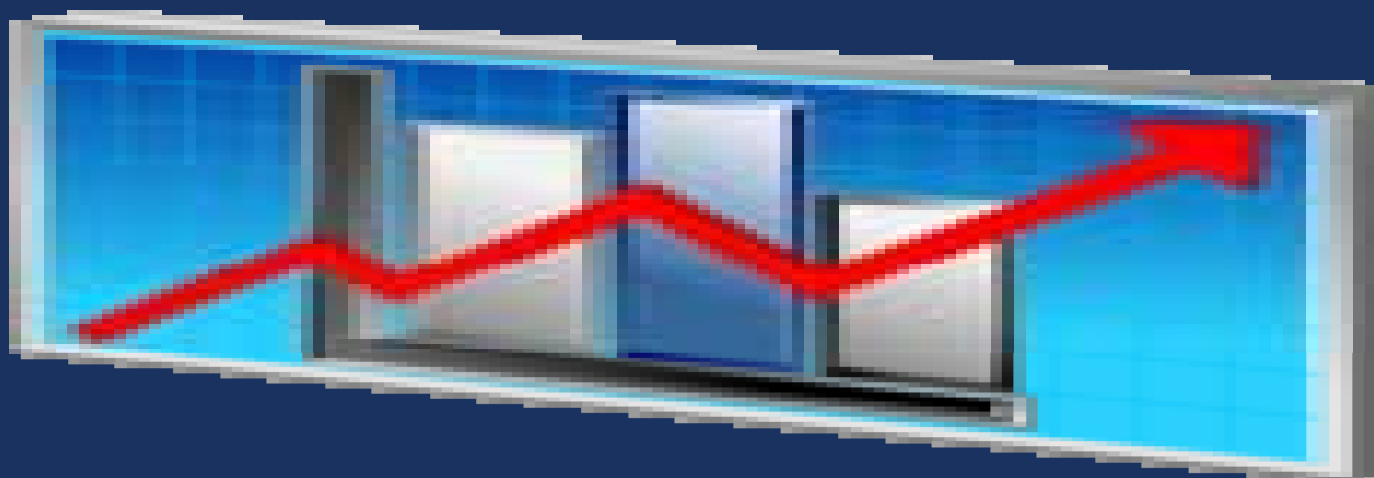


2016-2017 QUARTER 3 ACADEMIC PROGRESS REPORT PRESENTATION TO THE BOE MAY 17, 2017

SCHENECTADY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT



OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION



Summary of Data:	Action Steps:
Math Interim Scores	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ Specific, targeted examples of action and planning, across cross the district, in response to achievement, behavior and attendance data.➔ Summative in nature and illustrative of actions across SCSD
Report Card Achievement	
Behavior	
Student Attendance	
Teacher Attendance	

STUDENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT DATA AND ACTION PLANS

OFFICE OF CURRICULUM & INSTRUCTION

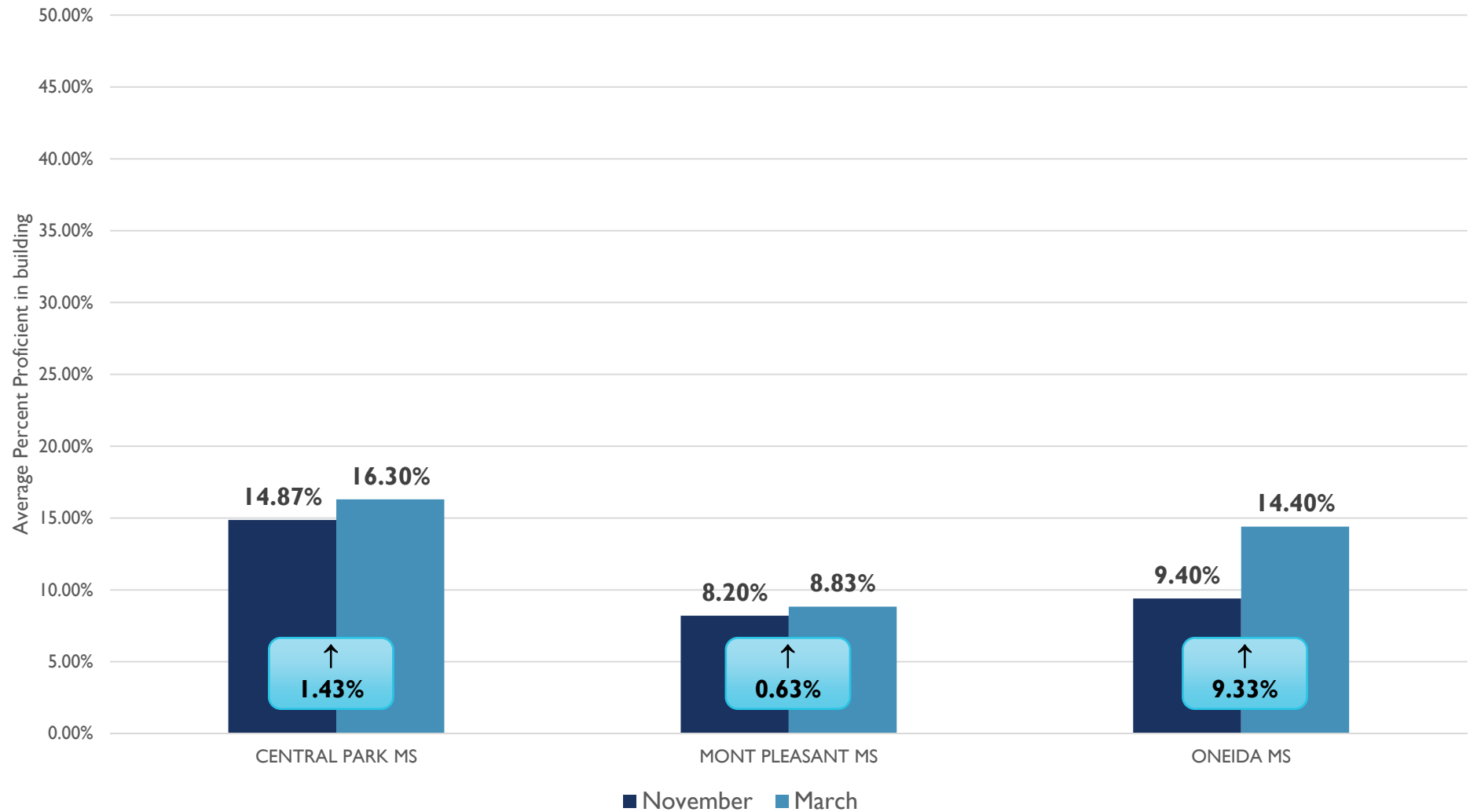


SUMMARY OF DATA



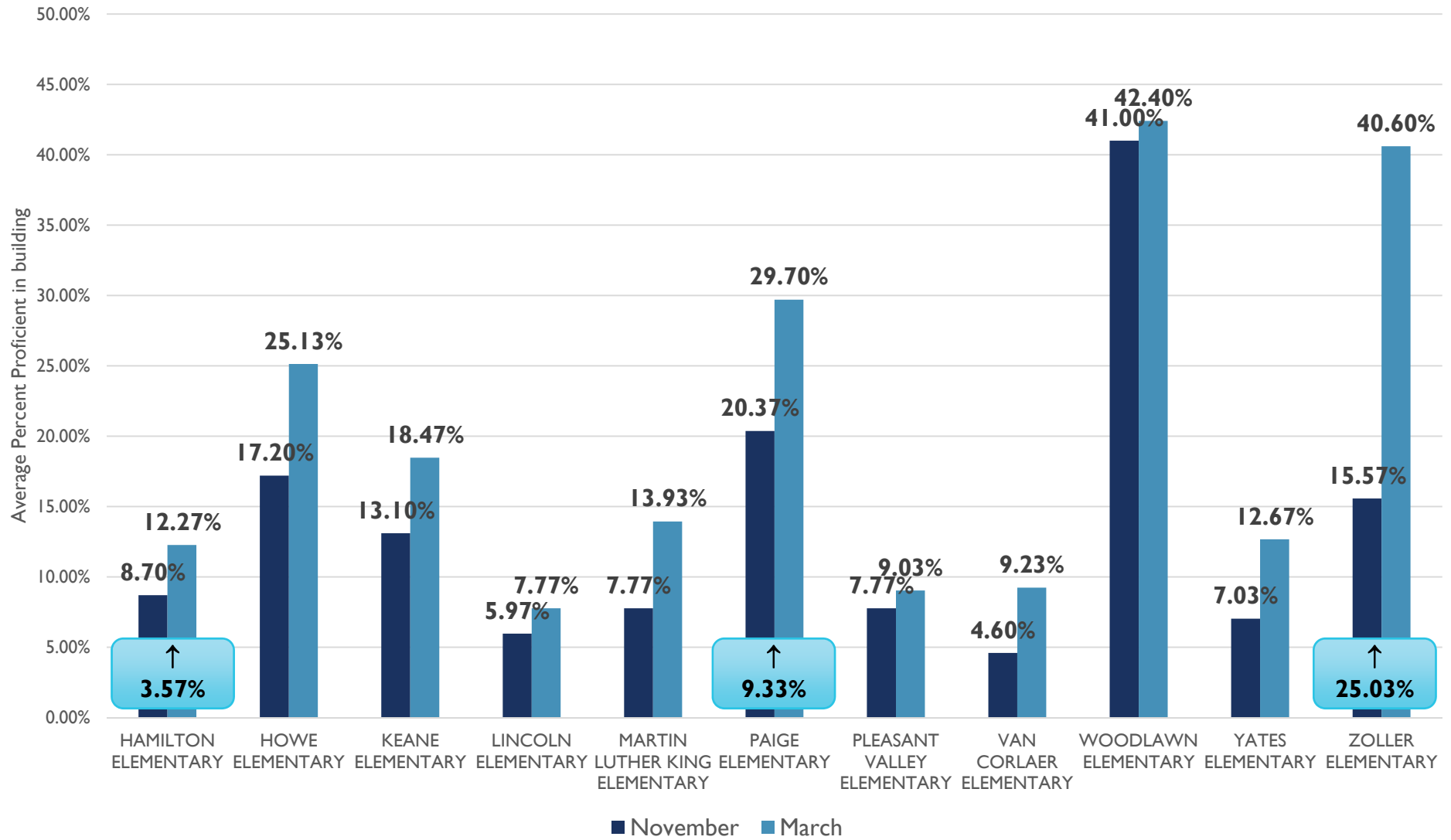
Mathematics Achievement Data

Math Interims - November to March Comparison Average Proficiency, Grades 6-8



n=	CNPK	MTPL	ONDA
Total	564	527	475

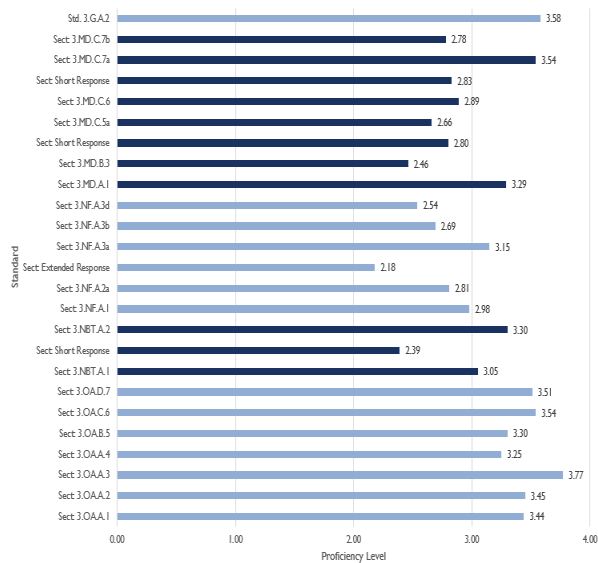
Math Interims - November to March Comparison
Average Proficiency, Grades 3-5



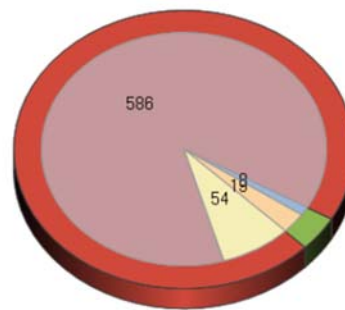
n=	HAML	HOWE	KEAN	LINC	MLK	PAIG	PLVY	VCLR	WDLN	YATE	ZOLR
Total	208	172	170	168	268	244	167	197	161	176	186

DATA PROTOCOL

- What does the data say? What does it mean?
- What is our next step to make it look different?
- How will you know if it is working?



