Assessment measures and supports students' attainment of the Arizona Standards by providing data to inform improvement at all levels of the educational system. Educators and other stakeholders need multiple types of assessment to serve their decision-making needs. Educators need a range of assessment methods and practices to monitor their students' progress toward grade level learning goals. This assessment framework is intended to inform and guide Arizona educators as they work to improve and enhance their continuum of assessment practices. Through this framework, educators will be able to learn how to utilize the appropriate as sessment practice for each purpose as well as how to use the data obtained from each type of assessment to ultimately improve student achievement.

It is suggested that Arizona educators use this framework in the following ways:

- 1. To learn about different types of assessments and determine the appropriate uses for each type.
- 2. To analyze their current assessment practices to determine areas of strengths and areas needing improvement. Used in conjunction with the assessment inventory, districts and schools will be able to determine where gaps exist in current assessment practices and to plan methods for filling those gaps.
- 3. To embark upon a self-reflective journey determining whether certain assessments might be over-utilized, under-utilized, or enhanced to provide teachers with data that can be used to make decisions that positively impact the success of students.

Arizona educators should not interpret this framework as an exhaustive checklist to be accomplished. Rather, examples contained in this framework are intended to illustrate different types of assessments that occur at multiple points of time during teaching and learning. This framework contains six broad categories of assessments; other examples of assessments may fit within different categories contained within this framework.

The ultimate goal of any assessment is improved student learning. It is important to remember that each type of assessment has a very specific educational purpose that all stakeholders hold as common. In a balanced assessment system, a quality assessment has a clear purpose, clear targets or goals, and sound design. The quality assessment is used by all stakeholders through effective communication and student involvement.

As educators move through this framework, they should ask themselves the following questions:

- When do I as an educator use these types of assessment and does my definition match my systems definition of the assessment type?
- Do I understand the types of information that can be gained from each type of assessment and do I use this information to guide instruction or programs?
- How often is this type of assessment used in my system (my classroom, my school, my district)?
- Do I use each type of assessment in one or more ways suggested by the framework? Are there any methods that I can add to inform and enhance my instructional and programmatic decisions?
- Are there any types of assessments that are overrepresented in my systems current practice? If so, how do we begin to balance our assessment system?

DEFINITION

Screener: Universal screener assessments consist of brief Formative aplanned, or used by all a	assessment is a Formative a planned, on	ction; may include PLC/common assessment is a Classroom su	·	tate developed/common assessments
Screener: Universal screener assessments consist of brief Formative aplanned, or used by all a	assessment is a Formative a planned, on	assessment is a Classroom su	·	
Universal screener planned, or assessments consist of brief used by all s	ngoing process planned, on		immative Interim tests are typ	
skills that are highly predictive of the likelihood of success on meeting or exceeding curricular benchmarks. ² Diagnostic: and teaching use evidence learning to understand disciplinary outcomes a	teachers du and teachir use evidence improve student ling of intended learning ind support obecome more intended students to intended learning in support obecome more intended intende	to provide in regarding the students and student succe of student improve student ling of intended learning ind support used to make about a students and support about a student succession in time tests are admitted in the conclusion in the concl	are designed formation e level of ess at an end e. Summative ininistered after on of The results are e inferences ent's mastery ng goals and administered period throughout the scho (e.g., every few mon fulfill one or more of following functions: instructional (to sup teachers with individe student data), predictional (identifying student readiness for success later high-stakes tess)	assessments provide information regarding the level of student, school, or program success at an end point in time. Summative tests are administered after the conclusion of instruction. The results are used to fulfill summative functions, such as student mastery of course goals, determine the effectiveness of a recently concluded educational

¹ CCSSO FAST SCASS Fall 2017.

² http://www.ccsso.org/Resources/Publications/Distinguishing Formative Assessment from Other Educational Assessment Labels.html

PURPOSE

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SCREENER/DIAGNOSTIC	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT:	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT:	CLASSROOM SUMMATIVE	INTERIM/BENCHMARK	END-OF-YEAR/COURSE	
	STUDENT	TEACHER			SUMMATIVE	
	Assessment	for learning	Assessment of learning			
Classroom, district, or state	Classroom feedback loop informs instruction; may include		PLC/common assessments	C/common assessments PLC, district or state developed/common assessments		
Screener: Identify students who may be at risk Monitor student progress Screen for special program placement or intervention Diagnostic: Supply the information to design or modify instructional activities Determine readiness for learning Identify underlying causes of breakdown in learning	Clarify learning goals and success criteria within a broader progression of learning Engage in self-assessment and peer feedback Monitor learning relative to learning goals Use evidence and actionable feedback to move learning forward	Clarify learning goals and success criteria within a broader progression of learning Elicit and analyze evidence of student thinking Provide actionable feedback Use evidence and actionable feedback Use evident learning forward by adjusting learning strategies, goals or next instructional steps. Monitor student learning relative to learning goals Monitor progress with respect to specifically targeted interventions	Inform instruction and improvement Evaluate attainment of learning goals	Track student learning relative to expected learning goals Supply the information to design or modify instructional activities (intervention/enrichment) Predict end-of-year/course proficiency Inform system improvement decisions regarding curriculum intervention, and instruction	Measure end-of-year/course proficiency Inform improvement strategies: teacher, program, school, district, and state Meet accountability requirements: Gauge student achievement of standards Establish benchmark or starting point for school/district Gauge school/ district progress relative to student achievement and growth	

