Teacher
Professional
Growth and
Effectiveness
Framework



Draft 4.0

The Teacher Professional Growth and Effectiveness Framework organizes the multiple measures that comprise Kentucky's proposed Professional Growth and Effectiveness System. This framework is designed to support student achievement and professional best-practice through the domains of Instruction, Learning Climate, Leadership and Professionalism, and Student Growth. The Kentucky Teaching Standards, Kentucky Department of Education's Characteristics of Highly Effective Teaching and Learning, along with research from many of the top educator appraisal specialists and researchers are the foundation for the development of this framework. The Teacher Professional Growth and Effectiveness Framework provides structure and feedback for continuous improvement through individual goals that target student and professional growth, thus supporting overall school improvement. Teacher performance will be rated for each standard according to four performance levels: Exemplary (4), Accomplished (3), Developing (2) and Ineffective (1). The final performance rating will be a holistic reflection of combined performance across each domain.

01.31.2012

### Teacher Professional Growth and Effectiveness Framework Overview: Domains, Standards, Measures, and Instrumentation

FRAMEWORK	DOMAIN		11	NSTRUCTIO	N		LEARNING CLIMATE			LEADERSHIP & PROFESSIONALISM			STUDENT GROWTH
	STANDARD	1.1 Content/ Best Practice	1.2 Assessment	1.3 Learning Targets	1.4 Planning	1.5 Technology	2.1 Climate	2.2 Expectations	2.3 Equitable Resources	3.1 Leadership	3.2 Growth Plan	3.3 Collaboration	4.1 Academic Growth
	OBSERVATION	Observation Protocols (Danielson Observation Tool)											
MULTIPLE MEASURES (supported by artifacts and evidence)	STUDENT GROWTH									Local Goal Setting, Professional Growth Plan			LEA Component: Local Goal Setting SEA Component: State Achievement Assessments
s (support	STUDENT VOICE	TRIPOD (Student Survey)				Т	TRIPOD (Student Survey)				TRIPOD		
//EASURE	PARENT VOICE	To Be Determined					To Be Determined			TBD			
1ULTIPLE N	PROFESSIONAL GROWTH	Professional Growth Plan Instrument											
2	SELF REFLECTION	ON Teacher Self-Reflection Instrument											

	PEER OBSERVATION		Observation Protocols (Peer Observation Instrument)						
Dom	Domain: Instruction		The teacher demonstrates an understanding of current standards and principles by incorporating effective practices, strategies, and technologies that support student learning. Teacher designs and implements instruction that meets the needs of all diverse learners.						
Stan	ndard (KY Teacher	r Standard):	1.1 Demonstrates content knowledge and research-based practices and strategies appropriate to student learning.						
			(1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 3.3, 4.1, 4.5)						
	tinuum of Sample		Uses literacy strategies as a part of instruction						
Acco	omplished Descrip	otors²:	Demonstrates content knowledge						
			Teaches content vocabulary						
			Relies on routine methods of instruction to engage students						
			Teaches content knowledge through a variety of activities						
			Provides instruction to help students develop literacy knowledge and skills across the curriculum						
			Addresses the diverse learning needs of each student through appropriate level of content knowledge						
			Integrates questioning techniques that help students understand content across all thinking and reasoning levels						
			Diagnoses misconceptions related to content and addresses them during or after instruction						
			Provides opportunities for students to develop connections between academic content and students' lives						
			Teaches content knowledge through research-based practices and strategies that ensure student understanding						
Sam	ple Ineffective De	escriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Does not demonstrate the use of research-based practices in instruction						
			Does not use content vocabulary in instruction						
			Does not use literacy strategies as part of instruction						
			Does not demonstrate content knowledge						
		4	Does not engage students in content-based learning activities						
Sam	ple Exemplary De	escriptors*:	Uses various methods (e.g., discovery, investigative, and inquiry learning) to engage and challenge all students'						
			development of 21 <sup>st</sup> century skills (critical thinking, problem-solving, creative and innovative thinking,						
			collaboration, communication, media literacy)						
			Demonstrates a rich repertoire of practices, strategies, resources, and technologies that meet the needs of diverse						
			learners						
			Challenges students to think deeply about problems and engages students in a variety of problem-solving						
Doca	Possible Sources of Evidence:		approaches						
POSS	Sible Sources of EV	лиепсе:	Formal and informal observations     Lessen and for unit plans.						
			Lesson and/or unit plans     Student week as made.						
			Student work samples     Table and a student samples						
			Teacher work samples						

Notes:	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A framework is intended to provide samples of characteristics, is not comprehensive in nature, and can be used holistically to determine which performance level is reflective of a teacher's practice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> List of descriptors are only sample characteristics and is not comprehensive in nature. Professional judgment is to be used to determine which descriptors and performance level provide an accurate reflection of a specific teacher's practice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Professional judgment must be used to determine if a teacher's characteristics are not meeting the performance of developing or accomplished descriptors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Professional judgment must be used to determine if a teacher's characteristics exceed the performance of developing or accomplished descriptors. Descriptors should go beyond existing school protocols and structures.

