Virtual Professional Learning (VPL) Learning to Improve. Improving to Learn.

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Over two decades ago, Sykes (1996) declared professional learning and development "the most serious unsolved problem for policy and practice in American education today" (p. 465).



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Why? There is Opportunity.

Consider, for instance, your state plans.

What should people be able to know and do?

What critical competencies are needed to carry out the plan?

How will administrators, practitioners, and other key stakeholders in your state get better at VPL?



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A Digital Age Framework for Effective VPL



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Digital Age Learning Theories

Connectivism

(Siemens, 2005)

Generativism

(Carneiro, 2013)
•21 St Century Lifelong Learning

(Steffens, 2015)





How Might You Include A Digital Age Framework for VPL in Your State Plan? Why Does it Matter?

Digital Age learning theories allow us to:

- Take VPL from the Industrial Era to the Digital Age!
- Transform static, after the fact professional learning into a dynamic, useful job-embedded approach that not only supports teachers and coaches but also enhances outcomes for students.



Creating Connections for Effective VPL



Professional Learning & Development Research

4 JobEmbeddedContinuumComponents

(Joyce & Showers, 1982)

•*5 Design Elements (D)

(Desimone, 2009)

•*8 Theories of Action

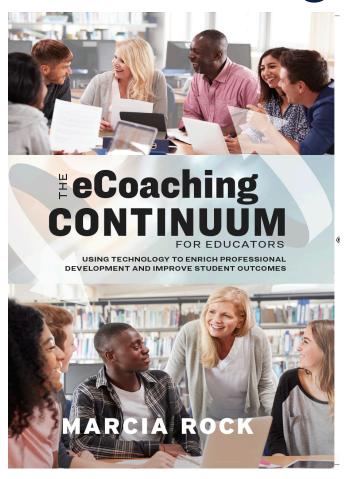
(Kennedy, 2016)

Design Elements (Desimone, 2009) = D	Continuum Components (Joyce & Showers, 1982)				Theories of Action (Kennedy, 2016) = TA	
Five Essential	Four Components				Four Problems of	Four Enactment
Features	Study	Observe	1:1 Coach	Group	Problems of Practice	Methods
	—					
Content	D	D	D	D	Portraying	Prescriptio
Focus	TA	TA	TA	TA	Curricular Content	
Active Learning		D	D	D	Containing	Strategy
	TA	TA	TA	TA	Behavior	
Coherence	D				Enlisting	Insight
	TA	TA	TA	TA	Participation	
Duration	D				Exposing	Knowledge
	TA	TA	TA	TA	Student Thinking	
Collective Participation	D	D	D	D		



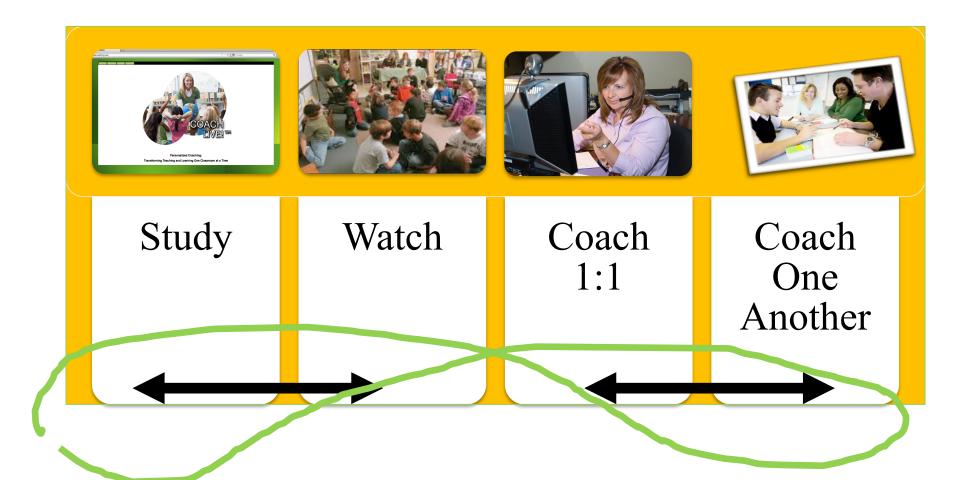


Creating Connections in VPL: The eCoaching Continuum



- Wholistic orientation
- Cost effective
- Capacity centered
- Quality focused

Creating Connections for Effective VPL



How Might Your State Create Connections for Effective VPL?

eCoaching Continuum

Study Theory and Practice (20–30 hours)

Use existing online modules, podcasts, &/or social media networks (or create new ones) on relevant and important topics, such as:

MTSS or Integrated Systems of Support

CEC & CEEDAR's High Leverage Practices (HLPs)

KU's Learning Strategies or Content Enhancement Routines

Family Engagement

Professional Learning & Development in Teaming, Leading, Coaching, etc.

