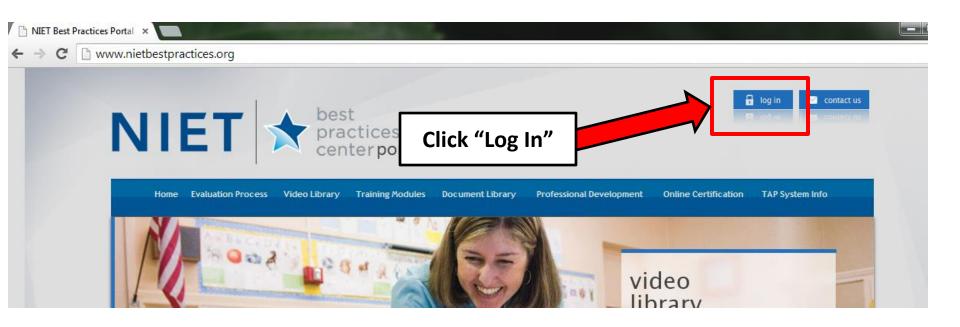
## **Norming Sessions**

Step-by-step guide for conducting your own norming session

# Conducting Your Own Norming Sessions

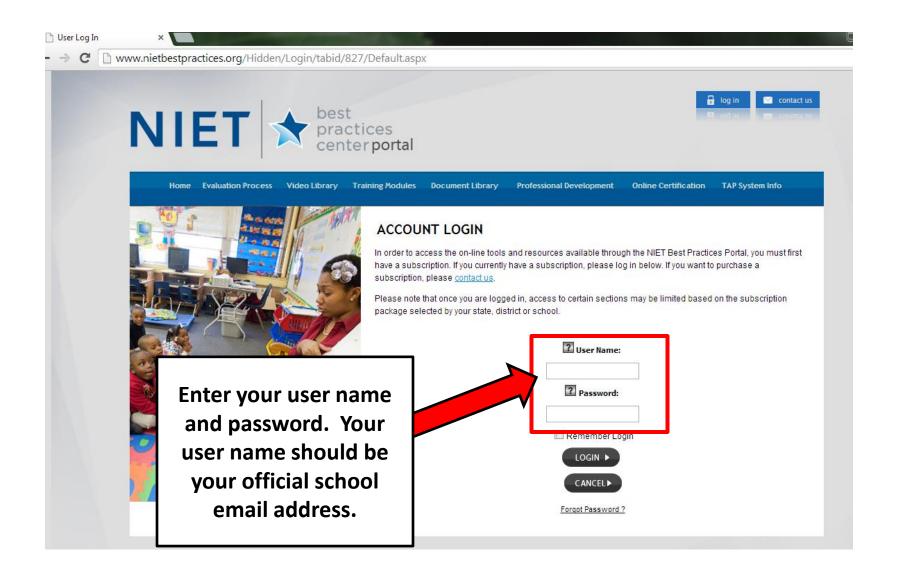
- Norming sessions can occur at the school, district or regional level.
- Norming sessions are a great, low-cost development tool for certified observers as well as aspiring observers.
- While the focus of norming sessions is on accurate scoring, they provide an excellent starting point for discussions about providing meaningful feedback grounded in evidence.

