Digital Badges and the Analysis of Learning and Educational Activity

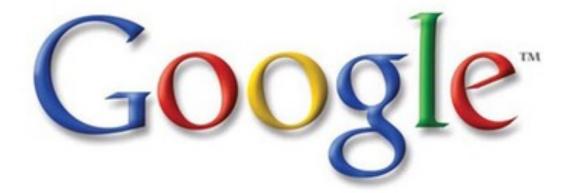


Daniel Hickey

LEARNING SCIENCES
Indiana University School of Education









National Science Foundation

Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR)

Office of the Vice President for Information Technology

- Web-enabled tokens of accomplishments
 - Eight fields of information and an image
 - Mozilla foundation established the Open Badges Infrastructure (OBI)
- Can be accumulated internally or externally
 - Mozilla's digital "backpack"
- Can be shared over email and social networks (not LinkedIn!)
- Contain specific claims about learning
- Contain evidence of learning
 - Links to more evidence
 - Digital artifacts
 - Rubics, peer comments, feedback, etc.



Example DML Badge System Supporter to Reporter at digitalme



 digitalme is a collective of UK educational innovators



 Badge the UK is a big push to coordinate informal learning



 Makewaves/S2R medals was a DML 2012 Awardee

S2R Network

Search



Member Of S2R Medals



S2R Channels Resources & Reports

Channels

Top Tips 26

Live Sports Events 946

S2R Medals - Sports ... 830

Olympic and Paralymp... 795

Sports Interviews 217

Football 826

Cycling 218

Athletics 247

Charity Sporting Eve... 44

Racket Games 107

Swimming 95

Cricket 163

Rugby 200

Other Sports 381

S2R Teachers 2

Reports from the Sainsbury's 2013 School Games



Athlete focus

'The Creators' video for the final day ...



The Big Guns Report of Judo

This report focuses on the pressure, commitment and determination it takes to be a young athlete



Sainsbury's School Games 2013 Volunteers

This report captures all of the great work the volunteers do to help make the School Games a success



Top Sports Reports



School Games Organiser's Summit 2013 Catmose Media Team visited Kettering for the SGO Summit and met a VERY special Olympian



Fencing By Rowan Tierney



Successful 'Tiger' cubs

Students get trials at Leicester Tigers



∠ Login

Award S2R Medals

Top Tips

Already on Makewaves? Sign up to S2R here...

Free Resources





S2R Medal Achievements



75 awarded



1720 awarded

Login

Teacher HQ

Help to make it happen



Channels

Help 15

Case Studies 11

Teacher Talk



Resources and Activities - Get Involved!



Safe

Safe is a programme of practical activities to develop primary children's skills, self-confidence and safety awareness when using social networking

What Will You Make?



This Term on Makewaves

Find out what's happening this term that you and your students can get involved with...



The Essential Makewaves Knowledge

Hints & tips to make running your site easy!

Makewaves Badges



How to Make Badges

All you need to know about making Badges to award on Makewayes



Makewaves Badges

All you need to know about awarding and making badges on Makewaves



Make things your way with the Makebadges site

Design your own free badges, banners & avatars perfect for Makewaves!

The Makewaves App!



The New Makewaves App

Created via the qqA



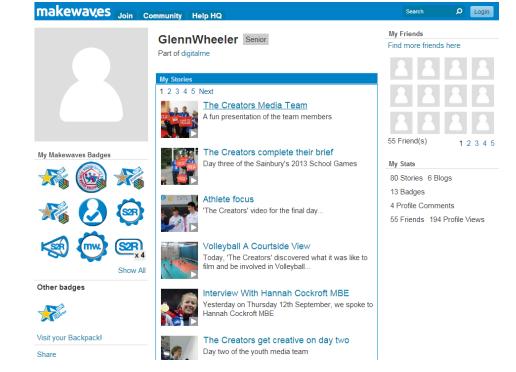
Using the Makewaves App in Schools

Beth Smith and Alan Crist discuss using the Makewaves App in schools













makewaves Join Community Help HQ

Catmose College

Our Interview...

At the VIP opening evening, we managed to get an inspirational interview with Hannah Cockroft MBE and she officially opened The Sainbury's School Games 2013.



Digital Youth Network Chicago Summer of Learning



BADGES FOR LEARNING: A DESIGN FRAMEWORK

Why badges?

Badges have the potential to radically shift how learning experiences are achieved, shared, and recognized. The Chicago-based Digital Youth Network (DYN) has developed a framework that connects badges to a set of learning experiences, with an end goal of better supporting interestdriven learning in a social community to create richer and more concrete

allow individuals to receive recognition for skills and achievements gained. signal mastery of specific skills or roles

provide bridges between informal learning opportunities and formal environments increase the visibility of potential pathways for learning and exploring new skills and

provide the motivation to explore with a new degree of interest and confidence become more meaningful over time, as learners combine badges to build a portfolio that represent who they are and what they can do

Badge Types

All badges are not created equal - the DYN framework builds on 3 types of badges







SHOWCASE

hat is valued to the learner



Badge Types

All badges are not created equal - DYN framework builds on 3 types of badge







SHOWCASE

Badges that would fall under the 3 respective types.



CRITICAL FRIEND A 'critical friend' badge might providing ongoing feedback and encouragement to peers in your class or workshop. It

around feedback and support between learners. i.e. Make at least 10 comments a week on the work of peers for 4 weeks in a row.

