

## ● Pause and Review Your School's Data

In the [school data toolkit](#), teachers can find their schools mastery, growth, and readiness data. Consider participating in the school's data team and help to create the school's continuous improvement plan. The school's data will help a teacher better understand how their building is supporting student needs. The Division Data Specialist and School Principal will provide additional data to help teachers better understand grade-level and student group performance. In addition, the teacher should look at VVAAS data for students' growth over the past year.

## ● Plan Scope and Sequence in Response to Data

After analyzing the data, a teacher should review the *Standards of Learning* and ensure that instructional materials are aligned to approved lists and to instructional guides.

## ● Review Resources to Strategically Plan Lessons and Units

Next, a teacher should use [instructional guides and planning tools](#) to ensure daily lessons and units match evidence-based practice. Additionally, a teacher should consider signing up for webinars and Canvas courses to support their professional development to deliver high-quality lessons.

## ● Value Parents as Partners in Learning

For Open House, Parent-Teacher Conferences, and Family Newsletters, use the [Family Supports page](#) as a resource. This page has ready-made letters, sample activities, and tips for parents that allow you to engage families in partnerships between home and school.

## ● Ensure Students Have Strong Intervention

Review available evidence-based [ALLIn](#) intervention resources such as Lexia, Ignite, and Zearn to enhance classroom instruction and access best practice resources to provide remediation and acceleration for your students. Intervention resources are available for students experiencing non-academic challenges such as those related to attendance and substance abuse.

## ● Monitor Progress and Increase Support as Needed

Monitor student progress throughout the year. Use ongoing assessments to ensure students don't fall behind. This allows a teacher to make small adjustments as they go rather than waiting until it's too late to help struggling students. If a child needs additional supports, be sure to include specialists such as English Learner Coordinators and special education educators. Additionally, if a student is experiencing [non-academic barriers](#) or [attendance issues](#), work with the guidance counselor or school nurse to provide additional supports.