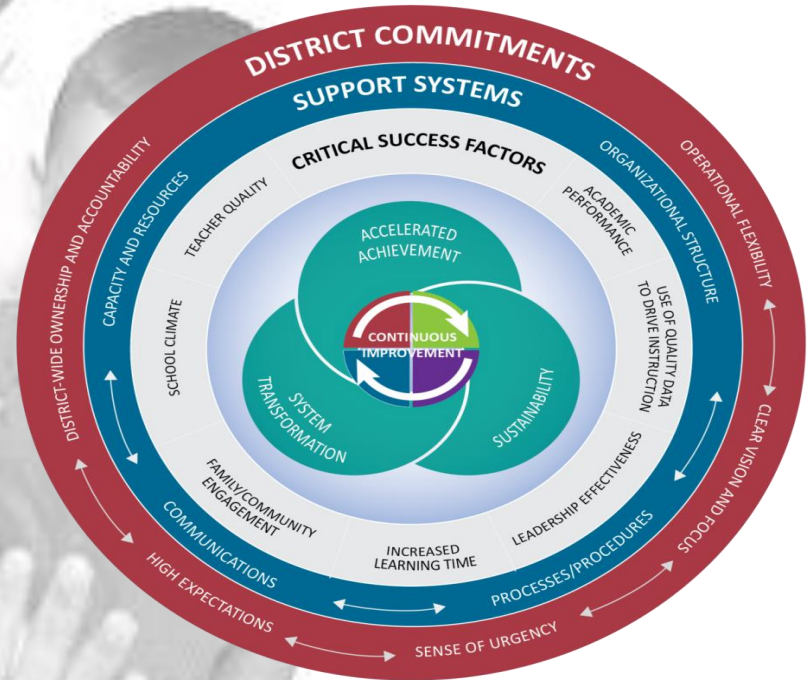


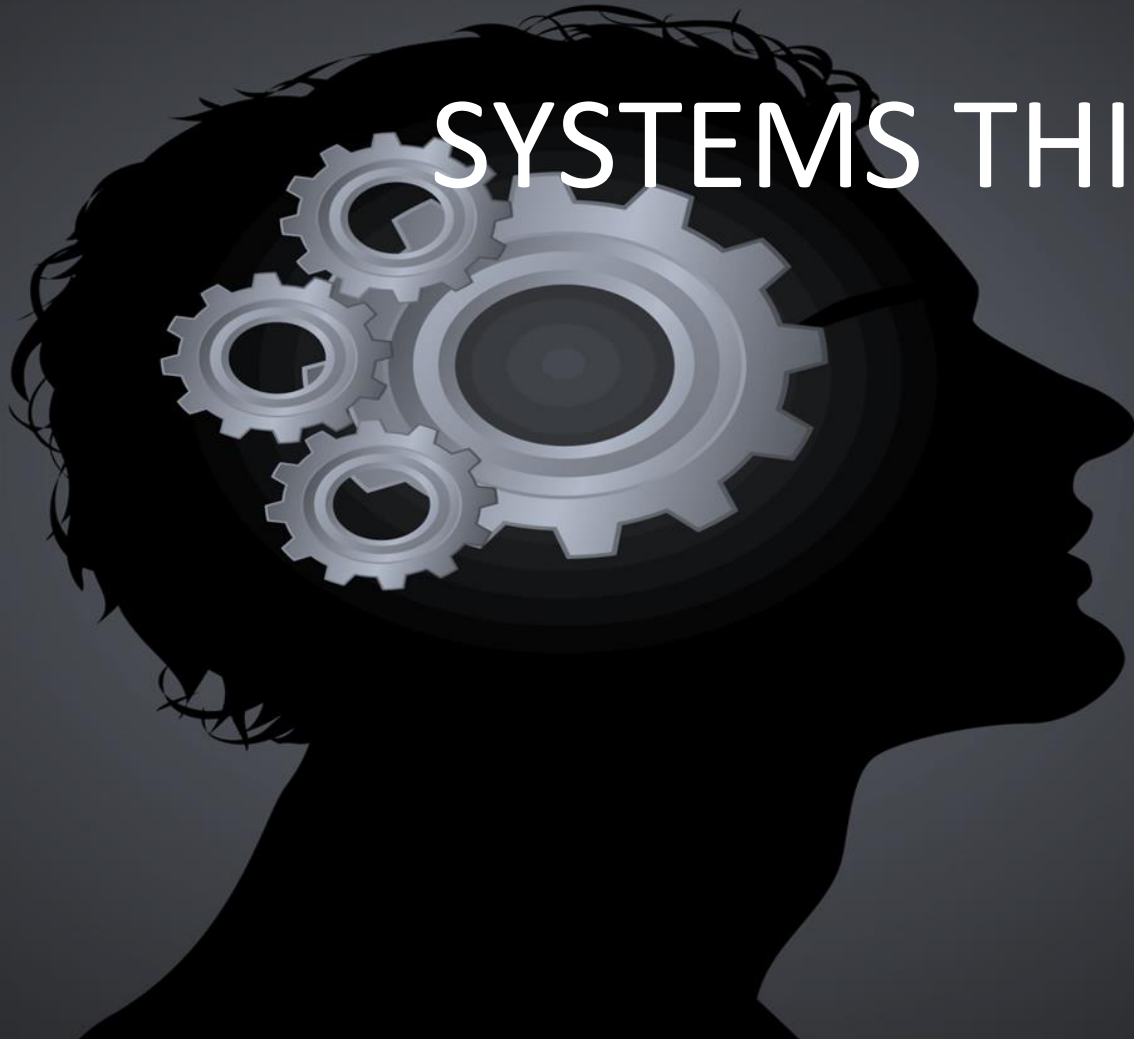
WELCOME to the 2017

Texas Accountability Intervention System (TAIS)

INTRODUCTORY TRAINING

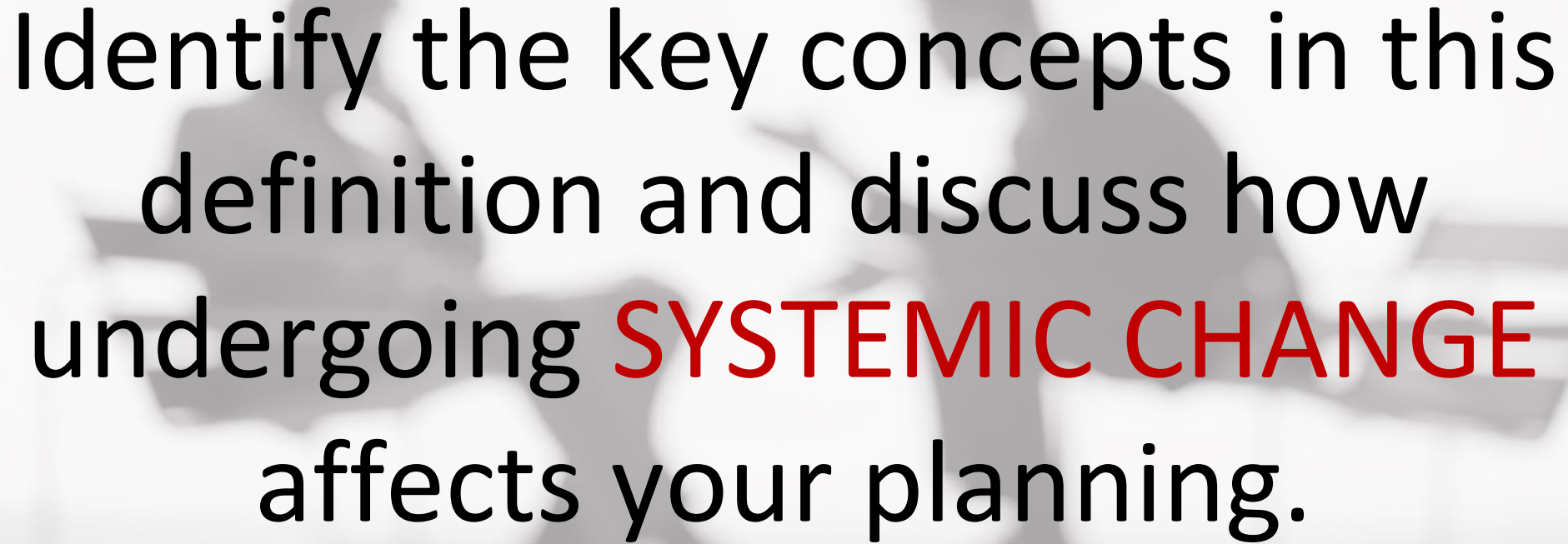


SYSTEMS THINKING



Systemic Change

Is comprehensive, with a fundamental change in one aspect of the system requiring fundamental changes in other aspects to be successful. In education, systemic change requires that it pervades all levels of the system: classroom, building, district...Efforts to create systemic change must recognize the interdependence of all components of the system...The community must develop a vision of their ideal educational system, create and take ownership of a shared vision, and develop a passion for their new vision.

