

EVALUATORS TOOLKIT: Tying Assessment Data Together for Instructional Programming

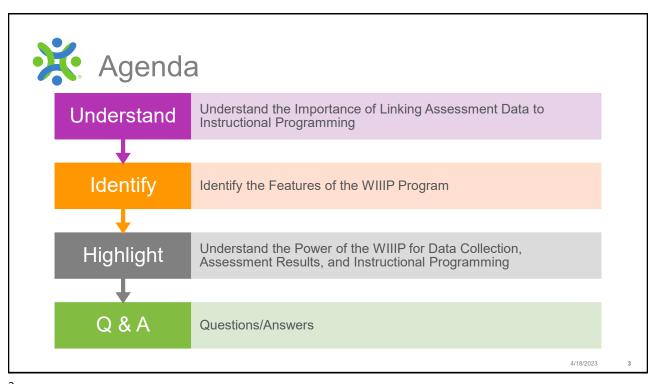
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Legal and Federal Regulations

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, 2002)

Use a variety of assessment tools and strategies to gather relevant functional, developmental, and academic information about the child. Including information provided by the parent, that may assist in determining whether a child has a disability; and use it for individualized educational planning.

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SOME VOCABULARY

"The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms." Socrates





IDEA (2004)

- Sets the guidelines for identifying a student with a disability;
- Specifies which conditions qualify a student for special education services.

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THE DATA GATHERING PROCESS: WHAT WE KNOW

- May not use a single measure or assessment as the sole criterion.
- Must evaluate the child in all areas related to the suspected disability.
- Racially & culturally fair; administered in the student's native language.

 Wast use technically sound instruments that are:

 Used for the purpose in which they are valid and reliable.
- Assessment data directly assist the IEP/ARD committee in determining the educational needs of the child.
- The evaluation is sufficiently comprehensive to identify the child's special education and related services needs.
- Review existing relevant evaluations and data to determine what additional data are needed.



When conducting a full and individual initial evaluation (FIIE), the LEA must use a variety of assessment tools and strategies to gather relevant information:

- Functional
- ❖ Developmental
- Academic information,
- ❖Input provided by the parent
- ... that may assist in determining:
 - Whether a child is a child with a disability and in need of special education services; and
 - The content of the child's IEP, including information related to enabling a child to be involved in and progress in the general education curriculum.

FINAL Child Find & Evaluation (TEA, 2019)

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Full Individualized Evaluation (FIE)

The first step in understanding the Student's Strengths and Needs

PURPOSES of a Full Individual EVALUATION

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Review instructional interventions

2

Develop a clear statement of student's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance (PLAAFP) 3

Determine why a student is not making adequate academic progress 4

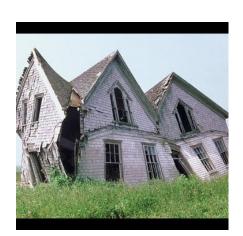
Determine if the student meets eligibility criteria for a specific learning disability and/or other educational disabilities 5

Generate an appropriate and effective plan to meet student educational needs

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FIE IS THE LEGAL FOUNDATION OF THE IEP



The more comprehensive the FIIE, the stronger the IEP

Better understanding of the child's strengths & weaknesses.

Appropriate eligibility determination based on multiple sources of data

Stand up in Due Process



The Data Acquired and Presented in the FIE is the Driver of the IEP



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Relationship between Evaluation Data and the IFP

Solid data from multiple sources creates a strong foundation

Evaluation Data

PLAAFPs

Educational Needs

Goals/Accommodations

Placement



Comprehensive in Nature

Does the FIE Include All Areas of Suspected Disability and Related Needs?

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Strengths & Weaknesses Identified and Noted







- Have strengths and weaknesses been clearly identified?
- Do the MSD converge in these areas, and has any conflicting data been addressed?

FIE Elements

- How does the disability affect the student's access and progress in the general curriculum, and
- What unique and individualized recommendations are included?

