



# Religious beliefs and professional beliefs of (not only RE) school teachers. Research findings on their relationship and conclusions for teacher training

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Religious beliefs and professional beliefs of school teachers

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#### On your handout



From an interview with a lady teacher in a Northern Bavarian primary school (2017)

'This [achievement assessment of pupils] is sometimes difficult. In RE I don't do that so much really. Also, I don't give bad marks. Everyone who does not fool around or severely misbehaves gets their "two" [the second best grade after grade one]. In this respect I am ..., if somebody follows the lesson and contributes to it ..., it's important for me that somebody engages in RE class and not the written papers he produces. [...] I sometimes do a little learning revision with the pupils, but I don't directly give marks on it, I rather assess the creative things they have produced, for instance a foldout leaflet or a poster. That's also what I tell my pupils that this is the freedom that I have in RE. I don't want to destroy the beautiful and valuable things that I convey to the pupils by grading them. But it's not only in RE. For me, it's also important in other subjects. I mean, from my Christian view and as a primary school teacher I want to make clear to my pupils: I don't see you as a mark. The kids know that with me they will not be judged by a grade, so that I say, you are a bad child now or you are a good child now. I try to value them as persons. [...] We also talk a lot about this in class. What am I good at, and how can I do better? And sometimes, when a pupil has achieved a "one" [the best grade] without having worked much for it, I say: You shouldn't perform a dance of joy now; just be glad that God has given you such a smart brain!'

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#### Analyzing the interview

The teacher's religious and professional beliefs interact with one another.

This interaction is promoted by the context of RE, but extends beyond RE to other school subjects.

This interaction between religious and professional beliefs can be judged differently – it raises normative questions.

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### Religious beliefs and professional beliefs of school teachers

- 1.The state of empirical research a brief overview
- 2. Teacher beliefs theoretical perspectives
- 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training

Religious beliefs and professional beliefs of school teachers



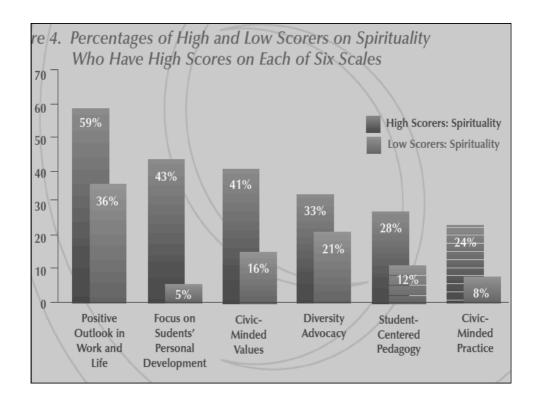


### United States, quantitative studies

Higher Education Research Institute (2006), Spirituality and the professoriate. A national study of faculty beliefs, attitudes, and behavior.

Significant correlations between degree of spirituality and professional beliefs

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### United States, quantitative studies

Most teachers view their teaching as a 'calling'

- e.g. Wisconsin sample (Hartwick, 2009)
  59 %: 'God has called me to teach'
  25 % (strongly agreed): 'teaching is a personal calling'
- positive correlation with teachers' self-reports of more warm and personal relationships with students

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### United States, qualitative studies

For numerous teachers their experience of God's love and grace motivates them to be empathic and helpful against their colleagues and students

(Kang, 2009, Nelson-Brown, 2007; Pajak & Blasé 1989)

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#### 1. The state of empirical research



### United States, qualitative studies

"Teachers overwhelmingly mentioned positive effects of their personal religious lives on their professional lives, though a few males did mention that their religious commitments lead to feelings of anger, guilt, and conflict with their professional role."

(Sikkink, 2010, in Pirner, 2010, summarizing a number of qualitative studies)

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#### **United States**

Distinction is necessary

The Catholic teacher The Fundamentalist teacher The Evangelical teacher

(Sikkink, 2010)

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#### 1. The state of empirical research



#### Beyond the U.S.

Research deficit!

(English) publication deficit?

No transfer of U.S. results possible!

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#### Beyond the U.S.

Some studies on the effect of religious or worldview beliefs of science teachers on their teaching about science, especially about evolution theory

e.g. Ayala 2000; Francis & Greer 2001; Graf 2008; Graf & Soran 2011; Lovin & Foster, 2000; Mansour, 2008; Reiss, 2000; Stolberg, 2007; Summary: Pirner, 2013

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#### 1. The state of empirical research



#### Beyond the U.S.

Studies on faith-based schools in Britain, The Netherlands and Germany: stronger emphasis on school climate, ethical education and personality development, partly: instructive methods

e.g. Standfest, Koller & Scheunpflug, 2005; Scheunpflug, 2011; van der Zee, 2010; Francis & Robbins, 2010; Pirner, Scheunpflug & Holl 2010.

