Do-Now: Find your tool kit handout and answer the following questions:



What is one thing about understanding how to build a data team that you want to **pick** up from this session?



What do you "dig" about using data?



What is one part of your data that you want to **drill** down into?

MINT- Using Data to Target Instruction Digging Into Data

Miami-Dade County Public Schools
Office of Professional Development

AGENDA Part I

- Norms
- Objectives
- Concepts in Testing
- Making Sense of the Data
- Perception Activity
- Data Analysis
 Concepts
- So, Where's the Data?

Agenda Part II

- Data Sources
- EDUSOFT
- SPI
- FAIR Assessment/ PMRN
- Pulling It All Together
- Telling the Story -Using Data to Inform Instruction
- Wrap-Up and Debrief

NORMS

Need any clarification?-Just ask questions! One person talks at a time. Respect self and others. Meaningful engagement activates the learning process.

Set your own learning into action

Objectives



Generate guiding questions and access relevant data sources



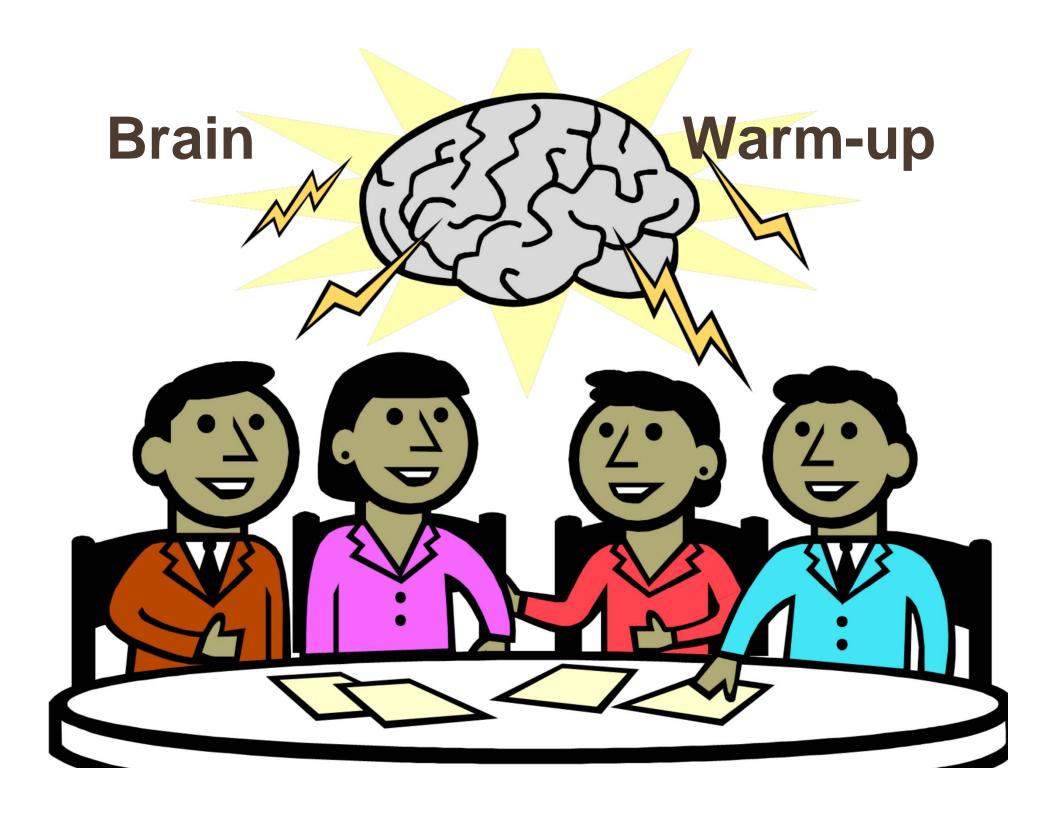
Enhance data analysis skills



Map out issues evidenced in the data



Strategize and plan to support teaching and learning



What can data tell us?

Data can...

- provide feedback on the past
- provide a basis to begin planning for the future

Making Sense of Data

DATA

- Collecting
- Organizing

INFORMATION

- Summarizing
- Analyzing

KNOWLEDGE

- Synthesizing
- Decision-Making

Terminology

- Scale
- Scale Score
- Developmental Scale Score (DSS)
- Achievement Level
- Cut Scores
- Content Clusters/Strands
- Rank Order
- Outliers
- Percentile
- Quartile



Data Limitations

- Availability
- Timeliness
- Quality
- Comparability
- Reliability
- Validity
- Inferences



Status of Data Use: New Study

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development, *Implementing Data-Informed Decision Making in Schools: Teacher Access, Supports, and Use*, Washington DC 2009, over 1000 district, thousands of teachers

www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/opepd/ppss/reports.html

http://ctl.sri.com/publications/downloads/NTA_InterimRpt01.13.09b._1_DDMS.pdf

Study Findings

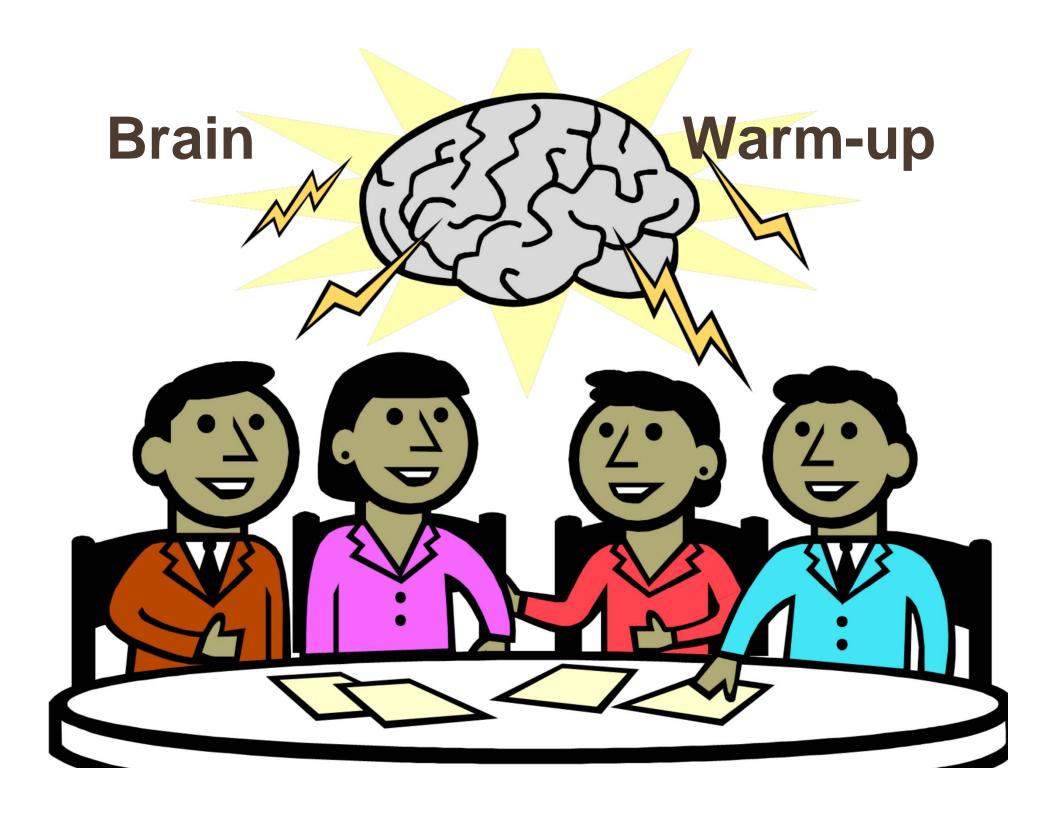
The Good News: Teacher access to student data is increasing, from 48% in 2005 to 74% in 2007.

