

A Profile of State Assessment Programs

Since 2003, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has been sponsoring research which focuses on comparing the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and state proficiency standards. Documents which discuss the research on NAEP and state proficiency standards are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/studies/statemapping.asp>. As part of this research, NCES developed methodology to show where states' Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) standards fit on the NAEP scale. This methodology offers an approximate, but credible, indication of the relative stringency of the states' AYP standards. While the mapped NAEP equivalent scores are useful in determining the relative rigor of state proficiency standards, the results of the studies should be interpreted with caution. Variations among states can be due to many factors, including differences in assessment frameworks, test specifications, the psychometric properties of the tests, the definition of AYP standards, and the standard-setting process.

In collaboration with the Education Information Management Advisory Consortium (EIMAC)—Task Force on Assessment, of the Council of Chief State School Officers, and in conjunction with the release of the 2007 results of the mapping study, NCES conducted a survey of state assessment programs to provide contextual information to document general state assessment program information. The NAEP State Coordinator in every state was asked to gather information from relevant sources about the state's unique testing program and to input this information into an online system for analysis and summary. Information regarding the grades and subjects tested during the 2006-07 year, state performance levels and performance level descriptors, the composition of main state assessments, and changes to the state assessments between 2004-05 and 2006-07 was compiled. After this information was verified and confirmed by the NAEP State Coordinator of each state, it was summarized in individual state profiles and tabulated in the eight-block format described below. The first block combines all subjects. The remaining blocks (2-8) are presented twice, first for Reading/Language Arts and then for Mathematics. The example that follows is for Reading/Language Arts only.

Block 1 summarizes information about each state’s testing program: the name of the program, the different assessments, the type and format of each assessment, the grades and subjects tested, and the purpose of each assessment. With regard to the assessment purpose, response options were: instructional, student accountability, school accountability, staff accountability, and other. Additional information provided by NAEP State Coordinators summarizing their states’ testing programs and the purposes of the assessments is included at the end of the block.

State

Proficiency Assessments for State Students

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Component	Test		Grades Tested												Test Purpose ¹					
	Type	Format	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Instructional	Student Accountability	School Accountability	Staff Accountability	Other
Reading																				
Proficiency Assessments for State Students (PASS)	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√		[2]
Proficiency Assessments for State Students- Alternate (PASS-Alt)	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√		[2]
Writing																				
PASS	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√		[2]
PASS-Alt	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√		[2]
Mathematics																				
PASS	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√		[2]
PASS-Alt	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√		[2]
Science																				
PASS	Regular	CRT					√							√		√				[2]
PASS-Alt	Alternate	CRT					√							√		√				[2]

1 Example purposes: Instructional: student diagnosis, student placement, instructional planning, program evaluation, improvement of instruction for groups of students, etc.
 Student Accountability: student awards/recognition, honors diploma, student promotion/retention, required remediation, exit requirement, etc.
 School Accountability: monetary awards/penalties, school accreditation, school performance reporting, high school skills guarantee, school improvement plans, etc.
 Staff Accountability: staff awards/recognition, salary increases, staff dismissal, staff evaluation or certification, staff monetary penalties, etc.

2 LEAs have the option and discretion on whether or not to include state assessment results as input to their secondary level body of evidence systems, diploma endorsements, etc.

Block 2 summarizes information about the composition of the main state assessments in 2006-07 for grades 4 and 8 in Reading/Language Arts and Mathematics. The percentages displayed are based on the types of items, unless otherwise noted. Additional information about the timing of the assessments and whether assessments measured skills acquired only in prior grades is included in this section.

Block 3 summarizes information about the assessment(s) and performance levels used by the state in 2006-07 for state accountability in Reading/Language Arts and Mathematics in grades 4 and 8, as well as the assessment(s) and performance levels used to determine Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).

State

Reading/Language Arts

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Composition and Administration of the Main Reading/Language Arts Test in 2006-07

	Multiple Choice	Short Constructed Response	Extended Constructed Response	Performance Tasks	Other
Grade 4 Test	85%	10%	5%	0%	0%
Grade 8 Test	85%	10%	5%	0%	0%
During the 2006-07 academic year:					
a. When was the assessment administered?		Spring 2007			
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?		No.			

