

HELPING TEACHERS NAVIGATE THE DIGITAL WORLD: SELF-EFFICACY, EMOTIONS AND MINDFULNESS

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TOPICS

- ✓ Theoretical background
- ✓ Study Goal
- ✓ Participants
- ✓ Measures
- ✓ Results
- ✓ Final Remarks

Theoretical background

People with high assurance in their capabilities approach difficult tasks cs challenges to be mastered rather t an as threats to be avoided

Self-efficacy

Albert Bandura (1994)

Self-belief does not necessarily ensure success, but self-disbelief certainly promotes failure

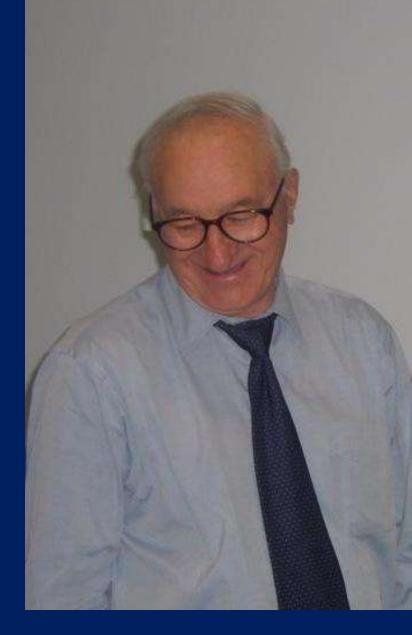
Albert Bandura (1997)

Albert Bandura

Psychologist, PhD in the 50's Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1962) JJJJ Self-Efficacy Theory (Bandura, 1977) JJJJ

Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986)

- Former Professor Emeritus at Stanford University
- Research in Psychology for + than 65 years



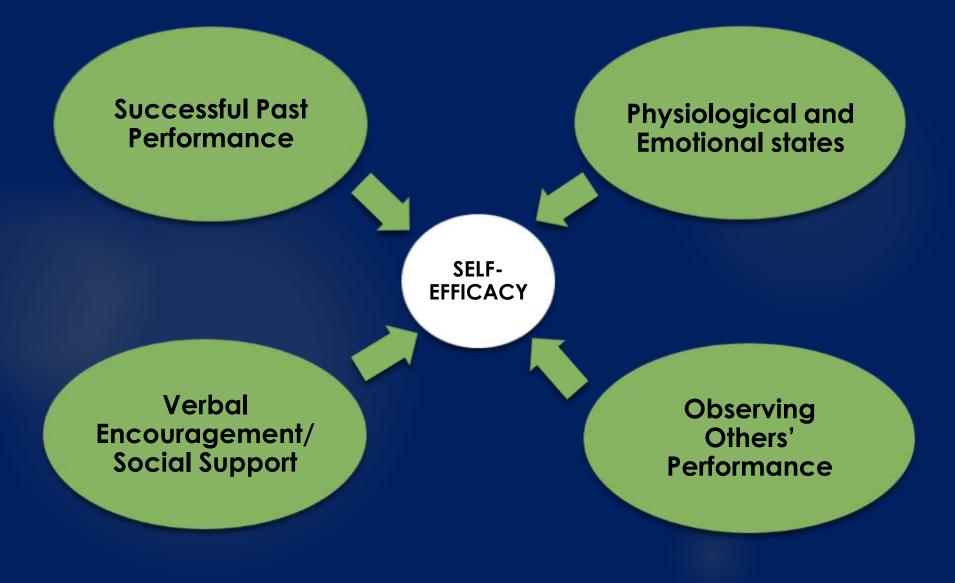
ALBERT BANDURA (France, 2006) Self-efficacy?

Self-efficacy

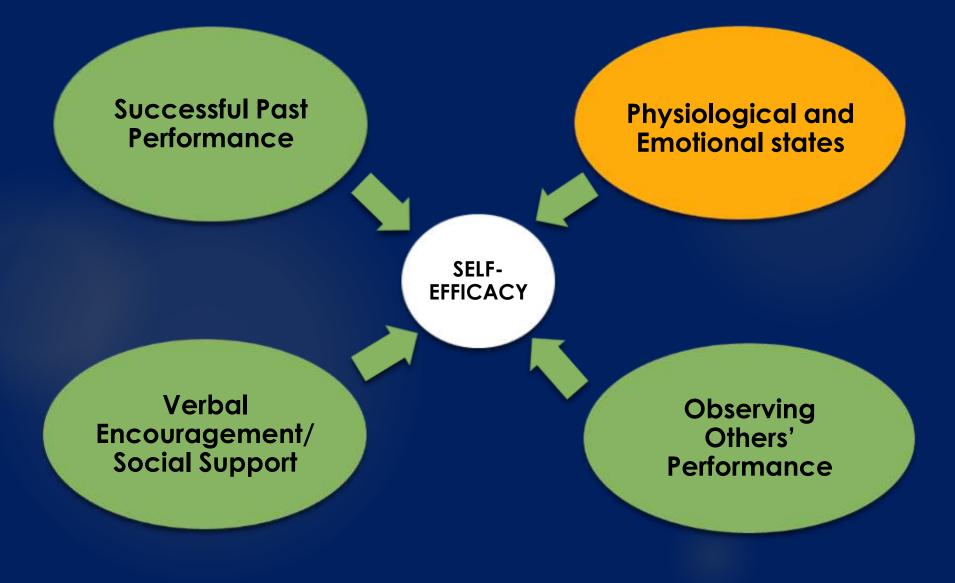
The confidence you feel in your capacity to successfully perform certain action or to

