


When Bold Steps Are Needed: What does it *really* take to turn around schools?

Analysis and Recommendations
from the report produced by
Mass Insight Education & Research Institute, Inc.

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The Turnaround Challenge

Why America's best opportunity to dramatically improve student achievement lies in our worst-performing schools

New Research, Recommendations, and a Partnership Framework for States and School Districts



Prepared through a grant from
the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

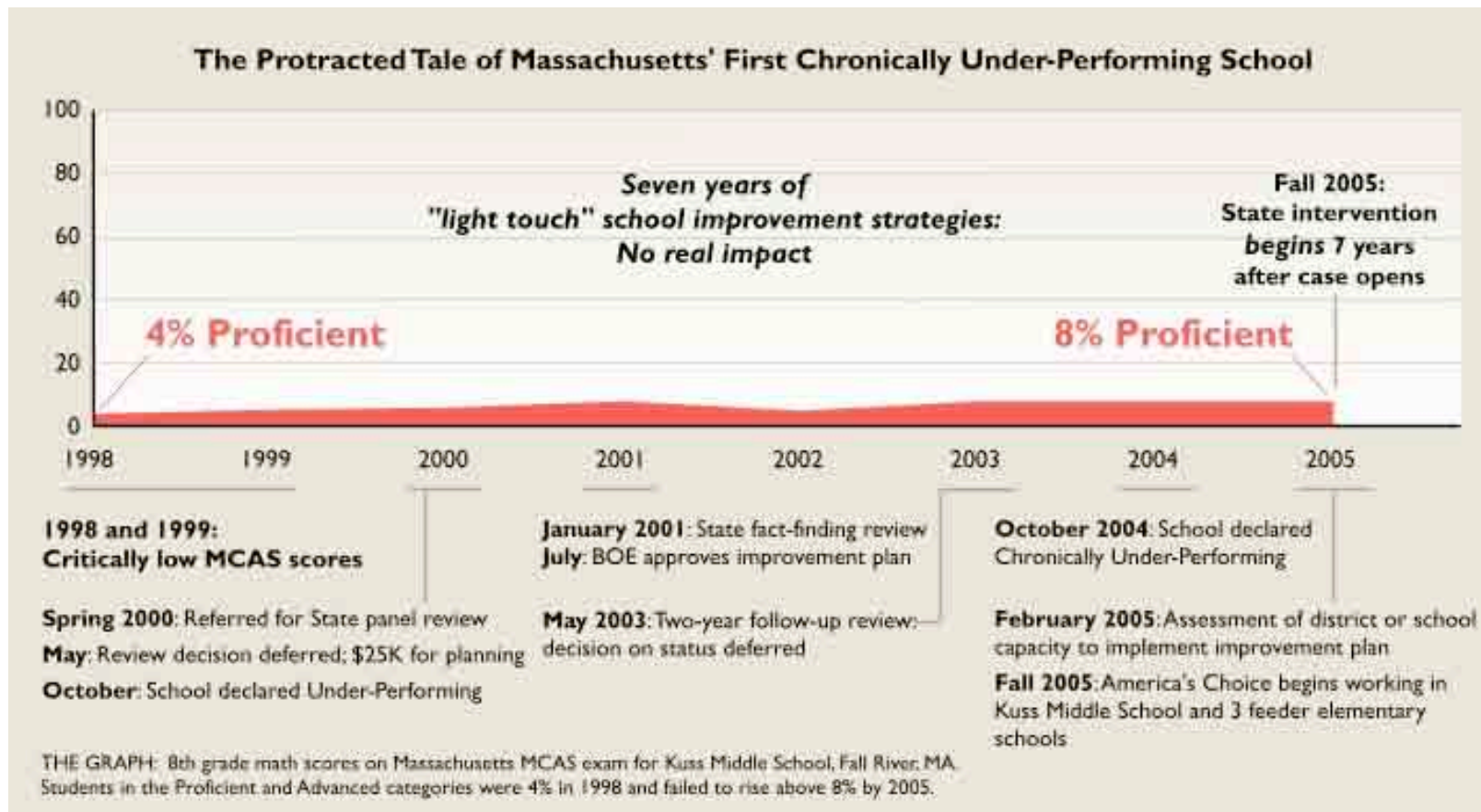
 **Mass Insight**
Education & Research Institute

**Turnaround:
a dramatic and comprehensive intervention
in a low-performing school that**

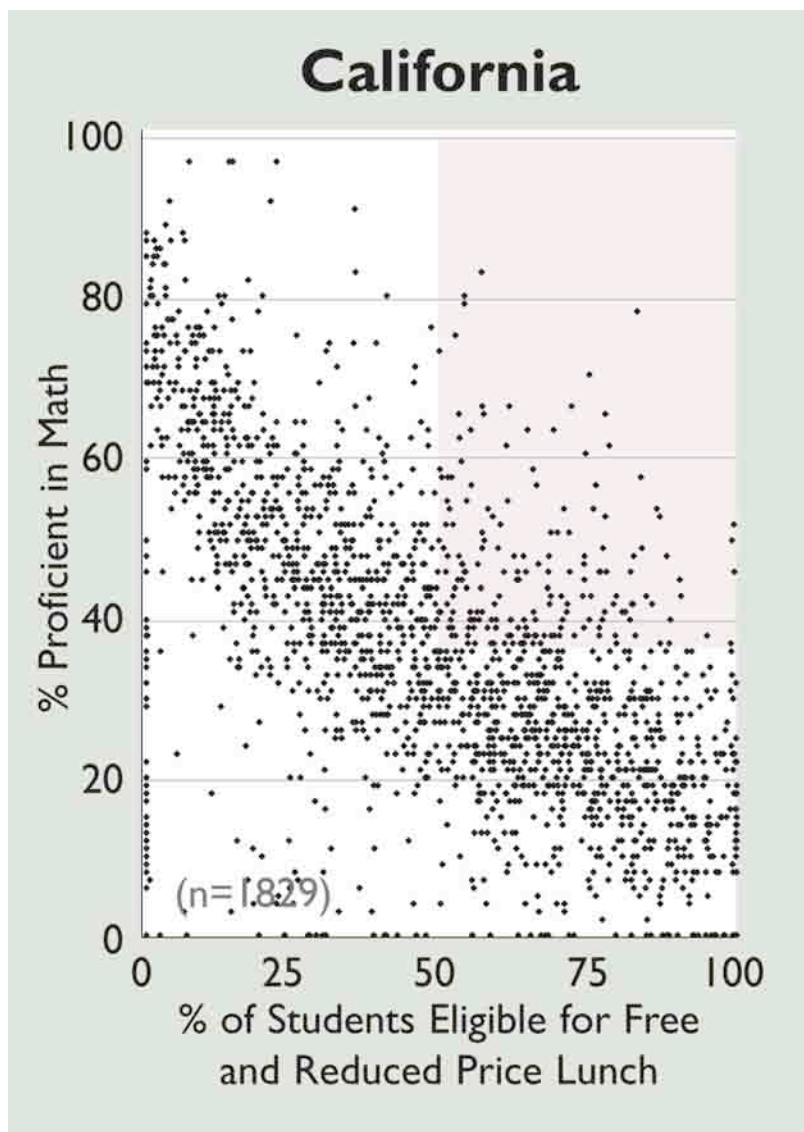
**a) produces significant gains in
achievement within two years; and**

**b) readies the school for the longer process
of transformation into a high-performance
organization**

The story of school turnaround to date: *marginal change = marginal results*



Every state's challenge: breaking the seemingly unbreakable connection between poverty and underperformance

