

Teacher Education for Inclusion - Denmark

Cyprus
2011



View of competence approaches

- In DK inclusion is in focus
 - Politically
 - National – governmental – inclusion as a task, support inclusive projects
 - Local level - municipality policy
 - In mainstream schools
 - In the Initial Teacher Education

Local level - municipalities

- New figures from 2010 show an increase in the number of learners in segregated settings – outside the mainstream classroom.
- From 2007 to 2009 there was an increase from 4% to 4,7 (5,6 %)
- In most municipalities development towards policies on inclusion
 - Economy
 - Inclusive understanding – Salamanca, UN conventions
 - Inclusion for pupils – ADHD, Asperger, socio - emotionel



Mainstream schools

- Schools -
 - meet the pupil – find resources
 - Classroom management
 - The relational influence on education

Dilemmas:

Teachers need knowledge to meet all pupils

Teachers want more resources to be able to work with
diversity



Initial Teacher Education

- The main subject, not mandatory, special needs education
 - Theoretical and practical approach to inclusion
 - Reflect on diversity
 - Reflect, analyze and evaluate
 - Give reasons for ethical choices differentiated education
 - Be aware of cooperation between professionals
 - Learning to learn for all pupils
- Not all teachers are prepared for inclusive approaches
- But inclusion is implemented through differentiation in the subjects



Mainstream schools/ITE

- The focus is on class management and the teacher's personal influence on inclusive education and the learning environment.
- The teacher creates the framework of learning and ensures all learners participate and contribute to a joint feeling in the classroom.



Mainstream schools/ITE

- Teachers' attitudes also influence the way of perceiving learners' competences.
- Schools and institutions are becoming more aware of recognising learners' learning opportunities.
- The focus is on evidence-based factors to create inclusive learning environments.