Standards Comparison By Assessment
Detail for Standard 4.NF, D04MATH_MarchInterim



Proficiency Level	# of Students	% of Students
Level 4	8	1.2%
Level 3	19	2.8%
Level 2	54	8.1%
Level 1	586	87.9%
Total	667	

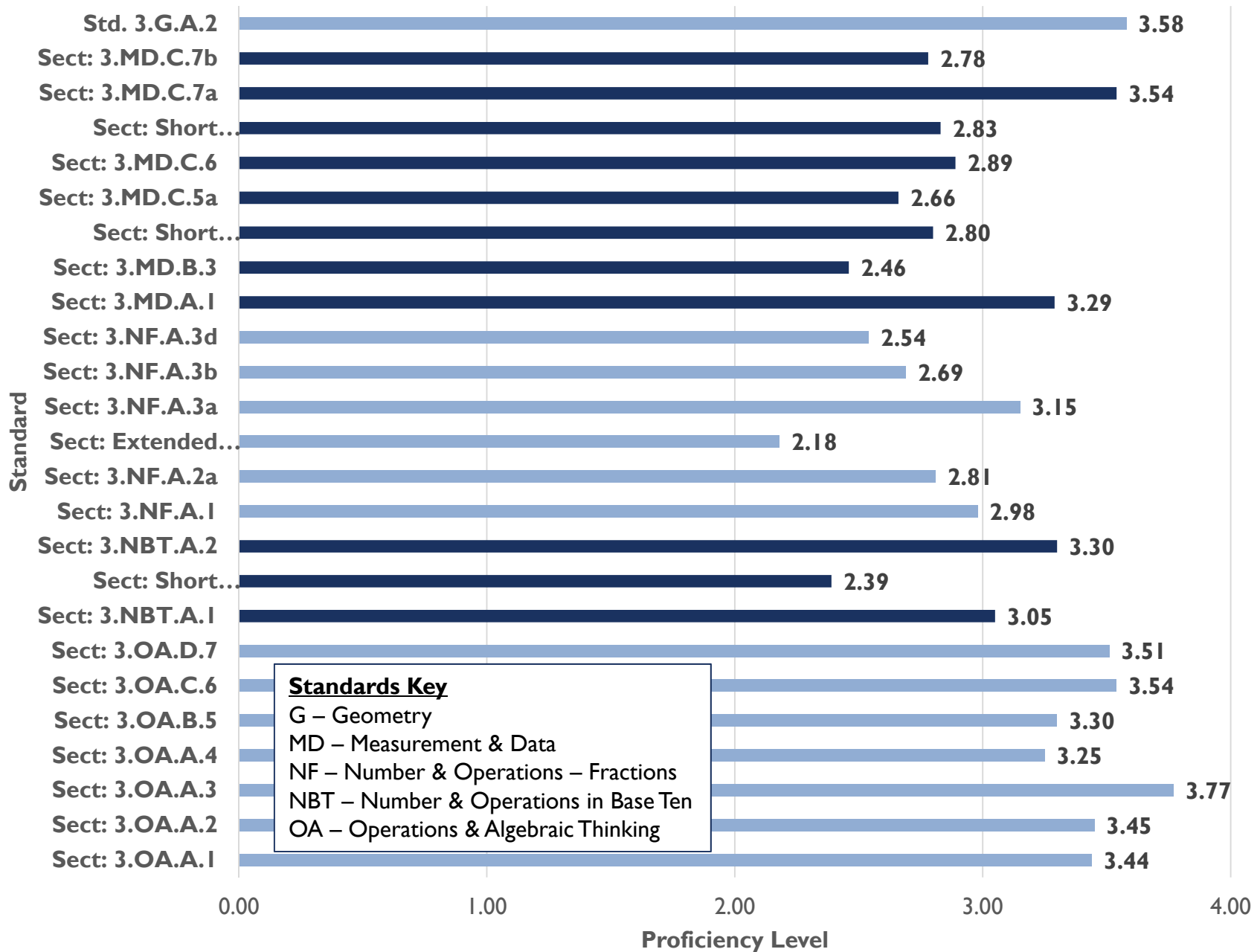
Number and Operations: Fractions Checklist

Category I: Understands and Compares Fractions

Category I	1. Names Fractions <i>Names $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $2\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{8}{4}$ from visual models.</i>	2. Represents Fractions <i>Shows fractions $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ using area and linear models.</i>	3. Identifies Equivalent Fractions <i>Identifies $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$.</i>
Models Mathematics	Names and writes fractions from visual models. — Names a unit fraction shown with an area model. — Names a non-unit fraction shown with an area model. — Names a fraction shown with a linear model. — Writes fractions.	Creates a visual model of a fraction. — Represents a unit fraction with an area model. — Represents a non-unit fraction with an area model. — Represents a fraction with a linear model.	No representations required.
Understands Structure of Fractions	Identifies the meaning of the numerator and denominator. — Identifies the meaning of the denominator as the number of equal-sized partitions in the whole. — Identifies the meaning of the numerator as the number of indicated pieces. — States that only the whole number of pieces shown, rather than the fractional amount, is represented. (inaccurate)	Makes use of the meanings of the numerator and denominator. — Identifies that the denominator determines the number of partitions in the whole. — Identifies that the numerator determines the number of partitions indicated. — Represents incorrect number of partitions. (inaccurate) — Represents unequal partitions. (inaccurate)	Recognizes equivalence. — States or shows two equal size wholes for each equivalent fraction. — Identifies the fractions with the same amount of area or the same point on the number line. — Identifies when visual models of fractions are equivalent. — Looks solely at the numerators or denominators and identifies the fraction based on the magnitude of the numerator with the greatest number (e.g., $\frac{2}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ because 3 is greater than 1 and 8 is greater than 2). (inaccurate)
Provides Explanation	Relates the written fraction to the visual model. — Explains that the denominator represents the number of pieces in the whole in the visual model and the numerator represents the shaded pieces in the visual model.	Relates the visual model to the written fraction. — Explains that the denominator represents the number of pieces in the whole in the visual model and the numerator represents the shaded pieces in the visual model.	Constructs a viable argument. — Identifies that two of the fractions are equivalent. — Justifies the equivalence of the two fractions by indicating via a visual model that the pieces cover the same amount of space. — Justifies the equivalence of the two fractions through the use of the equation $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{40}{80}$.

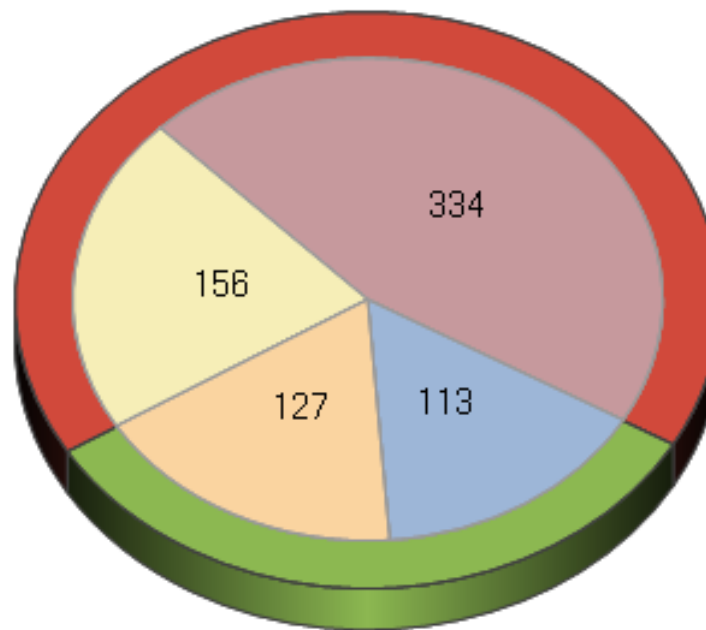
Math Interims – Standards Comparison – Student's Average Level

8



Detailed Standard 3.NF Pie Chart

(Grade 3, Number & Operations—Fractions)



Proficiency Level	# of Students	% of Students
<u>Level 4</u>	113	15.5%
<u>Level 3</u>	127	17.4%
<u>Level 2</u>	156	21.4%
<u>Level 1</u>	334	45.8%
<u>Total</u>	730	

Number and Operations: Fractions Checklist

Category I: Understands and Compares Fractions

Category I	1. Names Fractions	2. Represents Fractions	3. Identifies Equivalent Fractions	4. Compares Fractions
	Names $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, and $2\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{8}{3}$ from visual models.	Shows fractions $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{5}{3}$ using area and linear models.	Identifies $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$.	Compares $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$; compares $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$; compares $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$; compares $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$.
	Names and writes fractions from visual models. ___ Names a unit fraction shown with an area model. ___ Names a non-unit fraction shown with an area model. ___ Names a fraction shown with a linear model. ___ Writes fractions.	Creates a visual model of a fraction. ___ Represents a unit fraction with an area model. ___ Represents a non-unit fraction with an area model. ___ Represents a fraction with a linear model.	No representations required.	Represent the relationship between fractions. ___ Creates a visual model of fractions ___ Uses the <, >, or = symbols accurately
	Identifies the meaning of the numerator and denominator. ___ Identifies the meaning of the denominator as the number of equal-sized partitions in the whole. ___ Identifies the meaning of the numerator as the number of indicated pieces. ___ States that only the whole number of pieces shown, rather than the fractional amount, is represented. (inaccurate)	Makes use of the meanings of the numerator and denominator. ___ Identifies that the denominator determines the number of partitions in the whole. ___ Identifies that the numerator determines the number of partitions indicated. ___ Represents incorrect number of partitions. (inaccurate) ___ Represents unequal partitions. (inaccurate)	Recognizes equivalence. ___ States or shows two equal size wholes for each equivalent fraction. ___ Identifies the fractions with the same amount of area or the same point on the number line. ___ Identifies when visual models of fractions are equivalent. ___ Looks solely at the numerators or denominators and identifies the fraction based on the magnitude of the numerator with the greatest number (e.g., $\frac{3}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ because 3 is greater than 1 and 8 is greater than 2). (inaccurate)	Comparisons with common denominators or numerators ___ Identifies that the larger fraction of two fractions with like denominators is the one with the largest numerator. ___ Identifies that the larger fraction of two fractions with common numerators and unlike denominators is the one with the smallest denominator because the pieces are greater. ___ Identifies that the largest non-unit fraction is the one with the greatest denominator. (inaccurate) Comparisons with unlike denominators ___ Compares fractions to benchmarks of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1. ___ Finds common numerators or denominators.
Provides Explanation	Relates the written fraction to the visual model. ___ Explains that the denominator represents the number of pieces in the whole in the visual model and the numerator represents the shaded pieces in the visual model.	Relates the visual model to the written fraction. ___ Explains that the denominator represents the number of pieces in the whole in the visual model and the numerator represents the shaded pieces in the visual model.	Constructs a viable argument. ___ Identifies that two of the fractions are equivalent. ___ Justifies the equivalence of the two fractions by indicating via a visual model that the pieces cover the same amount of space. ___ Justifies the equivalence of the two fractions through the use of the equation $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{n}{n} = \frac{an}{bn}$.	Comparisons with common denominators or numerators ___ Justifies the larger fraction as having the greatest amount because of the greater numerator/denominator. Comparison with unlike denominators ___ Justifies the larger fraction via models, benchmarks, or equivalency.

