Building Capacity at the Local Level: Initial Results from RAISE Scale-up Study

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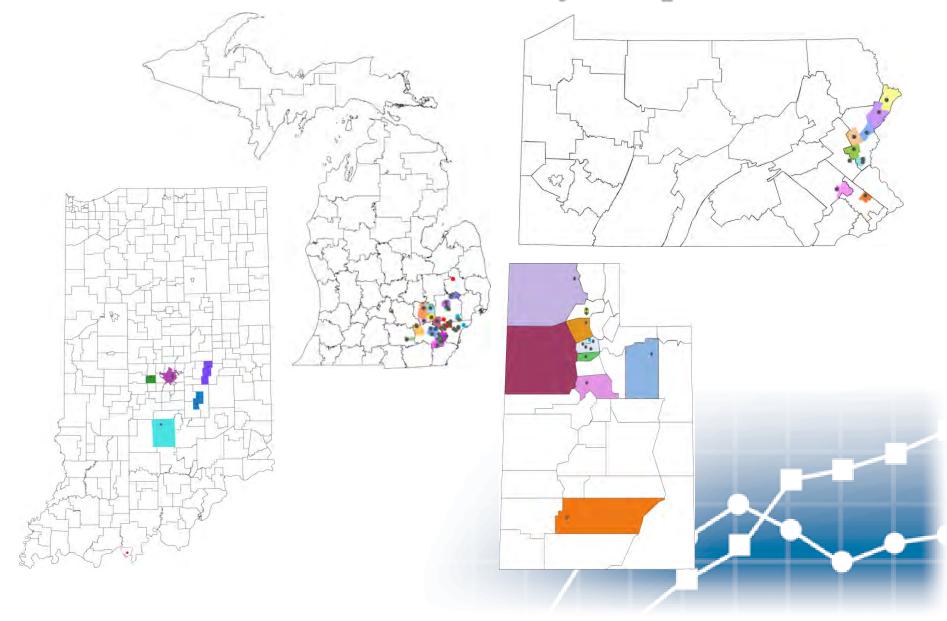
Overview and Study Purpose

• RAISE Project Goal: To build LEA capacity to disseminate, support, and sustain academic literacy improvement in high school subject areas within and beyond their regions

• Scale-up Study Goal: To understand <u>how</u> school systems build capacity to implement and disseminate Reading Apprenticeship and sustain these efforts



Overview and Study Purpose



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- Five year study, spans four states (Indiana, Michigan, Utah, Pennsylvania)
- Focuses primarily on organizational levels above the classroom
- Develop working hypotheses to guide the scale-up process



Scale-up Literature Framework

Coburn (2003): Four interrelated dimensions

- Depth
- Spread
- Sustainability
- Shift in reform ownership

Adelman and Taylor (1997): Four phases

- Creating readiness
- Initial implementation
- Institutionalization
- Ongoing evolution



Overview of Logic Model

Stage 1. Development activities and intermediate outcomes

Development activities (SLI's RAISE):

- Project development and coordination
- Recruitment and retention
- RAISE Professional development for facilitators and teachers
- Instructional support resources (monthly team meeting, etc.)

Intermediate outcomes:

- Buy-in of the RA framework
- Capacity to implement and disseminate RA
- Participation in RA
- Classroom fidelity of RA
- Student achievement

Overview of Logic Model

- Stage 1. Development activities and intermediate outcomes
- **Stage 2.** Shift in ownership of core components/activities to local level
- shared responsibility
- intermediate outcomes established and reinforced and becoming more independent from resources/direction of SLI team

Stage 3. Sustained ownership at local level

• SLI resources and direction fade

Stage 4. Reading Apprenticeship broadly institutionalized

- solid commitment and support at all levels of system
- policy shift: RA is local model of academic literacy instruction

Evaluation Plan: Research Questions and Methods

Spread	Methods
1. How many teacher leaders/teachers trained, schools participating, and students taught by RAISE trained teachers?	Track the number of districts, schools, teachers participating (and students affected) in each year, by state.
2. How does the rate and distribution of scale-up in the four states compare to the target numbers as set out in the i3 grant proposal?	Compare to "numbers served" chart in grant proposal

