

Early Childhood Coaching in NE: What Behaviors Characterize the Coach/Coachee Interaction?



Purpose

- Describe an evaluation study that was conducted to investigate early childhood coaching across Nebraska;
- Share results from a subset of data that highlights the association of coach and coachee behaviors;
- Offer an example of one mechanism for providing feedback to coaches on their coaching behaviors;
- Discuss implications for practice.

Thank You!



<u>Funding:</u> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funds; Nebraska Children and Families Foundation

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We express sincere thanks to the coaches and coachees who were willing to provide information and participate in observations for this study.

Evaluation Design

How was the evaluation designed and implemented?

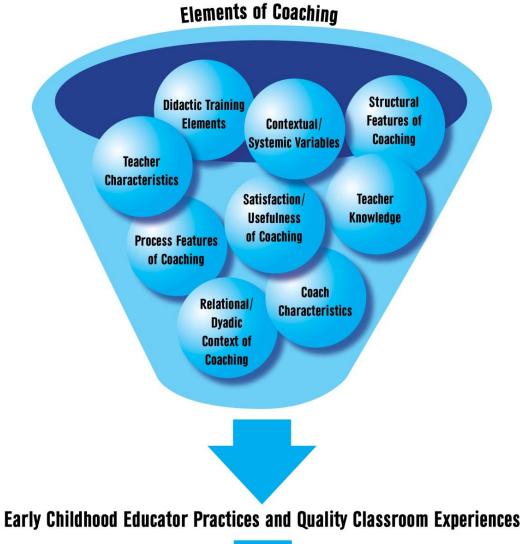
Evaluation Design

□ Part 1: Follow-Up for ECTC Coach Participants

- All coaches who attended invited to participate in web-based survey follow up.
- Provide training feedback and provide snapshot of coaching.
- □ Sample = 34 coaches

□ Part 2: Coach-Coachee Observational Study

- Subset of coachees invited to participate in videotaped observations (n=22).
- Intentionally selected from statewide efforts: Quality; Social-Emotional; El/ECSE; Home Visiting; EHS/HS
- Up to two sessions from each coach were videotaped.
- Assess fidelity to ECTC coach training.







Demographic Characteristics

Who were the coach and coachee (teachers, parents, child care providers, home visitors) participants that participated in the observation study?

Coach Characteristics

Sample – Coaches

	Observation Group (n=21*)	
Age	37 years (SD=9.7)	
Gender	100% Female	
<u>Education</u>		
Some Training Beyond High School	4.8%	
Two Year Degree	4.8%	
Four Year Degree	28.6%	
Some Graduate Coursework	23.8%	
Graduate Degree	38.1%	
Special Endorsements	57.1%	

^{*1} survey missing

Sample - Coaches

Ethnicity White, non-Hispanic	81.0%
White, Hispanic or Latino	0.0%
African-American	9.5%
Biracial/Multi-racial	9.5%

Sample – Coaches

Average experience in early care	14.6 years (SD=9.9)			
Average experience as a coach	5.5 years (SD=5.5)			
All coaches had participated in the ECTC Coach Training series.				

Coachee Characteristics

- √Child Care
- √ Preschool
- √ Family

Sample – Coachees

	Child Care (n = 10*)	Preschool (n= 6*)	Family (n=3)
Age	36 years (SD=10.0)	30 years (SD=5.5)	28 years (SD=4.6)
Gender	100% Female	100% Female	100% Female
Education			
GED	10.0%		
High School Diploma	10.0%		33.3%
Some Training Beyond High School	10.0%	-	66.7%
One Year Vocational Training Certificate	10.0%		
Two Year Degree	40%		
Four Year Degree	10%	66.7%	
Grad Coursework	10%	16.7%	
Graduate Degree		16.7%	
Current CDA	20%	50%	N/A

^{**}Home Visitor group not displayed (n=1)**

^{*4} Child Care, 1 Preschool survey missing

Sample - Coachees

Ethnicity White, non-Hispanic	75%
African-American	5%
White, Hispanic or Latino	10%
Biracial/Multi-racial	10%