The Bad News: Data are used in school improvement efforts, but there is little impact on classroom instruction.

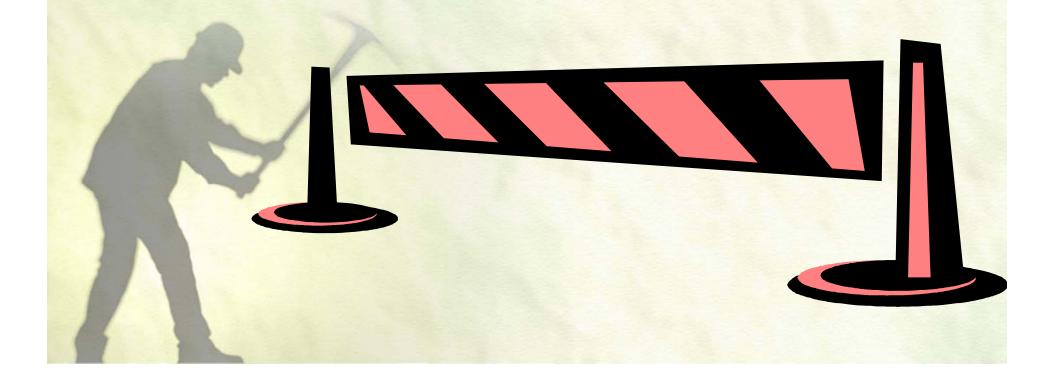
Study Findings

In order to use data for instructional planning effectively, teachers need:

- Data that are right accurate and timely
- Access to students' current performance on benchmark or diagnostic tests
- Data systems that share or link information
- Ability to do flexible queries
- Training on using data effectively
- Time to analyze and reflect on data
- Leadership that supports a data-based culture



The biggest barriers to effective data use...





Potential Barriers to Data Use

- Fear
- Beliefs
- Lack of knowledge about data
- Lack of interest in change
- Lack of resources or time
- Information overload
- Lack of processes

What does the research say about factors impacting the use of data to inform decision-making?

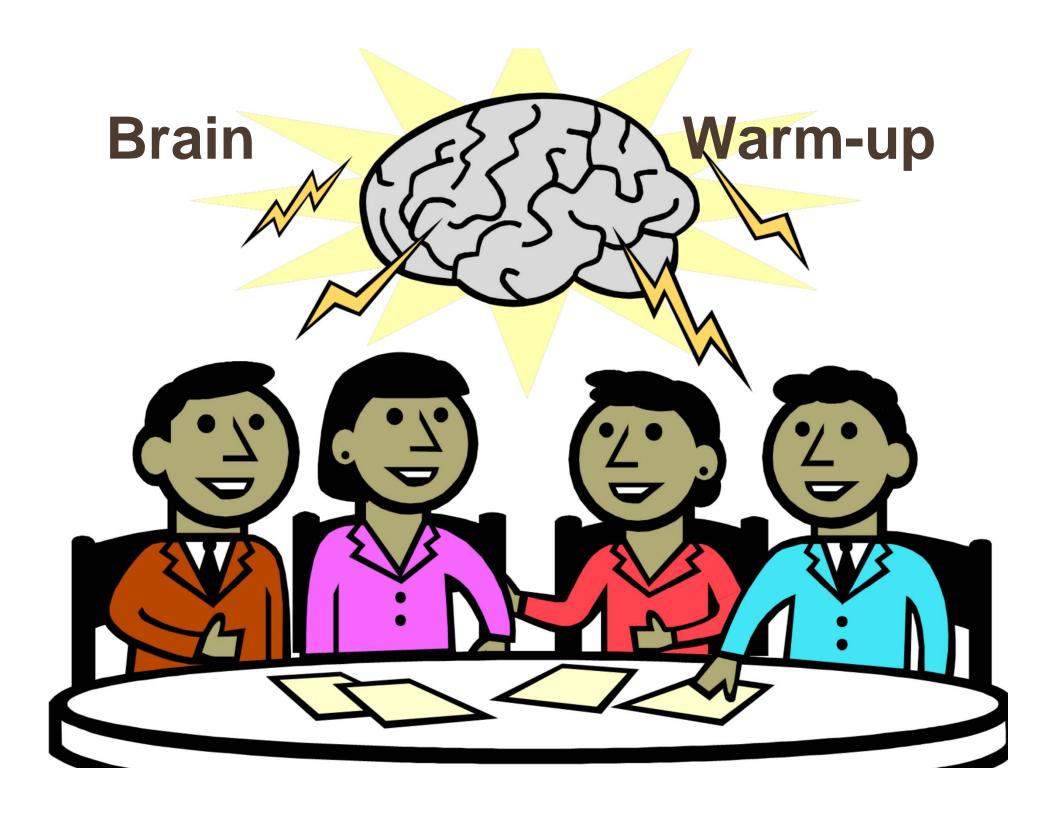
- –Accessibility
- -Quality
- -Timeliness
- -Time
- -Pressures
- -Knowledge
- -School culture

Where There's a Will, There's a Way

Technology alone is not the answer. Technological capacity (access to data) must be coupled with teacher will and capacity to use the data. Mason (2002)

Barriers and Strategies





Necessary Skills

- Data Literacy
- Statistical Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Assessment Literacy
- Technical and Presentation Skills

Data Literacy

Knowing WHAT to know

"What gets MEASURED Gets IMPROVED."

Peter Drucker

Statistical Literacy

- Critically evaluate statistical materials and representations
- Understand the limitations of inferences made based on data
- Understand key concepts in statistics and measurement
- Select and apply appropriate tools and formats to analyze, summarize, report on, and represent data