Evaluation Plan: Research Questions and Methods

Process and contextual factors	Methods
3. What is the relationship between development activities and buy-in/capacity to sustain RA?	 Descriptive Survey of all teachers (x3) Survey of at least one administrator per school (x1)
4. Do schools/districts change to take responsibility for and ownership of RAISE? If so, how?	Correlational and HLM analyses
5. What contextual factors are associated with the scale-up process?	 Qualitative strategy of inquiry: Observe and document key activities
6. What is the relationship between these contextual factors and the rate and distribution of RAISE in the four states?	Case studies in 4 schools

RAISE Cohorts



Initial Results: Uptake of Development Activities



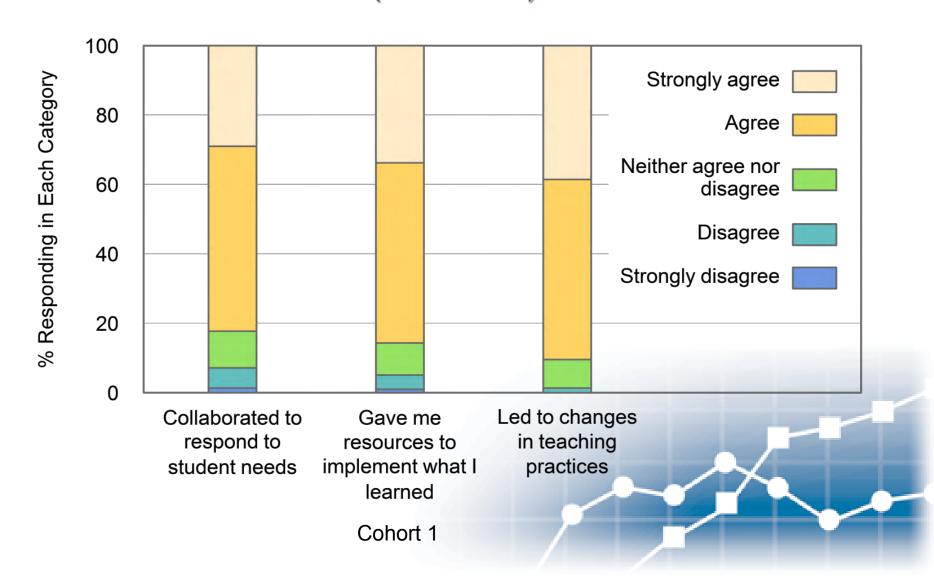
Reasons for Participating in RAISE (Administrators)

Reason	Cohort 1 (n = 39)	Cohort 2 (n = 52)
Prior research	54%	52%
Pedagogy corresponds to school literacy practices	46%	56%
Highly recommended	41%	40%
Teachers asked	31%	56%
Free PD	21%	21%
Aligned to Common Core Standards	13%	33%
Required by district	8%	3%
Other	18%	6%
I don't know	3%	2%

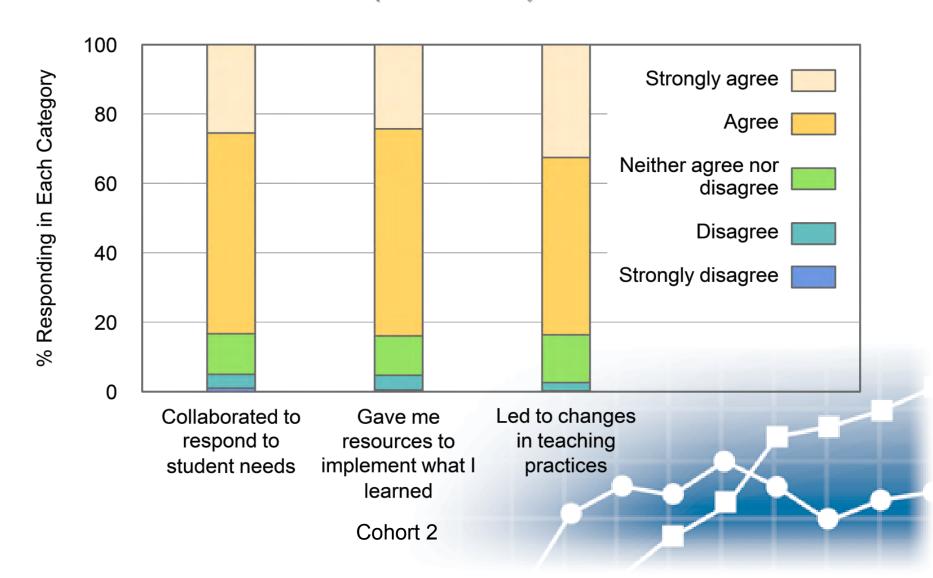
Numbers Served: 5-day RAISE Institute (Teachers)