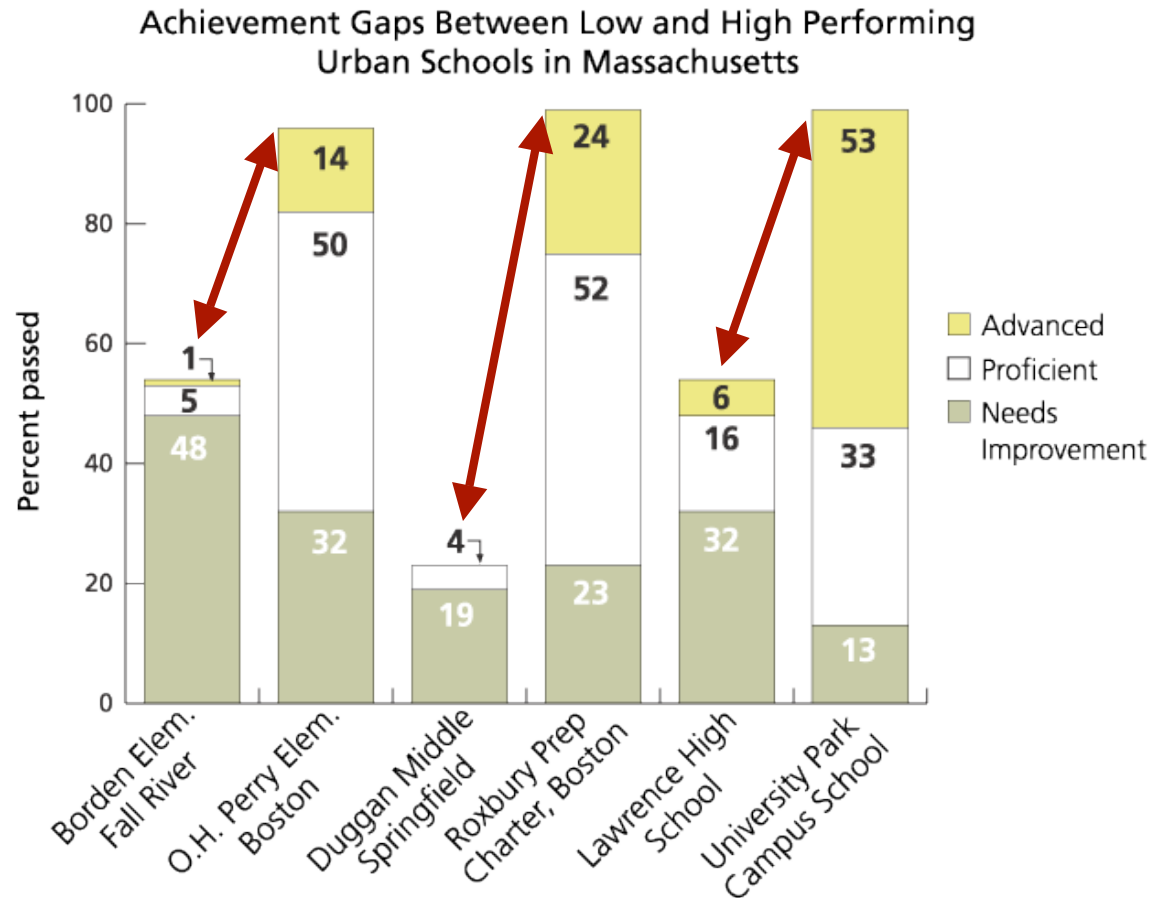


As poverty levels increase, achievement decreases

Higher-poverty schools

California 8th Grade Math Scores, 2006

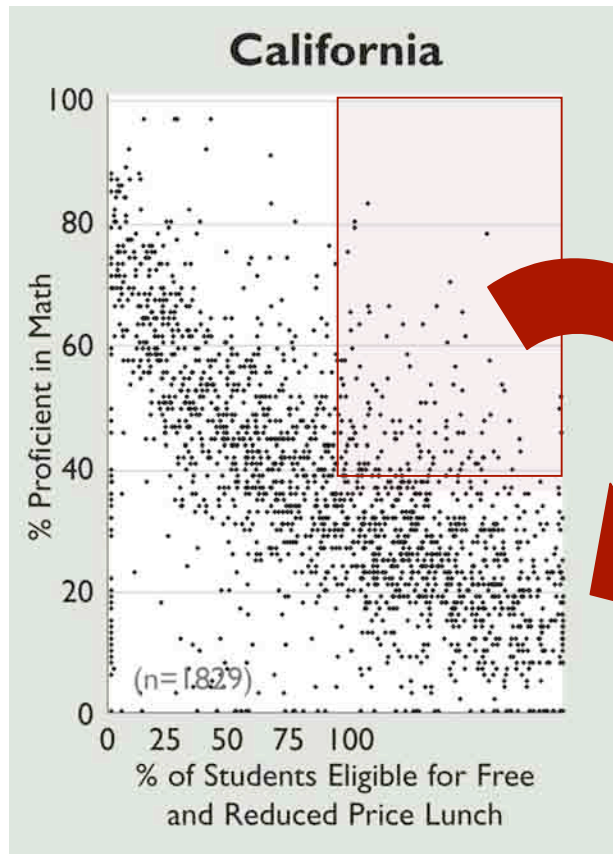
What makes it seem possible: some schools dramatically beat the odds



Demographically similar urban schools. Source: 2003-06 MCAS data, MA DOE

2004 data

The key intervention question:



How do we take the DNA of high-performing, high-poverty schools and distribute it successfully at scale?

Task 1:
Learn from schools that are proving
it can be done...

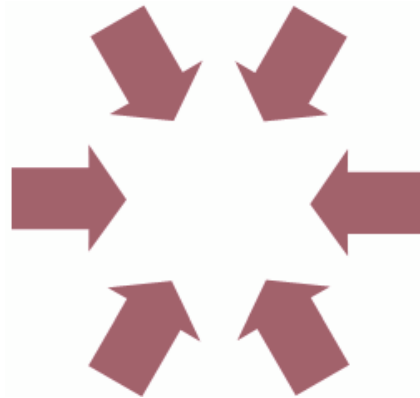
...and from reform strategies that are
proving to be *conclusively inadequate*



**The “What’s Being Taught?”
schooling model:
*keep up with the curricular conveyer belt***

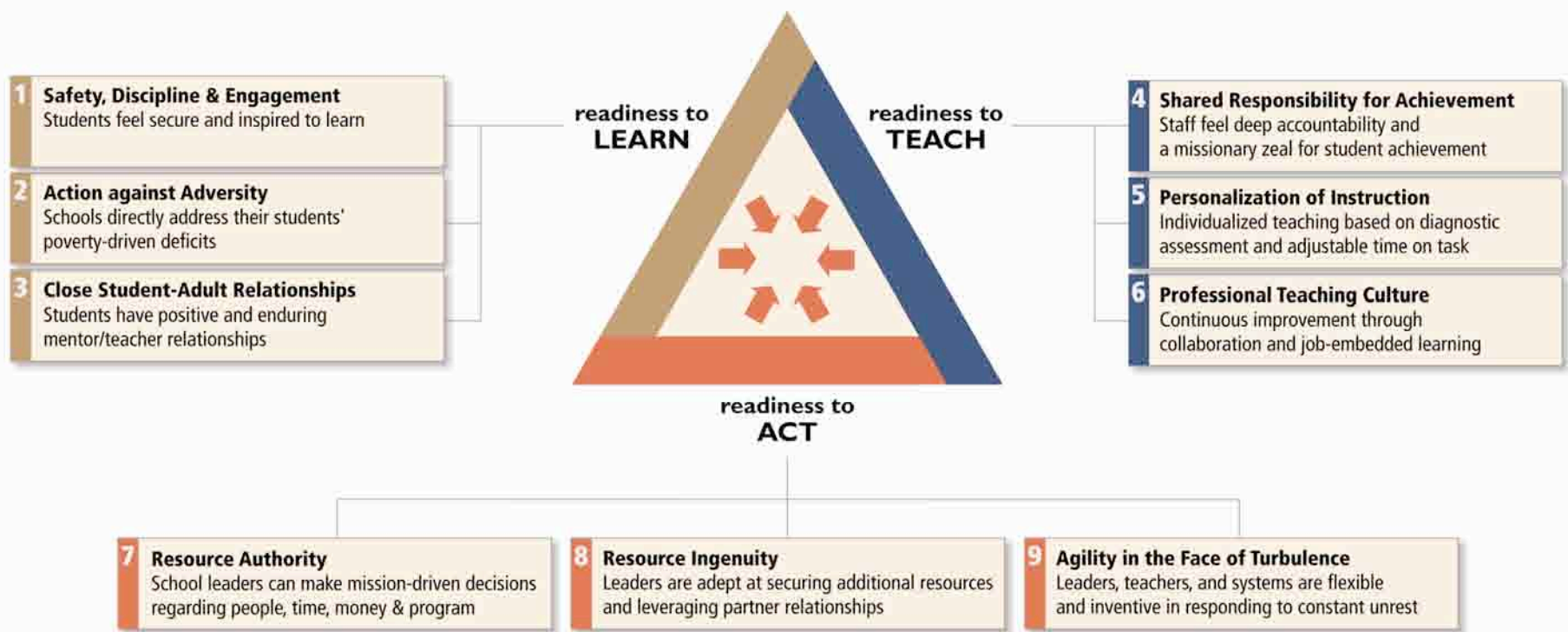


**The “What’s Being Learned?” schooling model
in high-performing, high-poverty schools:
*we commit to helping each of you succeed***



How do high-performing, high-poverty schools do it? They foster students' *readiness to learn*; focus staff's *readiness to teach*; and expand their *readiness to act*.

