

# Analyzing and Interpreting SY 2021 School and District Scores

Considerations for  
Educators



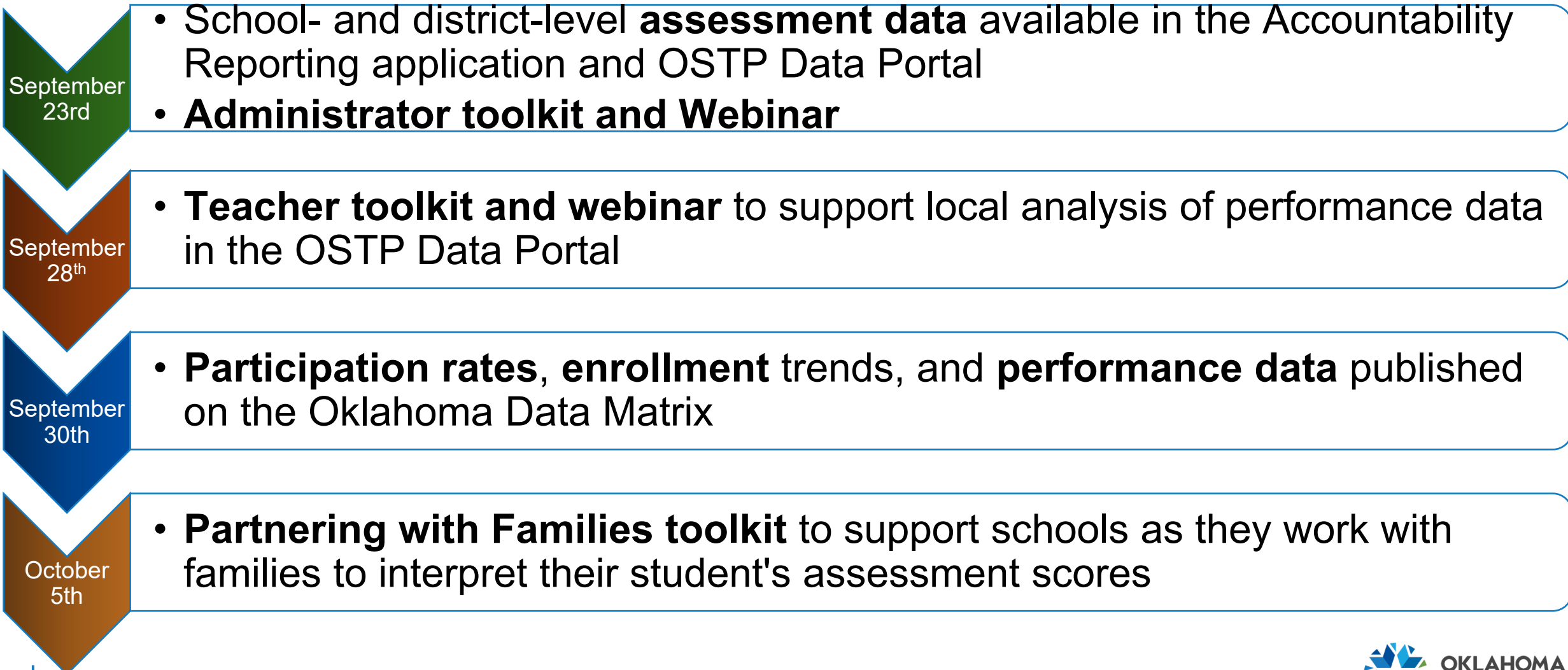
**OKLAHOMA**  
Education



# Outcomes

- **Understand** the purpose of state assessments in a typical year and during a pandemic
- **Identify** interpretation considerations that should precede analysis of state assessment scores from the spring 2021 administration
- **Examine** state assessment scores using data tools and resources in the OSTP Data Portal
- **Utilize** other OSDE resources to assist with addressing unfinished learning
- **Connect** OSDE tools and resources to support next steps

# Assessment reporting timeline



# Levels of assessment data

## Accountability Reporting

Data displayed in the Accountability Reporting application provides **performance, progress, and participation rates** by student group and grade level. Accountability Reporting also displays **student-level data** including OSTP and OAAP **assessment, attendance, enrollment, and coursework**.

*Access to the Accountability Reporting application is granted at the district level*

## OSTP Data Portal

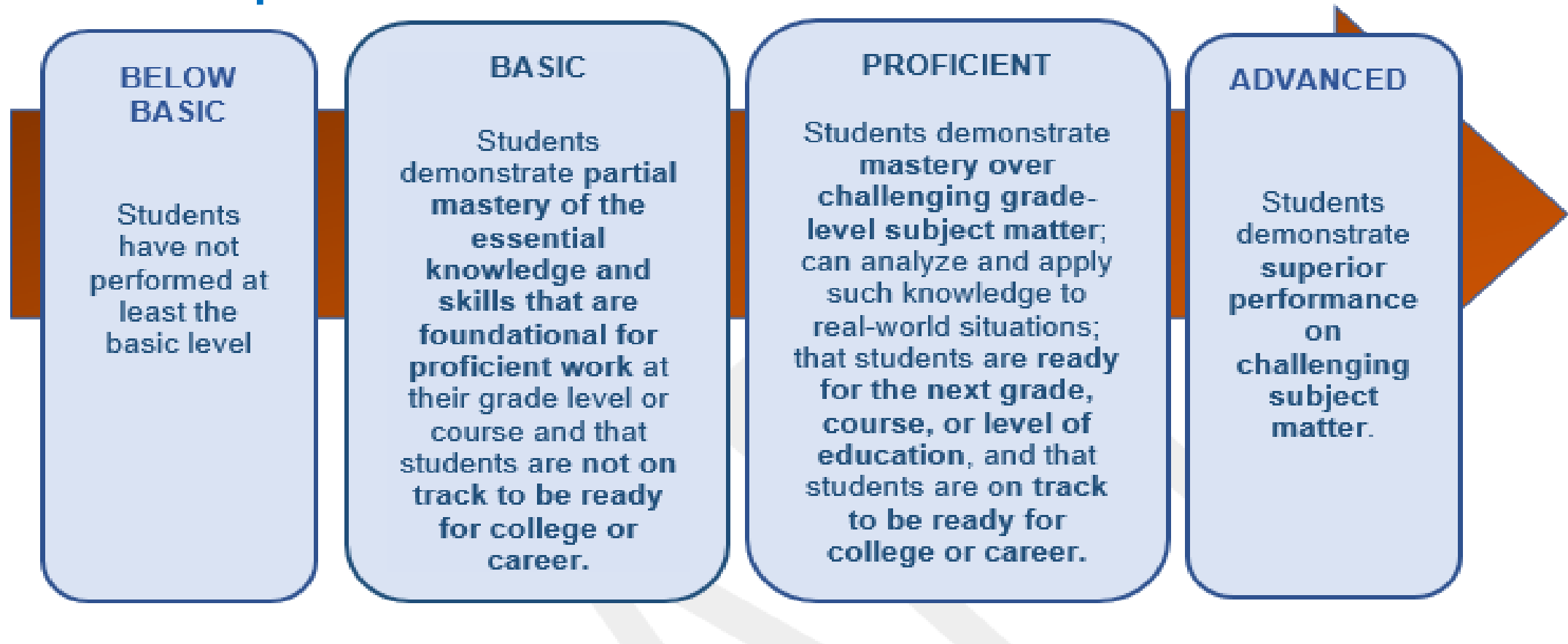
Data displayed in the OSTP Data Portal provides **aggregate reports for OSTP** scores by school, grade, student group, year, and **student-level performance data** through rosters.

*Access to the portal is granted at the district level*

# Purpose of State Summative Assessments

# State summative assessments

End-of-year state summative assessments determine **levels of proficiency on grade-level expectations** for all students.



