NRCCTE/NOCTI Research Study: Professional Development for Educators on the Use of Assessment Data

Drs. John Foster and Patricia Kelley Pre-convention, Nashville, Tennessee Nov. 18, 2009



CTE

The work reported herein was supported under the National Research Center for Career and Technical Education, PR/Award (No. VO5tA070003) as administered by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education. However, the contents do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Office of Vocational an Adult Education or the U.S. Department of Education and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

NRCCTE History



One Hundred Ainth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the third day of January, two thousand and six

An Act

To amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998 to improve the Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2006".

OV U.S. Department of Education









UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA







R Associates, Inc.



Cornell University





STATE DIRECTORS National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium

The work reported herein was supported under the Nitional Research Canter for Cancer and Technical Education, PR/Award (No. VD(5)Acycord) as administered by the Office of Vecational and Adult Education. U.S. Department of Education. However, the contents do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Office of Vecational and Adult Education or the U.S. Department of Education and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.



National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

National Research Center on Career and Technical Education

The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins IV) authorizes the U.S. Department of Education to establish a national research center to carry out scientifically-based research and evaluation.

National Research Center on Career and Technical Education (NRCCTE)

Overall Objectives

- Develop, improve, and identify the most successful methods for addressing the education, employment, and training
 needs of participants, including the integration of academic and technical education, education technology, and
 distance-learning approaches.
- Increase the effectiveness and improve the implementation of career and technical education (CTE) programs that integrate challenging academic and technical skill standards.
- Improve the preparation and professional development for teachers, faculty, and administrators.
- Improve student learning in the CTE classroom.

Perkins Nalso authorizes the center to conduct dissemination and training activities based on this research.

The Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) competitively awarded a new five-year grant to conduct the center following the reauthorization of the Perkins IV logislation in EY 2007. The grant was awarded to the University of Louisville in Kentucky, in partnership with the University of Minnesota, Cornell University, Clemson University, and the Southern Region Education Board.

Broad Areas for Research and Dissemination

- Engagement reducing dropouts and increasing school completion at both the secondary and postsecondary levels.
- Achievement- strengthening academic and technical knowledge and skills.
- Transition increasing the movement of students from high school to postsecondary education and from education into the workplace.

Disclaimer:

The work reported herein was supported under the National Research Center for Career and Technical Education, PR/Award (No. VO51A070003) as administered by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U. S. Department of Education. *However, the contents do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Office of Vocational and Adult Education or the U. S. Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.*



Primary Topics



Data-driven decision making in career-technical education

Professional learning related to use of technical skills assessment data



National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

Why?

- Data-driven decision making is much discussed but most often with reference to reporting requirements and accountability.
- Of equal importance is to use the data to improve instruction of students.
- Little research specific to CTE on teachers and administrators implementing data-driven decision making on the basis of technical skills test data.
- Once some research shows the contours of the issues, professional development might be able to assist in enabling improvements.



National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

Why NOCTI?

- Non-profit with a primary focus on improvement in CTE through use of technical assessment
- First formed to assure teacher quality
- Study does not directly involve assessments, but professional learning, which is a public service offshoot





Objectives

- Investigated the extent of and processes for CTE educator use of technical assessment data to inform instructional decisions and the sources of their knowledge that enables them to do so
- Examined the types of professional development that CTE educators have received related to the primary objective and how they have been applied



Objectives (continued)

- Investigated how CTE administrators and teachers rate types and characteristics of PD they desire for this purpose, to establish criteria
- Current fiscal year, to develop and pilot professional development (PD) that meets the criteria
- Future years, to offer the PD to states that request it





Study Design

- Survey research in 5 selected states with 4 selected CTE programs
- Administrator survey emailed to all CTE center directors and a sample of comprehensive high school CTE directors with the 4 selected programs
- Teacher survey distributed by these administrators to the teachers in the 4 selected program areas
- Support letter from State Director included with surveys
- Gift cards given to respondents

