



## Alaska School Leadership Institute

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## McREL's Mission

Our mission is to make a difference in the quality of education and learning for all through excellence in applied research, product development, and service.



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## Session Outcomes

Increased:

- **understanding** of McREL's research on school leadership, linking principal leadership practice with student achievement.
- **knowledge** and **skills** for improving leadership practices associated with leading change.



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## Part One

- Overview of McREL's research on principal leadership
- Research findings from McREL's meta-analysis on principal leadership



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## McREL's Conclusions

- We still have work to do to *optimize* our existing forms of schooling.
- In light of political, social, resource, and design realities, it is unlikely we will meet the expectation that *all* children are well prepared to succeed in the future in our current forms of schooling.
- We need educational *leaders (teachers and administrators)* who can integrate the art and the science of leadership to optimize and/or reinvent America's education system.



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## New Expectations

Leading increasingly complex change  
Relentless focus on student achievement  
Sharing leadership

**The principal cannot do it alone.**



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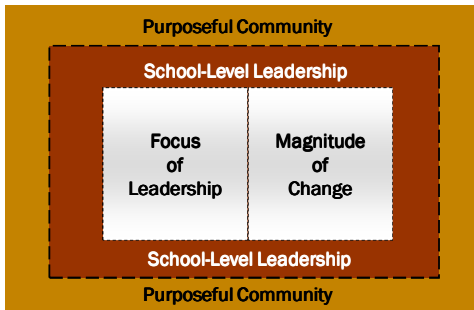
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## Balanced Leadership Framework®



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## McREL's Knowledge Taxonomy

Type	Description
Declarative	What?
Procedural	How?
Contextual	When?
Experiential	Why?

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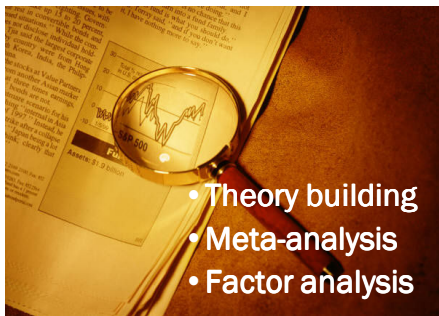
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## Research Methods



- Theory building
- Meta-analysis
- Factor analysis

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We examined the **qualitative** and **theoretical** literature on:

Change	Leadership
Systems	Organizational Learning
Collective Efficacy	Personal Optimism
Science of Performance	Learning

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### McREL's Meta-Analyses

Study	Publication title
Classroom-level practices	<i>Classroom Instruction that Works</i> ~Marzano, Pickering, & Pollock, 2001
School-level practices & student characteristics	<i>What Works in Schools</i> ~Marzano, 2003
School-level Leadership	<i>School Leadership that Works</i> ~Marzano, Waters, & McNulty, 2005
District-level Leadership	<i>: District Leadership That Works: Striking the Right Balance</i> ~Waters & Marzano, 2009

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### Finding #1:

#### *School Level Leadership Matters*

The average correlation ( $r$ )  
between  
**principal leadership behavior**  
and  
**school achievement** is 0.25

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### *This means:*

A one standard deviation increase in  
teacher perceptions of principal  
leadership is associated with a **10**  
**percentile-point gain** in school  
achievement.

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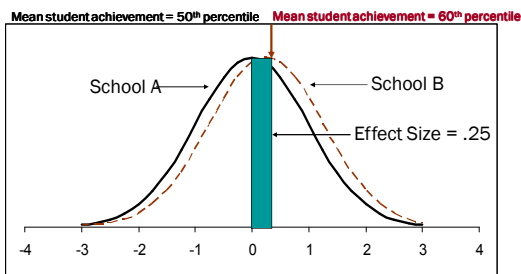
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### Difference in Mean Student Achievement



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**We have...**

1. Computed the average effect of school-level leadership.
2. Identified specific leadership responsibilities and practices with statistically significant effects on achievement.



