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

Empowering Effective Instruction in Native Language Literacy School Models: A Collective Data-based Decision Making Process 100% Meetings

Liliana Jimenez, Fern Hill Elementary, Forest Grove SD Amy Harlow, Fern Hill Elementary, Forest Grove SD Nicole Kaye, Oregon Response to Instruction & Intervention



Session Overview

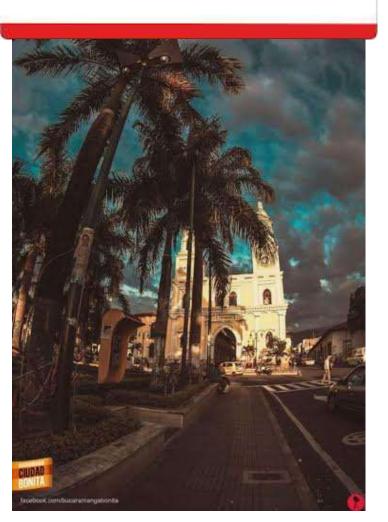
- In this session, you will:
 - Learn about a collective data-based
 decision making process to support ALL students (100% Meetings)
 - See a case example of enhancing the process to match the needs of bilingual students in a Native Language Literacy School in Oregon
 - Have an opportunity for Q & A







Lílíana



- 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 3 years in Forest Grove, Oregon



Amy

- ELD teacher at Fern Hill Elementary School for 10 years.
- Title One Teacher and Intervention Specialist at Fern Hill Elementary for 10 Years
- Spanish-English core literacy teacher



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Some Information About our School



Forest Grove SD (K - 4)

- 2 English-only schools
- 2 Dual Language Schools
- 2 Native Language Literacy schools
 - Early exit model, students transition to English literacy in third grade



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



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The 100% Meeting Process and how we made it work

