

**Instructional Leadership**  
**Creating Practice from Theory**



pmde Witt  
Peter DeWitt  
@PeterMDeWitt

1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**For Today**

**Google Doc -**  
<https://goo.gl/whekYO>

**Companion Website**  
<https://resources.corwin.com/instructionalleadership>

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

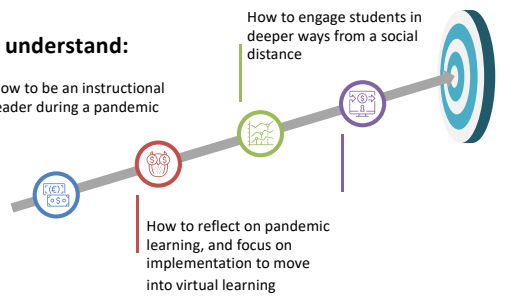
---

---

**Learning Intentions**

**To understand:**

- How to be an instructional leader during a pandemic
- How to reflect on pandemic learning, and focus on implementation to move into virtual learning
- How to engage students in deeper ways from a social distance



3

---

---

---

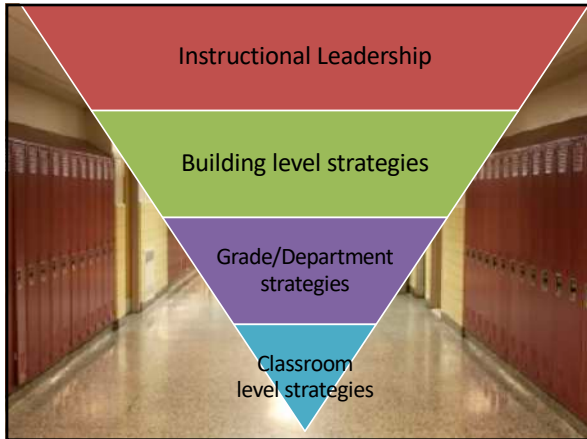
---

---

---

---

---



4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**What is Instructional Leadership?**

*Instructional leadership is when those in a leadership position focus their efforts on the implementation of practices that will positively impact student learning.*

DeWitt 2019

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Instructional Leadership			
Building Leader	Instructional Coaches	Teacher Leaders	PLC Lead/Department Chairs
Walkthroughs – Both remote and in-person	Challenge thinking	Maslow and Bloom	Challenge each other's thinking
Common language/Common understanding	Focus on learning	Knowledge Dimensions	Model instructional strategies at meetings
Create an inclusive school climate	Ask open-ended questions	Understand surface, deep and transfer level learning	Understand leadership self-efficacy
Collect evidence to understand impact	Develop credibility	Learning goals – in-person approach and remote approach	Skills to work in collectives

