SREB Annual Leadership Forum:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Leading Learning Through Leadership Teams

Southern Regional Education Board May 7-8, 2009

Welcome, Objectives & Agenda:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Kathy O'Neill

Director, Learning-Centered Leadership Program, SREB

SREB gratefully acknowledges the support of The Wallace Foundation for the Annual Leadership Forum and the Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Featured Speaker:

SREB

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Robert Balfanz

Research Scientist, Center for Social Organizational of Schools, Johns Hopkins University

Featured Speaker:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Improving School Results
through Effective Principals with
Leadership Teams, Especially in
Struggling Middle Grades and
High Schools

State Team Work A

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

- 1. What will it take in your state to prepare and develop school leaders who know how to:
 - Use leadership teams
 - Put in place school **schedules** that allow those teams to work together
 - Ensure that teams are **focused** on curriculum, student work, and alignment of instruction and assessment

State Team Work A

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program 2. What barriers will you have to overcome?

3. Who needs to be involved in order to make this happen?

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Break

Southern Regional Education Board

SREB Annual Leadership Forum

Featured Speaker:

SREB

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Alfred Tatum

Associate Professor, Director of UIC Reading Clinic, University of Illinois, Chicago

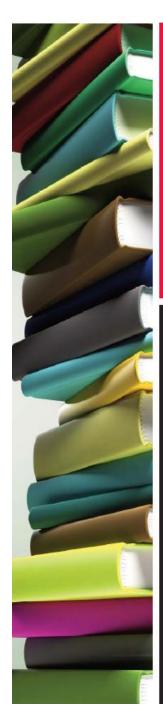
Featured Speaker:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Preparing School Leaders to Address Reading for Learning in Middle Grades and High School

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Southern Regional Education Board



A CRITICAL MISSION:

Making Adolescent Reading an Immediate Priority in SREB States

The Report of the Committee to Improve Reading and Writing in Middle and High Schools

Governor Timothy M. Kaine, Virginia, Chair

SREB Southern Regional Education Board • www.sreb.org

Panel Response:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Yvonne Thayer (Facilitator)

Senior Director, *Making Middle Grades Work* and Special Projects, SREB

David Spence

President, SREB

Vernon Prosser

Principal, Broome High School, South Carolina

State Team Work B

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program 1. What actions can your state take to inform school leaders about the need to prioritize reading in middle grades and high schools?

2. How can the state ensure that school leaders are prepared to lead efforts to implement reading strategies in every classroom and help teachers understand their responsibility to teach high level reading strategies in content areas?

State Team Work B

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program 3. What role should universities play in creating new courses for leader preparation programs and ongoing professional development of leaders that will emphasize the importance of reading skills in all content areas?

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Lunch

Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Rooms

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Interactive Panel

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Preparing School Principals for Struggling Schools: What are States Doing to Help Universities and School Districts Work Together?

Facilitator and Panelists:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Kathy O'Neill (Facilitator)

Judith Monseur, Ohio Dept. of Education

Roy Nichols, Superintendent, Mobile (AL)
Public Schools

Richard Hayes, Dean, College of Education, University of South Alabama

Southern Regional Education Board

Betty Fry, Director, Florida Leadership Project, SREB

Overview of Breakouts:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Kathy O'Neill

Director, Learning-Centered Leadership Program, SREB

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Break

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Breakout Sessions 2:45pm – 3:45pm

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Preparing School Principals for Struggling Schools: What are States Doing to Help Universities and School Districts Work Together?

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Breakout Sessions 2:45pm – 3:45pm

Florida's Innovative Model of Preparing Current and Aspiring Principals for Struggling Schools (Salons G&H)

Developing a Collaborative District-Centered Partnership to Prepare Leaders for Urban Schools (Tennessee & Alabama Rooms)

State-led District-University Collaboration to Prepare Principals for Urban Schools (Mercedes Room)

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Break

Southern Regional Education Board SREB Annual Leadership Forum

Breakout Sessions 4:00pm - 5:00pm

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Sustaining Leadership Redesign in an Economic Downturn: Lessons Learned

Breakout Sessions 4:00pm - 5:00pm

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Things We Wish We Knew Then: Lessons Learned from Louisiana (Salons G&H)

Closing the Policy-Implementation Gap in Tennessee (Tennessee & Alabama Rooms)

How Professional Standards Board and the KY Dept of Ed are Working Together to Redesign Preparation of School Leaders (Salons A, B, C, &D)

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New Indicators for Benchmarking Learning- Centered Leadership Systems (*Mercedes Room*)

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Adjournment

Dinner on your own

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SREB Annual Leadership Forum:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Leading Learning Through Leadership Teams

Southern Regional Education Board

May 7-8, 2009

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Breakfast

Southern Regional Education Board SREB Annual Leadership Forum

Breakfast Session

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Continuing SREB's Learning-Centered Leadership Initiative

Facilitators:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Gene Bottoms, Senior Vice President, SREB

Kathy O'Neill, Director, Learning-Centered Leadership Program, SREB

John Kania, Managing Director, FSG Social Impact Advisors

Agenda & Reflections on Day One:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Kathy O'Neill

Director, Learning-Centered Leadership Program, SREB

Handouts:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

- SREB multi-pocket folder: contains handouts for the full-group sessions
- 4 SREB green and white folders: contain handouts for each of the four breakout sessions

Interactive Panel

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program New Principals Need New Working Conditions to Improve Teacher and Student Learning in Struggling **Schools**

Facilitator & Panelists:

SREB

Learning-Centered Leadership Program Gene Bottoms (Facilitator)

Betty Fry, Leadership Consultant, SREB

Brady Link, Superintendent, Christian County, Kentucky

Lou Howell, Executive Director, Iowa Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development

Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Break

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Breakout Sessions 10:15am -11:30am

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program New Principals Need New Working Conditions to Improve Teacher and Student Learning in Struggling **Schools**

Breakout Sessions 10:15am – 11:30am

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Central Office and Working Conditions that Sustain Principal Success: Research and Practice (Mercedes Room)

State Influence in Changing the Way Central Office Supports Working Conditions (*Salons A*, *B*, *C* & *D*)

Establishing Systems of Professional Learning to Support Principals and Teachers (*Salons G & H*)

Learning-Centered Leadership Program Please take a moment to complete the Forum evaluation located in the first pocket of your multi-colored spiral folder

Benchmark Self-Assessment

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program Leslie Hazle Bussey, Director of Research, Learning-Centered Leadership and School Improvement, SREB

Kathy O'Neill, Director, Learning-Centered Leadership Program, SREB

Closing Comments:

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Learning-Centered Leadership Program

Gene Bottoms

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Adjournment

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Bridging the Divides Among Policy Practice, Professional Preparation, and Research: A Look at The Need to Reform Adolescent Literacy in the United States

Southern Regional Education Board

Atlanta, GA

May 7, 2009

Dr. Alfred W. Tatum

University of Illinois at Chicago

Adolescent Literacy Crisis

"Momentarily Popular Descriptor"

The combination of social class, community membership, language, race, ethnicity, and gender and their interplay with schools and the shaping of schools by policymakers have contributed to a crisis in literacy education that is difficult to unravel. Although the formation of this crisis occurs in the primary grades, the magnitude of the crisis becomes more pronounced during adolescence. (Tatum, 2008)

Questions

- 1. Does leadership serve as a conduit or barrier to the reading achievement of *all* students?
- 2. What do we need to become "smarter" about to advance the literacy development of *all* adolescents?
- 3. How are we conceptualizing adolescent literacy? Is this conceptualization leading to promising results? Promising life outcomes?

