OHIO TEACHER EVALUATION SYSTEM
2013 - 2017

Ohio Department of Education
Preface

Over the past decade, Ohio has made important education policy advances, with a focus on student learning and achievement, standards and accountability, which together have moved Ohio's kindergarten through 12th grade system forward in several important ways. Ohio is serious about its commitment to quality schools. The report of the Governor's Commission on Teaching Success was followed by the passage of Senate Bill 2 in 2004, which mandated the creation of the Educator Standards Board. The Board was charged with the creation of the Ohio Standards for the Teaching Profession, the Ohio Standards for Principals and the Ohio Standards for Professional Development.

House Bill 1 in 2009 directed the Educator Standards Board to recommend model evaluation systems for teachers and principals to the State Board of Education for their review and adoption. The Ohio Teacher Evaluation System (OTES) was created in response to this mandate and designed to be used to assess the performance of Ohio teachers.

It is anticipated that as districts design or revise their teacher evaluation system, the OTES will be used as a model. The teacher evaluation as required by Ohio Revised Code:

- Provides for multiple evaluation factors, including student academic growth which shall account for fifty percent of each evaluation;
- Is aligned with the standards for teachers adopted under section 3319.61 of the Revised Code;
- Requires observation of the teacher being evaluated, including at least two formal observations by the evaluator of at least thirty minutes each and classroom walkthroughs;
- Assigns a rating on each evaluation conducted under sections 3319.02 and 3319.111 of the Revised Code in accordance with the following levels of performance: accomplished, proficient, developing, or ineffective.
- Requires each teacher to be provided with a written report of the results of the teacher's evaluation;
- Implements a classroom-level, value-added program developed by a nonprofit organization as described in division (B) of section 3302.021 of ORC;
- Identifies measures of student academic growth for grade levels and subjects for which the value-added progress dimension prescribed by section 3302.021 of the Revised Code does not apply;
- Provides for professional development to accelerate and continue teacher growth and provide support to poorly performing teachers; and
- Provides for the allocation of financial resources to support professional development.

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Introduction to Kent City Schools' OTES Model 2013-2017

This OHIO TEACHER EVALUATION SYSTEM packet contains all of the information required to evaluate all members of the Kent Education Association. This packet meets all requirements and mandates from the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Department of Education.

A committee of teachers and administrators worked collaboratively from spring 2012 to summer 2013 to create a teacher evaluation system that meets all of the new state requirements, maintains a strong professional relationship between teachers and administration in Kent City Schools, and nurtures an environment which encourages collaborative professional development. The following administrators and teachers are acknowledged for their contributions to this packet for 2013-2017.

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Abbey Bolton
Justin Gates
Bob Klinar
Mitch Lambert
Tom Larkin
Kim Metz
Heidi Singer
Lori Slattery
Deb Wade
Mike Walton

One of the important state requirements of OTES is every teacher is evaluated every year. This policy applies to any person employed under a teacher license and who spends at least 50%of the time employed providing content-related student instruction. Teachers are assigned an effectiveness rating of Accomplished, Skilled, Developing, or Ineffective. This rating will be determined based on 50% teacher performance and 50% student growth measures. Student growth will be determined through multiple measures.

Teacher annual evaluations include two formal observations at least 30 minutes each and periodic classroom walkthroughs. One formal observation shall be completed by the end of the first semester, and the second by May 1st. Teachers evaluated under this policy are provided with a written copy of their evaluation results by May 10. Teachers who are on limited contracts pursuant with to State law and under consideration for nonrenewal due to performance, receive at least three formal observations during the evaluation cycle. Additional evaluations may be conducted in any year at the discretion of the administration. Any possible non-renewals, either due to performance and/or need, will be completed by April 1. A teacher receiving an overall effectiveness rating of Accomplished will be evaluated every two years as per adopted Kent City School Board Policy. Biennial evaluations conducted under this policy are completed by May 1

of the evaluation year. Teachers evaluated on a biennial basis are provided a written copy of their evaluation results by May 10 of the evaluation year. The 50% teacher performance measure is based on the Ohio Standards for the Teaching Profession.

Student growth means the change in student achievement for an individual student between two or more points in time. Student growth measures are determined as follows:

1. Teachers that instruct value-added subjects exclusively must utilize the value-added data as the entire 50% of their student growth measure.
2. Teachers that instruct value-added subjects, but not exclusively, utilize value-added data equivalent to the percentage of classes taught in value-added grades/subjects. The remainder of the 50% student growth measure will be determined from board determined measures (Student Learning Objectives or SLO).
3. Teachers that do not instruct subjects with value-added data will utilize board determined measures (Student Learning Objectives or SLO) for student growth.

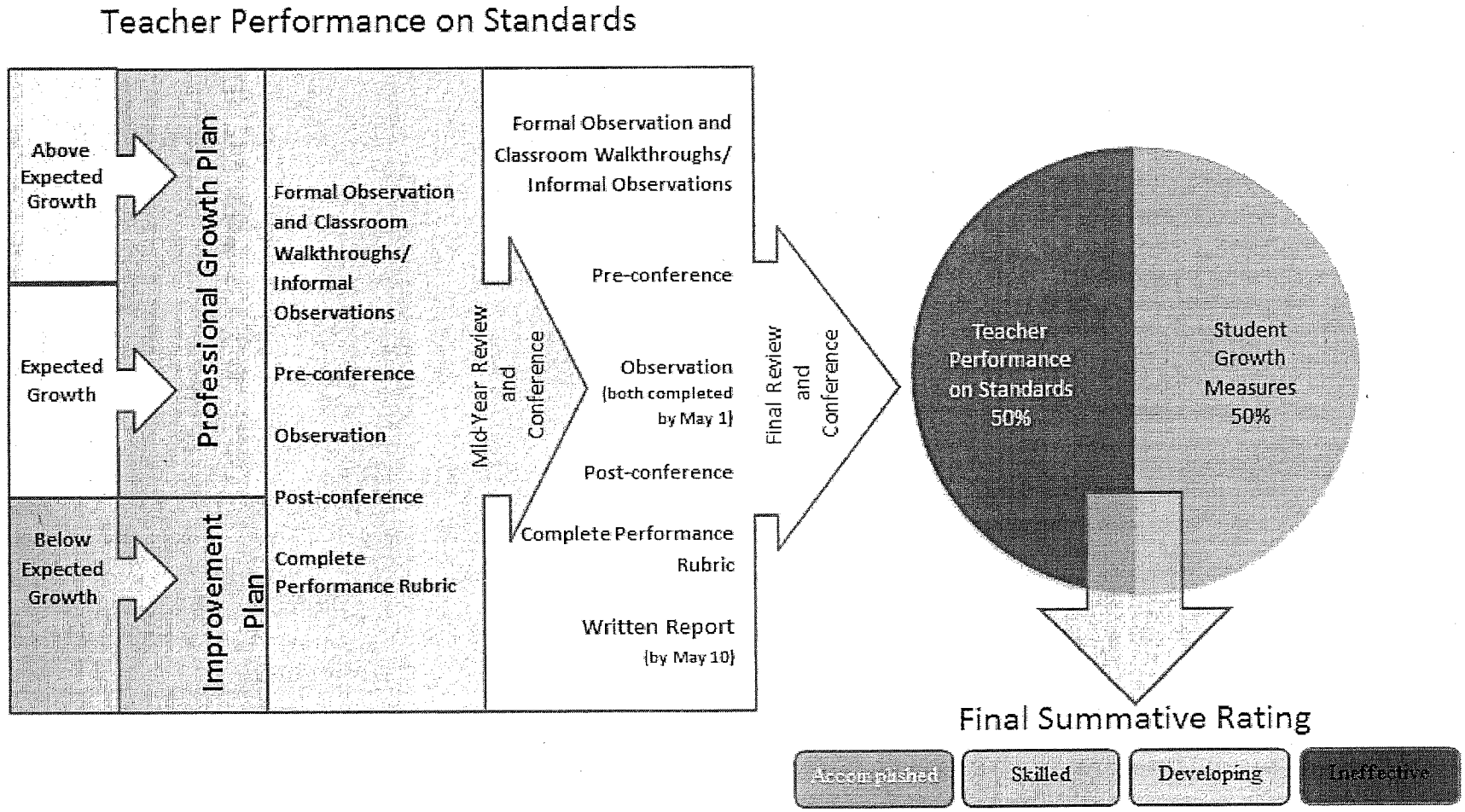
Students with 60 or more unexcused absences for the school year will not be included in the calculation of student academic growth. Data from Board-determined multiple measures will be converted to a score of: above, expected, or below student growth levels.

