Vision: Every child in every district receives the instruction that they need and deserve...every day.

Empowering Effective Instruction Across Bilingual School Models: A Collective Data-based Decision Making Process

English Learners Alliance Conference, March 10, 2016

Nicole Kaye, Oregon Response to Instruction & Intervention

Liliana Jimenez, Fern Hill Elementary, Forest Grove SD

Amy Harlow, Fern Hill Elementary, Forest Grove SD



Session Overview

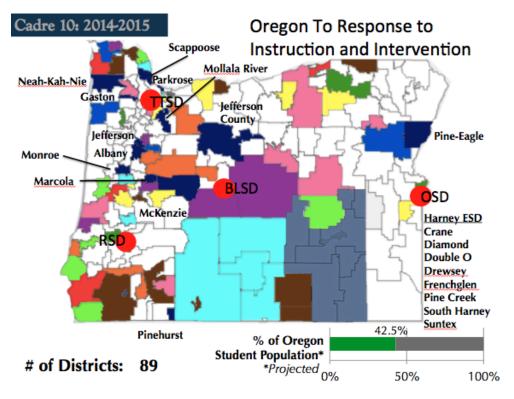
- In this session, you will:
 - Learn about a collective data-based decision making process to support for ALL students (100% Meetings)
 - See a case example of enhancing the process to match to the needs of bilingual students in a Native Language Literacy School in Oregon
 - Have an opportunity for Q & A



HELLO my name is

Nicole

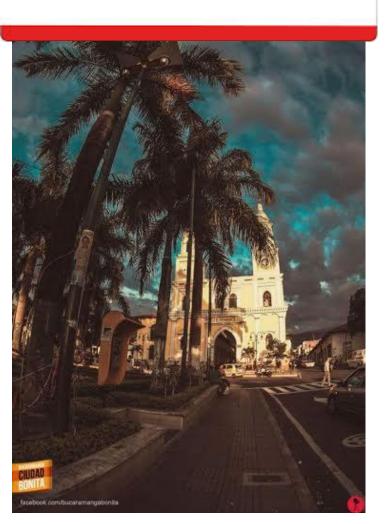




- Oregon RTIIi project Implementation Coach
- PhD in School Psychology University of Oregon
- Literacy interventionist experience pre K-12
- International school settings (Costa Rica & Ecuador)

HELLO my name is

Liliana



- Title One Teacher at Fern Hill Elementary School in Forest Grove, Oregon
- English Language Teacher for 5 years in Colombia
- Spanish Teacher for 3 years in Oregon
- Bilingual Teacher for 15 years in Forest Grove, Oregon
- Reading Interventionist for 2 years in Forest Grove, Oregon

HELLO my name is

Amy

- ELD teacher at Fern Hill Elementary School for 9 years.
- Title One Teacher and Intervention Specialist at Fern Hill Elementary for 9 Years
- Spanish-English core literacy teacher



Purpose: 100% Data Meetings

 Determine if the grade level is benefiting from core instruction

AND

 Refine core instruction to better meet the needs of ALL students at the grade level.



RTI Team Structures

Meetings	Purpose	Students	Data
100% Meetings	Review effectiveness of tiered systems of support and make adjustments	ALL	Screening (CBM), Attendance, ODRs, SBAC
Group Intervention Review Meetings (20% Meetings)	To make changes for students in interventions	Some students	Progress monitoring (CBM)
Individual Problem Solving Meetings	To further intensify interventions for those in need	Few Students	Progress Monitoring (CBM)



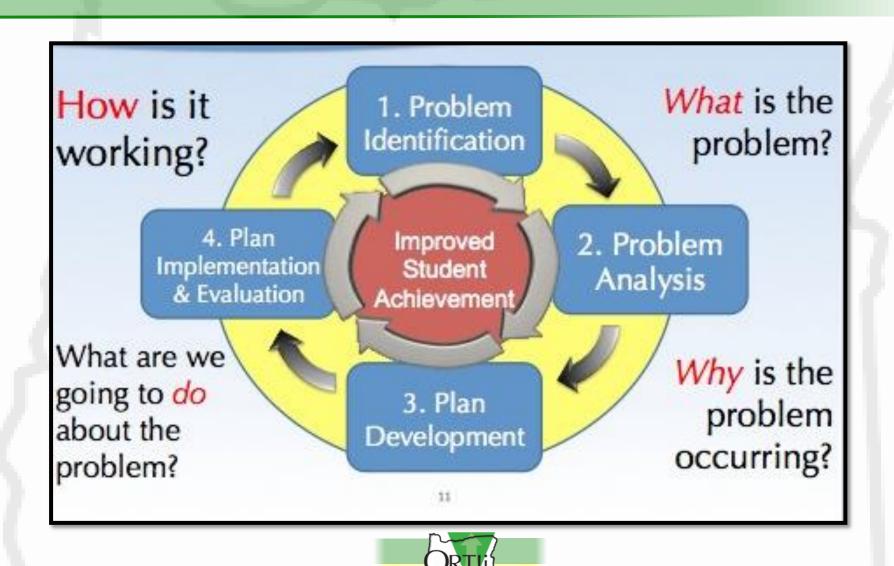
Trying to make good decisions for our students can feel like this...



Trying to make good decisions for our students can feel like this...



100% Meeting Process



Problem Solving Across Levels of Support

Tier 3:

Individual Problem Solving

FEWSTUDENTS

Tier 2/3: 20% Meetings

SOME STUDENTS

Tier 1: How is it working?

100% Meetings

ALL STUDENTS what are we going to do about the

problem?

What is the problem?

Why is the problem occurring?