National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

Sample Selection

- Sample chosen from list of high schools and career and tech centers offering at least 1 of the 4 cluster programs in the study
- 63% of CTE schools randomly chosen within states; a similar number of comprehensive high schools randomly selected to receive the survey
- Final sample included 286 schools



Methodology and Sample



Development of the Survey

- Survey items from proposal foundation of first draft
- Literature review to inform development; is continuing to enhance data interpretation, future PD
- Multi-level review and iterative revisions
 - Internal
 - External, review form to standardize response format
 - Cognitive laboratory
 - OVAE
 - IRB approval



Topic Areas of Survey

- Use of Assessments
- Use of Assessment Data
- Professional Development Opportunities
- General Perception of Assessments
- Demographics





Survey Administration

- Survey administration was conducted through a third party organization
- Introductory description, letter of support from State Director, and link to survey was emailed to school administrators
- Administrators were asked to forward the information to the teachers in the relevant programs
- Non-respondents were sent email followups/reminders
- Final follow-up was conducted by phone

Research Hypotheses

- Those who know more about test data interpretation tend to use the data for purposes of instructional improvement more than those who know less
- Those who use data for program improvement perceive an impact from the data-driven changes
- Those who use test data for program improvement have had professional development on the topic



National Research Center for Career and Technical Education H1: Those who know more about test data interpretation tend to use the data for purposes of instructional improvement more than those who know less

 Respondents' reported training in how to interpret test data was correlated with whether or not an educator used data to make instructional improvements (r=.314; p=.003).



Changes Made in Instruction of the Class as a Whole Based on Data (check all that apply)

Changed lesson plans to place more emphasis in areas in which the group scored low

Added more projects and exercises in areas in which the group scored low

Requested additional supplies or equipment

Re-evaluated textbooks and learning materials based on the results of assessment

Discussed appropriateness of the assessment with peers

Discussed curriculum relevance and alignment with standards and assessments with peers

Asked for additional support and ideas from other teachers/administrators

Requested that business advisory committee members help address problem areas



Examples of Changes Made With Individual Students Based On Data (check all that apply)

Provided students with additional assistance during class in areas in which they performed poorly

Emphasized students' strengths to motivate them

Provided poorly performing students with materials on test-taking skills and strategies

Teamed up low-performing students with students who performed better in those areas

Provided high-performing students with additional, more challenging projects and/or readings



H2: Those who use data for program improvement perceive an impact from the datadriven changes

• A majority of the respondents (79%) said they saw an impact in student learning and test scores from changes.



If you have made or requested changes to your instruction or curriculum based on data, how effective have you generally found them to be?



Percent

H3: Those who use test data for program improvement have had professional development on the topic

 Whether or not an educator used data to make instructional improvements was significantly correlated with respondents' reports of having professional development on the use of test data (r=.244; p=.023).



Have your teachers had professional development in the past five years specifically on the topic of interpretation and use of assessment data?



Percent

Do you see a need for your teachers to have training (or additional training) in the use of assessment data for data-based decision making?



Sample Topics on Which Teachers Would Like Professional Development

- What questions test data can and cannot answer
- Information on how tests are developed and what makes a good vs. poor test
- The meaning of technical terms used on tests (e.g., norms, mean, standard deviation, percentage, percentile, cut score)
- How to interpret group-level test data (e.g., shared strengths and weaknesses within a classroom, comparing results to classroom practices)

- How to interpret student level test data (e.g., determining student strengths and weaknesses, determining student improvement over time)
- How to measure student and classroom improvement over time
- How to compare classroom or individual data to school, district, state, or national averages

СТЕ

• How to select the most appropriate measure

for the curriculum

Overall, what is your perception of the value of technical skills assessment?



Percent

Has your opinion on the value of standardized skill assessment changed over the past five years?



