Assessment systems in education: Purpose, development and applications

National READ meeting

12-13 January 2010, Lusaka, Zambia

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Presentation outline

- Definition, purpose and types
- Applications at different levels of system
- National assessment systems:
- Components of a NAS
- Structure of NAS
- Characteristics of NAS
- Elements
- Development stages
- Examples
- Questions / Challenges





Definition of assessment

Assessment defined as

"the process of obtaining information that is to inform policy" effectiveness and curricular adequacy and weaknesses, to judge instructional about his or her progress, strengths and students, to give feedback to the student used to make educational decisions about

(AFT, NCME, NEA, 1990: 1)





Purpose of assessment





How is this evidence used

- Support improvement in learning
- system Monitor functioning of schools/the
- Certify and/or select learners
- Hold institutions and staff accountable





How is assessment evidence obtained?

- Teacher observations and questions
- Classroom tests
- Classwork & homework
- Performance tasks
- Projects and assignments
- Portfolios of student work
- Standardized tests (large scale surveys)
- Examinations (classroom & national)





Users of assessment information

- Learners need feedback on their performance
- To know where they are doing well and where they need assistance
- understanding in order to make decisions about: Teachers need information about their learners
- What and how they teach and/or
- What support required by learners
- need additional support progress so they know the areas where their children Parents need information about their children's learning





Users of assessment information

- support for teachers and learners may be needed School districts need information about progress of
- schools and learners so they can know where additional learning in order to support those areas in need of is providing the appropriate environment for enhancing National and Provincial/State Departments of Improvement Education need to know whether the education system





Definition of assessment

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How is assessment evidence used

Formative use

Assessments used to provide specific feedback (to learners, learning, i.e. use of evidence here and now teachers, officials) about how to go about improving

Summative use

Assessments used to determine how much an individual has learned i.e. evidence based on what has already been done





Summative vs Formative assessment?

The garden analogy

f we think of our children as plants :.

growth of the plants. measurements but, in themselves, these do not affect the measuring them. It might be interesting to compare and analyse Summative assessment of the plants is the process of simply

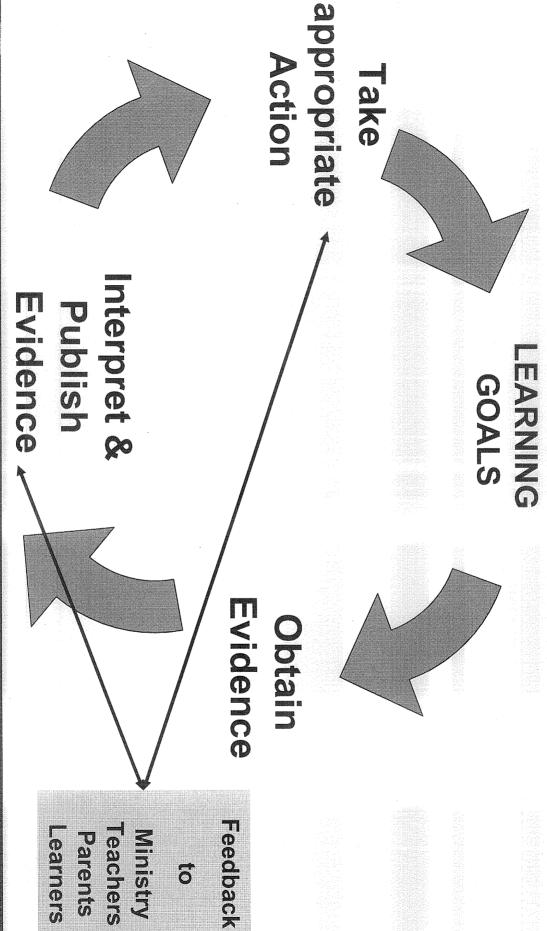
directly affecting their growth. feeding and watering the plants appropriate to their needs -Formative assessment, on the other hand, is the equivalent of