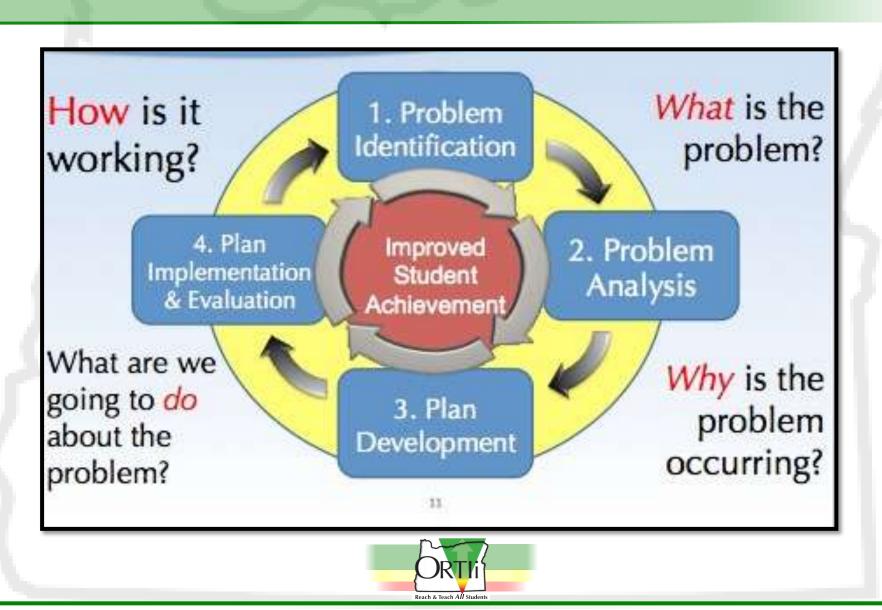


RTI Team Structures

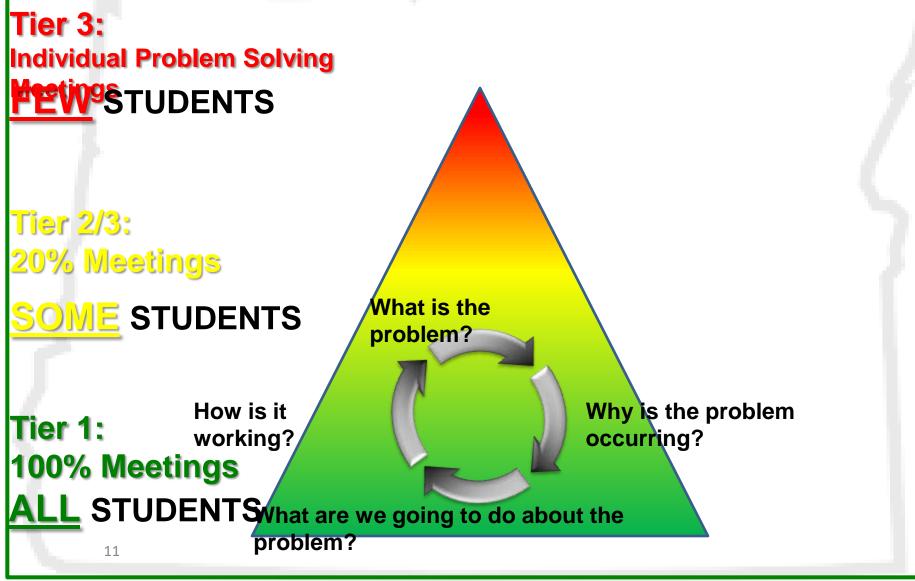
Meetings	Purpose	Students	Data
100% Meetings	Review effectiveness of tiered systems of support and make adjustments	ALL	Screening (CBM), Attendance, ODRs, SBAC
Group Intervention Review Meetings (20% Meetings)	To make changes for students in interventions	Some students	Progress monitoring (CBM)
Individual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



The RTI problem solving format



Problem Solving Across Levels of Support



Why Problem Solving?

Framework to identify, analyze & address needs at all levels



- Consistent
- Efficient
- Effective
- Sustainable



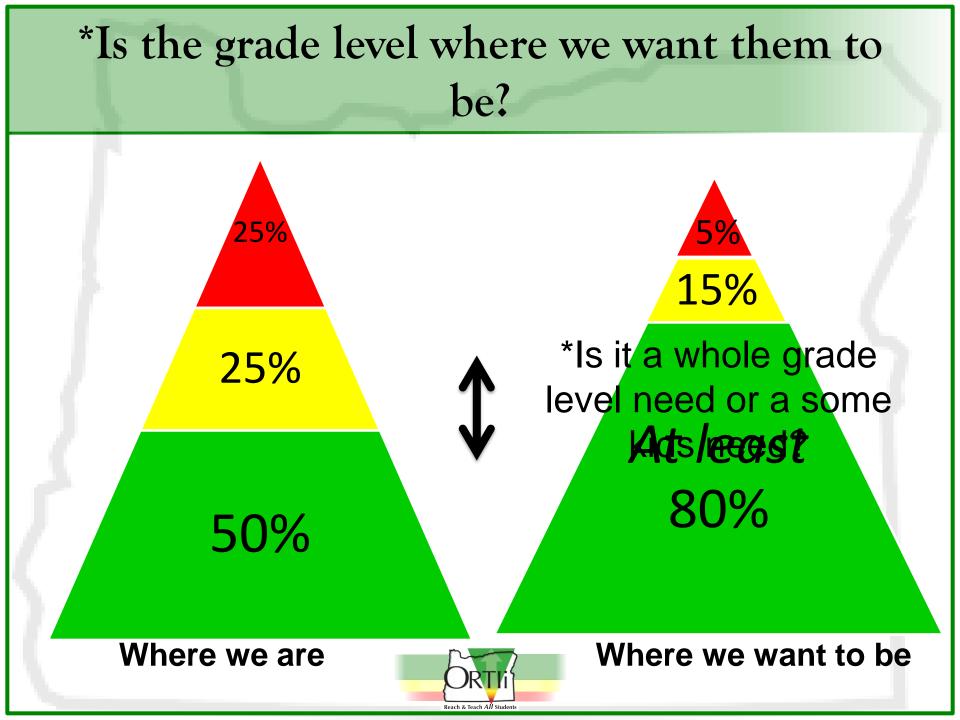
Purpose: 100% Data Meetings

 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.





