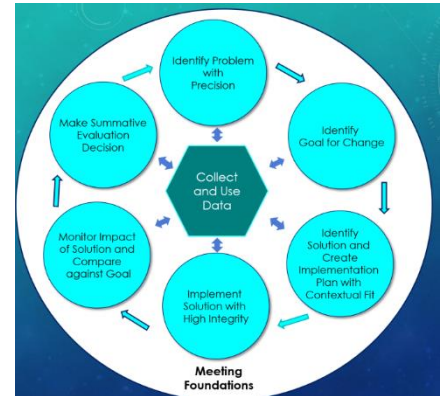


Data-based Decision Making

Using data for decision making is key to using the collaborative learning cycle, which results in effective and efficient action planning and implementation. Data are observations, facts, or numbers when collected and organized, become information and, when used productively in context, become knowledge. Data are merely numbers or words and, alone, have no intrinsic meaning. It has been said data do not laugh or cry. Individuals or groups give meaning to data by organizing, analyzing, interpreting, and using them.

Team-Initiated Problem Solving (TIPS) is a problem-solving framework used during meetings (e.g., PBIS, RTI, MTSS) focused on data-based decision making to improve student outcomes. TIPS is applicable to varied data sources (e.g., DIBELS, AIMSweb, SWIS), content areas (e.g., academic, behavior), and levels of application (e.g., school, district, state).



SWPBIS Tiered Fidelity Inventory

Algozzine, B., Barrett, S., Eber, L., George, H., Horner, R., Lewis, T., Putnam, B., Swain-Bradway, J., McIntosh,

K., & Sugai, G (2014). *School-wide PBIS Tiered Fidelity Inventory*. OSEP Technical Assistance Center on Positive

Behavioral Interventions and Supports. www.pbis.org.

1.12 Discipline Data: Tier I team has instantaneous access to graphed reports summarizing discipline data organized by the frequency of problem behavior events by behavior, location, time of day, and by individual student.

Teams need the right information in the right form at the right time to make effective decisions.

1.13 Data-based Decision Making: Tier I team reviews and uses discipline data and academic outcome data (e.g., Curriculum-Based Measures, state tests) at least monthly for decision making.

Teams need the right information in the right form at the right time to make effective decisions.