A blurred background image showing two people in a meeting. One person is on the left, wearing a dark jacket and light-colored pants, gesturing with their hand. The other person is on the right, wearing a dark jacket and light-colored pants, looking towards the first person. They appear to be in a professional setting, possibly a conference room or office.

Identify the key concepts in this
definition and discuss how
undergoing **SYSTEMIC CHANGE**
affects your planning.

Systemic Change

Is comprehensive, with a fundamental change in one aspect of the system requiring fundamental changes in other aspects to be successful. In education, systemic change requires that it pervades all levels of the system: classroom, building, district...Efforts to create systemic change must recognize the interdependence of all components of the system...The community must develop a vision of their ideal educational system, create and take ownership of a shared vision, and develop a passion for their new vision.

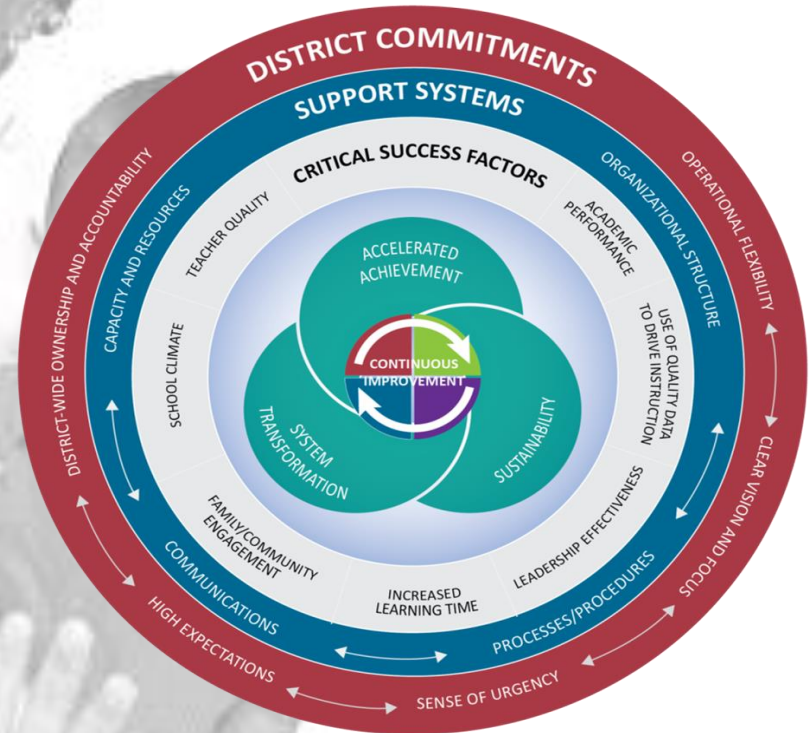
Systemic Change

Is comprehensive, with a fundamental change in one aspect of the system requiring fundamental changes in other aspects to be successful. In education, systemic change requires that it pervades all levels of the system: classroom, building, district...Efforts to create systemic change must recognize the interdependence of all components of the system...The community must develop a vision of their ideal educational system, create and take ownership of a shared vision, and develop a passion for their new vision.

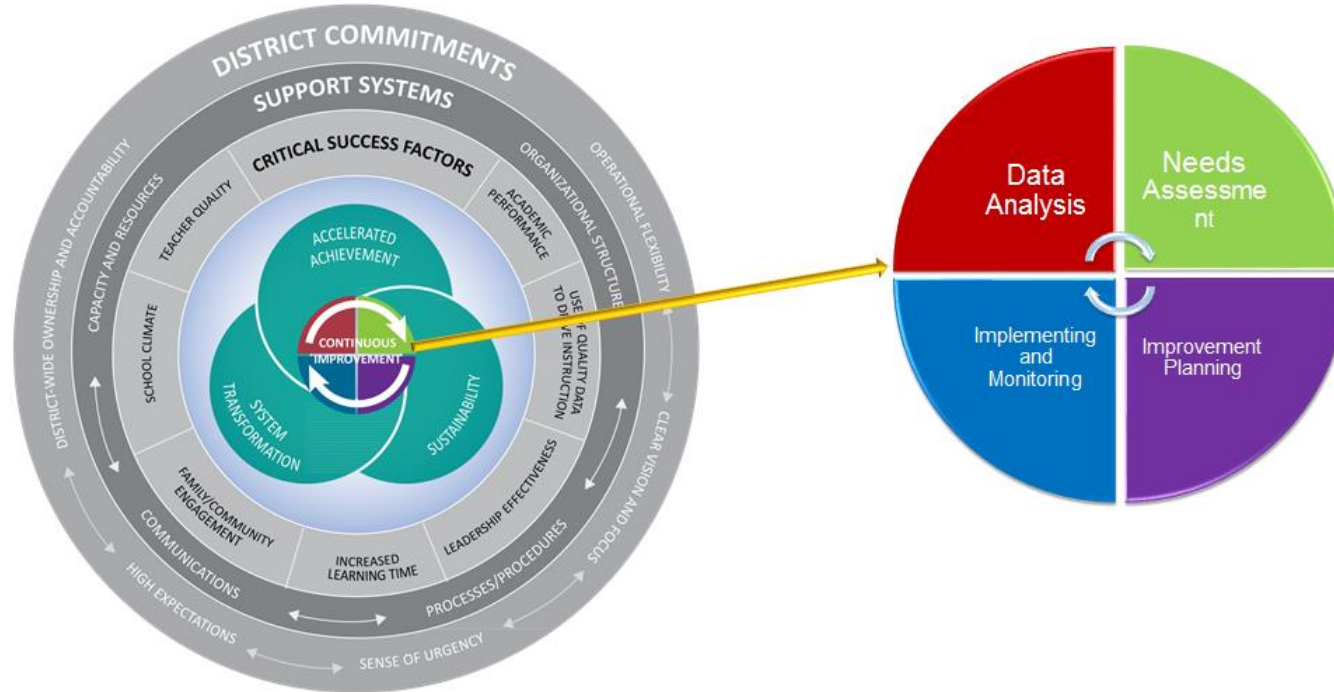


*“Every system – your system –
is perfectly designed to get the
results it is currently getting.”*

Texas Accountability Intervention System (TAIS)



Continuous Improvement Process



A conceptual image featuring a glowing lightbulb as the central element, representing an idea or vision. The lightbulb is positioned within a large, hand-drawn thought bubble. The entire scene is set against a dark, textured background. Several smaller, empty thought bubbles of varying sizes are scattered in the lower-left area. The word "VISIONING" is prominently displayed in a bold, white, sans-serif font across the middle of the image, partially overlapping the lightbulb and the thought bubble.