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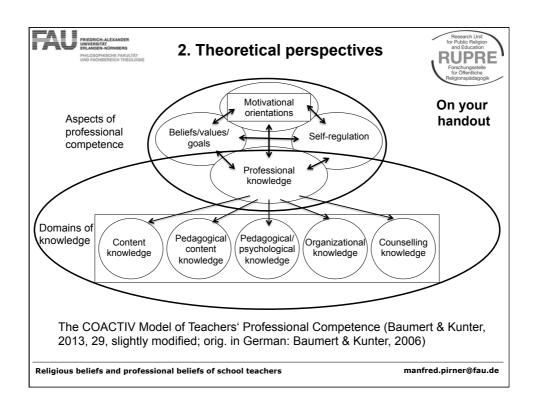
#### Germany

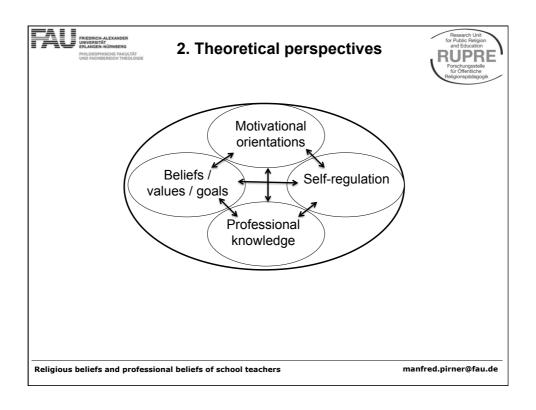
Research on RE teachers:

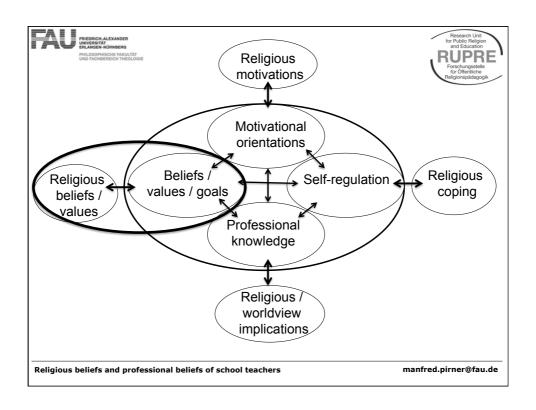
Teachers bring in their own religious beliefs into their teaching – but mostly not in a direct, but pedagogically reflected way

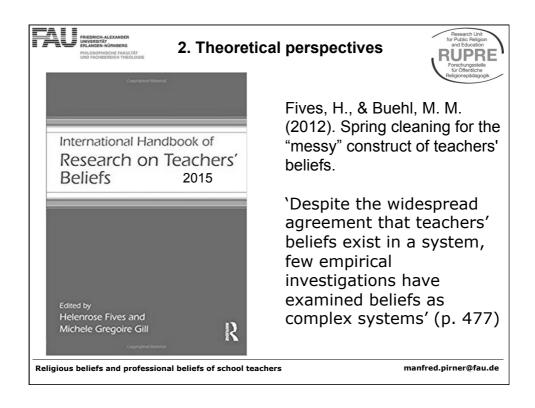
Feige et al., 2000; Dressler, Feige & Schöll, 2004; Feige & Tzeetzsch, 2005; Feige et al., 2006; Biesinger, Münch & Schweitzer, 2008; Heimbrock, 2017

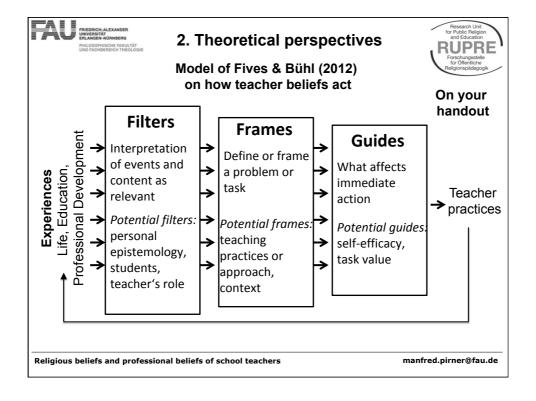
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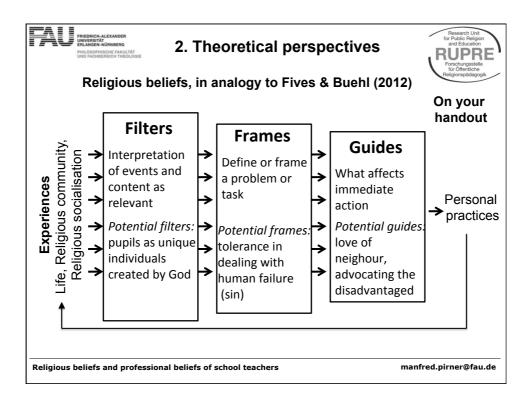