How the Disability Affects Involvement and Progress in the General Curriculum.

Programming Recommendations

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COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION



- Teachers*
 - Gen Ed; Special Ed; etc.
- Interventions
- Parent input*
- Observations*
- Nurse; Healthcare
- School data:
 - Attendance; Discipline

A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION - ACADEMICS

- Performance in Math;
 Reading; Writing, Science;
 Social Studies; etc.
 - Including their current functioning level in relation to expected functioning level
 - Go beyond presenting grades and/or standardized scores

Acquired via:

- Work Samples
- Progress monitoring
- Accommodations*
- Curriculum based assessments
- State and District benchmarks
- Tests and Evaluation results*
- Classroom observations*
- Formative assessment*
- IEP Progress Reports

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A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION - FUNCTIONAL







Behavioral

Acquired via:

- Classroom reports
- Observation*
- Office referral and discipline
- Family input*
- Attendance

A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION - FUNCTIONAL

Acquired via:

- Reports
- Observation*
- Language evaluation*
- Language skills*
 (including English
 Language
 Learners with
 exceptionalities)

Communication

Language

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A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION - FUNCTIONAL

Acquired via:

- Family report*
- Teacher reports*
- Student self-report*
- In-school observations*
- Transition assessments

Motor

Independent functioning

Assistive Technology

Give special attention to frequency, duration, intensity

A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION

Acquired via:

- Family reports*
- Comprehensive evaluations
- In-school nurse reports
- Physical education
- · Self-report*

Physical Development:

- Milestones
- Processing
- Health

Unique Characteristics:

- Interests
- Participation in home and community

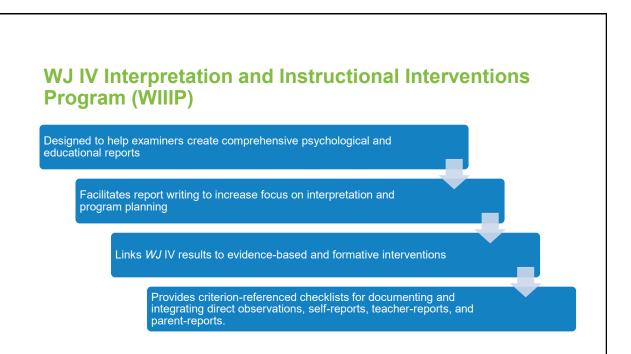
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WIIIP Links Assessment Results to Instructional Programming in a Streamlined Process

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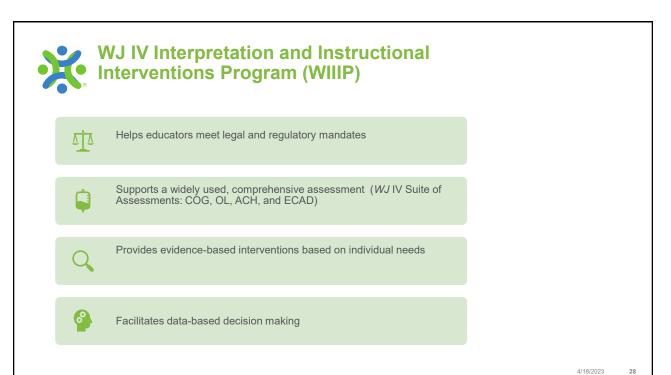


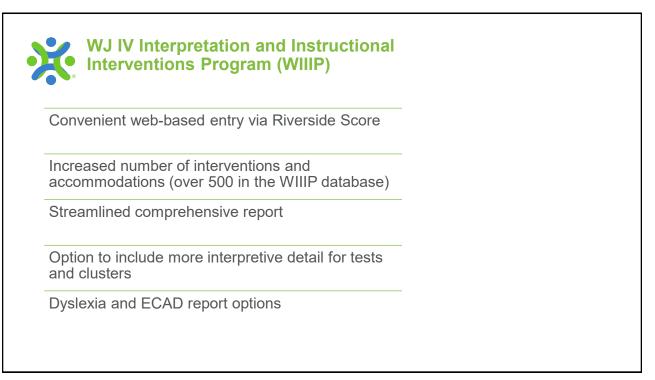
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WJ IV Interpretation and Instructional Interventions Program (WIIIP)

