Overview of Mentoring in Wisconsin

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Reflections on Mentoring

- What do you think *is currently* required for and of mentors in Wisconsin?
- What was your experience with mentorship?
- What makes a good mentor?
- What does mentoring best practice look like?

What is currently required?

- Districts provide training to mentors
- Districts give orientation to new teachers (aka mentees)
- Districts provide monthly instructions for mentors to follow
- Mentor teachers provide logistical support (supplies, scheduling) to new teachers
- District requires mentors to provide coaching for Educator Effectiveness (logistical and supportive)
- Supporting and providing classroom management, curriculum, and pedagogical guidance, as well as emotional support
- Peer observations and collaboration
- Professional goal setting support

New teachers provide input in the mentorship program

What was your mentorship experience?

- Shared time with mentor extremely valuable
- Mentees must be willing to receive support
- District programs do not extend to other roles in the district, like pupil services
- Pupil services employees sometimes go through orientation content directed at teachers rather than specific to their role.
- Mentoring has developed into a much more structured system in recent years
- Grant money supported mentor-mentee time outside of school, adding value to the program
- Some expectation that mentors provide almost a human resources function
- Fostering a strong relationship overtime, perhaps having someone that interviewed a teacher, is important to mentoring.
- The New Teacher Center program

promotes coaching skills for mentors to • provide feedback and have good professional conversations.

Ideally, preparation programs promote new teachers' willingness to receive mentorship.

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- Thinking about alternatively licensed teachers, ensuring they benefit from mentoring experiences.
- Competitive relationships and poor collegial environments are not conducive to effective mentoring.
- Mentoring requires a certain mindset or disposition.
- Listening is a huge skill for positive mentor experiences.
- Mentoring can be as simple as providing some resources and tips here and there.
- Emotionally, mentors can make you feel like you are doing a good job. Mentoring can provide external validation.

Teachers leaving often leave due to the emotional toll of not feeling effective. Teaching can be a lonely profession without much opportunity for feedback.

What does good mentoring look like? What makes a good mentor?

- Listening
- Mindset or disposition
- Being a confidant
- Understanding that teaching isn't one size fits all
- Welcoming
- Should be experienced, master teachers •
- Be able to differentiate both their mentoring and understand how to differentiate instruction
- Be able to help people acclimate to the school culture and climate
- Provides resources and structures upon which a mentee can build
- Be an emotional support and external validation
- Be a really good teacher (mentors sometimes not even teachers)
- Good communication
- Good humored nature

- Solution oriented
- Provides support, tools, advice, and acknowledgement
- Sympathy is not enough
- Ideally, mentors also get support to improve their practice
- Be able to collect, understand, and process data.
- Provides accountability.
- Mentoring and mentorship programs should also be accountable to certain outcomes, like increased teacher retention.
- Mentoring outcomes need to be defined in advance
- Recognition and acknowledgement for the importance of mentorship for both the organization and for students
- Compensation for mentors
- Patience

- Time for mentoring
- Differentiation between regularly trained versus emergency licensed staff

What's Required in Wisconsin?

Wis. Admin. Code PI 34 requires:

A school district employing a tier II license holder who has less than three years of full-time teaching experience shall provide all the following:

- Ongoing orientation and support which is collaboratively developed by teachers, administrators, and other school district stakeholders.
- A licensed mentor who successfully completed a mentor training program approved by the department.



DEVELOP RETAIN

Wis. Admin Code PI 34.040(5)

To whom does this apply?

School districts are required to provide these things to:

- Tier II license holders with less than 3 years <u>full-time</u>
 <u>experience</u> (PI 34.040(5))
- Tier I guest license holders (<u>PI 34.030(2)(c)</u>)
- Tier I special education license holders (PI 34.039(2))

What does it mean to complete state-approved mentor training?

- Complete a mentor training program, either the program developed by the state (Mentoring Essentials), or
- Complete a mentor training program designed to accomplish the same learning outcomes.

Current Mentoring Essentials Learning Objectives

- Understanding the role of a mentor, and the elements of a successful mentoring relationship.
- Understanding why quality mentoring and induction supports beginning teacher support teacher development and retention.
- Identify, plan for and practice skills needed to assess beginning teacher needs, provide feedback, and plan for timely support.
- Identify key mentor supports related to the Educator Effectiveness System.

What does DPI currently provide?

- Induction and Mentoring Guidebook
- Mentoring Essentials Series Training
- Beginning Teacher Induction

Essentials Training

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

Teacher Induction and Mentoring GUIDEBOOK

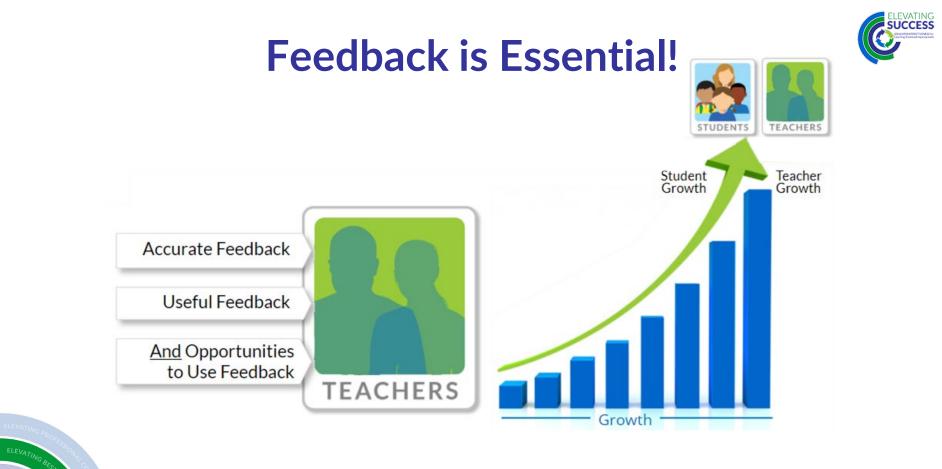


What is "ongoing orientation"?

- Collaboratively developed by teachers, administrators, and other school district stakeholders (<u>Wis. Admin Code PI 34.040(5)(a)</u>).
- [Professional development] that meet the needs and concerns of [beginning teachers] and reflect the Wisconsin standards for teacher development and licensure (<u>Wis. Admin Code PI 38.03(4m)(b)</u>).

What's good feedback?

Accurate Feedback	Useful Feedback	Opportunities to Use Feedback
 Based on evidence aligned to common frameworks Evidence be collected by trained observers 	 Utilizes the common language of the framework Identifies specific criteria for improvement Aligned to priorities of the educator based on Self-review SLO 	 Connects to educator's specific context (i.e., classroom or building, personalized goals) Connects the educator with resources Mentors Coaches Professional Learning Communities Professional Development Opportunities



Jones, C., Gilman, L. (2019) The Impact of the WI Educator Effectiveness Process on Student Achievement

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What's outcomes are missing?

Point one

Questions?