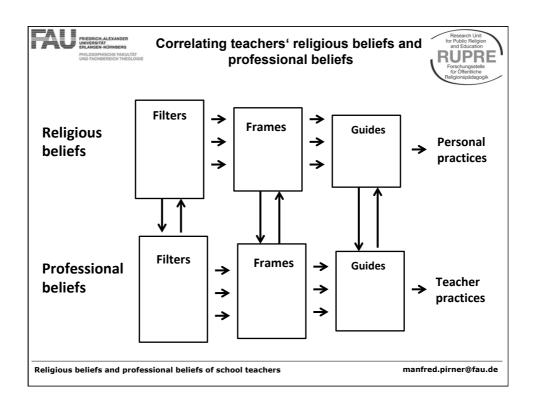














#### Correlating teachers' religious beliefs and professional beliefs



#### Theological rationale

#### Psychological rationale

Religious ethos should guide your whole life

Humans have a desire for consistency (e.g. Festinger theory of cognitive dissonance, 1957)

Martin Luther's two kingdoms doctrine: You cannot rule a state only by Christian love; theological social ethics; public theology

Compartment theory of the human brain: Humans tend to be .consistently inconsistent' (Kurzban,

2010)

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#### Correlating teachers' religious beliefs and professional beliefs



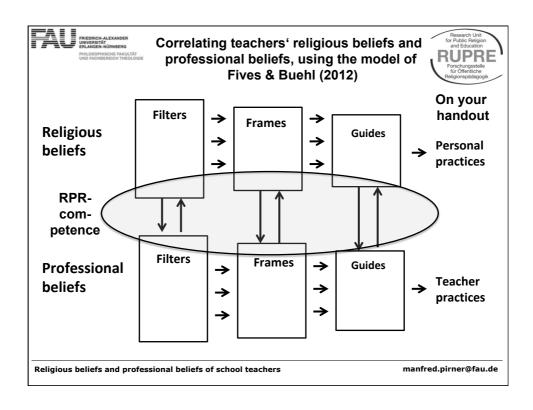
No direct interaction between religious beliefs and professional beliefs

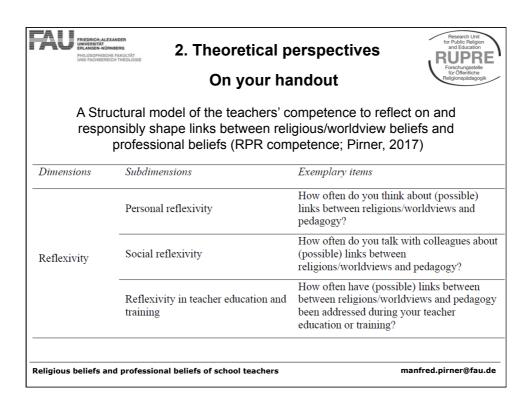
Key competence of teachers:

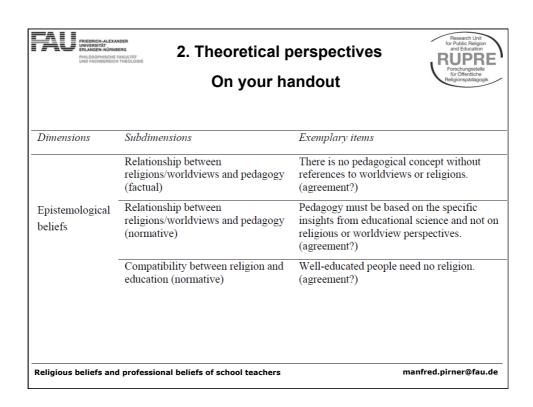
Ability to reflect on and responsibly construct possible (and maybe hitherto unconscious) links between their religious or worldview beliefs on the one hand and their professional thinking and acting on the other hand

