Supporting Early Warning Systems

PATAE ACTION

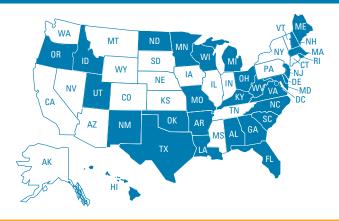
Using Data to Keep Students On Track to Success



What Is an Early Warning System?

Early warning systems combine multiple data points, translate them into predictive indicators that are based on research, and proactively communicate them to stakeholders, so they can examine which students are or are not on track for postsecondary success and intervene accordingly. Early warning reports provide the student-level information necessary to develop interventions that will help guide students back on track, while reports with aggregated data can provide insights for improvement at the school and district levels. States can use early warning data to work toward broader policy goals, such as school improvement efforts and increased graduation rates.

31 states produce early warning reports, up from 18 states in 2011.



Most states tailor the reports to educators, who can help get students back on track.



28 states tailor reports to PRINCIPALS



24 states tailor reports to COUNSELORS



21 states tailor reports to TEACHERS



7 states tailor reports to PARENTS

In 20 states, early warning reports are updated throughout the school year and are presented through dashboards or portals.

In the remaining states, early warning reports are updated once or twice a year in a static report, or the format and timing of the reports vary by district.



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Most states take an active role in producing early warning reports.

The state education agency (SEA) collects, stores, and analyzes raw student-level data and provides analyzed information back to schools and districts

The SEA provides an analytical tool that allows districts and schools to upload their own local data

The SEA collects data on behalf of local education agencies and provides them to other partners who conduct the analysis provided to schools and districts

Other

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States are supporting the development of research-based indicators for early warning reports in

multiple ways. In 10 states, school or district leaders have the ability to adjust the indicators or thresholds used to identify students.

The state conducts its own research based on high-quality data in the statewide longitudinal data system

The state connects with national researchers who can provide guidance on selecting indicators

The state leverages pre-existing relationships with research partners at institutions of higher education or regional educational centers

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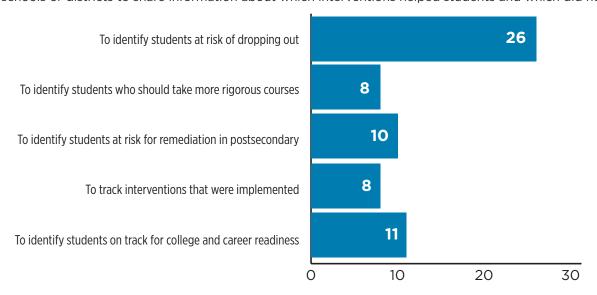
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In most states, schools and districts use early warning reports to identify students at risk of dropping

Out. In 10 states, schools and districts use early warning reports to identify students at risk of dropping out and students on track for college and career readiness. Four states (Arkansas, Maine, North Carolina, and Oregon) provide opportunities for schools or districts to share information about which interventions helped students and which did not.



To learn more, read Using Early Warning Data to Keep Students on Track toward College and Careers.

