

2020-21 Phase Two: The Needs Assessment for Schools_10292020_12:21

2020-21 Phase Two: The Needs Assessment for Schools

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• Diagnostics

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2020-21 Phase Two: The Needs Assessment for Schools

Understanding Continuous Improvement: The Needs Assessment

In its most basic form, continuous improvement is about understanding the **current state** and formulating a plan to move to the **desired state**. The comprehensive needs assessment is a culmination of an extensive review of multiple sources of data collected over a period of time (e.g. 2-3 years). It is to be conducted annually as an essential part of the continuous improvement process and precedes the development of strategic goals (i.e. desired state).

The needs assessment requires synthesis and analysis of multiple sources of data and should reach conclusions about the **current state** of the school, as well as the processes, practices and conditions that contributed to that state.

The needs assessment provides the framework for **all** schools to clearly and honestly identify their most critical areas for improvement that will be addressed later in the planning process through the development of goals, objectives, strategies and activities. 703 KAR 2:225 requires, as part of continuous improvement planning for schools, each school complete the needs assessment between October 1 and November 1 of each year and include: (1) a description of the data reviewed and the process used to develop the needs assessment; (2) a review of the previous plan and its implementation to inform development of the new plan; and, (3) perception data gathered from the administration of a valid and reliable measure of teaching and learning conditions. Further, as required by Section 1114 of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), Title I schools implementing a schoolwide program must base their Title I program on a comprehensive needs assessment.

Protocol

. Clearly detail the process used for reviewing, analyzing and applying data results. Include names of school councils, leadership teams and stakeholder groups involved. How frequently does this planning team meet and how are these meetings documented?

Teachers, Building Assessment Coordinator, Principal, as well as the district Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment Team, collaboratively review MAP assessment data three times per year. This review occurs after the close of each testing window. Teachers, Principal, and Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment Team members review classroom assessment data weekly.

Current State

. Plainly state the current condition using precise numbers and percentages as revealed by past, current and multiple sources of data. These should be based solely on data outcomes. Cite the source of data used.

Example of Current Academic State:

-Thirty-four percent (34%) of students in the achievement gap scored proficient on KPREP Reading.

-From 2018 to 2020, the school saw an 11% increase in novice scores in reading among students in the achievement gap.

-Fifty-four percent (54%) of our students scored proficient in math compared to the state average of 57%.

Example of Non-Academic Current State:

-Teacher Attendance: Teacher attendance rate was 84% for the 2019-20 school year – a decrease from 92% in 2017-18.

-The number of behavior referrals increased from 204 in 2018-19 to 288 in 2019-20. -Survey results and perception data indicated 62% of the school's teachers received adequate professional development.

In Winter of 2019, our last MAP test of the 2019/2020 school year due to COVID-19, 23.8% of students scored Novice in Math, 36.7% scored Apprentice, 30% scored Proficient, and 9.4% scored distinguished in Math. In Reading from Winter 2019, 33.7% scored Novice, 23.5% scored Apprentice, 28.6% score Proficient, and 14% scored Distinguished. In Fall 2020, our most recent MAP test, 12.8% scored Novice, 35.8% scored Apprentice, 28.3% scored Proficient, and 22.9% scored Distinguished in Math. In reading, 24.8% scored Novice, 28% scored Apprentice, 24.8% score Proficient, and 22.2% scored Distinguished. The number of behavior referrals in 2019 was 52 which decreased from 62 in the 2018 school year.

Priorities/Concerns

. Clearly and concisely identify areas of weakness using precise numbers and percentages.

NOTE: These priorities will be thoroughly addressed in the Comprehensive School Improvement Plan (CSIP) diagnostic and template.

Example: Sixty-eight (68%) of students in the achievement gap scored below proficiency on the KPREP test in reading as opposed to just 12% of non-gap learners.

52.8% of students currently scored below proficient in Reading.

Trends

. Analyzing data trends from the previous two academic years, which academic, cultural and behavioral measures remain significant areas for improvement?

In looking at the data, it appears Reading is an area of focus for improvement.

Potential Source of Problem

. Which processes, practices or conditions will the school focus its resources and efforts upon in order to produce the desired changes? Note that all processes, practices and conditions can be linked to the six Key Core Work Processes outlined below:

<u>KCWP 1: Design and Deploy Standards</u> <u>KCWP 2: Design and Deliver Instruction</u> <u>KCWP 3: Design and Deliver Assessment Literacy</u> <u>KCWP 4: Review, Analyze and Apply Data</u> <u>KCWP 5: Design, Align and Deliver Support</u> <u>KCWP 6: Establishing Learning Culture and Environment</u>

Our staff will focus on applying the analyzed data to design, align, and deliver support to address the need to improve Reading skills with our students.

Strengths/Leverages

. Plainly state, using precise numbers and percentages revealed by current data, the strengths and leverages of the school.

Example: Graduation rate has increased from 67% the last five years to its current rate of 98%.

In Mathematics, our distinguished percentage increased from 9.4% up to 22.6% from Winter of 2019 until present. Behavior incidents have decreased by 16% in one school year.

Attachment Summary

Attachment Name

Description

Associated Item(s)