

Using Data to Advocate for Systemic Change

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NOSCA: National Office for School Counselor Advocacy

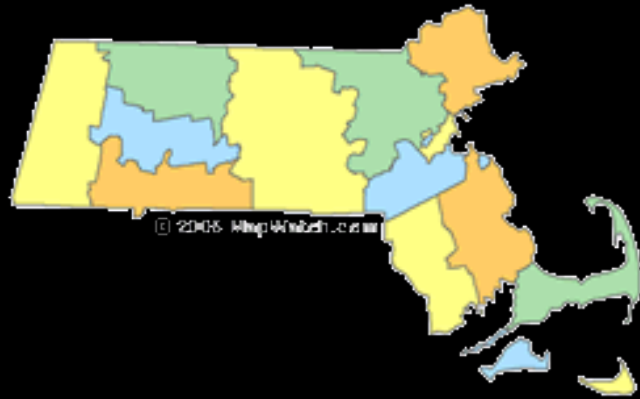
NOSCA: The National Office for School Counselor Advocacy

NOSCA Vision

- Every student exits high school with the educational preparation and social capital necessary for college success and full participation in a democratic society.

NOSCA Mission

- Endorse and institutionalize school counseling practice that advocates for equitable educational access and rigorous academic preparation necessary for college readiness for all students.

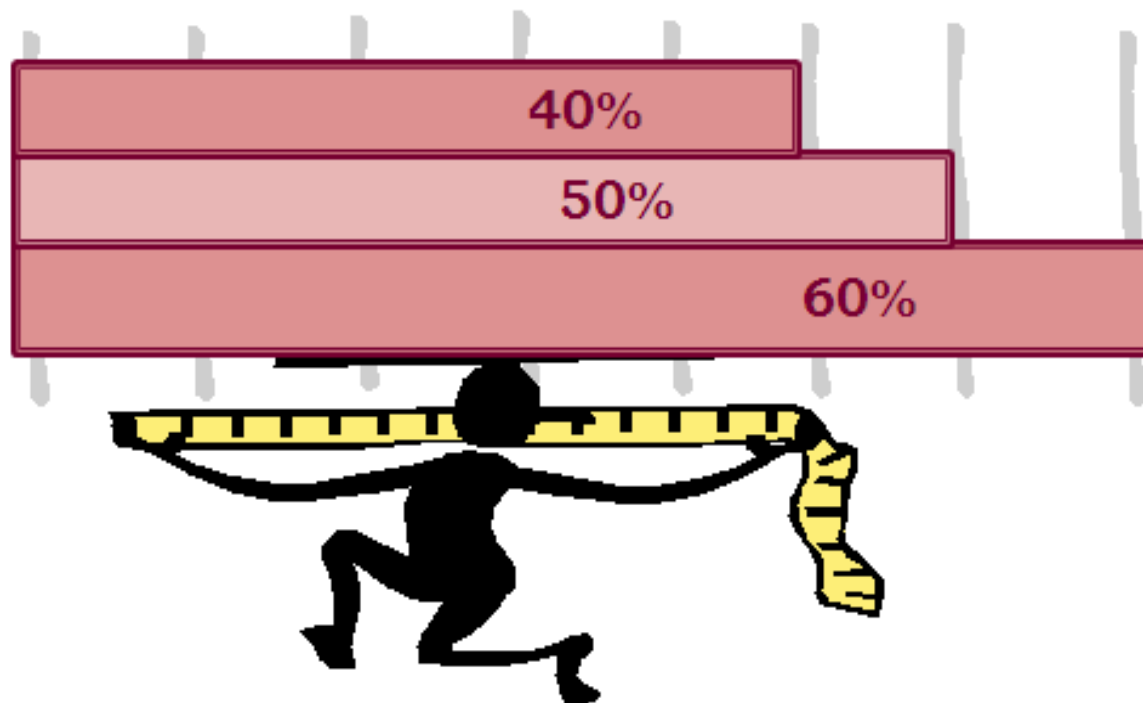


Learning to Drive in Massachusetts RTTT



The President's Goal is to raise the college educated rate from 40% to 60% for 25- 34 year olds.

