National Institute of Early Childhood Development

POWERFUL INTERACTION

ECDA Conference 2018

APPROACH TO COACHING



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LECTURERS



ON-LINE QUESTIONNAIRES

Link: https://tinyurl.com/ydehe69z







POWERFUL PRACTION INTERACTION

APPROACH TO COACHING APPROACH TO COACHING BASED ON 5 PRINCIPLES





OUR SHARING

Partnering with Early Childhood Teachers based on five Principles

- Principle One: Strengths-based Perspectives to highlight Competence
- **Principle Two**: Articulation, Sharing Observations and Describing why they are important
- **Principle Three**: Individualizing to support the development of Respectful and Trusting Relationships Needed for Learning
- **Principle Four**: A Mutual Learning Partnership promotes Shared Responsibility and Accountability
- **Principle Five**: Modelling Matters What you say and do influences all outcomes





BE THE COACH

It takes time and practice to learn how to quiet 'me' and focus on the teachers.





PRINCIPLE ONE

Strengths-based Perspectives to highlight Competence





EFFECTIVE STANCE

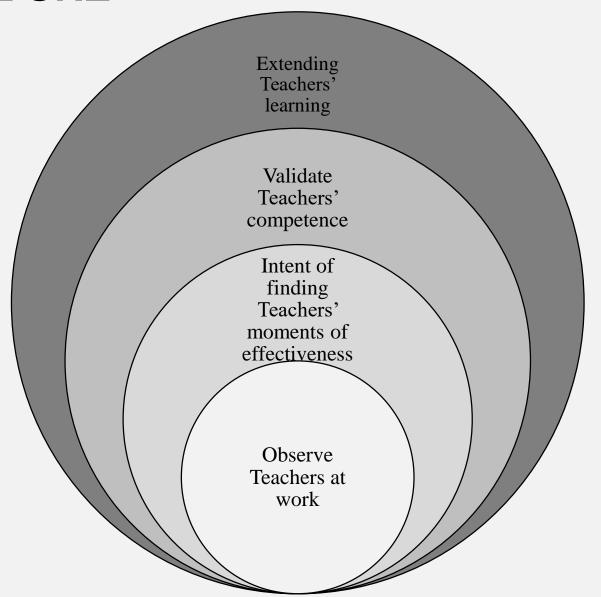
Be Present to Coach Connect as a Coach

Coach to extend Learning





PRINCIPLE ONE







PRINCIPLE ONE - VALIDATE TEACHERS' COMPETENCE

Offer a clear statement on why or what the teacher did

Said in that moment on how it impacts a child's learning.

State the facts, without judgement





COMPARISON

Deficit Tally

Strength Based

Discourage

Erode Confidence

Negative Responses

Emotional Static

Motivate

Use strengths to transform weaknesses

Build self efficacy

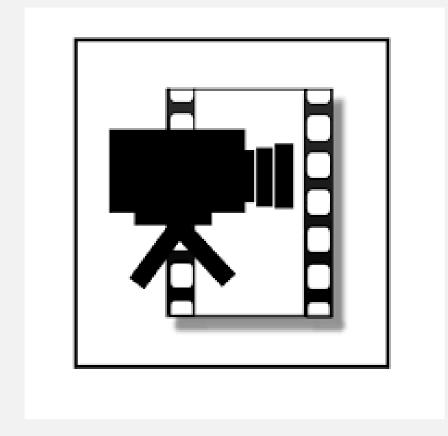
Encourage to explore further

Quiet the emotional static





PRINCIPLE ONE -HELP A TEACHER SEE HER OWN STRENGTH [VIDEO]





