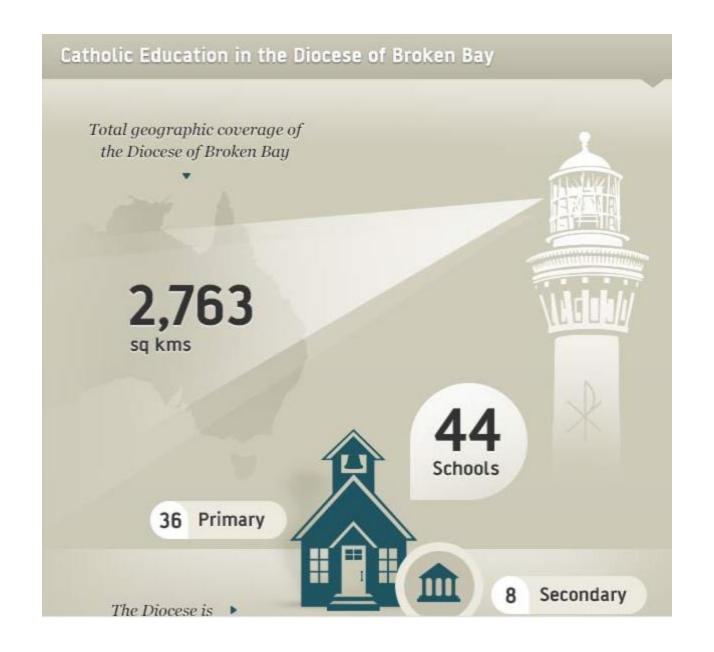
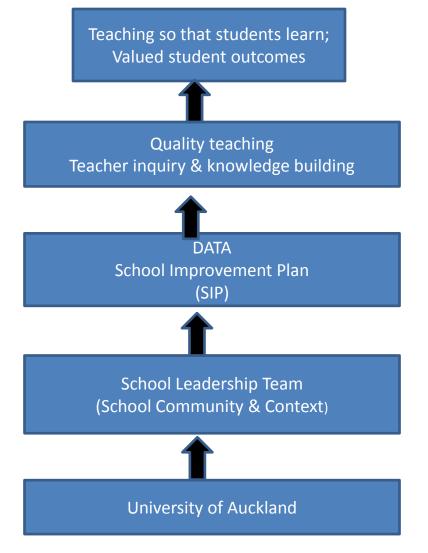


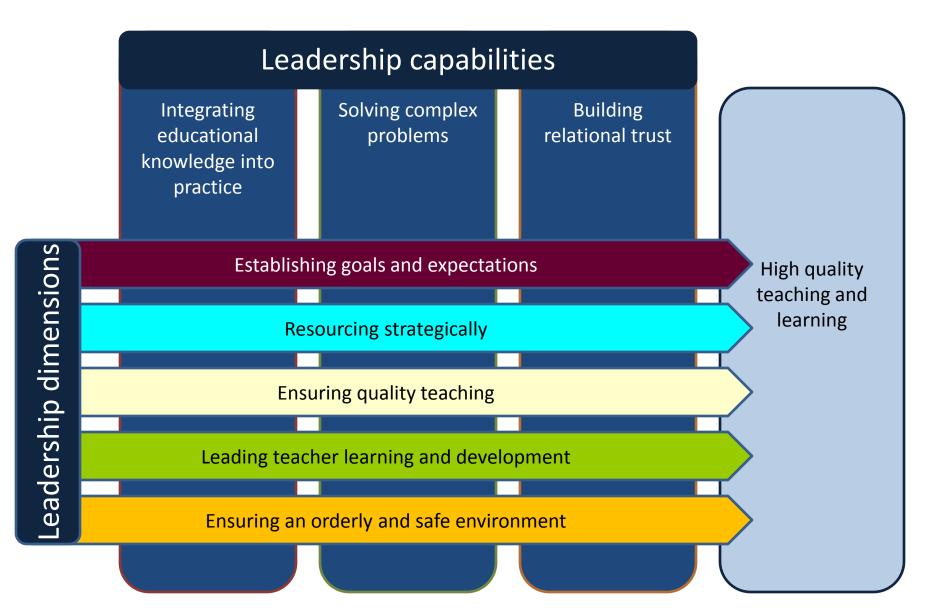
## Teaching to Learn, Learning to Teach!