- 1. Look for a **conceptualization of adolescent literacy** instruction strong enough and clear
 enough to guide literacy efforts in this nation to
 influence educational leadership, instructional
 practices and curricula, professional preparation,
 and research.
- 2. Examine what's guiding adolescent literacy practices in relationship to the **reading** achievement gap on a smaller scale and the life outcome gap on a larger scale, particularly for students who struggle with reading and writing.

Necessary Minimum

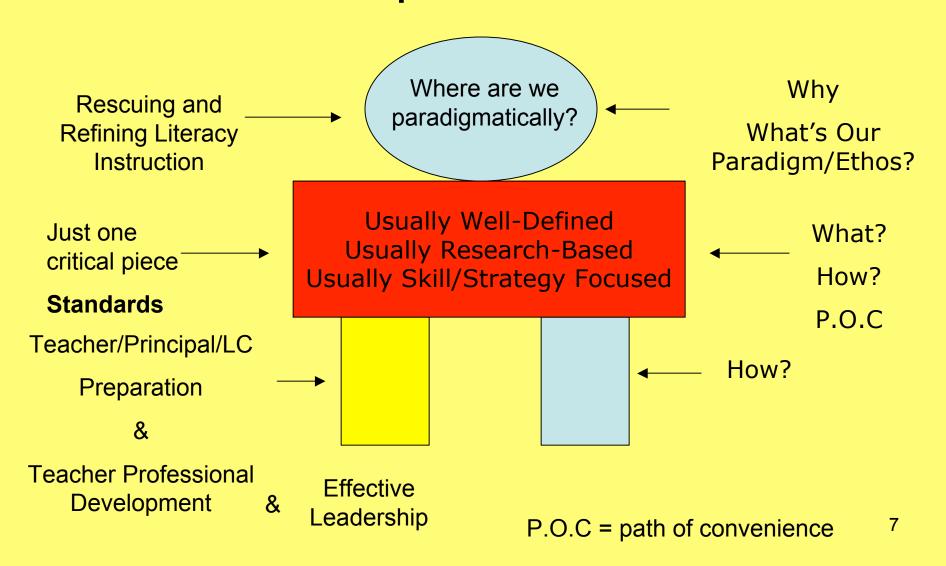
Vital Signs

Fluency Strategy knowledge Writing Home Life Culture (A, E,G) Environment Writing Language Home Life Quality Instructional Support (p) Text (P) (Curriculum) Context Competence/Expertise (p) (Professional Preparation) (Professional Development) Commitment Commitment									
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Language	Writing	Language	Context	Commitment					
	Language	Language		Carina					
Reading Economics Assessment (P)		Economics	Assessment (P)	Caring					
Achievement Relationship Technology Culpability	_	Relationship	Technology	Culpability					
Gan B: G Responsiveness		·		Responsiveness					
Gap Gap Rigor Gap Gap Gap	Gap	Jup	Rigor Gap						

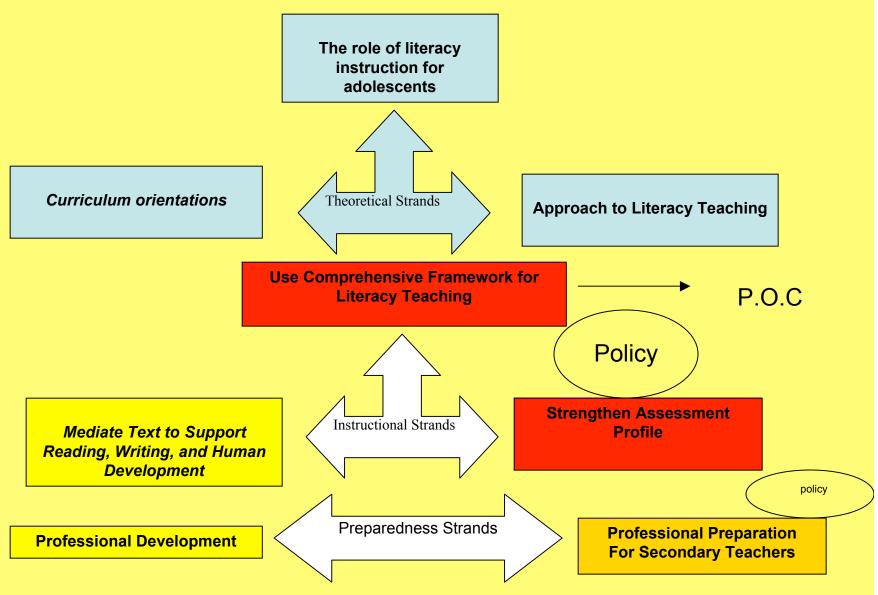
Vital Signs

R & W	Readers &	R&W	Educators	Researchers
	Educators	Instruction		
Provide the	Improving the	Rescuing the	Interacting with	Utilizing
working tools	human	significance of	students, not	paradigms that
and models	condition	teaching	scorecards of	address socially
	(Why)	(How)	achievement	important
Word			(who)	problems
knowledge	Home Life	Quality		
		Instructional	Competence	Interdisciplinary
Fluency	Culture	Support		depth
	(D,E,G)		Commitment	
Strategy		Text		Knowledge
knowledge	Environment		Caring	construction
		Context		
Writing	Language		Culpability	Epistemological
		Assessment		stance
Language	Economics			
&		Technology		???
Language Use				
		Rigor	Responsiveness	Research
Reading	Relationship			

