10-2014

Slowing Entropy: Instructional Policy Design in New York City, 2011-12

Jonathan A. Supovitz
University of Pennsylvania, JONS@GSE.UPENN.EDU

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.upenn.edu/cpre_policybriefs
Part of the Curriculum and Instruction Commons, Educational Methods Commons, Education Policy Commons, Policy Design, Analysis, and Evaluation Commons, and the Policy History, Theory, and Methods Commons

Recommended Citation

PB #14-3
View on the CPRE website.

This paper is posted at ScholarlyCommons. http://repository.upenn.edu/cpre_policybriefs/3
For more information, please contact repository@pobox.upenn.edu.
Slowing Entropy: Instructional Policy Design in New York City, 2011-12

Abstract
How do policymakers craft policies, particularly centered on the Common Core State Standards, to be more resilient and less likely to disintegrate during enactment? Researcher Jonathan Supovitz in Slowing Entropy: Instructional Policy Design in New York City, 2011-12 examines the design of a New York City Department of Education policy intended to engage teachers and principals across NYC with the instructional challenges of Common Core State Standards (CCSS). This summary provides an instructive backstory to some of the thought processes of the policy architects and provides insight into the way that careful policymaking can be more resilient to decay as it enters the rough-and-tumble reality of school communities.

Disciplines
Curriculum and Instruction | Educational Methods | Education Policy | Policy Design, Analysis, and Evaluation | Policy History, Theory, and Methods

Comments
PB #14-3

View on the CPRE website.
How do policymakers craft policies, particularly centered on the Common Core State Standards, to be more resilient and less likely to disintegrate during enactment? Researcher Jonathan Supovitz in *Slowing Entropy: Instructional Policy Design in New York City, 2011-12* examines the design of a New York City Department of Education policy intended to engage teachers and principals across NYC with the instructional challenges of Common Core State Standards (CCSS). This summary provides an instructive backstory to some of the thought processes of the policy architects and provides insight into the way that careful policymaking can be more resilient to decay as it enters the rough-and-tumble reality of school communities.

A policy that focuses on implementation assumes that the policymakers know what should be implemented... Learning challenges, by contrast, have less specificity up front, and are intended to foster engagement with a problem, rather than the adoption of a pre-designed set of solutions.

Supovitz (2013)

**Characteristics of an instructional policy that will make it more resilient and slower to dissipate:**

» **Focus on a few manageable goals** that hone people in on your vision/goals/priorities.

» Make the focal activities high leverage by targeting the policy toward activities that are likely to encourage meaningful changes to instructional practices.

» Ensure the focal activities require an understanding of the larger instructional process, thereby requiring a foundation of understanding to enact them.

» Design the focal activities to leverage prevailing organizational behaviors/practices, thus building on prior effort.

» Anticipate the demand the policy will create and get a head start on building resources and support networks.
Implications for policy creation

1. Education policymakers never have more potential influence than when they are crafting a policy.

2. The way a policy is framed and designed has important implications for the way people receive and understand it, and the extent to which they respond to it.

3. Policymakers hold an abundance of choices about the ways they might frame a policy; the language they could use to communicate it; the resources they could expend to support it; and how they choose to situate the policy within other existing and planned policies and initiatives.

4. The choices embedded within policy design are essentially a set of signals that interact with a variety of influences, both real and perceptual, as it is received, interpreted, and enacted upon by its intended audience.

5. Creating a policy intended to promote learning is fundamentally different than creating a policy intended to be implemented in a specific way.

6. Policy designed for engagement rather than implementation becomes a professional development opportunity in and of itself.

“It’s a fundamentally different way of thinking when leaders view an instructional change policy as a challenge of learning rather than a challenge of implementing.”

Supovitz (2013)

CCSS enactment is an adaptive challenge rather than a technical challenge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adaptive vs. Technical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unknown Solution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourages Problem-Solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Known Solution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires Prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourages Fidelity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Questions? Find more info

Contact Jonathan Supovitz at jons@gse.upenn.edu.
Read the full report at cpre.org/slowing-entropy.
Subscribe to Insights, CPRE’s monthly e-newsletter.

The Consortium for Policy Research in Education (CPRE) brings together education experts from renowned research institutions to contribute new knowledge that informs PreK-16 education policy and practice. Our work is peer-reviewed and open-access. Visit cpre.org.

©CPRE 2014