Using data to inform teaching practice in literacy and improve student learning.



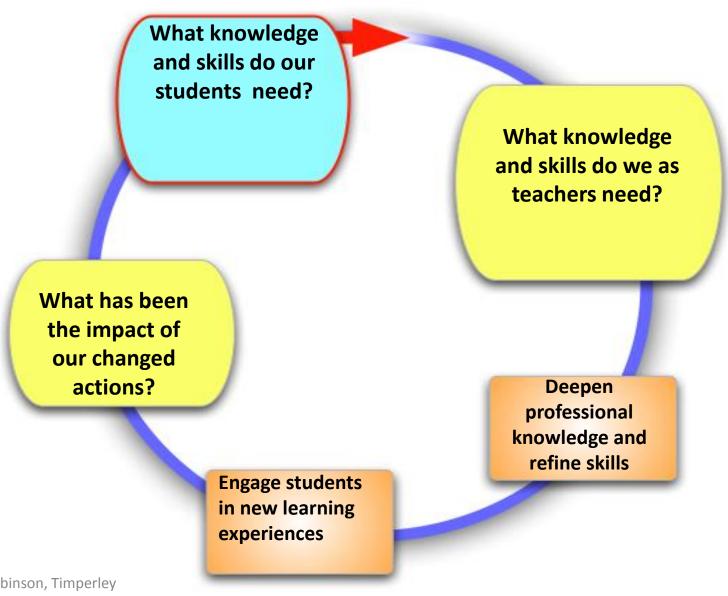
## Leading Learning in Broken Bay





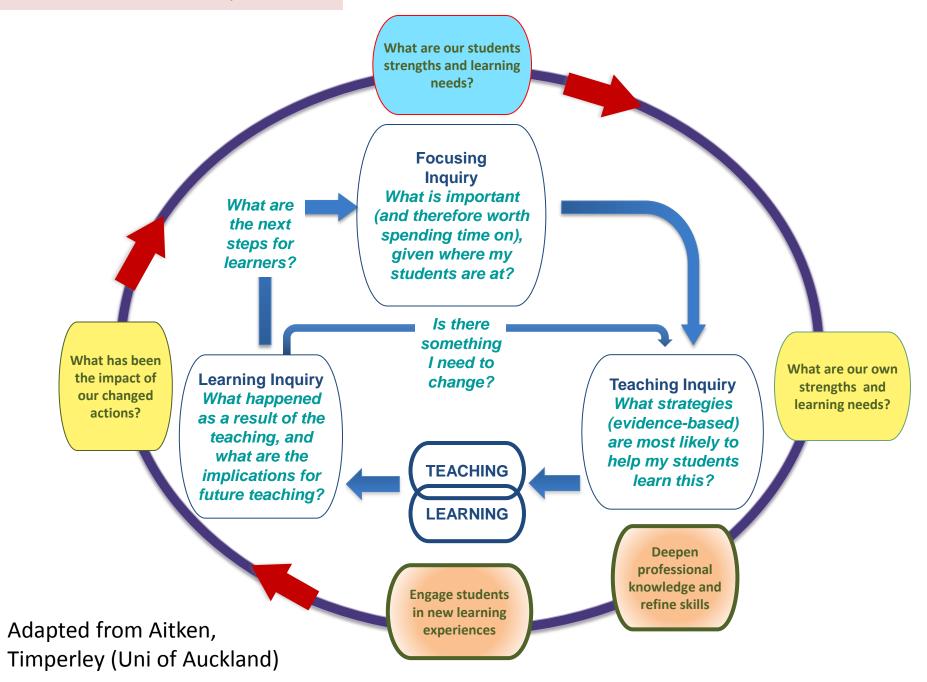
Source: Robinson, V.M.J., Hohepa, M., & Lloyd, C. (2009) School leadership and student outcomes: Identifying what works and why. Wellington: Ministry of Education