Economic Security and a 21st Century Education: Secretary Arne Duncan's Remarks at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Education and Workforce Summit, 2009



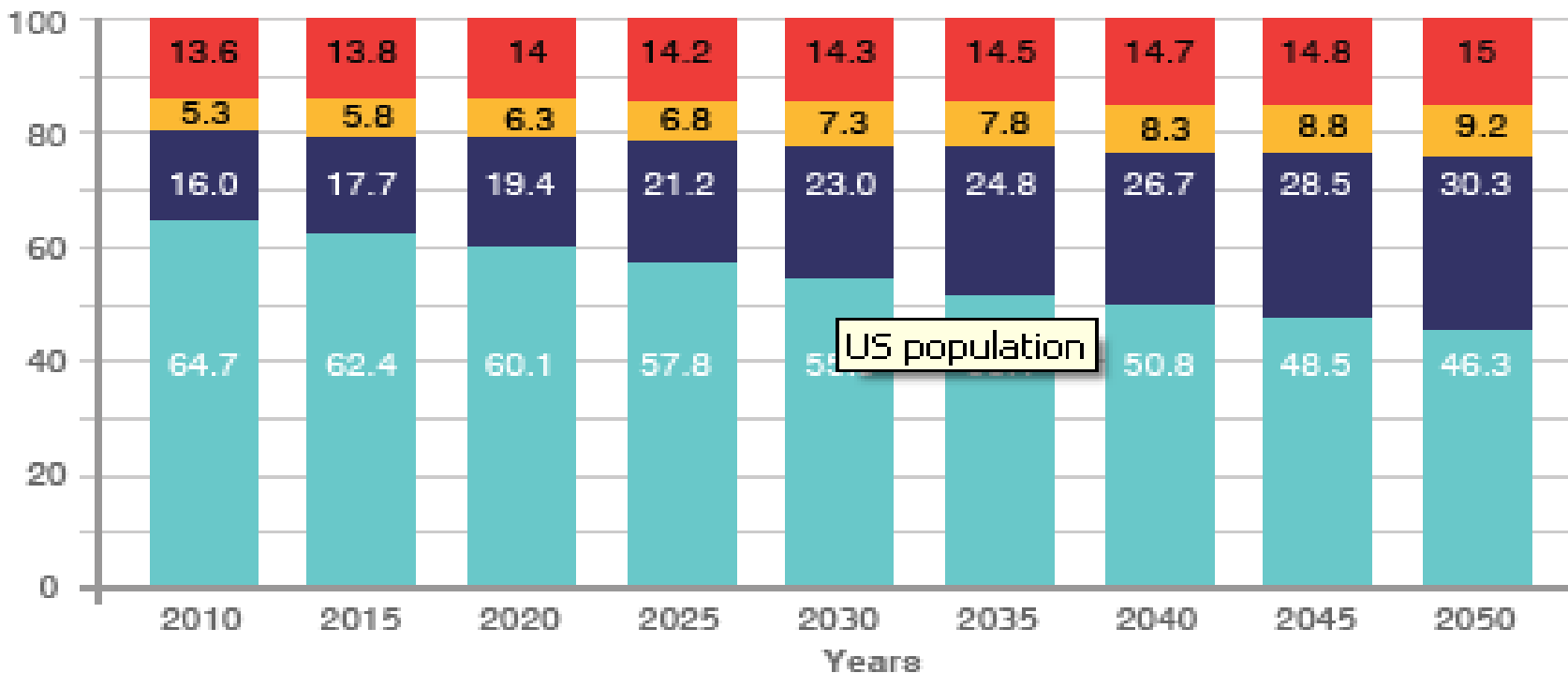
What is College and Career Ready?

- *According to the Southern Regional Education Board*
 - **College Ready** means a high school graduate has the reading, writing and math knowledge and skills to qualify for and succeed in entry-level, credit bearing, college-degree courses with out the need for remedial classes.
 - **Career Ready** means that high school graduates can read, comprehend, interpret and analyze complex technical materials, can use mathematics to solve problems in the workplace, and can pass a state-approved industry certificate or licensure exam in their field.

