

SERC

EQUITY. EXCELLENCE. EDUCATION.

TOPIC:

NAMES, NUMBERS, AND NARRATIVES...CULTURE IN YOUR CULTURE OF DECISION-MAKING.

SESSION OVERVIEW:

PARTICIPANTS WILL ANALYZE PROCESSES FOR DATA/INFORMATION GATHERING AND ANALYSIS NECESSARY FOR ENGAGING IN SYSTEMIC, INCLUSIVE AND CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE DECISION-MAKING.

THE OBJECTIVES ARE TO...

- **IDENTIFY** DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED FOR DEFINING THE ROOT CAUSE OF ACHIEVEMENT DISPARITIES;
- **EXAMINE** THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY;
- **PLAN** FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMS, PRACTICES, POLICIES, AND STRUCTURES FOR MORE EQUITABLE DATA ANALYSIS AND DECISION-MAKING.

BIG IDEAS FOR THE DAY: TODAY WE WILL START TO ANSWER 3 ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS...

- ✓ What does a system of decision-making look like?
- ✓ What does cultural responsiveness look like?
- ✓ What does a culturally responsive system of decision-making look like?

PLANNING SHEET:

Go to the (Pre) section of the Planning sheet . *Your point of reference, the “you,” is your school.

Individually, please fill out the grid by following the prompts...

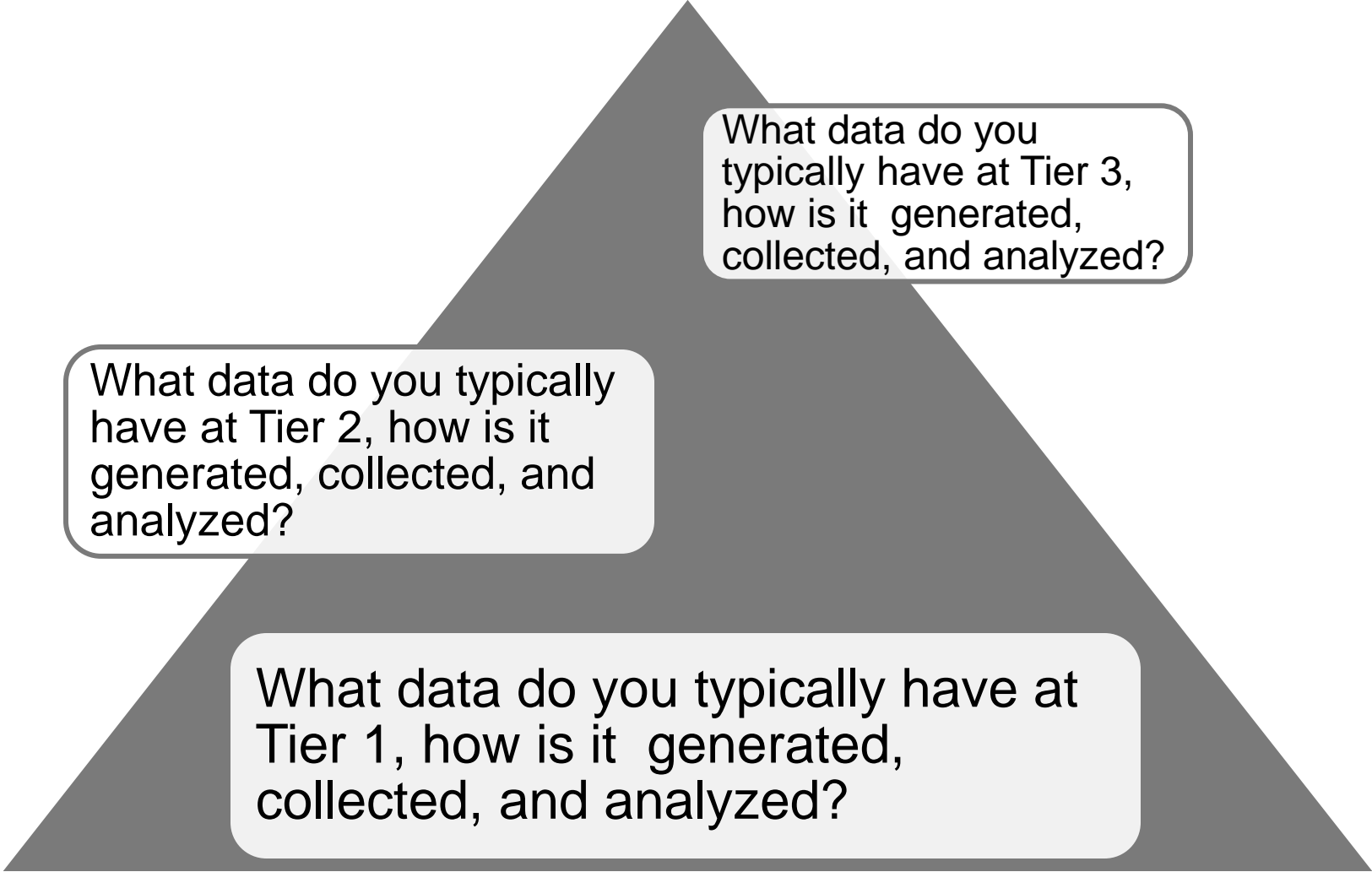
- What data do you collect?
- Who is involved in the data collection, analysis?
- What's the impact of your data analysis process...what has changed as a result? What/who has been impacted?
- What kinds of decisions have you made with data?