In Search of a "More" Anatomically Policy Complete Model

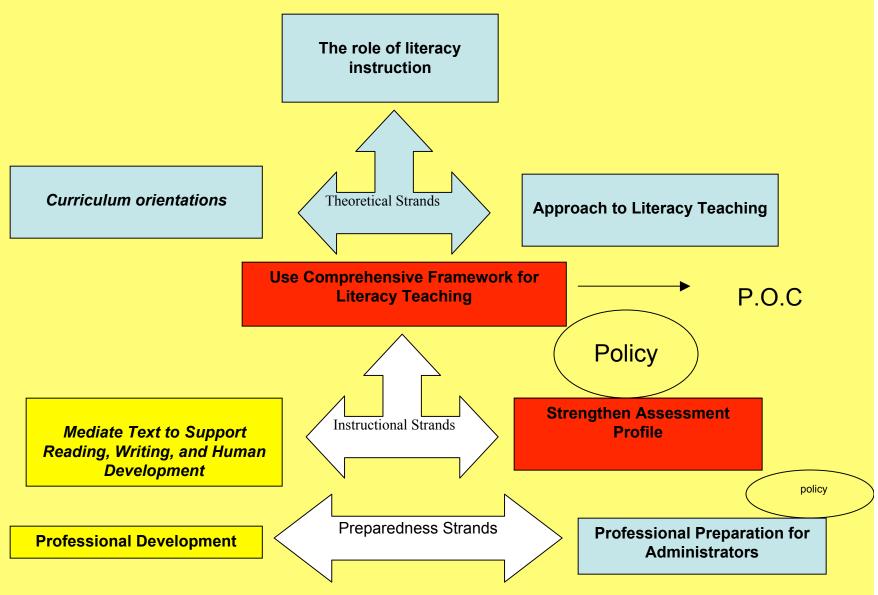


"More" Complete Framework



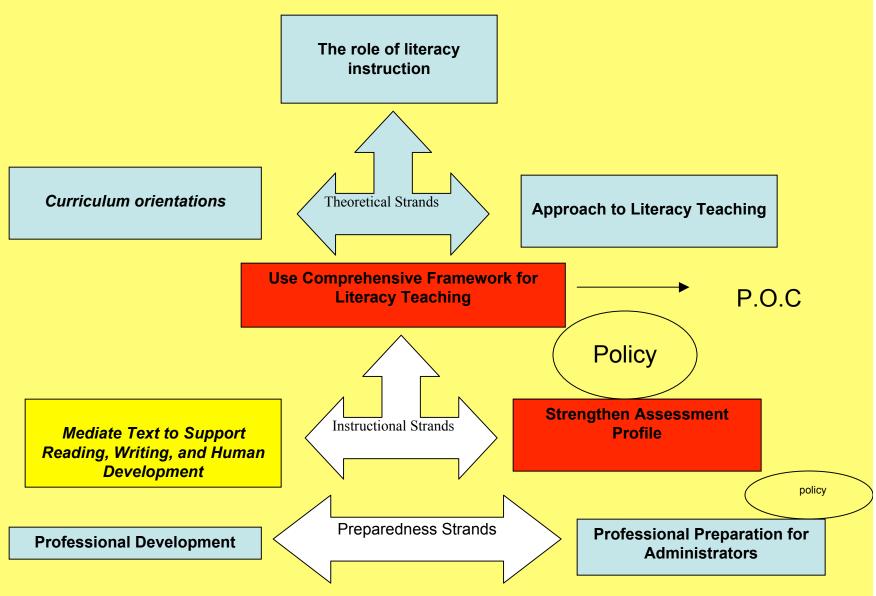
This model also gives attention multiple conceptualizations of literacies/identities, some of which are situated within power structures such as class, gender, and race (Collins & Blot, 2003; Street, 1995) and identifying approaches to support teachers responsible for structuring the day-to-day activities of their students.

"More" Complete Framework



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"More" Complete Framework



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Paradigm/Pragmatic Intersection

We do not have a clear [conceptualization] of literacy instruction for adolescent in the United States that translates into classroom practice.

Without a clear definition of adolescent literacy instruction, overwhelming and embarrassing inconsistency in literacy instruction occurs and can be expected to continue across schools. Literacy experiences and how literacy instruction is conceptualized and practiced are characteristically different for adolescents attending schools in economically depressed environments and adolescents from affluent homes attending schools in affluent neighborhoods?

...Arguably, poorly conceptualized solutions to the adolescent literacy crisis ... will continue to manifest in different literacy experiences and life outcome trajectories for adolescents on opposite ends of the economic continuum. (Tatum, 2008)

Current foci emerging from policy documents fail to account for the day-to-day realities of students (high-performing, average, and lowperforming), but particularly for adolescents and adults living in economically disadvantaged urban and rural communities where long-term economic projections are not paramount because of immediate concerns engendered by poverty, violence, or other conditions that cause individuals to feel dehumanized and devalued.

"There's been a lot of rallies [meetings/conferences] but no one is doing anything about it"



High School

African American
Male in a pool of
blood
13

What are we going to offer this student when he returns to school?

- a) A fluency strategy
- b) Leveled text
- c) Remedial reading class
- d) Research-based strategy
- e) Test prep (then)
- f) Choice
- g) Technology
- h) Standards-based practices
- i) Something more





What does this student need in school?

- A) healthy psyche
- B) A roadmap
- C) Something deeper to compete with what's happening on the outside (now)
- D) Text and opportunities to write (now) There is a story here that he does not quite understand or will have difficulty making it 14 through)

Major Barriers Stand in the Way of Addressing the Literacy Needs of *all* Adolescents

- No clear strategy has emerged on how to attain this goal
 - ➤ Leadership, Policy, Practice, Professional Preparation
- No clear definition of the role of literacy instruction
 - High-performing and low-performing adolescents
- Educators disagree on how to provide effective literacy instruction for struggling readers
 - > Across the content areas
 - Within reading programs
- ➤ Educators and policymakers have focused on skill and strategy instruction while ignoring curriculum orientations, forms of pedagogy, and other factors found to be effective in increasing the reading achievement of 15 students of color

Defining Our Times

Standards

- Professional Organizations
- State Standards
- Content Area Standards

Gap Focus

- Reading achievement gap
- Racial achievement gap
- Opportunity gap
- Preparation gap

