

# Monitoring Pupil Progress at Primary Level



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## **Overview**

- What is monitoring
- Why monitor?
  - The promise
  - The dangers
    - Traps to avoid
- A vacuum
- Filling that vacuum
- Quality control





# What is monitoring?

- Tracking the progress of children's progress
- Cognitive
  - Against the curriculum
  - General development
- Non cognitive
  - Relationships
  - Attitudes
  - Feelings
  - Behaviours
  - The big five
- Physical





# Why monitor?

- To help the child
  - One off quick information
    - Two examples
      - Lack of coordination
      - Unusual children
  - Tracking over time
    - Two examples
      - Gifted children falling by the wayside
      - Special needs failure to thrive
- To help the teacher
  - Class differences
  - Where to pitch things
- To help the school





## A couple of examples

 Identifying unusual children (from PIPS) Very few Very high A few Most children Average A few Very few Very low

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<more>|<rare> 6 + | M or L 8 more t | M or L 21 more 5 + M or L 6 less t Sums B half of Sums B 4+11 |T M or L 10 less Sums B 9-6 . | Sums B 15+21 | Sums B 7+3 4 . + . | M or L 3 less t Sums B 42-17 Sums B Sequence . | M or L 3 more t Num 3dig1 Pass Walking t . | Num 3dig2 PV yacht PV cosmetics 3 . + Num 3dig3 Sent Sentences Sums B Sequence . | M or L 2 more t Sent Sentences Sent Story 2 Sums B 12p ora Num 2dig1 . | IAR full Sent Story 1 . |S Num 2dig2 Sent Sentences Sums B 15-4 Num 2dig3 2 .# T+ IAR capital Sent Sentences Sent Sentences Sums A rockets W ball W tree .## | Sent Sentences W cat W flower W house .## | IAR sentence Num 3dig4 Pass Cats long W car W duck W rabbit .#### | IAR start Num teen2 W dog 1 .##### + Num 3dig5 Num teen1 Num teen3 Sent Sentences Sums B half th W butterfly .####### S| IAR sentence PV microscope Sums A pips M or L 1 more t Sums A ice crea .######### | W Writing Lett D Lett Q .############## | Lett A Lett H Lett J Lett Y Lett t Sums A puppies 0 .############ +M Lett G Rep observatory Rhy mouse Sums B 5p appl Lett K PV jewellery PV toadstool Sums A bikes Lett o PV padlock Rhy bin Rhy dish .########### M| IAR Letter Lett B Lett V Lett c Lett u PV saxophone Rep frigglejang Rhy pan .############# | Lett F Lett n Lett w Rhy toes .########## | IAR word Lett L Lett S Lett r Num 9 Rhy cherries Lett e Lett z PV cash -1 .####### + Lett x Num 6 Rep juxtapose Sh hexagon .######## | Lett Name Lette Lett m Num 8 Rep riotous Sums A cars Num O .###### S| Count fish here IAM least Lett i Num 7 Rep denalty Lett p Rep enterprisin Sums A balls .#### | Count fish ther PV pigeon -2 #### + IAM shortest Num 3 PV violin Num 5 PV bowl .## |S IAR writing Num 1 Num 2 Num 4 Rep mantle Sh square .# | Count apples th PV windmill Sh triangle .# T| Count apples he PV knife PV pan -3 . + PV cherries Rep stop Sh circle . | IAM most PV fork PV wasp . | IAM tallest IAR someone . | IAM more PV butterfly PV cupboard -4 . + IAR someone . | PV carrots PV kite . | IAM smallest PV turtle . |T PV castle Sh star -5 + IAM biggest **Durham** University



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## Tracking over time (from INCAS)



Age





## The Dangers

- Poor data and unintended consequences
- Causes

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- Reliance on observation & judgement
- Reliance on test scores
- Accountability systems causing corruption of data
- Home grown instruments
  - Need careful construction reliable and valid measures
- Poor communication
  - To teachers, parents, schools and press
- Misinterpretation
  - Constructs and items
  - Correlation and cause



#### A Vacuum







## Filling the vacuum properly

- Recognition of
  - The need for assessment experts in every school
  - The need to measure on single scales
  - The need for professional involvement
    - Educationalists and psychometricians
  - The need for clear communication
    - To policy makers, teachers, schools and press
  - Need to give Ofsted a solid story
  - The need for caution





## **Quality Control**

- What types of assessment are there?
- How do you know if you have a good assessment?
  - Reliability
  - Validity





#### Types of assessment

## Judgement based ⇔ Objective

## Pencil and paper $\Leftrightarrow$ Computer based

# Flat ⇔ adaptive





#### Some examples





# Reliability

- If you assess twice
  - Two different assessors
  - Or
  - Two different occasions
- Do you get the same answer?



## Validity – four questions

- On the face of it does it look right?
- Does it assess what you are interested in?
- Compared to other assessments similar?
- Does it predict?





# Good luck and Thank You





### **Examples** images





#### From BASE