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 **ELL Facilitator** 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 <u>AND</u> develop a plan (with a goal) for improving grade level achievement



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



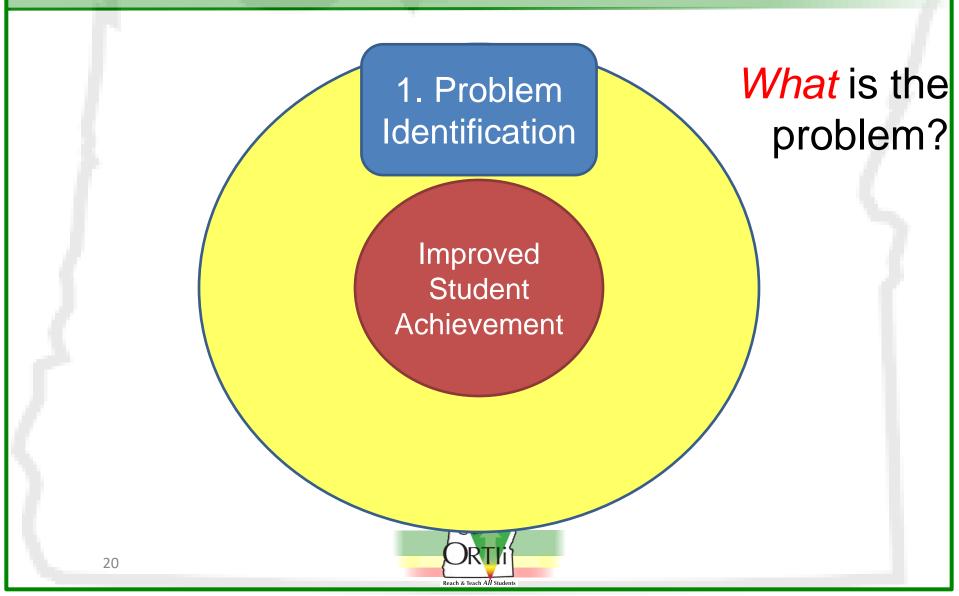


Obstacles at Fern Hill

- 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



Step 1: Problem Identification



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?

Step 1

At Fern Hill there were several issues with this step.

- Good quality data in both languages
- Changing the forms to fit data in both languages
- Keeping the group focused on both sets of data

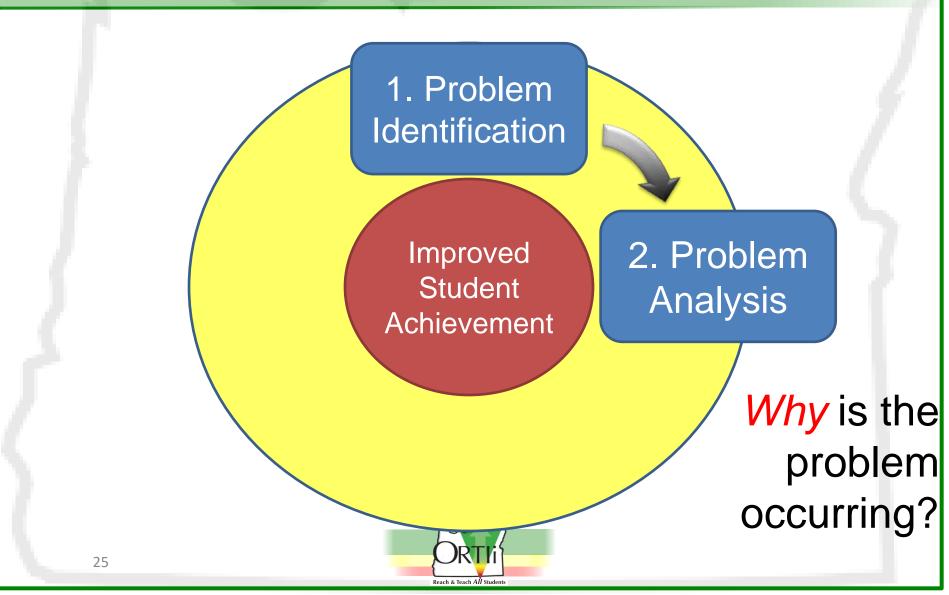


Risk Level	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	Eng	Span	Eng	Span	Eng	Span
%Low Risk	26%	55%	39%	70%		
% Some Risk	29%	15%	42%	15%		
% High Risk	45%	30%	19%	15%		

