

How to value diversity?

Dr. Linda van den Bergh

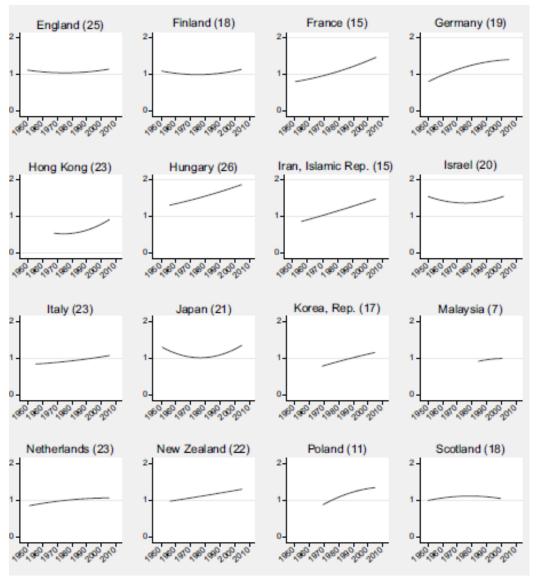


1st PBS-Europe 2020 International Online Conference









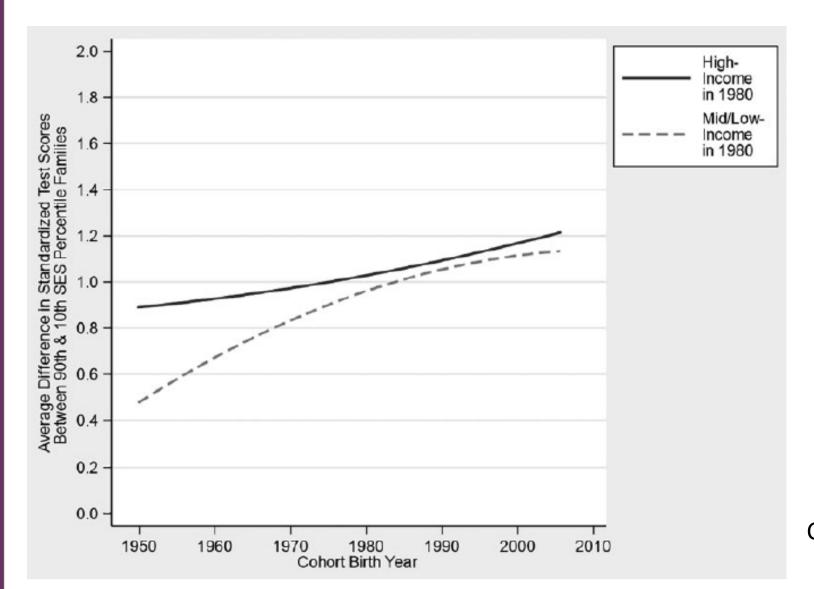
90/10 SES Achievement Gaps

Chmielewski, 2019









Chmielewski, 2019



Educational inequity



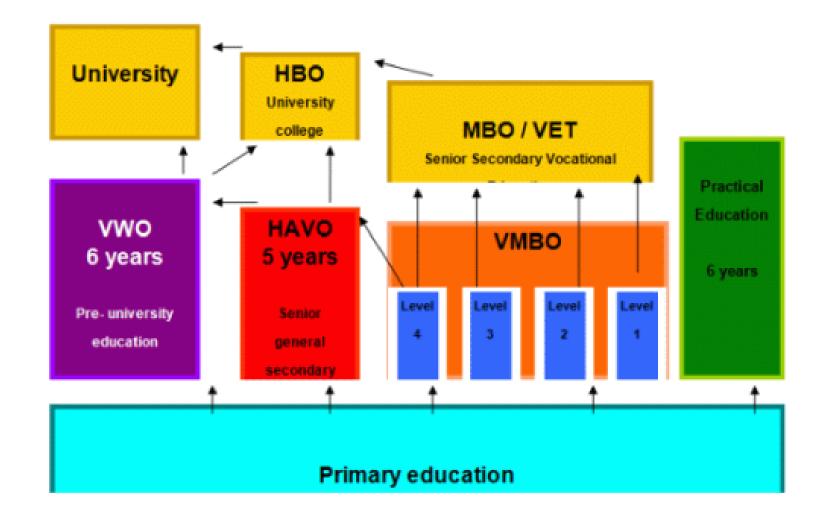






Dutch school system









Educational inequity

Students from low educated parents:

- Start at lower levels of secondary education
- Go to lower levels of secondary education before the age of 15
- Attend higher education less often