- Created to meet practice needs linking WJ IV assessment results with instructional interventions
- Created out of a need for enhancement and quality changes to a student's educational programming.
- Legal and regulatory mandates designed to improve educational outcomes
 - NCLB, 2001
 - IDEA, 2004

General Ed and Special Ed have a need for evidence-based interventions.





WJ IV Interpretation and Instructional Interventions Program (WIIIP)

- Comprehensive report options (discussed in the next webinar)
- Qualitative checklists
- Hundreds of formative and evidence-based interventions
- Formative interventions for five ACH tests (over 400 in the WIIIP database)
- Interventions for oral reading errors

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Informal Data Integration Using WIIIP Resources

Checklists & Observation Forms

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- Help collect, organize, and document important information about the examinee
- Highlights and reinforces the importance of qualitative information in the evaluation process

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Checklists

Six Reproducible Checklists

- Reason for Referral Checklist
- Parent's Checklist: School Age & Preschool
- Teacher's Checklist: School Age & Preschool
- Classroom Behavior Observation Form
- Self-Report Checklist: Adolescent/Adult
- Writing Evaluation Scale
- Dyslexia Evaluation Checklist (Parent & Teacher)

Additional checklists included in test record:

- All three batteries include Test Session Observations Checklist to capture qualitative data for the overall administration of each battery
- ACH tests (Standard Battery: 1-11) include qualitative observations checklists

Reason for Referral Checklist

- Can be included as a brief introductory section in the Comprehensive Report which captures:
 - Name of referee and relationship to examinee
 - Primary reason for referral
 - Common questions and additional specifics are also included.
- Can be completed before online entry using the reproducible checklist or during online entry
- Checklists located under "Add a Test Record" section

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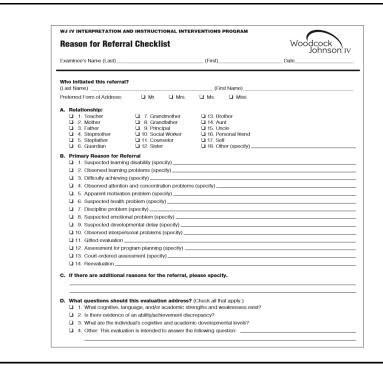
Checklists

Sample Information

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Mrs. Lindsay Mason, John's mother, referred him for an evaluation of a suspected learning disability. Specifically, it was reported that he has difficulty decoding words, reading fluently, and comprehending text. This evaluation is intended to address the following questions: What cognitive, language, and/or academic strengths and weaknesses exist? What are John's cognitive, language, and academic developmental levels?

Checklist Information Appears in the Comprehensive Report.



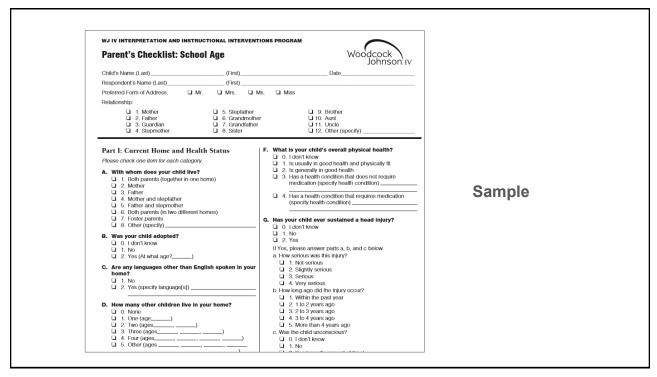
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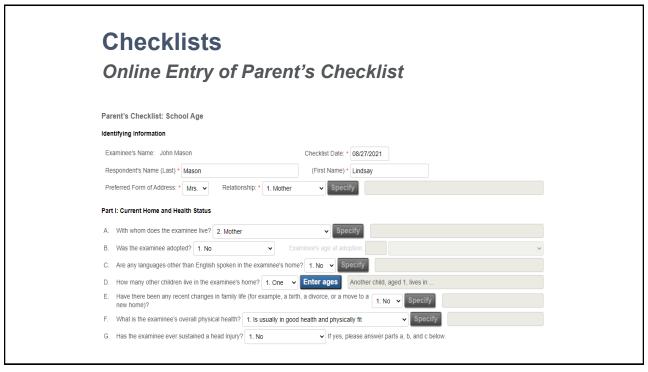
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Checklists