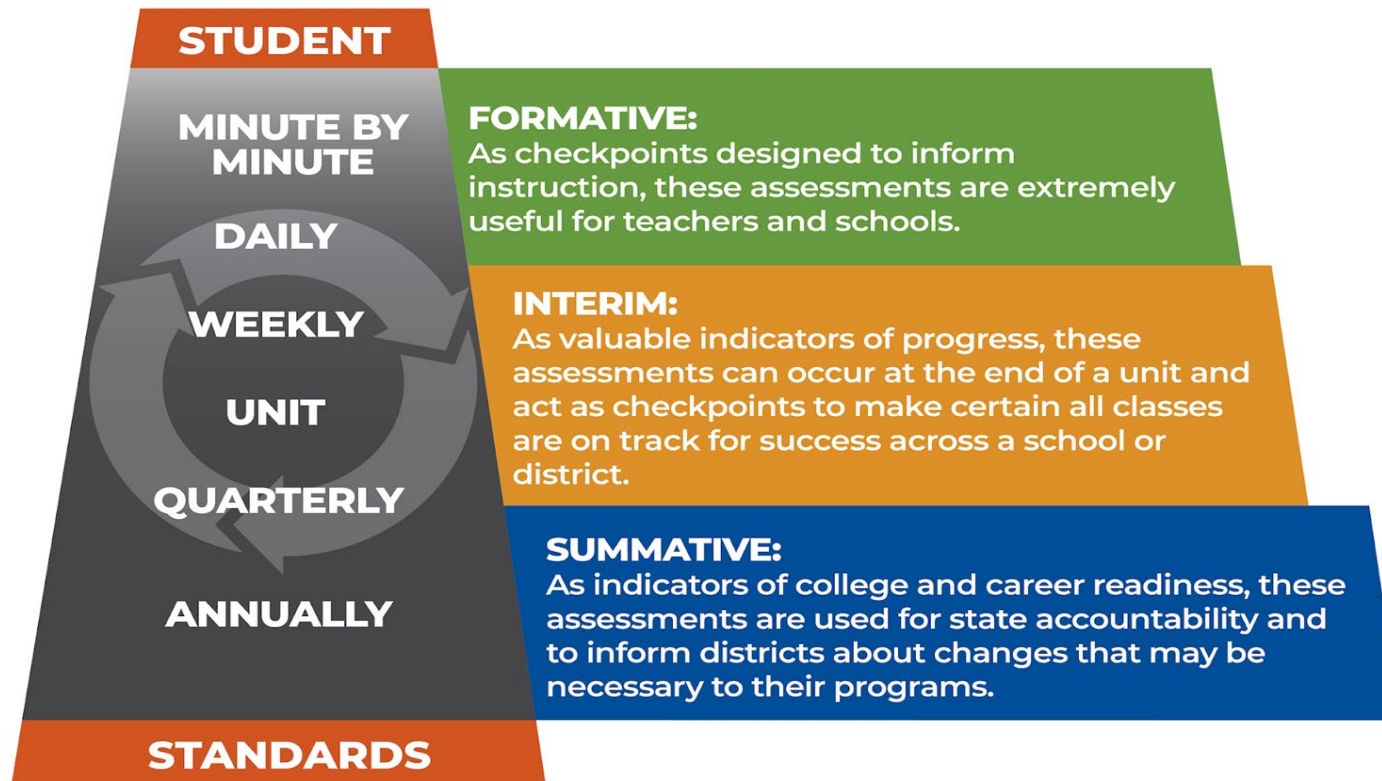
# Role of state summative assessments

In any year, a **single test score** does not provide a complete measure of student achievement. Summative assessments

- ❑ provide stakeholders with **snapshots of student readiness** in mathematics, English language arts, and science;
- ❑ help to illustrate how well students did when compared to ***end-of-grade-level expectations***; and,
- ❑ when connected to local data, help school leaders identify **areas of need, inequities to access, and improvements to celebrate.**

# State summative assessments in a system

State, district, and classroom assessments can work together in a **coherent system of assessment**. Doing so provides educators with timely information on students' progress and overall achievement each year.





# State summative assessments in a typical year

In a typical year, summative assessments help us understand **system-level decisions** like

- ❑ how district or school curriculum might be working, and/or
- ❑ where additional professional development may be helpful.



# We did not have a typical year

Students and educators have faced serious disruptions in both the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years.



# State summative assessments with disruptions due to COVID-19

For SY 2021, summative assessment data serve as an **important marker** that helps us understand where a student is relative to **end-of-grade level expectations** outlined in the Oklahoma Academic Standards(OAS).

To interpret SY 2021 performance, it is **imperative** that district and school personnel understand:

- **Who tested and who did not test this past year?**
- **How students performed?**
- **How learning conditions *and* interruptions** might have affected state summative assessment performance?

# Considerations before interpretations

We urge **caution** when examining summary reports because of the possibility of **uneven participation rates** and/or because of **changes to learning conditions** that may have been disrupted by the pandemic.

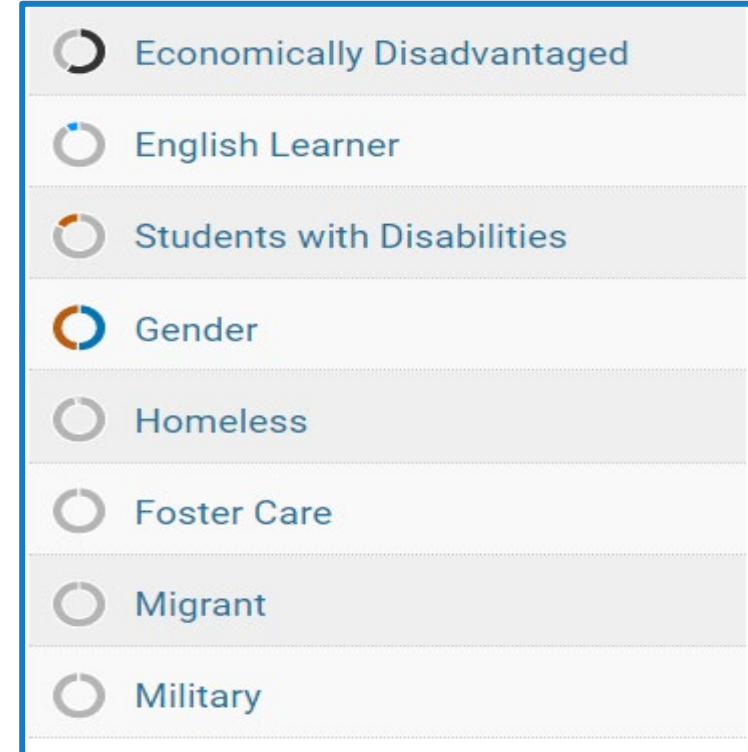
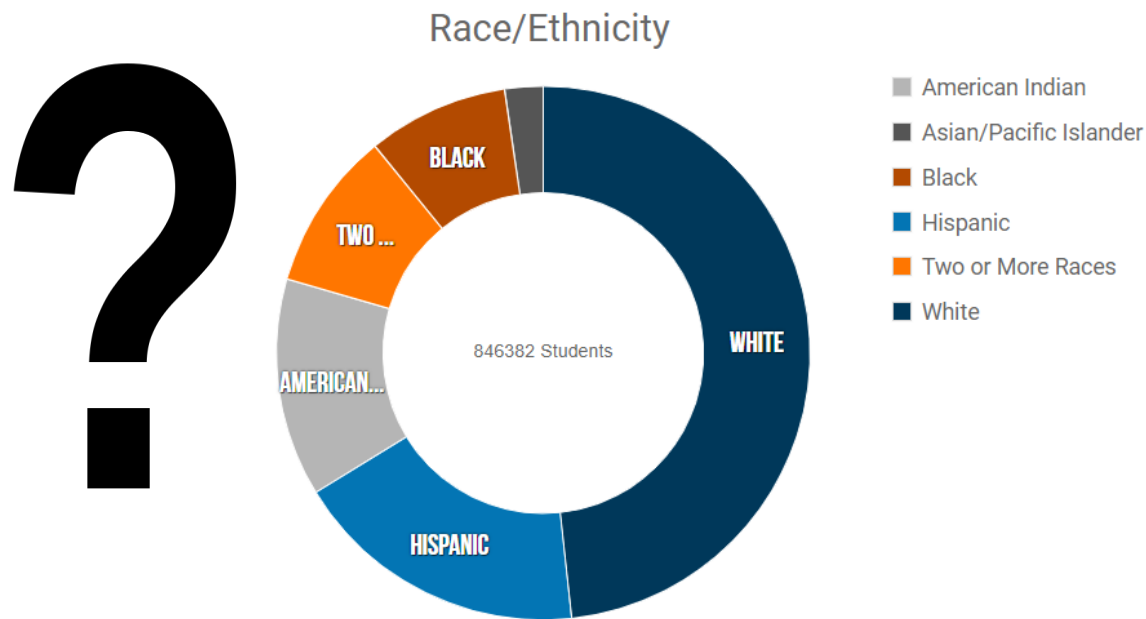




# Considerations for Examining Your Data

# Student population

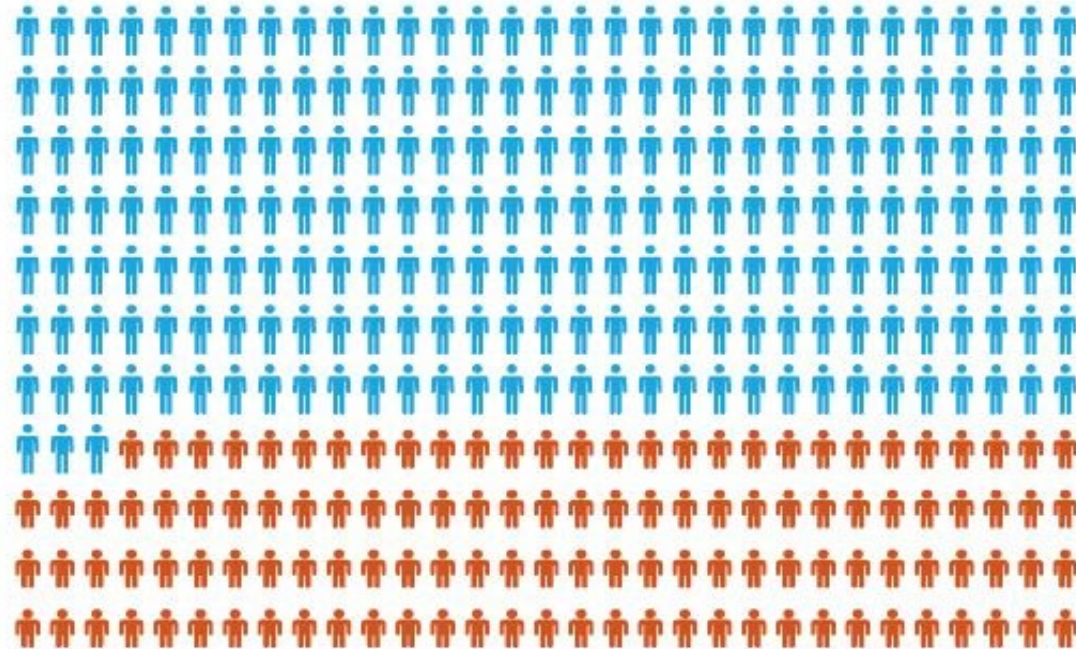
Who was enrolled this past year that might be different from previous years?



# Assessment participation


Based on those who were enrolled, who tested in my district?  
In my school? Who did not test?