#### **NIET Best Practices Portal: Logging In**

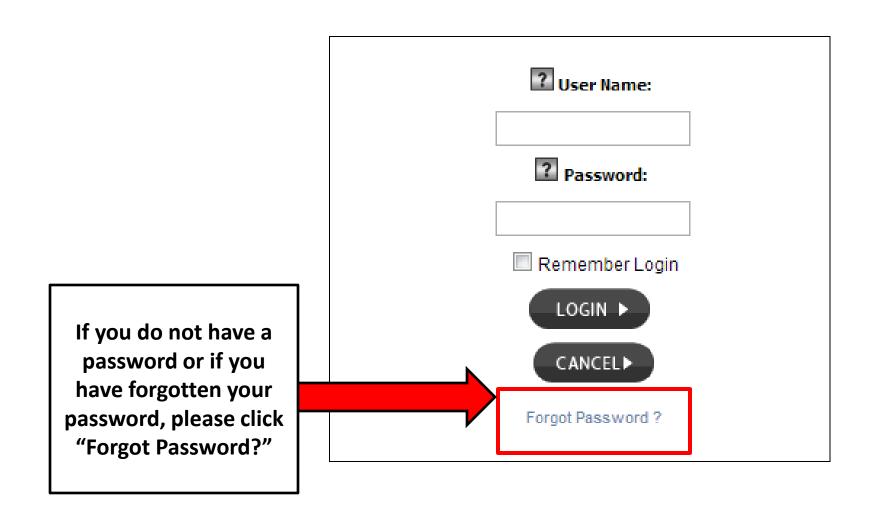


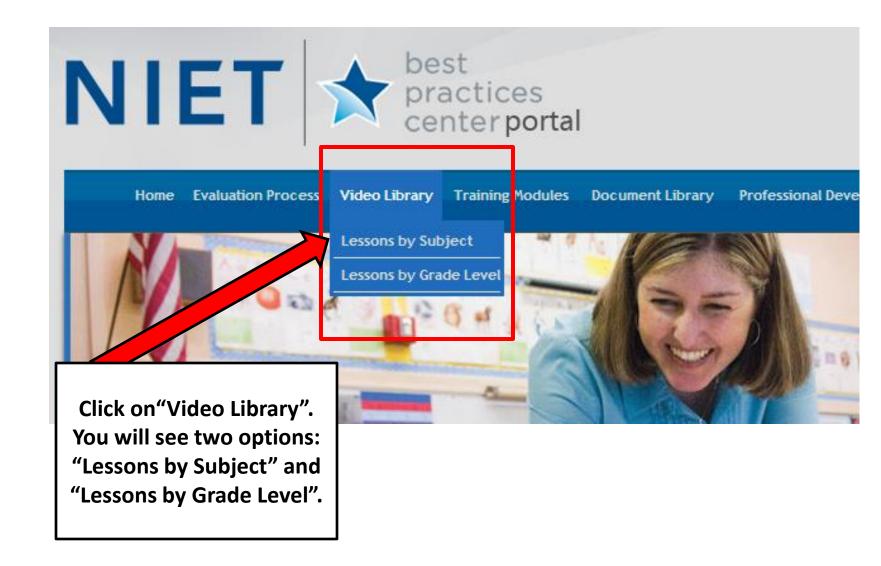
Go to www.nietbestpractices.org

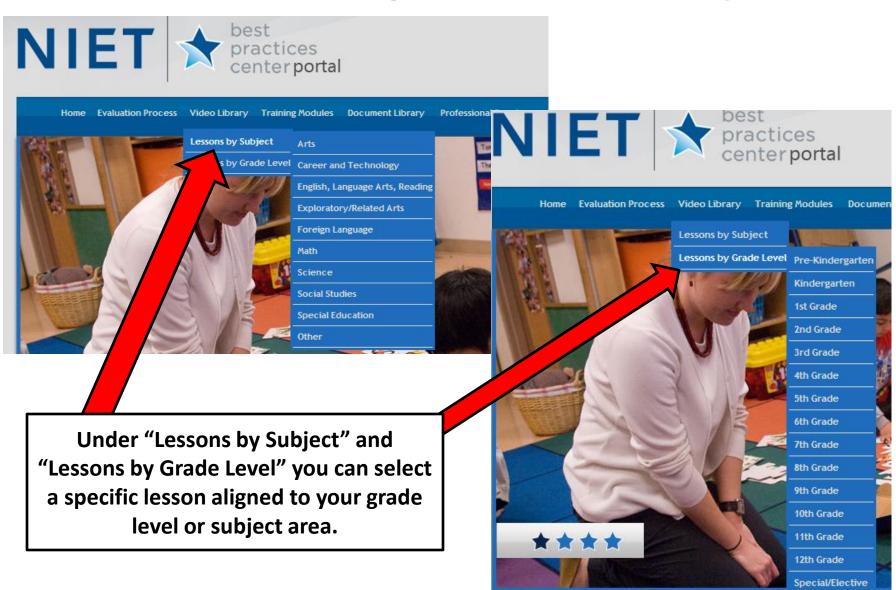
#### **NIET Best Practices Portal: Logging In**



