

Marzano Causal Teacher Evaluation Model

Based on the Art and Science of Teaching

By:

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Who is Learning Sciences International?

- Experts in the field of teacher and principal growth, development and evaluation
- Statewide provider of teacher evaluation technical assistance for the Florida Department of Education
- Partners with Dr. Robert Marzano, Charlotte Danielson and ASCD, and Dr. Douglas Reeves
- Implementations with districts in 38 states
- Providers of professional development, observer training, and iObservation growth, development and evaluation data systems

The Widget Effect, 2009

Districts using binary ratings for teacher evaluation:

- More than 99% of teachers receive satisfactory ratings in districts using binary ratings (satisfactory/unsatisfactory)

Districts using binary ratings for teacher evaluation:

- 94% of teachers receive one of the top two ratings
- Less than 1 percent are rated unsatisfactory
- Inflation of ratings is pervasive in many district evaluation systems

Questions

- When most all teachers are rated the same, do we honor great teachers?
- How can we expect teachers to improve when their instructional performance is not differentiated nor accurately rated?

The Importance of Effective Teaching and Leadership

Research tells us that the role of the teacher is the single greatest factor on student learning.

(Sanders, et al)

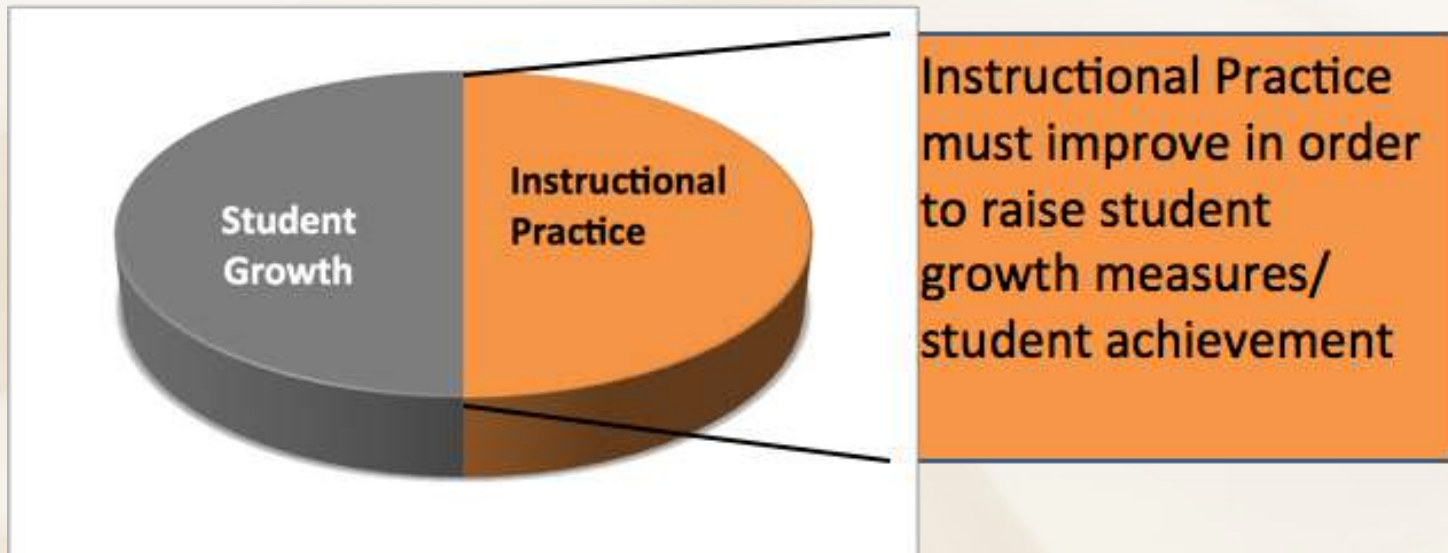
Research also tells that one of the greatest factors central office can contribute is to maintain a singular focus on improving instruction.

(Marzano and Waters, 2009)

Why do we need to change?

