

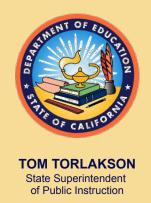
Transitioning to a New Assessment System

Deborah V.H. Sigman

Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction

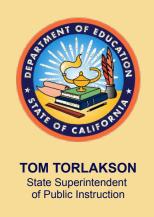
August 1, 2012

Tom Torlakson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction



California's Current Assessment System

- Standardized Testing and Reporting (ESEA)
- California High School Exit Examination (ESEA)
- California English Language Development Test
- Physical Fitness Test
- California High School Proficiency Examination
- General Educational Development Test
- National Assessment of Educational Progress



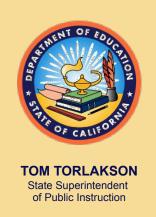
Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) Basics

- To develop a set of comprehensive and innovative assessments for grades 3-8 and 11 in English language arts and mathematics aligned to the Common Core State Standards
- Students leave high school prepared for postsecondary success in college or a career through increased student learning and improved teaching
- The assessments shall be operational across SBAC states in the 2014-15 school year
- Required technology component



SBAC Basics (Cont.)

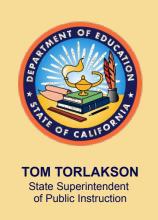
- Responds to current federal assessment and accountability requirements (as outlined in the Race to the Top Competition)
 - Reading/language arts in grades 3–8 and at least once in grades 10–12
 - Mathematics in grades 3–8 and at least once in grades 10–12



RTTT Assessment Requirements for Comprehensive Systems

Requirements within the RTTT Assessment Program:

- Build upon shared standards for collegeand career-readiness;
- Measure individual growth as well as proficiency;
- Measure the extent to which each student is on track, at each grade level tested, toward college or career readiness by the time of high school completion and;