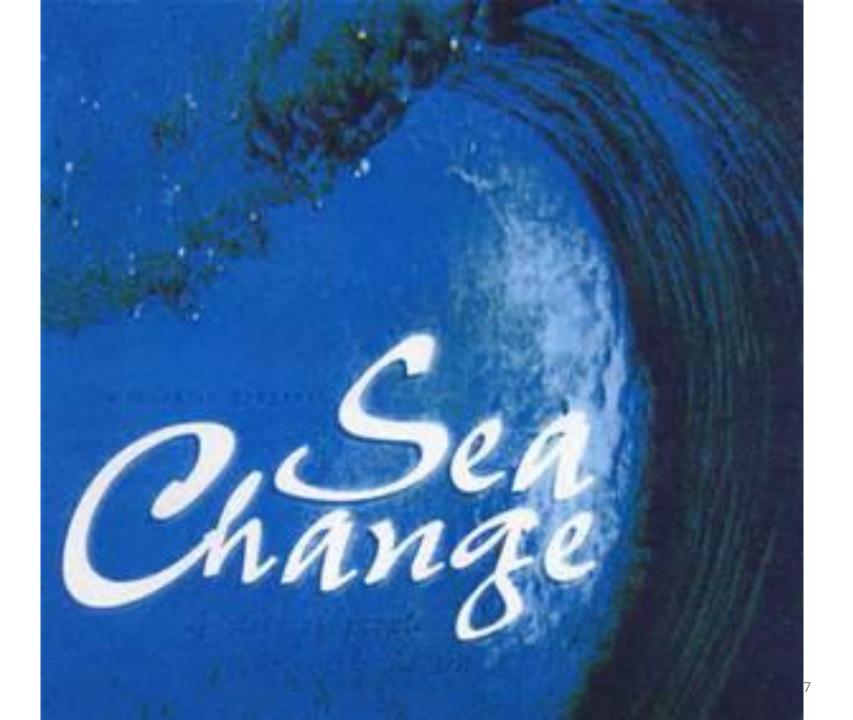
## Teacher inquiry and knowledge-building cycle to promote valued student outcomes



Adapted from Robinson, Timperley Uni of Auckland

#### **TEACHING as INQUIRY**





## What changes?

- A shift of focus from what the adults do to what the students learn - through inquiry
- School Improvement Plans (SIPs) used as tools for improvement in student achievement. SIP quality criteria encourage school self evaluation
- Common language developed goals, targets (student-focused), improvement strategies (adult-focused)
- Focus on pedagogical leadership of formal leaders in the school.

# Sea change 1: What knowledge and skills do our students need?

Analysis of student data allows teachers to identify areas requiring further teaching and learning opportunities.



#### Assessment – 'Fit for Purpose' assessment Literacy related data to monitor student achievement

- Reading levels according to reading recovery levelling
  - Observation Survey data –Yr 1 students
    - PAT R
  - Plotting students on the literacy continuum
    - NAPLAN

## Sea change 2: What knowledge and skills do we as teachers need?

Teachers are encouraged to inquire about student needs and to reflect on their own learning needs in order to assist student achievement.



Teacher professional learning often has a direct impact upon student achievement. 'Fit for Purpose Professional Learning'.

Expert support provided for teachers to reflect, review and refine practice. Professional Learning opportunities planned using the Gradual Release of Responsibility model using 'expert knowledge'.

## Sea change 3: What has been the impact of our changed actions?

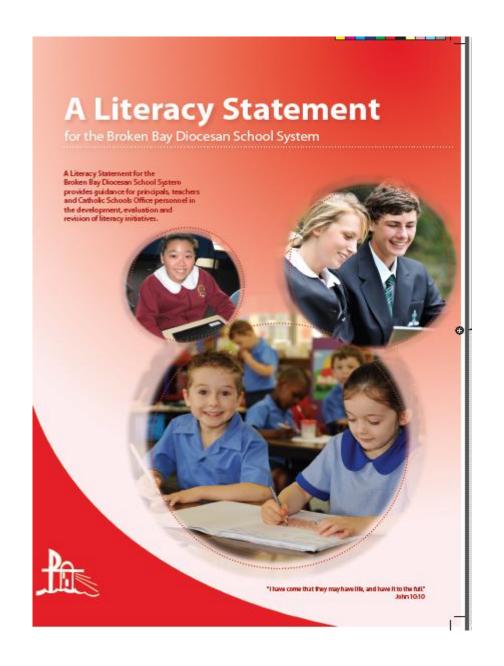
Has the teaching been effective?

Has student achievement improved as a result of inquiry and practice? The inquiry is part of collective professional agency and does not sit with the teacher alone. It is a collaborative process that may involve leadership, regional expertise and teachers.

Has teacher knowledge and pedagogy been enhanced as a result of an inquiry into student needs?

Has teaching practice had a direct impact upon student learning and achievement?