Teacher Evaluation Reform

Student Achievement/Growth and Instructional Practice



Purposes of Teacher Evaluation

Formative/Growth

Shape, form
or improve
teacher
practice

Summative/Evaluation

Quality
Assurance

Sources of Evidence

Here's What We Know



- Student achievement **will not** improve unless teaching improves
- Teachers working alone without feedback **will not** be able to improve no matter how much professional development they receive
- The challenge of **Teacher Evaluation** is to create a **system** of continuous improvement of instruction, professional development, and feedback
- Supervision needs to be **frequent** and **focused** on the improvement of instruction within a common language of Instruction

Why Doing Teacher Evaluation Differently

What is the goal?

Marzano Causal Teacher Evaluation Model

The Goal: An expectation that all teachers can increase their expertise from year to year which produces gains in student achievement from year to year with a powerful cumulative effect.

Marzano Causal Teacher Evaluation Model

- 4 Domains describing levels of teaching performance
- 60 Elements
- Validation studies
 - Correlational
 - Correctly identifies teachers' performance levels
- Effect size studies for strategies within the framework

This is unique in the sense that these studies are designed to establish a direct *causal* link between elements of the model and student achievement.

Framework Comparison

MARZANO CAUSAL MODEL

- 4 Domains (60 elements)
- Emphasis on instruction
 - 41 elements in Classroom Strategies and Behaviors (68%)
 - Research indications of higher levels of observer accuracy due to specificity
 - Greater clarity for a common language of instruction
- Teachers are empowered
- Transparent processes
- More formative feedback
- Continuous growth

TRADITIONAL MODEL

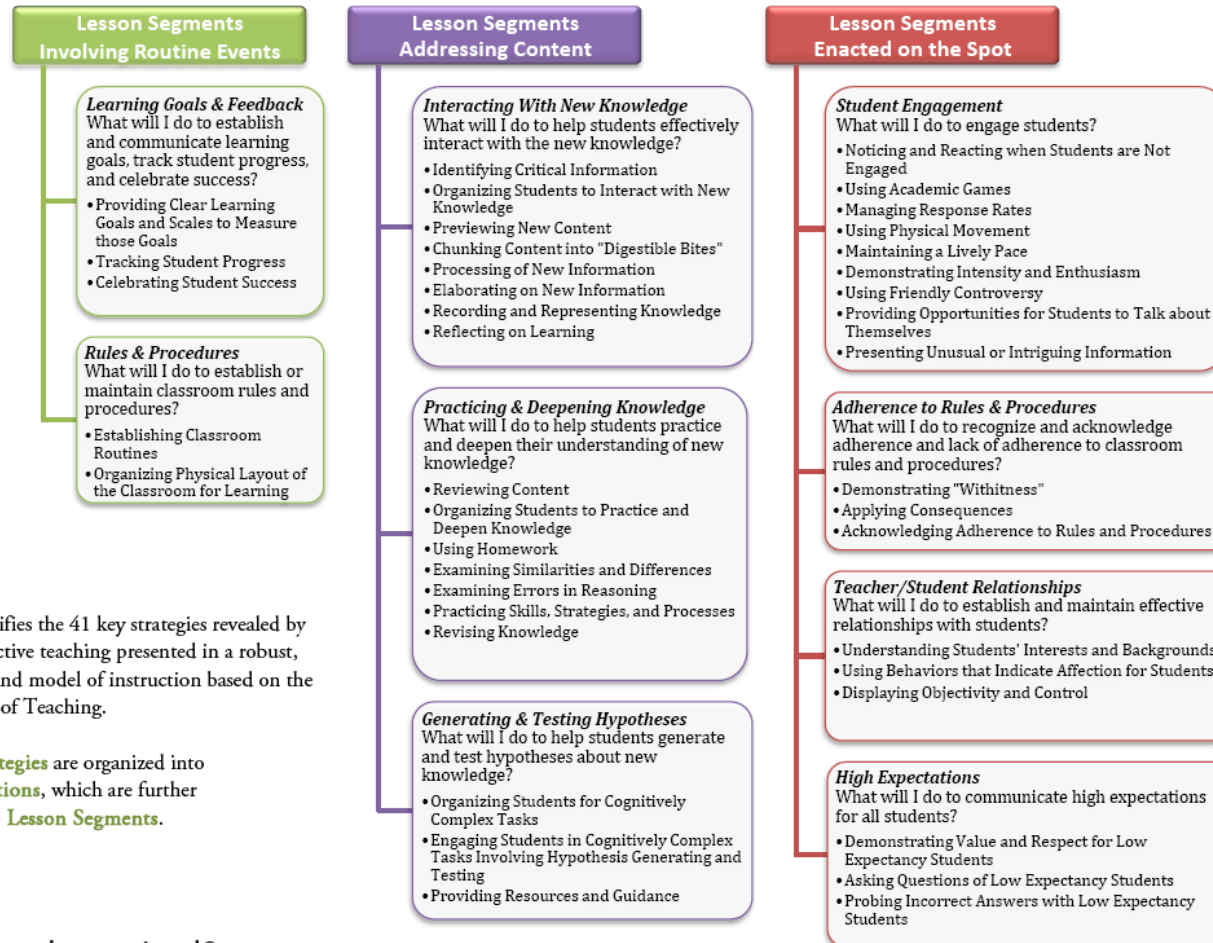
- More broadly describes instruction
 - Difficulty to achieve observer accuracy and inter-rater reliability
 - Teachers could rate effective due to performance in non-instruction domains
- Principal more active and teacher more passive
- More compliance-oriented with summative feedback

