

Schools and teachers as agents of change

(towards Sustainable Development Goals)

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Outline

- Scottish context, whole-school approaches to SDGs (Betsy King)
- Agency for change in schools (SDGs implicit/explicit)
- Planning, implementing, evaluating change; multiple perspectives
- Value of collaboration, school-university partnership

SDGs implicit/explicit

SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and quality education for all





































Scotland's National
Performance Framework

UN Sustainable
Development Goals
2015-30



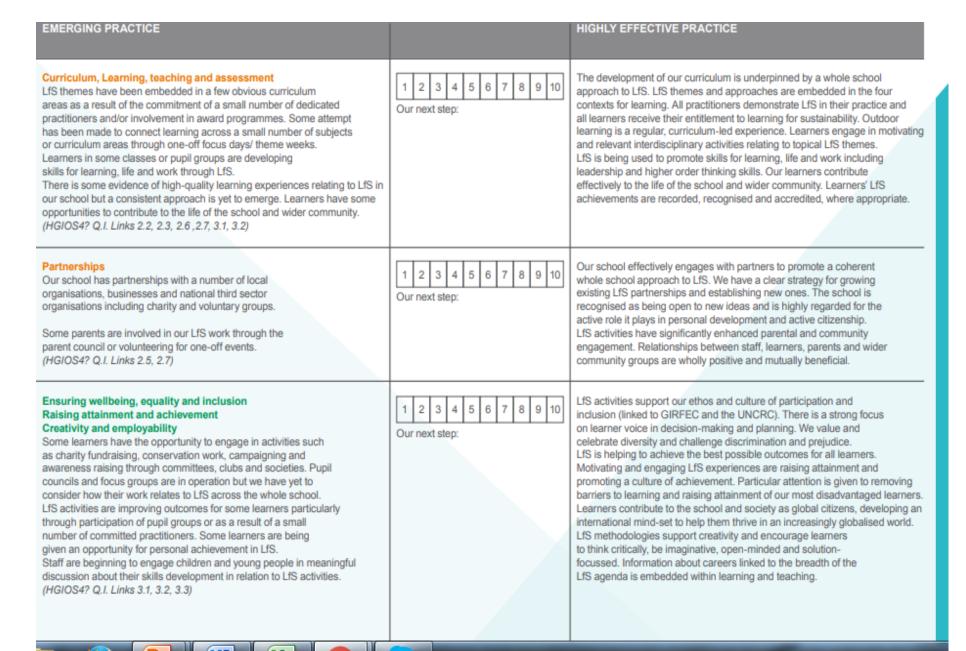
Vision for Scottish Education

Vision 2030+

Learning for Sustainability in all educational settings:

- An entitlement for all learners
- Every practitioner, school and education leader to demonstrate it in their practice
- Every school to have a whole-school approach to it
- All school buildings, grounds and policies to support it.
- A national, strategic approach to embed it.
- Learning for Sustainability on the <u>National Improvement Hub</u>
- View the new Scottish Government Learning for Sustainability Action Plan

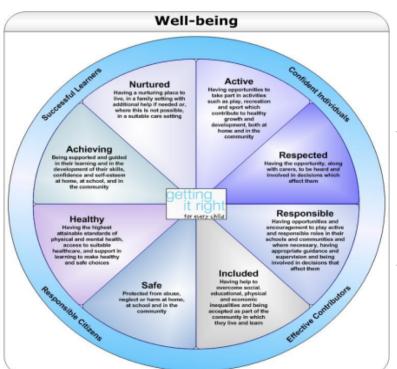
Whole school and community approach to Learning for Sustainability Education Scotland 2016





Scottish context - addressing inequality

- Teaching Scotland's Future: teachers as 'prime agents of educational change'
- closing poverty-related gap in attainment
- Getting It Right for Every Child indicators