VISIONING

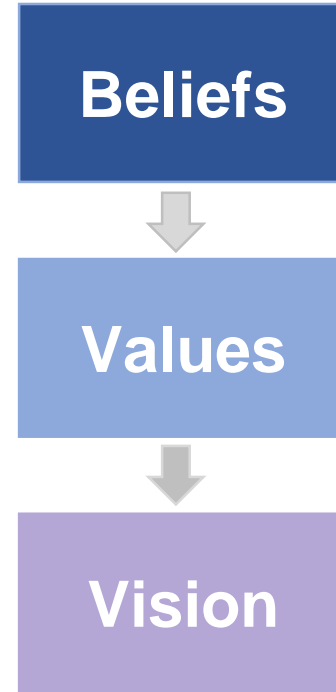


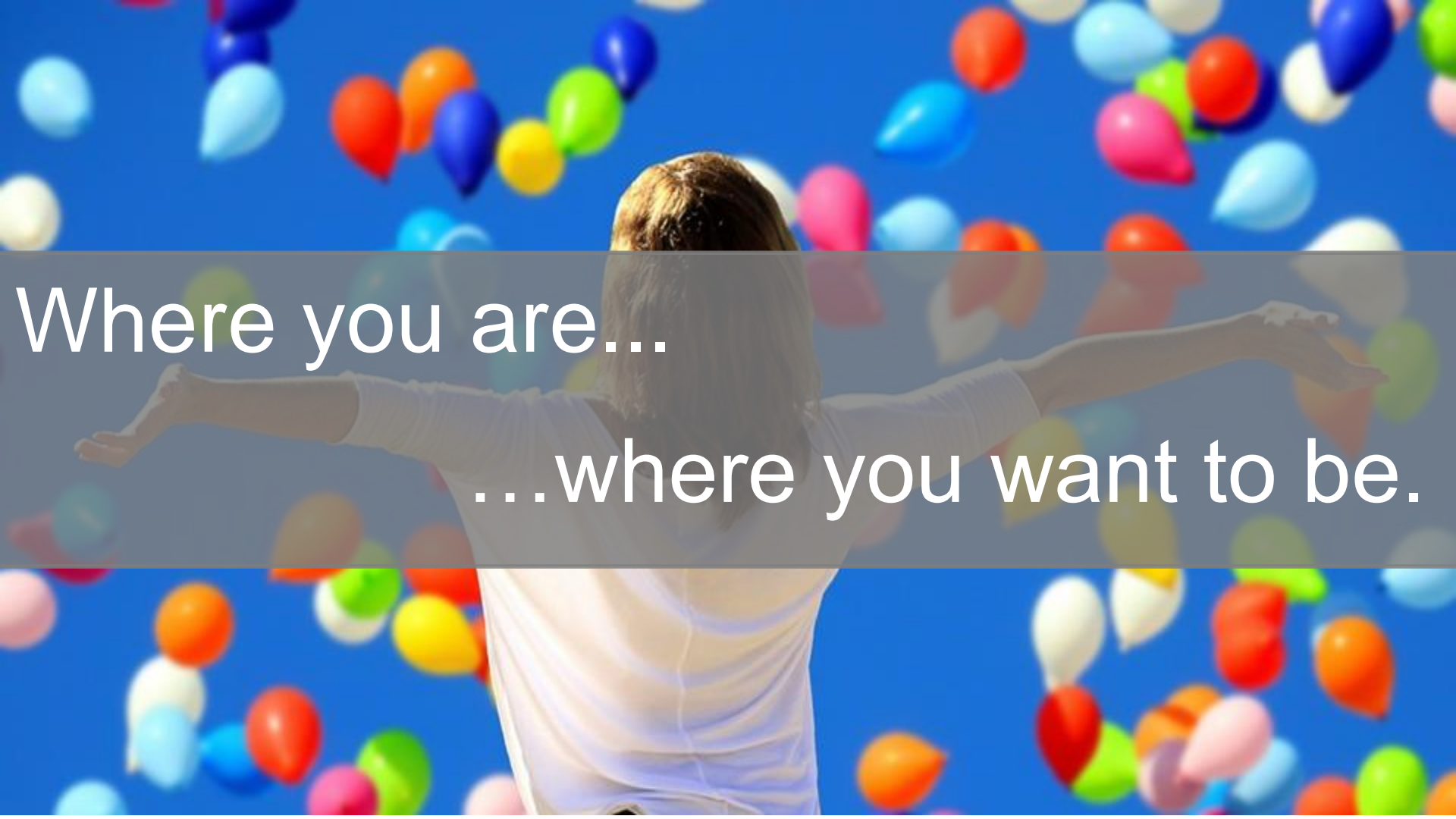
**“He who has a why
can deal with any what or how.”**

-Stephen Covey

Beliefs and **values** define what the organization stands for and how it will behave.

The **vision** describes the organization in a future successful state.



A person with long brown hair, seen from behind, wearing a white t-shirt, stands with their arms outstretched horizontally. They are positioned in the center of the frame. The background is a clear blue sky filled with numerous colorful balloons in shades of red, blue, yellow, green, pink, and white. The balloons are scattered throughout the sky, some in sharp focus and others blurred, creating a sense of depth and festivity.

Where you are...

...where you want to be.

A person with long brown hair, seen from behind, wearing a white long-sleeved shirt, has their arms outstretched horizontally. They are standing against a blue background filled with many colorful balloons in shades of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and pink. The text is overlaid on the person's back and the background.

