Context

CAM: The Tool

Experiences

The Indicators

Discussion

Cooperative Assessment Meetings

A tool for assessment and individual educational planning based on the ICF including students and their parents

Jacqueline & Reto, Switzerland

Content:

- The school context in Switzerland
- ICF-based assessment in the canton of Zurich
- Experiences during the implementation of the tool
- Meeting the indicators of the European Agency
- Discussion

School context in Switzerland

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- 26 school systems with 26 cantonal ministries of education
- 1 Swiss conference of cantonal ministries of education
- Some agreements

Two new Agreements

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- Harmos (2014) standardisation tendency in the school systems
- Collaboration in the field of special educational needs (2011)

Collaboration in the field of SEN

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- Why this new agreement?
- 01.01.2008: 26 cantons responsible for special needs education
- Aims of the agreement

Harmos

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- Harmos
 - > Standardisation tendency in the school system
- Collaboration in the field of special educational needs
 - > integration of pupils with SEN in regular school settings

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School context in the canton Zurich

- Cantonal legislation: Integrative special needs education
- Top-down implementation of assessment tools and processes (unusual for Swiss schools...)
- Cooperation of university, school for teachers in special needs education and policy for developing teacher training in the field of inclusive assessment

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- A procedure for assessment and individual educational planning
- A assessment tool
- A form of interdisciplinarity and participation

When does it take place?

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- When the pupil has difficulties at school which should be looked at more closely
 - > individual educational planning
- When the pupil is already receiving additional support
 - > evaluation

European Agency - Inclusive Assessment Projekct - Cyprus 2008

Cooperative Assessment Meetings

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	Joint Assessment of the Situation and Planning		
	_	At participants receive this form is advance, complete it prior to the meeting a bring it along. If a donate is difficult to encluste or the context unclear it can be blank. This preposation from sensine in the consensi	
	Pupil's name:		
	Date of the meeting:	wturned after the meeting.	
	My description of the current situation in keywords:		
cousses			
danale	Terns of particular importance can be undefined	You can write any comments or observations concerning:	
Strength () () Problem	Oerored Learning The pupit one isbary, watch, observe; focus attention; notice things; find and execute solutions; plan; practise		
Strength () () () () ()	Mathematics The pupil can do mental arithmetic; written arithmetic; understand and solve mathematical theorems; understand and master cursiculum content in mathematics mathematics		
Strongth D D Problem	Acquiring language and concepts. The pupil connepost phonetoolly accurate, understand the reasning of words and synthetic combine worth into phrasos; acquiring a vocabulary appropriate for age; modify language according to meaning first and second language).		
Strength () () () () ()	Reading and writing The pupil can read out loud; understand what heisthe reads; write cor- sectly and legibly		
Strength () () () () ()	Handling task and demands The pupil can undertake tasks independently or in a group; assume responsi- bility; carry out daily routines; handle happiness and frustration		
Strength () () () () ()	Construirication The pupil can understand what others say and communicate; express his/her froughts in such a way that others understand, explain things to others; converse and discuss.		
Strongth () () Problem	Movement and mobility The pusit can plan, coordinate and instate body movements (e.g. in sport); plan, coordinate and instate time hand use (e.g. doing crafts)		
	Looking after oneself. The pupil can care for his her personal hygiene, look after his her health and diet; avoid dangerous situation and harm; avoid harmful substances.		
Strongth () () () () ()	Handling relationships The pupil can relate to people; show and respond to consideration, gestitude and tolerance; regulate social dissenses and distance, handle criticism; form trionships		
Strength () () () () () ()	Recreation, leisure and community life. The pupil can take part in social life at achool, in the family and neighborhood cultivate hobbies or other pastimes; be involved in leisure and pleasure activities.		
	© Bloburgushretton Kanton Zonch Stratemen and Planes -	Vorbereitung Primar- und Setundaratute I – Eng	

The Tool

- 10 Items of the ICFcomponent Activities and participation
- General learning
- Mathematics
- Acquiring language and concepts
- Reading and writing
- Handling tasks and demands
- Communication
- Movement and mobility
- Looking after oneself
- Handling relationships
- Recreation, leasure and community life

Experiences (1): Evaluation

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- N = 172
- Mostly positive
- Challenging
- Additional information and training needed

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Experiences (2): Implementation

- Overall positive
- Professionalization
- Involvement of Parents is often seen as most positive point
- Additional effort, not much impact on everyday assessment practice
- Delegation of problems (pupils...) as the traditional strategy
- Difficult: Coherence with classroom practice

Meeting the indicators

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Pupil level indicator:

 Structures and mechanisms that allow pupils to contribute

 Teachers use appropriate and motivating methods for giving feedback

Meeting the Indicators

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Parent level indicator:

- Clear rights to request assessment and to contribute
- Parents are involved in learning targets
- The role of parents is clearly recognised at teacher, school and policy level

Meeting the Indicators

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Teacher level indicator:

- Teachers take a holistic / ecological view
- Classroom assessment takes a team approach
- Teachers understand that the main purpose of assessment is to guide learning
- Teachers receive suitable training and support

Meeting the Indicators

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School level indicator:

- School leaders are responsible
- The school has autonomy to organize itself
- There is school based planning for all pupil's learning and assessment

Meeting the Indicators

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Assessment team level indicator:

- Responsibility remains with classroom teacher
- Assessment considers the pupil's learning environment
- Instruments supporting interdisciplinary work by providing a shared language and cooperative strategy

Meeting the Indicators

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Policy level indicator:

- Development of assessment policies that support inclusion
- Integration of general and SEN educational policies
- All assessment policies promote a holistic / ecological view of pupil and learning environment

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- How can we ensure the compatibility of assessment and teaching?
- What kind of teacher training for inclusive assessment is suitable?
- Can we describe properly the applied criteria and ongoing processes of assessment and selection?
- How can we bridge the gap between the reality of the school and the society regarding educational standards and assessment?