

Implementation Guide: Student Report for Parents

This guide was developed for teachers who are sharing the Student Report for Parents with families. It includes the following topics:

- Understanding the Student Report for Parents
- Generating the Student Report for Parents and Sharing it with Families
- Having Conversations with Families about Data
- Supporting Resources









Understanding the Student Report for Parents

CIRCLE Progress Monitoring (C-PM), Texas Kindergarten Entry Assessment (TX-KEA), Texas Primary Reading Inventory (TPRI), and "El Inventario de Lectura en Español de Tejas" (Tejas LEE) are validated assessment tools that help quickly and reliably assess a student's progress in a particular skill area. These assessments provide a comprehensive report for sharing assessment results with parents, called the Student Report for Parents.

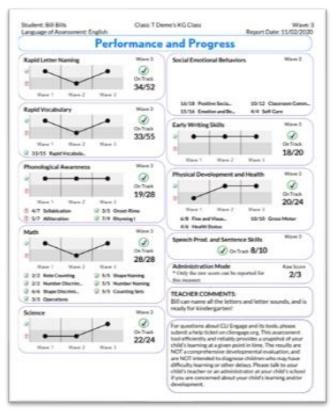
Teachers can use this tool with families to openly communicate, and share observations and assessment data results on the student's skills. The information provided in the report allows parents to gain an understanding of the skills being taught in the classroom and activities they can do at home to support these skill areas. Teachers have the option to print the parent report to send home, review during a parent-teacher conference, or share with parents to access the results online using a Personalized Identification Number (PIN).

Sample C-PM Parent Report

(page one)

(page two)

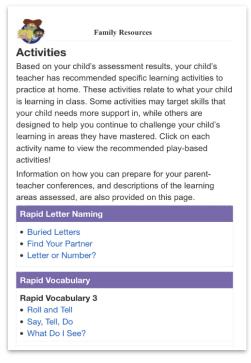




In order to understand the sections and unique features of the parent report for each assessment and grade level, start by thoroughly reviewing the guide for the assessment administered (found in the <u>Understanding Your Child's Assessment Results</u> section of the Family Engagement Toolkit). Teachers will want to familiarize

themselves with the following components:

- The **report date** reflects the date on which the teacher generated the report.
- The **Child's Performance at a Glance** box provides an overview of the student's performance at a particular wave. It's organized by broad domains using common terms that are easy for families to interpret.
- The **footnote** applies to anywhere there is an **asterisk** (*) on the parent report. For example, an asterisk can provide information about a screening that is part of the assessment or indicate when performance categories do not apply (when there are no benchmarks for a measure, only the raw score displays).
- The **Family Resources** section is dynamic in that families are directed to individualized resources based on their child's results. By scanning the QR code with their smartphone camera or clicking on the URL, families have access to:
 - O Descriptions of the learning areas assessed and why they are important for later school success
 - O Ways to help them prepare for their parent-teacher conference so they can take an active role as part of their child's educational team
 - O Playful activities that provide additional support and practice in specific learning areas based on the child's current performance, as shown in the following image. Some activities may target skills that the child needs more support in, while others are designed to help families continue to challenge their child's learning in areas they have mastered. All of the recommended activities come from the **CIRCLE Activity Collection: Family**. Families can access additional free, research-based, playful learning activities by visiting <u>cliengagefamily.org</u>.



• The **total score** for each measure only displays when all sub-measures within that measure are administered. In the following images, notice how there is no total score when only four of the five

sub-measures are administered. In addition, if all sub-measures are not administered, the measure will not be listed in the Performance at a Glance section on page one of the parent report. Therefore, best practice is to administer all of the sub-measures within a measure so that a total score, performance category, and a progress graph will display.

Measure without total score



Measure with total score



- Administration mode is an optional field that can inform parents about how their child completed the assessment: 1= in person, 2= remotely, or 3= combined. It also gives teachers the opportunity to document this information for future reference.
- **Teacher comment** box displays when teachers write a comment while generating a report. This feature allows teachers to make comments to individual students, small groups, or the whole class.
- **Graphs** show a student's progress in a learning area over time.
 - Each row of a graph represents a performance category. Performance categories are unique to each assessment, as shown in the following images, and differ within an assessment according to the student's age (e.g., 3 vs. 4 years old).
 - A graph visually depicts which performance category the child's score falls in at each timepoint or wave.
 - O A graph only displays when the report includes results from more than one wave and when all of the sub-measures that are part of a measure are administered.
 - O When interpreting graphs, it is important to note that some benchmarks change for each wave consistent with progression of skill development. In other words, what is expected of students increases over time. They are asked to demonstrate more complex skills by the end of the year to be *On Track* for their age and grade level. In the image labeled C-PM, for example, a student who received the exact same score on Rapid Vocabulary at Wave 1 and Wave 2 might be *On Track* at Wave 1 yet fall in the performance category of *Needs Support* at Wave 2 due to the different benchmarks (i.e., students are expected to know a greater number of vocabulary words at Wave 2).

