

Using Video for Professional Learning: Research-Based Strategies

December 3, 2014

3:00 pm ET/12:00 pm PT



Introductions



Andrew Barbour

Senior Contributor Editor

eSchool Media, Inc.



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel

Speakers







Miriam Gamoran Sherin Professor of Learning Sciences School of Education and Social Policy Northwestern University

Jamie Lomax Director of Title I Tulsa Public Schools, Oklahoma



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



Agenda

During this webinar Miriam Sherin will discuss the research findings on the use of video for professional learning and share specific strategies that have been proven to make significant, lasting improvements in teacher practice. Jamie Lomax will share how her district has put these practices into action to provide equitable instruction for all students.





Discover

- Specific uses for different categories of video
- How to create a culture that is open to, and motived by, the use of video
- Strategies to use before, during and after viewing video
- How to use video aligned to a rubric for improving teacher effectiveness
- How video is being used to extend the value of in-person PD and collaboration amongst educators





Miriam Gamoran Sherin



Professor of Learning Sciences School of Education and Social Policy Northwestern University



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



Exploring the Use of Video

- Video gaining ground as a way to improve teacher practice
- Is just watching video enough?
- What kind of videos should we use?
- How do we encourage reluctant teachers?
- What strategies should be used before, during, and after viewing video?

What does effective video-based collaboration look like?





Key Findings

- Sustained reflection on video:
- Promotes changes in how teachers pay attention to classroom interactions
- Helps teachers learn to more effectively diagnose student thinking
- Helps teachers interpret the impact of pedagogical techniques
- Effective video-based programs draw from
 - Authentic classroom video

(Blomberg et al., 2013; Borko et al., 2008, Sherin & Han, 2004; Sherin, Jacobs & Philipp, 2011; van Es & Sherin, 2008)





2 Broad Categories of Video

- Video of other teachers
- Expands our ideas of how teaching can be done
- Calibrates understanding of effective practice
- Video of your own practice
- Highly motivating for many teachers
- Provides a clear picture
- Allows revisiting of instructional episodes

For both, in-depth reflection and collaboration support significant, sustained improvement

(Gomez et al., 2008; Seidel et al., 2011; Sherin, 2000; Sherin & van Es, 2009)





Supporting the Use of Video

Establishing trust is essential

- Teachers control with whom video is shared
- Goal to interpret, not judge, what's going on
- Set clear purpose for video reflection
- Model the process

The goal is not to become perfect, but to continuously improve



Strategies for Before Video Viewing

- Establish a safe environment for discussion
- Work together to choose a lens for viewing
- If viewing your own practice, set purpose prior to instruction
- Select clips for viewing
 - How will video be captured?
 - Who will select the video?

Preparing for viewing

- Provide background information, as needed
- Review protocol, if using one

(Goldsmith & Seago, 2012; Sherin et al., 2009; van Es, 2009, 2010)





Strategies for During Video Viewing Channel

- Focus on interpretation, not evaluation
- Base claims in evidence
- Look closely at students' ideas
- Consider alternate interpretations of student's thinking
- Consider alternate instructional strategies

"What do you notice?"
"What is Keisha saying?"
"What's your evidence?"
"What does Sam mean, "you chose six and then another four and ten?"

(Borko et al., in press; Santagata, 2011; Stockero, 2008; van Es, 2011)





Strategies for After Video Viewing

What might this mean for your teaching?

- Attend to classroom interactions in new ways
- Increase opportunities for students to share their thinking
- Listen to students' ideas in the moment
- Consider own learning about teaching

"Can you say that again?"

"Emil, come to the board and show us what you're thinking."

"Jose and Chloe, I think what you're saying is similar."

(Borko et al, 2008; Jacobs et al., 2010; Sherin & Han, 2004; van Es & Sherin, 2010)





Professional Vision

Teachers' professional vision is the ability to make sense of classroom interactions in meaningful ways.

Viewing video with colleagues in a sustained and substantive way has been show to help develop teachers' professional vision productively.