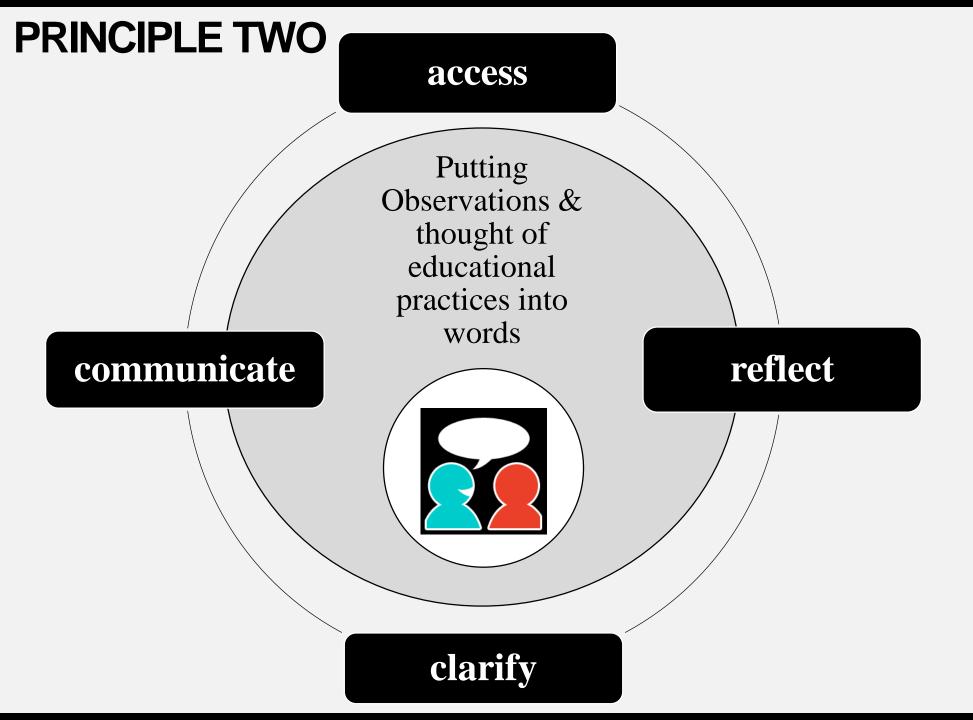


PRINCIPLE TWO

Articulation, Sharing
Observations and Describing
why they are important











PRINCIPLE TWO

A set of resources

Transform
Teaching
behaviours

Use with greater intentionality







PRINCIPLE TWO

Teacher owns practice

Enhance her understanding 'what' her practice

Think deeper and explore new ideas.











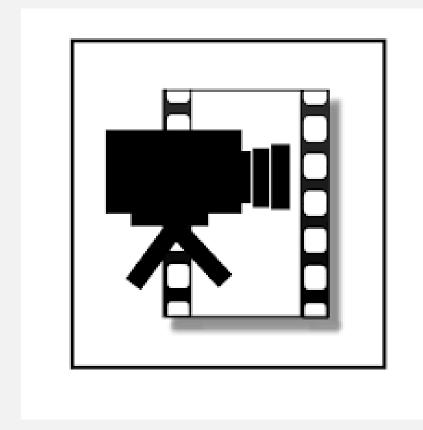
More consciously competent

Enhance her understanding of 'why' (theory and outcomes)





PRINCIPLE TWO LEARNING TO ARTICULATE THE 'WHY' IS AN ONGOING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT







PRINCIPLE TWO ACTIVITY - SIMPLE ROLE PLAY

Let's try it







PRINCIPLE TWO ACTIVITY - SIMPLE ROLE PLAY



Joan, the coach, and Randy, the preschool teacher, are having their first visit.

Randy emailed to Joan that she would like to enhance on her *communication skills* with children.





PRINCIPLE TWO ACTIVITY - SIMPLE ROLE PLAY



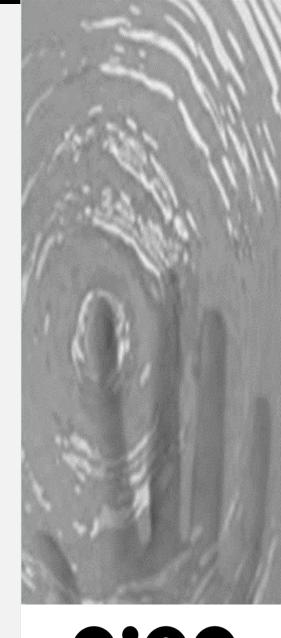
Jane, the coach, and Sue, the preschool teacher, are having their first visit.

Sue emailed to Jane that she would like to motivate children in motor skills development.



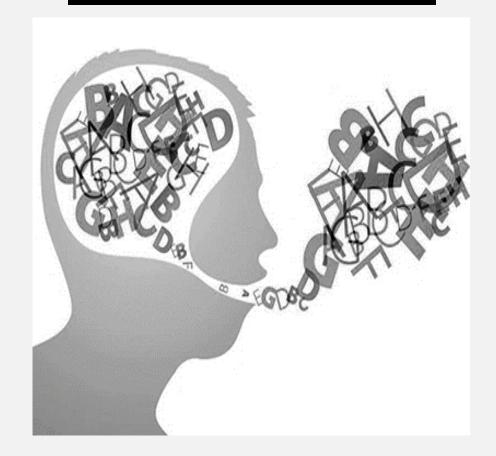


Individualizing to support the development of Respectful and Trusting Relationships Needed for Learning



