

The Governor John Engler Center for
Charter Schools: CMU Alt Ed High
Schools' August 2019 – PD Follow Up

**Telling Your Story: Best
Practices in Data Collection**

December 10, 2019 | 4-5pm

Agenda

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|---------------|---|
| 4:00pm | Webinar Norms, Purpose, & Brief Introductions |
| 4:05pm | Student data basics |
| 4:10pm | Student Profile Data Collection, Management, & Use |
| 4:30pm | Establishing Appropriate Measures & Selecting Metrics |
| 4:50pm | Summary & Final Q&A |
| 5:00pm | Adjourn |



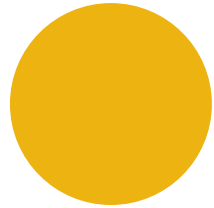
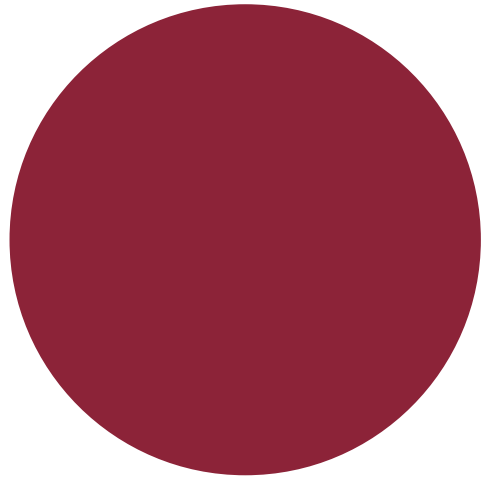
Introductions:

Tell us your data challenges – a
one sentence lightening round!

Our Purpose

Lessons from the Field

- Data collection strategies
- Data management tools
- Using student risk indicators in daily practice
- Establishing appropriate nonacademic measures
- General guidelines for selecting nonacademic metrics



Tackling the 60% threshold:

Student data basics

Alt Ed Student Profile: 60% Threshold

Strategies to:

1. Elicit/collect nonacademic risk indicators from students
2. Verify nonacademic risk indicators
3. Manage nonacademic data
4. Use nonacademic data

≥ 60% of Your Students Must Possess ≥ 2 of the Risk Indicators Below:

court-involved	failed at least 1 middle school course	disenrolled from high school
is pregnant or parenting	foster care	housing insecurity or excessive mobility
physical health challenges	mental health challenges	has an IEP
exhibit PTSD	verified childhood trauma	

Nonacademic Data Management Tools

Data Management Tools Should:

- Be compatible with your SIS
- Operate on a Microsoft-compatible platform
- Be cloud-based
- Enable you to create aggregate reports by one or more risk indicators

Recommended Platforms:

- Excel/Google
- Social Solutions' Apricot
- Social Solutions' Efforts to Outcomes (ETO)
- Charity Tracker
- Sumac

Using Student Risk Indicators in Daily Practice

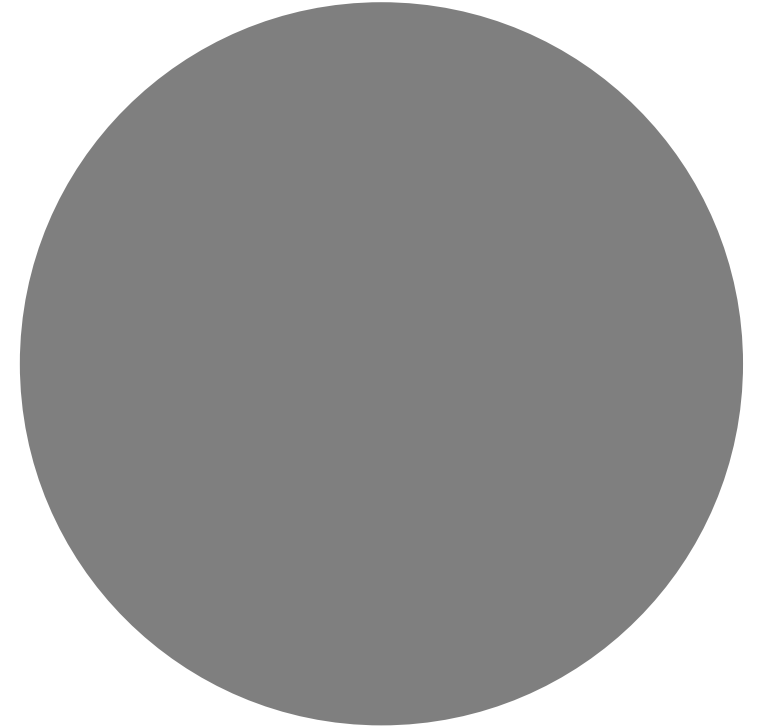
Why?

- Get a full picture of who you're serving
- Understand/be responsive to your students' needs
- Ensure your school has appropriate mix of student supports

How?

- Create appropriate staffing plans
- Identify external partners
- Establish strategic alliances

How to establish valid & appropriate nonacademic measures



Valid & Appropriate Nonacademic Measures: Getting to Performance Outcomes

Characteristics of Valid Measures

- SMART Goals: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and timely
- Specific = What you're measuring
- Measurable = How much? (e.g., % of students)
- Achievable = Is it doable for staff and students?
- Realistic = Must be relevant and appropriate
- Timely = By when?
- **Example:** By Year 2 of measurement, not more than 5% of students previously court-involved will reengage in criminal activity while enrolled

General Guidelines for Selecting Nonacademic Metrics



Self-Reported v. Verified Data

Some student self-reported data can be invalid and/or unreliable

Some student self-reported data can be verified

The power of external agency partnerships to support and verify data:

- HUD
- HHS
- JJS or JJC
- Local area-nonprofits
- State-level databases



Next Steps & Final Questions

Please answer the survey
Adjourn

