

Taking Collaborative Teams to the Next Level

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Agenda

- Introduction to Collaboration
- Models of Collaborative Teaming
- Goal Setting and Monitoring
- Tools for Collaboration

Example of Teamwork

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8MJUox3Llg>

Types of Relationships

Networking	Limited time availability and reluctant to share turf; exchanging of information; typically no working together but simply sharing info
Communication	Formal way of sharing information and ideas; share perspectives; little occurs beyond sharing info
Coordination	Synchronizing operations or activities in order to make services more accessible; requires trust and time commitments; resource sharing and integrating operations
Cooperation	Higher level of commitment and trust; sharing resources, knowledge, staff, and physical property
Collaboration	Entities recognize that none can succeed without the others; each has specialized expertise and unique capabilities that other need; conflict resolution and shared information

What is Collaboration?

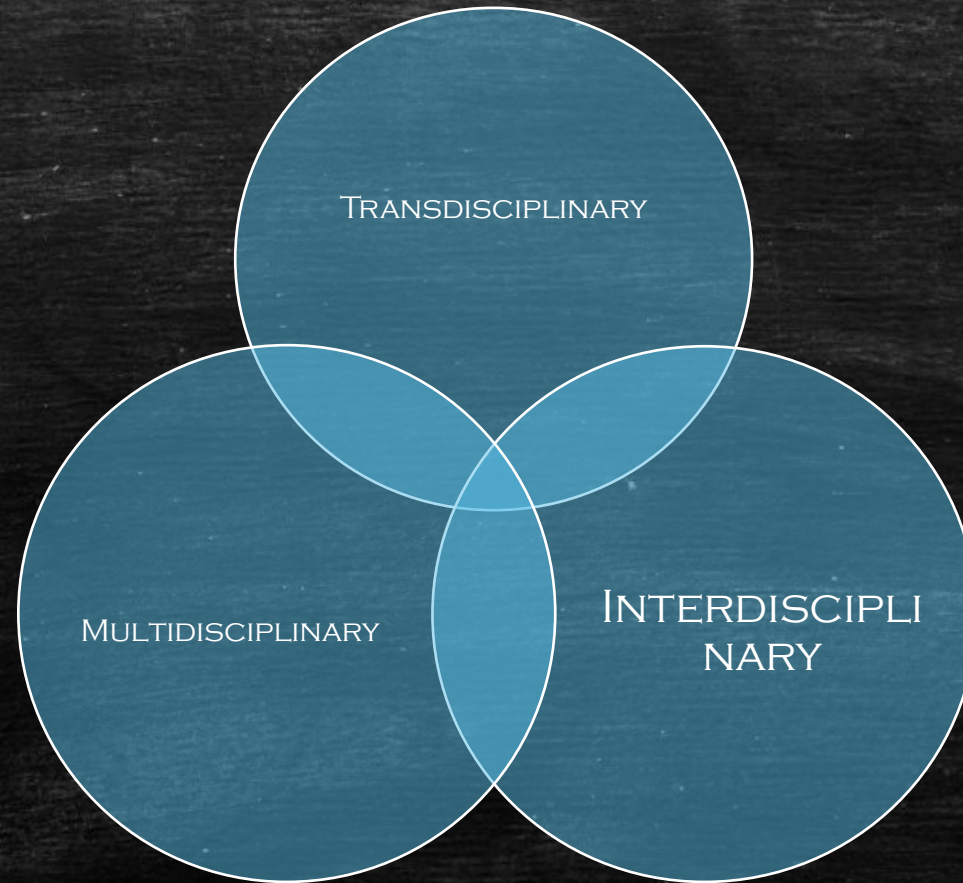
A joint communication and decision-making process with the goal of satisfying the needs of the targeted population/individual

Why Collaboration?

- Varying perspectives are taken into account
- Goal & priority setting is more effective
- Less dependent on one team member
- Dissolve potential issues proactively v. reactively
- Special Education: It's the law!!!



