Leading Leaders: Helping Principals Grow

Association of Metropolitan School Districts November 3, 2023





Our Team



Dr. Katie PekelExecutive Director of Educational Leadership
University of Minnesota



Dr. Peter Olson-Skog Superintendent District 197





Access This Presentation







Step 1) Make a t-Chart







Step 2) On the left side, use single words or short phrases to describe what your principals do.

Tasks/Responsibilities	





Step 3) Of the things principals do/tasks you listed, circle those you think are most important.

Tasks/Responsibilities	





Step 4) On the right side, list potential barriers for principals to do the things that are most important

Tasks/Responsibilities	Potential Barriers





The state of the 'Principalship' in Minnesota





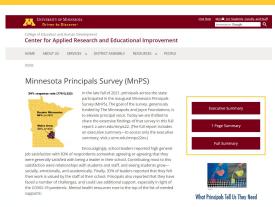
Through funding from the Joyce Foundation and the Minneapolis Foundation, CAREI developed a statewide survey of principals to elevate their voices in Minnesota while informing multiple stakeholders including (but not limited to) policymakers, school boards, principal licensure and professional development programs, and organizations like MESPA and MASSP that support Minnesota principals.





Survey Administration

- Every principal and AP, and Charter Leader in MN sent a person-specific email
- 2023 Survey launches November 1
- Report of findings of 2021 survey at z.umn.edu/MNPS22









2021 Survey Topics

- Career Information
- Job Satisfaction
- Preparation and Licensure
- Professional Development
- Working Conditions
- Influence
- Educational Ecosystem
- COVID-19 and School Transformation

- Culturally Responsive School Leadership
- Leadership Self Efficacy and Needed Supports
 - School Improvement
 - Management and Decision-making
 - Culture and Climate
 - Instructional Leadership





2023 Survey Topics

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2 Logiclative Change

Mental Health & Wellbeing

- Culturally Responsive School Leadership
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Respondents - 2021

District: 92% Charter: 7%

Elementary: 49% Secondary: 48%

Principals / Directors: 71%

Assistant Principals, 26%

Female: 49% Male: 50%

BIPOC: 13% White: 87%

t 😰 innesota: 46% (362) neraliz

Metro Area: 54% (412)

34% response rate (779/2,323)





Next Step: Follow- Up Focus Groups - 2022

Participants

- Twin Cities leaders (2 groups)
- Greater Minnesota leaders (2 groups)
- Elementary leaders (1 group)
- Secondary leaders (1 group)
- Leaders identifying as Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) (1 group)
- Leaders identifying as Female (1 group)
- Early-career leaders (1 group)

<u>Topics</u>

- Professional development
- Instructional leadership
- Culturally Responsive School Leadership
- Staff and student mental health
- Community-Engaged Leadership*
- State accountability
- Supervisor support
- Group-specific questions





Working Conditions

- **79**% of respondents feel their primary role is to be an instructional leader...
- However, only 61% of respondents report their supervisor ensures they have the time to do so.
- Only 46% of respondents agreed that their current workload is sustainable





Experiences missing from Preparation Programs and Internship

- 1. Facilitating conversations about equity
- 2. Addressing staff culture challenges
- 3. Developing and evaluating non-teaching staff
- 4. Scheduling experience
- 5. Engaging families and community members
- 6. Addressing student discipline challenges
- 7. Developing and evaluating teachers





Job Satisfaction

Percent of respondents who, when thinking about their work experience over the past three months, "Agreed" or "Somewhat agreed" with...

"I am generally satisfied with being a leader at this school."

Overall: 83%

Greater Minnesota: 81%

Metro Area: 84%

Elementary 85%

Secondary 80%

Top elements that most contribute to satisfaction at work:

1. Relationships with students: **68**%

2. Relationships with staff: **60**%

Seeing students grow socially and emotionally: 48%

4. Seeing students grow academically: 37%





Professional Development

Type of PD Engaged In Most Often

- Presentations at scheduled school / district meetings
- 2. Networking with other educational leaders
- 3. Other workshops or trainings
- 4. State or local conferences
- 5. MESPA provided opportunities
- 6. Other cohort-based learning experience
- 7. MASSP provided opportunities
- 8. Formal coaching
- 9. Formal mentoring
- 10. National conferences
- 11. Minnesota Principals Academy
- 12. Doctoral coursework

