



**Association of Delaware Valley
Independent Schools**

Technology Goldmine

Drivers Wanted:

**The Education and Economics of
Great 21st Century Schools**

Jay Weinbach

Principal Partner
Best Schools Consulting Group



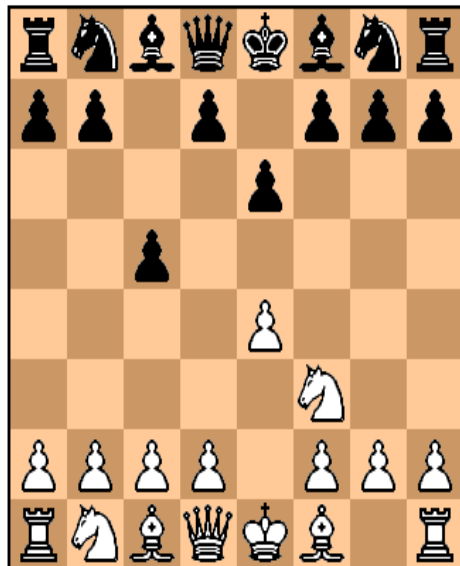
Education at the speed of each student

What Is Strategy

[fs](#) • [Collections](#) • [Openings](#) • [Endgames](#) • [Sacrifices](#) • [History](#) • [Search Kibitzing](#) • [Kibitzer's Café](#) • [Chessforums](#) • [Tournament Index](#) • [Play](#)

Sicilian (B40)

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6



Number of games in database: **7081**

Years covered: **1843 to 2014**

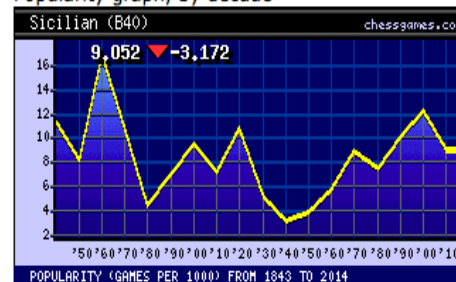
Overall record:

White wins 36.3%

Black wins 31.4%

Draws 32.3%

Popularity graph, by decade



[Explore this opening](#) | [Search for sacrifices](#) in this opening.

PRACTITIONERS

With the White Pieces

Evgeni Vasiukov [44 games](#)

Tomas Oral [40 games](#)

Sergei Rublevsky [36 games](#)

With the Black Pieces

Sergei Rublevsky [33 games](#)

Kevin Spraggett [32 games](#)

Vadim Malakhov [31 games](#)

NOTABLE GAMES [what is this?]

White Wins

[Kasparov vs G West, 1977](#)

[Waitzkin vs E Frumkin, 1987](#)

[Fischer vs J Sherwin, 1957](#)

Black Wins

[Prins vs L Day, 1968](#)

[Ljubojevic vs Kasparov, 1983](#)

[Reggio vs Mieses, 1903](#)

Strategy vs. Tactics



White to move
30,370 games • 1843-2014

move	games	white wins - draws - black wins %		
3. d4	22,868	35.6%	33.4%	31%
3. Nc3	2,957	37.4%	33.4%	29.2%
3. c3	2,013	32.5%	37.7%	29.8%
3. d3	1,981	38.1%	30.2%	31.8%
3. b3	805	34.8%	31.8%	33.4%
3. c4	620	33.7%	35%	31.3%
3. g3	346	36.1%	37.3%	26.6%
3. Qe2	274	41.2%	28.8%	29.9%
3. Be2	76	31.6%	31.6%	36.8%
3. b4	45	33.3%	26.7%	40%
3. Bc4	33			84.8%
3. Bb5	7	14.3		85.7%
3. e5	6	33.3%		66.7%
3. Bd3	6	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
3. a3	3	33.3%		66.7%
3. Nd4	2	50%		50%

This Is A Strategy Session

In order to develop a winning strategy,
we must know **our purpose**

Our Purpose:

Provide the best education our institution can sustain

- Not only sustainable, because we are not exclusively a business
- Not only the best education, because no school means no education

What Drives Our Strategic Decisions?

