



A strategy for a stronger school leadership in Australia

Lisa Rodgers – CEO AITSL

Australia

6 states2 territories



aitsl

The number of schools in Australia

9,444
schools in Australia

3,849,225

total number of enrolled students in Australia Government



6,639 schools (70%)

Catholic



1,744 schools (18%)

Independent



1,061 schools (12%)



Index of educational opportunity in Australia 2015

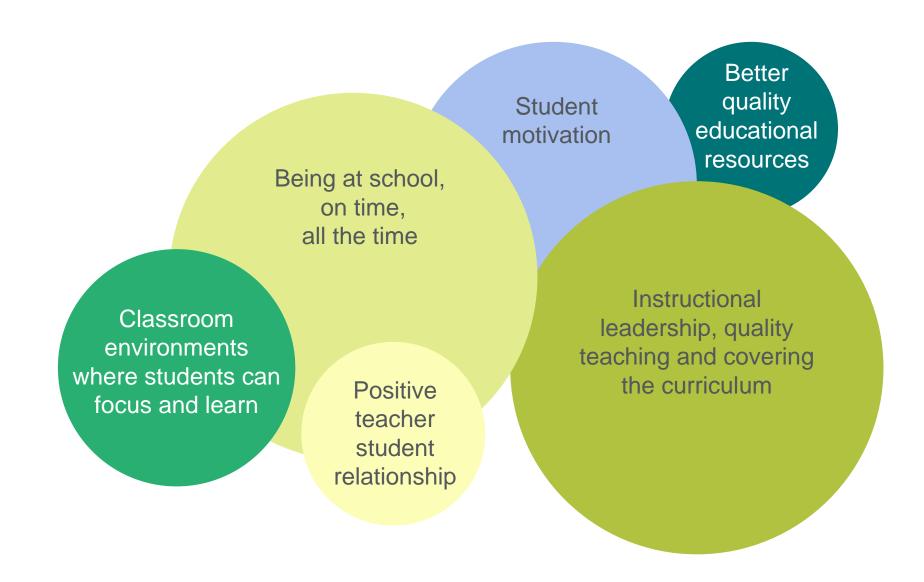
SCHOOL ENTRY SCHOOL COMPLETION YEAR 7 On track on all On track in Completed **AEDI** domains NAPLAN Year 12 8 IN 10 78% 74% (239,040)(202,044)(83,449) (62,960)(67,040)26% 22% 28% 5 IN 10 5 IN 10 Not on track on Not on track Did not complete all AEDI domains in NAPLAN Year 12

Source: Educational opportunity in Australia 2015: Who succeeds and who misses out, Mitchell Institute



aitsl

Factors that make a difference



Australia

6 states2 territories

Two Leadership Centres (Vic/Qld)

Two Professional Learning Institutes (Tasmania/WA)

New Centre opening in NSW

DET based in ACT/NT/SA





LESS 10%

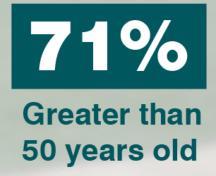
Aspired to become principal when first started teaching



Average time to become a principal



Compared to general population







AITSL was established to promote excellence in the teaching profession and in school leadership.

ESTABLISHED 2010



Australian Professional Standard for Principals and the Leadership Profiles



ctices and Leadership hat improve student learning

d the influence these factors

e leadership actions of

nip lenses - the Professional ship Requirements lone eadership Emphasis lens sllowing diagram illustrates e Profiles linked to each lens.



Focuses:

. Leading teaching and learning

Professional Practices lens

- Developing self and others
- Leading improvement, innovetion and change
- Leading the management of the school
- . Engaging and working with the community

The Professional Practices line organises the set of statements to form Profiles that describe the Standard's live Professional Practices at increasing levels of



Leadership Requirements lens Focuses:

- Vision and values
- Knowledge and understanding
- Personel qualities, social and interpersonal skills

The Leadership Requirements lend organises the state set of statements to form Profiles that discribe the Standard is time Leadership Requirements at increasing levels of proficiency



Leadership Emphasis lens Focuses:

- · Operational
- · Restions

The Leadership Emphasis runs organises the same set of statements into four focuses. Because a school leader's actions are compared on the cented in which they operate, these statements describe the emphasis and de not form a

Each floors describes a principal is actions as they lead with an operational, intelligent, sharings or systemic emphasis. The emphasis a phincipal chooses to apply in their leadership practice reflects their pareer stage, capability and context.

Go online to expicre the Leadership Profiles:

- use the Interactive Leadership Profiles to view and download the Profiles through the three leadership lenses
- view and download recommended resources and tools aligned to the Profess that can support your professional growth
- complete the Seth-Assessment Tool, then use the plenning tool to identify opportunities for growth using the Profiles.

Visit nitel arts au feedership-profiles to get started.

Australian Professional Standard by Principals and the Laconwing Profess ATTS, 2015 13



How do we '... make the provision of high-quality learning opportunities for principals a regular occurrence rather than an exceptional event ...'?

Linda Darling-Hammond, 2007

Environmental Scan

Principal Preparation Programs in Australia



InSights

Environmental Scan Principal Preparation Programs

Dr Barbara Watterston March 2015





InSights

Aspiring Principal Preparation

Dr Ben Jensen, Amélie Hunter, Tim Lambert and Dr Anna Clark March 2015



Trends and directions here and overseas





System leaders told us....