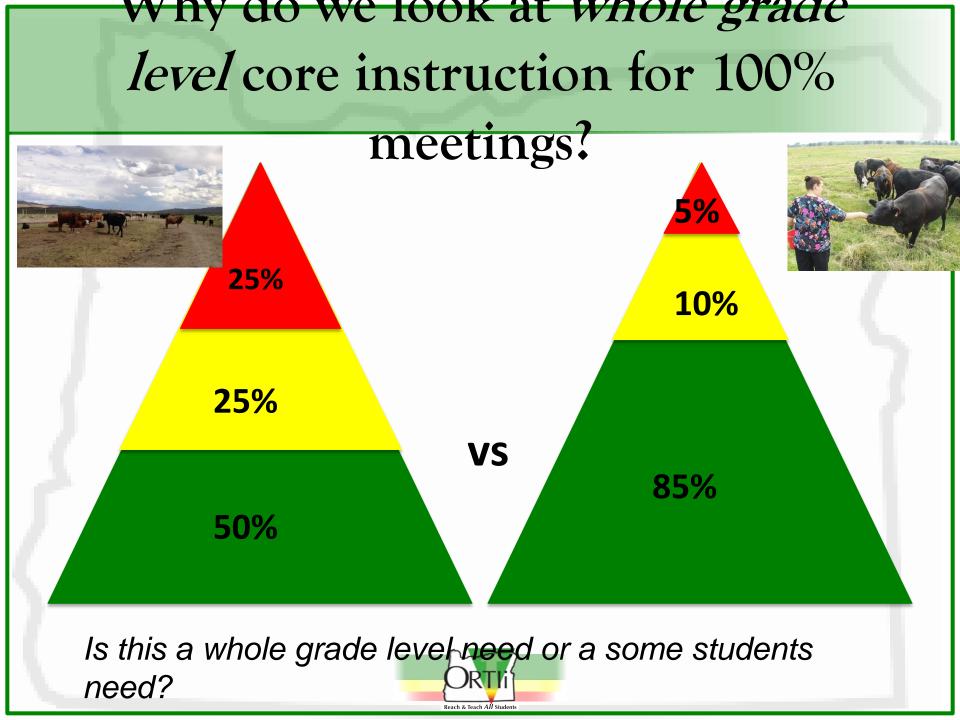
Why Problem Solving?

Framework to identify, analyze & address needs at all levels

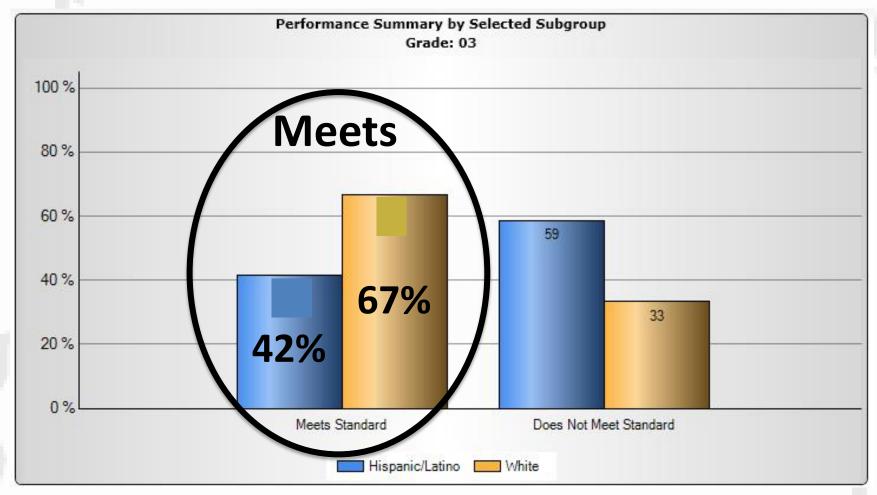


- Consistent
- Efficient
- Effective
- Sustainable



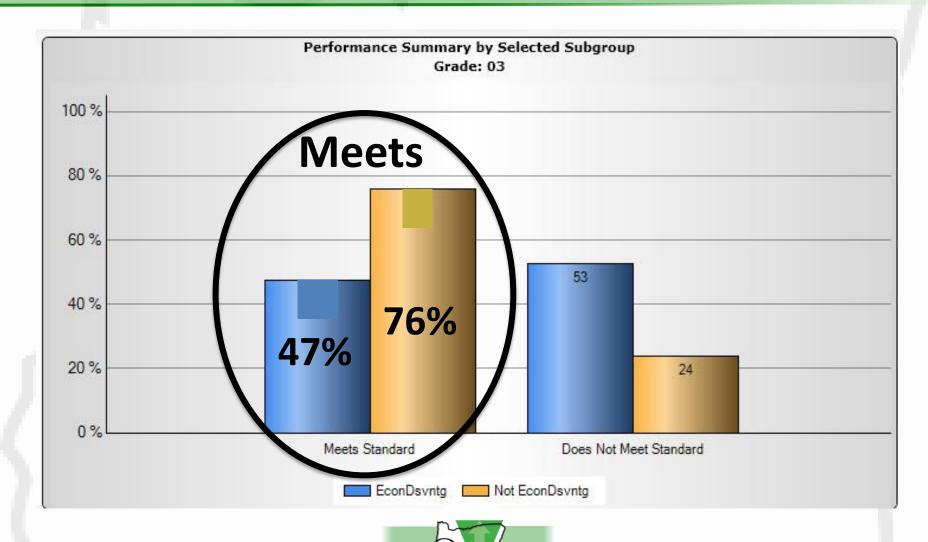


ALL Oregon Districts OAKS 2013-14





ALL Oregon Districts OAKS 2013-14



100% Meeting General Features

When: 2-3 times per year (following collection of your schoolwide screening data)

Who:

Principal
Literacy Specialist/Title I
Counselor
Grade level team
Could include SPED, ELL, School
Psychologist, Paraprofessionals



100% Meeting General Features

What:

Use schoolwide screening data to answer questions about core instruction

Outcomes:

Identify which of the 5 Big Ideas need additional focus **AND** develop a plan (with a goal) for improving grade level achievement



Step 1: Problem Identification

A problem is defined as a discrepancy between:

Where we want to be Using Data/Evidence
Where we are

Problem Definition



1. Problem Identification

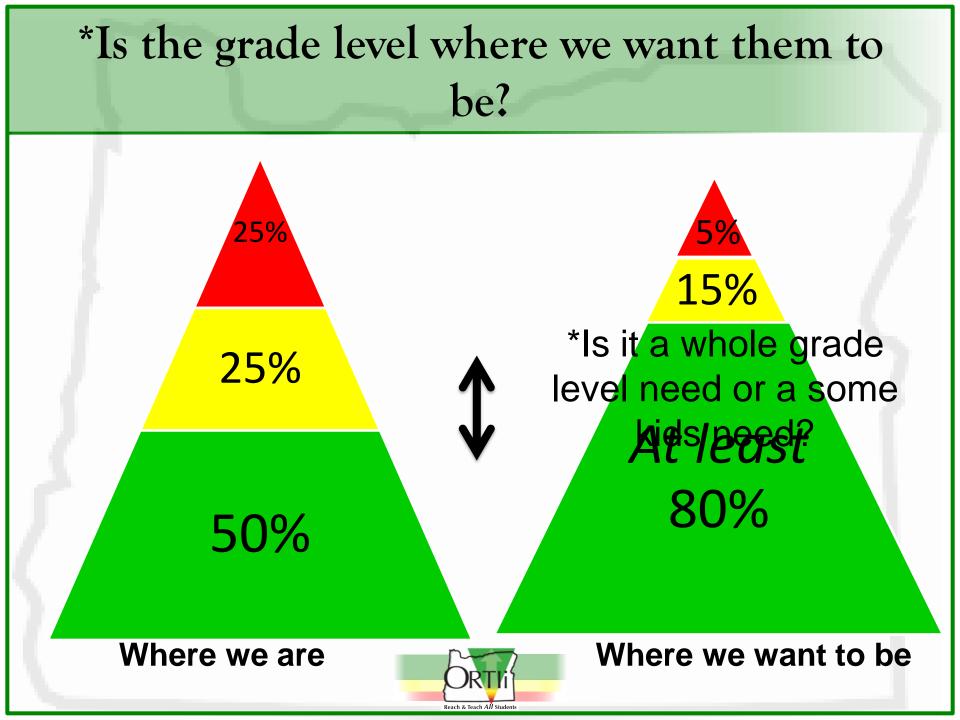
Do your teachers "trust the data?