Number of Students (7-12) with Report Cards <65

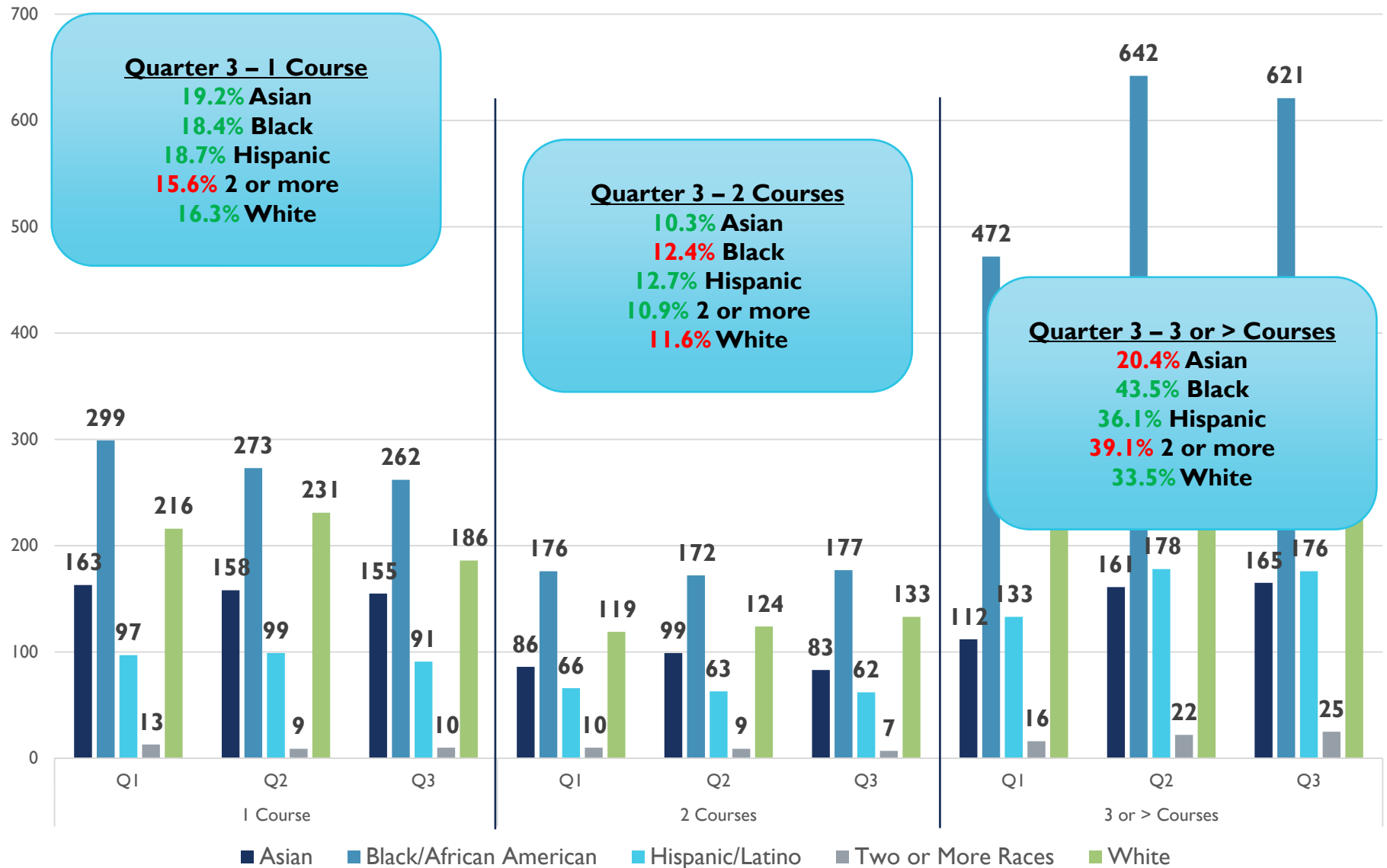
11

	1 course			2 courses			3 or > courses		
Building	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Central Park Middle School (7 & 8 Grade)	115	69 students ↑ proficiency	116	68	46 students ↑ proficiency	64	142	81 students ↑ proficiency	91
Mont Pleasant Middle School (7 & 8 Grade)	120	100	98	80	67	49	172	177	147
Oneida Middle School (7 & 8 Grade)	99	104	80	72	76	43	138	162	121
Schenectady High School	457	408	393	245	268	276	611	856	891
SCLA	33	37	20	30	22	32	100	118	121

n=	CNPK78	MTPL78	ONDA78	SCHS	SCLA
Total	483	477	437	2311	229

Number of Students (7-12) with Report Cards <65 within Race

12



	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic/Latino	Two or More Races	White
n=	(A)	(B)	(H)	(2+)	(W)
Total (7-12)	808	1427	487	64	1142

Number of Students (K-6) Below Achievement for Grade Level on Report Cards

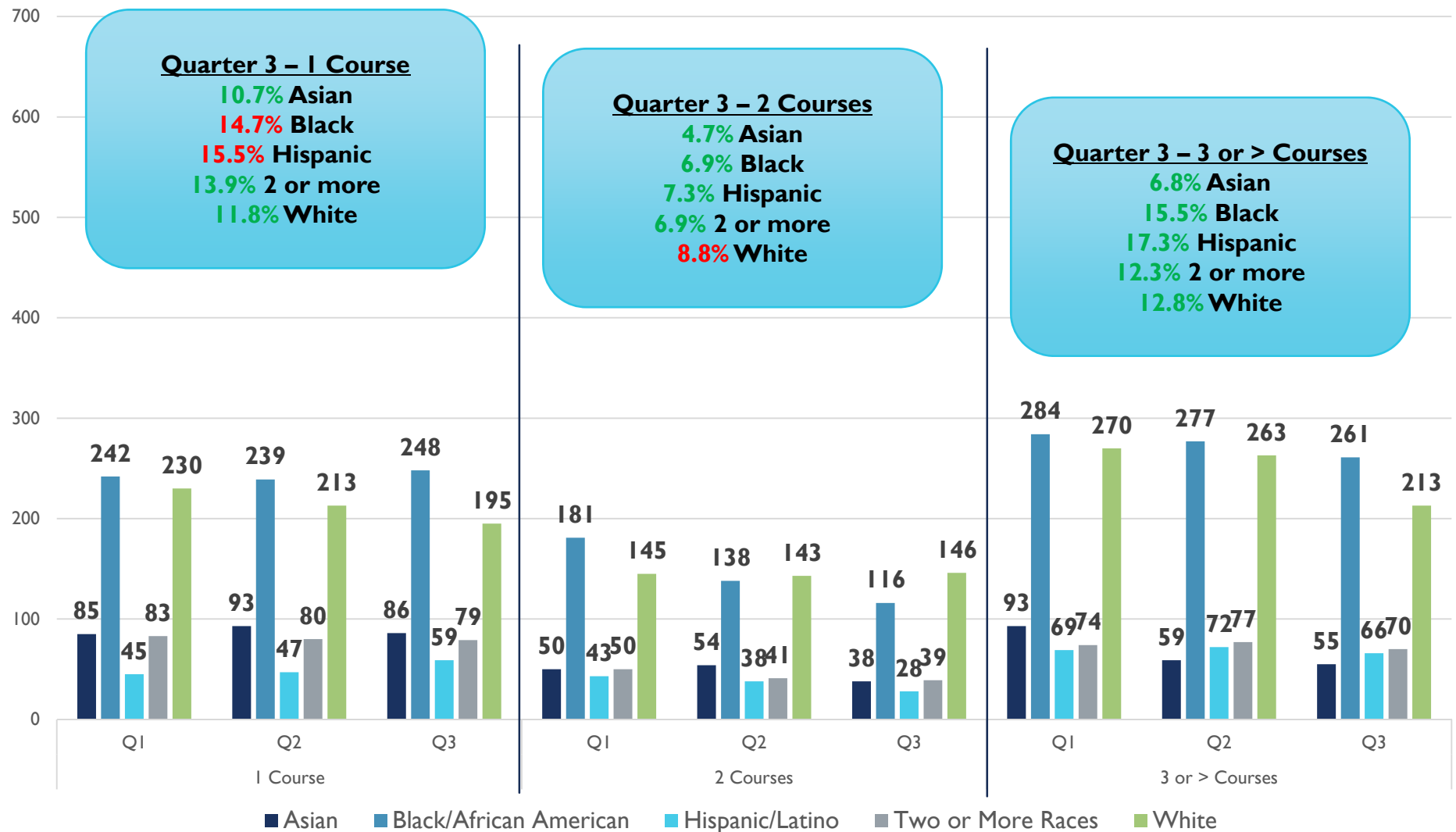
(i.e. Working on key concepts, processes and skills that are below grade level expectations)

	1 course			2 courses			3 or > courses		
Building	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Hamilton	↓ or = 7 buildings		40	50	35	30	87	72	78
Howe			45	↓ or = 11 buildings		26	53	57	45
Keane	25	23	23			9	↓ or = 11 buildings		28
Lincoln	51	67	56	43	30	23			64
M. L. King	73	76	70	50	50	46	83	75	58
Paige	71	79	82	46	48	38	92	87	80
Pleasant Valley	85	85	65	41	38	44	64	55	70
Van Corlaer	47	33	44	27	40	37	63	53	36
Woodlawn	47	50	48	26	32	24	59	52	43
Yates	50	53	64	49	34	39	80	69	73
Zoller	32	36	27	18	19	16	27	35	27
Central Park (6 th Grade)	32	23	30	16	11	5	12	15	13
Mont Pleasant (6 th Grade)	38	22	33	30	19	14	31	33	25
Oneida (6 th Grade)	32	28	44	28	26	17	36	33	26

n=	HAML	HOWE	KEAN	LINC	MLK	PAIG	PLVY	VCLR	WDLN	YATE	ZOLR	CNPK6	MTPL6	ONDA6
Total	446	363	316	358	550	527	406	384	386	385	422	217	237	220

Number of Students (K-6) Below Achievement for Grade Level within Race ¹⁴

(i.e. Working on key concepts, processes and skills that are below grade level expectations)



n=	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic/Latino	Two or More Races	White
Total (K-6)	803	1684	381	569	1659



Do work Do well
And you know you wont fail
Even though I only got one tale to tell
Do work Do well
And you know you wont fail
And then you pass and you havent failed
So Today I'm gonna tell you about yourself
A couple steps you have to do, to do so well
First listen in class and dont give
em a sass.
Just finish your work and just stay
in class.
Yes, You only have one thing to do
Just pass that class and you'll see
right through
You've gotta grow up and stop
being a kid
Just as one time as your parents did
Theres another thing I just have to
say
Just hand in that work and dont
delay
Last thing is to follow all of the rules
dont forget I dont be a fool
Do work Do well and keep your cool
So thats all I've got to say
DO WORK
DO WELL
And dont be Afraid!!!