Subject	Cohort 1	Cohort 2	Cohort 3
Biology	125	163	98
ELA	156	219	163
History	110	177	104
Total (Schools)	391 (65 schools)	559 (131 schools)	365 (79 schools)

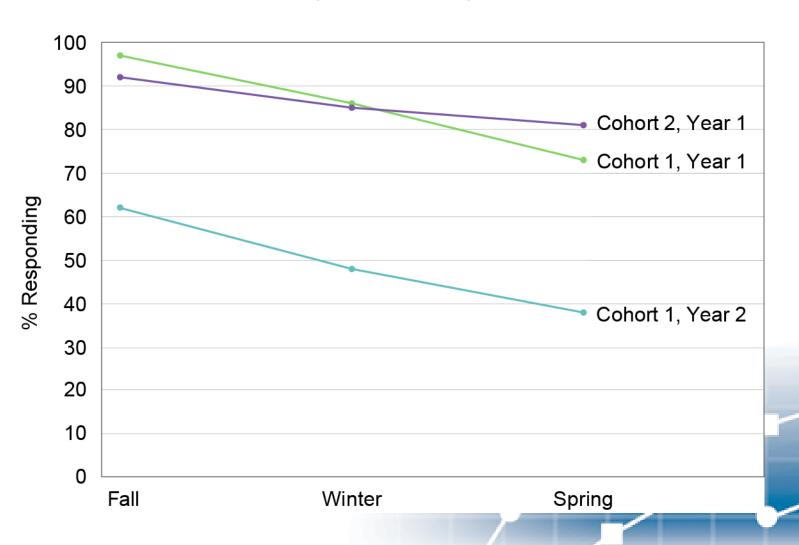
Effectiveness of PD Institute: Summer 5-Day (Teachers)