Source: ©The Next Generation of School Accountability: A Blueprint for Raising High School Achievement and Graduation Rates in SREB States, 2009.

US Population Projections to 2050

Percentage by race and Hispanic origin



SOURCE: US Census Bureau

Source: Internet Stats Today, <http://internetstatstoday.com>

Figure 1: U.S. 15-Year-Old Performance Compared with Other Countries

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

- Average is measurably higher than the U.S.
- Average is measurably lower than the U.S.

Ranked 25th

Ranked 21st

Ranked 15th

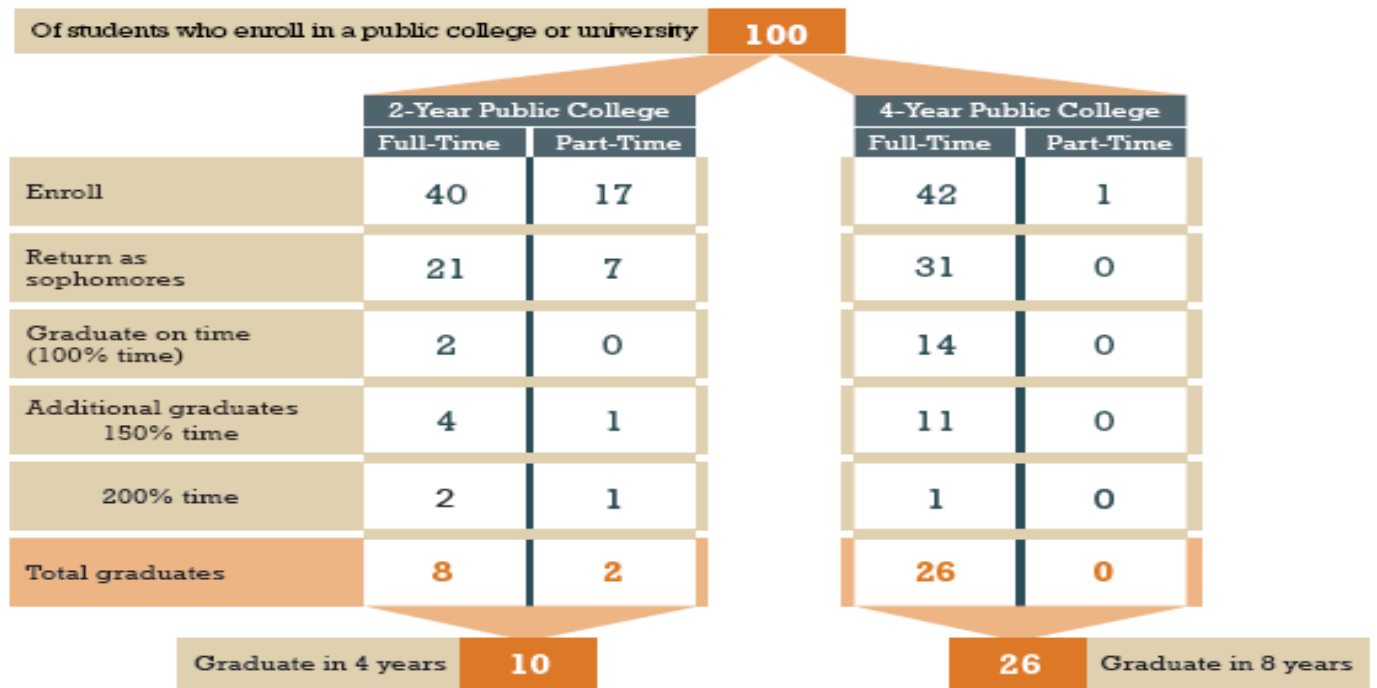
Ranked 24th

Mathematics (2006)			Science (2006)			Reading (2003)			Problem Solving (2003)		
Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score
1	Finland	548	1	Finland	563	1	Finland	543	1	Korea	550
2	Korea	547	2	Canada	534	2	Korea	534	2	Finland	548
3	Netherlands	531	3	Japan	531	3	Canada	528	3	Japan	547
4	Switzerland	530	4	New Zealand	530	4	Australia	525	4	New Zealand	533
5	Canada	527	5	Australia	527	5	New Zealand	522	5	Australia	530
6	Japan	523	6	Netherlands	525	6	Ireland	515	6	Canada	529
7	New Zealand	522	7	Korea	522	7	Sweden	514	7	Belgium	525
8	Belgium	520	8	Germany	516	8	Netherlands	513	8	Switzerland	521
9	Australia	520	9	United Kingdom	515	9	Belgium	507	9	Netherlands	520
10	Denmark	513	10	Czech Republic	513	10	Norway	500	10	France	519
11	Czech Republic	510	11	Switzerland	512	11	Switzerland	499	11	Denmark	517
12	Iceland	506	12	Austria	511	12	Japan	498	12	Czech Republic	516
13	Austria	505	13	Belgium	510	13	Poland	497	13	Germany	513
14	Germany	504	14	Ireland	508	14	France	496	14	Sweden	509
15	Sweden	502	15	Hungary	504	15	United States	495	15	Austria	506
16	Ireland	501	16	Sweden	503	16	Denmark	492	16	Iceland	505
17	France	496	17	Poland	498	17	Iceland	492	17	Hungary	501
18	United Kingdom	495	18	Denmark	496	18	Germany	491	18	Ireland	498
19	Poland	495	19	France	495	19	Austria	491	19	Luxembourg	494
20	Slovak Republic	492	20	Iceland	491	20	Czech Republic	489	20	Slovak Republic	492
21	Hungary	491	21	United States	489	21	Hungary	482	21	Norway	490