Domain: Instruction	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of current standards and principles by incorporating effective practices,				
	strategies, and technologies that support student learning. Teacher designs and implements instruction that meets the needs of all diverse learners.				
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	1.2 Plans formative and summative assessments to guide instruction and measure student growth toward learning				
	targets. (2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2)				
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Uses assessment data primarily for grading purposes				
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Uses a singular measure of student growth				
	Uses pre-assessments to establish baseline knowledge and skills				
	Uses formative and summative assessments to measure student performance				
	Develops and uses summative assessments to determine student mastery of content				
	Develops and uses formative assessments to determine student progress, guide instruction, and provide				
	descriptive feedback to students				
	<ul> <li>Evaluates evidence of student growth to demonstrate continuous differentiation of instruction that is informed by formative assessment</li> </ul>				
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Does not provide opportunities for student involvement in the assessment of their own learning				
	Does not use questions to measure student understanding				
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	<ul> <li>Designs and uses authentic performance-based assessments that promote higher-order thinking skills and curricular integration</li> </ul>				
	Uses a variety of pre-assessments to establish baseline content knowledge and skills for the purpose of				
	differentiating classroom instruction				
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observations				
	Lesson and/or unit plans				
	Student work samples				
	Teacher work samples				
	Pre- and post-tests				
	Common assessments				
	Results of data analysis				
	Formative and summative assessments				
	Conferences with students				
	Goal setting documents				
	Data spreadsheets				
	Learning logs				
Notes:					

Domain: Instruction	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of current standards and principles by incorporating effective practices,					
	strategies, and technologies that support student learning. Teacher designs and implements instruction that meets the needs of all diverse learners.					
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	1.3 Develops and communicates student-friendly learning targets that lead to mastery of national, state, and local					
Standard (N. Federici Standard).	standards. (2.1, 2.4)					
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Develops learning targets based on general needs of students					
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Communicates learning targets or guiding questions on lesson plan or for student view					
	Uses state and national standards to support instructional strategies for all students					
	Implements a learning sequence using instructional strategies that relate to learning targets					
	<ul> <li>Develops student-friendly learning targets or guiding questions that relate content in a manner that is meaningful and relevant to learners</li> </ul>					
	Communicates aligned, student-friendly learning targets or guiding questions throughout all phases of the lesson					
	<ul> <li>Develops student-friendly learning targets or guiding questions that lead to mastery of national, state, and local standards</li> </ul>					
	Develops challenging and appropriate learning targets based on the needs of all diverse learners					
	<ul> <li>Involves students in the process of developing and/or deconstructing student-friendly learning targets</li> </ul>					
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Does not develop learning targets or guiding questions aligned with national, state, and local standards					
	Does not use learning targets that meet the needs of diverse learners					
	Does not include learning targets in lesson plans					
	Does not communicate learning targets or guiding questions					
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	•					
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observations					
	Lesson and/or unit plans					
	Teacher work samples					
	Formative and summative assessments					
	Teacher reflection and self-assessment					
	Posted learning targets					
	Student voice					
	Common assessments					
Notes:						

Domain: Instruction	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of current standards and principles by incorporating effective practices, strategies, and technologies that support student learning. Teacher designs and implements instruction that meets the needs of all diverse learners.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	1.4 Designs and implements instructional plans that are data-informed and address students' diverse learning needs. (2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2)
Continuum of Sample Developing and Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	<ul> <li>Attempts to differentiate instruction to address students' diverse learning needs</li> <li>Implements an instructional plan based only on standards and/or learning targets</li> <li>Designs engaging instructional plans based on multiple sources of student performance data and student interests</li> <li>Implements engaging instructional plans based on multiple sources of student performance data and student interests</li> <li>Differentiates within the instructional plan to address students' diverse learning needs</li> <li>Delivers differentiated instruction based on identified developmental levels, student interests, and learning styles</li> <li>Adapts pacing of instruction based on multiple sources of data and student learning needs</li> <li>Uses assessment data to adapt instruction and address individual student learning needs through intervention</li> </ul>
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	<ul> <li>and/or enrichment</li> <li>Designs learning experiences poorly aligned to student learning needs</li> <li>Does not address developmental and differentiated learning needs of students</li> <li>Does not use appropriate data to inform planning or instruction</li> <li>Does not analyze student work and performance data to inform instruction</li> <li>Does not design instructional plans aligned to student learning needs</li> <li>Does not implement instructional plans aligned to student learning needs</li> </ul>
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	<ul> <li>Designs instructional plans that allow for fluid grouping and re-grouping of students based on individual, group, and whole-class learning needs</li> <li>Designs standard-based instructional plans based on multiple sources of student data, interests, background, and cultural knowledge</li> <li>Implements standard-based instructional plans based on multiple sources of student performance data, interests, background, and cultural knowledge</li> <li>Ensures student involvement in the design, review, and modification to data-driven instructional practice</li> </ul>
Possible Sources of Evidence:	<ul> <li>Formal and informal observations</li> <li>Lesson and/or unit plans</li> <li>Student work samples</li> <li>Teacher work samples</li> <li>Pre- and post-tests</li> <li>Formative and summative assessments</li> <li>Conferences with students</li> <li>Goal setting documents</li> <li>Data spreadsheets</li> <li>Learning logs</li> </ul>

	<ul><li>Common assessments</li><li>Results of data analysis</li></ul>	•	Resources for instruction Benchmark assessments
Notes:			