Parent's Checklist: School Age

- Intended for use by parents (or caregivers) of school-aged children
- · Includes eight parts:
 - Parts I through V: Developmental History
 - Part VI: Current Temperament and Mood
 - Part VII: Current Behaviors
 - Part VIII: Behavior Problems at Home





Sample Information

PARENT'S REPORT

Mrs. Lindsay Mason, John's mother, provided the following information.

John lives with his mother. One other child, aged 1, lives in the same home. There have been no significant changes in John's family life recently.

John is usually in good health and is physically fit. Mrs. Mason reported that he has normal vision and was evaluated recently by an optometrist (July 2021). No hearing problems were reported; his hearing was tested recently by an audiologist (May 2021). At night, John typically sleeps for 6 or 7 hours, often waking up at least during the night.

During pregnancy, John's mother had no significant health problems. John's delivery was normal. Immediately after birth, John was healthy.

Mrs. Mason remembers John as being an affectionate, an alert, and an active infant and toddler. John's early motor skills, such as sitting up, crawling, and learning to walk, developed later than for most other children. His early language skills, such as speaking first words, asking simple questions, and talking in sentences, also developed later than for most other children.

John attended preschool beginning at age 3. He seemed to learn things later, or with more difficulty, than other children did. He seemed to have more difficulty developing social skills than most other children. No atypical behavior management problems were recalled from his preschool years.

Mrs. Mason believes that John has learning problems (especially reading) and has been concerned about this for about five years.

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Checklists

Teacher's Checklist: School Age

- Intended to integrate information provided by student's teacher
- Includes six parts:
 - Part I: Ratings of Oral Language and Achievement
 - Part II: Current Level of Instruction
 - Part III: Student's Temperament and Mood
 - · Part IV: Current Classroom Functioning
 - Part V: Primary Concern
 - Part VI: Problem Behaviors in the Classroom

Online Entry of Teacher's Checklist

	acher's Checklist: School Age					
Ide	ntifying Information					
E	xaminee's Name: John Mason					
Teacher's Last Name: * Sample			Checklist Date:	09/01/2021		
Teacher's First Name: * Sam			Preferred Form of Address: *	Mr. 🕶		
_						
Par	rt I: Ratings of Oral Language Ability and	Achievement				
Α.	Level of oral expression	3. Average			~	
В.	Level of listening comprehension	3. Average	3. Average			
C.	Level of basic reading skill (sight vocabuland phonic and structural analysis skills)	4. Limited	4. Limited			
D.	Level of reading comprehension	4. Limited	4. Limited			
E.	Level of reading fluency (oral reading abil reading rate)	ity and 4. Limited	4. Limited			
F.	Level of mathematics calculation	3. Average	3. Average			
G.	Level of mathematics problem-solving (at analyze and solve practical problems in mathematics)	3. Average				
H.	Level of basic writing skill (spelling and identification of writing errors)	3. Average	3. Average			
I.	. Level of written expression 4. Limited				~	
Par	rt II: Current Level of Instruction					
1.	Oral Language	11 3. Mathe	ematics	11		
2.	Reading	11 4. Writing	g	11		

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Checklists

Sample Information

TEACHER'S REPORT

Mr. Sam Sample, John's teacher, responded to a checklist on 09/01/2021 to provide information based on recent direct observations of, and typical experience with, John.