<input type="radio"/>	Economically Disadvantaged
<input type="radio"/>	English Learner
<input type="radio"/>	Students with Disabilities
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Gender
<input type="radio"/>	Homeless
<input type="radio"/>	Foster Care
<input type="radio"/>	Migrant
<input type="radio"/>	Military



● Tested ● Did Not Test

# Assessment participation

Subject	PERFORMANCE			PARTICIPATION		
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
ELA				82	89	92.13%
Mathematics				81	89	91.01%
Science				28	34	82.35%
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>191</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>90.09%</b>
▼ Hide student groups						
Foster Care						
Not Foster Care				186	207	89.86%
Foster Care				5	5	100.00%
Gender						
Female				82	89	92.13%
Male				109	123	88.62%
Individual Education Plan						
Not Individual Education Plan				161	175	92.00%
Individual Education Plan				30	37	81.08%
Race						
American Indian				120	126	95.24%
Asian				3	3	100.00%
Black				2	2	100.00%
Hispanic				9	9	100.00%
White				57	72	79.17%
Grade Level						
06				54	58	93.10%
07				52	52	100.00%
08				85	102	83.33%

Who tested?

Who should have tested based on enrollment?



# Statutory and Policy Context

“(E) ANNUAL MEASUREMENT OF ACHIEVEMENT.—(i) Annually measure the achievement of not less than 95 percent of all students, and 95 percent of all students in each subgroup of students, who are enrolled in public schools on the assessments described under subsection (b)(2)(v)(I).

In typical years, schools adhere to this participation expectation

- Exceeding 95% participation ensures **sampling** of the school’s **population** is truly representative

**AKA: When met, students who are included in assessment reporting are an accurate reflection of the school’s overall population**

Waived by US Department of Education on May 17, 2021, following our request:

Accountability and school identification requirements in sections 1111(c)(4) and 1111(d)(2)(C)-(D): the requirements that a State measure progress toward long-term goals and measurements of interim progress; meaningfully differentiate, on an annual basis, all public schools, including by adjusting the Academic Achievement indicator based on a participation rate below 95 percent; and identify schools for comprehensive, targeted, and additional targeted support and improvement based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

Throughout spring 2021, OSDE messaged the importance of participation

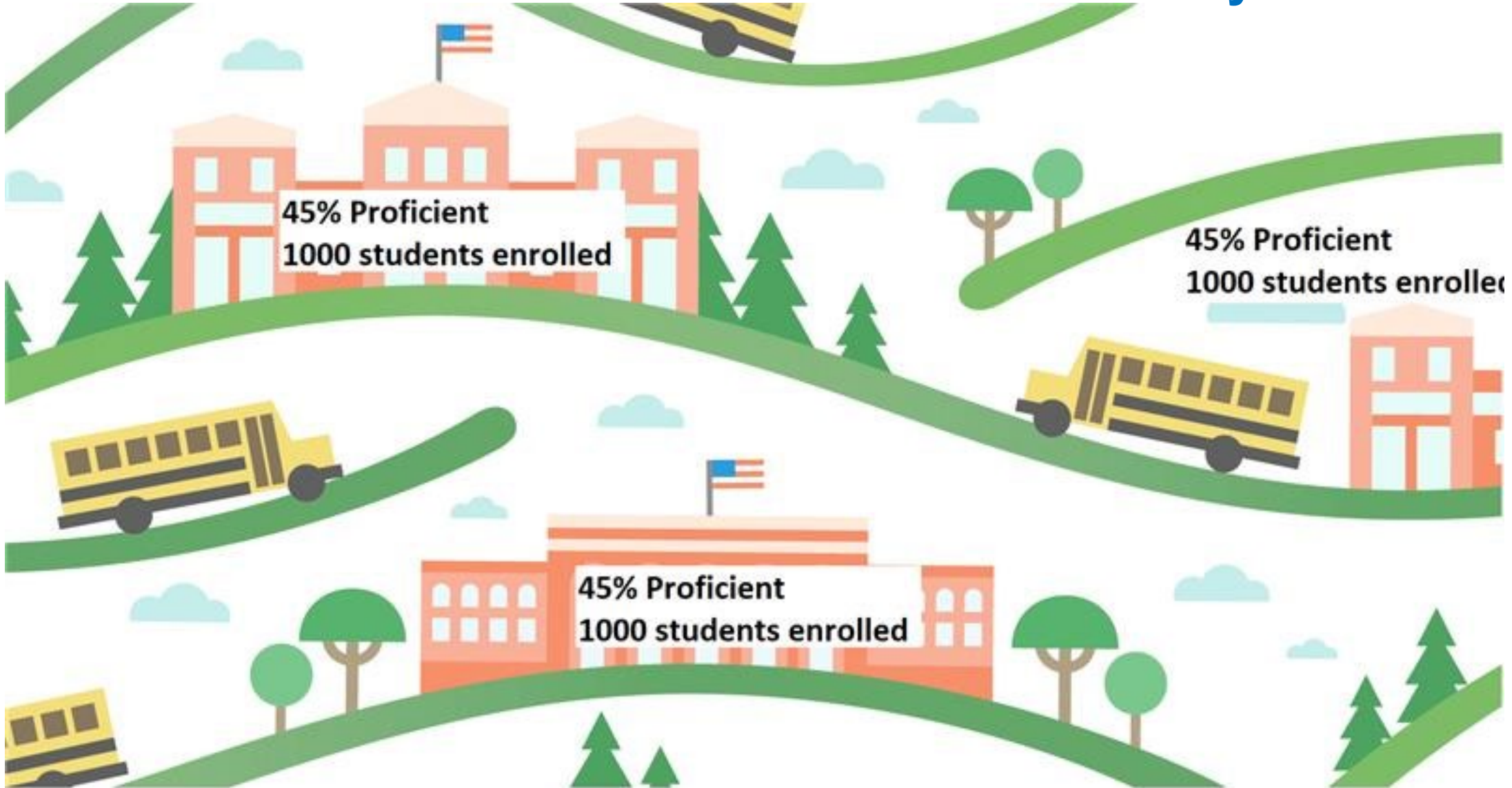
- “We believe in the importance of the information that state assessments provide to help identify **areas of need, inequities to access and improvements to celebrate.**”
- ... while also messaging federally required assessment **reporting** (i.e., participation, proficiency) in addition to **waived** report cards

# Interpretation Considerations for SY 2021 Scores

Accountability Reporting Application



In a normal year...



# Lower Participation Requires Context

***We urge caution when examining summary reports because of the possibility of uneven participation rates or because of changes to learning conditions that may have been disrupted by the pandemic.***

Participation Rate	Potential Interpretations
95% or greater	Presumes student representativeness and no data missingness concerns.
80 - 94.9%	Requires advanced research; interpretation <i>possible</i> but not for all student groups.
Below 80%	Concerns! Highly unlikely that assessment scores can be comparable to any prior reporting.

# School Profile Change over Time



## 2019 school profile:

- 146 total students
- 56% American Indian, 40% White
- 81% Economically Disadvantaged
- 22% Students with Disabilities

## 2021 school profile:

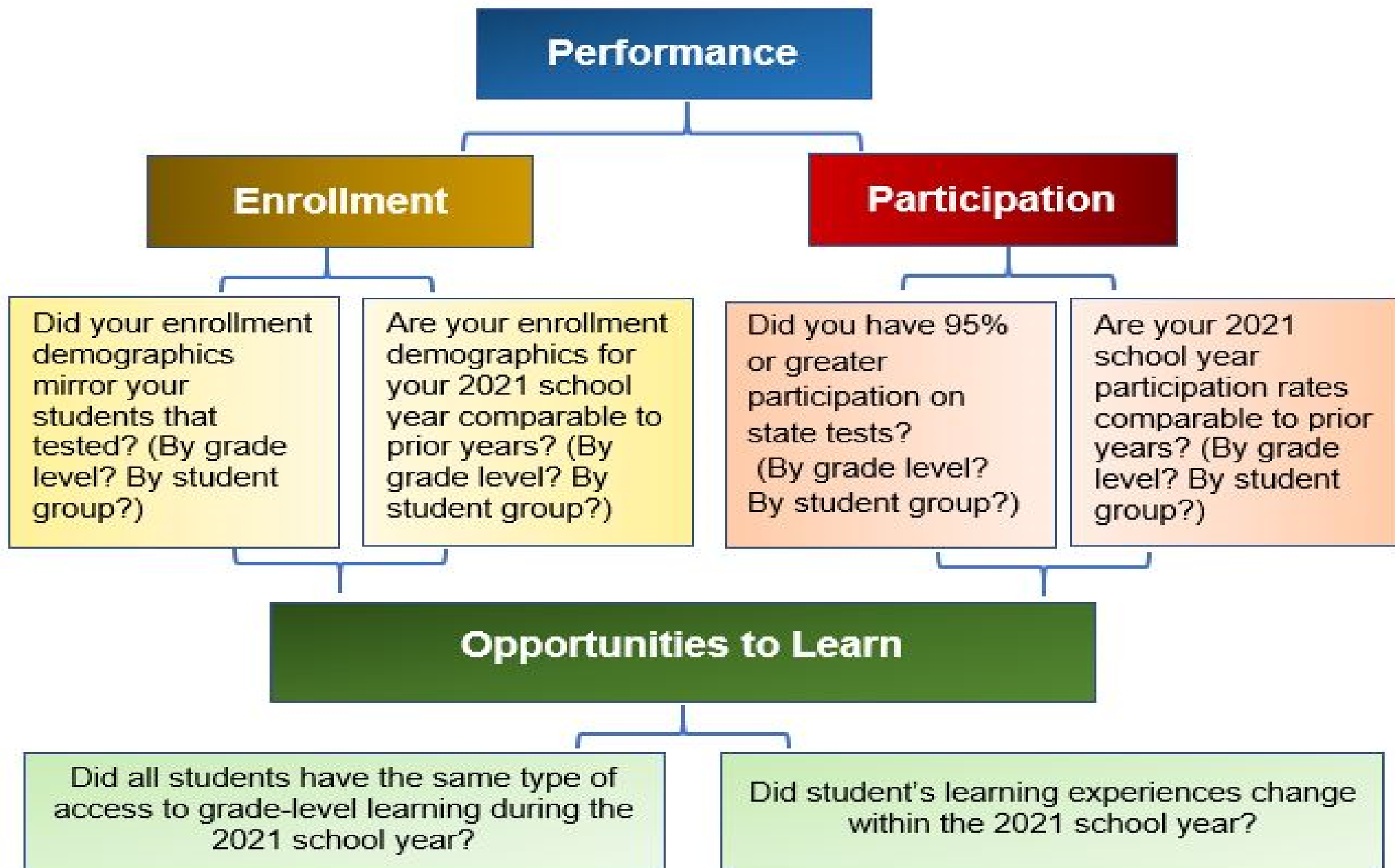
- 88 total students
- 60% American Indian, 33% White
- 81% Economically Disadvantaged
- 25% Students with Disabilities