Ref - NZWoE, Online workshop





Assessment Cycle







What are the different parts of an

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM





DEFINITION – Assessment System

and applying evidence with relevant structures and processes for obtaining a group of interacting, interrelated, or education system for improving learning an assessment system can be defined as roleplayers at the different levels of the interdependent policies, practices,





Institutions Research Universities

NGOs

Assessment system

POLITICAL

Education Policies

assessment

School evaluation (Inspectorate)

processes

Structures and

Evidence of learning

SUIVEVS

Assessment

nternal & external

Examinations

National Curriculum



ECONOMIC



Classroom assessment

improving learning skills and attitudes of individual learners for The process of obtaining evidence on the knowledge,

Assignments
Projects

Presentations

IMPROVE LEARNING & TEACHING

Questioning, observations

ieedbeck

Tomework

READ



School evaluations

The process of obtaining evidence about the effectiveness and efficiency of a school

Visits to support improvement

Evidence on learning outcomes

Improve schools

Dialogue and discussion

School improvement plans





Examinations

candidates A process prescribed for testing qualification of

Quarterly exams

End of year exams

Certification / Promotion

External exams

School based assessment





Assessment surveys

as on the functioning of structures and programs within the system the process of obtaining evidence from an education system (or part thereof) on the performance of learners and other roleplayers as well

District /
Provincial

Improve system

Regional – SACMEQ,

Labatorio

International – TIMSS, PIRLS, PISA LAMP





Assessment Continuum

Assessment Classioon

Surveys

Assessment School

evaluations

Examinations

Low Cost Informal Low stakes Less Time

Presentations Projects Assignments Homework Class tests

PASEC

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Questioning

SACMEQ School reviews

Assess

surveys Annua

> **High Stakes More Time High Cost**

Formal

A levels Promotion exams Matriculation





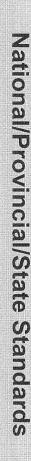


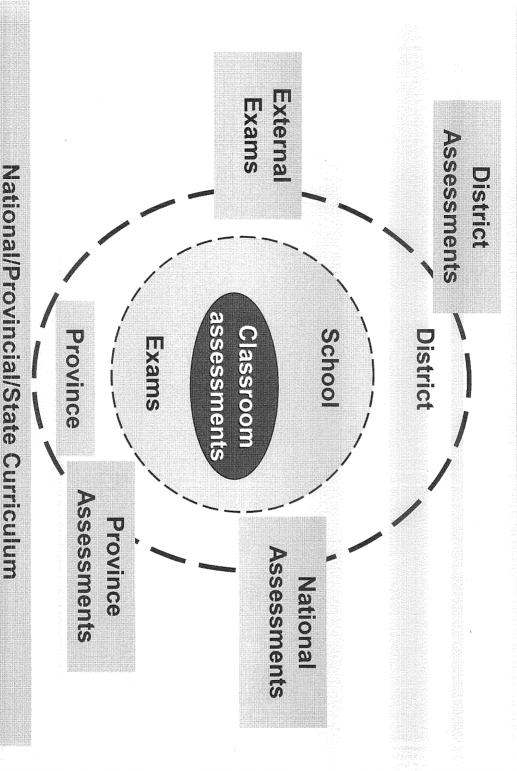
STRUCTURE OF AN

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM



Structure of an assessment system





Assess

national

767

Assess

Regional



ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS NATIONAL EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS OF



Characteristics of NEAS

- Clear purpose improve learning
- Comprehensive national and classroom
- Based on relevant curricular/standards
- Valid, realiable
- Involves all key role-players
- Effective dessimination and use of information
- Innovative practices
- Effective monitoring and evaluation
- Others ???







ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS NATIONAL INDUCATION



Mements of a NMAS

- Purpose
- Aims to measure
- Evidence based on
- Content areas
- Target level & audience
- Frequency
- Policy link
- Responsibility for administration and reporting
- Applicable standards
- Recording
- Reporting
- Consequences
- Teacher assessment/Certification
- Assessment & Research institutions
- Training and Capacity development
- Formal authorities for asessment & exams
- Ministry assessment structures/units





DEVELOPMENT OF NEAS



Developmental stages of NEAS

- Beginning
- Usually on exams system in place
- Emerging
- Classroom/national assessments
- Established
- Adding supporting structures
- Mature
- Adding new innovations





Stages of development of NEAS

9				
:	Greater subject area		Ş	7
	Integrate with M&E system	Greater support structures	?	?
	Non cognitive outcomes	Integrate with EMIS	М&Е	Available funding
	Updated policies	M & E	Use of info to improve learning	Support staff
827 (1972)	New innovative methods – e.g. IT	Long term strategy for system components	Analysis, reporting & dissemination	Unit/section head
= 24 100 100	Coherent & effective asses structures	Evidence on use of information – all levels of system	Structures to implement	Dedicated unit/section
	Greater use of info in schools	Capacity development structures	Instruments & tools	Policy / Declaration
	Mature	Established	Emerging	Beginning

Phases and building blocks Indicators

I GCI	Integration into education system Technical		Integration into	Enabling environment			
Instruments	Tools	Coverage	Link to policy and practice	Organizing structure	Capacity	Policy	ELEMENTS
							Beginning
							Emerging
							Established
					202		Mature





Phases by components

ELEMENTS	ENTS	Classroom	Exams	School evaluation	Assess Surveys
	Policy				
Enabling environment	Capacity				
	Organizing structure				
Integration into	Link to policy and practice				
system	Coverage				
-	Tools				
ecnnical	Instruments				





Development stages of NAS

For each stage, determine level of preparedness

- 4 levels
- Unprepared
- Partially prepared
- Prepared
- Advance
- Assign score based on evidence???





EDUCATION ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS EXAMPLE OF NATIONAL



Country case studies

Beginning

Established

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Titre 2

South Africa

New Zealand

CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

Malawi

South Africa

Uruguay

New Zealand

EXAMINATION SYSTEM

Malawi

South Africa

Kenya





Next steps

- Identify country strengths
- Identify innovative practices
- Wap countres onto table
- Clarify key indicators for different stages
- Effect & review rating system
- · ADDITIONS???







Questions? Comments?

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International Review on Assessment Systems in Zambia

National READ Meeting

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Presentation outline

- Background and context
- Purpose of presentation
- Examinations
- School based assessments
- Office of Standards
- National assessment system
- Questions / Comments



Background and context

- READ project TA to improve education assessment system in 7 countries
- Process:
- SD conducted by countries
- Action plan
- Implementation of Action Plan
- Review and Monitoring
- Support by READ Country team, WB 0000 Team Leader + READ Technical Advisory





Purpose of presentation

- Share findings of the National Review Education Assessment System
- SD report Obtain input and comment on
- Revise and update report





Approach

- READ Launch October 2010
- READ SD report by Zambia Team
- December 2009 –
- Review of Grade 9 marking Lusaka
- Interviews with ECZ & MoE Lusaka & Livingstone
- Update SD report
- January 2010 –
- Review of Grade 12 marking 3 Centers
- READ SD consultation -



Process

Director - ECZ Provide an critical review of current assessment system with a view of identifying specific areas of improvement

- Review of relevant documentation
- Site visits to MoE, ECZ, marking centers
- Interviews with different staff members
- Observations of marking process
- No school visits for any interview or observations





Overview of Findings



Trocess

- Visits and interviews include:
- ECZ departments and staff
- MoE different directorates
- District office Monza
- Provincial office Livingstone
- Teacher education college Livingstone
- Examinations centers Grade 9 and 12
- Schools were all closed for the end of year





EXAMINATIONS - 1

- Clear policy directives for the different examinations currently administered
- Used for selection and certification purposes
- Conducted annually in all subjects at the end of Grade 7, 9 and 12
- Also Teacher examinations "unusual"
- Well established structures and systems:
- Certification Setting papers, administration, marking,





