

African American Achievement Taskforce

Meeting #3
October 9, 2018
Serna Center
Michigan and Minnesota Community Rooms

Agenda

- 1. Welcome
- 2. Review of Roles, Responsibilities, and Commitments
- 3. Comparative Review of Sacramento City Unified data vs. other urban/requested school districts across multiple measures
- 4. Review Causal System Analysis
- 5. Break into Work Groups
- 6. Public Engagement/Focus Group priorities
- 7. Public Comment
- 8. Plus/Delta
- 9. Wrap Up

Every system is perfectly designed to get the results that it gets

SCUSD CORE VALUE

We recognize that our system is inequitable by design and we vigilantly work to confront and interrupt inequities that exist to level the playing field and provide opportunities for everyone to learn, grow and reach their greatness.

SCUSD GUIDING PRINCIPLE

All students are given
an equal opportunity to graduate
with the greatest number of postsecondary choices
from the widest array of options



Defining Equity, Access and Social Justice

- Equity, Access, and Social Justice requires displaying data in real-time in such a way that data triggers a moral call to action irrespective of parent advocacy or (in)ability to navigate our Sac City Unified School District
- Equity, Access, and Social Justice act as a "check and balance" to ensure that "downdrafting" practices, procedures, processes, and traditions are identified and researched to determine the purpose of their continued use
- Equity, Access, and Social Justice is about respecting the value of data and establishing a continuous improvement and accountability framework that is transparent and looks at data by student, by name, by need, and by inequity and injustice!

Taskforce Member Expectations

- Commit to consistent and regular attendance and complete required pre-work and homework assignments
- Remain engaged during all work sessions
- Respect the advisory nature of the taskforce
- Be a critical friend but remain hopeful that the taskforce work will accomplish something important
- Other?

Welcome Taskforce Members

Julius Austin
 Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

Benita Ayala
 SCUSD parent of student with disabilities

• Dr. Stacey Ault California State University, Sacramento

• Lynn Berkley-Baskin Sacramento NAACP

• Mike Breverly SEIU

Cassandra Jennings
 Greater Sacramento Urban League

Gail Johnson
 Father Keith B. Kenny Elementary School

Pastor Christopher Logan
 United Methodist Church

Michael Lynch
 Improve Your Tomorrow

• Dr. Hazel Mahone Vision 2000

Hasan McWhorter
 Sacramento City Teachers Association

Cecile Nunley
 Retired School District Chief Business Officer

Jackie Rose
 Focus on the Family

Marcus Strother
 Youth Development

• Gavin Veiga SCUSD Student Representative

Nayzak Wali-Ali
 Sacramento Youth Commissioner

Darryl White
 Black Parallel School Board

Kim Williams
 Building Healthy Communities

SCUSD African American Student Initiative

DISTRICT COMPARATIVE DATA

The Data Dive Continues

Comparative Disaggregated Data by:

Gender & Ability

Suspension Rates

Graduation Rates

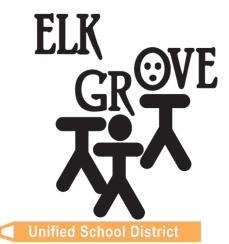
UC/CSU Eligibility Rates

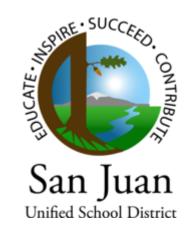
Teacher Demographics

Independent charter school counts are included in CDE Dataquest reports. The district typically excludes those in internal reporting.



