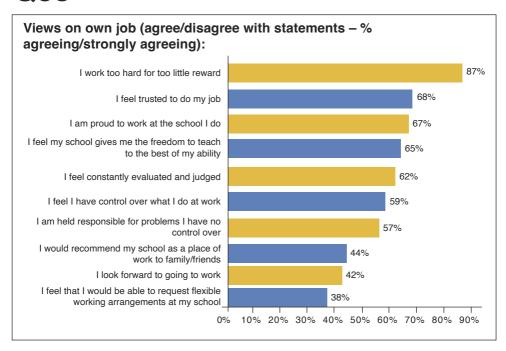
SECTION 7: JOB SATISFACTION

The effect of the extra strain and workload is having an effect on teachers' daily morale. Not only do most teachers report that they are often too worn down to give their job their best effort, but this also has an impact on their home and family life. More than three quarters of teachers surveyed say they have been unable to separate their work and home life since the start of the pandemic. Most teachers are not satisfied with their job, and 69% of teachers are considering leaving the profession entirely. Teachers' top concern remains workload. However, this year, pupil behaviour and indiscipline has overtaken pay as the second concern of key importance to teachers.



would recommend teaching as a career.





Q54

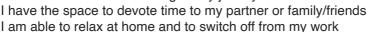
Work/life balance statements (agree/disagree forced choice – % agreeing):



I feel too tired after work to enjoy the things that I would like to do
I find that my partner and/or my family/friends often get frustrated with the
pressure of my job



I am often too worn down to give my job my best effort





I have been able to separate work and home life well since the start of the pandemic

Q55



experienced discrimination at work in the last 12 months.

Q56 13%

experienced harassment from a colleague or manager at work in the last 12 months.

Q57

Top five things that teachers like most about their job:



Q58

Top five concerns:





are not satisfied/very dissatisfied with their job.

Q60



say that their job satisfaction has declined in the last 12 months.

Q61



have seriously considered leaving their current job.

Q60



have considered leaving the teaching profession.



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