Domain: Instruction	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of current standards and principles by incorporating effective practices, strategies, and technologies that support student learning. Teacher designs and implements instruction that meets the needs of all diverse learners.				
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	1.5 Integrates available technology to develop, design, and deliver instruction that maximizes student learning				
	experiences. (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5)				
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Uses technology to design instruction				
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Uses technology for managerial, communication, and procedural tasks				
	Uses technology for acquisition of skills such as word processing and keyboarding				
	Uses technology to implement instruction that facilitates learning				
	<ul> <li>Integrates varied and authentic opportunities for all students to use appropriate, available technology to further learning</li> </ul>				
	Implements research-based technology-infused instructional strategies to support learning of all students				
	Uses technology to equalize learning opportunities for students with diverse learning needs				
	Models and reinforces ethical uses and applications of technology information and communication				
	Uses appropriate technology to design instruction that supports and expends learning of all students				
	Incorporates technology into design and implementation of instructional plans based on student learning needs				
	Uses technology during instruction to engage students				
	Demonstrates the use of technology in the design of the instructional plan				
	Demonstrates the use of technology in the implementation of the instructional plan				
	Uses available technology to assess student learning and manage data				
	Uses technology during instruction to enhance content delivery				
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Uses technology and/or technology resources in ways that do not support instructional goals				
	Does not use technology to support the diverse learning needs of all students				
	Does not use available technology to assist in the assessment of student learning				
	Does not demonstrate the use of technology in the implementation of the instructional plan				
	Does not use technology for planning or instruction				
	Does not adhere to acceptable use policies for technology				
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	Provides students with choices for appropriate and meaningful use of technology to facilitate and extend their				
	learning in new and engaging ways				
	Designs and implements instructional plans that incorporate technologies that make connections for students to				
	community, society, and global events				
	Designs and/or uses tools which empower students to use technology to assess and monitor their own learning				
	Uses technology to extend the classroom environment for students to create a global learning community				
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observations     Teacher work samples     Teacher schedules				
	<ul> <li>Lesson and/or unit plans</li> <li>Teacher-sponsored clubs</li> <li>Teacher and student web pages</li> </ul>				
	Student work samples     Instructional resources				
Notes:					

Domain: Learning Climate	The teacher creates a safe, supportive, respectful, and engaging learning environment where each student has the					
	opportunity to grow and learn according to his/her individual needs.					
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	2.1 Establishes a positive, respectful, and safe learning environment where individual needs and risk taking are					
	valued. (3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.2)					
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Encourages students to treat others with respect					
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Treats each student with respect					
	Establishes standards of conduct which support mutual respect and promote safety					
	Adequately supervises students at all times					
	Designs a classroom that encourages student interaction					
	Maintains a classroom environment that is conducive to learning					
	Accepts a variety of student ideas or expressions of cultural diversity					
	Maintains a classroom environment where students are encouraged to learn from each other					
	Responds appropriately to safety concerns, including bullying					
	Promotes acceptance of diverse cultures					
	Maintains a classroom that promotes the emotional well-being of all students					
	Creates a culture that celebrates student successes and accomplishments					
	Models tolerance of all students, including using language that is respectful					
	Models and shares strategies for a respectful learning environment					
	Models and shares strategies for a physically and emotionally safe learning environment					
	<ul> <li>Maintains a fair, respectful, safe, and productive classroom environment conducive to learning and emotional well- being of all students</li> </ul>					
	Creates a classroom environment that fosters a love of learning and creativity					
	<ul> <li>Demonstrates awareness of and sensitivity to students' backgrounds, ethnicities, cultures, skills, interests, and special needs</li> </ul>					
	Creates a learning environment in which students are motivated to take risks and learn from mistakes					
	<ul> <li>Proactively involves all students in establishing clear standards of conduct which are aligned with school and district policy</li> </ul>					
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Does not design a classroom that encourages student interaction					
	Allows interactions that are inappropriate or insensitive among students (e.g., sarcasm, put-downs, conflict)					
	Permits students to use language that is disrespectful of other students and groups					
	Does not respond to bullying in the classroom or school					
	Does not establish and teach classroom routines and procedures					
	Does not report or take steps to correct unsafe or unhealthy conditions observed at school or in the classroom					
	Criticizes students for expressing diverse ideas					
	Uses language that is disrespectful of students and groups					
	Engages in interactions that are inappropriate or insensitive to students (e.g., sarcasm, put-downs, conflict)					

Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	Builds a sense of anticipation and excitement for learning to keep students focused and motivated for the learning  A process by application and excitement that is a protionally and abusing the order for all students.
	process by providing a classroom environment that is emotionally and physically safe for all students
	Creates a classroom environment in which student lead the learning
	Creates a culture that embeds and celebrates student successes and accomplishments in the classroom
Passible Courses of Evidence	Empowers students to contribute to the effective design of classroom routines and procedures
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observations
	Lesson and/or unit plans     Student feed to all any series.
	Student feedback, surveys     Cleare are management plans (are sadying).
	Classroom management plans/procedures     Classroom physical space
	<ul> <li>Classroom physical space</li> <li>Referral data</li> </ul>
Notes	Referral data
Notes:	

Domain: Learning Climate	The teacher creates a safe, supportive, respectful, and engaging learning environment where each student has the
	opportunity to grow and learn according to his/her individual needs.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	2.2 Communicates high expectations for all students. (3.1, 3.2, 5.5)
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Sets clear expectations for student achievement and behavior
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Communicates confidence in students' ability to achieve behavioral expectations
	Communicates confidence in students' ability to achieve learning expectations
	Clearly communicates expectations for behavior for all students to parents
	Clearly communicates expectations for achievement for all students to parents
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Does not clearly communicate high expectations to students or parents, via technological or traditional means
	Does not create a classroom environment that conveys high expectations for behavior
	Does not create a classroom environment that conveys high expectations for student learning
	Does not set behavioral or learning expectations for students
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	Creates a culture in which all students hold themselves to high standards of performance
	Creates a classroom culture characterized by clear, shared, and challenging expectations for each student
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observations
	Lesson and/or unit plans
	Student feedback, surveys
	Classroom management plans/procedures
	Classroom physical space
	Referral data
	Communication logs
	Attendance data
	Professional growth plan
	Conferences
	Correspondence
	Photographs
	Goal setting
	Student data notebooks
	Parent surveys
	Newsletters
Notes:	

