

2024 Spring ESEA Title Programs Conference

Academics - ELA

NH Department of Education
Office of ESEA Programs
Bureau of Instructional Support

Complete office details at Office of ESEA Title Programs | Department of Education (nh.gov)

Agenda | Academics - ELA

- Part 1 | How can we use Title funds to support Evidence Based Practice (EBP) in our setting?
- Part 2 | What is an EBP in Literacy?
- Part 3 | Why are EBPs in Literacy important?
- Part 4 | Why is Data Essential?
- Part 5 | How do we choose an evidence-based practice for our school or district?
- Part 6 | Resources



ESSER

Under ARP ESSER funding, districts are directed to use at least 20% of their funds to address the impact of lost instructional using evidence-based interventions.

Tier One
High Quality Instructional Materials



Stakeholder Engagement - ELA

Title I

LEAs must conduct, with the meaningful involvement of parents and family members, an annual evaluation of their parent and family engagement strategies and policies and then use the findings of such evaluation to design **evidence-based strategies** for more effective parental involvement, and to revise, if necessary, the parent and family engagement policies described.

Stakeholder Engagement - ELA

Activities that have been shown to be effective at increasing family and community engagement in the school, including family literacy programs:

- Literacy Nights
- Science of Reading Night for Parents
- How to support your child in literacy



Stakeholder Engagement - ELA

Authorized Uses of Title III Funds at the LEA-Level

Providing community participation programs, family literacy services, and parent and family outreach and training activities to ELs and their families to improve the English language skills of ELs, and to assist parents and families in helping their children to improve their academic achievement and becoming active participants in the education of their children; 157



Professional Development

Title I, Part A: Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies

- Targeted Assistance: Funding for professional development is available for only Title I staff
- **School-wide:** Funding for professional development is available for entire school

Professional Development

Title II, Part A: Preparing, Training, and Recruiting High-Quality Paraprofessionals, Teachers, Principals, or other School Leaders LEAs may use Title II, Part A funding to provide high-quality, personalized professional development that is evidence-based, to the extent the State (in consultation with local educational agencies in the State) determines that such evidence is reasonably available, for teachers, instructional leadership teams, principals, or other school leaders, that is focused on improving teaching and student learning and achievement, including supporting efforts to train teachers, principals, or other school leaders.

Professional Development

Title II, Part A: Preparing, Training, and Recruiting High-Quality Paraprofessionals, Teachers, Principals, or other School Leaders

- 1. To improve the quality and effectiveness of teachers, principals, and other school leaders.
- 2. To increase student achievement consistent with challenging State academic standards.
- 3. To increase the number of teachers, principals, and other school leaders who are effective in improving student academic achievement in school.
- 4. To provide, low-income and minority students greater access to effective.

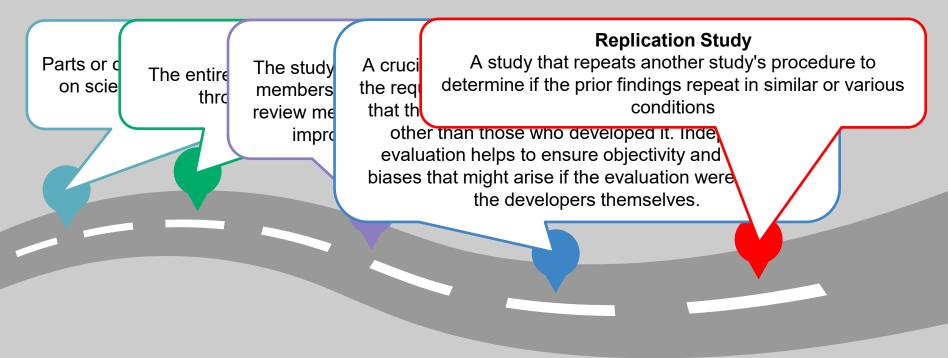
What is Evidence Based?

While all evidence-based interventions are research-based, not all research-based interventions are evidence-based.

The difference lies in the extent to which the intervention has been empirically tested and validated.

Evidence-based practices have a higher standard of proof, requiring rigorous, often independent, evaluation to demonstrate their effectiveness in real-world settings. This distinction is critical in ensuring that educational practices and policies are not only theoretically sound but also practically effective in improving student outcomes.

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Main Takeaways for Evaluating Evidence-Based ELA Interventions The research:

- Demonstrates a rationale based on high quality findings or positive evaluation.
 Thus, the activity, strategy, or interventions are likely to improve student literacy outcomes (Kim et al., 2019).
- Includes ongoing efforts to examine the effects of such activity, strategy, or intervention.
- Is conducted in a controlled setting using Quantitative or Mixed Methods. (Rooted in data).
- Needs to be valid, reliable, and can be repeated. If repeated the results would be similar.
- · Goes through an independent process used to review and analyze findings.

Vanderbilt University - What Are Evidence-Based Practices?