Step 1: Identify Comparable Districts

























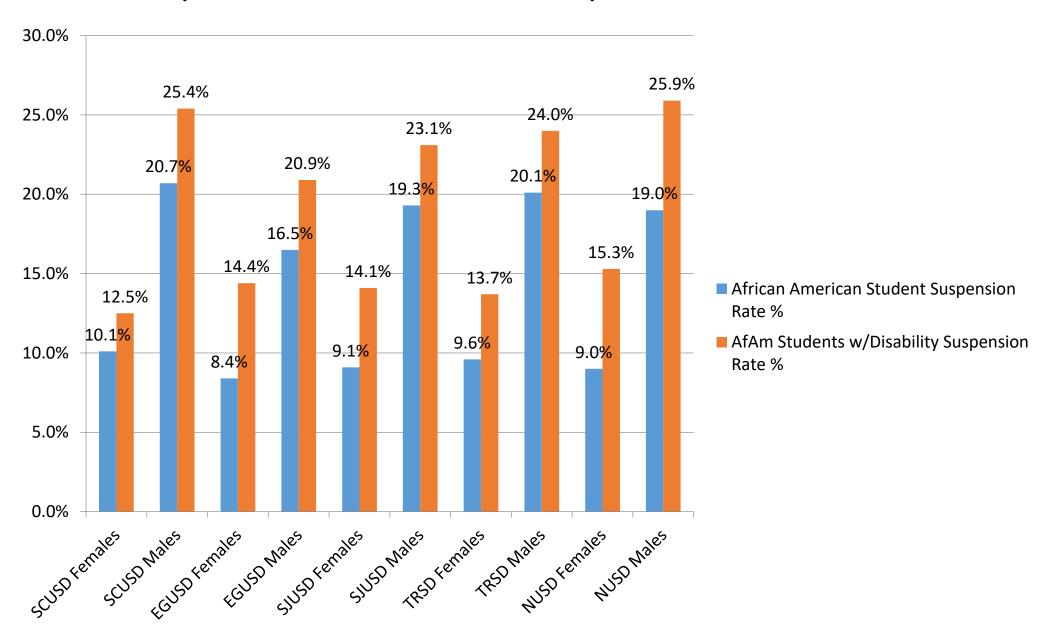
Step 1: District Data At-a-Glance

2016-17*

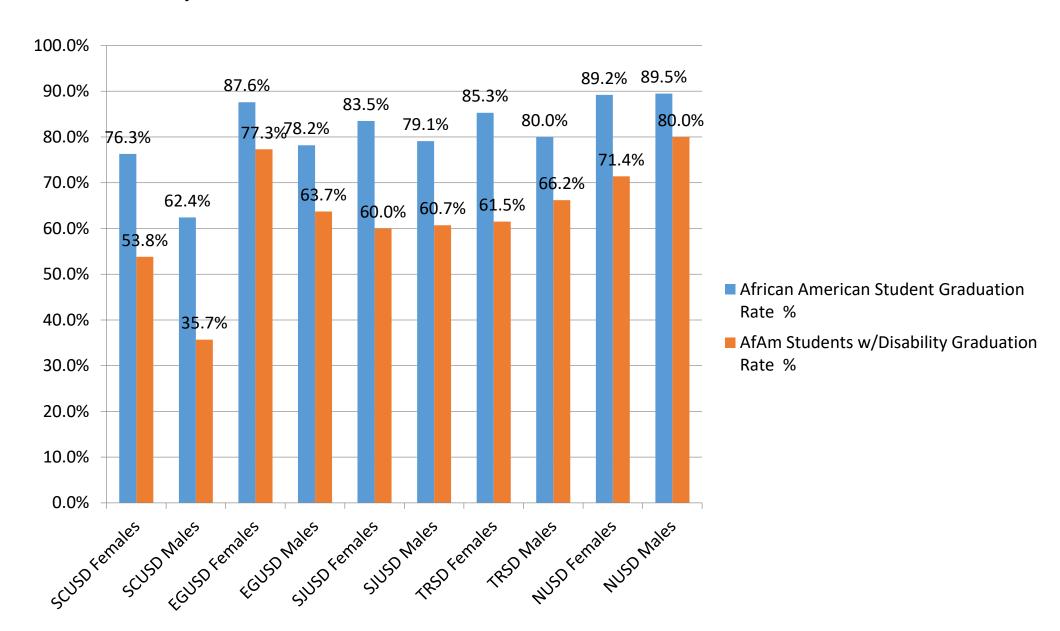
| | %Students - African | %Free and Reduced Price | | African American Student | AfAm Grads Completing UC/CSU |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| School District | American | Meals | Suspension Rate | Graduation Rate | Coursework |
| SCUSD | <u>16.0%</u> | <u>68.2%</u> | <u>15.5%</u> | <u>70.6%</u> | 40.2% |
| EGUSD | 12.7% | 52.7 % | 12.5 % | 82.8% | 30.3% |
| SJUSD | 7.0% | 50.3% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| TRSD | 14.0% | 82.9% | 14.9% | 82.3% | 14.4% |
| NUSD | 17.0% | 82.1% | 14.1% | 89.4% | 33.5% |
| SFUSD | 9.0% | 53.4% | 5.4% | 70.0% | 27.0% |
| OUSD | 25.0% | 73.4% | 8.3% | 70.8% | 36.8% |
| HUSD | 9.0% | 68.4% | 8.9% | 83.1% | 38.8% |
| SBCUSD | 12.0% | 86.5% | 12.3% | 72.2% | 22.2% |
| BUSD | 16.0% | 35.1% | 6.5% | 74.5% | 18.4% |
| SPS | 15.0% | 34.0% | 7.6% | 69.2% | N/A |