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Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006-07 year	Below Basic, Basic, Proficient, Advanced
Test used for AYP determination	State CRTs (PASS and PASS-Alt)
Performance level used for AYP	Proficient
Other tests used for AYP determination	PASS-Alt results. The Proficient performance level is determined by alternate achievement standards.
Test used for state accountability	State CRTs (PASS and PASS-Alt)
Performance level used for state accountability	Proficient
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	July 2003
Additional information about performance levels used during the 2006-07 academic year	—

Block 4 provides the performance level descriptors used for meeting AYP in 2006-07 for the main Reading and Mathematics assessments in grades 4 and 8. The descriptors correspond to the *proficient* performance level as it is defined by each state.

Block 5 summarizes differences in testing accommodations between the state’s assessment and NAEP during the 2006-07 testing year. The first section of this block lists accommodations allowed on the state assessment but not on NAEP, and the second section lists accommodations allowed on NAEP which were not allowed on the state assessment.

Block 6 presents changes to the main state assessment in Reading and Mathematics between the 2004-05 and 2006-07 school years. For many states, additional information about these changes is included in a note below the block.

State **Reading/Language Arts**

Performance Level Descriptors for Meeting Adequate Yearly Progress

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Grade 4 Proficient: Students at the proficient level read a variety of grade-appropriate texts; make relevant connections within texts; cite appropriate evidence for inferences; and demonstrate the ability to extend connections beyond the obvious. Students read a variety of grade-appropriate text; show an accurate understanding of the text; explain the relevance of ideas and details to commonly understood concepts; explain the relevance of literary elements to a story’s plot; select sufficient examples to support claims about main idea; select sufficient examples to support claims about a story’s use of literary elements; explain a conclusion with a sufficient amount of information drawn from the text.

Grade 8 Proficient: Students at the proficient level read a variety of texts; demonstrate understanding of organization; make complex connections between the text and themselves, the text and the world, and between other sources; provide explanations regarding an author’s purpose; explains how story elements are utilized in text; predict outcomes; and cites appropriate evidence as it relates to consequences. Students read a variety of grade-appropriate text; demonstrate an accurate understanding of the text; explain author’s purpose; explain the relevance of ideas and details to the text’s organization; explain the relevance of ideas and details to commonly understood concepts; explain the relevance of literary elements to a story’s plot and theme; select sufficient examples to support claims about the relevance and importance of information; select sufficient examples to support claims about main idea and organization; select sufficient examples to support claims about a story’s use of literary elements and structure; explain a conclusion with a sufficient amount of information drawn from the text.

Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

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State accommodations not on NAEP	Student uses color overlays to reduce glare or enhance text. Student uses a computer monitor screen cover. Student uses tactile graphics. Student uses audio amplification devices including and/or in addition to hearing aids to increase clarity. Student uses speech-to-text conversion or voice recognition during the Reading, Mathematics, or Science subtests. Student uses a tape recorder to record test responses rather than writing on a paper during the Reading, Mathematics, or Science subtests. Student takes the tests at the time of day when he or she is most likely to demonstrate peak performance. A subtest must be completed in single testing session. URL: http://www.k12.ss.us/PASS/docs/AccommodationsManual.pdf
NAEP accommodations not on state assessment	—

Changes to State Assessments between 2005 and 2007

6

Added grades	Eliminated grades	Changed cut scores	Changed the time of administration	Changed assessment items	Used entirely different assessment	Realigned to new content standards	Changed proficiency standards	Changed accommodation policy	Changed re-test policy	Changed test contractors	No significant changes
√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	

Block 7 provides information about the comparability of the state assessments between 2004-05 and 2006-07. Specifically, it is the answer given to the survey question “Are the reported 2006-07 state assessment results for grades 4 and 8 Reading or Mathematics directly comparable with the 2004-05 reported results?”

Block 8 provides additional information about changes to the state assessment, inclusion policies, or administration of the state assessment between 2004-05 and 2006-07 that would have an impact on the ability to compare outcomes over time.