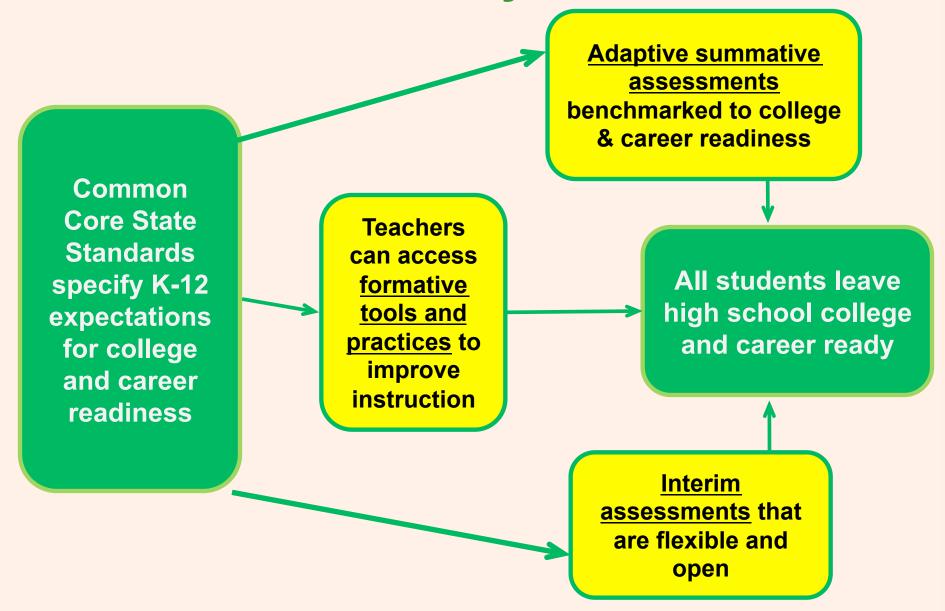


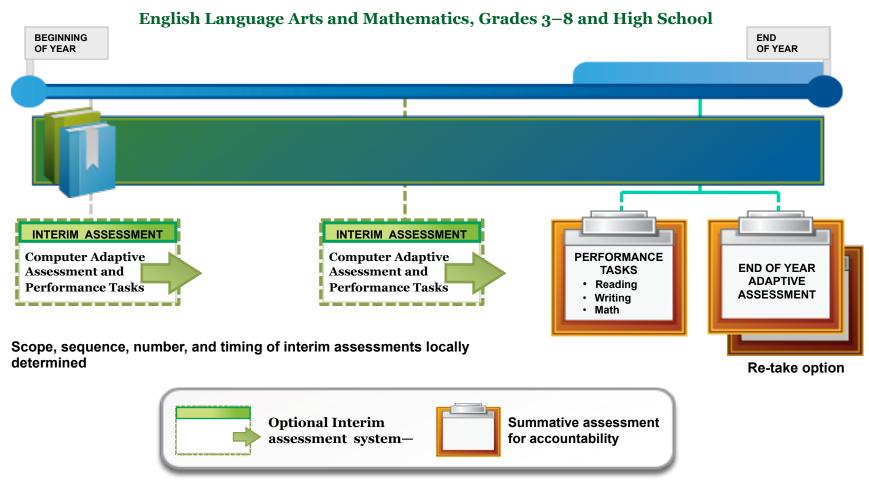
RTTT Assessment Requirements for Comprehensive Systems (Cont.)

- Provide information that is useful in informing:
 - Teaching, learning, and program improvement;
 - Determinations of school effectiveness;
 - Determinations of principal and teacher effectiveness for use in evaluations and the provision of support to teachers and principals; and
 - Determinations of individual student college and career readiness, such as determinations made for high school exit decisions, college course placement to credit-bearing classes, or college entrance

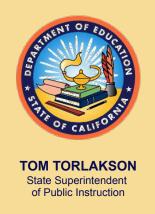
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SBAC Theory of Action





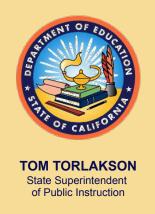
^{*} Time windows may be adjusted based on results from the research agenda and final implementation decisions.



SBAC Assessment System Components

Assessment system that balances summative, interim, and formative components for ELA and mathematics:

- Summative Assessment (Computer Adaptive)
 - Mandatory comprehensive assessment in grades 3–8 and 11 (testing window within the last 12 weeks of the instructional year) that supports accountability and measures growth
 - Selected response, short constructed response, extended constructed response, technology enhanced, and performance tasks



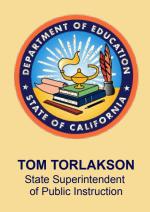
Assessment System Components (Cont.)

Interim Assessment (Computer Adaptive)

- Optional comprehensive and content-cluster assessment
- Learning progressions
- Available for administration throughout the year
- Selected response, short constructed response, extended constructed response, technology enhanced, and performance tasks

Formative Processes and Tools

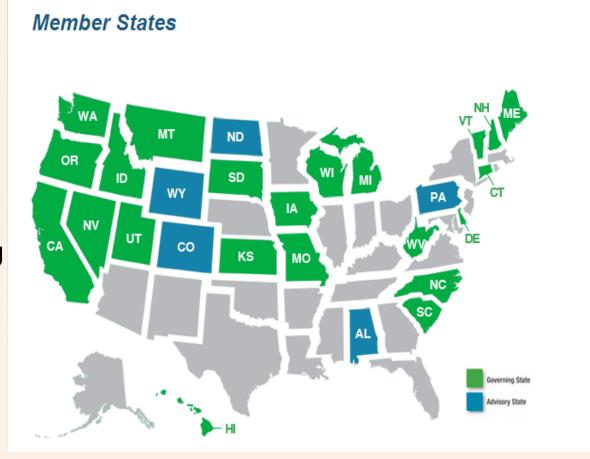
- Optional resources for improving instructional learning
- Assessment literacy

