

The Coach Experience: Impacts and Scalability of a Behavioral Intervention Coaching Program

Dan Cohen, Carl Sumi, Christen Park, Michelle Woodbridge,
Elisa Garcia, Maureen Conroy, Kevin Sutherland

SRI International



SRI Education

Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness Conference

Baltimore, MD, September 2024

The research reported here was supported by the Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, through Grant R324R210005 to SRI International. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not represent views of the Institute or the U.S. Department of Education. We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.



Outline of Presentation

- Overview of BEST in CLASS
- Implementation study of coach experiences

Slides available at:

studentbehaviorblog.org/presentations

Purpose

Research tells us that persistent challenging behavior has harmful long-term effects.

The good news is that evidence shows problem behavior is alterable with effective early intervention.

Positive teacher-child interactions can serve as a “protective” factor for social/emotional and academic success.
(Bulotsky-Shearer et al., 2012; McCabe & Altamura, 2011; O’Conner & McCartney, 2007)



Professional Development Components

Rules

Behavioral, Emotional, and Social Training: Competent Learners Achieving School Success

Linking & Mastery

**BEST in CLASS
Practices**

**BEST in CLASS
Teacher Workshop
and Manual**

**BEST in CLASS
Practice-based
Coaching**

Evidence for BEST in CLASS

In comparison to Business as Usual, there is evidence that **BEST in CLASS** leads to:

Improved
classroom
atmosphere

Improved
teacher-child
interactions

Improvements in
child **appropriate**
behavior,
engagement, and
social skills

Reductions in child
challenging
behavior

- **BEST in CLASS** is an intervention that mitigates obstacles shown to negatively impact short- and long-term child outcomes

- These findings have maintained

Over **time**
&
Across **trials**



Systematic Replication Study

Current evidence base for BEST in CLASS from **efficacy trials**

- Conducted under **ideal** conditions:
 - Coaches were **highly trained** and experienced research staff, closely **supervised**.
 - Coaches observed teaching practices and **corrected deviations**.
 - Program developers provided **regular monitoring**.

Systematic replication study

- Intervention implemented in **naturally occurring** conditions (e.g., typical early childhood classrooms) with **typical end users** (e.g., current program staff) and **evaluated independently**.
- Results will provide practically important impacts on **meaningful education outcomes**.



