

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

2

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.			

3

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

Oklahoma

Oklahoma School 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
Reading																				
Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests (OCCT)	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√					√		√	√	
Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√					√		√	√	
Portfolio Assessment	Alternate	Other [2]				√	√	√	√	√	√					√		√	√	
Writing																				
Writing Test	Regular	Other						√			√					√				
Language Arts																				
End-of-Instruction Test [2]	Regular	CRT											√			√		√	√	
Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment	Alternate	CRT											√			√		√	√	
Portfolio Assessment	Alternate	Other [2]											√			√		√	√	
Mathematics [3]																				
Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√		√			√		√	√	
Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√		√			√		√	√	
Portfolio Assessment	Alternate	Other [2]				√	√	√	√	√	√		√			√		√	√	

(Continued)

Oklahoma

Oklahoma School 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
Science [2, 4]																				
Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests	Regular	CRT						√			√		√			√				
Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment	Alternate	CRT						√			√		√			√				
Social Studies [5]																				
Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests	Regular	CRT						√		√	√		√			√				
Portfolio Assessment	Alternate	Other [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 Portfolio Assessment consists of teachers collecting 5 pieces of evidence that show that students have met the subject requirements.
- 3 Oklahoma gives the End-of-Instruction test to students who are enrolled in Algebra I. It is given primarily to high school students but students in lower grades who are enrolled in Algebra I are given the End-of-Instruction Test also. The score the student receives is used for high school Math accountability.
- 4 Oklahoma administered an End-of-Instruction Biology test to students enrolled in high school Biology I.
- 5 A Social Studies test is administered in grade 5, Geography is administered in grade 7, and U.S. History is administered in grade 8. A U.S. History End-of-Instruction test is administered to students enrolled in high school U.S. History.

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	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grade 8 Test	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

During the 2006–07 academic year:

a. When was the assessment administered?	In 2006-07, grades 4 and 8 Reading were administered from April 10, 2007 through the end of April. Oklahoma End-of-Instruction had a winter window for block scheduled classes and a trimester test window for schools on a trimester schedule. The traditional calendar consisted of students taking a course from the beginning of the school year to the end and had a testing window after April 10 through the first week of May. However, any of these windows could be used for students who may have missed the test due to illness or other unforeseen situations.
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?	No.

Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006–07 year	Unsatisfactory, Limited Knowledge, Satisfactory, Advanced
Test used for AYP determination	Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests, Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment, and Portfolio
Performance level used for AYP	Satisfactory
Other tests used for AYP determination	—
Test used for state accountability	Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests, Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment, and Portfolio
Performance level used for state accountability	Satisfactory
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	Grade 4 Reading was administered in 2005 for the first time . The state began testing Reading in Grade 8 in 1995.
Additional information about performance levels used during the 2006–07 academic year	Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment standards were set in May 2007.

Performance Level Descriptors for Meeting Adequate Yearly Progress

Grade 4 Satisfactory: Students demonstrate a general understanding of the reading knowledge and skills expected of all students at this grade level. Students scoring at the Satisfactory level typically read and comprehend grade-level reading material using the following skills: Identify new words using structural analysis in combination with context clues and other word-meaning resources; identify the major elements of story structure such as plot, setting, and characters, and be able to make logical predictions based on text information; recognize and interpret relationships in narrative and expository text to include cause and effect, sequence, and compare/contrast; determine the central purpose, theme or main idea, and important details; make inferences, draw conclusions, and make generalizations but not in a complex way; interpret figurative language in poetry and descriptive passages; identify and analyze the characteristics of a variety of genres; distinguish between fact, opinion, and supported inferences in a variety of texts; determine the author's purpose and the point of view presented; identify similarities and differences between and in reading selections, as well as summarize events; be able to use functional print, information resources such as dictionaries, charts, and diagrams, and to properly use the internet; answer literal questions about the reading selection; identify character traits; and identify synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms.