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**Finding #2:**

**21 leadership responsibilities**

66 leadership practices

All correlated to student achievement

Each correlation is statistically significant



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**21 Leadership Responsibilities**

Affirmation	Involvement with CIA
Change agent	Knowledge of CIA
Communication	Monitor/evaluate
Contingent reward	Optimize
Culture	Order
Discipline	Outreach
Flexibility	Relationships
Focus	Resources
Ideals and beliefs	Situational awareness
Input	Visibility
Intellectual stimulation	



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## Learning about Leadership Responsibilities

Using the cards...

**Consider** each leadership responsibility.

**Match** each responsibility with its corresponding description.



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Using the cards...

**Consider** each leadership responsibility and its description.

**Match** with its corresponding practices.



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## Table Talk



**Reflect** on the responsibilities and practices:

- What surprises you about the leadership responsibilities and practices?
- What questions do the responsibilities and practices raise for you?

**Share** with your group.



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## Debrief

<a href="#">Affirmation</a>	<a href="#">Involvement with CIA</a>
<a href="#">Change agent</a>	<a href="#">Knowledge of CIA</a>
<a href="#">Communication</a>	<a href="#">Monitor/evaluate</a>
<a href="#">Contingent rewards</a>	<a href="#">Optimize</a>
<a href="#">Culture</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
<a href="#">Discipline</a>	<a href="#">Outreach</a>
<a href="#">Flexibility</a>	<a href="#">Relationships</a>
<a href="#">Focus</a>	<a href="#">Resources</a>
<a href="#">Ideals/beliefs</a>	<a href="#">Situational awareness</a>
<a href="#">Input</a>	<a href="#">Visibility</a>
<a href="#">Intellectual stimulation</a>	

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## Emphasizing Leadership Responsibilities

- **Place three cards** (Knowledge of CIA, Visibility, & Monitor/evaluate) on the corners of the triangle.
- In teams, **discuss how and why** these responsibilities work together to make your daily leadership practice more intentional.
- **Consider other groupings** in the same way.

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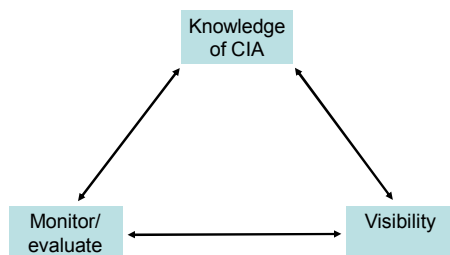
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## Emphasizing Leadership Responsibilities



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## Debrief

- What other leadership responsibilities did you group together?
- Why and how would you emphasize these responsibilities together?
- How could an intentional focus on these responsibilities enhance your daily practice?



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## Part Two

- Research findings from McREL's factor-analysis
- Magnitude of Change



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## We have...

1. Computed the average effect of school-level leadership.
2. Identified specific leadership responsibilities and practices with statistically significant effects on achievement.
3. **Discovered that strong principals are not always effective when using student achievement as the measure of effectiveness.**



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### Finding #3:

#### *The Differential Impact*

Teachers' Perceptions of Principal Leadership (Percentile)	Range of Correlations in Studies in Meta-Analysis	Student Achievement (Percentile)
84 <sup>th</sup>	.50	69 <sup>th</sup>
<b>84<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>60<sup>th</sup></b>
84 <sup>th</sup>	-.02	49 <sup>th</sup>

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### Differential Impact: McREL's Interpretation

**Focus** of leadership  
**Magnitude** of the change

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### McREL's View of Change

The **magnitude of change** is defined by the **implications** it has for the people expected to implement it and/or those who will be impacted by it.

**The same change can be perceived differently by different stakeholders.**

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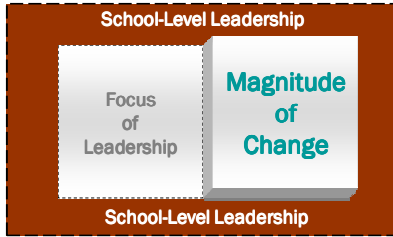
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## Balanced Leadership Framework®



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## Power of Perception



Hill (1915)

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## Power of Perception



Edgar Rubin (1915)

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## Power of Perception



Botwinick (1961)

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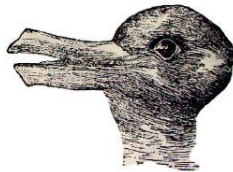
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## Power of Perception



Wittgenstein, 1953

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## First Order or Second Order?