22	Luxembourg	490	22	Slovak Republic	488	22	Spain	481	22	Poland	487
23	Norway	490	23	Spain	488	23	Luxembourg	479	23	Spain	482
24	Spain	480	24	Norway	487	24	Portugal	478	24	United States	477
25	United States	474	25	Luxembourg	486	25	Italy	476	25	Portugal	470
26	Portugal	466	26	Italy	475	26	Greece	472	26	Italy	469
27	Italy	462	27	Portugal	474	27	Slovak Republic	469	27	Greece	448
28	Greece	459	28	Greece	473	28	Turkey	441	28	Turkey	408
29	Turkey	424	29	Turkey	424	29	Mexico	400	29	Mexico	384
30	Mexico	406	30	Mexico	410						
	OECD average	498		OECD average	500		OECD average	494		OECD average	500

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development and U.S. Department of Education

College Completion in Massachusetts

Too few students make it through college.



Key to measuring time

	Associate	Bachelor's
100% time	2 years	4 years
150% time	3 years	6 years
200% time	4 years	8 years

Data: 2-year cohort started in fall 2004; 4-year cohort started in fall 2002

Data-Driven vs. Data-Driven for Equity

What is the Difference and Why Does it Matter?

Equity is the Driver...



Data is the Fuel

In seeking equality rather than equity, the processes, structures, and ideologies that justify inequity are not addressed and dismantled.

Who gets in and who is watching the race from the outside?



Equality assume that individuals and groups have the same opportunities and experiences.

Equity attempts to eliminate the racial/ethnic predictability of which student groups occupy the highest and lowest achievement categories.



**The balance between those
with a pit crew and
those without**



What Does Data Tell Us?

- ▶ Data tells a story
- ▶ Data has a face
- ▶ Data has a name
- ▶ Data represent lives



What story does the Data tell about your school?

Do You Know the Data Skills?



Disaggregated Data

- Pulls apart a whole piece of data.
- Uses simple percentages and averages.
- Locates problem areas and creates a picture.
- Identifies the needs of the parts and clarifies the condition of the whole.