Marzano Causal Model: Research Based Strategies

- Developmental continuum for teachers to implement research-based strategies
 - **Specific guidance** for teachers to improve instruction
 - **Evidences of sufficient implementation** to raise student learning
 - Guidance on the **appropriate instructional context** (when) to use each strategy to have the highest probability to raise student learning

Domain 1

DOMAIN 1: CLASSROOM STRATEGIES AND BEHAVIORS



Domain 1 identifies the 41 key strategies revealed by research for effective teaching presented in a robust, easy-to-understand model of instruction based on the Art and Science of Teaching.

All 41 **Key Strategies** are organized into **9 Design Questions**, which are further organized into **3 Lesson Segments**.



Marzano – Element Scale “Providing Clear Learning Goals and Scales”

The teacher provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by scale or rubric that describes levels of performance relative to the learning goal.

	Innovating	Applying	Developing	Beginning	Not Using
Providing clear learning goals and scales (rubrics)	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations.	Provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by a scale or rubric that describes levels of performance and monitors students understanding of the learning goal and the levels of performance.	Provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by a scale or rubric that describes levels of performance.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.

Marzano – Element Evidences

The teacher provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by scale or rubric that describes levels of performance relative to the learning goal.

TEACHER EVIDENCE

- Teacher has a learning goal posted so that all students can see it
- The learning goal is a clear statement of knowledge or information as opposed to an activity or assignment
- Teacher makes reference to the learning goal throughout the lesson
- Teacher has a scale or rubric that relates to the learning goal posted so that all students can see it
- Teacher makes reference to the scale or rubric throughout the lesson

STUDENT EVIDENCE

- When asked, students can explain the learning goal for the lesson
- When asked, students can explain how their current activities relate to the learning goal
- When asked, students can explain the meaning of the levels of performance articulated in the scale or rubric

Marzano Causal Model: Research Based Strategies

Effective teacher = student achievement

(use of research-based strategies to achieve student learning results)