Teachers meeting above-expected levels of student growth must develop professional growth plans and choose their credentialed evaluators from the approved evaluator list. Teachers meeting expected levels of student growth must develop professional growth plans collaboratively with their credentialed evaluators from the approved evaluator list. Teachers meeting below-expected levels of student growth must develop an improvement plan with their credentialed evaluators. The Superintendent/designee assigns credentialed evaluators to teachers meeting below-expected levels of student growth.

For further information, please visit the Ohio Department of Education homepage at http://education.ohio.gov/ Once on the homepage; please visit the "Teacher Resources" tab for OTES. There you will find detailed information and informational videos.

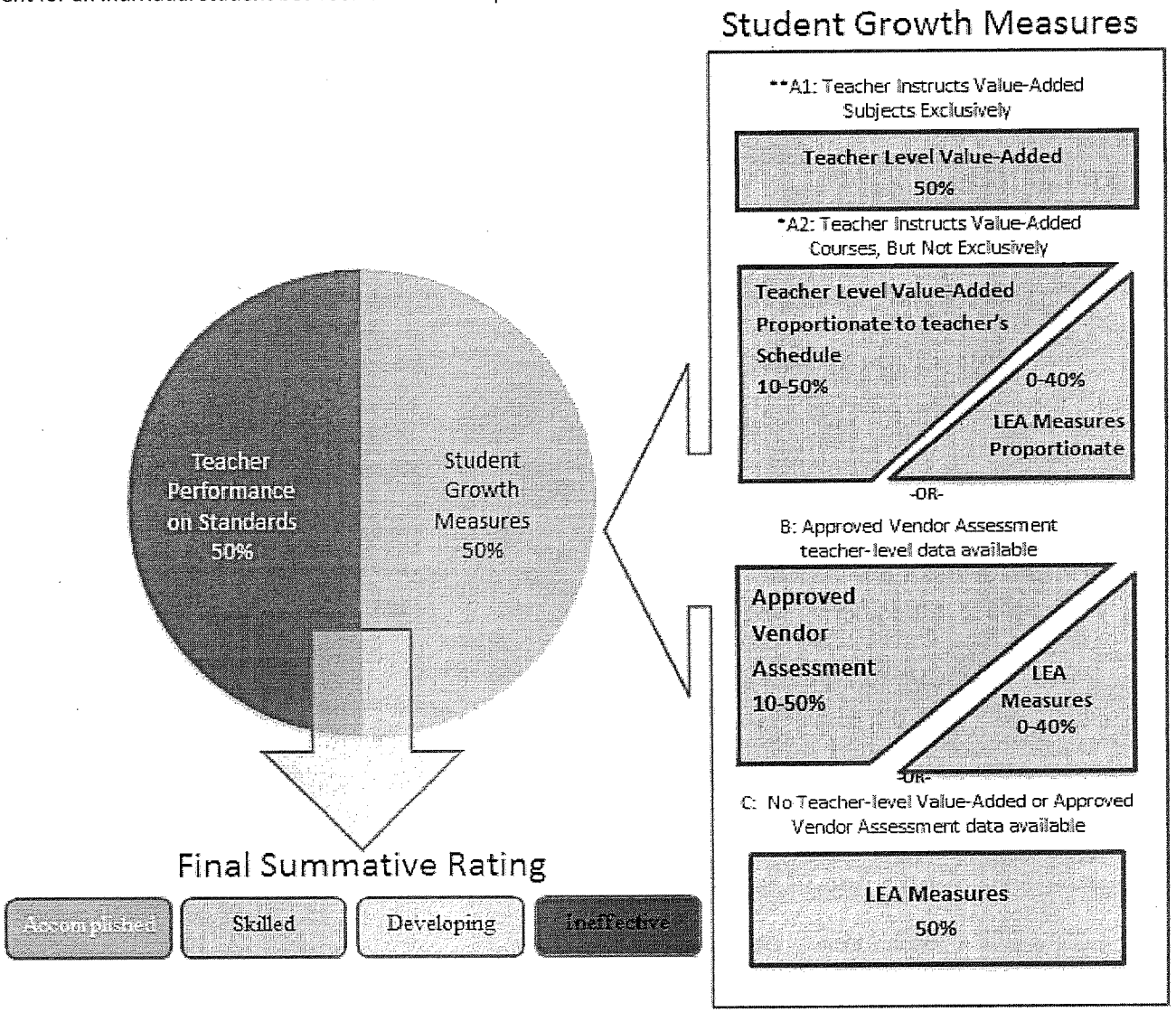
Teacher Performance

Teacher performance is determined by using a rating rubric (***Teacher Performance Evaluation Rubric***) consisting of indicators based on the *Ohio Standards for the Teaching Profession*. The evaluation process requires the evaluator to use evidence gathered in a variety of avenues (professional growth or improvement plan, observations, walkthroughs, and conferences) to determine a teacher performance rating.