6

---

---

---

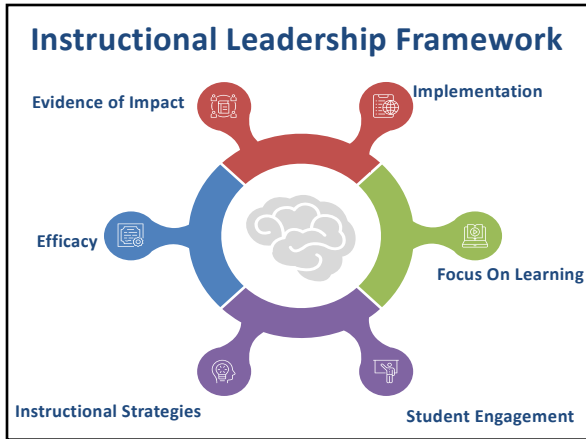
---

---

---

---

---



7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



8

---

---

---

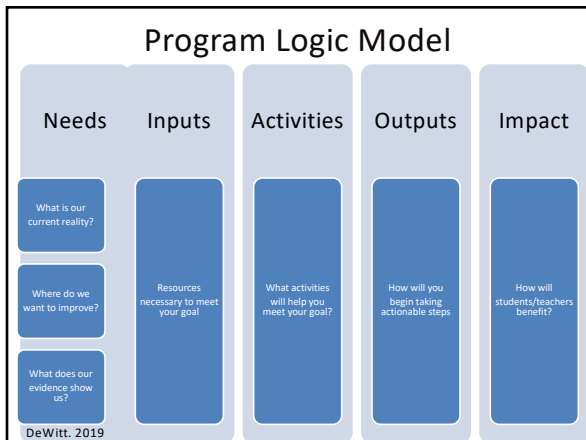
---

---

---

---

---



9

---

---

---

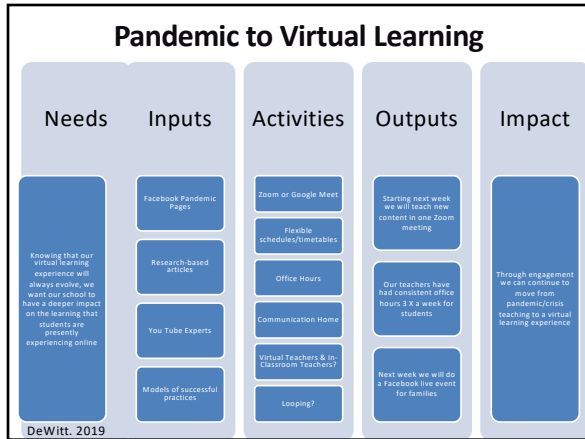
---

---

---

---

---



10

---

---

---

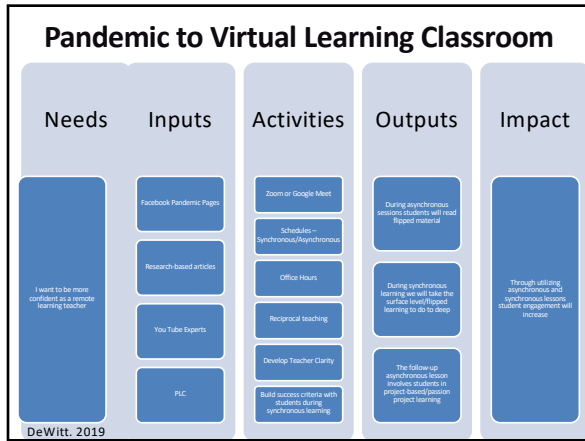
---

---

---

---

---



11

---

---

---

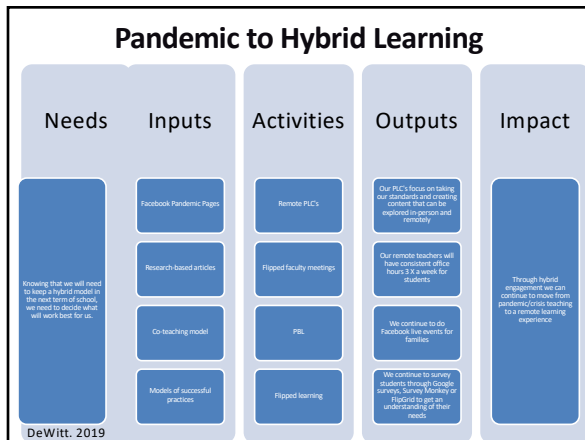
---

---

---

---

---



12

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



13

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Cognitive Process Dimension	
<b>Knowledge Dimension</b>	
<b>Factual Knowledge</b>	Factual knowledge includes isolated bits of information, such as vocabulary definitions and knowledge about specific details.
<b>Conceptual Knowledge</b>	Conceptual knowledge consists of systems of information, such as classifications and categories.
<b>Procedural Knowledge</b>	The knowledge of skills.
<b>Metacognitive Knowledge</b>	Metacognitive knowledge refers to knowledge of thinking processes and information about how to manipulate these processes effectively.