Aspiration

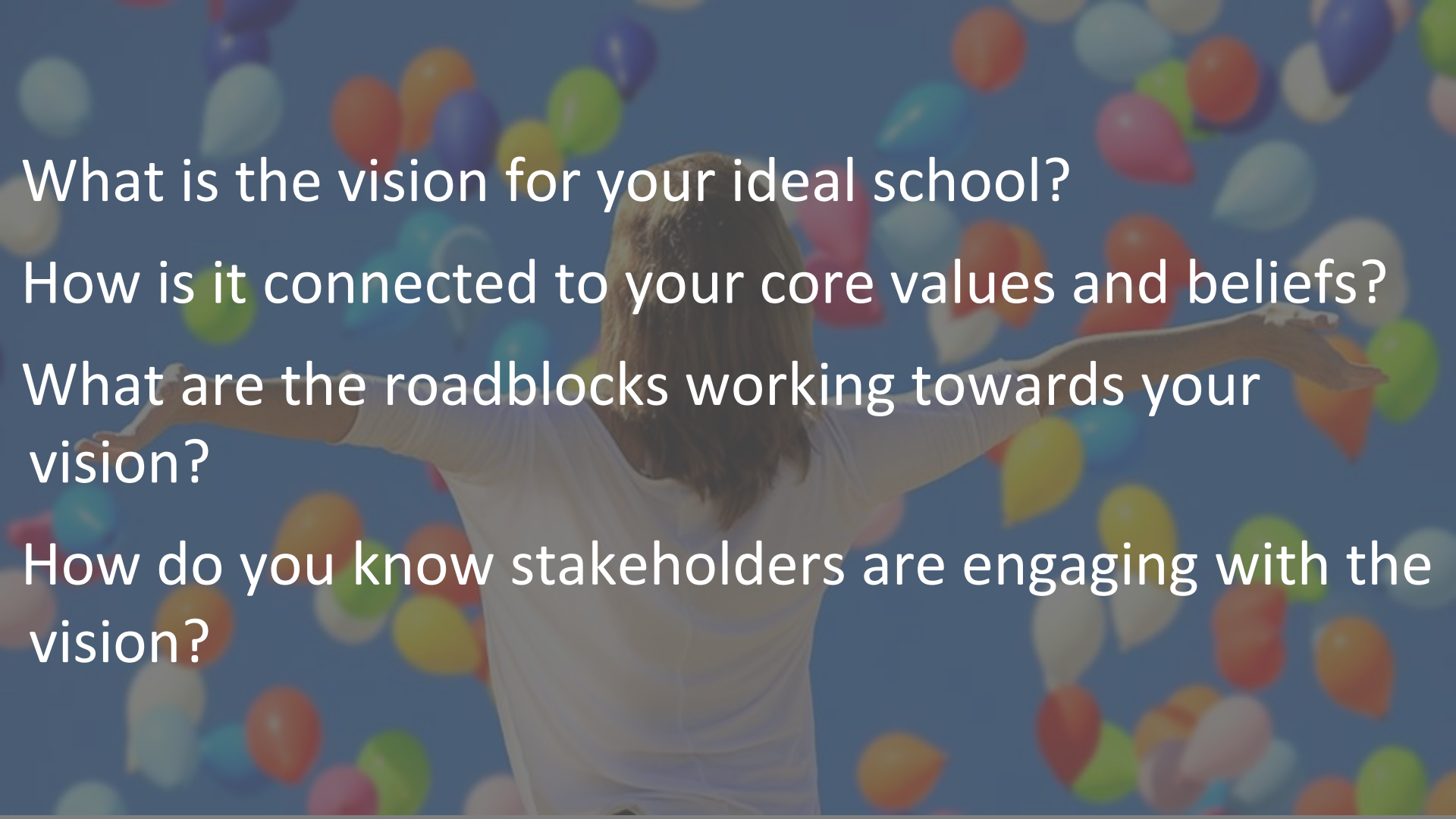
Motivation

Courage

Buy in

Engagement

Futuristic

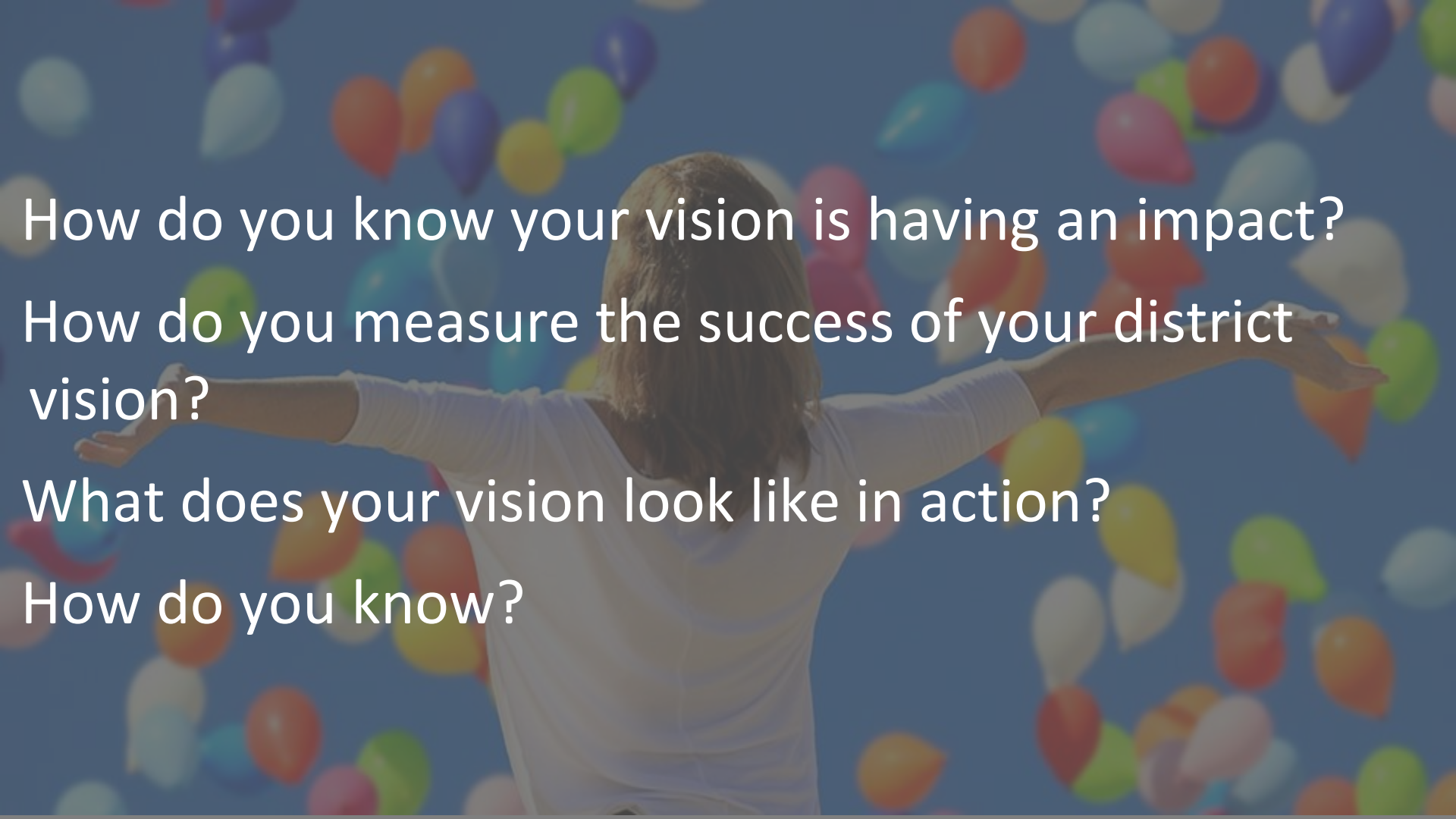


What is the vision for your ideal school?

How is it connected to your core values and beliefs?

What are the roadblocks working towards your vision?

How do you know stakeholders are engaging with the vision?

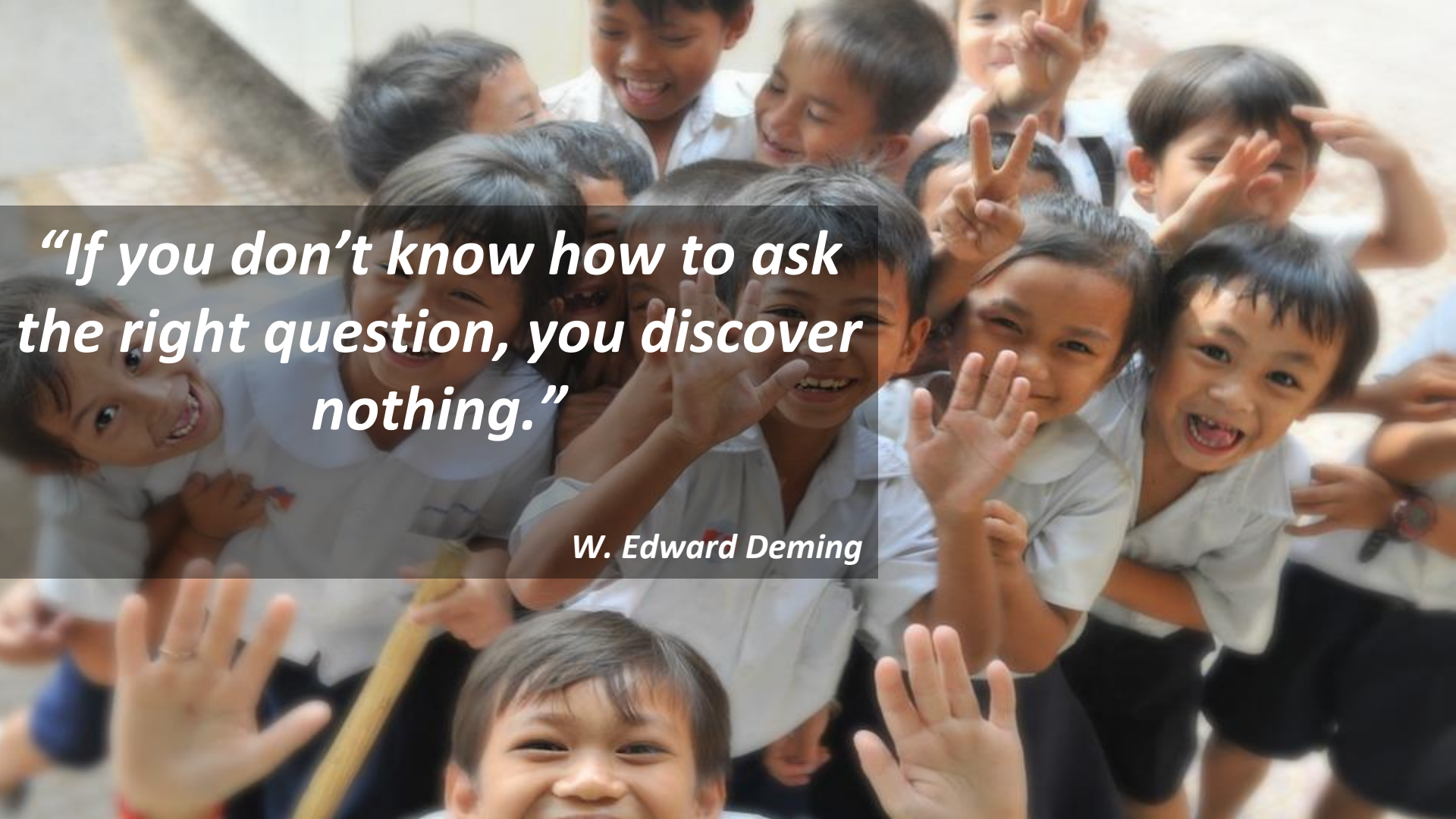


How do you know your vision is having an impact?

How do you measure the success of your district vision?

What does your vision look like in action?

How do you know?

A group of young children, likely of Asian descent, are gathered together, smiling and waving their hands towards the camera. They are wearing white short-sleeved shirts with dark collars and dark shorts. The background is slightly blurred, showing an outdoor setting with a light-colored wall and some foliage. The overall mood is joyful and energetic.

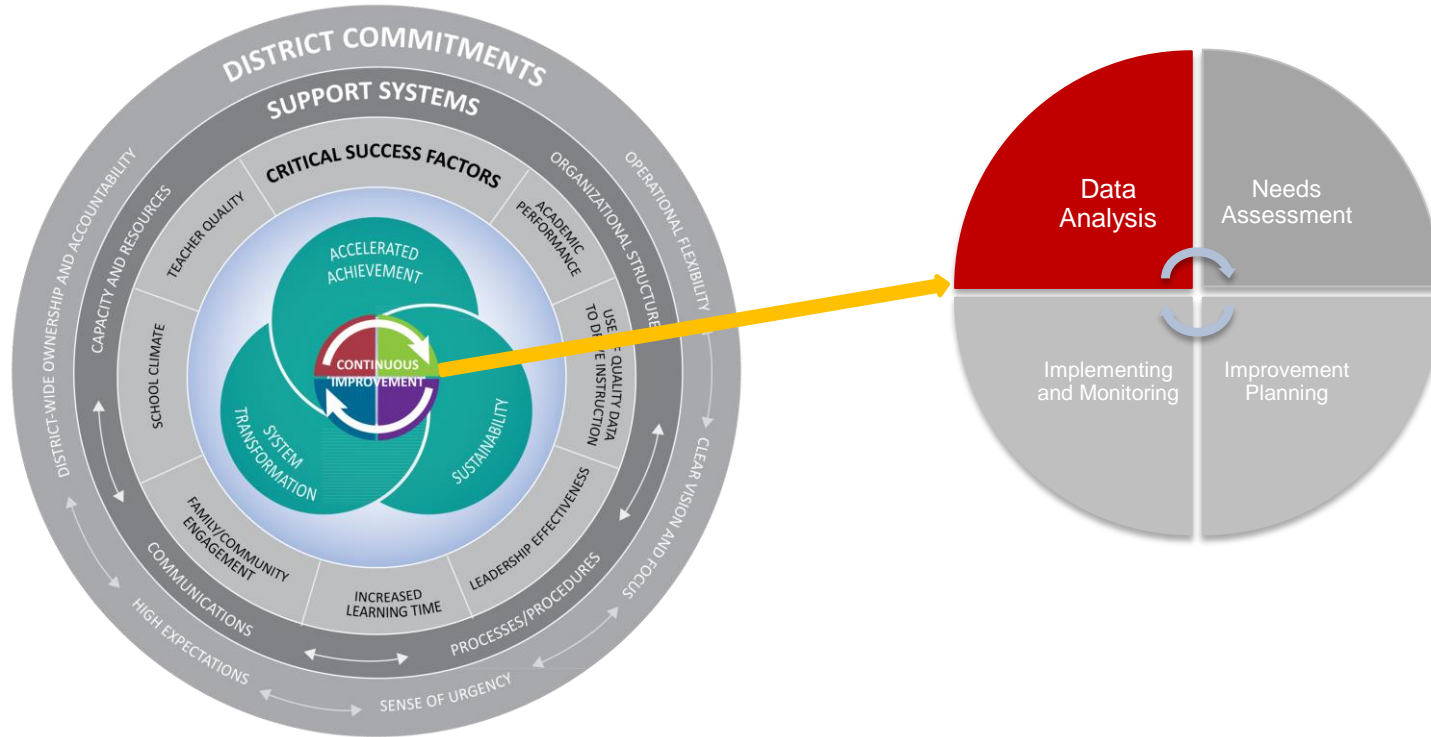
***“If you don’t know how to ask
the right question, you discover
nothing.”***

