

Supervisors' Feedback and Teacher Professional Development in a Context of Students' Linguistic Diversity in OECD Countries

Yesifa Azovide, Yamina Bouchamma

Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Email: koudjo-afuwu-yesifa.azovide.1@ulaval.ca, yamina.bouchamma@fse.ulaval.ca

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Abstract

Teacher professional development was examined in the context of student linguistic diversity in countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Data for this quantitative study were taken from the OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS, 2013) with teachers (N = 170,005) from 6500 schools. Factor analyses enabled us to identify two factors associated with teacher professional development and two factors pertaining to the teachers' perceptions of their supervisor's feedback on such aspects as skills development and career perspectives, collaboration and support actions with the students, and teaching and assessment practices. Our results show that skills and professional growth development correlated differently depending on the importance the teachers gave to the feedback they received in the presence or absence of linguistic diversity in their classroom. Implications of this diversity on the teachers' perceptions are discussed, as well as socioprofessional characteristics and teacher professional development.

Keywords

Teacher Supervision, Teacher Professional Development, Linguistic Diversity, Skills Development, Career Development, OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS, 2013)

1. Introduction

Diversity management is central in modern education policies and is drawing greater attention in terms of its place in the public arena and how it is welcomed

(Cameron et al., 2011; Castles, 2010; De Witte, 2018; Czaika & de Haas, 2014; Hall & Posel, 2019; Koser, 2016; McAuliffe & Khadria, 2020; Triandafyllidou, 2018). Today's debate is focused on the school, which welcomes more and more immigrant students, as is the case of schools in OECD countries, where the number of students younger than 15 years of age whose first language differs from the language of instruction is indeed on the rise (Appave & David, 2017; Demireva, 2017; Deniger et al., 2013; Somers, 2018). This situation requires the involvement of both supervisors and their supervised teachers, who are front-line stakeholders in the inclusion of immigrant students. Supervisors in their role of pedagogical leader are thus called upon to manage and accommodate this cultural and linguistic diversity on a daily basis (Bouchamma, 2011; Bouchamma & April 2021; OECD, 2018; Panagiotopoulou & Rosen, 2018; Somers, 2018). One effective approach supported by extensive research is teacher supervision (Appave & David, 2017; Brown & Medway, 2007; Castles et al., 2002; Demireva, 2017; Duval et al., 2014; Newland, 2017; Silver, 2015; Zetter et al., 2006). Indeed, in many contexts, school leaders as a supervisor must take on the role of pedagogical leader in addition to that of head administrator (Bouchamma, 2008, 2009, 2015; Crum & Sherman, 2008; Dinham, 2005; Leithwood et al., 2004).

Teacher supervision is known to significantly contribute to teacher professional growth and successful schools (Bouchamma, 2005; Bouchamma & Tardif, 2011). In these effective schools, the supervisor uses strong pedagogical leadership, provides the necessary material resources, ensures differentiated and adapted supervision for their teachers, holds regularly scheduled meetings for this purpose, and encourages discussion to favour professional development that considers the points of view of both supervisor and supervisee (Bouchamma, 2005; Bouchamma & Tardif, 2011; Oliva & Pawlas, 2001; Nolan & Hoover, 2008).

Supervision makes it possible to gather teaching and learning data, provide constructive feedback, and propose adjustments to better suit the students' needs (Bouchamma, 2005; Branch, Hanushek, & Rivkin, 2012; Dionne et al., 2013; Hoy & Hoy, 2003; Kluger & DeNisi, 1996; Marzano et al., 2011; Memduhoglu, 2012; Ovando, 2005; Zepeda, 2012). In other words, teacher supervision becomes a relevant steppingstone in a teacher's professional development, and even more so in a context of student linguistic diversity.