"I think..."
"I feel like..."
"I believe..."

VS.

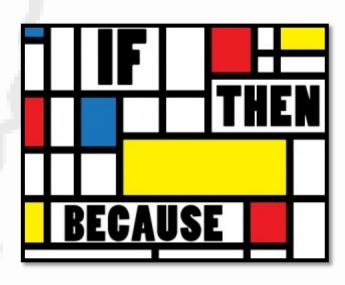
"Our data/evidence indicates..."

How clearly are you currently defining "problems" in your school? Do you primarily rely on the data?



2. Problem Analysis

Why is the problem happening?



- * What is the grade level's *priority skill* need(s)?
 - Comprehension
 - Vocabulary
 - Fluency
 - Phonics
 - PhonemicAwareness



Foundational Skills

Oral Reading
Accuracy & Fluency

Phonics
(Alphabetic Principle)



Phonemic Awareness



Vocabulary

What is the priority skill need?

5 Big Ideas	Percentage of Students at Benchmark
Comprehension	57%
Vocabulary	75%
Fluency	65%
Phonics	60%
Phonemic Awareness	85%

We want the priority skill to be close to 80% (at least)



3. Plan Identification



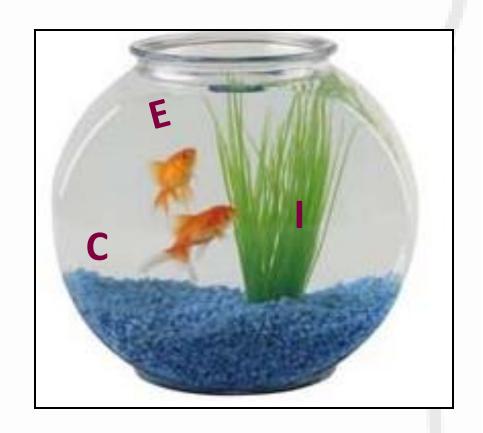
- *How should we address the priority skill need(s)?
 - Make common agreements



The water....

Focus on "the water"-

- Instruction
- Curriculum
- Environment





3. Plan Identification:

*Make common agreements around:

Curriculum Instruction

Environment

(We can control these things)

And provide professional learning opportunities to allow staff to implement these agreements



Focus on the ICE

Instruction:

What you teach

Environment:

Learner:

Curriculum:

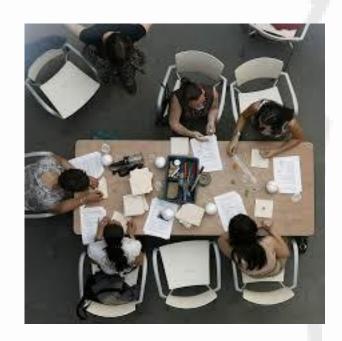
Where you teach

How you teach

Who you teach

What professional development do teachers need to implement the plan?

- Model lessons by coach or peer
- Peer lesson observation
- Video a master teacher
- In school experts training at staff meetings
- Instructional highlights at staff meetings
- Include paraprofessionals





100% Mtg Agreements

100% Data Meeting Agreements Support Document

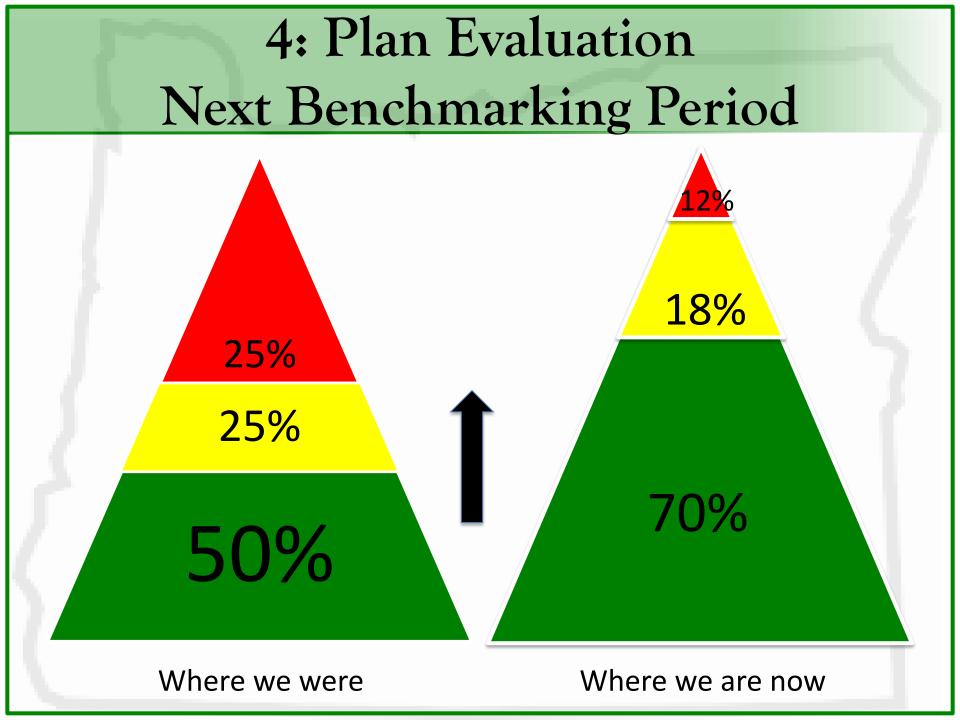
Priority Skill and focus area	Common Effective Instructional Strategy	Common Active Engagement Strategy	How often When it is being implemented	PD Needs Addressing
		focus area Effective Instructional	focus area Effective Active Instructional Engagement	focus area Effective Active When it is Instructional Engagement being

4: Plan Implementation & Evaluation

- How do we ensure that we implement our plan?
 - Make it public
 - Revisit the agreements at regular PLC/PLT/SAT times
 - Principal walkthroughs







Support for all students







Ted Talk – How do we heal medicine?

