Writing a Statement of Teaching Philosophy

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Statement of Teaching Philosophy

A narrative description of one’s conception of teaching, including the rationale for one’s teaching methods.


Teachers open the door.
You enter by yourself.
- Chinese Proverb
Statement of Teaching Philosophy

Narrative Description

– Expresses the process of reflection on teaching and learning, i.e. one’s self-awareness as a teacher and one’s awareness of students and their learning
Statement of Teaching Philosophy

Conception of Teaching & Rationale

– Makes explicit the underlying value(s) that inspire & motivate one as a teacher and the overarching goal(s) to achieve or become in and through teaching and learning
Statement of Teaching Philosophy

Teaching Methods

– Makes explicit the processes or methods through which one and one’s students embody & enact values and attain goals in the classroom/course
“Anyone setting out to teach has a philosophy of teaching. Philosophy does not imply anything esoteric or grand. Philosophy means only those things we hold to be true about students, about the process of teaching, and about what we should be doing to teach well. Nothing so complex and unpredictable as teaching should be done without thinking about it. And it is from thinking about it, and seeing what others have thought and said about it, as well as actually doing it, that a philosophy of teaching develops.”

Philosophy

Most fundamentally:

What is your conception of a great teacher, and what are you doing to become one?
Philosophy

More generally:

– Why do I teach?
– What is motivating about my subject/discipline?
– How do I convey my passion for the subject?
– What am I trying to accomplish in my teaching?
– How are my approaches to teaching a reflection of who I think I am, of who I think my students are?
– Under what conditions do students best learn?
– What goals do I set for my students?

Adapted from: Johnston (2008).
The following online questionnaires may be helpful in stimulating thinking about your teaching philosophy and methods:

Teaching Goals Inventory
http://fm.iowa.uiowa.edu/fmi/xsl/tgi/data_entry.xsl?-db=tgi_data&-lay=Layout01&-view

Teaching Perspectives Inventory
http://www.teachingperspectives.com/

Teaching Style Inventory
http://longleaf.net/teachingstyle.html
Statement

• **Subject/discipline-specific vs. generalized**

• **Personalized style vs. formal style**

• **Personal version vs. official version** (personal = as long as you need it)
  – also: “syllabus version” (short paragraph) (official = 1-2 pages)

• Concise: 500-750 words (1-2 pages)

• Specificity – use concrete examples from the classroom (esp. when discussing methods)
Research Shows...

• Successful statements have these qualities:
  – Specificity
  – Evidence of dedication to teaching
  – Indicate writing and communication skills
  – Demonstrate thoughtful reflection on one’s teaching
  – Evidence of student-centered methods
  – Convey a match between applicant and hiring institution

Source: Bruff (2007).
The **statement** is a *narrative description*

- As you write, you might think in terms of this question:

  – “If someone walked into my classroom, what would one see?”
Statement Elements

5 Essential Categories

— **Learning goals**: discipline-specific knowledge, skills, attitudes that are important for students’ academic, personal & professional success

— **Teaching methods**: specific teaching methods & how they contribute to students’ accomplishment of learning goals & how they align with student expectations & needs

— **Learning assessment**: specific tools used to assess student learning & descriptions of how these tools facilitate student achievement of learning goals

— **Teaching assessment**: strengths and areas for improvement of one’s teaching based on evidence, along with plans for continuing development

— **Learning Environment**: specific ways diverse identities, experiences, learning styles, etc. are accounted for and integrated into teaching methods
Statement Format

• Five-Paragraph Essay
• Great Moments
• Great and Not-So-Great Moments
• The Story
• The Metaphor

For specifics, see Kearns and Sullivan (2011), p. 140
**Tips: Consider Your Audience**

- Will this candidate be able to handle the teaching responsibilities of the job?

- Does her approach to teaching suggest that she would be a good “fit” for our department and our students?

- Does this candidate want to teach? If so, why?

- If I were to step into a classroom and observe this candidate teaching, what would I see?

Source: Writing a Teaching Philosophy Statement, Washington University in St. Louis
Tips: Consider Your Audience

• How do this candidate’s research interests shape her teaching?

• What will this candidate add to our department? What will our students gain from his classes? What will our department gain in terms of specific courses, new opportunities for students to develop their skills and knowledge, and interesting pedagogical approaches?

• How does this candidate respond to the perennial challenges of teaching, such as motivating students to learn, evaluating student work, maintaining high standards in the classroom, and juggling teaching with other responsibilities we expect faculty to fulfill?
**Tips: Stand Out from the Crowd!**

- **Begin with the End**
  - In what way is a student leaving my class different than from the one who entered on the first day?

- **Make Distinctions** *(if they exist...)*
  - Note differences in types of classes taught: different objectives, methods, etc.

Source: Lang (2010).
Tips: Stand Out from the Crowd!

