**Phase 1 Coaching Form**

| **Data Driven Instruction** (TEI Alignment 1.2, 1.4, 2.4)  |
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| **Beginning**  | **Developing** | **Practicing** | **Achieving**  |
| A **singular source** of academic data drives instructional decision-making. [[1]](#footnote-0) | **Multiple sources** of academic data drive instructional decision-making. | Multiple sources of academic and **non-academic** data used together **sometimes** drive instructional decision-making. | Multiple sources of academic and non-academic data used together **always** drive instructional decision-making.  |
|  Instructional decision-making happens through the execution of the Data-Driven Instruction Cycle as defined in Driven by Data, Paul Bambrick-Santoyo.**Alignment to TEI as of 09/2019** |

| **Look- Fors During Observation** |
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| **Beginning/ Developing*** Learner Profile includes previous years' performance on state assessments and may include limited information from other academic sources. There is no evidence that non-academic data sources are being used to inform instruction e.g. interest surveys, career/aspirational surveys, etc.
* **Teachers sometimes share formative and summative assessment data** with individual students.
* On lesson plans, only the curriculum guide is used **to inform instructional decision-making**.
* When giving instructions, introducing activities, facilitating small groups, etc., the teacher provides a general rationale to the whole class.
* **Students articulate a rationale for their current task** that is related to the classroom learning objective.
 | **Practicing/ Achieving** * Learner Profile includes **multiple sources of data**, such as diagnostic assessments, NWEA's MAP, state assessments, adaptive software/digital content reports, career/aspirational surveys, personality tests, parent surveys, learning style inventories, etc.
* **Data sources are regularly and consistently refreshed/updated** to reflect the latest information about a student.
* **Students have access to** individual formative and summative assessment **data**.
* On lesson plans, **teachers tag the instructional decision with the source of data and curriculum guide** that informed that decision (e.g., small group lessons).
* When giving instructions, introducing activities, facilitating small groups, etc., **the teacher provides a rationale for her decision using evidence from data**. E.g., (to a small group) "Based on yesterday's successful exit ticket on the circulatory system in your independent station, and your group's interest in reptiles, we're going to compare what you know about the human circulatory system to the circulatory system of snakes."
* **Students are able to articulate a rationale** grounded in data for why they are working on their current task.
* In PLCs, **teachers regularly analyze academic and non-academic data** together to make decisions on how to best support all students.
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| **Questions to Guide Observation*** What systems are in place to share data with students?
* How do students track progress towards mastery or goals?
* Can students articulate goals related to the course?
* What evidence do you see that teachers are setting high expectations and goals for each individual student?
* Can students articulate where they are in the learning pathway for the course?
* What type(s) of data is included on data walls, learner profiles, or digital portfolios?
* Is data current?
* Are students using data to help guide their decision-making process (i.e., how they spend time in class, what playlists they complete, assignments, etc.)
* How are teachers using data to inform their instructional decisions?
* What supports do teachers have for reviewing and responding to data from the broader instructional staff?
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| **Observation Notes:**  |





1. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)