St. Paul's Kealba

Requirements for Curriculum Provision, Assessmer and Reporting to Parents/Guardians/ **Carers for MACS Schools**

Curriculum plan

Schools are required to:

- implement (teach, assess and report on) the Victorian Curriculum
- develop and implement a curriculum plan showing how the eight learning areas (as well as Religious Education) will be substantially addressed, and how the curriculum will be organised and implemented. Schools design how to substantially address the eight key learning areas, as well as Religious Education, across a two-year cycle to ensure coverage of the standards and the needs of their students
- provide an explanation of how and when curriculum and teaching practice is reviewed.

The eight learning areas are:

- English
- Mathematics
- Sciences (including Physics, Chemistry and Biology)
- Humanities and Social Sciences (including History, Geography, Economics, Business, Civics and Citizenship)
- the Arts
- Languages
- Health and Physical Education
- Information and Communication Technology, and Design and Technology

together with:

• Religious Education.

The resources in the Horizons of Hope education framework include statements on Vision, Context, Strategy and Practice.

Schools are supported by:

- Victorian Curriculum F-10
- Religious Education Curriculum Framework
- Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Curriculum in a Catholic School

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- CECV Languages Strategy
- Victorian literacy and numeracy progressions
- STEM Strategy
- Key Ideas in Mathematics
- Learning Schema
- Deep Learning Toolkit



Differentiated learning

Schools are required to:	Schools are supported by:
• use a whole-school approach to differentiated teaching and learning for all students, including:	 Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Learning Diversity in a Catholic School CECV Intervention Framework
 students with disability 	
 gifted and talented students 	
 students who are learning English as an additional language or dialect (EAL/D). 	

Student learning

Schools are supported by:
 School improvement survey data School data snapshots VCAA data service School improvement framework Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Pedagogy in a Catholic School Deep Learning Toolkit School Improvement Plan Annual Action Plan Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Leadership in a Catholic School Victorian Curriculum F–10 Teacher professional learning (PL) – in-school PL; PL offered and/or sponsored by MACS; PL delivered by the VCAA

adjustments, and support groups to assist students who require additional support.

Assessment

Schools are required to:	Schools are supported by:
Teachers are required to assess and monitor student growth, learning progress and achievement against the curriculum standards, and within the learning and teaching program in their school. Assessment and reporting practices play important roles in the development of the learning culture within a Catholic school. Assessment is a means for leaders, teachers and students to learn alongside one another, in affirming progress and meeting regulatory responsibilities to engage authentically with students and families to identify student learning progress, and opportunities for further growth and development.	 Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Assessment in a Catholic School Victorian Curriculum F–10 Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Learning Diversity in a Catholic School Horizons of Hope Foundation Statement: Wellbeing in a Catholic School NAPLAN Other testing regimes
In every Catholic school, there is the goal of the full flourishing of each student across religious, physical, cognitive, social and emotional domains. This multi-dimensional approach to assessment of learning respects the sacred dignity of the learner, and engenders a sense of being valued and understood.	

Assessment principles

Horizons of Hope identifies the following principles for assessment in Catholic schools:

Focused on growth:

- Assessment and reporting will be relevant and timely to each learner.
- Students understand their learning progress.
- Students receive feedback about their challenges while forming and valuing positive attitudes towards learning.
- Educators critically question the impact of their decisions on student learning.
- Feedback is integral to the learning process, enabling students to self-regulate, self-assess and reflect on their own learning.

Relational:

- Assessment and reporting will provide a strong foundation for authentic dialogue about learning progress between teachers, students and families.
- Students and teachers are both partners in the learning as the teacher constantly shapes and evolves their practice and pedagogy, while the student perseveres and progresses in response to evidence uncovered and timely feedback.

Ongoing and continuous:

- Teachers are alert to the needs of students, founded on their knowledge of each student's narrative.
- Assessment, feedback and data-gathering techniques are authentic, varied and diverse.
- Assessment of learning is continuous, allowing students to demonstrate their progress and flourish.
- Feedback is continuous, accurate and forward-focused.

Schools are required to:	Schools are supported by:
 provide evidence in the form of the school's policies and procedures for assessing and monitoring student progress and achievement, and how this is reported to parents and guardians 	 Reporting Student Progress and Achievement: 2021 Revised Guidelines for Victorian Catholic Schools ICON – ePlan
 undertake ongoing assessment, monitoring and recording of all students' performance and to report on performance, in writing, to parents and guardians at least twice a year 	
 include reporting on student achievement against the relevant standards as outlined in the Victorian Curriculum and/or other curriculum frameworks. 	
In addition to written reports, it is strongly advised that parents and guardians be provided with opportunities to discuss their child's progress with the school.	
Review of assessment and reporting practices A school must document the processes used to review practices for assessment and reporting. This information includes the ways in which data about student learning progress from a variety of sources is analysed to improve student growth and learning progress, and to guide learning and teaching programs.	
Schools must have policies and procedures in place to:	
 maintain accurate student records 	
 ensure the integrity of student assessments 	
 monitor student participation, completion rates and outcomes. 	
The policies and procedures must cover the analysis of results and student participation.	

School performance

Schools are required to:	Schools are supported by:
 monitor and report to the school community on performance at least once per year include a description and analysis of learning outcomes achieved by their students in statewide tests and examinations in which the school participates for: the current year the previous two years if the school has been established for more than two years 	 School surveys data School Improvement Framework (SIF) Rubric School improvement framework School data snapshots ICON – ePlan
 include a description and analysis of rates of student attendance for the year. 	

Curriculum – system improvement processes

MACS implements a number of procedures and strategies to monitor school and student performance:

School data snapshots

MACS provides every school with a summary of their school performance data each year in November via the School Data Snapshot (SDS). The SDS is constructed around five aspirations:

- 1. That MACS schools are distinctively Catholic.
- 2. That MACS schools demonstrate leading practices for teaching, learning and student wellbeing.
- 3. That MACS schools are strong academic performers.
- 4. That MACS schools are financially prudent.
- 5. That MACS schools are inclusive, engage families and appeal to families.

The system provides targeted data for each school under these five aspirations, as well as providing like-school comparisons. The SDS assists schools to track and monitor their performance against state, system and similar school averages, as well as supporting the system to identify areas of challenge and to mobilise system resources for those schools in risk categories.

MACS also develops heatmaps for each region which classify schools into categories of performance and form the basis of annual regional reviews.

Annual regional performance reviews

MACS conducts annual regional reviews of school performance using the SDS and regional heatmaps:

- The Regional Performance Review (RPR) is a forum where senior leaders at MACS, including Learning Services Unit Managers and Regional General Managers, have a deep and structured conversation about performance using a range of quality datasets including the SDS.
- Regional operations are at the centre of the connections with schools.
- Like the improvement cycle that underpins the school improvement framework for schools, the RPR applies the same rigour in identifying and prioritising where improvement action is required.
- Targeted discussion is based on data and relevant evidence to enable forward-looking decisions to be made.

- The structure of the review takes the form of inquiry questions and discussions to better understand performance issues, to identify potential barriers and enablers, and to agree on actions.
- The RPR is more than performance measurement it aims to optimise success; providing the key evidence needed so that action can be taken where and when it is needed most.