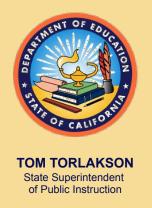


SBAC Member States

➤ 27 states representing 43% of K-12 students

≥22 governing5 advisorystates

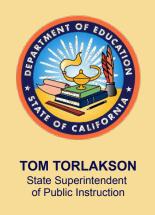




Key Features of SBAC System

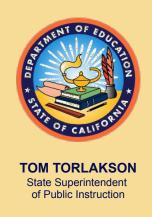
- Interim, summative, and formative assessment practices and tools
- Variety of item types
 - Selected Response
 - ConstructedResponse
 - Extended Response
 - Performance Tasks

- Technology
- Adaptive testing
- More powerful reporting
- Digital library of resources and tools for educators



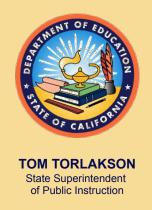
Computer Adaptive Testing

- Based on a student's responses to test questions, the system will adjust the difficulty of questions throughout the assessment
- For example, a student who answers a question correctly will receive a more challenging item as the next question, while an incorrect answer will cause the system to select an easier item as the next question



Benefits of Adaptive Testing

Faster results
Shorter test length
Increased precision
Tailored to student ability
Greater security
Mature technology



Six Item Types

- Selected Response
- Constructed Response
- Extended Response
- Performance Tasks
- Technology-Enabled
- Technology-Enhanced

Selected Response Single Response – Multiple Choice

Many experts will tell you that television is bad for you. Yet this is an exaggeration. Many television programs today are specifically geared towards improving physical fitness, making people smarter, or teaching them important things about the world. The days of limited programming with little interaction are gone. Public television and other stations have shows about science, history, and technical topics.

Which sentence should be added to the paragraph to state the author's main claim?

- A. Watching television makes a person healthy.
- B. Watching television can be a sign of intelligence.
- C. Television can be a positive influence on people.
- D. Television has more varied programs than ever before.

Selected Response Multiple Correct Options

Which of the following statements is a property of a rectangle? Select all that apply.
☐ Contains three sides
☐ Contains four sides
☐ Contains eight sides
☐ Contains two sets of parallel lines
☐ Contains at least one interior angle that is acute
☐ Contains at least one interior angle that is obtuse
☐ All interior angles are right angles
☐ All sides have the same length
☐ All sides are of different length

Constructed Response

The table below shows the number of students in each third-grade class

at Lincoln School.

Students in Third-Grade		
Class	Number of Students	
Mrs. Roy	24	
Mr. Grant	21	
Mr. Harrison	22	
Ms. Mack	25	

There are 105 fourth-grade students at Lincoln School. How many more fourth-grade students than third-grade students are at Lincoln School? Show or explain how you found your answer.

Constructed Response Extended Response

Ms. McCrary wants to make a rabbit pen in a section of her lawn.

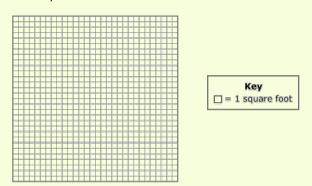
Her plan for the rabbit pen includes the following:

- It will be in the shape of a rectangle.
- It will take 24 feet of fence material to make.
- Each side will be longer than 1 foot.
- · The length and width will measure whole feet.

Part A

Draw 3 **different** rectangles that can each represent Ms. McCrary's rabbit pen. Be sure to use all 24 feet of fence material for each pen.

Use the grid below. Click the places where you want the corners of your rectangle to be. Draw one rectangle at a time. If you make a mistake, click on your rectangle to delete it. Continue as many times as necessary.



Use your keyboard to type the length and width of each rabbit pen you draw. Then type the area of each rabbit pen. Be sure to select the correct unit for each answer.

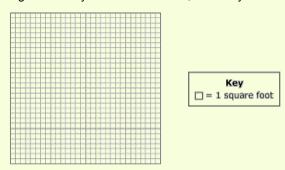
[Students will input length, width, and area for each rabbit pen. Students will choose unit from drop down menu.]