Different Models of Collaboration



Multidisciplinary

- Involves team members who work independently from others on the team (Choi & Pak, 2006)
- After completing tasks (e.g., assessments and observations) results are shared with other team members
- Goals are set and measured by individual team members

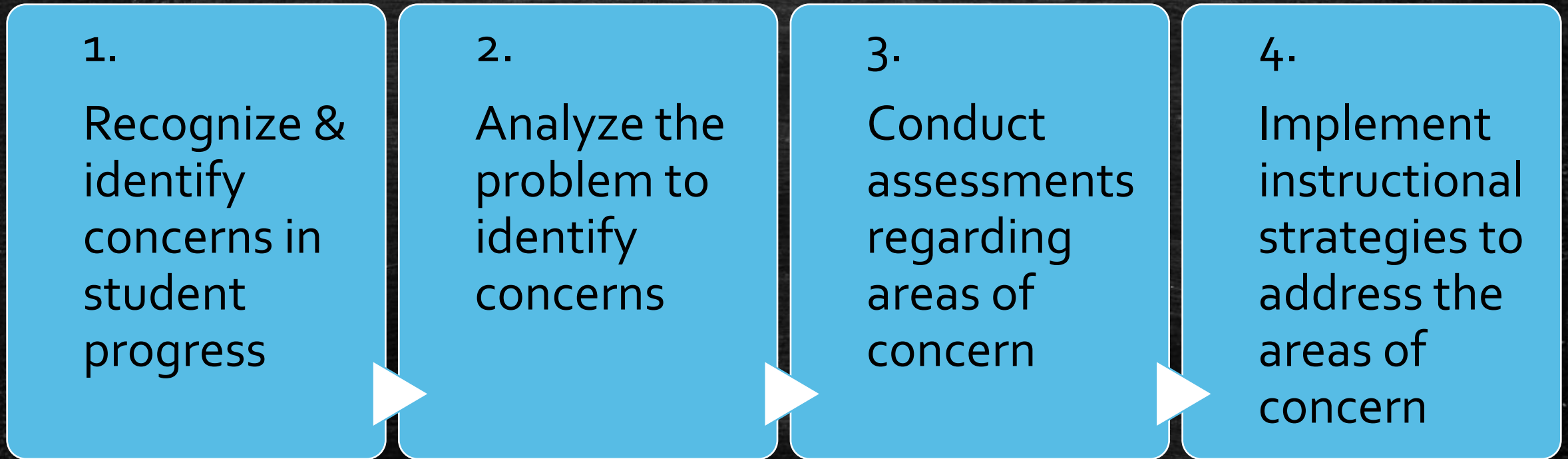
EXAMPLES:

- Related service staff (e.g., SLP, OT, PT)
- Medical professionals (depends on individual practices)

Interdisciplinary

- Communication and interaction across team members is a key component
- Specific team members continue to function within their traditional professional roles
- Team members seek to understand the perspective, goals, and processes of the one heading up their area of expertise

Interdisciplinary



Choi & Pak, 2006; Hursh et al., 1990)

Interdisciplinary

- Typically in an interdisciplinary model there is a team chief (e.g., case manager) who heads up the responsibilities of the team (Crow & Pounder, 2000):

