

Doctor of Education

# Short History of Education Policy In US

Education Policy Practicum

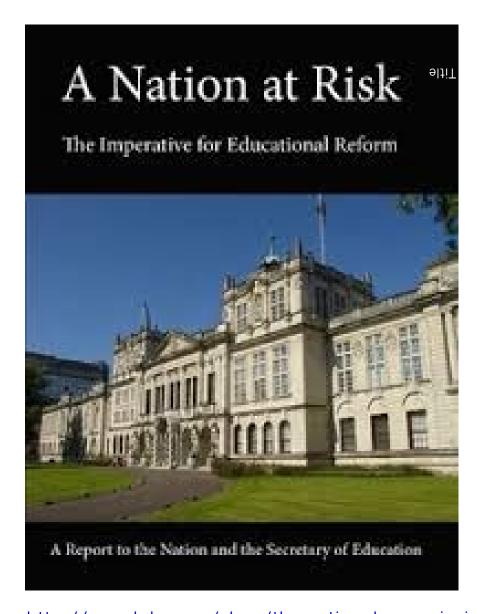
### Major Education Policy Influences 1980's-2018

 Schools are Drivers of the Economy/US Schools Underperforming

\* Standards and Accountability Movement

\*Evolving Views on How Low Performing Schools can Improve

Fadaval Ctata I and Indavala.



Beginning of state educational reform led by governors

Increased graduation requirements

Idea of common set of courses for all high school students





Governors and Business Come together in 1989 to Chart a New Direction for the Nation's Schools

### Goals 2000 Act-1994

All children start school ready to learn

High school graduation rate will increase to 90 percent

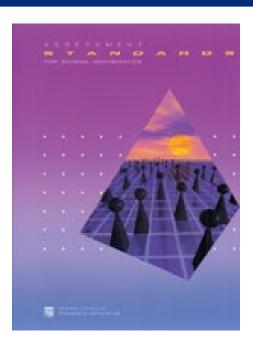
Students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in English, mathematics, science, history, and geography

U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics

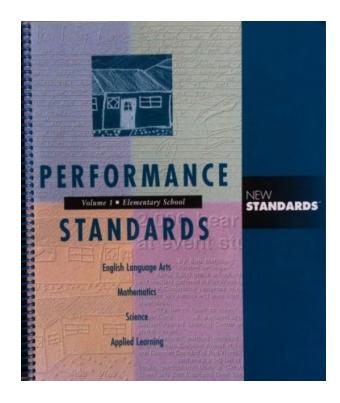
All adults literate with skills to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship



#### Standards Based Reforms



http://www.nctm.org/ news/release.aspx?id=780





http://www.issuelab.org/organizations
/profile/achieve inc



#### NCLB





All Students
Proficient by 2014
or Else!

Subgroup and High School Graduation Rate Accountability

Evidence Based Practices and

George Bush used education reform no state of Texas to create No Child Left Beform

http://blogs.ajc.com/get-schooled-blog/2012/01/04/sunday-marks-a-decade-of-no-child-did-the-law-do-any-good/?cxntfid=blogs\_get\_schooled\_blog

# By 2010- Fatigue from Scope of Challenge



# Ed Policy as Disrupting the Status Quo

- Rise of Charters
- Education Entrepreneurs
- Non-Traditional Teacher Certification
- Empower the Principal-move away from district led reform

 School districts, unions, and education schools seen as the problem

# Narrowing the Focus but Upping the Ante of Federal Role

#### Obama Administration

- Race to Top
- Stimulus Funds-School Improvement Grants

NCLB Waivers

Innovation/Evidence Agenda



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# School Turnaround Obama Administration

Schools receiving SIG funds select between four models:

#### Turnaround Model

Replace principal and at least 50% of the staff, adopt new governance, and implement a new or revised instructional program. This model should incorporate interventions that take into account the recruitment, placement and development of staff to ensure they meet student needs; schedules that increase time for both students and staff; and appropriate social-emotional and community-oriented services/supports.

#### Restart Model

Close the school and restart it under the management of a charter school operator, a charter management organization (CMO), or an educational management organization (EMO). A restart school must admit, within the grades it serves, any former student who wishes to attend.

#### Close/Consolidate Model

Closing the school and enrolling the students who attended the school in other, higher-performing schools in the LEA.

#### Transformation Model

- Develop teacher and leader effectiveness
- Comprehensive instructional programs using student achievement data:
- Extend learning time and create community-oriented schools
- 4. Provide operating flexibility and intensive support

## Grass Roots and Media Push Back on Federal Mandates

- Most Members of Congress Know a Teacher
- Teacher Evaluation Regulations contain within them the seeds of own destruction
- Comes together in Opt out Movement







#### CONFORM

EXPOSING THE TRUTH
ABOUT COMMON CORE AND
PUBLIC EDUCATION

WITH KYLE OLSON

READ BY JEREMY LOWELL

BEC







State solidarity is continuing to erode when it comes to #CommonCore tests.
edweek.org/ew/articles/20 ...