Grade 8 Satisfactory: Students demonstrate a general understanding of the reading knowledge and skills expected of all students at this grade level. Students scoring at the Satisfactory level typically read and comprehend grade-level reading material using the following skills: determine literal and nonliteral word meanings using a variety of strategies; analyze informational text, poetry, short stories, novels, dramas; determine main idea and themes (stated or implied) and recognize relevance of details; interpret figurative language and elements of poetry; infer, predict, and generalize ideas; judge author's purpose/point of view, accuracy of text, and fact/opinion; and use appropriate strategies to organize and summarize information.

Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

State accommodations not on 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
√											

Note: Added grades - Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests in grades 6 and 7 and Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessments in grades 3-8 and English II.

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

No. Oklahoma administered the Modified Assessment in 2006-07 that was not previously available.

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

As a result of legislative initiatives passed in 2006, during the 2006-07 assessment cycle, Oklahoma provided a Modified assessment for students in grades 4 and 8 in Reading who met the criteria. The state developed and administered the Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment Program, and the 2006-07 testing results included both the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests and the Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessments. Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment standards were set in 2007.

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	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grade 8 Test	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

During the 2006–07 academic year:

a. When was the assessment administered?	In 2006-07, grades 4 and 8 Mathematics were administered from April 10, 2007 through the end of April. Oklahoma End-of-Instruction had a winter window for block scheduled classes and a trimester test window for schools on a trimester schedule. The traditional calendar that consisted of students taking a course from the beginning of the school year to the end and had a testing window after April 10 through the first week of May. However, any of these windows could be used for students who may have missed the test due to illness or other unforeseen situations.
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?	No.

Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006–07 year	Unsatisfactory, Limited Knowledge, Satisfactory, and Advanced
Test used for AYP determination	Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests, Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessments, and Portfolio
Performance level used for AYP	Satisfactory
Other tests used for AYP determination	—
Test used for state accountability	Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests, Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessments, and Portfolio
Performance level used for state accountability	Satisfactory
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	2005 was the first time the state tested grade 4 Math. The state began testing Mathematics in grade 8 in 1995.
Additional information about performance levels used during the 2006–07 academic year	Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment standards were set in May 2007, and new Algebra I standards were set in July 2007.

Performance Level Descriptors for Meeting Adequate Yearly Progress

<p>Grade 4 Satisfactory: Students demonstrate a general understanding of the mathematics knowledge, skills, and processes expected of all students at this grade level. Students scoring at the Satisfactory level typically will: Be able to recognize, describe, and extend patterns; be able to solve open sentences; understand place value to six digits and decimals to hundredths; be able to use addition and subtraction of whole numbers to estimate and to solve problems; compare fractions and decimals (including the use of benchmarks); multiply and divide 2- and 3-digit numbers; apply geometric (spatial reasoning) and measurement concepts using customary and metric units of measure (including estimation); analyze and interpret data in graphs; and apply mental math techniques.</p>	<p>Grade 8 Satisfactory: Students demonstrate a general understanding of the mathematics knowledge, skills, and processes expected of all students at this grade level. Students scoring in the Satisfactory range typically will: Compare, order, and use different forms of positive and negative rational numbers to solve problems; solve single and multi-step algebraic equations and inequalities; develop, select, and apply appropriate formulas for given situations; classify solid figures and apply the concepts of surface area and volume to real world settings; use ratio and proportion to solve problems involving similar geometric figures; determine probabilities of uncertain events happening; and analyze samples and select and apply appropriate charts and graphs to represent collected data.</p>
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Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

State accommodations not on NAEP	Oklahoma allows calculators for students with disabilities if it is written in their IEP.
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
√											

Note: Added grades - Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests in grades 6 and 7 and Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessments in grades 3-8 and Algebra I.

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

No. Oklahoma administered the Modified Assessment in 2006-07 that was not previously available.

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

As a result of legislative initiatives passed in 2006, during the 2006-07 assessment cycle, Oklahoma provided a Modified assessment for students in grades 4 and 8 in Math who met the criteria. The state developed and administered the Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment Program, and the 2006-07 testing results included both the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests and the Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessments. Oklahoma Modified Alternate Assessment standards were set in 2007 as well as new Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test Algebra I standards.