| 2016-18 Data | %Students - African | African American Student Suspension Rate | | AfAm Students w/Disability Suspension Rate | | African American Student Graduation Rate | | AfAm Students w/Disability Graduation Rate | | African American Grads Completing UC/CSU Coursework | | AfAm Grads w/Disability Completing UC/CSU Coursework | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|---------------|--|--------|--|---------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|----------|
| School District | American | Price Meals | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # |
| <u>SCUSD</u> | <u>16.00%</u> | <u>68.20%</u> | <u>15.50%</u> | <u>2546</u> | 20.80% | <u>845</u> | <u>69.00%</u> | <u>302</u> | <u>43.2%</u> | <u>41</u> | <u>40.2%</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0.50%</u> | <u>2</u> |
| SCUSD Females | 3644 | | 10.1% | 687 | 12.5% | 136 | 76.3% | 164 | 53.8% | 21 | 34.7% | 57 | 0.5% | 2 |
| SCUSD Males | 3686 | | 20.7% | 1859 | 25.4% | 709 | 62.4% | 138 | 35.7% | 20 | 11.0% | 25 | N/A | 0 |
| EGUSD | 12.70% | 52.70% | 12.50% | 2097 | 18.6% | 763 | 82.8% | 568 | 67.8% | 99 | 30.3% | 208 | 0.1% | 8 |
| EGUSD Females | 3700 | | 8.4% | 621 | 14.4% | 194 | 87.6% | 296 | 77.3% | 34 | 35.0% | 119 | 0.1% | 3 |
| EGUSD Males | 3906 | | 16.5% | 1476 | 20.9% | 569 | 78.2% | 272 | 63.7% | 65 | 25.5% | 89 | 0.1% | 5 |
| SJUSD | 7.00% | 50.30% | 14.2% | 1447 | 19.9% | 439 | 81.3% | 178 | 60.4% | 29 | 0.2% | 37 | N/A | 0 |
| SJUSD Females | s 1871 | | 9.1% | 393 | 14.1% | 93 | 83.5% | 91 | 60.0% | 12 | 0.3% | 26 | N/A | 0 |
| SJUSD Males | s 1814 | | 19.3% | 1054 | 23.1% | 346 | 79.1% | 87 | 60.7% | 17 | 12.6% | 11 | N/A | 0 |
| TRSD | 14.00% | 82.90% | 14.9% | 1720 | 20.4% | 577 | 82.3% | 181 | 65.2% | 30 | 17.6% | 32 | N/A | 0 |
| TRSD Females | 2138 | | 9.6% | 496 | 13.7% | 117 | 85.3% | 81 | 61.5% | 8 | 28.3% | 23 | N/A | 0 |
| TRSD Males | s 2224 | | 20.1% | 1224 | 24.0% | 460 | 80.0% | 100 | 66.2% | 22 | 0.1% | 9 | N/A | 0 |
| NUSD | 17.00% | 82.10% | 14.1% | 706 | 22.4% | 219 | 89.4% | 168 | 77.3% | 34 | 37.5% | 63 | 17.6% | 6 |
| NUSD Females | 1239 | | 9.0% | 200 | 15.3% | 40 | 89.2% | 83 | 71.4% | 10 | 45.7% | 38 | 0.1% | 1 |
| NUSD Males | s 1260 | | 19.0% | 506 | 25.9% | 179 | 89.5% | 85 | 80.0% | 24 | 29.4% | 25 | 20.8% | 5 |