Although there is much research on the subject of teacher supervision and the perspectives of both sides in a homogeneous context, little is known regarding this dynamic in a context of increased diversity in OECD countries, where teachers must work with several different linguistic groups of students at a time (Cooper, 2009; Lindsey et al., 2009; Ovando & Harris, 1993). Because of the scarceness of literature on the subject, we deemed it timely to expand on the actions required to provide effective sustained supervision that supports the professional development of these teachers (Datnow & Castellano, 2001; Marks & Nance, 2007). This concept is explored in the following section as we highlight the connections with the pedagogical supervision.

2. Review of the Literature

In OECD countries, school leaders are responsible for implementing education policies in their school and must consolidate the values upholding “living together”, particularly in the face of increasing student linguistic diversity (De Witte, 2018; Hall & Posel, 2019; Koser, 2016; McAuliffe & Khadria, 2020; Triandafyllidou, 2018). To achieve this, supervisors must ensure that their teachers continuously hone and adjust their teaching practices to meet their students’ needs (Broadfoot, 2000; Maroy, 2005). In this regard, research appears to indicate that the principal’s leadership has an impact on optimizing their teachers’ pedagogical role, motivation, and commitment (Bouchamma & April, 2021; Bouchamma & Tardif, 2011; Collette et al., 2013). The teacher’s pedagogical role is developed with the help of feedback from inside (principal, colleagues) as well as outside (students’ parents, Ministry of Education, local education administrators) sources (Tobin, 2008); indeed, feedback is a vital sounding board to help teachers introduce positive changes in how they teach. Studies on the subject of teacher supervision highlight numerous positive effects, including increased accountability and better collaboration (Bouchamma, 2005; DuFour et al., 2004; Marshall, 2005; Nolan & Hoover, 2008; Robinson, 2007; Silva & Dana, 2001), as well as improved self-efficacy, healthier social relationships, and better interactions with the teaching supervisor, all factors that nurture teacher professional growth and take into account their needs and expectations (Coburn, 2004; Dumay et al., 2013; Laveault et al., 2014).

In our review of the literature, one recurring theme is that instructional supervision enables principals to support a form of teacher professional development throughout their career.

3. Objectives

Many studies have documented the importance given to the supervisors’ instructional leadership and just how vital their feedback is to their teachers to help them adjust their practices (Bouchamma, 2005; DuFour et al., 2004; Marshall, 2005; Nolan & Hoover, 2008; OECD, 2018; Robinson, 2007; Silva & Dana, 2001). However, little is known on this, and the effects of feedback provided to teachers in contexts of linguistic diversity in the classroom. In this study, we sought to identify the relationships between teacher professional development and the importance teachers give to their supervisor’s feedback, in a context of linguistic diversity in the classroom and taking into account the teachers’ socio-professional characteristics.

4. Methodology

4.1. Questionnaire

Secondary data retrieved in part from the TALIS 2013 teacher questionnaire was used in the present study, namely, data pertaining to questions 1, 5A, 5B,

11, 29, 30, and 35A (see **Appendix 2**) regarding the following teacher-related aspects:

- Sociodemographic and socioprofessional characteristics: (1) gender; (5A) teaching experience in the school; (5B) overall teaching experience; (11) teaching certification.
- Degree of importance given to the supervisor's feedback (Question 29);
- Professional development (Question 30); and
- Presence of linguistic diversity in the classroom (Question 35A).

4.2. Sample

The participants were lower secondary school teachers (N = 170,005; 32.8% male (N = 55,787), 62.2% female (N = 114,218)) from 6500 public and private schools in 34 OECD countries. Of these teachers, 87% (N = 147,864) had a teaching degree and 45.9% (N = 76,467), upon entering the profession, benefited from an initiation program supervised by experienced teachers. These teachers taught students whose first language was different than the language of instruction in various levels of diversity: absence (0%); low (1% - 10%); average (11% - 30%) and high (31% or more) in the classroom (**Table 1**). Based on their practice, they received feedback from their supervisors (principals, mentors, colleagues), students and their parents.

Table 1. Presence of linguistic diversity in the classroom.

