



Reaching the 'hard to reach': Inclusive responses to diversity through child-teacher dialogue

Guidance document for monitoring teachers' thinking and practices



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Many teachers, students and other members of staff in each of the above schools contributed to the project. Whilst it is not possible to name them all individually, we would like to acknowledge their contributions and thank them.

In addition, during the second cycle of this project, the following schools were also involved and we would like to acknowledge their contributions:

Austria	Denmark	England	Portugal	Spain
VS Bertha von Suttner	Kokkedal Skole	Beechwood Junior School	Escola EB1/JI da Lejana	Ceip Antonio Osuna
VS Gabelsberger	Høsterkøb Skole	Hollybrook Infant School	Escola EB1/JI da Conceição	Ceip Federico García Lorca
VS Kalsdorf	Hørsholm Skole	Hollybrook Junior School	Escola EB1/JI de Estoi	Ceip Ciudad de Nejapa
VS Leopoldinum	Humlebæk Skole	Shirley Infant School	Escola EB1/JI da Bordeira	Ceip de las Acacias
VS Viktor Kaplan	Flakkebjerg Skole	Shirley Junior School	Escola EB1/JI de Santa Bárbara de Nexe	Ceip Carlos Sainz De Los Terreros

Southampton, University of Southampton - The Print Centre, May 2020

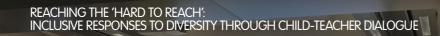
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Monitoring teachers' thinking and practices: A guidance document

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"This project has been funded with support from the European Commission, under the Erasmus+ programme, 2017-1-UK01-KA201-036665. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein."





Introduction

'Reaching the hard to reach: inclusive responses to diversity through child-teacher dialogue', a three-year project (2017-2020) funded by the European Union, involved primary schools and universities in five countries: Austria, Denmark, England, Portugal and Spain.

The focus of the project was on what is one of the biggest challenges facing teachers across Europe, that of including all children in lessons, particularly those who might be seen as 'hard to reach'. These might be, for example, migrants, refugees or students with disabilities, as well as others who might be overlooked. The project involved the use of collaborative action research. This required teachers and students to participate actively as research partners alongside colleagues from universities, with the aim of improving classroom practices.

With support from their university partners, five primary schools became 'hubs': that is, centres for developing and disseminating the work of the project. During the first year they trialled a new way of working and helped in refining the processes involved within their own schools. Then, during the second year, they each led the training of trios of teachers from five more primary schools to develop a local network. In the final year of the project, all 30 schools expanded the approach in their schools.

The guidance manual

This document offers advice and guidance about how group interviews and questionnaires can be used to monitor the impact that the Inclusive Inquiry process has on teachers' thinking and practices. In this way, schools will be in a position to determine the extent of the impact of the approach on their teachers.

Part 1

Group Interviews with teachers

The following questions should be asked at the end of the process of Inclusive Inquiry (i.e. at the end of the three rounds of research lessons). A maximum of six persons per group is recommended

The person leading the interviews can be another teacher who may have had a leading role as being the facilitator for implementing the approach in the school, one of the teachers that implemented the approach, the headteacher, or a critical friend from outside the school. It would be good to keep some notes, so that these can be used afterwards for school development purposes.

The group interviews should focus on the following agenda:

- Describe the process of the research lessons
- What specific changes were made in your lessons as a result of the process?
- Do you feel that the children saw these lessons differently? In which ways?
- What were the challenges that you faced in this process?
- What were the benefits?
- Have your views changed through this process in regards to the value of listening to the views of children about learning and teaching? In which ways?
- Have your practices changed through this process in regards to the value of listening to the views of children about learning and teaching? In which ways?

Additional questions may be asked related to issues that emerge during the conversations.

Part 2

The teachers' questionnaire

The aim of this questionnaire is to determine the impact of Inclusive Inquiry on the thinking and practices of the teachers involved. The questionnaire was developed in relation to the goals of Inclusive Inquiry, also drawing on ideas from the "Teaching Practices, Beliefs and Attitudes" scale (OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey, 2018).

