Principal Evaluation PLC

SESSION 4 2013-14



Theory of Action

If we operationally define and apply common criteria for principal performance within a leadership framework, then there will be an increased systemic coherence which will result in higher levels of performance and learning from principals, teachers and students.

Essential Questions

As A Professional Learning Community:

How do we deepen our knowledge of Washington's states evaluation criteria for Principals in order to guide decisions that have promise to improve student learning?

How do we use the AWSP Principal Evaluation framework to provide us with a way to operationalize the revised evaluation system to improve teaching and learning?

How do we create a professional development plan to build Principal readiness for a new district evaluation model that will help principals grow and develop?

How do we establish and implement systems and structures in our districts that will continue to improve collaboration and communication about the evaluation system?



Norms:

Start/end on time

Dive in to make this your own

You are accountability partners today, not just thought partners

Keep students at the heart of every conversation/decision

Be reflective

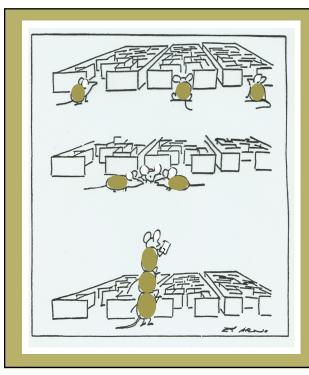
Today

Review of Principal Evaluation

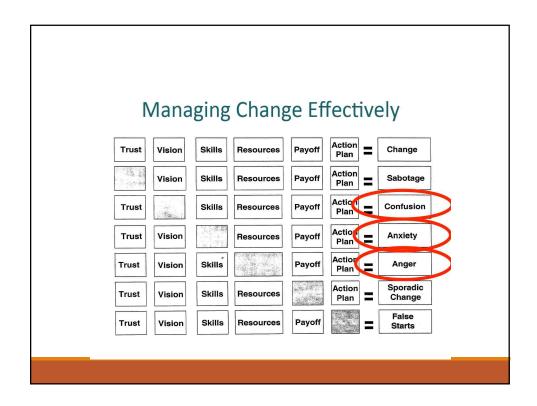
Workshop 1-Helping Principals to become more proficient at instructional leadership

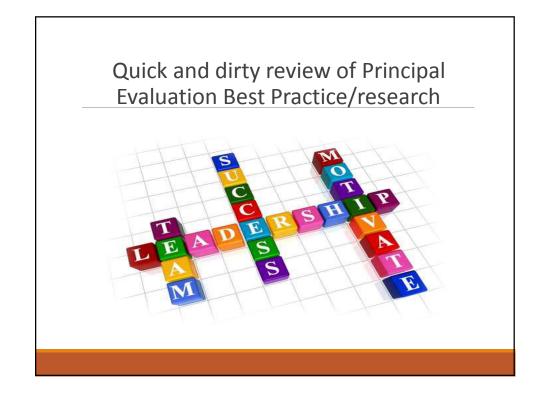
Workshop 2-Student Growth Evidence 3-5-8

Workshop 3-Case Study sharing



If we're to get
through this
maze of
pressures and
questions,
it will take all
of us in a
truly
collaborative
fashion





Leadership is key to improving teaching & learning

"Leadership is second only to classroom instruction among all school related factors that contribute to what students learn at school."

-- How Leadership Influences Student Learning, Kenneth Leithwood, et al, University of Minnesota, University of Toronto, 2004

"Six years later we are even more confident about this claim."

-- Learning from Leadership: Investigating the Links to Improved Student Learning, Louis, et al, 2010



Effective principals are key to retaining good teachers

"It is the leader who both recruits and retains high quality staff. Indeed, the number one reason for teachers' decisions about whether to stay in a school is the quality of administrative support – and it is the leader who must develop this organization."

-- Preparing School Leaders for a Changing World, Linda Darling-Hammond, et al, Stanford University, 2007



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What effective principals do

Have a vision of academic success for all students

Create a Culture of continuous improvement

Cultivate leadership in others

- Lead the leadership team
- · Lead the professional learning community

Manage people, data and processes

All in the service of improving instruction



Source: The School Principal as Leader: Guiding Schools to Better Teaching and Learning, January 2012

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Why the district role is important

"Both qualitative and quantitative evidence indicate that district priorities and actions have a measurable effect on professionals at the school level."

Leaders in higher performing districts communicated explicit expectations for principal leadership and provided learning experiences in line with these expectations

They also monitored principal follow-through and intervened with further support where needed.