Relating-Pedagogy-and-Religiosity Competence = **RPR** Competence

Religious beliefs and professional beliefs of school teachers







PHILOSOPHISCHE FAKULTÄT UND PACHEERIGCH THEOLOGIE  2. Theoretical perspectives  On your handout				
Dimensions	Subdimensions	Exemplary items		
	Influence of religious/worldview beliefs on teachers (general, factual)	Some teachers are influenced by religious or worldview beliefs in their professional practice. (agreement?)		
Person-related beliefs	Influence of religious/worldview beliefs on teachers (general, normative)	Teachers should make every effort to keep their religious or worldview beliefs apart from their professional thinking and acting (agreement?)		
	Supportive influence of religious/worldview beliefs on teachers (personal, factual)	My religious or worldview beliefs are a source of motivation for my teaching profession. (agreement?)		
	Conflict-generating influence of religious/worldview beliefs on teachers (personal, factual)	How often do you experience a conflict between your religious or worldview be and the requirements of your teaching profession?		
	Practical influence of religious/worldview beliefs on teachers (personal, factual)	How often do you pray for your pupils or colleagues or for school affairs?		



## 2. Theoretical perspectives On your handout



Subdimensions	Exemplary items
Religious and worldview-related neutrality of public schools (normative)	Faith-based schools do not fit any longer into a liberal pluralistic society.
Spiritual education and the school subject of Religious Education (RE)	The school subject of Religious Education could be abolished without any disadvantag for the pupils.
	for the pupils.
	Religious and worldview-related neutrality of public schools (normative)  Spiritual education and the school



### 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training



Pilot Study 1: 294 FAU students training for school teacher

Pilot Study 2: 202 school teachers around Nuremberg (partly divided up into two samples)

ReliBa: Quantitative study among 800 RE teachers in Bavaria (partly divided up into two samples)

ReliBa-Q: Qualitative interview study with 20 RE teachers in Bavaria (in process)

Dissertation Study (mixed methods): 215 teachers at evangelical private schools in the state of Baden-Württemberg (in process)

ReBeL: Quantitative DFG-funded study among about (envisaged) 5,000 school teachers in North-Rhine-Westfalia and Saxony (in early process; Pirner, Kröner & Scheunpflug)

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Religiosity / spirituality

Pilot Studies:

Students and teachers (convenience samples) are significantly more religious than comparative groups from representative population polls

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### 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training



Relations between religiosity and professional beliefs

Bivariate correlations (Pearson)

Pilot Study 1 (students)

- Study motivation 'idealism': r = .17\*
- Study motivation 'time for social engagement': r = .27\*

Pilot Study 2 (teachers)

- Focus on discipline: r = .14\*
- Sense of self-efficacy: r = .14\*

Not satisfactory

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Relations between religiosity and professional beliefs

Pilot Study 2 (teachers) – Results of cluster analysis (hierarchical c.a., Ward- and k-Means-methods, tested by discriminant analyses and cross-validation)

Type 1: high religiosity + high idealism, pupil-centred values

Type 2: low religiosity + high idealism, pupil-centred values

Type 3: low religiosity + high idealism, subject- and achievement-centred values

Type 4: medium religiosity + resignative / indifferent attitude

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### 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training



#### Calling

Frequencies from pilot study 2, teachers without RE, subsample (n = 55)

'I feel called to be a teacher.'	frequencies	percentages	cumulated percentages 32.7	
I completely agree	18	32.7		
I rather agree	27	49.1	81.8	
I am uncertain	7	12.7	94.5	
I rather disagree	3	5.5	100.0	
I completely disagree	-	-	-	
total	55	100.0		

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#### Calling

Frequencies from dissertation study on teachers at evangelical private schools in percent (n = 215) (Röhl & Pirner, submitted)

'I feel called by God	com- pletely agree		partly agree		dis- agree
	5	4	3	2	1
to work as teacher.'	62,8	25,1	8,4	2,8	0,5
to work at this school.'	57,7	27,9	11,6	1,4	1,4
School.				•	

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### 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training



**RPR** Competence

Pilot Study 2 (teachers without RE as subject)