(Goodwin; 1994; Sherin, 2007; van Es & Sherin, 2010)





Jamie Lomax



Director of Title I Tulsa Public Schools, Oklahoma



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



About TPS



Mission: To provide a quality learning experience for every student, every day, without exception

- Accomplished by focusing on 5 core goals:
 - Safety & security
 - Financial sustainability
 - Student learning & performance
 - Leadership sustainability
 - Teacher effectiveness





Major Initiatives

Teacher Leader Effectiveness

The Tulsa Model for Observation and Evaluation

iPD – Innovative
Professional Development

T U L S A T U L S A THE Observation and Evaluation Rubric Teachers 2014-2015								
Domain/Relative Weight		nsion	Page					
Classroom		Preparation	2					
	2.	Discipline	3					
Management	3.	Building-Wide Climate Responsibility	4					
30%	4.	Lesson Plans	5					
	5.	Assessment Practices	6					
	6.	Student Relations	7					
Instructional Effectiveness	7.	Literacy	8					
50%	8.	Current State Standards	9					
	9.	Involves All Learners	10					
	10.		11					
	11.	Clear Instruction & Directions	12					
		Models	13					
		Monitors	14					
	14.		15					
		Establishes Closure	16					
	16.	Student Achievement	17					
Professional Growth &	17.	Professional Development	18					
Continuous Improvement 10%		Professional Accountability	19					
Interpersonal Skills 5%	19.	Effective Interpersonal Skills	19					
Leadership 5%	20.	Professional Involvement & Leadership	20					



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



Tulsa Model Rubric

10 Domain: Instructional Effectiveness Dimension: Explains Content Teacher teaches the objectives through a variety of methods. Dimension: Explains Content								
1 Ineffective	2 Needs Improvement	3 Effective	4 Highly Effective	5 Superior				
Students are provided with activities from the textbook, specific to the content, but there is no attempt to use a variety of activities to support instructional outcomes and no attempt to differentiate tasks to address a variety of student needs/learning styles / multiple intelligences.	Attempts, but does not successfully use a variety of activities (e.g. modeling, visuals, hands-on activities, demonstrations, gestures, body language and thematic instruction) to support instructional outcomes and meet varied student needs/ learning styles / multiple intelligences.	Uses a variety of activities (e.g. modeling, visuals, hands-on activities, demonstrations, gestures, body language and thematic instruction) to support the instructional outcomes and meet varied student needs/ learning styles / multiple intelligences.	Successfully uses a variety of activities (e.g. modeling, visuals, hands-on activities, demonstrations, gestures, body language and thematic instruction) to support the instructional outcomes and meet varied student needs/ learning styles / multiple intelligences. The activities maximize student potential and most require significant cognitive challenge.	Uses all of the characteristics of Level 4. In addition, continually seeks out new strategies to support instructional outcomes and cognitively challenge diverse learners. Willingly shares discoveries and successes with colleagues. Students are included in planning for methods of instructional delivery.				
Technology is not used as designed and not used as an instructional tool.	Technology is rarely included in the planning process to support instruction, and technology is not used on a regular basis as an instructional tool.	Technology is included in the planning process to support instruction, and technology is used on a regular basis as an instructional tool.	Technology is woven into / serves as a foundational base in the planning process to support instruction, and technology is used on a common-place basis as an instructional tool.					