Student Self-directed Learning Plans

17

Goal I want to accomplish for this week:

Create review strategies to be successful on my test
pass my science unit test on Wednesday

Science

Steps I need to take to be successful in my goal:	Things I need from my parents and/or teachers to be successful in achieving this goal:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• make sure all my science work is finished "Evolution Packet"• study<ul style="list-style-type: none">- read notes over and over- make flash cards• participate in the review activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- have mom review the flash cards- have a conversation with mom on review topics- given new folder system from teachers to improve organization

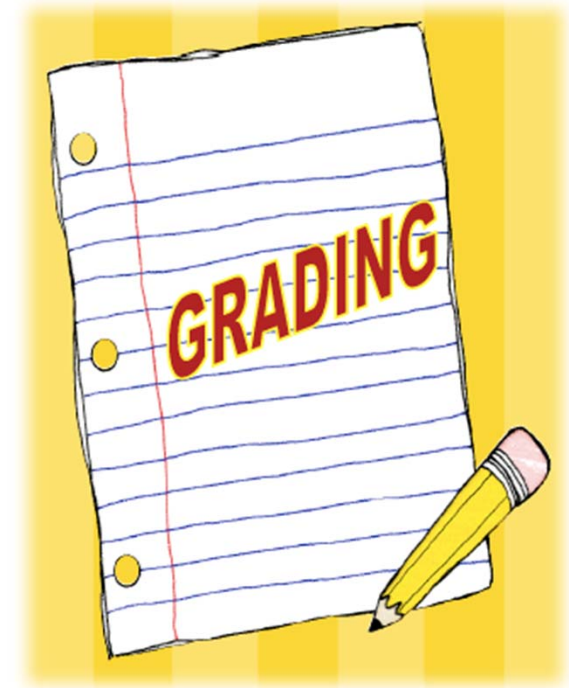


High Leverage Practices

- Academically Productive Talk
- Scaffolding
- Formative Assessment
- Feedback



DTSDE Reviews



STUDENT BEHAVIOR & ATTENDANCE DATA AND ACTION PLANS

OFFICE OF PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES



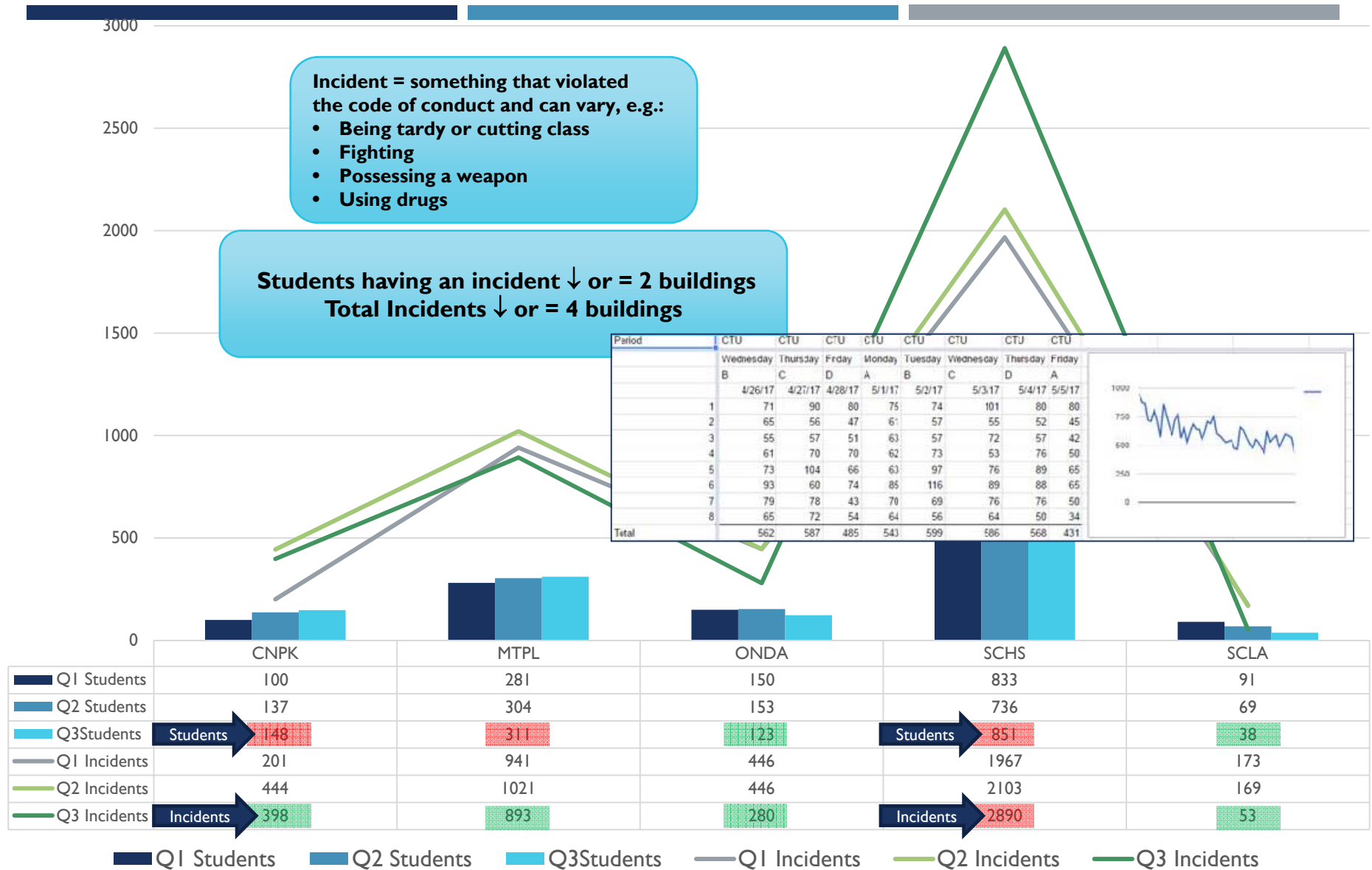
SUMMARY OF DATA



Behavior Data

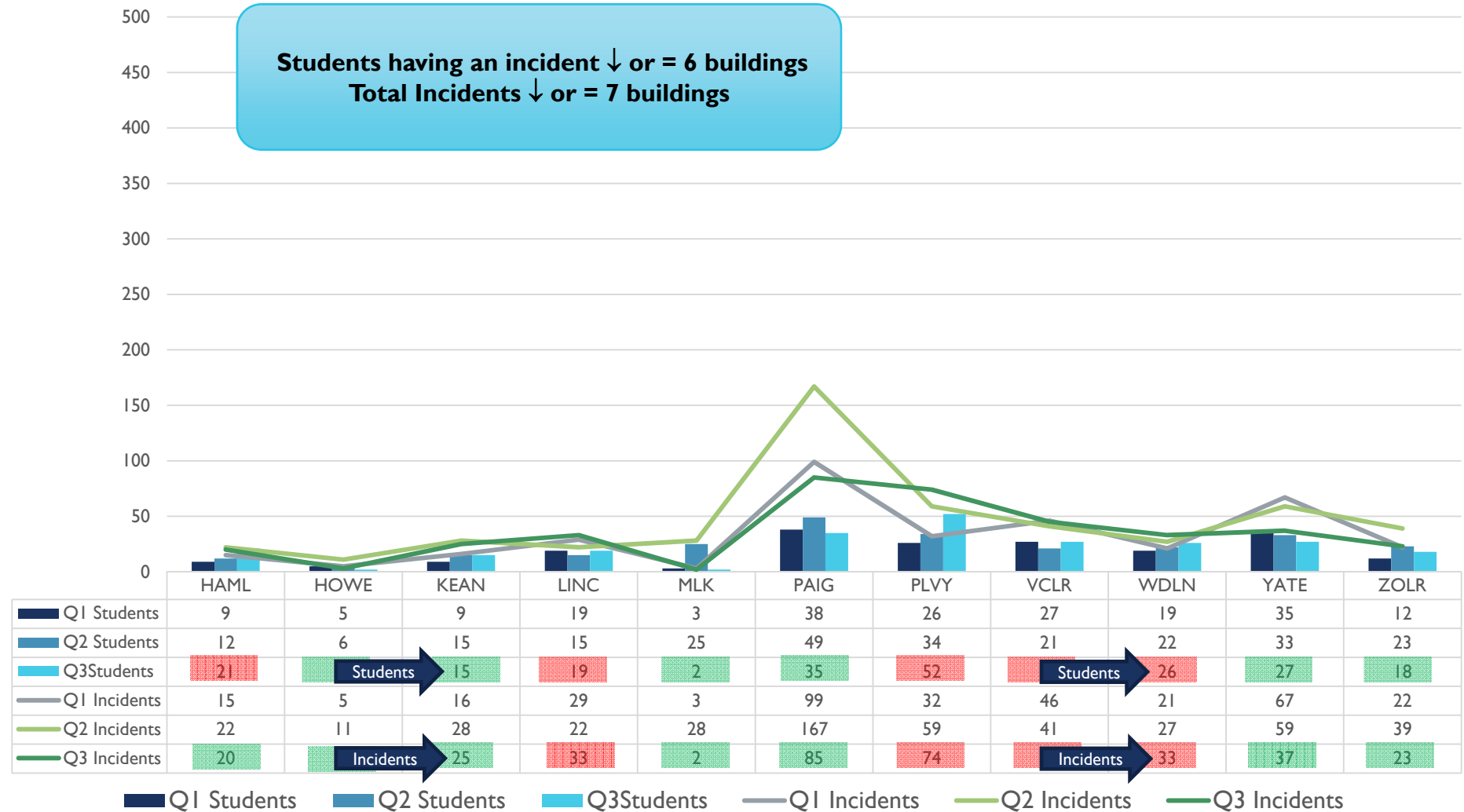
Number of Unique Students and Incidents by Building Grades 6-12

