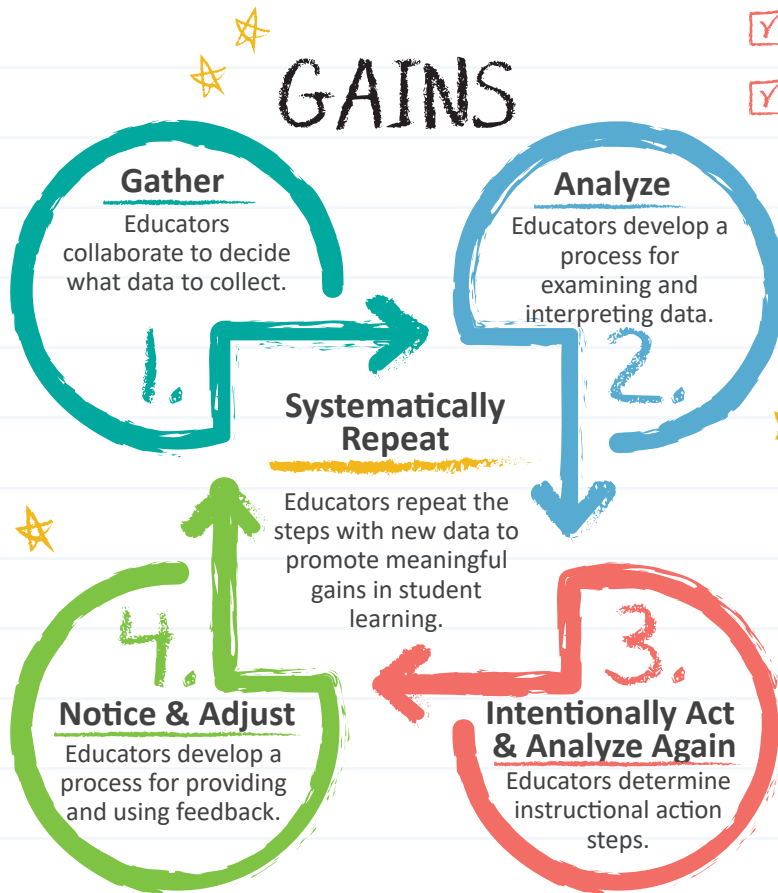


# Data-Based Decision Making



## Overview

Data-Based Decision Making (DBDM) is a way of collecting, organizing, and analyzing data for the purposes of problem-solving and making instructional decisions.



## Data-Based Decision Making Cycle

## Making a Difference

When data are collected, analyzed, prioritized, and synthesized they become “actionable knowledge” for making decisions.

“When information about students is provided in a timely, useful manner, every adult working with a child is able to support that student’s learning more effectively.”

(Data Quality Campaign, 2016)

## Educators

- ✓ Collect student data in relation to learning targets
- ✓ Adjust instructional action plan to reflect findings of student data review
- ✓ Gather student feedback about effectiveness of instructional practices
- ✓ Schedule and deliver instructional change
- ✓ Understand how instructional change advances student learning
- ✓ Collect student data describing instructional processes
- ✓ Know data protocols used by the data team

## Reflective Questions

What is the difference between assessment OF learning and assessment FOR learning?

Who are the users of assessment results?

## Data Teams

- ✓ Use team roles to improve meeting effectiveness and efficiency
- ✓ Reflect on and discuss what worked, what did not work, and why
- ✓ Can predict a link to teacher practice
- ✓ Design a lesson or set of lessons addressing the learning goal
- ✓ Members share a common interest (content, grade level, etc.)
- ✓ Organize and track data-informed decisions made by the team
- ✓ Determine new or revised instructional strategies to address learning problem(s)