Statistical Literacy Resources

International Statistical Literacy Project

http://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~iase/islp/

Statistical Reasoning, Thinking, and Literacy International Forum

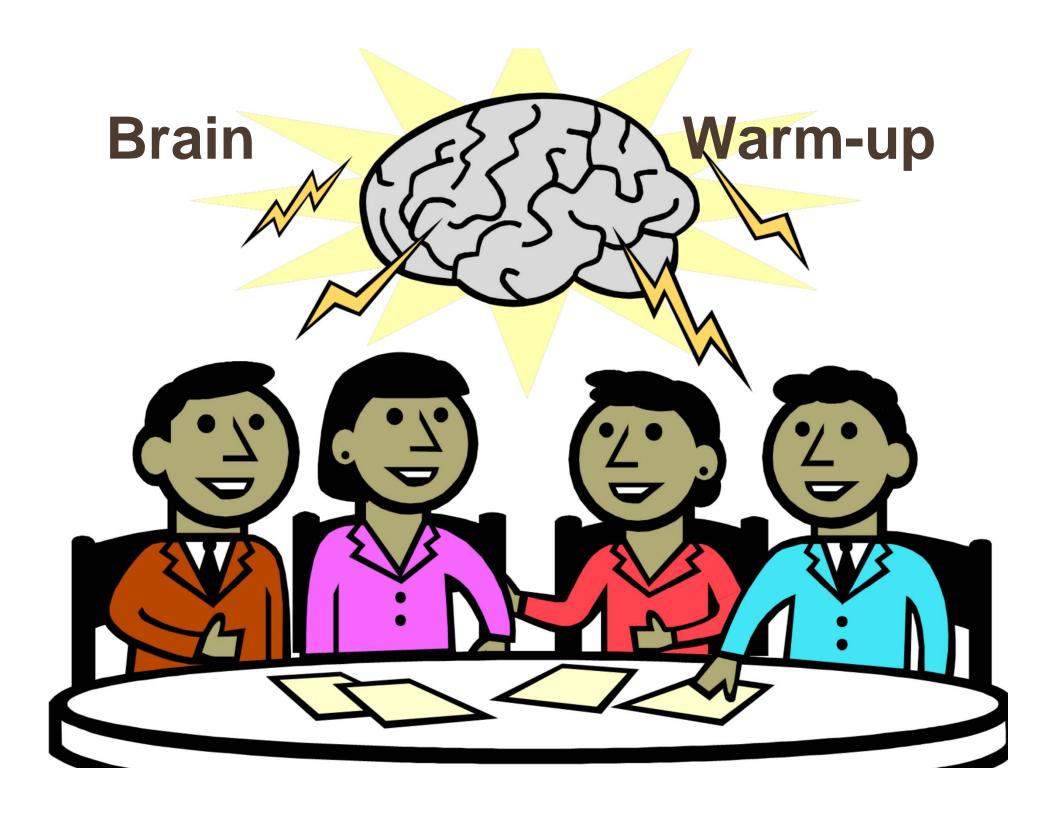
http://srtl.stat.auckland.ac.nz/

W. M. Keck Statistical Literacy Project

http://www.statlit.org/

Information Literacy

- Recognize when and what kind of information is needed
- Identify and access appropriate information resources
- Evaluate the information quality based on source(s) and content
- Effectively use information for a specific purpose
- Understand the issues affecting access and use of information, including laws, regulations, and institutional policies



Assessment Literacy

"Teachers today, perhaps more so than ever before, have a need to be knowledgeable consumers of test information, constructors of assessment instruments and protocols, and even teachers about testing."

What Teachers Need to Know About Assessment, National Education Association 2002,

Lawrence M. Rudner and William D. Schafer, editors

Assessment vs. Evaluation

Assessment (testing) is measuring what students know and can do. (Observed performance)- how the data are generated

Evaluation (analysis) is the process of placing those results within the context of what students should know and be able to do. (Comparing to standards or expectations)-what you do with the data

Fundamental concepts Assessment:

 Is based on professional judgment, assumptions, and values.

What is assessed, when, and how is a function of this judgment.

 Requires the ability to understand and interpret results.

Information literacy Statistical literacy

Assessment literacy Data literacy

Fundamental concepts Assessment:

Involves trade-offs and balances in design and implementation

- Standards to be assessed in testing and reporting
- Test length vs. time constraints
- Format options vs. cost/scoring efficiency
- Purpose: formative vs. summative
- Criterion-referenced vs. norm-referenced

Fundamental concepts Assessment:

- Influences student motivation and learning
 (What gets measured gets improved. Peter Drucker)
- Contains potential for error
- Serves to inform and improve instruction
- Must be reliable and valid
- Must be fair and ethical
- Should use multiple methods to compile a picture of performance

Standardized tests...

- Sample of questions or activities
- Reflect a large body of knowledge in a subject area
- Because of multiple constraints, only sample a subset of the possible content to assess mastery of the whole
- Assume all of the content has been taught, so the variation in the subsets sampled is a valid measure

Test Preparation Continuum

- 1. Instruction on district objectives without referring to the objectives measured on the standardized test. (ALWAYS OK)
- 2. Teaching test-taking skills. (GENERALLY OK)
- 3. Providing instruction on objectives that may have been based on what various tests measure. (MAYBE OK)
- 4. Providing instruction based on objectives specifically matching the test to be administered. (IFFY)*
- 5. Providing instruction where the practice materials or instruction follow the test question format. (IFFY)*
- 6. Provide practice or instruction on a parallel form of the same test. (NEVER OK)
- 7. Providing practice or instruction on the actual test. (NEVER OK)

Free Assessment Literacy Resources

"What Teachers Need to Know About Assessment"

National Education Association 2002 http://echo.edres.org:8080/nea/teachers.pdf

"Thinking About Tests and Testing: A Short Primer on Assessment Literacy"

Gerald W. Bracey

American Youth Policy Forum 2000

http://www.aypf.org/publications/braceyrep.pdf

Free Assessment Literacy Resources

DART 2009 11th edition

Florida Department of Education

http://www.flbsi.org

Free Assessment Literacy Resources

Practical Assessment Research and Evaluation

A peer-reviewed electronic journal. ISSN 1531-7714 http://pareonline.net/

Key Question: What Is the Use of the Data You Collect?

- How do you use data to inform instruction and improve student achievement?
- How do you determine which data are the most important to use, analyze, or review?
- In the absence of data, what is used as a basis for instructional decisions?

Think - Pair - Share

- Work independently to identify three ways in which you use data to make decisions about students, teaching, and learning, and the sources of data that you use for each one
- Discuss this with your partner to identify commonalities and differences in how you use data

"Data is relationships...the more things you have to connect together, the more powerful it is."

Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web

From the TED talk available at:

http://www.ted.com/talks/lang/eng/tim_berners_lee

on_the_next_web.html







What Data Do We Have?

State Assessment results (FCAT)

- Snapshot only once a year.
- Aligned with state standards
- Reading, Mathematics, Writing, and Science
- DSS allows longitudinal comparison in Reading and Mathematics.