Observe Theory and Practice (15–20 times)

Use online video conferencing or electronically archived video repositories to "see" the topic(s) in action, such as:

MTSS or Integrated Systems of Support

CEC & CEEDAR's High Leverage Practices (HLPs)

KU's Learning Strategies or Content Enhancement Routines

Family Engagement

Professional Learning & Development in Teaming, Leading, Coaching, etc.

Coach One-on-One (10–15 times)

External/Internal Coach:
Use online video conferencing

and Bluetooth technologies to provide discreet, one-on-one coaching, on the topic, during classroom instruction, teaming, or in other applied contexts, to foster transfer and use.

Self-Coach:

Use mobile apps or other technologies to capture and display automated feedback on on the topic, during classroom instruction, teaming, or in other applied contexts, to foster transfer and use.

Coach Peers in Groups (undetermined)

Use online video conferencing to conduct critical friends groups or instructional grand rounds with peers/colleagues to investigate problems of practice specific to the topic(s) in generative, supportive ways.

(Rock, 2019, p. 14)



Why are the four components needed?



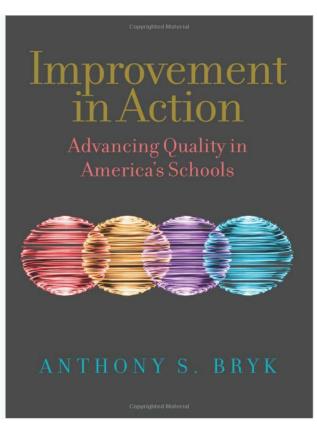
"Coaching without the study of theory, the observation of demonstrations, and opportunities for practice with feedback will, in fact, accomplish very little."

(Joyce & Showers, 1982, p.5)

If we fail to create connections:

- Study only yields little to no transfer.
- Observing *only* yields little to no transfer.
- Coaching *sans* study and observation leads to dependence on the coach.
- Absence of group/peer coaching adversely impacts sustainability and scale.

How Might Your State Monitor Progress & Continuously Improve?



Six Core Principles of Improvement Science

- Be problem-specific and user-centered.
- Attend to variability; it is the core challenge to address.
- See the system that produces the current outcomes.
- Embrace measurement –formatively & summatively; we cannot improve at scale what we cannot measure.
- Learn through disciplined inquiry.
- Organize and accelerate improvements through networks.

How Might Your State Monitor Progress & Continuously Improve?



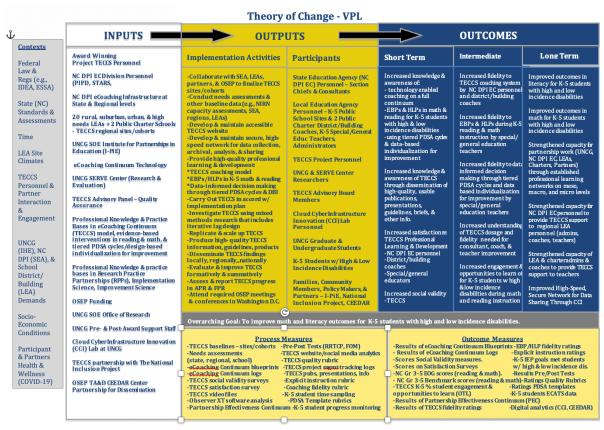




VPL LOGIC MODEL/ THEORY OF CHANGE VPL IMPROVEMENT PLAN VPL MONITORING/ EVALUATING PLAN Find your way here

What is The Theory of Change for Your State's Approach to VPL? Theory of Change - VPL

Logic Model or Theory of Change For VPL





How Might Your State Co-Construct VPL Improvement Plans

Design Tools &

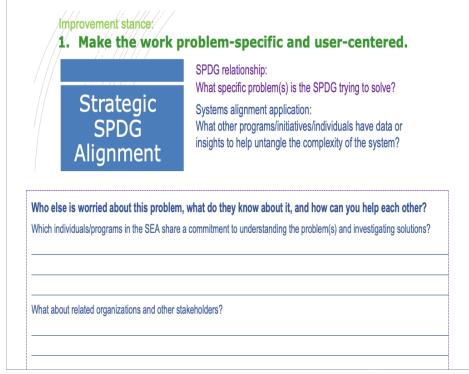
Templates:

