



Inclusive practice and challenging behavior

KRISTIAN ØEN

kristian.oen@nla.no



BAKGRUNN FOR PROSJEKTET

Inkludering

TPO

Barns medvirkning

Barnets beste

Tidlig innsats

????

INKLUDERING – EN KONGSTANKE/MASTERIDE’?

Kjennetegn på en Kongstanke/masteride’ er:

- Stor utbredelse (alle politiske partier er selvsagt positiv til inkludering)
- Tidsriktig og dermed selvbegrundede
- Har kraft til å utløse reformer

«Når reformene er vedtatt, får de gjerne form av selve samfunnsmandatet til skolen og blir til en slags kontrakt mellom samfunn og skole»

Røvik, K. A. (2014, s. 17)



HVA ER INKLUDERING?

- Et politisk skapt begrep (Takala et al., 2012)
- Holdninger til inkludering ser ut til å være mer positive jo lengre avstanden er til barnet (Avramidis & Norwich, 2002)
- Balansering av dilemma (Gidlund, 2018; Razer & Friedman 2013)
- I møte med utfordrende atferd blir dilemmaene ekstra tydelige (Avramidis and Norwich 2002; Buttner et al. 2015; De Boer, Pilj, and Minnaert 2010; Willmann and Seeliger 2017).
- Lærere vel så sårbar som elever dersom en ikke opplever mestring (Griffin & Shevlin, 2007)
- Øke stressnivå og «Burnout» (Scanlon & Barnes-Holmes, 2013)



«metoder for å hjelpe elever som sliter»

«konkrete tiltak,»

«konkrete tips»

«verktøy, og gode triks»

«mange konkrete tips»

«verktøy»

«tips og triks»

«praktiske tips og gode verktøy»

WHY WHAT WORKS WON'T WORK

- «Kompliserte pedagogiske spørsmål har sjeldent sikre svar.»
- «Profesjonen og den enkelte lærer forvalter et ansvar for å utøve skjønn i komplekse spørsmål.»
- Lærerens tenkning og forståelse av utfordrende atferd påvirker i stor grad utvikling av en inkluderende praksis (Øen & Krumsvik, 2021)

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2021.1885178>



ARTICLE

Teachers' attitudes to inclusion regarding challenging behaviour

Kristian Øen^a and Rune Johan Krumsvik^b

^aDepartment of Pedagogy, NLA University College, Bergen, Norway; ^bDepartment of Education, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

ABSTRACT

Inclusion regarding challenging behaviour is one of the most demanding challenges for teachers. How schools succeed with inclusion regarding challenging behaviour can therefore be a good indicator of how they succeed in developing an inclusive practice in general. This paper addresses this with a rapid review of how mainstream teachers attribute challenging behaviour and what impact these attributions have on inclusion in schools. To identify the relevant literature, extensive database searches based on specific inclusion criteria were made in June 2020. This combined search generated 341 articles. 328 articles were rejected because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. An inductive thematic analysis was then conducted for the remaining 13 articles, which revealed the following categories: (1) 'lack of qualities and skills to be included', (2) 'mission impossible', (3) 'teachers as lifelong learners', (4) 'an inclusive ethos' and (5) 'leading towards inclusion'. The main finding was that teachers like students, can be seen as lifelong learners. The findings also indicated that 'placement' still seems to be the foundational concept in teachers' understanding of inclusion. We therefore ask whether other dimensions should replace that conceptual hub to accelerate the revision of thinking of inclusive practices.