## 100% ELA participation rate, overall

- Grade 5: 100% (28% Prof/Adv)
- Grade 6: 100% (11% Prof/Adv)
- Grade 7: 100% (35% Prof/Adv)
- Grade 8: 100% (11% Prof/Adv)

## 91% ELA participation rate, overall

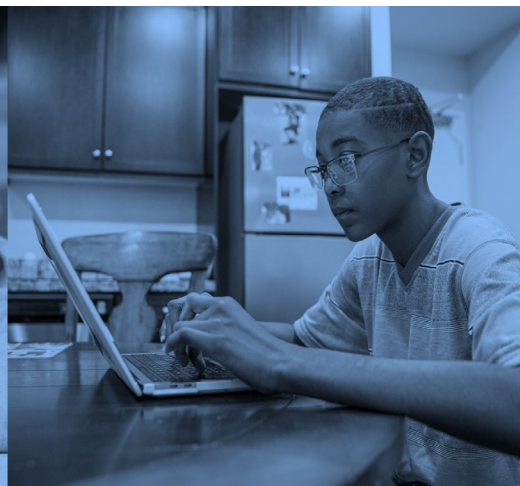
- Grade 6: 93% (15% Prof/Adv)
- Grade 7: 100% (19% Prof/Adv)
- Grade 8: 85% (17% Prof/Adv)





# Considerations before interpretations

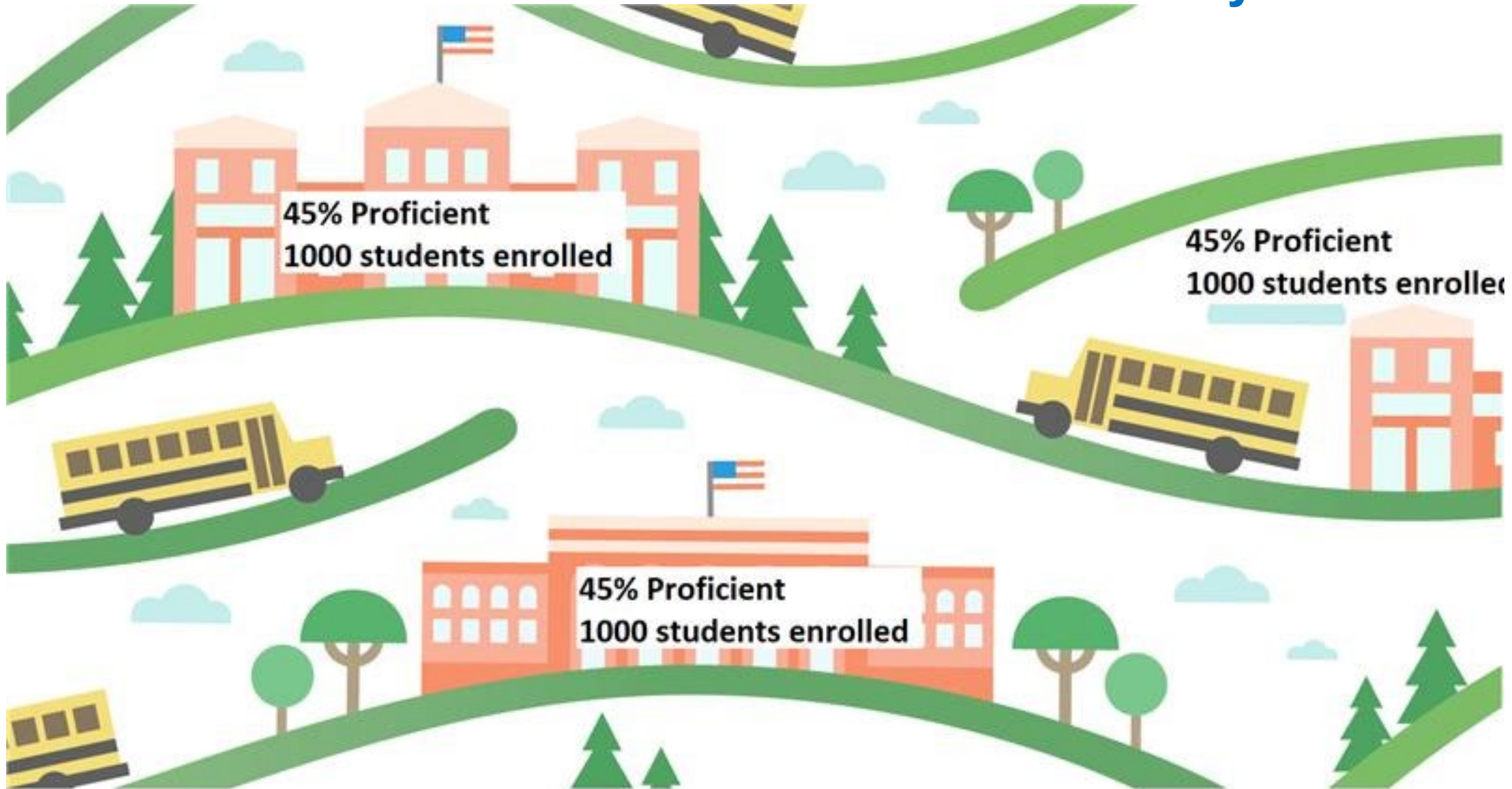
What other information about local **conditions of learning** should we consider (e.g., opportunity to learn, mode of learning, access to grade-level content, attendance, course grades, etc.)?



# Common Question

Can I compare schools, either within a district or across the state?

In a normal year...



# Should I compare the performance of two schools?

## Elementary School A

- 95% participation rate, overall
- Traditional learning for SY 2021 with only occasional learning disruptions due to the pandemic
  - Students who quarantined may or may not have had access to reliable internet, had difficulties receiving tutoring or other supports, etc.

## Elementary School B

- 96% participation rate, overall
- Families decided students' learning pathways at the beginning of the fall semester; most students learned virtually until March 2021
  - Students' educational dosage was inconsistent within the school, and students likely had disruptions to services

# **Comparisons of schools and districts cannot be done as they have in the past!**

In typical years, high participation rates allow us to assume that all students had **comparable instructional experiences** and **access to** grade-level content.

☐ **The non-uniformity of SY 2021 means these assumptions cannot be met at the school, district, or state levels.**

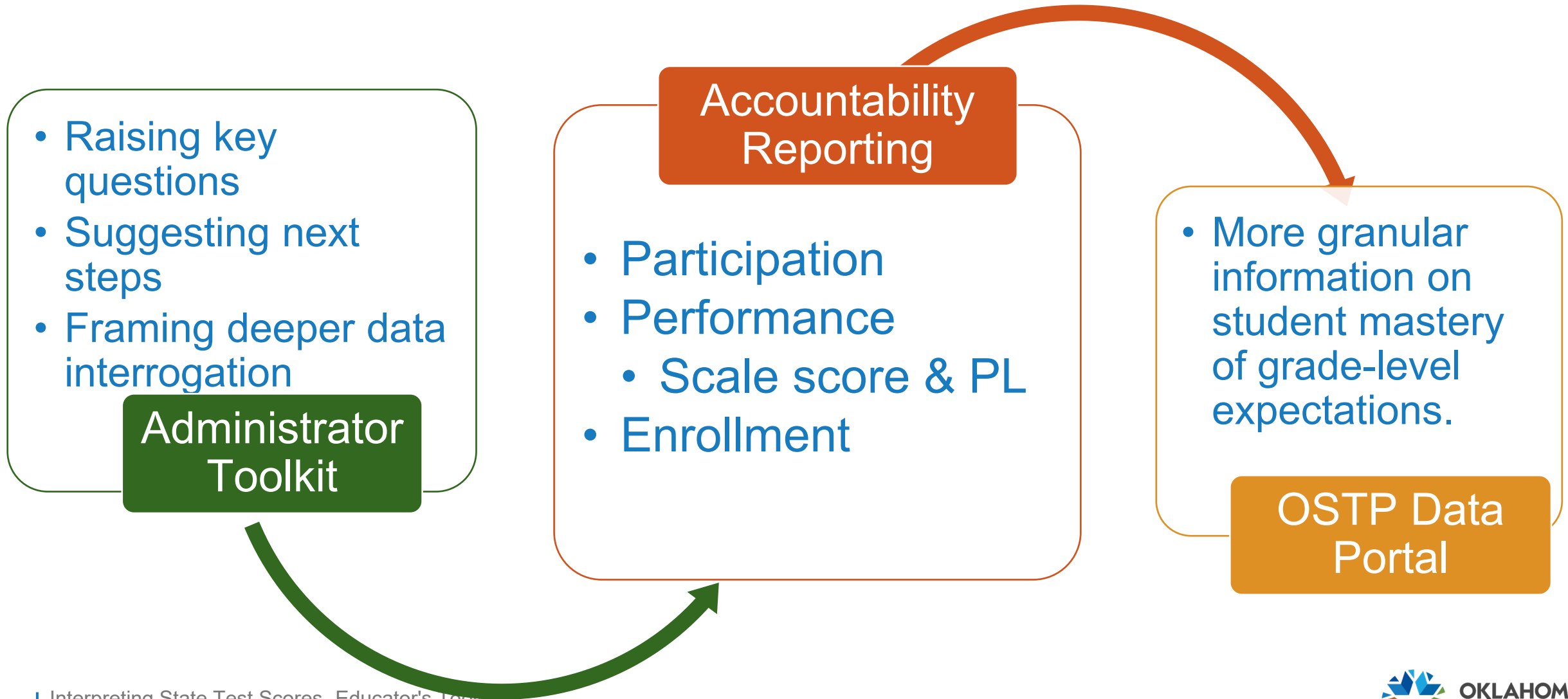
- ☐ Does the school's enrollment look different than it has in previous years?
- ☐ Did 95% of students at the school, *and* for each subgroup, participate in the assessments?
- ☐ Were instructional conditions similar for all students within and across schools?



