

**Let's Talk Data!**


**Simplifying the Process**

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**How much time is wasted  
each day collecting data,  
documenting progress,  
organizing information?**

# Agenda

- Data Collection Methods
- Types of Data
- Discrepancy Analysis / Observation
- Measurable Goals
- Google Forms
- Google Sheets
- Sharing Results

A wooden-framed chalkboard with a dark, textured surface. The text is written in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The quote is centered and separated by horizontal lines. The chalkboard is set against a background of light-colored wooden planks.

**"IF WE HAVE DATA,  
LET'S LOOK AT  
DATA. IF ALL WE  
HAVE ARE OPINIONS,  
LET'S GO WITH  
MINE." - JIM  
BARKSDALE, FORMER  
NETSCAPE CEO**

made with TYPORAMA

# Why?

- Why do we collect data?
- What do we do with the data we collect?



# Data Collection

## Observation vs Testing

- Some data is collected in a formal manner
- Some is collected in more informal ways

BOTH should be documented so you can learn from what you have collected.

# Discrepancy Analysis

- Compares student's actions to that of their peers
- Eliminates preconceived notions of “listening” or not
- Provides data for discussion

**STUDENT DISCREPANCY ANALYSIS**

Student: \_\_\_\_\_ School: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Page #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_ Observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Setting: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>CLASSROOM INVENTORY (WHAT ARE STUDENTS DOING)</b>	<b>TARGET STUDENT INVENTORY (+/-)</b>	<b>DISCREPANCY ANALYSIS (WHAT STUDENT IS DOING, IF DIFFERENT)</b>	<b>OPTIONS FOR ACTION (TEACH, ASSIST, ADAPT)</b>	

**KEY:**

+ = INDEPENDENT PARTICIPATION

+/- = PARTIAL PARTICIPATION

- = UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE



# Simple Informal Collection

Paperclips!



# Types of Data

- Academic
- Behavioral
- IEP
- Social



# Creating Measurable Goals

- Can the answer to your question or goal be quantified?
- Is there a solid answer, not an “I feel” answer?
- Is the test to answer the question repeatable?

# Measurable Goal Example #1

- Sally will improve her reading skills by one year.

vs.

- Sally will improve her reading skills by reading a three paragraph passage at the 4th grade level with a minimum of 3 errors in  $\frac{4}{5}$  instances.

## Measurable Goal Example #2

- Billy will improve the rate that he gets to class on time.

Can this be phrased as a question?

Has Billy gotten to class on time? Hmmmmm....

## Measurable Goal Example #2

- Billy will improve the rate that he gets to class on time.

How about: How many days this week did Billy get to class on time?

Now let's look back at the goal.

## Measurable Goal Example #2

How about: How many days this week did Billy get to class on time?

Billy will increase his rate of getting to class on time by arriving on time to class at least 35 out of 40 class periods.

*Data is data... It doesn't matter whether it is academic or behavioral. The system remains the same.*



# Next Steps

- Writing Measurable Goals
- Determining a Collection Method
- Now... how to track?



# Google Forms- How To

- Map out questions
- Think about what cues you may need when in a hurry
- Determine frequency of form completion
- Create form
- Test form



# Google Forms Tip #1

Before you start creating your form, sketch out the order of your questions. As you are typing your form, a spreadsheet is being created. If you re-order form questions, the spreadsheet remains the same.

The sheet can be unlinked, but it becomes tricky after data has started coming into the form.

## Google Forms Tip #2

Try your form before finalizing it- send it to yourself and enter in fake responses to see if it is giving the final data you want it to.

# Tracking Individual Student Behavior Data

- ◆ A student has behavioral or health concerns during the day. The staff member witnessing the event fills out a Google Form that is embedded on a website to document the date, time, staff involved, and nature of the behavior in under 30 seconds.
- ◆ All data is automatically placed into a spreadsheet. The data within the spreadsheet can be filtered by student, type of behavior, location, etc.

# Tracking Individual Student Academic Data

- ◆ A unit has essential learning targets used for formal and informal assessments
- ◆ A form is created for the unit of study
- ◆ The teacher has access to the form on computer or mobile device to complete quick check-ins with students
- ◆ The data is automatically put into a spreadsheet.
- ◆ This data can be used to group students, accelerate instruction or provide remediation.

# Behavioral Form Questions- Example

- ◆ Date
- ◆ Time Started
- ◆ Student Name (Checkbox Question)
- ◆ Type of Need (Checkbox Question)
- ◆ Time Ended (not a required question)
- ◆ Staff Members Involved (Checkbox Question)
- ◆ Location of Incident (Checkbox Question)
- ◆ Possible Motivation (Multiple Choice Question)

# Behavioral Form Questions- Example

- ◆ Date
- ◆ Essential Learning Target (Multiple Choice)
- ◆ What is being used to assess this skill? (Text)
- ◆ Student A (Multiple Choice)
  - ◆ Place scores to choose from (include other as an option)
- ◆ Student B (Multiple Choice)
  - ◆ Place scores to choose from (include other as an option)



# Google Sheets- How To

- Format so it is easy to see data
- Use conditional formatting or hide rows to see data more clearly
- Use the Chart feature to create graphs for sharing.



# Google Sheets- Tip #1

You can hide rows you do not need to work with to more easily see the data.

# Google Sheets- Tip #2

Alternating Rows- Change the color of rows to make it easier to see each line.

# Google Sheets- Tip #3

Use simple formulas to sort data.

# Systems

Systems change over time. Be willing to change.

Develop a routine- don't over complicate things.

Use the data you collect.