Anderson, L.W., & Krathwohl, D.R. (2001).

14

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Cognitive Process Dimension	
<b>Knowledge Dimension</b>	
<b>Factual Knowledge</b>	What does a .40 effect size mean in Hattie's research?
<b>Conceptual Knowledge</b>	What is the relationship between equity and the percentage of students who are engaging in virtual learning?
<b>Procedural Knowledge</b>	This is how you upload completed documents into Google Classroom.
<b>Metacognitive Knowledge</b>	How can you, as a learner, help create a more positive virtual learning experience?

15

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**SEEI** - type the concept here

**SEEI**

State, Elaborate, Exemplify, Illustrate is a favorite strategy for helping students make sense of key concepts.

Explanation & Template [here](#)

Examples [here](#)

Stern, J. Education to Save the World Website.

Source: Adapted from Paul & Elder, 2013, How to Write a Paragraph

**State**  
Type the exact definition you want students to know here.

**Elaborate**  
Students rewrite the definition in their own words here. In other words...

**Exemplify**  
Students provide an example and possible a non-example here. For example...

**Illustrate**  
Students insert a picture (found online or their own), use the drawing tools, or give a metaphor here. It's like... A visual to represent this is...




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

16




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

17

Odetola et al (1972) found that there are two types of alienation that students feel within our schools:

**Identification** is defined as *“the students’ sense of belonging to his school”* (p. 19).

**Powerlessness** is defined as a *“students’ feeling of incapacity to affect the direction of his learning”* (p. 20).

---

---

---

---

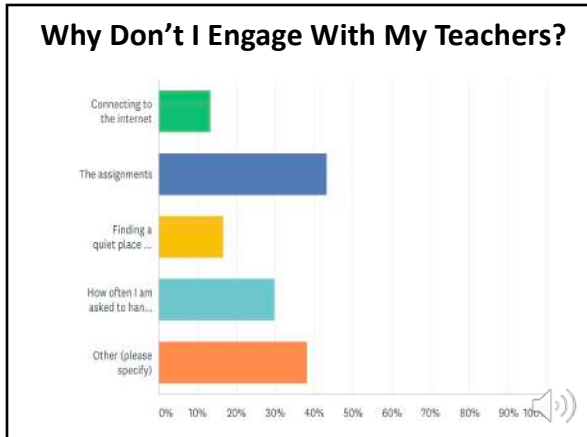
---

---

---

---

18



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

19

- ### Why Students Aren't Showing Up
- No access
  - Essential Workers
  - No Grade Incentive
  - Taking care of their siblings
  - Bedlam but No Bedroom
  - Student - Teacher Relationships

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

20

- ### Our Loss Of Control
- Their physical proximity to engage students
  - The promise of a good or bad grade
  - The threat of a loss of some privilege
  - The promise of an incentive, or one of their other positive social-emotional tricks of the trade.
  - Peer pressure of doing the right thing

---

---

---

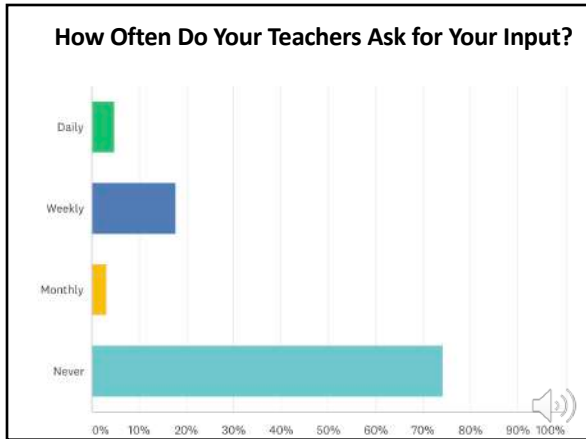
---

---

---

---

21



22

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Student Surveys:

**Least favorite lessons** – Worksheets, Power Point slides that are too long, uploaded videos to watch that are too long, one-hour lectures where students feel they are muted the whole time.