# Connecting Data to Address Unfinished Learning

OSTP Data Portal

# Understand participation



# Supporting on-grade-level instruction

To accelerate students' progress, system leaders and educators need to identify exactly what unfinished learning needs to be addressed, when, and how. Schools and systems will need to focus their time and energy by knowing where they stand against the following goals and then managing towards them:

- ☐ All students and families have the resources they need to meaningfully engage in school, whether in-person or not
- ☐ All students feel like they belong in their school experience
- ☐ All students and families are treated as authentic partners
- ☐ All students have access to grade-appropriate assignments focused on priority content
- ☐ All students have access to strong instruction that addresses any gaps in prior learning they have within the context of grade-appropriate assignments focused on priority content

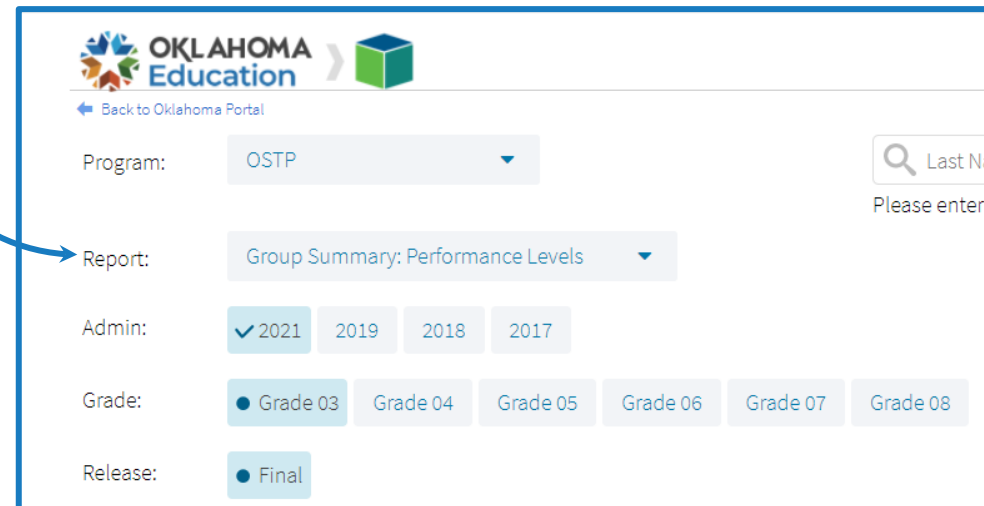
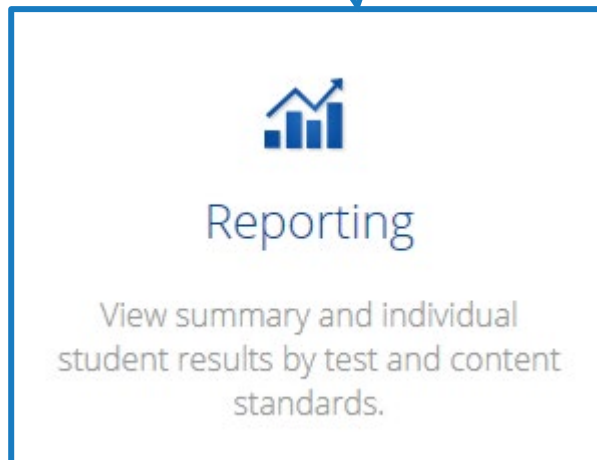


# Locating data in the OSTP Data Portal



Login with your Username and Password. Click reporting and then choose the report and school or district for which you wish to review data

Access to the OSTP Data Portal is granted at the district level



# OSTP Data Portal Reports

Report	Data Available
Group Summary: Performance Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Single grade:</b> performance level data including OPI, percent scoring at each performance level and reporting category.</li> <li>• Data can be disaggregated by student group for comparison purposes- <b>Reminder: connect participation rates to consider who tested and who did not test.</b></li> </ul>
Group Summary PL: All Grades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Multiple grades:</b> performance level data including OPI, percent scoring at each performance level and reporting category by subject.</li> <li>• Data can be disaggregated by student group for comparison purposes: <b>Reminder: connect participation rates to consider who tested and who did not test.</b></li> </ul>
Group Summary PL: All Selections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Single Grade:</b> performance level data for <b>all student groups</b> including OPI, percent scoring at each performance level and reporting category by subject: <b>Reminder: connect participation rates to consider who tested and who did not test.</b></li> </ul>
Summary Counts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides summary counts for online, not other placement, total tested, and total did not attempt</li> </ul>
Longitudinal Roster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides student level performance across grades for students enrolled at a site multiple years (For example, grade 3 in 2018, grade 4 in 2019 and grade 6 in 2021)</li> </ul>

# OSTP data portal helps you answer key questions

- ☐ Who were we able to test? Who were we not able to test?
- ☐ How did students that tested perform (Performance level, Oklahoma performance index [OPI] scale score, and reporting category performance)?
- ☐ How does local assessment data compare?
- ☐ How can we connect local assessment data to identify what areas of unfinished learning might need to be addressed?

See the “Key Questions for Teachers” Toolkit (on the Office of Assessments website) for additional information.

# Who tested? Who did not test?

1. To identify who did not test: Click **2021** under **Administration-**

		% in Each Performance Level						
		Total N	Valid N	Mean OPI	Below Basic %	Basic %	Proficient %	Advanced %
Subject	Administration							
ELA	2021	168	167	274	53	30	16	1

2. Next Choose- **Drill to Roster** and then choose **Roster Report**

Disaggregate By>
Drill To Roster >

Roster Report
Individual Student Report

3. When the Roster Report opens, click on **OPI** and choose **Sort Ascending**. Students that did not test, will show as **DNA**

Sort>	Sort Ascending
313	Sort Descending

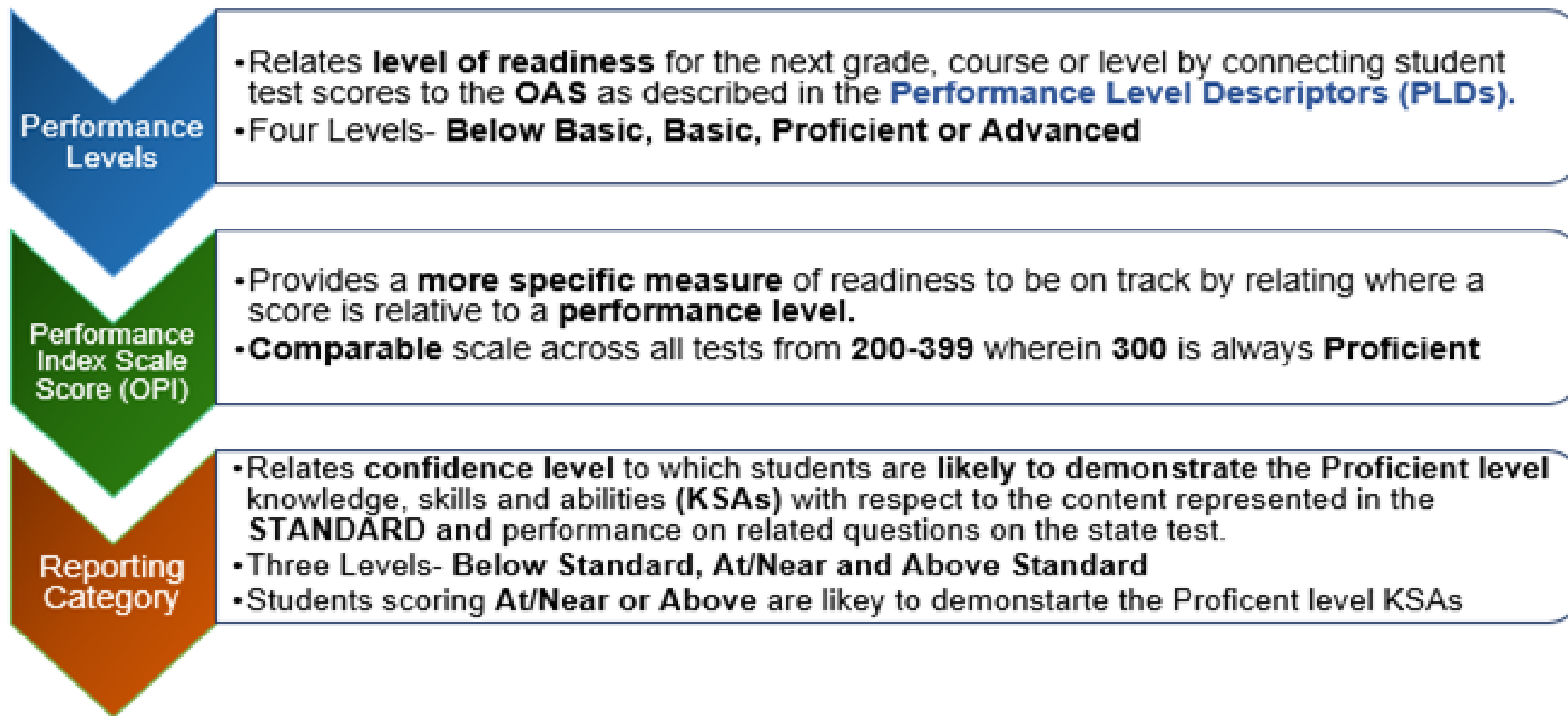
OPI ↑	RSA Status	Critical Reading/Writing	Vocabulary	Language
DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA

# Supporting students that did not test

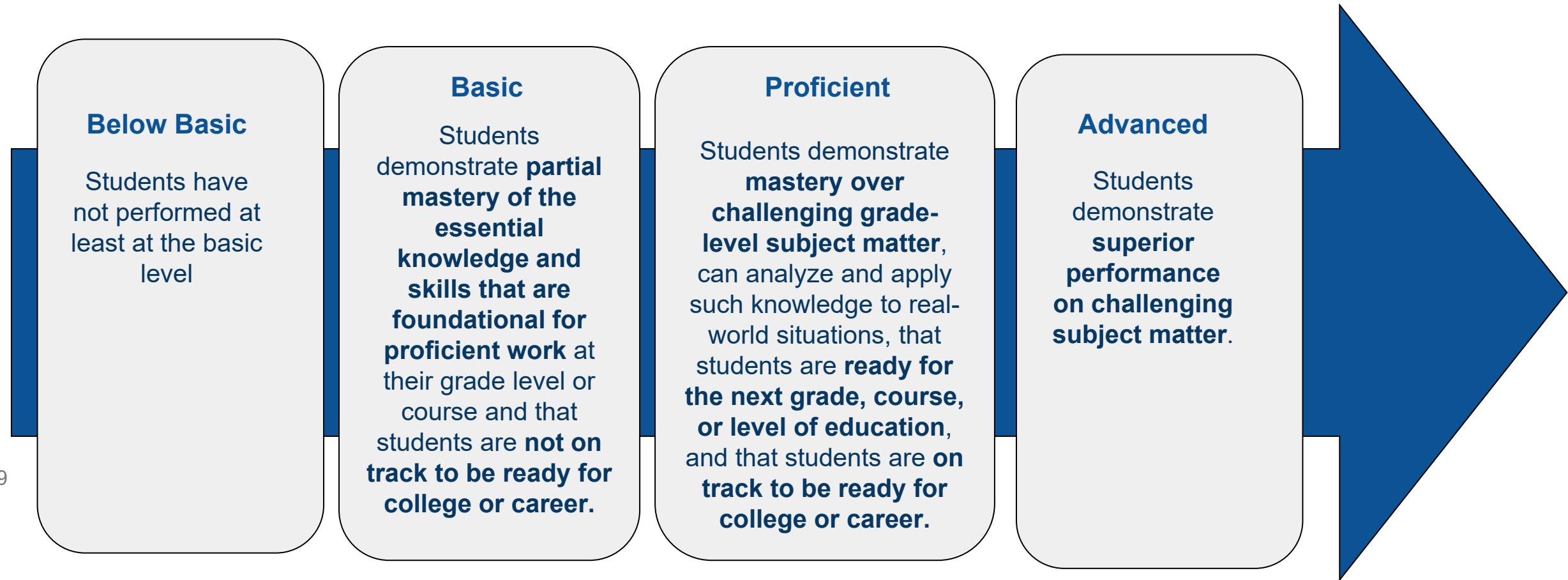


- ❑ Local assessment data
- ❑ Attendance
- ❑ Enrollment
- ❑ Student survey

# OSTP performance data



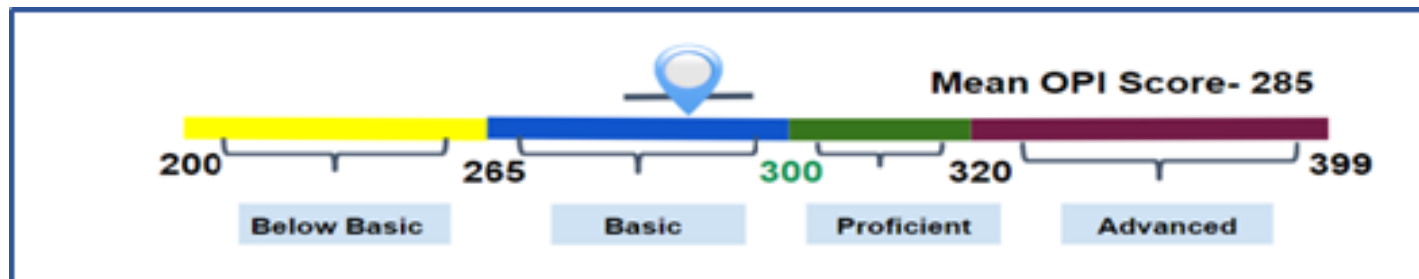
# Performance Levels communicate readiness along a continuum



Source- [Senate Bill 1197](#)

# Oklahoma Performance Index scale scores

- **Oklahoma Performance Index (OPI) Scale Scores** supplement performance-level data by pinpointing where a score is relative to the [performance level](#).
- Performance Index scale scores are obtained by converting raw scores onto a common scale and accounting for differences in difficulty across different assessment form to allow for consistency in score interpretation.
- Because of this, **Performance Index Scale Scores** allow for numerical comparisons between groups of test takers taking the same test.





# OPIs pinpoint performance within a level

Grade 5 ELA	Spring	200 – 270	Below Basic
		271 – 299	Basic
		300 – 322	Proficient
		323 – 399	Advanced
Grade 5 Math	Spring	200 – 265	Below Basic
		266 – 299	Basic
		300 – 320	Proficient
		321 – 399	Advanced
Grade 5 Science	Spring	200 – 271	Below Basic
		272 – 299	Basic
		300 – 329	Proficient
		330 – 399	Advanced

Mean OPI scale scores pinpoint overall performance within a performance level.

Grade 11 OPI scale scores for ELA and Math are displayed in the Accountability Reporting application in the Assessment Performance Report.

[Grade 3-8 OSTP Performance Level Lookup Table](#)

Grade 11: [ACT/SAT OPI Conversion](#)

# Reporting category data: What unfinished learning may need to be addressed?

**Reporting Category Performance** data provide an additional piece of evidence that when connected with local assessment data can bring to the surface where groups of students may be struggling.

Reporting category performance is reported with an indicator that communicates a **confidence level** of a student's likelihood of being able to demonstrate the proficient level **Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSAs)** found in the [Performance Level Descriptor \(PLD\)](#) and assessed through at least six questions.



# Accessing OSTP report category data points



- ❑ Click on the **Options** icon;
- ❑ Choose **Stats**;
- ❑ Click **Reset**;
- ❑ Click **% in Each reporting Category Level**;
- ❑ Click **Select All** for the subject you wish to explore; and
- ❑ Click **Update**.

A screenshot of the OSTP report interface. The interface has a top navigation bar with "Organization", "Stats", "Filter", and "Disaggregate". Below this is a "Scores" section with tabs for "Total N", "Valid N", and "% in Each Performance Level". The "% in Each Reporting Category Performance Level" tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. To its right is a "Select All / Reset" button, also highlighted with a red box. Below the "Scores" section are three categories: "ELA Reporting Categories" (with sub-tabs: Reading/Writing Process, Critical Reading/Writing, Vocabulary, Language, Research, Writing Composite Score), "Mathematics Reporting Categories" (with sub-tabs: Number & Operations, Algebraic Reasoning, Geometry & Measurement, Data & Probability), and "Science Reporting Categories" (with sub-tabs: Physical Science, Life Science, Earth & Space Science). Each category has a "Select All / Reset" button. The "Update" button at the bottom right is highlighted with a red box. Blue arrows indicate the sequence of steps: from the "Options" icon to "Stats", then to the selected "% in Each Reporting Category Performance Level" tab, then to the "Select All / Reset" button for the subject, and finally to the "Update" button.