This questionnaire, which should be completed anonymously, contains 51 items. The first section collects socio-demographic data and school/class information (10 items). The second section consists of seven scales: (1) student-centered teaching (12 items); (2) respect and well-being at school (6 items); (3) professional dialogue (4 items); (4) cooperation to improve teaching practice (4 items); (5) standards of cooperative professional learning (7 items); (6) teaching materials in lesson planning (4 items); and (7) activities across different classes (4 items). In responding to these items a singlechoice method is used. On the first four scales, one out of five response options can be chosen, anchored in either "strongly disagree" or "strongly agree"; for the fifth, sixth and seventh scale, six response options are offered, ranging from "never"

Regarding quality criteria written instructions for the questionnaire ensure objectivity of evaluation and interpretation of the results. To determine the reliability, data of 121 primary teachers were used to calculate internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha). Internal consistencies of the seven scales are between $\alpha=.86$ and $\alpha=.61$, which can be considered as good to medium reliable. The intercorrelations of the scales show low to medium values (.05 to .48), which indicate a sufficient independence and thus sufficient validity of the scales (Field, 2018).

Instructions

The questionnaire "Teacher's inclusive thinking and practices" takes between 10 to 20 minutes to be completed. Before filling in the questionnaire, participants should be advised that their answers are anonymised.

In order to analyse the data, it is important to note that it is particularly important for teachers to respond to all items and to tick only one response per item.

This questionnaire allows to capture teachers' estimates, their attitudinal changes as well as changes in their teaching practices over time. This can be done for example within a school year, or before and after the implementation of an intervention (one round of three research lessons) using Inclusive Inquiry.

Analysis

For the analysis each of the seven scales is evaluated separately. For each response option a value is assigned (see Figure 1). These values are summed up for each scale. This sum must be divided by the number of the items per scale (Scale 1: 12 questions, Scale 2: 6 questions, Scale 3: 4 questions, Scale 4: 4 items, Scale 5: 7 items, Scale 6: 4 items, Scale 7: 4 items). This will provide the mean for each scale.

If one or more items of a certain scale have not been answered, the sum should only be divided by the number of items that were answered. For example, if only 10 items from Scale 1 were answered, the sum should be divided by 10.

	Strong				Strong		
My role as a teacher is to facilitate students' own inquiry.	\square_0	\square_1	2	\square_3	\square_4		
Students learn best by finding solutions to problems on their own	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4		

Figure 1: Values per answer

Interpretation

The mean values of the respective scales allow drawing conclusions regarding the teacher's inclusive views and practices. The average value can be between 0 and 4 (Scales 1 to 4) and between 0 and 5 (Scales 5 to 7).

A higher value (Scales 1-4: between 2.5 and 4.0; Scales 5-7: between 3.5 and 5.0) means that the person (who filled in the questionnaire) has strong inclusive views or/and (teaching) practices. Values between 1.0 and 2.4 (Scales 1 to 4) and values between 2.0 and 3.4 (Scales 5 to 7) are considered mediocre. Values below 1.0 on Scales 1 to 4, or values below 2.0 on Scales 5 to 7, indicate less inclusive thinking and practices.

References

OECD (2018). Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS). Paris: Educational Research and Innovation, OECD Publishing.

Field, A. (2018). Discovering statistics using IBM SPSS Statistics. (5. Aufl.). London: SAGE Publications.