Effective Principal = Effective Teachers

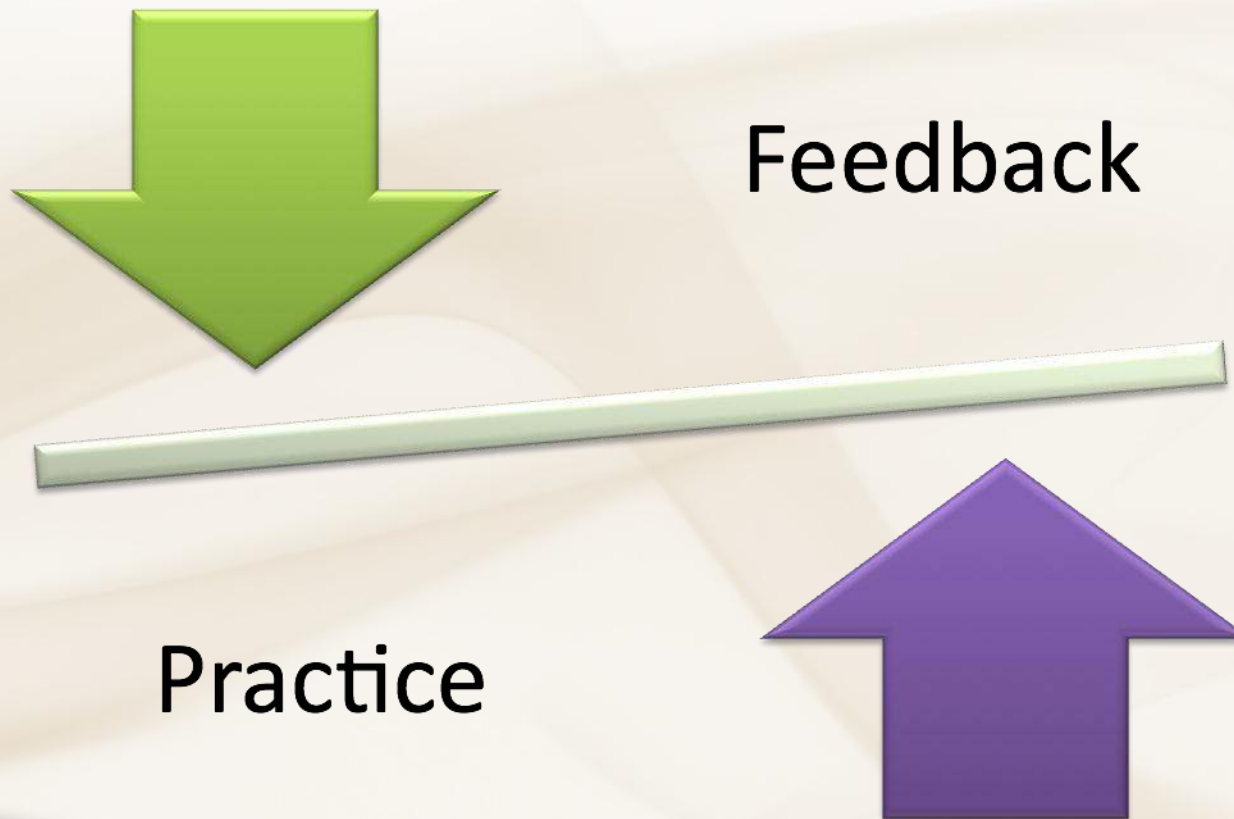
Student achievement learning results are **lagging** indicators.

Teacher and student behavior is a **leading** indicator
(effective use of research-based instructional strategies)

Marzano Model Causal Links



Deliberate Practice



Traditional vs. Causal Roles

Roles	Principal	Teacher	Student	Data
Traditional System of Evaluation				
Causal Model of Evaluation				

Marzano Causal Teacher Evaluation Model

The primary emphasis of supervision is to raise student achievement through the effective implementation of research-based instructional strategies

Marzano Causal Teacher Evaluation Model

When these strategies are used, here is the typical effect on raising student achievement (percentile gain corrected):

Note Taking	17%	Building Vocabulary	20%
Practice	14%	Effort and Recognition	14%
Setting Goals/Objectives	25%	Graphic Organizers	13%
Student Discussion/Chunking	17%	Homework	15%
Summarizing	19%	Identifying Similarities and Differences	20%
Tracking Student Progress and Using Scoring Scales	34%	Interactive Games	20%
		Nonlinguistic Representations	17%

Research-Based Strategies



Research-based strategies have a **high probability** of raising student achievement *if* they are used:

- In the **part (segment)** or **type of lesson** that is appropriate for the strategy
- At the appropriate **level of implementation**

Are Your Teachers...