*Do stakeholders perceive the change as. . .*

an extension of the past?	a break with the past?
consistent with prevailing organizational norms?	inconsistent with prevailing organizational norms?
congruent with personal values?	incongruent with personal values?
easily learned using existing knowledge and skills?	requiring new knowledge and skills?

**First-Order Implications**

**Second-Order Implications**

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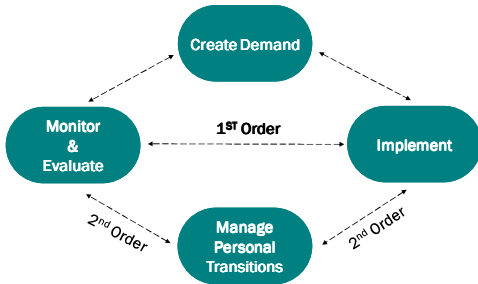
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## Phases of Change



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Factor analysis

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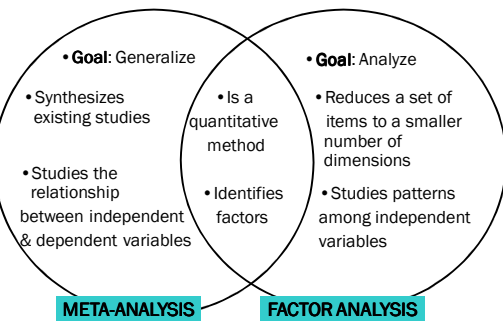
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## Meta-Analysis vs. Factor Analysis



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## McREL's Leadership Factor Analysis

92-item online survey

652 principal responses

To understand:

- Principals' emphasis of leadership responsibilities and use of practices
- Change initiatives
- Relationship of change to leadership responsibilities
- Inter-correlations among the responsibilities



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### We have...

1. Computed the average effect of school-level leadership.
2. Identified specific leadership responsibilities and practices with statistically significant effects on achievement.
3. Discovered that strong principals are not always effective when using student achievement as the measure of effectiveness.
4. Documented a relationship between leadership and change.



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### Finding #4:

Two major factors

**First-Order** change

**Second-Order** change



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## First Order or Second Order?

*Do stakeholders perceive the change as...*

an extension of the past?	a break with the past?
consistent with prevailing organizational norms?	inconsistent with prevailing organizational norms?
congruent with personal values?	incongruent with personal values?
easily learned using existing knowledge and skills?	requiring new knowledge and skills?

**First-Order Implications**

**Second-Order Implications**

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## We have...

1. Computed the average effect of school-level leadership.
2. Identified specific leadership responsibilities and practices with statistically significant effects on achievement.
3. Discovered that strong principals are not always effective when using student achievement as the measure of effectiveness.
4. Documented a relationship between leadership and change.
5. **Discovered that 21 leadership responsibilities are positively correlated with change perceived as 1<sup>st</sup> order.**

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## Finding #5:

*Responsibilities that are positively correlated with change perceived as first order*

(rank ordered)

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Monitor/evaluate         | 12. Relationships         |
| 2. Culture                  | 13. Optimize              |
| 3. Ideals and beliefs       | 14. Flexibility           |
| 4. Knowledge of CIA         | 15. Resources             |
| 5. Involvement in CIA       | 16. Contingent rewards    |
| 6. Focus                    | 17. Situational awareness |
| 7. Order                    | 18. Outreach              |
| 8. Affirmation              | 19. Visibility            |
| 9. Intellectual stimulation | 20. Discipline            |
| 10. Communication           | 21. Change agent          |
| 11. Input                   |                           |

(Marzano, Waters, & McNulty, 2005)

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**We have...**

1. Computed the average effect of school-level leadership.
2. Identified specific leadership responsibilities and practices with statistically significant effects on achievement.
3. Discovered that strong principals are not always effective when using student achievement as the measure of effectiveness.
4. Documented a relationship between leadership and change.
5. Discovered that 21 leadership responsibilities are positively correlated with change perceived as 1st order.
- 6. Discovered 11 responsibilities are correlated (both positive and negative) with change perceived as 2<sup>nd</sup> order**