Sample – Coachees

	Child Care (n = 10*)	Preschool (n=6*)
Average number of years teaching young children	9.6 years (SD=9.7)	5.7 years (SD=3.9)
Average number of years working in early care and education	10.0 years (SD=9.4)	6.7 years (SD=2.1)
Average number of years employed in current position	4.7 years (SD=6.8)	3.1 years (SD= 2.5)
Average length time employed at preschool/child care center	3.0 years (SD=3.2)	3.4 years (SD=2.5)

Observational Coach-Coachee Data

Unpacking the "black box" of the coaching conversation...



Describing Coaching Behaviors

Early Childhood Coaching Conversations (ECCC)

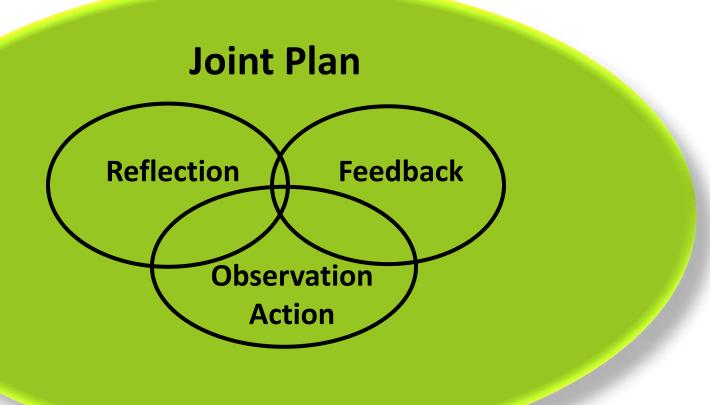


Purpose of the ECCC Codes

ECCC codes developed to provide information about behaviors observed during coaching conversations, for both coach and coachee, and intended to capture:

- Fidelity to coaching components;
- ✓ Range of behaviors evident in a coaching conversation (as defined by the ECTC Coach Training).

oaching Components



Establish Context

Process of Coding

 Initial codes developed and refined by project investigator and project coordinator.

Reliability training conducted for 3 UNL graduate students – ongoing discussion, refinement, video examples, etc. prior to actually establishing reliability.

Consensus building is key!

Process of Coding

Actual coding process once coder is reliable:

- Coder views tape from start for 5 minutes to allow introduction to context of conversation.
- Coding of tape from start to finish with behaviors coded as present/not present every 2 minute interval.

Coach Behaviors Defined

- Establish relationship small talk
- Introduce new topics directs or initiates
- Acknowledges/affirms coachee behaviors, ideas, input
- 4. Nonverbal acknowledgement active listening
- 5. Use of questions invites input or clarifies intent

Coach Behaviors Defined

- 5. Use of information share observations from time in home, center or classroom; shares information related to topic and/or coachee request/question; feedback which adds new information to coachee behavior or situation; suggestions
- 6. Establishes connection and joint plan connects to previous conversations; promotes or establishing specific plans, actions, ideas

Coachee Behaviors Defined

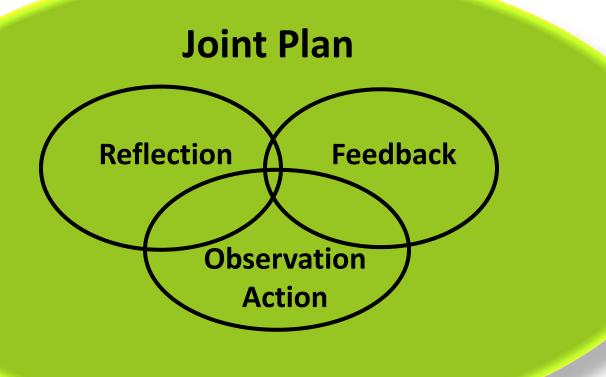
- Participates in relationship small talk
- 2. Brings up new topics or asks questions/makes requests – unrelated or related to current topic
- Responses to coach contributes/elaborates or agrees/acknowledges
- 4. **Proposes changes** new ideas, actions, behaviors as a result of the conversation

Question 1: Behaviors

How do the behaviors of coaches relate to the behaviors demonstrated by their coachee?