Data Sources

FCAT results

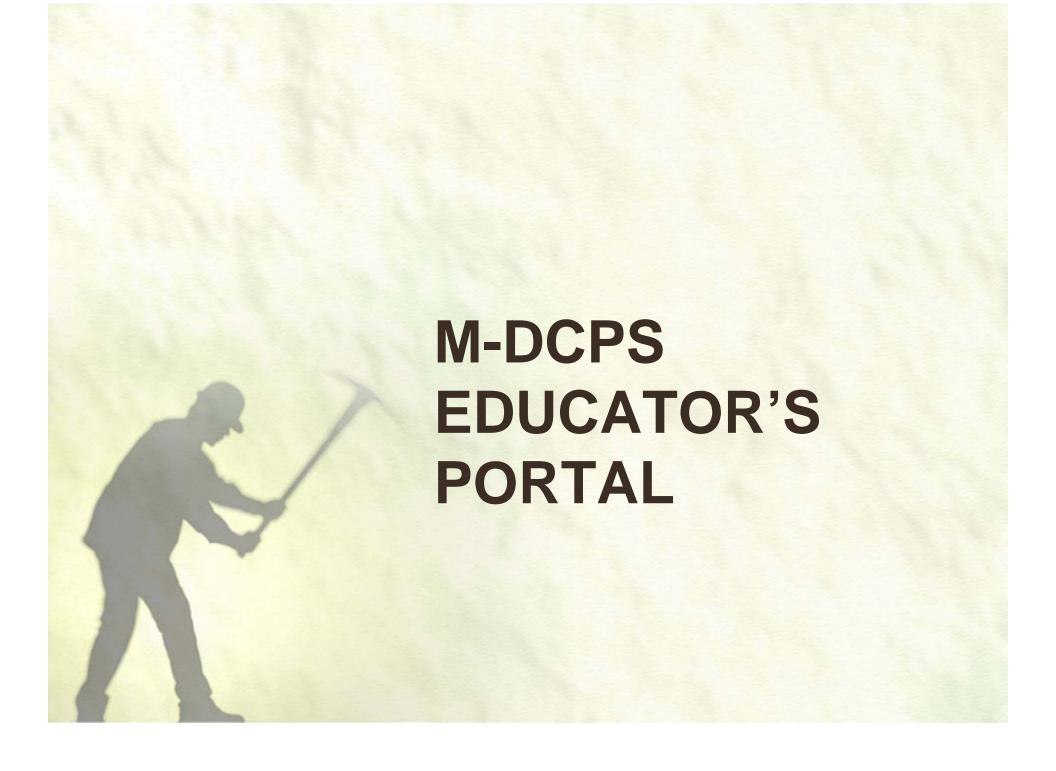
- State and district websites
 - static longitudinal for the school of the students tested each year
- SPI and SnapShot
 - Current students' historical results

Interim Assessment results

 Edusoft – Current students' Interim Assessment results

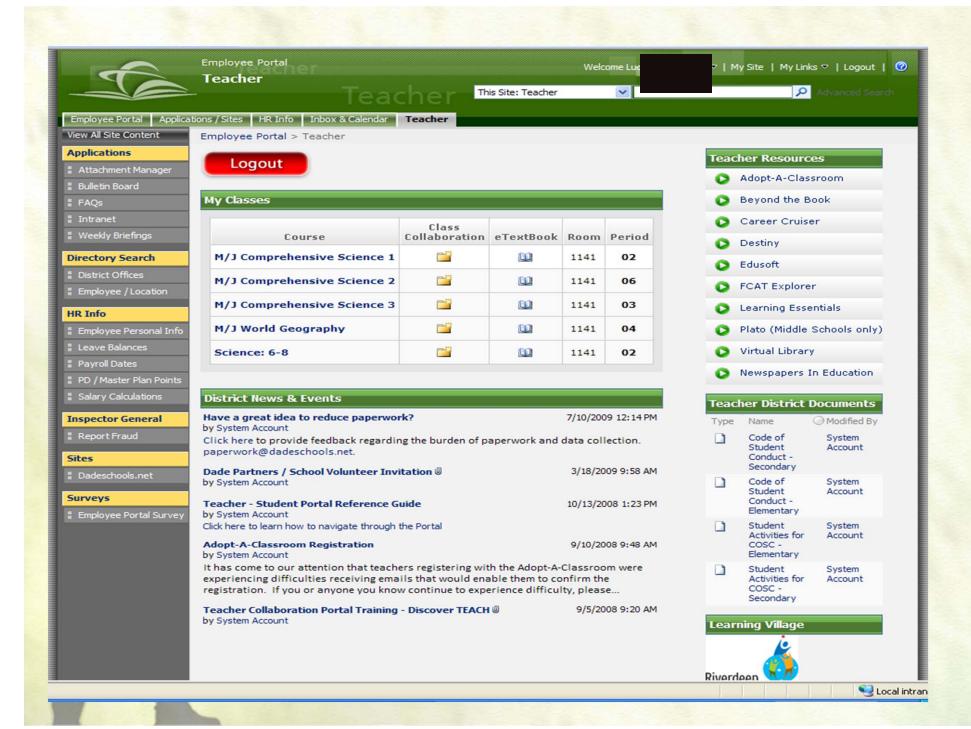
Sources of additional data

- prior FCAT trends
- current progress monitoring results
- previous and current interim assessment results
- current classroom assessments
- grouping or treatment data



Teacher Portal

- Alert Box System Can receive alerts specifically tailored for them. Also serves as an *Emergency Alert System* for all users.
- E-Mail- Outlook Web Access to Dadeschools.net email
- Function tabs –Career Cruiser, Edusoft, Destiny, FCAT Explorer,
 Newspapers in Education, and more
- "My Classes" View
- E-mail to students -teachers can send emails to student's new District email account
- New Class Roster provides current student assessment information





Employee Portal Class Detail

Employee Portal Applications / Sites HR Info Inbox & Calendar Teacher

View All Site Content

Employee Portal > Teacher > Class Detail

Need help ?? CLICK HERE to access the user guide

Applications

- # Bulletin Board
- # Intranet
- # Weekly Briefings

Directory Search

Sites

Surveys

					R	eading			Math		Email
#	Profile		Student	Grade	FCAT Level	Bubble	Regress	FCAT Level	Bubble	Regress	☐ All
1	2	6	G, FRANKY - 6/25/1996	07	1	→		1 t	\rightarrow		
2	2	B 6	EATRICE - 8/29/1993	07	1			1			
3	2	C 7	JOADLINE - 4/11/1996	07	1 +	+	+	1 +	\Rightarrow	+	
1	2	C 7	LD, KIA W. - 5/29/1996	07	1 +	\rightarrow	1	1 †	→	+	
5	2	9.	SHERLTON - 12/10/1995	07	1	\rightarrow	\Rightarrow	1 +	→	+	
5	2	0	ON, WEEDMIRE - 9/20/1995	07	1 +	\rightarrow	1	1 +	→	+	
7	2	D 6	DANIEL - 8/3/1994	07	1	→		1 +	→	+	
3	2	FI 8:	IS, RICHARD E. - 6/18/1995	07	1	→	→	1 +	→		
9	2	15	JR, TAYLOR C. - 1/18/1995	07	1			1			
0	2	L0 8	D, DAVID - 8/22/1995	07	1 +	→	1	1 +			
1	2	M 91	E, RICHARD - 2/15/1996	07	1	→	→	1 +	+		
2	2	N 6:	NATHAN - 7/8/1996	07	1	→	+	1 +	+		
3	2	P:	JEFFREY - 10/20/1993	07	•			0 †	1	1	

Miami-Dade County Public Schools: 1450 NE Second Avenue: Miami, FL 33132: Phone: (305) 995-1000: Copyright 2007







?