Risk Level	Win Go		Chan	ge%	Spring	g Goal	Chan	ge%	Chan	
	Eng	Span	Fall to V Eng	<i>Winter</i> Span	Eng	Span	Winter t Eng	o Spring Span	Fall to : Eng	Spring Span
%Low Risk	51%	70%	+13	+15	52%	80%				
% Some Risk	18%	10%	+13	0	33%	5%				
% High Risk	31%	20%	-26	-15	15%	15%				



The Problem Solving Process



Literacy Skills: English & Spanish

Foundational Skills

Lectura oral: Fluidez y precisión Oral Reading: Fluency and Accuracy



Fonética (Principio alfabético) Phonics (Alphabetic Principle)

Comprehension

comprensiór



Conciencia fonémica Phonemic Awareness



/ocabulario 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)



For our school...

We do not have just one priority skill. We look at both languages to choose the priority skills.

When we level English literacy classes, we also consider different priority skills for these classes.



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

a) Using data, prioritize which big idea of reading is currently the most important *common instructional need* for most students

Skill	Phonological Awareness	Pho	nics	Oral Reading Fluency	Vocabulary	Reading Comprehension
easyCBM Assessment	PS	LS	WRF	PRF	Vocab-VC	MCRC
Fall: % Low Risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	31% (26% acc)	24%	26%
Winter: % Low Risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	37% (61% acc)	56%	36%
Spring: % Low Risk	N/A	N/A	N/A			

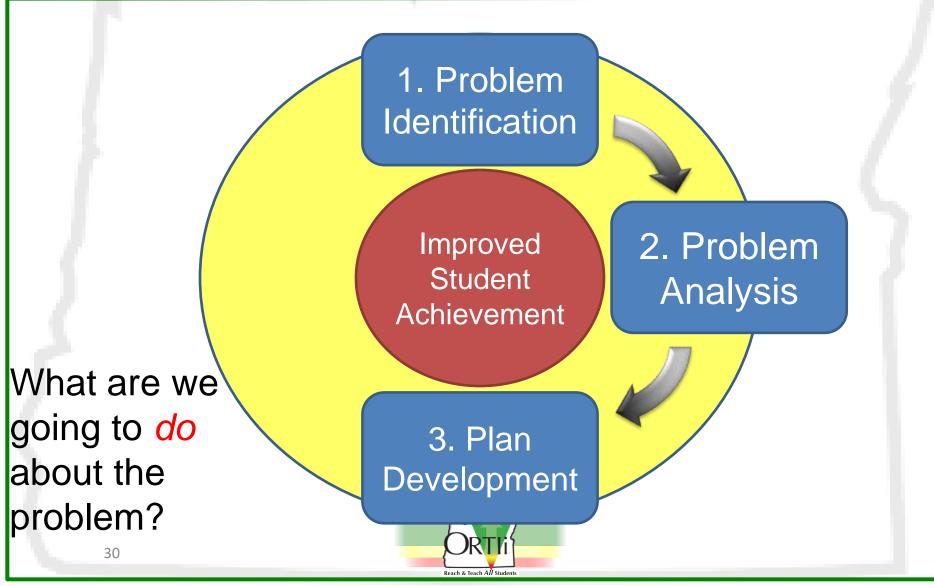
ENGLISH

SPANISH

Skill	Phonological Awareness	Phonics	Fluency	
IDEL Assessment	Segmentación de fonemas	FPS	FLO	
Fall: % Low Risk	N/A	75%	55%	
Winter: % Low Risk	N/A	N/A	70% (92.5%)	
Spring: % Low Risk	N/A	N/A		



Step 3: Plan Development



3. Plan Development

How should we address the priority skill need(s)? Curriculu Instructio Environme nt

Reach & Teach All Students

3. Plan Development

*Make common agreements around: Instruction Curriculum Environment (We can control these things)

There will not necessarily be one set of agreements for each grade level.

