

Student Learning Objectives



CURRICULUM, INSTRUCTION & TECHNOLOGY JULY 2012 K-12 DISTRICT SLO WORKSHOP



Created by Jane Boyd, Program Coordinator, Nassau BOCES Student Support Services





Components of a SLO: NYSED SLO Framework

All SLOs **<u>MUST</u>** include the following eight basic components:

Student Population	Which students are being addressed?
Learning Content	What is being taught? CCSS/National/State standards? Will this goal apply to all standards applicable to a course or just to specific priority standards?
Interval of Instructional Time	What is the instructional period covered (if not a year, rationale for semester/quarter/etc)?
Evidence	What assessment(s) or student work product(s) will be used to measure this goal?
Baseline	What is the starting level of learning for students covered by this SLO?
Target(s)	What is the expected outcome (target) by the end of the instructional period?
HEDI Criteria	How will evaluators determine what range of student performance "meets" the goal (effective) versus "well-below" (ineffective) , "below" (developing), and "well-above" (highly effective)?
Rationale	Why choose this learning content, evidence and target?
	From NY DOE engageny.org Introduction to SLO Deck

	New York State Student Learning Objective Template
	All SLOs MUST include the following basic components:
Population	These are the students assigned to the course section(s) in this SLO - all students who are assigned to the course section(s) must be included in the SLO. (Full class rosters of all students must be provided for all included course sections.)
Learning Content	What is being taught over the instructional period covered? Common Core/National/State standards? Will this goal apply to all standards applicable to a course or just to specific priority standards?
Interval of Instructional Time	What is the instructional period covered (if not a year, rationale for semester/quarter/etc)?
Evidence	What specific assessment(s) will be used to measure this goal? The assessment must align to the learning content of the course.
Baseline	What is the starting level of students' knowledge of the learning content at the beginning of the instructional period?

Target(s)	What is the expected outcome (target) of students' level of knowledge of the learning content at the end of the instructional period.																					
HEDI		How will evaluators determine what range of student performance "meets" the goal (effective) versus "well-below" (ineffective), "below" (developing), and "well-above" (highly effective)?																				
Scoring		GHLY ECTIV			EFFECTIVE									DEVELOPING						INEFFECTIVE		
	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	<u>13</u>	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Rationale	Desci and h subse	ow tl	hey v	vill b	e use	ed to	geth	er to	prep	ares	stude	ents f	for fu	iture	grov			,		U	n	

Definition:

- Academic Goal
- Set at the start of the course
- Represents the most important learning
- Specific and measurable
- Based on prior student learning data
- Aligned to standards
- Aligned to school or district priorities



• For the purpose of creating an SLO draft, think in terms of information from the 11-12 school year to help guide your thoughts

Keep in mind things like:

- o the number of students traditionally in each class,
- o the content of your course,
- evidence of learning baseline (possible and already in place) and summative assessments (final performance, task, final),
- how students have traditionally done (outcome) in your course



• Who needs an SLO?

• Right now, it is anyone that is **not** receiving a state-provided growth measure which is 4-8 ELA and Math. See <u>"Purple Memo"</u> and "<u>Assessment Options for SLO's</u>"

• More than one SLO?

• Maybe

• How do you know what you need?

- 50% or more of your students must be covered under your SLO's. That might mean you need two or maybe even three.
- <u>Begin with the courses taught that have the largest number of</u> <u>students, combining sections with common assessments.*</u>
- What SLO will you be writing today?



- What is "your" greatest concern when it comes to writing an SLO? Why?
 - Population?
 - Learning Content?
 - Interval of Instructional Time?
 - Evidence?
 - Baseline?
 - Target?
 - HEDI Criteria?
 - Rationale?





• From here we are going to work backwards!



- Target: Level of growth and skill that students are expected to achieve at the end point of the interval of instructional time.
- Numeric
- Roster actual scores for each student
- Written in the form of a statement on the SLO
 - Different formats consider the individual students growth, might connect baseline to summative, might be a " n percent of students will _____."
- Aligned to school/district expectations
- Includes all populations: "including special populations"



- HEDI Criteria: Translates different levels of student growth to the four categories, Highly Effective, Effective, Developing, Ineffective.
- Allocates points clearly and objectively
- It must be mathematically possible for a given teacher to obtain any point value in the scale

Description

- Highly effective exceeds district/BOCES expectations
- Effective meets district/BOCES expectations
- Developing below district/BOCES expectations
- Ineffective well-below district/BOCES expectations







How should HEDI results inform your target setting?

