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TEACHERS AND TECHNOLOGY: A TRANSFORMATIVE JOURNEY

Thesis submitted by

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in

July 2005

For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Education, James Cook University

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	y received clearance from the James Cook Review Committee (Approval No. H1665).
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are many people who deserve acknowledgement from me.

First, I would like to acknowledge my gratitude to my two supervisors, Dr.

Lynette Henderson (James Cook University) and Dr. Mike Grant (Malaspina

University-College), for their support, kindness, and understanding in working with such a demanding doctoral student.

Second, I would like to thank the three external examiners of this thesis. Dr. Julie Tallman (University of Georgia), who acted as Chief Examiner, for her thought-provoking questions and recommendations; Dr. Jan Herrington (University of Woolongong) for her kind comments and ideas for revising the thesis; and Dr. Katy Campbell (University of Alberta) for her ideas about further research.

Third, I would like to thank Dr. Patricia Cranton for her early assistance in centring me with suggestions that went a long way to moving me along my own transformative journey.

Fourth, I would like acknowledge how incredibly grateful I am to the 10 participants, the three school administrators, and the school districts that allowed me the opportunity to work with such amazing people.

Lastly, I cannot express my strong feelings for the support and love given to me by my wife, , and my son, They have always been so understanding of my feelings of frustration, guilt, ecstasy, and elation. Without them, I would not have finished this thesis.

Abstract

Transformative learning is a process by which an adult learner critically questions previously-held beliefs, assumptions, values, and perspectives and thereby acquires a more open and better validated world view. The primary mechanism for this examination is critical reflection which results in a perspective transformation or a revision of a person's previous frame of reference. Due to its constantly-changing nature, educational technology is an ideal area in which to test the rigour of transformative learning by examining how adult learners' frames of reference change as they use, integrate, and teach technology.

The aim of this research study was to investigate the educational technology development of elementary school teachers through the lens of transformative learning theory. In particular, the research questions asked to what degree teachers experienced perspective transformations due to their development in educational technology, what external factors promoted or impeded the occurrence of perspective transformations, and whether transformative learning theory was a viable research framework to describe the teachers' development in technology.

The thesis employed a mixed-method methodology. The qualitative data were derived from reflective journal entries, a semi-structured interview, and my field notes. The quantitative data were derived from a teacher questionnaire, an administrator questionnaire, and two-tailed t-tests.

The 10 teachers did experience perspective transformations, there were distinct factors related to the perspective transformations, and transformative learning theory proved a viable theoretical framework to describe the teachers' development in technology. The four factors that promoted perspective transformations were collaboration on all levels, administrator support, time

practising ICT skills and strategies, and funding targeted in consistent ways the teachers saw as important. The three factors that impeded perspective transformations were the presence of a gauleiter (someone who is authoritative, overbearing, and megalomaniacal), an absent or weak infrastructure, and administrator pressure to engage in ICT for reasons other than the promotion of student learning. As well, the data revealed five dominant themes and 24 subthemes related to perspective transformations. The most salient finding for transformative learning and educational technology research was the "working profile" of a transformative learner of technology. A transformative learner of technology is collaborative, open-minded and independent-minded, has a set of priorities for ICT, takes initiative, has teaching experience, is not necessarily equated to age, and possesses a predisposition for change.

The study has several implications: elements of transformative learning are suitable descriptors of technology development (theoretical), the complementarity of the data sources provided clear evidence of perspective transformations (methodological), and the professional development model used in my study ensured that teachers became engaged in, and conscious of, their own learning processes (andragogical).

The recommendations for further research include using a entire staff of teachers that would represent a cross-sample of technology experience, increasing the number of research studies that investigate not only the presence but also the degree of perspective transformation, examining whether gender is an issue in technology innovation and in technology collaboration, setting more concrete guidelines for attending workshops over a longer period of time—four to six months, revising the teacher questionnaire to clarify or exemplify each

transformative learning statement, making changes to the professional development model to ascertain whether specific transformative learning elements can be maximised, and examining the potential for making the study of transformative learning theory an integral part of pre-service teacher education.

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PREFACE

To set the context for this thesis, this preface appeared to be necessary so that readers understood why I have chosen to complete another Ph. D. so soon after completing my first doctoral degree.

My first doctoral thesis topic and research were very distinct from the research contained in this thesis; however, the lessons I learned about academic writing, library and on-line researching, analysing data, and purporting a sound argument were invaluable to me. When I began a doctoral program at a North American university, I was driven to complete as quickly as possible but burned out very quickly. It was not a pleasant experience for me and I had promised myself that I would complete another Ph. D. when the timing was right. This thesis is an indication that the time was perfect to obtain another doctoral degree.

The timing became perfect to pursue a doctorate in educational technology as I was conducting research on what professional development models in educational technology were successful and felt that channelling that research into another degree would be beneficial in so many ways. I was fortunate enough to find a university that would allow me to complete the degree at a reasonable cost and to locate two extremely supportive and knowledgeable supervisors.

I never lost my passion for my first thesis topic and the research it entailed but felt let down by the university system and its bureaucracy. Gender differences in poetry imagery had fascinated me since my teaching training and then, later, as I taught teenaged students the joys of the English curriculum. My thesis involved a questionnaire to Grade 10 students followed by one-on-one sessions with 12 students. During these sessions, the students described the images evoked by two poems and their descriptions were tape-recorded. Later statistical analysis revealed several

significantly-significant differences between the image-descriptions of the males and females. The findings were published in a prestigious refereed journal and I became a popular speaker to teachers and teacher-educators. Eventually these connections with teachers and schools led me to professional development in technology as so many male teachers appeared to dominate the teaching of educational technology and the female teachers seemed to be disempowered. This thesis does not investigate the gender differences as my interests became more related to adult learning principles; however, the notion of empowerment in educational technology is a constant theme in the chapters that follow.