**Data Informed Decision Making Cycle**

- **Data Collection**: Collecting data provides evidence for regular feedback on educational practice and student outcomes.
  - The data you collect will depend on the questions you are trying to answer.
  - What evidence do you need to collect or have access to?
  - Data may be quantitative (e.g. scores) or qualitative (e.g. teachers' observational notes, student wellbeing data).
  - Quality data is complete, accurate, interpretable, coherent, accessible and timely.
  - Quality data is essential for making evidence informed decisions and inferences.
  - There are multiple ways to collect data.

- **Data Analysis**: Data analysis is the process of turning data into meaningful information. This involves determining the appropriate analytical techniques to use.
  - You do not need to be a statistician to effectively analyse your data.
  - Remember, data analysis is an ongoing process.

- **Data Interpretation**: Translate the results of data analysis into usable information and implement actions based on contextual knowledge.
  - Think about what you have learned from the analysis, what it means and what is important in your context.
  - Take the time to carefully consider the whole picture. Avoid making quick conclusions based on brief data analysis.
  - Take care not to overinterpret the evidence.
  - Consider your findings compared with other relevant research and evidence.

- **Framing the Issue Asking the Right Questions**: What are the questions you are trying to answer?
  - What is the context in which to understand these questions?
  - How will the interpretation of the data be used in answering your questions?
  - How will this inform educational practice and enhance student learning outcomes?

- **Decision Making and Communication**: Quality data analysis and interpretation enables evidenced informed decision making.
  - Assess results of analysis against your original questions. What needs to happen next?
  - How will you change your practice to reflect what you have learned?
  - What will you do to ensure that progress is made?
  - Data sometimes raises more questions than it answers. Therefore the data informed decision making cycle can be an ongoing process.
  - Repeat, refine, adapt, adjust based on findings.

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