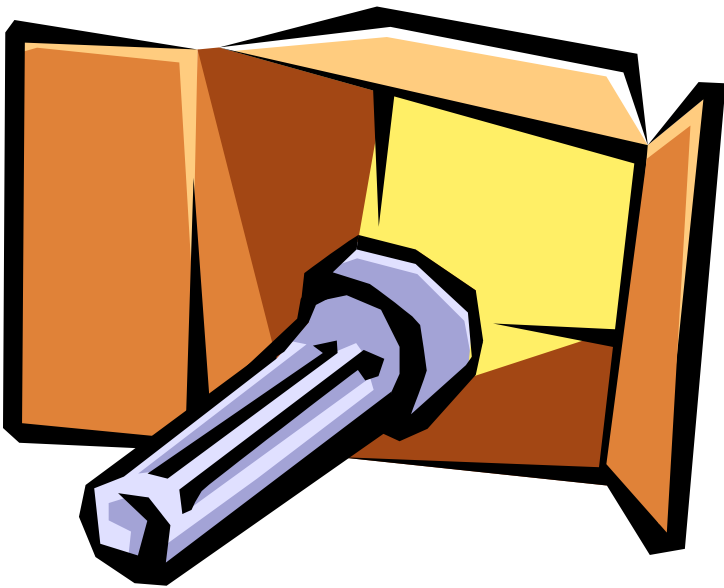


Disaggregated Data

- Rule of Thumb: The Three G's
 - Group, Grade, Gender
- Group X Gender
- Group X Grade
- Grade X Gender
- Group X Grade X Gender

Cross-Tabulated Data

- Examining two or more data elements at the same time to identify specific inequities



For Example: Cross-Tabulated Data

1. Demographic Data

Student group by grade

Asian students in 3rd grade

Student group by grade by gender

Asian American female students in 3rd grade



2. Demographics with Other Data Elements

Student group by Promotion/Retention rates

Hispanic students promotion /retention rates

Student group by Promotion/Retention rates by grade

Hispanic students promotion/retention rates in 6th grade

Student group by promotion/Retention rates by grade by gender

Hispanic female students promotion/retentions rates in 6th grade

Longitudinal Data



- Longitudinal Data =
 - Examines disaggregated and/or cross-tabulated data over a given period of time.
- Longitudinal Data =
 - Monitors outcomes, trends, progress on goals and student achievement for any combination of data elements.
- Longitudinal Data =
 - Measure the gap or inequity in using snapshot or cohort data over time.

Data: The 3A's of Equity and Excellence

- ▶ **Equitable Access**
 - ▶ *Opening the Doors*
- ▶ **Equitable Attainment**
 - ▶ *Reaching the Benchmarks*
- ▶ **Equitable Achievement**
 - ▶ *Making the Grade*



Data Elements of Access



- **Course Enrollment Numbers**
 - **Who and how many get in?**

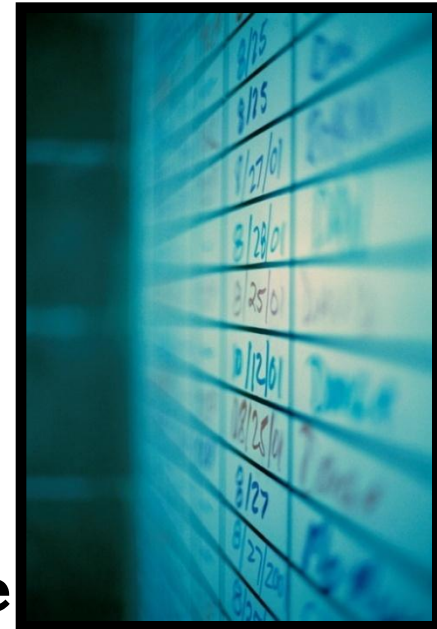
Data Elements of Attainment

- Course Competition Rates
- Test Taking Rates
- Attendance rates
- Drop out rates
- Promotion/Retention rates
- Special Education rates
- Math and Reading levels - rates of proficiency
- Algebra I and Geometry course completion rates
- Discipline - suspension and/or expulsion rates

Participation is...