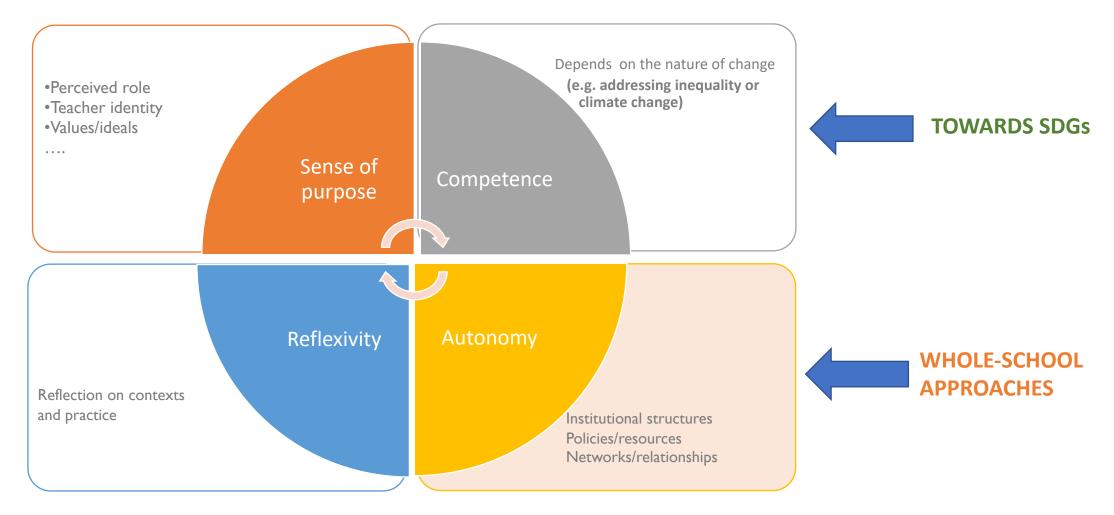


Whole-School Approaches essential, but can be challenging for schools

ACToollkit aim is to incorporate steps for planning, implementing, and evaluating change into schools' regular self-evaluation and development processes

Teacher Agency (for Change)

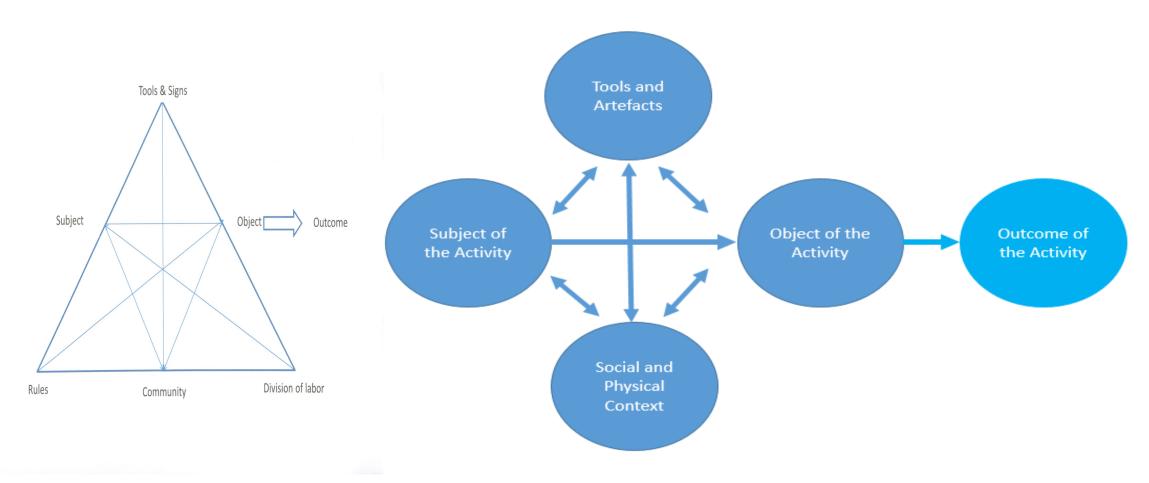




Pantić, N. (2015). A Model for Study of Teacher Agency for Social Justice. Teachers and Teaching: Theory and Practice, 21(6), 759-778.



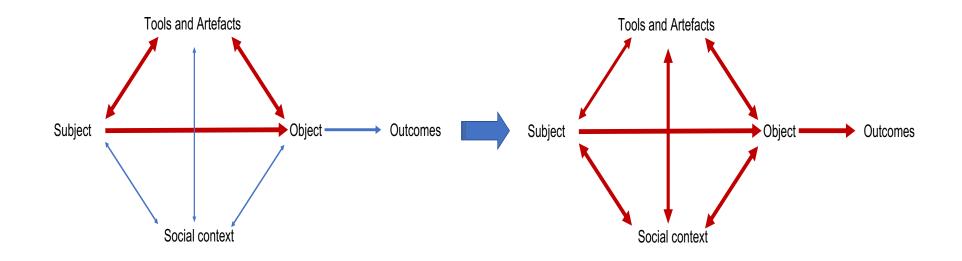
Activity theory-based tool (simplified)



