# Synthesizing Evidence in a Comprehensive Assessment System 

Nathan Dadey \& Brian Gong
Center for Assessment

Reidy Interactive Lecture Series<br>September 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2015$

Center for Assessment

Students within a comprehensive assessment system can take hundreds of items across multiple assessments.

## However, assessment results are often summarized poorly.

# The Goal: find a way to combine information across multiple assessments 

The Goal: find a way to combine information across multiple assessments
for all assessment given in an academic year.

The Goal: find a way to combine information across multiple assessments
for all assessment given in an academic year.


However, the results of such a model can't be understood in isolation.

Statistical
Model

## Interpretive Framework



## Presentation Structure



## Presentation Structure



We examine these elements generally,

in terms of a specific hypothetical example.

## Presentation Structure



We examine these elements generally,

in terms of a specific hypothetical example.

## Context




## Instruction

Scope \& sequence of instruction, as captured by the ordering the Common Core State Standards.

## Instruction

Scope \& sequence of instruction, as captured by the ordering the Common Core State Standards.

We show this as a Curriculum Map.

## Curriculum Map



## Curriculum Map

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{c}\text { School Quarters \& } \\ \text { Assessment Schedule }\end{array} & & & \text { Q1 } & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c}\text { Operations \& Algebraic Thinking } \\ \text { Division \& Multiplication LT } \\ \text { Section 3: Factors and Multiples }\end{array} & 4.0 \text { A.4 }\end{array}\right]$


## Let's examine the key parts of this map by looking at Quarter 1.




## Quarter \& Assessment Administration



School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule

## Each box is a $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade CCSS.



School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule

is Numbers \& Operations in Base Ten, Standard 1.



## Summative Assessment



School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule

## The first row shows the number of

 items per LT section.

School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule

## The second row shows the percent of

 items per LT section.

## Curriculum Map




The LT Sections on each assessment, the number of items per LT, the scores reported, \& when the assessments are given.

The LT Sections on each assessment, the number of items per LT, the scores

given.

## Assessment

The LT Sections on each assessment, the number of items per LT

Issues of design that cut across "types" of assessments.

## The LT Sections on each assessment can be selected based on

The summative assessment.

Instruction.
A Post/Pre Design.

## The LT Sections on each assessment can be selected based on



The number of items per LT section can

## Equal.

Unequal.

The number of items per LT section can

## Equal.

Unequal, with emphasis based on


The number of items per LT section can Equal.

## Unequal,

 with emphasis based onSummative Assessment.




## Use

## Use

The purpose of the assessment system and the theory of action that supports it.

## Purpose

Diagnostic
Predictive
Evaluative

## Purpose



## Purpose



## Purpose



What is $P$ ?
$P$ is a prediction of performance on the summative assessment.

## P is a prediction of performance on the summative assessment,

based on a statistical model, e.g.,
linear regression,
Bayesian network, or
tree model.


## Teachers use $P$ to inform their instructional decisions.

## Extra support within the classroom Extra support outside the classroom Extended support outside of the classroom Intensive support outside of the classroom



Extra support within the classroom
see the work of Phil Daro.

## Theory of Action

Inputs

Prediction

## Action Mechanisms

Teachers identify students predicted to perform poorly

## Theory of Action

Inputs

Prediction

## Action Mechanisms



Teachers identify what LT sections these students are having trouble with

## Theory of Action







# Let's say it's the Shapes \& Angles LT, Section 3: Angles. 



## Theory of Action

Inputs


Teachers provide extra support within the classroom to these students on the relevant LT sections

## Action Mechanisms



| School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule | Q3 |  |  | Interim $\# 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations \& Algebraic Thinking |  |  |  |  |
| Early Equations \& Expressions LT <br> Section 1: Exploring arithmetic and geometric patterns/sequences | 4.OA. 5 |  |  | 2 |
| Number \& Operations-Fractions |  |  |  |  |
| Fractions LT <br> Section 2: Equivalence and Comparison of Fractions | 4.NF. 1 | 4.NF. 2 |  | 5 |
| Fractions LT <br> Section 3: Operations with Fractions | 4.NF.3b, a \& c | 4.NF. 5 | 4.NF.3d | 6 |
| Division \& Multiplication LT <br> Section 5: Multiplication and Division Problems Involving Non-Whole Rational Number Operators | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4.NF.4a, } \\ \text { b, c } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 5 |
| Measurement \& Data |  |  |  |  |
| Length, Area \& Volume LT <br> Section 3: Area and Perimeter | 4.MD. 3 |  |  |  |




| School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule | Q3 |  |  |  | Interim |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations \& Algebraic Thinking |  |  |  |  |  |
| Early Equations \& Expressions LT Section 1: Exploring arithmetic and geometric patterns/sequences | 4.OA. 5 |  |  |  | $2$ |
| Number \& Operations-Fractions |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fractions LT <br> Section 2: Equivalence and Comparison of Fractions | 4.NF. 1 | 4.NF. 2 |  |  | $5$ |
| Fractions LT <br> Section 3: Operations with Fractions | 4.NF.3b, a \& c | 4.NF. 5 | 4.NF.3d |  | 6 |
| Division \& Multiplication LT <br> Section 5: Multiplication and Division Problems Involving Non-Whole Rational Number Operators | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4.NF. } 4 \mathrm{a}, \\ \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 5 |
| Measurement \& Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| Length, Area \& Volume LT <br> Section 3: Area and Perimeter | 4.MD. 3 |  |  |  | $2$ |
| Shapes \& Angles LT <br> Section 3: Angles | $4 . \mathrm{G1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4.MD5a } \\ \& b \end{gathered}$ | 4.MD6 | 4.MD7 |  |

These students must be taught all of the third quarter LT sections plus an extra LT section.

Section 3: Angles


## Theory of Action

Inputs


Teachers provide extra support within the classroom to these students on the relevant LT sections

## Action Mechanisms

## Theory of Action

## Effects

Intermediate
Ultimate
Even if a teacher does these actions, attaining the ultimate effect relies on additional steps \& related assumptions.

$\left.$| These students |
| :---: |
| master relevant LT |
| sections |$\longrightarrow \right\rvert\,$| Students predicted to |
| :---: |
| perform poorly do |
| not perform poorly |

## Theory of Action

## Effects

Intermediate

Ultimate

| These students <br> master relevant LT <br> sections |
| :---: |$\longrightarrow$| Students predicted to |
| :---: |
| perform poorly do |
| not perform poorly |

## Statistical

 Model
## Statistical

Model

The model used and their benefits.

## Some Possible Models



Despite their differences, these models have many of the same benefits.

# Despite their differences, these models have many of the same benefits. 

Better coverage of LT Sections Parameterization Relationships between Assessments Incorporate Additional Information
Increased Accuracy

| School Quarters \& Assessment Schedule |  | Q1 | Interim | Q2 | Interim $\# 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations \& Algebraic Thinking |  |  |  |  |  |
| Division \& Multiplication LT <br> Section 3: Factors and Multiples | 4.0A. 4 |  |  | Division \& Multiplication LT |  |

## E.g., by including scores from interims \#1 \& \#2 the model better covers the LT Sections.

Section 4: Multiplication and Division Problems Involving Multi-digit Whole Numbers

## Measurement \& Data

## Geometry




Recap


Modeling results from multiple assessments can add value, but interpretation depends on the other elements.

Modeling results from multiple assessments can add value, but interpretation depends on the other elements.

## However,

the articulation of each element is valuable in its own right.

## Nathan Dadey ndadey@nciea.org