Rapid Vocabulary

Wave 3

On Track

33/55

Wave 1 Wave 2 Wave 3

Math

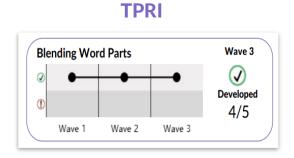
Wave 3

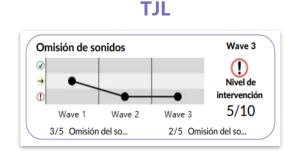
On-Track
10/16

Wave 1 Wave 2 Wave 3

8/13 Math Part 1 W3 2/3 Math Part 2 W3

TX-KFA





Generating the Student Report for Parents and Sharing It with Families

Review the how-to guide for <u>Generating Student Reports for Parents</u> on CLI Engage. This guide gives step-by-step instructions for accessing the report and sharing it with families. There is an option to download a printable parent report (in PDF form) to send home to families, share in a parent-teacher conference, or provide to families with a PIN to access the parent report online. Teachers have the option of printing a parent report in English or Spanish, which allows families to read the report in their home language regardless of language of administration. The Parent PIN Report for online access is also generated in both English and Spanish.

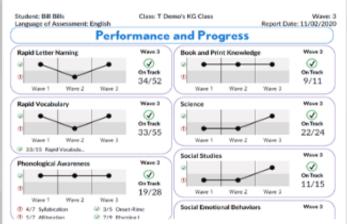
Single wave reports vs. Multi-wave reports

Teachers have the option to generate single- and multi-wave reports. A single-wave report includes data from only one time point, while the multi-wave report includes data from more than one time point. Therefore, only multi-wave reports can generate graphs that illustrate a student's progress over time. We recommend only generating a single-wave report for the beginning of the year (wave 1) and include all waves assessed in subsequent reports. After more than one wave has been administered, we encourage teachers to generate a multi-wave report that includes all waves assessed so that families can see their child's performance in learning areas over time.

Single-wave report

Multi-wave report





Having Conversations with Families about Data

To promote student success, regularly inform families of how their children are progressing and provide concrete ways they can support their children in key learning areas. A natural opportunity to share this information and have these important conversations is during parent-teacher conferences. As teachers have conversations with parents, it is important to ask for their input, convey that they are an essential and valuable partner in their child's education team, and empower them in supporting children's knowledge and skills at home. Refer to the <u>Family Engagement Toolkit</u> to find other resources to help teachers make the most out of these conversations with families, including <u>Steps for Communicating Data in Family-Friendly Ways and a Family and Teacher Goal-Setting Form.</u>

Helping families understand why we assess students

Part of these conversations with families includes getting a sense of their understanding of why teachers assess. It also includes communicating the value of using assessment results to make informed decisions about their child's learning. By sharing the parent report with families, teachers highlight skills students are expected to know at a particular age and stage of development, and why these skills are important for future learning.

<u>CLI Engage</u> offers progress monitoring assessments for students in pre-K through second grade. These assessments are designed to be brief administrations that yield efficient yet reliable results. Assessment results are matched to intervention activities for teachers to target the student's least developed skills.

- CIRCLE Progress Monitoring System (Pre-K)
- Texas Kindergarten Entry Assessment (K)
- TPRI & Tejas LEE (Grades 1 & 2)

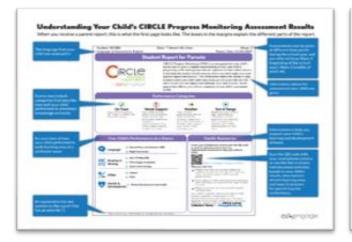
Assessment data is a vital tool for understanding and improving student performance. In the classroom, teachers regularly use assessment data to check for student progress, identify areas of strength and weakness, and measure learning gains or gaps. This feedback loop allows teachers to adjust and differentiate classroom instruction, as needed, and plan for at-home learning to help students move forward in their learning. Families may not be aware that teachers **design instruction** around what they have obtained from assessments so it can be helpful for teachers to explain that assessment data guides instruction and/or interventions which will promote the child's continued progress. For example, the data can inform teachers and families which new skills a child is ready to learn instead of focusing on those they already know.

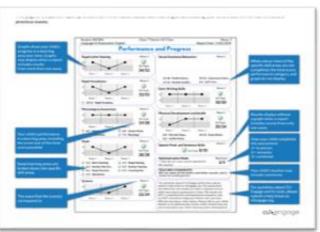
If administering the assessment remotely, teachers will be asking parents to help assess their child. Avoid using the word *test* in conversations with families, as this can sometimes drum up negative feelings. Instead, use the term *assessment*, which refers to the process of gathering information on the student's proficiency in specific skill areas in order to develop a plan for instructional needs.

Supporting Resources

The first-time teachers send home the Student Report for Parents, we recommend they send home the following resources with it to give families a comprehensive overview of the report and help them interpret their children's results: *Understanding Your Child's Assessment Result* and *Family-Friendly Descriptions of Measures*.

The <u>Understanding Your Child's Assessment Results</u> guide outlines every area of the report so families understand different parts of the report. Provide families with a print-out or link that corresponds to the assessment administered.