Percent

Sample of reasons provided for improved view of assessments

- I have become more confident in the usefulness for continuous improvement.
- I worked with testing data extensively in the past and see how it is extremely beneficial
- As society and job requirements change, so too does the need to rightly use assessment data
- I have been given a greater understanding through the trainings of the need of assessment data and its application to career and tech ed.
- Identifies areas for improvement in student education
- It has become more positive now that I understand it and can use it more.



Additional Findings

- Most respondents want to use data for program improvement
- Respondents felt training with follow-up was needed
- Peer interaction desired in delivery of PD
- Most teachers who analyze their students' test data do so on their own
- Case studies show positive gains



Related Case Studies

"CTE programs in XXX are relatively new to the data driven process and have been using assessment data for about two years. They have noted a need to improve/upgrade labs and facilities to coincide with industry testing and certification. In addition, they have begun to focus on student retention of information. They have also noticed programs in the area of early childhood education increasing their results steadily each year. They have determined that they need about four years of data to begin to see real longitudinal trends. In essence, XXX is becoming much more sophisticated in the use of data for improvement of instruction."



Related Case Studies (cont.)

"Their longitudinal use of data has given them the ability to predict success of new teachers, effects of long-term substitutions, and better indicators of the type of teacher to hire. The administrators and staff have collaboratively been able to "drill down" to find "root causes" of curricular issues impeding program improvement. There is a solid understanding of the relationship between standards, assessment data and program improvement. It is clear that this site has incorporated the use of assessment data into its overall philosophy and that they provide an excellent role model for other sites."



What are we doing with these data?

- Combining them with our literature search information and the other NRCCTE professional development project work to create a highly interactive professional learning opportunity to respond directly to the needs
- Piloting the PD in the same five states
- Providing the PD to those who request it in future years of the NRCCTE



Methodology and Sample

- Create PL to be delivered to 9 sites in the 5 states
- Delivery through in-state facilitator
- Start 5 sites early and collect iterative data for PD refinement



Methodology and Process

- Use a social networking site as a means of building a community of practice
- Use pre-test, post-test, questionnaires, facilitator surveys, self-reported perceptions
- Involve 24-40 individual educators



The Professional Development Paradigm

Old Model

- A box of curriculum
- Short term "training"
- Little or no support after the "sage on the stage" goes away
- Replicable by individual teachers (assumed)

New Model

- Process, not an event
- Built on communities of practice
- On-going support; the learning curve
- Teams of committed teachers working together over time

National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

CTE

Instructional Improvement Model for Use of Assessment Data



ational Research Center for areer and Technical Educatior

Sample Content of Educator Training

- Common assessment terms
- Sample reporting formats
- Methods of interpreting data
- How to interpret data in an applied setting
- External factors that can impact test scores and trends over time
- Strategies for using data
- Emphasis on interactive activities, contextualized to participants' own school
- Follow up in terms of an action plan





General Login	
Username	
Password	
Submit Reset	

The work reported herein was supported under the National Research Center for Career and Technical Education, PR/Award (No. VO51A070003) as administered by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education. However, the contents do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Office of Vocational and Adult Education or the U.S. Department of Education and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

Internet

🕄 100%

	sional Development Sharing Center	cte
	Facilitator Login Page Logout	
Browse Uploa To upload a file Click Browse to select, the		
NOCTIquestionsCompiledRev.doc your.name <u>de-NOCTI ASSESSMENT GLOSSARY.docx</u> your.name <u>NOCTIquestions Compiled.doc</u>	Add Comment	Search for specific comments Search
john.foster <u>IMG 1171.JPG</u> john.foster	Will the test screen give full comments or a list of links to comments? <u>carol.hodes</u> 10/21/09	
	test for Wednesday <u>eric.sawicki</u> 10/21/09	
008	testing comment date feature <u>eric.sawicki</u> 10/20/09	net 🕀 100% 🔻

Research Questions

- Have educators increased knowledge on technical assessment?
- Can educators apply new knowledge
- Will educators be motivated to continue to apply new knowledge?