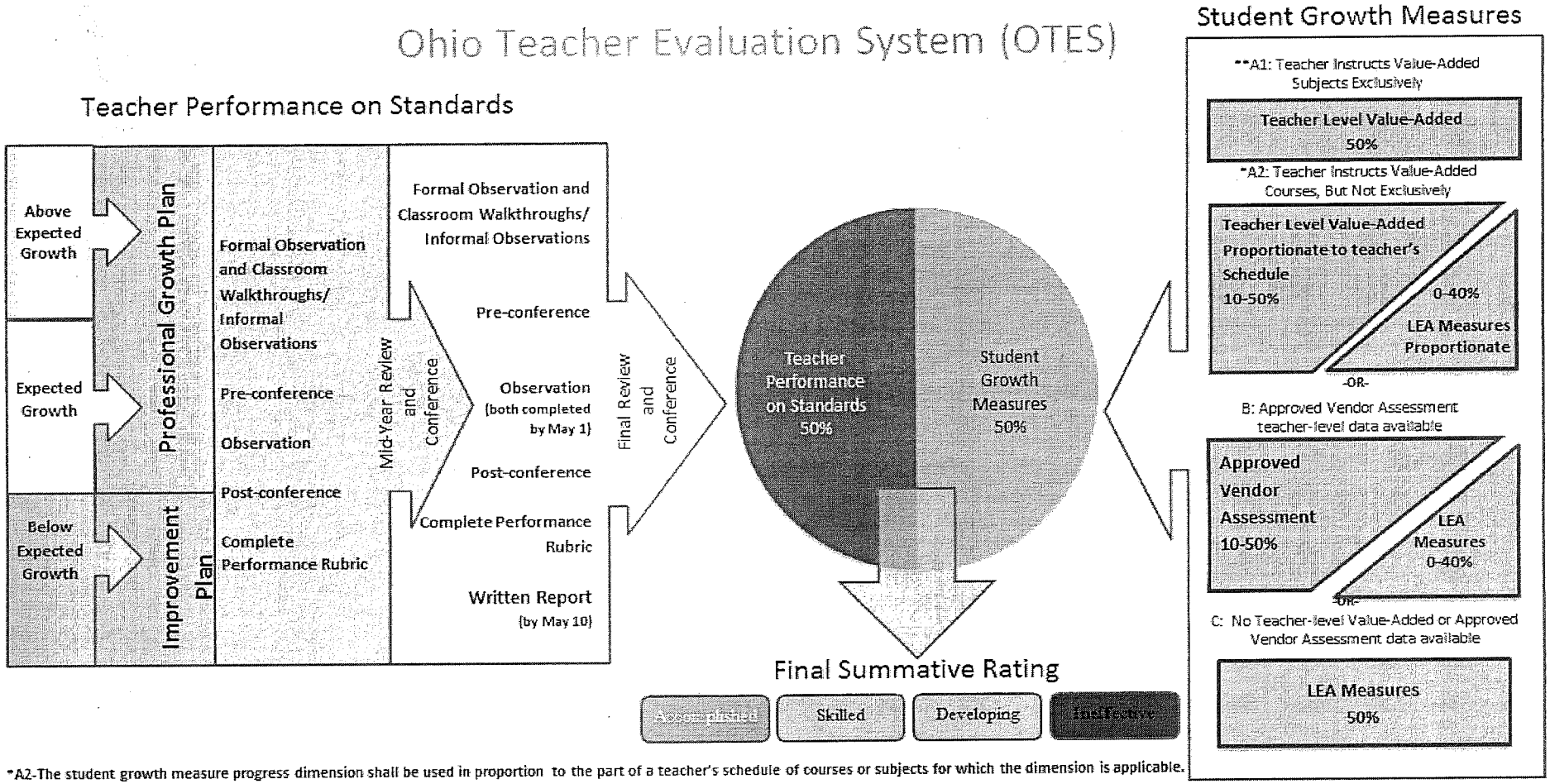


Student Growth Measures

Student growth measures shall account for fifty percent (50%) of the teacher evaluation. For the purpose of use in the OTES model, student growth is defined as the change in student achievement for an individual student between two or more points in time.



Ohio Teacher Evaluation System (OTES)



*A2-The student growth measure progress dimension shall be used in proportion to the part of a teacher's schedule of courses or subjects for which the dimension is applicable.

**A1- If a teacher's schedule is comprised only of courses or subjects for which value-added progress dimension is applicable:
Until June 30, 2014, the majority (>25%) of the student academic growth factor of the evaluation shall be based on the value-added progress dimension. On or after July 1, 2014, the entire student academic growth factor of the evaluation shall be based on the value-added progress dimension.

Combining Teacher Performance and Student Growth Measures

Each category's sub-scores are combined on the *lookup table to determine rating. The vertical axis of the lookup table represents student growth measures, and the horizontal axis on the table represents teacher performance. By using the lookup table, a final summative rating will be determined. See Appendix C (under development, to be added at a later date) for further information.

Teacher Performance

Student Growth	4	3	2	1
Above	Accomplished	Accomplished	Skilled	Developing
Expected	Skilled	Skilled	Developing	Developing
Below	Developing	Developing	Ineffective	Ineffective

*Pending state board adoption.

As the teacher evaluation system is implemented and matures, LEAs may consider a phased-in, stepped approach in designing percentage breakdowns within categories. Some student growth data will be based on the previous year's results (due to testing schedules and evaluation requirements for evaluation schedule). The Value-Added metric will utilize a three-year average, which will itself mature on a rolling basis as LEAs implement teacher Value-Added on a phased-in schedule beginning in 2010-11.

APPENDIX A

Teacher Performance Evaluation Rubric

The ***Teacher Performance Evaluation Rubric*** is intended to be scored holistically. This means that evaluators will assess which level provides the best *overall* description of the teacher. The scoring process is expected to occur upon completion of each thirty (30) minute observation and post-conference. The evaluator is to consider evidence gathered during the pre-observation conference, the observation, the post-observation conference, and classroom walkthroughs (if applicable). When completing the performance rubric, please note that evaluators are not expected to gather evidence on all indicators for each observation cycle. Likewise, teachers should not be required to submit additional pieces of evidence to address all indicators. The professionalism section of the rubric may use evidence collected during the pre-observation and post-observation conferences as well as information from the Professional Growth and/or Improvement Plan (if applicable).