Domain: Learning Climate	The teacher creates a safe, supportive, respectful, and engaging learning environment where each student has the
Characterist (IOV To such as Characterist).	opportunity to grow and learn according to his/her individual needs.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	2.3 Uses time, space, and resources effectively and ensures equitable access to all resources for all students. (4.3,
Continue of Campula Baselonian and	4.4)
Continuum of Sample Developing and Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Manages transitional and instructional time
Accomplished Descriptors :	Uses available resources to assess student learning
	Uses classroom space and materials effectively
	Uses available resources to support student learning
	Uses classroom space and materials effectively and efficiently
	Provides students with access to multicultural texts or resources
	Maximizes instructional time
	Maximizes transitional time
	Access a variety of resources to optimize learning for each student
	Plans time and uses resources to address the social and emotional development of all students
2	Uses space (e.g., seating arrangement, learning centers) creatively to facilitate authentic student learning
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Allows transitions to detract from instruction
	Uses materials, resources and activities that do not support instructional goals
	Does not effectively use instructional time
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	• Extends time, space, and resources beyond the classroom where appropriate (e.g., grants, community projects and service, community partnerships, mentors)
	<ul> <li>Uses space and resources creatively to provide authentic student learning experiences</li> </ul>
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observations
r ossible sources of Evidence.	Lesson and/or unit plans
	Walkthrough data
	Classroom sponge activities/bell work
	Procedures or routines
	Resource requests
	Schedule
Notes:	- Joneware
Notes.	
	•

Domain: Leadership &	The teacher provides professional leadership within the classroom, school, and community; takes responsibility for
Professionalism	professional growth and student academic success; and works collaboratively through professional learning
,	experiences in the pursuit of professional excellence.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	3.1 Engages in professional and leadership activities that enhance personal growth, student learning, and the professional environment of the school. (10.1, 10.4)
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Attends professional learning opportunities
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Participates on leadership teams or committees
	Adheres to the Code of Ethics
	Engages in professional leadership opportunities that support classroom initiatives
	Assists in leadership roles within the school that supports student and/or professional learning
	Implements professional leadership activities that address learning needs of the diverse student population
	Reflects on personal leadership efforts to evaluate effectiveness in relation to student development and learning
	<ul> <li>Demonstrates professional responsibility consistently (e.g., attendance, punctuality, dress, interactions, reporting, communications)</li> </ul>
	Leads professional learning activities that enhance classroom or school initiatives
	<ul> <li>Models assessment strategies for colleagues (e.g., leading professional development, instructional rounds, peer observations)</li> </ul>
	• Engages in professional learning opportunities that enhance classroom and school initiatives (e.g., PLCs, grade-level teams, departments, SBDM committees)
	Mentors and facilitates professional growth of colleagues
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Does not seek leadership opportunities
	<ul> <li>Does not demonstrate professional responsibility (e.g., attendance, punctuality, dress, interactions, reporting,</li> </ul>
	communications)
	Does not adhere to the Code of Ethics
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	Achieves additional certifications that are used to enhance and support student, school, and/or district success
	(e.g., NBCT [National Board Certified Teacher], content specialist, graduate studies)
	Builds peer capacity to design and implement data-informed, differentiated instructional plans through formal
	mentoring and modeling (e.g., leading professional development, peer observations, instructional coaching)
	Builds pedagogical capacity of colleagues through formal mentoring and modeling (e.g., leading professional

Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> : (continued)	<ul> <li>development, peer observations, instructional coaching)</li> <li>Extends content knowledge of colleagues through formal mentoring and modeling (e.g., leading professional development, instructional rounds, peer observations)</li> <li>Participates in leadership roles beyond the school (e.g., professional organizations, district teams, state committees, community groups) that support student or professional learning</li> <li>Builds technological capacity of colleagues through formal mentoring and modeling (e.g., leading professional development, peer observations, coaching)</li> <li>Represents the profession, district, and school through presentations at professional conferences, engagement in professional agencies and boards, etc.</li> <li>Models strategies to improve student performance, based on assessment data, to appropriate stakeholder groups (e.g., peer training, strategy nights for parents, student-led conferences)</li> <li>Acquires additional expertise to facilitate professional growth of colleagues to meet needs for student/school/district-wide change</li> <li>Takes a leadership role in team and/or departmental decision making and works to build consensus based on data, student learning needs, and improved professional practice.</li> </ul>
Possible Sources of Evidence:	<ul> <li>Professional development log</li> <li>Committee minutes</li> <li>Professional growth plan</li> <li>Professional development, workshop, or conference presentations</li> <li>Agendas and meeting minutes</li> <li>Attendance records, sign-in sheets</li> <li>Anecdotal notes</li> <li>Comprehensive School Improvement Plan (CSIP)</li> <li>Student assessment data</li> <li>Awards and recognition</li> <li>Media</li> <li>SBDM Committees</li> </ul>
Notes:	

