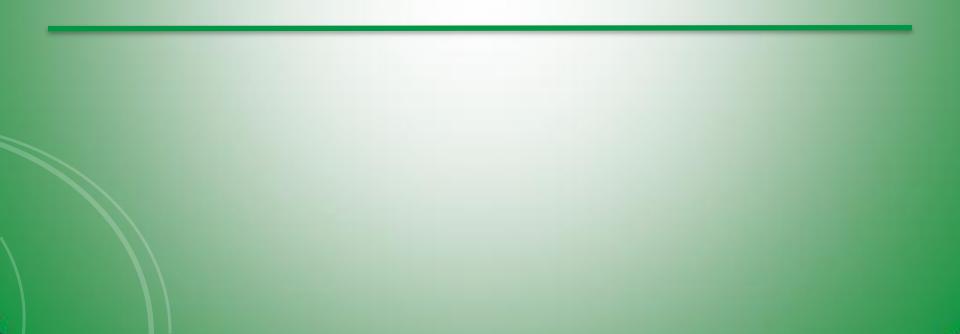
SNARTER

Balanced Assessment Consortium



Common Core State Standards

- Define the knowledge and skills students need for college and career
- Developed voluntarily and cooperatively by states; more than 40 states have adopted
- Provide clear, consistent standards in English language arts/Literacy and mathematics



Source: www.corestandards.org



The Assessment Challenge

How do we get from here...

Common Core State Standards specify K-12 expectations for college and career readiness

...to here?

All students leave high school college and career ready

...and what can an assessment system do to help?



Summative Assessments Today

Each state procures its own assessment system	 Each state bears the burden of test development; no economies of scale
Measure proficiency against state standards, not agreed- upon standards	 Students often leave high school unprepared to succeed in entry-level college courses
Usually heavy reliance on multiple choice questions	Poor measures of demonstration of skills and complex cognitive performance
Results often delivered months after tests are given	Tests cannot be used to inform instruction or affect program decisions
Accommodations for special education and ELL students vary	Difficult to interpret meaning of scores; concerns about access and fairness
Most administered on paper	Costly, time consuming, and challenging to maintain security

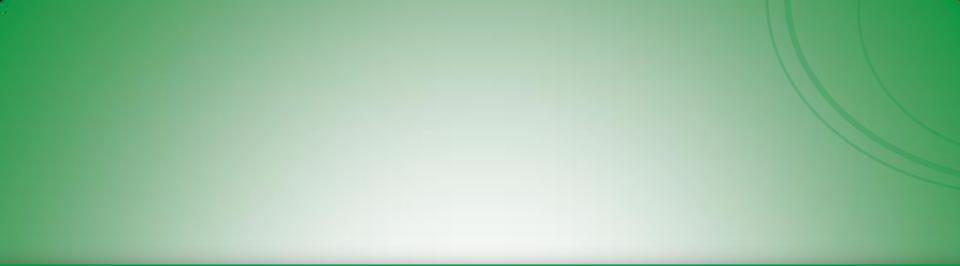


Next Generation Assessments

- More rigorous tests measuring student progress toward "college and career readiness"
- Have common, comparable scores across member states, and across consortia
- Provide achievement and growth information to help make better educational decisions and professional development opportunities
- Assess all students, except those with "significant cognitive disabilities"
- Administer online, with timely results
- Use multiple measures

Source: Federal Register / Vol. 75, No. 68 / Friday, April 9, 2010 pp. 18171-85









The Purpose of the Consortium

- To develop a comprehensive and innovative assessment system for grades 3-8 and high school in English language arts and mathematics aligned to the Common Core State Standards, so that...
- ...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 Consortium states in the 2014-15 school year]



A National Consortium of States

- 28 states representing 44% of K-12 students
- 21 governing,
 7 advisory
 states
- Washington state is fiscal agent







State-Led and Committed to Transparency



State-Led Governance

States Join Consortium as Governing or Advisory State

- Governors
- Education Chiefs
- State Legislatures
- State Boards of Education

State Representatives Serve on Executive Committee

- 2 elected co-chairs
- 4 representatives elected by governing states
- Lead procurement state (WA)
- Higher education representative

SMARTER Staff

WestEd, Project

Management Partner

Advisory

Committees

SMAR

Balanced Assessment Consortium



Who We Are

Two Co-chairs	Judy Park (UT) Carissa Miller (ID)
Executive Committee	Dan Hupp (ME); Joseph Martineau (MI); Michael Hock (VT); Mike Middleton (WA); Lynette Russell (WI); Charlie Lenth (SHEEO)
Executive Director	Joe Willhoft
Chief Operating Officer	Tony Alpert
Project Management	WestEd (Stanley Rabinowitz, PMP Director)
Policy Coordinator	Sue Gendron (former Maine Education Commissioner)
Senior Research Advisor	Linda Darling-Hammond (Stanford University)
Lead Psychometrician	Marty McCall
Director of Higher Education Collaboration	Jacqueline King
To be filled this quarter	Communications director; stakeholder coordination; ELA lead; math lead