- Relationship
- Observation
- Feedback
- Joint Planning

oaching Components



Establish Context

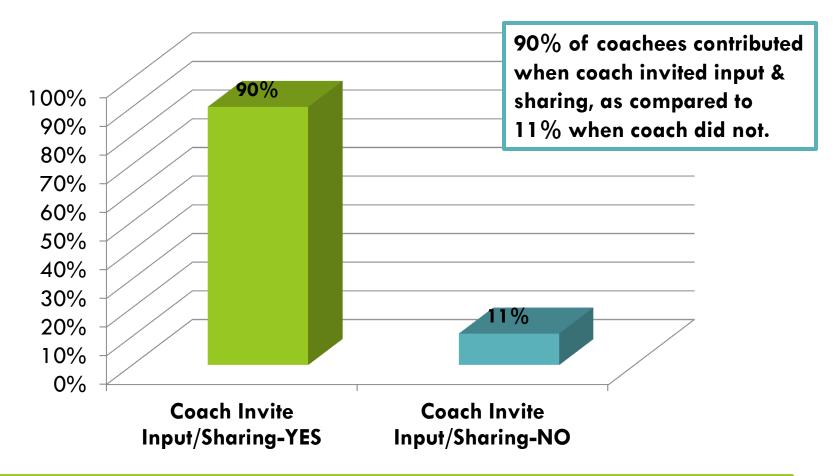


RELATIONSHIP

How does the coachee respond when the EC Coach:

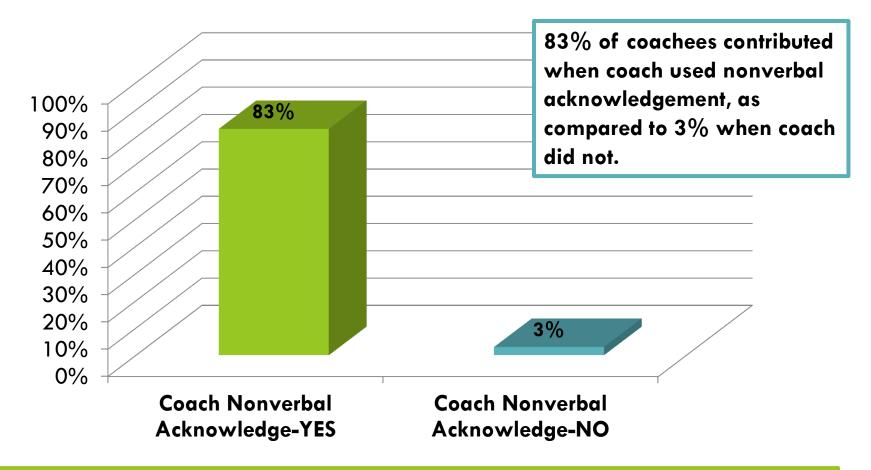
- Uses supportive statements that invite input?
- Uses nonverbal acknowledgement?

Coachee Contributes or Elaborates



The odds of a <u>coachee contributing to or elaborating on observations</u>, <u>questions or feedback</u> that the coach has shared is 73x higher when the <u>coach</u> uses <u>questions or support statements to invite input or sharing</u> as compared to when they do not (p < .001).

Coachee Contributes or Elaborates



The odds of a <u>coachee contributing to or elaborating on observations</u>, <u>questions or feedback</u> that the coach has shared is 137x higher when the <u>coach uses nonverbal acknowledgement</u> as compared to when they do not (p<.001).