Domain: Leadership & Professionalism	The teacher provides professional leadership within the classroom, school, and community; takes responsibility for professional growth and student academic success; and works collaboratively through professional learning experiences in the pursuit of professional excellence.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	3.2 Designs, implements, and revises a professional growth plan (PGP) that addresses data-informed priorities and results in improving instruction and learning. (7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4)
Continuum of Sample Developing and Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	<ul> <li>Reviews PGP annually</li> <li>Identifies priority needs for professional growth</li> <li>Implements PGP</li> <li>Implements and monitors impact of PGP</li> <li>Collaborates with administrator to review and revise PGP based on student performance and other applicable evidences</li> <li>Designs a growth plan that addresses personal priority needs based on accurate self-assessment</li> <li>Identifies priority needs for professional growth by reflecting on student performance data and instructional practices</li> <li>Collaborates with administrator to develop PGP, which is anchored in improved student learning and reflects personal and school priority needs</li> <li>Identifies priority needs for professional growth to foster a culturally responsive classroom that promotes positive student social and emotional development</li> </ul>
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	<ul> <li>Does not accurately use self-assessment and/or data to identify priority needs</li> <li>Does not develop PGP</li> <li>Does not implement PGP</li> </ul>
Sample Exemplary Descriptors⁴:	<ul> <li>Gathers, analyzes, summarizes, and takes action based on evidence (e.g., peer observations, action research, examinations of teacher and student products, feedback from colleagues and other professionals) about the quality of his/her professional practice.</li> </ul>

Possible Sources of Evidence:	<ul> <li>PGP</li> <li>CSIP</li> <li>PD attendance</li> <li>Formal and informal observation</li> <li>Formative and summative data</li> <li>Reflection</li> </ul>
Notes:	Nenection (

Domain: Leadership &	The teacher provides professional leadership within the classroom, school, and community; takes responsibility for
Professionalism .	professional growth and student academic success; and works collaboratively through professional learning
	experiences in the pursuit of professional excellence.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	3.3 Collaborates with colleagues, parents, and others to enhance student learning. (8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4)
Continuum of Sample Developing and	Collaborates with colleagues in an effort to meet the needs of students
Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	Communicates to parents the evidence of student performance, via technological or traditional means
	Regularly communicates results to appropriate stakeholders
	Enhances professional growth by collaborating with colleagues
	Communicates to parents that achievement of expectations, either through technological or traditional means
	Collaborates with parents in an effort to support student and school success
	Collaborates with colleagues, parents, and other in an effort to meet the needs of all students
	<ul> <li>Uses available networking applications to communicate with students and parents to enhance student learning and curricular outcomes</li> </ul>
	Reaches out to parents or others in positive, non-traditional ways
	<ul> <li>Communicates with parents, community members, and other stakeholders as resources in an effort to meet school or classroom needs</li> </ul>
	Regularly integrates parents' and others' expertise to meet student needs
	Collaborates with peers across disciplines to develop integrated, student-friendly learning targets
	Analyzes research studies with colleagues to address student or school needs
	Collaborates with other school/district/community partners to enhance student/school success
	Engages parents in ways that they can become active in helping their student progress to the next level of
	achievement

Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Provides little or no information to parents
	Responds insensitively to parent concerns about student progress
	Does not collaborate with school leaders to establish student growth goals
	Does not collaborate with colleagues, parents, or others
	Does not respond to parent concerns about student progress
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	Collaborates with peers to design and implement instructional plans that are data informed and address students' diverse learning needs through mentoring and modeling
	Works with higher education partners to facilitate growth of schools and districts in the region
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formal and informal observation
	Formative and summative data
	<ul> <li>Reflection</li> <li>Master schedule</li> <li>Parent trainings</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Individual Education Plan (IEP)</li> <li>Communication logs</li> <li>Technology outreach</li> </ul>
	Individual Learning Plan (ILP)
Notes:	

Domain: Student Growth	The teacher contributes to student academic growth and overall school success.
Standard (KY Teacher Standard):	4.1 Contributes to overall school success and the academic growth of all students, regardless of demographics (e.g.,
	socioeconomic status, ethnicity, gender, disability, prior achievement).
Continuum of Sample Developing and Accomplished Descriptors <sup>2</sup> :	<ul> <li>Multiple measures indicate progress toward reducing student achievement gaps, but falls short of collaboratively established goals</li> </ul>
	Multiple measures indicate student growth but growth does not meet the collaboratively established goal
	<ul> <li>Monitors multiple measures of student growth or achievement to assess and validate adequate progress towards goals</li> </ul>
	Creates a sense of shared ownership of the overall school's success and promotes a culture of collaboration
	<ul> <li>Develops and implements school programs or initiatives based on student growth data that contribute to overall school success</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Multiple measures validate a sustained pattern of goal attainment in student performance, growth, or closing of achievement gaps</li> </ul>
	Multiple measures validate a reduction in collaboratively established classroom student achievement gap goals
Sample Ineffective Descriptors <sup>3</sup> :	Data does not indicate a pattern of reducing achievement gaps
	Demonstrates a pattern of no student growth and/or failed student achievement
Sample Exemplary Descriptors <sup>4</sup> :	Multiple measures validate student academic growth or achievement that meets or exceeds collaboratively established goals
Possible Sources of Evidence:	Formative and summative assessment results
	Student work samples

	Program reviews
	Interim benchmark assessments
	Disaggregated data
	Goal and progress documentation
	• IEP, ILP, GSP
	College readiness
	Graduation rates
	Student growth percentiles
	Dropout rates
	End-of-course exams
	State assessments
	Norm-referenced tests
	Meeting minutes
	Survey data
Notes:	