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**Finding #6:**

***Responsibilities positively correlated with change perceived as second order***

(rank ordered)

1. Knowledge of curriculum, instruction, and assessment
2. Optimize
3. Intellectual stimulation
4. Change agent
5. Monitor/evaluate
6. Flexibility
7. Ideals/beliefs



(Marzano, Waters, & McNulty, 2005)

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**Finding #6:**

***Responsibilities negatively correlated with change perceived as second order***

(rank ordered)

1. Culture
2. Communication
3. Order
4. Input



(Marzano, Waters, & McNulty, 2005)

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## Think-Pair-Share



- **Review** the 11 responsibilities.
- **Think** about how they relate to change perceived as second-order.
- **Share** your thoughts with the person sitting next to you.
- **Share** with the large group.

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## Guided Reflection Scenario



1. **Think** of a time when you were leading change perceived as second order.
2. **Record** the name of your change initiative.
3. **Review** the 11 responsibilities correlated with second-order change.
4. Using the guiding questions for each responsibility, **write** the specific actions you took to fulfill each responsibility.

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## Conversation Protocol

### Step 1

In teams of four:

- Select a timekeeper
- Number participants 1-4

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## Conversation Protocol

### Step 2

**Participant 1** has 3 minutes to share:

- his or her change initiative
- responsibilities emphasized
- actions taken to fulfill the responsibilities
- responsibilities not emphasized

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## Conversation Protocol

### Step 3

Participants 2 – 4 have 1 minute each to:

- **respond** to what Participant 1 has shared
- respondents may **share** ideas, resources, thoughts or questions

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## Conversation Protocol

### Step 4

Participant 1 has 1 minute to wrap up the conversation by **reflecting** on what was shared by Participants 2–4

### Step 5

Repeat the protocol three more times, with each of the other participants **sharing** their change-initiative experiences

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### Part Three

- Balancing Leadership
- Planning for Change



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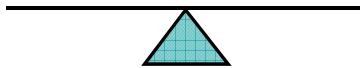
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### Balancing Leadership for Change

What an organization needs from its leader depends on the magnitude of change for the organization.

Direct	Support
Answer	Question
Step up	Step back



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### “Conversation Protocol Team”

- Return to your “*Conversation Protocol Team*”.
- Review the balancing actions.
- Consider your change initiative. How did you balance your actions?
- Share your experiences and thoughts with your team.



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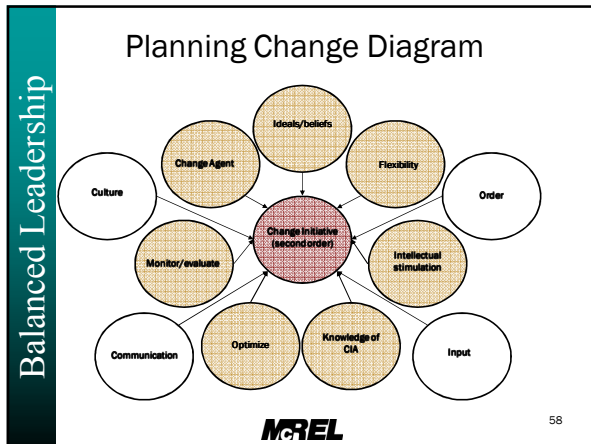
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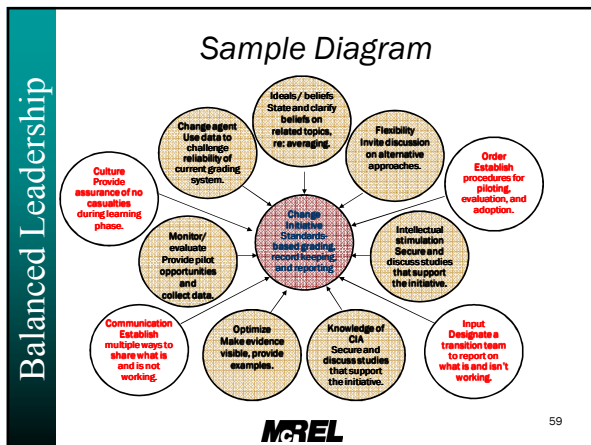
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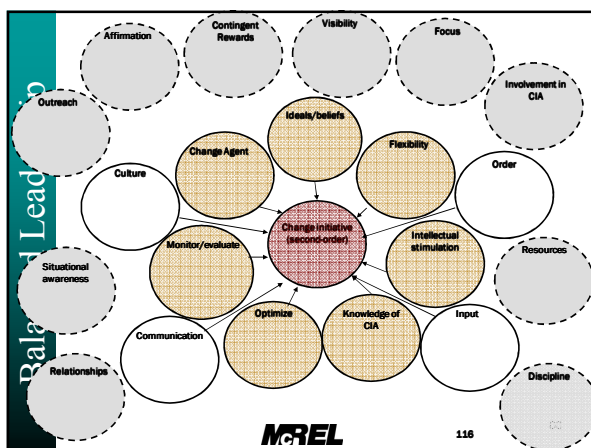
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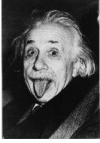
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“Insanity is doing the same thing  
you have always done and  
expecting different results.”