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



CCSS English

CCSS Common Instructional Needs

	Kindergarten	1 st Grade	2 nd Grade	3 rd Grade	4 th Grade	5 th Grade
Print	Left to right Letter Names Word Spacing	Features of a sentence				
Phonemic Awareness	Sound/Word comparison Rhyming Blend & Segment: Sentences Syllables Onset-rime					
4 4	Blend & Segment: In				2	8
	Phoneme deletion &	manipulation				9
	Letter sounds Long/Short vowels					
	High Frequency Wor					
Phonics		VC & CVC words Consonant Digraphs Silent e Advanced consonants Vowel in each syllable Inflectional endings Irregularly spelled words				
0.00	8		Vowel teams			59
					Morphology Accurately u Multisyllabio context/out	nfamiliar words in
	9		Multisyllabic wo Prefixes & Suffix			
	44. 	Accuracy: @90%	>95%	96-97%	97-98%	97-98%
Huency	а С	30-50 WCPN	C CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	70-100 WCPM	100-140 WCPM	100-140 WCPN
Hu		Attends to punctuation Self corrects when reading				
		Phrasing, Expression, Smo	oothness (Prosody)		с.	- 26
È	Concept Naming & Use					-15.
ulo		rough direct instruction (Re		i.		<u>.</u>
ab	Uses new words in s	peaking and writing (Expres		2 2 2 2		
Vocabulary	5	Use context clues to understand the meaning of words (Contextual Analysis) Uses word structure to understand meaning of words (Morphemic Analysis)				
	8	8	3	22	Consult refe	rence materials
ion	Answering Text Base Makes predictions Retelling & Summari Making Connections	zing				
Comprehension		Main Idea and Details Point of view Making Inferences Monitoring Comprehensi				
in the	12.	§	Analyze structur			
ē				Author's Purpos Informational T Graphs, Tables, Compare and co	ext Structure/ Insets	

Spanish Common Instructional Needs

Spanish Common Instructional Needs

	Kindergarten	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade
ness tobgico	Sound/Word Comparison- comparación de palabras/sonidos Combining and segmenting sentonces/words/syllables-la combinación y segmentación de oraciones/palabras/silabas				
Phonemic Awareness Conocimiento fonológico	Segmenting/Blending individual phone segmentación/combinación de fone Chenging words with phoneme manipu la manipulación de fonemas para c	mas individuales lation-			
	Soundo-Sonidos				
	Open Syllebles-Silabas abiertas Syllebles for C. G. Q-Silabas de C. G. HFW-Palabras del uso frecuente	Q			
200		Closed Syllables-Las si Consonant Blonds-grup Digraphs and soft r-dig Plurals-Plurales Hiatucos/dipthings-hia Accontuation-acentuac	po consonántico pafo y r suave tos/diptongos		
Phonics Fonética				palabras compuestas refijos /Sufijos	



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
- o 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 alfirmations 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
- o Models task before allowing students to work independently
- Checks for student understanding of the task(s)
- Students use previously-learned strategies or routines when they come to a task they don't understand
- Independent work is completed with high level of accuracy

