Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Plymouth Institute of Education

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# Sharing research in health and physical education

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# Tim Lynch

- Teaching experience
- Education Systems
- BCE HPE network panel (1999-2001)
- Studies and research

#### Doctor of Education (2002- present)

#### TITLE OF STUDY:

Evaluating school responses to the new Queensland Health and Physical Education Documents (1999) in Brisbane Catholic Education Primary Schools.

#### Research Problem

How is HPE taught in these schools?

Why?

- Equality
  - -HPE KLA
  - -Role it plays within each BCE school

#### Past research

# Physical Education Pedagogy-Action Research

## CH 1. Context of the research

- HPE history of:
   discourses -military, scientific, health & sporting
   Underpinned by ideologies- sexism, elitism,
   healthism, individualism, meritocratism & mesomorphism
- Hidden curriculum
- 'Crisis' social and cultural forces
- Senate Inquiry 1992 (supported in-house discussions)

- New policy was recommended
- 1989 Ten Common and Agreed National Goals for Schooling in Australia "to provide for the physical development and personal health and fitness of students, and for the creative use of leisure time" (equal status)
- 1991, Australian Education Council (AEC) recommended- statements and profiles (OBE)

- 1996 BCE appointed HPE Co-ordinating education officer
- Constructed intersystemically (EQ, CEC, AIS)
- HPE/ Science- first syllabuses
- 3 strands (equal weighting) 1.5 hrs per week

#### Adopted socio-cultural approach

- recognises that students are influenced by physical, social, cultural, political & economic environmental forces
- crisis social & cultural meaning
- -HPE teachers task is to 'make' the healthy citizen
- relating to critical pedagogy (understanding new kids & new times)

- Implementation responsibility of each system
- BCE implementation 1999-2001

Significant status (new syllabus & EB3)

Entitled teachers 120 minutes release time

- Whole School approach
  - adjust syllabus to BCE school context

Developmental effects- likelihood

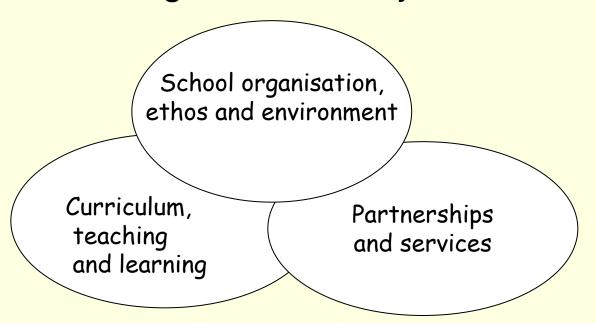
12 months less EQ, Change is stressful for teachers, Increased workload- adverse effect on quality

Australia - Health Promoting Schools (HPS)

developed in juxtaposition to curriculum

#### HPS model

- Scope of HPE considered WHOLE
- Enhancing the emotional, social, physical & moral well being of community members



# BCE Implementation assumingly complete?

Since 2001- no direct support (HPE officers, PD)
Webster (2001) NSW primary schools- HPE taught
by generalist teachers

Pedagogy?

- Recent literature -HPE is failing
- Aim- bring about cultural change (Howard, 2004)
- Programs -
- Building a Healthy Active Australia, Get Active
- CHANGE- caused by technological advancements, social and environmental pressures
- Raises question over the implementation of the socio-cultural HPE syllabus?

- BCE involved- Strategic Renewal Framework all KLA 2002-2006
- Caution- superficial change (Sparkes)

Success - determined by teachers & students in classrooms

Teachers and students FOCUS Has change from crisis occurred at a deep level?

#### **Research Problem**

How thorough and systemically developed is the implementation of the new HPE syllabus in BCE primary schools?

# The Research Purpose

To explore the implementation of the new Queensland HPE syllabus (1999) in three BCE primary schools of varying enrolment numbers.

### **Research Questions**

#### How is HPE taught?

- How are teachers implementing the HPE curriculum documents (1999, OBE)?
   3 strands, HPE specialist, 1.5 hours a week, quality lessons?
- 2. What readily accessible resources do schools have to assist with the implementation of Health and Physical Education?