NC DPI EC SIG

Strategic SPDG

Alignment

Example



(Fitzpatrick, 2019)

How Might Your State Measure VPL? PDSA - Plan, Do, Study, Act/Adjust

Observation Checklist for





(Noonan et al., 2017)

PLAN

Clarify goal and measure to achieve targeted improvement:

Validate the need for improvement. Identify the strategies and timeline to accomplish the plan goal and measures. I or we will:



Others will:

ACT/ADJUST

What will we do differently in the next improvement cycle to achieve desired results?

STUDY

Post data & analyze results. Plus/Delta documentation -What worked and why? What didn't work and why?

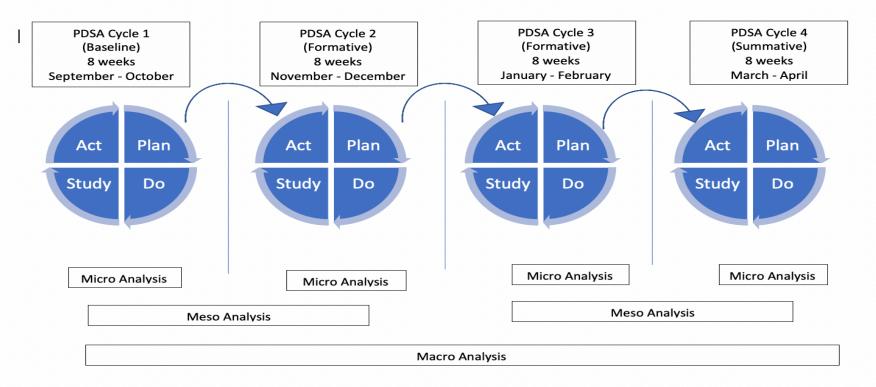
Retrieved from: https://education.ky.gov/school/stratclsgap/contassessment/Pages/Systems-of-Continuous-Improvement.aspx

How Might Your State Assess & Iterate VPL? PDSA Cycles for Rapid, Continuous Improvement

(Noonan et al., 2017)

(Rock et al. 2019; 2020)

Plan Do Study Act (PDSA) Cycles eCoaching Continuum Model – Coaching & Professional Learning General & Special Education





(Rock et al. 2019; 2020)

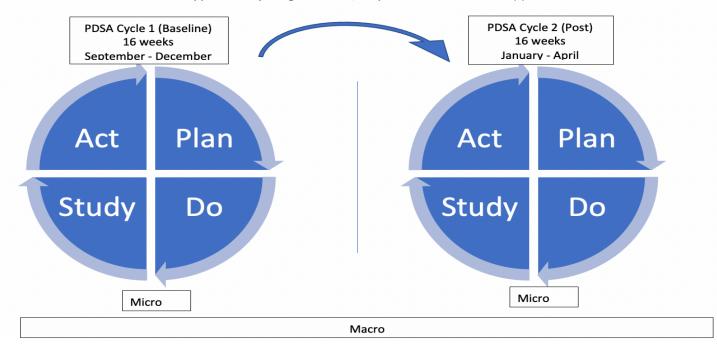
Plan Do Study Act (PDSA) Inquiry Cycles

Tiered Data Informed Decision Making & Data Based Individualization for Improvement eCoaching Continuum Model - Coaching & Professional Learning Special Education

(Adapted, in part, from McKenney & Reeves, 2012)

Special Education PDSA Cycles = 16 weeks

Rationale: Although the amount of time needed for instruction to be effective varies, elementary students who are not making progress, or who are failing to achieve, typically require 8-16 weeks of intervention, lasting 30-120 minutes daily (Vaughn, Wanzek, Murray, & Roberts, 2012; Vaughn et al., 2012). This 8 to 16-week timeframe equates to two to four school months. As such, we use longer PDSA cycles that are tiered, which allows for team and individual student level application by the general and/or special education teacher(s).



Take a Multi-Level Approach

- State Change
- Organizational Change
- Teacher Change
- Student Change

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Guiding Questions

What data confirm what building- or district-level changes have occurred? Why are these changes meaningful? What other data sources do we need and why?