KEYWORDS

Rapid review; inclusion; challenging behaviour; placement

Introduction

Even though the idea of an inclusive school has been central for decades, there is relatively little knowledge about how to facilitate an inclusive practice locally (Florian 2014; Göransson and Nilholm 2014; Haug 2017). In connection with the 25th anniversary of Salamanca, it has been pointed out that 'the document contains some ambiguities that have become apparent when used in the field' (Ainscow, Slee, and Best 2019, 672). Based on the social constructivist view, theories of 'inclusive education' can only be understood as a replication of the phenomenon. This means that such a replication cannot aim to capture all conceivable aspects of the phenomenon. One must therefore decide which parameters to build the model around. On the one hand, such a replication can be highly simplified and, in this way, becoming concrete and 'applicable' for research and the field of practice. Although such a definition is important and much needed, the danger of such

CONTACT Kristian Øen Kristian.oen@nla.no
© 2021 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group



0%

EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, 2016
VOL. 21, NO. 4, 344–360
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13632752.2016.1201637>

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Working successfully towards inclusion—or excluding pupils? A comparative retroductive study of three similar schools in their work with EBD

Johan Malmqvist

School of Education and Communication, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden

ABSTRACT
Sweden uses municipally run pupil referral units (PRUs) for students displaying emotional behavioural difficulties (EBD). This study investigates one Swedish municipality where transfers of students to PRUs were related to school practices favouring either inclusion or exclusion. A purposeful sampling procedure was used to select three elementary schools with regard to their success (school A) or failure (B and C) in keeping pupils with problematic behaviours at school. These three schools are in catchment areas with similar socio-economic conditions. A mixed methods research design was combined with comparative case studies in a retroductive approach. School A had only one pupil transferred to a PRU in 10 years, whereas such transfers from B and C were almost tenfold. School A distinguished itself from the other two schools by its number of inclusive qualities. This school succeeded in keeping almost all students without depriving other students of their rightful learning.

KEYWORDS
Inclusion; exclusion; special needs students; special education; mainstreaming

Introduction

During a visit to a pupil referral unit (PRU) in April 2010, an experienced PRU teacher remarked that some schools sent very few pupils to the PRU, whereas others sent many. This remark raised several important questions that were later explored in the research study discussed in this paper. A PRU, in the municipality where this investigation took place, is a small school setting governed by the municipality's central administration. The facilities are separate from regular schools, and the pupils exhibiting severe emotional behavioural difficulties (EBD) come from all schools in the municipality. The occurrence in the municipality of special settings (PRUs) for pupils with problematic behaviour is not surprising. Pupils considered as having severe emotional behavioural difficulties are removed from mainstream schools in most countries because schools find them very difficult to handle (Hornby and Evans 2014), and children exhibiting EBD are seen to pose one of the greatest challenges to inclusion (Evans et al. 2003). The use of exclusion has become a common strategy to deal with this challenge. Exclusion of pupils to PRUs is often used as a special educational needs provision, in clear conflict with the objective of inclusion (Jull 2008).

Farrell et al. (2007, 142) emphasise that 'there is no doubt that behavioural issues cause considerable concern among teachers' and that these concerns 'need to be taken seriously'. Farrell et al. also state that pupils in mainstream schools who exhibit troubling behaviour and are 'qualified' for a special setting may have a negative impact on other pupils' learning (cf. Hattie 2008).

