## Training teachers to identify barriers to learning: A complexity perspective

**Presenters: Ansie Kitching (NWU CCYF)** 

Carla Feenstra (US)

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## The presentation at a glance

- Introduction
- The initiative
- Our reflections on the process
- Questions & answers

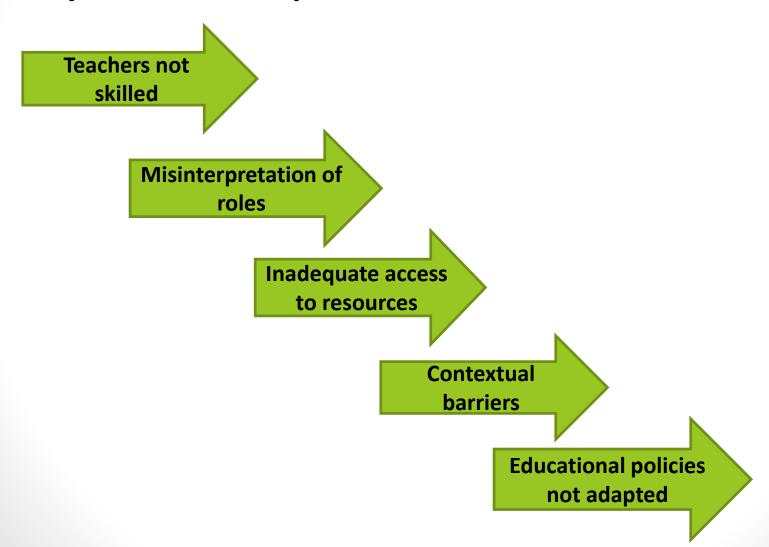
## Introduction

#### The dream

- Inclusive school communities that
- > takes responsibility to promote effective learning
- by creating conducive and supportive learning environments within which
- ✓ learners feel appreciated
- ✓ the curriculum and teaching support learning
- ✓ the uniqueness of every learner is understood

## The reality

Why has it been impossible to reach the dream?



#### Purpose & aim of presentation

#### Purpose of the presentation

To contribute to the conversation about reaching the dream amidst the challenges

#### Aim of the presentation

To reflect on our involvement as consultants in an initiative to enhance learners' holistic development in six schools in Franschhoek with specific reference to the implementation of a support process and the consequences for teacher training for inclusive education

#### Theoretical perspectives

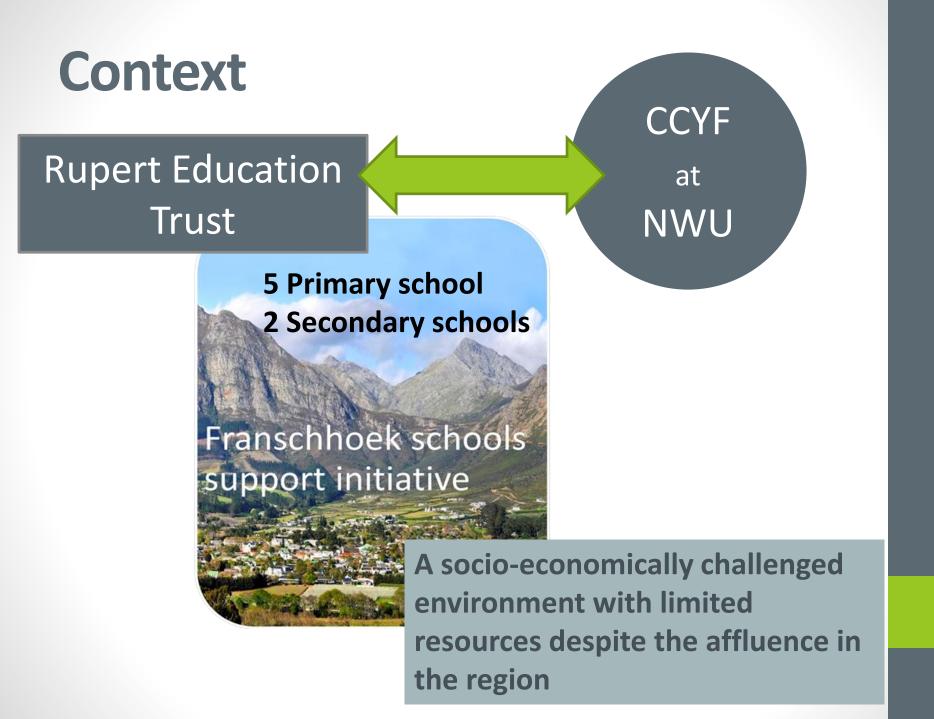
#### Holistic well-being perspective

Holistic well-being refers to a positive state of affairs of individuals and communities in which their personal, relational and collective needs are met (Evans & Prilleltensky, 2007; Prilleltensky, 2005, 2007, 2012)