Defining Our Times

Accountability

- NCLB
- NAEP
- AYP

Diversity

- Language
- Shifting Demographics

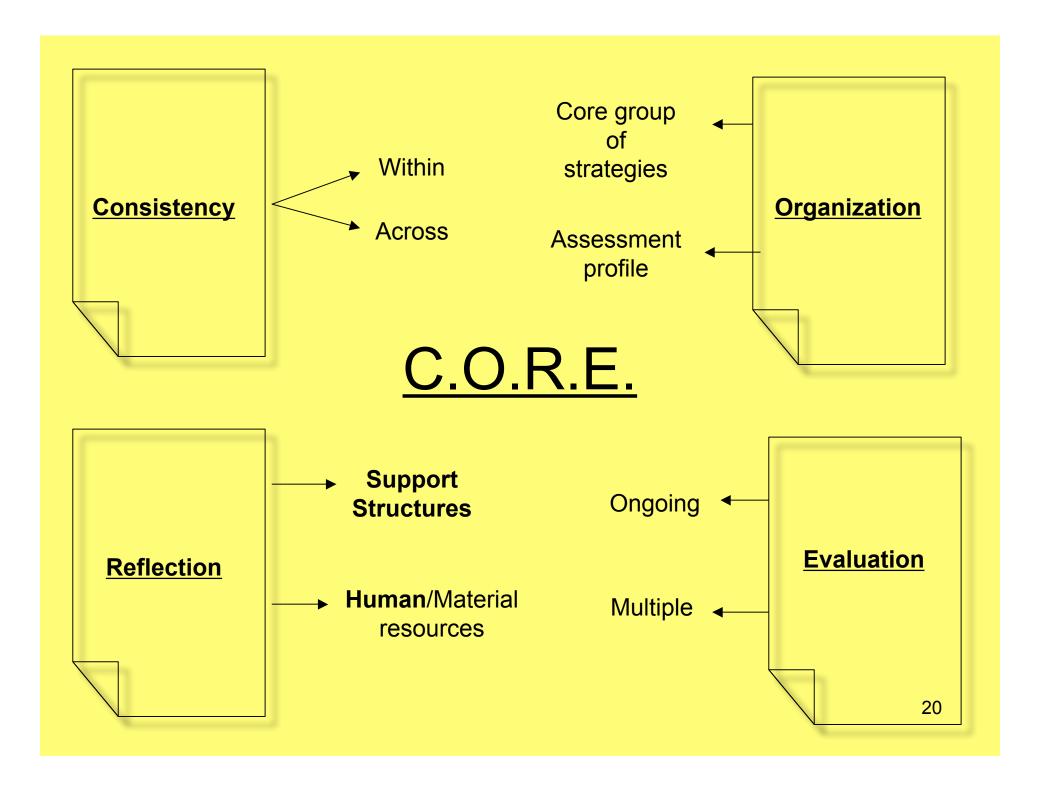
Malignant kinship

Undercurrents

- Social Class
 - Poverty
- Race
 - Impact
 - Dialogue

Planning/Leading Literacy Efforts

- 1. Build a strong conceptual framework
- 2. Incorporate core instructional routines
- 3. Plan lessons and assessments aimed toward addressing the needs of students
- 4. Rally around a common assessment profile during formative assessments
- 5. Examine curriculum orientations so that curricula resonate with students
- 6. Discuss the roles of all involved in these efforts (i.e., literacy coach, principal, department chairs, teachers)



Challenges

 There is very little research on the intersection between policy and literacy at the high school level.

 Policy alone is not substantial enough to guarantee effective instruction needed within many classrooms.

"A Broader Conversation"

- Cultural-Ecological theorists
 - Risk-contributing variables
- Critical Race theorists
 - Literacy as a civil right
- Sociocultural theorist
 - Difference as capital and power
- Curriculum Theorist
 - Paradigm shifts
 - Social justice orientations

Are Literacy Policies and Practices Flexible Enough for Adolescent Literacy Development?

- Literacy policies must have a level of fluidity and flexibility
 - What does a level of fluidity and flexibility look like?
 - Are there multiple levels?
 - Can these levels be described or defined? Implemented?
 - Can the impact of these levels be assessed across disciplines such as English, History, and Biology?
 - Do we have the necessary measurement/analytical tools?

Dualities and Dilemmas

- Policies and practices that are meaningful must focus on building the capacity of both teachers and administrators. (Duality)
- There is a tendency for administrators and teacher leaders (e.g., asst. supt. principals, literacy coaches, staff developers) observing classrooms to focus on the amount of time spent doing specific things and documenting the types of activities performed in the classroom, rather than understanding when teaching and learning are occurring. (Dilemma)
- How we strive for both should be fundamentally compatible? (Challenge)

Attempting to Bridge

- The delivery and deliverer of policy and literacy reform efforts shape perceptions.
- Administrators and teachers need an array of opportunities to make sense of policies and literacy reform efforts.
- We must examine the impact of policies and practices on high-achieving and low-achieving adolescents.

Where do we go?

- Restructure principal preparation programs
 - At minimum, two courses
 - Adolescent Literacy Course / Reading in the Content Areas
 - Curriculum
 - Instruction
 - Assessment
 - Literacy Leadership Course
 - Programs
 - Policies
 - Literacy in today's context
- Shape policy and design research to look at the intersection (s) of the vital signs adolescent literacy development
 - Interdisciplinary Depth
 - Theoretical grounding
 - Focus on responsive pedagogy
 - Effective?
 - Meaningful and useful?

These increase the potential to shift the paradigm for advancing the literacy development of adolescents who struggle with reading and writing.

Thoughtful Considerations

- Recognize high schools as unique contexts when making policy recommendations.
 - "Policymakers operate as if they know what is right and want others to adopt their ideas and learn from what they know, despite that they are often removed from the level of implementation at the classroom level." (UIC Doctoral Student)
- Examine notions of fluidity and flexibility.
- Analyze impact of policy and practices on adolescent literacy development, not simply implementation.

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Central Office and Working Conditions That Sustain Principal Success: Research and Practice

Southern Regional Education Board Jon Schmidt-Davis, *SREB* 2009 SREB Annual Leadership Forum May 8, 2009

One Big Idea

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Proceed from the assumption that districts want to support principals – thinking of districts as 'ossified bureaucracy' is not always helpful

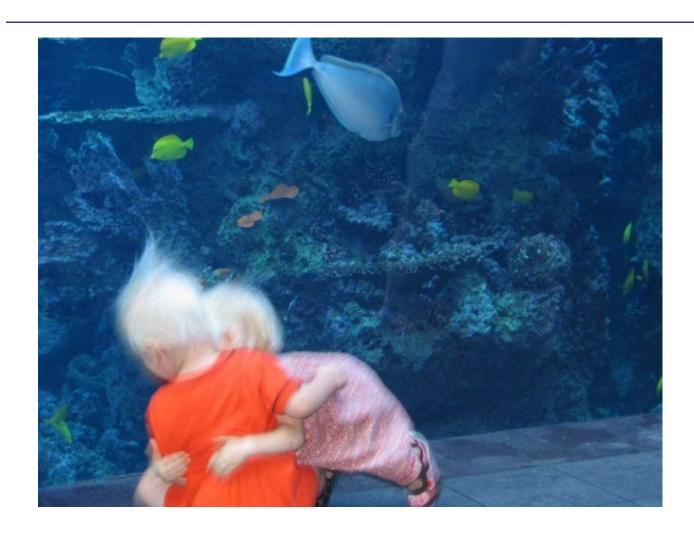
Deciding to show some love

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... and this came next

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Basis of this research

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- 35 interviews with leaders in 7 districts
- Leaders included superintendents, school board members, other district leaders
- Districts were large and small, high performing and low
- Districts were in GA, NC and KY
- Can't attribute causation, but . . .