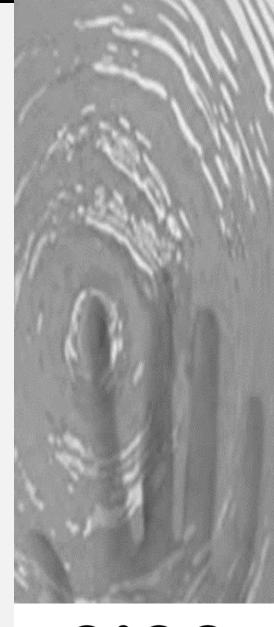


Just Right Fit

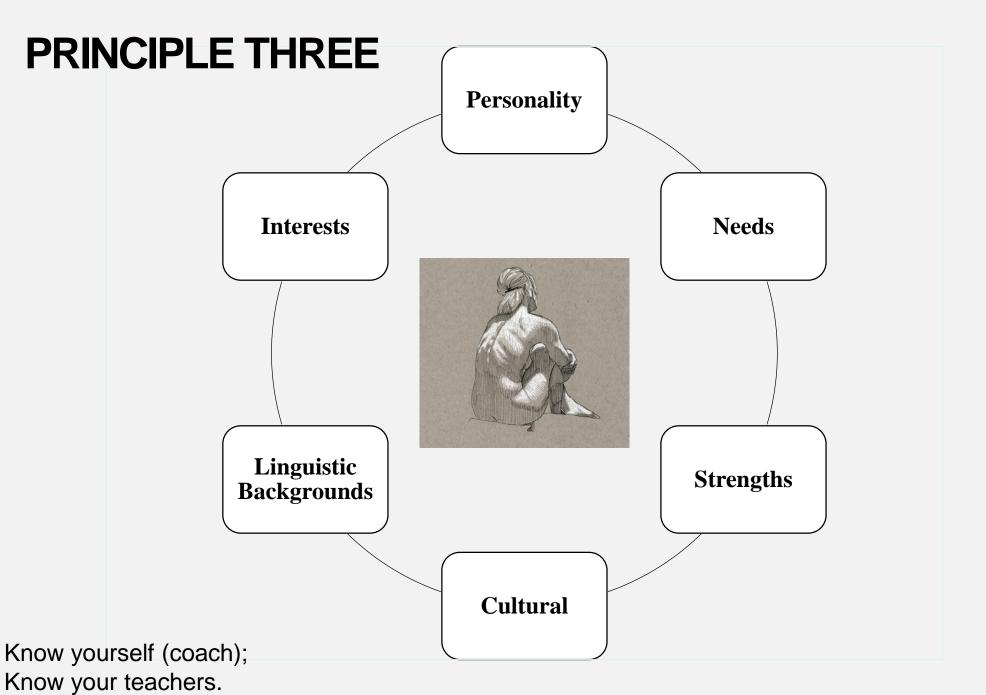


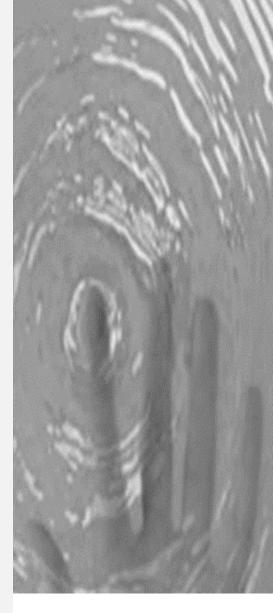
Tailoring what you say and do to fit the situation and teacher.