TXAMINATIONS - 2

- Challenges:
- Weak data entry, storage and access systems
- Limited secondary analysis of exam scores
- No school level results
- No trend analysis reported to schools
- Limited feedback to schools
- Disaggregation of results by province, district, etc.
- Paper based system for item banks
- Need information on predictive validity of exams scores





Classroom Assessments -

- Clear and well defined policy directives
- National curriculum for different grades and subject areas
- Relatively new initiative <10 years
- 5, 6 and 7 Developed comprehensive material - at Grades
- Teacher guides on CA information on preparing and administering assessment tasks, curriculum outcomes and performance indicators, and
- Continuous assessment tasks comprising assessment tasks for six learning areas arranged according to the school terms
- Pilot study to determine effect of CA on learning outcomes evidence that CA makes a positive difference





Classroom assessments - 2

- Key Issue –
- Policy focuses on school based assessment with a dual role
- Practical challenge difficult to implement effectively
- Limited information on the extent to which CA implemented in all schools
- Also limited knowledge on:
- types Teacher assessment beliefs, understanding, expertise experience and practices across different grade levels, school
- Support structures and process for improving CA
- Feedback practices and its effect on learner performance





Assessment surveys

- formulation and evaluation of policy" (p. 149). use of research in the support of its key activities of policy The National Policy on Education specifies that the "Ministry of Education will establish a more systematic approach to the
- frequency, management and methodology NA effected through the Basic Education Subsector Investment Program (BESSIP) that outlined the rational,
- Manifested in
- Grade 5 NA
- SACMEQ Regional assessment
- 20011 Grade 9 NA





National Assessment

- numeracy Objective: To measure Grade 5 mastery in literacy and
- Provide information on regional, gender, and geographical disparities to improve learning achievement in schools.
- Conducted in 2001, 2003, 2006 and 2008
- Produced a number of reports and some leaflets
- Stratified two stage sampling procedures employed to ensure selected across the grade representation of urban and rural schools, while learners
- Analysis based on descriptive statistics and regression analysis to identify factors affecting performance
- Achievement scores analysed using CTT





National assessment - 2

- Areas of further improvement:
- Update items use in Grade 5 assessment i.e. increase item pool
- across time, e.g. equating scores Use of IRT based methods to enhance comparability of scores
- Application of advanced HLM methods to determine factors impacting on learner performance
- Developing a conceptual (indicator) framework to guide questionnaire development and reporting
- Long term implementation program
- No information on non-cognitive outcomes
- Enhance dissemination –
- Reports for specific audiences teachers, school heads, policy makers,
- Policy briefs
- Workshops with relevant officials
- Newspaper articles





SACMEQ

- Conducted in collaboration with UNESCO by Mon
- Third round in 2007
- Produced two reports to date
- Challenges:
- Limited dissemination of results
- No additional research or analysis
- Weak links between SACMEQ and NA





Office of Standards -

- Role and responsibility clearly specified in
- That is to establish, evaluate and promote the provision highest standards of quality in educational
- Regular M&E classroom teaching
- Ensures correct educational materials used
- Ensures the dissemination of policy decisions and guidelines
- Prepares inspection reports to provide information for decision making;
- Carries out general inspection of the school infrastructure
- Structure decentralized at province and district 000





Office of Standards - 2

Challenges

- Inadequate use of available information for monitoring and evaluating functions
- NB set of key indicators and improve instruments
- Increasing access to, and improving involvement of, standards officers at all levels of the system in the analysis, dissemination and effective assessment surveys utilization of examination results, continuous assessment and national
- Limited capacity/skills to analyse available information to support M&E function at different levels of the system
- Improving reporting and feedback processes between and within school, district, province and national levels
- evaluation of schools Obtain consensus on indicator framework for the monitoring and





Unknown issue/s

To what extent does/will challenges like limited resources and capacity Zambia education assessment system in impact on the effective implementation of the national





Next Steps

- Update and revise SD report
- Finalise Action Plan
- Expand Action Plan to outline activities and timeframes
- Complete Grant Funding 尺equests
- Finalise logistics for TA





Questions? Comments?

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