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

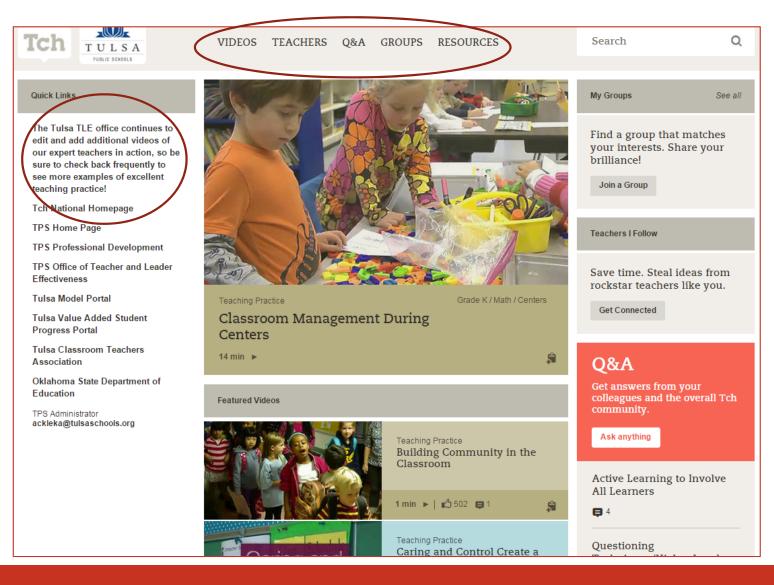
@TeachingChannel

Integrating Video: A High-Impact Strategy



Tulsa Teaching Channel Teams Site

Our private, central platform for video-based collaboration





TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel

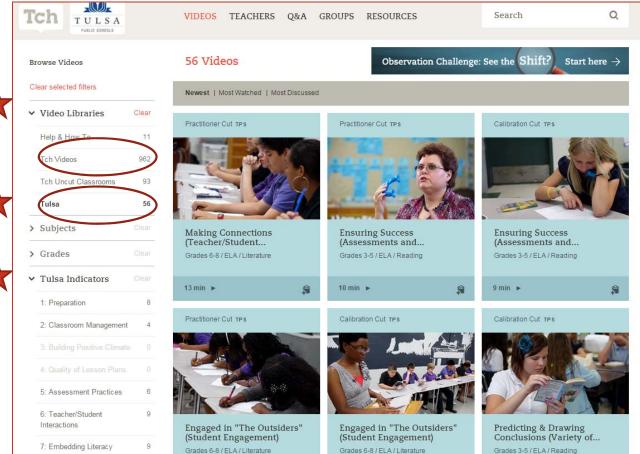


Getting Started With Video

Teaching Channel videos

Tulsa-basedexemplar videos

Teachers in need of improvement based on evaluation





TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel

Moving from Evaluation to Supporting Effectiveness



Do Group Leader I made notes on the video. I think you also wanted me to rate myself using the rubric. I'll just EI list indicator numbers. 1.4 2.4/5 **Group Details** 3.5 Started Oct 8, 2014 4. 4/5 (I don't have anyone with whom I can collaborate) 📮 3 | 🔒 2 5.3 --While I have clear rubrics and expectations, I don't think and arts class can get a 4 or 5 given the nature of the material. Group Tags 6.5 7.5--being able to follow music, especially very difficult music in foreign languages is certainly Subjects Arts teaching literacy, 8. 3. What standards? :) Grades 9. 3/4--Within the context of a musical rehearsal, there aren't as many opportunities for high 8/18/11/12 level questioning...especially when in the last days before a performance. Topics 10. 3/4--When I have diverse learners who all have to sing the same music in the same Class Culture / Coaching / Collaboration concert, there are only so many methods to teach it; however, I use them all--sectionals. / Planning individual work before/after school. 11.5 **Tulsa Indicators** 12.5 1 Preparation 13. 5--If they aren't singing the correct parts, I know right away. Instant progress checks with / 2: Classroom Management / 3: Building Positive Climate every note they sing. / 4: Quality of Lesson Plans 14.5 15: Assessment Practices 15.4/5 / 8: Teacher/Student Interactions 16.3 17: Embedding Literacy 17.5 / 9. Student Engagement 18.5 / 10: Variety of Strategies 19.5 / 11: Quality of Directions / 12: Models 20.5 / 13: Monitors



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



Gaining Momentum With Video

From PLCs to Critical Friends Groups (CFGs)

- Highly structured
- Grounded in protocol and process to guide conversation

Video can be central to CFGs

- Video libraries
- Video of teacher's own practice





TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



CFGs within the School

	Cooper Book Study 2014				 30 Posts 20 Members Private Group 			
					Del			
						at mindsets are not only a ba we work so hard to initiate w		
Share a Resource Click the "Share something" button to o resource.		er Tchers , lesson plan, presentation, document or other	Share something		Started on Oct 1, 2014		Ģ 1 6 0	View Full Discussion
Chapter 3 Independent Reading and the Classroom Engish Language Arts / 3		RESOURCES	ASR DOCUMENT anagement of	and the second	Jc			
GFRIGAL TULSA DOCUMENT Scholastic Newsletter Vol 2 Number 1 English Language Learners	Di Si R E	s Sort by Recent Sort by A-Z			You should be completing chapter 2 of Mindset. Please respond to a question posted earlier or make a comment based on your reading so far. You can find questions from earlier under resources also. Be ready to talk about what you have read at least through chapter 2, at the			
OFFICAL TULSA DOCUMENT LibraryLabels11_FavA uthors1 English Language Arts			DOCUMENT Discussion Guide for How Children Su Saved to Group July 15, 2014 Uploaded by Joy Modenbach	='	resources also. Be r faculty meeting next		have read at least throu	igh chapter 2, at the
CFFICAL TLLSA DOCAMENT LibraryLabels10_Trav el_Sports_Autoblogra phies English Language Ars			DOCUMENT Chapter 1 Discussion Questions Saved to Group June 13, 2014 Uploaded by Joy Modenbach	E'	Started on Sep 24, 2014		e 0 6 0	View Full Discussion
OFFICAL TULSA DOCUMENT LibraryLabels7 Anim		■ DOCUM Mind-S Saved to	IDOCUMENT T Ind-Sets and Equitable Education, C aved to Group May 27, 2014 ploaded by Joy Modenbach	T	Jo_ We are going to continue the discussion on Mindset. Please review the questions and discussion started this summer.			questions and