Other Examples of Community Badges:

- . Workshop Participation
- · Project Collaborator · Resource Provider



DIGITAL MUSIC An intro level digital music badge might be achieved by a

activities that demonstrate knowledge of digital production

software & basic understanding of song structure. i.e. Write a blog critiquing the tone & tempo of a select song + Create a 2min instrumental with an intro and chorus that uses at least 3 types of

Other Examples of Skill Badges:

- Digital Photography · Scratch Game Design
- Fashion Design



DIGITAL AUTHOR A digital magazine badge might created media selected by editors to appear in an online digital magazine featuring the best work from a program's participants.

i.e. Create & submit an article, video, podcast or info graphic + Submission selected for quality & alignment with magazine theme.

Other Examples of Showcase Badges:

 Digital Magazine Contributor · Youth Film Festival Presenter







Links

△ ♣ #

Time to Complete: Short

View Challenge



Keeping a record of what you see

Home Pathways My Profile Convenations Media

Challenge Requirements

Activity is completed

Challenge Resources

Citizen Science / Present your work

Present your work

You include at least one graphic visualization of your data

. You give people ideas for how they can be involved

. Technique Tips : Planning out your science content

Technique Tips : Movie Making Tips and Tricks . Technique Tips : Tips on how to make a better science video

work: create a blog, a video, or a digital book. Great projects will be shared at the CSOL Summer Showcase in Great projects will be sharled at the CSOL Summer Showcise in August. Your audience will be the mayor, others in government, and a lot of kids just like you. Show them what citizen science is and why is matters, and how you participated and what you found out. Then you can go and see what others did as well.

Share the story of your citizen science mission (your mission, your Share the story of your critizen science mission (your mission, your own observations, the observations and data of others, your community convensations, and your research). Was this what you hypothesized? How can this information be used by people who live in Chicago? Choose the best multimedia format to summarize your chicago?

Use the resources below to help you create a project (blog, video book, or any other multimedia formal you think best shares what have done). Have your friends and family review it and give you feedback. Then submit your final work.

Your mission question, hypothesis, and why you think your topic matters are clearly stated

. You summarize your information and draw a conclusion about what you have learned from the data

Time to Complete: Medium

Using graphs to



Obtate section is when people in a community cubbonate togethe and apply method of scientific research and data analysis in thospine their scientific force instence can be deeply sympro-ender scientific and their data analysis in the propriet was captured. These instence can be deeply sympro-ender captured their community and are interested in fields of science. Most, adults, grandparents, anyone can die. National Congraphic stated that coloran science can be usual the Source Learn improve exceptations in the englight-horizon science can be usual the Source Learn improve exceptations in the englight-horizon science can be used to comprove the exceptation of brids.

Have deepline the science of the scie



Create your own scientific sketches and macro photographs.





This badge is earned by completing your Citizen Science project. You will use your own observations and those from your Citizen Science community to explain, document, and anxwey your question and will create a multimedia presentation of your results to present at the summer CSOL fair.

Challenges completed

Tell Us Why You Are Here - Citizen Science

Share a little bit about yourself. Why are you doing this pathway and what do you hope to learn

8655742

Help scientists classify their data

Is that a storm cloud or a star? Sort and tag cool photos and audio to help scientists analyze their data online.





Citizens as Scientists

Learn what citizen science is, where it started, and why it can be so powerful.

Science Blog to the Citizens as Scientists Challenge





3D GameLab - Earn Badges!



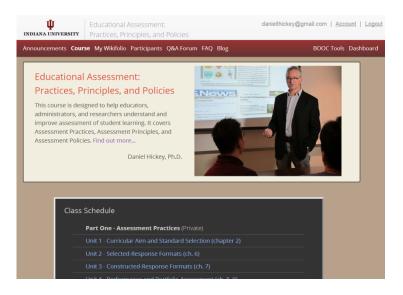
Digital Badges: Unlocking Two Million Better Futures - CGI America...

