

# Using the CMO model

21st March 2019

# "Have the children learned what we have taught them?"





### **Using the CMO Model**

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#### **Supporting docs:**

- CPS 100 Day Plan 7<sup>th</sup> Feb. 17<sup>th</sup> May 2019
- First Principles of the CPS Curriculum
- CPS Curriculum Map 2018-19
- Curriculum 100 Day Plans



#### **How to Report**

CMO Reports will be used to share the key messages about how our curriculum is performing.

They will provide an accurate narrative about the impact of the work that is taking place across the school in a particular domain, or area of practice.

They will also provide a series of recommendations, based on findings.

By having a standardised approach, it should enable us to grow together in developing the skills necessary to be able to make accurate judgements about our curriculum – and, crucially, to provide a clear diagnostic for improvements.



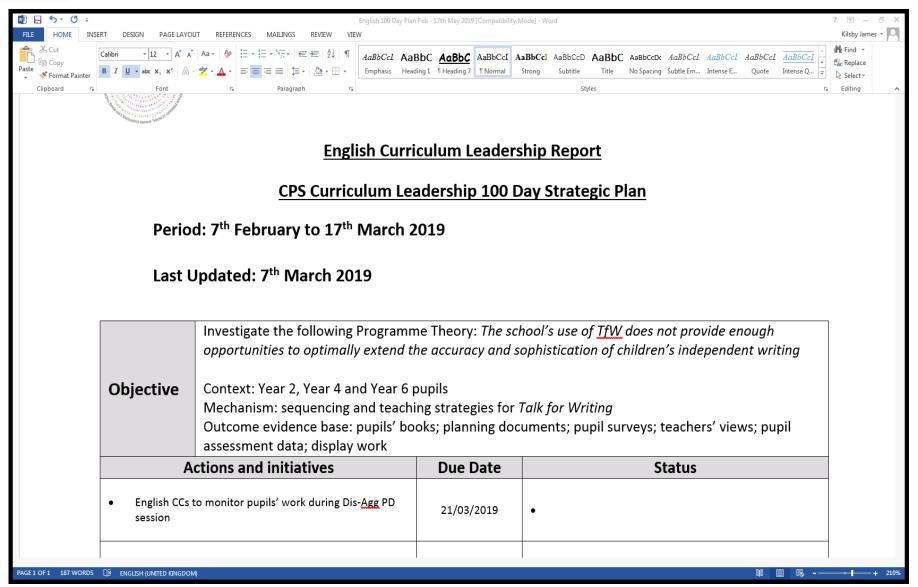
#### **CMO** Reports

The ability of Curriculum Coordination Teams to produce an accurate and reliable CMO Report will require an extended period of support and development.

- 1. Use the Curriculum 100 Day Plan, process as a way of answering the question: What do you think is happening in your subject? This question will form your theory, or hypothesis
- 2. Identify how you are going to find out the answer. What evidence will you need? (CPS First Principles; CPS Curriculum Map; Pupils' work; Pupils' views; planning; Displays; test data; Teachers' views, etc.)
- 3. Choose your 'Context' (i.e., class, year group, whole school, gender group, identified group of pupils, etc.)
- 4. Identify what has been taught, and how it was delivered. This is known as the 'Mechanism'
- 5. Work through the evidence sources that you identified in Point 2 above, to identify the 'Outcomes' and to see if your theory, or hypothesis, was correct, or not.
- 6. Produce a short narrative which explains all of the above...

