Validating Accountability Systems: Theory of Action

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So... Process of Validating is

- Interpretive argument: Build a chain of reasoning from the test construction process to the desired claims.
- Validity argument: Gather theoretical and empirical support for the "truthfulness" of the claims and to establish appropriate boundaries [limitations: "but not if…"]. (Kane, 2004)

Interpretive Argument

- Components of accountability system
 - Purpose
 - Design
 - Implementation
 - Theory of action "details"
 - Before and between test and accountability judgments
 - After accountability judgments & consequences and before next assessment and judgment cycle

Validity argument

- Validity argument: Gather theoretical and empirical support for the "truthfulness" of the claims and to establish appropriate boundaries [limitations: "but not if..."]
- Applied to components:
 - Purpose
 - Design
 - Implementation
 - Theory of action "details"

Validity argument (2)

- Does the system:
 - "generate useful information and constructive responses"
 - "without causing undue deterioration with respect to other goals"
 - Is the system working? If so, to what degree? If not, why not and what should be done about it?

Theory of Action

- Assessment information interpretation
 & use
 - ■State provides...
 - District/school/teachers will do...
 - Students will...

Theory of Action – 2

- Comprehensive System Theory of Action: Student learning will increase, school capacity will increase, and achievement gaps will decrease as assessment is used to coherently *signal*, *evaluate*, and *inform* learning and teaching at each level of the system (at least state, district, school, classroom, individual)
 - Signal: "What is important?"
 - Evaluate: "What do I know about how I did?"
 - Inform: "How can I do better?"

Comprehensive Systems

Coherent assessment information that leads to action

	Level of Action			
Function	National/ State	District	School	Classroom /Individual
Signal				
Evaluate				
Inform				

Comprehensive Systems

- Coherent assessment information that leads to action
 - Focused on *outcomes* and *key processes* for reaching outcomes
 - Provides information for *external* quality monitoring and *internal* action

■ Example of processes: Informative feedback — violin

Some District & School Actions

Reduce achievement gap in mathematics by

- Common district curriculum and pacing guide
- Common district interim assessment (several times per year)
- Attention to course enrollment patterns, credit (successful completion), and associated supports

Common Curriculum & Pacing

Scope & Sequence of Learning Targets

A B12 C1234 D12 E F123 G H123

Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Pacing of instruction

> C₄, D₂,F₂,

End-of-year Assessment



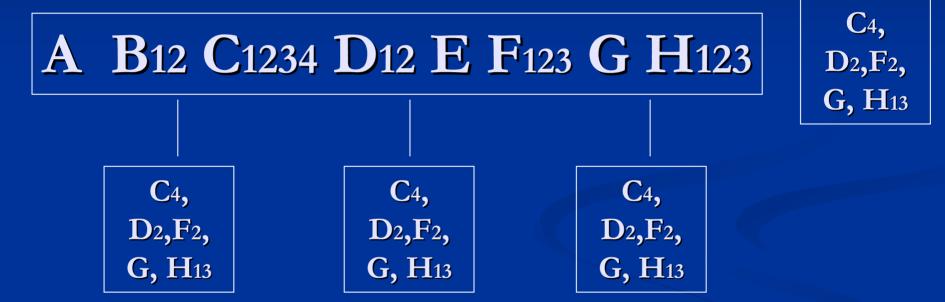
Design of Interim Assessments

- Assessments designed for different
 purposes provide different information
 to signal, evaluate, and inform
 - Practice & Prediction
 - Curriculum Sensitivity
 - Instruction & Learning Targets (robust proficiency)

Design of Interim Assessments - 2

Sequence of Learning Targets

End-of-year Assessment



Predictive, Practice Interim Assessments

Design of Interim Assessments - 3



C₄, D₂,F₂, G, H₁₃

Recent Instruction

Design of Interim Assessments - 4



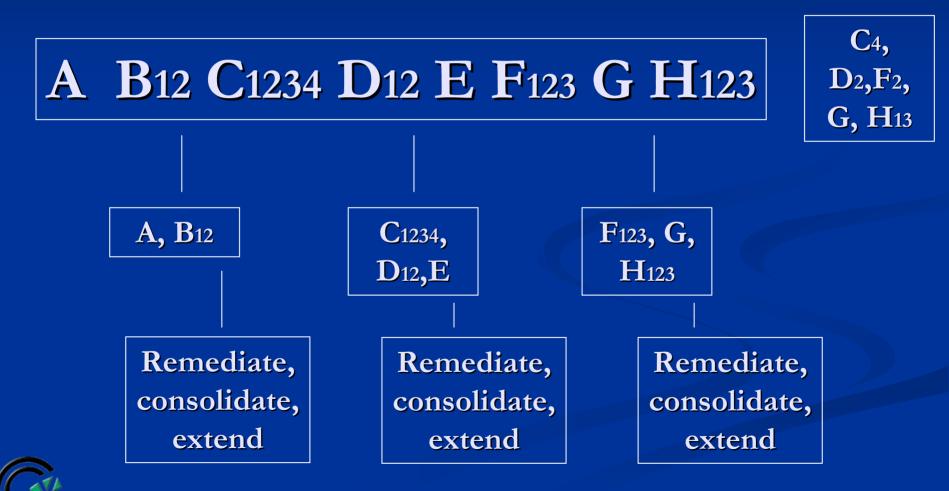
C₄, D₂,F₂, G, H₁₃

A, B₁₂

A, B₁₂, C₁₂₃₄, D₁₂,E A, B₁₂, C₁₂₃₄, D₁₂,E, F₁₂₃, G, H₁₂₃

Cumulative Instruction

Assessment & Instruction Structure (Pacing incl. feedback)



How to construct this type of validity argument?

- Questions to guide validating:
 - Most important conceptually?
 - Practical priority?
 - How to do it?
- Questions about validation enterprise:
 - How detailed?
 - Who's responsible?
 - How much?
 - What about elements of "theory of action" that is under other people's control (causal assumptions)?

For more information:

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