#### A complexity perspective

Dynamical / unpredictable / non-linear — cause and effect not necessarily clearly distinguished / small changes can make a large impact / constant change / relational / self-organising / emergence / connectedness / networks (Jörg, 2009; Mason & Morrison, 2002; Osberg, Biesta, & Stacey, 2001, 2007; Shaw, 2002)

## The initiative



## Initiation into the process

Timeframe	January 2013 - April 2013
Actions	<ul> <li>Consulting the needs analysis conducted by the larger project</li> </ul>
RET	<ul> <li>Attending initial planning meetings with the various stakeholders</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Meet with support teams/ staff at the schools to explain the initiative</li> </ul>

#### Our involvement (1)

#### Timeframe May 2013 - December 2013 Consultations with staff on the support Actions needs of the school & the course of the facilitation process in their context Decision to focus on support needs of learners who are perceived as "having difficulties to achieve" Developed a referral process – single form to be completed by 63 teachers 316 forms received between 6 schools

## Our involvement (2)

Timeframe	May 2013 - December 2013
Actions	<ul> <li>Studying the referral forms &amp; developing a matrix to provide basis for planning support</li> <li>Analysing &amp; capturing the data</li> <li>Follow up discussions with teachers who referred learners</li> </ul>

### Image 1: Referral form (pg. 1, 2 of 3)

#### REFERRAL FORM

		DATE:
BARNER DETAILS:		DATE:
Surname	1	
Full name		
Date of birth		
Appe		
Gender		
Home language		
Grade		
Class teacher		
Class size		
Grades repeated		
Medication		
. Explain the circumstances in whi	ch the karner lives.	With who m/context/problems experienced and assets.
. How involved and cooperative as	e the parent(s)/guar	dian(s), or how can they become more involved with the learner?
. What do you think is the leaner's	; problem? Giveas i	nuch information as possible.
	ikea mark in oneof	these boxes. Ascale is used from 1—5.
1.Needs attention		
☐2 Attention within the nex	t6 months	5. Immediate, intervention
3Attention within the cum	ent school term	
. Who is concerned about the lear	ner? Mark the boxe	s that fit.
☐ Pereint(s)/Guerdien(s)	☐ Class teache	r □The learner
□ Peergroup	□ 😝 team	Others
i. Describe the problem. What hap	pens daily in the cla	ssroomand on the playground?

support the learner? Mark the boxes that fit.  Learner, support/Extre lessons  Occupentional /Speech the repist
Learner's upport/Extra lessors
Learner's upport/Extra lessors
Learner's upport/Extra lessors
Occupational /Speech the rapist
l? (Please note: Not current performance, but
marked on the previous page? Please motivate y
ons for this? Markas many boxes that you thin
ons for this? Markas many boxes that you thi
ons for this? Markas many boxes that you thi
ons for this? Markas many boxes that you thi  ☐ Unmotiveted ☐ Not ready forschool
5