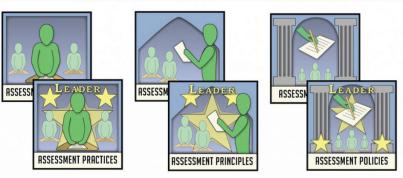


Jason Explains Digital Badges



Example Non-DML Badges Ecosystem Educational Assessment BOOC

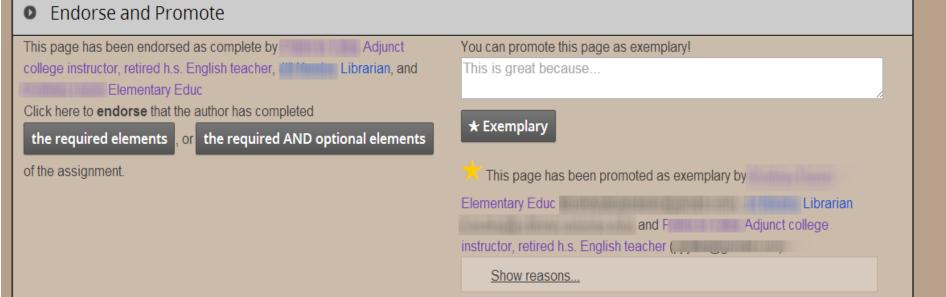


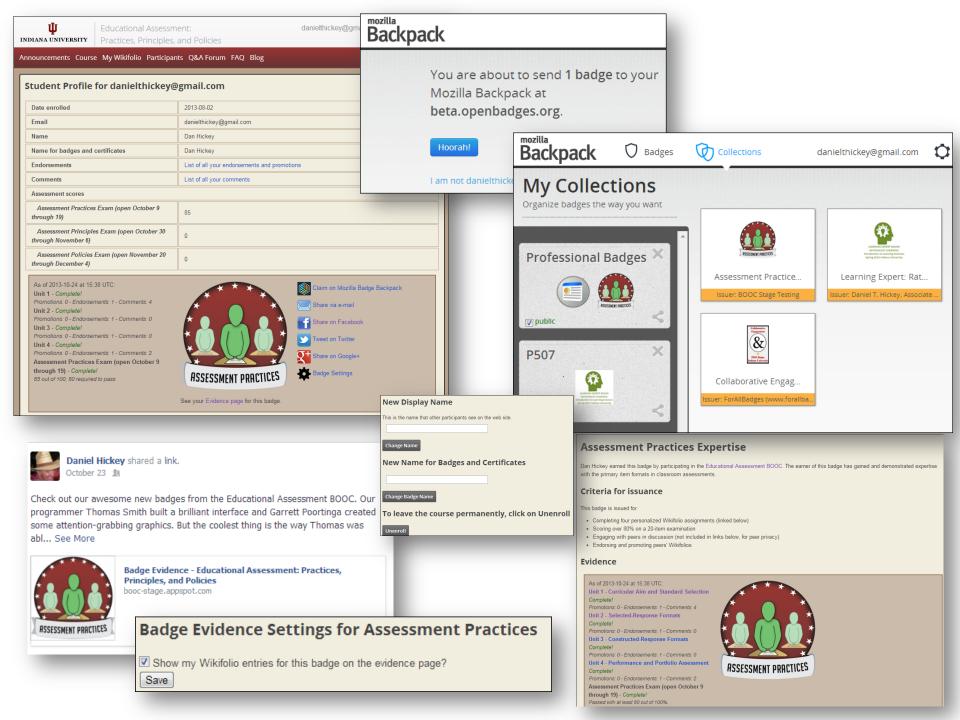


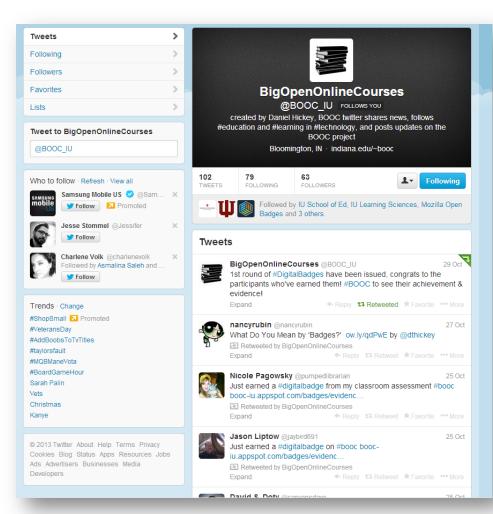
- Twelve weeks in Google *Course Builder*
 - Personalization via aim & role
 - Work in professional networking groups
 - Textbook and weekly wikifolios
- Three Expertise badges
 - Assessment Practices
 - Assessment Principles
 - Assessment Policies
- One Assessment Expert badge for earning the three expertise badges
- Most promotions in each group earns Leader badges
- Began with 460 registrants
 - Now around 80 active
 - Include 8 enrolled for credit
 - https://booc-iu.appspot.com/wiki?unit=8&student=46186&action=view

Reflection (By November 3)

- A. Consequential Engagement: This was by far the most interesting and relevant unit to me so far. As a result of what I learned this week, I definitely plan to learn more about, and practice more, the art of learning progressions because I see them as an incredibly powerful tool to structure and direct instruction. I also plan to do more research about specific formative assessment strategies that are effective in the classroom.
- B. Critical Engagement: I found my role and curricular aim very well suited to this week's concepts and big ideas. Not only was I able to see how my curricular aim could be reached via a learning progression, but I was also able to reflect on how to use formative assessment to make real time instructional adjustments, which is something I have seen in my consulting work that not a lot of teachers know how to do. Therefore, I can see how becoming somewhat of an expert on this topic could really help me in my work to add value and improve learning outcomes for many students.
- C. As usual, swork was insightful because as a classroom teacher, she is able to bring a very practical perspective to all of the concepts surrounding formative assessment. Her learning progression was very clear and really helped me to see that formative assessment does not have to be a complicated or difficult task for a teacher. I also learned a great deal from Patricia Tylka's work, particularly her observations about the importance of the right kind of feedback and her definition of formative assessment that uses a medical analogy. I also appreciated the Illinois resources on formative assessment that Patricia shared.







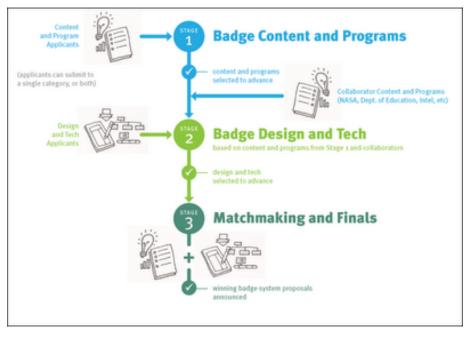
Comment Posted to Remediating assessment. blogspot.com (emphasis added)

SharonSOctober 29, 2013 at 1:23 PM

I am currently taking Dr. Hickey's Educational Assessment BOOC, and was surprised at how excited I was when my badge was issued. I immediately shared it with my family members, and in particular those who are educators. Two days later, my aunt who is a tech integration specialist at a school district in VT posted her own badge she had earned by participating in a Connected Educators activity; she claimed she had to do it in order to keep up with me. I have also used them a handful of times with my own students in the Edmodo software system, and students have indicated that they want to get more badges.

The *Design Principles Documentation* Project





- 2012 DML Badges
 Competition
- 600 badge content proposals
- 3 platforms supported
- 30 content developers support

LEARNING SCIENCES

Indiana University School of Education





Collaborators & Partners



Rebecca Itow



Katerina Schenke



Cathy Tran



Nate Otto



Christine Chow

























Taking successful innovation to scale















Microsoft[®] Partners in Learning











Story Corps
The conversation of a lifetime







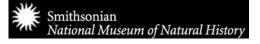












Regardless of where you start, it is likely you will end up somewhere other than your intended destination. That's okay. Systems are living things and your system needs to be flexible. You need to embrace a bit of chaos in its design.