For each focus area...

- Academic
- Behavioral
- Social emotional

SRBI

IN GROUPS OF 2-3 DISCUSS: WHAT DATA DO YOU COLLECT?



What data do you typically have at Tier 3, how is it generated, collected, and analyzed?

What data do you typically have at Tier 2, how is it generated, collected, and analyzed?

What data do you typically have at Tier 1, how is it generated, collected, and analyzed?

SYSTEMIC DECISION MAKING & SYSTEMS CHANGE

COMPONENTS OF SYSTEMS

(SALISBURY, C., STRIEKER, T., ROACH, V., & MCGREGOR, G., 2001)

- ❑ **Philosophy** – the core beliefs, aspirations, and values that define a shared vision for systemic change
- ❑ **Policies** - the establishment and articulation of an authoritative statement regarding a general course of action and procedures under specific conditions
- ❑ **Structures** – the articulation of policy into administrative designs or elements that relate and connect organizational systems and impact one another by the relationships they form
- ❑ **Practices** - the embodiment of policy and structures through regular actions and common behaviors

SYSTEMIC DECISION MAKING: THE INDICATORS OF COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING

- 1. *Identify the focus area for improvement***
- 2. Determine the desired outcome**
- 3. Generate alternative strategies**
- 4. Examine strategies for impact & feasibility**
- 5. Develop a plan of action that includes a monitoring system**
- 6. Implement the plan & monitor student progress**
- 7. Evaluate student progress & the plan**

KINDS OF CHANGE AFFECTED BY SYSTEMIC DECISION-MAKING

Technical change:

- Can be **simple** or **complex**, but they are **not trivial**
- Can typically be solved with knowledge or skills **already in place** within individuals or the organization

(Heifetz & Linsky, 2002)

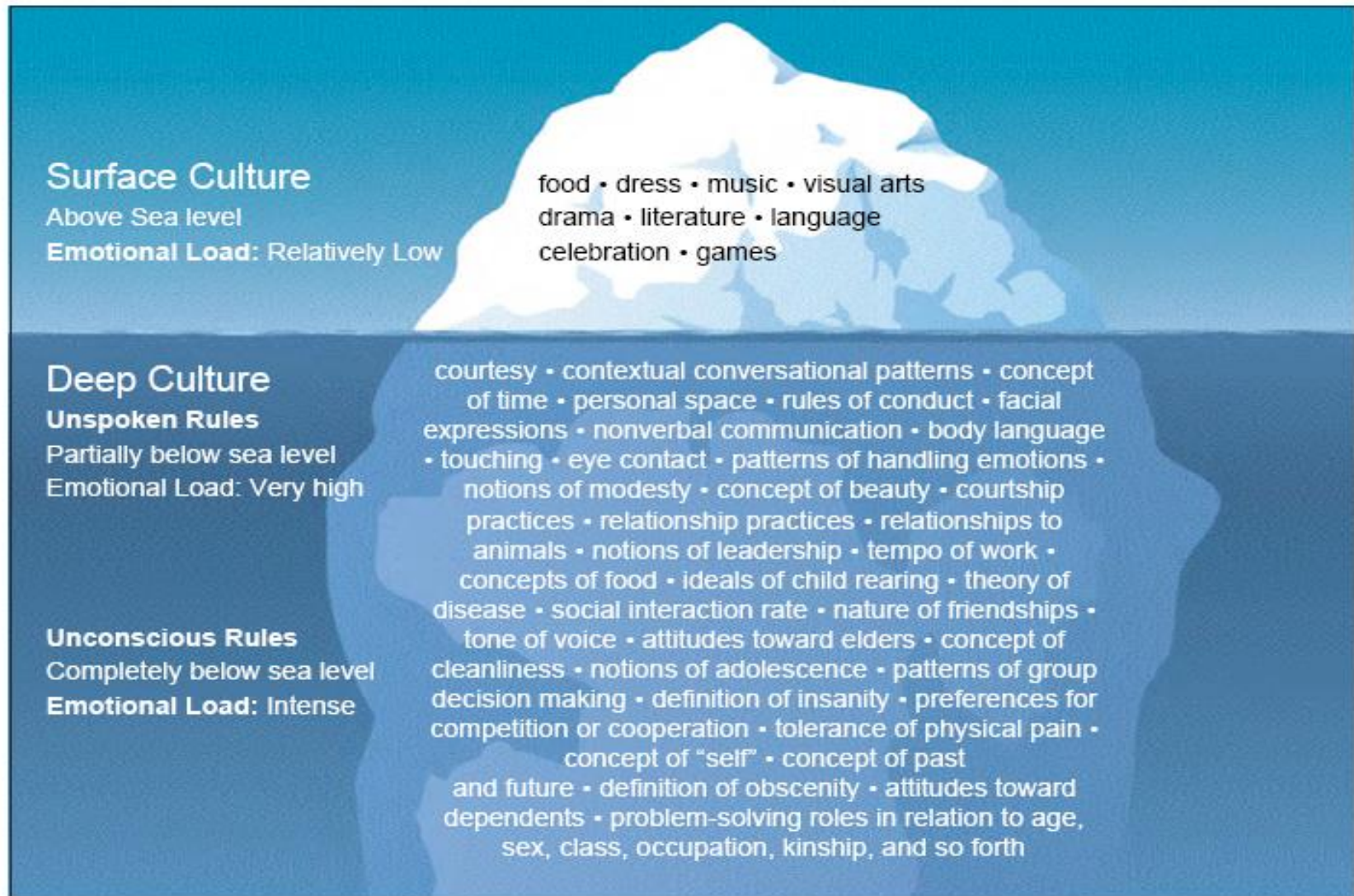
Adaptive change:

- Typically **complex** problems
- Require changes in **attitude, beliefs, values, and behaviors**
- Require experimentation, new learning, and **risk taking**
- Require **collective expertise** and input
- Can trigger an **emotional** or affective response
(Heifetz & Linsky, 2002)

CULTURAL CONSIDERATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

The Iceberg Concept of Culture

Like an iceberg, nine-tenths of culture is below the surface



Source: Indiana Department of Education, Language Minority & Migrant Programs ~
www.doe.state.in.us/lmmp

GO TO YOUR CORNER

Which one do you think about the most, and how do you know?

- What are the implications on your decision-making, in your role?

Which one do you think about the least, and how do you know?

- What are the implications on your decision-making, in your role?

Which one do you think students think about the most, and how do you know?

- What are the implications on your decision-making, in your role?

Which one do you think students think about the least, and how do you know?

- What are the implications on your decision-making, in your role?

FULL GROUP:

- ❖ WHICH ONE DO YOU THINK PARENTS THINK ABOUT THE MOST...AND HOW DO YOU KNOW?
- ❖ WHICH ONE DO YOU THINK PARENTS THINK ABOUT THE LEAST...AND HOW DO YOU KNOW?
- ❖ WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS...AND HOW DO YOU KNOW?

Collecting data from a diverse stakeholder group will help you cultivate *Culturally Responsive Pedagogy (CRP)*.

CRP looks like...

- **Teachers** who are highly aware of **their own** beliefs, attitudes, and biases and those of others.
- **Students** who are **empowered** to use their own cultural characteristics, experiences, and perspectives for academic success.
- **Curriculum** that **engages and affirms** both students' and teachers' identities, cultural and experiential reference points, and world views in the process of learning.

(SERC Working Definition, 2009 – Brunet, Nelson-Oliveria, Velazquez, Zarchen – based on publications by Gloria Ladson-Billings and Geneva Gay.)

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE

CASE STUDY: THE ACME SCHOOL SYSTEM

*** CAUTION: THE PHASES ARE NOT IN THE ORDER THAT SHOULD HAPPEN THEY ARE IN THE ORDER THEY DID HAPPEN.**

Phase 1: Interpreting the data/information you have.

Lessons learned: *Recognizing there's an issue...* Use a format and norms for group decision-making (e.g. flowcharts). It supports honest and structured dialogue. Even if even challenging and imperfect, the dialogue becomes purposeful and fosters consensus about what the issues and needs are.

Reflection:

Discuss how you know there is need...what data do you collect (go back to the earlier discussion)?

What process or protocols are used to guide the needs assessment and data-analysis conversations?

CASE STUDY

Phase 2: Critiquing and interpreting the data you have, and making hypotheses from it.

Lessons learned:

“Nothing just happens...” Have a comprehensive vision for change and develop a logic model to help manage the process

Reflection:

Who is/is not involved in your decision-making structures (e.g. teams), and why?

What has been positively changed or impacted as a result of decisions they have made?

CASE STUDY

Phase 3

Lessons learned:

“Keep the main thing the main thing...” Develop a data analysis approach that pinpoints the solution and aligns to the problem/need and engage all, or representative stakeholders in the change.

Reflection:

Discuss (your vision) what you see, hear, and feel when the cultures of teachers, students and families are *respected* in your decision-making process.

NEXT STEPS

Go to the **Post** section of your planning sheet.

Please select 1-2 focus areas to address...(**focus Areas:** Academic, Behavior or Social emotional). Then follow the prompts in each column relative to that area.

Action plan. Select one focus area to address after today. Develop a vision of development by following the prompts on the grid.