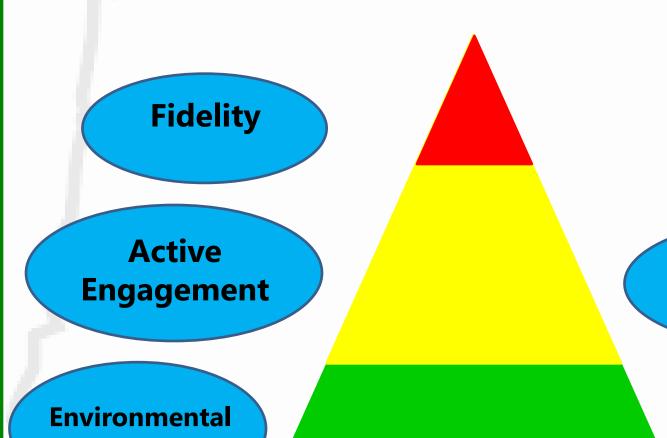
"We need a system"



Ted Talk – How do we heal medicine?



Improving Your Core



Common Instructional Strategies

Common curriculum needs

Strategies



Vision: Every child in every district receives the instruction that they need and deserve...every day.

The 100% meeting process in a bilingual school:

An example from Fern Hill Elementary



Helpful Definitions

- L1: native, foundational, or strongest language
- L2: secondary and/or weaker, language
- Bilingual Models:
 - Dual Language
 - Two-way immersion (TWI)
 - Native language literacy



Forest Grove SD (K – 4)

- 2 English-only schools
- 2 Dual Language Schools
- 2 Native Language Literacy schools



Fern Hill Elementary

- Forest Grove, OR
- 356 students
- Grades k-4
- Native Language
 Literacy Model (K-3)
- 59% of students are
 ELL
- 80% of students are Hispanic/Latino
- We are currently considered a 100% poverty school



Obstacles

- Good data in both English and Spanish
- How to separate the data but still keep everyone working together
- Having all the materials designed for both English and Spanish



Originally all of us felt isolated by the differences in our programs



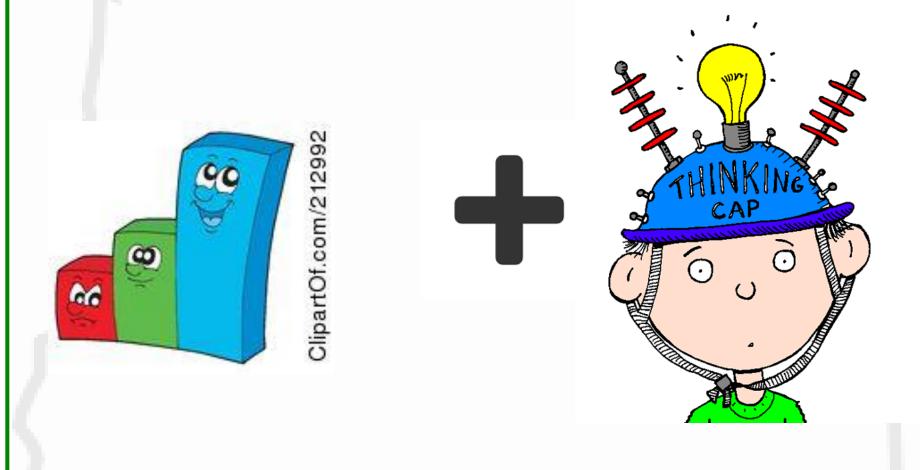


So we found a way to all work together with the same goals





Data AND Thinking Required



100% Mtg at Fern Hill





The Problem Solving Process The "Improving the Core" Process

1. Problem How is it Identification working? 4. Plan Implementation & Evaluation What are we going to do about the problem?

2. Problem **Improved** Student Analysis **Achievement**

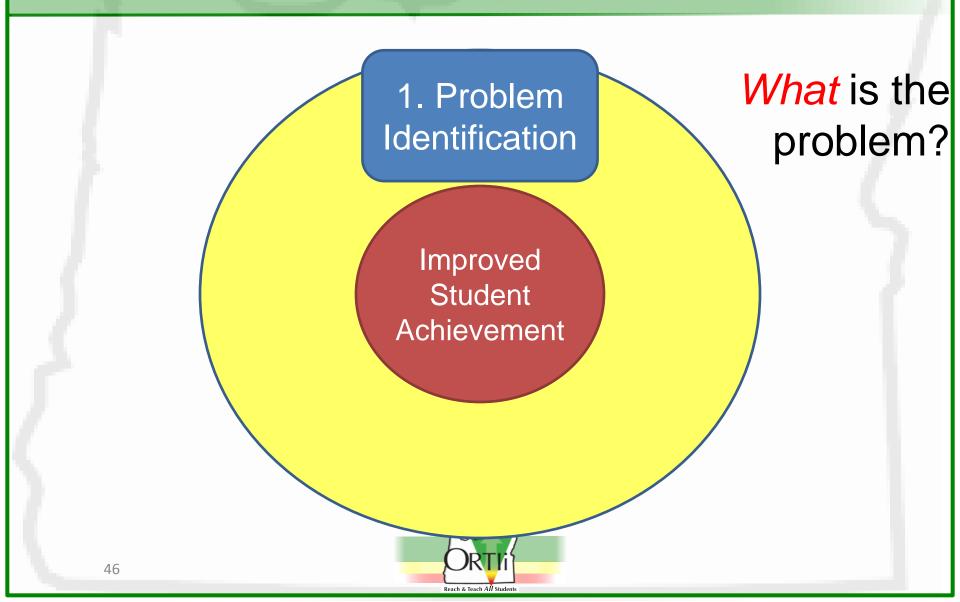
3. Plan Development

Why is the problem occurring?

What is the

problem?

Step 1: Problem Identification



Screenshot of agenda: Step 1

School: Fern Hill Benchmarking period (circle one):	Grade level: 2 Fall Winter	Spring

Step 1a: Problem Identification (What is the problem?)

