Introduction

Self-Study Research in Europe

Published by Mieke Lunenberg, Ann MacPhail, Elizabeth White, Joy Jarvis, and Mary O’Sullivan at June 10, 2019

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This blog shares some findings from a collaborative study\(^1\) on the positioning and development of self-study research in Europe, and complements the ‘research’ building block that is one of 13 building blocks central to the work of InFo-TED. Specifically, this blog aligns with the research building block by considering what teacher educators’ engagement in research involves, and how teacher educators’ engagement in research can be meaningfully supported.

The study was a challenge: Europe is a patchwork of countries, cultures and languages. Looking at teacher educators in Europe, we see a broad variation in background, tasks and opportunities for professional development. And while attention for the professional development of teacher educators is spreading, the situation per country still varies from structural approaches to no approaches at all.

We started our search by studying the International Handbook of Self-study on Teaching and Teacher Education Practices, published in 2004, with contributions from Belgium (Flanders), Iceland, England, and the Netherlands. After 2004 we found multiple publications from England, Iceland, Ireland and the Netherlands. In Flanders, Vanassche and Kelchtermans facilitated a self-study group from 2009 to 2011, which was extensively studied and resulted in several articles and the Ph.D. thesis of Vanassche (2014). This project, however, was not followed-up. We also found an article about self-study in Czechia, and three papers about self-study in Scotland. Based on these results, this study focuses on self-study in England, Iceland, Ireland and the Netherlands. In these countries self-study communities have existed for a longer period of time and they share their work publicly.

**National contexts**

In England and Iceland the familiarity with action research often was a base for teacher educators to further explore what self-study methodology could offer. Another stimulation to explore the possibilities of self-study methodology was the increasing importance of research in countries such as Iceland and the Netherlands where traditionally former teachers were appointed as teacher educators. Consequently, most teacher educators in these two countries did not have a research background and therefore explored ways to become familiar with research. The Irish context also provides an example of a successful framework where new teacher educators who were less familiar with research were welcomed and incorporated into a subject-specific self-study research group.

In all four countries self-study has proved to be a useful and stimulating way to aid the transition from being a teacher - or researcher - to becoming a teacher educator. Self-study methodology not only supported the understanding and development of the teacher education practice, but also led to transformative learning, i.e. to identity development. It helped teacher educators to become conscious about the roles teacher educators fulfil (such as teacher of teachers and researcher, but also curriculum developer, coach, assessor, broker) and how best to position themselves in relation to these roles.

Working together proved an important condition for conducting self-study research. In the Icelandic situation this entailed working together in a small group. In the Netherlands several self-study trajectories and communities have been organized in the last decade. In England, Iceland, and Ireland self-study research has further been developed by collegial groups within a university.

Dutch studies (and also the Flemish studies) show that facilitators of self-study groups need to take national characteristics, such as a critical culture, into account. Most outspoken in this context is the language issue. In Iceland, as well as in the Netherlands, finding the right words to talk and write about self-study methodology is a challenge, and teacher educators who want to frame their self-studies sometimes struggle to connect their Icelandic and Dutch practices with Anglo-Saxon publications. In all four countries cooperation across the ocean also plays an important role in the support for and further development of self-study research. Considering the relatively small European self-study communities, working together with colleagues from North America and Australia is important.
Perspectives

So far, the development of self-study research in Europe has been the work of individuals and small groups and the institutional embedding is still limited. On the positive side, the study shows what relatively small initiatives have already contributed to the professional development of teacher educators and also highlights the European contribution to the growing knowledge about self-study methodology.

The study also offers practical suggestions for involving more teacher educators in self-study research. For example: Self-study research can contribute to learning to write and publish. Productive examples are participating in the procedures of the bi-annual Self-Study Castle Conference or writing short articles for professional journals. Also in Ireland a self-study mentoring scheme has been developed, that is focused on mentoring self-study researchers as well as the critical friends and in the Netherlands pedagogical approaches of supporting self-study groups have been studied and made explicit.

References


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The expertise of Mieke Lunenberg is the professional development of teacher educators. She was involved in the development of self-study research in the Netherlands and in several other Dutch projects aimed on the professional development of teacher educators (Dutch knowledge base; Dutch program for teacher educators). She has also given workshops and lectures about this theme in in Australia, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Norway, the USA, South-Africa and Switzerland.

Mieke wrote a considerable number of publications on the professional development of teacher educators. She is a founding member of InFo-TED.

Ann MacPhail is a (physical education) teacher educator at the University of Limerick, Ireland and a Council Member of InFo-TED. Ann is currently involved in the development of an Irish National Teacher Education and Teacher Educator Forum to support the professional development of teacher educators and to contribute to the development of the continuum of
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Elizabeth White is research lead in teacher education at the University of Hertfordshire, UK. Her research is about teacher educators who are based in their workplace, alongside their learners: the pedagogical choices that they make; their professional development needs; and how they can be nurtured in a professional learning community to support their emerging identity.

Joy Jarvis is professor of educational practice at the University of Hertfordshire, UK. She is particularly interested in working with staff to enquire into practice, and has supported teacher educators’ induction through use of self-study.

Mary O’Sullivan is the Research Integrity Officer at University of Limerick, Ireland and a member of the International Forum for Teacher Educator Development (InFo-TED). She currently serves as Chair Designate for the Irish National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA). Mary served as Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Education and Health Sciences Faculty at the University of Limerick, Ireland. Prior to that she was Professor and Associate Dean of the College of Education at The Ohio State University, Columbus OH USA. She was a teacher educator on graduate and undergraduate teacher education programmes in the USA and Ireland. Her research interests are in teacher education, curriculum and sport pedagogy.

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