



Improvement Methodology: how can it be used to improve educational outcomes?

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Improving Learning Outcomes:

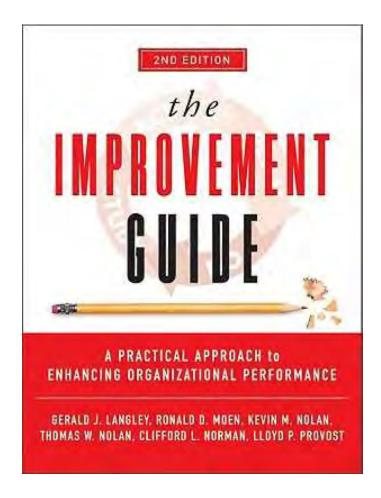
- government statistics indicate that being looked after has a negative impact on school attendance, exclusions, attainment and positive destinations;
- looked after children face many barriers to learning;
- support within school is coordinated by the Designated Manager.



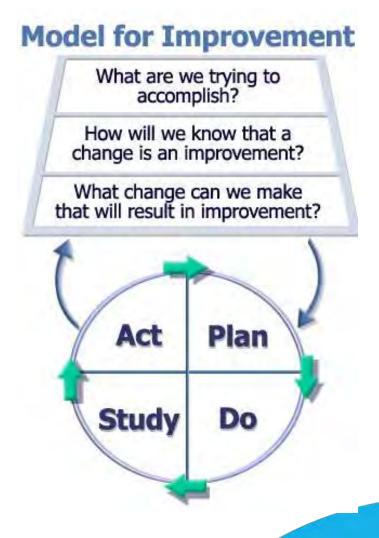
Six key enabling factors:

- commitment to the Designated Manager role;
- support for teachers;
- promoting resilience and positive attachments;
- planning for education;
- developing the school's engagement with parents and carers;
- inclusive approach to education;
 - and planning for improvement.





Langley, Nolan et al (1992)



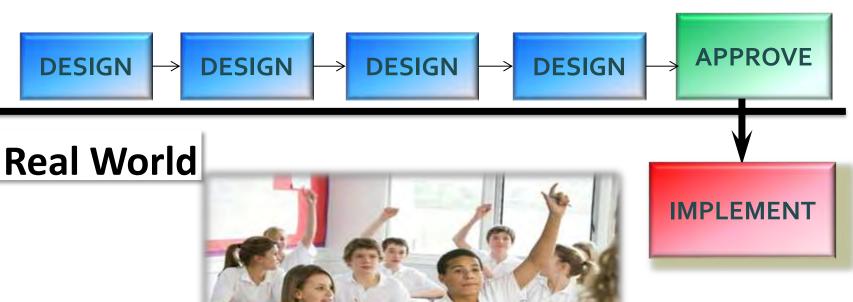


Benefits of the Model for Improvement:

- being a simple approach that anyone can apply;
- reducing risk by starting small;
- provides a structure through which to plan, develop and implement change;
- hands power back to the front-line, to the place responsible for actually delivering improvement.

