# Instructional Change through Coaching in Kenya 

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Too many responsibilities Too little money

## Presentation Overview

- PRIMR research findings
- Tablets coaching pilot
- Tusome coaching scale-up
- Classroom and learning data
- Reflections


## Does Reducing the Ratio Help?

-15 to 1 ratio Additional Gain from 10:1 ratio


Key Takeaways from PRIMR Coaching Research

- Coaching is necessary
- Coaching is not sufficient
- Simplify the observation
- Put coaching in the JD
- Ratios matter... to a point
- Coaching can be cost-effective


## National Tablets Program for Coaches



National Tablets Program for Coaches

- 2013 Software development
- 2014 Pilot - 150 users
- 2015 National Scale-up - 1200 users
- Instruction and learning data
- Data upload = reimbursement
- Data at national, county \& zonal level
- Catch the mistakes at pilot level


## Classroom Observation Tool

| Lesson Observation A - |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kiswahili/English - Full PRIMR |  |  |  |
| Lesson observation |  |  |  |
| As soon as the teacher has finished the lesson, <br> hit NEXT below to capture the end time of the <br> lesson, and to move to the general lesson <br> follow-up questions. lesson review, and <br> student assessments. |  |  |  |
| What Phonemic Awareness activities <br> were modeled? |  |  |  |
| Thumbs up/thumbs down |  |  |  |
| Blending |  |  |  |

English
class 2
week 2 day 2

Week 2 Days 1 and $2 \quad$| Shopping |
| :---: |
| Word Study |

Practise reading the letter sounds.
Ey ch sh Kk

Tap this button

Read the sounds. Read the words.

| sh ip | yet | ch in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ship | yet | chin |
| ch ip | we t | wit |
| chip | wet | kit |

Did the teacher pronounce the sound correctly?

```
Yes No
```

Was the activity oral only (nothing on the board)?

Read the letter sounds.

| $\Delta \mathrm{Zz}$ | V v |  | wh | ng |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Read the so <br> $\star \quad \mathrm{zip}$ <br> zlp | s. Read th <br> $r i p$ <br> rip | words. <br> h ip <br> hlp | wh ip <br> whlp | ch ip chlp |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { s ing } \\ & \text { sing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { r ing } \\ \text { ring } \end{gathered}$ | s a ng sang | r a ng rang | s ung sung |

Week 2 Days 1 and 2
Shopping

Coach Assesses 3 pupils each visit


## June-July 2015 Coaching Visits

- Visits using tablets
- Observe a lesson, read with 3 pupils
- 22,839 full classroom observations
- 1421 TAC tutor observations
-38.9 visits per Tusome officer
- $87 \%$ of coaches seen at least once

Now for the Data...

## Reflections

- Coaching can help at scale
- Modest ICT can support coaches
- Work with the system
- Embed learning data
- Develop demand for coaching
- Next step 1: expansion of the system
- Next step 2: targeted classroom support



# Teacher coaching in Kenya: Examining instructional support in public and nonformal schools 

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Teacher coaching can improve literacy in Kenyan public and nonformal settings.
- The more teachers a coach is responsible for leads to fewer visits per teacher.
- Outcomes are higher for pupils supported by coaches with 10 rather than 15 schooks.
- Impact of coaching on outcomes is similar in Keryan public and nonformal schools


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#### Abstract

Instructional coaching has improved student outcomes in the United States, and may belp to solve Kenya's literacy problems. Coaching is costly, however, and evidence is lacking regarding the most costefficient teacher-to-coach ratio. We used student literacy outcome data from more than 8000 students participating in the Kenya Primary Math and Reading Initiative-a randomized controlled trial of instructional interventions in public and nonformal schools-to fill this gap. Coaches in larger public zones made fewer visits per teacher, and teacher-coach ratio and student performance were negatively associated. Using causal methods, we concluded that lower ratios might improve nonformal school outcomes.


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## Some Coaches have Too Many Teachers



