Smarter 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?



Concerns with Today's Statewide Assessments

Each state pays for its own assessments

 Each state bears the burden of test development; no economies of scale

Based on state standards

 Students in many states leave high school unprepared for college or career

Heavy use of multiple choice

 Inadequate measures of complex skills and deep understanding

Results delivered long 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

The U.S. Department of Education has funded two consortia of states with development grants for new assessments aligned to the Common Core State Standards

- Rigorous assessment of progress toward "college and career readiness"
- Common cut scores across all Consortium states
- Provide both achievement and growth information
- Valid, reliable, and fair for all students, except those with "significant cognitive disabilities"
- Administer online
- Use multiple measures
- Operational in 2014-15 school year



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Background





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]



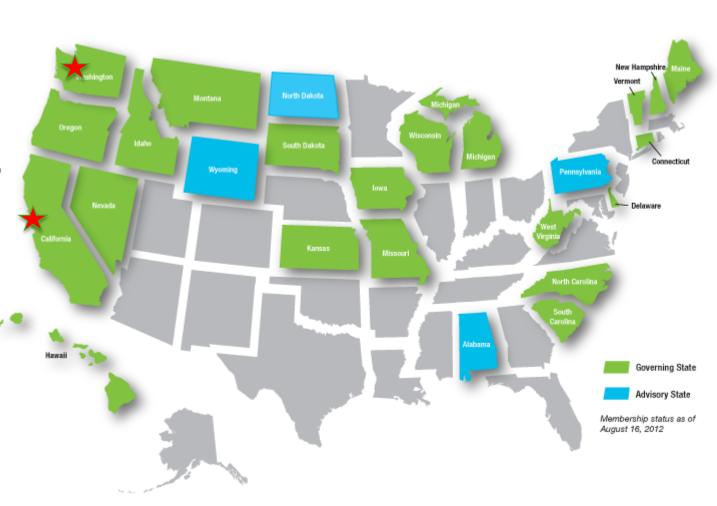
A National Consortium of States

25 states representing 40% of K-12 students

21 governing, 4 advisory states

Washington state is fiscal agent

WestEd provides project management services





State Led

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 representatives



Smarter Balanced Staff

WestEd, Project Management Partner

Advisory Committees



Who We Are

Executive Committee	• Co-Chairs: Carissa Miller, Ph.D. (ID), Joseph Martineau, Ph.D. (MI)				
	 Committee: Deb Sigman (CA); Dan Hupp (ME); Michael Hock, Ph.D. (VT); Mike Middleton (WA); Lynette Russell, Ph.D. (WI); Charles Lenth, Ph.D. (SHEEO-Higher Education Representative); Beverly Young, Ph.D. (CA-Higher Education Representative) 				
Staff	Executive Director: Joe Willhoft, Ph.D.				
	Chief Operating Officer: Tony Alpert				
	Director of Strategic Communications and PIO: Eddie Arnold, APR				
	Lead Psychometrician: Marty McCall, Ph.D.				
	• Director of Higher Education Collaboration: Jacqueline King, Ph.D.				
	• Director of English Language Arts / Literacy: Barbara Kapinus, Ph.D.				
	Director of Mathematics: Shelbi Cole, Ph.D.				
	• Director of Support for Under-Represented Students: Magda Chia, Ph.D.				
	• Project Management: WestEd (Stanley Rabinowitz, Ph.D., PMP Director)				
Advisors	• Policy Coordinator: Sue Gendron, Ph.D. (former Maine Education Commissioner)				
	• Senior Research Advisor: Linda Darling-Hammond, Ph.D. (Stanford University)				



Consortium Work Groups

Work group engagement of 110 state-level staff:

Each work group:

- Led by co-chairs from governing states
- 8 or more members from advisory or governing states, including 2 higher education representatives
- 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

1	Accessibility and Accommodations
(2)	Formative Assessment Practices and Professional Learning
3	Item Development
4	Performance Tasks
5	Reporting
(6)	Technology Approach
(7)	Test Administration
(8)	Test Design
9	Transition to Common Core State Standards
10	Validation and Psychometrics



Technical Advisory Committee

Jamal Abedi, Ph.D.

UC Davis/CRESST

Randy Bennett, Ph.D.

ETS

Derek C. Briggs, Ph.D.

University of Colorado

Gregory J. Cizek, Ph.D.

University of North Carolina

David T. Conley, Ph.D.

University of Oregon

Linda Darling-Hammond, Ph.D.

Stanford University

Brian Gong, Ph.D.

The Center for Assessment

Edward Haertel, Ph.D.

Stanford University

Joan Herman, Ph.D.

UCLA/CRESST

James W. Pellegrino, Ph.D.

University of Illinois, Chicago

W. James Popham, Ph.D.

UCLA, Emeritus

Joseph Ryan, Ph.D.

Arizona State University

Martha Thurlow, Ph.D.