### RESEARCH BASE FOR TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS RUBRIC

### **INSTRUCTION DOMAIN:**

#### 1.1 Research-based Practices

Bloom, B. S. (1984, May) The search for methods of group instruction as effective as one-to-one tutoring, Educational Leadership 41(8)

Camphire, G. (2001) Are our teachers good enough? SEDLetter, 13(20)

Covino, E. A. and Ivanicki, E (1996) Experienced teachers: Their constructs on effective teaching, Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education, 11

Cross, C. and Regden, D. W., (2002) Improving Teacher Quality, American School Board Journal, asbj.com

Darling-Hammond, L. (2001, February) The challenge of staffing our schools. Educational Leadership 58(8)

Martin, R., Sexton, C., and Gerlovich, J. (2001) Teaching Science for All Children

Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D., and McTighe, J. (1993) Assessing Student Outcomes: Performance assessment using the dimension of learning model

Rowan, B., Chiang, F. S., and Miller, R. J (1997) Using research on employees' performance to study the effects of teachers on student achievement, *Sociology of Student Achievement* 

Shellard, E. and Protheroe, N. (2000) Effective Teaching: How do we know it when we see it? The Informed Educator

Sleeter, C. E. (2001) Preparing Teachers for Culturally Diverse Schools, Journal of Teacher Education 52(2)

Tomlinson, C. A. (1999) The Differentiated Classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners

Walker, M. H. (1998, May) 3 Basics for Better Student Output, Education Digest 63(9)

Wenglinsky, H (2000) How Teaching Matters: Bringing the classroom back into discussion of teacher Quality

Zahorik, J., Halbach, A., Ehtle, K. and Molnar, A. ((2003, September) Teaching Practices for Smaller Classes, Educational Leadership, 61(1)

#### 1.2 Assessment of Learning

Airasian, P. W. (1994) Assessment in the Classroom

Allington, R. L. (2002) What I've learned about effective reading instruction Phi Delta Kappan 83

Cawelti, G. (1999) Portraits of six benchmark schools: Diverse approaches to improving student achievement

Day, S. L. (2002) Real kids, real risks: Effective instruction of students at risk of failure, NASSP Bulletin 86(682)

Fullan, M. (2000) The three stories of education reform (electronic version) Phi Delta Kappan, 81(8)

Guskey, T. R. (2003) How classroom assessments improve student learning, Educational Leadership 60(5)

Popham, W. J. (2002) Classroom Assessment: What teachers need to know (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)

Porter, A. C. and Brophy, J. (1988, May) Synthesis of research on good teaching: insights from the work of the institute for Research on Teaching. *Educational Leadership 45(8)* 

Pressley, M., Wharton-McDonald, R., Allington, R., Block, C. C. and Morrow, L. (1998) *The nature of effective first-grade literacy instruction*. CELA Research Report No. 11007

Stiggins, R. J. (2002) Assessment crisis: The absence of assessment for learning (electronic version), Phi Delta Kappan 83(10)

Tomlinson, C. A. (1999) The Differentiated Classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners

Tomlinson, C. A. (2003) Differentiation of Instruction in the Early Grades, ERIC Digest

Walker, M. H. (1998, May) 3 Basics for Better Student Output, Education Digest 63(9)

### 1.3 Student Friendly Learning Targets

Allington, R. L. (2002) What I've learned about effective reading instruction Phi Delta Kappan 83

Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D., and McTighe, J. (1993) Assessing Student Outcomes: Performance assessment using the dimension of learning model

Rowan, B., Chiang, F. S., and Miller, R. J (1997) Using research on employees' performance to study the effects of teachers on student achievement, *Sociology of Student Achievement* 

Stiggins, R., Arter, J., Chappuis, J., and Chappuis, S (2006) Classroom Assessment for Student Learning

Zahorik, J., Halbach, A., Ehtle, K. and Molnar, A. ((2003, September) Teaching Practices for Smaller Classes, Educational Leadership, 61(1)

### 1.4 Data Informed Planning

Bain, H. P. and Jacobs, R. (1990, September) The case for smaller classes and better teachers. *Streamlined Seminar---National Association of Elementary Principals*, *9*(1)

Brookhart, S. M. and Loadman, W. E. (1992) Teacher assessment and validity: What do we want to know? *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education, 5* Brophy, J. and Good, T. L. (1986) Teacher behavior and student achievement, *Handbook of Research on Teaching 3<sup>rd</sup> edition* 

- Covino, E. A. and Ivanicki, E (1996) Experienced teachers: Their constructs on effective teaching, *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 11 Education Review Office (1998) *The capable teacher*
- Kulik, J. A. and Kulik, C. L. C. (1992) Meta analytic findings on grouping programs. Gifted Child Quarterly, 36
- Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D., and McTighe, J. (1993) Assessing Student Outcomes: Performance assessment using the dimension of learning model
- Molnar, A., Smith, P., Zahorik, J., Palmer, A., Halbach, A., and Ehrle, K. (1999) Evaluating the SAGE program: A pilot program in targeted pupil-teacher reducti9on in Wisconsin, *Education Evaluation and Policy Analysis 21(2)*
- Pressley, M., Wharton-McDonald, R., Allington, R., Block, C. C. and Morrow, L. (1998) *The nature of effective first-grade literacy instruction.* CELA Research Report No. 11007
- Taylor, B. M., Pearson, P. D., Clark, K. F., and Walpole, S. (1999) Center for the Improvement of Early Reading Achievement: Effective schools/accomplished teachers. *The Reading Teacher 53(2)*
- Tomlinson, C. A. (1999) The Differentiated Classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners
- Walberg, H. J. (1984, May) Improving the productivity of America's schools, Educational Leadership 41(8)