• No decision is more crucial than defining the target. A teacher's overall evaluation is based on how this task is accomplished.



• Student Population: Students included in the SLO

- There is no minimum number of students
- The population is set on BEDS day
- Even if the class enrollment changes it is not abandoned. <u>D27</u>
- Addresses the growth of "each student" (A ROSTER IS REQUIRED) but then it is the aggregate growth of all the students that determines whether or not the target is met.





These are the students assigned to the course section(s) in this SLO - all students who arePopulation*assigned to the course section(s) must be included in the SLO. (Full class rosters of all
students must be provided for all included course sections.)

- Population examples
 - Health and Occupations Technology 11th Grade; 24 students, including 2 with learning disabilities on attached roster
 - 18 Kindergarten Students listed on the attached roster
 - 23 8th grade Math AIS students from 3 sections of the course. See roster
 - All _____ students enrolled in 2 sections of AP Calculus. See attached roster
 - All _____ students in 10th Grade English. See attached rosters which includes course sections, student names, and ID numbers
 - O 11th and 12th grade students enrolled in Fitness for Life, see attached roster which includes students with disabilities



$S_{tudent} \ L_{earning} \ O_{bjective:} \ SLO$

- On your template record the course and section information that will be covered by the SLO
- Include a statement about attaching the roster
- Add any information that might be relevant for a supervisor to understand about the make up of the class and that might be important in establishing rationale for choices.
- Turn and Talk!





• Learning Content: Content to be taught in the SLO

- Identify the source for the standards: Common Core, State, National, College Board, Industry, AASL Standards, etc.
- Include any relevant Common Core Literacy/Math standards with NYS standards (Literacy in History/SS or Science & Technical subjects) – <u>might include district decisions</u>
- Name the exact standards and performance indicators
 - As appropriate, choose the "most important learning" or a "subset of power standards." What do you traditionally assess and does it give you a picture of the year?
- Align to district or school goals and vertically align



Learning Content* What is being taught over the instructional period covered? Standards? Will this goal apply to all standards applicable to a course or just to specific priority standards?

SLO Development Checklist OCMBOCES

*SLO Template

- Where can I find my standards?
- <u>http://engageny.org/resource/common-core-state-</u> <u>standards/</u> for Common Core
- <u>http://www.p12.nysed.gov/ciai/cores.html</u> for Arts, MST, Social Studies, Science, Health, PE, Family & Consumer Science, etc.
- <u>http://www.p12.nysed.gov/cte/cdlearn</u> for Career Development and Occupational Studies
- <u>http://www.nbea.org/newsite/curriculum/standards</u> /<u>marketing.html</u> for Business and Marketing
- Where else?



$S_{tudent} \ L_{earning} \ O_{bjective:} \ SLO$

• Turn and Talk!

- Look at the examples provided. Make observations as to how they are written.
- Discuss and list what the "most important learning" might be for this course and what it is you assess.
- On your template record the course, the **source** of your standards or the curriculum, and cut and paste your decisions regarding standards.

$S_{tudent} L_{earning} O_{bjective:} SLO$

- Interval of Instructional Time: Timeframe within which the learning content is being taught
 - One academic year, a semester? <u>a quarter?</u>
 - Every other day? Describe
 - Start and end date





SLO Development Checklist OCMBOCES, SLO Guidance March 2012, APPR Guidance April 2012

• Evidence: Assessments used to determine students' level of learning

- List the specific baseline assessments (pre-assessment) and summative assessment(s) that will be used to provide baseline and summative data for the SLO.
 - × If the course ends in a NYS assessment or a Regents exam, it must be used as the summative assessment
 - × List of <u>3rd party assessments</u> and Regents equivalents FLACS
 - District, Regional, or BOCES developed. Districts or BOCES must verify comparability and rigor.
- What could the other option have been?
 - (School-or BOCES-wide, group, or team results based on State assessments)



BASELINES

D28: Question

 The SLO documents state that SLOs "must be specific and measurable, based on available prior student learning data" – what is meant by prior?

APPR Guidance June 2012, p37-38

Response

 Teachers are encouraged to use a variety of student historical academic data, if available. This historical academic data might include prior course results, or it might only include the current baseline data from the course taken at the beginning of the interval of instruction.