Instructional

Strategies

Based on Oregon Reading First 9 features of effective instruction

Common Engagement Strategies

	Urai Responses (1	hings Students Say)		
Strategy	Useful when	Description/Suggestions/Examples		
Choral Responses	The answers are short and the same	Provide an auditory and/or visual signal		
Partner Responses	The answers are long or short and different	Look-Lean-Whisper; Think and Write-Pair and Write- Share; Think-Write-Share; Assign partner numbers/label		
Team Responses	The answers are long and different	Can combine partnerships to form teams; Assign team member numbers		
□ Individual Responses	The answer comes from a student's own experience	Can have the students share with a partner first Whip around or pass (students have the option to say an answer or pass)		
	Written Responses (Things Student Write)		
Strategy	Useful when	Description/Suggestions/Examples		
□ Response Slates (White Boards)	The answers are long or short, more divergent or dependent on personal experience	Set clear expectations (e.g. "After writing the answer, set your pen down)		
Graphic Organizers	Students organize thinking alone, in partners or teams	Use after reading for greatest impact. Good for reteiling		
Completing a Sentence Frame	Structure is needed to complete correct sentences	Useful with vocabulary instruction		
1	Action Responses (Things Students Do)		
Strategy	Useful when	Description/Suggestions/Examples		
Touching or Pointing	The students are younger, struggling to follow along and/or students are off task and a quick action brings back attention	"Put your finger on the word", "Touch the picture", etc.		
Acting Out/Gestures	Teaching vocabulary	Can use gestures, facial expressions, actions, movements		
Hand Signals	Reviewing factual Information	Can have students form hand signal on desk, then hold up in unison		
Response Cards	The number of potential answers is limited	True or False; Yes or No: A. B. C. or D: vocabulary words; spelling words; phonics; etc.		
Manipulates	In small group or at seats	Elkonin boxes; sorting pictures for summarizing/order of events		
	Alternative Passage	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			
Cloze Reading	Teacher reads aloud and pau	ses at certain words you want the students to read,		
 Augmented Silent Reading 	Ask students a pre-reading question that they will answer after they read. Have various students "whisper read" to you. Can use exit slips to ensure student accountability			

Common Active Engagement Strategies

Plan Identification: ICE

Curriculum

Which priority skill(s) within the identified big idea will be targeted for instruction?

Fall: English: Watters-Accuracy; Decoding Fitz-Fjuency, automaticity Spanish Fluency

Winter: Watters: Fluency and Accuracy, Sitzgerald Fluency, Fitz: Fluency

Spring:

What component(s) of the core reading program can be used for this?

Fall: ECRI and Reading Mastery

Winter: Refining ECRI based on levels

Spring:

Instruction

What common instructional strategy will be used by all grade level teachers?

Fall: Multiple Opportunities for student practice

Winter: Multiple opportunities for student practice

Spring:

100% Meeting Agreements

100% Meeting Agreements

Date:___2/3/2017____

	School:	Fern	Hill_
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Goal For Next Priority Skill PD Needs Instructional Engagement Benchmarking Strategy Strategy Phonics--blending Eng: Individual Eng: Eng: Multiple opportunities for Eng: Tamara PD practice Responses needs and Amy Eng Span blending routines 61% 80% L к S 27% 5% Phonics--blending Span: Same Span: Span: Same Span: None н 12% 15% Phonics Multiple opportunities for Eng: Choral Eng: Phonemic Eng: Eng: responses/reading awareness program practice Eng Span (depending on time of (jo gale) 78% 82% L 1 day) S 14% 12% Span: Phonics Span: same Span: ECRI Span: same н 8% 6% Eng: Multiple opportunities for Choral Reading Eng: Book Sets Eng: : Watters: Fluency and Eng: (8-10); alternative Accuracy, Fitz: Fluency practice Eng Span intervention materials 52% 80% L 2 S 33% 5% Span: Fluency Span: ECRI Span: same Span: same н 15% 15% Vocabulary work Corrective feedback after initial student Davidson--Choral Collaboration time: responses reading: Ganie and time to adapt HD word Palmer--Individual for mixed level groups L 42% responses (oral and 3 S 33% written) н 25% Daily throughout the day; Miss D 20-30 min, daily Multiple opportunities for practice Instructor provides Fluency corrective feedback L 50% 4 S 19% н 31%

