Teacher Collaborative Growth and Evaluation Model

Teacher Evaluation Work Group Model Approval and Feedback Thursday, December 13th, 2012



TEWG Vision Statement

A teacher growth and evaluation system

- Embeds support and professional learning throughout the system
- Includes multiple measures of practice and effectiveness
- Is transparent, sustainable, consistent, and sufficiently flexible
- Results in increased student learning and success



Meeting Updates

- Dec 7th Subcommittee Leads Meeting
- Hope Street Group Networking Site
- Approval of Model
- January and February Meetings

Default Model Approval

Agreements

- "The department, in consultation with [the work group], must create and publish a teacher evaluation process that complies with the requirements [in statute]"
- Seeking approval of the MODEL, not the statutes
- Today's model is NOT a final draft
 - Commissioner
 - Pilot Period
 - Ongoing Development
 - Local Revisions

An affirmative vote is agreement...

- That the model is compliant with statute
- That the model is a first step toward our vision and toward state-wide implementation of educator evaluation
- That the model was developed in consultation with this work group
- That I will continue to support this work even if some elements are not currently how I would have personally defined them

Updates to Draft Model Proposals for Revisions and Work Group Decision Points

- Points of Contact—Number, role of peer reviewer, "formal" and "informal"
- Component Weights
- Scale for Summative Performance Ratings
- Definition of "Summative Evaluator"
- Use of student survey data—"Primary" versus one equally "represented" sources of evidence/measures
- Training—Standards of effective practice (MN rule 8710.2000) versus only training specific to default model
- Year of Summative Evaluation—Year 3 versus year 1



Points of Contact

- Original draft (See handout.)
- Proposals—Number of POCs, role of peer reviewer(s), "formal" and "informal" (See handout.)
- Subcommittee leads recommendation (See handout.)
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Component Weights

- Original draft—TP-50%, SLA-35%, SE-15%
- Proposals—TP-55%, SLA-35%, SE-10% <u>and</u> TP-45%, SLA-35%, and SE-20% <u>(See spreadsheet.)</u>
- Subcommittee leads recommendation--TP-50%, SLA-35%, SE-15%
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Scale for Summative Performance Ratings

- Original draft (See at right.)
- Proposal—Expand "Effective" and "Development Needed;" Decrease "Unsatisfactory"
- Subcommittee leads recommendation
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision

3.5-4.0—Exemplary
2.5-3.49—Effective
1.5-2.49—Development Needed
1.0-1.49—Unsatisfactory

Definition of "Summative Evaluator"

- Original draft--"The summative evaluator is an individual who holds a valid Minnesota administrative license and who has successfully completed the evaluator training supporting the default model offered by the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE)."
- Proposals—Remove requirement for administrative licensure
- Subcommittee leads recommendation
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Use of Student Survey Data

- Current draft (See handout side 1.)
- Proposals (See handout side 2.)
- Subcommittee leads recommendation
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Training

- Original draft—Training by MDE is specific to default model.
- Proposals—Training by MDE also includes teaching standards in rule for all districts.
- Subcommittee leads recommendation
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Year of Summative Evaluation

- Original draft—Year 3 of professional review cycle
- Proposals—Summative occurs in year 1 of cycle
- Subcommittee leads recommendation
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Draft Default Model – Additional Proposals

Student Learning Goals

- Shared goal versus no shared goal
- Three, two or one SLG
- Holistic vs. Numeric Methods
- Weighting Goals
- Proficiency vs. Growth



Shared Performance Goal

- Original draft—Shared performance is 5% of student learning and achievement component
- Proposals—Remove shared performance goal
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



SLG Process: Clarifications

1. Choose quality assessments

- Must choose highest level of commonality and confidence
- Aligned to state standards (or national/professional)

2. Determine student starting points

- Using available data, including beginning of course diagnostic tests (pre-tests)
- Assigned groups: low, medium, high level of preparedness

3. Set student learning goals

Given starting points, where will students end?

4. Track progress and refine instruction

5. Review results and score

- To what degree did student performance improve?
- Did the teacher fall short of, meet or exceed goal?



Number of Student Learning Goals

- Original draft—3 goals: class, targeted need, shared performance
- Proposals—reduce to 2 or 1 goal.
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



SLGs: Proficiency or Growth

- Original draft—Goal based on levels of preparedness and mastery (proficiency/growth blend)
- Proposals—Goal based on growth
- Other factors to consider
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SLG: Proficiency/Growth Combination

Achievement: meeting a uniform and pre-determined level of mastery on subject or grade level standards.

Achievement is a set point or "bar" that is the same for all students, regardless of where they begin.

Growth: improving skills required to achieve mastery on a subject or grade level standard over a period of time. Growth differentiates mastery expectations based on baseline performance.

Pre-Assess: (assign "level of preparedness")
Low = 10 (40%) Med = 10 (40%)
High = 5 (20%)

Goal: ("To be effective, I will...")
Non-Mastery = 2 (8%)
Partial-Mastery = 11 (44%)
Mastery = 12 (48%)

Results: (How did students do on assessment?)
Non-Mastery = 2 (8%)
Partial Mastery = 10 (40%)
Mastery = 13 (52%)

SLG: Proficiency or Growth?

- "SLOs may be more effective in measuring achievement rather than student growth" ~ EducationCounsel
- Colorado, DC, Wisconsin, Indiana, Rhode Island and others all use SLOs and all have ESEA waivers
- "True" growth = Pre- and Post-tests that are valid, reliable and (relatively) bias-free
 - Do teachers have capacity to develop these?
 - Does our work group want the state to develop these?



SLGs: Proficiency or Growth

- Original draft—Goal based on levels of preparedness and mastery (proficiency/growth blend)
- Proposals—Goal based on growth
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Student Learning and Achievement Component Rating

- Original draft—Weighted percentages and numerical approach (See handout.)
- Proposals—Holistic approach (See handout.)
- Subcommittee leads recommendation
- Other factors to consider
- Discussion
- Decision



Student Learning and Achievement Component: Numeric (& weighted) vs. Holistic

How should evaluators determine a student learning and achievement component rating? (See handout.)

Numeric (current draft)

- Based on student outcome data
- 3 groups of teachers
- Weights for each SLG
 - Weights for each SLG (20%, 10%, 5%) and VA data
 - How to treat each of 3 years?
- Only component based on numeric approach

Holistic (proposal)

- Based on student outcome data
- Groups unnecessary
- Weights unnecessary—Rubric would be applied

 All components based on holistic approach



Student Learning and Achievement Component Rating

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