**Favorite Lessons** – Collaborative activities with peers, lessons that allowed them to engage in dialogue in Zoom chat rooms, Seeing their teachers and getting some help when needed (More office hours?), **Social Media & honesty.**

**How often they have been asked for input** – 76% of students answered that they have never been asked for input, 5% said daily, 16% said weekly, and 3% answered monthly.

**Hybrid Approach?**

- Short lectures to provide success criteria and clarity
- Learning to complete on their own off the computer
- Classroom discussions through chat rooms
- Survey student input

23

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



24

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



# Reciprocal Teaching

- Reading comprehension strategy
- 4 students read and discuss a text
- Text is segmented into 3-5 short passages
- Students are assigned 1 of 4 specific roles:
  - **Summarizer** – helps the group identify key points
  - **Clarifier** – invites questions about confusing vocab
  - **Questioner** – Poses questions to confirm understanding
  - **Predictor** – Encourages speculation about information the next passage may reveal
- Zoom, Google Meet, Microsoft

Palinscar & Brown (1984) , Fisher & Frey (2018)

25

---

---

---

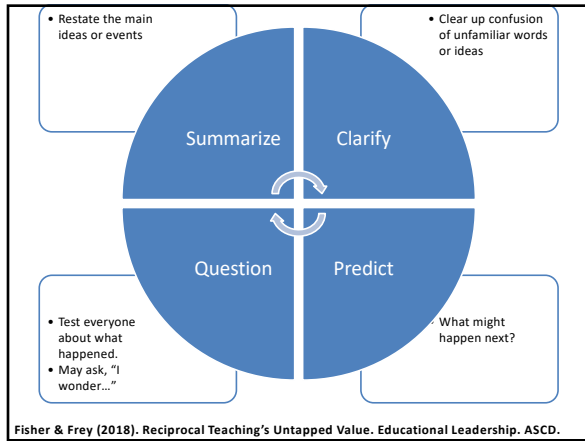
---

---

---

---

---



Fisher & Frey (2018). Reciprocal Teaching's Untapped Value. Educational Leadership. ASCD.

26

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Teacher Clarity

- **Factor 1 – Explaining through written and verbal examples**
- **Factor 2 – Personalizing using multiple strategies**
  - Explaining by telling stories
  - Having students make outlines
- **Factor 3 – Task Orientation**
  - Talking only about those things that are related to the topic of the lesson
  - Consistent practice
- **Factor 4 – Verbal Fluency**
  - Providing specific details
- **Factor 5 – Organizing Student Work**
  - Encourage students to take notes

Bush, Kennedy and Cruikshank (1977)

27

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

**Conceptual Mapping** - In your breakout room, work with your partners to discuss how these 6 words might be inter-related.



