HOSTED BY THE CENTRE FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING RESEARCH (CTLR)

"Keeping the Children and Community in Mind": Attending to discourses of poverty in the maintained nursery school

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Research commissioned by TACTYC Association for Professional Development in the Early Years

Focuses on the current and future role of the Maintained Nursery School (MNS) as a hub of Early Years Education and Care (EYEC)

Is concerned with finding out about:

How the MNS sees and positions itself in order to deliver quality provision (*its impact*)

What might be getting in the way of this happening (*the barriers*)





What is a Maintained Nursery School?

Many established over 100 years ago in areas of 'deprivation' to provide education and care

Legally constituted as a school with a head teacher (with EYEC specialism), governing body, delegated budget, at least one teacher with qualified teacher status (QTS)

Across England: 1988, N=600 2019, N=392 (sharp decline since 2011)





Research Methodology & Data Collection



Focused on West Midlands and the 'South region' of England which included London and the South East and touched the South West to included Oxford.

Mixed methods study with a particular focus on perspectives and accounts of

Involved two stages of data collection

Stage 1 (Jan to March 2019): Nursery practitioners and leaders were invited to complete an online questionnaire to answer questions related to role, sector improvements, opportunities for professional development, impact and challenges (responses N=55/200 for practitioner surveys; N=60/200 for leaders).

Stage 2: (April to June 2019): Researchers contacted Maintained Nursery Settings and conduct interviews (within the setting and/or via telephone) with leaders only, following the analysis of Stage 1 data to focus on particular areas of significance that emerged from Stage 1 (N= 14 interviews and a focus group including 7 MNS leaders)



Analysis of Interview Data

THEMES EMERGING:

The MNS – identity and Implications/Impact VALUES		The MNS and the child			The MNS and the Family EXPERIENCES	The MNS and the Community EXPERIENCES	The MNS und	_
Identity Impli including the professional as signifier	ications ipact	All children	ALN (including EAL)	SEN Maintained Nurser Schools	UNIV	Including meeting structural and material issues esp. of poverty	Recognition & Clarity of purpose	Certainty of fiscal security

Identification of Disclosures of 'Poverty'

- *Deductive readings* of research literature (see final slide for references)
- Inductive engagement with the interview data (listening to, and reading of by two researchers separately and together)
- *Production of dominant discourses/ideas* which allows for:
 - Connections of what is said with wider social and political frameworks
 - Recognition that language and 'the social' inform each other and that power shapes the way in which this works to produce knowledge (Dunne, Pryor & Yates, 2005)





Emergence of Three Inter-Connected Discourses

Welfarist discourse:				
		Pragmatist discourse/'Just		
Assumes a role for 'public service'	Social Mobility/Closing The	Do It'		
and for education as a public service	Gap discourse:			
Makes links with the past and with	Assumes a language of meritocracy	Language of 'needs must'		
histories of provision and practice	Considers a role for the MNS as allied to social mobility	Reactive		
Stresses continuity	unieu to sociul mobility	Reactive		
<i>Constructs the MNS child within a wider social, political context and</i>	Future orientated and solution focused	Crisis aversion		
links her to ideas of family, community, state institutions	Fast-paced often constant, change	Sense of imperative and call to action		
-,,	Sees the MNS as coping with the			
	deficit of the market in EYEC provision and 'choice'			

Linkage of the Discourses to Ideas of 'Poverty'

Welfarist discourse:		-	
Uses language that recognises a need for welfare: 'Living in poverty'; 'Economically deprived'; A 'poverty trap'	Social Mobility/Closing The Gap discourse:	Pragmatist discourse/'Just Do It' Language of reliability, of consistency, and safety of the MNS	
Suggests 'now' as a time of what was there once but is now gone - 'no [this]; no [that]'; things that have been 'dropped'	Duty to: 'unlock the future' for children in poverty		
Acknowledges low income and the restrictions and stresses this can place on parenting and family life and health	<i>Requirement to ensure 'narrowing the gap' care/educational experiences</i>	Attention to the whole family, regardless of who they are, and in what situation, in times of crisis Offering of emergency support/placements	
Recognisees intergenerational patterns and 'knowledge' of communities through time	Identifies change – new children, reconfigurations of 'family', coping with the unfamiliar		
<i>Structural challenges that constrain the ability of the MNS to fully address consequences of 'poverty'</i>	Language of deficit that needs to be made up: 'lower starting points' for		
Utilising values of children's rights/entitlements	children in poverty; ideas of lack of attachment; early neglect; mental health problems that are inter-familial, 'fight or flight' instincts of children and their	Assumption that MNS staff will react in a crisis to act on behalf of children and their families, above and beyond any defined remit	

Activity

- On your table you have a selection of excerpts from interviews that either directly or tangentially link to ideas of 'poverty'.
- Select and discuss an excerpt and consider what you might say about it as a group. You can either use the analytic frame of the 3 discourses that Rebecca and Carla have identified, or come up with your own.
- Report back to the wider workshop on your reading of an excerpt. Consider: what is/should be the role of the MNS in the future scape of EYEC provision?





Some Literature References

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TACTYC Research: The Impact of Maintained Nursery Schools on Sector Developments

Dissemination of research related to the impact of Maintained Nursery Schools on Sector Developments. A research project between the University of Worcester

and the University of Sussex funded by TACTYC.

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