- People aren't putting up their hand
- Luck is creating the pathways
- There are not enough stepping-stones
- People are under-prepared in interpersonal skills



Principals told us...

- Need to articulate what is needed for the job
- The role is not attractive enough
- It's about deliberately developing leaders
- Pedagogical knowledge is the key



Aspiring leaders told us...

- My approach is be ready when opportunity knocks
- Foster emerging leaders to take risks
- Leading is a learnt skill not a matter of chance
- Give opportunities to lead its addictive!



Take a systematic, standards-based and coherent approach

Identify and nurture talent

Match learning to an individual's capabilities, career stage and context Use evidence-based adult learning techniques

Evaluate programs for impact



Evaluating your Principal Preparation Programs: A Practical Guide

November 2016

with focus areas and key evaluative questions

Focus areas	Key evaluative questions
What is the program trying to achieve?	,
What are the program's objectives and goals?	What problem is the program trying to address? What are the identified leadership development needs of individual participants? How does the program help aspiring principals to progress towards the Australian Professional Standard for Principals? How does the program address the needs of schools and education systems (where applicable)? What are the short, medium and long-term goals and expected impacts of the program?
How does the program design contribute to achieving the program objectives and goals?	What external factors (e.g., policy environment, workforce planning) may impact the program's ability to achieve its objectives? How is the program designed and structured to ensure it achieves its objectives? Is the program design systematic, evidence-based, coherent and standards-based? What are the assumptions behind how and why the identified strategies will work?
Who should participate in the program?	
What are the desired program participant attributes?	What existing personal attributes, motivations, qualifications and experience should participants have? What existing skills should participants have, given the program's objectives?
Do the attraction and selection processes deliver the desired program participants?	Do the program attraction and selection processes result in participants who have the desired attributes, motivations, skills, qualifications and experience?
How effectively is the program designed and delivered?	
Is the program content coherent and relevant?	Does the content and structure of the program deliver on the objectives of the program? Does the program integrate theory and practice linked to the Australian Professional Standard for Principals?
Is the program design and delivery high quality and based on evidence of what works?	Does the program provide a learning development process that takes into account the needs, career stage, prior learning and context of individual participants? Is the content and curricular design coherent and grounded in evidence-based research? Is the structure and delivery of the program based on best practice including opportunities for practice, feedback and reflection? Does the program provide significant opportunities to learn from experts and practitioners? Are there opportunities for practical experience and applied learning? Are there processes to support the ongoing development of program graduates?
Are there effective assessment practices and measures of participant growth?	Does the program make good use of formative assessment and feedback processes? Does the program use baseline measures and ongoing monitoring of program participants' growth?
Do program graduates feel the program was worthwhile, and that they developed new skills?	What were program participants' experiences of the program? What are the program retention and completion rates? Were program participants engaged? Did participants learn new skills and gain knowledge? Do participants feel more prepared to lead?
How will we know if the program has been successful?	
Did program graduates change their behaviour during and after the program?	Did participants change the way they think and their leadership behaviour during and after the program? How have program graduates implemented specific learnings from the program in their leadership practice – including knowledge, skills, behaviours, attitudes and perceptions? Are program graduates working towards the Australian Professional Standard for Principals?
Did program graduates change leadership and teaching at their school?	Have changes in leadership practices improved the school climate? Have changes in leadership practices positively affected other school leaders? Have changes in leadership practices improved teaching practices?
What are the impacts of program graduates on student outcomes?	Are there changes in what students know and can do?
Has the program met its goals and had an impact on the education system?	Are program graduates having an impact on the system? Are program graduates applying for, and appointed to, principal positions? Did the program meet its short, medium and long-term goals defined in Component 1?



Leading for impact

Australian guidelines for school leadership development

December 2017



pment strategy

leadership growth:

cultures

r school

uity and diversity targets

veloping future leaders. Ongoing change. The world that young ate, so leadership in schools needs iers of the jurisdiction, network of its profile and ensure that leaders

e cuantity, quality and diversity ocations, from rural and remote performance and contributes to g. Embedding strategies to find with a disability and Aboriginal esses will achieve greater equality atain their cultural identity and value.

e. Culture describes the way that whether in an informal or formal idual to consider themselves lopment of a leadership identity in the future. Supportive and regular all environment, so more teachers

What are the best ways to identify future leaders?

Viewing talent from a broad porspective and creating a diverse and extensive pool of people interested in all levels of school leadership is integral to growing headership capacity across a jurisdiction of school. This approach reflects contemporary practice and recognises that leadership attributes are not fixed. but can be developed over time with targeted professional learning expenences and the groper support. it moves away from focusing on includuals as there leaders towards fostering collective and collaborative leadership capacity. This strengthens leadership and ensures all those with aspirations to lead in the future are supported to set targetised development goals and develop from early in their careers.

Recommendations

Establish a leadership development strategy and communicate its priorities to all members of the jurisdiction, network or school.

2

implement purposeful strategies and use multiple and objective methods to find future leaders.

Create a culture that encourages every individual to develop a leadership identity.



Australian Professional Standard for Principals and the Leadership Profiles



Highly Accomplished and Lead career stages





Leading for impact

Australian guidelines for school leadership development



1. Leadership development

2. Preparation and development for the principal role



Connect with us

- aitsl.edu.au
- twitter.com/aitsl
- facebook.com/aitsl
- in linkedin.com/company/aitsleduau

Join 160,000+ eNews subscribers

aitsl.edu.au/enews