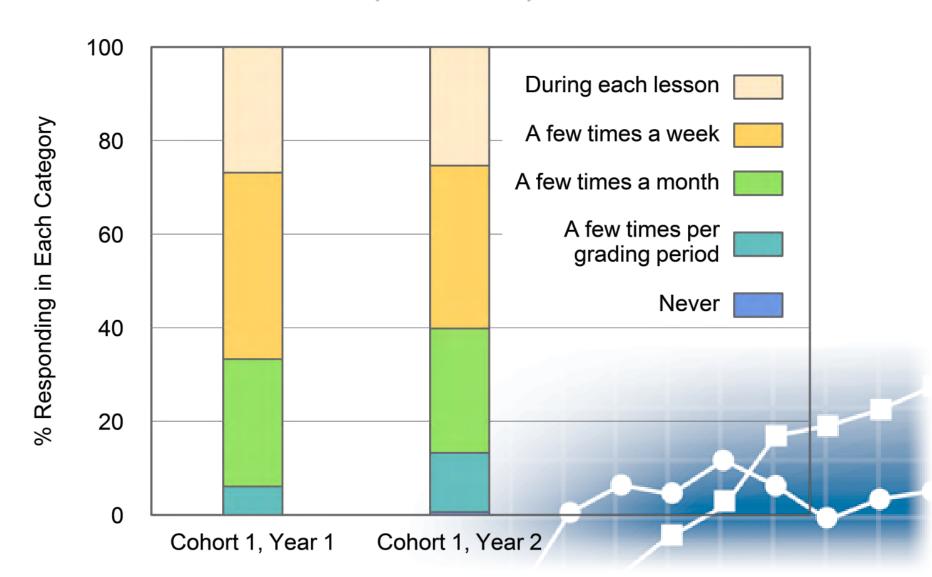


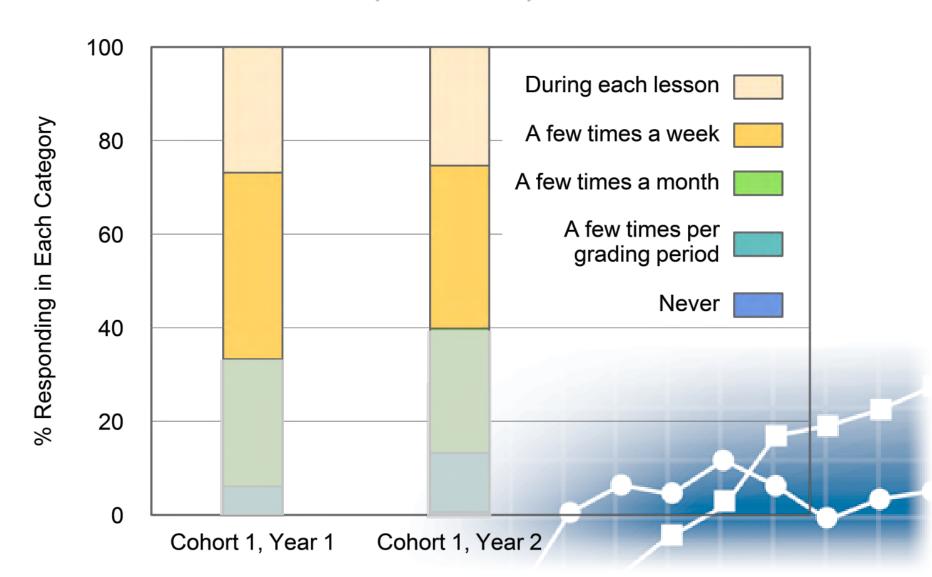
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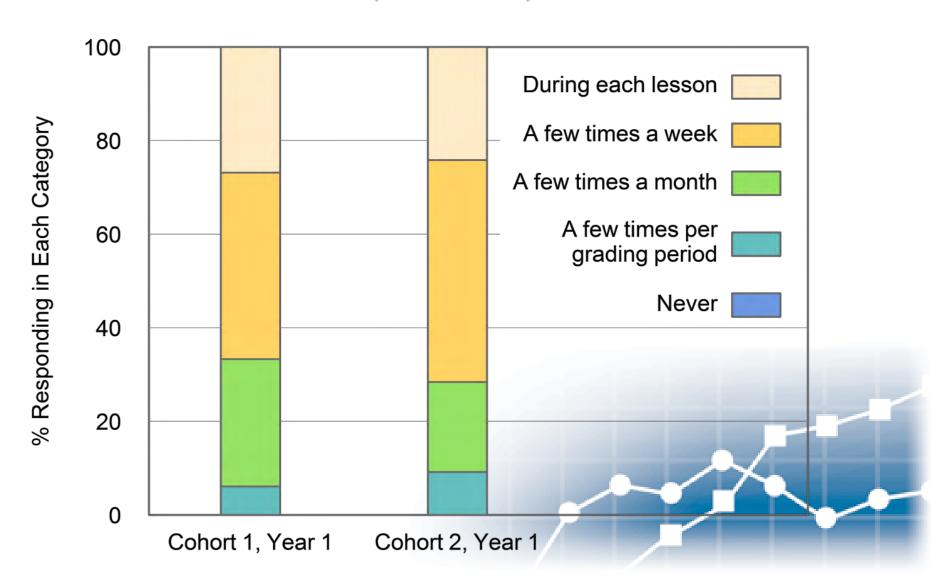


