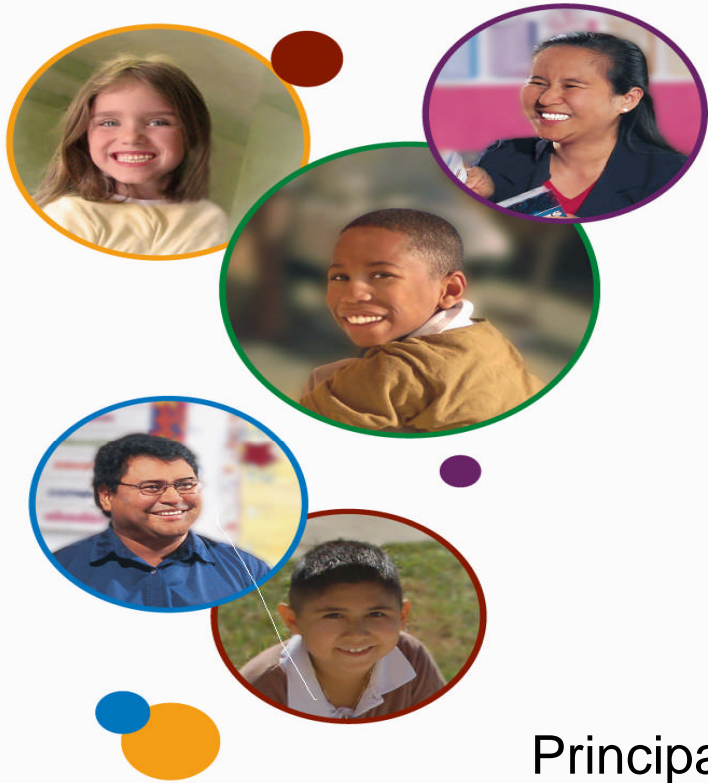


Mentoring Principals



Current Research and Best Practices

Principals' Executive Program
UNC Center for School Leadership Development

Why mentor?

Successful public schools ensure that our children have the knowledge, sensibilities and application skills to grow into good and responsible citizens in a democratic society and become contributing members of their communities.

Successful public schools are built upon successful leaders.

Successful school leaders evolve from efficient and effective mentoring programs.

Carnegie Foundation Study (2002)

One of the most effective ways to prepare and support principals in their careers is to provide a mentoring program.

As record student enrollment steadily increases, anticipated retirement of an estimated 40% of principals will drain the pool of aspiring principals and qualified applicants over the next five to seven years.

Goals of the Mentoring Process

Promote independence in a nonjudgmental manner; the principal learns to question and coach self, becoming more reflective

Learn strategies to build school-level capacity to leverage resources which will maximize learning and continuous instructional improvement

Teams of former school principals and superintendents not far removed from their previous roles have greatest impact as mentors

Multiple Titles for Mentors

School Change Coach

Leadership Facilitator

Principal Coach

Critical Friend

Mentor

NC Districts often contract with retired principals to coach new principals as requested by superintendents and superintendents' designees.

Competency-Based Mentoring

New principals

- ☐ Pre-service training and 1:1 coaching

Experienced principals

- ☐ 1:1 coaching
- ☐ Group coaching
- ☐ Coaching for school-based leadership teams
- ☐ Guided learning walks
- ☐ Technical assistance sessions and team retreats

Three Mentor Models

1. Technical Mentoring

Experienced administrator's share and respond to requests for:

Advice

Information

Practice or Procedure

New Skill

Initiated by mentor as new principal may not know yet the depth of what they don't know

Three Mentor Models (cont.)

2. Collaborative Mentoring

Mentor and mentee co-develop solutions to problems

3. Cognitive Mentoring

Promoting self reflection

- Collecting and sharing data

- Sharing descriptions, observations of behaviors

- Combining data, observations with questions

- Asking questions that deepen thinking

- Actively listening as mentee analyzes data

Villani, Susan (2004). *Mentoring Programs for New Principals*. Corwin Press. New Teacher Center, Santa Cruz, CA.

Characteristics of Effective Mentoring Programs

- ☐ Clearly defined outcomes
- ☐ Organizational support for process
- ☐ Screening and training of mentors and mentees
- ☐ A learner-centered focus

McREL Source: *Making the Case for Principal Mentoring* (The Education Alliance at Brown University, 2003)

Outcomes of Successful Mentoring Programs

- ☐ Promote collaboration and collegiality
- ☐ Encourage reflective thinking
- ☐ Reduce professional isolation
- ☐ Reduce turnover

McREL Source: *Making the Case for Principal Mentoring* (The Education Alliance at Brown University, 2003)

Challenges

Uniqueness of every school
Suitably matched mentor / mentee pairings
Scheduling meetings around time constraints
Organization of process
Resources for successful process
Productive program results

Clearinghouse on Educational Policy and Management (2002)

Research tells us that highly effective professional leadership development sessions are collaborative, involve networking, 1:1 coaching and specific feedback. This helps principals understand why, when, and how to transfer learning to daily application.

Donovan, M., Bransford, J.D., & Pelligrino, J. (1999). How people learn: Bridging research and practice. Washington, D.C: National Academy Press

Principals' Executive Program

- ❑ **24 years** of feedback from principals involved in PEP programs confirm these findings
- ❑ **2927 principals** have graduated from a residential PEP program
- ❑ **1432 assistant principals** have graduated from a residential PEP program
- ❑ **Over 60%** of these assistant principals have become principals or central office directors