On-going gathering of data
Data analysed
Goals and targets set
Next step teaching planned



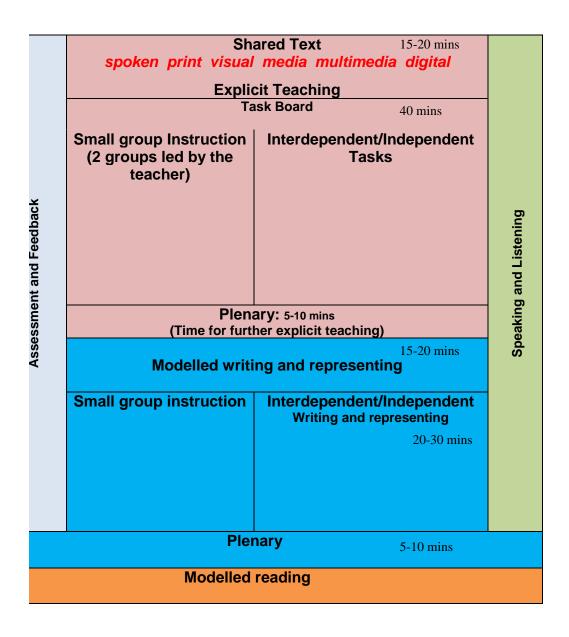
#### **FOUNDATIONAL BELIEFS**

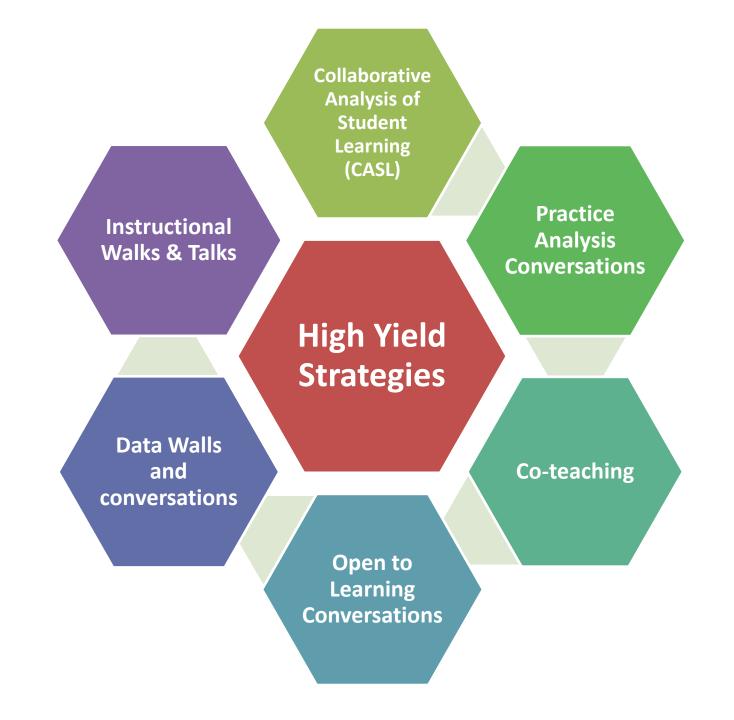
Throughout the Diocesan school system these foundational beliefs underpin our literacy work.

- ❖It is a fundamental right of all students to be literate
- ❖All students can achieve high standards given the right time, support and opportunity
- High expectations and early and ongoing intervention are essential
- ❖ All teachers can teach to high standards given the right assistance
- ❖ Teachers need to be able to articulate what they do and why they teach the way they do

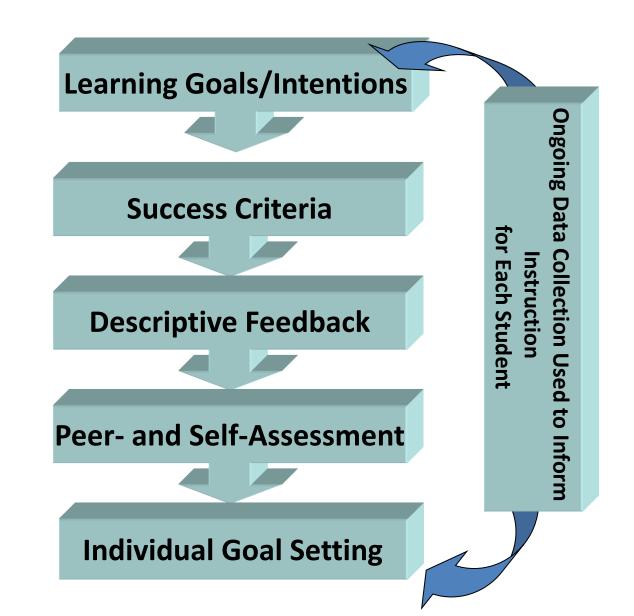
(Adapted from Hill and Crevola, 1997)