0910

0809

0708

Miami-Dade County Public Schools Individualized Educational Portfolio



NKY

6631-NORTH MIAMI MIDDLE

** Historic Information is collected at the end of the associated school year and may not reflect subsequent adjustments. ** 'H ST STATUS Active GENDER M BIRTHDATE PRIVATE SCHL N II, FL 33161 ESOL LVL GRADE 07 HOMEROOM WEIGHTED MAJOR AREA OF PHONE - (305 LUNCH FREE DATE 7/6/1998 INTEREST ENTERED

RESIDENCY : ATTENDANCE INFORMATION SCHOOL YEAR EXCUSED UNEXCUSED TARDIES 0 0 1 0

6

1

1



STATUS

H	IOME LAN	NGL	JAG	E SU	JRVEY
LAN	GUAGE	RE	SPO	NSE	
HOME	STUDENT	1	2	3	SURVEY DATE
HC	HC	Υ	Υ	Y	7/6/1998

				LATES	T STUDENT FO	AT AND NRT	SCORES					
READING	TEST DATE	CURRICULUM GROUP	SCALE	LEVEL	DEVELOPMENT	WORD/PHRASES	S IDE	MAIN A/PURPOS	SE C	OMPARISO	NS REFE	RENCE/RESEARCH
	03/2009	ESE	240	1	1316	4 of 8		9 of 20		1 of 11		2 of 6
MATH	TEST DATE	CURRICULUM GROUP	SCALE	LEVEL	DEVELOPMENT	NUMBER SENSE CONCEPTS & OPERATIONS		REMENTS	GEOMET SPAT SENS	IAL 1	GEBRAIC THINKING	DATA ANALYSIS & PROBABILITY
	03/2009	ESE	182	1	1123	0 of 9	1 0	of 9	1 of 9	9	2 of 8	2 of 9
WRITING	TEST D	ATE	CURRICU GRO		PROM	PT TYPE		S	CORE			
SCIENCE	TEST DATE	CURRICULUM GROUP	SCALE	LEVEL	DEVELOPMEN	T PHYSICAL/C	CHEMICAL	EARTH &	SPACE	LIFE/ENVIF	RONMENTAL	SCIENTIFIC THINKING
NRT READING	TEST DATE	PERCENTILE	STANINE		SCALE	NRT M	АТН	TEST DATE	PERC	ENTILE	STANIN	E SCALE
	03/2009							03/2009				

	PRI	MARY EXCEPTIONA	LITY INFORMATIO	N		
EXCEPTIONALITY	EVALUATION	IEP		IEP DURATION	INCLUSIO	N PERCENT
Specific Learning Disabled	12/1/2006	4/3/2009		4/2/2010		
		EXCEPTIONALITY	PROGRAMS			
EXCEPTIONALITY	STATUS	SST EVAL REF	CURRENT EVAL	ELIGIBILITY	EVAL TYPE	PLACEMEN'
Language Impaired	P	6/26/1998	6/26/1998	7/2/1998	s	7/6/1998



Edusoft

- District Interim Assessment and state assessment results
- Can include site-made tests using item bank
- Aligned with standards
- Multiple measures
- Multiple report formats
- Updated periodically

CURRENT STUDENTS' RESULTS

Accessing Edusoft

www.Edusoft.com

or

- Log in through M-DCPS Educator's Portal
- Need USER ID and Password

EDUSOFT REPORTS

Performance Band Reports

Class List Report

Report Builder Customizing

Can drop into EXCEL







Teacher Tools

Administrator

Item Analysis

grunt09.edusoft.com Contact Support Library Logout

Help

Admin

Benchmark Exam Reports



Performance Band Reports

Performance Band reports show you average scores for a class or group, divided into performance bands. You can create these reports for all students, for each period, or for individual students.



Class List Reports

Class List reports show you how each student in a class or group performed on an exam. You can create these reports for all students in a group or for one or more periods.



Student Performance Report

Student Performance reports show you how an individual student performed on multiple assessments. You can choose to include standards or question groups and select different score types.



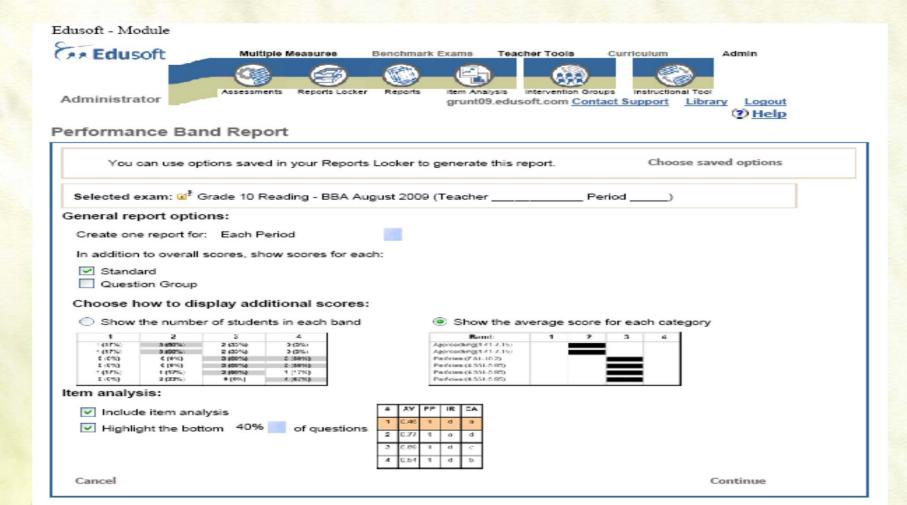
Report Builder

Report Builder shows you how a group of students performed on up to four assessments. You can see the results for different score types grouped by period, by demographic information, or by many other options.



School Comparison Reports

School Comparison reports show you overall, per standard, or per question group scores for each school in a school group. You can schedule these reports for one or more assessments that occur during a given time



Edusoft - Module Fedusoft Multiple Measures Benchmark Exams Teacher Tools Curriculum Admin Admin Administrator Administrator Administrator Administrator

Performance Band Report

Selected exam: 💅 Grade	e 10 Reading - BBA August 2009 (Teacher	Period)	
Choose schools:			
All My Schools			
One: 7381 Miami Nor	land Senior High		
Multiple: View schools	Select Schools		
Choose periods:			
All			
Specific: View period	Select Periods		
Select Students Based on:	:	Tell me more	
Teachers:	All		
Grades:	All		
Ethnicities:	All		
Ed Programs:	All		
Custom Groups:	All		
Gender:	All		
Course:	All		
Test Delivery:	All		
Roster:	2009-2010 Fall, School Year, Semester 2		
		Clear Options	
Cancel			Continue

EDUSOFT Performance Band Reports

- Overall "feel" for how a group of students performed on an assessment
- Multiple options of report types
- Know what question you want to answer to decide on the report format

Identify Patterns and Trends: Performance Bands

- Review and compare results across classrooms (and common assessments to determine similarities and differences
- Identify percentage of students in each performance group
- Determine acceptable level of student performance

	Per Bar	nd Performa	nce:				
Band	40	60	80				
Insufficient Progress	0.00-23.99	20	27%				
Limited Progress	24.00-27.99	9	12%				
Satisfactory Progress	28.00-50.0	44	60%				

EDUSOFT Class List Report

- Can request by standard (benchmark)
- Focus on which benchmarks are mastered and which need to be retaught.
- Can rank order students by performance on benchmarks.
- Can "Highlight" students for groups by benchmark performance
- Can identify students who have mastered benchmarks