28

---

---

---

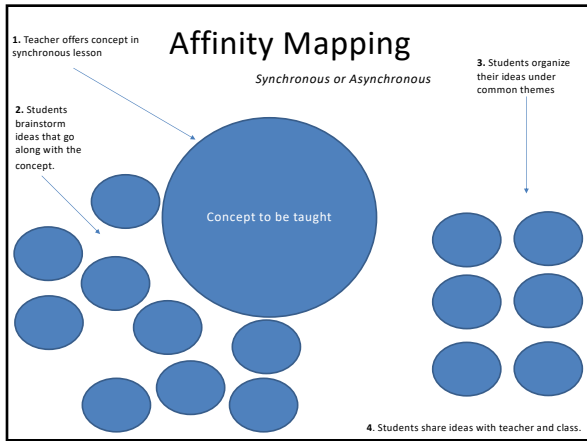
---

---

---

---

**Affinity Mapping**  
*Synchronous or Asynchronous*



1. Teacher offers concept in synchronous lesson

2. Students brainstorm ideas that go along with the concept.

3. Students organize their ideas under common themes

4. Students share ideas with teacher and class.

29

---

---

---

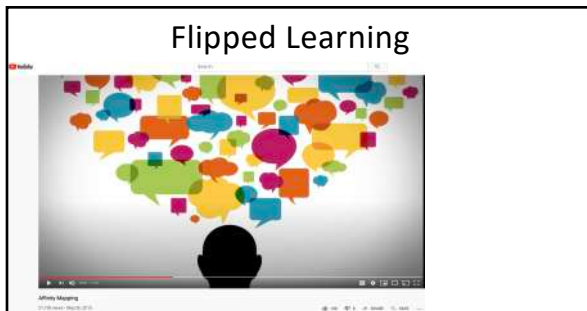
---

---

---

---

**Flipped Learning**



1. Teacher creates or finds a video focusing on content (15 minutes or less).
2. Students watch video on their own.
3. Synchronous class discussion follows
4. Individual or collaborative activity follows
5. Evidence of learning is shared

30

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## TEDEd Learning

- Teacher decides on content
- Teacher creates or finds a video focusing on content (15 minutes or less).
- Students watch video on their own.
- Asynchronous activities follow
  - Individual or collaborative activity follows
- Evidence of learning is shared

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

31

## Sketchnoting

1. Teacher focuses on content
2. Students create sketchnote to denote learning
3. Synchronous – Gallery Walk?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

32

## Surface to Deep Learning Strategies

Acquiring Surface Level	Consolidating Surface Level	Acquiring Deep Level	Consolidating Deep Level	Transfer Learning
highlighting, note taking, mnemonics, underlining, and imagery	teaching test taking, rehearsal, and learning how to receive feedback	organization, strategy monitoring, concept mapping, and metacognitive strategies	self-questioning, self-monitoring, self-explanation, self-verbalizing, peer tutoring, collaboration, and critical thinking techniques	Similarities and Differences

@PeterMDeWitt Hattie & Desogobee 2016

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

33

Surface Level	Effect Size	Deep Level	Effect Size	Transfer	Effect Size
Highlighting	.44	Concept Mapping	.64	Identifying Similarities and Differences	1.32
Notetaking	.51	Meta-cognitive Strategies	.69	Organizing Conceptual Knowledge	.85
Mnemonics	.80	Self-Questioning	.59	Formal Discussions	.82
Imagery	.51	Inquiry-Based Teaching	.50	Synthesizing Information Across Texts	.63
Direct Instruction	.59	Scaffolding	.58	Peer Tutoring	.55

---

---

---

---

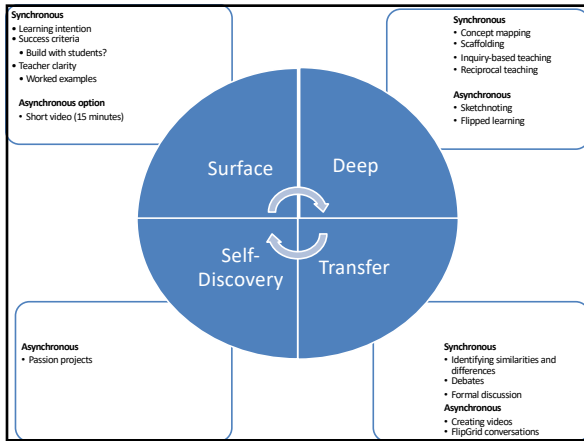
---

---

---

---

34




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

35




---

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

36

## Self-Efficacy



*“Refers to beliefs in one’s capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments”*

Bandura, 1997

37

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**45%** of teachers

completely agree their principal supports teachers who start innovative work or new initiatives.

**86%** of principals

completely agree they support teachers who start innovative work or new initiatives.

(2019). Principals. Here's How Teachers View You. Education Week Research Center.