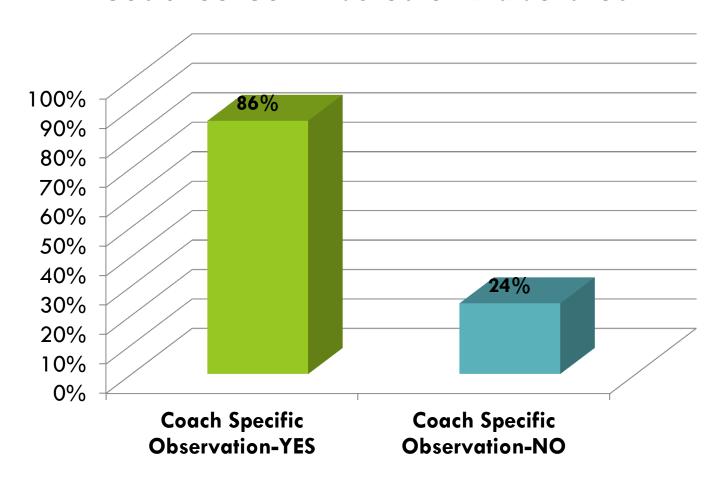


OBSERVATION

How does the coachee respond when the EC Coach:

Shares specific observations?

Coachee Contributes or Elaborates



The odds of a <u>coachee contributing to or elaborating on observations</u>, <u>questions or feedback</u> that the coach has shared is **20x higher** when the <u>coach</u> <u>shares specific observations</u> as compared to when they do not (p < .001).

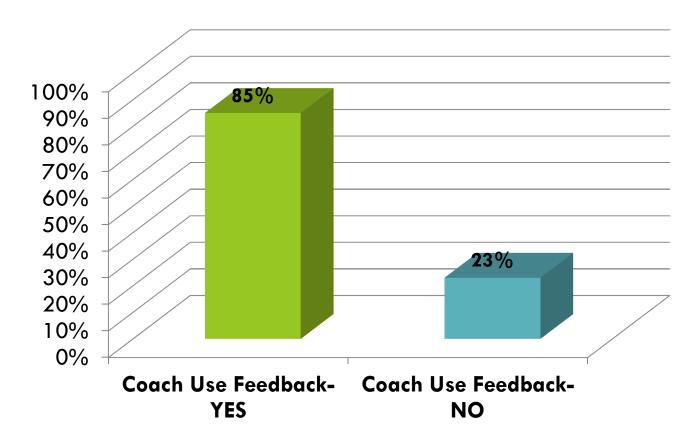


FEEDBACK

How does the coachee respond when the EC Coach:

 Provides feedback that is specific to the scenario, including specific examples?

Coachee Contributes or Elaborates



The odds of a <u>coachee contributing to or elaborating on observations</u>, <u>questions or feedback</u> that the coach has shared is **19x higher** when the <u>coach uses feedback - including use of **specific examples** - as compared to when they do not (p<.001).</u>

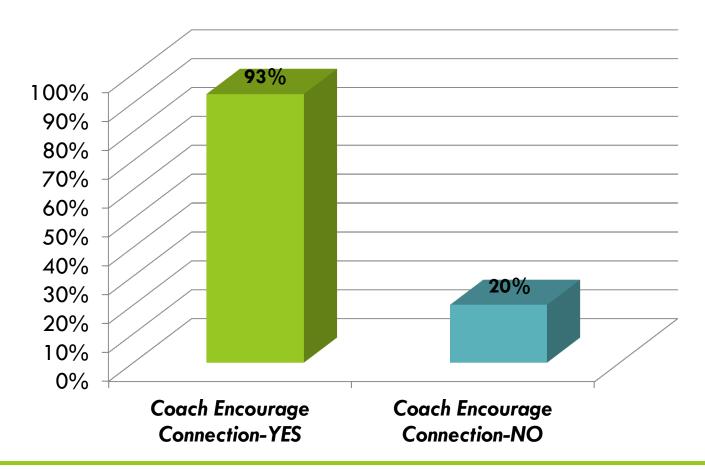


JOINT PLANNING

How does the coachee respond when the EC Coach:

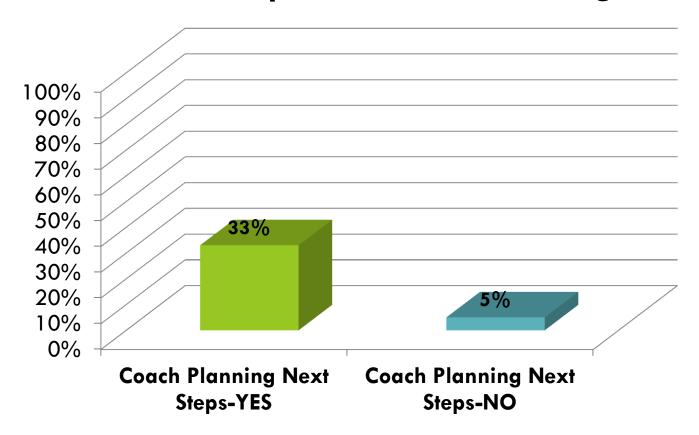
- Encourages connection?
- Uses specific comments, questions or reflections for the purposes of planning next steps?

Coachee Contributes or Elaborates



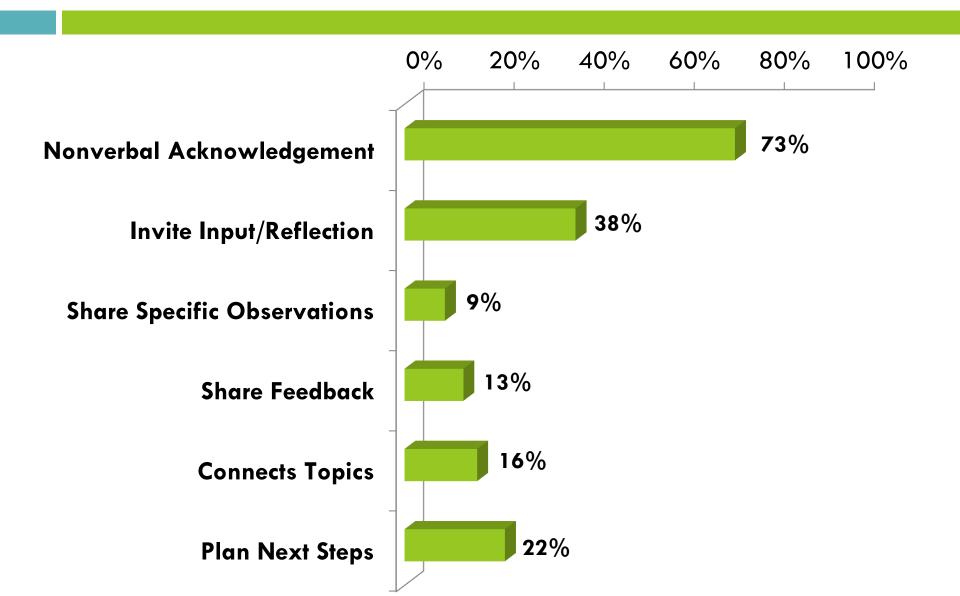
The odds of a <u>coachee contributing to or elaborating on observations</u>, <u>questions or feedback</u> that the coach has shared is 50x higher when the <u>coachee conversations</u> as compared to when they do not (p < .001).

Coachee Proposes Ideas for Change



The odds of a <u>coachee proposing ideas for change (behavior, action or attitude change)</u> as a result of coaching is 9x higher when the <u>coach uses questions</u>, comments or clarifying statements for the purpose of planning next <u>steps</u> as compared to when they do not (p < .001).

Frequency of Coach Behaviors



Elements of Coaching Structural **Didactic Training** Features of **Elements** Contextual/ Coaching Systemic Variables Teacher Characteristics Teacher Satisfaction/ Usefulness Knowledge of Coaching **Process Features** of Coaching Coach Relational/ Characteristics Dyadic **Context of** Coaching Early Childhood Educator Practices and Quality Classroom Experiences

Child Outcomes



"I still don't have all the answers, but I'm beginning to ask the right questions."

Question 2: Feedback/PD

- How can data from observations be used to provide feedback to early childhood coaches?
- What is the response of coaches?