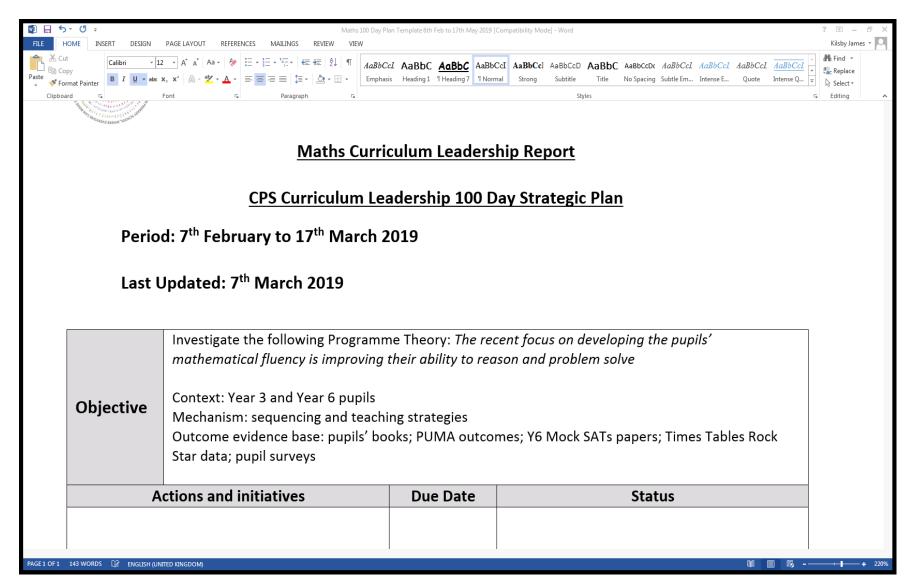


#### **Concrete Example: English 100 Day Plan**





#### **Concrete Example: Maths 100 Day Plan**



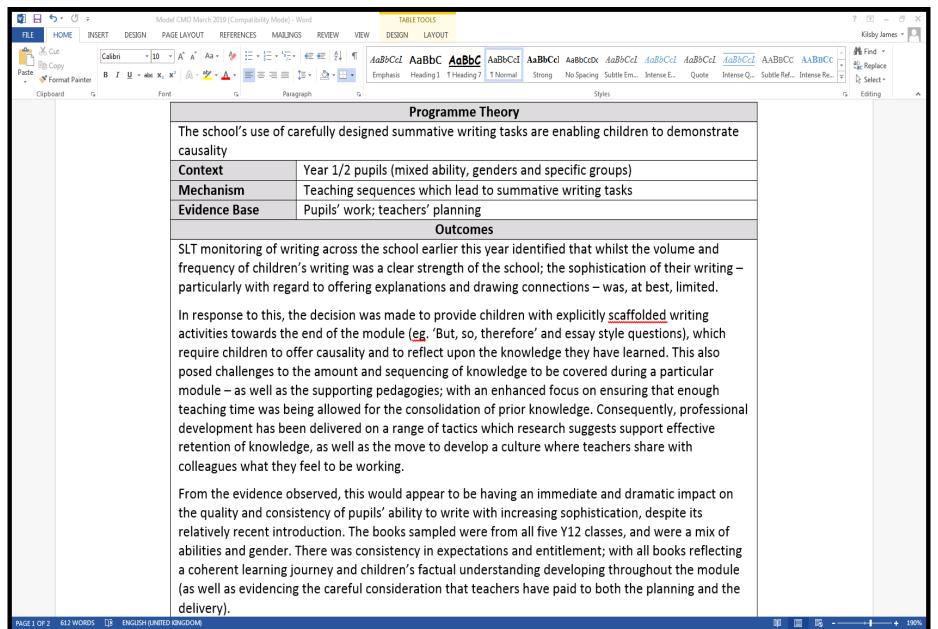


#### Tips and Traps from the Experts...

- A realist evaluation design is well suited to assess how interventions in complex situations work because it allows the evaluator to deconstruct the causal web of conditions underlying such interventions.
- A realist evaluation yields information that indicates how the intervention works (i.e., generative mechanism) and the conditions that are needed for a particular mechanism to work (i.e., specification of contexts) and, thus, it is likely to be more useful to policymakers than other types of evaluation.
- As with any evaluation, the scope of the realist evaluation needs to be set within the boundaries of available time and resources. Using a realist approach to evaluation is not necessarily more resource or time-intensive than other theory-based evaluations, but it can be more expensive than a simple pre-post evaluation design.
- Larger scale or more complicated realist evaluations are ideally carried out by interdisciplinary teams as this usually allows for a broader consideration of likely mechanisms. However, it is possible to undertake realist evaluation with single practitioners, and in small-scale evaluations.
- If the programme theory is made explicit together with the main actors, it can lead to a better, shared understanding of the intervention. This in turn could improve ownership and lead to more context-appropriate interventions.
- Developing the causal theory may also contribute to a better definition of what needs to be evaluated and, thus, what the key evaluation questions are.
- Allow sufficient time for assessing the interactions between intervention, actors and context.

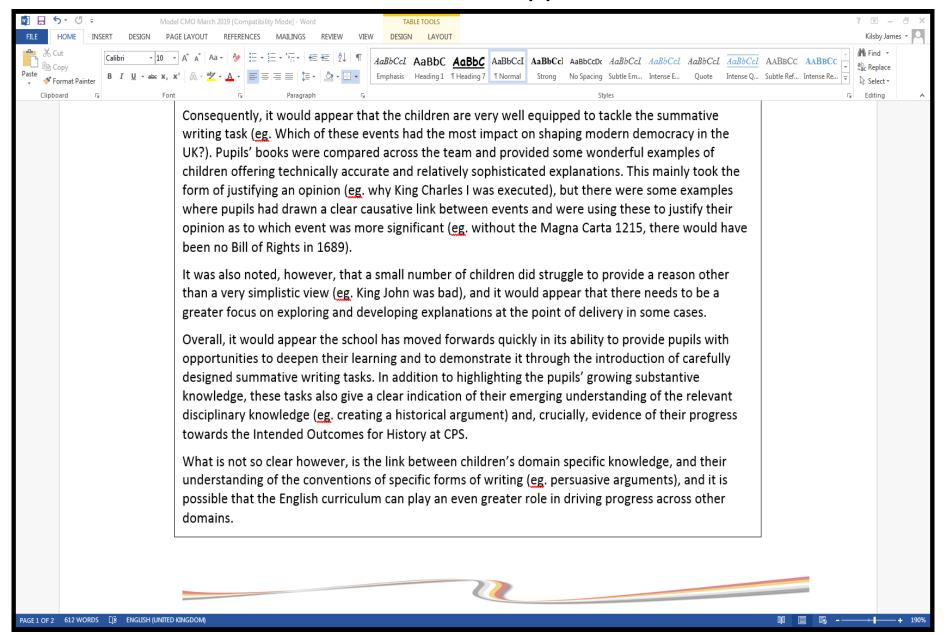


#### Model CMO (1)





#### Model CMO (2)







## In your CC Teams:

Check your Curriculum 100 Day Plan aligns with the template: identifying the Programme Theory, the Context, the Mechanism and the Outcome evidence base.

Using the model CMO Report, consider what the narrative addressing your Programme Theory could look like. Be careful not to over complicate the exercise (start small!).

Begin the process of looking at the evidence base...