NEACH & REACH /ML SUQUEIUS

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

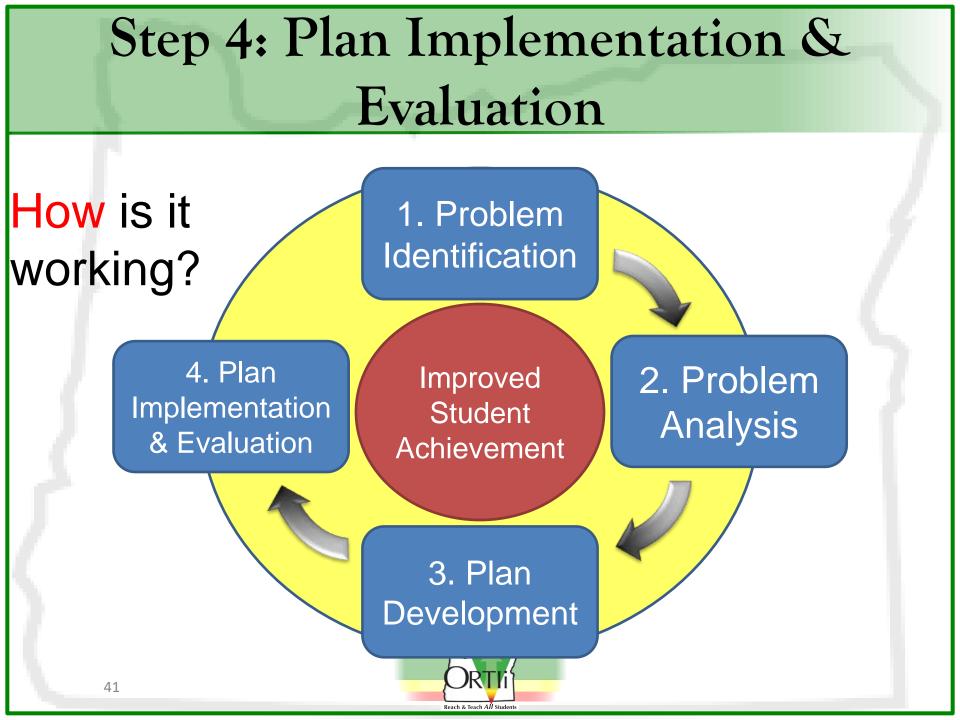




How we built instructional expertise at Fern Hill

- 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





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





100% Meeting Agreements

100% Meeting Agreements

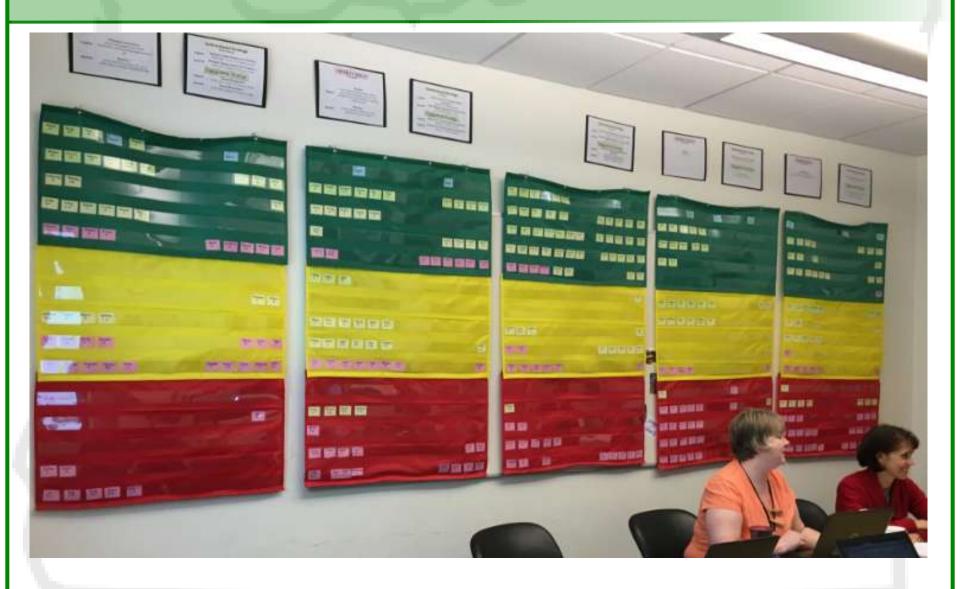
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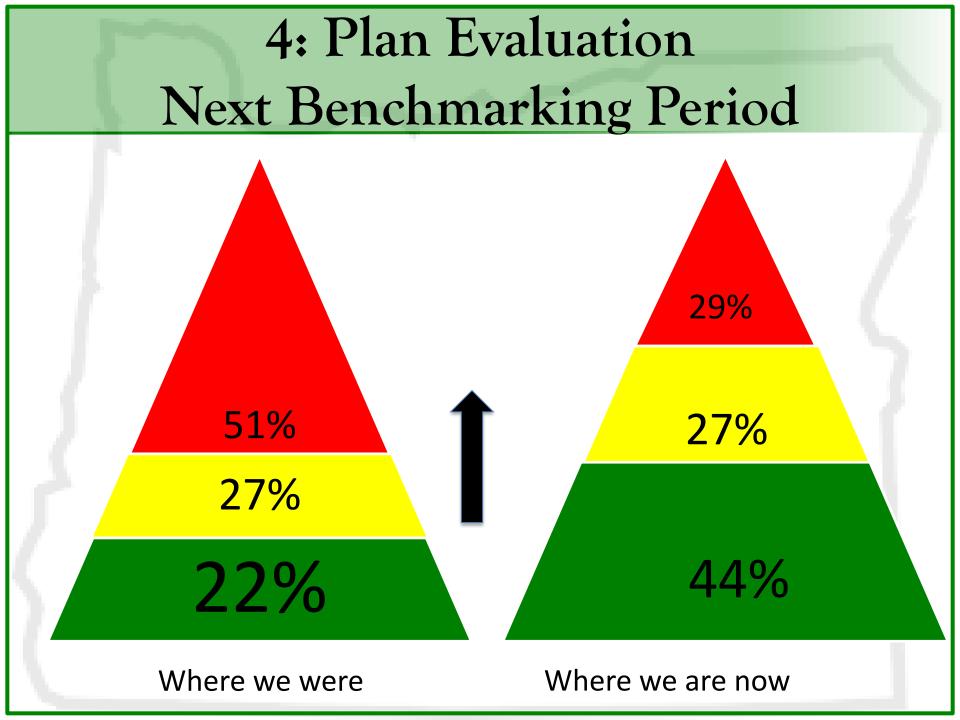
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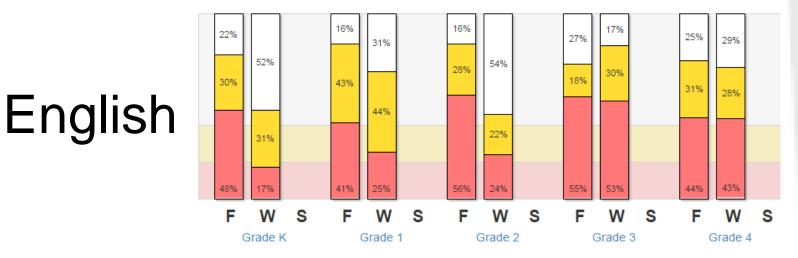