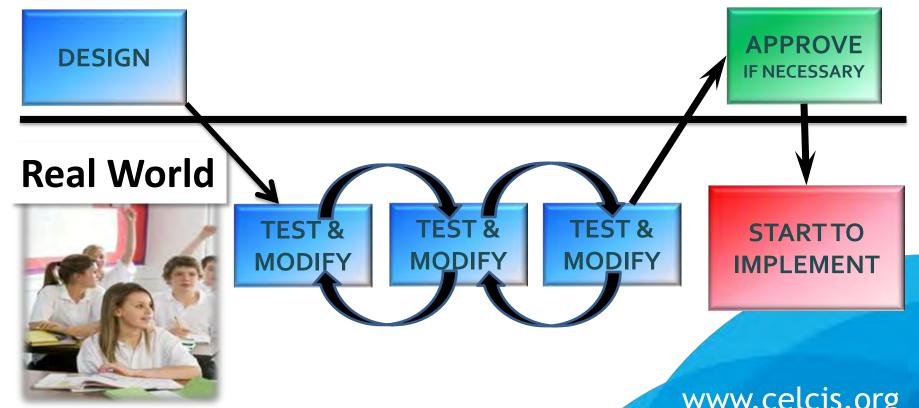
Meeting Room





Meeting Room





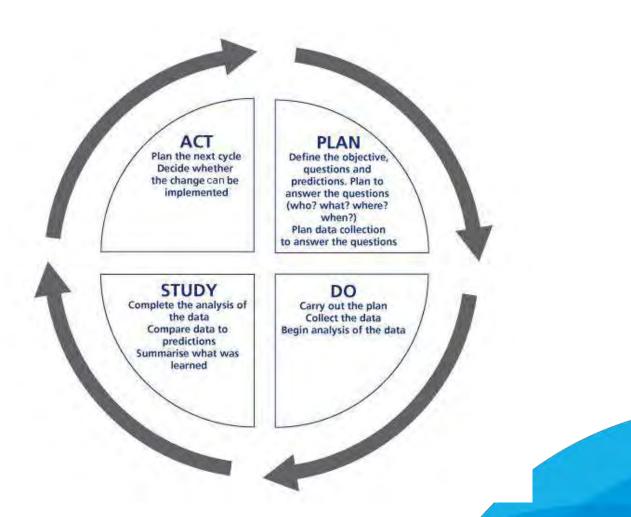
www.celcis.org



Three fundamental questions:

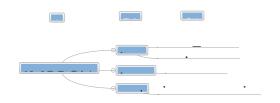
- 1. what are we trying to accomplish?
- 2. how will we know that change is an improvement?
- 3. what changes can we make that can lead to an improvement?







The Driver Diagram





Why a driver diagram?

- helps to identify measures;
- supports team to explore all factors that will help achieve the aim;
- shows multiple strategies for achieving the aim;
- a useful communication tool,



Observations from early work:

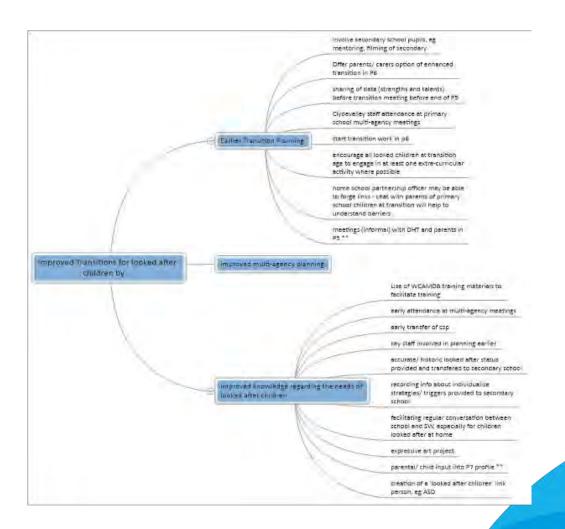
- negotiations should be made with each school separately, and class teachers should be involved in discussions if they are the ones who will carry out the work. This will avoid miscommunication of plans;
- schools enjoy support from somebody who can oversee the various projects;



- parents/ carers should be presented with options if possible, in order to increase buyin;
- when working with schools, plan carefully to avoid issues with timing. Summer term can be extremely busy for schools;
- do not overwhelm schools with demands;
 keep it small.



Case Study -North Lanarkshire





PDSA 1

• Staff from Clyde Valley High to attend multi-agency meetings in P7.



PDSA 2

 Enhanced transition visits in primary 7 (with customised options for visits)



Baseline Measurements:

- monthly questionnaire completed by HT(in consultation with class teachers) for each looked after child in p7;
- qualitative interviews with Head Teacher of primary and Depute Head Teacher of secondary.



C	uestions	about	the	voung	nerson	voli w	vill be	working	with
~	uc stiolis	ubout	CITC	Young	PCISOII	you v	VIII DC	WOIKING	VV I CI I

These	questions will us	se a scale of 1	- 10. Please us	e a question m	nark for 'don't	know'.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Not at all				moderately				very		
							Scale (1	Scale (1 - 10)		
How w	ell do you know	this young per	rson?							
How se	lf-confident are	e they?								
How engaged are they in school?										
How go	od is their atte	ndance (give d	etail if known)	?						
How prepared are they for transition to secondary school?										
How go	ood has their pro	ogress in nume	racy been in th	ne last month?						
How go	ood has their pro	ogress in litera	cy been in the	last month?						
Numbe	r of respect tok	ens/ merits/ r	ewards in last	month?						
Numbe	r of exclusions ((Including info	rmal) in last m	onth?						
	r of other sanct	`	,							
	any staff conflic			th?						
	-									

Notes:



Reflections from

David Hughes Head Teacher Thornlie Primary

Depute Head Teacher Clyde Valley High School



My motive:

- increasing knowledge of what works;
- improve experiences for looked after children.