Mr. Sample described John as attentive, caring, and accommodating. He is usually happy. He needs more one-toone attention and completes less schoolwork than most boys his age.

John usually listens when spoken to directly, follows instructions and finishes his schoolwork. He usually keeps assignments and school supplies in order and remembers what he is supposed to do.

Some reported behaviors may be inhibiting classroom performance. John frequently fails to give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes. He seems to have difficulty organizing and sustaining attention during his tasks and play activities. At times, he responds too quickly to questions. John usually attempts, but gives up easily, when confronted with difficult tasks. He is easily distracted. He usually remains seated when expected to. John's activity level and style of motor activity are similar to other boys his age. He can play quietly when required. He generally talks much less than other boys his age. John typically avoids interacting with his peers. But when he does, he often has difficulty awaiting his turn. Mr. Sample is most concerned about the amount of one-to-one attention he requires in the classroom. This behavior generally impairs his classroom performance.

Mr. Sample provided the following observations about John's behavior in the classroom. He demonstrates serious withdrawal in the classroom. This behavior is moderately disruptive. He demonstrates slightly serious inattentiveness, impulsiveness and anxiousness in the classroom; these behaviors are slightly disruptive.

Classroom Behavior Observation Form

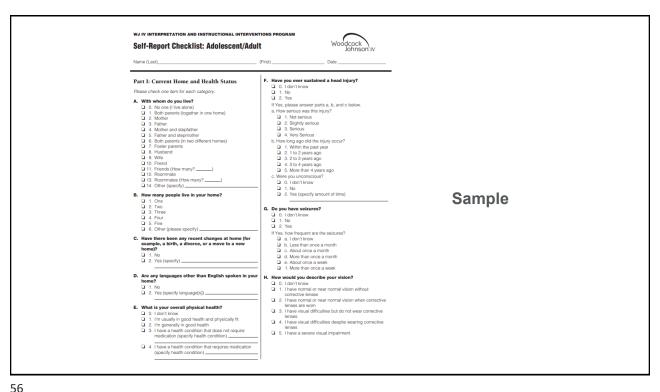
- Allows the examiner to integrate direct observations into the Comprehensive Report
- Can include one or two classroom observations in the comprehensive report
- Includes three parts:
 - Part I: Time Sampling Form
 - Comparison Student (typical peer) and Referred Student
 - Part II: Impact of Problem Behaviors on learning and classroom environment
 - Part III: Review of Primary Problem Behavior- identify primary problem and provide additional information.

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Checklists

Self-Report Checklist: Adolescent/Adult

- Intended for use by adolescent or adult who is capable of reading and understanding the questions
- Modification of the Parent's Checklist: School Age
- Includes five parts:
 - Part I: Current Home and Health Status
 - Part II: Self-Description of Attitudes
 - Part III: Self-Rating of Abilities and Skills
 - Part IV: School History
 - Part V: Recollections of Early Schooling



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Checklists

Sample Information

SELF-REPORT CHECKLIST

John responded to a checklist on 10/06/2021 to provide information about current home and health status, a self-description of current habits and behaviors, self-ratings of abilities and skills, and recollections about school.

John's mother lives with him. Altogether, there are three people in John's home.

John described his typical patterns of behavior over the past year. John is very enthusiastic about school and tries very hard to succeed at schoolwork. He reported recently experiencing feelings of sadness, irritability, guilt and failure. He has recently felt a lack of confidence and lack of interest in anything.