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

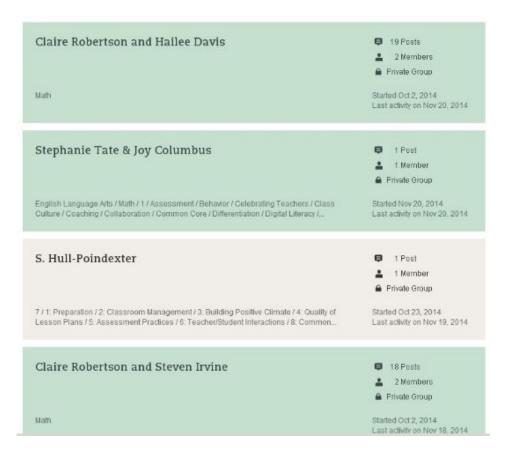
@TeachingChannel

New Teacher Mentors



Individual Coaching Partnerships: Groups

Effective Practices: Discussions





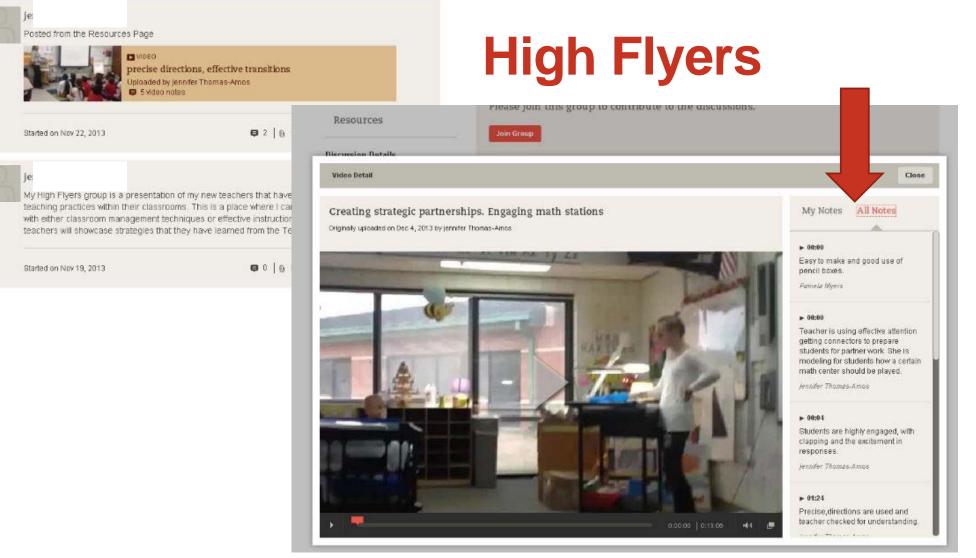


TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



A look inside...





TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



Learning to See

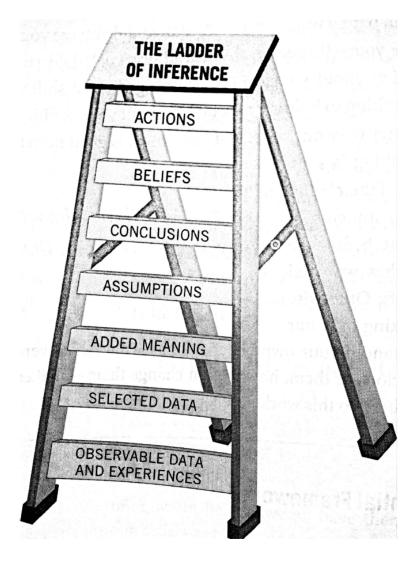
Evaluation Calibration

Six Steps of Effective Feedback

 Leverage Leadership, Bambrick-Santoyo

Instructional Rounds

 Instructional Rounds in Education, City, Elmore, Fiarman, & Teitel





@TeachingChannel



Summary

Video use evolves as trust increases

Process, protocols & collaboration are essential in order to see significant, lasting results

- Sustained reflection and learning how to notice are key
- The goal is not to become perfect, but to continuously improve
- The Teams platform is supporting us in all areas of integrating video into our professional learning





Q&A and Resources

Videos- Using Video Effectively:

Research-Based Practices

Experts discuss 5 key themes

TeachingChannel.org/Teams > Why it Works> Research

Teaching Channel Teams
 Video-based professional learning platform
 Watch Teams in Action!
 AUSL & Educate Texas case study videos

TeachingChannel.org/Teams

Link to recording and PDF of slides





www.TeachingChannel.org/Teams

Email: teams@teachingchannel.org



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel



Thank You!



TeachingChannel.org/Teams

@TeachingChannel