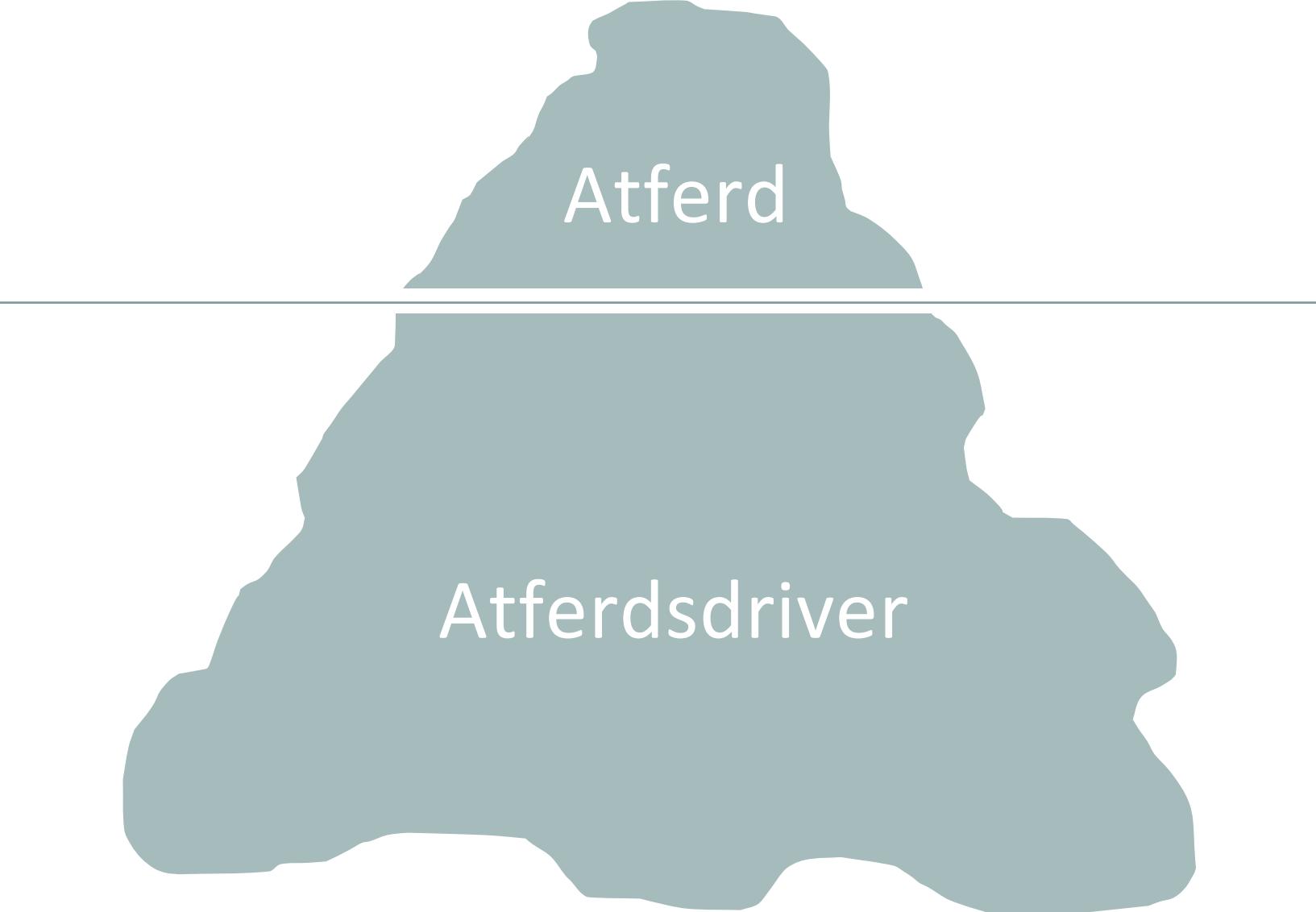


31%

LIVSLANG LÆRING FOR LÆRERNE

- Lærere ønsker å gjøre mer (Gidlund, 2018)
- Etterlyser muligheter for videreutvikling
- Advarer mot tradisjonell individorientert tilnærming Krischler & Pit-ten Cate (2019)
- Prosesser som utforsker og utfordrer etablert praksis
- Det profesjonsfaglige fellesskapet i skolen