HPHP READINESS MODEL



Effective schools serving disadvantaged students show these characteristics:

A clear understanding of student needs:

- Preparedness: skill levels of entering students
- Relationships: from “us/them” and “my grade/your grade” to “we/all”
- Relevance: making the learning incentive real
- Environment: social support and community connectedness

Well-integrated strategies and the capacity to deliver them:

- Rigor: higher-expectation curriculum linked to standards
- Assessment: focusing on what’s being *learned*, not *taught*
- Differentiation: structured support tuned to student needs
- Instructional capacity: professional culture of teaching & learning
- Leadership capacity: team-based management of improvement

Conditions and incentives that support the work:

- Freedom to act: authority over money, time, people, program
- Professional HR norms & mission-driven incentives

What's Stopping You?

Create a map of the design challenges in your way

Human capacity

- Adequacy of teacher workforce
- Adequacy of top and distributed team leadership
- Adequacy of outside support system

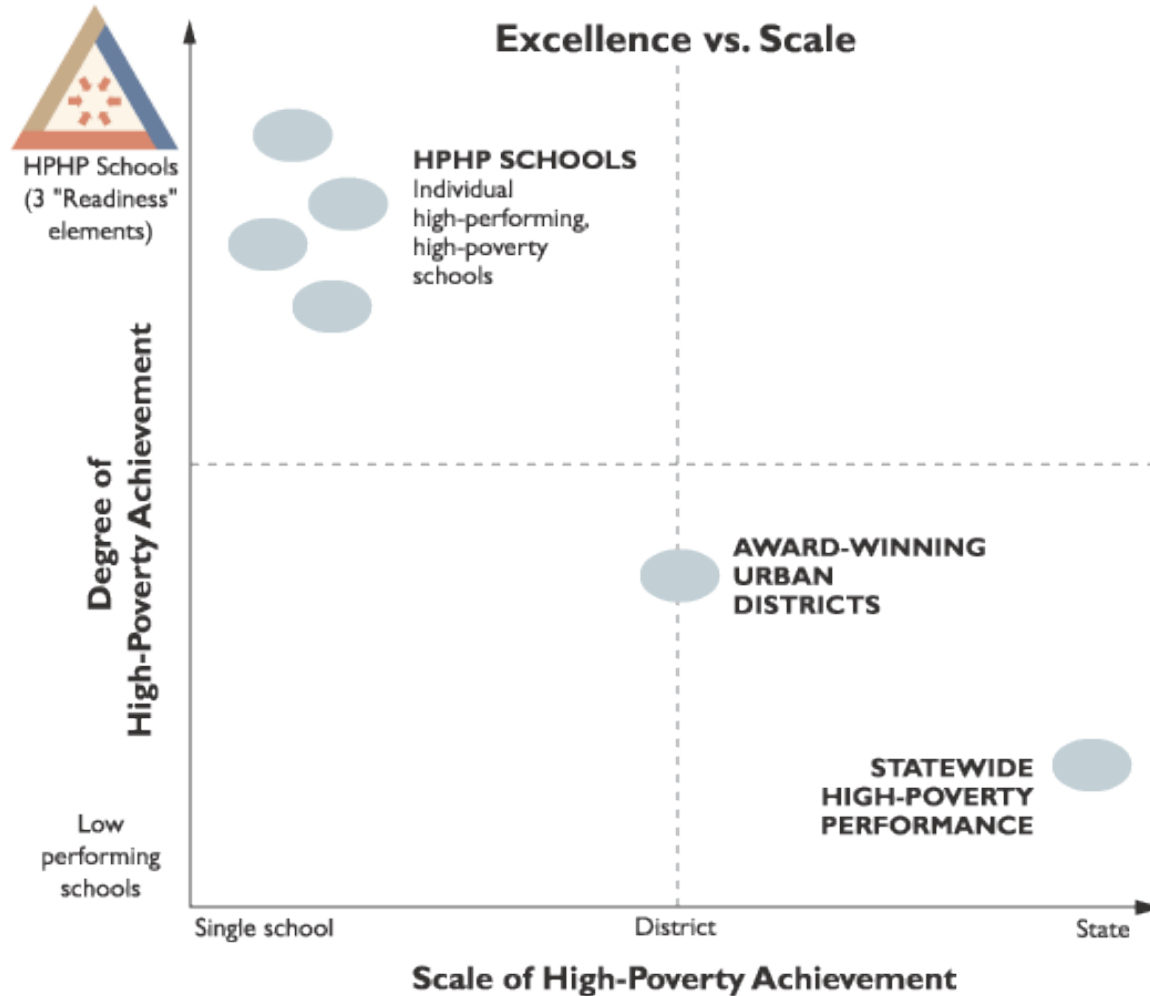
Operating conditions

- Freedom to act: authority over key resources (money, time, people, programming) to make mission- and data-driven decisions
- Freedom from unproductive or overlapping compliance burdens
- Incentives that drive adult (and student) behavior

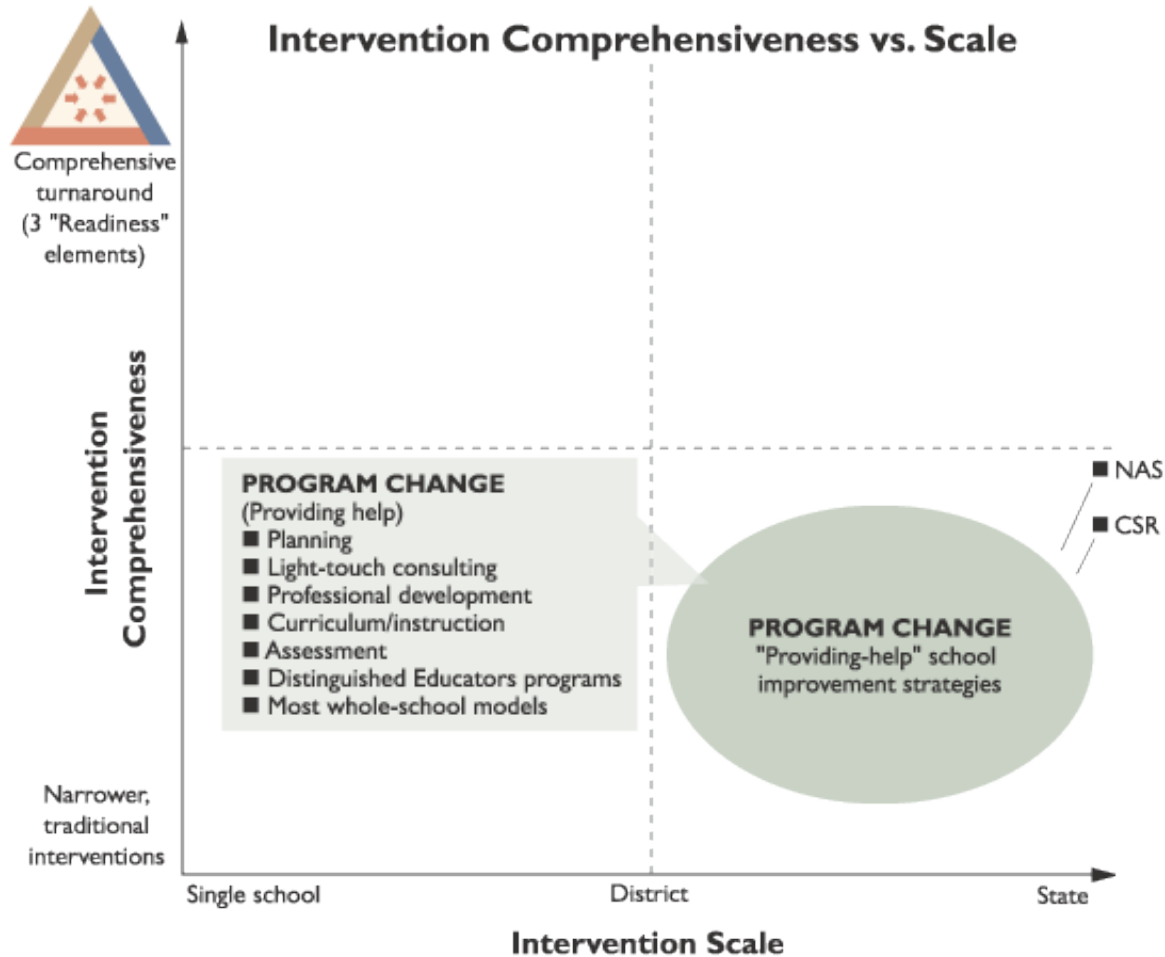
Resources

- Adequacy of time for learning
- Adequacy of time for teacher planning, collaboration, PD
- Adequacy of resource support in general (class size, facilities, etc.)