#### **NIET Best Practices Portal: Logging In**



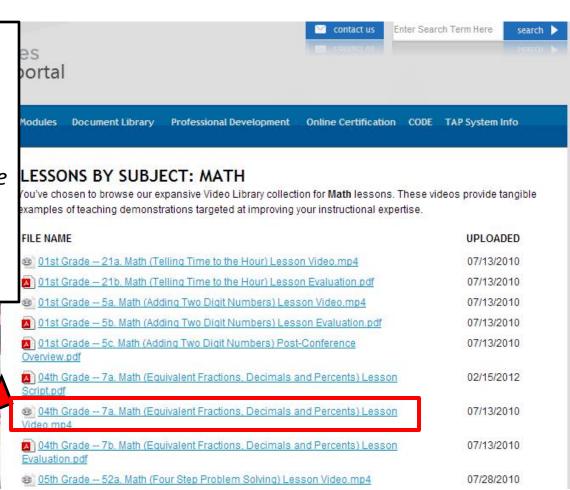


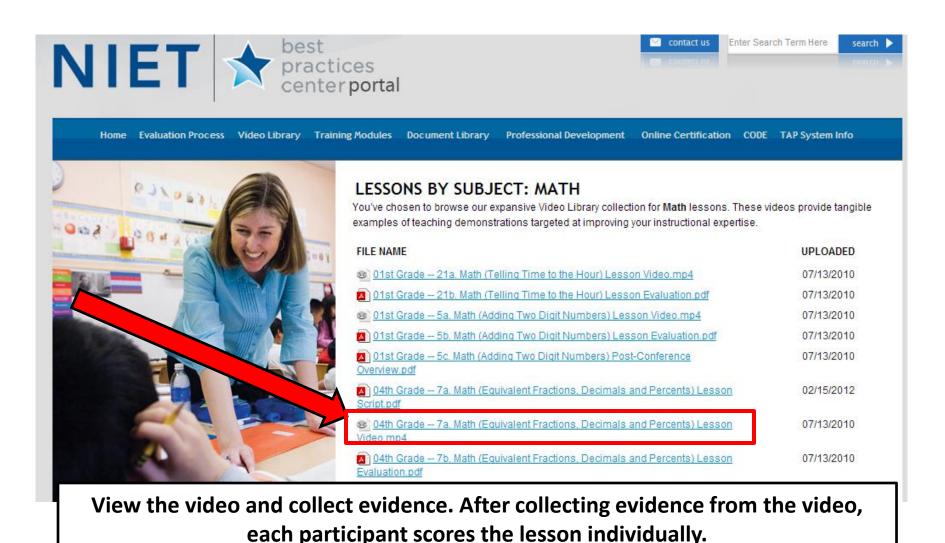


Select the video you want to view. In this example, we have selected 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Math.

Before viewing the video, be sure to have your tool for evidence collection (Ex. a notepad, an iPad, a computer, etc.)







### **Charting the Individual Scores**

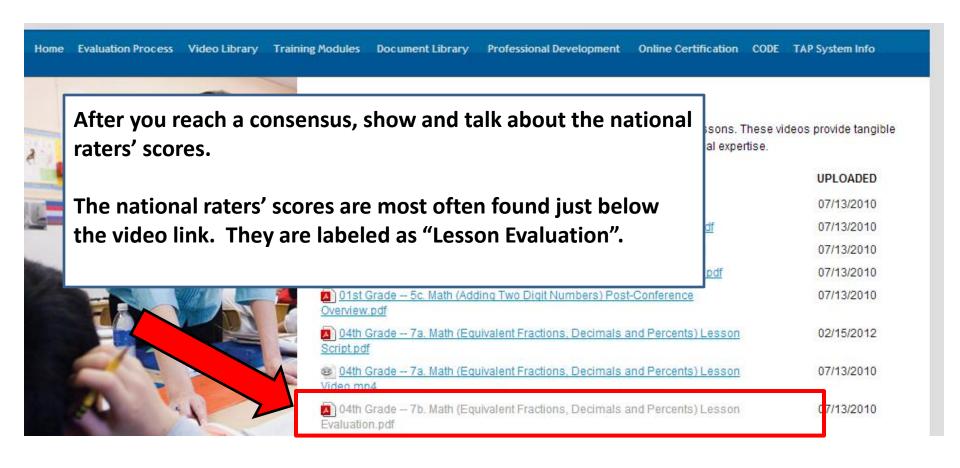
Instructional Indicators	Rater 1	Rater 2	Rater 3	
1. Standards and Objectives	4	4	2	
2. Motivating Students	5	4	2	
3. Presenting Instructional Content	3	2	1	
4. Lesson Structure and Pacing		After everyone has scored the		
5. Activities and Materials	lesson individually, chart the scores.			
6. Questioning	5	3	1	
7. Academic Feedback	3	2	2	
8. Grouping Students	4	3	3	
9. Teacher Content Knowledge	4	4	4	
10. Teacher Knowledge of Students	4	3	2	
11. Thinkiη <del>~</del>	2	1	Г	