Measures

Student achievement data, attendance data, office discipline referral data, parent/family engagement data, community engagement data

Technologies

Data dashboards student achievement, attendance, office discipline referrals, parent, family, and community engagement metrics

DistrictTools.org community, parent, and family survey summaries and graphic displays

Guiding Questions

What data confirm what teachers or other school professionals have learned? Why does this learning matter? What other data sources do we need and why?

Measures

Teacher knowledgebased assessments Teacher performance-based assessments

Technologies

Quizlet results

Audio recordings of classroom instruction

Video archives of

classroom instruction

TeachFX visualizations of teacher talk (including questioning) during classroom instruction

(-12 Student Chang

Guiding Questions

What data confirm what K–12 students have learned? Why does this learning matter? What other data sources do we need and why?

Measures

Student knowledgebased assessments Student performancebased assessments, including engagement

Technologies

Digitally archived student work samples Audio recordings students' responses to Q & A

TeachFX visualizations of student talk (including responses to questioning) during classroom instruction

Video recordings students' academic, behavioral, and social-emotional engagement

Sharing Leadership for VPL



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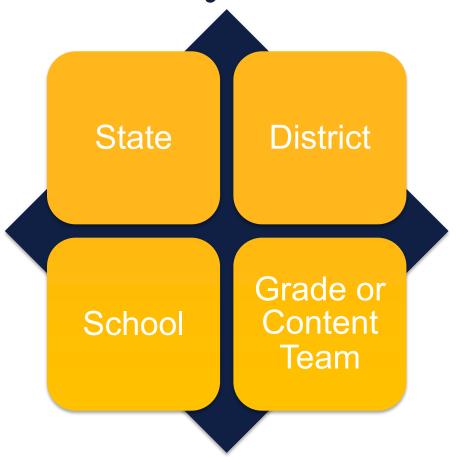
Sharing Leadership for VPL Within and Across Siloed Systems





Sharing Leadership Within and Across Siloed Systems

Within and across the systems, there are opportunities to tap into existing networks or to create new ones.





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Sharing Leadership for VPL is Not This!



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Sharing Leadership for VPL is This!



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Sharing Leadership for VPL:

- Trusting
- Communicating
- Norming
- Teaming
- Visioning
- Negotiating conflict
- Supporting
- Building infrastructure
- Cultivating competence & capacity



How Might Your State Share Leadership in Supporting VPL?

What role does shared or distributed leadership play in VPL?

- Essential to effective teaming!
- Vital not only to learning to improve but also to improving to learn!



Wrap Up & Review

- A Digital Framework for the Digital Age
 - Creating Connections
 - Adopting the eCoaching Continuum for effective VPL
 - Monitoring Progress & Continually Improving
 - Using Improvement Science principles & tools as a guide
 - Sharing Leadership
 - Distributing leadership for effective teaming



Reflecting & Acting

There is opportunity in your state plans:

How will you use the three takeaways to help your state get better at VPL? What actions will you take, starting today that will:

- Identify what should people be able to know and do?
- How people will develop the critical competencies are needed to carry out the plan?
- How people will continuously improve?

"The last is the most important . . . technical progress, extension of knowledge, does indeed represent progress, but not in fundamentals. The essential thing is that we become more finely and deeply human"

(Schweitzer, 1965, pp. 33-41, cited from Carneiro, 2010 as cited in Steffens, 2015, p. 55).

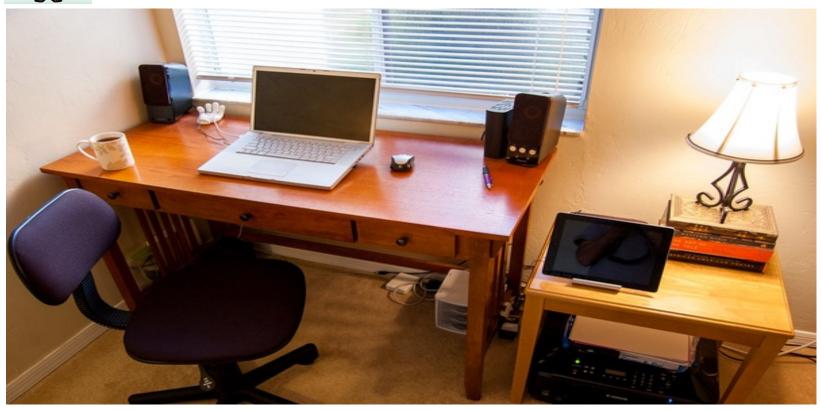




Find your way here



Thank you! It's Time for A Break!



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