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING	**FOCUS FOR LEARNING (Standard 4: Instruction)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference	The teacher does not demonstrate a clear focus for student learning. Learning objectives are too general to guide lesson planning and are inappropriate for the students, and/or do not reference the Ohio standards.	The teacher communicates a focus for student learning, develops learning objectives that are appropriate for students and reference the Ohio standards but do not include measureable goals.	The teacher demonstrates a focus for student learning, with appropriate learning objectives that include measurable goal(s) for student learning aligned with the Ohio standards. The teacher demonstrates the importance of the goal and its appropriateness for students.	The teacher establishes challenging and measurable goal(s) for student learning that aligns with the Ohio standards and reflect a range of student learner needs. The teacher demonstrates how the goal(s) fit into the broader unit, course, and school goals for content learning and skills.
	ASSESSMENT DATA (Standard 3: Assessment) *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference	The teacher does not plan for the assessment of student learning or does not analyze student learning data to inform lesson plans. The teacher does not use or only uses one measure of student performance.	The teacher explains the characteristics, uses, and limitations of various diagnostic, formative, and summative assessments but does not consistently incorporate this knowledge into lesson planning. The teacher uses more than one measure of student performance but does not appropriately vary assessment approaches, or the teacher may have difficulty analyzing data to effectively inform instructional planning and delivery.	The teacher demonstrates an understanding that assessment is a means of evaluating and supporting student learning through effectively incorporating diagnostic, formative, and/or summative assessments into lesson planning. The teacher employs a variety of formal and informal assessment techniques to collect evidence of students' knowledge and skills and analyzes data to effectively inform instructional planning and delivery.	The teacher purposefully plans assessments and differentiates assessment choices to match the full range of student needs, abilities, and learning styles, incorporating a range of appropriate diagnostic, formative, and summative assessments into lesson plans. Student learning needs are accurately identified through an analysis of student data; the teacher uses assessment data to identify student strengths and areas for student growth.

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING	**PRIOR CONTENT KNOWLEDGE / SEQUENCE / CONNECTIONS (Standard 1: Students; Standard 2: Content; Standard 4: Instruction)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference	The teacher's lesson does not build on or connect to students' prior knowledge, or the teacher may give an explanation that is illogical or inaccurate as to how the content connects to previous and future learning.	The teacher makes an attempt to connect the lesson to students' prior knowledge, to previous lessons or future learning but is not completely successful.	The teacher makes clear and coherent connections with students' prior knowledge and future learning—both explicitly to students and within the lesson. The teacher plans and sequences instruction to include the important content, concepts, and processes in school and district curriculum priorities and in state standards.	The teacher uses the input and contributions of families, colleagues, and other professionals in understanding each learner's prior knowledge and supporting their development. The teacher makes meaningful and relevant connections between lesson content and other disciplines and real-world experiences and careers as well as prepares opportunities for students to apply learning from different content areas to solve problems. The teacher plans and sequences instruction that reflects an understanding of the prerequisite relationships among the important content, concepts, and processes in school and district curriculum priorities and in state standards as well as multiple pathways for learning depending on student needs. The teacher accurately explains how the lesson fits within the structure of the discipline.
	KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS (Standard 1: Students) *Sources of Evidence:* Analysis of Student Data Pre-Conference	The teacher demonstrates a lack of familiarity with students' backgrounds and has made no attempts to find this information. The teacher's plan for instruction does not demonstrate an understanding of students' development, preferred learning styles, and/or student backgrounds/prior experiences.	The teacher demonstrates some familiarity with students' background knowledge and experiences and describes one procedure used to obtain this information. The teacher's instructional plan draws upon a partial analysis of students' development, readiness for learning, preferred learning styles, or backgrounds and prior experiences and/or the plan is inappropriately tailored to the specific population of students in the classroom.	The teacher demonstrates familiarity with students' background knowledge and experiences and describes multiple procedures used to obtain this information. The teacher's instructional plan draws upon an accurate analysis of the students' development, readiness for learning, preferred learning styles, and backgrounds and prior experiences.	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the purpose and value of learning about students' background experiences, demonstrates familiarity with each student's background knowledge and experiences, and describes multiple procedures used to obtain this information. The teacher's analysis of student data (student development, student learning and preferred learning styles, and student backgrounds/prior experiences) accurately connects the data to specific instructional strategies and plans. The teacher plans for and can articulate specific strategies, content, and delivery that will meet the needs of individual students and groups of students.

Instruction and Assessment					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT	**LESSON DELIVERY (Standard 2: Content; Standard 4: Instruction; Standard 6: Collaboration and Communication)** *Sources of Evidence:* Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	A teacher's explanations are unclear, incoherent, or inaccurate, and are generally ineffective in building student understanding. The teacher uses language that fails to engage students, is inappropriate to the content, and/or discourages independent or creative thinking. The teacher fails to address student confusion or frustration and does not use effective questioning techniques during the lesson. The lesson is almost entirely teacher-directed.	Teacher explanations are accurate and generally clear but the teacher may not fully clarify information based on students' questions about content or instructions for learning activities or the teacher may use some language that is developmentally inappropriate, leading to confusion or limiting discussion. The teacher re-explains topics when students show confusion, but is not always able to provide an effective alternative explanation. The teacher attempts to employ purposeful questioning techniques, but may confuse students with the phrasing or timing of questions. The lesson is primarily teacher-directed.	Teacher explanations are clear and accurate. The teacher uses developmentally appropriate strategies and language designed to actively encourage independent, creative, and critical thinking. The teacher effectively addresses confusion by re-explaining topics when asked and ensuring understanding. The teacher employs effective, purposeful questioning techniques during instruction. The lesson is a balance of teacher-directed instruction and student-led learning.	Teacher explanations are clear, coherent, and precise. The teacher uses well-timed, individualized, developmentally appropriate strategies and language designed to actively encourage independent, creative, and critical thinking, including the appropriate use of questions and discussion techniques. The teacher accurately anticipates confusion by presenting information in multiple formats and clarifying content before students ask questions. The teacher develops high-level understanding through effective uses of varied levels of questions. The lesson is student-led, with the teacher in the role of facilitator.
	DIFFERENTIATION (Standard 1: Students; Standard 4: Instruction) *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	The teacher does not attempt to make the lesson accessible and challenging for most students, or attempts are developmentally inappropriate.	The teacher relies on a single strategy or alternate set of materials to make the lesson accessible to most students though some students may not be able to access certain parts of the lesson and/or some may not be challenged.	The teacher supports the learning needs of students through a variety of strategies, materials, and/or pacing that make learning accessible and challenging for the group..	The teacher matches strategies, materials, and/or pacing to students' individual needs, to make learning accessible and challenging for all students in the classroom . The teacher effectively uses independent, collaborative and whole-class instruction to support individual learning goals and provides varied options for how students will demonstrate mastery.
	RESOURCES (Standard 2: Content; Standard 4: Instruction) *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	Instructional materials and resources used for instruction are not relevant to the lesson or are inappropriate for students.	The teacher uses appropriate instructional materials to support learning goals, but may not meet individual students' learning styles/needs or actively engage them in learning.	Instructional materials and resources are aligned to the instructional purposes and are appropriate for students' learning styles and needs, actively engaging students.	Instructional materials and resources are aligned to instructional purposes, are varied and appropriate to ability levels of students, and actively engage them in ownership of their learning.