- Using these strategies at a sufficient level of implementation to raise student achievement?
- Using the appropriate strategies for different types of lessons or parts of a lesson?

Common Language/ Model of Instruction

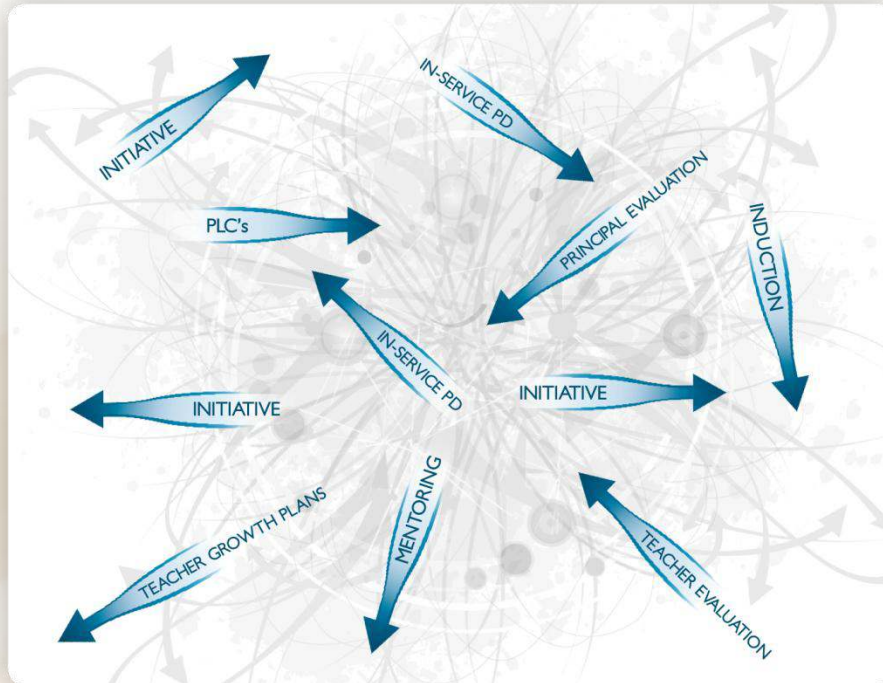
Why is a Common Language/Model of Instruction Critical for Developing Effective Teachers?

- Definition of Effective Teaching so every leader and every teacher knows **what effective teaching looks and sounds like**
 - Accuracy and inter-rater reliability for supervisors, teacher leaders, coaches, and teachers
- Ability to provide professional development rigorously aligned to the Model of Instruction and measure progress in improving teacher practice
- Consistency for data collection to measure progress across classrooms, schools and districts

Common Language/ Model of Instruction Must:

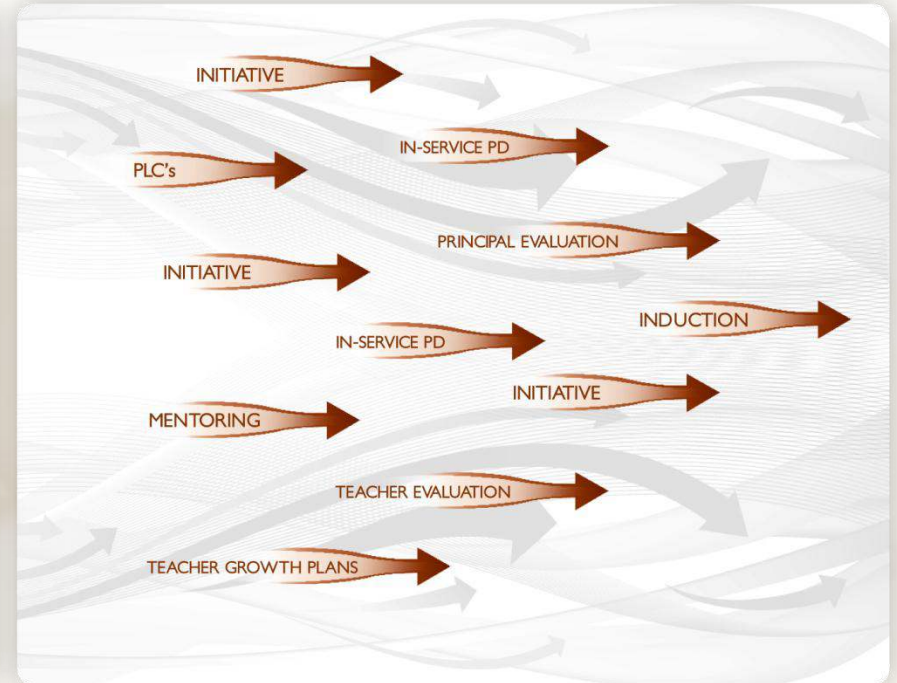
- Accurately reflect the complexity and sophistication of the teaching/learning process
- Identify the key strategies revealed by research for effective teaching within a framework of instruction
- Identify which research-based strategies are appropriate for different types of lessons or lesson segments
- Include rubrics with a clearly defined continuums of implementation and evidences sufficient to impact student learning
- Be flexible to allow districts to adapt and adopt the model to reflect local needs and priorities yet retain the Common Language