Students' Linguistic Diversity	Frequency	Proportion
Absent	85,442	52.5%
Low	46,274	28.5%
Average	13,194	8.1%
High	8031	4.9%
Very high	9680	6.0%

N = 162,621.

4.3. Variables

The two dependent variables associated with teacher professional development, namely, *Skills development* and *Career development*, were extracted from a factor analysis of the 14 items in Question 30 (see **Table 2**), while the following teacher-related independent variables were identified from a factor analysis of the 11 items in Question 29 (see **Table 3**): 1) *Importance given to the feedback on my collaboration and support practices with the students*; 2) *Importance given to the feedback on my teaching and assessment practices*; 3) Sociodemographic characteristics (*Teacher's gender*); 4) Socioprofessional aspects (*Teaching certification*, *Number of years of experience in the school*, and *Overall teaching experience*); and 5) Contextual considerations (*Level of linguistic diversity in the classroom*).

4.4. Data Analysis

We performed our data analysis using the SPSS v27 statistical software. Following the factor analyses, we conducted a Pearson correlation test to assess the connection between the dependent and independent variables. Multiple regression analyses were also performed to demonstrate the combined effects of our independent variables on the development of the teachers' professional competencies and career perspectives.

5. Results

5.1. Factor Analysis

Table 2 shows that the factor analysis of the 14 items (Question 30) pertaining to teacher professional development produced two factors explaining 63.89% of the total variance.

Skills development was found to be the main factor responsible for 36.045% of the total variance and grouping items 30J (Pedagogical practices), 30I (Knowledge and mastery of the main subject field(s); 30L (Use of students' results to improve their learning); 30H (In-class management practices); 30M (Professional satisfaction); 30N (Motivation); 30F (Confidence in my teaching abilities); and 30K (Teaching practices with special needs students).

The second factor, *Career perspectives*, explained 27.845% of the total variance and consisted of items 30C (Promotion perspectives); 30B (Participation in school development initiatives); 30D (Participation in continuing education activities); 30E (Professional responsibilities in this school); 30A (Public recognition from the principal and/or colleagues); and finally, 30G (Salary and/or financial compensations). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) index measuring sampling quality was .941, which was considered excellent because it was higher than .5. The Cronbach's alpha obtained for all 14 items of Question 30 was .939, which was also excellent, exceeding the threshold of .6.

Table 2. Teacher professional development (Question 30).

Items	Factors	
	Skills development	Career Development
30J Teaching practices	.842	
30I Knowledge and understanding of my main subject(s)	.778	
30L Use of students' assessments to improve their learning	.776	
30H In-class management practices	.761	
30M Professional satisfaction	.714	
30N Motivation	.707	
30F Confidence in my teaching abilities	.662	
30K Teaching practices with special needs students	.628	

Continued

30C Promotion perspectives	.816
30B Participation in school development initiatives	.736
30D Participation in continuing education activities	.715
30E School's professional responsibilities	.684
30A Public recognition by the principal and/or colleagues	.652
30G Salary and/or financial compensations	.624

Table 3 presents the two factors emanating from our factor analysis of the 11 items related to the value the teachers gave to their supervisor's *feedback* (Question 29), which explained 59.59% of the total variance.

The first factor, *Importance given to the feedback on my collaboration and support practices with the students*, was determined as the main factor responsible for 48.71% of the total variance and contained the following items: 29I (Comments from the students' parents or guardians); 29H (Comments made to other teachers to help them improve their teaching practices); 29J (Students' comments); 29K (Comments on how I work/collaborate with other teachers); 29G (Comments on how I teach in multicultural/multilingual settings); and 29F (Comments on how I teach special needs students).

The second factor *Importance given to the feedback on my teaching and assessment practices* explained 10.845% of the total variance and housed the following items: 29C (Comments on my teaching competency in my main subject field(s)); 29B (Comments on my knowledge and mastery of my main subject field(s) I); 29D (Comments on my student assessment practices); 29E (Comments on my student behavior/classroom management practices; and finally, 29A (Comments on my students' performance). The recorded KMO measurement was .902, which was considered excellent, as it was higher than .5. The Cronbach's alpha obtained for all 14 items of Question 30 was .892, which was also excellent, as it was over .6.