- Quality of Education
- Sustainability of Institution

Two Drivers

- Quality of Education
- Sustainability of Institution

A winning strategy must
balance these drivers

**This Moment is an
unprecedented convergence of
educational and economic drivers**



Education at the speed of each student

Where Education Is and Is Not Going

- The Principal's Dilemma – Teaching or Tech?
- Alison King – The transition from Sage on the Stage to Guide by the Side
- Why this presentation is Sage on the Stage
- Our greatest but most essential Professional Development challenge ever ... but it can be less work intensive than differentiation

The Most Affordable – 100% Machine Learning

- Pros:
 - No brick-and-mortar costs
 - Little or no non-academic costs
 - 24/7/365 access
 - No constraints on course offerings
- Cons:
 - Favors a later developmental stage
 - Education must be much more than academic achievement
 - Limited human connection and collaboration
 - Infrastructure costs
- The Jury Is Out On:
 - Retention
 - What % of students learn effectively this way

The Most Prevalent Model – Sages Run the Factory



The Most Prevalent Model – Sages Run the Factory

- Pros:
 - Scale
 - With adequate units and funding, support services and enrichments are available
 - School culture can enhance the individual student's experience
- Cons:
 - Differentiation is very resource intensive
 - At lower grade levels the need for a low student-teacher ratio increases costs
 - At higher grade levels specialized homogeneous classes (i.e. AP Science) increase costs

How Do Students Learn Best?

The 2 Sigma Problem: The Search for Methods of Group Instruction as Effective as One-to-One Tutoring

Benjamin S. Bloom

Educational Researcher, Vol. 13, No. 6. (Jun. - Jul., 1984), pp. 4-16.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-189X%28198406%2F07%2913%3A6%3C4%3AT2SPTS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3>

Educational Researcher is currently published by American Educational Research Association.

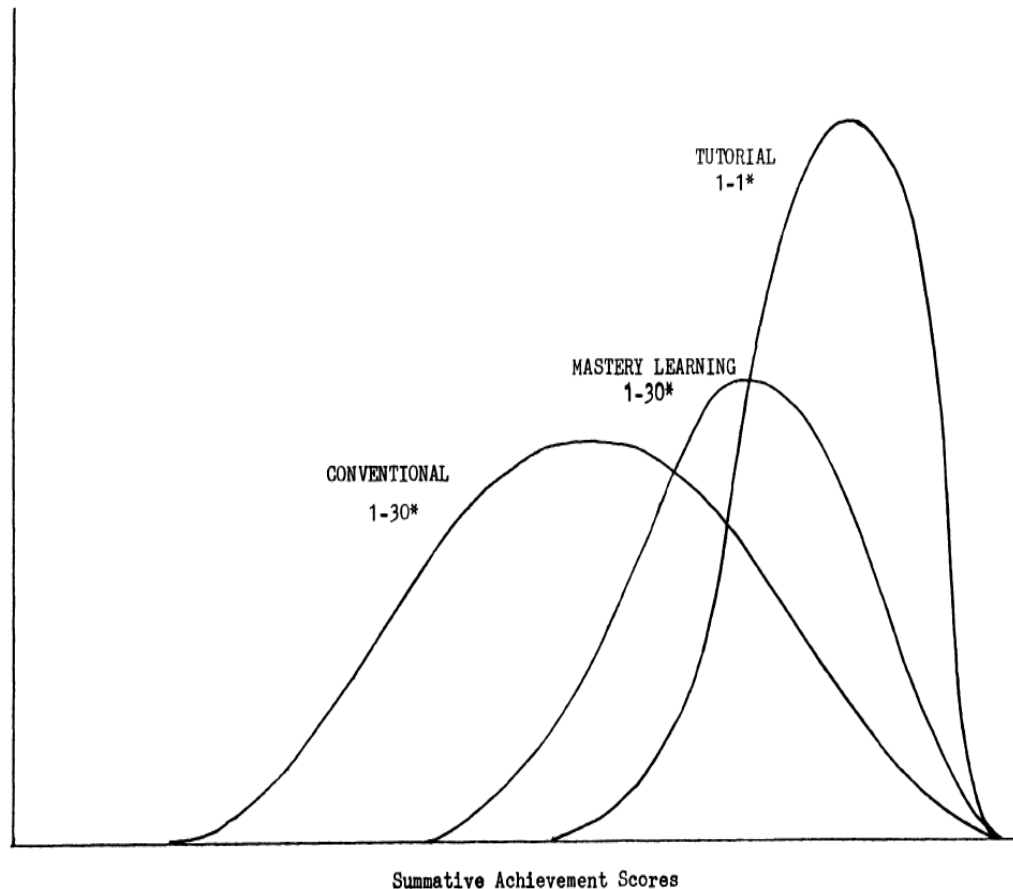


Education at the speed of each student

How Do Students Learn Best?