#### Research Questions continued

3. What are teachers' perceptions of the HPE Key Learning Area?

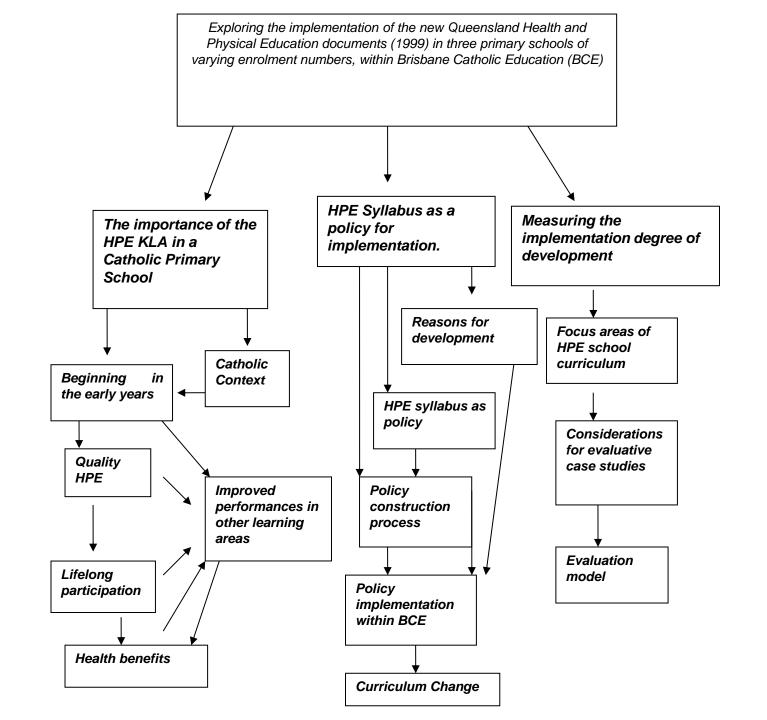
4. What are children's perceptions of the HPE Key Learning Area?

### Significance of the Research

- Assess BCE needs and developments
- Voice teachers' and students' perspectives
- Enable the final stages of implementation
- Contextualise major HPE issues
- Contribute towards the Strategic Renewal Framework
- Timing is significant- literature on HPE syllabus responses
- Lack of study for HPE in BCE

# CH. 2 Review of Literature

Conceptual Framework



# The importance of HPE within a Catholic context

- Operates in conjunction with RE (integrated)
- Catholic school only experience of Church
- 8 Catholic qualities promoted by HPE
- Social critical curriculum

#### Health benefits

Physical fitness & activity minimises the risk of disease, maximises wellness

Mental Health and social benefits

#### Academic benefits of HPE

Improved performances in other curriculum areas

Shouldn't expect increased academic benefits all of the time (Senate Committee, 1992)

# Optimum time to begin HPE implementation in the primary school

- Pre-school and early

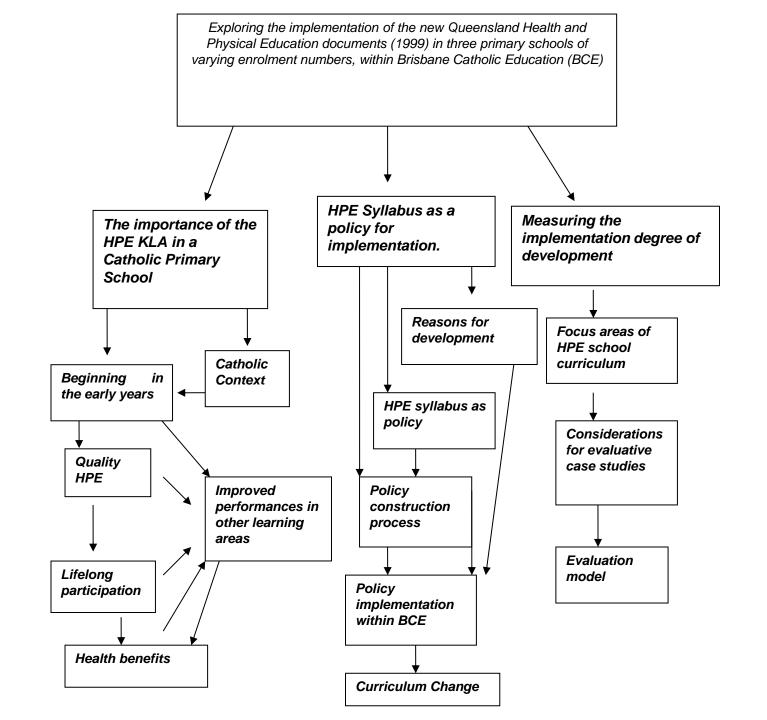
  years (early detection of motor problems,
  early intervention programs, confident)
- Inadequate skills limits participation in lifelong physical activity