Hollenweger, J., Pantić, N. & L. Florian (2015). Tool to Upgrade Teacher Education Practices for Inclusive Education. Strasbourg: Council of Europe. Available at: https://tinyurl.com/mapping-tool

Activity theory – 'Expansive learning'





Subject - person/s that is/are carrying out the activity (e.g. teacher, school)

Object - the focal point of the activity, it defines what the activity is directed towards (e.g. SDGs)

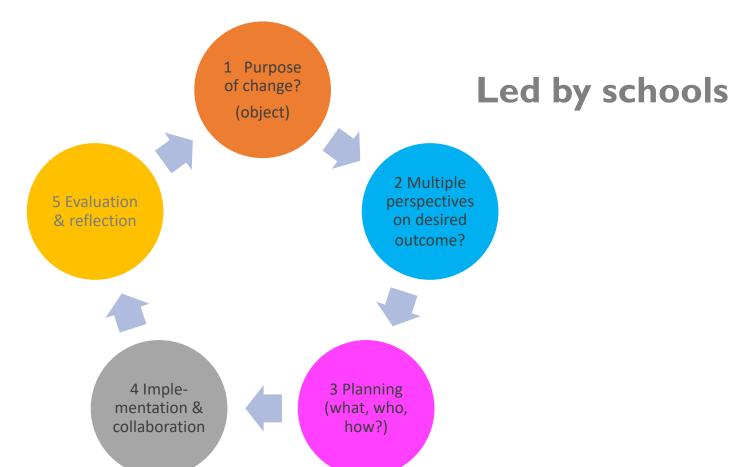
Outcome - wanted and unwanted results or impacts of an activity

Tools & Artefacts – physical or cognitive tools used to carry out the activity (e.g. action plans, indicators)

Context - social setting or environment in which the activity is carried out



Planning /implementing /evaluating change



Supported by research

1. Change purpose – example of teacher perspective



'We are responding to the 'attainment challenge' in a way which is labelling students - quite literally, we have a group of students who are known to staff and themselves as 'the closing the gap group'...being offered a range of supports and interventions...I want us...to take time to listen deeply and well to the voices in our school community...to make changes that are meaningful in students' lives as well as in their exam



Teachers' Reflection on their Agency for Change (TRAC): Tool for Mapping the Impact of Teaching as a Collective Activity

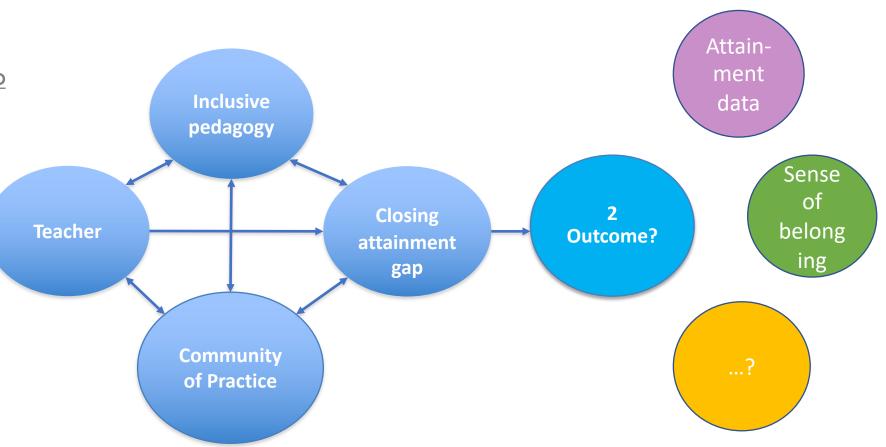
2. Desired outcomes – multiple perspectives



Numerous conversations I've had with my head teacher about this has involved a repeated discussion of the number of tariff points particular students are going to need to pick up to statistically 'close the gap'...

Our energies are being

Our energies are being invested heavily in how to coach kids over the finishing line of exams rather than taking a more holistic view of their education and having the confidence that in offering them a good and worthwhile experience...

