How are assessments used? Two ways...

**INSTRUCTION:** To measure how students are progressing toward college and career readiness in core subjects:
- English Language Arts/Literacy (Smarter Balanced, or SBA)
- Mathematics (SBA)
- Science (Hawaii State Assessment, or HSA)

Annual testing provides not only a regular means to see if students are meeting higher expectations at a single point in time, but also measures student growth over time.

Results from assessments help to focus instruction on key skills that students need to master in order to become college and career ready. Schools need tests to help determine if students (individually and in groups) have learned what was expected of them, and identify areas of difficulty to make targeted adjustments in instruction.

Hawai‘i also provides assessments for:
- Kaia'puni (immersion) school students (Hawaiian language assessment of state standards in language arts and mathematics, grades 3 and 4, and science grade 4)
- students with cognitive disabilities (alternative assessments)
- special education students (accommodations on SBA, HSA)
- English Learners (WIDA language proficiency assessments)

**ACCOUNTABILITY:** A reliable and objective assessment of student achievement helps to address the desire by elected officials, community members and parents to know whether students are achieving in their schools. It also allows for meaningful comparisons across schools, provides a yardstick for holding schools accountable for improved academic achievement, and informs educational policy, school improvement and instructional practice.

Why are there so many assessments?

Most are required by federal education law. The only statewide assessment in our testing portfolio not required by federal law is the grade 11 ACT, which is a free college entrance exam.

The Hawaii State Department of Education performs a review of all assessments each year and listens to concerns from the field, including teachers and administrators. Tests that are now optional include End of Course exams in Algebra I, Algebra II and U.S. History.

In addition, parts of the SBA have been changed in order to reduce the time to complete the assessments. The test has been streamlined to include only the Computer Adaptive Test (English Language Arts and Mathematics) and the Writing Performance Task, and test questions that took a long average time to complete were eliminated.

What about ESSA?

ESSA is the reauthorization of federal education law, signed in December 2015. It continues a requirement for annual statewide assessments to measure student achievement, and specifies that not less than 95% of students participate in these assessments. Hawaii does not have an opt-out policy and expects all students enrolled to participate in the required assessments.