# Quality HPE is increased

#### Specialist HPE teacher

(quality instruction/ pedagogy)

- needs to be fun (want to engage)
- Inclusive lessons (diverse abilities & interests)
- Open ended tasks
  - individual challenges
  - modified team sports
- Benefits the unskilled & obese youngsters the most



### New HPE documents developed

- Crisis social & cultural forces
- Policy frameworks required changes (previous primary HPE syllabus 1972)
- Senate Inquiry recommended new policy

# HPE syllabus as policy

New syllabus is a public, incremental, educational policy

# The policy construction process

Constructed under the QSCC & the representatives from the education systems

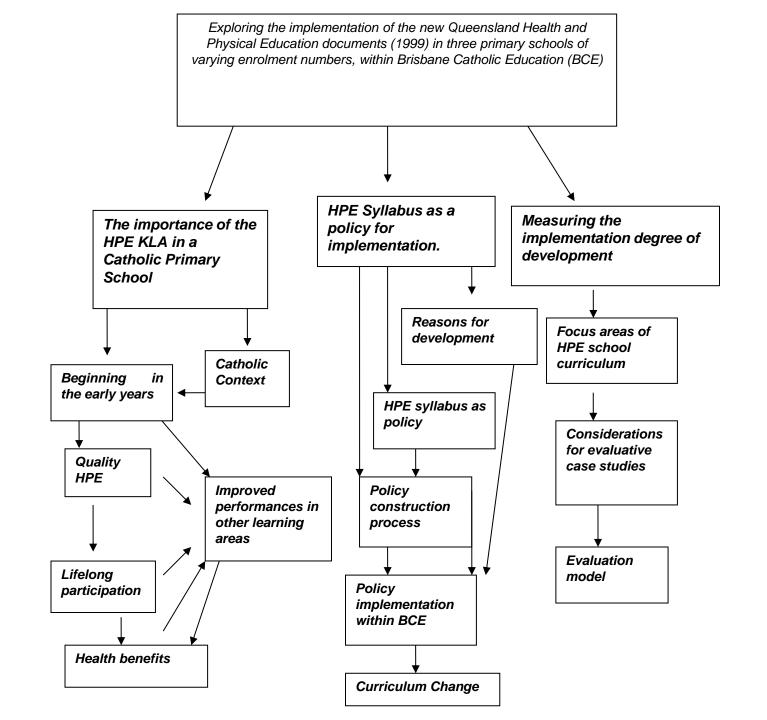
Independent school systems (QCEC & AISQ) only marginally involved

# HPE policy implementation within BCE

- Network of lead teachers
- Whole School Approach
- School administration responsible for syllabus implementation
- Ongoing consultancy support ended in 2001

## Curriculum Change

- Complex process
- Top-down approach
- Bottom-up approach
- Partnerships working horizontally, collaborative relationships between administrators, curriculum developers, researchers, teachers & parents



# Specific areas of school HPE curriculum to be investigated

- Senate Inquiry- problem issues caused crisis
  - benchmark (resources, teachers & time)
- socio-cultural approach
- BCE implementation challenges (social justice, inclusive curriculum, resources, quality experiences)
- teaching time for each strand
- HPS model ideal framework for evaluation of all 3 strands