High Support Districts

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District	Percent of schools meeting AYP	Graduation Rate	English Scores	Math Scores	Supportive comments per respondent
Abel	90% (71%)	85% (84%)	Reading academic index: 91.1 (87.7)	Mathematics academic index: 80.1 (67.7)	63
Archer	94% (80%)	78% (75%)	72% pass on 9 th grade Literature & Composition (72%)	43% pass on Algebra I (56%)	47.2

Moderate Support Districts

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District	Percent of schools meeting AYP	Graduation Rate	English Scores	Math Scores	Supportive comments per respondent
Broad	77% (80%)	67% (75%)	70% pass on 9 th grade Literature & Composition (72%)	51% pass on Algebra I (56%)	34.7
Benson	40% (39%)	71% (70%)	75% at/above grade level English I (73%)	68% at/above grade level Algebra I (69%)	34.5

Low Support Districts

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District	Percent of schools meeting AYP	Graduation Rate	English Scores	Math Scores	Supportive comments per respondent
Carter	71% (80%)	75% (75%)	60% pass on 9 th grade Lit & Comp (72%)	43% pass on Algebra I (56%)	29.8
Carlton	63% (80%)	58% (75%)	58% pass on 9 th grade Lit & Comp (72%)	35% pass on Algebra I (56%)	26.2
Carlisle	30% (39%)	51% (70%)	56% at/above grade level English I (73%)	54% at/above grade level Algebra I (69%)	24.2

Six Big Ideas

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- Provide a vision
- Flipping the pyramid
- Provide tools
- Develop talent
- Break free of test data
- Allocate resources

I: Strategic Vision

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- Superintendent and school board <u>have</u> to work together
- Community engagement and transparency critical to setting vision
- Outside facilitator may be necessary
- Ownership at school level must be a part of vision

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"We cannot be a divided Board. We may disagree, but when we go out into the community, we need to be of the same accord and sing the same song. Because if people look at our Board as a divided Board, then that will negatively impact the principals."

High expectations

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District level of support	Number and % of respondents indicating high expectations	Number of comments	Comments per respondent
High	8 of 10 80%	28	2.8
Moderate	8 of 9 89%	13	1.44
Minimal	6 of 16 38%	13	0.81

Model strategic planning process

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- Was created in response to a clear need
- 2. Resulted in significant changes in the organization of the central office
- 3. Resulted in significant changes in the way resources are allocated
- 4. Was prepared with substantial community and school-based leaders involvement

Strategic planning (continued)

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- Was made the basis of school strategic planning;
- 6. Was made the basis of expectations of and the evaluation of principals in the system; and,
- 7. Continues to be monitored, evaluated, and if necessary revised by the school board on a quarterly basis.

II: Pyramid is flipped – (district office supports schools, not vice versa)

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- Hands on, but not top-down
- Culture of <u>servant leadership</u>
- Attitudes of CFO, assistant superintendents in charge of facilities good indicators – is everything focused on instruction?

Central office staff spend great deal of time in schools

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- Most supportive districts 70% of respondents say district people are in the schools.
- Less supportive districts 44% of respondents say district people are in the schools.





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- Rubrics to ensure grade-level instruction
- Walk-throughs focused on student engagement
- Focused programs of study that students see as relevant
- Guidance and advisement

IV: Continuously develop talent

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"The prime responsibility of all school leaders is to sustain learning. Leaders of learning put learning at the center of everything they do: student learning first, then everyone else's learning in support of it."

Alan M. Blankstein,Failure Is Not an Option.

Succession planning

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- 1. Talent identification
- 2. Planned professional learning
- 3. Stretch assignments
- 4. Broad bench, not heirs apparent

Is there anything here that doesn't work with leadership teams and distributed leadership?

V: Get beyond test data to root causes

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- Balanced scorecards look at:
 - student, parent and teacher satisfaction rates
 - student absenteeism
 - teacher absenteeism
 - discipline (suspensions, fights, etc.)
 - extra-curricular activities
- Make sure data is usable and used

VI: Give principals real authority

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- Autonomy gap
- Control over staffing
- Control (or at least input) into budget

Authority to hire

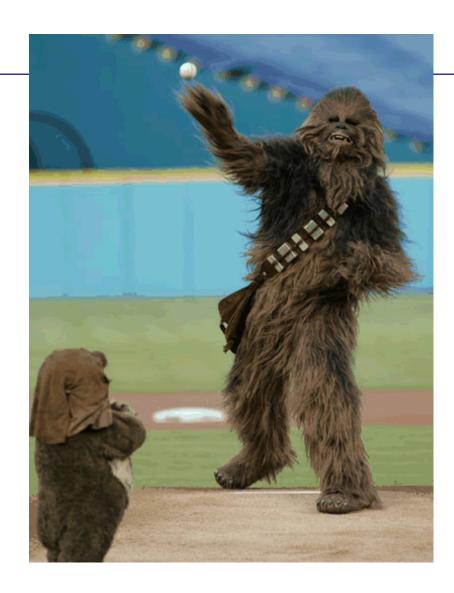
SREB

District level of support	Principals have authority over personnel decisions	Number of comments	Comments per respondent
High	8 of 10 80%	19	1.9
Moderate	4 of 9 44%	7	0.78
Minimal	6 of 16 38%	8	0.5

So what can we do?

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(Here's where it gets 'hairy')



High level actions

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- Set high expectations for districts
- Support them in setting vision resources for doing so
- Licensing support for concept of teacher leaders
- Support for balanced scorecard approaches
- Laws and policies to support school ownership of school improvement

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Questions? Comments?

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Closing the Policy Implementation Gap in Tennessee

Kathy O'Neill, SREB Jon Schmidt-Davis, SREB 2009 SREB Annual Leadership Forum May 7, 2009

State of Leadership Preparation in Tennessee

- 1707 principals in 2008
 - Average age: 51.3
 - Average years experience: 9.6
- 1628 assistant principals
 - Average age: 47.3
 - Average years experience: 5.2
- Beginning Administrators Licenses awarded in 2008:
 - 733 (fiscal year); 976 (calendar year)
- 19 university leadership programs

Positive Process Led to Positive Policies

- State leadership Gary Nixon at State Board acted as a champion for reform
- US Department of Education funding
- External facilitator SREB
- Universities as pilot sites for reform
- Leadership Commission with diverse, high level membership

Diverse and High-level Commission Was Critical

- 28 members on the Tennessee Leadership Redesign Commission
 - 6 legislators
 - 5 university presidents or deans
 - 4 principals
 - Executive Director and a member of the State Board
 - 2 Department of Education staff
 - 2 district superintendents
 - 7 other members, including leaders of Tennessee's Higher Education Commission, Education Association, School Board Association, Board of Regents, and Business Roundtable

Positive Policy: TILS

- New Tennessee Instructional Leadership Standards (TILS)
 - Standards make centrality of <u>instructional</u> <u>leadership</u> explicit
 - School leader evaluations aligned with new standards
 - Professional development aligned with new standards
 - All of this developed simultaneously it's comprehensive and coherent

Positive Policy: Licensure

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Multi-tiered licensure

- Recognizes expert school leaders
- Creates space for aspiring leaders
- Must use a leadership license to keep it

Positive Policy: University-District Partnerships

- All university leadership programs must establish partnerships with districts
- Leadership programs must consider district input in selecting program applicants

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Positive Policy: Higher Standards for Leadership Programs

- Expectation of more practical work for aspiring leaders
- Expectation of more mentoring
- New test to replace old SLLA
- All students must take test to get degree
- Rigorous review of leadership programs is underway by Department of Education

Positive Policy: Tracking Principal Working Conditions

- Commission established a task force focused on working conditions
- Surveys of principal asking them about their working conditions conducted in 2007 and 2008

Positive Changes in Laws

- Principals have greater control over hiring for their school
- Principals have input into budgeting process

Barriers to Implementation

- Old habits are hard to break –
 <u>especially</u> when changes mean lower enrollment and more work!
- Lack of data no way to track leaders
- Lack of accountability
- Can't assume knowledge and skills
- Funding cuts impact oversight
 - Staff positions lost
 - Travel restricted
 - Paper-and-pencil reviews

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Questions? Comments?