Common Language of Instruction Aligns Misaligned Systems



MISALIGNED SYSTEM

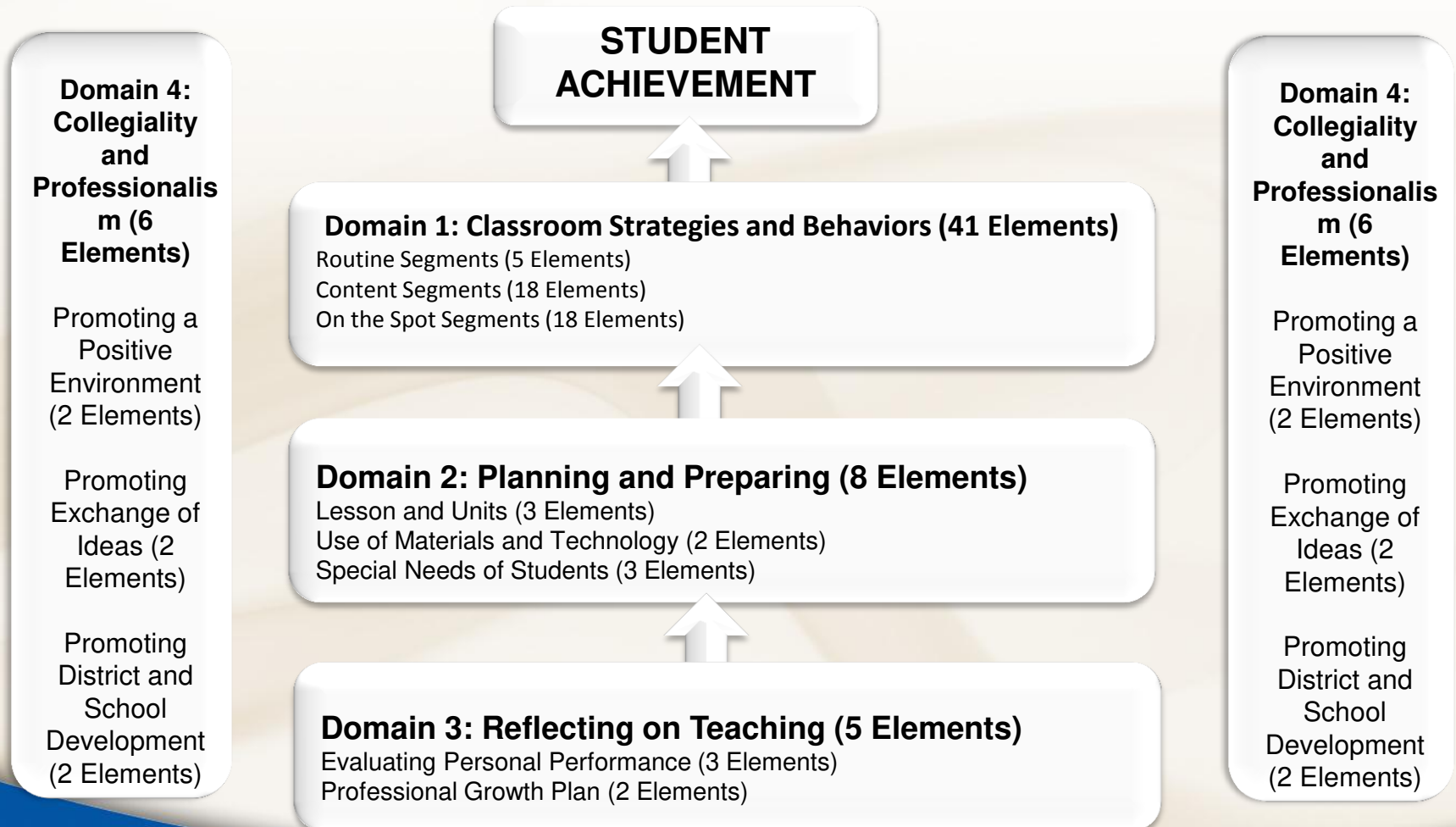
No Common Language or Model of Instruction