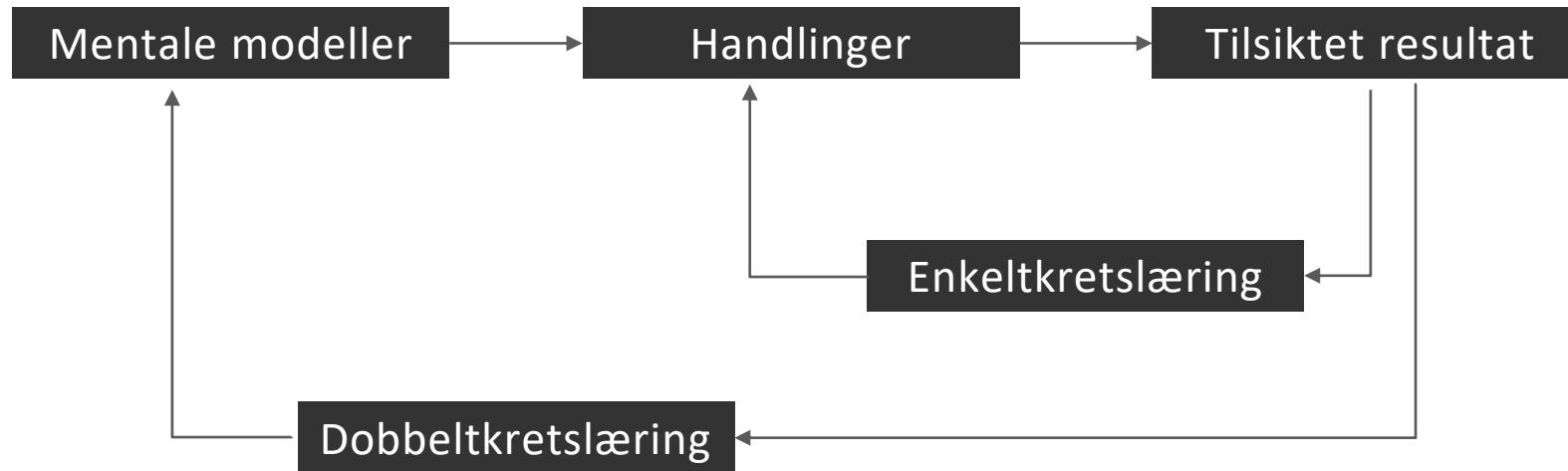


Atferd

Atferdsdriver



HANDLINGSTEORIER



MÅLET MED PROSJEKTET

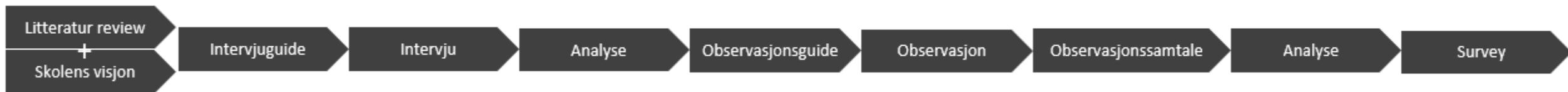
1. What understanding do teachers have of challenging behavior and how this understanding affects the work with inclusive practice
2. How teachers' thinking and attitudes develop through the professional community
3. How the professional community can contribute to the development of an inclusive ethos.



Inclusive practice and challenging behavior

DATA I PROSJEKTET

- Transkripsjoner fra 10 lærerintervjuer
- Feltnotat (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016) fra klasseromsobservasjoner (72 hours)
- Feltnotat fra uformelle samtaler med lærerne i etterkant av undervisning
- Feltnotat fra samarbeid i profesjonsfellesskapet (13 hours)
- Survey/spørreundersøkelse til alle lærerne på de to skolene



FORELØPIGE ANALYSER/FUNN

- Tips, råd, reflekterende samtaler og observasjon
- Psykologisk trygghet -Lytte, Vise interesse, forståelse, anerkjenne og bruke tid
- Balansering mellom emosjonell støtte og utfordrende spørsmål ser ut til å være nøkkelen
- De nærmeste er ofte de tryggeste
- Strever med å finne den rette balansen
- Dette skjer også når lærerne ser at andre lærere samhandler med elever på en måte som skaper utfordrende atferd

REFLEKSJONER

- Når øver lærerne på å utvikle seg til å bli gode læringsvenner ?
- Er dette noe som en tar for gitt at lærere kan?
- Som en del av lærerutdanningen?
- Bør løftes frem som et viktig aspekt ved inkluderingsarbeidet.
- “Husk at vi elsker hverandre”.