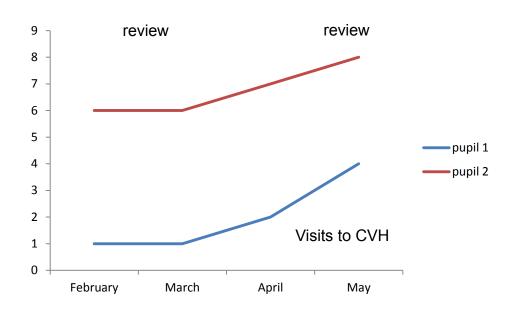
Reservations about quantifying process:

- the 'rewards' measurement had no relationship with reality;
- the point is to build a reservoir of positive experiences;
- this is not always reflected in bar graphs now.



However...

Preparedness for Secondary School





CVH Teacher perceptions:

- customised transition visits very meaningful;
- excellent knowledge of pupils after involvement in reviews;
 - Quote:
 - I felt I knew the children much better, and (attendance at reviews) helped when they were up for their visits and when we were putting the classes together for next year."



Next Steps

- Addressing practicalities of roll out (with tweaks):
 - involvement of pupil support staff in secondary attendance at reviews;
 - earlier bespoke visits, preferably between Oct Dec.



next tests of change:

- regular positive phone-calls home to parents/ carers of looked after children;
- discuss transition with CVH in primary 6 for each looked after child in cluster (where applicable) using a 'cluster within a cluster' model.



Case Study

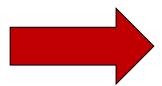
Gavin Russell
Raising Attainment for All





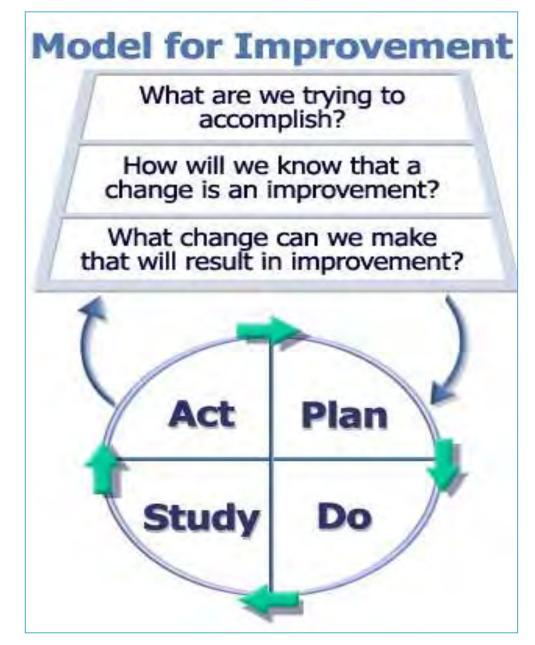
Cumnock Academy,
Supported Learning Centre (SLC)