Vanderbilt University



Essential Components of Reading

In 1997, Congress asked the "Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to convene a national panel to assess the status of research-based knowledge/evidence-based, including the effectiveness of various approaches to teaching children to read." (National Panel).



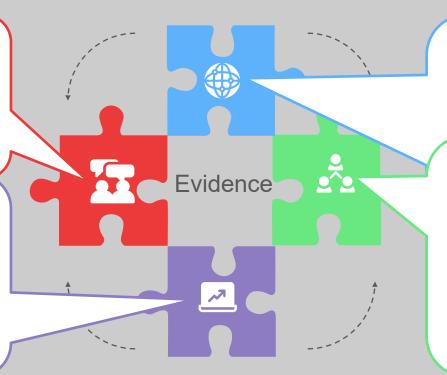
Part 3 | Why are EBPs in Literacy important?

Parent and Community Engagement:

When educational practices are based on solid evidence, it can foster greater trust and engagement among parents and the community.

Consistency and Quality Assurance:

When schools and educators align to deliver evidence-based high quality instructional materials, there is a greater consistency in the quality of education provided.



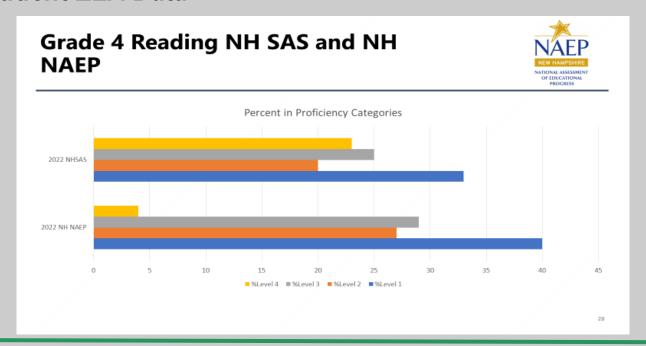
Long-Term Benefits of Literacy:

The positive impacts of evidence-based literacy education extend far beyond the immediate,

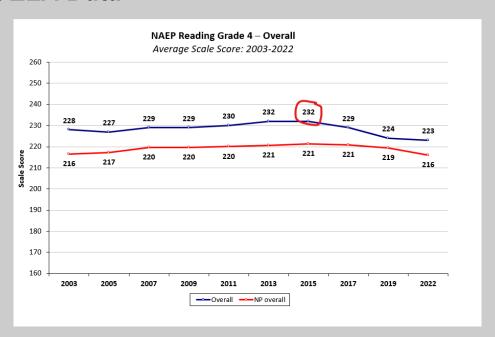
Addressing Diverse Learning Needs:

Evidence-based practices can help educators identify and implement strategies that are effective for a diverse range of students, including those with special educational needs, different learning styles, and different cultural backgrounds.

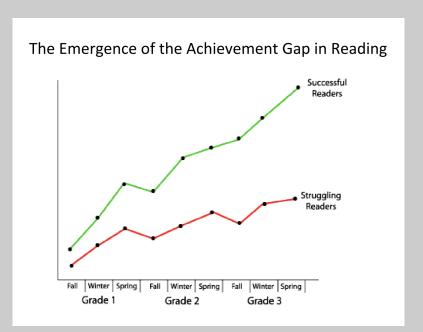
Review Student ELA Data



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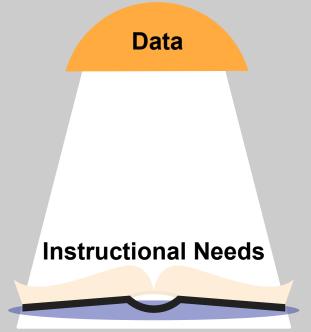
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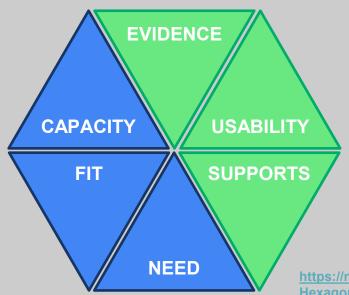
It takes **4 times** as long to intervene and remediate a reading difficulty in 4th grade versus in kindergarten! (Fletcher, Lyon, et al., 2007; Mahoney, 2020)

A meta-analysis comparing intervention studies for children struggling with reading difficulties/dyslexia offering at least 100 sessions, reported **larger effect sizes in kindergarten/1st grade** than in 2nd and 3rd grades (*Wanzek & Vaughn, 2007; Wanzek et al., 2013*)

