Improving Professional Learning

Stennial International Science and Mathematics Education Conference (SMEC) Dublin, Ireland



Topics:

- 1. Premise for improvement 🧹
- 2. The bad news
- 3. The good news
- 4. Implications



Consider your BEST and WORST professional learning experiences:

- 1. What was the topic?
- 2. Who planned it?
- 3. Who led it?
- 4. What were the results?

Five Levels of Professional Learning *Evaluation:*

- 1. Participants' reactions to the experience
- 2. Participants' *learning* from the experience
- 3. Organization support & change
- 4. Participants' use of new knowledge & skill
- 5. Results: Student Learning Outcomes

Five Levels of Professional Learning *Planning:*

- 5. Results: Student Learning Outcomes
- 4. Research-based Practices and Strategies
- 3. Necessary Organization Support and Change
- 2. Essential participant Knowledge and Skills
- 1. Effective Professional Learning Experiences





"Summary of Research on the Effectiveness of Math Professional Development Approaches"

Gersten, R., Taylor, M. J., Keys, T. D., Rolfhus, E., & Newman-Gonchar, R. (2014). Summary of research on the effectiveness of math professional development approaches. (REL 2014–010). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory.

Design:

- 1. 910 research studies of the effectiveness of professional development in math.
- 2. Selection criteria: U.S. Department of Education "What Works Clearinghouse" Evidence Standards (Version 2.0).

Findings:

1. Only 5 studies met the selection criteria.

- 2 found positive effects on students' math proficiency Intensive math content courses accompanied by follow-up workshops (McMeeking, Orsi, & Cobb, 2012) Lesson study focused on linear (measurement) model of fractions (Perry & Lewis, 2011)

- 1 found limited effects Cognitively Guided Instruction (Carpenter, Fennema, Peterson, Chiang, & Loef, 1989; Jacobs, Franke, Carpenter, Levi, & Battey, 2007)

- 2 found no discernable effects America's Choice (Garet et al., 2010, 2011) Pearson Achievement Solutions (Garet et al., 2010, 2011)

Conclusion from Gersten et al., (2014):

"There is very limited causal evidence to guide districts and schools in selecting a math professional development approach or to support developers' claims about their approaches."



Further Good News:

"No improvement effort in education has **ever** succeeded in the absence of significant professional development."

Guskey (2000)



More Good News: These ideas are not new!

Ralph W. Tyler

Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction (1949)

Two Fundamental Decisions: A. What do I want students to learn? B. What evidence would I accept to verify their learning?

Begin with the end in mind!

What student learning goals do you want to achieve?

What evidence (data) best reflects those goals?











Clear goals help mobilize everyone and keep efforts on task!

Clear goals prevent distraction by peripheral issues that waste crucial time and divert energy!





2. Engage in rigorous self-analysis!



Self-Analysis requires:

- 1. Courage to ask tough questions.
- 2. Skill to find honest answers.



Reaching your **goals** requires a clear sense of **where you are**.

We must continually ask:

Who is not learning?
Why?
What can we do about it?





3. Recognize change is an *individual* and organizational process.

Stages of Concern

- 1. Personal
- 2. Management
- 3. Impact

From: Hall, G., Wallace, R. & Dossett, W. (1973). A developmental conceptualization of the adaptation process within educational institutions. Austin, TX: Research and Development Center for Teacher Education, University of Texas.

Order of Change

- Teacher Attitudes and Beliefs
- Teaching Practices
- Student Learning

From: Guskey, T. R. (1986). Staff development and the process of teacher change Educational Researcher, 15(5), 5-12.



4. Think big, but start small!

Change is *dynamic* and *large scale*, but implemented through a series of *smaller steps*.





5. Provide follow-up, support, and pressure!

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