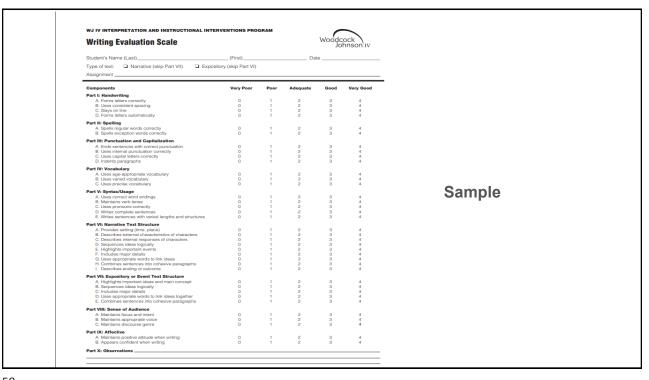
John rated several types of abilities and skills in terms of how easy or difficult they are for him. He rated comprehension-knowledge, fluid reasoning and visual-spatial thinking as being very difficult.

John responded to questions based on his recollections of experiences during first through sixth grade. John generally liked school and tried very hard to succeed at schoolwork. John frequently didn't give close attention to details and made careless mistakes.

Writing Evaluation Scale

- Provides narrative interpretation of examinee's writing skills
- Supplements test results and provides more detail on individual's writing competency
- Helps identify instructional goals
- Assists in monitoring progress

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Sample Information

WRITING EVALUATION SCALE

Additional information about John's writing abilities was obtained from an evaluation of a narrative writing assignment.

John's handwriting was rated as very poor. His abilities to form letters correctly, to use consistent spacing, to stay on the line and to form letters automatically were very poor. His spelling of regular and exception words was very poor. His punctuation and capitalization skills were very poor to adequate. Specifically, his ability to use capital letters correctly was adequate; his abilities to use internal punctuation correctly and to indent paragraphs were poor; and his ability to end sentences with correct punctuation was very poor. His use of vocabulary (including age-appropriate, varied, and precise vocabulary) was poor. His syntax and usage (including using correct word endings, maintaining verb tense, using pronouns correctly, writing complete sentences, and writing sentences of varied length and structure) was rated as poor.

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Observations

An integral part of conducting a comprehensive evaluation. Observing the student in the classroom setting & during the testing sessions.

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Importance of Observations – Legal Requirement

The public agency must ensure that the child is **observed** in **the child's learning environment** (including the regular classroom setting) to document the child's academic performance and behavior in the areas of difficulty.

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309

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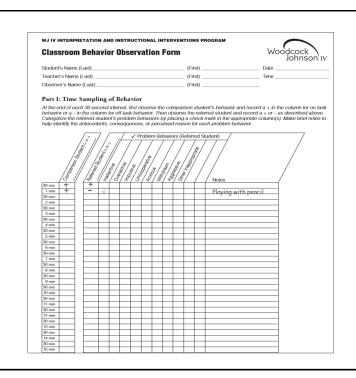
Observations

Classroom

- Observe within the subject area in which the student is struggling
- Observe within the subject area in which the student is doing well
- Compare student's performance to a peer in the classroom setting (typical vs atypical performance)
- Classroom Language demands

Testing Session

- Note testing behaviors
- Keep track of strategies/problem solving techniques used
- Note errors, etc.



WIIIP Sample: Classroom Behavior Observation Form

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Test 2: Applied Problems

TESTS OF ACHIEVEMENT

Qualitative Observation

Use data to compare examinee's performance to age mates.

On Applied Problems, which of the following best characterizes the individual's performance? (Mark only one response.)