-- Carla Casilli

Most of the knowledge generated when designing complex systems evaporates as features evolve and team dissolve.

--Phillipe Kruchten

Overview of Methods

- Reviewed 30 proposals for intended practice
- 2013 interviews identified enacted practices.
 - Sorted practices into design principles.
- Now linking principles to relevant research
 - Drafting detailed report.
- 2014 interviews to identify formal practices
 - Practices that endure after funding expires
- Creating working examples and website to share and discuss
- Will write and publish reports and review papers.

Categories of Badge Functions



- Recognizing Learning
 - Skills, achievements, experiences, & practices
 - Individual, peer, social



- Assessing Learning
 - Summative, formative, transformative, & transcendent



- Motivating Learning
 - Intrinsic, extrinsic, & participatory



- Studying Learning
 - Research of, for, & with digital badges

Evolution of Badge Design *Practices*



Intended Practices

- Ideas outlined in original proposal



Enacted Practices

- Intentions unfolding in world



Formal Practices

- Practices endure after funding ends

Emergence of Badge Design Principles



Draft Initial Principles

- Similar practices across different projects
- Aiming for 4-6 principles for each function



Formalize General Principles

- Exemplified by specific projects
- Highlights intersection of principle with context



Bookmark Research

- Find relevant research for each principle
- Encourages spread systematic inquiry

Principles for *Recognizing* Learning (Ordered by Prevalence)

- 1. Use badges to map learning trajectories. Most used badges to organize learning by determining levels of badges or offering meta-badges.
- **2. Align badges to standards.** Many used national or international standards to increase external value.
- **3. Have experts issue badges.** Experts increase credibility; influences the usefulness beyond the issuing community.
- **4. Seek external backing**. Increases usefulness as name recognition is important to schools and employers.
- **5. Recognize diverse learning**. Broad recognition helps legitimize what would otherwise only be implicitly noticed.

- 6. Use badges to externally communicate accomplishment Take advantage of unprecedented opportunity to present evidence and links to evidence of learning.
- **7. Make badges permanent.** Provide permanent evidence that will be accessible forever.
- **8. Recognize educator learning**. Badges have unique potential in this regard, often along side issuing them to learners.
- **9. Award formal academic credit for badges.** While rare, a very consequential function of digital badges.

Principles for *Assessing* Learning (Ordered by Prevalence)

- **1. Use leveled badge systems.** Most used sequences or structures to convey a progression or stages of learning.
- **2. Enhance validity with expert judgment.** Many used human experts from the field or teachers, or use computer scoring.
- 3. Align assessment activities to standards: Create measurable learning objectives. Many state, national, or internal standards.
- **4. Use performance assessment.** Many used open-ended and performance-based assessment methods.
- **5. Use e-portfolios.** Some projects used e-portfolios that ranged in sophistication.

- **6. Use formative functions of assessment.** Some made explicit efforts to provide formative feedback to directly advance learning following assessment.
- **7. Use mastery learning**. Some projects' goals for learners involve mastering specific skills.
- **8.** Use rubrics. Some projects create their own rubrics while others use rubrics created by schools, districts, states, or organizations.
- **9. Promote "hard" and "soft" skill sets.** Some projects distinguished between more specific individual skills and more social practices.
- **10. Involve students at a granular level.** A few projects have decided to involve their community in the design and assessment processes.

Sub-Principles for ASSESSING Learning

- Use Leveled Badge Systems
 - Competency levels (10)
 - Meta-badges (8)
 - Hierarchy of badges (3)
- Enhance Validity with Expert Judgment
 - Use Al Tutors (1)
 - Use computer scoring systems (2)
 - Use experts (9)
 - Use computers and experts (11)
 - Give experts badges (3)
- Use Performance Assessments (4)
- Involve Students in Learning Pathway Design (3)
- Use Mastery Learning
 - Judged by computers
 - Judged by Humans and computers

- Align to Standards
 - Internal (7)
 - National/State (6)
 - Common Core (8)
- Use e-Portfolios
 - Open to public ((2)
 - Local to community (5)
 - Foster discussion artifacts (5)
- Provide Formative Feedback
 - Peer feedback (4)
 - Expert feedback (1)
 - Peer & expert feedback (5)
- Recognize Educator Learning (7)
- Use Rubrics
 - Specific to artifact or assessment ((11)
 - Generic rubrics (2)
- Combine Hard/Soft and Collaborative/Individual (11)

Principles for *Motivating* Learning (Ordered Coherently)

Provide privileges. Learners receive privileges upon earning badges.

Recognize identities. Badges are awarded to recognize learners' identities within the program.

Engage with communities. Badges are awarded to learners who engage with their community.

Display badges to the public. Badges are displayed to the public either automatically or by choice.

Give value outside of badges. Badges are recognized by outside agencies as academic credit, or for the skills that the badges themselves represent.

Set goals. Help learners set goals and visualize their accomplishment.

Support collaboration. Some badges are awarded for group accomplishments or to individuals for having a role in group collaboration.

Foster Competition. Scarcity and point systems create competition.

Evolve new requirements for badges.

Requirements for earning the same badge change.

Recognize different outcomes. Badges recognize different skill sets.

Principles for *Studying* Learning (Proposed Tentatively)

Using Conventional Evidence

Research OF badges: Summatively study impact of badges.

Research FOR badges:

Formatively improve learning with badges.

Research FOR
ecosystems: Systemically improve learning systems with badges.

Using Evidence from Badges

Research WITH & OF badges:

Use evidence summatively to study impact of badges.

