





# Results and scientific evidence to support educational policies

Enrico Angelo Emili (Università di Urbino)

Lucio Cottini (Università di Urbino)









# Look at inclusion

- 1. Local inclusion (Local);
- 2. Social inclusion (Social);
- 3. Continuity actions (Continuity);
- 4. Orientation (Orientation);
- 5. Meetings for discussing inclusion (Meetings);
- 6. Design of the educational offer (*Design*);
- 7. Monitoring of inclusion (Monitoring);
- 8. Training on inclusion (Training);
- 9. Institutional collaboration (Collaboration);
- 10. Active involvement (Involvement).













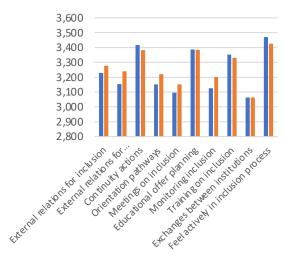




#### Measurements

- 1° measurement: all schools, experimental and control
- 2° measurement: experimental and control schools after the local training

Italy - Pre-test differences between schools in the experimental and control group



#### Categories

School heads, Educators, Experts, Families, teachers, Policy Makers, **Students** 

Experimental Control



















# Effectiveness of training

#### 1° measurement

#### 2° measurement

Group Variable	Experimental (505)	Control (435)	p-value (T test, non- paired)	Group Variable	Experimental (75)	Control (58)	p-value (T test, non- paired)
Local	3.229	3.277	0.254	Local	3.555	3.231	0,004 ***
Social	3.154	3.240	0.043 *	Social	3.591	3.185	0,000 ***
Continuity	3.416	3.382	0.409	Continuity	3.670	3.238	0,000 ***
Orientation	3.151	3.221	0.116	Orientation	3.361	3.179	0,160
Meetings	<mark>3.095</mark>	<mark>3.152</mark>	0.226	Meetings	3.352	3.000	0,006 ***
Design	3.387	3.383	0.928	Design	3.691	3.074	0,000 ***
Monitoring	3.126	3.202	0.114	Monitoring	3.418	2.889	0,000 ***
Training	<mark>3.352</mark>	3.331	0.627				0,001 ***
Collaboration	<mark>3.063</mark>	<mark>3.063</mark>	0.177	Training	3.565	3.152	
Involvement	3.470	3.425	0.275	Collaboration	3.411	2.967	0,001 ***
				Involvement	3.800	3.141	0,000 ***

www.eco-in.eu

















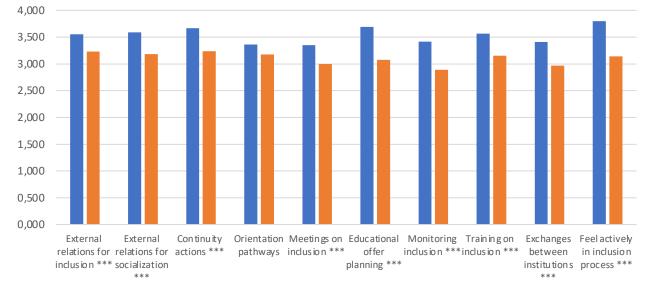






# Effectiveness of training

Italy - Post-test differences between schools in the experimental and control group



Experimental Control



















## Different visions of inclusion

Group	DRG (4)	EDC (8)	FAM (47)	INS (74)	p-value (Kruskal-Wallis test)
Variable					
Local	3.625	3.312	3.263	3.435	0.46
Social	3.625	3.312	3.256	3.427	0.43
Continuity	3.833	3.437	3.256	3.514	0.07
Orientation	3.125	3.437	3.256	3.250	0.75
Meetings	<mark>3.000</mark>	3.312	3.115	3.176	0.83
Design	3.625	3.312	3.158	3.450	0.027 *
Monitoring	3.375	3.500	2.926	3.212	0.15
Training	3.375	3.500	3.166	3.414	0,42
Collaboration	<mark>2.750</mark>	3.166	3.141	3.231	0.67
Involvement	<mark>4.000</mark>	3.187	3.217	3.573	0.0078**



