BASELINES



D29: Question

 What should teachers use as a pre-assessment for establishing a baseline when students enter a sequence for the very first time and have little to no background information of a subject?

APPR Guidance June 2012, p38

Response

- ...it will be important for teachers to see what other courses they can draw on to provide other historical data. Any information about what entering students understand from other subject areas based on academic history in other courses, can give a teacher a wealth of information as to where the students may struggle or thrive.
- The teacher may want to also collect other baseline information (e.g., collect a writing sample) in order to more broadly assess the student's skills that may impact instruction for the year.





BASELINES



D47: Question

 Can SLOs for students with disabilities have a different target for growth?

APPR Guidance June 2012, p43

Response

- The target for students in any SLO may be differentiated because of the baseline (starting point of learning) and historical academic data.
- It is important to keep in mind that targets for all students, regardless of any special education classification, should be differentiated because of baseline data and not because of any special education classification.



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$S_{tudent} L_{earning} O_{bjective:} SLO$

- Baseline: Level of students' knowledge and skill <u>in</u> <u>the targeted learning content</u> at the beginning of the interval of instructional time.
- Describes how students performed on the preassessment or other previous summative assessment
- Include any other data sources being considered that may impact your "target"
- Roster
 - Actual baseline scores for each student are required





$S_{tudent} \ L_{earning} \ O_{bjective:} \ SLO$

• Turn and Talk!

- What do you anticipate?
- What other district data might you look at to include in the baseline data?
- Look at a variety of examples.
- Summarize the results. Put it in parentheses to indicate it is not actual. The actual baseline results will be recorded on the roster.

- Target: Level of growth and skill that students are expected to achieve at the end point of the interval of instructional time.
- Numeric
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Translating Targets to the HEDI Scale

		C17	- (*	<i>f</i> _∞ =(1-C:	16)/7+C1	.6									
		А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J				
	2		HEDI Points	SLO Target or Percent Mastery Achieved			es and Range	mid (sco SLO Each	point of th re of 13) e "Target." n HEDI poin		e" band as the				
	3		0	0%	0%	to	7%			nd , above a of 13, repr					
	4	Ineffective	1	8%	8%	to	14%			rence betw					
	5		2	15%	15%	to	22%			LO Target					
	6		3	23%	23%	to	29%								
	7		4	30%	30%	to	37%		-	nt in the "H					
	8	Developing	5	38%	38%	to	45%			tive" band represents 1/3 difference between the					
	9	Developing	6	46%	46%	to	52%			ce betweer ive" score (
	10		7	53%	53%	to	60%		e of 17) an						
	11		8	61%	61%	to	68%		,						
	12		9	69%	69%	to	70%	Each	n HEDI poir	nt in the					
	13		10	71%	71%	to	73%			nd "Devel	• •				
	14		11	74%	74%	to	76%		ands represents one ninth of						
	15		12	77%	77%	to	79%		difference be						
	16	Effective	13	80%	80%	to	82%		lowest "Effective" score (HEDI score of nine (9) and zero (0).						
	17		14	83%	83%	to	85%								
	18	3	15	86%	86%	to	88%		not be used						
	19		16	89%	89%	to	90%			ery Achiev less than 4					
	20		17	91%	91%	to	93%		ness below						
	21	Highly	18	94%	94%	to	96%	1036	senective	TESS DEIOW					
ltant	22	Effective	19	97%	97%	to	99%								
	23		20	100%	99%	to	100%								

Fred Cohen, Data Warehouse Consulta



How should HEDI results inform your target setting?

• No decision is more crucial than defining the target. A teacher's overall evaluation is based on how this task is accomplished.





• Turn and Talk!

- How do the sample SLO's address targets and align to a HEDI rating?
- What format will you use to address setting the target?
- On your template, propose a target given current information about how students traditionally done.
- District decisions include how the target will be aligned to the HEDI criteria. At this point, you can propose an alignment and what you see as a fair distribution based upon past information.

- Rationale Include reasoning behind decisions. Particularly targets and HEDI alignment. That rationale could include
 - Reference to the population and content
 - Baseline data recorded on the roster
 - Other data considered historical, cohort
 - National
- Any information that will help the reader grasp the *rigor* of the SLO
- Rate your SLO! using the Annotated SLO Rubric Form