Instruction and Assessment					
		Ineffective	Developing	Skilled	Accomplished
INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT	**ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT LEARNING (Standard 3: Assessment)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations Post-Conference	The teacher does not routinely use assessments to measure student mastery.	The teacher uses assessments to measure student mastery, but may not differentiate instruction based on this information.	The teacher uses assessment data to identify students' strengths and needs, and modifies and differentiates instruction accordingly, although the teacher may not be able to anticipate learning obstacles.	The teacher uses assessment data to identify students' strengths and needs, and modifies and differentiates instruction accordingly, as well as examines classroom assessment results to reveal trends and patterns in individual and group progress and to anticipate learning obstacles.
		The teacher rarely or never checks the students' understanding of content. The teacher fails to make adjustments in response to student confusion.	The teacher checks for student understanding and makes attempts to adjust instruction accordingly, but these adjustments may cause some additional confusion	The teacher checks for understanding at key moments and makes adjustments to instruction (whole-class or individual students).The teacher responds to student misunderstandings by providing additional clarification.	The teacher continually checks for understanding and makes adjustments accordingly (whole-class or individual students). When an explanation is not effectively leading students to understand the content, the teacher adjusts quickly and seamlessly within the lesson and uses an alternative way to explain the concept.
		The teacher persists in using a particular strategy for responding to misunderstandings, even when data suggest the approach is not succeeding.	The teacher gathers and uses student data from a few sources to choose appropriate instructional strategies for groups of students.	The teacher gathers and uses student data from a variety of sources to choose and implement appropriate instructional strategies for groups of students.	By using student data from a variety of sources, the teacher appropriately adapts instructional methods and materials and paces learning activities to meet the needs of individual students as well as the whole class.
		The teacher does not provide students with feedback about their learning.	Students receive occasional or limited feedback about their performance from the teacher.	The teacher provides substantive, specific, and timely feedback of student progress to students, families, and other school personnel while maintaining confidentiality.	The teacher provides substantive, specific, and timely feedback to students, families, and other school personnel while maintaining confidentiality. The teacher provides the opportunity for students to engage in self-assessment and show awareness of their own strengths and weaknesses. The teacher uses student assessment results to reflect on his or her own teaching and to monitor teaching strategies and behaviors in relation to student success.

Instruction and Assessment					
		Ineffective	Developing	Skilled	Accomplished
INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT	**ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT LEARNING (Standard 3: Assessment)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations Post-Conference	The teacher does not routinely use assessments to measure student mastery.	The teacher uses assessments to measure student mastery, but may not differentiate instruction based on this information.	The teacher uses assessment data to identify students' strengths and needs, and modifies and differentiates instruction accordingly, although the teacher may not be able to anticipate learning obstacles.	The teacher uses assessment data to identify students' strengths and needs, and modifies and differentiates instruction accordingly, as well as examines classroom assessment results to reveal trends and patterns in individual and group progress and to anticipate learning obstacles.
		The teacher rarely or never checks the students' understanding of content. The teacher fails to make adjustments in response to student confusion.	The teacher checks for student understanding and makes attempts to adjust instruction accordingly, but these adjustments may cause some additional confusion	The teacher checks for understanding at key moments and makes adjustments to instruction (whole-class or individual students).The teacher responds to student misunderstandings by providing additional clarification.	The teacher continually checks for understanding and makes adjustments accordingly (whole-class or individual students). When an explanation is not effectively leading students to understand the content, the teacher adjusts quickly and seamlessly within the lesson and uses an alternative way to explain the concept.
		The teacher persists in using a particular strategy for responding to misunderstandings, even when data suggest the approach is not succeeding.	The teacher gathers and uses student data from a few sources to choose appropriate instructional strategies for groups of students.	The teacher gathers and uses student data from a variety of sources to choose and implement appropriate instructional strategies for groups of students.	By using student data from a variety of sources, the teacher appropriately adapts instructional methods and materials and paces learning activities to meet the needs of individual students as well as the whole class.
		The teacher does not provide students with feedback about their learning.	Students receive occasional or limited feedback about their performance from the teacher.	The teacher provides substantive, specific, and timely feedback of student progress to students, families, and other school personnel while maintaining confidentiality.	The teacher provides substantive, specific, and timely feedback to students, families, and other school personnel while maintaining confidentiality. The teacher provides the opportunity for students to engage in self-assessment and show awareness of their own strengths and weaknesses. The teacher uses student assessment results to reflect on his or her own teaching and to monitor teaching strategies and behaviors in relation to student success.

Professionalism					
		Ineffective	Developing	Skilled	Accomplished
PROFESSIONALISM	**PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES (Standard 6: Collaboration and Communication; Standard 7: Professional Responsibility and Growth)** *Sources of Evidence:* Professional Development Plan or Improvement Plan; Pre-conference; Post-conference; daily interaction with others	The teacher fails to communicate clearly with students and families or collaborate effectively with professional colleagues.	The teacher uses a variety of strategies to communicate with students and families and collaborate with colleagues, but these approaches may not always be appropriate for a particular situation or achieve the intended outcome.	The teacher uses effective communication strategies with students and families and works effectively with colleagues to examine problems of practice, analyze student work, and identify targeted strategies.	The teacher communicates effectively with students, families, and colleagues. The teacher collaborates with colleagues to improve personal and team practices by facilitating professional dialogue, peer observation and feedback, peer coaching and other collegial learning activities.
		The teacher fails to understand and follow regulations, policies, and agreements.	The teacher understands and follows district policies and state and federal regulations at a minimal level.	The teacher meets ethical and professional responsibilities with integrity and honesty. The teacher models and upholds district policies and state and federal regulations.	The teacher meets ethical and professional responsibilities and helps colleagues access and interpret laws and policies and understand their implications in the classroom.
		The teacher fails to demonstrate evidence of an ability to accurately self-assess performance and to appropriately identify areas for professional development.	The teacher identifies strengths and areas for growth to develop and implement targeted goals for professional growth.	The teacher sets data-based short- and long-term professional goals and takes action to meet these goals.	The teacher sets and regularly modifies short-and long-term professional goals based on self-assessment and analysis of student learning evidence.

Teacher Performance Evaluation Rubric

The ***Teacher Performance Evaluation Rubric*** is intended to be scored holistically. This means that evaluators will assess which level provides the best *overall* description of the teacher. The scoring process is expected to occur upon completion of each thirty (30) minute observation and post-conference. The evaluator is to consider evidence gathered during the pre-observation conference, the observation, the post-observation conference, and classroom walkthroughs (if applicable). When completing the performance rubric, please note that evaluators are not expected to gather evidence on all indicators for each observation cycle. Likewise, teachers should not be required to submit additional pieces of evidence to address all indicators. The professionalism section of the rubric may use evidence collected during the pre-observation and post-observation conferences as well as information from the Professional Growth and/or Improvement Plan (if applicable).