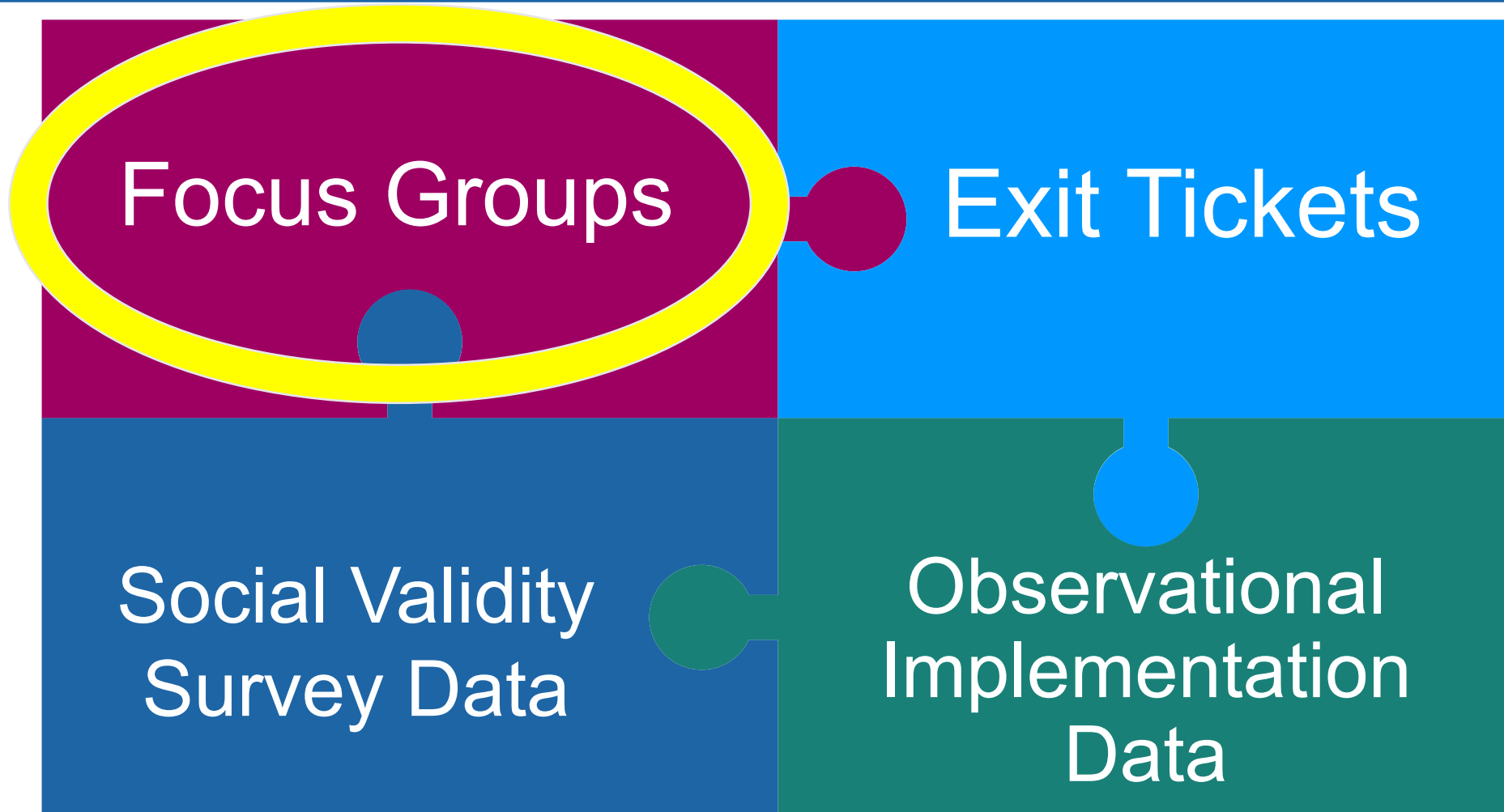
Current Project: BEST in CLASS implementation and outcomes study

District partnership considerations

- Time commitment
- Staffing
- Alignment with district priorities
- Data collection activities
- Previous experience with research



Measures of Implementation



Focus Groups

Purpose

- To understand **barriers** and **facilitators** of BEST in CLASS implementation in real word settings.

Cohort 1 Sample

- 3 focus groups and 1 interview
 - 6 school-based coaches
 - 3 developer coaches



Methodology

- SRI researchers developed interview questions from a review of the BEST in CLASS **Coaching Integrity Manual** and in collaboration with VCU/UF partners.
- We are employing a **6-Phase Thematic Analysis** (Braun & Clarke, 2006).
 - SRI developed *a priori* codes based on existing theory, literature, and interview question content.
 - Codes were subsequently revised through 2 rounds of coding.
 - Quotes were coded by 2 researchers. All discrepant codes were discussed and consensus was reached to establish a final code.
 - Analyses are still in progress.
 - We are currently finalizing themes.

Preliminary Themes

Facilitators of implementation

- Importance of weekly meetings with developer coaches.
- Importance of alliance building.
- Importance of ongoing feedback.

Barriers of implementation

- Impact of competing demands.
- Challenges with positively framing behavioral expectations.
- Limited understanding and knowledge.
- Teacher perceptions of coaching as invasive.

Facilitators

Importance of alliance building

Developer Coaches

- Alliance building was a critical consideration in optimizing training and weekly meetings for school-based coaches.