- 1. Solved problems with no observed difficulties (good comprehension and analytical abilities)
- 2. Solved initial problems with no observed difficulty but demonstrated increasing difficulties solving the latter items (typical)
- 3. Appeared to have limited understanding of gradeor age-appropriate math application tasks
- 4. None of the above, not observed, or does not apply



Research supports the effectiveness of the Intervention

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Evidence-Based Interventions

WJ IV ACH: Instructional interventions

WJ IV OL: Accommodations and interventions WJ IV COG: Accommodations and interventions

- · Written in narrative style for reports
- Based on individual's performance
- Generated when performance falls within limited or lower range

The Tests of Achievement (ACH) Measure:

- Reading
- Mathematics
- Written Language
- Academic Knowledge

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Evidence-Based Interventions

ACH Sample 1: John, Age 17-1

 CLUSTER/Test
 W
 AE
 RPI
 SS (95% Band)

 Math Facts Fluency
 464
 7-8
 0/90
 50 (43-56)

John needs interactive and intensive practice to master his math facts. It is best to use distributed practice, presenting smaller, but frequent, practice sessions. Also, focus on a few facts at a time, rather than on all the facts. Emphasize reverses or turnarounds, such as 6 + 4 and 4 + 6 or 3 x 2 and 2 x 3. Teach the zero facts and rules. Computer programs and games also are good ways to provide additional practice.

ACH Sample 2: John, Age 17-1

 CLUSTER/Test
 W
 AE
 RPI
 SS (95% Band)

 Passage Comp
 418
 5-10
 0/90
 <40 (<40-<40)</td>

The 3-H strategy (Here, Hidden, Head) is a mnemonic designed to aid John's reading comprehension by teaching him how to ask and answer questions about a text. The first H, Here, represents explicit questions and answers that are found in the text. The second H, Hidden, represents questions and answers that are implied by the text. The third H, Head, represents information that is not in the text but that is in the student's background knowledge. Model the strategy using a think-aloud approach followed by guided practice for John. One application of this strategy requires students to read the assigned text and then to work in pairs to generate questions for each H for another pair of students to answer.

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Evidence-Based Interventions

The Tests of Cognitive Abilities (COG) Measure:

- Comprehension-Knowledge (Gc)
- Fluid Reasoning (Gf)
- Short-term Working Memory (Gwm)
- Cognitive Processing Speed (Gs)
- Auditory Processing (Ga)
- Long-term Retrieval (Glr)
- Visual Processing (Gv)

COG Sample 1: John, Age 17-0

 CLUSTER/Test
 W
 AE
 RPI
 SS (95% Band)

 Comp-Knowledge
 461
 5-3
 1/90
 <40 (<40-41)</td>

When presenting new information, it may be necessary to help John associate the key points with his prior knowledge or personal experiences.

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Evidence-Based Interventions

COG Sample 2: John, Age 17-0

 CLUSTER/Test
 W
 AE
 RPI
 SS (95% Band)

 Fluid Reasoning
 506
 12-0
 76/90
 90 (87-94)

Teach John to analyze number patterns that require multiplying by a specific number to obtain the next number in the sequence. Begin with a simple pattern that requires multiplying by 2. For example, write 2, 4, 8, ____ on the board and ask John to provide the next number. Help him discover that the rule is multiply by 2. Tell him that any number can be used as the multiplier in a pattern. Have John try one more pattern by writing 1, 3, 9, ___ and asking him to tell you the next number. Help John discover that the rule is multiply by 3. Provide additional practice in analyzing number patterns requiring multiplication.

The Tests of Oral Language (OL) Measure:

- Oral Expression
- Listening Comprehension
- Phonetic Coding and Phonological Awareness
- Speed of Lexical Access

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Evidence-Based Interventions

OL Sample: Cira, Age 13-8

CLUSTER/Test	W	AE	RPI	SS (95% Band)
Oral Language	491	8-6	54/90	76 (71-81)

Reading lessons aloud to Cira, either individually or as part of a small group, is a way to identify words she does not understand. Cira should listen to the oral reading while reading along and ask a question if she does not understand a word or concept. If asking a question presents too great a language load, Cira can signal her lack of understanding by using an agreed-upon gesture or by marking the word with a sticky note. Then pause and explain the meaning of the word or concept, using examples, synonyms, or words with similar derivations or structure. Pay particular attention to any false cognates, as these words can lead to misunderstandings.