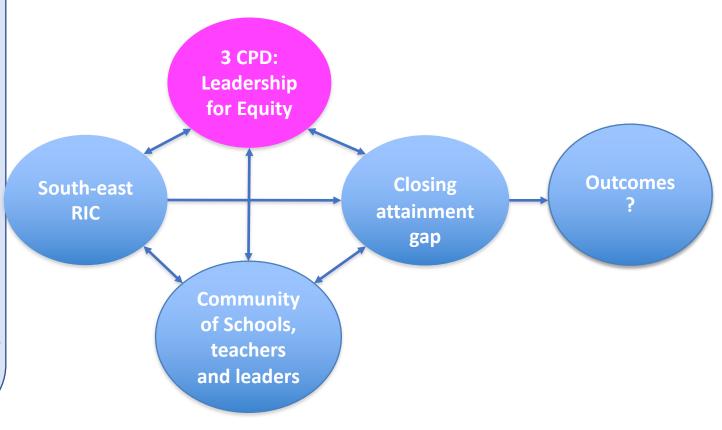


Teachers' Reflection on their Agency for Change (TRAC):Tool for Mapping the Impact of Teaching as a Collective Activity

3. Planning: policy-maker perspective



This approach is aimed at ensuring that the national priority to achieve Equity is aligned with the day-day practice of all Edinburgh practitioners and across all Edinburgh Schools. This will provide school leaders and practitioners with: the 'Why, The 'How' and 'The What' for Leadership in Equity;... to apply new knowledge, understanding and skills to a school improvement project aimed at closing the poverty related attainment gap

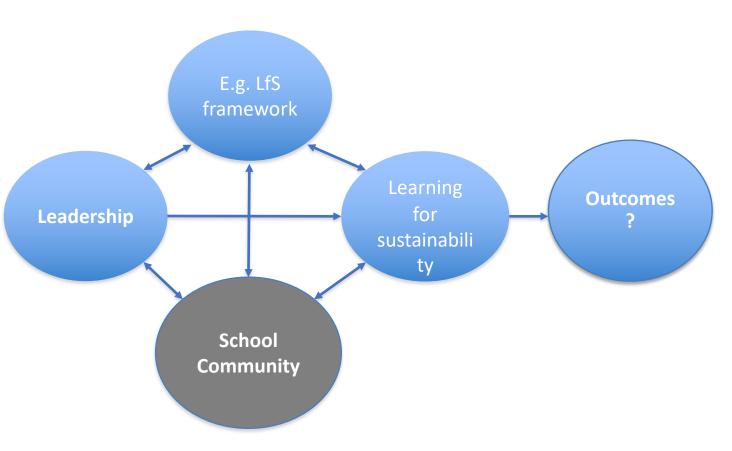




4. Implementation & collaboration: whole-school approaches

LfS framework summary:

'LfS activities support our ethos and culture of participation and inclusion (linked to GIRFEC and the UNCRC). There is a strong focus on learner voice in decision-making and planning. We value and celebrate diversity and challenge discrimination and prejudice. LfS is helping to achieve the best possible outcomes for all learners...Particular attention is given to removing barriers to learning and raising attainment of our most disadvantaged learners.'

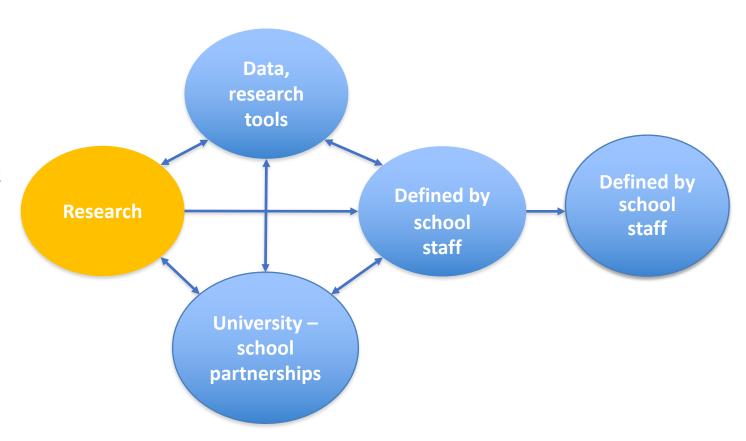




5. Evaluation & reflection: research perspective

Research can offer:

- Tools for mapping both processes and outcomes of change in schools, e.g.: TRAC reflective log
- Research-based feedback and support to enact change (e.g. to use 'data' available to schools to understand and address specifics challenges)
- Facilitate professional reflection