#### Image 1: Referral form (pg. 3 of 3)

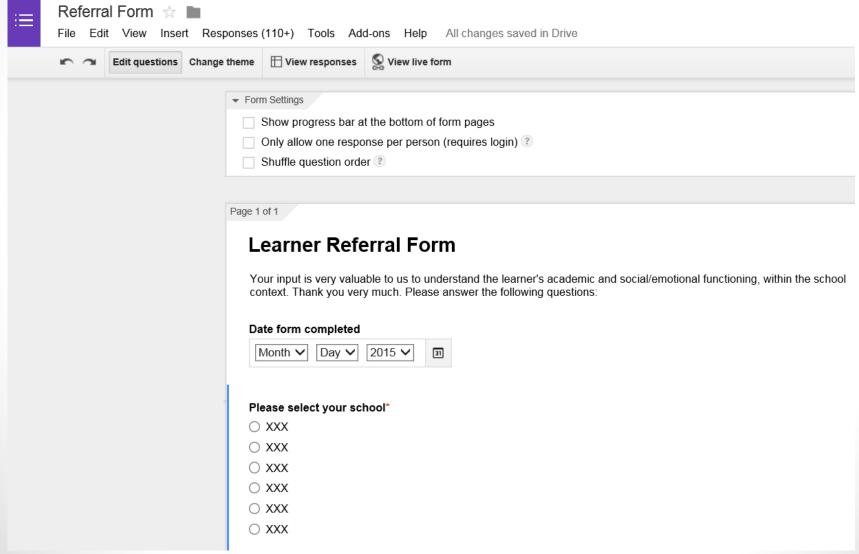
2. Do you think that the learner perf	orms according to his/her potential as m	arked on the previous page? Please motivate you
answer.		
3. If the learner performs below avertrue.	rage, what do you think are possible reas	ons for this? Mark as many boxes that you think i
☐ Limited ability	☐ Illiterate	☐ Unmotivated
Disorganised	☐ Incorrect school-/class placement	☐ Not ready for school
<del>-</del>		th hearing (E.g. Does not listen to instructions)
Limited vocabulary	Language confusion	Limited study methods
Slow work speed	☐ Memory problems	☐ Incomplete homework
Struggles to work independently	Concentration/Attention	☐ Hyperactive
	tructions)  Shy (E.g. Does not participa	<u> </u>
_	tion / comprehension / reading speed / pr	
	tiplication / division / number concept / g	rasping basic concepts / anxiety
_	nds/ reversals / spells phonetically / langua	
Other subjects		9
Other comments:		
EMOTIONAL/SOCIAL		
What do you think is the learner	r's emotional/social functioning? (You	can refer to emotional stability; self-acceptance
		th friends, teachers, parent(s)/ guardian(s); trauma
serious behavioural problems).	pp coder, resembled too, relationship with	ar menas, cessiners, parentes, gastrating, adame
serious benavioural problems).		
2. If any serious problems in terms of	f the learner's emotional/social functioni	ng are experienced, please describe these problem
with as much information as possible.		
Other comments:		
Thank you for your time in completing	this form.	
Name and Surname (Teacher completing this form)	Signature	

# Image 2: Matrix for the support plan

									STUDENT PR	OFILE OVERVIEW	/2013
Surna	me							Full name			
No.	Themes	Т	+				Notes			Support already offered	
1	Attention ito intervention	1	2	3	4	5					
2	Home circumstances						1				
3	Support by parents						1				
4	Grade(s) repeated	R	1 2	3	4 5	6 7	1				
5	Attention/Concentration						1				
6	Behaviour						1				
7	Extra murab						1				
В	Friends/Peers						1				
9	Hearing						1				
10	Homework						1			Summary	
11	Independence						1				
12	Language confusion						1				
13	Maths						1				
14	Memory						1				
15	Motivation						1				
16	Potential	BA		Д		ДД	1				
17	Reading						1				
18	School/class placement										
19	School readiness										
20	Self-confidence										
21	Spelling										
22	Stress/Anxiety						]				
23	Studious						]				
24	Study methods										
25	Vision						]				
26	Work speed						]				
26	Writing						]				

		STUDENT PROFILE OVERVIEW	/2013
Nature of the support needed	Sources of support	Action steps	