Research WITH & FOR badges:

Use evidence formatively to improve learning.

Research WITH badges & FOR

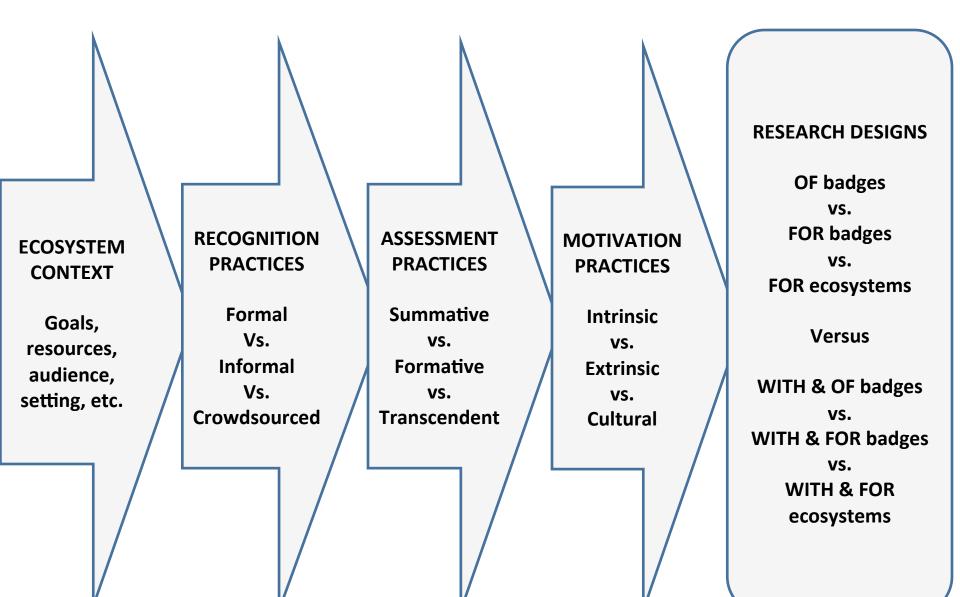
ecosystems: Use evidence systemically to improve ecosystem

Badge Research Design Examples



- Research OF badges
 - Katie Davis's PASA study
 - Jan Plass' study of gameplay with and without badges
 - Sam Abramovich's study of robotics
- Research FOR badges
 - James Diamond's WBA study
- Research FOR Ecosystems
 - Barry Joseph's Global Kids Summer Badge Pilot
- Research WITH & OF badges
 - Mapping NOAA to CCSS @ GoGoLabs by Lisa Dawley
- Research WITH & FOR badges
 - Mapping learning trajectories in Global Kids Summer Badge Pilot
- Research WITH & FOR ecosystems
 - Mapping pathways for different programs through DYN's trajectories in CSOL

Badge Design & Research Challenges







Building a Badges Knowledge Network









The Transcendent Potential of Badges

By Dan Hickey

In previous posts at HASTAC and Remediating Assessment I argued that we need to look beyond the intended *purposes* of digital badges and consider the actual *functions* of badges. This builds on what Jim Greeno has convinced me what happens when situative views of knowing and learning are applied to assessment. A later post elaborated on the summative, formative, and transformative functions of digital badges. That later post also promised a subsequent post on what we might call *transcendent* functions. I had written some about it in the original version but it was too long and I really could not wrap my head around it at the time. The upshot was something like this:

Digital badges promise to allow some and force others to transcend existing paradigms of recognizing, assessing, motivating, and studying learning.

Beyond this prediction I could not really add very much beyond referencing Cathy Davidson's suggestion that the 2012 competition might be the "tipping point" for the DML community.

But in the last couple of week, Cathy Davidson, Bill Penuel, Michael Olneck and others have initiated a really great discussion of this issue on one of our project blog posts at HASTAC on studying learning with digital badges. These exchanges convinced me to return the notion of transcendent functions in light of the work over the subsequent year. Cathy's closing question on her initial comment really helped move my thinking forward:

Is it possible that the chief importance of badges will be to push wholesale reform of existing credentialing systems? Or is the present system too much rooted in an antiquated view of disciplines, competencies, expertise, authority, credentialing, ability/disability, hierarchy and data to be as useful as badging potentially is for new ways of defining the talents needed in the world we live in now?

- If badges transform credentialing...
 - Will recognition of learning be crowdsourced?
- If badges transform assessment...
 - Will credibility transcend validity?
- If badges transcend intrinsic vs. extrinsic motivation...
 - Will cultural models of motivation (finally) take hold?
- If badges transform research methods...
 - Will DBR transcend RCTs?

Credibility & Validity

- Mozilla's Carla Casilli suggested that that credibility might trump validity
 - But credibility is an "unsanctioned" aspect of validity
- Carla suggested B. J. Fogg's credibility taxonomy
 - Presumed credibility arises from "general assumptions in the mind of the perceiver"
 - Surface credibility arises from "simple inspection or initial firsthand experience"
 - Reputed credibility arises through "third party endorsements, reports, or referrals"
 - Earned credibility arises from "firsthand experience that extends over time"
- Alternative to existing notions of validity?
 - Content, criteria, and construct-related evidence in Popham et al.
 - Content, substantive, structural, generalizability, external, and consequential in Messick et al.

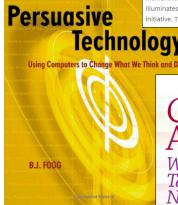
Persona

The hopeless dream of being-not seeming, but being

HOME ABOUT CARLA CASILLI

Badge System Design: what we talk about when we talk about validity

Every day we conduct conversations with folks new to the idea of <u>Open Badges</u>. Each of these conversations is steeped in inquisitiveness. Questions abound. Curiosity spills out. Thought waves feel palpable. Sometimes we're lucky enough to share the moment when the light goes on. That time feels magical, full of promise. That moment illuminates the room with the thousand-watt possibilities of the Open Badge initiative. The "what if" moment is something that should be experienced by everyone.



EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT, 6(3), 155-196

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CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

What Teachers Need to Know

V. JAMES POPHAM

Assessing Learning in a Technology-Supported Genetics Environment: Evidential and Systemic Validity Issues

Daniel T. Hickey

Department of Educational Psychology and Special Education Georgia State University

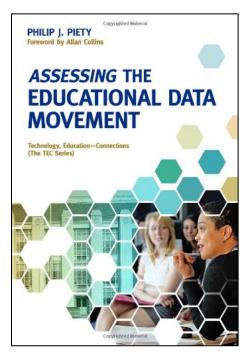
Edward W. Wolfe

Measurement and Quantitative Methods Michigan State University

Ann C. H. Kindfield

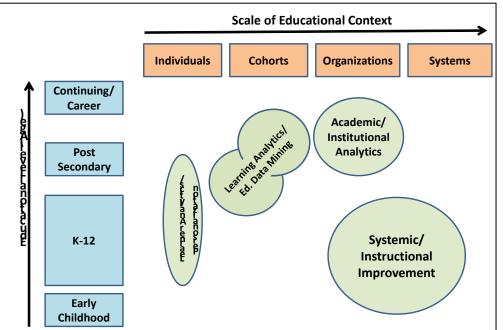
Educational Designs Unlimited

Neshanic Station, NJ

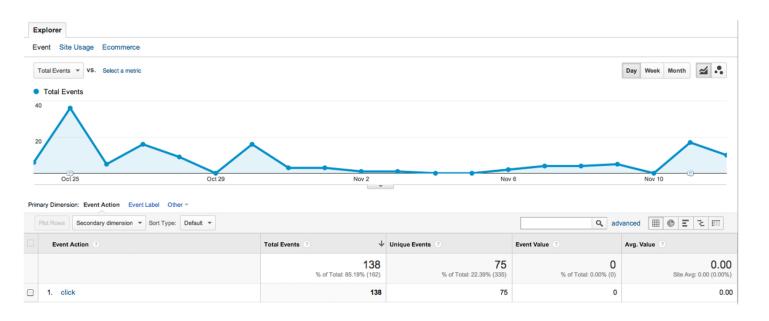


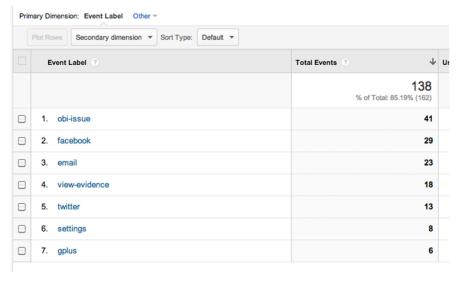
Educational Data Science Practices (Piety, Hickey, & Bishop, proposed 2014)

- Learning Analytics
 - Concerns events
- Learner Analytics
 - Concerns learners
- Educational Data Mining
 - Concerns groups of learners, courses
 - Associated with Al tutors
- Institutional Research
 - Concerns institutions
 - Mostly in higher education
- Systemic Improvement
 - Concerns educational systems
 - Associated with K-12 & NCLB



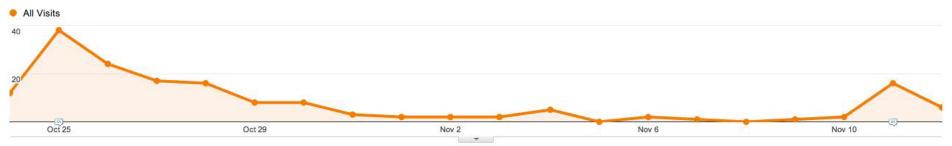
Participant Interactions with Digital Badge Functions



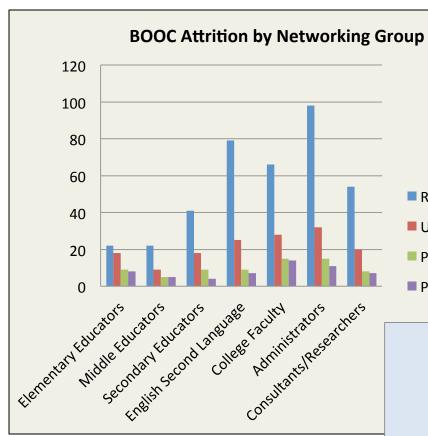




Social Acquisition Landing Pages



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hared URL ⑦	Visits	Pageviews	Avg. Visit Duration	Data Hub Activities	Pages / Visit
1. booc-iu.appspot.com/badges/evidence?id=5302423010672640	10	1	21 00:01:11	0	1.4
2. booc-iu.appspot.com/badges/evidence?id=5771872868237312	14	L'e	33 00:02:24	0	2.3
3. booc-iu.appspot.com/badges/evidence?id=6619395275096064	1:		31 00:00:53	0	2.3
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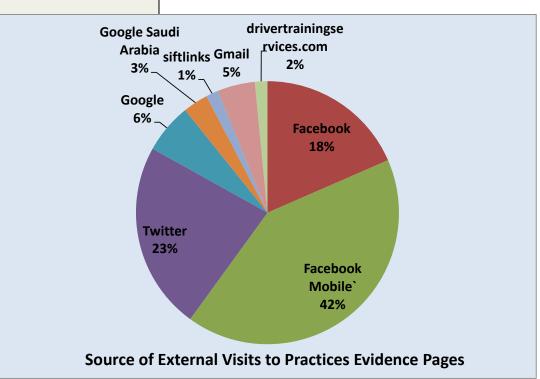