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING	**FOCUS FOR LEARNING (Standard 4: Instruction)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference	The teacher does not demonstrate a clear focus for student learning. Learning objectives are too general to guide lesson planning and are inappropriate for the students, and/or do not reference the Ohio standards.	The teacher communicates a focus for student learning, develops learning objectives that are appropriate for students and reference the Ohio standards but do not include measureble goals.	The teacher demonstrates a focus for student learning, with appropriate learning objectives that include measurable goal(s) for student learning aligned with the Ohio standards. The teacher demonstrates the importance of the goal and its appropriateness for students.	The teacher establishes challenging and measurable goal(s) for student learning that aligns with the Ohio standards and reflect a range of student learner needs. The teacher demonstrates how the goal(s) fit into the broader unit, course, and school goals for content learning and skills.
	Evidence				
	ASSESSMENT DATA (Standard 3: Assessment) *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference	The teacher does not plan for the assessment of student learning or does not analyze student learning data to inform lesson plans. The teacher does not use or only uses one measure of student performance.	The teacher explains the characteristics, uses, and limitations of various diagnostic, formative, and summative assessments but does not consistently incorporate this knowledge into lesson planning. The teacher uses more than one measure of student performance but does not appropriately vary assessment approaches, or the teacher may have difficulty analyzing data to effectively inform instructional planning and delivery.	The teacher demonstrates an understanding that assessment is a means of evaluating and supporting student learning through effectively incorporating diagnostic, formative, and/or summative assessments into lesson planning. The teacher employs a variety of formal and informal assessment techniques to collect evidence of students' knowledge and skills and analyzes data to effectively inform instructional planning and delivery.	The teacher purposefully plans assessments and differentiates assessment choices to match the full range of student needs, abilities, and learning styles, incorporating a range of appropriate diagnostic, formative, and summative assessments into lesson plans. Student learning needs are accurately identified through an analysis of student data; the teacher uses assessment data to identify student strengths and areas for student growth.
	Evidence				

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING	**PRIOR CONTENT KNOWLEDGE / SEQUENCE / CONNECTIONS (Standard 1: Students; Standard 2: Content; Standard 4: Instruction)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference	The teacher's lesson does not build on or connect to students' prior knowledge, or the teacher may give an explanation that is illogical or inaccurate as to how the content connects to previous and future learning.	The teacher makes an attempt to connect the lesson to students' prior knowledge, to previous lessons or future learning but is not completely successful.	The teacher makes clear and coherent connections with students' prior knowledge and future learning—both explicitly to students and within the lesson. The teacher plans and sequences instruction to include the important content, concepts, and processes in school and district curriculum priorities and in state standards.	The teacher uses the input and contributions of families, colleagues, and other professionals in understanding each learner's prior knowledge and supporting their development. The teacher makes meaningful and relevant connections between lesson content and other disciplines and real-world experiences and careers as well as prepares opportunities for students to apply learning from different content areas to solve problems. The teacher plans and sequences instruction that reflects an understanding of the prerequisite relationships among the important content, concepts, and processes in school and district curriculum priorities and in state standards as well as multiple pathways for learning depending on student needs. The teacher accurately explains how the lesson fits within the structure of the discipline.
	Evidence				

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING					
INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING	**KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS (Standard 1: Students)** *Sources of Evidence:* Analysis of Student Data Pre-Conference	The teacher demonstrates a lack of familiarity with students' backgrounds and has made no attempts to find this information. The teacher's plan for instruction does not demonstrate an understanding of students' development, preferred learning styles, and/or student backgrounds/prior experiences.	The teacher demonstrates some familiarity with students' background knowledge and experiences and describes one procedure used to obtain this information. The teacher's instructional plan draws upon a partial analysis of students' development, readiness for learning, preferred learning styles, or backgrounds and prior experiences and/or the plan is inappropriately tailored to the specific population of students in the classroom.	The teacher demonstrates familiarity with students' background knowledge and experiences and describes multiple procedures used to obtain this information. The teacher's instructional plan draws upon an accurate analysis of the students' development, readiness for learning, preferred learning styles, and backgrounds and prior experiences.	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the purpose and value of learning about students' background experiences, demonstrates familiarity with each student's background knowledge and experiences, and describes multiple procedures used to obtain this information. The teacher's analysis of student data (student development, student learning and preferred learning styles, and student backgrounds/prior experiences) accurately connects the data to specific instructional strategies and plans. The teacher plans for and can articulate specific strategies, content, and delivery that will meet the needs of individual students and groups of students.
	Evidence				

Instruction and Assessment					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT	**LESSON DELIVERY (Standard 2: Content; Standard 4: Instruction; Standard 6: Collaboration and Communication)** *Sources of Evidence:* Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	A teacher's explanations are unclear, incoherent, or inaccurate, and are generally ineffective in building student understanding. The teacher uses language that fails to engage students, is inappropriate to the content, and/or discourages independent or creative thinking. The teacher fails to address student confusion or frustration and does not use effective questioning techniques during the lesson. The lesson is almost entirely teacher-directed.	Teacher explanations are accurate and generally clear but the teacher may not fully clarify information based on students' questions about content or instructions for learning activities or the teacher may use some language that is developmentally inappropriate, leading to confusion or limiting discussion. The teacher re-explains topics when students show confusion, but is not always able to provide an effective alternative explanation. The teacher attempts to employ purposeful questioning techniques, but may confuse students with the phrasing or timing of questions. The lesson is primarily teacher-directed.	Teacher explanations are clear and accurate. The teacher uses developmentally appropriate strategies and language designed to actively encourage independent, creative, and critical thinking. The teacher effectively addresses confusion by re-explaining topics when asked and ensuring understanding. The teacher employs effective, purposeful questioning techniques during instruction. The lesson is a balance of teacher-directed instruction and student-led learning.	Teacher explanations are clear, coherent, and precise. The teacher uses well-timed, individualized, developmentally appropriate strategies and language designed to actively encourage independent, creative, and critical thinking, including the appropriate use of questions and discussion techniques. The teacher accurately anticipates confusion by presenting information in multiple formats and clarifying content before students ask questions. The teacher develops high-level understanding through effective uses of varied levels of questions. The lesson is student-led, with the teacher in the role of facilitator.
	Evidence				
	DIFFERENTIATION (Standard 1: Students; Standard 4: Instruction) *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	The teacher does not attempt to make the lesson accessible and challenging for most students, or attempts are developmentally inappropriate.	The teacher relies on a single strategy or alternate set of materials to make the lesson accessible to most students though some students may not be able to access certain parts of the lesson and/or some may not be challenged.	The teacher supports the learning needs of students through a variety of strategies, materials, and/or pacing that make learning accessible and challenging for the group..	The teacher matches strategies, materials, and/or pacing to students' individual needs, to make learning accessible and challenging for all students in the classroom . The teacher effectively uses independent, collaborative and whole-class instruction to support individual learning goals and provides varied options for how students will demonstrate mastery.
	Evidence				