# Factors needing to be considered for choosing evaluative case studies

Evaluative case studies are most appropriate
 -what was planned and what actually occurred

Chose suitable teachers & cross-section of schools

# Curriculum evaluation models most appropriate

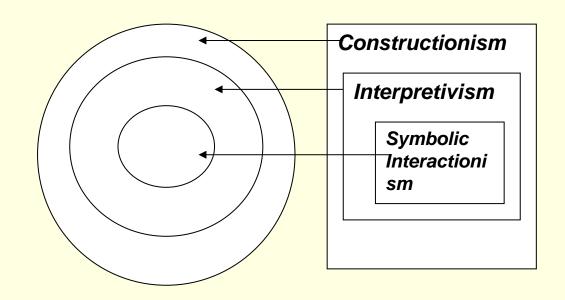
- Relate to 2 metaphors factory (object manufactured) travel (guided tour)
- Improvement/ accountability
- Social agenda/ advocacy
- Combine- social mission & sound evaluation

## CH. 3 Research Design

#### **Theoretical Framework**

**Epistemology** 

Theoretical Perspective



# Research Methodology

# Evaluative and multiple case study

**Evaluative** 

identify degree
 of implementation

Multiple

- three case studies

# Participants & Data Gathering Strategies

#### Data Collection Methods

- -Interviews; Semi-structured
- -Interviews; Focus group
- -Reflective journal
- -Observation
- -Document Analysis

Categories of participants Researcher EdD thesis 2004		Data Collection Strategies						
		Semi Structured Interview		Interview Focus Group		Observation of class		Maximum TOTAL of participants
Specialist HPE/ Key Teacher		1		0		1		1
Classroom Teachers	Early Years	1	3	0		1	3 (only if no HPE teacher)	3
	Middle Years	1				1		
	Upper Years	1				1		
Students	Early Years	0		8	24	25-30 student approx	75-90 approx	90
	Middle Years			8	stud	25-30 student approx		
	Upper Years			8		25-30 student approx		
Maximum TOTAL for each category.		4		24		91 (93 maximum)		94

## CH 4 & 5 Analysis of data

Narrative/ Descriptive report (capture the stories & culture)

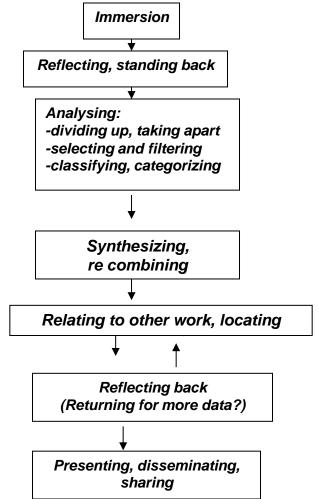
Analysis through Wellington's 6 staged 'Constant Comparative Method'

Analysis is iterative

#### Process of data analysis

Stage 1	Analysis of each case study/ school using Wellington's table of analysis.		
Stage 2	Narrative/Descriptive report given for each case study.		
Stage 3	Cross case analysis again using Wellington's table of analysis.		
Stage 4	Narrative/Descriptive report given for cross case study analysis.		

#### General stages in making sense of qualitative data (Wellington, 2000, p. 141).



#### Where am I at?

✓	Chapter One	Context, Problem & ID
$\checkmark$	Chapter Two	Literature Review

- ✓ Chapter Three Method design
- Chapter Four Presentation of Data
- Chapter Five Discussion
- Chapter Six Conclusion & Recommendations

Presently writing Ch. 5 & 6

### Future research plans

- Similar research
- Investigate the impact the social critical curriculum has had on teachers HPE pedagogy
- Students perceptions of what quality HPE involves
  - Benefits of group physical activity for new mothers and mothers of young children (proposal due- Health Promotion Queensland)

■ Tentative completion date of thesis is June, I am on task.

Look forward to further research opportunities