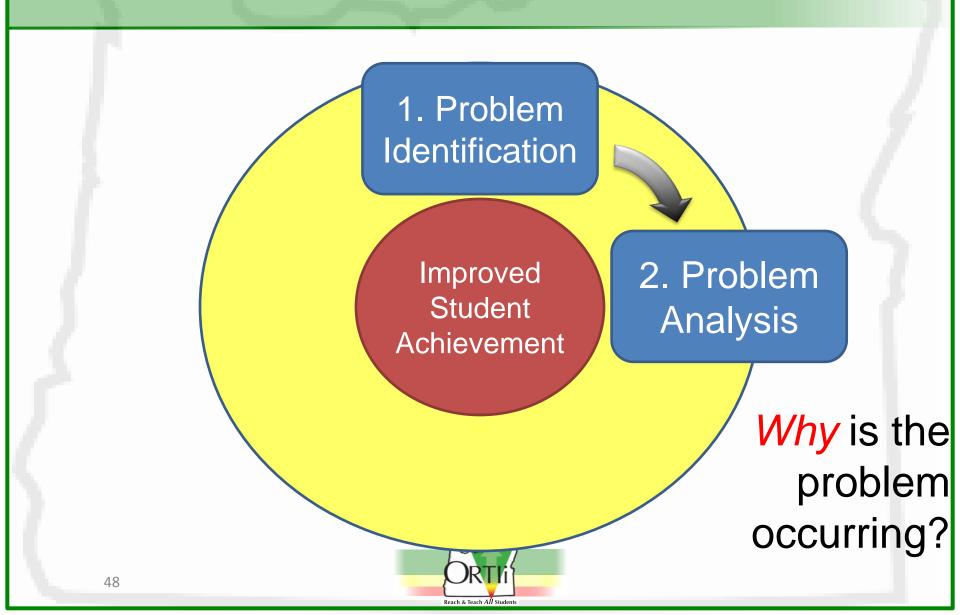
Based on screening data, is our core program sufficient for most students at our grade level (80% or more above benchmarks)?

- a) Review and analyze *current* benchmark screening data. Record percentages below:
- b) Review and analyze *previous* benchmark screening data. Record percentages below:
- c) Using current and previous benchmarking data, set a *goal* for next benchmarking period. Record below:

Diele Level	Fa	11	Win	ter	Spr	ing	Cha:	6	Cha:	ó	Cha:	6	Fa Go		Win Go	
Risk Level	Eng	Span	Eng	Span	Eng	Span	Fall to Eng		Common Common	o Spr Span	Fall to		Eng	Span	Eng	Span
%Low Risk	23%	56%	55%	55/.			40%	73%.	132	51	69%	83%.				
0/ Come			22%				271.	10%.				10%				
% High Risk	44%	26%	23%.	ולרן.			33%.	Π'/.	121	34	14%	7%				



The Problem Solving Process



Problem Analysis

Step 2: Problem Analysis (Why is it happening?)

a) Chart data to determine which big idea of reading is currently the most important *common instructional need* for most students.

ENGLISH

Skill	Phonological Awareness	Phonics		Fluency	Vocabulary	Comprehension	
easyCBM Assessment	PS	LS	WRF	PRF	Vocab-VC	MCRC	
% Low Risk				41/	76%	49%	

SPANISH

Skill	Phonological Awareness	Phonics	Fluency
IDEL	FSF	FPS	FLO
% Low Risk			55%



Supplementing the Resources

The Spanish resources and tools we developed were the same FORMAT (as the English version) but with different (Spanish)

CONTENT



Foundational Skills

Oral Reading
Accuracy & Fluency

Phonics
(Alphabetic Principle)



Phonemic Awareness



Vocabulary

Foundational Skills

Lectura oral Fluidez y precisión

1

Fonética (Principio alfabético)



Conciencia fonémica



Vocabulario

CCSS English

CCSS Common Instructional Needs

CCSS Common Instructional Needs								
	Kindergarten	1st Grade		2 nd Grade	3 rd Grade	4 th Grade	5 th Grade	
Print	Left to right Letter Names Word Spacing	Features of a sent	ence					
Phonemic Awareness	Sound/Word comparison Rhyming Blend & Segment: Sentences Syllables Onset-rime Blend & Segment: Inc							
	Phoneme deletion &	manipulation						
	Letter sounds Long/Short vowels High Frequency Word	de/Sight Words						
Phonics	mgirrequency from	VC & CVC words Consonant Blends Consonant Digrap Silent e Advanced conson Vowel in each sylk Inflectional ending Irregularly spelled	hs ants able					
۵.		irregularly spelled	WOIUS	Vowel teams				
						Morphology Accurately un Multisyllabic context/out	nfamiliar words in of context	
				Multisyllabic wo Prefixes & Suffix				
		Accuracy: @90%		>95%	96-97%	97-98%	97-98%	
Huency			30-50 WCPM	40-100 WCPM	70-100 WCPM	100-140 WCPM	100-140 WCPM	
Hu		Attends to punctu Self corrects when	reading					
		Phrasing, Expressi	on, Smoo	thness (Prosody)		1		
Çı	Concept Naming & Use							
ynç	Learns new words th							
Vocabulary	Uses new words in sp	Use context clues	to unders	tand the meaning erstand meaning o	of words (Contex	tual Analysis) mic Analysis)		
_							ence materials	
Answering Text Based Questions Makes predictions Retelling & Summarizing Making Connections								
Comprehension		Main Idea and Det Point of view Making Inferences Monitoring Comp						
tuc				Analyze structur		o/Doint of Mar		
8					Author's Purpos Informational T Graphs, Tables, Compare and co	ext Structure/C Insets		