12. Proble Identify the two observers with whose scores are the farthest apart. In this example, Rater 1 and Rater 3 seem to be the farthest apart.

## **Charting the Individual Scores**

Instructional Indicators		Rater 1	Rater 2	Rater 3	
1. Standards and Objectives	Starting with the observers who are farthest apart, ask each observer to justify his/her scores using only the rubric and collected evidence.				
2. Motivating Students					
3. Presenting Instructional Co					
4. Lesson Structure and Paci	Please keep in mind that this is not a competition with winners and losers, but rather an opportunity for meaningful discussion about why specific indicators were assigned specific scores.				
5. Activities and Materials					
6. Questioning					
7. Academic Feedback					
8. Grouping Students	Work to find a consensus score on each indicator based on the collected evidence.				
9. Teacher Content Knowled					
10. Teacher Knowledge of Stu	udents	4			
11. Thinking		3	1	5	
12. Problem Solving		3	2	5	

#### **Comparing with National Raters**



## **Comparing with National Raters**

When you view the national raters' scores, you will see the evidence notes as well as the corresponding scores.



### Evaluation Overview Training Lesson #7 – Lesson Time: 22:36 Fourth Grade-Math

Evidence Notes	Instructional Indicators	Average Score
Expectations for behavior were clear. "Today we will be working in teams. I'll be looking for everybody in the team participating and listening for fine voices." The teacher activated background knowledge with the question "Where do you see fractions?" and restated student responses for all to hear: "So you are saying that the monkey bars are divided so you see fractions?" "Okay, so when you see people in line, one person in five, you see fractions." She then stated the lesson objective as "Today we are going to be converting easy fractions into decimals and percents." However, what the students actually did was identify/match equivalent fractions, decimals, and percents. Sub-objectives were unclear if students were asked to convert, identify or create fractional pieces. At the end of the lesson, few students demonstrated mastery of the objective.	Standards and Objectives	1
The teacher attempted to organize the content so that it was personally meaningful to students by questioning students about fractions they see in their world. She also had students work with materials that attempted to involve some inquiry and exploration.	Motivating Students	2
The teacher rarely modeled the academic performance expectations. She did communicate group expectations for behavior. Directions were not always clear. The teacher instructed students to decide who would write in each group, and later told them they should all be writing. It was necessary for her to explain the directions for completing the cards to the whole group two times and then to three groups individually.	Presenting Instructional Content	1
The lesson had a beginning and middle, but there was not enough time at the end of the lesson for students to complete the assignment. Further, no lesson closure was provided. The teacher did not adjust the pacing of the lesson based on student understanding. Students did not understand what was being taught, yet the lesson and activities continued.	Lesson Structure and Pacing	1
The activities did not support the stated lesson objective. Activities required		

#### **Reflecting on Your Norming Session**

- Are there any systematic scoring differences among your evaluator team or compared to national raters?
- Do you experience challenges in accurately scoring when watching videos of teachers of varying effectiveness levels?
  - Ex. Do you find it easier to accurately score a struggling teacher as opposed to a teacher who meets expectations?

## **Effectively Using Norming Sessions**

- Norming with your evaluator team is a good way to continue to develop your observation practices.
- All observers experience some level of drifting scores over time, which is why it is important to continue to pay attention to norming.
- Ensure that norming sessions are focused on continuous improvement and not on winners and losers.
- Accurate scoring is a first step, but don't forget to discuss what type of feedback your evaluator team would provide to the teacher in the video.