W. Edward Deming

A group of diverse young children, likely of East Asian descent, are gathered together, smiling and waving their hands towards the camera. They are wearing white short-sleeved shirts, some with dark collars or ties. The background is slightly blurred, suggesting an indoor setting like a classroom. The overall mood is joyful and energetic. The text 'DATA ANALYSIS' is superimposed in the center in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font.

DATA ANALYSIS

Continuous Improvement Process

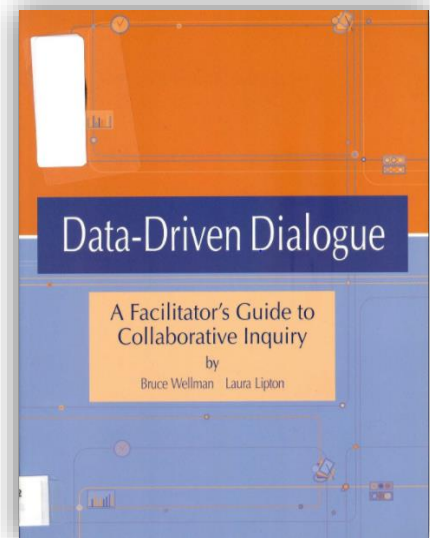
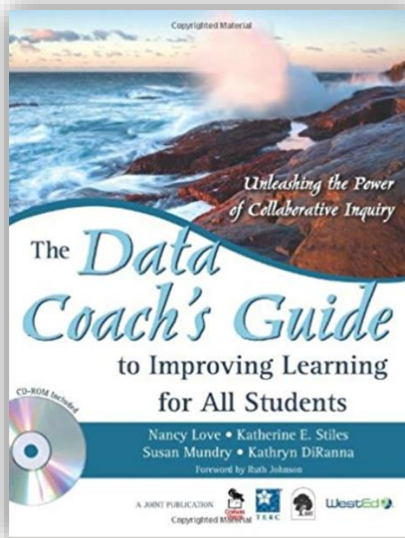
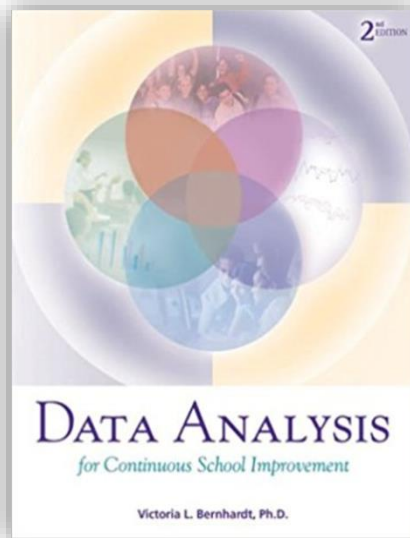


DATA ANALYSIS

The purpose of systemic data analysis is to use multiple data sources to determine “what” factual insights are revealed about the strengths and needs of the campus.

This process involves being clear on who, what, when, and how around the data.

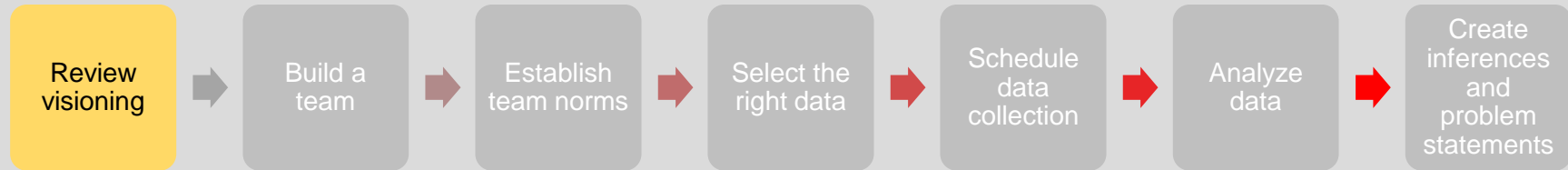
Systemic Data Analysis References



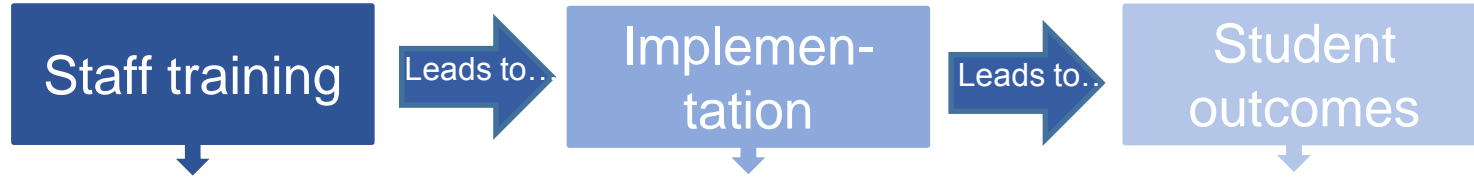
DATA ANALYSIS



DATA ANALYSIS



Vision-driven data



Current State



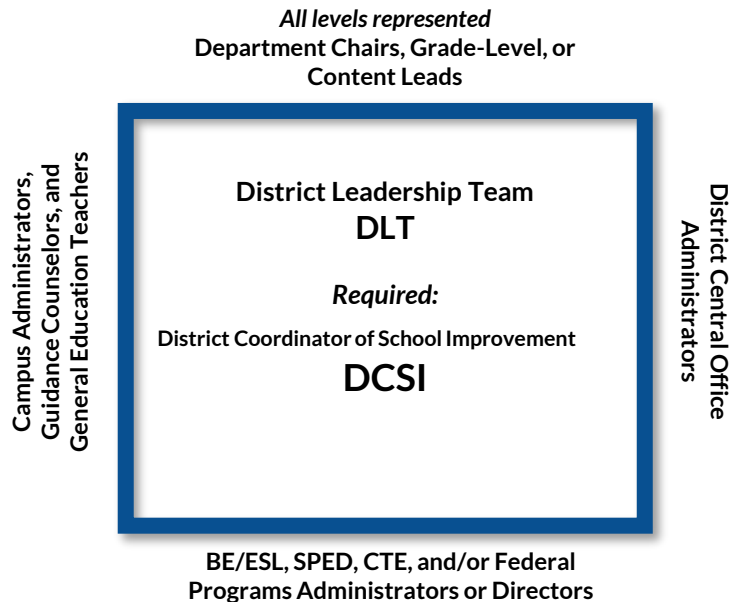
21st Century Leaders



DATA ANALYSIS



ORGANIZING A DATA TEAM



DATA TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

- ☐ Collecting and analyzing a variety of types of school data
- ☐ Developing or adapting common assessment instruments
- ☐ Committing to norms of collaboration
- ☐ Consulting research to investigate problems, causes, and best practices
- ☐ Developing data-supported action plans (this will be covered in another module)
- ☐ Communicating with staff and key stakeholders about the findings and plans

DATA ANALYSIS



DATA-DRIVEN DIALOGUE



Predict:

Surfacing experiences, possibilities, and expectations.:

- What are our assumptions?
- What are some predictions we are making?
- What are some questions we are asking?
- What can we learn?

Go Visual:

Display data with:

- Pie graphs
- Bar graphs
- Line graphs
- Scatter plots
- Box and whisker plots

Observe:

- What important points stand out?
- What patterns/trends emerge?
- What is surprising?
- What have we not explored?

Infer/Question:

- What inferences and explanations can we draw?
- What questions are we asking?
- What data could confirm our explanations?
- What tentative conclusions can we draw?

