

#### EVIDENCE INFORMED TEACHING Lieveke Hellemans





## **EVIDENCED INFORMED TEACHING**

- Teacher as a researcher?
- Evidence informed versus evidence based
- Education in research
- Scientific and investigative basic attitude
- Critical assessment of a source



#### **TEACHER AS A RESEARCHER?**

#### "Teachers are primarily teachers, not researchers ..."







## **TEACHER AS A RESEARCHER?**

Becoming an alphabetic in research = more than ever necessary for the teacher.

- Know where and how they can consult educational research.
- Being able to read research critically.
- Being able to assess the probative value of an investigation.
- Being able to determine the relevance of a study for one's own practice.





## EVIDENCE BASED EDUCATION

- (think of the development of medicines)
- Apply teaching methods that have been proven to work, i.e. have a positive effect on the students (achievements, well-being, school career, etc.)
- Prove that no harmful effects occur.

BUT: EDUCATION IS NO PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY



### **EVIDENCE BASED <-> EVIDENCE INFORMED**

#### Evidence based education versus Evidence informed education











#### **EVIDENCE BASED <-> EVIDENCE INFORMED**







#### **EVIDENCE BASED <-> EVIDENCE INFORMED**







How should we deal with scientific research on education?

- 1. Give frames
- 2. That is?
  - Scientific research says something about relationships between variables
  - Always bring the investigated variable(s) back to reality
  - Know that there are many variables!















CIPO-model, Scheerens 1990









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MORE



- Correctly scientific searches for how these variables respond to educational practice/reality
- But it's impossible to study all the variables at once
  - Scientific research focuses on the impact of one or more variables.
  - So conclusions are nuanced!
  - Take this into account when using scientific research.



- Correct science takes place in a contradictory debate
  - Method must be comprehensible and clearly defined to the other scientists (they must be able to duplicate the research).
  - Scientific research very often lead to different conclusions and is therefore often not unanimous.





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## SCIENTIFIC AND INVESTIGATIVE BASIC ATTITUDE

Learning a scientific and investigative basic attitude

- What does it consist of?
- What is different from just looking at reality?







## SCIENTIFIC AND INVESTIGATIVE BASIC ATTITUDE

Teaching research attitudes:

- *Doubt* what you know (otherwise you would not investigate).
- You look, you observe. You work *empirically (based on experience)*.
- Systematic (there is a step-by-step plan or method based on what you want to know: someone else must be able to reach the same conclusions according to your step-by-step plan).
- You are not the first to investigate. You build on what is already there. You *conduct a source study*, you view the literature.
- *Nuance*: your conclusion(s) are part of a contradictory debate.





# **4 CHARACTERISTICS OF AN INVESTIGATIVE ATTITUDE**

- Be attentive You can make a comment by looking, reading, picking up conversations,...
- Curious

Being curious means that you want to know things about someone, a situation, a subject, etc.

• Be thoughtful

Reflect on what is happening, to think, not to judge right away, to change perspective.

• Being critical

Collecting arguments, good reasoning, detecting thinking errors





## **BE ATTENTIVE**

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGQmdoK\_ZfY</u>
- -> Small changes sometimes go unnoticed between big changes
  -> Targeted and conscious observation
- -> What you have noticed, test with others / professional literature





### **BE ATTENTIVE**

- The key is... keep going!
- It's not easy to be observant!
- Conscious practice





### **CURIOUS**

- I want to know what's going on anyway!
- Information often doesn't come out on its own...
- Asking questions
- Thinking about where to find information
- Collecting useful information



### **CURIOUS**

#### If you're curious:

- Trying things out
- Include new information
- Participating in (new) activities



Curious is not synonymous with insecurity, shy,...





### **CURIOUS ABOUT SOURCES**

- Written sources can be used based on your curiosity
- Written sources may also give rise to curiosity
  - What does a headline tell you?
  - What does an article say?
  - Where can I find more?
  - Will my opinion change?







## **BE THOUGHTFUL**

- Thoughtfulness prevents you from hastily drawing conclusions and doing something that does not work or is counterproductive.
- Discuss with each other! Think beyond yes or no, think of other possibilities.
- Consciously stand still and think! Standing still is taking time to look at a situation.
- Postpone your judgment.





### **BE THOUGHTFUL**

- Changing perspective
- Other people sometimes have a different view on the situation





## **BE THOUGHTFUL**

Riddle :

- A surgeon is together with his son an evening of sports. On the way back they have an accident. The father becomes unconscious, but is not seriously injured. The son needs urgent surgery. In the hospital, the surgeon on duty says, "I'm not operating on this boy, because he's my son!"
- How is this possible?





- YouTube : Look around you water (3') https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gal6kBVyu00
- Would you taste?
- Was this a useful source?







- Humorous series
- No scientific facts
- But it seems scientific: lab coat, scientific terms, boring voice, lab material, ...
- Be critical when viewing, reading, accepting information!

Moral of the story: critical source research!





- Information is not always correct
- Information is incomplete, subjective, contradictory, incorrect
- If you're critical, ask questions:
  - Is the claim correct?
  - On what is this thesis based, what is the source of the information?
  - Are there similar sources?







A critical attitude means that you assess the information you collect.

- Is the information relevant?
- Are there sufficient arguments?
- Are there alternative explanations?
- What is the source of the information?
- Does the information come from independent and recent sources?



## WHAT IS A GOOD, RELIABLE SOURCE?

- Accuracy of the source references in the text and under tables and graphs
- Accuracy of the source entries in the reference list
- Agreement on source references in the text and in the list
- A primary source can be rated higher than a secondary source
- Logical and systematic structure of the text
- Description and justification of the research method
- Objectivity of the factual material and the use of language

bron: LAUREYS, B., Stapstenen. Antwerpen, de boeck, 2012, 72p





## WHEN IS A WEBSITE RELIABLE?

- Does the article have a title?
- Is there (a lot of) advertising on the webpage? For what?
- Is there an author of the article/webpage?
- Does the author refer to other authors/pieces?
- When was the web page last updated?
- Is the information vague and general, or clear and in-depth?
- Is there a clear, verifiable reference to the source?
- Do the hyperlinks on the website work?





#### WHEN CAN YOU TRUST THE EXPERTS?











THOMAS MORE



More professional knowledge does not lead to better instructors.

The best expert or researcher is not necessarily the best teacher.

MORE