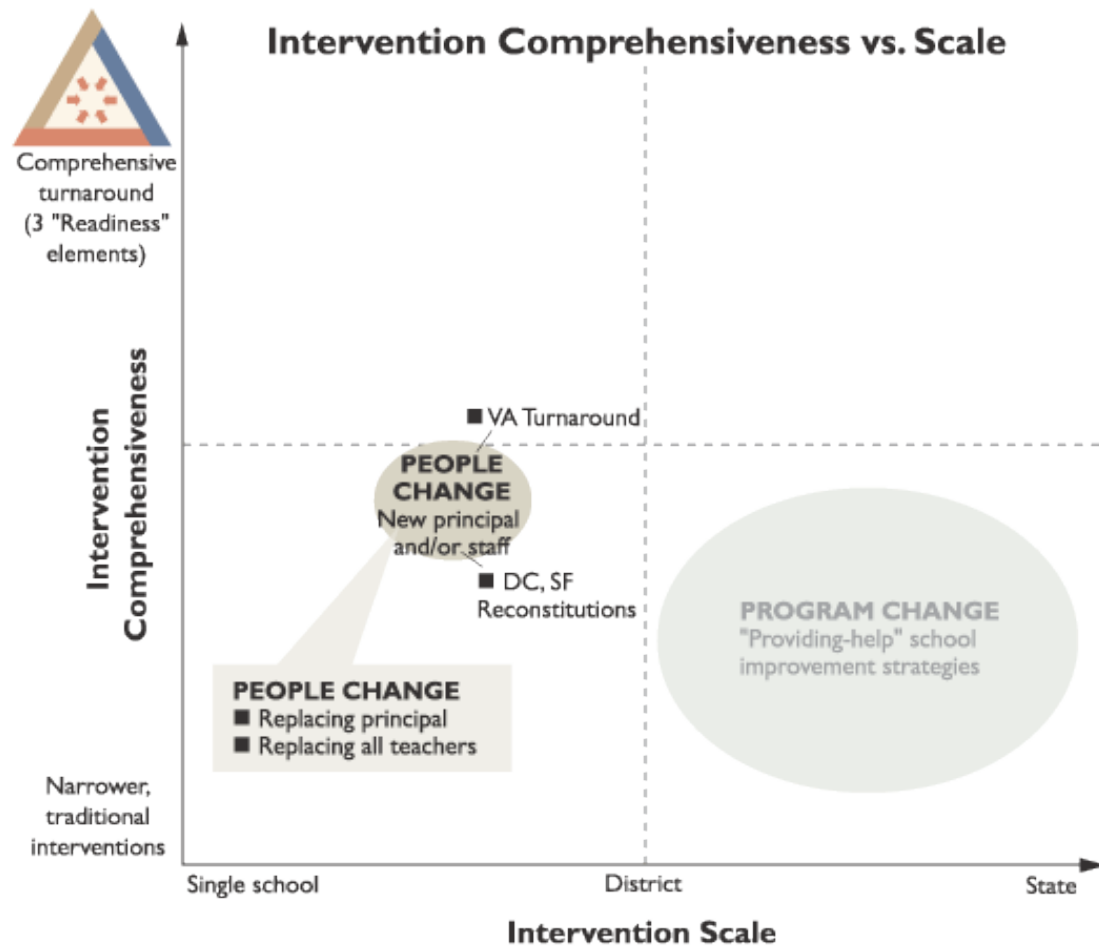
The challenge: virtually no high-performance work is being done in high-poverty settings *at scale*



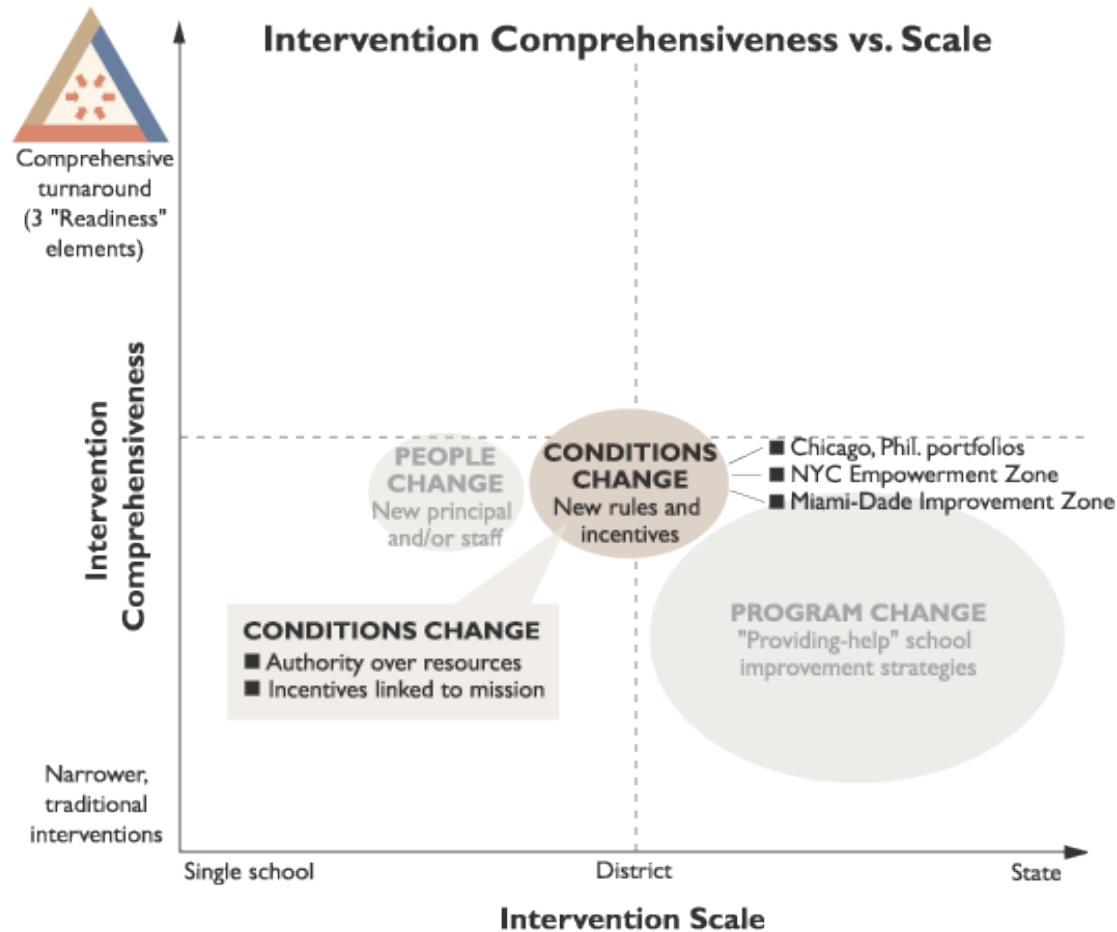
Instead: Most scaled-up reform has been limited to providing help for marginal *program change*