Resources from the Center

Search

www.nrccte.org

National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

CTE

Home

About th

Center S

Center P

Center R

Center V

Center P

Addition

Contact

Research Dissemination Professional Development Technical Assistance

	CENTER PRIORITIES	Engagement	Achieven	nent	Transition	
he Center	Home > About the Center > Professional Developme	ent - Publications				
Staff	Drefereienal Development Du					
Partners	Professional Development - Publications 🔉 🔊 🐼			CENTER ISSUES Programs of Study		
Researchers	Castellano, M., Harrison, L., & Schneider, S. (2	Castellano, M., Harrison, L., & Schneider, S. (2008). State secondary CTE standards: Developing a framework out of a patchwork of policies. St. Paul, MN: National Research Center for Career and Technical Education. <u>(PDF, 1,049KB)</u>				
Work						
Publications						
	Education. (PDF, 1,049KB)					
nal Resources	Lewis, M. V., & Pearson, D. (2007). Sustaining	up of	Dropout			
t Us	Teachers Who Participated in the Math-in-CTE Study. St. Paul, MN: National Research Center for Career and Technical Education. (PDF			Accountability		
	<u>1,139KB)</u>					
	Stone, J. R., III, Alfeld, C. Pearson, D., Lewis,	M. V., & Jensen, S.				
	(2006). Building academic skills in context: Te	-				
	(2006). Building academic skills in context: Tes enhanced math learning in CTE (Final study). S Research Center for Career and Technical Edu	St. Paul, MN: Nation				

Stone, J. R., III, Alfeld, C. Pearson, D., Lewis, M. V., & Jensen, S. (2005). Building academic skills in context: Testing the value of enhanced math learning in CTE (Pilot study). St. Paul, MN: National

Improving Technical ompetence:

How the CTE Community is Responding

BY JOHN C. FOSTER

n the summer of 2006, Congress approved the renewal of the Carl. need to establish baselines of technical. competence, determine how to identify

100

the community know and understand the significant contributions that CTE makes - the individual the rear

achievement, improve instruction, and maintain the currency of a particular

states across the country-not only in their understanding of data, but also

supplies or acculational

Re-evolvented textbooks and leaving metericits

Discussed central en solw ance and alignment

with standards and assessments with peers

Requested that business advisory committee members help addings problem grass

Asked for additional support and ideas

from other toodway/administrates

based on the results of assessment

Descreased a ppropriation was of

the assessment with peers

teachers becoming more sophisticated with the incorporation of data derived

30 35 40 45

The select so that the be compar The cri to result in tative as p and as not ables such outcome v student ge and use of terrion was found amo have a hig large numi frame. In orde

survey ada tracted the nia State I Center (PS the moves and impar against the another en a variety o were could the five sta assessment improvem from these in the proj

SURVEY DELVES into Educators' Use of Assessment Data

BY SANDRA PRITZ AND PATRICIA KELLEY

he term "data-driven decision making" has become

dents' skills and about the effectiveness of instruction-and then to apply that learn-

NOCTI has a long history, well over four decades, of providing comprehensive investigated how secondary CTE educators, both teachers and administra-

5 H 15 20 25

fectiveness of this training; and what types of professional development they would

5 10 15 Penant

> available a Data Ana

Penant Flaure 2: Examples of Changes Made With Individual Students Based on Data Provided students with additional assistance during dass is creas is which they performed poorly Emplosized students' strengths to motivate them Provided poorly performing students with moterials on testitaking skills and strategies Teaned up low-performing students with students who performed better in these press Provided high-performing students with additional, more challinging projects and/or readings 20 25 30 35 40 45

Podcasts

On this study and other NRCCTE studies:

http://nrccte.podbean.com/



National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

Visit http://www.nrccte.org/

To discuss your questions, email

John.Foster@nocti.org or Patricia.Kelley@nocti.org

www.nocti.org

Thank You for Coming!