Development &
Implementation of
Curriculum &
Instructional
Methodology

Development &
Coordination of
Interventions,
Assessments &
Strategies

Assistance in
Coordinating any
Communication
between Team
Members

Transdisciplinary

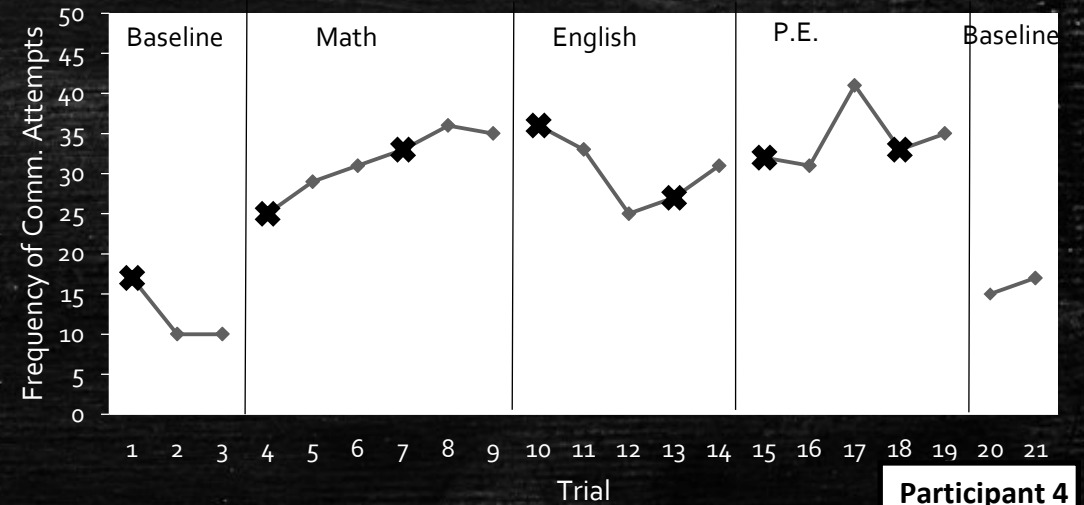
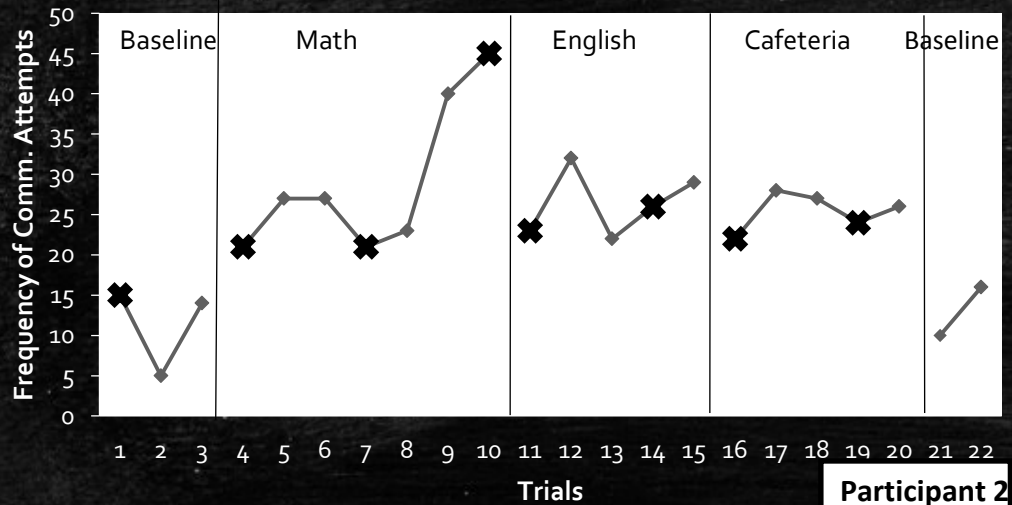
- Fully integrative collaboration that focuses on collaboration and professional development among team members (Dyer, 2003)
- Knowledge and experiences are shared with team members, which often occurs through training
- Responsibilities typically cross disciplinary boundaries in areas of assessment and intervention implementation
- Requires a great deal of flexibility

Transdisciplinary

- There is typically a team leader but every member is considered equal in terms of input
- Founded upon a strong set of professionals
- Interventions and strategies are used across all learning environments, as opposed to isolated therapy sessions
- *Student outcomes are gained and maintained at higher rates, compared to other collaboration models (Dyer, 2003)*