#### **English Block Guide Lines**





## Assessment "For" and "As" Learning



"Good to Great to Innovate" 2015 - Lyn Sharratt & Gale Harild

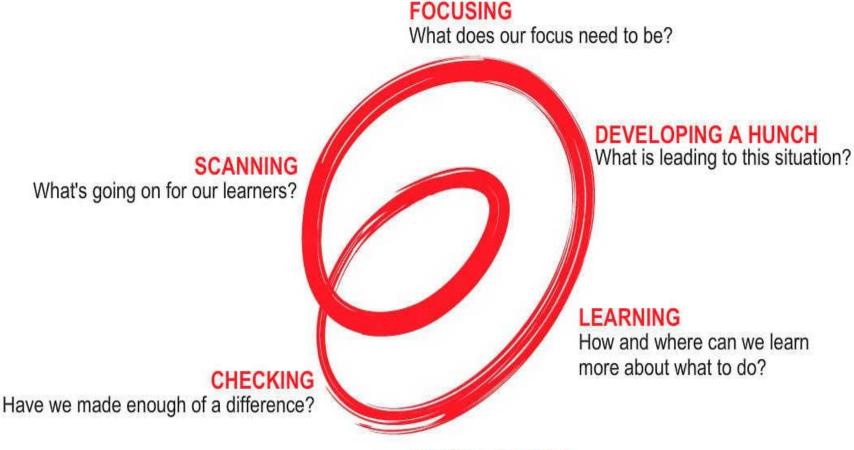
## Spiral of Inquiry

A framework for transforming learning in schools

..the focus is on high quality and high equity for **every** learner, regardless of their starting point

.... central argument is that innovation floats on a sea of inquiry and curiosity is a driver for change.

What's going on for our learners? How do we know? Why does this matter?



Source: Seminar Series 234

A framework for transforming learning in schools:

Innovation and the spiral of inquiry

Helen Timperley, Linda Kaser and Judy Halbert 2014

#### TAKING ACTION

What will we do differently?

## Two key questions

What's going on for our learners?

How do we know?

# Case study school What's going on for our learners? How do we know?

**Reading**: on-going trend showing high number of students below expected levels.

**Observation Survey:** high number of students requiring this assessment (in 2013, approx. 1/3 of all students entering Yr 1)

Reading levels K-6: high number of students below expected levels

**NAPLAN results**: results lower than system average

## **SCANNING**

Collaborative
Analysis of
Student
Learning
(CASL)

What's going on for our learners?

Instructional Walks & Talks

## Instructional Walks and Talks

#### **Questions for students**

- What are you learning?
- How are you going?
- How do you know?
- Where can you get help?

How can you improve?

#### **Evidence based best practice**

- Learning Intentions
   'I'm doing' v 'I'm learning'
- Success Criteria

'good' v 'good because'

- Scaffolds, word walls, grouping (seating, similar needs)
- Descriptive feedback

### **FOCUSING**

# What does our focus need to be?

Data Conversations

Data Walls

**DEVELOPING A HUNCH** 

School Leadership

# What is leading to this situation?

System expertise

Instructional Walks & Talks

### **LEARNING**

How and where can we learn more about what to do?