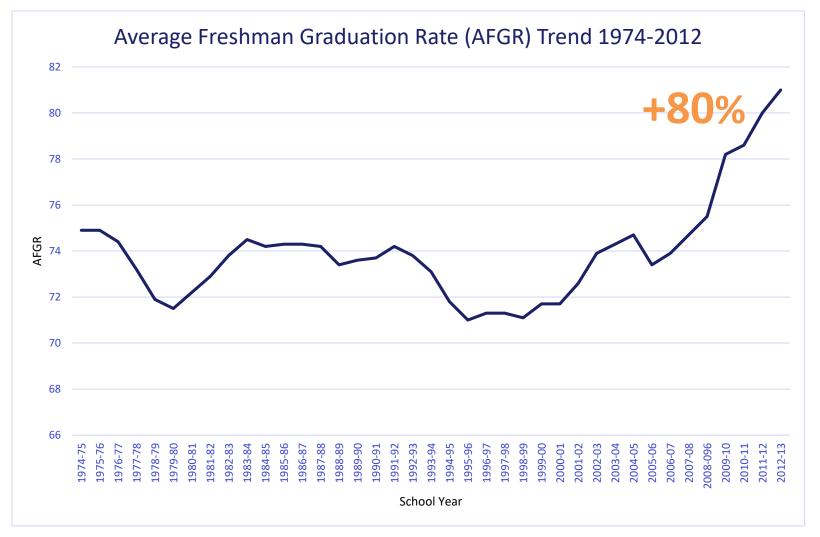
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"Bill Gates is wrong.
American education is not 'broken.' Federal education policy is 'broken.'
Testing children until they cry is a bad idea.
It is educational malpractice.

- Diane Ravitch



#### As Common Belief Becomes NCLB Failed and Obama Went Too Far HS Grad Rate Record High



Balfanz, R., Bridgeland, J. M., Bruce, M., & Fox, J. H. (2012). Building a Grad Nation: Progress and Challenge in Ending the High School Dropout Epidemic. Annual Update, 2012. *Civic Enterprises*.

# Good News Continued –But Evidence Lagged Policy Changes

- Nation's Grad Rate hits all time high-84.6% by 2017driven by improvements for Latinos and African Americans
- Percent of African American's attending low grad rate high schools cut in half, for Latino's nearly by two-thirds
- 1000 fewer low grad rate high schools
- Forthcoming Study Shows Changes in Accountability had biggest impact
- Also Significant Declines in African American and Latino Students Scoring in Bottom Quartile of NAEP 2001-

### Sets Stage for ESSA

- Most Federal mandates dropped
- States gain control-of how they measure achievement and improve schools-but still retains annual testing in grade 3 to 8 and common HS Grad Rate measure
- One Fed Mandate that remained is HS with Grad Rate of 67 or less must have comprehensive evidence based reforms-what in part enabled Bill to





### Opportunities of ESSA – Schools in Need of Comprehensive Support

States must notify each LEA in the state of any school identified for comprehensive support.

Each notified LEA must in partnership with stakeholders develop an improvement plan that:

- ✓includes long term goals for student performance
- ✓Includes evidence-based interventions
- ✓ Is based on school-level needs assessment
- ✓ Identifies resource inequities
- ✓ is approved by the school, LEA and SEA and monitored and periodically reviewed by the SEA



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# After Twenty Five Years of Effort Why Is School Improvement Still Hard?

### Improvement is Hard

- Improvement is hard in any field
- Change is hard for humans
- There is inconsistent alignment between actors and entities in the system
- People skills, mindsets and motivation are highly variable and influenced by experiences
- Custom and culture influence selection of approaches where knowledge and need may not be aligned

## Not All Improvement Challenges Are the Same

 Elementary and High School Challenges are Different

- Schools perform poorly for different reasons
  - Locked Capacity
  - Too Many Needy Students, Not Enough Adults
  - Deeply Dysfunctional

# High Poverty Schools Not Designed to Succeed

#### **Reville Thesis-**

- 30 years of standards and accountability have notable success but has not solved the achievement gap
- 20<sup>th</sup> century school system not designed to graduate all students college and career ready

Need a new design for 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## We Don't Understand the Problem

#### The Payne Thesis-

Principle of Negative Interpretation Leading with the negative

Social Demoralization

Social barriers to school change

Organizational Irrationality
Individual Capacity does not add to
(much less exceed) organizational capacity

### A New Approach is Needed

Hopeful, positive, future orientated frame-designing a school for the 21<sup>st</sup> century rather than being seen as failed school in need of reform

Goal is not a high school diploma but strong pathways through high school to post secondary and adult success for all students Evidence based, but locally customized/orientated-not one size or one way for all

Address stress and scarcity through capacity building and break social isolation via networks and technical assistance partners tightly aligned to community redesign vision and goals

Break social isolation via cross-state networks of schools facing similar challenges, provide opportunity for school leaders to travel to see other possibilities

In high needs communities make redesigned high school the center of community economic development and social integration efforts

# Cross State High School Redesign Collaborative

Visit website at <u>www.hsredesign.org</u>

### When Ancient Regimes Fall-Lots of Ideas Fill the Void

- Continuous Improvement
- Personalized Learning
- Social Emotional Learning-Whole Child
- Learning Sciences
- Design Thinking
- Evidence Based Practice

# Which if Any Will Drive Education Policy Going Forward?

How Can Research and Practice Play a Constructive Role?