Transdisciplinary

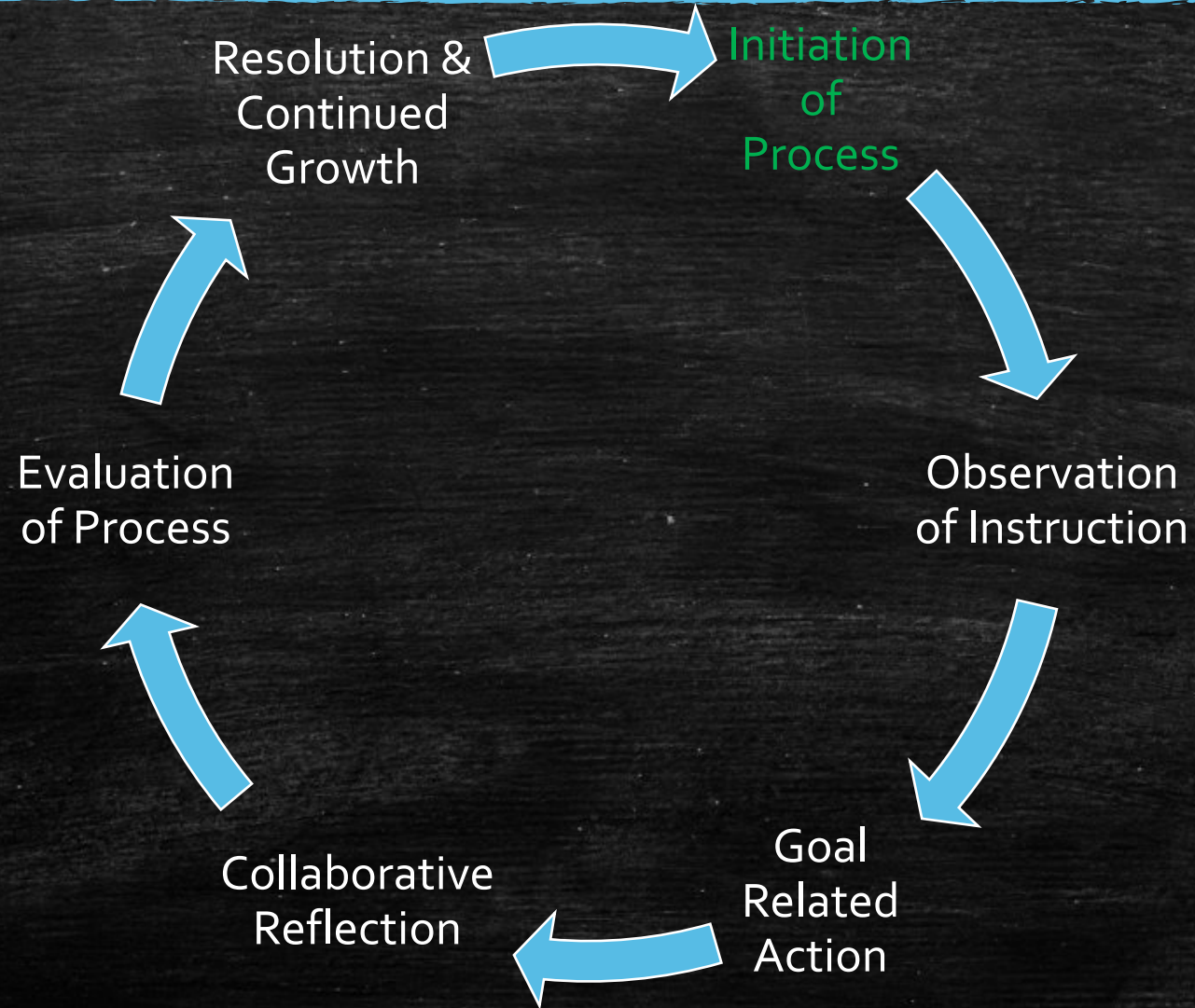
- Is this possible in education?
 - *Yes!!!*
- What might it look like?
 - Team members meet on a consistent basis, and engage in professional development and instructional coaching