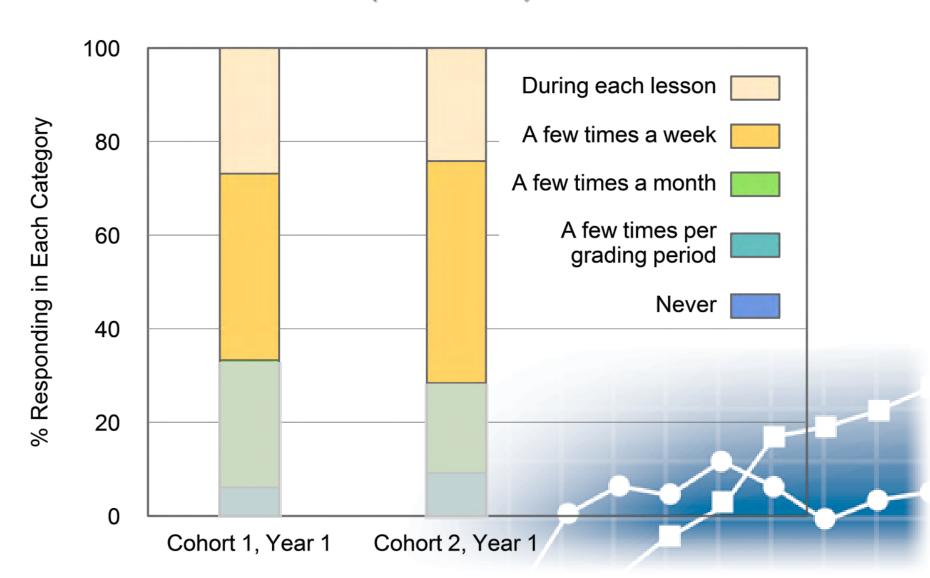
Attendance at Monthly Meetings (Teachers)







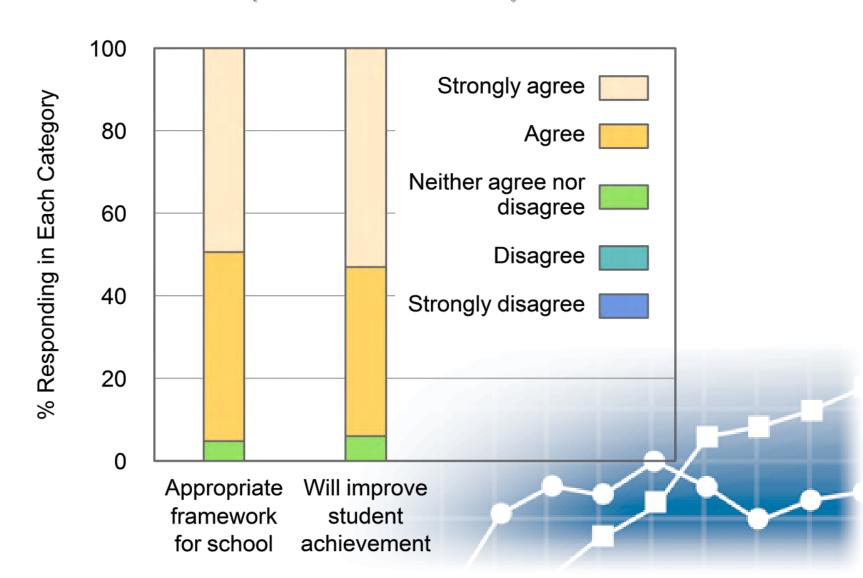




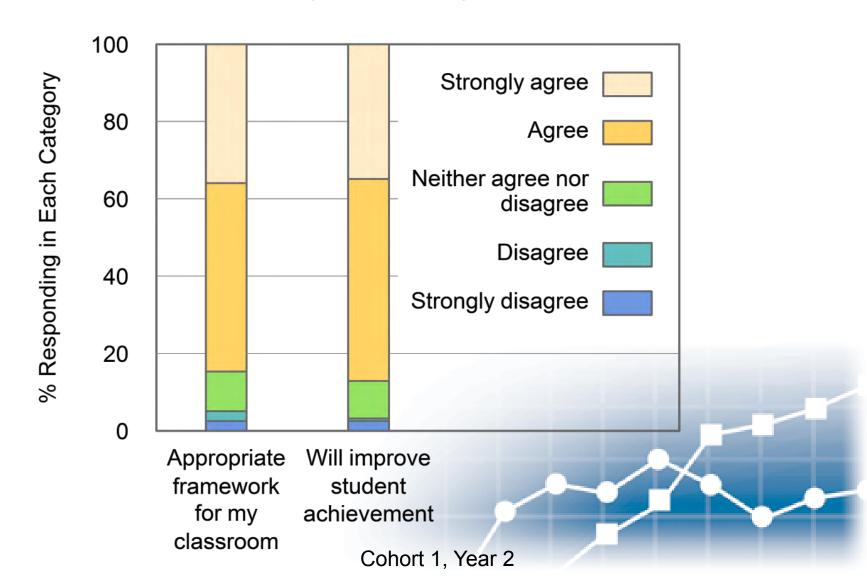
Initial Results: Evidence of Commitment, Buy-in, and Capacity