- Wahlstrom, et al, Executive Summary of Research Findings, 2010

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Best Practice

Self assessment

Goal setting conference

Formative conferences

Professional development plan

Supervisory walk through

Coaching conversations

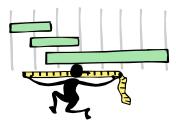
Self reflection before the summative conversation

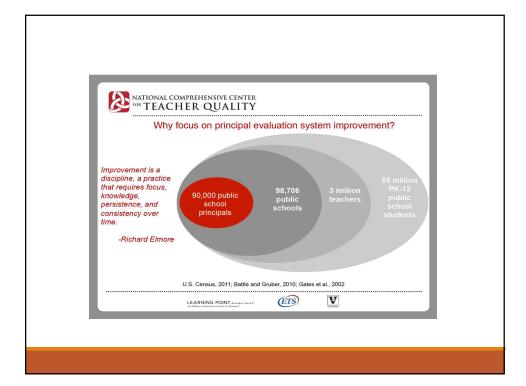
Summative conference

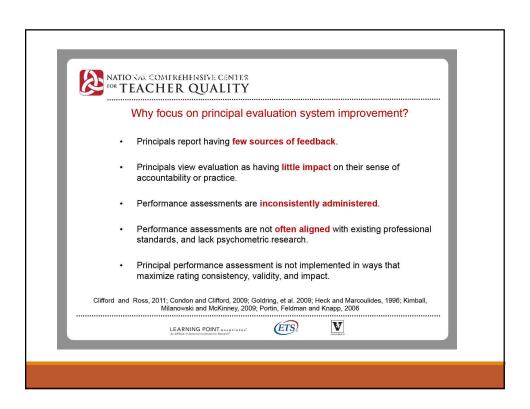
Final Written summative evaluation

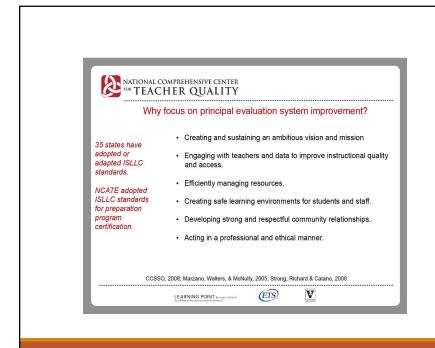
Evidence

Evidence means observed practice, products or results of a certificated classroom teacher or certificated principal's work that demonstrates knowledge and skills of the educator with respect to the four-level rating system. (WAC 392-191A-030)









How leaders improve instruction

Share decision-making

- Principals are most effective when they see themselves as working collaboratively towards clear, common goals with district personnel, other principals and teachers
- Sharing leadership increases credibility doesn't diminish it
- Balance clear expectations with fair accountability measures

Lead the professional learning community – the most direct means of improving instruction at all levels

- Lead the leadership team
- Create a common learning agenda among all staff
- Provide support and clear expectations for teachers

High performing schools leaders both set the climate of high expectations and lead instruction

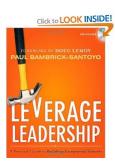
This is all most difficult at the high school level

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Leverage Leadership

Leadership study done by Urban Institute:

Principals spend 6% time on instructional leadership



Seven Pillars of Effective Schools——Instruction:

Data-Driven Instruction

 Defining the end goal and shifting the focus from what was taught to what students learned

Planning

 Building strong curriculum plans and lesson plans as a foundation for effective teaching

Observation and Feedback

Speeding up the feedback/improvement loop

Professional Development

- Developing knowledge base about teaching
- Providing opportunities for practice in a controlled setting

Seven Pillars of Effective Schools——Culture:

Student Culture

 Creating a rigorous, joyful student culture that drives learning and character development

Adult Culture

· Building a strong, supportive adult culture

Managing and Developing Leadership Teams

 Developing additional instructional leaders who can lead implementation of the instructional pillars

Coerce & Compel style or Wait & See style

Both styles have strengths

| Coerce & Compel | Wait & See |
|--|--|
| Takes action and steps in when things go wrong | Strongly supports people |
| Exercises persistence in follow-up | Emphasizes giving people freedom to succeed or fail |
| Doesn't give up easily | Places a lot of trust in others |
| Ensures frequent, regular reporting | Steps in with great caution |
| Communicates high expectations | Builds strong loyalty and support in others |
| Stays focused on the task at hand | Thoroughly thinks through intervention before acting |

Both styles display weaknesses that sooner or later will get you into trouble

| Coerce & Compel | Wait & See |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Intimidates others | Avoids a proactive approach |
| Overreacts to bad news | Strikes people as disengaged |
| Tends to force things to happen | Makes false assumptions that things are happening |
| Willing sacrifices relationships | Does not follow up often enough |
| Resists a people-oriented approach | Tends to err on the side of not intervening |
| Lacks sufficient trust in others | Sets low expectations |

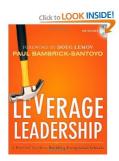
Workshop 1: Protocol to discuss helping Principals grow

Discussion:

"Leading for Effective Teaching"

And

Chapter 9
"Managing &
Developing Principals"



Workshop 2

Determining multiple measures in student growth

Student Growth Rubrics

3.5 5.5 8.3

Student Growth Principal Rubric Language

| | | SG 8.3 | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | improvement in closing identified gaps | potential |
| 8.3 Provides evidence of growth in student learning | Achievement data from multiple sources or data points show no evidence of student growth toward the district's learning goals; there are growing achievement gaps between student subgroups | Achievement data from multiple sources or data points shows minimum evidence of student growth toward the district's learning goals for identified subgroups of students | Achievement data from multiple sources or data points show evidence of improving student growth toward the district's learning goals; the average achievement of the student population improved as does the achievement of each subgroup of students identified as needing improvement | Achievement data from multiple sources or data points show evidence of consistent growth toward the district's learning goals; there is consistent record of improved student achievement, on multiple indicators, with identified subgroups of students |