Rank of Usefulness of PD Experiences

- 1. Minnesota Principals Academy
- 2. Networking with other educational leaders
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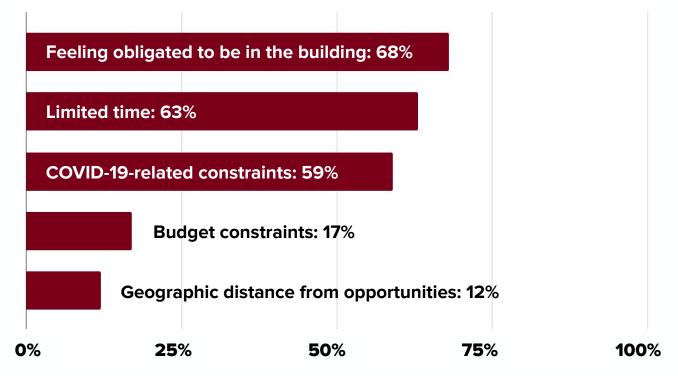
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Top Barriers to Participating in Professional Development







Time Spent on Tasks by Type

- Internal administrative tasks: personnel issues, scheduling, reports, budgeting, operational meetings
- Instructional tasks: curriculum, instruction, assessment, PLC meetings, data analysis, classroom observations, coaching
- Student interactions: academic guidance, discipline, seeking student voice, relationship building
- Family and community interactions: formal and informal interactions, attending events, seeking parent or community input
- My own professional growth: self-reflection, attending PD, reviewing research, reading, networking with other administrative colleagues

Response options

Much less time than I would like

Somewhat less time than I would like

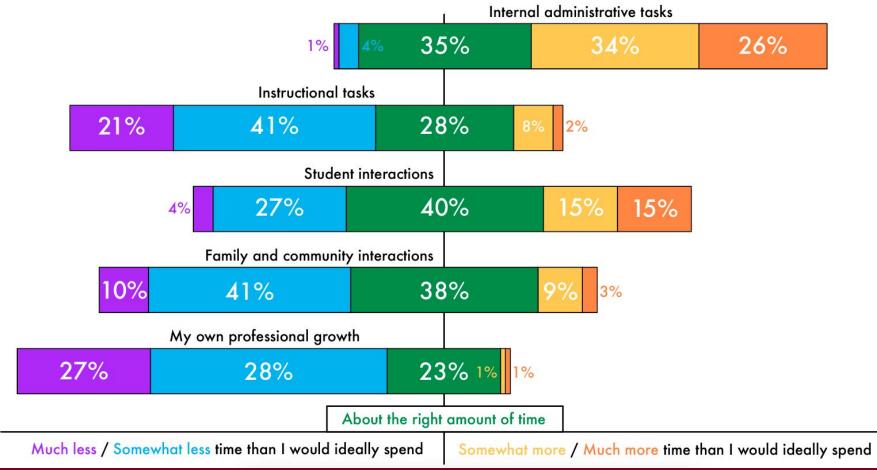
About the right amount of time

Somewhat more time than I would like

Much more time than I would like











Principal Leadership Responsibility Areas







Average Level of Confidence by Area of Leadership

Response Options

1: Little to none

2: Insufficient

3: Sufficient

4: More than sufficient

3.03

2.90

School **Improvement** Management & **Decision-making** 3.12

Culture & Climate

Instructional Leadership

2.86





Principals are in the middle. We get pressure from staff and families to meet their needs. We get pressure from [district] staff to implement with little opportunity for input. It can be overwhelming to have such pressure from both directions with limited support. Where I work, things are not very transparent and the vision is clear but not implemented very well. We admire the challenges we face with limited direction to move forward to overcome those challenges. We rest on the past history of the district.

Recommendations





Practice & Policy Briefs

EMINNESOTA PRINCIPALS SURVEY

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

POLICY & PRACTICE BRIEF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

June 2023

Authors Katie Pekel Sara Kemper

Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement

Driven to Discover

INTRODUCTION

The Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement (CARE) at the University of Minnesota conducted the first biennial Minnesota Principals Survey (MnPS) in November and December 2021 to 'elevate principal voice' in Minnesota education policy and better understand the working conditions, concerns, and needs of Minnesota school leaders. Overall, nearly 800 principals, assistant principals, and charter school directors working in public schools across the state responded to the survey, the results of which can be accessed at https://care.ium.nedu/mps.