cope with a challenging situation

Self-efficacy - SOURCES



Self-efficacy - SOURCES



Self-efficacy - SOURCES



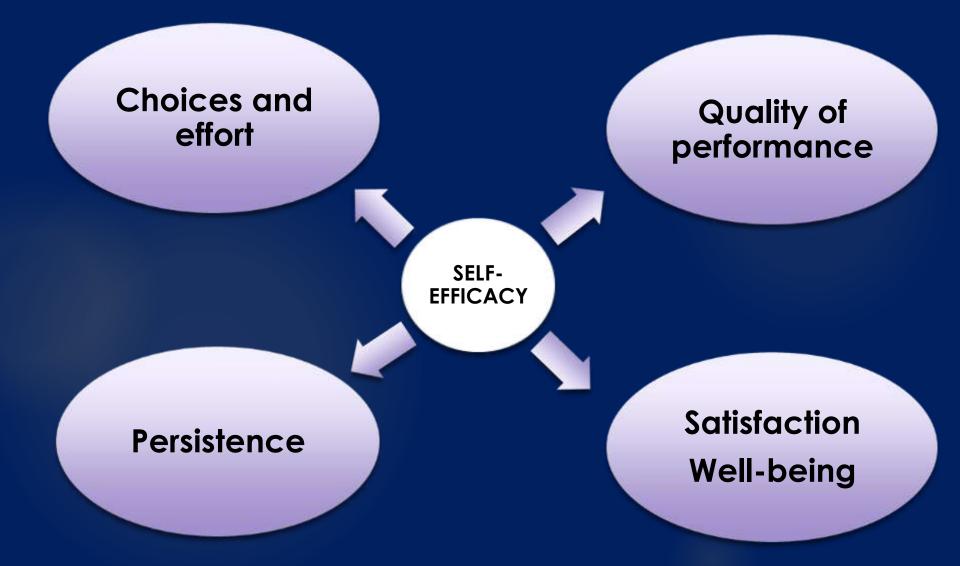
Positive emotions

Negative emotions

Mindfulness

Mindfulness: process of bringing awareness to the present moment, attending to one thoughts, feelings, and sensations without making any judgment (Kabat-Zinn, 1990; Bishop et al. 2004) The practice of mindfulness reduce emotional reactivity (Roemer et al., 2015; Du et al., 2019; Lindsay & Creswell, 2019)

Self-efficacy - CONSEQUENCES



Self-efficacy...

is specific to each domain of human functioning

- is a judgment of personal capability
- can change over time; it is not a stable trait
- can be intentionally enhanced by the person or by others



Analyze if emotions and mindfulness may function as teachers' self-efficacy sources



✓ 150 higher education teachers (67% females)

✓ North to South of Portugal (63% from the Northern region)

 \checkmark 24 to 65 years old (Mean age = 49; SD = 9)

Measures

✓ Teaching Self-Efficacy Inventory (TSEI; Vieira et al., 2022)

✓ Self-efficacy for online teaching (SEOT; Vieira et al., 2022)

✓ Well-Being and Malaise Emotional Scales (Rebollo Catalán et al., 2008,

Portuguese Version, Runa & Miranda, 2015)

✓ The Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS, Brown & Ryan, 2003;

Portuguese Version Gregório & Pinto-Gouveia, 2013)

Results

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Age								
2. Gender	-0,05							
3. Teaching experience	0,73**	0,07						
4. Teaching self-efficacy	0,06	0,01	0,11	(0.93)				
5. Online self-efficacy	-0,13	-0,12	-0,01	0.34**	(0.86)			
6. Positive emotions	-0,02	-0,08	0,02	0.49**	0.43**	(0.94)		
7. Negative emotions	-0,06	0,07	-0,01	-0,42**	-0,35**	-0,49**	(0.94)	
8. Mindfulness	-0.12	-0,12	-0.04	0,20*	0,23**	0.32**	-0.48**	(0.95)

Table 1 Intercorrelations for Study Variables. Cronbach's alpha estimates inparentheses, along the main diagonal. Two-tailed. Significant at: *p < .01, **p < .001

Results

Multiple regression analyses to explore if positive emotions, negative emotions and/or mindfulness could predict teaching selfefficacy and online self-efficacy

- 27% of the variance (adj R² = .27) in teaching self-efficacy

positive (and negative emotions ($\beta=0.37$; t=4,65; p \leq .001; and $\beta=-0.24$; t=-3.02; p =.003, respectively) mindfulness as non-significant predictor ($\beta=-0.51$; t=-0,63; p=.528)

- 20% of the variance (adj R²=.20) in online self-efficacy

positive and negative emotions ($\beta=0.35$; t=4.13; p \leq .001; and, $\beta=-0.18$; t=-2.17; p=.032, respectively) mindfulness as non-significant predictor ($\beta=0.41$; t=0.48; p=.629)

Final Remarks

✓ Both positive and negative emotions predicted teaching selfefficacy and online self-efficacy. These findings are corroborated by previous research (Pajares & Kranzler, 1995; Reeve & Jang, 2006)

 ✓ Our study underscore the significance of emotions in shaping teachers' self-efficacy related to online teaching

✓ Future studies and mindfulness intervention to explore its role



THANK YOU

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