Facilitators

Importance of alliance building

*“It felt much more important in these sessions to be a **cheerleader**, and really encouraging... It just seemed like that was a really important piece of this, alliance building, as part of this team to communicate... we **valued each other** and that we recognize there was a lot of other stuff going on, but we really appreciated seeing you all every Friday.”*
(Developer coach)



Facilitators

Importance of alliance building

*“It was right around the time one of my coaches came back... and I was trying to **re-engage** her. I actually set up a meeting to show up on a Tuesday at their office, just to see them, and kind of popped in and hung out for twenty minutes because I felt like they needed a little **face time**, a little **boost**, and so I think being aware and sensitive to those things is very important as we engage.” (Developer coach)*



Facilitators

Importance of ongoing feedback

Developer Coaches

- The critical importance of **individualized** feedback for coaches.

School-Based Coaches

- **Video-based feedback** for teachers is particularly useful.
- Coaches can learn from **feedback** provided to other coaches.

Facilitators

Importance of ongoing feedback

*“it really needed to have a more **a la carte approach** based on the needs of the coaches. Like our site, the coaches may have grasped the practices really well as opposed to other sites, but they need a little bit of help with providing **feedback**. This allows the site team lead, based on the needs of coaches, to choose to focus on certain competency areas. Then if additional coaches need more supports, they have a one-off. **(Developer coach)**”*



Facilitators

Importance of ongoing feedback

*“The thing that I like the best is recording, and being able to have that **video** in hand. When I went back to do my **feedback session** with my teacher, because sometimes you can talk to someone and tell them. But then, being able to actually see it, I think that was very very helpful.”
(**School-based coach**)*



Barriers

Impact of competing demands

Developer Coaches

- Despite additional burden, coaches were still **highly motivated** to carry out program activities.
- School-based coaches' ability to provide BEST in CLASS coaching was **negatively impacted by existing workload**.

Both

- School-based coaches already have an **immense workload** with many competing responsibilities.

School-Based Coaches

- BEST in CLASS **procedures outside of coaching sessions** add additional burden.

Barriers

Impact of competing demands

*“We had a lot of people that were coaches that had quit, and somebody had to fill that hole. So, I doubled up my schedule... But yeah, to be effective at anything that we do, we don't want to be **overburdened**, or **rushed**, you don't want to rush through the process with these teachers because they're not going to get the full potential of it.” (School-based coach)*



Barriers

Impact of competing demands

*“I was surprised about how many **competing demands** they had... It seemed like it was next level, they would get pulled randomly into a grant meeting or have a teacher that wouldn't show up, so they'd be driving across town to then fill in... They took a lot of those meetings from their car or walking in the rain to get to their next building... it really illustrated their dedication to sticking with it... But I think it also **inhibited how much they could participate.**” (Developer coach)*



Barriers

Teacher perceptions of coaching as invasive

School-based Coaches

- Teachers were very reluctant to participate in coaching because they assumed that the process would be **overly intrusive**.

Barriers

Teacher perceptions of coaching as invasive

*“That initial meeting was kind of like, we're going to come in there and we're going to help you deal with behaviors. It felt like an **invasion of space** more than it felt like you're there to help me... But it felt like it was going to be a lot more **intrusive** on the teachers than it actually was, which is why I feel like a lot of teachers didn't really sign up for it, because it was like somebody's going to be in my classroom all the time **up in my space**, telling me what to do.” (School-based coach)*



Discussion

- **Barriers:**
 - Lack of knowledge/understanding of key concepts and skills
 - Competing demands
 - Perceived Invasiveness
- **Facilitators:**
 - Alliance
 - Routine support/accountability
 - Ongoing feedback
- **Next steps**





- Purpose: To help stakeholders learn about **evidence-based** approaches to support all students' **positive behavior**, **mental health**, and **well-being**.
- Includes tips and findings from our research, evaluation, and TA work.
 - Perspectives from our partners on the ground, too!
- Send comments and inquiries about partnering or working with us to: studentbehaviorblog@sri.com

Visit us at:

<https://studentbehaviorblog.org/>