More Than Just A Number: Qualitative systems in accountability

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Accountability trends

- More external accountability
- More test-based evidence
- More standardized methods, comparisons
- More inclusion of different groups of students
- Higher stakes, stronger consequences
- More extensive reporting
- More formula-based systems for identifying schools and districts



Most states use a formula and decision rules

- Example:
 - Make a decision about each student's performance (e.g., performance level, pass/fail)
 - Aggregate to a summary for each school (e.g., index score, percent passing)
 - Make a decision about each school's performance (e.g., made adequate improvement, met a minimum percentage passing)
 - Goals for adequate improvement also based on a formula
 - Consideration of other conditions fed into decision rules that do not depend upon human judgment

Some uses of qualitative information and judgments

- Draw on qualitative information, such as observations, interviews
- Require qualitative synthesis to characterize complex information
- Decision is based on human judgment not following quantitative decision rules



States' systems include qualitative information for variety of reasons To make more certain an action or label is warranted Consider other factors, more depth Get a more current "read" on school

- To decide how and how much to help
 - Identify specific needs
 - Direct resource allocation
 - Distinguish between types of assistance
- **To spur change process at school**
 - Persuade school staff change is needed
 - Create focused plans

Examples of uses of qualitative reviews

- Wyoming Considering other factors/details, is the school truly low performing?
- Massachusetts Is it likely the school will improve on its own?
- Kentucky What should school focus on to improve?
- Oregon And... What resources will make a difference?



Examples of approaches – WY

Title I Peer Review (mostly for small-n)

- Consider other data in addition to performance on state assessment (how much/enough improvement, movement in/out of low/high categories, participation rate, Title 1 students)
- "Does consideration of these other data indicate school should (not) be identified?"
- Points, combined into total score, cutpoints set for labels (based on examination of school cases)



For more information about WY

www.k12.wy.us

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Examples of approaches - MA

Massachusetts – three tiered review

- Initially identify by formula (status and improvement)
- Provisionally identify ("under-performing") by short review (plan and conditions for improving sufficiently on own)
- Finally identify ("chronically underperforming") by extensive on-site review (will be chronically under-performing without dramatic intervention; need to provide for student transfer)

For more information about MA

www.doe.mass.edu/ata/

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Other states' approach and experiences

 Oregon (see presentation by Jon Bridges, Oregon Department of Education)

Kentucky (see presentation by Cindy Owen, Kentucky Department of Education)



Lessons learned from experience

- Qualitative reviews increase validity, credibility, and help direct and extend scarce resources
- Can be done effectively; challenge to think of how to scale up well
- Can be powerful process for school improvement
- Details in how implemented make a lot of difference in impact
- States should talk with each other before NCLB hits
- Essential to focus question: valid decision; capacity; what to do next; change process



Challenge to states

Go beyond "simple" identification
Merge "accountability" and "assistance"
Get state plans thought through
Get state plans approved for *No Child Left Behind*

For more information

The Center for Assessment

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Check website for information on 2002 RILS conference sponsored by the Center and WestEd

- What states are doing with *No Child Left Behind*
- Reliability and *NCLB*
- Alignment and *NCLB*