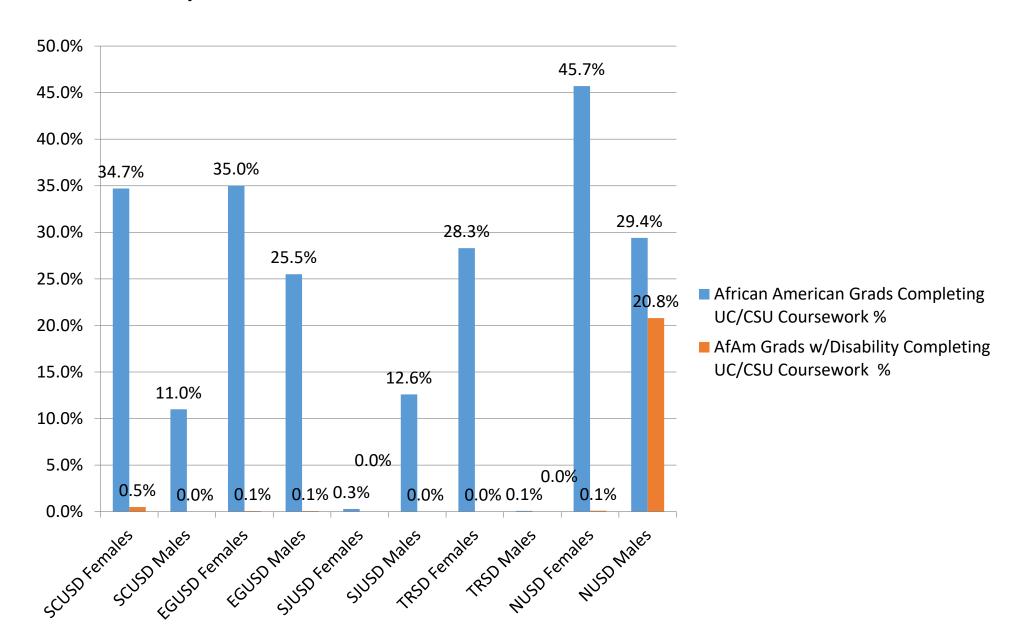
Comparative Data – Suspension Rates



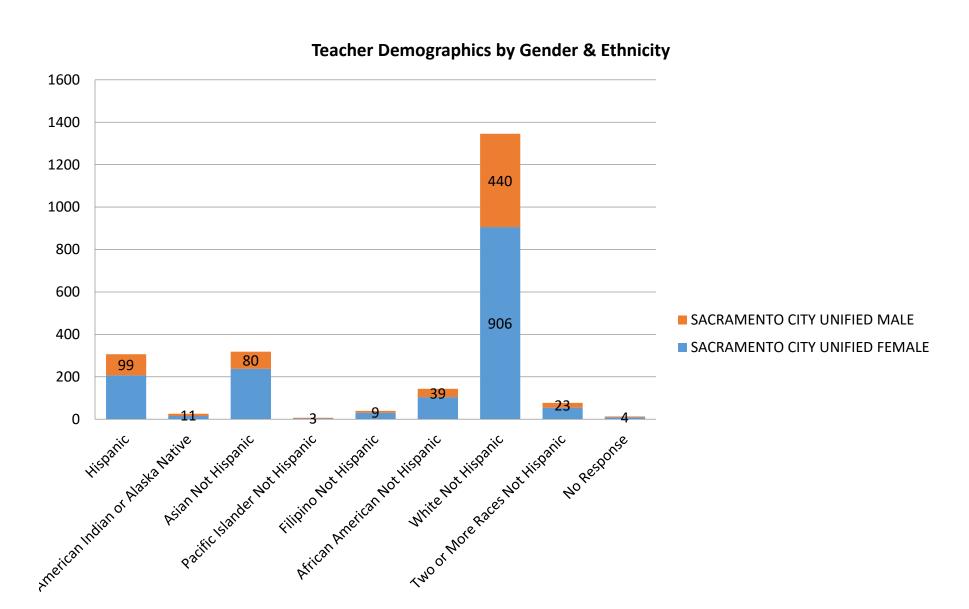
Comparative Data – Graduation Rate



Comparative Data – UC/CSU Coursework



Teacher Demographics by Gender & Ethnicity





Start With Previous Recommendations

- Develop an Equity Policy
- Develop a multi-tiered system of support
- Developing grading policy/practice and structures to support student mastery
- Develop high quality communities of practice
- Create a systematic process for recruitment and hiring
- Teacher acknowledgement system
- Teacher/Principal evaluation system
- Expand existing family and community engagement programs and practices



Causal System Analysis





Causal System Analysis

An analysis that directs attention to the question, "Why do we get the outcomes that we currently get?"





<u>Districtwide Cycle of Continuous Improvement</u>

Step 2 - Causal System Analysis

- 1. Draft Problem statement
 - a. Does it define a problem?
 - b. Is it concrete and specific (ie identifies a target population)
 - c. Is it measurable (ie includes baseline data)
- 2. Complete a fishbone diagram
 - a. Identify root causes
 - b. Identify contributing factors
 - c. Eliminate factors that are not within our control
 - d. Identify the tenet for each root cause
- 3. Determine the highest priority root cause to resolve, based on our ability to impact the root cause





Problem Statement

The purpose is to explain the issue. In general, a problem statement will outline the basic facts of the problem, explain why the problem matters, and serve as the basis for deeper and more meaningful analysis





Problem Statement Example –

In SCUSD 36% of students in grades K and 1 are not meeting the standards for Foundational Reading. Of those students, English Learners (40%), African American (20%), and SWDs (21%), are not meeting Foundational Reading standards at disproportionate rates.





<u>Districtwide Cycle of Continuous Improvement:</u> <u>Causal System Analysis</u>

As a table group, start with your needs assessment and draft a problem statement

- a. Does it define a problem?
- b. Is it concrete and specific (i.e. identifies a target population)