3/2/18

USERS OF RESULTS

SCREENER/DIAGNOSTIC
Classroom, district, or state
Screener: Teacher, student support professional, school/district administrator, family
<u>Diagnostic:</u> Teacher, student support professional, school/district administrator, family

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: STUDENT	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: TEACHER	CLASSROOM SUMMATIVE	INTERIM/BENCHMARK	END-OF-YEAR/COURSE SUMMATIVE		
Assessment	for learning	Assessment of learning				
Classroom feedback loop in	nforms instruction; may include	PLC/common assessments PLC, district or state developed/common assessments				
Student, student to student teams, student and teacher team	teams, student and teacher teams, teacher		Student, teacher, student support professional, school/district administrator, family	Teacher, student support professional, school/district administrator, state, family		

FREQUENCY & RELATIONSHIP TO INSTRUCTION

SCREENER/DIAGNOSTIC
Classroom, district, or state
Screener: Periodically conducted with all students, usually two or three times during a school year
According to school, district, and/or referral policies and practices
Diagnostic: Only used for the subset of students identified as not making sufficient progress
As needed, based on information from other

types of assessments

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: STUDENT	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: TEACHER	CLASSROOM SUMMATIVE	INTERIM/BENCHMARK	END-OF-YEAR/COURSE SUMMATIVE		
Assessment for learning		Assessment of learning				
Classroom feedback loop informs instruction; may include		PLC/common assessments	PLC/common assessments PLC, district or state developed/common assess			
Minute-by-minute	Minute-by-minute	After an extended period of teaching and	Across instructional units/ calendar periods	End-of-year, gradelevel, or course		
Daily	Daily	learning (quizzes, end of unit or learning	(quarter, trimester, semester)			
Integrated and/or embedded and ongoing during learning and teaching	Integrated and/or embedded and ongoing during teaching and student learning	module)				
Continuous monitoring of progress of learning	Continuous monitoring of progress towards student learning goals/mastery of standards					

METHODS: OBTAINING EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

SCREENER/DIAGNOSTIC	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: STUDENT	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: TEACHER	CLASSROOM SUMMATIVE	INTERIM/BENCHMARK	END-OF-YEAR/COURSE SUMMATIVE	
	Assessment for learning		Assessment of learning			
Classroom, district, or state	Classroom feedback loop informs instruction; may include		PLC/common assessments	n assessments PLC, district or state developed/common assessn		
<u>Screener:</u>	Opportunities to	Opportunities to	Student work products	Teacher designed or	State academic assessments	
English language placement	gather evidence of	gather evidence of	and performances; may	common measures	(English language arts, math,	
test	learning during	learning during	include rubrics		science)	
	ongoing instruction	ongoing instruction		Student work products		
Observation inventories	For example:	are intentionally	Student self-reflection	and extended	State English language	
	 Questioning or 	planned or may occur	Curriculum-embedded	performances, with	proficiency test	
Demonstrated and/or	discussion with peers	in the moment	assessments (e.g., completed	associated rubrics		
documented behavior and/or	and with teacher	For example:	student work products,		Nationally recognized end-of-	
performance	 Analysis of peer 	 Observation of 	assignments, quizzes,	School/district common	course exams or those used	
	work including oral	classroom discourse	progress monitoring	standards-based, grade-	for college admission	
Administered, scored, and	and written	 Questioning or 	checkpoints and measures)	level assessments		
interpreted in a consistent	products	discussion	enconponies and measures,		Locally developed or selected	
manner	 Teacher/student 	 Observation of 	Classroom summative	Program (intervention)-	end-of-year/course	
	interactions	students engaged in	assessments designed or	based assessments	assessments	
<u>Diagnostic:</u>	 Student/student 	instructional tasks	selected by teachers, PLCs,			
Norm-referenced	interactions	 Analysis of student 	or grade level/content teams	Observation protocols	Administered, scored, and	
standardized cognitive tests	 Student self-reflection 	work	Observation protocols		interpreted in a consistent	
	on progress towards	 Teacher/student 	Observation protocols	Administered, scored, and	manner	
Observation inventories	learning goals	interactions	For example:	interpreted in a consistent		
		 Student/student 	Physical Education skillDance/music	manner		
Demonstrated and/or		interactions	performance			
documented behavior and/or		 Student self-reflection 	Art Project			
performance			Aitrioject			

