

The Institute for Education Leadership L'Institut de leadership en éducation

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Module Two: Strong Districts and Their Leadership

A Coherent Instructional Guidance System

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Association des directions et directions adjointes des écoles franco-ontariennes

Association des gestionnaires de l'éducation franco-ontarienne

Catholic Principals' Council of Ontario

Council of Senior Business Officials

Council of Ontario Directors of Education

Ministry of Education

Ontario Catholic Supervisory Officers' Association

Ontario Principals' Council

Ontario Public Supervisory Officials Association **Contents**

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A Coherent Instructional Guidance System

Agenda

1. Objectives

As a result of participating in this module, district leaders will improve their capacities to:

- Ensure that the school system strongly supports schools' efforts to implement curricula that foster students' deep understandings about "big ideas", as well as to develop the basic skills students need to acquire such understandings.
- Help system staff work effectively with schools to establish ambitious but realistic student performance standards and to provide all students with engaging forms of instruction.
- Design the board's work with schools to align curriculum, instruction, assessment and teaching resources so that it is extensive, ongoing and involves most stakeholders

2. Overview of relevant research (PowerPoint presentation)

3. Case Study: Halton District School Board

What can be learned from this case study about how to create a coherent instructional guidance system?

- Overview of case study from Halton senior staff (video)
- Discussion of written case study (in teams of four or five people)
- Debriefing of what was learned from the case study by each team
- Synthesis of key findings from written case study

4. Case Study: Hamilton Wentworth District School Board:

What can be learned from this case study about how to create a coherent instructional guidance system?

- Overview of case study from HWDSB senior leaders (video)
- Discussion of written case study (in teams of four or five people)
- Debriefing of what was learned from the written case study by each team
- Synthesis of key findings from written case

5. Case Study: Waterloo Region District School Board:

What can be learned from this case study about how to create a coherent instructional guidance system?

- Discussion of written case study (in teams of four or five people)
- Debriefing of what was learned from the written case study by each team
- Synthesis of key findings from written case

6. Compare and contrast learnings from Halton DSB, Hamilton Wentworth DSB and Waterloo Region District School Board.

- Full group discussion
- Consider relationship to relevant research and to the approach currently being taken by one's own district

7. Concluding synthesis about how to build a coherent instructional guidance system

• Highlight key lessons (what to do for sure, what not to do at any cost); full group discussion making as many links as possible to the case studies and readings

Self-assessment

In order to assist you with your learning, use the rating scale below in response to the following:

 $(1 = not \ at \ all, \ 2 = a \ modest \ amount, \ 3 = significantly, \ 4 = a \ great \ deal)$ Take 10 minutes to reflect on the extent to which you feel that participation in this module has extended your ability to improve the coherent instructional guidance system of your district so that:

- 1. The school system strongly supports schools' efforts to implement curricula that foster students' deep understandings about "big ideas", as well as to develop the basic skills students need to acquire such understandings.
- 2. District-level staff works effectively with schools to help provide all students with engaging forms of instruction.
- 3. District-level staff works effectively with schools to help establish ambitious but realistic student performance standards.
- 4. The district works with schools to align curriculum, instruction, assessment and teaching resources so that it is extensive, ongoing and involves most stakeholders.
- The district's instructional improvement work is designed so that it includes teachers
 in most schools and assists them in developing sophisticated understandings of
 powerful instruction for students.

Samples of Relevant Research

Ben Jaffer, S. (2006). "An alternative approach to measuring opportunity to learn in high school classes." Alberta Journal of Educational Research, 52, 2.

Bransford, J., et al (2000). How people learn: Brain, Mind, Experience and School. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

Bryk, A. & Schneider, B. (2003). Trust in Schools: A core resource for school reform. Educational Leadership.

Miller, R. (2001). Greater expectations to improve student learning. Association of American Colleges and Universities

[www.greaterexpectations.org/briefing_papers/improvestudentlearnng.html]

Murphy, J. F., & And Others. (1982). Academic press: Translating high expectations into school policies and classroom practices. Educational Leadership, 40(3), 22-26.

Goddard, R. D., Sweetland, S. R., & Hoy, W. K. (2000). Academic emphasis of urban elementary schools and student achievement in reading and mathematics: A multilevel analysis. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 36(5), 683-702.

Hattie, J. (2008). Visible Learning: A synthesis of over 800 meta-analyses relating to student achievement. New York: Routledge.

Joyce, B., Weil, M. (2008). *Models of Teaching* (8th edition). New York: Pearson.

Leithwood, K. (2011). Leading Student Achievement: Networks for Learning Supplement to Final Evaluation Report for the 2010 –11 Project Cycle: Analysis of Student Achievement Data.