LITTERATUR:

- Avramidis, E., & Norwich, B. (2002). Teachers' attitudes towards integration / inclusion: a review of the literature. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 17(2), 129-147.
- Bang, H. (2011). *Organisasjonskultur* (4. utg.). Oslo: Universitetsforl.
- De Boer, A., S. Pilj, and A. Minnaert (2010). "Regular Primary Schoolteachers' Attitudes Towards Inclusive Education: A Review of the Literature." *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 15(3), 331–353.
- Gidlund, U. (2018b). "Why Teachers Find It Difficult to Include Students with EBD in Mainstream Classes." *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 22(4),
- Griffin, S., & Shevlin, M. (2007). *Responding to Special Educational Needs: An Irish Perspective*. Gill & Macmillan.
- Göransson, K., & Nilholm, C. (2014). Conceptual diversities and empirical shortcomings – a critical analysis of research on inclusive education. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 29(3), 265-280.
- Krischler, M., and I. M. Pit-ten Cate (2019). "Pre- and In-service Teachers' Attitudes toward Students with Learning Difficulties and Challenging Behavior." *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10/327.
- Malmqvist, J. (2016). "Working Successfully Towards Inclusion—or excluding Pupils? A Comparative Retrospective Study of Three Similar Schools in Their Work with EBD." *Emotional & Behavioural Difficulties*, 21(4), 344–360.
- Mosvold, R., & Ohnstad, F. O. (2016). Profesjonsetiske perspektiver på læreres omtaler av elever. *Norsk pedagogisk tidskrift*, 100(1), 26-36.
- Nilholm, C., & Göransson, K. (2017, 2017/07/03). What is meant by inclusion? An analysis of European and North American journal articles with high impact. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 32(3), 437-451.

LITTERATUR:

Razer, M., and V. J. Friedman (2013). "Non-abandonment as a Foundation for Inclusive School Practice." *Prospects: Quarterly Review of Comparative Education*, 43(3), 361–375. Røvik, K. A., & Pettersen, H. M. (2014). Masterideer. I K. A. Røvik, T. V. Eilertsen, & E. M. Furu (Red.), Reformideer i norsk skole. Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Scanlon, G., and Y. Barnes-Holmes (2013). "Changing Attitudes: Supporting Teachers in Effectively Including Students with Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties in Mainstream Education." *Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties*, 18 (4), 374–395.

Senge, P. M., Scharmer, O. C., Jaworski, J., & Flowers, B. S. (2005). *Presence: Exploring Profound Change in People, Organizations and Society*. Nicholas Brealey Publishing.

Shea, S. E., K. Gordon, A. Hawkins, J. Kawchuk, and D. Smith (2000). "Pathology in the Hundred-acre Wood: A Neurodevelopmental Perspective on A.A. Milne." *CMAJ*, 163(12), 1557–1559.

Surén, P., Bakken, I. J., Lie, K. K., Schjølberg, S., Aase, H., Reichborn-Kjennerud, T., Magnus, P., Øyen, A.-S., Svendsen, B. K., Aaberg, K. M., Andersen, G. L., & Stoltenberg, C. (2013). *Fylkesvise forskjeller i registrert forekomst av autisme, AD/HD, epilepsi og cerebral parese i Norge*. *Tidsskrift for Den norske legeforening*, 133(18), 1929-1934.

Takala, M., Hausstätter, R. S., Ahl, A., & Head, G. (2012). Inclusion seen by student teachers in special education: differences among Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish students. *European journal of teacher education*, 35(3), 305-325.

UNESCO. (1994). Final Report: World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality.

Willmann, M., and G. M. Seeliger (2017). "SEBD Inclusion Research Synthesis: A Content Analysis of Research Themes and Methods in Empirical Studies Published in the Journal *Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties* from 1996–2014." *Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties*, 22(2), 142–161.

Øen, K., & Krumsvik, R. J. (2021). Teachers' attitudes to inclusion regarding challenging behaviour. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 1-15.