Challenge Lead

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State Team Work C: State Self-Assessment on Benchmark Indicators

Southern Regional Education Board Leslie Hazle Bussey and Kathy O'Neill May 8, 2009



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Redesigning the State's System for Leadership Preparation and Support

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gional

Dr. Kathy O'Neill
Director, Learning-Centered Leadership Program
Southern Regional Education Board

Five-Phase Model



- Phase I: Commission Work. Organize state-level development of goals, standards (Standards Task Force), and improvement framework.
- Phase II: Framework Task Forces. Each task force creates an improvement framework for their part of the redesign system and recommends policies and support systems.

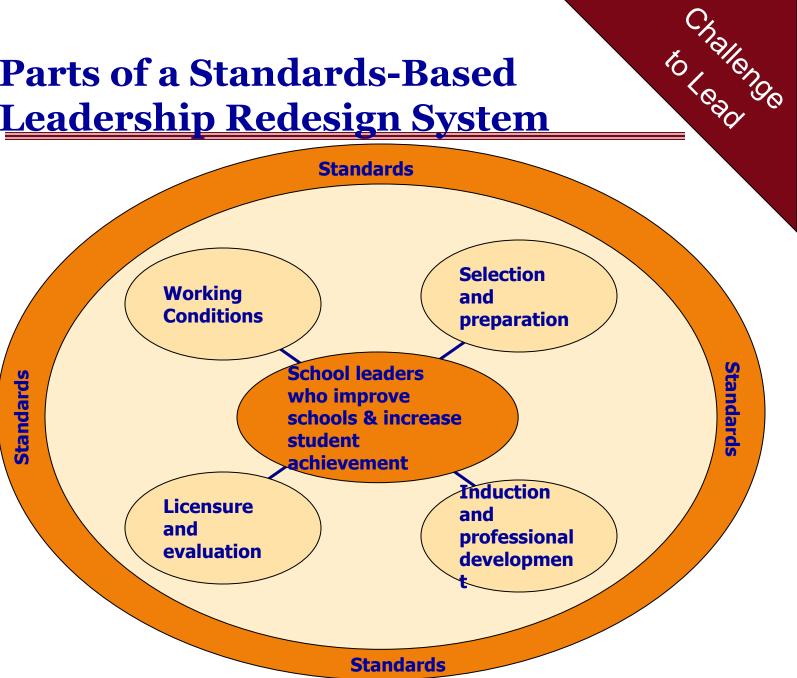
Five-Phase Model

Challenge Challenge

- Phase III: Task Force Alignment. Task forces meet together to ensure a cohesive system.
- Phase IV: Enact legislation or executive order. Adopt standards and policies.
- Phase V: Plan implementation, implement, and evaluate.

Parts of a Standards-Based **Leadership Redesign System**

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SCHOOLS NEED IT NOW

Where States Stand in Creating a

Learning-Centered School

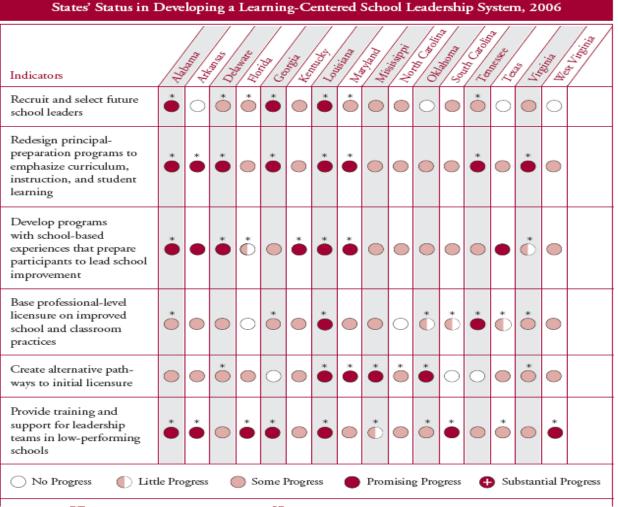
Leadership System

Progress in School Leadership Redesign



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Figure 1



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See page 5 of report

Question 1:

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Are your state's leadership standards learning-focused defined in terms of principals' knowledge, skills and responsibilities — and measured by specified performance criteria?

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See page 7 of report

Substantial Progress: Standards



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- Reflect the skills, practices and behaviors of exemplary principals;
- Emphasize student learning;
- Are learning-focused;
- Have criteria and a consistent process for measuring performance and evaluating principal performance.

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See pages 7-9 of report

Question 2:

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Does your state require universities and districts to work together to recruit, select and prepare future principals who show the most promise of improving classroom practices and student achievement?

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See page 11 of report

Substantial Progress: Recruitment and Selection



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- Universities and districts work together to select promising candidates;
- Admission criteria evaluates proven classroom expertise and ability to lead others;
- States have evidence of higherquality candidates;
- Districts and universities provide support for candidates; and
- Districts have school leader succession plans.

See page 12 of report

Question 3:



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Has your state taken steps to redesign university-based preparation programs to emphasize the principal's responsibility for improving curriculum, instruction and student learning?

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See page 13 of report

Substantial Progress: Preparation Program Redesign



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- All preparation programs have been approved as redesigned to meet learning-centered standards;
- Approval of programs is based on review by out-of-state panels; and
- Necessary resources are allocated for approved, redesigned programs.

See page 16 of report

Question 4:



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Have all preparation programs in your state developed school-based experiences and internships that prepare participants to lead school improvement?

See page 17 of report

Substantial Progress: School-based Experiences



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- Universities and districts are held jointly accountable;
- Required projects address a range of real school problems;
- Standards on selection and training of mentors are being implemented;
- Completion of internship depends on performance – not hours;
- Adequate resources are allocated for quality internships and mentoring; and
- All approved programs meet criteria for quality internships.

See page 19 of report

Question 5:

Challenge

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Is your state developing a licensing system (traditional and alternative) that ensures only individuals with the knowledge and skills required to improve student performance are eligible to serve as principals?

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See page 20 of report

Substantial Progress:Learning-Centered Licensing



- Induction programs are making a difference in principal performance;
- Licensure tests are aligned with learning-focused standards;
- Initial licensure is based on evidence of competent performance, not just program completion;
- Professional-level licensure is linked to improved student learning;
- Alternative pathways to licensure for candidates who hold a master's degree in another field and demonstrate the potential to be effective leaders.

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See page 23 of report

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Question 6:



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Is your state providing training and support for leadership teams in low-performing schools?

