

Evidence-Centered Design as a Foundation for ALD Development

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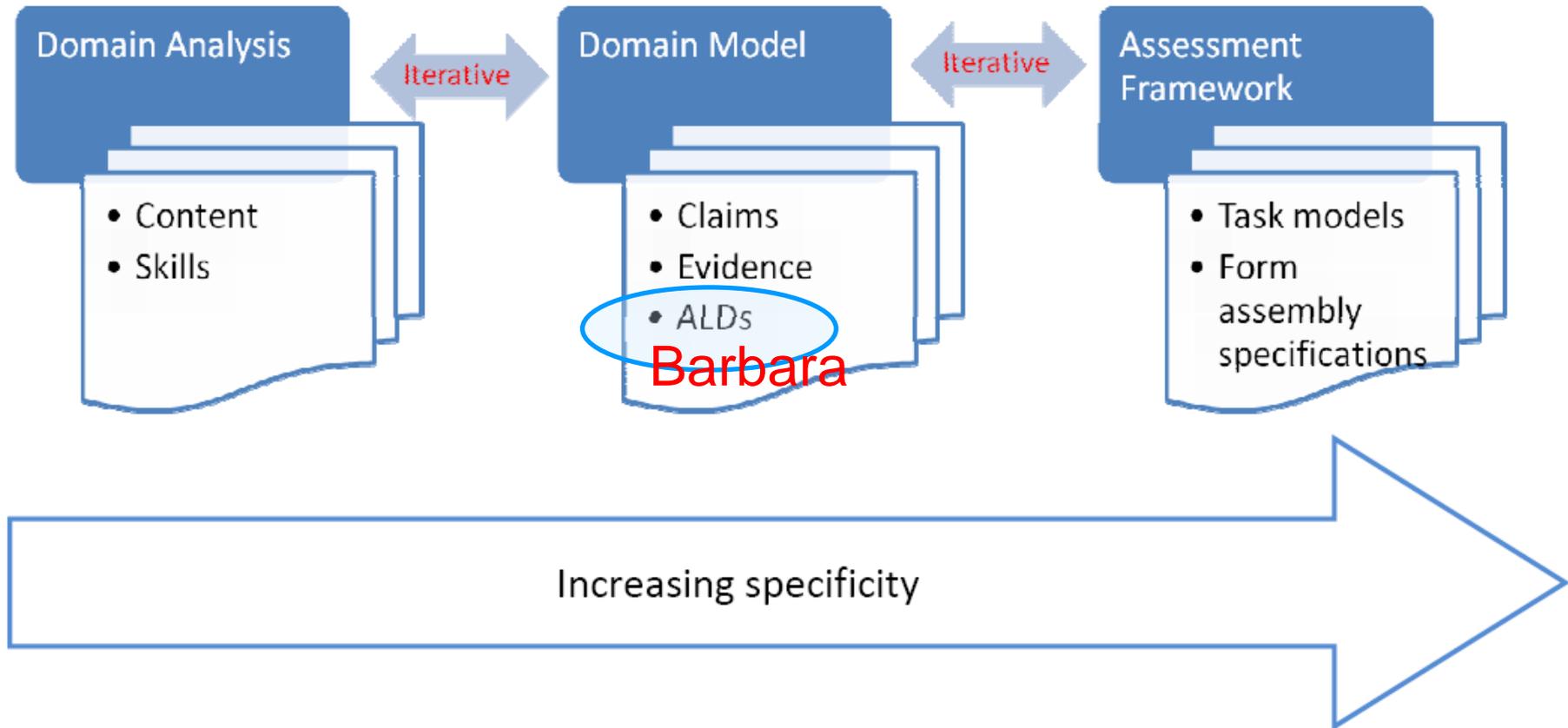
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Overview of Session



ALDs Role in Score Reporting

- Communicate what scores mean
- Communicate what examinees at different performance levels know and are able to do
- Descriptions of performance level communicated through the ALDs

ECD & ALDs

- Through the domain analysis & domain modeling, claims and evidence pairs are generated
- These claims and evidence pairs and evidence pairs are then mapped onto the performance continuum
- Focus is on exemplar claims that differentiate performance levels

Articulation of ALDs

- Using exemplar claims SMEs then put into words the defining characteristics of the performance level to generate preliminary ALDs
- Iterative process
 - Identification of gaps in current set of claims
 - New claims may identify need to refine ALDs

Benefits of Creating ALDs with ECD

- Continues the direct connection to intended score interpretations (through claims and evidence pairs)
- Reinforces the need to have tasks developed and included in the assessment that represent the ALD levels of performance – both in item development and form assembly specifications
- Strengthens the trail of validity evidence to support score interpretation and use

ALD Methodology

Illustrative study

- History (World, European, US)
- SMEs from the committees who worked on the domain analysis and generated claims and evidence pairs

General Procedures

- Work in subject-specific groups
 - Map illustrative claims (typically 3) from the major domain topics identified from the domain analysis to score levels 3, 4, 5
 - Synthesize these claims into ALDs for score levels 3, 4 & 5
- Discipline-level ALDs
 - Look for similarities across subject-specific ALD
 - Articulate discipline-level ALDs based on commonalities

History ALDs: ECD Input

- Domain analysis organized content primarily by time periods
- Claims and evidence pairs from domain modeling
- Draft Historical Thinking Skills

History: Subject-specific Groups

- Orientation included modeling of how a claim could be modified (e.g., through changing the HTS) to change its location on the score continuum
- Each group was tasked with mapping (or modifying) exemplar claims onto performance continuum
- Forms were provided for recording exemplar claims
- Each group chose own strategy; task to be completed by end of day

History: Generation of Draft ALDs

- Subject-specific groups: morning task
 - Bulleted lists/tables
 - Preparation of presentation
- Discipline ALD
 - Afternoon
 - Each group presentation
 - AP History coordinator summarized, looked for trends and commonalities

Results

- Generated less than fully articulated subject-specific ALDs or discipline ALDs
 - Generated bulleted lists
 - Identified “difficulty drivers”
 - Needed more time to process similarities

Iterative Process

- Expected that subject-specific and discipline-level ALDs would not be fully articulated
- Study was first step in generating initial ALDs
- These were then used to develop more claims and evidence pairs for domain modeling
- Symbiotic relationship through iterations
 - Claims informed initial ALDs
 - ALDs were refined by more development of claims

History (11)

Orientation clear	100%
Orientation helpful	100%
Understood purpose	100%
Understood task	82%
Adj perf cats	73%
Mapping for ALDs	90%
Consensus	90%
Time	82%
Role in ALDs	100%
Subject-specific ALD	90%

Conclusion

- ECD supports intended score interpretations through
 - Domain analysis & modeling -- claims and evidence pairs
 - Claims and evidence pairs are mapped to score scale -- create ALDs
 - ALDs helps inform task development & form assembly specifications
 - ALDs and examinee performance can inform cutscores & provide validity evidence