# Image 3: Referral form in GoogleForm

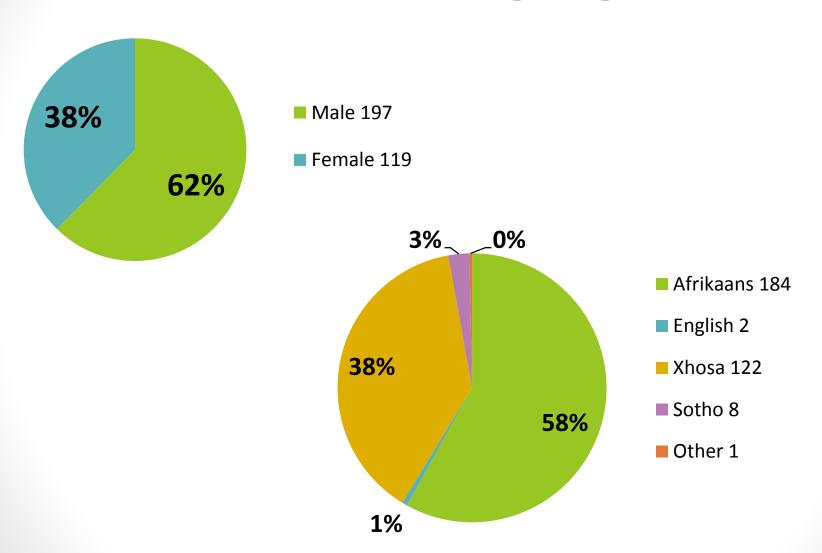


#### **Processing the data**

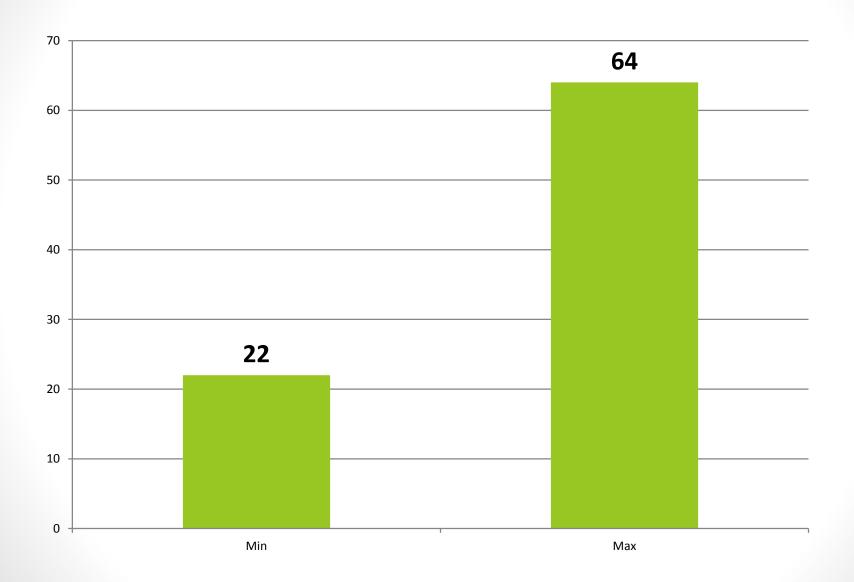
#### Information obtained from the referral form:

- Home circumstances of learners
- Parental attitudes & ability to support
- Learners' problems as perceived by the teacher
- Seriousness of the problem i.e. need for attention
- Manifestation of the problem in class and out of class
- Possible reasons for the problem
- Why support is needed
- What has been done to support the learner
- What should still be done in the teacher's opinion
- What are the learner's strengths according to the teacher
- Brief overview of the learner's mental ability as perceived by the teacher