• Be Specific
  – Tell a story or two about how your objectives or methods have played out in the classroom

• Cite Your Sources
  – Where did your philosophy or ideas about teaching come from?

Source: Lang (2010).
Sample thesis for statement:

“The work world is competitive, fast-moving, and sometimes harsh. While I believe in the inherent dignity of every person, I believe it is my responsibility to prepare my students for workplace realities. Thus, my assignments focus on competitive outcomes within a supportive, reinforcing classroom environment.”

Sample thesis for statement:

“My epistemology is that knowledge requires awareness of one’s own values and awareness of others’ values to truly engage with an increasingly diverse world. Knowledge is best created in community, through respectful dialogue with those who may not necessarily agree with you. As such, course assignments include many self-assessments that will form the basis of these conversations, as well as structured opportunities for group interaction around potentially controversial topics.”

Source: Beatty, Leigh, and Dean (2009a) p. 130.
Exercises to get started...

Table 4. Summary of teaching philosophy statement writing exercises from the Center for Teaching Excellence of Duquesne University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching philosophy writing matrix</th>
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<tr>
<td>Consider your beliefs, practices, and future goals in relation to several aspects of teaching: who the learners are, the student-student and student-teacher relationships, the knowledge and skills needed in the field, the methods to impart the knowledge and skills, and the evidence that students are learning. [From Ref. 24.]</td>
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<th>Critical moments exercise</th>
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<td>Describe three to four critical moments in your courses (e.g., the first day of class, the first “stupid” question, the first exam, and/or the first time the class understands a complex problem), reflecting on how you prepared students for that moment, how you responded to the students during that critical moment, and how you might respond differently when the situation arises again. [From Ref. 12a.]</td>
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<th>The four-paragraph model</th>
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<td>In four separate paragraphs, describe the following [from Campus Instructional Consulting, Indiana University]:</td>
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<td>1. Why do you teach? Where do you get your passion for teaching?</td>
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<td>2. What techniques or practices do you use in the classroom to encourage student learning? Name one or two key assignments that you give your students that you think make the biggest impact on their learning.</td>
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<td>3. How do you know your students are getting it? What evidence of learning might you present to a search committee?</td>
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<td>4. What aspects of your teaching are you working on now? What current learning problems are your students encountering, and how are you trying to ease those difficulties?</td>
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<th>The teaching cube</th>
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<td>Describe the following six facets of your teaching [adapted by Gail Goodyear, Center for Effective Teaching and Learning, University of Texas: <a href="http://www.utep.edu/cetal/portfolio/cube.htm">http://www.utep.edu/cetal/portfolio/cube.htm</a>]:</td>
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<td>•Learn (What motivates you to learn in this discipline? Why have you chosen your discipline?)</td>
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<td>•Act (What happens when you teach? What do you do?)</td>
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<td>•Difference (Why does what you do in your teaching make a difference in the lives of others? Why is it relevant?)</td>
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<td>•Values (What values do you impart to your students and why?)</td>
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<td>•Setting [Why do you develop the learning environment(s) and relationship(s) with students that you do?]</td>
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<td>•Enjoy (What are your favorite statements to make about teaching? Why are they your favorites?)</td>
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<th>Self-reflective interview exercise</th>
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<td>In a creative writing exercise, imagine that you are being interviewed for a magazine article about effective teachers. The following are examples of questions you might address: What is a “personal best” achievement for you as a teacher during the past year? How does your teaching reflect the best teacher you have ever known? What of your worst qualities as a teacher would you throw away? If you wrote a book about teaching, what would the title be? What three points about instruction would you make? [From Ref. 12a.]</td>
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Teaching Philosophy Statements

Helpful Articles


Helpful Websites
Teaching Strategies: The Teaching Philosophy/Teaching Statement (University of Michigan) http://www.crlt.umich.edu/tstrategies/tstpts.php

Writing a Teaching Philosophy Statement (Washington University in St. Louis) http://teachingcenter.wustl.edu/writing-teaching-philosophy-statement

Writing a Philosophy of Teaching Statement (Ohio State University) http://ucat.osu.edu/teaching_portfolio/philosophy/philosophy2.html

Developing a Philosophy of Teaching Statement (Nancy Van Note Chism, Ohio State University) http://spinner.cofc.edu/~cetl/Essays/DevelopingaPhilosophyofTeaching.html