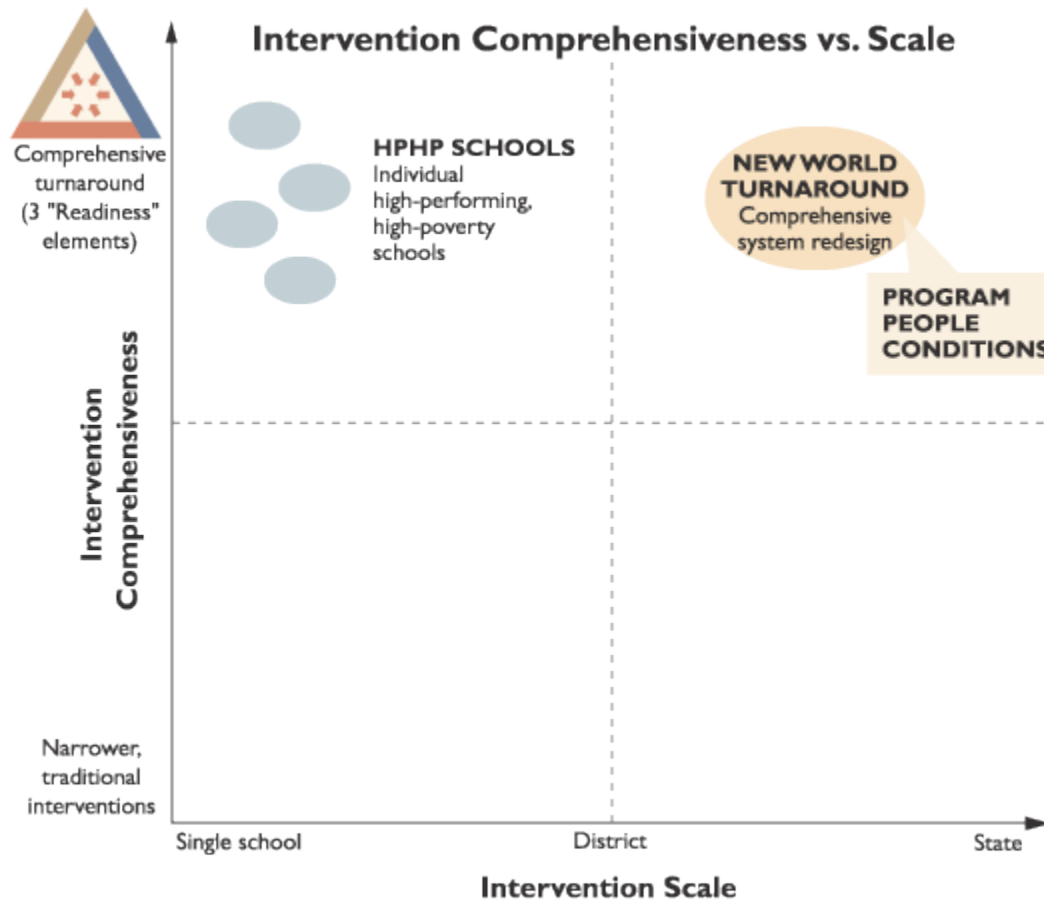
Some interventions have also focused on *changing people* as well as programming



New experiments in some districts are requiring *changes in operating conditions* as well



Where we should all be aiming: comprehensive, “new-world” turnaround that includes program, people, *and* conditions change



Task 2:

Probe the root causes
behind the failure of our
current intervention strategies



Why has so little fundamental change occurred in failing schools to date?

- **Lack of leverage:** No real help from NCLB; incremental reforms remain the common choice
- **Lack of capacity:** In state agencies, districts, schools, partners
- **Lack of exemplars:** No successful models at scale, no real consensus even on definitions
- **Lack of public will:** Failing schools have no constituency; hence, insufficient funding to date

Understanding NCLB's options...

Increasing comprehensiveness of change ➔

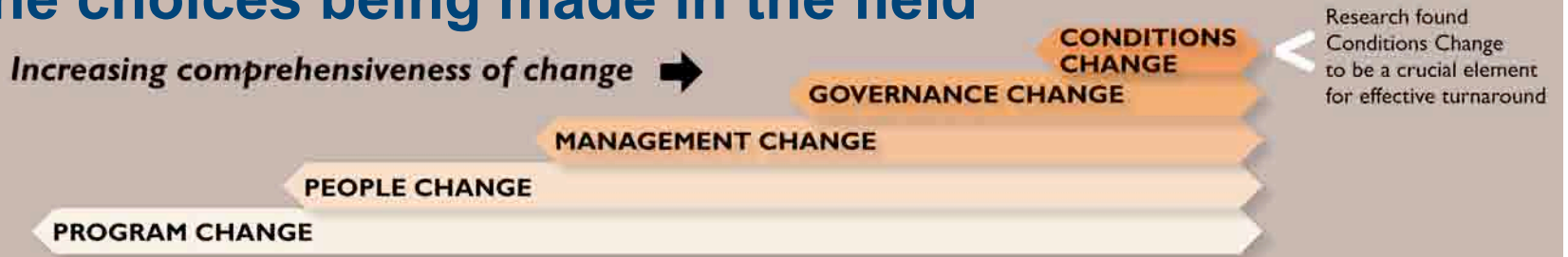


Research found Conditions Change to be a crucial element for effective turnaround

Revision	Reconstitution	Contract Management	State Management	Charter Conversion	Each option applies to schools retained and restructured, as well as schools closed and reopened. Same School New Start
Theory: program needs improvement	Theory: staff is insufficiently skilled	Theory: change school management, along with program, people, conditions	Theory: state must assume control as district has abrogated its right to manage the school	Theory: best to circumvent entire system	
NCLB OPTION 5	NCLB OPTION 2	NCLB OPTION 3	NCLB OPTION 4	NCLB OPTION 1	

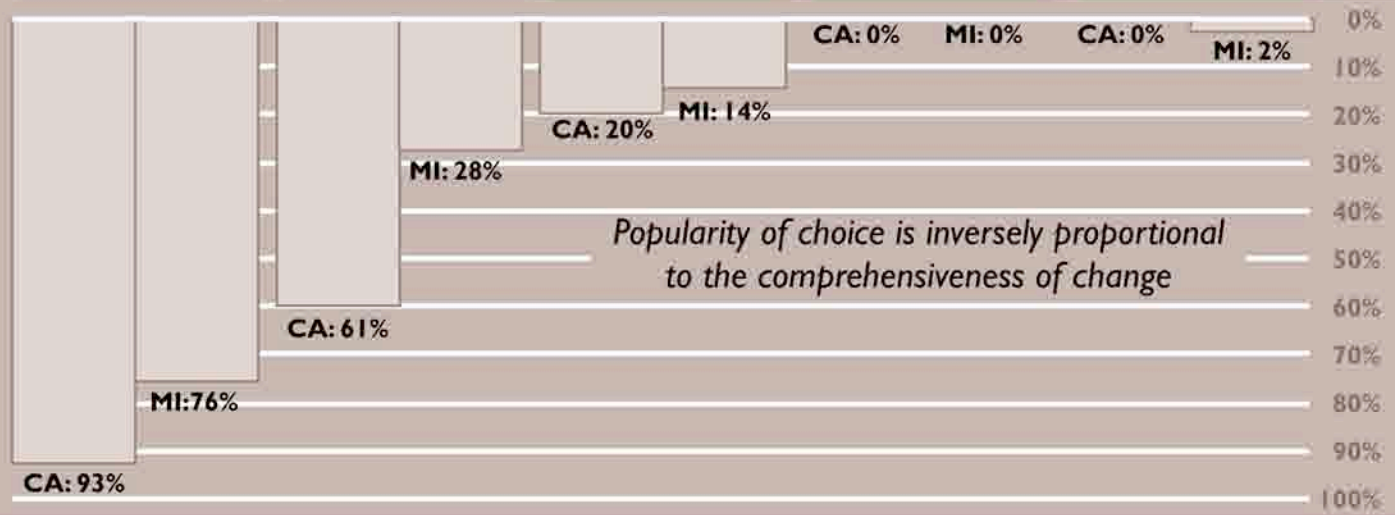
Although these are two of NCLB's restructuring options, our research shows they are insufficient to produce effective turnaround.

... and the choices being made in the field



Revision	Reconstitution	Contract Management	State Management	Charter Conversion	
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NCLB OPTION 5	NCLB OPTION 2	NCLB OPTION 3	NCLB OPTION 4	NCLB OPTION 1	

Each option applies to schools retained and restructured, as well as schools closed and reopened.



These gaps have led to state strategies that are insufficient to meet the challenge:

Insufficient incentives for educators to choose major change

- Too few *positive incentives*: reasons to opt into real transformation
- No *negative incentives*: unattractive consequences for inaction
- Lack of aggressive, clear performance targets