ALIGNED SYSTEM

Common Language or Model of Instruction

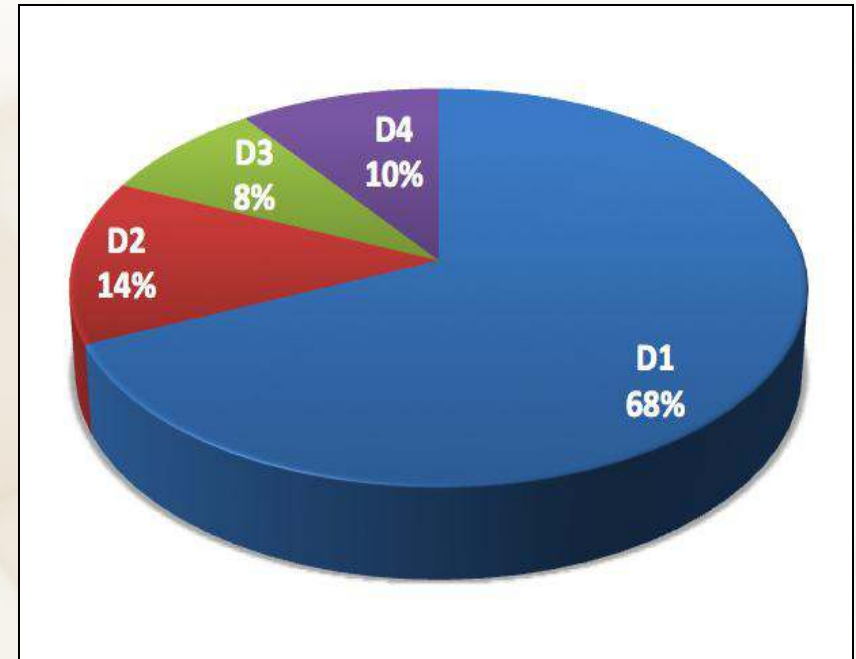
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Demonstration