Item Analysis by Benchmark

Identify target strands/standards

Analyze strengths and weaknesses by benchmark

using Item Analysis Report

Per Standard Performance

Standard	Avg Score:	
MA.A.1.2: MA.A.1.2.1	2.67/4 (67%)	N/A
MA.A.1.2: MA.A.1.2.2	2.53/4 (63%)	N/A
MA.A.2.2: MA.A.2.2.1	2.77/4 (69%)	N/A
MA.A.3.2: MA.A.3.2.1	3.76/6 (63%)	N/A
MA.A.3.2: MA.A.3.2.2	2.65/4 (66%)	N/A
MA.A.4.2: MA.A.4.2.1	1.65/4 (41%)	N/A
MA.B.1.2: MA.B.1.2.2	2.03/4 (51%)	N/A
MA.B.2.2: MA.B.2.2.2	2.05/4 (51%)	N/A
MA.B.3.2: MA.B.3.2.1	1.56/4 (39%)	N/A
MA.C.1.2; MA.C.1.2.1	1.67/4 (42%)	N/A
MA.D.1.2: MA.D.1.2.1	2.54/4 (63%)	N/A
MA.E.1.2: MA.E.1.2.1	2.17/4 (54%)	N/A

-MA.B.3.2: MA.B.3.2.1 - The student solves real-world problems involving estimates of measurements, including length, time, weight, temperature, money, perimeter, area, and volume.

Multiple-Choice: 10, 13, 22, 24, 29

-MA.A.4.2: MA.A.4.2.1 - The student uses and justifies different estimation strategies in a real- world problem situation and determines the reasonableness of results of calculations in a given problem situation.

Multiple-Choice: 26, 36, 40, 46



EDUSOFT Item Analysis Report

- Provides detailed feedback on student responses
- Provides information on student answer choices by individual and by group
- Provides rich information on:
 - What a student knows and, more importantly, does not know
 - What specific errors were made (Which wrong answers were selected) Drill down into Why?

Analyze Strengths and Weaknesses

Question Group Performance:

Question Croup i circimanes.												
Question Group	Avg Score:	Band:										
A. Number Sense,	16.03/26 (62%)	N/A (0.00-26.0)										
Concepts, and Operations												
B. Measurement	5.65/12 (47%)	N/A (0.00-12.0)										
C. Geometry and Spatial Sense	1.67/4 (42%)	N/A (0.00-4.0)										
D. Algebraic Thinking	2.54/4 (63%)	N/A (0.00-4.0)										
E. Data Analysis and Probability	2.17/4 (54%)	N/A (0.00-4.0)										

Item Analysis:

	Multiple-Choice																									
C	Question #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ı	Average Points	0.50	0.67	0.70	0.54	0.41	0.41	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.72	0.66	0.35	0.73	0.62	0.61	0.80	0.58	0.61	0.67	0.93	0.75	0.61	0.35	0.32	0.73
	Points Possible	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ě	Most Freq. Incorrect	С	ı	В	Н	В	1	С	Н	В	-1	Α	F	D	F	Α	Н	Α	1	D	- 1	В	G	Α	G	С
	Correct Answer	В	Н	С	1	Α	G	В	G	C	Н	В	G	O	Н	В	G	D	G	В	F	Α	Н	O	Н	D
7																										
	Question #	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Average Points	0.39	0.60	0.46	0.12	0.52	0.50	0.56	0.67	0.75	0.78	0.37	0.65	0.63	0.44	0.53	0.61	0.35	0.69	0.58	0.37	0.36	0.67	0.54	0.73	0.29
	Points Possible	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Most Freq. Incorrect	Н	Α	I	D	Н	Α	F	D	Н	С	G	Α	G	D	G	С	Н	Α	G	D	Н	Α	I	Α	F
	Correct Answer	Ι	С	G	Α	Ι	В	G	В	I	Α	Н	В	F	С	Н	D	G	С	I	С	-1	В	F	D	G

Looking Deeper: Item Analysis

	Item	% Correct	Discrimina tion	А	В	С	D	F	G	н	I	OMITTED
1	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by	sort by
	Multiple- Choice -> 29	11%	0.13	10.9*	<u>23.5</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>46.2</u>	0	0	0	0	0.8
	Multiple- Choice -> 30	54%	0.27	0	0	0	0	<u>16.3</u>	9	<u>19.4</u>	<u>54.5*</u>	0.8
N. A.	Multiple- Choice -> 31	57%	0.43	<u>21.3</u>	<u>57.1*</u>	<u>10.6</u>	10.2	0	0	0	0	0.8
	Multiple- Choice -> 32	61%	0.52	0	0	0	0	<u>24.2</u>	60.6*	<u>7.3</u>	7	0.9
	Multiple- Choice -> 33	73%	0.61	<u>5.1</u>	73.3*	9.3	<u>11</u>	0	0	0	0	1.3

Item Analysis Quick Reference Sheet

Question Group	Item	% Correct	Discrimination	Α	В	С	D	F	G	н	T.	OMITTED
Main Idea, Plot, and Purpose	Section 1 -> 16	44%	1.00	0	0	0	0	44.4*	22.2	<u>5.6</u>	<u>16.7</u>	11.1

Terminology	Meaning	Interpretation	Item Statistic	Indicator	Instructional Focus Question(s)
% Correct –P-value (Difficulty index)	Measure of the percentage of students answering an item correctly.	44%, or nearly half of the students answered this item correctly The difficulty level (P- value) of the item is 0.44	P-value < 0.25 indicates a difficult item P-value > 0.95 indicates an easy item	Relevant for determining whether students have learned the concept being tested. Adequate numbers of easy and difficult items allow students with achievement levels of both extremes to be measured.	Was the item easy or difficult for the examinees? Are the results for other items from this benchmark/strand similar? Was the content covered adequately?
Discrimination (Point-Biserial)	Correlation of a student's response to that item and their total score. The discrimination index is a measure of the question's ability to differentiate between high and low scorers on the test.	This item answered correctly by students who have the general knowledge/skill being measured by the test	Items with Point-Biserial >.30 discriminate sufficiently between low and high abilities.	Positive Point-Biserial indexes indicate students having high test scores on the test performed well on the item. Negative Point-Biserial indexes indicate that students having low test scores answered the item correctly, while higher scoring students answered it incorrectly. Denotes misunderstanding or mis-learning of the content.	Is there a common misunderstanding of the content among students? How might the content be presented to clear up misconceptions?
Distractors (Answer Choices)	A comparison of the proportion of students choosing each response option.	Nearly half chose the correct answer, "F", but almost ¼ chose a distractor, "G". In-depth view of how students responded to the test item	The percent of students selecting the correct answer (denoted with an asterisk) is the same as the P-value. Percentage of students selecting incorrect options (distractor) is displayed under the corresponding letter (A-I).	Incorrect answer options are clues to students' misunderstanding of the content and thus should guide appropriate remediation. About an equal selection of all options is an indication of guessing.	Why might students have chosen the distractor over the correct response? What common type of error is represented by each "popular" distractor? How would you re-teach the concept to address the misconception?
Omitted (Omit Rate)	Measure of the percentage of students not responding or marking options.	11.1% of the students selected one (and only one) option	Omit rate of over 5% should be reviewed.	High omission rates could mean that students were not familiar with the item content. High omission rates on items at the end of a test could indicate that students did not have sufficient time to finish or were unmotivated.	Did students have sufficient time to complete the assignment? Were students familiar with the content? Were they motivated?

