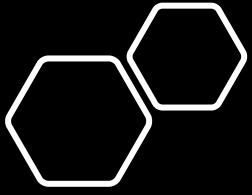




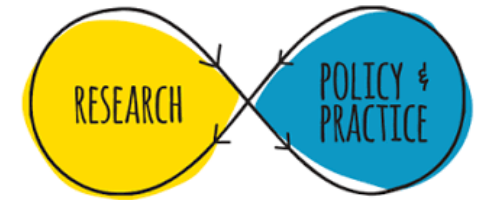
Preparing the next generation of in-service teachers: The practice of research ethics in the classroom

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# Teacher as researcher

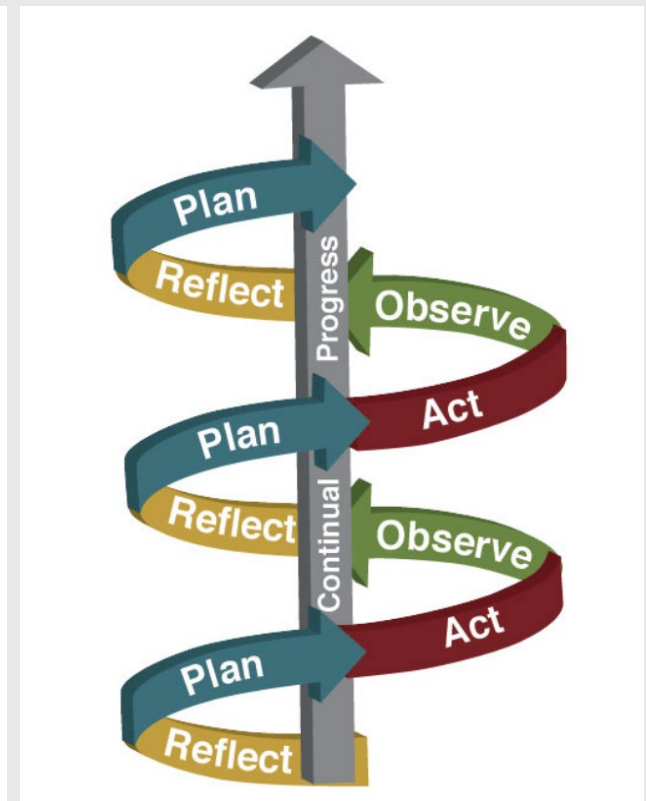
- Always (Re)Searching – McRae and Parsons
- Professional ethics and research ethics (both of which are important)
- Necessity of being a researcher



# TEACHER AS RESEARCHER: ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL TEACHING PRACTICES

- Pedagogy
- Curriculum
- Classroom management
- Statistics
- Planning
- Keeping up to date
- Seeking to learn from what happens in the classroom, teacher researchers are innovators, curriculum drivers, agents of school change, and directors of their own professional development.
- The need to expand knowledge

# Action research



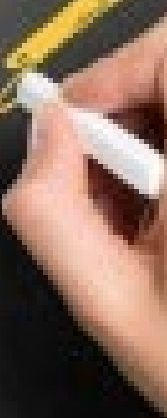
# BUT

## Educational research

- Usually, the realm of academia or post-graduate studies
- Becoming more regulated
- Ethics boards
- Presentations of proposals
- Planned to the last minute

← OLD WAY

NEW WAY →



# Recent research has shown

Kriel et al 2021

Ethics instruction is a realm of serious research

Undergraduate research – mostly reviews of literature

Ethics may be addressed in the courses but there is no stand alone subject or module

Codes of conduct that do exist for preservice and in-service teachers do not cover research



Rule #1

Do No Harm





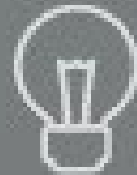
sensitive

Dangers of unregulated research

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# RIGHTS OF RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS



1

*Voluntary participation* - any person should be coerced to participate in any research undertaking.



2

*Informed consent* - prospective research participants must be fully informed about the procedures and risks involved in the research. Their consent to participate must be secured.

3

*Risk harming* - participants should be protected from physical, financial, or psychological harm. The principle of non - maleficence states that is the researcher's duty to avoid, prevent, or minimize harm to the participants of the study.

4

*Confidentiality* - participants must be assured that their identity and other personal information will not be made available to anyone who is not directly involved in the study.

5

*Anonymity* - the participants must remain anonymous throughout the study even to the researchers themselves.





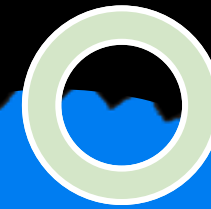
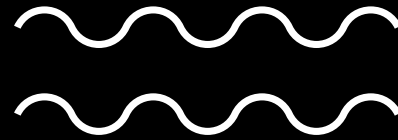
# Children as participants

- Children's rights
- Cultural and gender considerations
- Especially vulnerable children, such as orphans, refugees and children without guardians



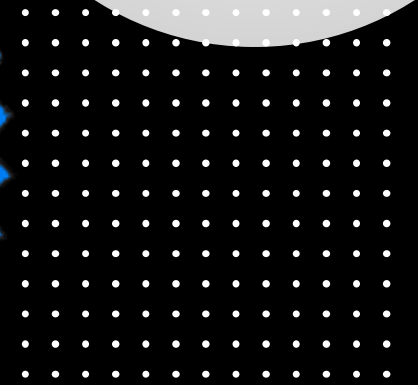
We are looking for children (ages 6-9) to take part in a language study

Informed  
consent



**ASSENT**  
— VS —  
**CONSENT**

WHAT IS  
INFORMED  
CONSENT



you have the

right to

withdraw

consent



Confidentiality and  
anonymity



# Managing conflict of interest

Difference in power between the participant and investigator





# Ethical codes of conduct

- Not only for professionalism
- But for research in the classroom
- Must prepare pre-service teachers

# Module requirements

Belmont  
report

Declaration of  
Helsinki

Ethics as  
disposition

Ethics as duty

Ethics as  
utilitarian

Fundamentals  
of research  
ethics