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scale	exemplary item	results
RPR reflexivity	How often do you think about possible	N = 148
(4 items)	links between religions/ worldviews	$\alpha = .86$
	and pedagogy?	M = 3.6
	This item: $1 + 2 = 18 \% (30/166)$	SD = .78
	1 + 2 + 3 = 60 % (100/166)	
RPR epistemo-	There is no education without links to	N = 158
logical beliefs	religious or worldview perspectives.	$\alpha = .86$
(6 items)	This item: $1 + 2 = 45 \% (113/164)$	M = 2.4
	, ,	SD = .82
RPR person-	I make an effort to separate my religious	N = 107
related beliefs –	or worldview beliefs from my	$\alpha = .88$
influence	professional thinking and acting as a	M = 2.8
(4 items)	teacher.	SD = 1.0
,	This item: $1 + 2 = 40 \% (51/166)$	

scale	exemplary item	results
RPR person-	My religious or worldview beliefs are a	N = 55
related beliefs –	source of motivation for my teaching	$\alpha = .97$
support	profession.	M = 3.2
(4 items)	This item: 1 + 2 = 31 % (14/55)	SD = .97
RPR person-	I sometimes experience a conflict	N = 54
related beliefs –	between my religious or worldview	$\alpha = .80$
conflict	beliefs and the requirements of my	M = 4.1
(4 items)	teaching profession.	SD = .68
	This item: 1 + 2 = 25 % (14/56)	
RPR person-	I sometimes or regularly pray for my	N = 52
related practice	pupils, my colleagues or school affairs.	$\alpha = .81$
(4 items)	This item: 1 + 2 = 14 % (8/56)	M = 4.0
		SD = .89



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**RPR** Competence

Comparison Pilot Study 2 (teachers without RE)

ReliBa Study (RE teachers in Bavaria)

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exemplary item	PS 2	ReliBa
My religious or worldview beliefs	N = 55	N = 417
are a source of motivation for my	M = 3.6	M=1.9
teaching profession.	SD = 1.2	SD = 1.2
I sometimes experience a conflict	N = 54	N = 415
between my religious or	M = 3.6	M = 3.6
worldview beliefs and the requirements of my teaching profession.	SD = 1.2	SD = .98
PS 2: 1 + 2 + 3 = <b>34</b> % (19)		
ReliBa: 1 + 2 + 3 = <b>42</b> % (176)		
I sometimes or regularly pray for	N = 73	N = 399
my pupils, my colleagues or	M = 4.3	M = 3.2
school affairs.	SD = 1.1	SD = 1.2
	are a source of motivation for my teaching profession.  I sometimes experience a conflict between my religious or worldview beliefs and the requirements of my teaching profession.  PS 2: 1 + 2 + 3 = 34 % (19)  ReliBa: 1 + 2 + 3 = 42 % (176)  I sometimes or regularly pray for my pupils, my colleagues or	My religious or worldview beliefs are a source of motivation for my teaching profession.  I sometimes experience a conflict between my religious or worldview beliefs and the worldview beliefs and the requirements of my teaching profession.  PS 2: $1 + 2 + 3 = 34\%$ (19)  ReliBa: $1 + 2 + 3 = 42\%$ (176)  I sometimes or regularly pray for my pupils, my colleagues or $N = 73$





**RPR** Competence

ReliBa-Q (Qualitative interview study with RE teachers)

One major research question:

How do RE teachers deal with the tension between religious beliefs and professional beliefs, Christian-theological rationality and school-teaching rationality?

See also: Heimbrock, 2017

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### 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training



Stage model of the ability to relate pedagogical and religious rationality (RPR competence; Pirner & Wamser, 2017)

Partly inspired by:

Reich, K. Helmut (2002). *Developing the horizons of the mind: Relational and contextual reasoning and the resolution of cognitive conflict.*Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Religious beliefs and professional beliefs of school teachers





Stage model of the ability to relate pedagogical and religious rationality (RPR competence; Pirner & Wamser, 2017)

Productive dimension: religious or worldview beliefs as a resource

Preventive dimension: against problemtic influences of religious or worldview beliefs on teachers 'thinking and acting

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#### 3. Some research findings and consequences for teacher training



Stage model of the ability to relate pedagogical and religious rationality (RPR competence; Pirner & Wamser, 2017 - simplified) handout

On your

Level 0: No awareness of possible links

Level 1: Awareness of relations, but not understood as challenge

Level 2: Awareness of relations, response with one-sided solutions

Level 3: Awareness of relations, reasonable solutions that remain incomplete and not continuously convincing.

Level 4: Awareness of relations, convincing well-balanced solutions

Level 5: Convincing solutions, additionally reflected on a meta-level

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#### Conclusion

Promoting the development of RPR competence is a vital task for teacher education and further training that has hitherto been neglected.

This goes for RE teachers, but also, and maybe more challenging, for teachers without RE.

It needs theoretical deliberation, knowledge of empirical findings, and practical, evaluated training.

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