Table 3. Importance given to the supervisor's feedback (Question 29).

Items	Factors	
	Feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students	Feedback on my teaching and assessment practices
29I Feedback from the students' parents or guardians	.806	
29H Feedback made to other teachers to help them improve their teaching practices	.771	
29J Students' feedback	.748	
29K Feedback on how I work/collaborate with other teachers	.719	
29G Feedback on how I teach in multicultural/plurilingual settings	.646	
29F Feedback on how I teach special needs students	.566	

Continued

29	Feedback on my teaching skills in my main subject(s)	.838
29B	Feedback on my knowledge and mastery of my main subject(s)	.808
29D	Feedback on my student assessment practices	.728
29E	Feedback on my student behavior/classroom management practices	.693
29A	Feedback on my students' performance	.551

5.2. Correlations

A correlation analysis was performed to compare the level of linguistic diversity in the classroom and the following eight variables: *Feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students*, *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices*, *skills development*, *career perspectives*, and the teacher's sociodemographic and socioprofessional characteristics, (*gender*, *teaching experience in the school*, *overall teaching experience*, and *certification*). Results are presented in **Table 4**.

Significant weak negative correlations were found between *students' linguistic diversity* and five variables:

- Importance given to the *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* ($r = -.018$; $p < .01$): The teachers were shown to value this feedback less when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased;
- Importance given to the *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* ($r = -.038$; $p < .01$): The teachers were shown to value this feedback less when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased;
- *Skills development* ($r = -.050$; $p < .01$): This factor decreased when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased;
- *Teaching experience in the school* ($r = -.068$; $p < .01$): This factor decreased when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased; and
- *Overall teaching experience* ($r = -.074$; $p < .01$): This factor decreased when linguistic diversity in the classroom increased.

However, when the level of *linguistic diversity in the classroom* decreased:

- When the teachers gave more importance to *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* and *my teaching/assessment practices*;
- When *skills development*, *teaching experience in the school*, and *overall teaching experience* increased.

Significant weak positive correlations were observed between *linguistic diversity in the classroom* and three variables:

- *Career perspectives* ($r = .018$; $p < .01$): This factor increased when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased and decreased when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* decreased;
- Teachers' *gender* ($r = .010$; $p < .01$): The gender was male when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased and female when this diversity decreased;
- Teachers' *certification* ($r = .076$; $p < .01$): The number of certified teachers increased when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* increased, yet decreased

when *linguistic diversity in the classroom* decreased.

A significant weak negative correlation was found between the importance given to *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* and two variables:

- Teachers' *gender* ($r = -.040$; $p < .01$): The teachers valued this factor less when the gender of the teachers was male;
- Teachers' *certification* ($r = -.013$; $p < .01$): The teachers valued this factor less when they possessed a teaching degree.

On the other hand, the teachers gave greater value to *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with their students* when their *gender* was female and the teachers were not certified.

Significant weak positive correlations were observed between the importance given to the *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* and four variables:

- *Skills development* ($r = .298$; $p < .01$): This factor was shown to increase when the participants gave greater value to the *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* and diminished when they gave less importance to this feedback;
- *Career perspectives* ($r = .278$; $p < .01$): This factor increased when the teachers gave more importance to the *feedback given on my teaching/assessment practices* and decreased when the teachers this feedback less;
- *Teaching experience in the school* ($r = .036$; $p < .01$): The teachers gave more importance to the *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* when their *teaching experience in the school* increased and less importance when this particular feedback decreased;
- *Overall teaching experience* ($r = .085$; $p < .01$): The teachers valued the *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* more when *overall teaching experience* increased and less when overall teaching experience decreased.