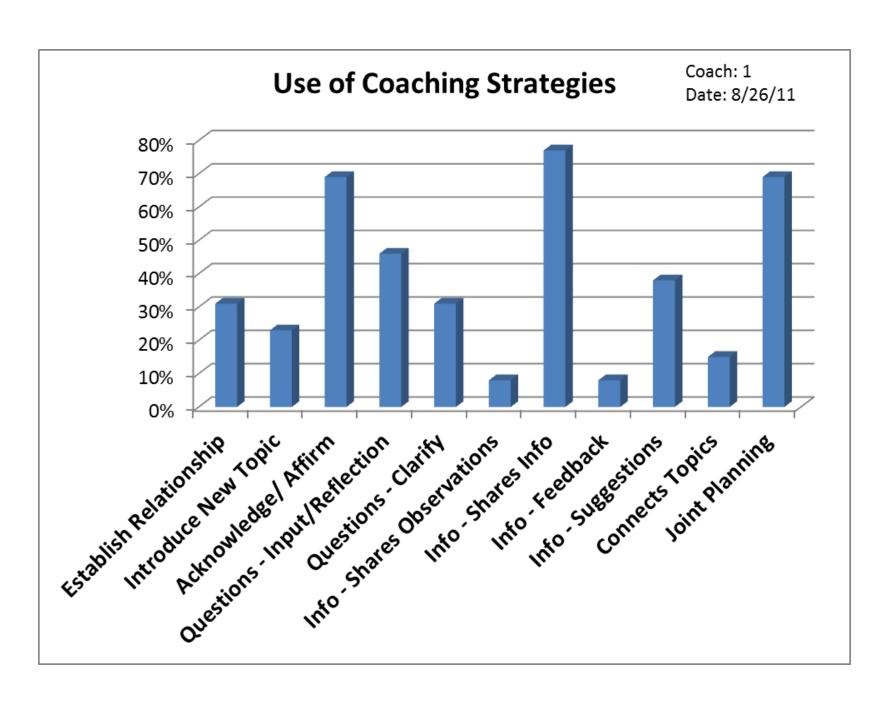
ECCC Profiles

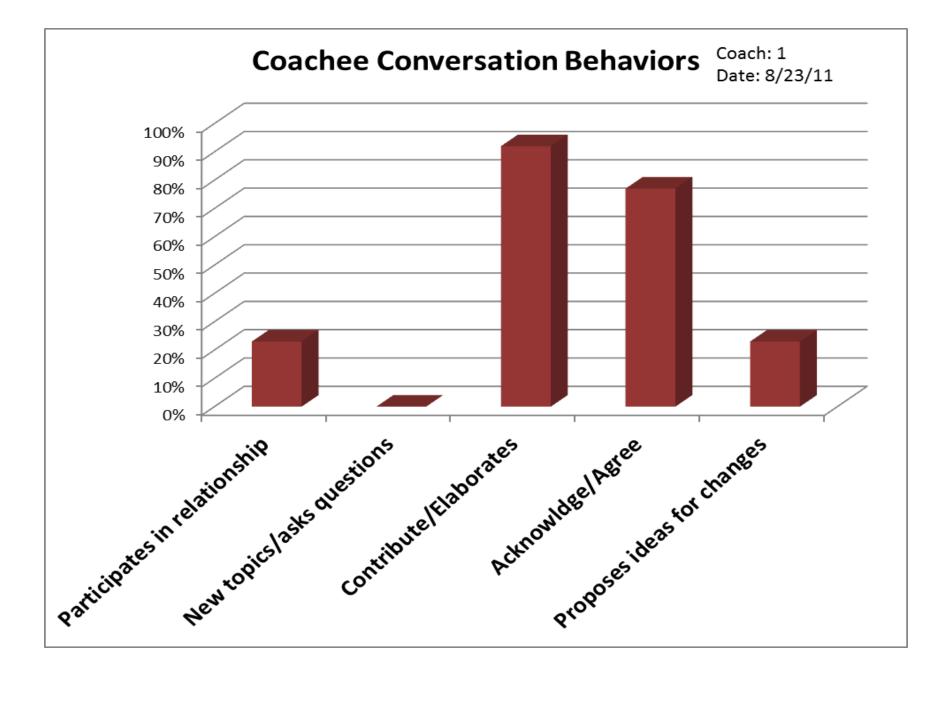
- Coach and coachee codes collapsed into definitions for ease of data sharing.
- Plotted in bar graph format by individual coach and using percent of intervals per coaching behavior.



