

### The Four Assessment Types

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#### Importance of Using All Four Types

Using a variety of assessment types ensures that educators have a complete picture of student learning and needs. Each assessment provides different information needed to ensure instruction is responsive, supports are targeted, and all students have the opportunity to succeed.

#### Universal Screener

Universal screeners are brief assessments given to all students at regular intervals (e.g., fall, winter, spring) to analyze overall student needs and/or to identify those who may need intervention or enrichment opportunities in academic, behavior, and/or social emotional wellness.

#### Diagnostic Assessment

Diagnostic assessments are used before instruction begins to identify students' existing knowledge, skills, strengths, and areas for growth. This type of assessment helps educators tailor instruction to meet individual needs.

#### Formative Assessment

Formative assessments are ongoing checks for understanding used during instruction. Examples include quizzes, class discussions, exit tickets, or observations. The goal is to provide immediate feedback to guide teaching and support student learning in real time.

#### Progress Monitoring

Progress monitoring is a type of formative assessment used to assess a student's academic or behavioral performance and evaluate the effectiveness of instruction or interventions. It involves regularly collecting and analyzing data to determine whether a student is making adequate progress toward specific goals. This helps educators make informed decisions about continuing, modifying, or intensifying support.

#### Summative Assessment

Summative assessments evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional period, such as a unit, semester, or school year. These include final exams, standardized tests, or end-of-unit projects. They help determine whether learning goals have been met.