Leithwood, K., Patten, S., Jantzi, D. (2010). Testing a conception of how leadership influences student learning, *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 46, 5, 671-706.

Scardamalia, M. (ND). *The 12 Principals of Knowledge building*. Toronto: OISE/University of Toronto.

Tschannen-Moran, M., & Barr, M. (2004). Fostering student learning: The relationship of collective teacher efficacy and student achievement. *Leadership and Policy in Schools*, *3*(3), 189-209.

Tschannen-Moran, M. (2001). Collaboration and the need for trust. *Journal of Educational Administration* 39(4).

Tschannen-Moran, M., Hoy, A. W., & Hoy, W. K. (1998). Teacher efficacy: Its meaning and measure. *Review of Educational Research*, 68(2), 202-248.

Willms, J. D., & Ma, X. (2004). School disciplinary climate: characteristics and effects on eighth grade achievement [Electronic version]. *Alberta Journal of Educational research*, 50 (2), 1-27.

Zeiser, K., Taylor, J., Rickles, J., Garret, M., Segeritz, M. (2014) Findings From the Study of Deeper Learning: Opportunities and Outcomes. Report from the American Institute for Research

Appendix A: Halton District School Board

Guiding Questions

Halton District School Board is a high achieving board, which has developed over time a very targeted professional development model. The board identified a concern they had with the percentage of students who were being left behind. Their professional development was premised on the goal of differentiating support to their lower performing schools.

1. What do you do in your district to raise the standards in your neediest schools? Do you differentiate support to your schools and if so how?

Over the years Halton District School Board identified that they collected data with little or no follow-up in terms of intervention. Halton District School Board put in place an approach that would ensure the effective use of data (example PM benchmarks) in a more targeted approach.

- 2. How in your district do you ensure that there is an effective approach to the sharing of data and approach aligned to what the data is telling you?
- 3. As a result of the discussion around this case study what changes have you made in your approach to sharing and using data in a meaningful way?

Successful student achievement in Mathematics continues to be a concern in the province of Ontario. As described on page 6 of the case study. Halton District School Board adopted a number of intervention strategies as outlined.

- 4. What about Halton District School Board's approach resonates with you and what additional approaches have you taken to improve your student's success in Mathematics?
- 5. Halton District School Board has defined their job-embedded strategies. What have you learned in your experience about the do's and don'ts of job-embedded professional development?

CASE STUDY

Appendix B: Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board

Guiding Questions

Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board's approach, since 2010, to developing a coherent instructional guidance system has emphasized collaborative inquiry, shifted resources, and changed meeting formats to allow for multiple points for engagement. The case study illustrates a number of approaches to create coherent instructional guidance.

1. Identify (3) approaches that you currently are utilizing in your district to ensure that the right conditions and supports are in place for coherent instructional guidance to occur.

Building principals instructional leadership capacity is inherent to success in your district. Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board began the use of a critical friend as a strategy in moving forward and developed a protocol to ensure a consistent approach to the relationship

2. What did you find most helpful about Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board's approach and what approach have you used in your district to develop your principal's instructional leadership capacity?

Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board created a number of conditions to support collaborative inquiry including the role of the Supervisory Officer in this process.

- 3. What conditions do you create in your district for collaborative inquiry and what role does the Supervisory Officer play in such inquiry?
- 4. What is the number one "take away" for you from reading this case?

CASE STUDY

Appendix C: Waterloo Region District School Board

CASE STUDY

Appendix D: Local Evidence

Relationships between Grade 6 Student Achievement & Key Learning Conditions

Key Learning Conditions	Reading	Writing	Math	Mean
Rational Path				
Academic Emphasis	.41**	.37**	.46**	.45**
Disciplinary Climate	.49**	.40**	.50**	.51**
Collaborative Inquiry Processes	01	.07	02	.01
Emotional Path				
Individual teacher efficacy	.33**	.31**	.33**	.35**
Teacher Trust in parents, students, colleagues	.32**	.30**	.35**	.35**
Teacher Trust in Leader	.06	.01	03	.01
Organizational Path				
Uses of Instructional Time	.23**	.23**	.15	.21**
Professional Learning Communities	.11	.14	.12	.13

^{*.} Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

[From Leithwood, K. (2011). *Leading Student Achievement: Networks for Learning Supplement to Final Evaluation Report for the 2010 –11 Project Cycle:* Analysis of Student Achievement Data]

^{**} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

- 1. If your participation in this module has caused you to consider doing something different in your own system, please describe what that is.
- 2. Please identify any changes or refinements that could be made to this module that would improve participants' learning.
- 3. How can this work best be used with others in the future?

The Institute for Education Leadership (IEL) invites you to share your responses to the above questions with the coordinator of the IEL at communication@education-leadership-ontario.ca.