#### 1.5 Technology Integration

- Buttram, J. L. and Waters, J. T. (1997) Improving America's schools through standards-based education, NASSP Bulletin 81(590)
- Clare, L. (2000) Using teachers' assignments as an indicator of classroom practice Los Angeles Center for Research and Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing
- Cotton, K. (2000) *The schooling practices that matter most.* Northwest Regional Education Laboratory and Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Fuchs, L. S., Fuchs, D., and Phillips, N. (1994) the relation between teachers' beliefs about the importance of good work habits, teacher planning, and student achievement. *The Elementary School Journal*, *94*(3)
- Good, T. L. and Brophy, J. E. (1997) Looking in Classrooms, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition
- Jay, J. K. (2002) Points on a continuum: An expert/novice study of pedagogical reasoning. The Professional Educator, 24(2)
- Livingston, C. and Borko, H. (1989) Expert-novice differences in teaching: A cognitive analysis and implications for teacher education. *Journal of Teacher Education 40(4)*
- Pressley, M., Wharton-McDonald, R., Allington, R., Block, C. C. and Morrow, L. (1998) *The nature ofeffective first-grade literacy instruction*. CELA Research Report No. 11007
- Sabers, D. S., Cushing, K. S., and Berliner, D. C. (1991) Differences among teachers in a task characterized by simultaneity, multidimensionality, and immediacy.

  \*American Education Research Journal 28(1)\*
- Wang, M. C., Haertel, G. D., and Walberg, H. J. (1993/1994 December/January) What helps students learn? Educational Leadership 51(4)

### **LEARNING CLIMATE DOMAIN:**

2.1 Safe Learning Environment

- Brookhart, S. M., & Loadman, W. E. (1992). Teacher assessment and validity: What do we want to know? *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 5, 347-357.
- Carter, P. J., (2003). A review of highly effective teachers in Hamilton County: Analysis of current trends and implications for improvement. Chattanooga, TN: Public Education Foundation. Retrieved from http://pef.ddngroup.com.
- Cawelti, G. (Ed.). (2004). Handbook of research on improving student achievement, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Arlington, VA: Educational Research Service.
- Danielson, C. (2008). *The handbook for enhancing professional practice: Using the framework for teaching in your school.* Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Emmer, E. T., & Stough, L. M. (2001). Classroom management: A critical part of educational psychology, with implications for teacher education. *Educational Psychologist*, 36(2), 103-112.
- Hattie, J. (2003). *Teachers make a difference: What is the research evidence?* Retrieved from http://www.leadspace.govt.nz/leadership/pdf/john\_hattie.pdf. Stronge, J. H. (2007). *Qualities of effective teachers*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Tomlinson, C. A. (2003). *Differentiation of instruction in the early grades*. ERIC Digest. Washington, DC: ERIC Clearinghouse on Teaching and Teacher Education. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 443 572)
- Tschannen-Moran, M. (2000, Spring). The ties that bind: The importance of trust in schools. Essentially Yours, 4, 1-5.
- Walls, R. T., Nardi, A. H., von Minden, A. M., & Hoffman, N. (2002). The characteristics of effective and ineffective teachers. *Teacher Education Quarterly*, 29(1), 39-48.
- Wenglinsky, H. (2000). How teaching matters: Bringing the classroom back into the discussion of teacher quality. Princeton, NJ: Millikan Family Foundation and Educational Testing Service.
- Wenglinsky, H. (2002). How schools matter: The link between teacher classroom practices and student academic performance. *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 10(12). Retrieved from http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v10n12/.

### 2.2 High Expectations

- Chappius, S., & Stiggins, R. J. (2002, September). Classroom Assessment for Learning. Educational Leadership, 60(1), 40-43.
- Collinson, V., Killeavy, M., & Stephenson, H. J. (1999). Exemplary teachers: Practicing an ethics of care in England, Ireland, and the United States. *Journal for a Just and Caring Education*, 5(4), 349-366.
- Danielson, C. (2008). *The handbook for enhancing professional practice: Using the framework for teaching in your school.* Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Marzano, R. J., Norford, J. S., Paynter, D. E., Pickering, D. J., & Gaddy, B. B. (2001). *A handbook for classroom instruction that works*: Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D., & Pollock, J. E. (2001). *Classroom instruction that works: Research-based strategies for increasing student achievement.* Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Mason, D.A., Schroeter, D. D., Combs, R. K., &Washington, K. (1992). Assigning average-achieving eighth graders to advanced mathematics classes in an urban junior high. *The Elementary School Journal*, 92(5), 587-599.
- National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP). (1997). Students say: What makes a good teacher? Schools in the Middle, 6(5), 15-17.
- Peart, N. A. & Campbell, F. A. (1999). At-risk students' perceptions of teacher effectiveness. Journal for a Just and Caring Education, 5(3), 269-284.
- Rockwell, R. E., Andre, L.C., & Hawley, M. K. (1996). Parents and teachers as partners: Issues and challenges. Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace College.
- Stronge, J. H. (2010). Evaluating what good teachers do: eight research-based standards for assessing teacher excellence. Larchmont, NY: Eye On Education.

Walberg, H. J. (1984). Improving the productivity of America's schools. Educational Leadership, 41(8), 19-27.