<u>Pen 1</u> :	<u>Pen 2</u> :
Length: (feet, square feet)	Length: (feet, square feet)
Width: (feet, square feet)	Width: (feet, square feet)
Area: (feet, square feet)	Area: (feet, square feet)
<u>Pen 3</u> :	
Length: (feet, square feet)	
Width: (feet, square feet)	
Area: (feet, square feet)	

Part B

Ms. McCrary wants her rabbit to have more than 60 square feet of ground area inside the pen. She finds that if she uses the side of her house as one of the sides of the rabbit pen, she can make the rabbit pen larger.

- •Draw another rectangular rabbit pen.
- •Use all 24 feet of fencing for 3 sides of the pen.
- •Use one side of the house for the other side of the pen.
- •Make sure the ground area inside the pen is greater than 60 square feet. Use the grid below. Click the places where you want the corners of your rectangle to be. If you make a mistake, click on your rectangle to delete it.



Use your keyboard to type the length and width of each rabbit pen you draw. Then type the area of each rabbit pen. Be sure to select the correct unit for each answer.

Length:	(feet, square feet)
Width:	(feet, square feet)
Area:	(feet, square feet)

Performance Task

Student Directions:

Part 1 (35 minutes)

Your assignment:

You will read a short story and article, help you think about the sources you watch a video, review research statistics, read and viewed, which should help and then write an argumentative essay you write your essay. You may click about your opinion on virtual schools.

Steps you will be following:

In order to plan and compose your essay, you will do all of the following:

- 1. Read a short story and article, watch a video, and review research statistics.
- 2. Answer three questions about the sources.
- 3. Plan and write your essay.

Directions for beginning:

You will now read the sources and watch a video. Take notes, because you may want to refer back to your notes while writing your essay. You can refer back to any of the sources as often as you like.

- (short story)
- (article 1)
- (video)
- (research statistics)

Questions

Use your remaining time to answer the questions below. Your answers to these questions will be scored. Also, they will help you think about the sources you've read and viewed, which should help you write your essay. You may click on the appropriate buttons to refer back to the sources when you think it would be helpful. You may also refer to your notes. Answer the questions in the spaces provided below them.

- Analyze the different opinions expressed in "The Fun They Had" and the "Virtual High School Interview" video. Use details from the story and the video to support your answer.
- 2. What do the statistics from "Keeping Pace with K–12 Online Learning" suggest about the current trends of virtual schools in the U.S.? Use details from the charts to support your answer.

 Explain how the information presented in the "Virtual High School Interview" video and the article "Virtual Schools Not for Everyone" differs from the information in the research statistics? Support your answers with details from the video and the articles.

Part 2 (85 minutes)

You will now have 85 minutes to review your notes and sources, and to plan, draft, and revise your essay. You may also refer to the answers you wrote to the questions in part 1, but you cannot change those answers. Now read your assignment and the information about how your essay will be scored, then begin your work.

Your Assignment

Your parents are considering having you attend a virtual high school. Write an argumentative essay explaining why you agree or disagree with this idea. Spector your claim with evidence from what you have read and viewed.

Technology-Enabled

Selected or Responses

that include Multimedia Constructed

Brianna is running for class president. She needs to give a speech to the 4th grade class. Listen to the draft of her speech and then answer the questions that follow.

(Test-takers listen to an audio version of the following speech.)

"Hi, My name is Brianna. I am running for class president, and I hope you will vote for me. You know many of my friends said they would. I am involved in many activities, including track and theater. If I am elected, I will hold several fundraisers so that all students in the 4th grade can go on a trip at the end of the year. Also, we can donate a portion of the money to a charity of our choice. If you want a class president who will work hard for you and listen to your needs, please vote for me next week!"