Bloom's Two Sigma Problem

FIGURE 1. Achievement distribution for students under conventional, mastery learning, and tutorial instruction.



*Teacher-student ratio

June/July 1984

How Do Students Learn Best?

Bloom's Two Sigma Problem

TABLE I

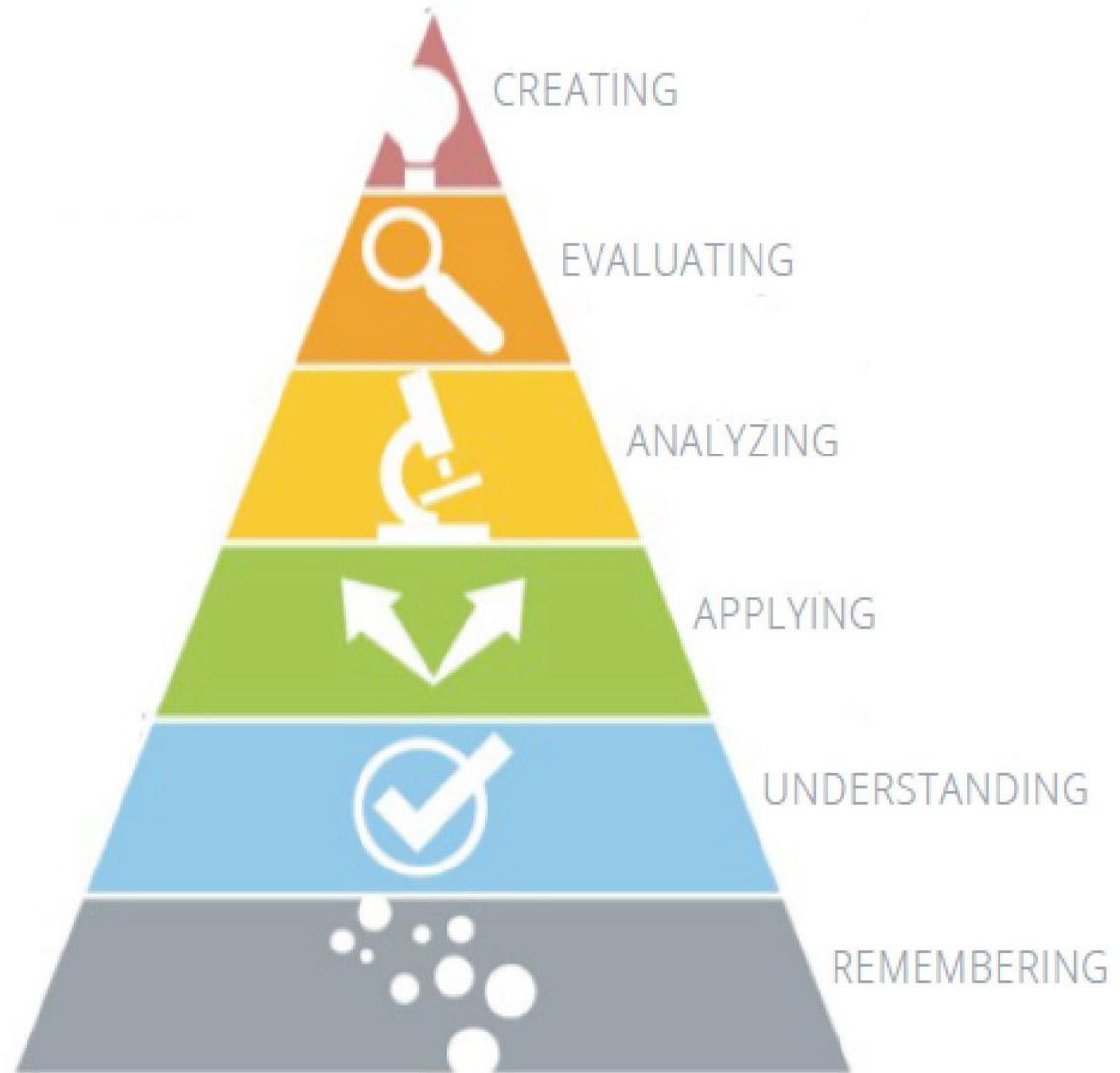
*Effect of selected alterable variables on student achievement
(see Appendix)*