Insufficient comprehensiveness, intensity, and sustainability

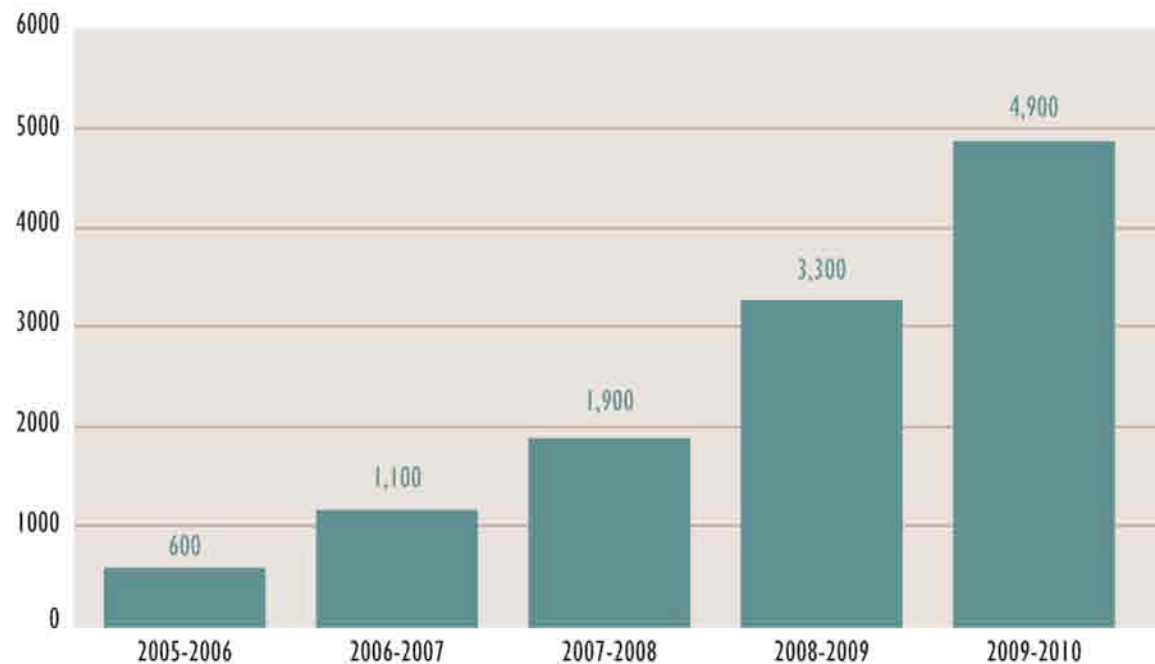
- No state engagement in changing *conditions* – rules for adults
- No overall “people strategy” – developing *capacity* for turnaround
- No school *clustering*: limits effectiveness and scale
- All “loose,” no “tight”: e.g., more systematic on curriculum, PD
- Limited partner support: “light touch,” small scale, fragmented
- Limited district connection to school improvement effort

Insufficient commitment from the state

- Lack of high-visibility public and private sector commitment
- SEA lacks sufficient flexibility, authority, resources

And the challenge is upon us: nearly 5,000 schools in “Restructuring” by 2010

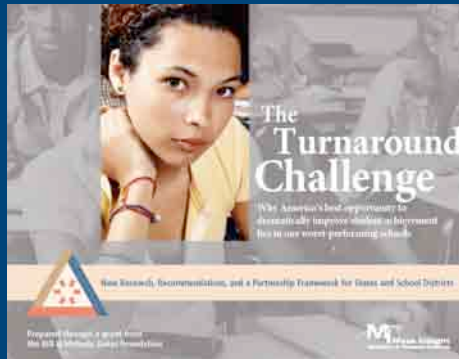
FIGURE 1B Nearly 5,000 Schools Are Projected to Be in Restructuring by 2010



Projections are based on actual 2005-2006 data for schools in Restructuring Status under NCLB with the assumption that the rate of schools leaving that status will remain constant over the next four years. Source of 2005-06 data: Center on Education Policy (2006).

Task 3: Operationalizing the Readiness Triangle

Drawing from all of this analysis –
identify the non-negotiables
for effective turnaround
of failing schools at scale



The 3 'C's of a comprehensive, coherent state turnaround initiative

1 Conditions

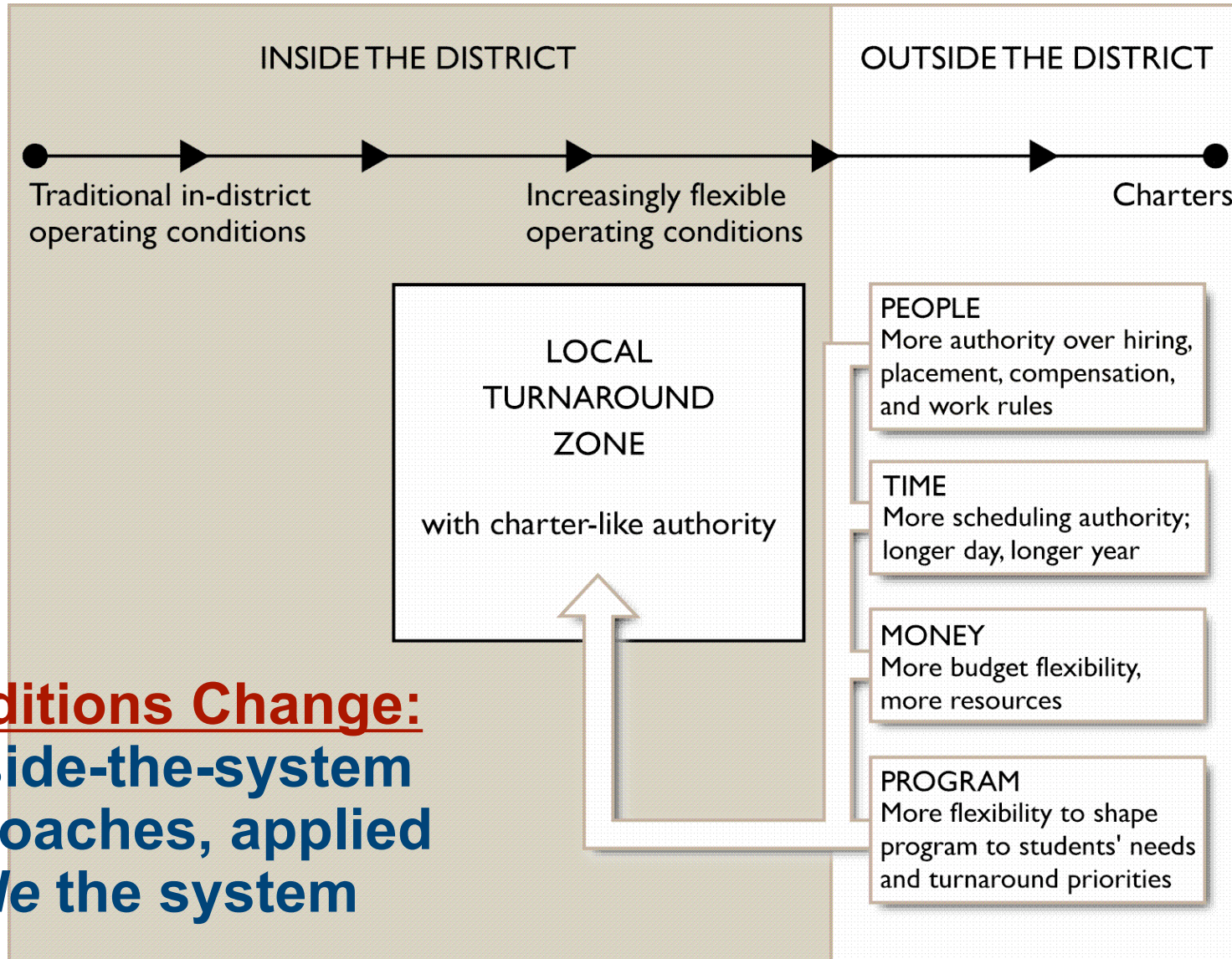
Change the rules and incentives governing people, time, money, & program

2 Capacity

Build turnaround resources & human capacity in schools and lead partners




3 Clustering

Organize in clusters by region, need, or type -- where new conditions apply and states/districts create special capacity



Conditions Change:
Outside-the-system
approaches, applied
***inside* the system**



Key elements in turnaround zones, triggered by the conditions changes:

-  **More time:** for student learning and teacher collaboration
-  **More flexibility to shape school staff and lead the turnaround:** for principals and school leadership teams
-  **More pay and professional incentives:** for teachers and administrators

Where conditions change is entering state policy: Florida's use of financial sanctions for leverage

- 26 state-imposed requirements for repeat “F” schools include requiring all teachers to reapply for their jobs, differential pay, reallocation of effective teachers and leaders
- By 2006-7, state had taken action against seven LEAs with chronic “F” schools
- For two in continued non-compliance, state withheld equivalent of superintendent's salary

Where conditions change is entering state policy: Massachusetts' first two of ten required conditions for school turnaround

-  The school's principal has authority to select and assign staff to positions in the school without regard to seniority.
-  The school's principal has control over financial resources necessary to successfully implement the school improvement plan









Passed by the Massachusetts State Board of Education, October 2006

The pistol and the handshake: Massachusetts' Commonwealth Pilot initiative

- State offers a choice: an “ultimate consequence” or opting into conditions change
- Model built on existing contract language that created Boston's Pilot schools (in-district charters)
- Flaw: insufficient recognition of the difference between new-start Pilots and turnaround Co-Pilots – *much* more intensive cluster/partner support required

Capacity-Building/Internal (school leadership): Improving turnaround skills among school leaders