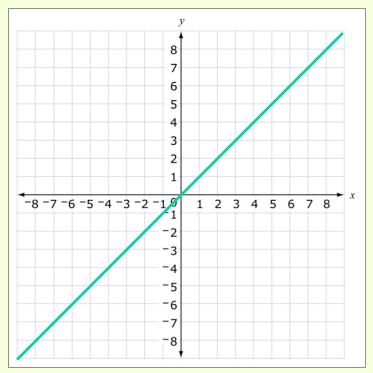
This speech needs to be revised before the student presents it. Which sentence should be omitted to improve the speech.

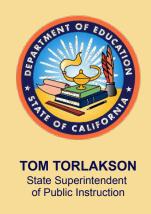
- A. I am running for class president, and I hope you will vote for me.
- B. You know many of my friends said they would.
- C. If I am elected, I will hold several fundraisers so that all students in the 4th grade can go on a trip at the end of the year.
- D. If you want a class president who will work hard for you and listen to your needs, please vote for me next week!"

Technology-Enhanced

Collects Evidence through a Non-Traditional Response

The value of *y* is proportional the the value of *x*. The constant of proportionality for this relationship is 1. On the grid below, graph this proportional relationship.





Formative Processes and Tools

Digital Library

"online, interactive clearinghouse with formative tools and resources to transform classroom instructional practices to support student success"

 Teachers from SBAC states will participate in identifying resources to be included in the Digital Library.



TOM TORLAKSON State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Digital Library

Assessment literacy professional development

Personalized Learning Plans

Interactive Social Networks

Distractor analysis and next steps for student learning

Learning progressions

Issue focused collaborative groups

Formative strategies and tools

Tools to use formative data to track learning and plan instruction

Web-based resources

User created profiles

Exemplars

Sharing and collaboration within and across states

Digital media

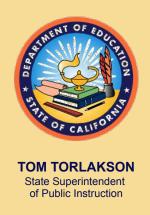
Curriculum documents

Tools to create classroom materials

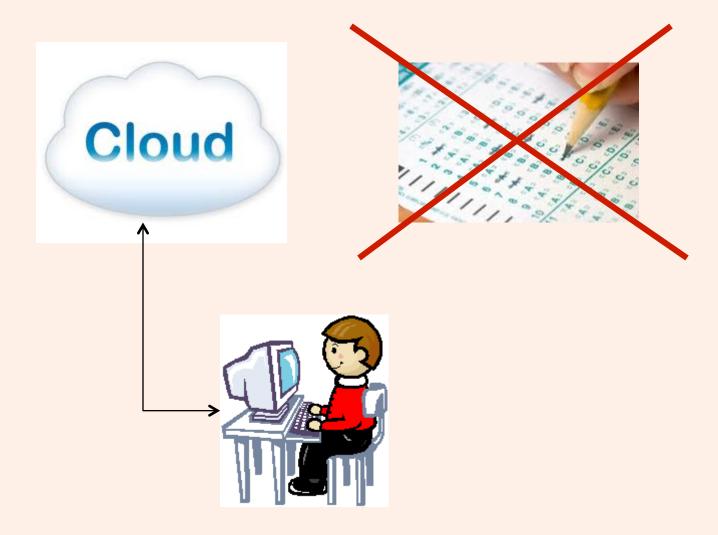
Educator discussion boards

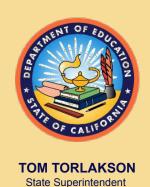
Scoring reports with training materials

Assessment items linked to instructional resources



SBAC Technology High-level View



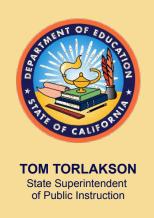


of Public Instruction

Meeting the Technology Challenge – Technology Readiness Tool

The Readiness Tool will:

- Support the SEA and their LEAs as they evaluate their current technology and infrastructure in terms of readiness to implement the new assessment system and identify strategies to update their technology based on gaps identified.
- Parameters evaluated include the number of devices and their specifications including hardware and software, device-to-tester ratio including length of testing window and number of sessions, network infrastructure including bandwidth, speed, and wireless access points, and staff and personnel readiness deemed essential to a successful implementation of the new assessment system.