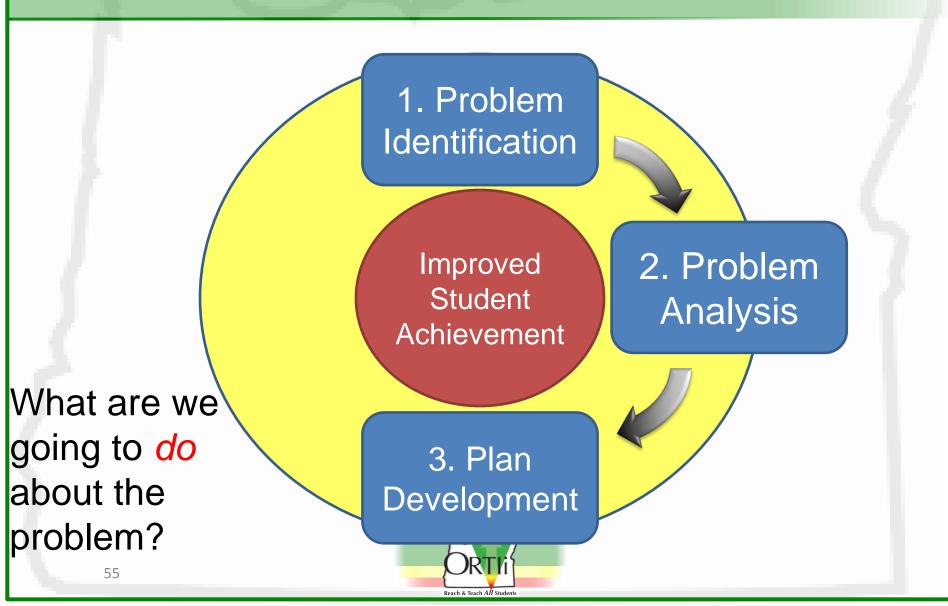
Spanish Common Instructional Needs

Spanish Common Instructional Needs

		4-4	2-1	2-1-01-	442
	Kindergarten	1st	2nd	3rd Grade	4th
\vdash	,	Grade	Grade		Grade
	Sound/Word Comparison-				
	comparación de palabras/sonidos				
	Combining and segmenting				
	sentences/tvords/syllables-la				
	combinación y segmentación de				
8	oraciones/palabras/silabas				
్య క్రేమ					
ok					
for					
Phonemic Awareness Conocimiento fonológico	Segmenting/Blending individual phone	mas-			
nie nie	segmentación/combinación de fone				
ocir en	Changing words with phoneme manipu				
hor	la manipulación de fonemas para c	amorar paraoras			
EO					
	Sounds-Sonidos				
	Sounas-Sonidos				
	Open Syllables-Silabas abiertas	_			
	Syllables for C, G, Q-Silabas de C, G, HFW-Palabras del uso frecuente	Q			
	HFW-Palabras del uso frecuente				
		Closed Syllables-Las silab	as cerradas		
		Consonant Blands-grupo			
		Digraphs and soft r-digral	fo y r suave		
		Plurals-Plurales			
		Hiatuses/dipthings-hiatos			
		Accontuation-acentuación			
				palabras compuestas	
vo 95			Profixes/Suffixes-Pr	erijos/Surijos	
nic etic					
Phonics Fonética					
H H					



Step 3: Plan Development



Focus on the ICE

Instruction:

Curriculum:

How you teach

What you teach

Environment:

Learner:

Where you teach

Who you teach

Plan Identification: ICE

Step 3: Plan Identification (What is the plan?)

What instructional adjustments are needed to improve the health of the core?

Which priority skill(s) within the identified big idea will be targeted for instruction?
Fryer: Automaticity Watters: Phonics Hetu: fluidez y automaticidad
What component(s) of the core can be used for this? <u>ECRI (enhanced core)</u> Phonics Readers
<u>Instruction</u> What <i>common instructional strategy</i> will be used by all grade level teachers?
Multiple opportunities to practice.
When this is working what will it look like? ECRI 4-5 x per week 30 minutes whole + small group Combined
How long and how often?
Environment What active engagement/behavior management strategy will be used by all grade level teachers? Watters: Choral response. Response Slates: Fryer + Hetu
When this is working what will it look like? Perky Pace; consistent signals; clear expectations
How long and how often? 4-5 x per week 10-15 minutes (response slates)
What professional development is needed to improve the core instruction? How to structure with multiple levels in the room

Common Instructional Strategies I do it: Instructor provides explicit instruction Sets the purpose for the instruction Identifies the important details of the concept being taught Provides instructions that have only one interpretation Makes connection to previously-learned material Instructor models instructional tasks when appropriate Demonstrates the task (e.g. uses think alouds) Proceeds in step-by-step fashion Limits language to demonstration of skill Makes eye contact with students, speaks clearly while modeling skill Instructor engages students in meaningful interactions with language during lesson Provides and elicits background information Emphasizes distinctive features of new concepts Uses visuals and manipulatives to teach content as necessary Makes relationships among concepts overt Engages students in discourse around new concepts elaborates on student responses We do it: Instructor provides multiple opportunities for student to practice instructional tasks Provides more than one opportunity to practice each new skill Provides opportunities for practice after each step in instruction Provides feedback during and after task completion Elicits group responses Provides extra practice based on accuracy of student responses Instructor provides corrective feedback after initial student responses Provides affirmations for correct responses Promptly corrects errors with provision of correct model Limits corrective feedback language to the task at hand We do it together: Instructor utilizes precision partnerships Assigning of roles is based on skill level. Specific roles are assigned to partners (partner 1 talk, partner 2 listen & repeat) Teacher calls a listener to share partner's thinking Teacher provides corrective feedback while monitoring conversations Students follow a student to student feedback protocol Instructor utilizes cooperative group work Heterogeneous groups are assigned by teacher Group roles are assigned by teacher Individual and group accountability is evident Elicits a high percentage of accurate response from group Holds same standard of accuracy for high performers and low performers You do it alone:

Students are engaged in the lesson during independent work

Independent work routines and procedures previously taught

Models task before allowing students to work independently

Independent work is completed with high level of accuracy

Students use previously-learned strategies or routines when they come to a task they don't understand

Checks for student understanding of the task(s)

Instructional Strategies

Common Active Engagement Strategies

How we keep students involved

- Oral Responses
- Written Responses
- Action Responses

How should we increase our active engagement of the priority skill need?



Common Active Engagement Strategies

Common Engagement Strategies

Oral Responses (Things Students Say)							
Strategy	Useful when	Description/Suggestions/Examples					
☐ Choral Responses	The answers are short and	Provide an auditory and/or visual signal					
Citoral Responses	the same						
☐ Partner Responses	The answers are long or	Look-Lean-Whisper; Think and Write-Pair and Write-					
	short and different	Share; Think-Write-Share; Assign partner numbers/labels					
☐ Team Responses	The answers are long and different	Can combine partnerships to form teams; Assign team member numbers					
To disside al	The answer comes from a						
☐ Individual	student's own experience	Can have the students share with a partner first Whip around or pass (students have the option to say an					
Responses		answer or pass)					
	Written Responses (Things Student Write)					
Strategy	Useful when	Description/Suggestions/Examples					
☐ Response Slates	The answers are long or	Set clear expectations (e.g. "After writing the answer, set					
(White	short, more divergent or	your pen down)					
Boards)	dependent on personal experience						
☐ Graphic Organizers	Students organize thinking	Use after reading for greatest impact. Good for retelling					
	alone, in partners or teams						
□ Completing a	Structure is needed to	Useful with vocabulary instruction					
Sentence Frame	complete correct sentences						
	Action Responses (Things Students Do)						
Strategy	Useful when	Description/Suggestions/Examples					
☐ Touching or	The students are younger,	"Put your finger on the word", "Touch the picture", etc.					
Pointing	struggling to follow along and/or students are off task						
	and/or students are on task and a quick action brings						
	back attention						
□ Acting	Teaching vocabulary	Can use gestures, facial expressions, actions, movements					
Out/Gestures	reaching vocabulary	can use gestures, facial expressions, accions, movements					
☐ Hand Signals	Reviewing factual	Can have students form hand signal on desk, then hold up					
	Information	in unison					
☐ Response Cards	The number of potential	True or False; Yes or No; A, B, C, or D; vocabulary words;					
	answers is limited	spelling words; phonics; etc.					
☐ Manipulates	In small group or at seats	Elkonin boxes; sorting pictures for summarizing/order of					
	Altamatina Passasa	e Reading Procedures					
Strategy		Description/Suggestions					
☐ Echo Reading		then student(s) echo back the same segment.					
☐ Choral Reading	Teacher and students read aloud together. Read at a moderate rate, after students have read the passage silently						
	Teacher reads aloud and pauses at certain words you want the students to read.						
Cloze Reading		•					
Cloze Reading Augmented Silent Reading	Ask students a pre-reading qu	ses at certain words you want the students to read. sestion that they will answer after they read. Have various su. Can use exit slips to ensure student accountability					