21



n=	CNP	MTPL	ONDA	SCHS	SCLA
Total	700	714	657	2311	229

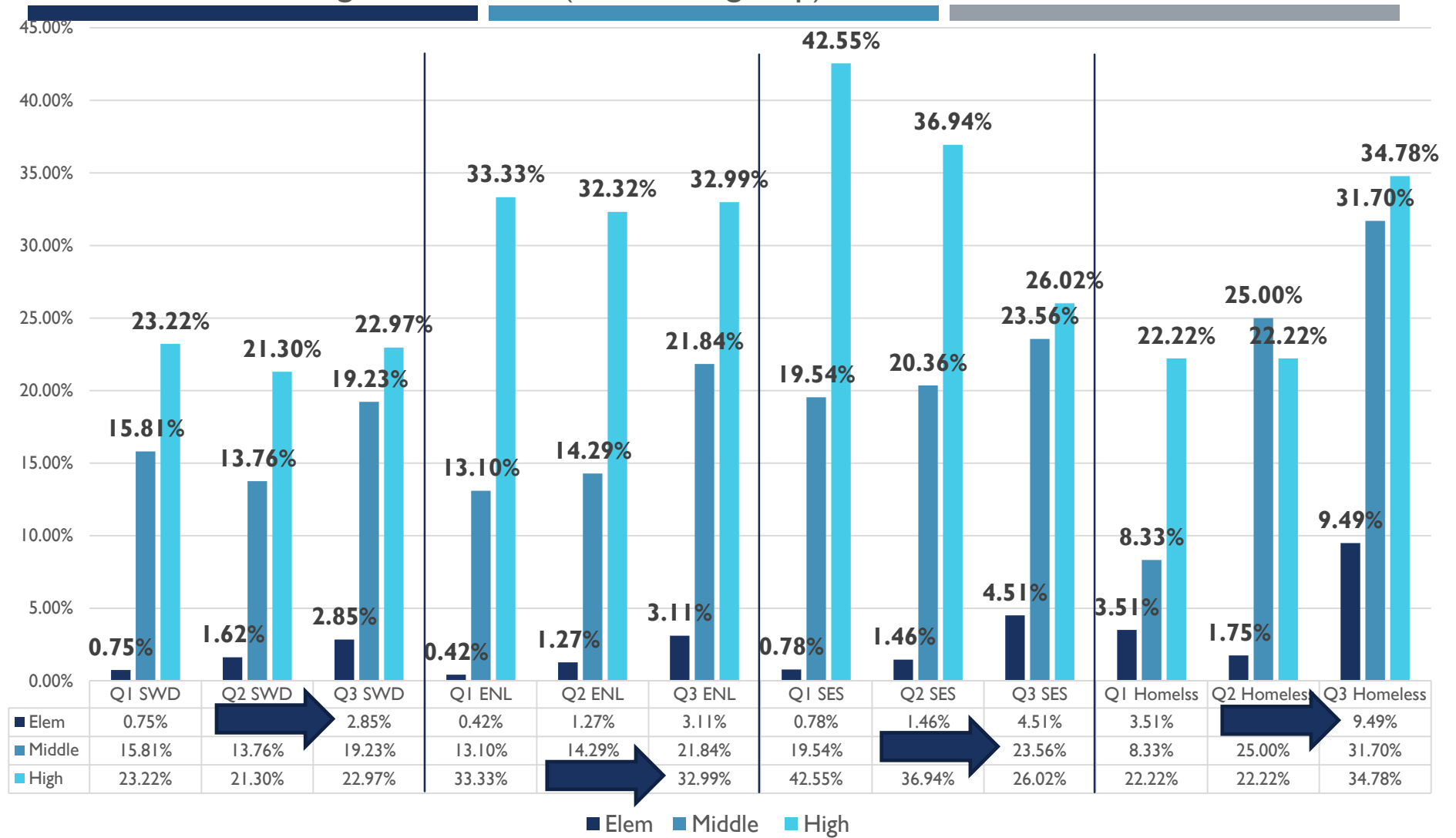
Number of Unique Students and Incidents by Building Grades K-5



n=	HAML	HOWE	KEAN	LINC	MLK	PAIG	PLVY	VCLR	WDLN	YATE	ZOLR	CNPK6	MTPL6	ONDA6
Total	446	363	316	358	550	527	406	384	386	385	422	217	237	220

Percentage of Students (within subgroup) that had an Incident, K-12

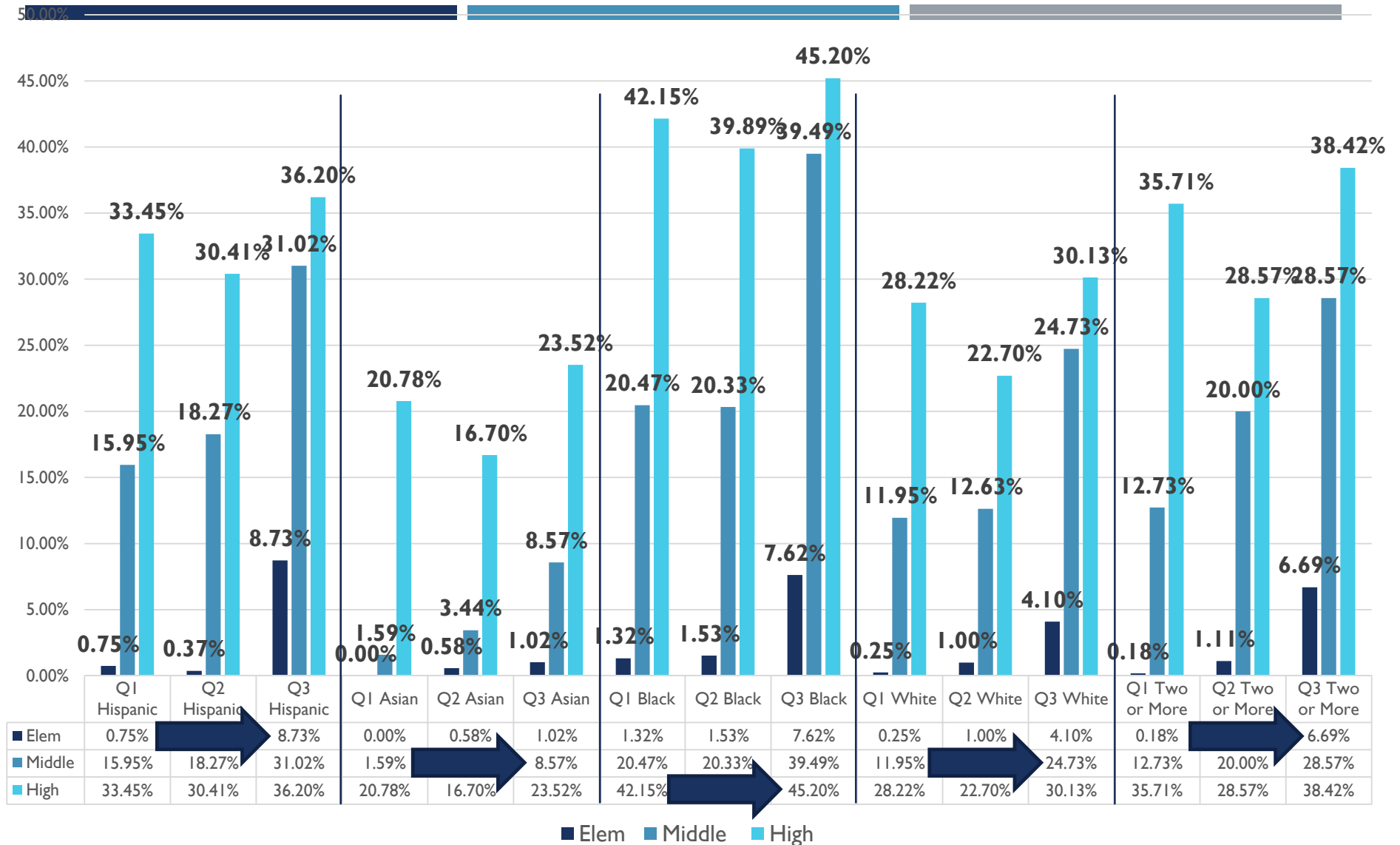
23



Total enrollment by subgroup				
n=	SWD	ENL	SES	Homeless
Elem	1124	289	3856	137
Middle	598	87	1732	41
High	679	97	1995	23

Percentage of Students (within subgroup) that had an Incident, K-12

24

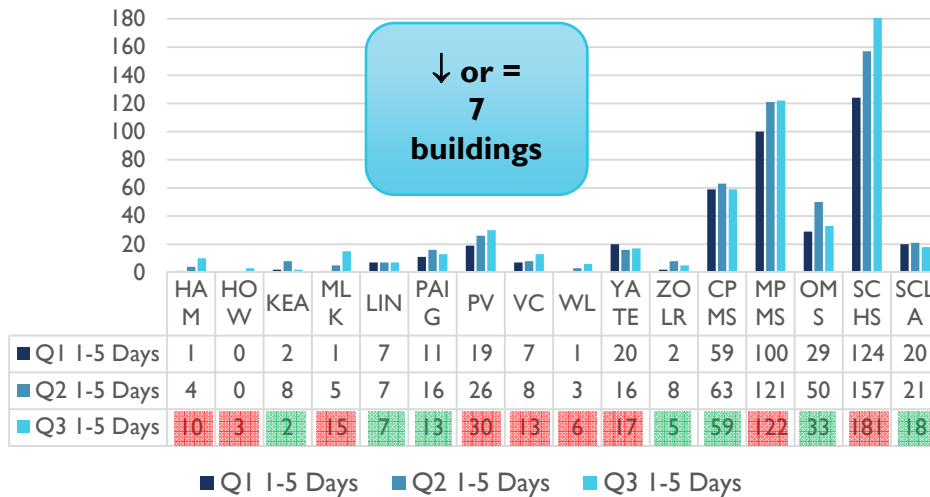


Total enrollment by race n=	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Black or African American	White	Two or more races
Elem	275	686	1443	1585	538
Middle	303	385	752	566	56
High	290	540	916	750	39

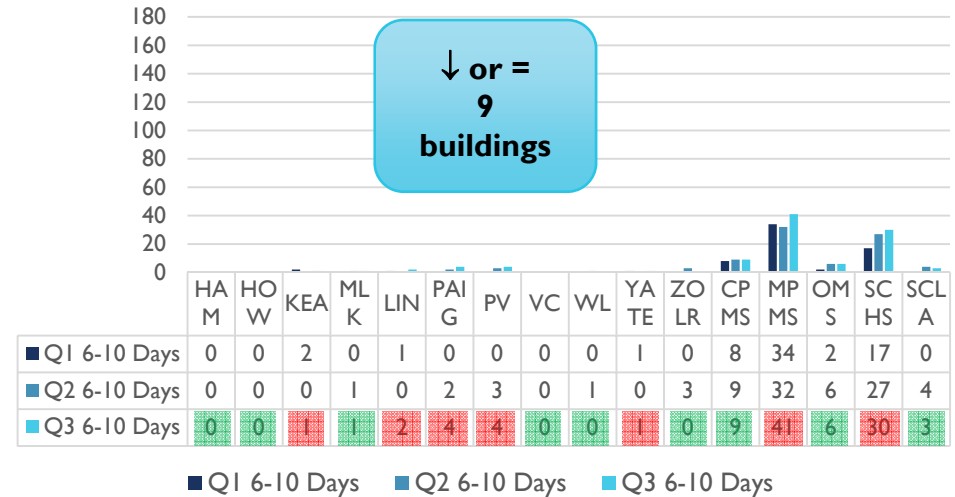
Number of (Unique) Student Suspensions by Building