Profile Examples

- Intended to provide a visual description of individual coaching behaviors used during a particular session, and including coachee responses.
- Developed to provide the coach with the opportunity to reflect on her coaching behaviors within the context of the individual conversation and along the continuum of the relationship.



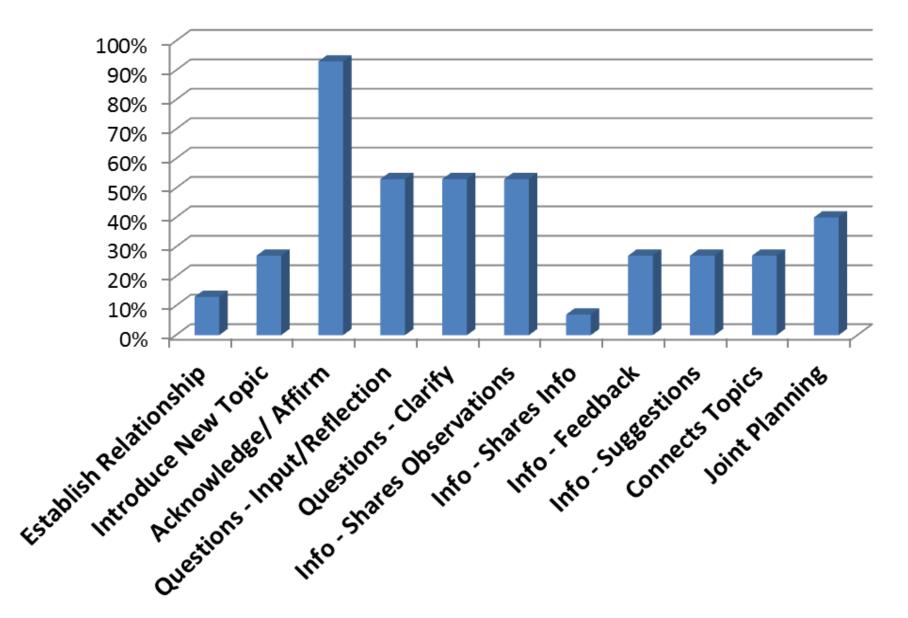






Coach: 6

Date: 8/23/11



Response from Coaches - Graphs

- "...Actually I learned that...I have more strengths than I thought I had...just really being able to see things about myself. I honestly felt pretty disoriented before that and really didn't have any sense of an idea of how to evaluate myself in the coaching process."
- "Wasn't really sure of the different behaviors I was using until I saw the graph."

Response from Coaches - Video

- "Watching a video definitely made me feel more comfortable and also gave me a really good, clear depiction of how I'm doing."
- "...when you're in the moment, you're trying so many different things to get a hook you may not notice that it worked until after maybe you view it...That's probably a really good benefit, to see what's working."
- "It was useful so I know how the teachers feel, ... if the teachers are seeing you [coach] be videotaped, they know that you need to experience the same things they're experiencing. That you're not above or you're not better than they are, and that it's ok to receive feedback. I know that's a big part of our coaching process, and part of that is being a little... self-critical, and reflecting about how you do things."

Summary

- The behaviors that early childhood coaches exhibit are important and relate to the likelihood of the coachees actively participating in the coaching conversation.
- Coach behaviors directed towards (a) relationship-building, (b) observational, (c) feedback and (d) joint planning, relate to an increase in the coachee's level of engagement in the coaching session.
- Feedback for early childhood coach professionals is needed to support their practice; coaches expressed a desire for this support when interviewed. A mechanism for providing professional development to EC coaches about their use of coaching strategies is warranted.

Questions?

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