100% Meeting Agreements

100% Meeting Agreements

School: Fern Hill Date: 1/26/2016		 	
	School:Fern Hill		Date:1/26/2016

Grade	Goal For Next	Priority Skill	Instructional	Engagement	PD Needs
Level	Benchmarking		Strategy	Strategy	
Kinder	Eng. Span L 74% 79% S 12% 21% H 14% 0%	Phonemic Awareness- blend and segment With ECRI, and add phonics and decoding supplemental kit Phonics—silabas abjectss, silabas de c, g, q With ECRI, estrellitas, MvSkillsBuddy.	Eng Multiple opportunities for practice 4-5x a week, ECRI plus 5 minutes Multiple opportunities for practice 4-5x a week, ECRI plus 5 minutes	Choral responses, 4- Eng 5x a week, ECRI plus 5 min Choral responses, 4- Sp. 5x a week, ECRI plus 5 min	Eng-ECRI training—model lesson; conversations about what to do for the students who are higher level readers Sp-ECRI training—model lesson
1* Grade	Eng. Span L 53% 73% S 34% 13% H 13% 14%	Phonics—Consonant blends/digraphs, silent e, advanced consonants, vowel in each syllable, inflectional endings, Irregularly spelled words Phonics for high risk— silabas abiertas, silabas de c, g, q, palabras uso frecuente	ECRI: Instructor provides explicit instruction; 4-5x a week, 30 min ECRI: multiple opportunities for practice; 4-5x a week, 30 min	Perky pace with choral and individual responses 4-5x a week; 20 min Perky pace, choral reading w/choral and individual responses	Eng—ECRI training— Multisyllabic words. Differentiated instruction Sp—Whisper coaching for ECRI. Time to meet with Carol Dissen
2 nd Grade	Eng Span L 69% 83% S 13% 10% H 18% 7%	Fryer: Fluency- Automaticity Eng Watters: Phonics- Irregularly spelled words; multisyllabic words Sp. Hetu: Fluency-automaticity	Multiple opportunities for practice—ECRI Eng 4-5 x a week; 30 min (whole/small group combined) Sp. Same as English	Eng Perky Pace- response slates; choral responses Perky pace- Response slates	Eng-ECRI with feedback; how do you structure a literacy block; how to deal with multiple levels Anita Archer Sp-ECRI with feedback; having multiple levels in a room
3 rd Grade	L 33% S 33% H 34%	Fluency—automaticity and prosody	Multiple opportunities for student to practice, 5 days a week, 15-20 min a day	Choral Reading, 4 days a week, 5-10 minutes	Anita Archer—writing; fluency

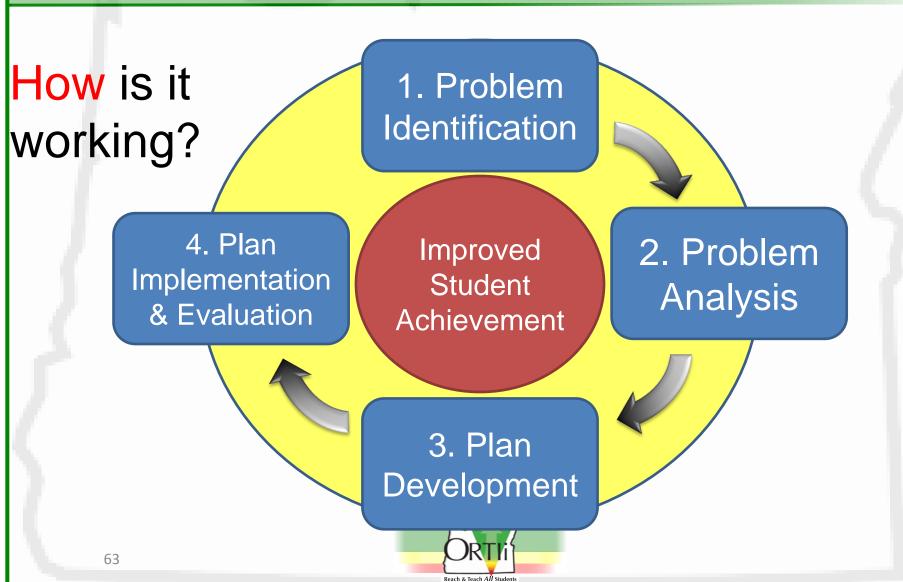
Reach & Teach All Students

How we built instructional expertise at Fern Hill

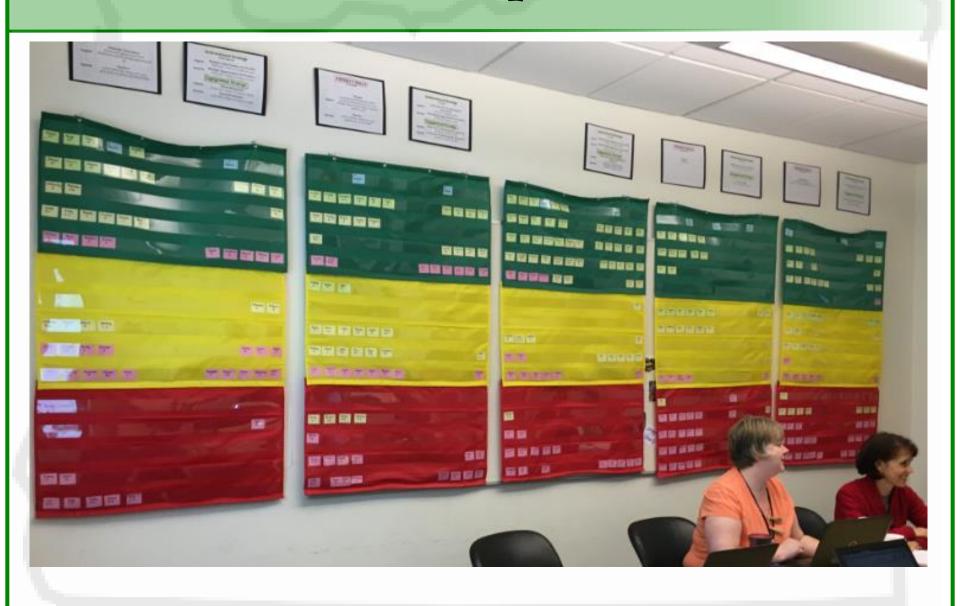
- Ongoing, embedded training by master teacher Anita Archer
- Enhancing Core Phonics instruction (ECRI templates)
- Model lessons by Specialists
- Peer lesson observation
- Training at staff meetings
- Expert training for Instructional Assistants