25

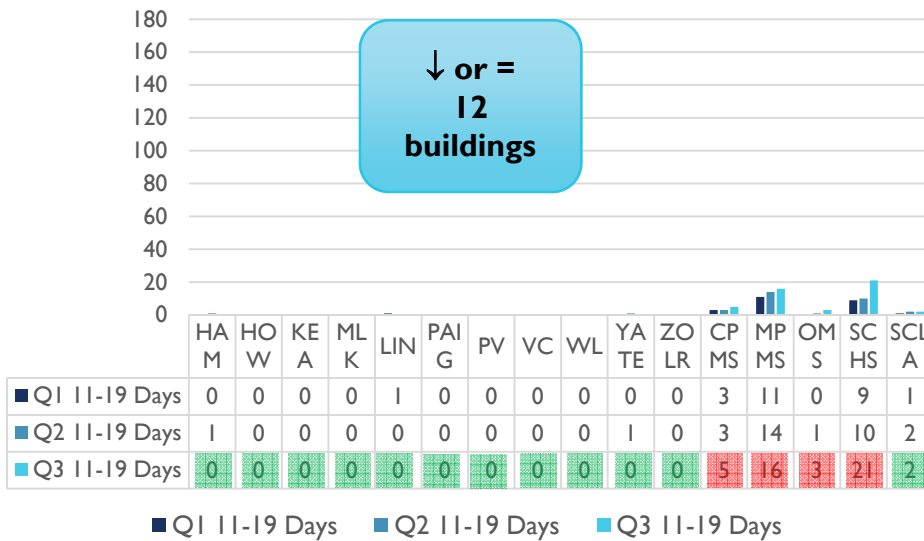
1-5 Days



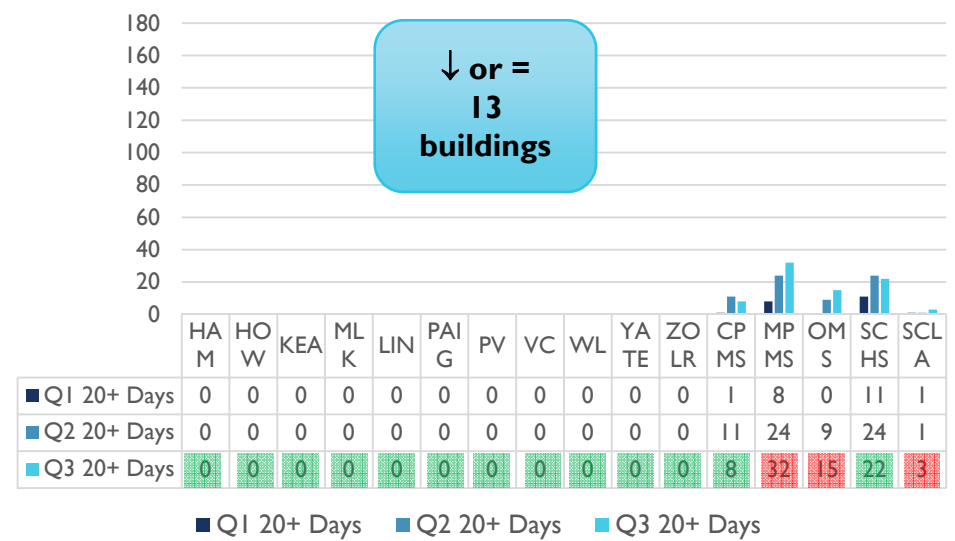
6-10 Days



11-19 Days



20+ Days

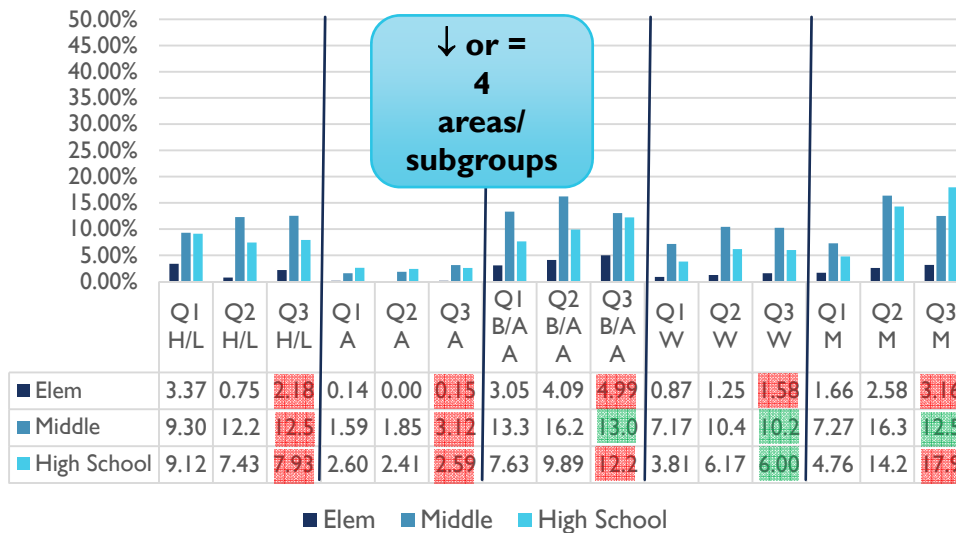


n=	HAML	HOWE	KEAN	LINC	MLK	PAIG	PLVY	VCLR	WDLN	YATE	ZOLR	CNPK	MTPL	ONDA	SCHS	SCLA
Total enrollment	446	363	316	358	550	527	406	384	386	385	422	700	714	657	2311	229

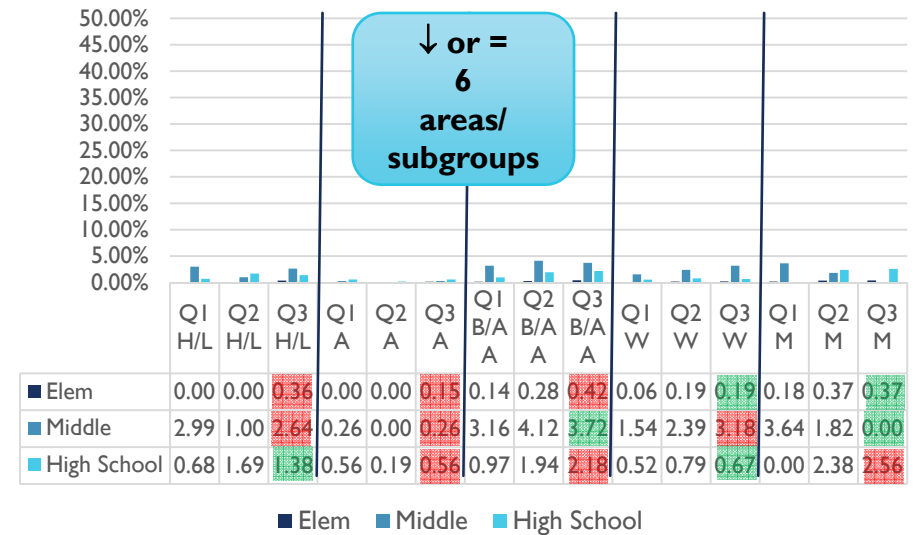
Average Percentage of Student Suspensions (within subgroup) by Building Level

26

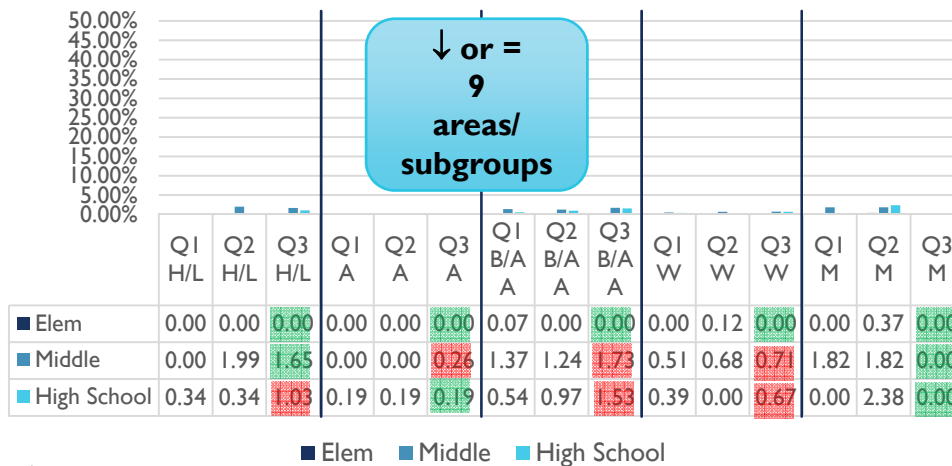
1-5 Days



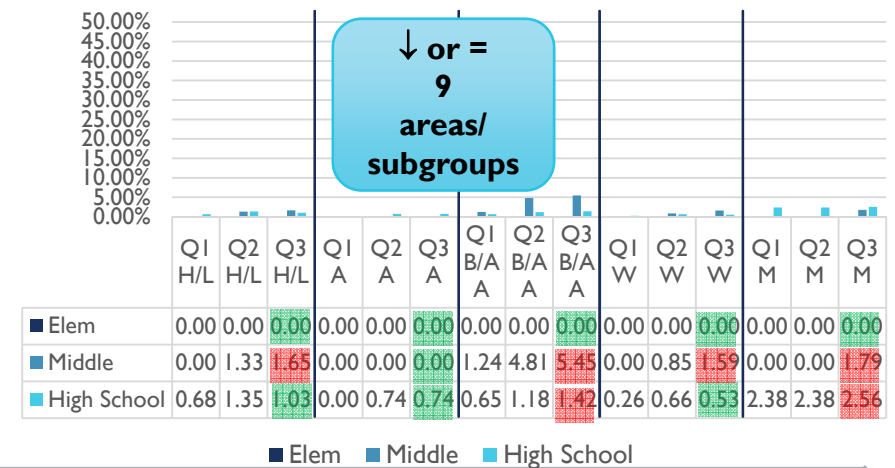
6-10 Days



11-19 Days



20+ Days



Total Enrollment

by race n=

Elem

Middle

High

Hispanic/ Latino

275

303

290

Asian

686

385

540

Black or African

American

1443

752

916

White

1585

566

750

Two or more races

538

56

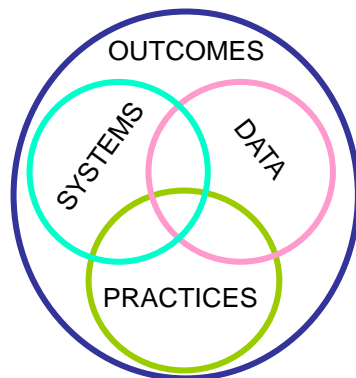
39

DISCIPLINE/BEHAVIOR ACTION PLANS



Supporting Important **Culturally
Equitable** Academic & Social
Behavior Competence

Supporting
**Culturally
Knowledgeable**
Staff Behavior



Supporting
Culturally Valid
Decision Making

Supporting **Culturally Relevant**
Evidence-based Interventions



SCHENECTADY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOL BASED DIVERSION

A Model Pathway for At Risk Youth with Behavioral Health Needs

▲ Youth referred to a Superintendent's Hearing are given the opportunity to enter an alternative pathway that provides the opportunity to access mental and behavioral health services and potentially reduce the amount of time that they are removed from school. If after a discussion of this process (that includes a parent and/or guardian) this option is refused, students may choose to 'opt in' later in the process.

✋ A social worker will present youth & their guardians with the opportunity to consent to the alternative pathway within 5 days of the initial offense.

📋 Students who opt in to the alternative pathway will receive a full MAYSI screen (a screening for mental health tool to identify possible needs). If a youth is identified as having mental health needs by the MAYSI, they will be referred to a clinician for a clinical assessment. If the youth does not display mental health needs on the MAYSI, they will receive the YASI (risk, needs, and protective factors assessment) to inform case planning.