Writing a Teaching Philosophy Statement (Iowa State University) http://www.celt.iastate.edu/teaching/philosophy.html
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<th>Possible Components</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Needs work</th>
<th>Weak</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goals for student learning:</strong></td>
<td>Goals are clearly articulated and specific and go beyond the knowledge level, including skills, attitudes, career goals, etc. Goals are sensitive to the context of the instructor’s discipline. They are concise but not exhaustive.</td>
<td>Goals are articulated although they may be too broad or not specific to the discipline. Goals focus on basic knowledge, ignoring skills acquisition and affective change.</td>
<td>Articulation of goals is unfocused, incomplete, or missing.</td>
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<td>What knowledge, skills, and attitudes are important for student success in your discipline? What are you preparing students for? What are the key challenges in the teaching-learning process?</td>
<td>Enactment of goals is specific and thoughtful. Includes details and rationale about teaching methods. The methods are clearly connected to specific goals and are appropriate for those goals. Specific examples of the method in use within the disciplinary context are given.</td>
<td>Description of teaching methods not clearly connected to goals or if connected, not well developed (seems like a list of what is done in the classroom). Methods are described but generically, no example of the instructor’s use of the methods within the discipline is communicated.</td>
<td>Enactment of goals is not articulated. If there is an attempt at articulating teaching methods, it is basic and unreflective.</td>
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<td><strong>Enactment of goals (teaching methods):</strong></td>
<td>Specific examples of assessment tools are clearly described. Assessment tools are aligned with teaching goals and teaching methods. Assessments reinforce the priorities and context of the discipline both in content and type.</td>
<td>Assessments are described, but not in connection to goals and teaching methods. Description is too general, with no reference to the motivation behind the assessments. There is no clear connection between the assessments and the priorities of the discipline.</td>
<td>Assessment of goals is not articulated or mentioned only in passing.</td>
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<td>How do you know your goals for students are being met? What sorts of assessment tools do you use (e.g., tests, papers, portfolios, journals), and why? How do assessments contribute to student learning? How do assessments communicate disciplinary priorities?</td>
<td>Portrays a coherent philosophy of inclusive education that is integrated throughout the philosophy. Makes space for diverse ways of knowing, and/or learning styles. Discussion of roles is sensitive to historically underrepresented students. Demonstrates awareness of issues of equity within the discipline.</td>
<td>Inclusive teaching is addressed but in a cursory manner or in a way that isolates it from the rest of the philosophy. Author briefly connects identity issues to aspects of his/her teaching.</td>
<td>Issues of inclusion are not addressed or addressed in an awkward manner. There is no connection to teaching practices.</td>
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<td><strong>Assessment of goals (measuring student learning):</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Creating an inclusive learning environment, addressing one or more of the following questions:</strong></td>
<td>The statement has a guiding structure and/or theme that engages the reader and organizes the goals, methods, and assessments articulated in the statement. Jargon is avoided and teaching terms (e.g., critical thinking) are given specific definitions that apply to the instructor’s disciplinary context. Specific, rich examples are used to bolster statements of goals, methods, and assessments. Grammar and spelling are correct.</td>
<td>The statement has a structure and/or theme that is not connected to the ideas actually discussed in the statement, or, organizing structure is weak and does not resonate within the disciplinary context. Examples are used but seem generic. May contain some jargon.</td>
<td>No overall structure present. Statement is a collection of disconnected statements about teaching. Jargon is used liberally and not supported by specific definitions or examples. Needs much revision.</td>
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<td>• How do your own and your students’ identities (e.g., race, gender, class), background, experience, and levels of privilege affect the classroom? • How do you account for diverse learning styles? • How do you integrate diverse perspectives into your teaching?</td>
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<td><strong>Structure, rhetoric and language:</strong></td>
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<td>How is the reader engaged? Is the language used appropriate to the discipline? How is the statement thematically structured?</td>
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**Rubric for Statements of Teaching Philosophy** developed by Matt Kaplan, Chris O’Neal, Debbie Meizlish, Rosario Carillo, and Diana Kardia
Statement of Teaching Philosophy Worksheet

Goals for student learning
What knowledge, skills, and attitudes are important for student success in your discipline?

What are you preparing students for?

What are key challenges in the teaching-learning process?

Enactment of goals (teaching methods)
What teaching methods do you use?

How do these methods contribute to your goals for students?

Why are these methods appropriate for use in your discipline?

Assessment of goals (measuring student learning)
How do you know your goals for students are being met?

What sorts of assessment tools do you use (e.g., tests, papers, portfolios, journals), and why?

How do assessments contribute to student learning? How do assessments communicate disciplinary priorities?
Creating an inclusive learning environment, addressing the following questions:
How do your own and your students’ identities (e.g., race, gender, class), background, experience, and levels of privilege affect the classroom?

How do you account for diverse learning styles?

How do you account for diverse learning styles?

How do you integrate diverse perspectives into your teaching?

How do you integrate technology in your classroom?

Training and Research on Teaching and Learning
How do you include reference to professional development as a teacher (e.g. training, workshops, etc.)?

How do you include references to research you have done on teaching and learning?

Structure, rhetoric and language
How is the reader (of your statement) engaged?

Is the language used appropriate to the discipline? To the specific institution?

How is the statement thematically structured?