To better understand school leaders' experiences and solicit their ideas, we conducted a series of focus groups with 49 Minnesota principals in November 2022. The purpose of the Policy and Practice Briefs series is to summarize our findings and recommendations from the survey and follow-up focus groups in five focus areas: professional development, instructional leadership, culturally responsive school leadership, community engaged leadership, and staff and student mental health. This executive summary highlights key findings and selected recommendations in each of these areas, as well as overarching recommendations across the series, which can be accessed in full at <u>runn adul/MIPS-PPS</u>.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

As indicated on the 2021 MePS, the type of PD participated in most frequently by principals—presentations at scheduled school or district meetings (70% of respondents)—was rated least useful. Oppositely, two of the types of PD school leaders participated in least frequently—the Minnesota Principals Academy (MPA) (7% of respondents) and doctoral coursework (5% of respondents)—were rated among the most useful. We asked focus group participants why they thought some forms of PD were more useful than others, and what might help them to be there access hich-quality PD.

Key Focus Group Findings

- Participants shared that PD experiences such as MPA, doctoral coursework, and other forms of networking were especially useful because they involved sustained learning with peers, and often included access to relevant research findings that addressed their specific challenges.
- In order to leave school to attend PD, principals emphasized the need for a reliable backup plan so others could fulfill principals' essential responsibilities as well as personal comfort with delegating.

Selected Recommendations

- For Policymakers. Ensure the 125 clock hours for principal relicensure are meaningful, and address content areas in which principals indicate low self-efficacy (e.g., Culturally Responsive School Leadership), Instructional Leadership).
- For System Leaders. Invest in developmental approaches to principal learning that are ongoing and collective in nature (e.g., PLCs, collaboratively engaging in problems of practice) versus traditional "sit and get" PD.
- For Building Leaders. Be proactive in developing a delegation structure that allows you to be out of the building and secure your supervisor's buy-in.
- For Principal Preparation and PD Providers. Ensure that
 professional learning programs leverage high-impact
 strategies such as one-on-one support, learning communities,
 and job-embedded learning.

INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP

A majority of Minnesota school leaders (62%) told us on the 2021 MnPS that they spend less time than they would like on instructional tasks (like curriculum, instruction, assessment, and PLC meetings), and a similar proportion (60%) reported spending more time than they would like on internal administrative tasks (like personnel issues, scheduling, and reports. Furthermore, seventy-nine percent (79%) of respondents also told us that they felt their primary role was







Across all of these, principals tell us 4Ts need to be addressed:







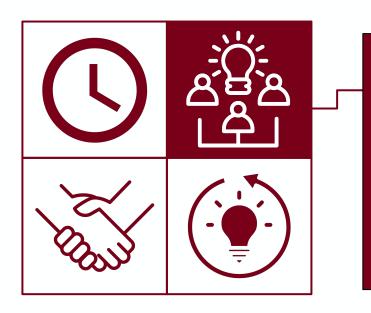
Time

Principals told us they spent more time than they would like on administrative tasks and less time than instructional leadership and family and community engagement; that there is not enough time for their own professional growth or engagement in policy influence and that that daily 'urgent' tasks (e.g., finding substitute teachers, responding to mental health crises) take time away from more strategic tasks like teacher coaching and curricular alignment.









Training

Better training is needed, especially in instructional and culturally responsive leadership. On one hand, leaders felt their licensure programs had prepared them well to carry out the management and decision-making aspects of their jobs. On the other hand, respondents lacked confidence in instructional leadership.





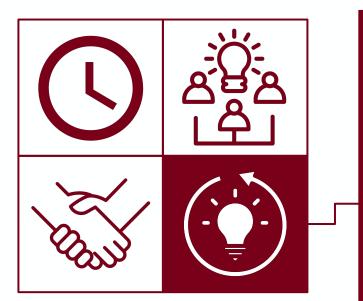
Trust

Principals wanted their supervisors to trust and support them—to 'have their backs' when needing to make an unpopular decision or lead an uncomfortable conversation.









Transformation

More than half of principals report their workloads are not sustainable. Investments in high-quality, sustained professional development, fundamental restructuring of the use of time and resources, and sustained support will all need to take place. Our recommendations center the transformations that could take place in order to ensure the role of school leader is truly transformational.





Two Overarching Recommendations

EMINNESOTA PRINCIPALS SURVEY

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION + HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

POLICY & PRACTICE BRIEF

OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

June 2023

Authors

Katie Pekel Sara Kemper Peter Olson-Skog

Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement

University of Minnesot Driven to Discover Synthesizing 779 responses to a 70-question, comprehensive survey about the principalship along with the feedback of 49 leaders in 9 focus groups into a brief set of recommendations is not simple; however, a lengthy list would not be useful, either. Therefore, our overarching recommendations each address four critical needs communicated through the survey and focus groups by principals: Time, Training, Trust, and Transformation—the four Ts.

