# New Mexico Legislative Education Study Committee WIDA Score Changes Presentation September 29, 2017

#### Introduction: Jonathan Gibson

- WIDA State Relations Specialist (SRS) since October 2016
- West Region SRS (9 states and 1 Commonwealth)
- Former Nevada State Director of Title III and EL Programs (5 years)
- Former District Title III and EL Program Director in Humboldt County, Winnemucca, Nevada (18 years)
  - Concurrent High School Bilingual/EL Program Director



## WIDA 2016-17 Standards Setting Defined:

Standard setting for the ACCESS 2.0 was a process to determine (reset) the student performance required for each student proficiency level:

- For each language domain scale score by grade:
   Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking; and
- For each composite scale score by grade: Oralcy, Literacy and Overall.



### Objectives

Provide a high level overview of the WIDA Standards Setting Rationale and Process

Review the communications and impact information provided by WIDA to states regarding Standards Setting

Share an Overview of State responses, including my insights as a former State Title III/EL Director





## WIDA Standards Setting Rationale:

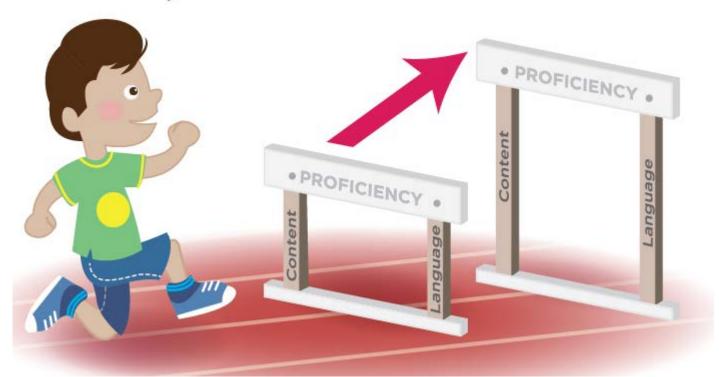
- The 2012 Amplification of the English Language
   Development Standards were developed to correspond with increased College and Career Ready Content Standards
- In 2015-16 the ACCESS 2.0 Online Assessment was built on the 2012 Amplified Standards
- Speaking is now centrally scored rather than locally scored
- Increased expectation for Content Assessment requires corresponding increased expectation for Academic English





## WIDA Standards Setting Rationale:

#### Another way to think about this:



Increased expectation for Content Assessment performance requires corresponding increased expectation for Academic English





## WIDA Standards Setting Process:

#### Consortium-wide Panel of Experts convened to:

- Phase 1: Establish the minimum reading, listening, speaking and writing scale scores that represent the borderline English proficient student *July 2016*
- Phase 2: Establish the reading, listening, speaking and writing scale scores that represent WIDA's proficiency levels - August 2016



## WIDA Standards Setting Process:

Consortium-wide WIDA Standard Setting Phase 1 and 2 Panelist Characteristics

Phase 1 Panelist Characteristics	Phase 2 Panelist Characteristics
<ul> <li>A total of 59 Panelists</li> <li>30 States (79% of WIDA)</li> <li>represented</li> <li>Teacher and Policymaker mix</li> <li>88% Female</li> <li>88% with a Master's degree or more</li> <li>81% with 10 or more years of experience</li> <li>80% familiar with WIDA standards, ELP levels and ACCESS</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A total of 54 panelists</li> <li>29 States (76% of WIDA)</li> <li>represented</li> <li>Mostly teachers</li> <li>93% Female</li> <li>81% with a Master's degree or more</li> <li>83% with 10 or more years of experience</li> <li>75% familiar with WIDA standards</li> <li>85% familiar with WIDA ELP levels and ACCESS</li> </ul>



#### WIDA Standards Setting Primary Communications

- \*September 23, 2016 Standards Setting Studies Research Memorandum
- \*September 27, 2016 Follow-up Webinar and PowerPoint
- October 12, 2016 WIDA Standard Setting Flyer
- Spring, 2017 Consortium-Wide Webinars on Score Changes
- Spring, 2017 State-specific Webinars on Score Changes
- March 15, 2017 Board of Education and State Superintendent Letters
- March 29, 2017 ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Score Changes and SEA Exit Criteria Memorandum
- Ongoing Web page and resource updates on WIDA.us including LEA, School, Parent and other resources



<sup>\*</sup> Technical presentations; selections from these documents are included in this presentation.



## WIDA Standards Setting Primary Communications Impact Messages:

- Some students scores may go down
- Fewer students may exit program support
- Expectations have increased because of the new Scale Score; student performance changes may not be due to teacher instruction or lack of student progress

#### Recommendations:

- Refrain from implementing major changes in identification and exit criteria until patterns for student performance on Content and ACCESS are well established
- Consider suspending or relaxing Domain Specific exit criteria (Literacy, Writing...)
- New Scale Scores may result in students requiring additional years of language program support; this should be a consideration when making decisions regarding student identification for Special Education and when providing/developing resources that support students at higher proficiency levels
- Be extra vigilant monitoring the academic achievement of recently reclassified ELs

## WIDA Standards Setting State Responses

#### **Special Consideration:**

- The Writing impact was fairly well anticipated, but the Speaking impact evolved more slowly; WIDA communicated this late in the process:
  - Equipercentile Linking 2015-16 Speaking Scores were force fit to previous percentages of student performance for all Proficiency Levels; the rate of +/- 50% scoring level 6.0 was retained
  - The assessment items were much more difficult beginning in 2016, AND the Equipercentile Linking was removed in 2017

#### Summary of states responses for Overall Proficiency Level (PL) Exit Criteria:

- 58% made no change (19 of 33 reported)
  - 13 of the 19 retained 5.0
- 36% decreased part or all (12 of 33 reported)
  - 2 decreased from 6.0 to 5.0
- 6% increased to 5.0 (2 of 33 reported)
- 30% had no domain criteria (10); 30 % eliminated domain criteria (10);
- 18% decreased domain criteria (6); 21% made no change to domain criteria (7)

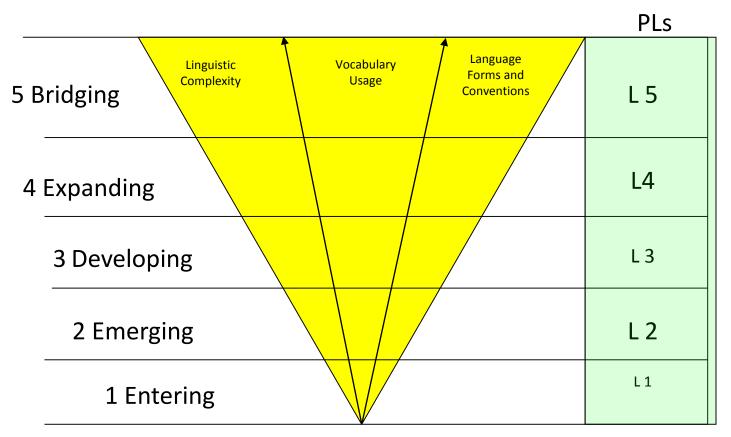




#### **My Perspective:**

#### Opportunity to Serve an Underserved Group of English Learners

#### **Language Proficiency: Cognitive/Linguistic Demand**



- Expectations to comprehend and produce academic language <u>increase</u> as students develop language proficiency (PL).
- Most programs have limited support, if any, for Expanding (PL 4) or higher students.
- Academic Speaking and intentional instruction of language functions <u>in</u> <u>the Content Classroom</u> are primary keys to successful programs for higher PL students. They are essential for ELs to develop academic Writing and master academic content concepts.