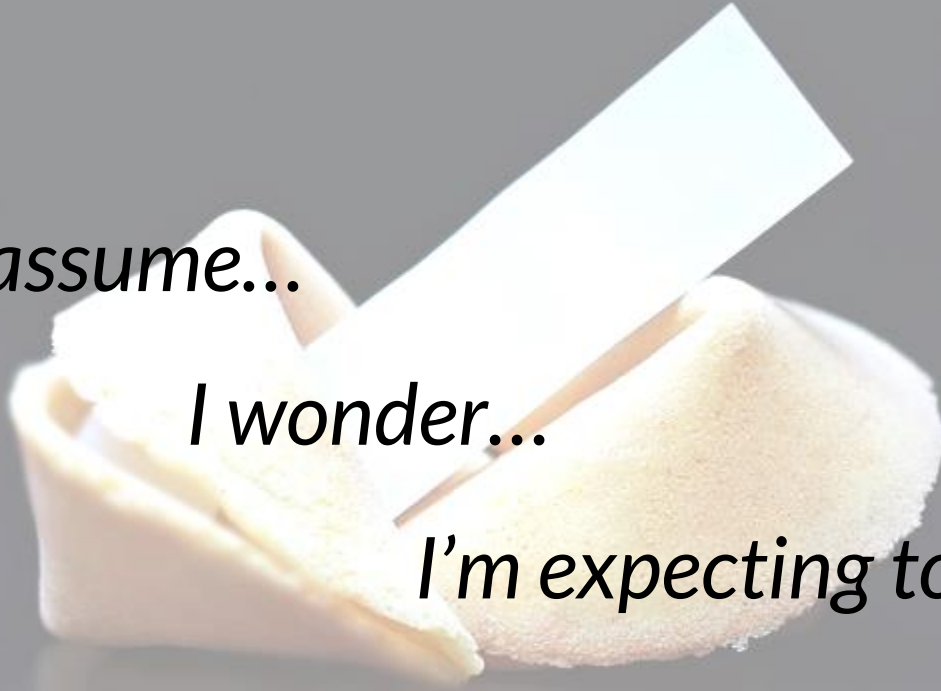
PHASE 1: PREDICT

I predict...

I assume...

I wonder...

I'm expecting to see...



PHASE 2: GO VISUAL

- Create hand-drawn graphs to represent student-learning data
- Displays of data fostering group ownership, sense making, and engagement

PHASE 3: OBSERVE



I notice that...

I see that...

I am struck by....

I am surprised that...

OBSERVATION CRITERIA

- Does each statement communicate a **single idea** about student performance?
- Are statements **short and clear**?
- Do the statements **incorporate numbers**?
- Do the statements focus on just those **direct and observable facts** that are contained in the data, without interpretation or inference?
- Do the statements use relevant data concepts, such as **mean, median, mode, range, or distribution**?

PHASE 4: INFER/QUESTION

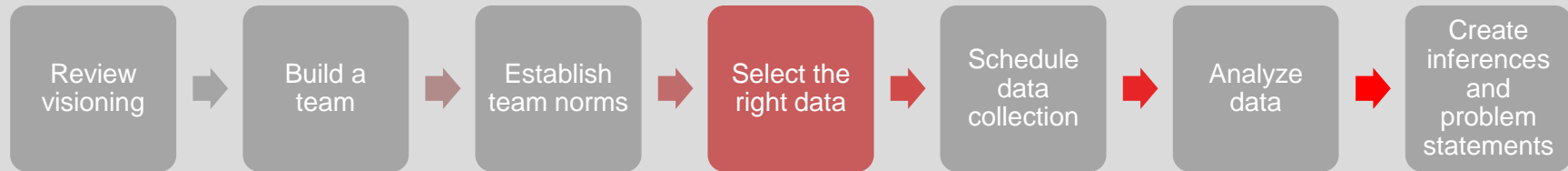
A woman with long dark hair in a braid, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, is shrugging her shoulders with her palms up. She has a wide-eyed, questioning expression on her face. The background is plain white.

A possible explanation is...

That may be because...

A question I have now is...

DATA ANALYSIS



REFLECTION QUESTIONS

- What data do you have? How do you use it?
- Aside from State Assessment data, what other data will you need to analyze to develop a plan for continuous improvement?
- How much are teachers engaged in data analysis? How could they become more engaged?
- What does Dr. Heritage mean when she refers to the “opportunity to learn?”



WHAT
data are important?

A System is...

INPUT → **PROCESS** → **OUTPUT**



INPUT

PROCESS

OUTPUT

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knowns• Demographics• Existing resources• Current capacity• Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How you operate• Designed with inputs in mind• Designed to produce desired outcomes• Must be monitored and changed on an ongoing basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcomes or desired results• Determined by the effectiveness of systems/processes• Signals whether a change is needed• Formative/interim/summative
---	---	---

INPUT → PROCESS → OUTPUT

Understanding this concept helps clarify what different data sources tell you about your system.

2017 PBMAS Campus Contribution- Participation Tool

Region One Education Service Center
Bilingual Education/English as a Second Language
2017 PBMA Campus Contribution - Participation Tool
Sample ISD

- ☒ #1: BE STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate
☐ #2: ESL STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate
☐ #3: LEP (Not Served in BE/ESL) STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate
☐ #4: LEP Year-After-Exit (YAE) STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate

☐ #5: BE/ESL Indicator #5(i-iv): LEP STAAR EOC Passing Rate
☐ #6: LEP Annual Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12)
☐ #7: LEP Graduation Rate
☐ #8: TELPAS Reading Beginning Proficiency Level Rate
☐ #9: TELPAS Composite Rating Levels for Students in U.S. Schools Multiple Years

CDC	Campus Name	Indicator	Descriptor	Cut Point	Campus Rate	Numerator	Denominator	% Campus Contribution	% Campus Participation	PL
999999101	FIRST EL	1	Math	70.0	70	47	67	10.8%	11.0%	0
999999101	FIRST EL	1	Reading	70.0	50	34	68	11.4%	11.2%	2
999999101	FIRST EL	1	Science	65.0	75	18	24	7.1%	13.2%	0
999999101	FIRST EL	1	Writing	70.0	38	10	26	11.8%	11.0%	3
999999102	SECOND EL	1	Math	70.0	78	71	91	10.8%	15.0%	0
999999102	SECOND EL	1	Reading	70.0	36	33	91	19.4%	15.0%	3
999999102	SECOND EL	1	Science	65.0	37	11	30	22.6%	16.5%	3
999999102	SECOND EL	1	Writing	70.0	23	8	35	19.9%	14.8%	3
999999103	THIRD EL	1	Math	70.0	63	41	65	13.0%	10.7%	1
999999103	THIRD EL	1	Reading	70.0	56	36	64	9.4%	10.5%	2
999999103	THIRD EL	1	Science	65.0	44	7	16	10.7%	8.8%	3
999999103	THIRD EL	1	Writing	70.0	50	15	30	11.0%	12.7%	2
999999104	FOURTH EL	1	Math	70.0	68	112	164	28.1%	27.0%	1
999999104	FOURTH EL	1	Reading	70.0	59	96	164	22.7%	27.0%	2
999999104	FOURTH EL	1	Science	65.0	65	30	46	19.0%	25.3%	0
999999104	FOURTH EL	1	Writing	70.0	57	41	72	22.8%	30.5%	2
999999105	FIFTH EL	1	Math	70.0	75	80	106	14.1%	17.5%	0
999999105	FIFTH EL	1	Reading	70.0	46	49	106	19.1%	17.4%	3
999999105	FIFTH EL	1	Science	65.0	50	14	28	16.7%	15.4%	2
999999105	FIFTH EL	1	Writing	70.0	39	15	38	16.9%	16.1%	3
999999106	SIXTH EL	1	Math	70.0	62	71	114	23.2%	18.8%	1

Clear Items

Region One Education Service Center
Bilingual Education/English as a Second Language
2017 PBMAS Campus Contribution - Participation Tool
Sample ISD

Run

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | #1: BE STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate | <input type="checkbox"/> | #5: BE/ESL Indicator #5(i-iv): LEP STAAR EOC Passing Rate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | #2: ESL STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate | <input type="checkbox"/> | #6: LEP Annual Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | #3: LEP (Not Served in BE/ESL) STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate | <input type="checkbox"/> | #7: LEP Graduation Rate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | #4: LEP Year-After-Exit (YAE) STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | #8: TELPAS Reading Beginning Proficiency Level Rate |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> #9: TELPAS Composite Rating Levels for Students in U.S. Schools Multiple Years | | |

[illegible]

Campus Contribution

1. To determine campus contribution
 - a. 2017 PBMAS Manual to follow the calculations per program indicator
 - b. Determine numerator and denominator

BE/ESL Indicator #1(i-v): BE STAAR 3-8 Passing Rate

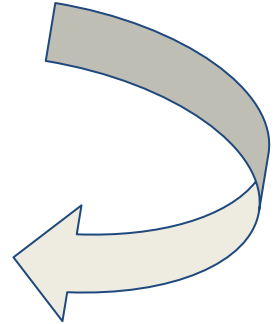
This indicator measures the percent of bilingual education (BE) students who met the minimum level of satisfactory performance or higher on the STAAR 3-8 assessments (mathematics, reading, science, social studies, and writing).