University of Minnesota/NCEO



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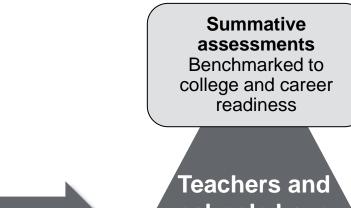
Approach





A Balanced Assessment System

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



schools have information and tools they need to improve teaching and learning

Teacher resources for formative assessment practices to improve instruction

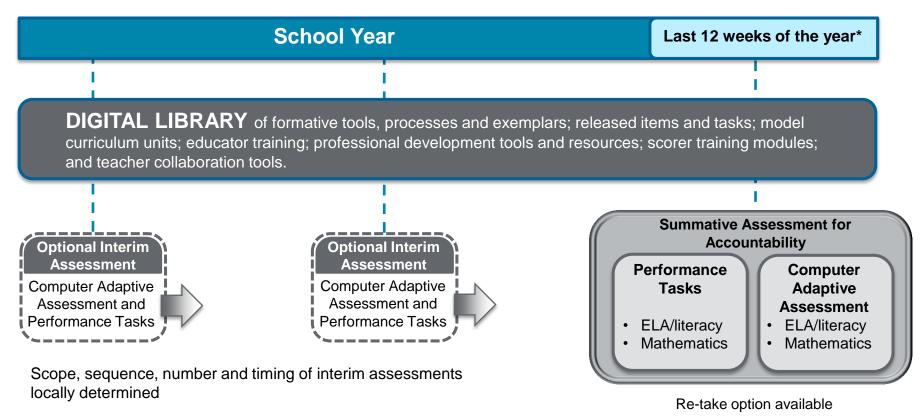
Interim assessments
Flexible, open, used
for actionable
feedback

All students
leave
high school
college
and career
ready



A Balanced Assessment System

ELA/Literacy 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

Increased precision	Provides accurate measurements of student growth over time		
Tailored for Each Student	Item difficulty based on student responses		
Increased Security	Larger item banks mean that not all students receive the same questions		
Shorter Test Length	Fewer questions compared to fixed form tests		
Faster Results	Turnaround time is significantly reduced		
Mature Technology	GMAT, GRE, COMPASS (ACT), Measures of Academic Progress (MAP)		



K-12 Teacher Involvement



- Support for implementation of the Common Core State Standards (2011-12)
- Write and review items/tasks for the pilot test (2012-13) and field test (2013-14)
- Development of teacher leader teams in each state (2012-14)
- Evaluate formative assessment practices and curriculum tools for inclusion in digital library (2013-14)
- Score portions of the interim and summative assessments (2014-15 and beyond)



Higher Education Collaboration



- Involved 175 public and 13 private systems/institutions of higher education in application
- Two higher education representatives on the Executive Committee
- Higher education lead in each state and higher education faculty participating in work groups
- Goal: The high school assessment qualifies students for entry-level, creditbearing coursework in college or university



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



Performance Tasks

- Extended projects demonstrate real-world writing and analytical skills
- May include online research, group projects, presentations
- Require 1-2 class periods to complete
- Included in both interim and summative assessments
- Applicable in all grades being assessed
- Evaluated by teachers using consistent scoring rubrics

The use of performance measures has been found to increase the intellectual challenge in classrooms and to support higherquality teaching.

 Linda Darling-Hammond and Frank Adamson, Stanford University



Formative Assessment Practices

- Research-based, ondemand 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

> Stephanie Hirsh, 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

Technology Guidelines for New Purchases

(June 2012)

Minimum for New Hardware	Processor Speed	IRAM	Available Memory/Storage	Resolution	Display Size
	1.0 GHz	1 GB	1 GB	1024x768	10" Class

Operating Systems

- ✓ Windows 7
- ✓ Mac 10.7
- ✓ Linux (Ubuntu 11.10; Fedora 16)

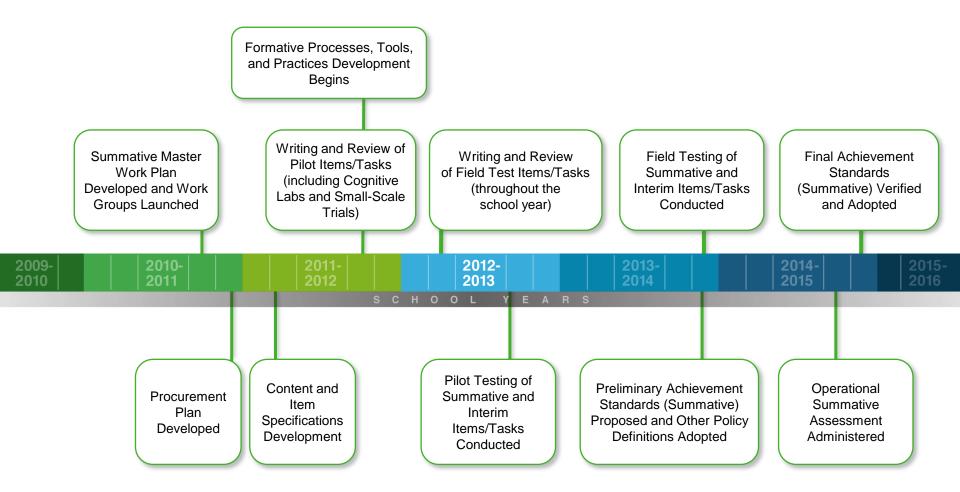
- ✓ Chrome
- ✓ Apple iOS 6
- ✓ Android 4.0

Desktops, laptops, netbooks (Windows, Mac, Chrome, Linux), virtual desktops, thin client, tablets (iPad, Windows, and Android), and hybrid laptop/tablets will be compatible devices provided they are configured to meet the established hardware, operating system, and networking specifications—and are able to be "locked down."

Minimum specifications for legacy systems and network requirements will be informed by the Technology Readiness Tool and will be available in August 2012. The most recent version of the document can be found at http://www.smarterbalanced.org/smarter-balanced-assessments/technology/.



Timeline





Find Out More

Smarter Balanced can be found online at:

SmarterBalanced.org



been named to the Consortium's Executive Committee. Young is one of two higher education representatives on the nine-member governing body and also serves as a Smarter Balanced higher education lead for California.