👤 Students who are referred to a clinical assessment based on the MAYSI will receive diagnostic information and case/treatment plan recommendations from the clinician. Students who receive the YASI instead will receive case planning services from a school social worker. Either the clinician or the school social worker will match/refer the student to appropriate community-based services.

👥 The Emergency Response Team (ERT) will create an agreement with the student that links compliance with recommended services to reduced time out-of-school. An extended ERT will continue monitoring progress and determine when the youth is ready to return to school.

INCIDENT OCCURS
WARRANTING REFERRAL TO
SUPERINTENDENT'S HEARING

CONSENT

DIAGNOSTIC

MAYSI

**CLINICAL
ASSESSMENT**

YASI

**CASE/Tx PLAN
DEVELOPED**

SERVICE MATCH

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
TEAM MEETING**

SERVICE PROVISION

**CASE SPECIFIC PROGRESS
MONITORING TEAM FOLLOW-UP**

RETURN TO SCHOOL

Mont Pleasant Middle School
Cafeteria Expectations

Be Safe	Be Respectful	Be Responsible
Keep hands and feet to yourself, and walk in the walkways.	Follow adult directions.	Wait your turn.
Eat or discard food appropriately.	Use peaceful language and actions.	Clean up after yourself.
Seek help from an adult, when you encounter a conflict.	Use “Please” and “Thank You.”	Keep walkways and stairways clear.

Mont Pleasant Middle School
Hallway Expectations

Be Safe	Be Respectful	Be Responsible
Keep hands and feet to yourself.	Follow adult directions.	Be on time to class.
WALK on the right, directly to your destination.	Use peaceful language and actions.	Keep hallways clean.
	Say “Excuse me” and “I’m sorry”, when needed.	Use appropriate volume.



SUMMARY OF DATA



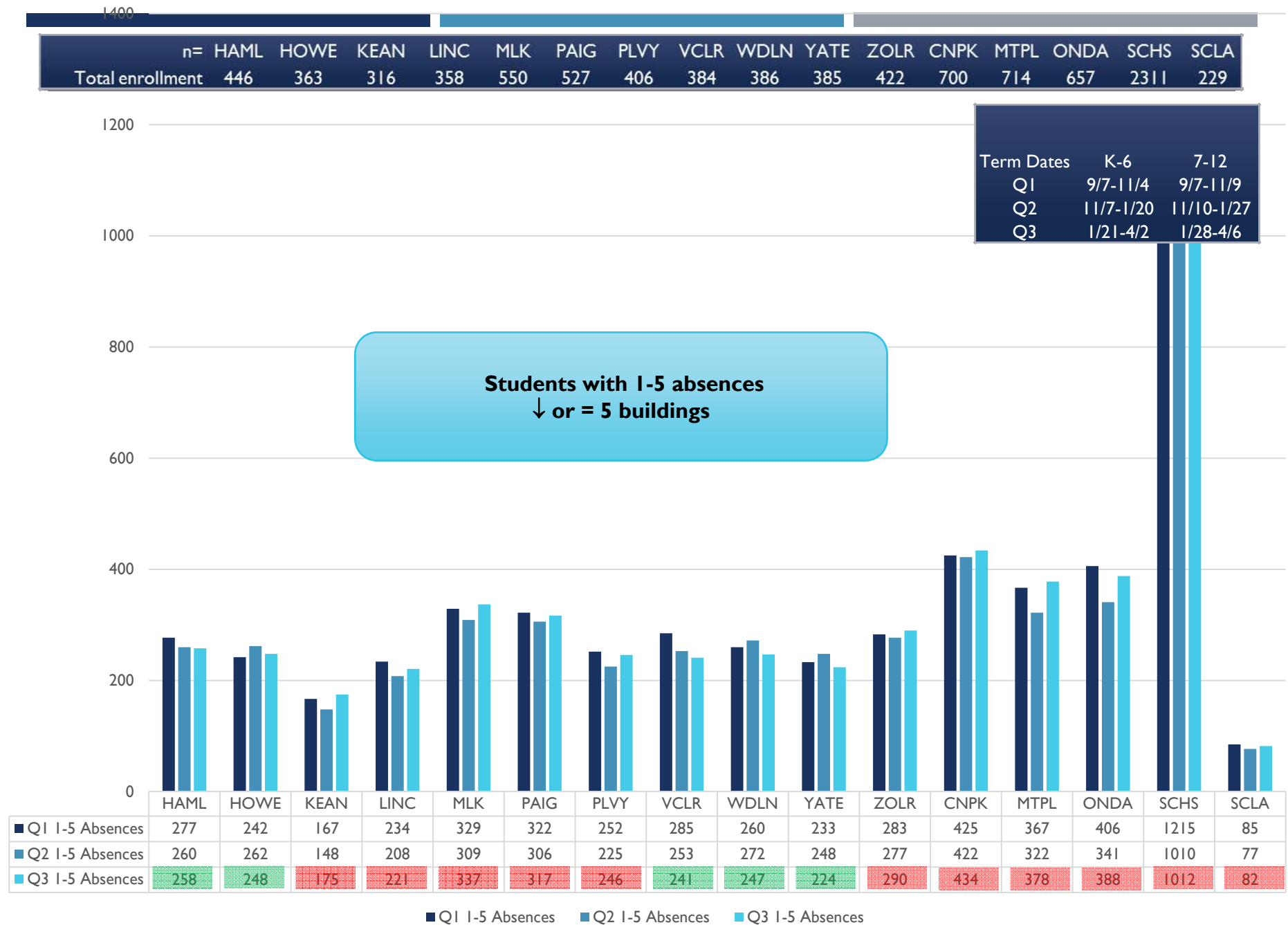
Student Attendance Data

Perfect Attendance by Building

32



Student Absences, 1-5 Days



Student Absences, 6-10 Days

34

1200

n=	HAML	HOWE	KEAN	LINC	MLK	PAIG	PLVY	VCLR	WDLN	YATE	ZOLR	CNPK	MTPL	ONDA	SCHS	SCLA
Total enrollment	446	363	316	358	550	527	406	384	386	385	422	700	714	657	2311	229

1000

Term Dates	K-6	7-12
Q1	9/7-11/4	9/7-11/9
Q2	11/7-1/20	11/10-1/27
Q3	1/21-4/2	1/28-4/6

800

Students with 6-10 absences
↓ or = **ALL** buildings

600

400

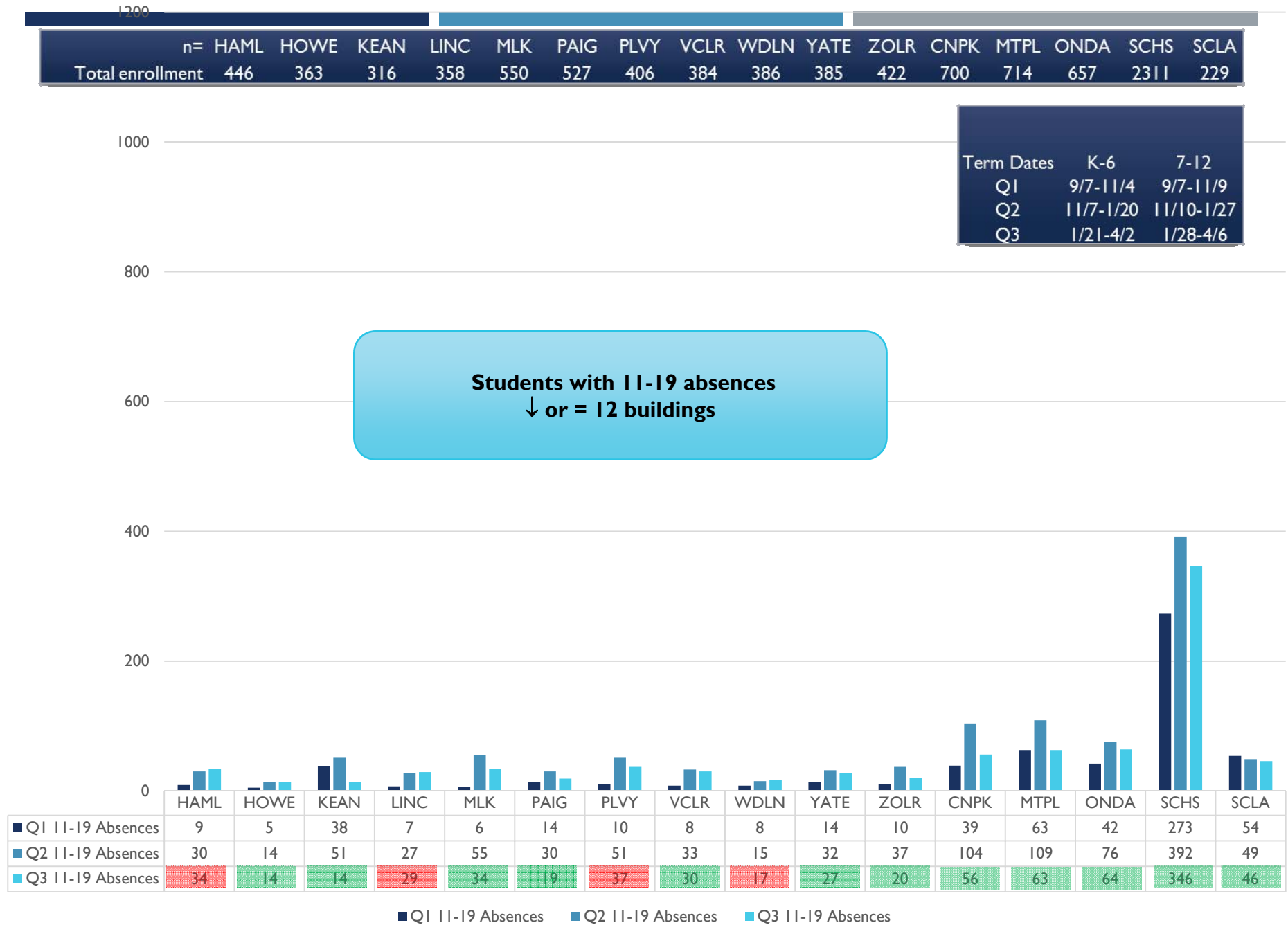
200

	HAML	HOWE	KEAN	LINC	MLK	PAIG	PLVY	VCLR	WDLN	YATE	ZOLR	CNPK	MTPL	ONDA	SCHS	SCLA
Q1 6-10 Absences	50	21	54	28	46	39	54	28	27	44	34	99	103	65	359	44
Q2 6-10 Absences	118	55	73	81	136	105	118	92	67	92	93	166	183	152	471	48
Q3 6-10 Absences	76	47	45	76	109	75	81	81	57	70	73	106	133	112	439	41