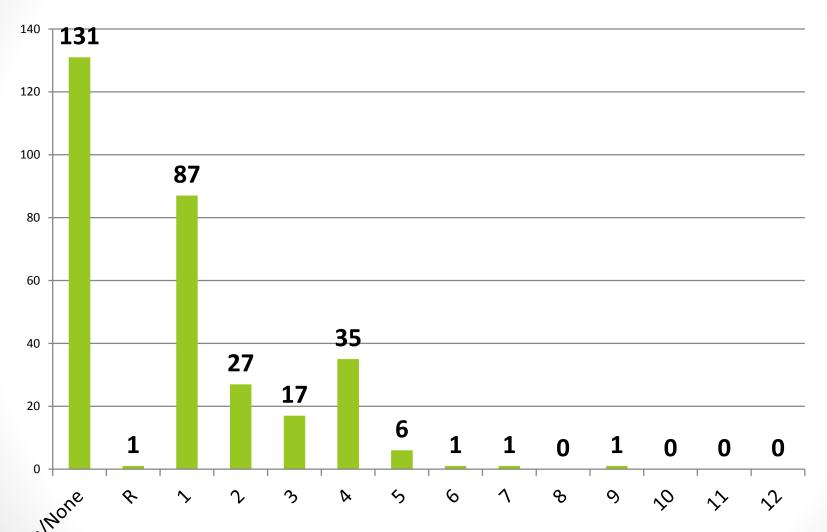
#### **Gender & Home language**



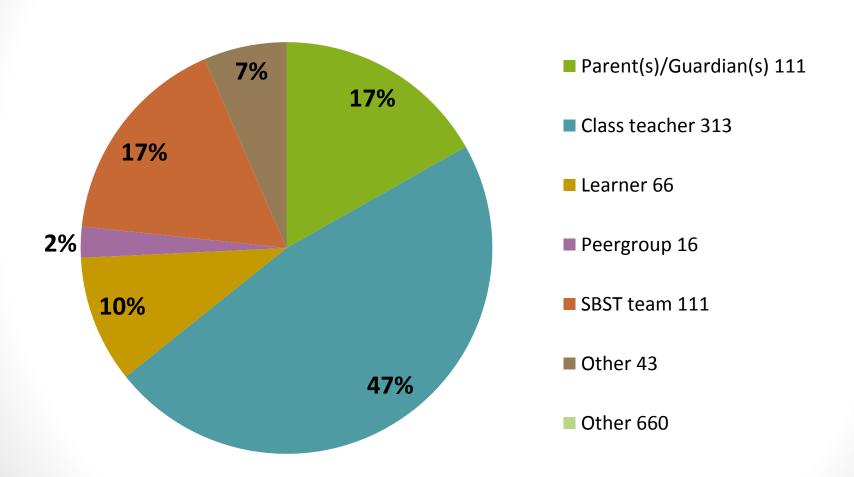
#### **Class size**



#### **Grades repeated**



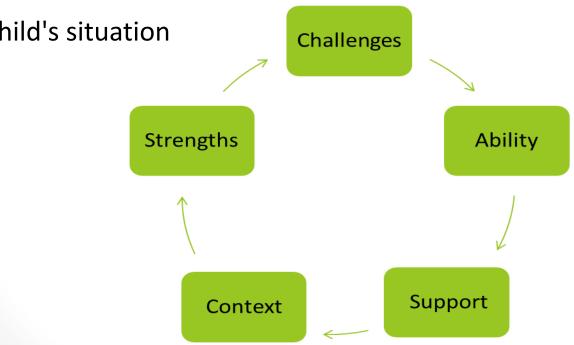
#### **Concerned parties**



# Reflecting from a complexity perspective

## Reflecting on our process (1)

Referral forms used as a tool to initiate conversations with teachers about the learners in their classes who concern them - with the intention to guide them towards a nuanced understanding of the interplay of the aspects below in each child's situation



## Reflecting on our process (2)

In the process - gained a more integrated understanding of

the position of the individual learner



within the collective of learners

recognised emerging patterns



in the classrooms, school and across schools

that indicated the need for a more holistic thinking

#### **Example of individual learner**

Difficult home circumstances – trauma of losing parents at age 2 – live with aunt & older sister

#### Indicators of challenges

- Home situation / Trauma of losing parents
- Aggressive behaviour displayed – bit others
- Disorganised and impulsive
- Limited ability (teacher perception)
- Spelling
- Homework not done
- Work tempo
- Basic math's not mastered

#### Support

- Conversation with learner
- Contacted parents
- Life orientation discussion

## **Examples of patterns (1)**

#### Scholastic / academic problems identified

- Reading and writing ability to comprehend / handwriting / spelling
- Maths number concept / basic operations
- Ability to focus on schoolwork attention & concentration / understanding concepts
- Planning and task completion follow instructions

## **Examples of patterns (1)**

#### Socio -emotional problems identified

- Emotional instability
- Low self-esteem
- Trauma due to loss
- Challenging behaviour no boundaries force own will manipulative
- Limited motivation passive / playful not interested in work
- Attention seeking behaviour
- Anger & aggressive behaviour
- Smoking & drug abuse
- Problems with peer group

## On-going conversations towards the dream

- Paradigm shift
- >FROM: individualist, linear, causual

Thinking in metaphors of the machine - people are insentient and uncreative - written off when there is a default ...

➤ TO: organic, dynamic, humanistic and sentient approach - using human-centered language, nourish, nurture, cultivate...

#### Address all levels of intervention

- IOM (1994) Typology of intervention based on timing of intervention and population served:
  - Universal preventative primary level
     Target all the members of a school community
  - Selective preventative secondary level
    Target members and subgroups of members at risk of developing problems
  - Indicative preventative tertiary level
    Target high-risk members who show signs of problems

## SPECS Prilleltensky (2007)

The contextual field

**Temporal** 

**Ecological** 

Reactive to **Proactive** 

Individual to Collective

The affirmation field

**Participation** 

**Capabilities** 

Detached – **Empowered** 

Deficits – **Strenghts** 

#### **Training teachers**

- To see the whole picture
- To understand paradox
- To understand integrated nature of "special needs" / barriers to learning / contextual challenges ...
- To apply SIAS as a conversational tool that steer the conversations & facilitate support
- To act within a support network
- To contribute to the conversation about prevention
- To collaborate with all role-players

## A Never Ending Journey Inclusive Education Is a Principle of Practice, Not an End Game Kozleski, Yu, Satter, Francis and Harris

- These themes suggest that leadership for inclusive education requires attention to the structures and processes used to signal that inclusive education is an undergirding principle of practice.
- Equally important is the development of relationships among students, teachers, and families that cement the structures.
- Networking, planning and organising, using time and space strategically, and connecting schools with their communities were all aspects of capacity building.

# Questions & answers THANK YOU