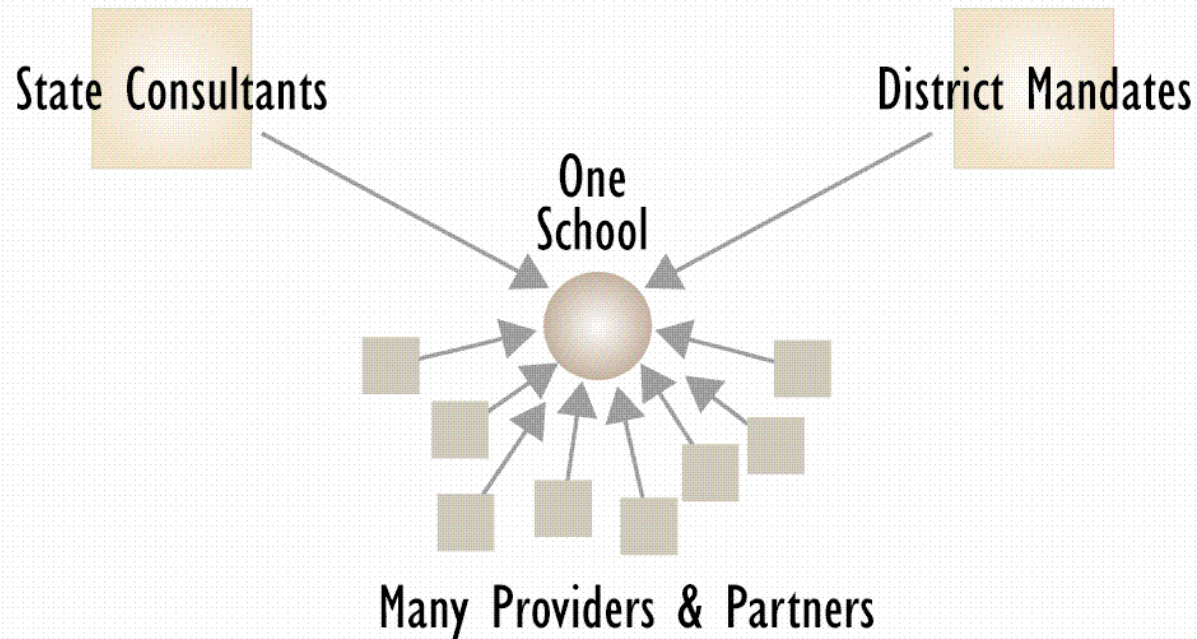
A state effort to recruit and train school leaders who can:

-  Concentrate on a few changes with big, fast payoffs
-  Implement proven practices first; ask forgiveness later
-  Communicate a clear, positive vision
-  Collect, personally analyze, use data well
-  Enlist key influencers to support major change
-  Build culture of disclosure in open-air meetings
-  Require all staff to adopt changes – not optional
-  Act in relentless pursuit of goals, touting progress only as a passing way-station

Adapted from Kowal and Hassel, *Turnarounds with New Leaders and Staff*, Learning Point Associates, 2005,

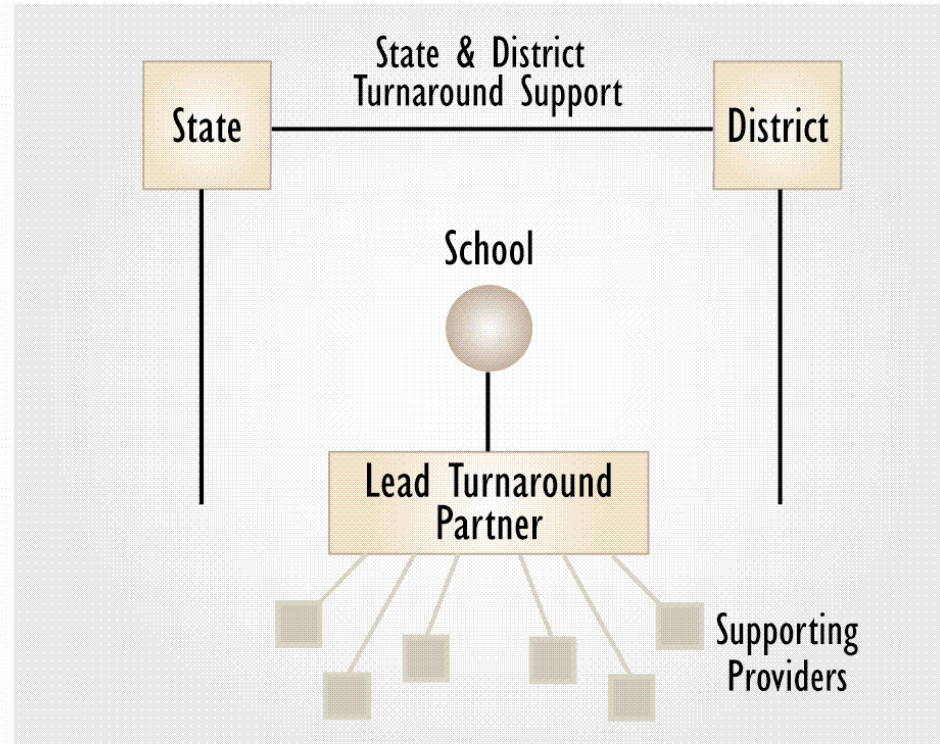
Capacity-Building/External: Addressing the “projectitis” afflicting school reform

"Old World" Intervention Capacity & Roles:
Fragmented, Competing Improvement Projects



A new model: deeply embedded lead turnaround partners, integrating the work of other providers

"New World" Capacity & Roles within a Comprehensive Turnaround Framework



Building Capacity: Current Partner Roles

Partner Landscape

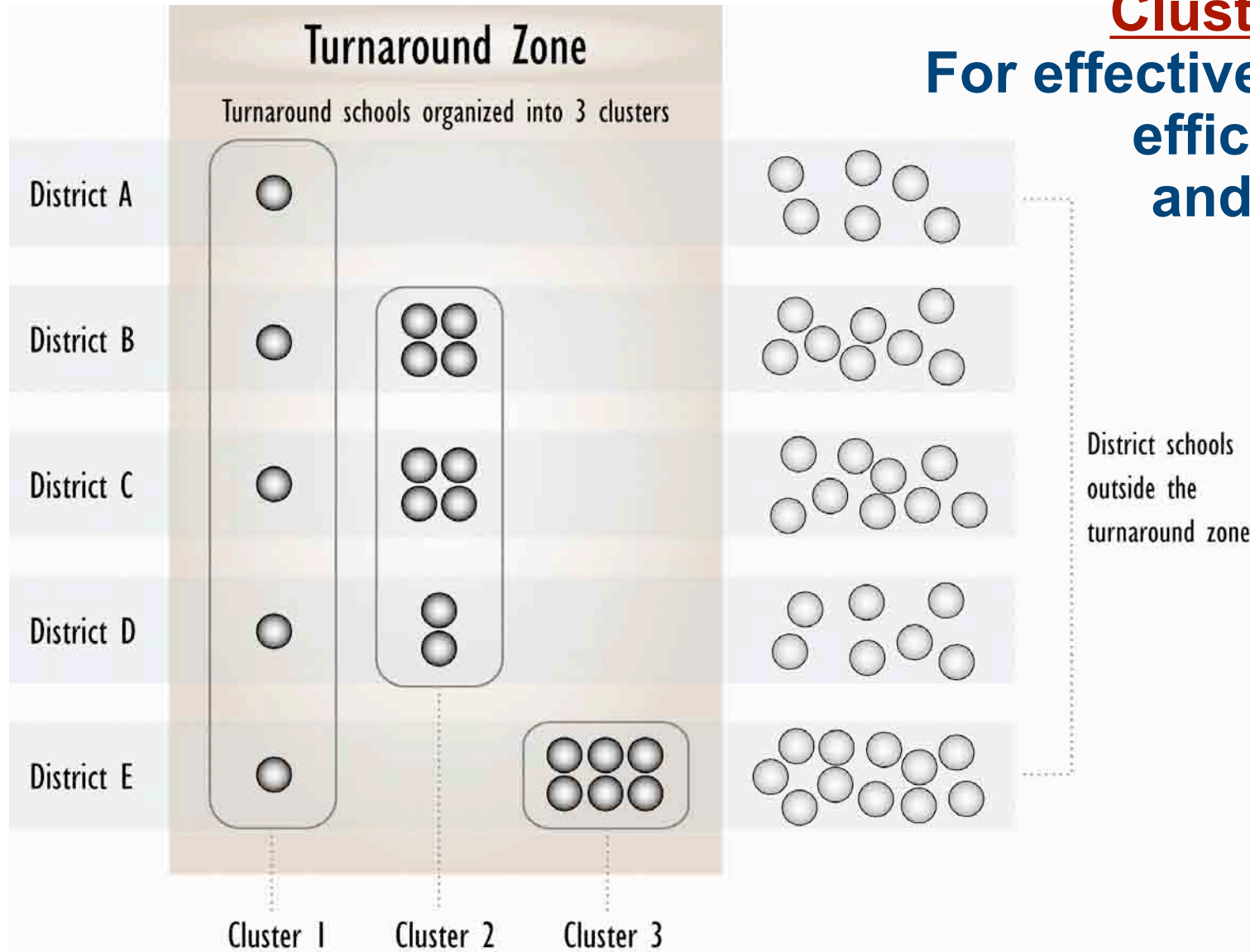
Comprehensive Partners		"Point Solution" Partners		
SMOs	RSOs	School Support Organizations (SSOs)		
School Management Organizations	Reform Support Organizations	Curriculum, Academic Support, and Intervention	Student and Community Support	Functional Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMOs, EMOs, or other partners with charter-like authority that manage existing or replacement turnaround schools • Significant control over implementation of the model, conditions, and operation of the school(s) • Held accountable for results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance partner with a more comprehensive approach working closely with districts and individual schools • Given some authority based on "non-negotiables" specified by their model • Accountability for results either shared or remains entirely with district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner creates methodology around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content / curriculum - Assessment - Professional Development • Little-to-no accountability for outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner supports school(s) and students by providing wraparound services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Student support services (e.g., guidance, behavioral counseling, etc.) - Help engaging parents and the community • Little-to-no accountability for outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner responsible for implementing systems for streamlining efficiency in district(s) and school(s) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information technology - Human resources and hiring support - Finance (budgeting, finance, payroll)