State Involvement in Getting the Work Done: Consortium Work Groups

Work group engagement of 90 state-level staff:

Each work group:

- Led by co-chairs from governing states
- 6 or more members from advisory or governing states
- 1 liaison from the Executive Committee
- 1 WestEd partner

Work group responsibilities:

- Define scope and time line for work in its area
- Develop a work plan and resource requirements
- Determine and monitor the allocated budget
- Oversee Consortium work in its area, including identification and direction of vendors



Technical Advisory Committee

Jamal Abedi UC Davis/CRESST

Randy Bennett ETS

Derek Briggs University of Colorado

Greg Cizek University of North Carolina

David Conley University of Oregon

Linda Darling-Hammond

Stanford University

Brian Gong The Center for Assessment Ed Haertel Stanford University

Joan Herman UCLA/CRESST

Jim Pellegrino University of Illinois, Chicago

W. James Popham UCLA, Emeritus

Joe Ryan Arizona State University

Martha Thurlow University of Minnesota/NCEO



Higher Education Partners Involved in Application

- 175 public and 13 private systems/institutions of higher education
- Representing 74% of the total number of direct matriculation students across all SMARTER Balanced States
- Higher education **representatives** and/or postsecondary faculty serve on:
 - Executive Committee
 - Assessment scoring and item review committees
 - Standard-setting committees
- Jacqueline King named director of higher education collaboration; higher education advisory panel now forming



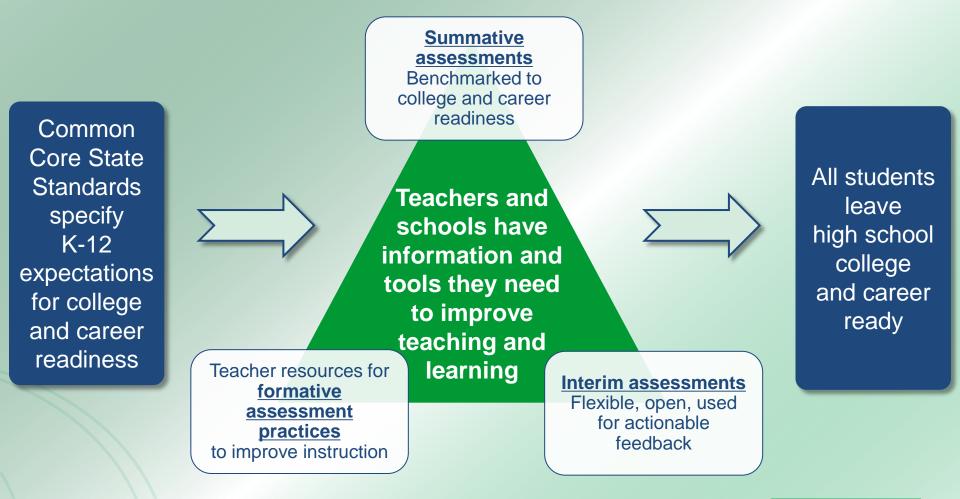


Balanced Assessment Consortium

SMARTER Balanced Approach



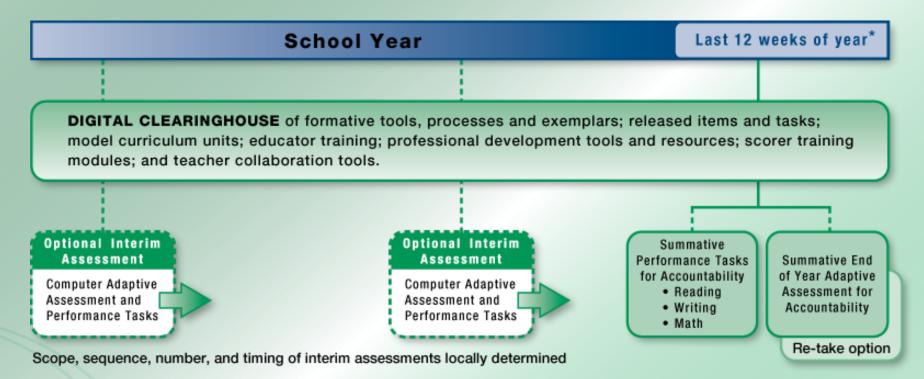
A Balanced Assessment System





A Balanced Assessment System

English Language Arts and Mathematics, Grades 3-8 and High School



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



Using Computer Adaptive Technology for Summative and Interim Assessments

Faster results	 Turnaround in weeks compared to months today
Shorter test length	 Fewer questions compared to fixed form tests
Increased precision	Provides accurate measurements of student growth over time
Tailored to student ability	Item difficulty based on student responses
Greater security	 Larger item banks mean that not all students receive the same questions
Mature technology	 GMAT, GRE, COMPASS (ACT), Measures of Academic Progress (MAP)