Calculation

$$\frac{\text{number of BE STAAR 3-8 [subject (i-v)] passers}}{\text{number of BE STAAR 3-8 [subject (i-v)] takers}}$$

Data Source

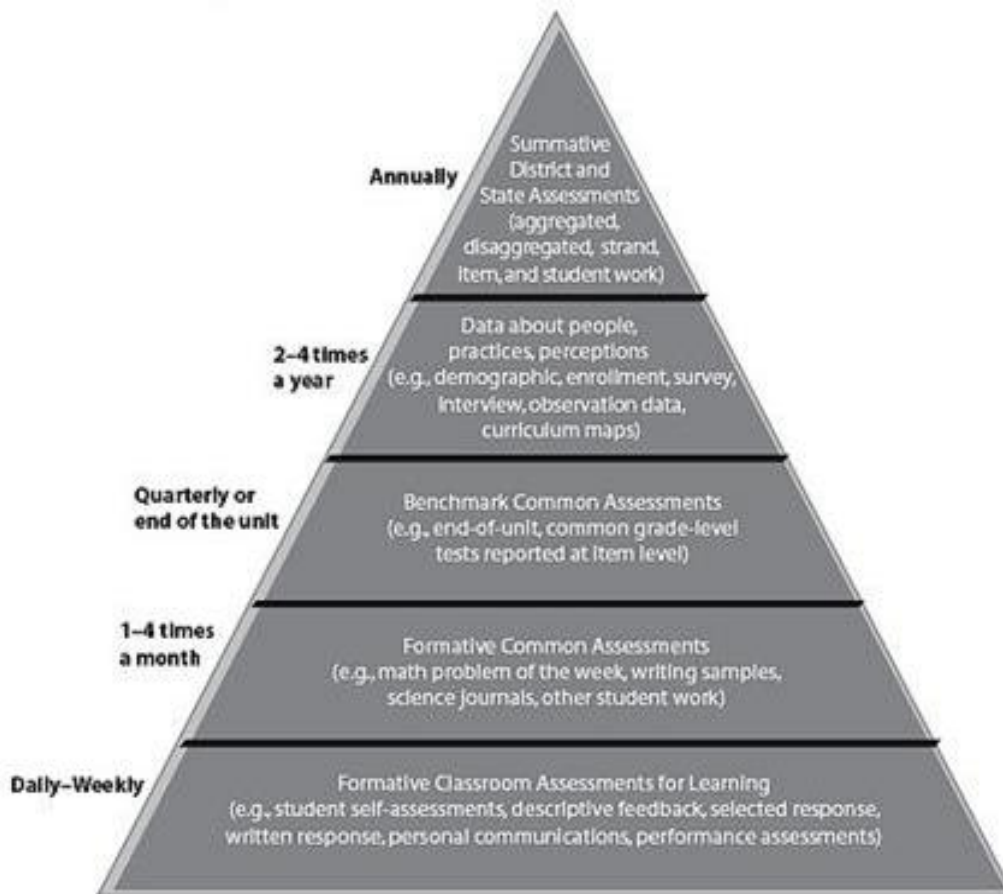
The data for this indicator are based on the performance of students reported by the district on the TSDS PEIMS 40110 Sub-Category as enrolled in the district and also reported on the STAAR assessments as participating in a state-approved bilingual program (bilingual program indicator codes 2, 3, 4, or 5).



DATA ANALYSIS

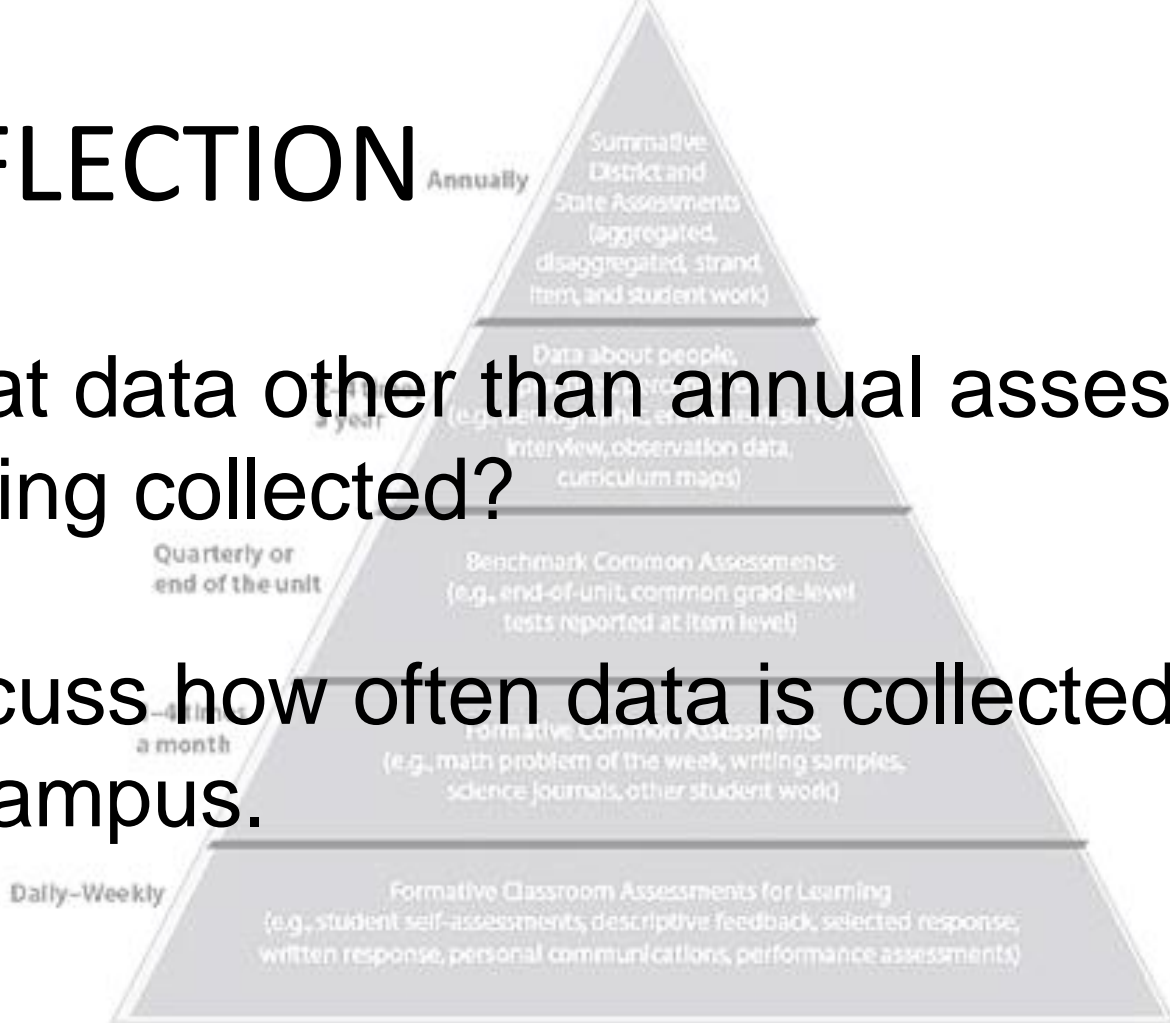


DATA COLLECTION PYRAMID

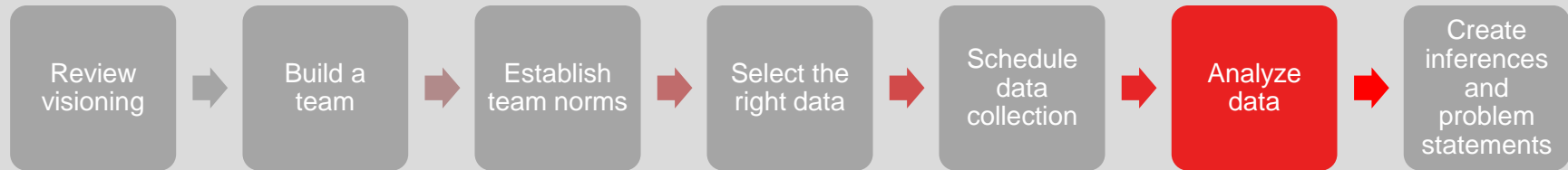


REFLECTION

- What data other than annual assessments are being collected?
- Discuss how often data is collected at your campus.



DATA ANALYSIS



AGGREGATE-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Engage in data-driven dialogue to analyze state assessment or benchmark data to identify trends or patterns in the % of students at the school, district, and state levels who are at and above proficiency over time.

DISAGGREGATE LEVEL ANALYSIS

Identify trends or patterns in the percentage of students within different student populations at the school who are at and above proficiency; identify any achievement gaps between students of different races/ethnicities, genders, economic and educational status, and language.