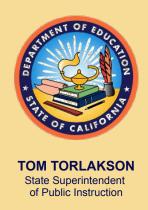
Technology Readiness Tool Stats

Results from first data collection window:

 42% of California schools completed data submission

 Additional 8% of schools submitted partial data (e.g., no staff readiness information)

 Next data collection window is expected to open in September

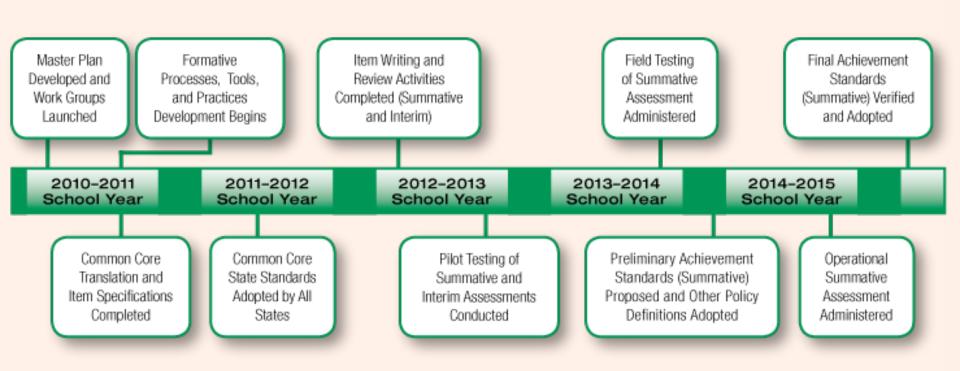


SBAC Guidelines for Purchasing New Hardware

- Designed to inform schools and districts on current and future technology purchasing decisions consistent with SBAC requirements
- Include hardware and operating system specifications covering the vast majority of commercially available computers and tablets
- Results of IT Readiness Tool will help drive decisions on minimum system requirements for existing computing devices
- For more details visit

 http://www.smarterbalanced.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/
 SmarterBalanced_NewHardwareGuidelines.pdf

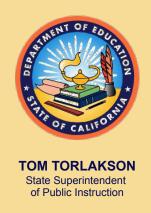
SBAC Timeline





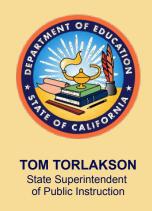
SBAC Resources

- CDE/SBAC presentations and an electronic mailing list are found on the CDE SBAC Web page at http://www.cde.ca.gov/sbac/
- Join the SBAC CDE electronic mailing list by sending a blank e-mail to <u>subscribe-sbac@mlist.cde.ca.gov</u>
- Visit the SBAC Website at <u>http://www.smarterbalanced.org</u>
- E-mail SBAC Questions to sbac@cde.ca.gov
- E-mail IT Readiness Questions to <u>sbac-itreadiness@cde.ca.gov</u>



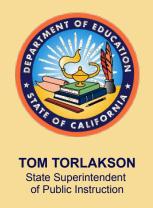
Transitioning - Statutory Authorization

 California EC Section 60604.5 Clarifies the legislative intent that the reauthorization of the statewide assessment system conform to assessment requirements of any reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Act (ESEA) or any other federal law that replaces ESEA.



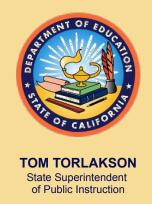
Transitioning - Statutory Authorization (Cont.)

-Requires that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) develop recommendations for the reauthorization of the statewide pupil assessment system, which includes a plan for transitioning to a system of "high-quality" assessments as defined in EC Section 60603.



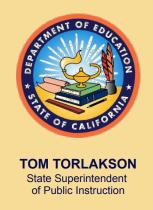
High-Quality Assessments

- Means an assessment designed to measure a pupil's knowledge of, understanding of, and ability apply critical concepts through the use of a variety of item types and formats, including, but not limited to, items that allow for open-ended responses and items that require the completion of performance-based tasks. A high-quality assessment should have the following characteristics:
 - Enable measurement of pupil achievement and pupil growth
 - Be of high technical quality by being valid, reliable, fair, and aligned to standards
 - Incorporate technology where appropriate
 - Include the assessment of pupils with disabilities and English learners
 - Use, to the extent feasible, universal design principles, as defined in Section 3 of the federal Assistive Technology Act of 1998



Transitioning - Statutory Authorization (Cont.)