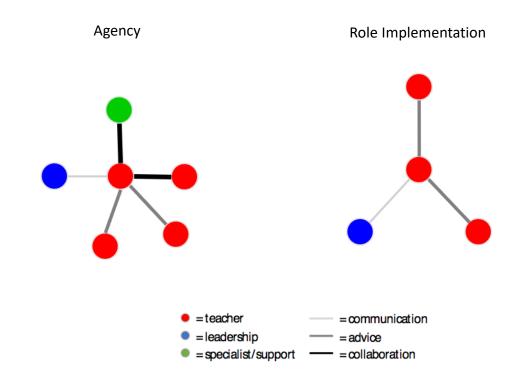
Teachers' Reflection on their Agency for Change (TRAC): Tool for Mapping the Impact of Teaching as a Collective Activity

Log for Teacher Reflection on their Agency for Change (TRAC) WHAT Think of a time (over the past term) when you tried to make a difference in your school: What was your aim? What did you do? If anyone, whom did you approach to help you make the difference? Please name people within or outside school in the order in which you approached them. Person 1 Role: Please select... Code: Type of Interaction: Please select... Why did you go to this person? How did this person help you make the difference? REFLECTION What difference did you make? What worked? What did not work? Reflecting back on this experience, what would you do differently and why?

Submit form

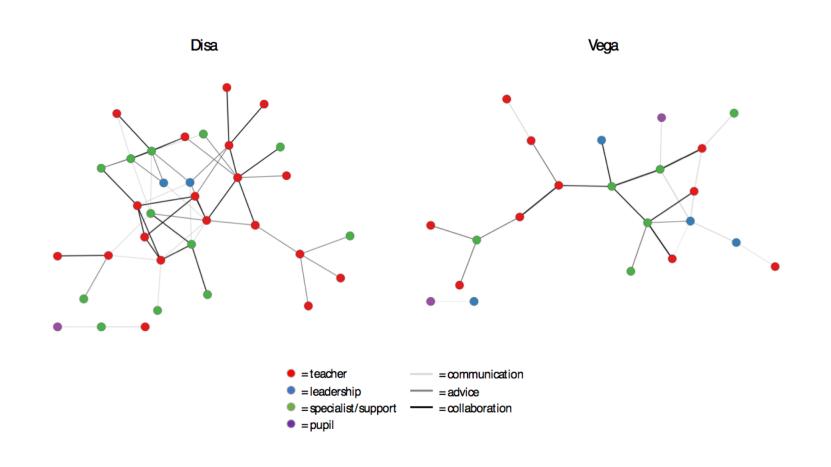
Example of tools



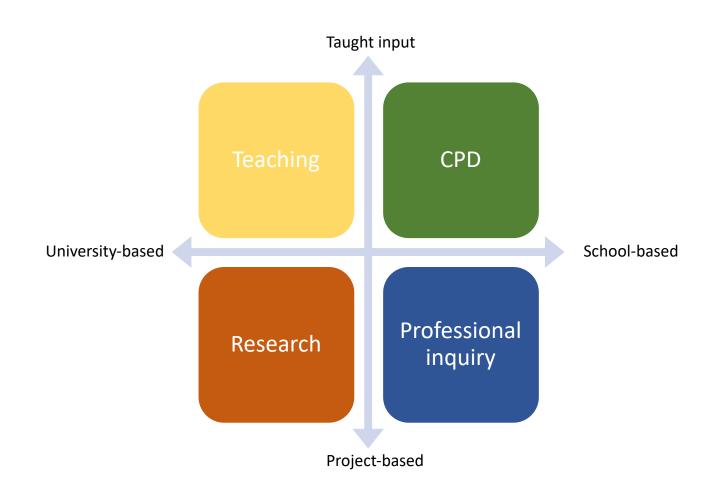


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Example of prof. development workshops with two schools: School Networks for Student Learning and Wellbeing



University-school partnerships



References

- Hollenweger, J., Pantić, N. & L. Florian (2015). Tool to Upgrade Teacher Education Practices for Inclusive Education. Strasbourg: Council of Europe. http://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/inclusive-education/documents
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- Pantić, N., Taiwo, M. & Martindale (2019). Roles, practices and contexts for acting as agents of social justice student teachers' perspectives. 25:2, 220-239