~ Albert Einstein



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If the only tool you have  
is a hammer,  
you tend to see every  
problem as a nail.

~ Abraham Maslow

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Be the change  
you want to see  
in the world

~Mahatma Gandhi

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## For More Information

Visit the McREL Web site

- [www.mcrel.org](http://www.mcrel.org)

Visit McREL's online newsroom

- [www.mcrel.org/newsroom](http://www.mcrel.org/newsroom)
- Click on "education topics."
- Click on "leadership."



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## Affirmation

The extent to which the principal...	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Recognizes and celebrates school accomplishments and acknowledges failures	<p>Systematically and fairly recognizes the accomplishments of teachers and staff</p> <p>Systematically and fairly recognizes and celebrates the accomplishments of students</p> <p>Systematically and fairly recognizes the failures and celebrates the accomplishments of the school as a whole</p>



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## Change Agent

The extent to which the principal...	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Is willing to and actively challenges the status quo	<p>Consciously challenges the status quo</p> <p>Is willing to lead change initiatives with uncertain outcomes</p> <p>Systematically considers new and better ways of doing things</p> <p>Consistently attempts to operate at the edge versus the center of the school's competence</p>



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## Communication

The extent to which the principal . . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Establishes strong lines of communication with teachers and among students	<p>Is easily accessible to teachers and staff</p> <p>Develops effective means for teachers and staff to communicate with one another</p> <p>Maintains open and effective lines of communication with teachers and staff</p>

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## Contingent Rewards

The extent to which the principal . . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Recognizes and rewards individual accomplishments	<p>Recognizes and rewards individual accomplishments</p> <p>Uses performance versus seniority as the primary criteria for rewards and recognition</p> <p>Uses hard work and results as the basis for rewards and recognition</p> <p>Recognizes individuals who excel</p>

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## Culture

The extent to which the principal . . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Fosters shared beliefs and a sense of community and cooperation	<p>Promotes a sense of well being among teachers and staff</p> <p>Promotes cohesion among teachers and staff</p> <p>Develops an understanding of purpose among teachers and staff</p> <p>Develops a shared vision of what the school could be like</p> <p>Promotes cooperation among teachers and staff</p>

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## Discipline

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Protects teachers from issues and influences that would detract from their teaching time or focus	Protects instructional time from interruptions Protects/shelters teachers and staff from internal and external distractions

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## Flexibility

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Adapts his or her leadership behavior to the needs of the current situation and is comfortable with dissent	Is comfortable with making major changes in how things are done  Encourages people to express diverse opinions contrary to those held by individuals in positions of authority  Adapts leadership style to the needs of specific situations  Is directive or nondirective as the situation warrants

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## Focus

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Establishes clear goals and keeps those goals in the forefront of the school's attention	Establishes high, concrete goals, and expectations that all students meet them Establishes high, concrete goals for curriculum, instruction, and assessment practices within the school Establishes high, concrete goals for the general functioning of the school Continually keeps attention on established goals