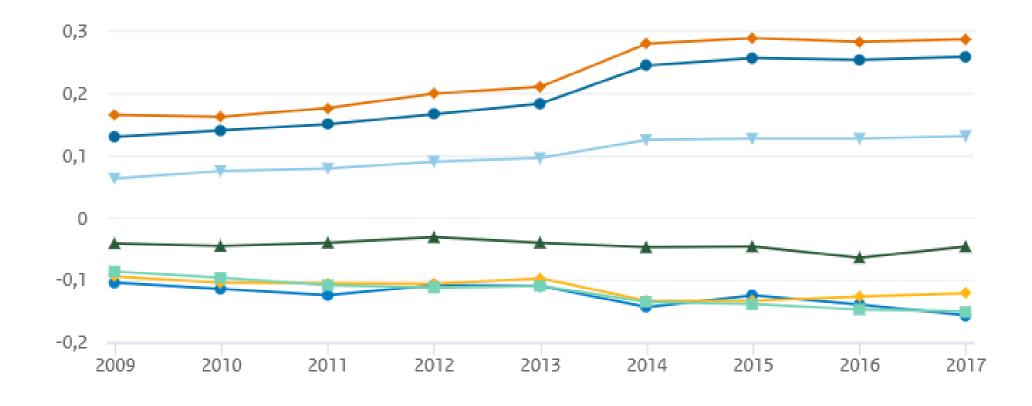
Furthermore:

- Differences between schools increase
- Schools with a larger population of children from low income families and migrants have more problems finding staff















- Educational system: early selection
- Collaboration: education and youth care
- Schools: more homogeneous first phase secondary education
- Parents: strategic behaviour of high educated parents
- Teachers





Dilemma's, values and beliefs

Differences in learning outcomes between students: may increase / should decrease

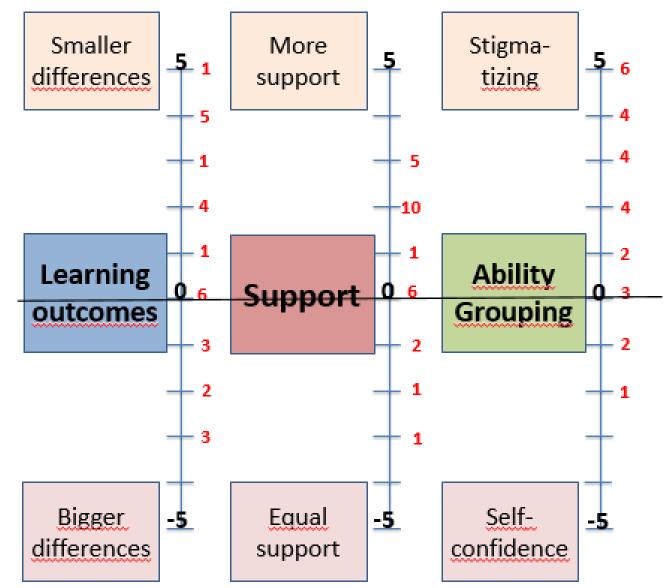
My time, attention and support has to be directed: more to students who receive less support from home / equally to all students

Working in ability groups: supports students' self-confidence / is stigmatizing



A team picture





Van Vijfeijken et al., in press; Van den Bergh et al., 2020







- Tracking not only occurs in the transition to secondary education.
- Effective instruction! Self-efficacy and motivation?

"Green means that you're clever and that you know a lot of maths. Orange and green are kind of the same. I'm green that's top. Purple and yellow are the middle and the blue table means you don't have a clue."

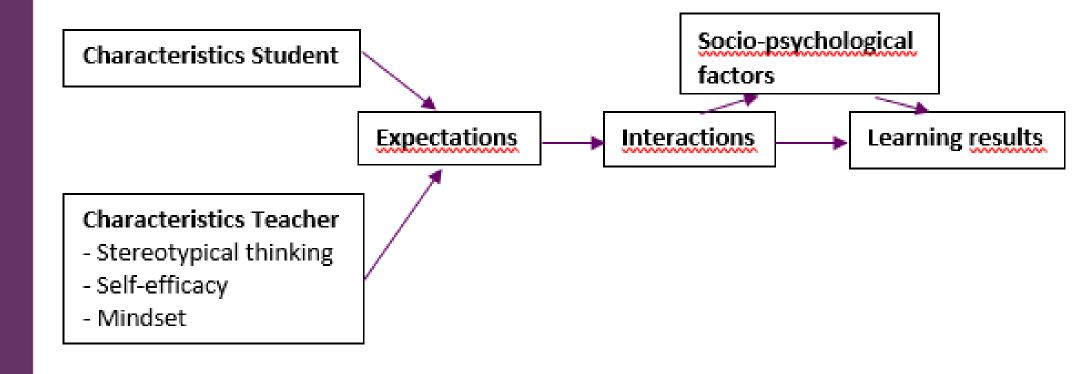
(from Marks, 2017)