A significant weak negative correlation was found between the importance given to the *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* and teachers' *gender* ($r = -.104$; $p < .01$), as male teachers were found to give less value to *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices*, compared to their female peers who awarded greater importance to this factor.

Significant weak positive correlations were established between the importance given to the *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* and four variables, as follows:

- *Skills development* ($r = .280$; $p < .01$): Skill development was shown to increase when the participants gave greater value to *feedback on their teaching/assessment practices* and decrease when they gave less value to this feedback;
- *Career perspectives* ($r = .178$; $p < .01$): Career development was shown to increase when the teachers gave greater value to *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* and decrease when the teachers felt less strongly about this

feedback;

- *Teaching experience in the school* ($r = .010; p < .01$): The teachers gave more importance to the *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* when the number of years of experience in the school increased and less importance when this experience decreased;
- *Overall teaching experience* ($r = .009; p < .01$): The teachers gave greater importance to *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* when their overall teaching experience increased and less so when their overall teaching experience decreased.

Significant weak negative correlations were observed between *skills development* and four variables:

- Teachers' *gender* ($r = -.048; p < .01$): *Skills development* decreased when the teachers were male;
- *Teaching experience in the school* ($r = -.024; p < .01$): *Skills development* decreased when *teaching experience in the school* increased;
- *Overall teaching experience* ($r = -.022; p < .01$): *Skills development* decreased when the *overall experience* increased;
- *Certification* ($r = -.071; p < .01$): *Skills development* decreased when the teachers were shown to have a teaching diploma.

However, *skills development* increased when the teachers' *gender* was female, when *teaching experience in the school* and *overall teaching experience* decreased, and when they had no *certification*.

Significant weak negative correlations were found between the teachers' *career perspectives* and two variables:

- *Teaching experience in the school* ($r = -.019; p < .01$): *Career perspectives* was shown to decrease when this variable increased;
- *Overall teaching experience* ($r = -.028; p < .01$): *Career perspectives* were shown to decrease when *overall teaching experience* increased.

However, *Career perspectives* increased when both *Teaching experience in the school* and *Overall teaching experience* decreased.

A significant weak positive correlation was observed between *Career perspectives* and two variables:

- Teachers' *gender* ($r = .031; p < .01$): The teachers' *career perspectives* increased when the gender was male and decreased when the gender was female;
- Teachers' *certification* ($r = .017; p < .01$): *Career perspectives* increased when the teachers were certified and decreased when they were not.

Table 4. Correlations found between the different factors.

Factors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Linguistic diversity in the classroom	-								
2. Feedback on my collaboration and support practices with the students	-.018**	-							

Continued

3. Feedback on my teaching and assessment practices	-.038**	.000	-					
4. Skills development	-.050**	.298**	.280**	-				
5. Career perspectives	.018**	.278**	.178**	.000	-			
6. Teachers' gender	.010**	-.040**	-.104**	-.048**	.031**	-		
7. Teaching experience in the school	-.068**	.036**	.010**	-.024**	-.019**	-.026**	-	
8. Overall teaching experience	-.074**	.085**	.009**	-.022**	-.028**	-.015**	.653**	-
9. Certification	.076**	-.013**	-.001	-.071**	.017**	-.050**	.055**	.087**

Note: ** $p < .01$.

5.3. Multiple Linear Regression

Table 5 presents the results of the multiple regressions: *linguistic diversity in the classroom* ($t = -.029$; $p < .001$), *teachers' gender* ($t = -10.49$; $p < .001$), *teaching experience in the school* ($t = -5.46$; $p < .001$), *overall teaching experience* ($t = -10.03$; $p < .001$), and *certification* ($t = -15.96$; $p < .001$) negatively but weakly predicted skills development, while *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students* ($t = 111.78$; $p < .001$) and *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* ($t = 102.36$; $p < .001$) offered a weak yet positive prediction. Together, however, these variables explain 17.8% of *skills development*.