Grade 6: Group Summary PL					Options Save Download Print Table Chart Transpose						
Subject	Administration	Total N	Valid N	Mean OPI	% in Each Performance Level				% in Each Reporting Category Performance Level		
					Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced	Below Standard	At/Near Standard	Above Standard
					%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ELA	2021	126	124	274	42	43	11	4			
Reading/Writing Process	2021		124						62	26	12
Critical Reading/Writing	2021		124						75	19	6
Vocabulary	2021		124						65	25	10
Language	2021		124						44	40	16
Research	2021		124						48	35	18
Mathematics	2021	126	124	268	48	36	11	4			
Number & Operations	2021		124						74	13	13
Algebraic Reasoning	2021		124						72	17	11
Geometry & Measurement	2021		124						65	21	15
Data & Probability	2021		124						64	23	13

**Mean OPI:**  
Average scale score for all students that tested. Scores range from 299-399

**% in Each Reporting Category:**  
confidence level of a student's likelihood of meeting grade-level expectations

# Connecting the progressions

Fifth Grade (5)	Sixth Grade (6)	Seventh Grade (7)
<p><b>5.N.1 Divide multi-digit numbers and solve real-world and mathematical problems using arithmetic.</b></p> <p><b>5.N.1.1</b> Estimate solutions to division problems in order to assess the reasonableness of results.</p> <p><b>5.N.1.2</b> Divide multi-digit numbers, by one- and two-digit divisors, using efficient and generalizable procedures, based on knowledge of place value, including standard algorithms.</p> <p><b>5.N.1.3</b> Recognize that quotients can be represented in a variety of ways, including a whole number with a remainder, a fraction or mixed number, or a decimal and consider the context in which a problem is situated to select and interpret the most useful form of the quotient for the solution.</p> <p><b>5.N.1.4</b> Solve real-world and mathematical problems requiring addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of multi-digit whole numbers. Use various strategies, including the inverse relationships between operations, the use of technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness of results.</p>	<p><b>6.N.1 Read, write, and represent integers and rational numbers expressed as fractions, decimals, percents, and ratios; write positive integers as products of factors; use these representations in real-world and mathematical situations.</b></p> <p><b>6.N.1.1</b> Represent integers with counters and on a number line and rational numbers on a number line, recognizing the concepts of opposites, direction, and magnitude; use integers and rational numbers in real-world and mathematical situations, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.</p> <p><b>6.N.1.2</b> Compare and order positive rational numbers, represented in various forms, or integers using the symbols <math>&lt;</math>, <math>&gt;</math>, and <math>=</math>.</p> <p><b>6.N.1.3</b> Explain that a percent represents parts "out of 100" and ratios "to 100."</p> <p><b>6.N.1.4</b> Determine equivalencies among fractions, decimals, and percents. Select among these representations to solve problems.</p> <p><b>6.N.1.5</b> Factor whole numbers and express prime and composite numbers as a product of prime factors with exponents.</p>	<p><b>7.N.1 Read, write, represent, and compare rational numbers, expressed as integers, fractions, and decimals.</b></p> <p><b>7.N.1.1</b> Know that every rational number can be written as the ratio of two integers or as a terminating or repeating decimal.</p> <p><b>7.N.1.2</b> Compare and order rational numbers expressed in various forms using the symbols <math>&lt;</math>, <math>&gt;</math>, and <math>=</math>.</p> <p><b>7.N.1.3</b> Recognize and generate equivalent representations of rational numbers, including equivalent fractions.</p>

Math Progressions: [Appendix B](#)

What additional evidence do our local assessments provide?

What does evidence of learning look like?

What are areas that we may need to scaffold?



# Connecting the progressions

## Standard 3: Critical Reading and Writing

Students will apply critical thinking skills to reading and writing.

**Reading** Students will analyze, interpret, and evaluate increasingly complex literary and informational texts that include a wide range of historical, cultural, ethnic, and global perspectives from a variety of genres.

Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
<b>3.3.R.1</b> Students will determine if the author's purpose is to entertain, inform, or persuade.	<b>4.3.R.1</b> Students will determine the author's purpose (i.e., entertain, inform, persuade) by identifying key details.	<b>5.3.R.1</b> Students will determine the author's purpose (i.e., entertain, inform, persuade), and draw conclusions to determine if the author's purpose was achieved.	<b>6.3.R.1</b> Students will compare and contrast stated or implied purposes of authors writing on the same topic from a variety of historical, cultural, ethnic, and global perspectives.	<b>7.3.R.1</b> Students will read works written on the same topic from a variety of historical, cultural, ethnic, and global perspectives and compare the methods the authors use to achieve their purposes.	<b>8.3.R.1</b> Students will analyze works written on the same topic from a variety of historical, cultural, ethnic, and global perspectives and analyze the methods the authors use to achieve their purposes.
<b>3-4.3.R.2</b> Students will determine whether a grade-level literary text is narrated in first- or third-person point of view.		<b>5.3.R.2</b> Students will determine whether a grade-level literary text is narrated in first- or third-person point of view (limited and omniscient) and describe its effect.	<b>6-7.3.R.2</b> Students will evaluate how perspective (e.g., historical, cultural, ethnic, and global) affects a variety of literary and informational texts.		<b>8.3.R.2</b> Students will evaluate perspectives (e.g., historical, cultural, ethnic, and global) and describe how they affect various literary and informational texts.

What additional evidence do our local assessments provide?

What does evidence of learning look like?

What areas of unfinished learning might we need to address?

ELA Progressions: [PK-5](#), [Grades 3-8](#), [Grades 6-12](#)



# Connecting the Frameworks

## 5th Grade Introduction

last edited by  Christine Koerner 1 year, 4 months ago





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### An Introduction to 5th Grade

As students continue their math experience into fifth grade, their learning experience will focus on these central strands: Numbers & Operations, Algebraic Reasoning and Algebra, Geometry and Measurement, and Data & Probability. These strands will be addressed using real-world activities/lessons that warrant hands-on opportunities, while also promoting problem-solving, reasoning, modeling, questioning, and generalizing. This year will build upon students' fourth-grade experience and is a springboard to middle school math courses.

[Introduction to the OKMath Framework](#)


**5th Grade Introduction**

	<a href="#"><u>Grade-Level Mathematics Actions and Processes</u></a>	Descriptions of the Mathematics Actions and Processes provide a sense of what students are doing as they develop into mathematically literate students.
	<a href="#"><u>Suggested Learning Progression (v2)</u></a>	This year-long progression provides a sample vision for the learner experience that engages in meaningful, connected mathematics.
	<a href="#"><u>Objective Analysis</u></a>	Analysis for each grade-level objective is provided in a manner to support deep understanding for the teacher.
	<a href="#"><u>Engagement Strategies</u></a>	Educators can engage their students in math activities using these strategies.

# Connecting the Frameworks: Objective Analysis

## 5-N-1-1

last edited by  Tashe Harris 3 years, 7 months ago

 Page history

**5.N.1.1** Estimate solutions to division problems in order to assess the reasonableness of results.

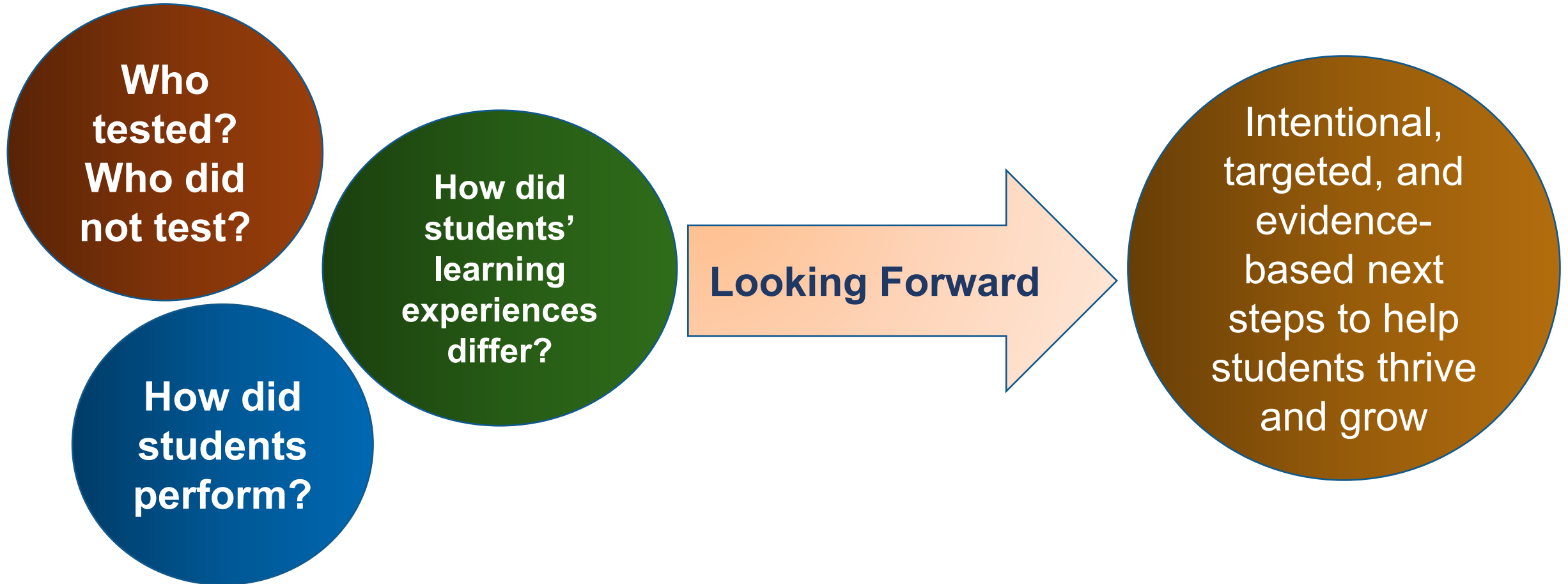
### In a Nutshell

Students will use estimation to divide a problem. They will need to be familiar with different estimation strategies (i.e. rounding, compatible numbers, front end, and compensation). These division problems will be used in real-world situations.