ASSESSMENT DATA

SCREENER/DIAGNOSTIC	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: STUDENT	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: TEACHER	CLASSROOM SUMMATIVE	INTERIM/BENCHMARK	END-OF-YEAR/COURSE SUMMATIVE	
		t for learning	Assessment of learning			
Classroom, district, or state	Classroom feedback loop informs instruction; may include		PLC/common assessments	PLC, district or state developed/common assessments		
Classroom, district, or state Screener: Qualitative and quantitative data dentify student growth over time dentify student status changes over the course of the school year Diagnostic: Qualitative and quantitative data dentification of students in need of support and enrichment (e.g., English earners, special education, gifted) Baseline data on student status and program eligibility	Qualitative data- evidence of student thinking Student's current learning status relative to learning goals For example: • What comes next in my learning? • Is the learning goal clear? • What gaps in my understanding do I have? • Am I ready to move on? How can I extend my learning? • How does this learning fit with other ideas I have?	Qualitative data- evidence of student thinking Students' current learning status relative to learning goals For example: Where is the student on a learning progression? (social/emotional, literacy, math) What comes next in student learning (individual/class) What mis conceptions are present? What needs reteaching or differentiated (gaps/extend)? Are the learning goals and success	Qualitative and quantitative data Status of student learning relative to standards mastery on classroom or common assessment including, quizzes and end of unit or learning module For example: Did students master the learning goals/success criteria? Have misconceptions been addressed? Are students ready to move on or is reteaching necessary? (use summative data formatively to	Qualitative and quantitative data School or district (common assessments) results aggregated and disaggregated: By grade level, school and/or teacher By student subgroup By sub-skill Trends/patterns in student performance Status of standards mastery at a given point in time (quarterly/semester) For example: Did students master the learning goals/success criteria? Are students readyto move on or is reteaching necessary? (use data formativelyto guide instruction) Are the assessments aligned	Quantitative data Status of student achievement with respect to standards May be able to provide relative growth information for students and schools Common or standardized test results aggregated and disaggregated: • Trends/patterns in student performance • Relative performances of cohorts, subgroups, grade levels, subject areas • Relative performance of teachers, schools, districts	
		criteria clear and complete?	guide instruction)	to the rigor of the standards?		

CLASSROOM SUMMATIVE

INTERIM/BENCHMARK

END-OF-YEAR/COURSE

SUMMATIVE

7

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT:

TEACHER

FORMATIVE

ASSESSMENT: STUDENT

SCREENER/DIAGNOSTIC

	Assessment for learning		Assessment of learning			
Classroom, district, or state	Classroom feedback loop	informs instruction; may includ	e PLC/common assessments	PLC, district or state develo	ped/common assessments	
Screener: Provides evidence for determining next assessment (e.g., specific diagnostic assessments) (T, SSP, A, F) Screener and Diagnostic: Provide targeted interventions,	Continue to assess progress towards learning goals and success criteria and discuss/plan next steps (S, T) Provide actionable feedback to peers (S)	Continue to assess progress towards learning goals and success criteria and discuss/plannext steps (S, T) Embed formative assessment in planned instruction, and adjust based on feedback (T, SSP) Provide actionable feedback to	Plan instruction for start of new learninggoals including practice/review of prior mastery (T, SSP) Analyze and correct any gaps in curriculum, instruction and/or assessment (T, SSP) Provide actionable	Reports/communication (T, SSP, A, F) Reflect on and make within-year decisions and a djustments for instructional approaches, curriculum, and/or programs (T, SSP, A) Engage family support and	Report on the status and progress of student achievement (T, SSP, A, ST) Gauge student, school, district, and state year-to-year progress (A, ST) Use for improvement planning (T, SSP, A, ST, F)	
support and enrichment (e.g., English learners, special education, gifted) (T, SSP, A)		class and/or individual students, check for follow-through (S, T) Adjust planning and instruction based on student need (T, SSP)	feedback to class and/or individual students (S, T, SSP, F) Report to students, administrators and families	assistance (F) Provide additional support, enrichment and/or supplemental interventions (T, SSP, A)	Use for accreditation (A, ST) Use for student and school	
Conclude intervention (T, SSP, A, F) Program placement		Implement support/enrichment and/or supplemental interventions (T, SSP)	(S, T, SSP, F) Discuss student progress as a basis for instructional	Identify potential promising practices and readjust professional learning priorities and resource decisions (T, SSP, A)	accountability (A, ST, F) Family or student action, based on results (S, F)	
(S, T, SSP, A, F) Align instruction to specific areas of need (T, SSP)		Monitor intervention goals (T,SSP) Continue, revise or conclude interventions (T, SSP)	planning at teacher grade level/departmental meetings (S, T, SSP, A) Family involvement based on results (F)	Review student performance at individual, classroom, school, and/or district levels to support on-going improvement planning (T, SSP, A, ST)	Accountability - Progress in closing a chievement gap (A, ST)	

S=Student T = Teacher SSP = Student Support Professional A = Administrator ST = State (School/District) F = Family