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See page 20 of report

Substantial Progress: Providing Training and Support to Low-Performing Schools



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- School leadership teams are trained not just individual principals;
- Support includes high-quality training and coaching;
- School boards and district staffs are trained in creating conditions for continuous improvement;
- Evaluate effectiveness of training on changes in school and classroom practices and student learning;
- Resources are provided to build leadership capacity in low-performing schools and districts.

Benchmark Report Theory

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Our schools serve **all** children effectively

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Skilled,
Passionate, and
Effective School
Leaders

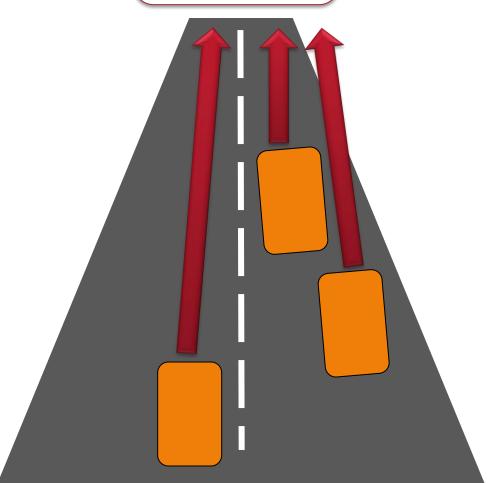
Cohesive State Leadership System focused on Learning

Benchmark Report Theory

Challenge 10 lead

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Cohesive State Leadership System focused on Learning



What the Benchmark Report *Is*

to lead

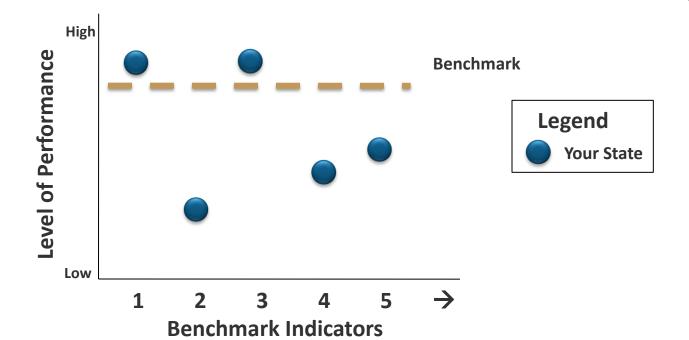
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- A tool that defines a **vision** for a cohesive leadership system focused on **learning** of students, their teachers, and their leaders
 - Helps to generate a **sense of urgency** and inform state **priorities** in crafting policy and [plans for] **action** by focusing attention on closing the distance to the cohesive leadership system

What the Benchmark Report *Is*

Challenge Challenge

SREB

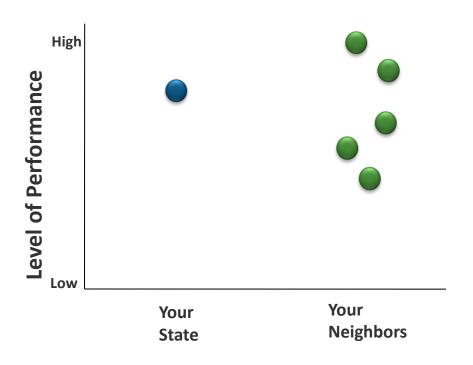


Criterion Referenced

What the Benchmark Report *Is Not*

Challenge Challenge

SREB

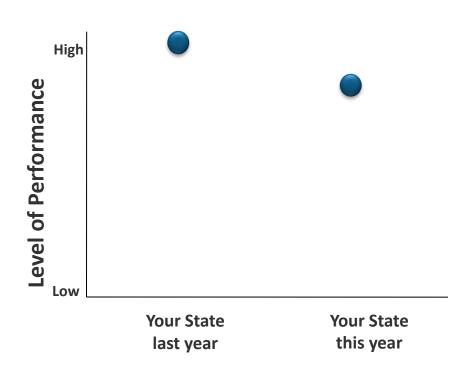


Norm-Referenced

What the Benchmark Report *Is Not*

Challenge to lead

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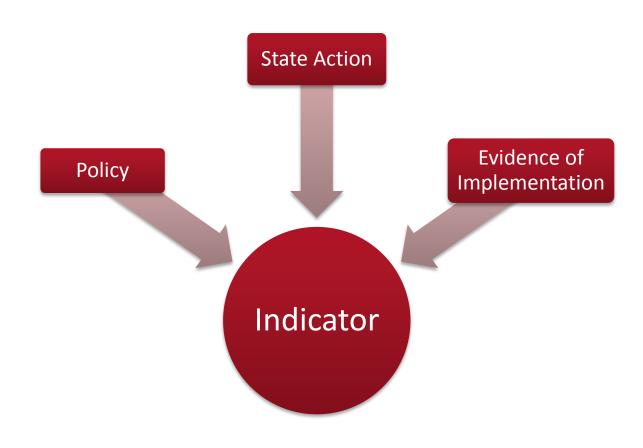


Value-Added

What is an Indicator?

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New and Unchanged for 2010

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Standards
Recruitment
Redesign
Internship
Licensure
Multiple Pathways
High-need Schools

8 Working Conditions

9 Principal Evaluation

10 State Data Systems



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States and districts have a role to play in creating supportive conditions that enhance principal performance. This indicator focuses on **competent district leaders** that work collaboratively with school leadership teams to fashion and implement major reforms; and increased authority and autonomy tied to principal/school/student performance gains.

8. Working Conditions

to lead

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A process of broad stakeholder engagement yields clear **parameters** – clearly aligned to state leadership standards - for how the quality of principal performance should **be assessed**, how often, by whom, and with what variety of measures for purposes of evaluating state policy, preparation programs, and creating performance-based **incentives** for great principals to work in the schools that need them most.

9. Principal Evaluation

Challenge Lead

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Making informed decisions to improve leader support services and programs is made possible by an infrastructure that collects data and allows individual districts to customize fields and reports. States should analyze and report statewide progress data such as licensure, principal employment, and preparation program evaluation, as well as use data to anticipate and meet leadership needs, especially in difficult-to-staff schools.

10. State Data Systems

State Team Work



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Where should we look for evidence?

Who should we talk to?

What would we find in your state?