### Differences between partner Countries

Group Variable	ltaly (624)	Spain (67)	Lithuania (71)	p-value (Kruskal-Wallis test)
Local	3.292	3.218	3.098	0.059
Social	3.208	3.023	3.037	0.010 *
Continuity	3.466	3.273	3.188	<0.001 ***
Orientation	3.181	3.087	3.050	0.260
Meetings	3.164	3.064	3.079	0.362
Design	3.472	3.142	3.217	<0.001 ***
Monitoring	3.194	2.906	3.108	0.001 ***
Training	3.384	3.111	3.301	<0.001 ***
Collaboration	3.006	2.578	2.977	<0.001 ***
Involvement	3.507	3.300	3.052	<0.001 ***





















### The algorithm in the foreground

#### Weights: Importance 75%, Presence 25%

Group Variable	Pre (508)	Post (58)	p-value (T test, non- paired)
Local	3,479	3,741	0,000 ***
Social	3,421	3,768	0,000 ***
Continuity	3,607	3,816	0,000 ***
Orientation	3,412	3,551	0,131
Meetings	3,328	3,602	0,000 ***
Design	3,541	3,791	0,000 ***
Monitoring	3,330	3,573	0,002 ***
Training	3,550	3,736	0,002 ***
Collaboration	3,266	3,625	0,000 ***
Involvement	3,644	3,873	0,000 ***

#### Weights: Importance 25%, Presence 75%

Group Variable	Pre (508)	Post (58)	p-value (T test, non- paired)
Local	2,980	3,368	0,000 ***
Social	2,888	3,414	0,000 ***
Continuity	3,225	3,524	0,001 ***
Orientation	2,890	3,171	0,020 *
Meetings	2,862	3,102	0,047 *
Design	3,233	3,591	0,000 ***
Monitoring	2,922	3,264	0,003 **
Training	3,154	3,394	0,022 *
Collaboration	2,723	3,196	0,000 ***
Involvement	3,296	3,727	0,000 ***











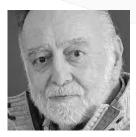








«Contexts (and all its actors) need to be made competent with regard to Inclusion» (Andrea Canevaro)



«*I CARE*» (Milani, Don)



















#### From our perspective:

- Inclusion is a set of concrete scientifically-based practices that must concern and involve all the members of a group.
- Everyone must be aware that, through their actions (or non-actions) and attitudes, they can be facilitators or barriers to a person's participation in a social context and cannot delegate the implementation of this right to others.
- One must be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of inclusive processes, which are never a definitive point of arrival but a multidimensional process that must be monitored.









«A stone thrown into a pond stirs up concentric waves that spread over its surface, involving in their motion, at different distances, with different effects, the water lily and the reed, the paper boat and the fisherman's float. Objects that each stood on their own, in their own peace or sleep, are as if called to life, forced to react, to relate to each other. Other invisible movements propagate in depth, in all directions, as the stone plummets [...]»

(Gianni Rodari, Grammatica della fantasia, 1973)



Fig. Zen Circle, 2003 https://www.love-art.com/WATER/Water.html







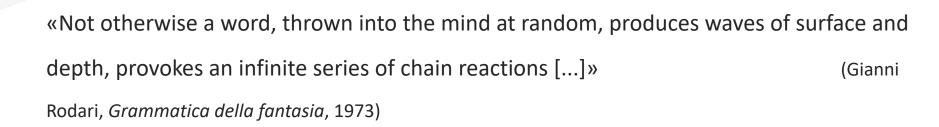












 Let us take the word 'inclusion' in a heterogeneous community. Falling into the mind it drags along, or bumps, or avoids, in short, it variously comes into contact: with our personal experiences, our beliefs, our attitudes, the contexts in which we act!