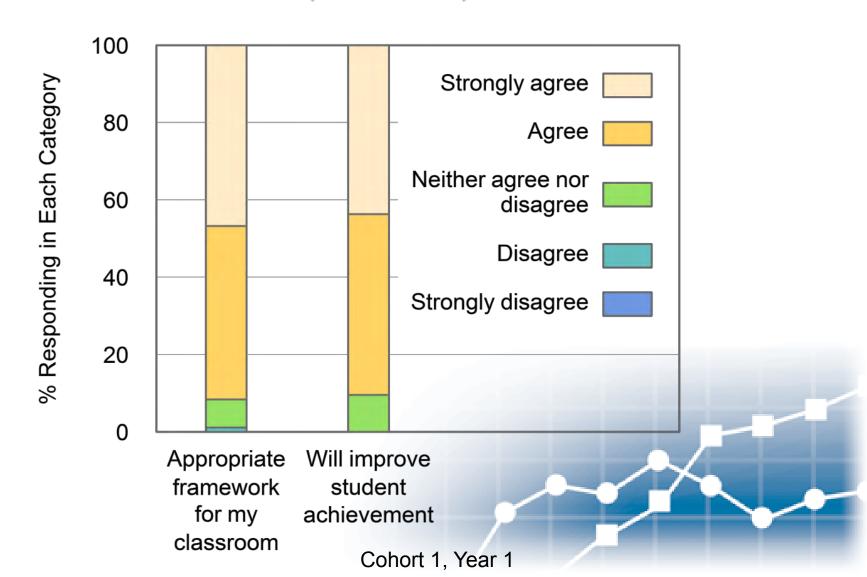
Buy-in (Administrators)



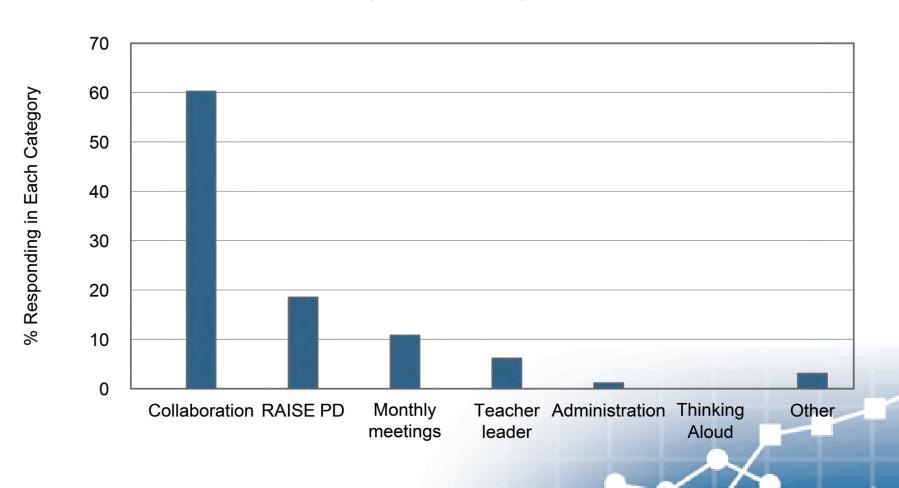
Buy-in (Teachers)



Buy-in (Teachers)



Capacity to Implement RA (Teachers)



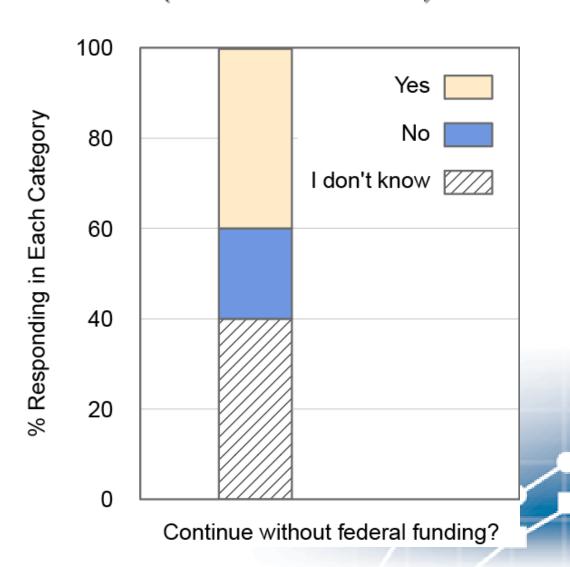
Initial Results: Supports and Barriers of Sustainability