- **Access + Attainment**
 - **Getting in a rigorous course and completing the course.**

**That means – the students who enroll
In September finish the course in June**



Data Elements of Achievement

PERFORMANCE IS... MAKING THE GRADE – QUALITY

- MSA & HAS test scores
- End of course scores
- Course and classroom grades
- PSAT scores
- SAT scores
- AP exam scores



Participation & Performance

Cross-tabulating Data

- **Access** - Who and how many got in and into which classes with which teachers?
- **Attainment** - Who and how many finished and in which courses and with which teachers?
- **Attainment** - Who and how many took the AP exam in which courses and with which teachers?
- **Achievement** - Who and how many scored three or above and in which courses and with which teachers?
- **Achievement** - Who and how many earned which grades and in which courses and with which teachers?

Access, attainment and achievement” adapted from Lee & Goodnough, 2011

Participation & Performance

Cross-tabulating Data

- **Access** - Who and how many got in Algebra I and with which teacher(s)?
- **Attainment** - Who and how many finished and with which teacher(s)?
- **Attainment**- Who and how many took the end of course exam with which teachers?
- **Achievement** - Who and how many scored proficient and with which teacher(s)?
- **Achievement** - Who and how many earned which grades and with which teacher(s)?

“Access, attainment and achievement” adapted from Lee & Goodnough, 2011

Now apply the three A's to the Mass RTTT goals.

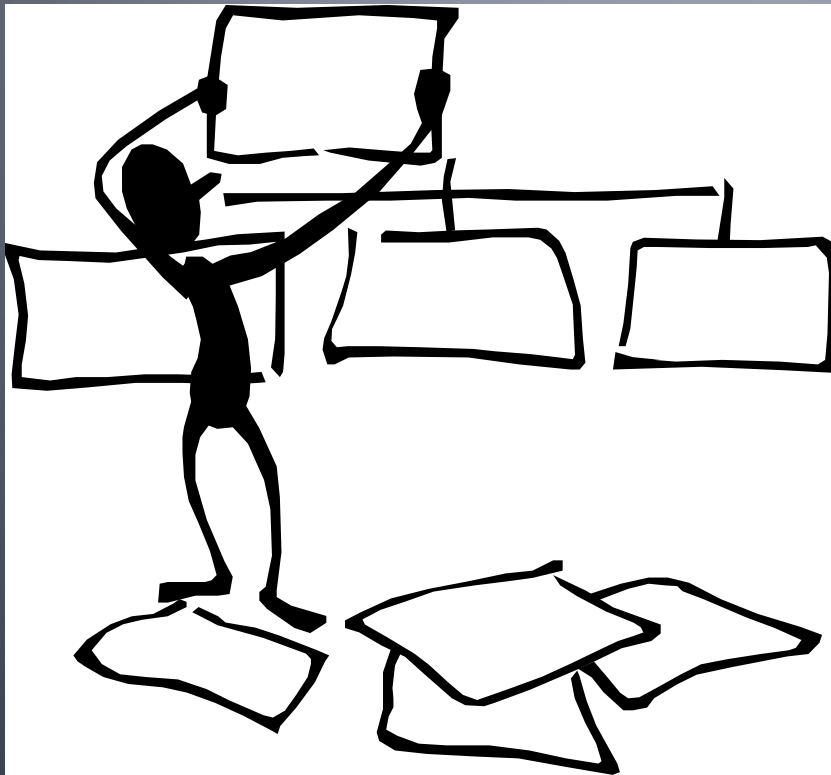
Increase Graduation and MassCore Completion

Access – Are MassCore classes available to all students – are they enrolled – who is not?

Attainment – Which students complete MassCore classes and which do not?

Achievement – What are the grade for students in MassCore classes disaggregated by group, grade and gender?

How do school structures either help or hinder students from graduating with MassCore completion?



The Master Schedule

Data: The 3A's of Equity and Excellence

- ▶ How will you position your RTTT work in your district and building to ensure:
 - ▶ *Doors are Open*
 - ▶ *Benchmarks are Reached and...*
 - ▶ *The Grade says Quality*

"If we aren't willing to pay a price for our values, if we aren't willing to make some sacrifices in order to realize them, then we should ask ourselves whether we truly believe in them at all."

Barack Obama, "Audacity of Hope"



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