As for the development of *career perspectives*, aside from *teaching experience in the school*, which was not significant, the following variables produced a weak positive prediction: *linguistic diversity in the classroom* ($t = 9.03$; $p < .001$); *feedback on my collaboration/assessment practices with the students* ($t = 99.66$; $p < .001$); *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices* ($t = 65.28$; $p < .001$); *gender* ($t = 22.01$; $p < .001$); and *certification* ($t = 10.99$; $p < .001$). Together, they explain 11.5% of the teachers' career perspectives.

Table 5. Predicting teacher professional development: regression results.

Variables	Skills Development			Career Perspectives		
	B	SE	β	B	SE	β
Linguistic diversity in the classroom	-.024	.002	-.029***	.022	.002	.026***
Feedback on my collaboration and support practices	.307	.003	.307***	.284	.003	.284***
Feedback on my teaching and assessment practices	.279	.003	.282***	.185	.003	.186***
Teachers' gender	-.026	.006	-.012***	.133	.006	.063***
Teaching experience in the school	-.012	.002	-.020***	.000	.002	.000
Overall teaching experience	-.018	.002	-.037***	-.026	.002	-.054***
Certification	-.150	.009	-.044***	.107	.010	.031***
R²		.178			.115	
F		3394.79***			2050.928***	

Note¹: *** $p < .001$. Note²: B = unstandardized coefficients for regression; SE = standard error; β = standardized coefficients for regression; R² = adjusted r-square; F = mean square regression.

6. Discussion and Conclusion

We sought to identify the relationships between teacher professional development and their perceptions of the feedback they received in light of their socio-professional characteristics in a context of linguistic diversity in the classroom.

We recall that our factor analyses on the items of Question 30 regarding *teacher professional development* enabled us to identify two predominant teacher-related factors, namely, 1) skills development and 2) career perspectives. The factor analysis on the 11 items of Question 29 on the *importance given to the supervisors' feedback* made it possible to identify two main factors: 1) feedback regarding the teacher's collaboration and support practices with their students and 2) that regarding their teaching and assessment practices.

Correlation analyses were then performed between five factors: *feedback on my collaboration/support practices with the students*, *feedback on my teaching/assessment practices*, *skills development*, *career perspectives*, *linguistic diversity in the classroom*, and four teacher-related socioprofessional characteristics (**Table 4**).

6.1. Presence of Linguistic Diversity in the Classroom

In the presence of this diversity, despite having a greater level of teacher certification, the teachers valued to a lesser extent the importance of the feedback they received regarding their collaboration/support practices and teaching/assessment practices. The feedback included comments from the principals, colleagues, external individuals or bodies, students, students' parents or guardians and regarded the following: *actions to help colleagues improve their teaching practices* and *how I collaborate with peers*; *how I teach in multicultural/multilingual settings* and *with special needs students*; *my competency in as well as my knowledge and mastery of my main subject field(s)*; *my teaching and assessment practices*; *my student behavior/classroom management practices*; and *my students' performance*. Consequently, their *skills* were shown to decrease while their *career perspectives* increased.

6.2. Absence of Linguistic Diversity in the Classroom

In the absence of linguistic diversity in the classroom, the teachers in our study gave greater importance to the same factors as those mentioned above but were shown to be less certified. Consequently, their *skills* increased while their *career perspectives* decreased.

According to the results of our hierarchical regression analyses (see **Appendix 1**), the development of the teacher's *skills* and their *professional growth perspectives* were influenced differently, depending on the presence or absence of linguistic diversity in the classroom. When diversity was present, it explained the decrease in their skill level and the increase in their career perspectives, and when diversity was absent, this had a positive impact on skills development and a negative effect on career development. These observed differences were ampli-

fied by the teachers' gender, teaching experience, whether they possessed a teaching degree or not, and particularly the level of importance they gave to their supervisors' feedback regarding their teaching and assessment practices and collaboration and support practices with their students.