- c. Is it measurable (i.e. includes baseline data)

Development of Problem Statement

- What does the analysis of our District's data say relative to the needs of African American students?
 - 1. Consistent Underperformance (academic achievement indicators)
 - 1a. Under preparation for college and career opportunities
 - 1. Disproportionate Discipline, Suspension, Expulsion Rates
- What is the data telling us about how effective our past efforts are in helping achieve this Initiative's objectives?

3- Step Problem Statement Development

Statement 1 (Description of the Ideal Scenario)

• Describe the goals, desired state, or the values that are important and relevant to the problem.

(BUT) connect statements 1 and 2 using "but," "however," "Unfortunately," or "in spite of";

Statement 2 (The reality of the situation)

• Describe the condition that prevents the goal, state, or value discussed in statement 1 from being achieved or realized at the present time.

Statement 3 (The possible consequences)

• Using specific details, show how the situation in Statement 2 contains little promise of improvement unless something is done.

Problem Statement Template

Statement 1

- In order to...
- Ideally, the mission of...

Statement 2

- However...
- Unfortunately...

Statement 3

Continuing with this current... < leads to > < causes >





<u>Districtwide Cycle of Continuous Improvement:</u> <u>Causal System Analysis</u>

As a table group, start with your needs assessment and draft a problem statement

- a. Does it define a problem?
- b. Is it concrete and specific (i.e. identifies a target population)
- c. Is it measurable (i.e. includes baseline data)

Focus Group Consensus

- Gain consensus on appropriate focus groups
 - Students
 - Teachers
 - Families
 - Researchers
 - Classified Employees
 - Other
- Determine the appropriate timing for focus group and possible locations

Public Comment

PLUS/DELTA

Wrap Up

- Next Meeting
 - October 16th 6-8PM Serna
- Meeting day will be Tuesdays into December except for:
 - Wednesday, November 7th
 - Skip the Tuesday of Thanksgiving Week (No meeting on November 20th)
- Board updates will occur during the process

THANK YOU