The Thinking Part

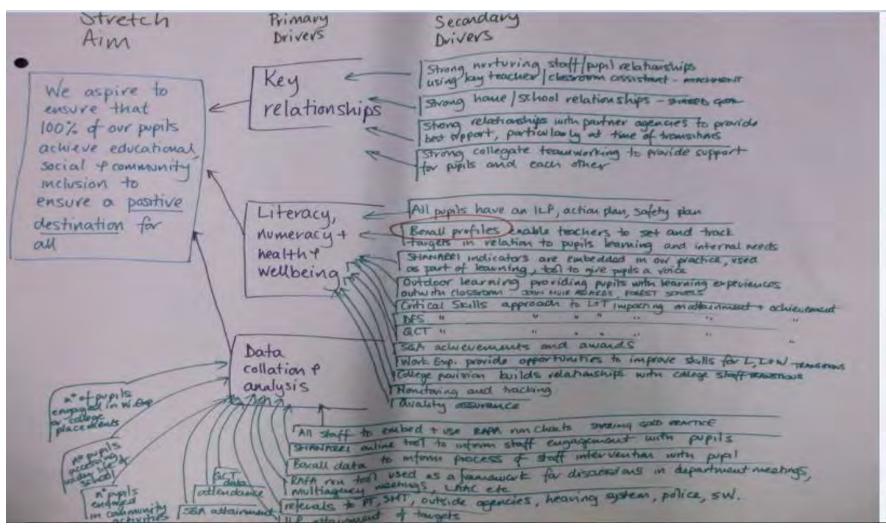


The Doing Part

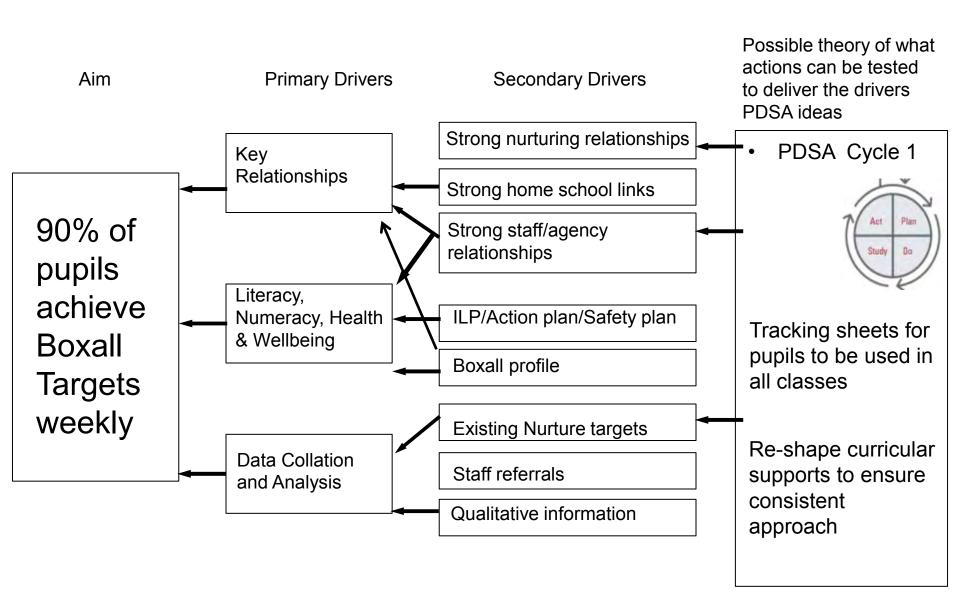


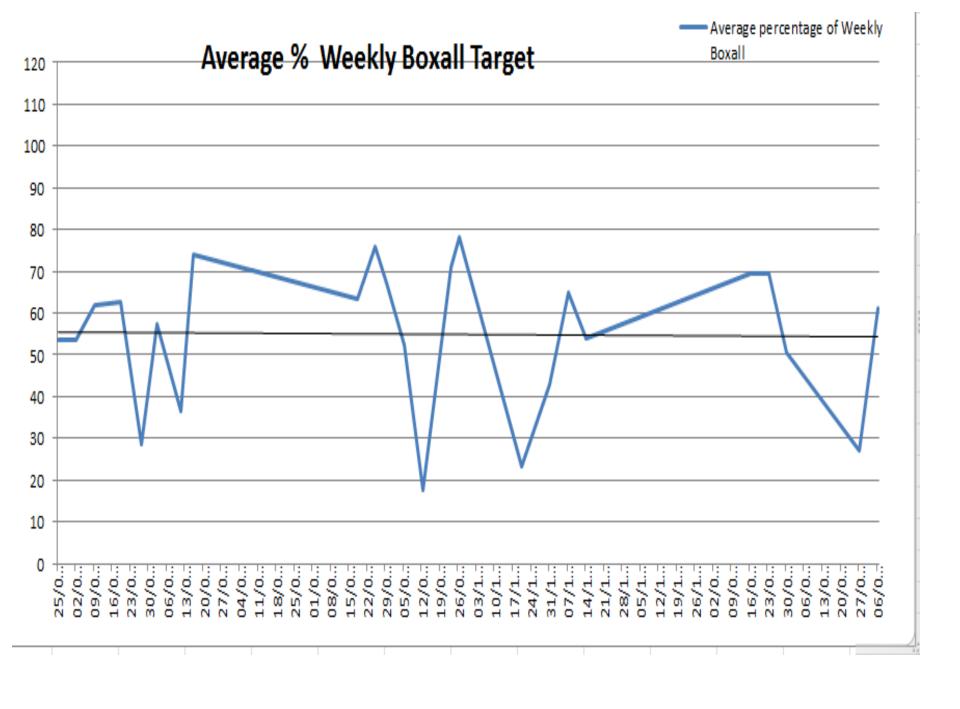


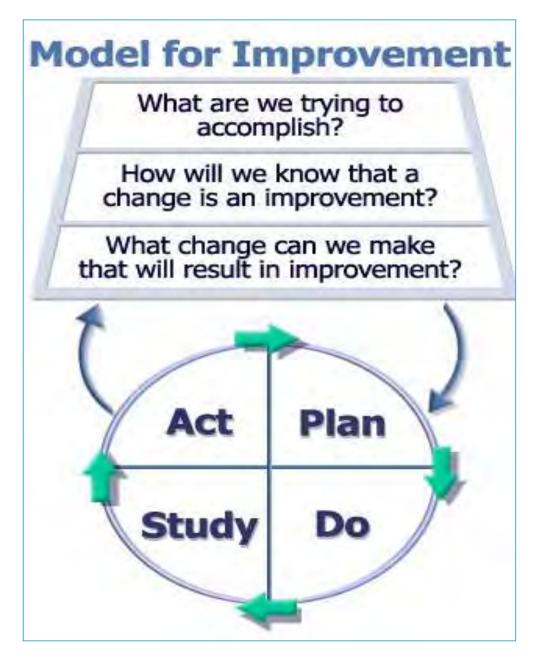
Stretch Aim: We will ensure that 100% of our young people achieve educational, social and community inclusion to ensure a positive destination for all.



Distilled Driver Diagram







The Doing Part



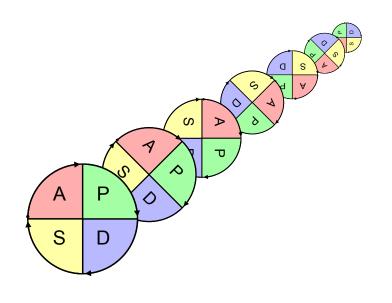
Outcome 2 Changes and Testing: Cycle 1

Aim: by June 2015 pupil will spend 90% of her day with appointed Key Adult in appointed location.

- Plan: Qualitative Data tracked.
- Prediction: Behaviour may improve or deteriorate.
- Findings: informative; noted discrepancy in pupil perspective of her engagement and developmentally not able to engage in dialogue.

Day	Did you	Please note in the boxes any constructive participation that I lows.	Time
, Duy	take	Please also nate on scale of 1-5.	spent
Date	part?	(1 not at all, 2 minimal, 3 some, 4 most, 5 all	with
	(1-5)	the time)	other
			staff on
			1 to 1
			basis.
Period 1			
Period 2			
reriod 2			
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Lunch			
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Period 5			
Period 6			
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Period 7			
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Target B - Construct	ive Particip	ation I feel like today w	15 a
		•	

Making change a constant



- Removal from some 'hotspot' areas
- Changing pupil groups in some classes
- Increase teaching time with key teacher
- Improve class transitions
- Therapeutic transition at the start of the week
- Daily call to the carer
- Safety plan in place

Lessons Learnt and Next Steps

Key Successes:

- Helps us focus the team, changes how we talk and act and gives a more consistent approach
- Work with one pupil helped us learn about what could work for all pupils.
- Using data differently lets pupils and teachers have 'impersonal conversations' about personal issues
- Process is helping us clarify as a team what are we doing, why are we doing this and are we doing it reliably?

Greatest Challenges:

- Scope and where to start? Go small.
 Went to big impact and things we knew well. Go to a comfort zone and start there.
- Getting to know the tools.
- Building team capacity, getting staff onboard.
- What to measure?
- Staff consistently following systems.
 We assumed this was already happening.

Table questions

- What was the main message you took from North Lanarkshire's story?
- What was the main message you took from Cumnock's story?
- What did you hear about the model that you thought could help in your setting?
- What did you hear about the model that you thought could be challenging in your setting?