When linguistic diversity was present in the classroom, decreased skills development was attributed to male teachers, to their lack of experience in the school, their overall lack of teaching experience, and the low importance they gave to their supervisor's feedback, despite possessing a teaching degree. On the other hand, when linguistic diversity was absent, the increased skills were attributed to female teachers, their amount of teaching experience in the school, their overall teaching experience, and the significant value they awarded to the feedback they received, despite not having a teaching certificate.

However, our results also demonstrate that the presence of linguistic diversity in the classroom predicted an increase in the teachers' career perspectives, while absent diversity predicted the opposite. These observations support our previous findings (Azovide & Bouchamma, 2021) showing that student linguistic diversity helps teachers to develop their perspectives for professional growth. This prediction is corroborated in the present work by the teachers' male gender, their lack of overall teaching experience, secured certification, and the consideration for the supervisor's feedback.

In other words, having a teaching degree does not in itself constitute a key factor determining skills development, contrary to the degree of importance given to the feedback they receive, which is determinant. These conclusions are in agreement with those of several other studies as to the positive impact of supervisors' feedback on the development of teaching competency (Atwater & Brett, 2005; Banks & Banks, 2019; Bouchamma, 2005; Bouchamma & Tardif, 2011; Kalule & Bouchamma, 2013; Memduhoglu, 2012; Mitchell & Sackney, 2011; OECD, 2016). We now also have evidence that the presence of linguistic diversity in the classroom and having a teaching degree contribute favorably to teachers' career perspectives.

That said, the advent of classrooms having more than one linguistic group has created several challenges for teacher training (OECD, 2018), which must be addressed. Indeed, in situations involving student linguistic diversity, teachers tend to ignore the feedback they receive on how they teach, which may be explained by the gap evidenced between the specific competencies required in contexts of diversity and the supervisors' existing skills (Azovide & Bouchamma, 2021; Bouchamma, 2016; Bouchamma & Tardif, 2011; Lambert & Bouchamma, 2019; Larochelle-Audet et al., 2018). It is thus imperative that the initial training and continuing education of both teachers and their supervisors be adjusted to consider the students' contextual characteristics (Moldoveanu & Mujawamariya, 2007).

Implications and Limitations

This quantitative study exposed the point of view of both the supervisors and their supervised teachers and determined their relationship and influence in the

presence or absence of linguistic diversity in the classroom. Here, the supervisors' feedback covered many aspects, such as the teachers' pedagogical and assessment practices, student support actions, and collaboration habits with colleagues and the students' parents, while the teachers' perspective was examined, in light of the importance they gave to the feedback they received.

Our results show that how well the teachers valued their supervisors' feedback was a determining factor favoring the development of their pedagogical competencies and professional growth perspectives. The supervisor's feedback effectively helped to develop the teachers' skills when the latter highly valued this feedback and possessed the necessary experience and hindsight to do so. However, in the presence of diversity in their classroom, often inexperienced teachers were shown to be ill-prepared to highly value their supervisors' feedback, which explains the progressive decrease in their skill level. Our findings also indicate that the pedagogical role of the teacher evolves and is supported by their supervisors' feedback and that merely having a diploma is not enough to prepare them to develop their competencies with multilingual groups of students.

We demonstrate that teachers gain from not only providing feedback to their peers but also welcoming the feedback they receive from these colleagues, as these actions support professional growth. Furthermore, to effectively contribute to making teaching practices better, the supervisor's feedback must hone in on the teachers' actual needs and socioprofessional contexts as well as those involving the students.

Although our use of TALIS 2013 survey data may be viewed as a limitation, due to their date of publication, these data remain relevant as they have been the subject of no other study of this nature. We are pursuing our analyses of the 2018 data, which were made available in 2020.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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Appendix 1

Hierarchical Regression Results

Table A1. Hierarchical regressions of the variables predicting skills development.