	Ineffective	Developing	Skilled	Accomplished
RESOURCES (Standard 2: Content; Standard 4: Instruction) *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	Instructional materials and resources used for instruction are not relevant to the lesson or are inappropriate for students.	The teacher uses appropriate instructional materials to support learning goals, but may not meet individual students' learning styles/needs or actively engage them in learning.	Instructional materials and resources are aligned to the instructional purposes and are appropriate for students' learning styles and needs, actively engaging students.	Instructional materials and resources are aligned to instructional purposes, are varied and appropriate to ability levels of students, and actively engage them in ownership of their learning.
Evidence				

Instruction and Assessment					
		Ineffective	**Developing**	**Skilled**	**Accomplished**
INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT	**CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT (Standard 1: Students; Standard 5: Learning Environment; Standard 6: Collaboration and Communication)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations	There is little or no evidence of a positive rapport between the teacher and students. For example, the teacher may respond disrespectfully to students or ignore their questions or comments.	The teacher is fair in the treatment of students and establishes a basic rapport with them. For example, the teacher addresses students questions or comments but does not inquire about their overall well-being.	The teacher has positive rapport with students and demonstrates respect for and interest in all students. For example, the teacher makes eye contact and connects with individual students.	The teacher has positive rapport with students and demonstrates respect for and interest in individual students' experiences, thoughts and opinions. For example, the teacher responds quietly, individually, and sensitively to student confusion or distress.
		There are no evident routines or procedures; students seem unclear about what they should be doing or are idle.	Routines and procedures are in place, but the teacher may inappropriately prompt or direct students when they are unclear or idle.	Routines and procedures run smoothly throughout the lesson, and students assume age-appropriate levels of responsibility for the efficient operation of the classroom.	Routines are well-established and orderly and students initiate responsibility for the efficient operation of the classroom.
		Transitions are inefficient with considerable instructional time lost. Lessons progress too slowly or quickly so students are frequently disengaged.	The teacher transitions between learning activities, but occasionally loses some instructional time in the process.	Transitions are efficient and occur smoothly. There is evidence of varied learning situations (whole class, cooperative learning, small group and independent work).	Transitions are seamless as the teacher effectively maximizes instructional time and combines independent, collaborative, and whole-class learning situations.
		The teacher creates a learning environment that allows for little or no communication or engagement with families.	The teacher welcomes communication from families and replies in a timely manner.	The teacher engages in two-way communication and offers a variety of volunteer opportunities and activities for families to support student learning.	The teacher engages in two-way, ongoing communication with families that results in active volunteer, community, and family partnerships which contribute to student learning and development.
		Expectations for behavior are not established or are inappropriate and/or no monitoring of behaviors occurs. The teacher responds to misbehavior inappropriately.	Appropriate expectations for behavior are established, but some expectations are unclear or do not address the needs of individual students. The teacher inconsistently monitors behavior.	A classroom management system has been implemented that is appropriate and responsive to classroom and individual needs of students. Clear expectations for student behavior are evident . Monitoring of student behavior is consistent, appropriate, and effective.	A classroom management system has been designed, implemented, and adjusted with student input and is appropriate for the classroom and individual student needs. Students are actively encouraged to take responsibility for their behavior. The teacher uses research-based strategies to lessen disruptive behaviors and reinforce positive behaviors.
	Evidence				

Instruction and Assessment					
		Ineffective	Developing	Skilled	Accomplished
INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT	**ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT LEARNING (Standard 3: Assessment)** *Sources of Evidence:* Pre-Conference Formal Observation Classroom Walkthroughs/ Informal Observations Post-Conference	The teacher does not routinely use assessments to measure student mastery. The teacher rarely or never checks the students' understanding of content. The teacher fails to make adjustments in response to student confusion. The teacher persists in using a particular strategy for responding to misunderstandings, even when data suggest the approach is not succeeding. The teacher does not provide students with feedback about their learning.	The teacher uses assessments to measure student mastery, but may not differentiate instruction based on this information. The teacher checks for student understanding and makes attempts to adjust instruction accordingly, but these adjustments may cause some additional confusion The teacher gathers and uses student data from a few sources to choose appropriate instructional strategies for groups of students. Students receive occasional or limited feedback about their performance from the teacher.	The teacher uses assessment data to identify students' strengths and needs, and modifies and differentiates instruction accordingly, although the teacher may not be able to anticipate learning obstacles. The teacher checks for understanding at key moments and makes adjustments to instruction (whole-class or individual students).The teacher responds to student misunderstandings by providing additional clarification. The teacher gathers and uses student data from a variety of sources to choose and implement appropriate instructional strategies for groups of students. The teacher provides substantive, specific, and timely feedback of student progress to students, families, and other school personnel while maintaining confidentiality.	The teacher uses assessment data to identify students' strengths and needs, and modifies and differentiates instruction accordingly, as well as examines classroom assessment results to reveal trends and patterns in individual and group progress and to anticipate learning obstacles. The teacher continually checks for understanding and makes adjustments accordingly (whole-class or individual students). When an explanation is not effectively leading students to understand the content, the teacher adjusts quickly and seamlessly within the lesson and uses an alternative way to explain the concept. By using student data from a variety of sources, the teacher appropriately adapts instructional methods and materials and paces learning activities to meet the needs of individual students as well as the whole class. The teacher provides substantive, specific, and timely feedback to students, families, and other school personnel while maintaining confidentiality. The teacher provides the opportunity for students to engage in self-assessment and show awareness of their own strengths and weaknesses. The teacher uses student assessment results to reflect on his or her own teaching and to monitor teaching strategies and behaviors in relation to student success.
	Evidence				