	Effect size	Percentile equivalent
D ^a Tutorial instruction	2.00	98
D Reinforcement	1.20	
A Feedback-corrective (ML)	1.00	84
D Cues and explanations	1.00	
(A)D Student classroom participation	1.00	
A Student time on task	1.00 ^b	
A Improved reading/study skills	1.00	
C Cooperative learning	.80	79
D Homework (graded)	.80	
D Classroom morale	.60	73
A Initial cognitive prerequisites	.60	
C Home environment intervention	.50 ^b	69
D Peer and cross-age remedial tutoring	.40	66
D Homework (assigned)	.30	62
D Higher order questions	.30	
(D)B New science & math curricula	.30 ^b	
D Teacher expectancy	.30	
C Peer group influence	.20	58
B Advance organizers	.20	
Socio-economic status (for contrast)	.25	60

Note. This table was adapted from Walberg (1984) by Bloom.

^a*Object of change process*—A-Learner; B-Instructional Material; C-Home environment or peer group; D-Teacher.

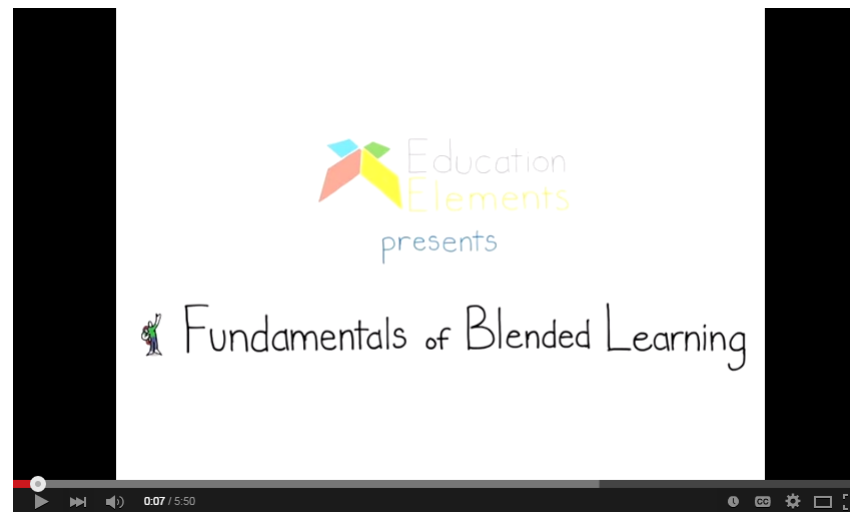
Bloom's Taxonomy



Blended Learning How It Works Educationally –

Fundamentals of Blended Learning (video)