Variables	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	B	SE	β	B	SE	β	B	SE	β
Linguistic diversity in the classroom	-.035	.003	-.042***	-.023	.002	-.027***	-.024	.013	.091***
Feedback on my collaboration and support practices with the students				.304	.003	.304***	.307	.037	.070***
Feedback on my teaching and assessment practices				.280	.003	.283***	.279	.009	.066***
Teachers' gender							-.026	.006	-.012
Teaching experience in the school							-.012	.002	-.020
Overall teaching experience							-.018	.002	-.037
Certification							-.15	.009	-.044
R ²		.002			.173			.178	
F		193.954***			7645***			3394.79***	

Note¹: *** $p < .001$. Note²: B = unstandardized coefficients for regression; SE = standard error; β = standardized coefficients for regression; R² = adjusted r-square; F = mean square regression.

Table A2. Hierarchical regressions of the variables predicting career perspectives.

Variables	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	B	SE	β	B	SE	β	B	SE	β
Linguistic diversity in the classroom	.019	.003	.022***	.028	.002	.277***	.022	.002	.026***
Feedback on my collaboration and support practices with the students				.199	.037	.070***	.284	.003	.284***
Feedback on my teaching and assessment practices				.178	.003	.179***	.185	.003	.0186***
Teachers' gender							.133	.006	.063***
Teaching experience in the school							.000	.002	.000
Overall teaching experience							-.026	.002	-.054***
Certification							.107	.010	.031***
R ²		.0001			.108			.115	
F		54.696***			4442.06***			2050.92***	

Note¹: *** $p < .001$. Note¹: *** $p < .001$. Note²: B = unstandardized coefficients for regression; SE = standard error; β = standardized coefficients for regression; R² = adjusted r-square; F = mean square regression.

Appendix 2

OECD's Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS, 2013)

TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Are you female or male?	1. Female	2. Male
5. How many years of work experience do you have?		
a) Year(s) working as a teacher at this school		
b) Year(s) working as a teacher in total		
11. Did you complete a teacher education or training programme?	1. Yes	2. No
19. In your first regular employment as a teacher, did/do you take part in any induction programme?	1. Yes	2. No
a) I took/take part in an induction programme		
29. In your opinion, when you receive this feedback, what is the emphasis placed on the following areas?		
TT2G29A Student performance		
TT2G29B Knowledge and understanding of my main subject field(s)		
TT2G29C Pedagogical competencies in teaching my main subject field(s)		
TT2G29D Student assessment practices		
TT2G29E Student behaviour and classroom management	1. Not considered at all	
TT2G29F Teaching of students with special needs	2. Considered with low importance	
TT2G29G Teaching in a multicultural or multilingual setting	3. Considered with moderate importance	
TT2G29H The feedback I provide to other teachers to improve their teaching	4. Considered with high importance	
TT2G29I Feedback from parents or guardians		
TT2G29J Student feedback		
TT2G29K Collaboration or working with other teachers		
30. Concerning the feedback you have received at this school, to what extent has it directly led to a positive change in any of the following?		
TT2G30A Your public recognition from the principal and/or your colleagues		
TT2G30B Your role in school development initiatives (e.g. curriculum development group, development of school objectives)		
TT2G30C The likelihood of your career advancement (e.g. promotion)		
TT2G30D The amount of professional development you undertake		
TT2G30E Your job responsibilities at this school	1. No positive change	
TT2G30F Your confidence as a teacher	2. A small change	
TT2G30G Your salary and/or financial bonus	3. A moderate change	
TT2G30H Your classroom management practices	4. A large change	
TT2G30I Your knowledge and understanding of your main subject field(s)		
TT2G30J Your teaching practices		
TT2G30K Your methods for teaching students with special needs		
TT2G30L Your use of student assessments to improve student learning		

Continued

TT2G30M Your job satisfaction

TT2G30N Your motivation

35. We would like to understand the composition of the “target class”. Please estimate the broad percentage of students who have the following characteristics:

TT2G35A Students whose [first language] is different from the language(s) of instruction or from a dialect of this/these language(s)	1. None
	2. 1% and 10%
	3. 11% to 30%
	4. 31% to 60%
	5. More than 60%