Student Actions	Teacher Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Develop Strategies for Problem Solving</b> as students reason and discuss which strategies are more efficient in certain situations. Ex. Compatible numbers, rounding, and compensation.</li><li>• <b>Develop Mathematical Reasoning</b> by explaining which estimated quotients were chosen and why.</li><li>• <b>Develop Accurate and Appropriate Procedural Fluency</b> by performing mental calculations, e.g. use compatible numbers when performing quotient estimates.</li><li>• <b>Develop the Ability to Communicate Mathematically</b> by sharing solutions, asking questions, and sharing insights/understandings of meaning of division.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Facilitate meaningful mathematical discourse</b> by asking students to compare and contrast student solution strategies. Ex. Compatible numbers, rounding, or compensation</li><li>• <b>Use and connect mathematical representations</b> by highlighting inverse relationships between operations to check solutions.</li><li>• <b>Pose purposeful questions</b> that urge students to evaluate the reasonableness of their results.</li><li>• <b>Establish mathematics goals</b> that focus learning on different strategies to estimate quotients.</li></ul>
Key Understandings	Misconceptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Estimate whole numbers.</li><li>• Use knowledge of basic facts to help estimate division, ie. compatible numbers.</li><li>• Assess if the result is reasonable.</li><li>• Break whole numbers down into equal parts without remainders.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have overspecialized knowledge of multiplication or division facts and restricted it to "fact tests" or one particular problem format.</li><li>• Think that division is commutative, for example <math>5 \div 3 = 3 \div 5</math>.</li><li>• Think rounding is the only way to estimate</li><li>• Estimate the answer instead of the problem.</li></ul>

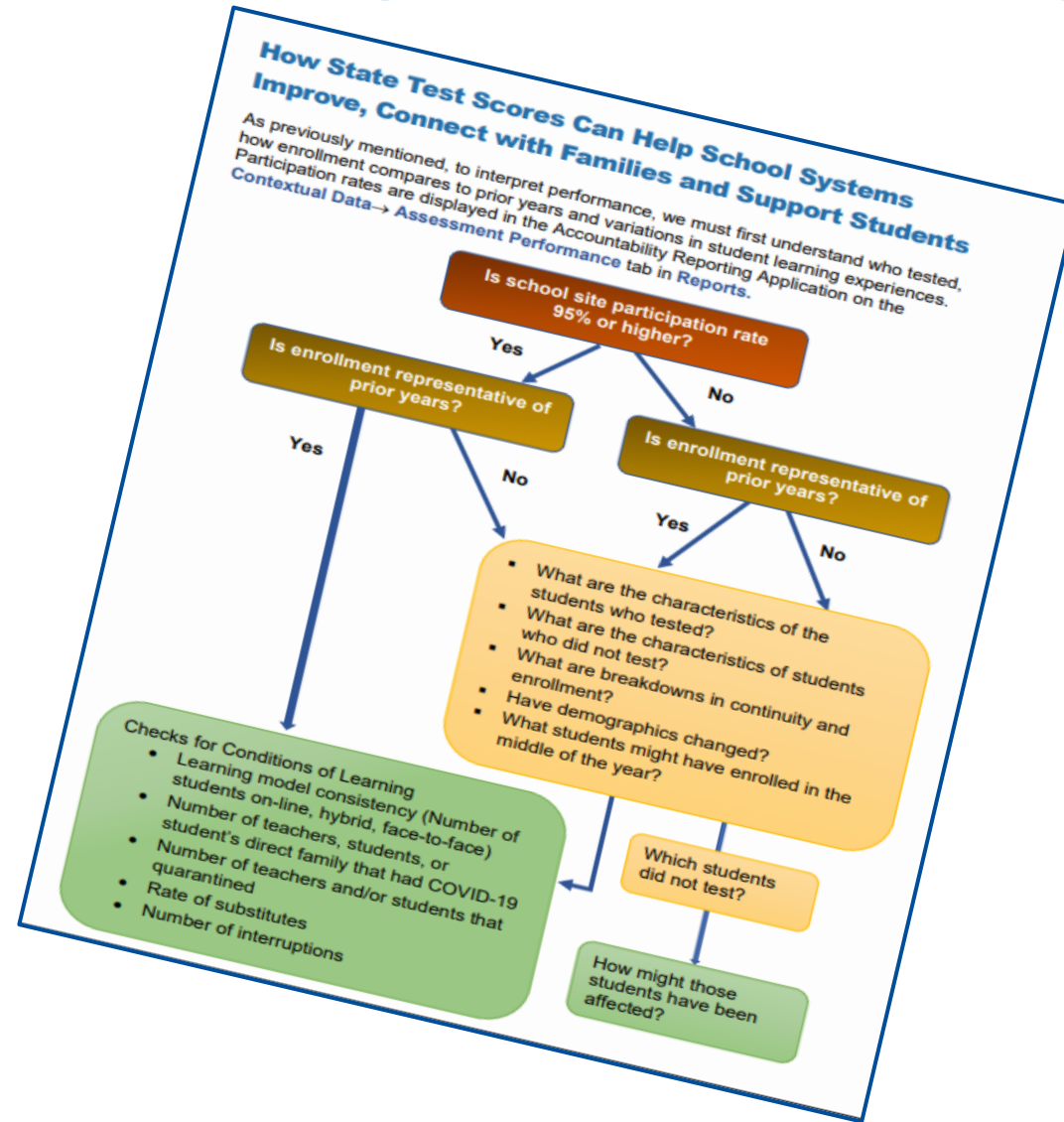
# Supporting Tools and Resources

# Looking forward



# Toolkits on assessment guidance page

- Overview Guide
- Administrators Toolkit
- Teachers Toolkit
- Families Toolkit



# Ready Together Oklahoma

An Action Plan for Supporting Students Through the Pandemic and Beyond

- Statewide Initiatives
- Guidance Documents
- Resources
- Webinars

Learn more at  
[readytogether.sde.ok.gov](https://readytogether.sde.ok.gov)



OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



Student Learning  
& Success

Prioritizing Health &  
Well-Being

Ensuring  
Equity for All

Engaging Families &  
Communities

Supporting Teachers  
& Leaders



# Ready Together Oklahoma: Guidance Documents

- What's the Issue
- Things to Consider
- Attending to Equity
- Recommended Action Steps

For feedback email us at [readytogether@sde.ok.gov](mailto:readytogether@sde.ok.gov)

## Guidance

### STUDENT LEARNING AND SUCCESS



#### How can accelerated learning models support students with unfinished learning?

During the school year, many students miss learning opportunities or struggle to master concepts and skills. Accelerated learning is an intervention strategy that provides students with extra time and support to address unfinished learning. This can be done in a variety of ways – through one-on-one or small-group tutoring, summer learning experiences or acceleration academies offered during the school year.

The information in this document was developed to provide flexible, evidence-based guidance for districts to consider as they develop and implement strategies to address unfinished learning.

#### THINGS TO CONSIDER

Accelerated learning does not mean speeding up or compressing content. Instead, accelerated learning focuses on accelerating instruction and support for concepts and skills that have not yet been mastered during grade-level learning. Through use of expanded learning time, teachers integrate new concepts and skills and weave in the prior knowledge needed to master them.

Expanded learning can take place before or after school, while on school breaks or during the summer. Instruction during any of these periods can be effective if it is carried out by certified teachers with curriculum that is both individualized and aligned with content in the regular school day.

The most effective accelerated learning opportunities are targeted and individualized for small groups of students. The most effective curricula for expanded learning will be aligned with content from the regular school day and include lesson plans with options to individualize instruction. These approaches enable teachers to tailor instruction to students who struggle to master content, those who are high achieving and everyone in between.

Implementing a school-wide strategy and schedule for tutoring that ensures all students have extra time built into their school day and that does not interfere with grade-level core instruction has proven to be an effective strategy for addressing unfinished learning.

Accelerated learning tutoring programs have been found to be effective at all grade levels, kindergarten-12th grade, if delivered in high doses (several times a week) and for an extended period of time (e.g., 30-minute sessions three times a week over 30 consecutive weeks).

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## How can accelerated learning models support students with unfinished learning?

## Guidance

### ENSURING EQUITY FOR ALL



#### How can schools create equitable postsecondary pathways for traditionally underserved students?

Recent state, local, and federal policies and programs have been enacted that demonstrate achievement gaps for many Oklahoma students, suggesting that specific student populations may be experiencing barriers to achieving meaningful college and career readiness supports. These include traditionally underserved students – students of color, students in poverty, students learning English, students with disabilities, migrating students, and low-achieving students.

The information in this document was developed to provide research-based guidance to schools to expand postsecondary opportunities for all students.

#### THINGS TO CONSIDER

According to the Oklahoma State Department of Education's (OSDE) Data Focus for the 2020-21 school year, Oklahoma students are more likely than even economically disadvantaged students make up 38% of the total student population, and nearly 50% are students of color.

Meanwhile, a rising concern from the Oklahoma State Department of Education is the percentage of students and teachers who are members of racial and ethnic groups other than White in the 2020-21 school year. These gaps were largely between Latino, multiracial, and Native American students and teachers.

With diversity in the state's student population increasing much more rapidly than in the educator workforce, it is imperative that schools develop strategies and programs that support equitable postsecondary pathways for all students.

Designing a flexible individualized Career Acceleration (CARE) program provides all students the opportunity to participate in career planning activities, rigorous coursework and career-exploration activities. Students in CAPP are designed to attain high-graduate ready graduation goals and employment that improves their personal and economic well-being. Implementing a CARE program can also help all students be successful.

When creating CARE programs that are equitable for all students, it is important for schools to engage students and families – and to keep in mind that families can extend to tribal leaders, faith communities and other community-based members. To ensure family voices are represented in the CARE schools should consider using the Oklahoma Family Engagement Framework.

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## How can schools create equitable postsecondary pathways for traditionally underserved students?

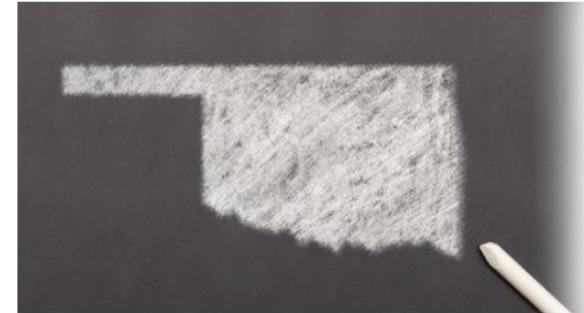
# TeleEDGE recovery series

TeleEDGE Recovery Series – allow participants a real-time option to learn and share with fellow educators around topics such as

- supporting student and educator mental health,
- assessing unfinished learning,
- targeted tutoring, and
- supporting special populations.

Sessions are recorded and presentation material can be accessed after each session.

## TeleEDGE – Oklahoma State Department of Education



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# Questions?

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