

Context

- Interviews with MNPS Numeracy coaches at school and district level
- Research partly informed by the sources that they referenced in interviews

Problems of Practice

- Negotiating and working toward a vision of math instruction that supports productive views of students' mathematical capabilities
- Building strong relationships with teachers that allow for co-inquiry into practice and avoid an evaluative power dynamic
- Meeting the needs and motivations of individual teachers where they are in their current practice

"As a numeracy coach you have to be able to say 'okay, this is where I'm going to start with everybody and know that everybody's on different levels' and then try to cater to that need."

"So, this [developing vision] is different with every group, it's different with every year and it's not something that changes in a month or even in a blink of an eye."

> "Establishing those strong relationships and then they [teachers] start to trust you. And then it's just 'let's try it and see' and like I said not taking the stance that 'this is what you need to do, and you do it because I said', but 'hey, let's try this see and see how it works."

But what does it look like with my kids?: Bringing a vision of high-quality math instruction to life using artifact analysis

Elements of Design

The purpose of this design is to clarify a shared vision of math instruction over the course of a school year in a secondary math department. The structure roots ongoing work in research-based practices using an anchor text. Teachers collect and share artifacts representative of focus instructional practices to create an archive of what math instruction looks like for them in their school with their students.

Design materials include...

Phase 2

Phase 3

Phase 4

- I. Coach consideration guide for use prior to implementation
- II. Beginning of year meeting structure to frame purpose
- **III.** Four phase cycle of inquiry into focus practice from anchor text
- Discussion of focus practice rooted in anchor text Includes activity to engage in disciplinary work Phase 1
 - Teacher and coach gather artifacts such as video clips, student work, lesson plans, etc. that represent the practice determined in phase 1
 - Iterative analysis of artifacts throughout phase 2 as appropriate to explore practice
 - Team negotiates shared vision of math instruction through analysis of artifacts gathered in phase 2
 - Coach facilitates, teachers share, question, press, offer feedback
 - Teacher and coach reflect on process and what it means for their work
 - Next steps determined by teacher and coach
 - Choose new focus practice or continue and adjust current focus practice
 - **IV.** Quarterly reflection for teacher and coach V. Example for a specific anchor text and suggestions for potential texts

Assumed Context for Use

•	School-based secondary math coach	• (
•	Works with a team of teachers in both 1-1	1
	settings and collaborative spaces	S
•	Context was primarily MS, but could be	• F
	utilized for HS with no significant adjustment	• (
•	Coach takes a stance of co-inquiry	f
•	Available time during the work-day for	

collaborative teacher meetings on a regular basis

Opportunities to Tailor for Context

Could be adapted for use in shared settings, I-1 coaching settings, or a combination of shared and 1-1 settings

Frequency and duration of meetings

Choice of anchor text and progression of focus practices

> Scan QR or click here to see the full design



How can school-based math coaches clarify a shared vision of high-quality math *instruction* through their support of secondary mathematics teachers' instructional practice over a school year?

"Professional learning opportunities focused on learning mathematics..."

shifting views of students' mathematical capabilities must be tightly integrated with a focus on other key aspects of teaching and

collaboration between teachers, and collegiality

"The results of a number of studies have revealed that professional development, between teachers and school leaders are rarely effective unless they are tied to a shared vision of high-quality instruction that gives them meaning and purpose."

• Elements of high-quality professional learning Activities to support teacher learning in both 1-1 or group settings; book study, analyzing video, engaging in the discipline, and examining student work

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Research Question

Theoretical Framework

Situative (Lave & Wenger, 1991)

• Learning as a social practice Communities of practice

Views of Students' Mathematical Capabilities

(Jackson et al, 2015, p. 34)

Research that informs design

Vision of High-Quality Math Instruction

(Munter, 2014, p. 586)

Potentially Productive Coaching Activities (Gibbons & Cobb, 2017)

Teacher Collaborative Time (Horn et al, 2018)

 Activities aligned to shared long term goals for teachers' instructional improvement

 Pedagogies of enactment and investigation Expert facilitation