Formative Interventions

Designed to improve day-to-day teaching and meet the specific needs of the student

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Formative Interventions

Availability

Available for five tests in the *WJ* IV Tests of Achievement Forms A, B, and C:

- Letter-Word Identification
- Applied Problems
- Spelling
- Calculation
- Word Attack

If error types are tallied for Test 8: Oral Reading, a formative intervention for each error type is available.

Woodcock Johnson IV				
Dashboard	Reports Administratio	n Resources		
WJ IV Tests of Achievemen	t Form A and Extended			
Name: Adam Sample	Date of Birth: 08/18/2004		Age: 9 years, 4 months	
School	Education Organ	zation		
			Use adjusted school year	
Teacher	Occupation Depart	ment	☐ Ose adjusted scripor year	
Examiner	Date of Testing * Group ID Grade 01/01/2014 4	. 4		
Standard Battery				
Letter-Word Identification	0 Items		Select iter	ms to enter
2. Applied Problems	0 Items		item_le	vel data
3. Spelling	0 Items		ILCITI-IC	voi data
4. Passage Comprehension	0			
5. Calculation	0 Items			
6. Writing Samples	0 a			
7. Word Attack	0 Items			
8A. Oral Reading Items 1-5	0 Errors:			
8B. Oral Reading Items 6-10	0 Errors:			
8C. Oral Reading Items 11-15	0 Errors:			
	0 Errors:			

Formative Interventions Item-Level Data (1, 0) Requirement Achievement Test 1 - Letter-Word Identification Item Data Items left blank below the basal will be counted as correct for Raw Score computing the raw score. Cancel Done Clear

Formative Interventions

Other Information

- Generates formative intervention when unexpected error occurs
- Provides intervention for teaching specific skill or concept
- Based on sound teaching practices, but effectiveness is not necessarily backed by research as in evidence-based interventions

Unexpected Error: An incorrect response followed by one or more correct responses.

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Formative Interventions *Example 1*

Test 1: Letter-Word Identification (teaching closed/open syllables)

John will benefit from learning about types of syllables. Review closed and open syllables with John. Explain that a **closed syllable** ends in a consonant and has a short vowel sound, whereas an **open syllable** ends in a vowel and has a long vowel sound. Present different, two-syllable words, some with closed syllables and some with open syllables. Write each word on the board and ask John to read each word aloud and draw lines or slash marks (/) between the syllables to divide it. Then ask John to underline the first syllable and tell you whether it is closed (ends on a consonant and has a short vowel sound) or open (ends on a long vowel sound).

Formative Interventions Example 2

Test 2: Applied Problems (teaching simple multiplication word problems)

Explain that multiplication helps us solve problems easily when groups are of equal size. Illustrate the principle using this example: Four children are playing tennis. Each child has five tennis balls. How many tennis balls are there altogether? Ask Missy to draw 4 children using stick figures and then to draw 5 tennis balls by each child. Point out that there are 4 groups of equal size in this problem, which can be represented by writing 4×5 . Present additional simple word problems requiring multiplication. Ask Missy to write a multiplication sentence for each problem. Remind her that she can draw pictures to help.

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Summary Key Points

- Professional retains control over and responsibility for the report and interventions
- WIIIP facilitates the process
 - Generates interventions based on examinee's age and areas of concern (academic, language, and cognitive)
 - Generates narrative report and scores so examiner can focus on interpretation
 - Generates framework from which a Dyslexia assessment can be conducted

Summary Key Points

Relevant

- Links WJ IV evaluations to instruction
- Provides evidence-based and formative interventions
- Focuses on the educational needs of the individual

Convenient

- Provides interventions for all WJ IV academic, language, and cognitive areas in one place
- Matches interventions to individual based on needs
- Generates comprehensive report and all scores
- Includes checklists if completed

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Summary

- Convenient web-based entry
- Large number of interventions and accommodations
- Streamlined Comprehensive Report
 - Test Appendix A provides optional, more detailed interpretation



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