Data Sheds a Light on Instructional Needs

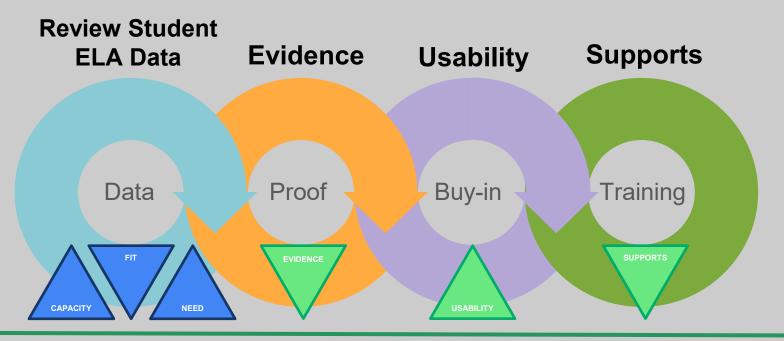


NIRN Hexagon Tool

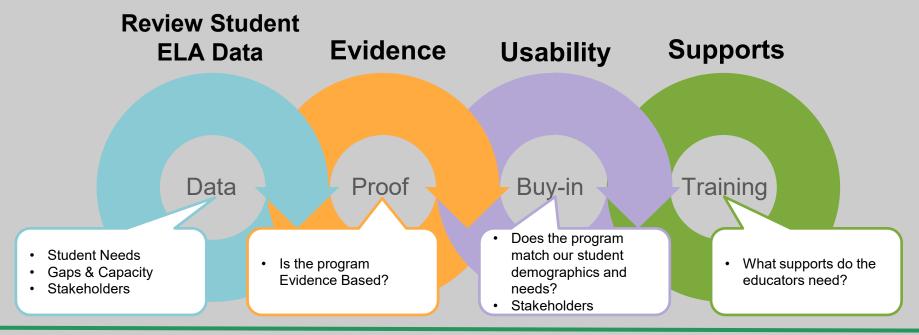


https://nhmtssb.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/NIRN-Hexagon-Discussion-Analysis-Tool.pdf

NIRN Hexagon Tool



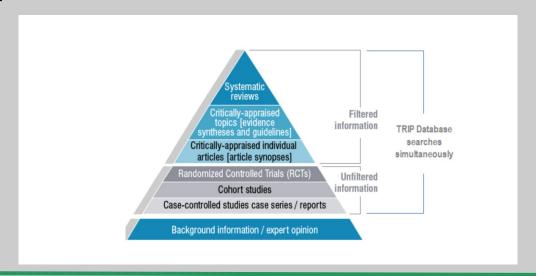
NIRN Hexagon Tool





Evidence

A Data-Driven Approach to Choosing Effective Literacy Programs Do not rely on publishers for evidence!



Part 5 | How do we choose an evidence school or district?

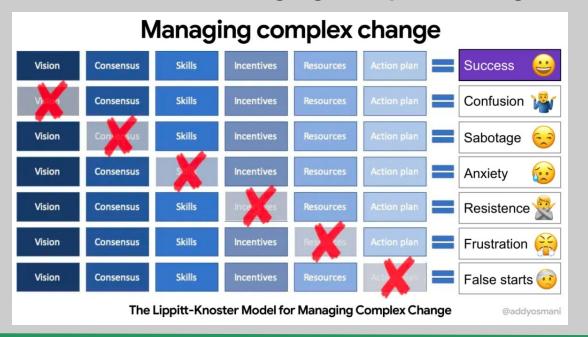
- based practice for our

Usability

- Buy-in process operationalized
- Practitioners
- Families
- Adaptations for context
- Change Management



The Lippitt-Knoster Model for Managing Complex Change



The Reading League supports promoting evidence-based Science of Reading instruction. Their Curriculum Evaluation Tool provides a rubric for evaluating reading curricula based on SOR principles. Soon, they plan to publish curriculum rubrics on May 1st for educators to review materials.

https://www.thereadingleague.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Curriculum-Evaluation-Tool-August-2020.pdf

EdReports is a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving K-12 education. It provides independent reviews of instructional materials. Their evaluations focus on alignment to standards, usability, and effectiveness, aiming to empower educators to make informed decisions about curriculum selection.

https://www.edreports.org/

The Curriculum Insight Project is a collaborative effort to advance the conversation about curriculum quality and increase the transparency of the curriculum landscape. https://curriculuminsightproject.substack.com/p/introducing-the-curriculum-insight

Evidence for ESSA is a resource that provides educators with information on programs, practices, and information programs that meet the ESSA evidence standards and enable educators and communities to select effective educational tools to improve student success.

https://www.evidenceforessa.org/

The National Center on Intensive Intervention (NCII) is a center funded by the U.S. Department of Education that supports educators in implementing data-driven, intensive interventions for students with disabilities or who struggle academically. The Academic Screening Tools Chart comprises evidence-based screening tools that review validity, reliability, and usability.

https://intensiveintervention.org/

The What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) is an initiative of the U.S. Department of Education that reviews research on educational interventions, programs, and practices. It provides educators with information about what works in education through systematic reviews and effectiveness ratings.

https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/

https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/rel/region/northeast

Example State Approved Reading Instructional Materials

Alabama

Alaska

Arkansas

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Louisiana

Mississippi

New Mexico

Nebraska

<u>Oklahoma</u>

<u>Tennessee</u>