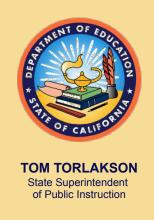
- Requires that the SSPI consult with
 - The State Board of Education
 - Pubic Schools Accountability Act (PSSA Committee)
 - Measurement experts from California private and public universities
 - Individuals with expertise working with students with disabilities and English learners
 - Teachers, administrators, and governing boards from California's local educational agencies.
 - Parents



Sixteen Areas to Consider

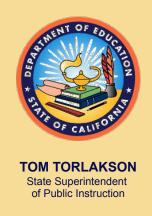
Requires that the SSPI's recommendations include a plan for transition for and address sixteen areas outlined in statute:

- 1. Aligning assessments to standards
- 2. Implementing common assessments developed by state collaborative
- 3. Conform to ESEA reauthorization
- 4. Measurement of achievement at a point in time and over time for groups and subgroups of pupils and for individual pupils
- 5. Allow for comparison from one year to the next as a reflection of growth over time
- Valid, reliable and fair for all students including English learners (EL) and students with disabilities



Sixteen Areas to Consider (cont.)

- 7. Assessment of ELs using primary language assessments
- 8. Ensure no bias with respect to race, ethnicity, culture, religion, gender, or sexual orientation
- 9. Incorporate a variety of item types including open-ended and performance-based tasks
- 10. Generate multiple measures of pupil achievement, which, when combined with other measures, can be used to determine the effectiveness of instruction and the extent of learning
- 11. Assess science and history-social science in all grade levels at or above grade 4



Sixteen Areas to Consider (cont.)

- 12. Assess understanding and ability to use technology necessary for success in the 21st century classroom and workplace
- 13. Formative and interim assessments that provide timely feedback for purposes of continually adjusting instruction to improve learning
- 14. Use test administration and scoring technologies that will allow the return of test results to parents and teachers as soon as is possible
- 15. Minimize testing time
- 16. Options for diagnostic assessments for pupils in grade 2

37



TOM TORLAKSON

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Concurrent Efforts Related to the Reauthorization of the California Assessment System

English Language Development (ELD) Standards: (Assembly Bill 124)

California law

- Requires an update, revision, and alignment of the English language development (ELD) standards to the CCSS by November 2012
- Next Generation English language proficiency assessments will be based on the new ELD standards.

Common Core State Standards (CCSS):

Multi-state

- Internationally benchmarked standards for English-language arts and mathematics in K-12
- The CCSS System Implementation Plan is divided into phases, grounded in seven guiding strategies and encompass all areas of our educational system.
- California Common Core State Standards adopted by the California State Board of Education in August, 2010.
- The Instructional Quality Commission (IQC), formerly called the Curriculum Development and Supplemental Materials Commission, is an advisory body to the SBE on matters related to curriculum, instructional materials, and content standards. Some of the first activities of the IQC will be revising curriculum frameworks and evaluation criteria aligned to the CCSS with California additions (CaCCSS) for mathematics and English language arts.

History-Social Science:

California

- The California Curriculum Development and Supplemental Materials Commission (Curriculum Commission) approved the Draft History—Social Science Framework for California Public Schools for field review on July 17, 2009.
- Assembly Bill X4 2, signed on July 28, 2009, suspended the process and procedures for adopting instructional materials, including framework revisions, until the 2013–14 school year. Senate Bill 70 (Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2011) extended that suspension until the 2015–16 school year.