Another Common Practice..Coaching

- Direct Instruction
- Modeling
- Practice
- Reflection from Feedback

Coaching Process



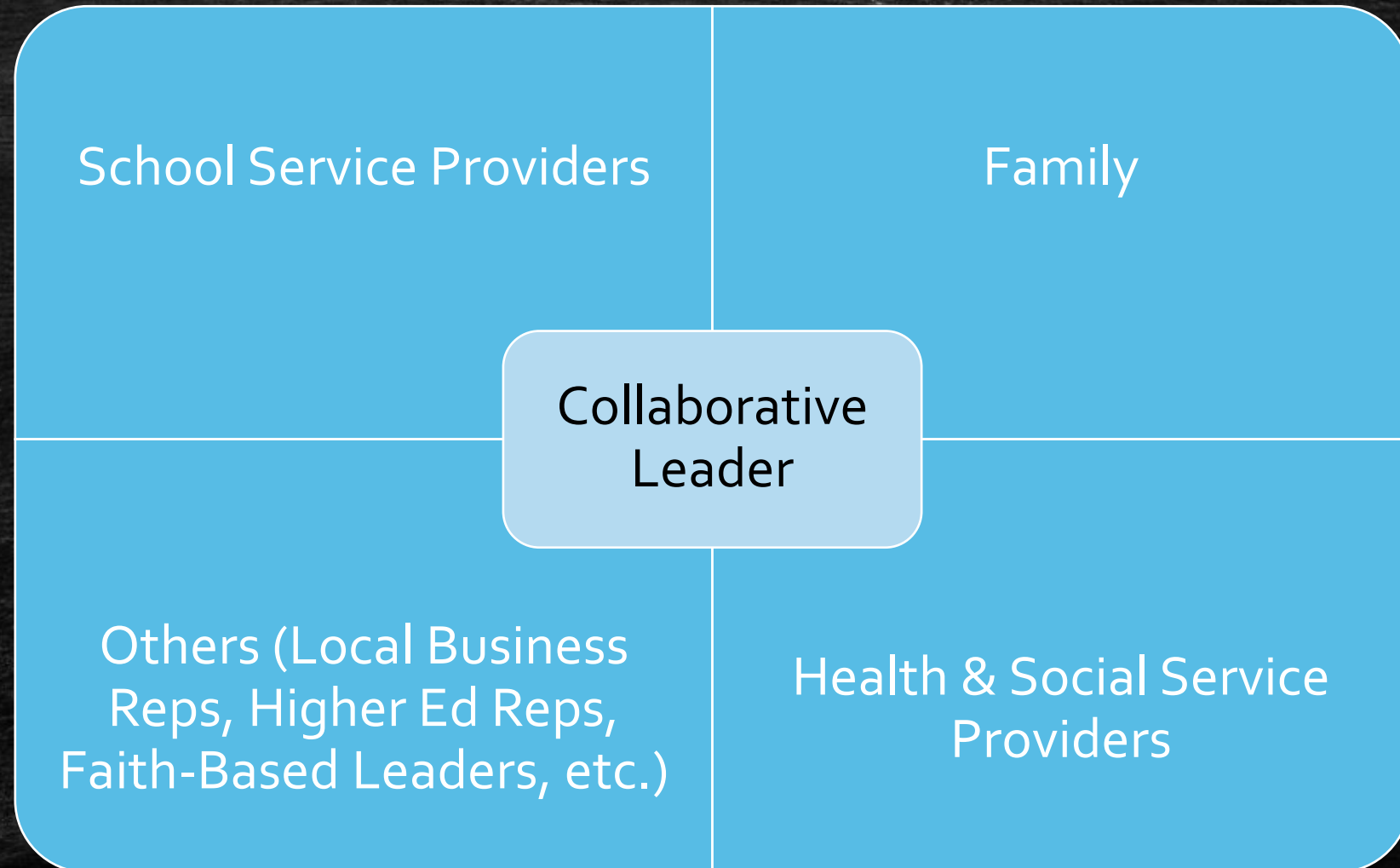
Goal Setting

- How do you conduct goal setting?
- Who is involved in the goal setting?
- How is it monitored and by who?
- SMART-ER goals
 - Specific, Measureable, Achievable, Realistic, Time Sensitive, Evaluate, Revise

Qualities of Collaborative Leader (Ruben, 2002)

- Manage conflicts and compromise
- Build trust
- Networks and builds relationships
- Consensus building
- Entrepreneurial (capitalize on opportunities)
- Discover new ideas
- Flexibility to react

Who are the team members?



Tools of Collaborations

Some Basic-Intermediate Collaboration Tools

LinkedIn- Networking tool

Edmodo-Educational social media network

Google Groups and Sites- Integrated with Google tools

Diigo- Community building with shared documents and editing capabilities

Padlet- Allows team members to post comments anonymously

Wiggio- Create groups with managing events, creating to-do lists, polling the group, uploading and managing files

Dropbox- Share files and manage files

Tools of Collaborations

More Collaboration Tools

Wikispaces- Free to K-12 educators, create professional development sites, collaboratively work on files and reports

TeacherTube- Share videos, photos, docs with groups (great way to share video for modeling interventions)

Blogger & Edublogs- Can have multiple authors, good for sharing progress

Polldaddy -Allows up to 10 questions, and 100 responses per month

Survey Monkey- Offers 15 types of questions and free version of up to 10 questions, can export to Excel or PDF

Conclusion

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wzF23qI3Djw>

Questions/Comments

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