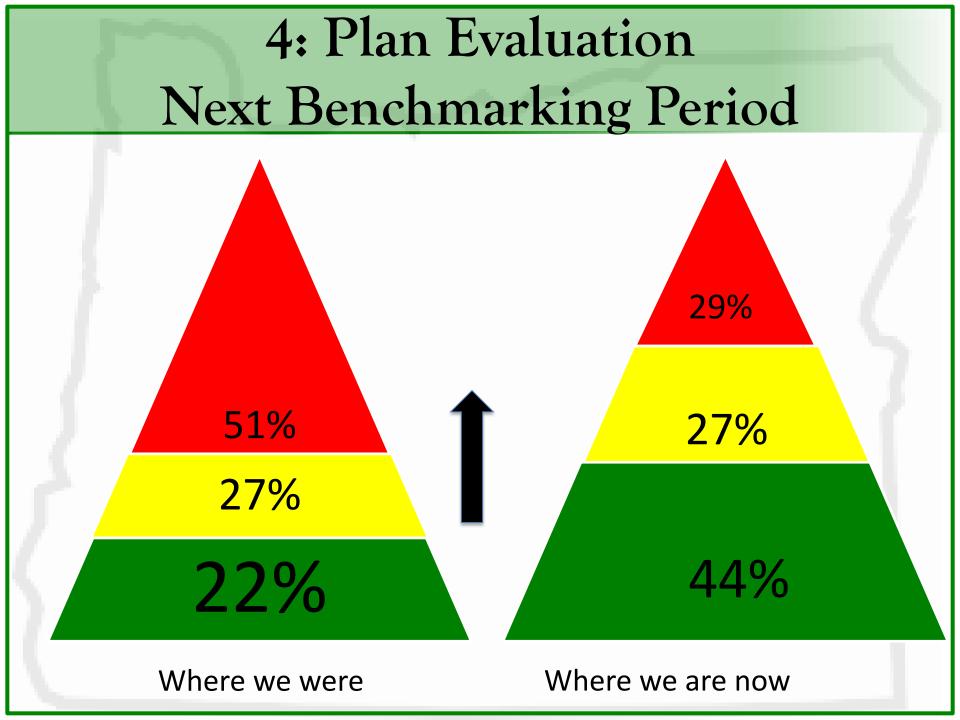


Step 4: Plan Implementation & Evaluation



Make it public



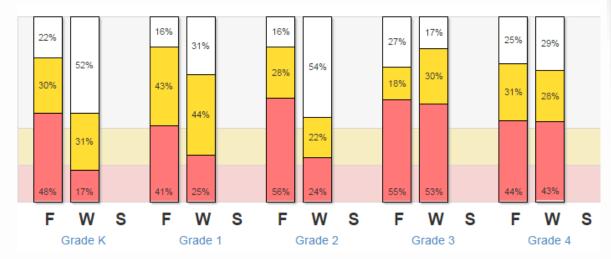


4: Plan Evaluation Next Benchmarking Period



Spanish





Lessons Learned: the Right Tools

- Expertise
- Data
- Protocols
- Resources
- Collaborative action planning meetings
- Add pieces to make it fit our situation



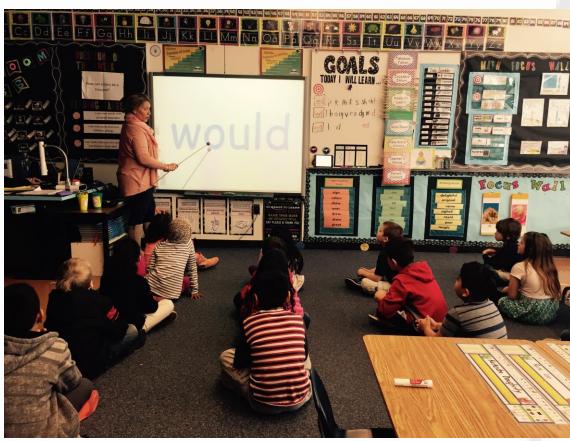


Lessons Learned: Culture of Collaboration

- Moved from isolation to collaboration
- Culture of continuous instruction improvement



ALL OUR students





Lessons Learned: Leadership is Key

- Funding allocated to serving a vision:
 - Teaming structures
 - Professional development and building expertise across the system
 - Alignment
 - Support



Lessons Learned: the Change Process

- If you wait until you are 100% ready, you will never begin
- Let your data and the needs of your students guide you
- If you need it and it does not exist create



It WORKS and our students DESERVE it!



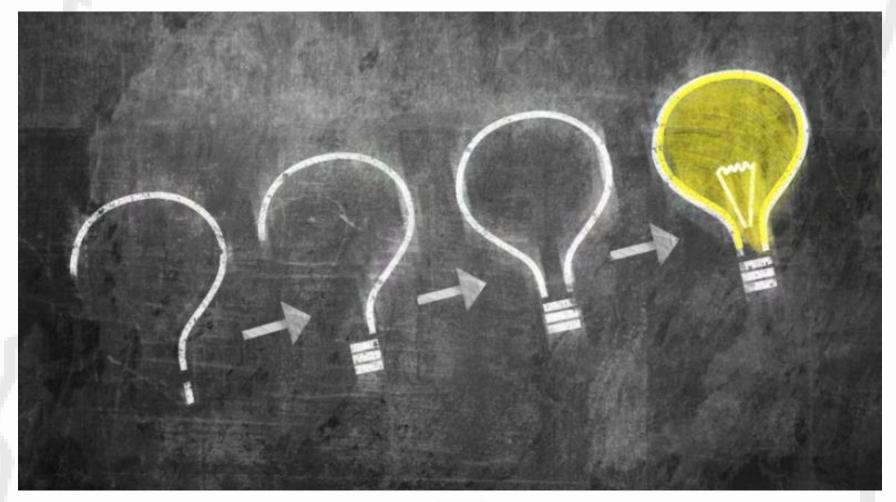


Our Goal: Student Success





Q&A





Contact us

- Amy Harlow (Title One Teacher) <u>aharlow@fgsd.k12.or.us</u>
- Liliana Jimenez (Title One Teacher)
 ljimenez@fgsd.k12.or.us
- Nicole Kaye
 (Oregon RTIIi project Implementation Coach)
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