## How and where can we learn more about what to do?

#### System level

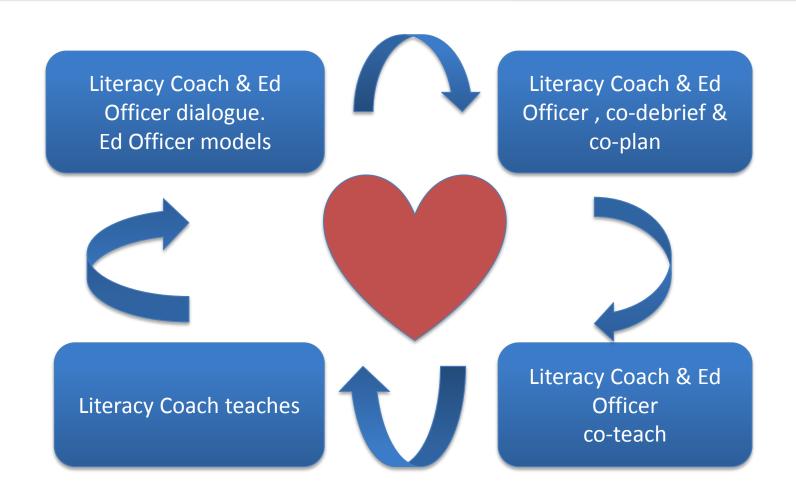
- Best evidence practice Lyn Sharratt, David Hornsby, Auckland Uni, NSW CEC
- Education Officers with literacy expertise to mentor, model, cocoach, co-teach at all levels of the school (leadership, classroom teachers and literacy coaches).
- Appointment of designated literacy coaches.

#### School level

- PL plan aligned to SIP to increase 'first wave' instruction.
- Recommend school wide practices – diocesan English block, inquiring and building knowledge and practice in each component.
- High yield strategies (modelling, co-teaching, CASL meetings).
- Develop a school culture that is reflective, has high expectations, sets targets and ensures best use of resources both human and non-human.



#### GALLAGHER AND PEARSON'S GRADUAL RELEASE OF RESPONSIBILITY MODEL



#### 1. Co-Planning

- Find time to plan, teach with video, debrief and reflect with trusted colleague
- Begin with curriculum expectations, Learning Goal, draft Success Criteria to co-construct with students
- Plan before during and after lesson; think about timing, flow and pace
- Use research-based, high-yield instructional strategies differentiated based on student need
- Discuss Collaborative Inquiry focus for the teaching based on assessment for learning data (what do you want to improve about your practice?)



#### 2. Co-Teaching

- Work side-by-side in classroom
- Co-Facilitate classroom discussion
- · Focus on students' thinking
- Monitor students' engagement
- Change pace and flow if needed
- Ask "How do you know all students' are achieving?"



#### THE CO-TEACHING CYCLE



#### 4. Co-Reflecting

- Engage with co-teaching partner in candid, open, honest dialogue about their teaching and learning
- Identify and understand changes needed in practice and beliefs to become consciously skilled
- Plan next steps for student and teacher learning based on formative assessment – working from where ALL students are in their learning



#### 3. Co-Debriefing

- Examine video clips to look/listen for student voice, questions/responses and higher-order thinking
- Examine teaching questions and prompts used
- Consider if taught, learned and assessed curriculum were aligned
- Discuss joint teaching, thinking about what worked, didn't work, what to do differently
- Evaluate Collaborative Inquiry focus for improved practice

Source: Lyn Sharratt

## Examples of PL at *our* school, in *our* classrooms.

#### Staff Meetings-

High Yield Strategies
NAPLAN Analysis
Spelling

CASL Meetings

Modelling/Coaching

- Co-Teaching
- Parent Workshops

- Instructional Walks and Talks show evidence of teachers using learning intentions and success criteria. Greater impact when used in conjunction with modelling.
- Student work samples (data) in follow up meetings has demonstrated student achievement following a change in practice.
- With the use of modelling, teachers have the opportunity to see the impact of evidence based best practice on their students.
- This collaborative strategy allows for a problem solving approach through inquiry.
- Parents have the opportunity for deeper understanding and also develop practical ways to support their child's learning.