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## Ideals/beliefs

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Communicates and operates from strong ideals and beliefs about schooling	<p>Possesses well-defined beliefs about schools, teaching, and learning</p> <p>Shares beliefs about school, teaching, and learning with the teachers and staff</p> <p>Demonstrates behaviors that are consistent with beliefs</p>

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## Input

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Involves teachers in the design and implementation of important decisions	<p>Provides opportunities for teacher and staff input on all important decisions</p> <p>Provides opportunities for teachers and staff to be involved in developing school policies</p> <p>Uses leadership teams in decision making</p>

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## Intellectual Stimulation

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Ensures that the faculty and staff are aware of the most current theories and practices and makes the discussion of these a regular aspect of the school culture	<p>Keeps informed about current research and theory on effective schooling</p> <p>Continually exposes teachers and staff to cutting-edge research and theory on effective schooling</p> <p>Fosters systematic discussion regarding current research and theory on effective schooling</p>

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## Involvement in CIA

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Is directly involved in the design and implementation of curriculum, instruction, and assessment practices	Is directly involved in helping teachers design curricular activities and address assessment and instructional issues

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## Knowledge of CIA

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Is knowledgeable about current curriculum, instruction, and assessment practices	<p>Possesses extensive knowledge about effective curricular, instructional, and assessment practices</p> <p>Provides conceptual guidance regarding effective classroom practices</p>

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## Monitor/evaluate

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Monitors the effectiveness of school practices and their impact on student learning	<p>Continually monitors the effectiveness of the school's curricular practices</p> <p>Continually monitors the effectiveness of the school's instructional practices</p> <p>Continually monitors the effectiveness of the school's assessment practices</p> <p>Remains aware of the impact of the school's practices on student achievement</p>

**MREL**

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## Optimize

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Inspires and leads new and challenging innovations	<p>Inspires teachers and staff to accomplish things that might be beyond their grasp</p> <p>Is the driving force behind major initiatives</p> <p>Portrays a positive attitude about the ability of teachers and staff to accomplish substantial things</p>

**MREL**

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## Order

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Establishes a set of standard operating procedures and routines	<p>Provides and reinforces clear structures, rules, and procedures for teachers and staff</p> <p>Provides and reinforces clear structures, rules, and procedures for students</p> <p>Establishes routines for the effective running of the school that teachers and staff understand and follow</p>

**MREL**

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## Outreach

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Is an advocate and spokes- person for the school to all stakeholders	<p>Ensures the school complies with all district and state mandates</p> <p>Is an advocate of the school with the community at large</p> <p>Is an advocate of the school with parents</p> <p>Is an advocate of the school with the central office</p>

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## Relationships

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Demonstrates awareness of the personal aspects of teachers and staff	<p>Is informed about significant personal issues within the lives of teachers and staff</p> <p>Maintains personal relationships with teachers and staff</p> <p>Is aware of the personal needs of teachers and staff</p> <p>Acknowledges significant events in the lives of teachers and staff</p>

**MREL**

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## Resources

The extent to which the principal. . .	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Provides teachers with materials and professional development necessary for the successful execution of their jobs	<p>Ensures that teachers and staff have the necessary materials and equipment</p> <p>Ensures that teachers and staff have the necessary professional development opportunities that directly enhance their teaching</p>

**MREL**

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## Situational Awareness

The extent to which the principal...	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Is aware of the details and the undercurrents in the running of the school and uses this information to address current and potential problems	<p>Is aware of informal groups and relationships among teachers and staff</p> <p>Is aware of the issues in the school that have not surfaced but could create discord</p> <p>Accurately predicts what could go wrong from day to day</p>

**MREL**

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## Visibility

The extent to which the principal...	Practices That Fulfill the Area of Responsibility
Has quality contacts and interactions with teachers and students	<p>Makes systematic and frequent visits to the classroom.</p> <p>Is highly visible to students, teachers, and parents.</p> <p>Has frequent contact with students.</p>

**MREL**

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