Time. Over and over again, principals conveyed time as an issue. In the survey, they told us they spent more time than they would like on administrative tasks and less time than they would like on instructional leadership and family and community engagement. They told us there is not enough time for their own professional growth or engagement in policy influence. In focus groups, they reterrated that daily 'urgent' tasks (e.g., finding substitute teachers, responding to mental health crises) take time away from more strategic tasks like teacher coaching and curricular alignment.

Training. Overwhelmingly, principals told us they needed more and better training. On one hand, leaders felt their licensure programs had prepared them well to carry out the management and decision-making aspects of their jobs. On the other hand, respondents lacked confidence in instructional leadership—the aspect of their job that nearly 80% said was their primary role—specifically as it relates to culturally responsive instructional practices. They cite feeling obligated to be in their buildings, limited time, and a lack of access to high quality, research based professional development as obstacles to their own growth and improvement as leaders.

Trust. Principals report high levels of job satisfaction and that they feel their work is valued by the staff at their school; however, they also expressed trepidation about leading amidst community division and facilitating conversations about gender identity and race. Principals wanted their supervisors to trust and support them—to 'have their backs' when needing to make an unpopular decision or lead an uncomfortable conversation.

Transformation. The role of the principal is immense, and more than

half of principals tell us that their workloads are not sustainable. While 90% of leaders tell us they feel that they can be successful leading their schools, to support their sustainability may require transforming key aspects of the principalship. Investments in high-quality, sustained professional development, fundamental restructuring of the use of time and resources, and sustained support will all need to take place. Our recommendations center the transformations that could take place in order to ensure the role of school leader is truly transformational.

RECOMMENDATION 1: DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH TO INITIAL TRAINING, INTERNSHIP, AND ONGOING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

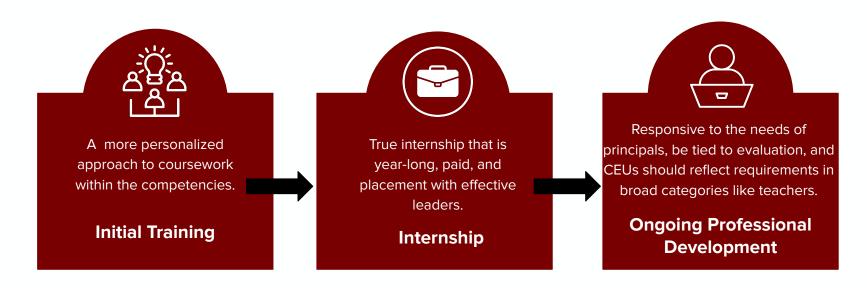
Both the MN Principal Survey data and the follow-up focus groups highlight a need for a developmental approach to principals' initial training and internship experiences and to their ongoing professional development. The vast majority of those entering the principalship have certification and experience in education. However, those experiences and their credentials are varied, giving some more experience in literacy and others more experience in mental health. We argue that candidates' prior credentialing and experiences should be accounted for in the crafting of their initial training programs, thus allowing for an approach that meets their content and developmental needs. This approach can and should be carried through into the internship experience, which we feel should be significantly broadened as well as into the ongoing professional development experiences of licensed administrators.

Initial Training. Our survey data demonstrates that leaders feel their initial preparation programs solidly prepared them in areas that largely fall into the category of management and decision making while they report feeling less prepared in areas like instructional and culturally responsive school leadership. Licensed Minnesota principals are highly credentialed with a minimum of 60 credits beyond their bachelor's degree and a demonstration of entry level competency in 86 competencies per Minnesota Administrative Rule 3512.050. However, 58% of principals reported 'culturally





Developmental Approach to Initial Training, Internship, and Ongoing Professional Development





A Different School Leadership Model

Operational Leader

Leads the operational systems and work of the school

Instructional Leader

Leads the teaching and learning work. The 'licensed' K-12 Principal

Community Leader

Leads the work that supports
a humanizing culture of
belonging in the school
community





Do Principals Really Matter? Exploring the research behind this leadership role

Impact of the principal

"Across six rigorous studies estimating principals' effects using panel data, principals' contributions to student achievement were nearly as large as the average effects of teachers identified in similar studies. Principals' effects, however, are larger in scope because they are averaged over all students in a school, rather than a classroom."



Grissom, J. A., Egalite, A. J., & Lindsay, C. A. (2021). How principals affect students and schools. *Wallace Foundation*





Studies demonstrate that schools with more effective principals have:

- Lower student absenteeism and chronic absenteeism.
- Higher teacher job satisfaction.
- Reduced teacher turnover, particularly of effective teachers.
- Better academic achievement among students

Replacing a below average elementary principal with an above average principal would result in an additional 2.9 months of math learning and 2.7 months of reading learning for students

Grissom, J. A., Egalite, A. J., & Lindsay, C. A. (2021). How principals affect students and schools. *Wallace Foundation*





So then, what do we know about how to help principals further develop as instructional leaders?