Registered

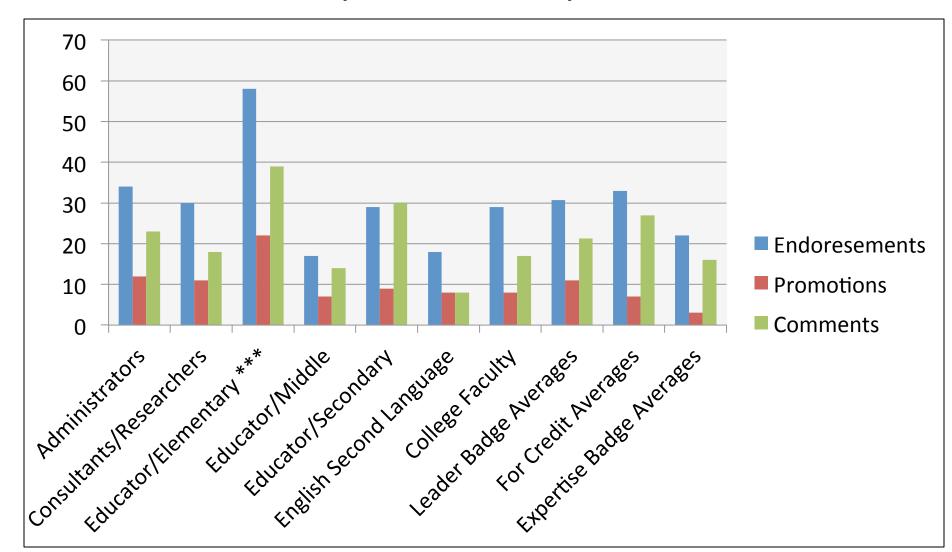
Unit One

Practices Badge

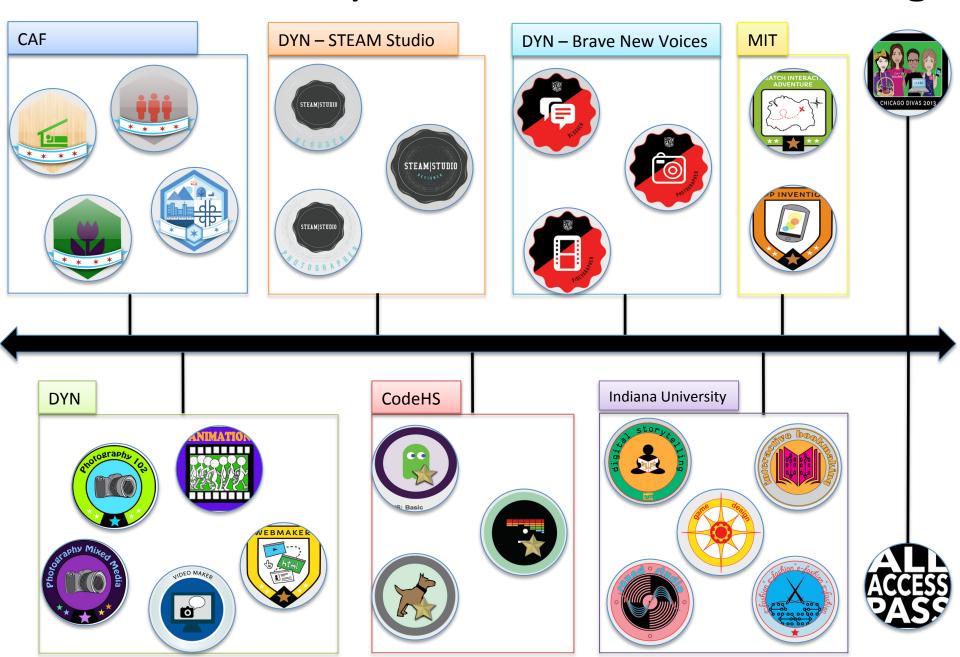
Principles Badge



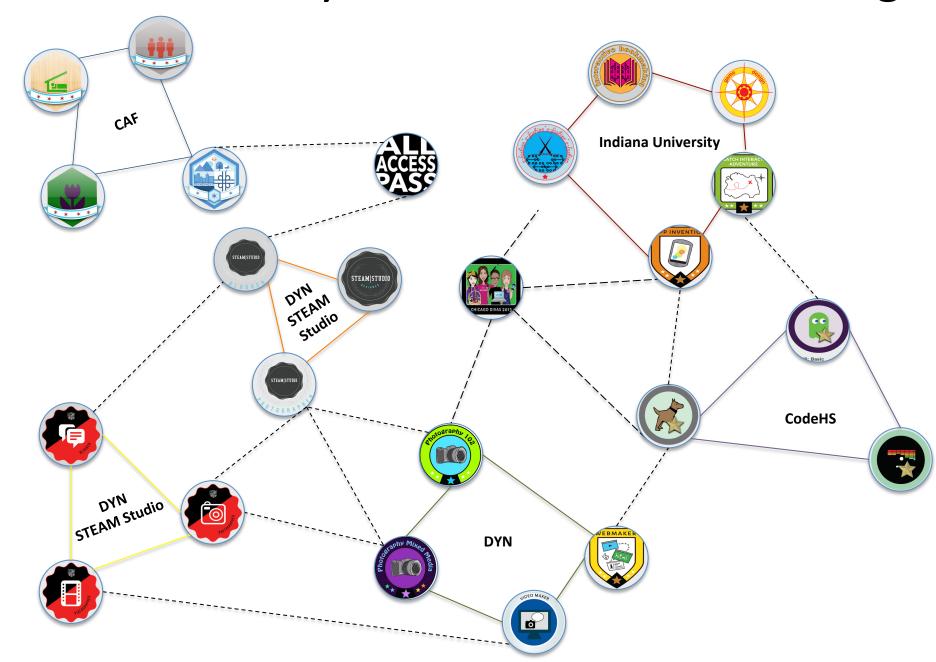
Relative Participation of Awardees, Enrollees, and Others