38

---

---

---

---

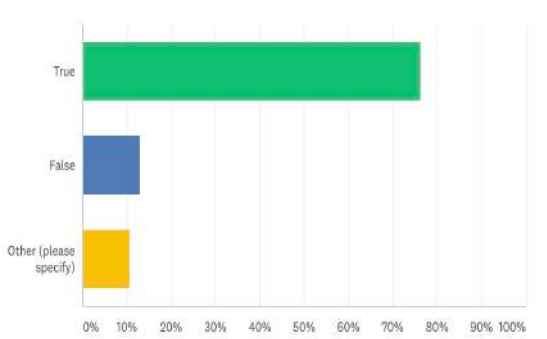
---

---

---

---

### I'm Gaining Confidence As A Pandemic Teacher



Response	Percentage
True	~75%
False	~15%
Other (please specify)	~10%

39

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

“  
 Collective teacher efficacy refers to the collective self-perception that teachers in a given school make an educational difference to their students over and above the educational impact of their homes and communities. (Tschannen-Moran & Barr, 2004, p. 190).

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.

40

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Efficacy – Enhancing Experiences	
<b>Mastery Experiences</b>	Researchers found that challenging activities were the biggest contributors to raising one's efficacy. In a PwC survey (2018) they found that only 10% of teachers felt confident using technology to engage in deeper learning strategies for students using technology.
<b>Vicarious Experiences</b>	Instructional coaches and building leaders can utilize remote instructional strategies to inspire teachers to engage students differently (i.e. flipped faculty meetings, reciprocal learning, FlipGrid etc).
<b>Social Persuasion</b>	Understanding that the pandemic was a traumatic event for many, and using softer more positive language when engaged in faculty meetings, remote teacher observations, PLC's and learning walks is vital to raising the level of efficacy in our colleagues.
<b>Affective States</b>	<b>Excitement vs. Anxiety</b> – We know that people have stated that they have had to get used to being comfortable with being uncomfortable.

Goddard, Roger, Wayne K. Hoy, and Anita Woolfolk Hoy. (2004); DeWitt (2020).

41

---

---

---

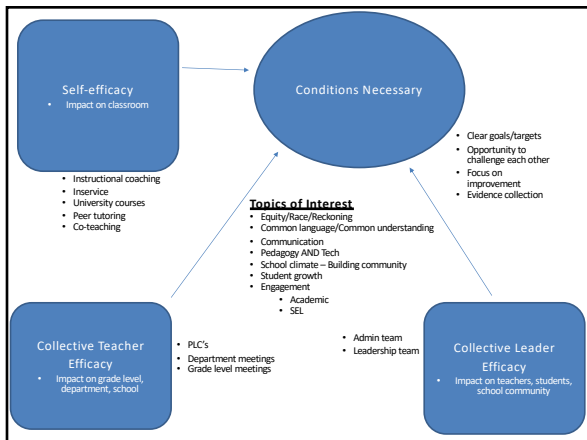
---

---

---

---

---



42

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



43

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



44

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Evidence of Implementation	
<b>Student Engagement</b>	We collect student data to show the percentage of students who engage in 1, 2 or all 3 periods in one day.
<b>Virtual Walkthroughs</b>	Leaders in our school participate in virtual classroom experiences with teachers and students to gain a better understanding of the challenges, so they can help alleviate those challenges?
<b>Faculty Meetings</b>	Leaders in our school have virtual faculty meetings where they spend some time focusing on the SEL of students and teachers, and some time focusing on instructional strategies.

DeWitt (2020).

45

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Questions to Ponder

- What is working for your school/classroom right now that can continue to be used again in the fall?
- What is one way you have communicated during this time that brought in the most attention by the community (i.e. teachers, students, families, etc.)?
- As school leaders, what do you need to do during the summer to continue to connect with families?
- As school leaders, how are you supporting teachers and students socially-emotionally and academically? For example, are you engaging in their live classroom chats with students?
- As school leaders, what incentives are cable companies offering that may help put more hot spots in the community?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

46



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

47