Item Response Report Page Format Options

Selected exam: Grade 10 Reading - BBA August 2009 (Teacher _____ Period ____)



Web page



Spreadsheet



Printer-friendly

EDUSOFT Report Builder

- Flexible, can customize report.
- Can include multiple measures.
- Can track performance over time, across standards.
- Can build custom groups (e.g., tutoring groups, extracurricular activity groups, etc.)

EDUSOFT Reports and EXCEL

- The reports can be saved as EXCEL spreadsheets.
- EXCEL allows you to "slice and dice" the data in additional ways.
- You can pull down a single data report from EDUSOFT and subsequently generate a number of custom views of the data to answer specific questions.

SPI

Demog	raphic									
Retur	rn to In	trane	t							
				ASS	SESSMENT DA	ATA				
Instruc	Instructional Planning System (IPS) / Student Demographic							Wednesday, August 26, 200		
Retu	ırn to /	Asses	sment							
					DEMOGRAPHI	С				
:	Studer	t ID	Name Gende	r Birthdate Stat	us Current Schl	Grade LEP Flag	ESOL Level	Primary ESE		
	SELE	CT						LEP Into		
	CELLA	FAA	FCAT SCORES	FCAT MATH CONT	FCAT READ CONT	FCAT SCI CONT	FCAT WRITE	GRADE 3 GC		
- 1										

Other Data Sources

SPI (Intranet)

• FCAT

Grade 3 Good Cause

• CELLA

PMRN

• FAIR data
ISIS (SAT, ACT, AP, IB, etc.)





The Big Question:

How can data analysis be applied to improve performance?

Data Analysis: The Big Picture

- What do we want to know?
- What do the data show?
- How did we get here?
- Where do we need to go from here?
- How will we get there?
- Who needs to share the work?

Knowledge is Power

"When teachers have current information about the skill levels and proficiencies of students sitting in their classrooms, they are better able to modify their instructional strategies."

Pardini, P. (2000 Winter) Data, well done: Six examples of data-driven decision-making at work. *Journal of Staff Development 21* (1), 12-18

Resources for Data Analysis Information

 http://www.norman.k12.ok.us/090/index files/page0009.htm

 http://www.nsrfharmony.org/protocol/doc/ /data_driven_dialogue.pdf

Resources on Building Data Analysis and Presentation Skills

Just Plain Data Analysis

http://lilt.ilstu.edu/jpda/

Gapminder

http://www.gapminder.org

Flowing Data

http://flowingdata.com/about/

Averages Lie! How is each student doing?



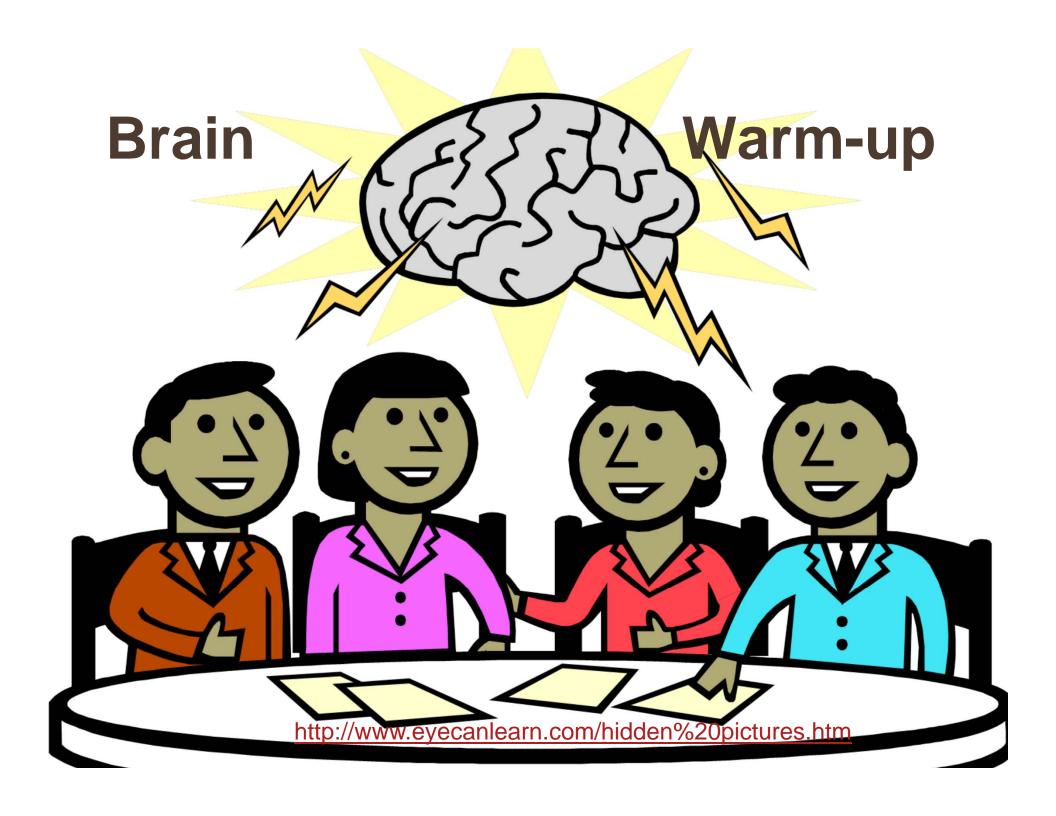
"My average student is doing great. Half my class thinks 2+2=3 and the other half thinks 2+2=5."

Targeting Instruction

"WHICH STUDENTS"
not
"HOW MANY STUDENTS"
as framework for targeting
instruction

STUDENT DATA ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

- List students by class or period
- Note the main issue each student
- Additional issues or notes
- Color or symbol coding
- Patterns of need or success
- Instructional implications
- Grouping



Mining the Data





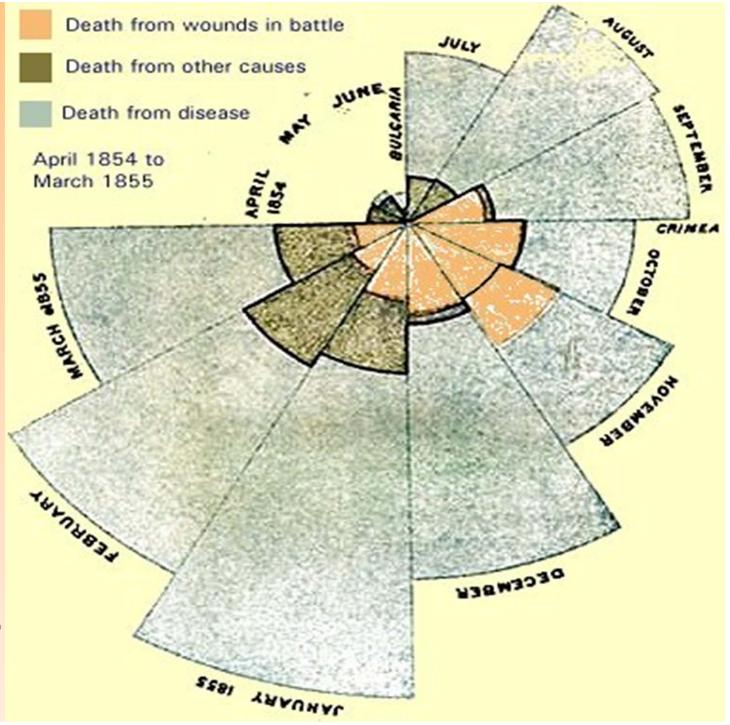
Table showing the Estimated
Average Monthly Strength of the
Army; and the deaths and
Annual Rate of Mortality per
1000 in each month, from April
1854, to March 1856 (inclusive),
in the Hospitals of the Army in
the East