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Opportunities on the Horizon for SREB's Learning-Centered Leadership Program

May 8th, 2009

Presented by FSG Social Impact Advisors



FSG Social Impact Advisors Is A Nonprofit Organization That Works with Foundations, Corporations, and Nonprofits to Accelerate the Pace of Social Progress

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Through Our Work, We Have Found That External Stakeholders Consider LCLP an Exceptional Program

Sample Interview Quotes

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"I've had a 35 year career in education and I can say that SREB is the most **accessible**, the most **'yes' organization** with whom I've ever worked. You rarely get a 'no' – it's just astounding. And it's **made life easier throughout a tedious process**." – *State Representative*

"LCLP has a **great reputation** in the quality of their work and what they deliver." – *University Representative*

"They've **fostered conversations** we've needed to have with other states and pushed people above me to reach out to other states to learn from them. They've **opened doors** that we might have had more difficulty opening without them." – *State Representative*

"With their **contacts and reputation**, LCLP is a **better convener** than anyone else I can think of." – *University stakeholder*

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"SREB has **high standards and is protective of their content** – therefore, I'd try anything new they offered me." – *LCLP Module User*

Our Work Examining SREB's LCLP Goals and the Needs of Education Stakeholders Has Also Brought to Light Three New Promising Opportunities

LCLP Goals:



Stakeholder Needs:

- A comprehensive set of school leadership offerings found in one place
- Structured and affordable
 opportunities to network,
 problem-solve, and share best
 practices with other education
 stakeholders
- Alternatives to in-person delivery of leadership training, in the face of budget constraints

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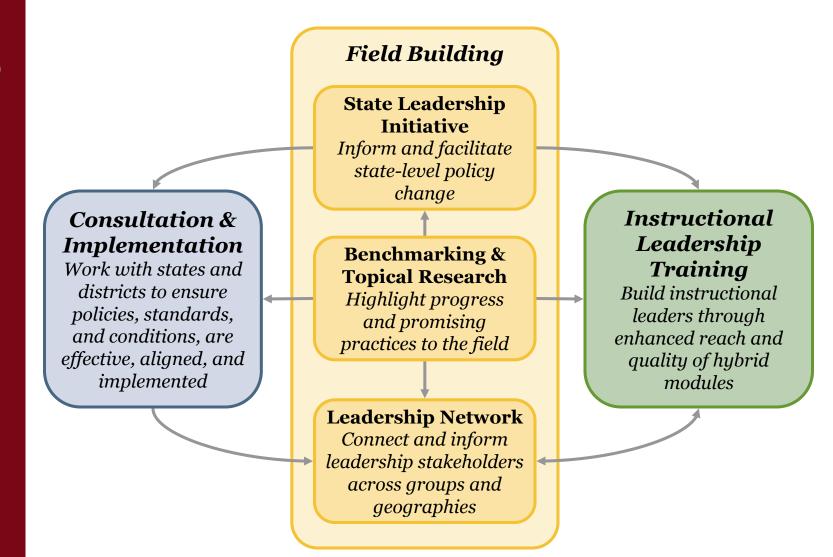
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Expanded Consulting Services Hybrid
Online LCLP
Modules

Field Building
Communities of
Practice

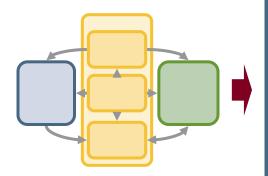
The New Potential Offerings We'll Discuss Today Will Help LCLP to Create a Holistic Model For Promoting and Supporting Instructional Leadership

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Together, these Offerings Will Help LCLP Reach its Outcome and Impact Goals

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Outcomes

Enablers

Policies, standards, and conditions that promote effective instructional leadership

Alignment

Aligned action around leadership enablers by states, districts, and universities

Leaders

Current and future principals with the tools, incentives, and authority for instructional leadership

Impact

Achievement

Higher student achievement, particularly at low-performing schools

SREB Plans to Expand Its Leadership Consultation and Implementation Services

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Current Offerings

- Leadership Design or Redesign Advisory
- Leadership Academy Development
- Leadership Evaluation
- Work with State Commissions

Proposed New Offerings

- Leadership policy audit and follow up
- Leadership needs assessment diagnostic and follow up
- Customized research
- "Bundles" of services related to specific needs

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Train-the-trainer workshops and direct module delivery can also be combined with these services



Field Building

Hybrid Online Modules Would Maintain the Same Learning Goals As the Current Modules While Offering Users Greater Flexibility Around Geography and Time

Overview of Online Module Delivery





Intro Session

Initial session to establish rapport and set objectives (possibly delivered in-person)



Session One



Session Two



Session...

- Online readings, videos, webinars, and discussion board postings accessed through virtual learning environment
- In-person group activities and discussion completed in school teams
- Can include differentiated training to meet participant needs



Final Session

Submission of capstone project (designed to be applicable in local school environment)



Follow Up

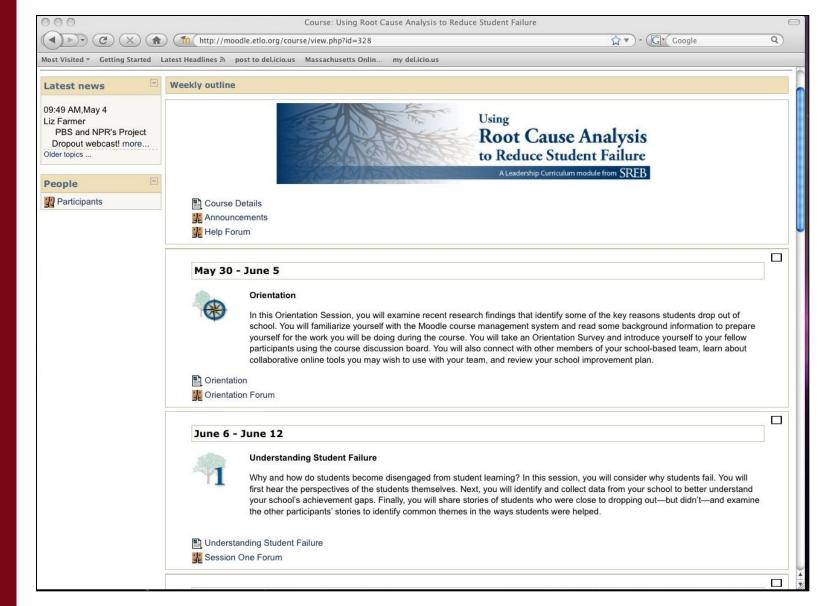
Access to content and peer users, dialogue with facilitator online, 6-month check in



Field Building

Below Is a Screenshot of a Sample Online Learning Environment







A Leadership Learning Network Will Offer Members Online and Offline Ways to Leverage National Resources Against Local Issues and to Stay Connected With Peers

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Illustrative Screenshot of Leadership Network



LCLP May Also Establish a State Leadership Initiative, Providing a Formal Structure Through Which Members Can Pursue a Shared School Leadership Agenda

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Formal membership initiative for 2-3 representatives from each SREB state

Deep engagement by LCLP, including highly customized service to meet participant needs

Offerings might include:

- Daily emails with salient piece of news or a relevant article
- **Publications** on school leadership
- Creation of **listservs and network** of school leadership stakeholders
- Webinars and conference calls
- Annual in-person convening on current issue chosen by members all expenses paid by LCLP







A Few Questions To Consider...

- 1. What are your overall reactions to the evolving LCLP opportunities that we've discussed?
 - Expanded Consulting Services
 - Hybrid Online Modules
 - Field-building Communities of Practice
- 2. Within the field-building area, what are your reactions to the two models presented?
- 3. Are there any critical needs around school leadership that are not addressed in this evolving vision for LCLP's future?