Teacher expectations



Self-fulfilling prophecy effects

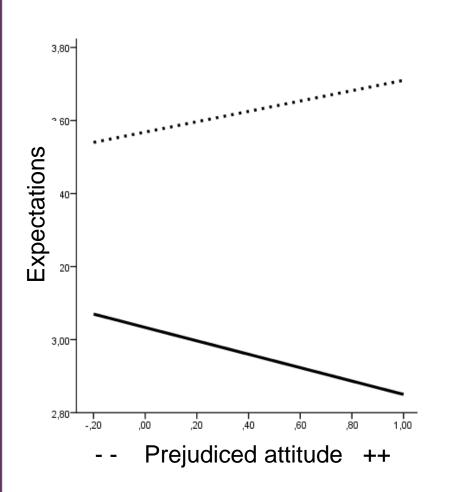


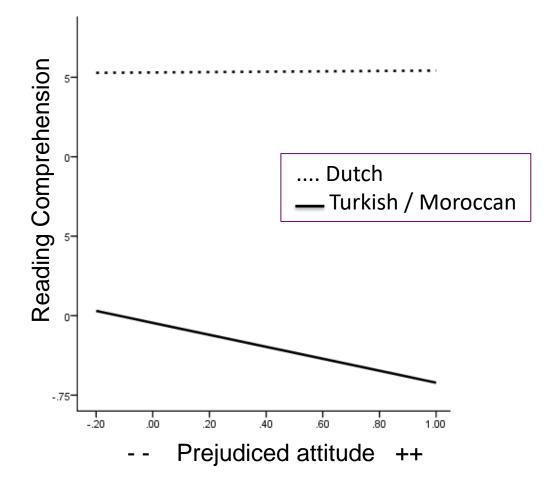






(Van den Bergh et al., 2010)



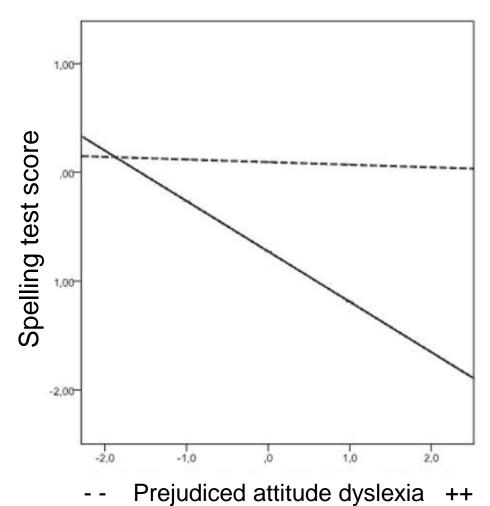






(Hornstra et al., 2010)











Author, year	Results
Peterson et al., 2016	When teachers' implicit stereotyped attitudes favored the student's ethnicity, these students performed better in mathematics at end-of-year.
Vezzali et al., 2012	Students' implicit prejudice towards immigrants was positively related to the implicit prejudice towards immigrants of their favorite teacher.
Thomas, 2017	Teachers' implicit 'science-is-male stereotypes' predicted more negative deviation of females' self-concept and intrinsic value from that of their male classmates.
Carmona- Marquez et al., 2020	Students' physical exercise was lower when physical education teachers had strong implicit anti-fat stereotypes.





Communication of expectations

- Verbal
- Non-verbal!



(Babad et al., 1991)

Need for genuine higher expectations



Communication of low expectations



- providing general, often insincere praise
- providing them with less feedback in a more directive manner
- demanding less effort, setting lower learning goals
- interrupting low achievers more often
- seating them farther away from the teacher
- paying less attention to them
- calling on them less often
- waiting less time for them to respond to questions
- criticizing them more often for failure
- providing less focus on selfregulation
- smiling at them less or giving them fewer other nonverbal indicators of support

(Rubie-Davies, Brophy & Good, Weinstein)



Other teacher characteristics



Self-efficacy

(Woolfolk & Hoy, 1990)

Mindset

(Dweck, 2012)

Collective efficacy!

(Donohoo, Hattie & Eells, 2018)







'High expectation teachers'

- Positive and safe classroom climate!
- Flexible en heterogeneous grouping
- Setting and communicating learning goals
- Autonomy, self-regulation and responsibility
- Focus on intrinsic motivation

(Rubie-Davies, 2015)





Questions?

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