Districts, not states, are taking the lead in developing a base of turnaround partners

- Chicago: University of Chicago, AUSL, Chicago RISE
- New York City: Partnership Support Organizations (PSOs)
- Philadelphia: Mastery Schools

A portfolio strategy with a mix of SMOs, charters, and RSO/lead turnaround partners

Clustering:
**For effectiveness,
efficiency,
and scale**



District schools
outside the
turnaround zones

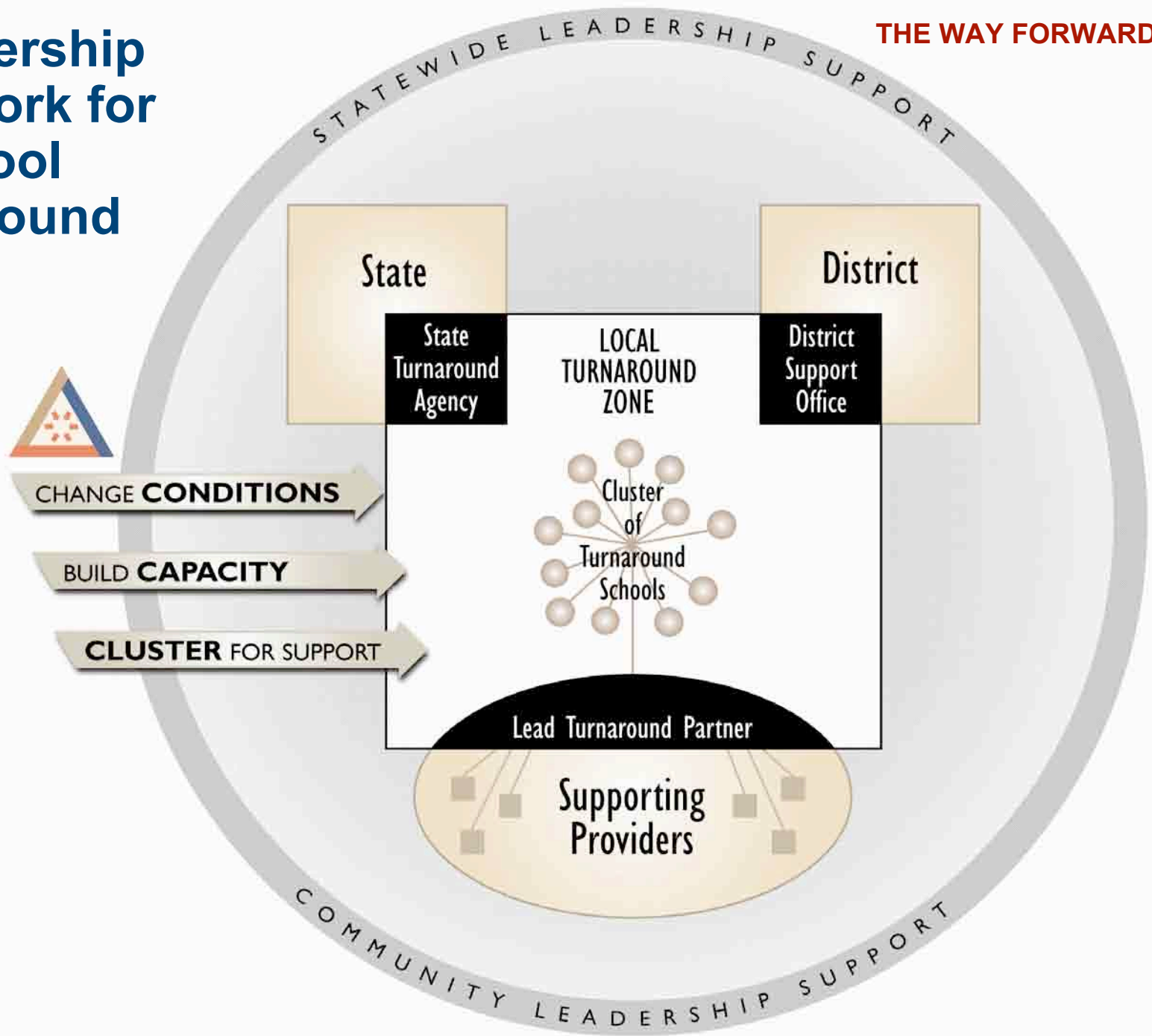
Task 4:

Apply the non-negotiable strategies within a new, comprehensive set of structures and supports







A Partnership Framework for School Turnaround

THE WAY FORWARD

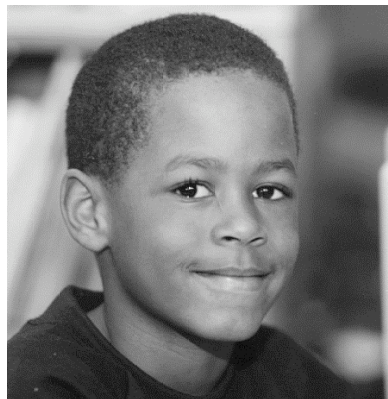


Some states and districts are creating new structures to manage turnaround

-  Maryland: The Breakthrough Center
-  Alabama: The Accountability Roundtable
-  New York State: \$6 million initiative with McKinsey, EducationCounsel to restructure the SEA
-  New York City and Chicago: new district offices to manage turnaround and new-school development

The vision for turnaround: Five steps towards a new state and local partnership

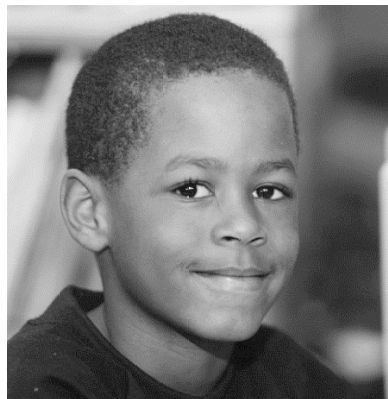
-  **Create protected space and an attractive choice for fundamental change** through school turnaround zones and special collective bargaining/contractual agreements
-  **Focus resources on cohorts** (e.g., 25 per year in three to five regional clusters) to produce success
-  **Internal capacity:** Create a recruiting and developing effort for teachers, leadership teams in partnership with higher education, districts; make these efforts “clubs good educators *want* to join”
-  **External capacity – lead turnaround partners:** Create coherent, integrated support for school clusters by building state-based turnaround partner organizations
-  **Create or anoint an entrepreneurial agency, with leverage and resources,** to establish the partnerships, integrate state initiatives, and lead the turnaround effort



***“Instead of helping some
kids beat the odds...***

***...why don't we just
change the odds?***

Geoffrey Canada, Founder, Harlem Children's Zone, 2004



**For more information and resources
on school turnaround:**

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