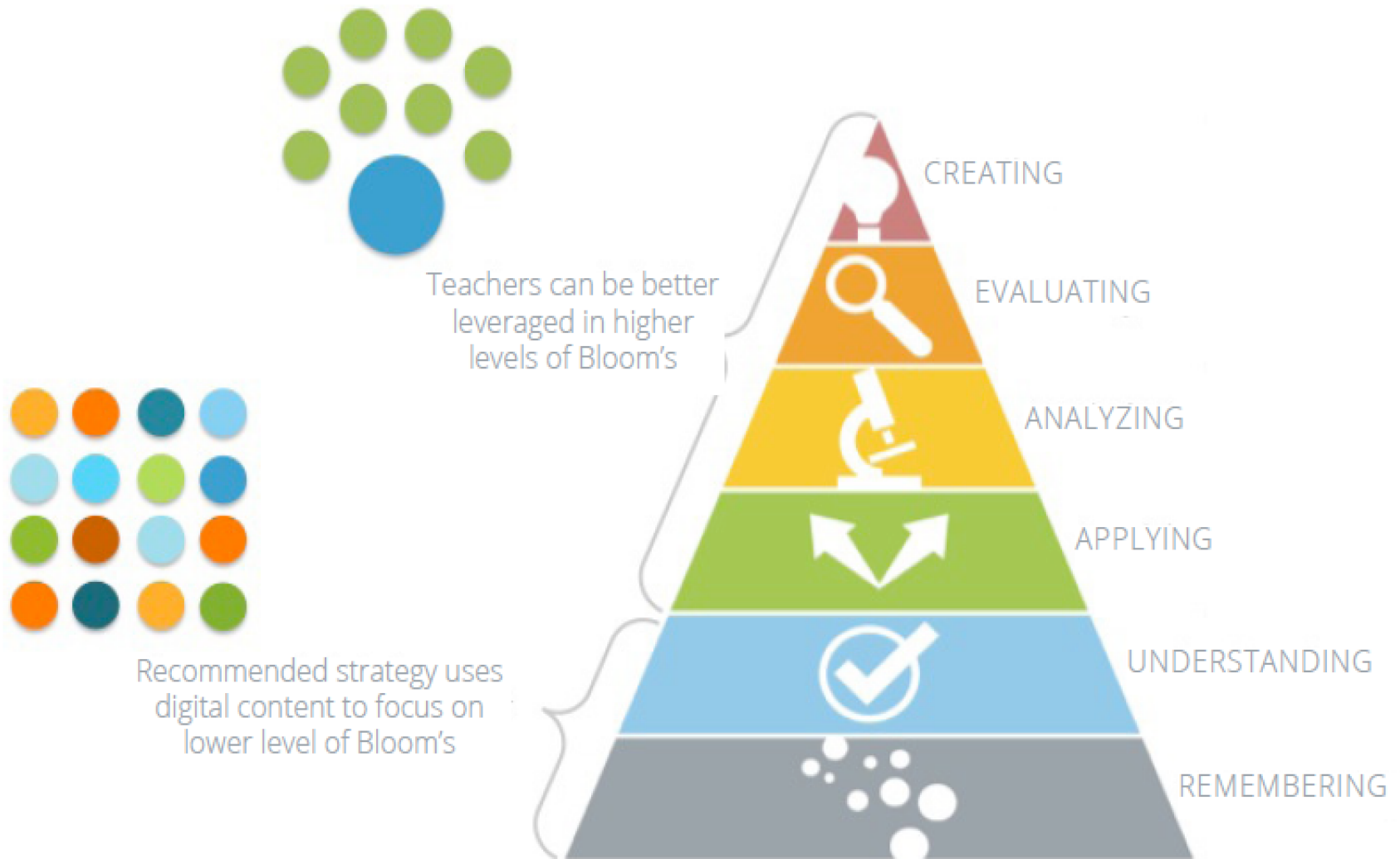
<https://youtu.be/3xMqJmMcME0>



Blended Learning

- Pros:
 - Ease and depth of Differentiation
 - Enhanced student-teacher contact
 - Automation of data-driven assessments
 - Reduced cost of delivery
- Cons:
 - Infrastructure costs
 - Content costs

How It Works Educationally Within Bloom's Taxonomy



How It Works Financially

The 14% Problem



The 14% Problem

The 14% problem is about the need for schools to strategize around the very real possibility of significant losses to their student body in the next economic downturn. The included chart, drawn from Wikipedia, shows the cyclical nature of economic recession in the US economy.

The 14% Problem

Name	Dates	Duration (months)	Time since previous recession (months)	Peak unemployment	GDP decline (peak to trough)
Recession of 1969–70	Dec 1969 – Nov 1970	11 months	8 years 10 months	6.1% (Dec 1970)	−0.6%
1973–75 recession	Nov 1973 – Mar 1975	1 year 4 months	3 years	9.0% (May 1975)	−3.2%
1980 recession	Jan–July 1980	6 months	4 years 10 months	7.8% (July 1980)	−2.2%
Early 1980s recession	July 1981 – Nov 1982	1 year 4 months	1 year	10.8% (Nov 1982)	−2.7%
Early 1990s recession	July 1990 – Mar 1991	8 months	7 years 8 months	7.8% (June 1992)	−1.4%
Early 2000s recession	March 2001–Nov 2001	8 months	10 years	6.3% (June 2003)	−0.3%
Great Recession	Dec 2007 – June 2009 ^{[49][50]}	1 year 6 months	6 years 1 month	10.0% (October 2009) ^[51]	−4.3%

The 14% Problem



How Blended Works Financially

- Class Size
 - Reduces the effective instructor-to-students ratio, allowing for larger sections
- Reduces cost for specialty courses
- Reduces dependence on subject experts
- One-Room-Schoolhouse Programs
 - Gateway programs
 - School-Within-A-School

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institutions can sustain**

**This Moment is
an unprecedented opportunity to
sustain the excellence of
Independent schools**

Let's Discuss!



Education at the speed of each student

Jay Weinbach
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Principal Partner*

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