Professionalism					
		Ineffective	Developing	Skilled	Accomplished
PROFESSIONALISM	**PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES (Standard 6: Collaboration and Communication; Standard 7: Professional Responsibility and Growth)** *Sources of Evidence:* Professional Development Plan or Improvement Plan; Pre-conference; Post-conference; daily interaction with others	The teacher fails to communicate clearly with students and families or collaborate effectively with professional colleagues. The teacher fails to understand and follow regulations, policies, and agreements. The teacher fails to demonstrate evidence of an ability to accurately self-assess performance and to appropriately identify areas for professional development.	The teacher uses a variety of strategies to communicate with students and families and collaborate with colleagues, but these approaches may not always be appropriate for a particular situation or achieve the intended outcome. The teacher understands and follows district policies and state and federal regulations at a minimal level. The teacher identifies strengths and areas for growth to develop and implement targeted goals for professional growth.	The teacher uses effective communication strategies with students and families and works effectively with colleagues to examine problems of practice, analyze student work, and identify targeted strategies. The teacher meets ethical and professional responsibilities with integrity and honesty. The teacher models and upholds district policies and state and federal regulations. The teacher sets data-based short- and long-term professional goals and takes action to meet these goals.	The teacher communicates effectively with students, families, and colleagues. The teacher collaborates with colleagues to improve personal and team practices by facilitating professional dialogue, peer observation and feedback, peer coaching and other collegial learning activities. The teacher meets ethical and professional responsibilities and helps colleagues access and interpret laws and policies and understand their implications in the classroom. The teacher sets and regularly modifies short-and long-term professional goals based on self-assessment and analysis of student learning evidence.
	Evidence				

Self-Assessment Summary Tool

Name _____

Date _____

Directions: Teachers should record evidence to indicate strengths and areas for growth for each standard. Then, look across all of the standards holistically and identify <u>two</u> priorities for the upcoming year. Note these two priorities with check marks in the far-right column.

Standard		Strengths	Areas for Growth	Priorities (Check 2)
Standard 1: Students	• Knowledge of how students learn and of student development • Understanding of what students know and are able to do • High expectations for all students • Respect for all students • Identification, instruction and intervention for special populations			
Standard 2: Content	• Knowledge of content • Use of content- specific instructional strategies to teach concepts and skills • Knowledge of school and district curriculum priorities and Ohio academic content standards • Relationship of knowledge within the discipline to other content areas • Connection of content to life experiences and career opportunities			
Standard 3: Assessment	• Knowledge of assessment types • Use of varied diagnostic, formative and summative assessments • Analysis of data to monitor student progress and to plan, differentiate, and modify instruction • Communication of results • Inclusion of student self-assessment and goal-setting			
Standard 4: Instruction	• Alignment to school and district priorities and Ohio academic content standards • Use of student information to plan and deliver instruction • Communication of clear learning goals • Application of knowledge of how students learn to instructional design and delivery • Differentiation of instruction to support learning needs of all students • Use of activities to promote independence and problem-solving • Use of varied resources to support learner needs			
Standard 5: Learning Environment	• Fair and equitable treatment of all students • Creation of a safe learning environment • Use of strategies to motivate students to work productively and assume responsibility for learning • Creation of learning situations for independent and collaborative work • Maintenance an environment that is conducive to learning for all students			
Standard 6: Collaboration & Communication	• Clear and effective communication • Shared responsibility with parents/caregivers to support student learning • Collaboration with other teachers, administrators, school and district staff • Collaboration with local community agencies			
Standard 7: Professional Responsibility and Growth	• Understanding of and adherence to professional ethics, policies and legal codes • Engagement in continuous, purposeful professional development • Desire to serve as an agent of change, seeking positive impact on teaching quality and student achievement			

Professional Growth Plan

As a result of the evaluation process, teachers and evaluators should focus on accelerating and continuing teacher growth through professional development. Professional development should be individualized to the needs of the teacher, and specifically relate to his/her areas of refinement as identified in the teachers' evaluation. The evaluator should recommend professional development opportunities, and support the teacher by providing resources (e.g., time, financial).

☐ **Self-Directed**

☐ **Collaborative** Teacher Evaluator

Annual Focus These are addressed by the evaluator as appropriate for this teacher.	**Date** Record dates when discussed	**Areas for Professional Growth** **supports needed, resources, professional development** Comments during conference with teacher and evaluator are made appropriate to the needs of the teacher.
***Goal 1**: Student Achievement/Outcomes for Students* *Goal Statement:* *Evidence Indicators:*		
***Goal 2** : Teacher Performance on the Ohio Standards for the Teaching Profession* *Goal Statement:* *Evidence Indicators:*		

Evaluator Signature **Date** **Teacher Signature** **Date**

The signatures above verify that the teacher and evaluator have discussed and agreed upon this Professional Growth Plan.

Classroom Walkthroughs / Informal Observation

An informal observation/ classroom walkthrough is a:

- Tool to inform evaluation that provides the opportunity to gather evidence of instruction over a series of short classroom visits;
- Process for giving targeted evidenced-based feedback to teachers; and
- Means for principals to visit classrooms more frequently and more purposefully.

An informal observation/ classroom walkthrough is not a(n):

- Formal observation;
- "Gotcha" opportunity for supervisors or evaluators;
- Isolated event; or
- Shortcut to the observation protocol required as part of the teacher evaluation process.

Classroom walkthroughs/ Informal observations, as part of the teacher evaluation system, may be general in nature or focused on observing a specific aspect of teacher performance. Summary data collected through a series of walkthroughs along with evidence documented through formal observations will come together to inform the teachers' summative performance rating: *ineffective, developing, skilled or accomplished.*

Guidelines for Informal Classroom Observations

Informally Observe All Teachers

All teachers benefit from informal classroom observations. Informal observations should last from 15 to20 minutes; therefore, conduct only as many observations in a day as you can follow up with on either the same or next day. Teachers need and deserve some type of immediate feedback.

Informally Observe As Often As You Can

The principal's presence in the classroom sends a positive message to teachers: *the principal cares*. Including informal classroom observation as a school-wide initiative requires consistency and frequency. Find times in the day to observe teachers at varying times of the day: *for most teachers, what occurs in the morning is much different than what occurs in the afternoon.*

Focusing on One or Two Areas

Although there may be no predetermined focus established (because of no pre-conference), find a focus based on the instruction, events or discussions that are occurring in the classroom. A focus may also occur based upon past conferences and the need for follow up observations.

Make Time to Follow Up

Follow-up communication to informal classroom observations is a critical component. Follow-up will often be in writing but the evaluator should extend to the teacher an invitation to discuss any comments provided face-to-face. The evaluator may also offer resources to help teachers refine their practice.

Teacher Driven Observations

While it is recognized that evaluators have many demands on their time, encouraging teachers to identify instructional periods for the evaluator to observe can be a means for the evaluator to collect evidence related to a specific focus the teacher and evaluator may be working on.

Types of Data

Data collected as evidence of teacher practice may be quantitative, qualitative, or a combination of both. Quantitative data includes frequencies, distributions and other counts or tallies. For example the observer could use a checklist to tally how many questions were asked of children in the front row or children who had their hands raised versus not. The evaluator might also chart the types of questions asked (higher versus lower levels). Qualitative data can include scripted notes detailing patterns of activities, vocabulary used, and events observed. In both cases accuracy is essential to ensure the credibility of the process and the evaluator.