Hsieh et al, 2009

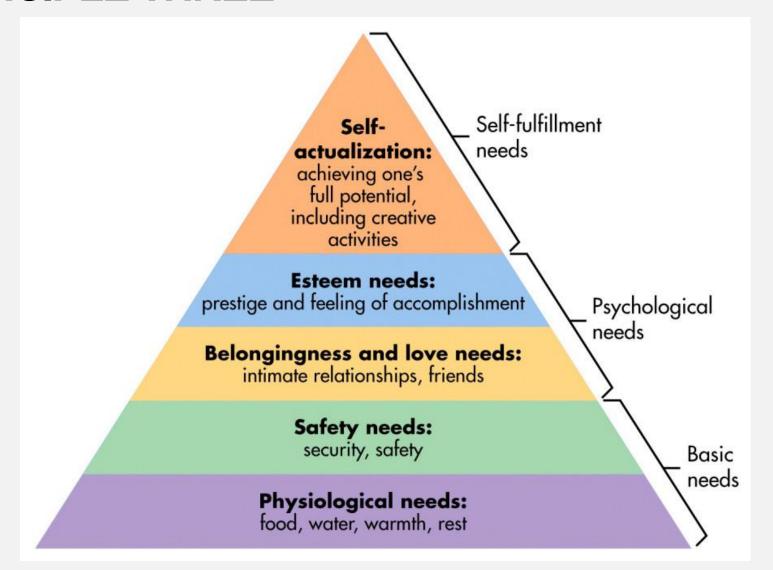




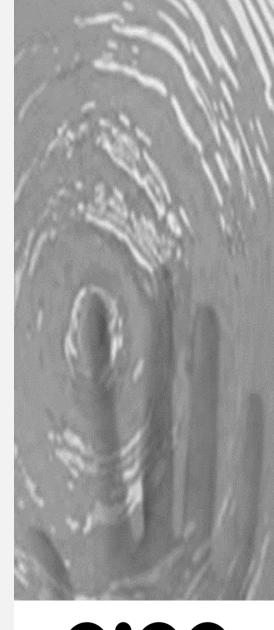








Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Maslow, 1943

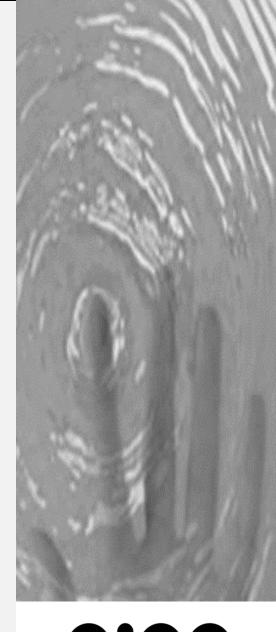




Criterion 3.1

B4. Centre has mentoring programme to facilitate the professional development of teachers.

- √ Needs analysis
- ✓ Setting and reviewing of targets, goals
- √ Time-line for the activities/implementation

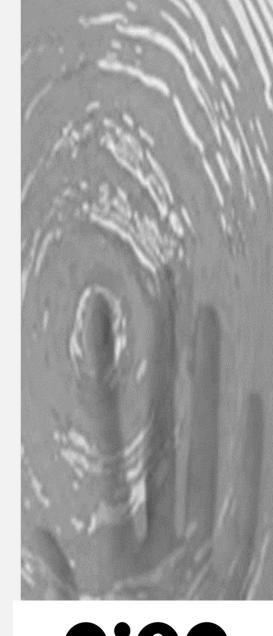




PRINCIPLE THREE - QUOTE

Communicating and establishing trusting relationships with teachers who are trying to change their practice requires being sensitive to their dilemmas, fears, and celebrations.

(Annenberg Institute for School Reform 2004)





PRINCIPLE FOUR

A Mutual Learning Partnership promotes Shared Responsibility and Accountability



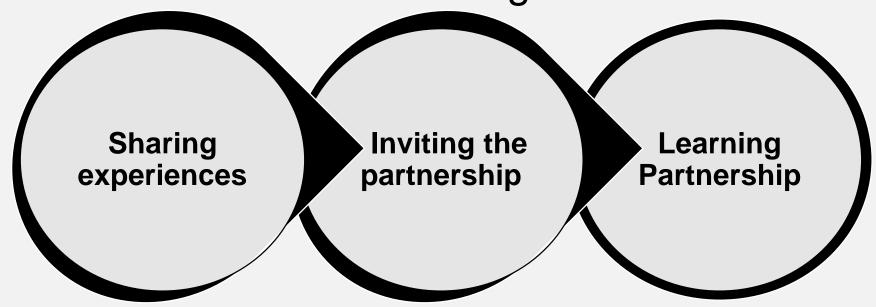


1. Equal Voice – Shared Goals

What it means to them to have a learning partnership?

Experience?

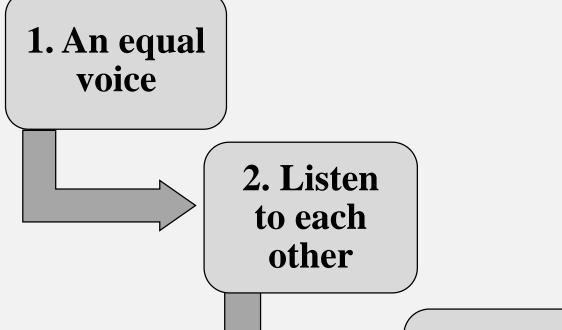
Teaching?