We recommend teachers send home the <u>Family-Friendly Descriptions of Measures</u> with the parent report, especially at the beginning of the year. This dual-language (English/Spanish) resource provides family-friendly descriptions of the assessment measures and why they are important for later school success. Provide families with the print-out or link that corresponds to the assessment administered (e.g., C-PM English vs. C-PM Spanish).

Circle	Description of Measures / Descrip	ción de la	Assessment Administered in English s evaluaciones
As an active partner on your child's education team, we recognize that you will be better equipped to support your child's learning at frome if you know exactly what is being taught in the classroom, and why these skills are important for your child's future. Here are some descriptions of the learning areas that your child was assessed in.		Como participante activo en el equipo educativo de su niño, reconocemos que estará mejor equipado para apoyar el aprendizaje de su niño en casa el sabe esactamente lo que se enseña en el salón de cisse. También estará mejor equipado si sabe por qué estas habilidades son importantes para el futuro de su niño. Aquí le mostramos algunas descripciones de las áreas el aprendizaje en los que se evalud a su niño.	
RAPOLETTER NAMES	Rapid Letter Naming assesses your child's ability to quickly recognise and name oppercase and lowercase letters. Recognising and naming letters is an important part of learning to read. Example: Letter b appears on the screen and the child cays, "b."	HOMERAR LITTERS MAPOAMENTS	La pruelba en inglés l'armoda Rupid Letter Noming evalia la habilitad de su niño para reconocer y nombrar ràpidamente las letras mayiosculas y minisoculas. Reconocer y nombrar letras es una parte muy importante del proceso de aprender a leer. Ejemplo: La letra b apareos en pantalla y el niño dice, "br".
ESPO VOCABILARY	Rupid Vocabulary assesses your child's ability to quickly necognize and name pictures of certain objects. Vocabulary knowledge reflects children's past experiences and growing knowledge of the world around them, and is one of the most important predictors of later reading success. Exemple: A picture of a ball appears on the screen and the child sary, "ball."	VOCABLISMO BARRO	La pruelta en inglés llamada Repid Viscobulory evalua la habilidad de su neño para recomocer y nombrar rápidamente imágeres de objetos. El vocabulario de los niños nos da una idea de sus esperiencias previas y el conocimiento que tiemen sobre el mundo que los rodea y predice el eletto que un niño puede tener más adelante en el proceso de lectura. Ejemplo: tima imagen de una pelota parece en partalla y el niño dice, "bull".
PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS	Phonological Awareness assesses your child's ability to identify and play with the sounds in spoken words. This skill is an important first step toward the understanding that letters and groups of letters represent the sounds of language. The score shows in the total score for all four Phonological Awareness assessments (Syllabication, Crisel Hare, Allieratation, and Rhyming 9, 11 your child movived as core that is one trook, lie or sile has a good onderstanding of the sounds of language at this point in the water.	CONCEDICA PONCEDICA	La prueba en inglés llamada Phonological Awareness exalús la habilitad de si miño para identificar y jugar con los sonidos en las patiatras dichas en voz atta. Bita habilitad es un primer paso muy importante en el proceso de entender que las letras y los grupos de letras representan los sonidos del lenguaje. El resultado final que se muestra insulzay los nesultados de las tes pruebas de conciencia fonológica (Syllabication, Onseritime, Aliteration y Rhyming 1). Sel resultado de su niño está dentro de la categoría de por bue sanino, entronces su niño teien un bour entendimiento de los sonidos del lenguaje en este momento del año escolar.
SYLLABORATION	Syllabication assesses your child's ability to separate a word into vyllable parts. Example: The treather says the word pengli. The child claps and says "pen," and then claps and says "cit."	DAVISON SILABICA	La prueba en inglés l'amada fyliabitation evalua la habilidad de su niño para separar una palabra en inglés en partes o slabas. Ejemplo: El maestro dice la palabra penoli. El niño aplaude y dice "pen", luego aplaude otra vez y dice "cil". Separando correctamente las palabra penol en dos partes.
OMEST ASME	Onset Rime assesses your child's ability to put together the beginning sound (or sounds) of a word with the rest of the word. Example: The teacher says the sounds./cl/ and lagi. The child says "clap."	NOO- TERMINICON	La prueba en inglés l'armada tinset Rime evaluis la habilidad de su niño para unir el sunido (a sonidos) inicial de una palabra con el nesto de la palabra en inglés. Ejemplo: El maestro produce los sonidos (cli y lep). El niño dor "clap"
ALCERATION	Alliteration aspesses your child's ability to identify if two words begin with the same sound. Example: The teacher asks if more and mitten begin with the same sound.	AUTURACIÓN	La prueba en inglés llamada Aliteration evalúa la habilidad de su niño para identificar si dos palabras en inglés empiezan con el mismo sonido, Ejemplo: El maestro pregunta si mom y mitten emplezan con el mismo sonido.
RHIMMIGE	filtyming I assesses your child's ability to identify if two words rhyme. Example: The teacher asks if out and hat thome.	RHORI	La prueba en inglés llamada filyming i evalúa la habilidad de su niño para distinguir si dos palabras riman en inglés. Ejemplo: El maestra pregunta si la palabra cat y la palabra hat riman.