State	Reading/Language Arts
7	Are the reported 2006–07 state assessment results for grades 4 and 8 directly comparable with the 2004–05 reported results?
	No, because the 2004-05 test was a matrix sampling design and the 2006-07 test was a single core-form design administered to each student.
8	Differences in the administration of assessments or in the reporting of outcomes between 2004–05 and 2006–07 due to policy or legislative changes having an impact on the ability to compare outcomes over time
	The state assessments changed significantly between the 2004-05 and 2006-07 administrations. The 2004-05 assessment employed a matrix sampling scheme to assess students for school accountability decisions and produce school, district and state results. However, individual student results were not comparable to each other. In contrast, the PASS 2006-07 administration forms were each built to the same specifications, ensuring the comparability of individual student scores. The single core-form design was an intentional design to facilitate the technical work (psychometrics) necessary to generate results that can be compared from year to year.

A panel of NAEP State Coordinators, under the guidance of NCES and in collaboration with the American Institutes for Research (AIR), developed the format and content of these profiles, which were then revised in collaboration with state assessment directors and NAEP State Coordinators from each state. Some answers may have been edited for consistency or for space limitations. All web addresses in these profiles were verified on July 1, 2008.

Source

U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 2007 Survey of State Assessment Program Characteristics.

Glossary

AYP	Adequate Yearly Progress
CRT	Criterion-Referenced Test
CTBS/5	Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills – Fifth Edition
ECA	End-of-Course Assessments
ELA	English Language Arts
EOC	End-of-Course exams
EOG	End-of-Grade exams
IEP	Individualized Education Program
LEA	Local Education Agency
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
NAEP	National Assessment of Educational Progress
NCLB	No Child Left Behind
NRT	Norm-Referenced Test
PLD	Performance Level Descriptor
SAT/9	Stanford Achievement Test – Ninth Edition
SAT/10	Stanford Achievement Test – Tenth Edition
SEA	State Education Agency

New York

New York State Testing Program

Component	Test		Grades Tested												Test Purpose ¹					
	Type	Format	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Instructional	Student Accountability	School Accountability	Staff Accountability	Other
Language Arts [2]																				
New York State (NYS) 3-8 English Language Arts Tests	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√					√	√	√		
Mathematics																				
NYS Grades 3-8 Mathematics Tests	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√					√	√	√		

- 1 Example purposes: Instructional: student diagnosis, student placement, instructional planning, program evaluation, improvement of instruction for groups of students, etc.
 Student Accountability: student awards/recognition, honors diploma, student promotion/retention, required remediation, exit requirement, etc.
 School Accountability: monetary awards/penalties, school accreditation, school performance reporting, high school skills guarantee, school improvement plans, etc.
 Staff Accountability: staff awards/recognition, salary increases, staff dismissal, staff evaluation or certification, staff monetary penalties, etc.
- 2 The NYS Education Department has a number of end-of course tests at the secondary level in English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, and Foreign Languages. The Department also has an Alternate Assessment (NYSAA) for students with severe cognitive disabilities for students in grades 3-8 and high school.

Composition and Administration of the Main Reading/Language Arts Test in 2006–07

	Multiple Choice	Short Constructed Response	Extended Constructed Response	Performance Tasks	Other
Grade 4 Test	65%	[1]	[1]	0%	35%
Grade 8 Test	59%	[2]	[2]	0%	41%

During the 2006–07 academic year:

a. When was the assessment administered?	January 2007
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?	Yes. In the 2006-07 school year, the English Language Arts Tests measured skills students are expected to learn from January through June of the prior year, as well as from September through December of that current school year.

- 1 The students' short- and extended- constructed responses are scored as a listening cluster and a reading cluster. The extended constructed responses also receive a cluster score for writing mechanics. Together, the 7 constructed response questions comprise 35 percent of the test.
- 2 The students' short- and extended- constructed responses are scored as a listening cluster and a reading cluster. The extended Constructed Responses also receive a cluster score for writing mechanics. Together, the 8 constructed response questions comprise 41 percent of the test.

Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006–07 year	Level 1: Not Meeting Learning Standards; Level 2: Partially Meeting Learning Standards; Level 3: Meeting Learning Standards; Level 4: Meeting Learning Standards with Distinction
Test used for AYP determination	Grade 4 English Language Arts Test and Grade 8 English Language Arts Test
Performance level used for AYP	Level 3: Meeting Learning Standards
Other tests used for AYP determination	The NYSAA is used for AYP determination only for those students with severe cognitive disabilities.
Test used for state accountability	Grade 4 English Language Arts Test and Grade 8 English Language Arts Test
Performance level used for state accountability	Level 3: Meeting Learning Standards
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	The English Language Arts performance indicators and learning standards were adopted in 1996. The revised grade-by-grade performance indicators were adopted in 2005.
Additional information about performance levels used during the 2006–07 academic year	—

Performance Level Descriptors for Meeting Adequate Yearly Progress

<p>Grade 4 Level 3 - Meeting Learning Standards: To achieve Level 3 students demonstrate an understanding of written and oral text with some attention to meaning beyond the literal level. In addition to the skills and concepts mastered in Levels 1 and 2, students in this category can use text details and implied information to analyze and interpret characters, themes, and other story elements. They can interpret figurative language, draw conclusions, make predictions and compare information across texts. Students can apply information in order to follow a procedure and to solve a problem. They can identify cause-and-effect relationships, evaluate an author's purpose, and make connections beyond the text. They can use context clues to determine the meaning of vocabulary. Students demonstrate partial to full control of grade-level writing conventions.</p>	<p>Grade 8 Level 3 - Meeting Learning Standards: To achieve Level 3, students demonstrate an understanding of written and oral text with some attention to meaning beyond the literal level. In addition to the skills and concepts mastered in Levels 1 and 2, students in this category can use text details and implied information to identify theme and point of view, analyze and interpret an author's technique and use of language, analyze characters and their motivations, and determine a purpose for reading. Students can categorize details, compare and contrast information, draw conclusions, use context clues to determine the meaning of vocabulary, and evaluate evidence in text to identify how real-life situations influence text and to synthesize relevant information from two texts. Students demonstrate full control of grade-level writing conventions.</p>
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Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

State accommodations not on NAEP	The accommodations allowed by the NYS Education Department are basically the same as those allowed by NAEP.
NAEP accommodations not on state assessment	—

Changes to State Assessments between 2005 and 2007

Added grades	Eliminated grades	Changed cut scores	Changed the time of administration	Changed assessment items	Used entirely different assessment	Realigned to new content standards	Changed proficiency standards	Changed accommodation policy	Changed re-test policy	Changed test contractors	No significant changes
√		√				√	√				

Are the reported 2006–07 state assessment results for grades 4 and 8 directly comparable with the 2004–05 reported results?

No, because the Grades 3-8 ELA testing program is considered to be a new family of tests on new scales with new proficiency standards set in 2006. Therefore, no direct equating between years 2005 and 2006 was performed for the Grades 4 and 8 assessments. Instead, an equipercentile linking of these assessments was conducted and is described in detail in Section X of the New York State Testing Program 2006 Technical Report: Special Studies (see link below). It should be noted that there is no history for the grades 3, 5, 6, and 7 ELA state assessments. The new ELA assessments (administered in 2007 and beyond) will be equated to the 2006 baseline year during live data calibrations using a test characteristic curve (TCC) equating method (Stocking and Lord, 1983) and implemented in PARDUX.

URL: <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/pub/gr3-8ela06report.pdf>

Differences in the administration of assessments or in the reporting of outcomes between 2004–05 and 2006–07 due to policy or legislative changes having an impact on the ability to compare outcomes over time

In the 2004-05 school year, the NYS Education Department had state assessments in ELA and Mathematics at the 4th and 8th grade levels. In 2006-07, the NYS Education Department testing program was expanded to include grades 3-8 for ELA and Mathematics.

Composition and Administration of the Main Mathematics Test in 2006–07

	Multiple Choice	Short Constructed Response	Extended Constructed Response	Performance Tasks	Other
Grade 4 Test	43%	40%	17%	0%	0%
Grade 8 Test	39%	35%	26%	0%	0%

During the 2006–07 academic year:

a. When was the assessment administered?	March 2007
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?	Yes. In the 2006-07 school year, the Mathematics tests measured skills students are expected to learn from April through June of the prior school year, as well as from September through March of that current school year.

Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006–07 year	Level 1: Not Meeting Learning Standards; Level 2: Partially Meeting Learning Standards; Level 3: Meeting Learning Standards; Level 4: Meeting Learning Standards with Distinction
Test used for AYP determination	Grade 4 Mathematics Test and Grade 8 Mathematics Test
Performance level used for AYP	Level 3: Meeting Learning Standards
Other tests used for AYP determination	The NYSAA is used for AYP determination only for those students with severe cognitive disabilities.
Test used for state accountability	Grade 4 Mathematics Test and Grade 8 Mathematics Test
Performance level used for state accountability	Level 3: Meeting Learning Standards
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	The Mathematics performance indicators were adopted in 2005.
Additional information about performance levels used during the 2006–07 academic year	—

Performance Level Descriptors for Meeting Adequate Yearly Progress

Grade 4 Level 3 - Meeting Learning Standards: To achieve Level 3, students demonstrate proficiency in most mathematical processes, exhibit mathematical problem-solving strategies, and display and communicate reasoning through written explanations, numerical work, and pictorial representations. In addition to the skills and concepts mastered in Levels 1 and 2, students in this category can round numbers to the nearest ten and hundred; multiply two-digit by one-digit numbers; select and identify the appropriate operation for solving problems; select, set up, and solve a subtraction or addition word problem; find remainders; apply the associative property of multiplication; extend and/or explain a number pattern; identify and apply a pattern displayed in a table; calculate perimeter; identify and name regular polygons; identify the appropriate unit of metric measure for mass; use a ruler to measure to the nearest quarter inch; calculate the value of a symbol in a pictograph; and interpret, analyze, and predict data in a bar graph.

Grade 8 Level 3 - Meeting Learning Standards: To achieve Level 3, students demonstrate proficiency in most mathematical processes, exhibit mathematical problem-solving strategies, and display and communicate reasoning through written explanations, numerical work, and pictorial representations. In addition to the skills and concepts mastered in Levels 1 and 2, students in this category can estimate a percent of a number; solve an equation with variables on both sides of the equation; identify a function rule for a given table; extend and describe a pattern; translate verbal sentences into algebraic inequalities; translate verbal expressions into algebraic expressions; add polynomials; solve multi-step algebraic equations with integral coefficients; multiply a monomial by a binomial; combine like terms; evaluate a formula involving fractions; find the greatest common factor of two monomials; draw a reflection of a figure in more than one quadrant; identify properties of and apply the Pythagorean theorem; identify pairs of vertical angles; find missing angle measurements when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal; name a given transformation; draw a translation in a coordinate plane, name a coordinate, and label the vertices; identify complementary angles; calculate the missing angle measurement in a supplementary pair; convert between equivalent customary units of capacity; and calculate and compare unit price.

Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

State accommodations not on NAEP	The NYS Education Department offers Mathematics assessments to LEP students in Chinese, Haitian Creole, Korean, Russian, and Spanish. If the NYS Education Department does not have a translated edition of a LEP student's language available, the student may have an English version of the test translated orally.
NAEP accommodations not on state assessment	—

Changes to State Assessments between 2005 and 2007

Added grades	Eliminated grades	Changed cut scores	Changed the time of administration	Changed assessment items	Used entirely different assessment	Realigned to new content standards	Changed proficiency standards	Changed accommodation policy	Changed re-test policy	Changed test contractors	No significant changes
√		√				√	√				

Are the reported 2006–07 state assessment results for grades 4 and 8 directly comparable with the 2004–05 reported results?

No, because the Grades 3-8 Mathematics testing program is considered to be a new family of tests on new scales with new proficiency and content standards set in 2006. Therefore, no direct equating between years 2005 and 2006 was performed for the Grades 4 and 8 assessments. It should be noted that there is no history for the grades 3, 5, 6 and 7 Mathematics state assessments. The new Mathematics assessments (administered in 2007 and beyond) will be equated to the 2006 baseline year during live data calibrations using a TCC equating method (Stocking and Lord, 1983) and implemented in PARDUX.

URL: <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/pub/gr3-8math06report.pdf>

Differences in the administration of assessments or in the reporting of outcomes between 2004–05 and 2006–07 due to policy or legislative changes having an impact on the ability to compare outcomes over time

In the 2004-05 school year, the NYS Education Department had state assessments in ELA and Mathematics at the 4th and 8th grade levels. In 2006-07, the NYS Education Department testing program was expanded to include grades 3-8 for ELA and Mathematics.