Challenges to Sustainability (Administrators)

Challenge	Percent
Competing initiatives	25%
Budget constraints	13%
Misalignment between RAISE and teacher preferences	7%
Teacher turnover	6%
Too time consuming	6%
Administrator turnover	5%
Misalignment between RAISE and district policy	1%
Other	8%
I don't know enough about RAISE to respond	1%
No challenges	27%

Funding (Administrators)

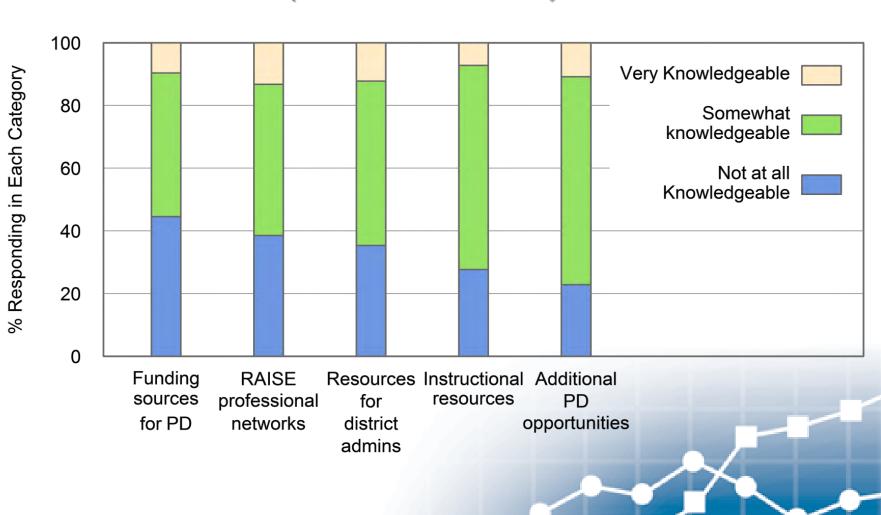


Supports to Sustain RAISE

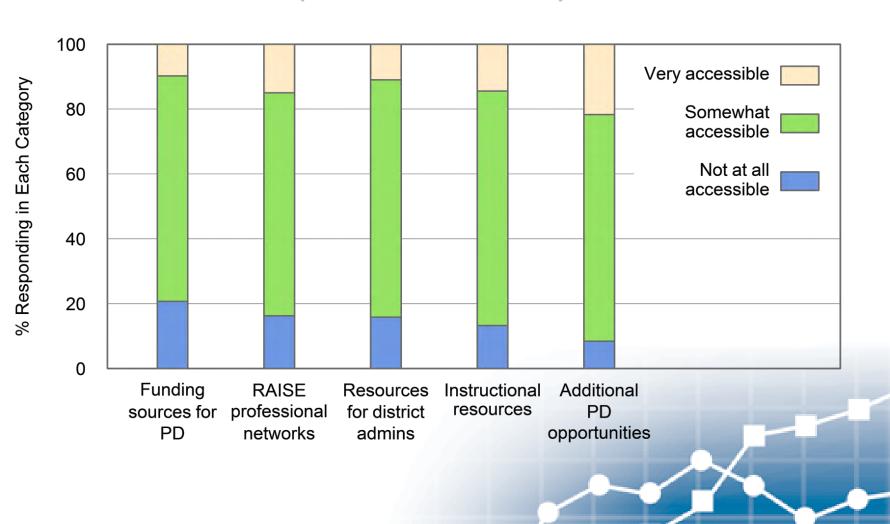
- Knowledge, access, likelihood of use of:
 - Funding sources for additional teachers to be RAISE trained
 - o RAISE professional networks of schools/districts/SLI to collaborate
 - Resources (or materials) to provide to your district administrators about the benefits of RAISE
 - Instructional resources to support classroom implementation of RA
 - Additional RA professional development opportunities