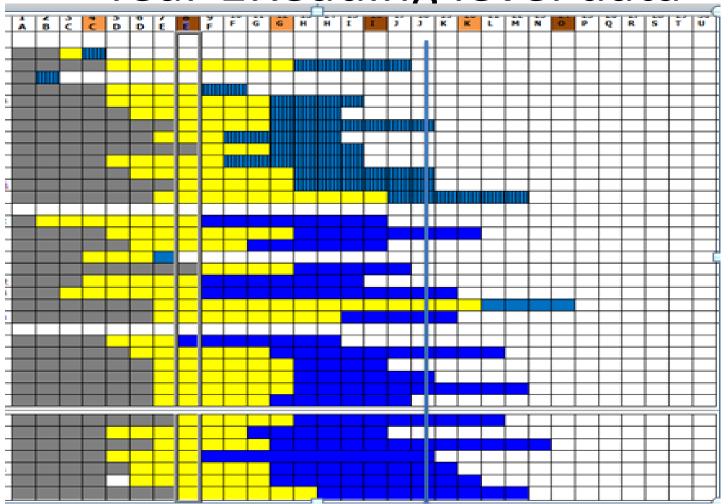
### TAKING ACTION

# What will we do differently?

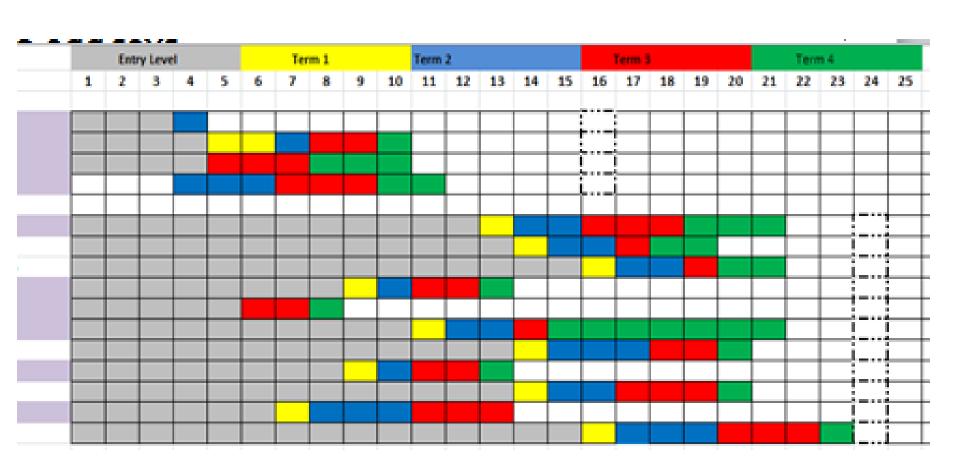
### CHECKING

Have we made enough of a difference?

## Year 1Reading level data



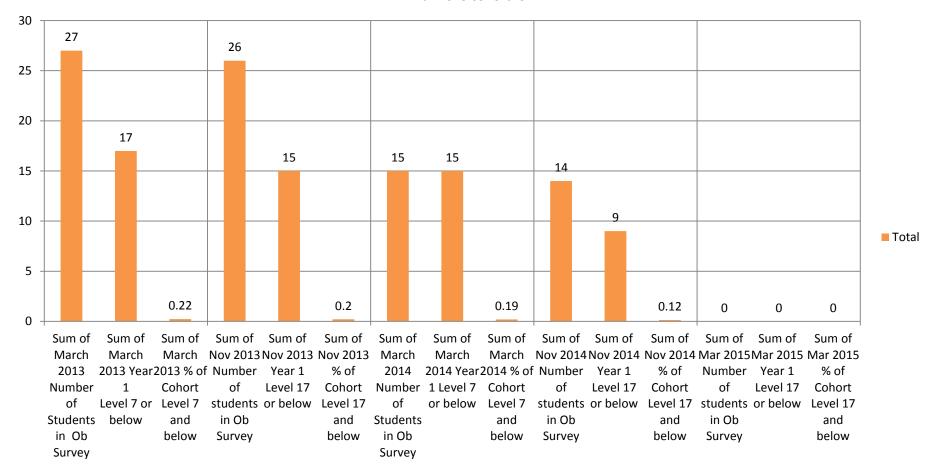
## Below diocesan minimum standards K-2 2014



## **End of Year at Risk Students**

- Students <u>at risk</u> of not achieving reading benchmark at November 2011
   K-2 2011 83 students from 232 students
- Students <u>at risk</u> of not achieving reading benchmark at November 2012
   K-2- 2012 24 students from 232 students
- Students <u>at risk</u> of not achieving reading benchmark at November 2013
   K-2- 2013 29 students from 232 students
- Students <u>at risk</u> of not achieving reading benchmark at November 2014
   K-2- 2014 15 students from 232 students

Case study school Mar 2013 cohort: 76 Nov 2013 cohort: 75 Mar 2014 cohort: 77 Nov 2014 cohort: 76 Mar 2015 cohort: 67



### What works best:

Evidence based practices to help improve NSW student performance

Effective practices in literacy and numeracy

http://www.cese.nsw.gov.au/EffectivePractices

NSW Department of Education and Communities