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6 Append	lix								
QUESTIONNAIRE:	5. F	low long have you be	en working as a tead	cher?					
		This is my first year	□ ₁ 1-2 years	\square_2 3-5 years	$\Box_{3} 6 - 1$	10 yea	rs		
Information about the class you are teaching	\square_4	11-15 years	□ ₅ 16-20 years	\square_6 more than 20 y	ears				
1. How many students are at this school? Please write a number									
	6. H	low long have you be	en working as a tead	cher at this school?					
2. How many teachers work at this school? Please write a number		This is my first year	□ ₁ 1-2 years	\square_{2} 3-5 years	$\Box_{3} 6-1$	10 yea	rs		
	\square_4	11-15 years	$\square_{\scriptscriptstyle 5}$ 16-20 years	\square_6 more than 20 ye	ears				
3. What is the age range of the children in your class?									
4. How many students are in this class? Please write a number				liefs on teaching and following statements	_				
Background Information		Inclusive Thinking: Student-Centred Teaching		aching	Strongly)))))			Strongly
These questions concern your education and the time you have spent teaching. In responding to these questions, please mark the appropriate choice(s).	o 1	My role as a teache	r is to facilitate studen	ts' own inquiry.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	
these questions, please mark the appropriate choice(s).	2	Students learn best own.	by finding solutions to	problems on their			\square_2	\square_3	
1. What is your gender?	3	It is important to kno process.	ow the views of childre	n on their learning	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	
□ ₀ Female □ ₁ Male	4	Children know best	how they can improve ant to respect their vie		\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	
0.11	5	-	different ways of lear That facilitates their lear	•	\square_0		\square_2	\square^3	
2. How old are you? \Box_0 Under 25 \Box_1 25-29 \Box_2 30-39 \Box_3 40-49 \Box_4 50-59 \Box_5 60+	6	Working with childre account.	en means to take their	needs into	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	
П ₀ Officer 25 П ₁ 25-29 П ₂ 50-59 П ₃ 40-49 П ₄ 50-59 П ₅ 00+	7		respect for others' viev g different cultures.	vs is essential,			\square_2	\square_3	
3. Do you work as a teacher at another school as well as this school?	8	1 1	earning process of chexactly what their need		\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	
\square_{0} No \square_{1} Yes	9	The views of childre classrooms.	en are important, espe	cially in diverse	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	
	10	The views of childre	n are important in eac	h classroom.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	
4. What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed?	11	In a classroom the r	espect for others' viev	vs is essential.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	
\square_0 Short circle tertiary education \square_1 Bachelor degree or equivalent	12	<u> </u>	of children helps me to	b better	\Box_{0}	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	
\square_{2} Master degree or equivalent \square_{3} Doctoral degree or equivalent		understand their dif	ficulties and needs.		-		_		

agree

Inclusive Practices Part 1

We would like to ask about what happens in this school? Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements. Please mark one in each row.

	Respect and Well-being at School	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
1	In this school, teachers and students usually get on well with each other					
2	Teachers treat one another with respect.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
3	Students and teachers treat each other with respect.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
4	Most teachers in this school believe that students' well- being is important.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
5	Most teachers in this school are interested in what students have to say.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
6	I feel comfortable with sharing my failures with my colleagues.			\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
	Professional Dialogue	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
1	Team dialogue is valued among the team because we find that we come to common understandings when we voice our points of view.					
2	As a team, we engage in professional dialogue.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
3	As a team, we frequently innovate classroom practice and then measure its effectiveness with formative assessments.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
4	Struggling students are frequently discussed, and ways to re-teach them are implemented.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
	Cooperation to Improve Teaching Practice	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
1	I share my knowledge and expertise with other teachers to solve problems of teaching and learning.					
2	Participating in the collaboration activities has improved my practice.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
3	Sharing personal teaching practices among colleagues increases student learning.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4
4	I seek out other teachers' expertise to help me solve problems of teaching and learning.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4

Inclusive Practices Part 2

How often do you do the following in this school? Please mark one choice in each row.

	Standards of Cooperative Professional Learning	Never	> than once per year	once per year	3 - 4 times per year	Monthly	Weekly
1	Attend team conferences for the age group I teach.						
2	Ensure common standards in evaluations for assessing student progress.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
3	Engage in discussion about the learning development of specific students.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
4	Take part in professional learning activities (e.g. team supervision).	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
5	Work with other teachers in my school to ensure common standards for assessing student progress.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
6	Take part in collaborative professional learning.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
7	Spontaneously come together with other teachers to solve problems of teaching and learning.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
	Teaching Materials and Lesson Plan	Never	> than once per year	once per year	3 - 4 times per year	Monthly	Weekly
1	Attend staff meetings to discuss the vision and mission of the school.						
2	Develop a school curriculum or part of it.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
3	Discuss and decide on the selection of teaching media (e.g. textbooks, exercise books).	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
4	Exchange teaching materials with colleagues.	\square_0		\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
	Activities Across Different Classes	Never	> than once per year	once per year	3 - 4 times per year	Monthly	Weekly
1	Teach jointly as a team in the same class.						
2	Observe other teachers' classes and provide feedback.	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
3	Engage in joint activities across different classes and age groups (e.g. projects).	\square_0	\square_1	\square_2	\square_3	\square_4	\square_5
4							



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