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European Commission

> Transforming European ECEC services and primary schools into professional learning communities: drivers, barriers and ways forward

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Framework



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- Competent staff in ECEC and in schools: the quality of early childhood education and care (ECEC) and of schools (which means learning and wellbeing of children and families) depends on well-educated and competent staff (European Commission, 2008; EC Thematic Group on ECEC, 2014; European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice/Eurostat, 2014).
- Competent Systems (and Whole School Approach): individual competences are not enough in this field. They need to be inscribed in a 'competent system' (CoRe → Urban et al., 2011; Vandenbroeck et al., 2016; Peeters et al., 2015; European Commission, 2015) – collaboration individuals, teams, institutions, governance.
- Need to invest in initial training and in continuous professional development opportunities (CPD) for the whole staff.

Framework



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- Multi-diverse societies \rightarrow no standardized solutions for all families/children.
- Negotiation and reflection are essential competences to be achieved by practitioners/teachers.



 Traditional forms of CPD (seminars, top-down approaches) need to be integrated with other ones, with a focus on the active and democratic participation of staff (Peeters et al., 2015).

→ Still a challenge in Europe

Education and Culture

NESET II Report



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→ NESET II report

answer in this direction



1) Definition of essential criteria for a PLC, together with concrete examples from different European countries.

Professional Learning Communities (PLCs) are an important



2) Providing 4 in-depth case studies from Belgium (Flanders), Croatia, Italy and Slovenia (ECEC and primary school)



PLC



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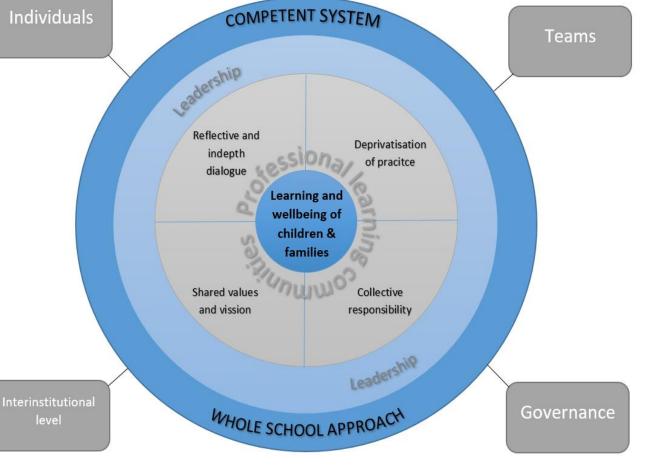
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PLC: 'a group of people sharing and critically interrogating their practice in an on-going, reflective, collaborative, inclusive, learning-oriented, growthpromoting way' (Stoll et al., 2006, p. 223).

5 criteria define a PLC.









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- . Need for 'reflective and in-depth dialogues' with colleagues
- Importance of co-reflecting on practice (all case studies)
- PLCs need to give all members the possibility to grow and learn: directors, pedagogical coaches, practitioners/teachers, assistants etc. This means foreseeing a variety of learning methods (observations, supervision moments, team meetings, seminars, pedagogical documentation, job shadowing etc.) (Belgium; Croatia)
- PLCs benefit from the connection of research and practice (participative research) (Slovenia; Italy)





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2. Need of a 'de-privatization of practices'

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• European exchanges or job shadowing are also interesting experiences in this perspective (Belgium; Italy).







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3. Need to invest in 'collective responsibility'

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• 'Active participation' of staff in their learning process. This increases their motivation. The latter is a key aspect in PLCs. Together with other aspects, related to the socio-economical recognition of the educational job, a strong motivation helps also avoiding staff turnover (Belgium, Slovenia).



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4. Need to focus on reaching shared values and vision

• PLCs need an open common framework of shared values and vision, based on children's rights and respect towards diversity. The approach should be a democratic and communitarian one, in which the voices of families, professionals, children, the neighbourhood are listened to (horizontal and vertical continuity) (Belgium, Croatia, Slovenia).





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5. Need to invest in 'leadership'

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In order to be able to keep this balance, leaders need specific competences, and they cannot work in isolation → specific trainings + support network (all case studies).

THANK YOU FOR



OUR ATTENTION

References

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