Dr. Olson Skog and Dr. LaDue's work



4 DISTRICTS

Mid-sized, suburban, purposive and convenience sampling

74 PRINCIPALS

At least one elementary and one secondary, diversity of age, gender and experience

PRINCIPAL SUPERVISORS

5 superintendents, 1 principal supervisor, 1 DO staff who shared supervision





We found...

A lot of
agreement
between
principals and
their supervisors
on what
principals need





We found...

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Some interesting differences, too





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Some interesting differences, too

Many practical suggestions





Their ideas fit (loosely) into 4 categories of superintendent (or designee) leadership:

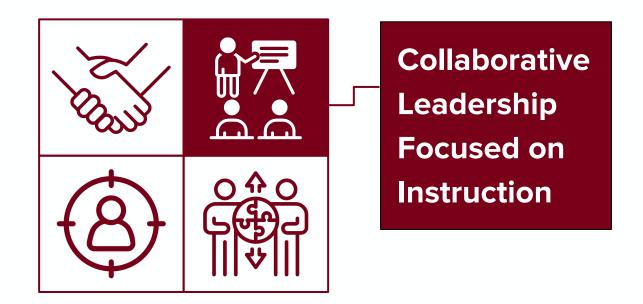




Leadership **Grounded in** Trust







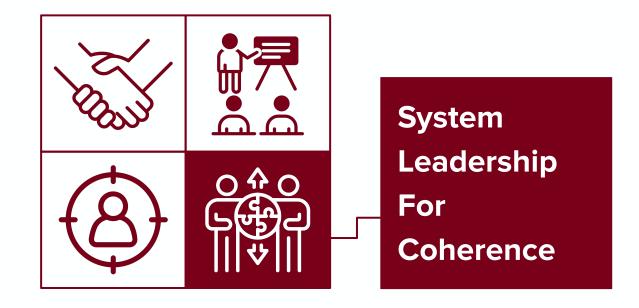
















Leadership Grounded in Trust



P = Principals **S** = Supervisors

P	s	
*		Trust
*	•	Deep Personal Knowledge as Individuals
		Deep Professional Knowledge as Individuals
*		Vulnerability/Authenticity
*		Caring
*	•	Predictability/Consistency





Actions that ground leadership in trust

Personal Connections

- Regular, individual meetings
- Observe them in action
- Questions that are both personal and professional

Model

- Vulnerability
- Predictability
- Knowing your impact







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Personal Connections

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"I've come to a frightening conclusion that I am the decisive element.

It's my personal approach that creates the climate.

It's my daily mood that makes the weather."

- Haim Ginott







Collaborative Instructional Leadership



P = Principals **S** = Supervisors

P	s	
*	\rightarrow	Co-creation
*	\rightarrow	Co-reflection
•	*	Clear Expectations
\	•	Common Language and Definitions
		Coherent systems and frameworks





Actions to collaborate on instructional leadership

Learn together, then co-create

- Vision
- Definition
- Standards & Expectations







Adaptive Leadership



P = Principals **S** = Supervisors

P	S	
	•	Creating culture of learning
	*	Coaching
	*	Feedback
*		Empowerment
•		Shared Leadership
•	\rightarrow	Modeling





Adaptive Leadership Actions

Needs-based learning

- Separate evaluation and feedback
- Co-create rubrics

Engage principal voice in decision making

- Two-way conversations
- Create strengths-based district leadership opportunities at the district level







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Systems Leadership Actions

System Coherence Definition

Why, Loose/Tight, Roles

Leadership Development

Frameworks beyond Instructional Leadership (eg. CRSL)

District Office Support

- Alignment
- Differentiation (e.g., Elementary Compared to Secondary)







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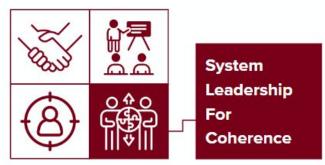
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Activity: Talk with a partner or two (Zoomers will be put into breakout groups)

What is an action you might take based on these findings?

What questions do you have?







So now what?

As a state: principals have told us they **need better support** and **better tools**. To provide that, **our focus needs to include a system of professional development** for principal supervisors as well.





Something you might consider

Minnesota Principals Support Academy Fall 2023

More info: z.umn.edu/MN-PSA