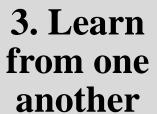


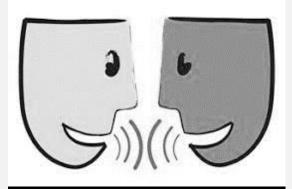




PRINCIPLE FOUR







Create a balanced and partnership in the relationship





1. Equal Voice – Shared Goals

- · ..."Let's think together about the goals of our work together?"
- Role of a cheerleader, coconstructor
- ... "What are your goals? And how are you going to get there?"
- Role of an interrogator; an instructor





2. Listen To Each Other – Shape Professional Conversations

With that moments of effectiveness or competence or strengths, invite the teacher to articulate what she thinks had been effective and competent.

Allow her to build on it and extend her strengths.





3. Learn From One Another – Shared Problem Solving And Positive Change

- Conversation between teacher and manager well initially when she was invited to reflect on the learning she has acquired.
- The learning partnership got on well as there was clearly shared responsibility and accountability.
- However, the manager eventually said ...

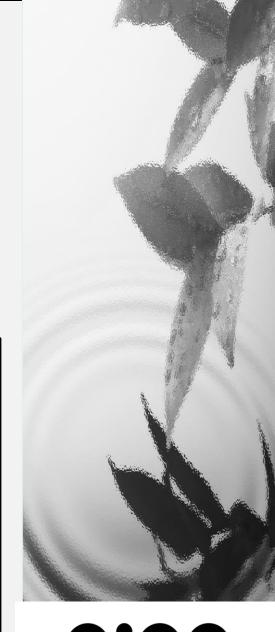




3. Learn From One Another – Shared Problem Solving And Positive Change

 Now there does not appear to have any apparent shared responsibility and accountability.

 The conversation was skewed towards what the teacher has to do to redeem herself and not what the teacher and the manager could do together.





PRINCIPLE FIVE

Modelling Matters – What you say and do influences all outcomes





PRINCIPLE FIVE

Attitudes are caught, not taught.

(Fred Rogers)

Whether intentionally or not, when you work with teachers, what you say and do teaches them about teaching

(Neuman & Cunningham 2009)





PRINCIPLE FIVE

Explicit Modeling

Decide collaboratively

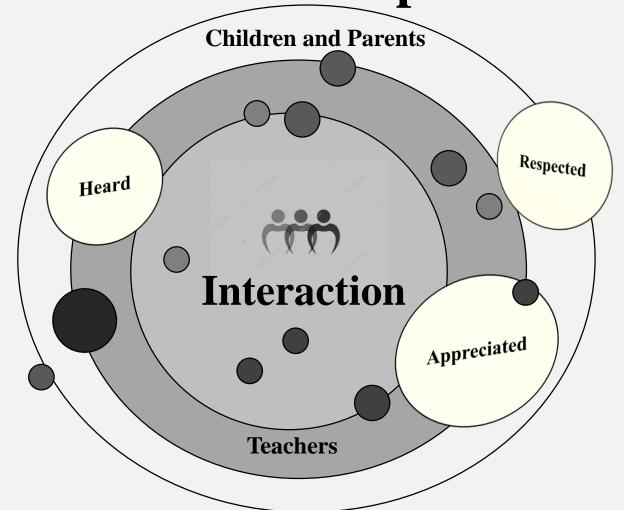
Implicit Modeling

• Decide through Influence





PRINCIPLE FIVE
Learning happens within the context of relationships.







QUOTE:

"A Leader is best when people barely know he exists, when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, they will say; we did it ourselves." – Lao Tzu



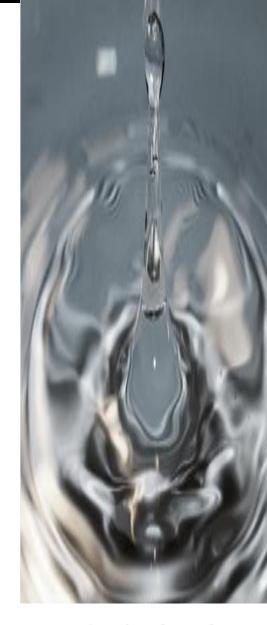


THANK YOU!

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REFERENCES

Dombro, A. L., Jablon, J., & Johnsen, S. (2016). *Coaching with powerful interactions: A guide for partnering with early childhood teachers*. Washington, DC: National Association for the Education of Young Children.