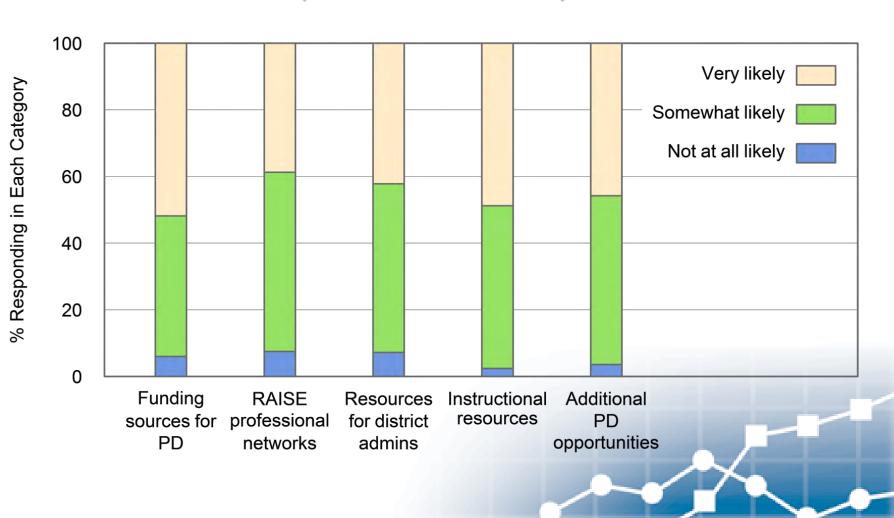
Knowledge of Supports (Administrators)



Perception of Accessibility of Supports (Administrators)



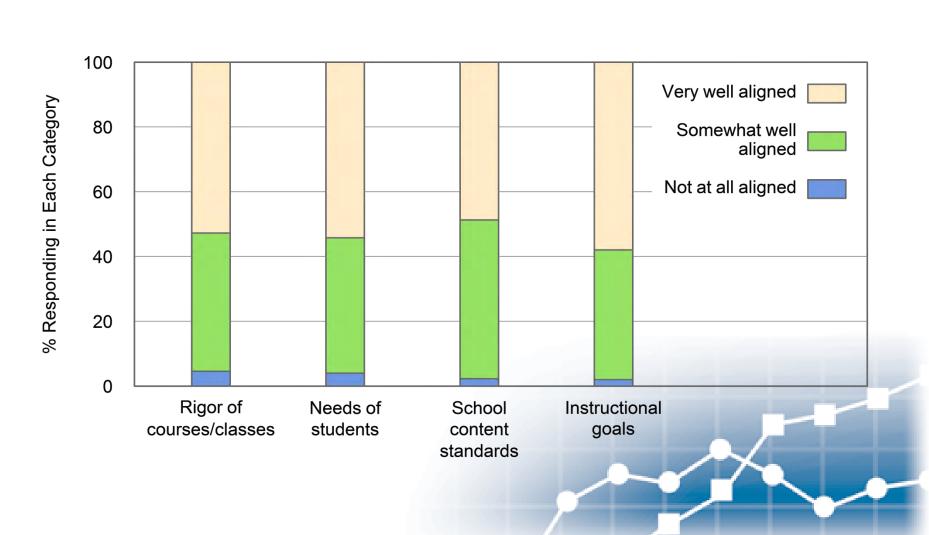
Likelihood of Using Supports (Administrators)



Challenges to Implementing (Teachers)

Challenge	Cohort 1	Cohort 2
Competing priorities	54%	44%
Student behavior	41%	32%
Student ability	36%	41%
RA slowed down the pace of my instruction		48%
Insufficient time to collaborate		42%

Alignment (Teachers)



Takeaways

- High rating of RAISE Institute and use of RA practices
 - Additional training opportunities?
 - Continue to investigate usage



Takeaways

- High levels of commitment and buy-in from teachers and administrators
 - Additional information about available supports for sustainability?
 - o Investigate if trend continues over time



Takeaways

- Collaboration is an important support for sustainability
 - Additional supports for collaboration?
 - Investigate nature of collaboration that is most useful
- Competing initiatives and priorities are a barrier
 - o Develop cross-walks of RA to existing reforms?
 - Investigate how challenges affect usage and uptake

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