Next Generation Science Standards for Today's Students and Tomorrow's Workforce (NGSS):

Multi-state

- New NGSS standards for kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12)
- NGSS standards available for states to adopt in Fall 2012
- California science standards will be based on the NGSS

Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC):

Multi-state

- A student assessment system aligned to the CCSS in English–language arts and mathematics.
- Focused on assessing students annually in grades three through eight in English language arts and mathematics and once in grades elevten through twelve under current federal requirements.
- Operational in 2014–2015.
- California joined in June, 2011.

Two Alternate Assessment Consortia:

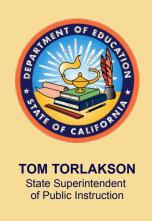
Multi-state

- · Federal Grants were awarded to two consortia:
- Dynamic Learning Maps Alternate Assessment Consortium (DLM)
- National Center and State Collaborative (NCSC)
- These new alternate assessments will be aligned to the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) and are expected to fit cohesively with the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC).
- Both DLM and NCSC are to be ready for use by the 2014–15 school year.
- California is not presently a member of either consortia.

Reauthorization of the Statewide Pupil Assessment System: (Assembly Bill 250) California

California law

- Requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) to consult with specific stakeholder groups in developing recommendations for the reauthorization of the statewide pupil assessment system that includes a plan for transitioning to a system of high-quality assessments
- SSPI to report to the fiscal and appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature on or before November 1, 2012



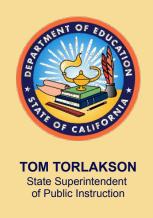
Statewide Assessment Reauthorization Work Group

Comprised of specific stakeholders outlined in statute

 Multiple meetings between March and September

Focus on 16 areas of consideration

 Offer input and suggestions based on expertise

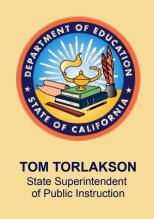


Outreach - Regional Public Meetings

 Purpose: Opportunity for public to provide input on the 16 areas of consideration

 Participants were provided an overview of the statewide assessment reauthorization

 Five meetings held across California in April and May 2012



Outreach - Focus Groups

 Purpose: Gather information from specific stakeholders regarding the 16 areas of consideration outlined in statute

 Participants will include teachers, administrators, parents, students, business organizations, and higher education faculty

Conduct focus groups during summer 2012



Outreach - Online Survey

- Purpose: Opportunity to provide suggestions regarding the future statewide assessment system
- Topics include:
 - Which content and grade levels to be assessed
 - Which types of assessments should be included
 - Important factors to consider for ELs and students with disabilities
 - How assessment results should be used
- Available in English and Spanish
- Opened: July 5, 2012; Closes: August 31, 2012
- Located on CDE Statewide Assessment Reauthorization Web page:

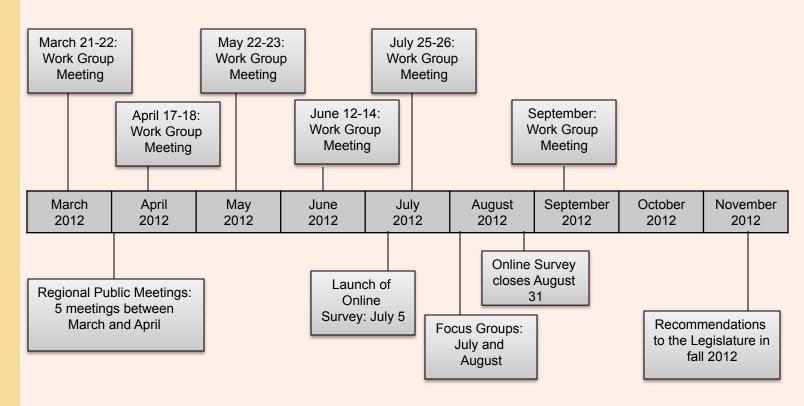
http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sa/ab250.asp

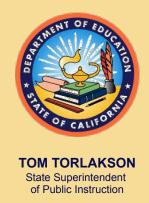


TOM TORLAKSON

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Statewide Assessment Reauthorization Timeline





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