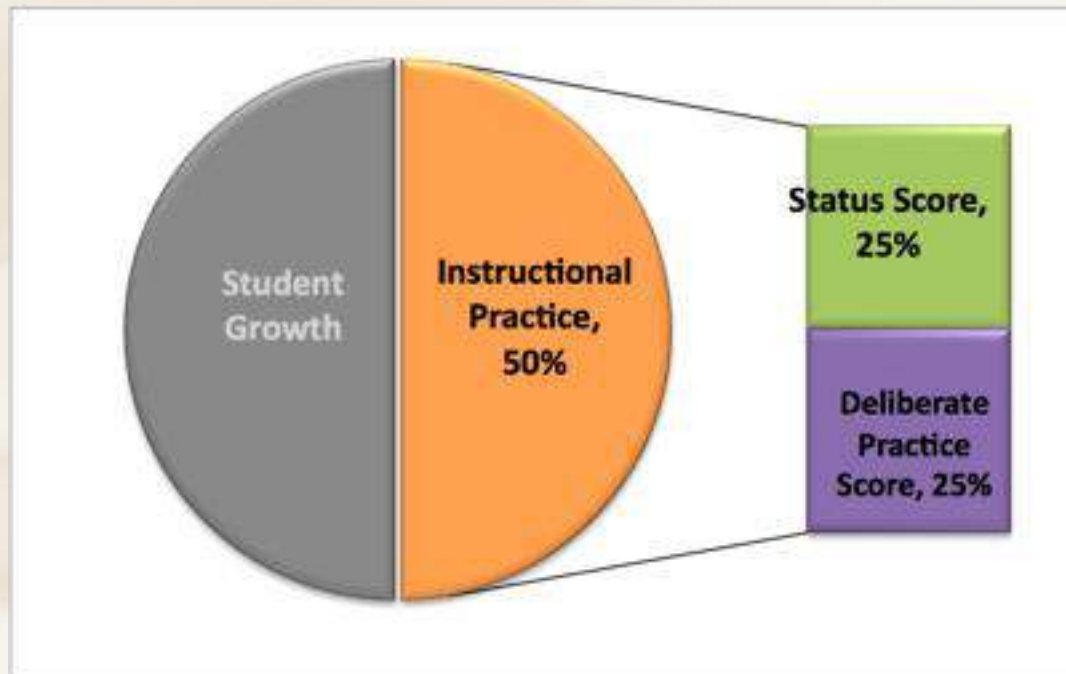
Status Score Weighting System

- Recommended weight for each domain (60 Total Elements)
 - Domain 1: 68%, 41 Elements
 - Domain 2: 14%, 8 Elements
 - Domain 3: 8%, 5 Elements
 - Domain 4: 10%, 6 Elements
- *Percentages can be adjusted by the district*



Final Rating

Instructional Practice Score =
Status Score combined with Deliberate Practice Score



Rating Scale for Domain Elements (Marzano Scale)

	4	3	2	1	0
<i>Formative ratings used for each domain element</i>	Innovating	Applying	Developing	Beginning	Not Using

Proficiency Scale for All 3 Categories

CI	Highly Effective (4)	Effective (3)	Developing (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
D1:	At least 65% at Level 4 and 1% at Level 1 or 0	At least 65% at Level 3 or higher	Less than 65% at Level 3 or higher and Less than 50% at Level 1, 0	Greater than or equal to 50% at Level 1, 0
D2:				
D3:				
D4:				

CII	Highly Effective (4)	Effective (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
D1:	At least 75% at Level 4 and 1% at Level 1 or 0	At least 75% at Level 3 or higher	Less than 75% at Level 3 or higher and Less than 50% at Level 1, 0	Greater than or equal to 50% at Level 1, 0
D2:				
D3:				
D4:				

CIII	Highly Effective (4)	Effective (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
D1:	At least 85% at Level 4 and 1% at Level 1 or 0	At least 85% at Level 3 or higher	Less than 85% at Level 3 or higher and Less than 50% at Level 2, 1, 0	Greater than or equal to 50% at Level 2, 1, 0
D2:				
D3:				
D4:				

Marzano Teacher Evaluation

FROM:

- Compliance focused, annual reviews that are inflated and *lack* specific guidance for instructional improvement
- Misaligned system *without* specificity in the common language of instruction
- Ambiguity and subjectivity due to the lack of specificity
- Lacks connections to student achievement gains

TO:

- Formative and summative process that is timely, *specific*, and honors growth over time
- Coherent research-based *common language of instruction* with clear and objective measures and teacher and student evidences
- *Clarity and consistency*, from the newest teacher to the most veteran practitioners and supports *accuracy* for observers
- Causal links to *raising* student achievement

Implementation Services from Learning Sciences International

- Redevelopment of teacher evaluation procedures to reflect the causal model
- Leaders of Learning – observer and scoring training program for both administrators and informal feedback loops with coaches and teacher leaders
- Certified staff developer program
- iObservation instructional improvement data system for teacher and principal growth, development and evaluation
- Observer certification program



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