STRAND-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Examine student performance on content strands within a discipline or subject area to determine relative strengths and weaknesses in relation to the standards.

Strand-level data are student performance results that have been separated into groups of concepts or skills that fall into a common domain.

ITEM-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Engage in DDD to analyze state CRT data to identify student performance on individual test items, including the percentage of items answered correctly, distractor patterns, and content/skills contained in frequently missed items.



DATA ANALYSIS





***“A problem properly stated
is half solved.”***

-John Dewey

IDENTIFYING PROBLEM STATEMENTS



HERE

THERE?

IDENTIFYING PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Criteria	Y/N
Substantiated by facts/data	
Written objectively	
Uses concise language	
Includes specific details (who, what, when, where)	
Focuses on a single, manageable issue	
Has relevance to our campus	
Avoids causation or assigning solutions	

PROBLEM STATEMENT QUALITY CHECK

ELLs have a 60% pass rate in reading due to a lack of parental involvement

- ~~• Substantiated by data?~~
- ~~• Written objectively?~~
- Uses concise language?
- Includes specific details (i.e., who, what, when, where)
- ~~• Focuses on a single issue?~~
- Relevant to our campus?
- ~~• Avoids assigning causation or including solutions.~~

PROBLEM STATEMENT QUALITY CHECK

**ELLs have a 60% pass
rate in reading due to a
lack of parental
involvement**

**ELLs have a 70% pass
rate in reading**

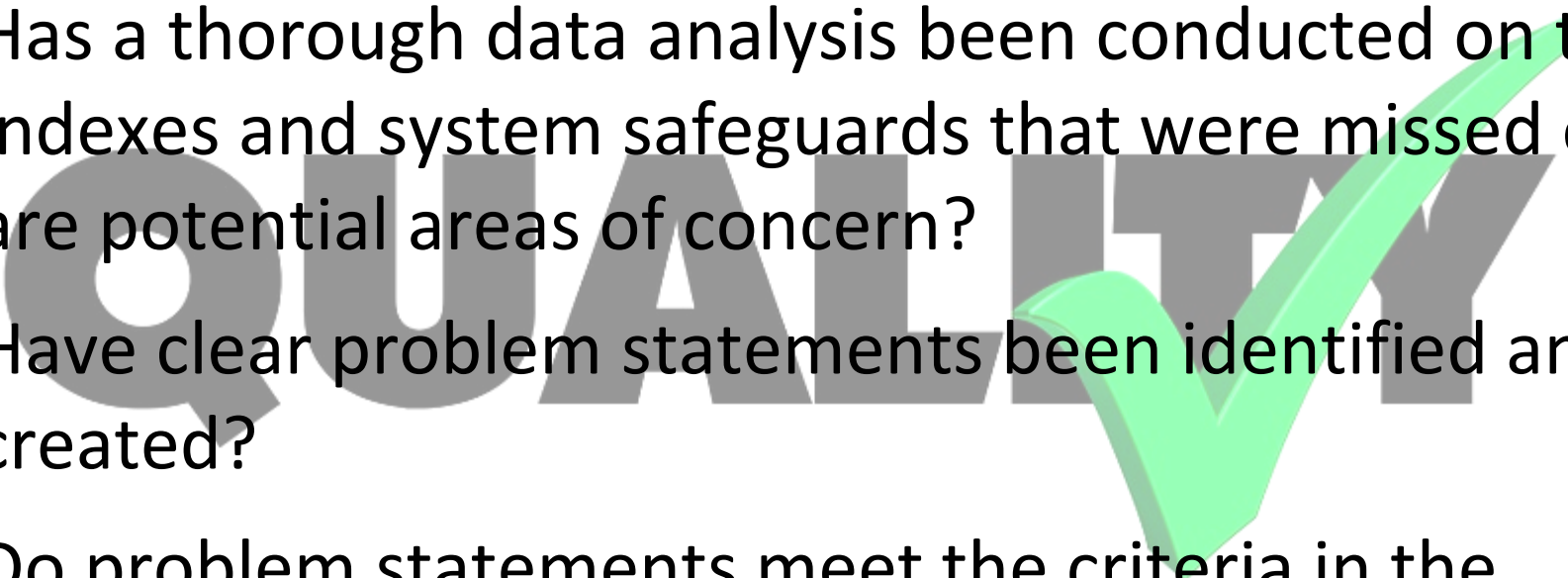
REVISED PROBLEM STATEMENT



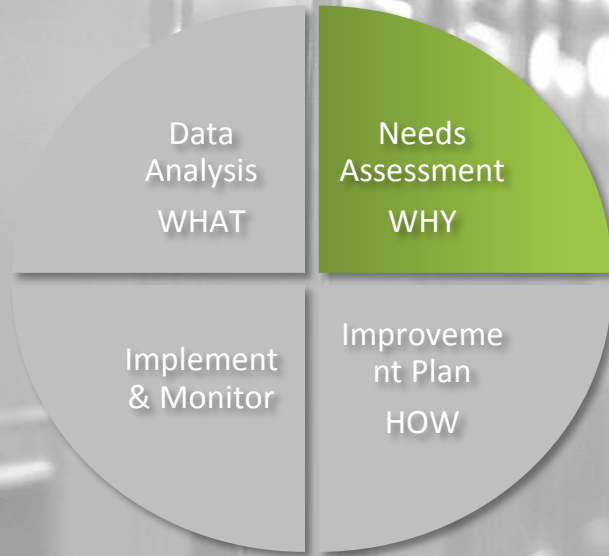
IDENTIFYING PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Criteria	Y/N
Substantiated by facts/data	
Written objectively	
Uses concise language	
Includes specific details (who, what, when, where)	
Focuses on a single, manageable issue	
Has relevance to our campus	
Avoids causation or assigning solutions	

DATA ANALYSIS QUALITY CHECK

- Has a thorough data analysis been conducted on the indexes and system safeguards that were missed or are potential areas of concern?
 - Have clear problem statements been identified and created?
 - Do problem statements meet the criteria in the problem statement checklist?
- 





NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Root Cause Analysis



```
graph TD; A[Root Cause Analysis] --> B[Additional Data Sources]; B --> C[Select Root Cause]
```

Additional Data
Sources

Select Root Cause

Steps for Needs Assessment

WHY?



ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS PROCESS

**PROBLEM
STATEMENT**

ACTION 1:

- 10, 5, 5

ACTION 2:

- Categories

ACTION 3:

- 5 Whys

**ROOT
CAUSE**

10

REASONS WHY

5

MORE

5

MORE



ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS PROCESS

**PROBLEM
STATEMENT**

ACTION 1:

- 10, 5, 5

ACTION 2:

- Categories

ACTION 3:

- 5 Whys

**ROOT
CAUSE**



TEAM CONSENSUS



ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS PROCESS

**PROBLEM
STATEMENT**

ACTION 1:

- 10, 5, 5

ACTION 2:

- Categories

ACTION 3:

- 5 Whys

**ROOT
CAUSE**



Problem Statement: *ELLs have a 50% pass rate in reading*

Team Consensus: *School is boring to the students*

1. Why are the students bored at school?

Because the students aren't engaged

2. Why aren't the students engaged?

Because the aren't connecting with the material

3. Why aren't the students connecting with the material?



Problem Statement: *ELLs have a 50% pass rate in reading*

Potential Root Cause: *Teachers lack of understanding of instructional strategies needed to meet the linguistic needs of ELLs.*

Supporting Data: *Classroom walkthrough data and teacher interviews reveal an absence of instructional strategies to support ELLs.*





Targeted Improvement Plan

1	District Name:		County District Number:		Superintendent Name:				
2	Campus Name:		Campus Number:		District Coordinator of School Improvement:				
3	PSP:		Educational Service Center: Select		School Principal:				
4									
6	Vision:								
8	Problem Statement #1:			Annual Goal #1:					
9	Root Cause #1:			Strategy #1:					
11	Goal #1:	Activity (Actions/Processes)	Activities Timeline	Resources	Person(s) Responsible	Expected Outcomes (Goal/Target)	Results (Outcomes/Data)	Status	Next Steps
12	Short-Term: (training, acquisition of new skills)							Select	
13								Select	
14								Select	
15								Select	
16	Intermediate: (Implementation)							Select	
17								Select	
18								Select	
19	Long-Term: (Results)							Select	
20								Select	
21								Select	
22	Vision Status			Vision Metrics					
23									
24	Problem Statement #2:			Annual Goal #2:					
25	Root Cause #2:			Strategy #2:					
26	Goal #2:	Activity (Actions/Processes)	Activities Timeline	Resources	Person(s) Responsible	Expected Outcomes (Goal/Target)	Results (Outcomes/Data)	Status	Next Steps
27	Short-Term: (training, acquisition of new skills)							Select	
28								Select	
29								Select	

IMPROVEMENT PLAN

CAP

PVI



PBMAS Contacts

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