Deaths

Annual rate of morality per 1000

Month	Average size of army	Zymotic diseases	Wounds & injuries	All other causes	Zymotic diseases	Wounds & injuries	All other causes
Apr 1854	8571	1	0	5	1.4	0	7.0
May 1854	23333	12	0	9	6.2	0	4.6
Jun 1854	28333	11	0	6	4.7	0	2.5
Jul 1854	28722	359	0	23	150.0	0	9.6
Aug 1854	30246	828	1	30	328.5	0.4	11.9
Sep 1854	30290	788	81	70	312.2	32.1	27.7
Oct 1854	30643	503	132	128	197.0	51.7	50.1
Nov 1854	29736	844	287	106	340.6	115.8	42.8
Dec 1854	32779	1725	114	131	631.5	41.7	48.0
Jan 1855	32393	2761	83	324	1022.8	30.7	120.0
Feb 1855	30919	2120	42	361	822.8	16.3	140.1

Source: Nightingale, F., Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army. Founded Chiefly on the Experience of the Late War. Presented by Request to the Secretary of State for War. Privately printed for Miss Nightingale, Harrison and Sons, 1858.



Presenting Data Effectively

Clear Unclear

Accurate Misleading or Distorted

Easy to Understand Cluttered or Muddled

Interesting Boring, Dull

Simple and to the Cluttered, Overly Busy or

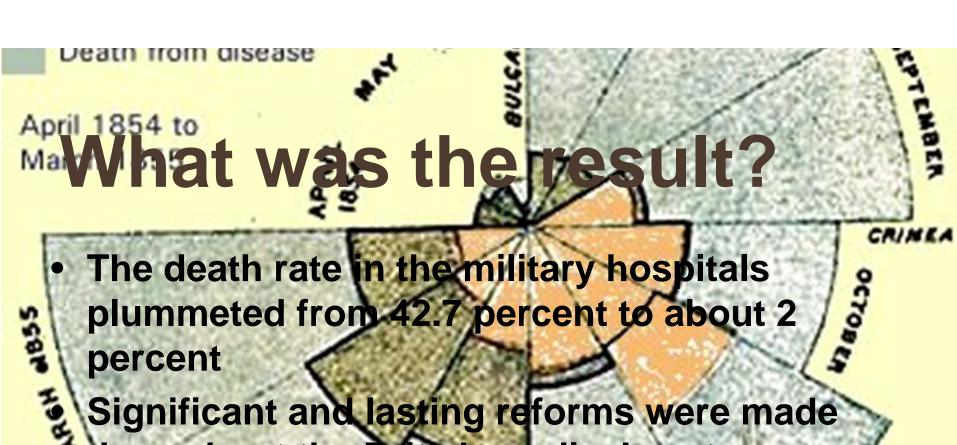
Point Fussy

Clearly Labeled- No Labels –

Correct Scaling Inappropriate Scaling

Appropriate to Inappropriate for

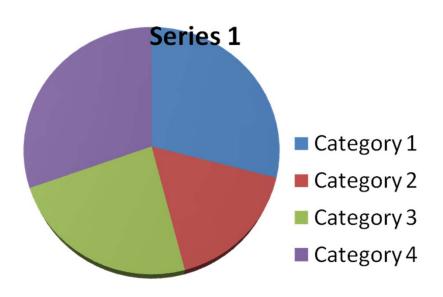
Audience Audience



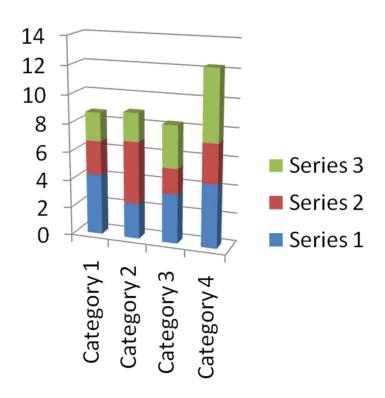
- throughout the British medical system
- Florence Nightingale became the first woman to receive the Order of Merit (1907)
- Data analysis was applied systematically to create systemic reform

Examples of Data Presentation Formats

Pie Chart

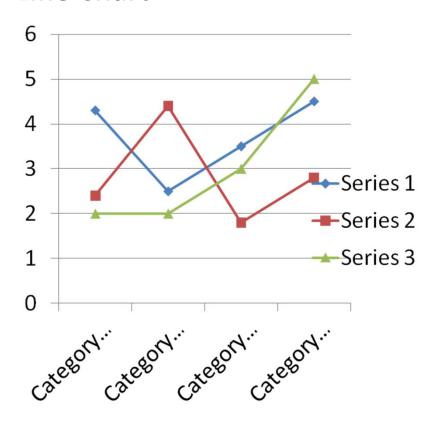


Stacked Bar Chart

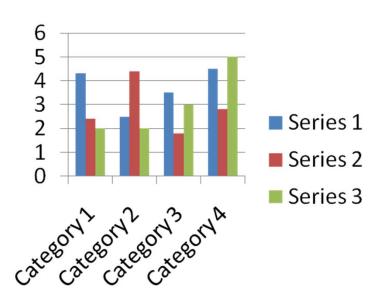


Examples of Data Presentation Formats

Line Chart



Bar Chart



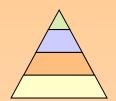
GRAPHIC DATA PRESENTATION













- Look at your data. With your partner,
 select and prepare a graphic representation
 to present one element of your data.
- Use the rubric in the packet to review your graph and answer the questions.





Framing the Data Conversations

- WHAT?
- · SO WHAT?
- WHO CARES?
- HOW COME?
- NOW WHAT?

SMART GOALS AND ACTION PLANS

- Specific (What will you do?)
- Measurable (To what level or extent?)
- Attainable (Is this within reason based on your starting point?)
- Relevant (Is this tied into your overall goal?)
- Time-Specific (Starting when, measured when, and accomplished by when?)

Supporting Effective Data Use

Engage in data-based dialogue about the students regarding

- Individual performance
- Class or group performance
- Patterns over time
- Patterns of evidence about learning and gaps
- Grouping for instruction, not life!
 Share resources, expertise, and strategies

HOMEWORK

Review the available student data to determine instructional needs. Complete a SMART Goal Template using the current data and submit it no later than April 28, 2010.



Reflection

What is one nugget of information that you got from this session?



What skills are you going to cart away with you to share with your colleagues and students?



What is one concept into which you want to drill down even more?





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