Teacher Involvement

TEACHERS PARTICIPATE IN

- Test item development
- Test scoring
- Formative tool development
- Professional development cadres

TEACHERS BENEFIT FROM

- Professional development
- Formative tools and processes
- Data from summative and interim assessments



Summative Assessment (Computer Adaptive)

- Assesses the full range of Common Core in English language arts and mathematics for students in grades 3–8 and 11 (interim assessments can be used in grades 9 and 10)
- Measures current student achievement and growth across time, showing progress toward college and career readiness
- Can be given once or twice a year (mandatory testing window within the last 12 weeks of the instructional year)
- Includes a variety of question types: selected response, short constructed response, extended constructed response, technology enhanced, and performance tasks



Interim Assessment (Computer Adaptive)

- Optional comprehensive and content-cluster assessment to help identify specific needs of each student
- Can be administered throughout the year
- Provides clear examples of expected performance on Common Core standards
- Includes a variety of question types: selected response, short constructed response, extended constructed response, technology enhanced, and performance tasks
- Aligned to and reported on the same scale as the summative assessments
- Fully accessible for instruction and professional development



Formative Assessment Practices

- Research-based, on-demand tools
 and resources for teachers
- Aligned to Common Core, focused on increasing student learning and enabling differentiation of instruction
- Professional development materials include model units of instruction and publicly released assessment items, formative strategies

Few initiatives are backed by evidence that they raise achievement. Formative assessment is one of the few approaches proven to make a difference.

Learning Forward



Online Reporting

- Static and dynamic reports, secure and public views
- Individual states retain jurisdiction over access and appearance of online reports
- Dashboard gives parents, students, practitioners, and policymakers access to assessment information
- Graphical display of learning progression status (interim assessment)
- Feedback and evaluation mechanism provides surveys, open feedback, and vetting of materials

Data are only useful if people are able to access, understand and use them... For information to be useful, it must be timely, readily available, and easy to understand. - Data Quality Campaign



Support for Special Populations

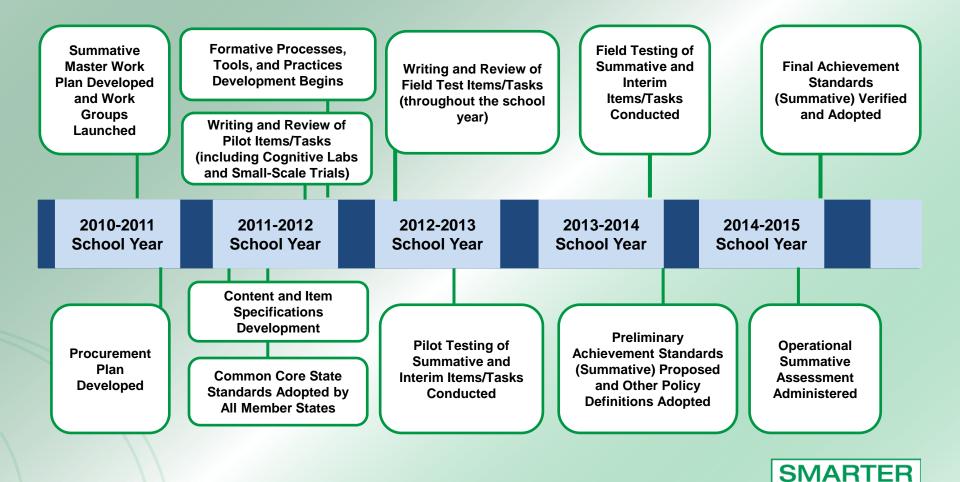
- Accurate measures of progress for students with disabilities and English Language Learners
- Accessibility and Accommodations Work Group engaged throughout development
- Outreach and collaboration with relevant associations

Common-Core Tests to Have Built-in Accommodations

- June 8, 2011



Timeline



Balanced Assessment Consortium

To find out more...

...the SMARTER Balanced Assessment Consortium can be found online at

www.smarterbalanced.org