CSOL: An Ecosystem of Informal Learning



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Scaling Up Participation (Hickey, Kelly, & Shen, proposed 2014)

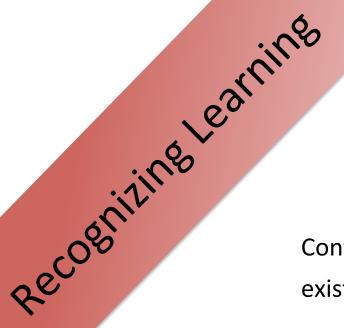
BIG & SYSTEMATIC

MASSIVE & AUTOMATIC

SMALL & INTUITIVE

COURSE FEATURE

	Sakai and Sites	Course Builder	with <i>Course Builder</i>
Define personalized context	Constructed in first assignment	Selected & constructed in registration & 1st assignment	Selected and constructed, with a live dashboard
Create and assign networking groups	Assigned manually via wiki homepage	Used a spreadsheet	Groups created algorithmically.
Rank relative relevance	Manually in wikifolio	Drag descriptions and write rationale	Drag descriptions and write rationale
Provide Feedback	Manually by instructor	With spreadsheet, teaching assistant, and notifications	Algorithmically, with tags
Peer Endorsement	Unique comment string	Button	Button with tracking
Peer Promotion	Unique comment string	Button & warrant field	Button & warrant field with tracking
Testing	Timed , open ended and multiple choice	Multiple choice pool	Multiple choice computer adaptive
Awarding Badges	Manually via plugin	Automated	Automatic





Context: Integrate badge system into existing curriculum (integrated build).

- Gain external recognition from employers.
- Gain formal endorsement of badge system from sports and media partners.
- Badge hierarchy.
- Badges are a permanent record of achievement.
- Skills learned are relevant to careers.
- Some badges will be peer-awarded.





- Leveled assessments for leveled badges.
- **E-portfolios** collect resources for assessment.
- Badges are validated by experts, a computer scoring system, and peers.
- Indirect standards alignment. Participating teachers integrate S2R into their own curriculum.
- Rubrics are used to assess artifacts and portfolios.





• Role recognition/community engagement.

Students will be motivated to fill the roles of sports journalists.

- Provide privileges. S2R opens reporting opportunities to the most dedicated students.
- Hierarchical use of badges. Medals echoing those in the sports world are prestigious markers of achievement.

earning

Like most DML grantees, S2R did not intend to implement a formal program to study their badge system.

The need for data arose when talking to potential partners.

- Implementing 2-year research OF badges to see how students and employers interact with badges.
- S2R's platform allows research WITH &
 FOR badges, will lead to improvement of the badge system.







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Initiative Analyses

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Gates Mastery Projects

Initiative Name	Educational Setting ⁱ	Accreditation ii	Badge issuer	Earner Audience iii	Indicator/Standard Alignment ^{iv}	Consumer Audience
LevelUp	Classroom	Contextually Accredited		K-12	Common Core State Standards	
Pathways to Global Competence: A Badge System for Students	Uncategorized	Non- accredited		K-12	Common Core State Standards	
Youth Digital Filmmaker Badge System	Formal After-school Program	Contextually Accredited	On-site educators	9th and 10th grade students	Common Core State Standards- College Readiness Standards	Career and Secondary ELA teachers
Who Built America?: Badges for Teaching Disciplinary Literacy in History	Teacher Development	Formal			Career	Common Core State Standards

Hive Projects

Principle: Use Performance Assessments in Relevant Contexts

Several projects are using performance assessment in their bading systems Unlike the other principles that have emerged, performance assessment has no subcategories because performance assessment in and of itself is a specific kind of practice. The following resources offer guidelines for implementing performance assessment without comprimising learning or the assessment outcomes by "teaching to the test."

Pellegrino, J. W., Chudowsky, N., & Glaser, R. (Eds.). (2001). Knowing What Students Know: The Science and Design of Educational Assessment. National Academies Press. http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10019 @ Knowing What Students Know @

Many of the projects are using peformance assessments. This book is one of the most comprehensive reports on
assessment and Chapter Three provides much of the justification for performance assessment approaches. The authors
assert that "drawing out and working with existing understandings is important for learners of all ages" (p. 84), bringing to
light the importance of employing prior knowledge in context to highlight what students know and understand. They go on to
state that "social contexts for learning make the thinking of the learner apparent to teachers and other students so it can be
examined, questioned, and built upon as part of constructive learning" (p. 89). This point is important in performance
assessment because performance assessments attempt to elicit responses that show understanding in relevant but
removed contexts from those in which the orginal content was learned.

Mehrens, W. A., Popham, W. J., & Ryan, J. M. (1998). How to prepare students for performance assessments. Educational Measurement: Issues and Practice, 17(1), 18–22.

 Mehrens et al. provide six guidelines for using performance assessment, and suggest that instructors should be carefule in how they prepare students for such assessments lest they comprimise the assessment. Any project using performance assessment in their badging system should read the guidelines outlined in this short paper to ensure they are assessing what they mean to assess.

Popham, W. J. (2007). Classroom Assessment: What Teachers Need to Know (5th ed.). Allyn & Bacon.

Popham's chapter on performance assessment is quite comprehensive and is a good resource for anyone using performance assessment. It lays out the merits and downsides of performance assessment, and gives very specific quidelines on how to carry it out. I've used this chapter several times as I've written about performance assessment and

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