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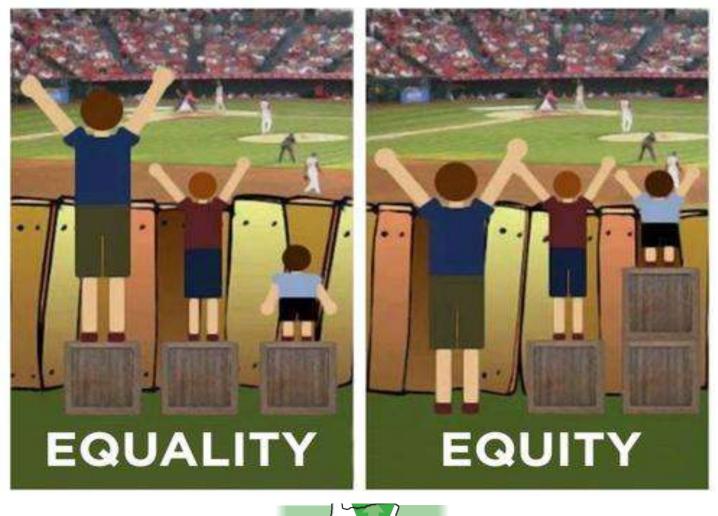


4: Plan Evaluation Next Benchmarking Period





Support for all students





Adapted from Anthony Muhammad, PhD

Lessons Learned: the Right Tools

When the right tools don't exist, create them





Lessons Learned: Culture of Collaboration

No one works alone, we all work together





Lessons Learned: Leadership is Key

Don't wait for someone to make it equitable, do it yourself



It WORKS and our students DESERVE