■ Q1 6-10 Absences ■ Q2 6-10 Absences ■ Q3 6-10 Absences

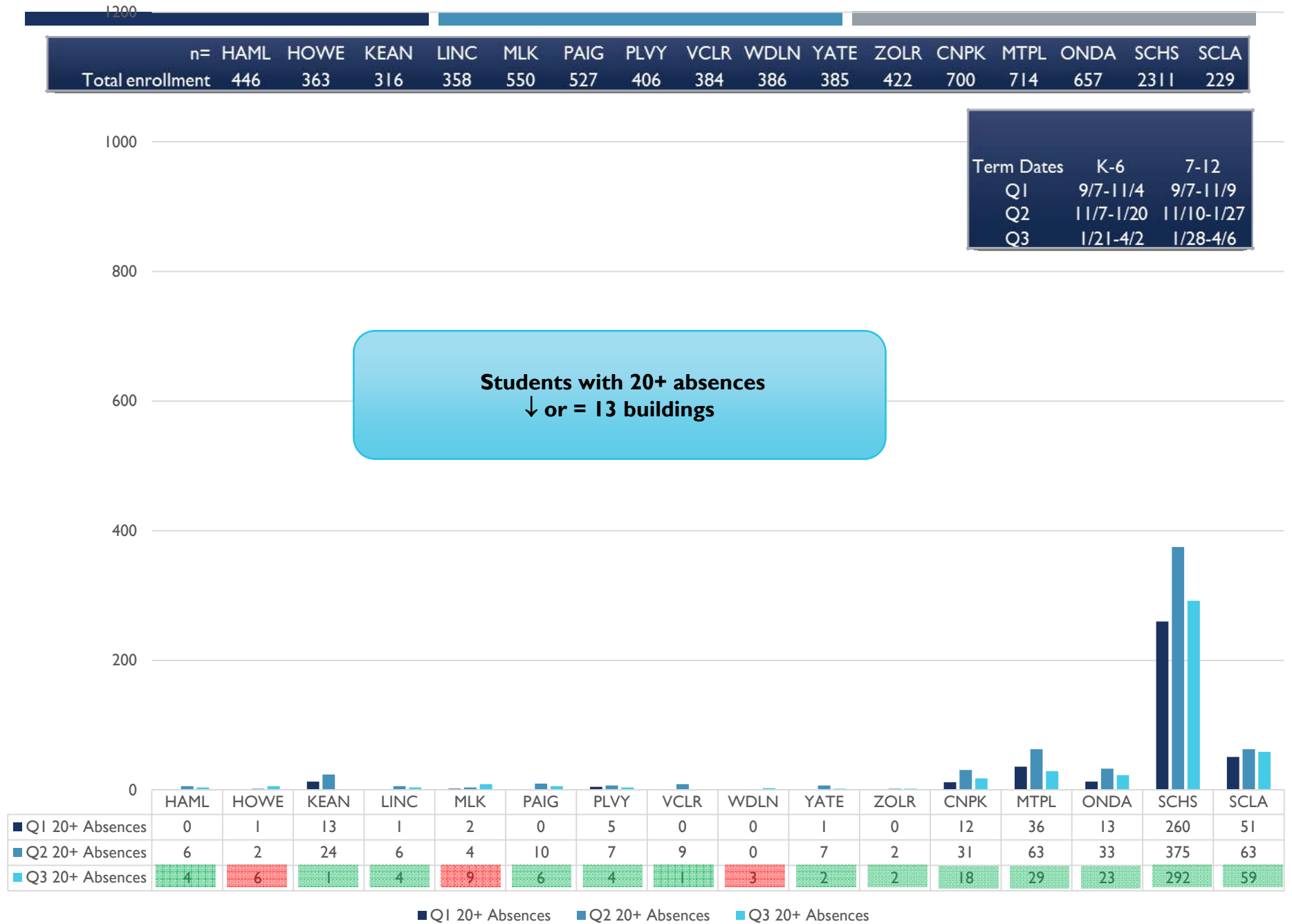
Student Absences, 11-19 Days

35

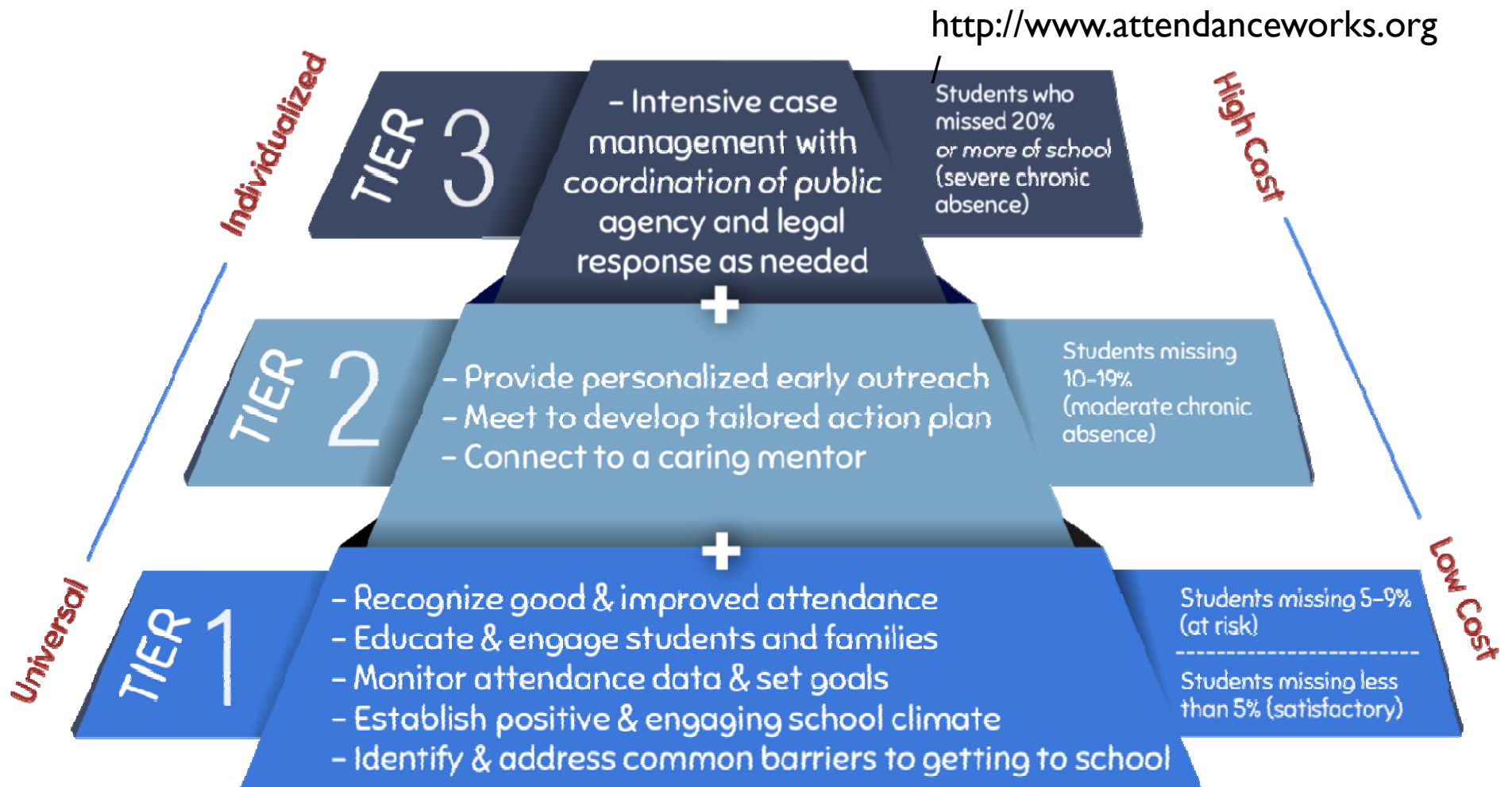


Student Absences, 20+ Days

36



ATTENDANCE

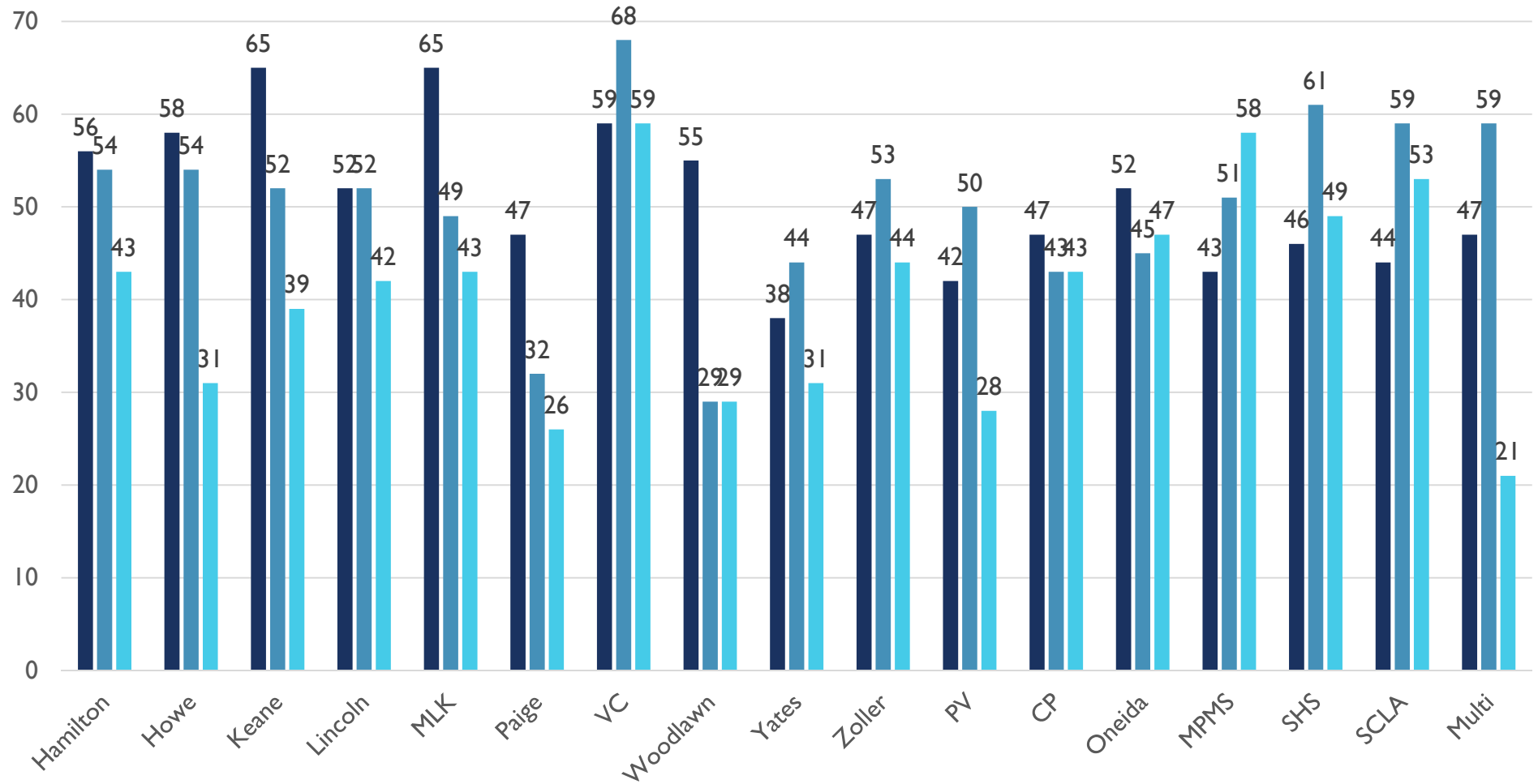


SCHENECTADY FEDERATION OF TEACHERS ATTENDANCE

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES



% of SFT with Less than 2 Absences Quarter 1 vs. Quarter 2 vs. Quarter 3



■ % of SFT with less than 2 absences (9/7/2016 - 11/30/2016)

■ % of SFT with less than 2 absences (12/1/16 - 1/27/17)

■ % of SFT with less than 2 absences (1/28/17 - 4/6/17)