### 2.3 Effective Use of Resources

- Bian, H. P., & Jacobs, R. (1990, September). The case for smaller classes and better teachers. *Streamlined Seminar- National Association of Elementary School Principals*, 9(1).
- Berendt, P. R., & Koski, B. (1999, March). No shortcuts to success. Educational Leadership, 56(6), 45-47.
- Cotton, K. (2000). *The schooling practices that matter most.* Portland, OR: Northwest Regional Education Laboratory; Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Danielson, C. (2007). *Enhancing Professional Practice: A framework for teaching,* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Marzano, R. J., Marzano, R. J., & Pickering, D. J. (2003). *Classroom management that works: Research-based strategies for every teacher.* Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Stronge, J. H. (2007). *Qualities of effective teachers*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Wong, H. K., & Wong, R. T. (1998). The first days of school: How to be an effective teacher. Mountain View, CA: Harry K. Wong Publications, Inc.

### **LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONALISM DOMAIN:**

### 3.1 Leadership Activities

- Danielson, C. (2007). *Enhancing Professional Practice: A framework for teaching,* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Fullan, M. G. (1993). Why teachers must become change agents. Educational Leadership, 50(6), 12-17.
- Guskey, T.R. (2002). Does it make a difference? Evaluating professional development. *Educational Leadership*, 59(6), 45-51.
- Marzano, R. J. (2003). What Works in Schools: Translating Research into Action. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Wong, H. K., & Wong, R. T. (1998). The first days of school: How to be an effective teacher. Mountain View, CA: Harry K. Wong Publications, Inc.

### 3.2 Professional Growth Plans

- Allen, R.M. & Casbergue, R.M. (2000). *Impact of teachers' recall on their effectiveness in mentoring novice teachers: The unexpected prowess of the transitional stage in the continuum from novice to expert.* Presented at the American Educational Research Association, New Orleans, LA.
- Covino, E. A. & Iwanicki, E. (1996) Experienced teachers: Their constructs on effective teaching. *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 11, 325-363.
- Danielson, C. (2007). *Enhancing Professional Practice: A framework for teaching,* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Durall, P.C. (1995). Years of experience and professional development: A correlation with higher reading scores. Unpublished doctoral dissertation from Murray State University.
- Fetler, M. (1999). High school staff characteristics and mathematics test results. Educational Policy Analysis Archives, 7(9).
- Glass, C.S. (2001). Factors influencing teaching strategies used with children who display attention deficit hyperactivity disorder characteristics. *Education*, 122(1), 70-80.
- Holcomb, E. (2004) Getting Excited About Data: Combining people, passion and proof to maximize student achievement. Corwin Press.
- Langer, J. (2001). Beating the odds: Teaching middle and high school students to read and write well. American Educational Research Journal, 38(4), 207-219.

- Reynolds, A. (1992). What is competent beginning teaching? A review of the literature. Review of Educational Research, 62(1), 1-35.
- Wenglinsky, H. (2002). How schools matter: The link between teacher classroom practices and student academic performance. *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 10(12).

#### 3.3 Professional Collaboration

- Danielson, C. (2007). *Enhancing Professional Practice: A framework for teaching,* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Fullan, M., & Hargreaves, A. (1996). What's worth fighting for in your school? New York: Teachers College Press.
- Grossman, P., Valencia, S., Evans, K., Thompson, C., Martin, S., & Place, N. (2000). *Transitions into teaching: Learning to teach writing in teacher education and beyond.*
- Marzano, R. J. (2003). What Works in Schools: *Translating Research into Action*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- NWREL. (2001). Understanding motivation and supporting teacher renewal.
- Stronge, J., Tucker, P., & Hindman, J. (2004). Handbook of Qualities of Effective Teachers. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Stronge, J. (2007). Qualities of Effective Teachers. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Thomas, J.A., & Montgomery, P. (1998). On becoming a good teacher: Reflective practice with regard to children's voices. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 49(5), 372-380.

#### **STUDENT GROWTH DOMAIN:**

#### 4.1 Student Growth

- Aaronson, D., Barrow, L., & Sander, W. (2007). Teachers and student achievement in the Chicago public high schools. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 25(1), 95-135.
- Allington, R.L., & Johnson, P.H. (2000). What do we know about effective fourth-grade teachers and their classrooms? Albany, NY: The National Research Center on English Learning & Achievement, State University of New York.
- Fuchs, L.S., Deno, S.L., & Mirkin, P.K. (1984). The effects of frequent curriculum-based measurement and evaluation on pedagogy, student achievement, and student awareness of learning. *American Educational Research Journal*, 21(2), 449-460.
- Hattie, J. (2003). Teachers make a difference: What is the research evidence?
- Marzano, R. J. (2003). What Works in Schools: Translating Research into Action. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Sanders, W.L., & Rivers, J.C., (1996, November). *Cumulative and residual effects of teachers on future student academic achievement.* Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Value-Added Research and Assessment Center.
- Schalock, H.D., Schalock, M.D. (1993). Student learning in teacher evaluation and school improvement: An introduction. *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 7, 103-104.
- Stecker, P.M., Fuchs, L.S., & Fuchs, D. (2005). Using curriculum-based measurement to improve student achievement: Review of research. *Psychology in the Schools*, 42(8), 795-819.
- Stronge, J. (2010). Effective Teachers = Student Achievement: What the research says. Larchmont, NY: Eye on Education.
- Stronge, J. (2010). Evaluating what good teachers do: Eight research-based standards for assessing teacher excellence. Larchmont, NY: Eye on Education.
- Wright, S.P., Horn, S.P., & Sanders, W.L. (1997). Teacher and classroom context effects on student achievement: Implications for teacher evaluation. *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 11, 57-67.