Aligning Inquiries in a Mathematics Coaching Research Project

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Today's Topics

- Background on the MCP research context.
- Development of the evaluation study methodology, including instrumentation.
- Role of collaborators.
- Development of the growing research project.





Background on the MCP research context

- Implemented in Grades 3-6, in mathematically lowperforming schools in Ohio.
- Trains coaches to provide on-site professional
- development in a content-focused coaching model.
- The model includes one-on-one intensive interactions between coach and teacher for planning, teaching and assessing students.
- Quality of coaching interactions is dependent upon teacher knowledge of content and pedagogy.
- Desired student outcome is improved student achievement.







MCP Structural Model





Facilitators:

A Distinctive Feature of the MCP

- Facilitator role in the program
 - Provide monthly small group support sessions at program sites and additional PD between MCP sessions.
 - Serve as liaisons between MCP and schools: Develop and maintain relationships with coaches and school administrators.
- Facilitator role in the research
 - Serve as Key Personnel in research, connecting to schools, assisting coaches in the data collection.







Research Question and Sites

- Project Research Question: What is the relationship between the MCP and student achievement?
- The schools: Low-performing elementary and intermediate schools.
 - Rural and urban locations in Ohio.
 - 200-600 students per school.
 - Communities are economically fragile and racially and ethnically diverse.
 - Control schools are aligned with MCP schools based on student achievement level, socio-economic status, racial and ethnic percentages and other pertinent criteria and do not have an MCP coach in the school.





Research Populations

- Teachers
 - All teachers who teach mathematics in MCP schools are eligible to participate in the research.
 - Involvement in the MCP is not mandatory.
 - Teachers not involved in the MCP serve as an additional control sample.
- Students
 - Full populations for achievement data at grades 3-6.
 - Student population sampled for descriptive data.





Key Outcomes Investigated

- Teacher Content Knowledge (LMT)
- Teacher Pedagogical Content Knowledge (LAMP)
- Student Mathematics Achievement (OAT)





Methodological Learnings from 05-06 pilot

- LMT for teacher content presented problems.
- Continue using the LAMP for pedagogy.
- Develop the LAMP instrument for content.
- Develop instrument for data on student mathematical processes.
- Change use of previous year's exams for the grade level to use of comparable exams for the pre and post.
- Change protocol to eliminate the IRB issues.





Protocol for 2006-2007

- Same research question, types of schools in project, populations, outcomes investigated.
- Addressed instrument issues (removed LMT, developed LAMP, created Problem Sets, used pre-post OAT).
- Changed protocol to address IRB compliance (utilized district contacts, school support, and coaches' MCP data work in getting the de-identified student data).





Instruments and Protocol in 2006-2007 Evaluation Study

- LAMP for teacher content knowledge.
- LAMP for teacher pedagogical content knowledge.
- Released, full-length OAT as student pretest.
- May OAT as post test.
 - Problem Sets for descriptive data on student processes.





Instrumentation: LAMP

- Instrument collaboratively developed.
- Problem sources: texts, NAEP exams, general resources.
- Ten items, each for both content and pedagogy.
- Each item centered on a problem and student responses.
- Each of the 10 items scored 2 times holistically, once for content and once for pedagogy.
- Using MCP integrated procedural/conceptual scoring





Instrumentation: OAT Pre and Post Tests

- Pre test is the released full version of each grade level test for grades 3-6
 - ODE trains coaches to score short answer and extended response.
 - Facilitators work with their coaches on scoring.
 - Coaches work with their teachers on scoring.
 - Coaches enter data in MCP data base.
- Post test is the state's May administration of the exam
 - Coaches retrieve individual student data for end of year OATs, and enter in MCP data base





Instrumentation: Student Problem Sets

- Demographically-sampled student set of 12 per school.
- De-identified by coaches so researchers can align with test scores.
- Focused on process, not content.
- Administered across the school year.



• Scored holistically with scoring guide.



Collaborations in the MCP Research

- Districts Support for data collection
- Schools
 Maintaining voice
- Coaches
 Support for research and project
- University Infrastructure
- State Dept Support and accountability
- Funders Influence methodology
 - Complex compliance vs. informed problem-solving



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IRB





Revisiting the

- MCP Conceptual Framework Lens
- Frames the overall research project.
- Provides direction for overall evaluation plan.
- Provides a lens for analysis of evaluation plan.
- Reveals absences in evaluation research.
- Suggests areas for additional study in the overall evaluation plan.
- Suggests parallel frameworks for complimentary





Addressing Absences

- Grant, M. (2006-2007). Pilot for 2008-2009 dissertation. Coach/Teacher shared authority, leadership.
- Forrest, D. B. (2006-2007). Coach development across MCP Conceptual Framework elements.
- Erchick, D. & Tyson, C. (2007-2008). Pilot: Social Justice in Mathematics Coaching.
- Flevarus, L. (2007-2008). Pilot for MCP primary grades evaluation.
- Farland, D. (2007-2008). Pilot on classroom norms, equity and diversity in the school setting.



Brosnan, P. & Erchick D. (2007-2008). Evaluation of MCP PD and curriculum as delivered to Coaches.



Context-Framework-Opportunity

- The context of this coaching program.
- The relationships within this coaching program.
- The conceptual framework's thoroughness, utility, and flexibility.

Provide a wealth of opportunities for multiple studies and the cohesiveness for a successful research project comprised of those studies.



Thank You!

Diana & Patti





LAMP Sample Item

You ask your students to compare Figures A and B below.

Frank says, "Figure B is twice as big as Figure A" and Sheryl says, "Figure B is 4 times as big as Figure A".

- a. Are these answers correct or incorrect? Describe what these students may have been thinking.
- b. How might you compare the Figures A and B?
- c. How might you teach students to learn about comparing figures as in this problem?





LAMP Data

- Quantitative scores for teacher pedagogy and content.
- Qualitative data for detail and description of subtle changes/growth.
- Example: ...what concepts are addressed? (in a geometry context)
 - Pre-test: "Basic geometry math concepts are being addressed here. Understanding shapes and their identity"



 Post-test: "Recognize or identifying shapes via their attributes: vertices, angles, closed/open shapes, comparing".



Sample use of OAT Data

Percentage of Students At or Above **Proficient Level Across the Years** 100 90 80 70 60 COHORT I (05-06) ■ State Avg (05-06) 50 COHORT I (06-07) 40 ■ State Avg (06-07) 30 20 10 0 Grade 3 Grade 4 Grade 5 Grade 6



