

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.			

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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

Texas

Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills

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																				
Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS)	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√		
TAKS – Alternate [2]	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√		
State-Developed Alternative Assessment II (SDAA II)	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√		
Writing [3]																				
TAKS	Regular	CRT					√			√			√	√		√	√	√		
State-Developed Alternative Assessment II	Alternate	CRT					√			√						√	√	√		
Language Arts [4]																				
TAKS	Regular	CRT											√	√		√	√	√		
TAKS – Alternate [2]	Alternate	CRT											√	√		√	√	√		
State-Developed Alternative Assessment II	Alternate	CRT											√			√	√	√		
Mathematics [5]																				
TAKS	Regular	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		
State-Developed Alternative Assessment II	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√		
Locally-Determined Alternative Assessment	Alternate	CRT				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		

(Continued)

Texas

Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills

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																				
TAKS	Regular	CRT						√			√		√	√		√	√	√		
TAKS – Inclusive [6,7]	Alternate	CRT						√			√		√	√		√	√	√		
Social Studies																				
TAKS	Regular	CRT									√		√	√		√	√	√		
TAKS – Inclusive [6]	Alternate	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 TAKS-Alternate was field-tested in 2006-07. It was used in AYP participation and performance calculations. However, all scores were counted as non-proficient in the performance calculation.
- 3 Writing is administered as a separate assessment at grades 4 and 7. English Language Arts (including separate Reading and Writing components) is administered at grades 10 and Exit Level (11).
- 4 The state assesses students in Reading in grades 3-9; at grade 10, the assessment is called English Language Arts, and includes both Reading and Writing components. For AYP calculations, results for grades 3-8 and 10 are used.
- 5 The state assesses students in Mathematics in grades 3-10 and Exit Level (11); however, results for students in grades 3-8 and 10 were used for AYP accountability in 2007.
- 6 TAKS-Inclusive was not offered in AYP subjects and grades (reading/math, grades 3-8 and 10). It is an alternate assessment for students receiving on or near-grade-level Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) instruction in subjects for which SDAA II is not available or who receive accommodations that would invalidate the TAKS.
- 7 TAKS-Inclusive for grade 8 was not used for state accountability in 2007 as standards were being phased in.

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, the grade 4 and grade 8 Reading assessments were administered in April 2007.
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?	No, however students are expected to apply the previous grade's skills at a more advanced level.

Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006–07 year	Did Not Meet Standard, Met Standard, Commended Performance
Test used for AYP determination	State CRT
Performance level used for AYP	Met Standard
Other tests used for AYP determination	TAKS-Alternate was field tested in 2006-07. It was used in AYP performance calculations but all scores were counted as non-proficient.
Test used for state accountability	State CRT
Performance level used for state accountability	Met Standard
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	The performance standards used in 2006-07 in Reading were first implemented 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 Met Standard: Use an on-grade-level reading vocabulary to construct meaning from text; frequently apply a variety of word-identification strategies to understand unfamiliar words; sufficiently comprehend a variety of texts, such as print, instructions, graphics, maps, etc.; often recognize important ideas and make connections between and among those ideas to infer meaning; regularly draw on reading strategies in other content areas and in real-world situations; exhibit on-grade-level fluency, generally remain focused on the text, and read for a purpose; distinguish main idea and supporting information; generally recognize how story elements, such as plot, setting, characterization, and problem resolution impact text; have a sufficient understanding of how an author’s perspective (judgments, biases, attitude) and purpose influence text; and recognize how an author’s use of literary techniques and organizational structures conveys ideas/meaning.</p>	<p>Grade 8 Met Standard: Use an on-grade-level reading vocabulary to construct meaning from text; frequently apply a variety of word-identification strategies to understand unfamiliar words; sufficiently comprehend a variety of texts, such as print, instructions, graphics, maps, etc.; often recognize important ideas and make connections between and among those ideas to infer meaning; regularly draw on reading strategies in other content areas and in real-world situations; exhibit on-grade-level fluency, generally remain focused on the text, and read for a purpose; distinguish main idea and supporting information; generally recognize how story elements, such as plot, setting, characterization, mood, and problem resolution impact text; have a sufficient understanding of how an author’s perspective (judgments, biases, attitude, tone) and purpose influence text; and recognize how an author’s use of literary techniques and organizational structures conveys ideas/meaning.</p>
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Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

<p>State accommodations not on NAEP</p>	<p>Grade 4: Dyslexia Bundled Accommodations for students identified with dyslexia. The Reading assessment is given over a two-day period. The Braille version of the test can be administered over two days. Also a Spanish version of the Reading assessment is permitted at this grade level. Students identified as LEP-exempt may receive a Linguistically Accommodated Testing (LAT) administration of TAKS, which may include language simplification, oral translation of certain words or phrases, and reading assistance. Students in their first year in U.S. schools were counted as participants for AYP calculations, but excluded from the performance calculation. SDAA II may be administered to eligible students who receive special education services. (Students must be enrolled in grades 3-10 and receive instruction in the TEKS in Reading at instructional levels K-9 and in English Language Arts at instructional level 10.) SDAA II allows for the selection of the appropriate assessment by instructional level, so that the assessment matches the instruction the student has received.</p> <p>Grade 8: Same as for grade 4, except that a Spanish version of the Reading assessment is not offered at this grade.</p>
<p>NAEP accommodations not on state assessment</p>	<p>—</p>

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

Yes.

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

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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, both the grade 4 and grade 8 Mathematics assessments were administered in April 2007.
b. Did any of the assessments measure skills from the previous grade?	No, however students are expected to apply the previous grade's skills at a more advanced level.

Performance Levels and AYP

Performance levels used during the 2006–07 year	Did Not Meet Standard, Met Standard, Commended Performance
Test used for AYP determination	State CRT
Performance level used for AYP	Met Standard
Other tests used for AYP determination	TAKS-Alternate was field-tested in 2006-07. It was used in AYP performance calculations, but all scores were counted as non-proficient.
Test used for state accountability	State CRT
Performance level used for state accountability	Met Standard
First implementation of performance standards for the 2006-07 assessments	The performance standards used in 2006-07 in Mathematics were first implemented 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 Met Standard: Can read for meaning and detail and have an adequate math vocabulary; often exhibit persistence, endurance, and stamina; are somewhat comfortable with math; often retain and apply prior math knowledge; have adequate problem-solving skills (e.g., use some strategies, can usually distinguish between essential and extraneous information, apply necessary skills, often justify answers and check solutions for reasonableness); are developing abstract thinking through the use of models; can usually visualize geometric shapes and solids; have an adequate understanding of measurement concepts and tools; make some connections among math concepts; have general number sense (e.g., estimation, rounding, place value); demonstrate adequate knowledge of basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division facts and algorithms and can usually compute with accuracy; and can usually recognize and extend patterns.</p>	<p>Grade 8 Met Standard: Can read for meaning and detail and have an adequate math vocabulary; often exhibit persistence, endurance, and stamina; are somewhat comfortable with math; often retain and apply prior math knowledge; have adequate problem-solving skills (e.g., use some strategies, can usually distinguish between essential and extraneous information, apply necessary skills, often justify answers and check solutions for reasonableness); demonstrate adequate abstract thinking skills (e.g., algebraic reasoning); can usually visualize geometric shapes and solids; have an adequate understanding of measurement concepts and tools; make some connections among math concepts; have general number sense (e.g., estimation, fractions, decimals, percents); demonstrate adequate knowledge of basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division facts and algorithms; can usually compute with accuracy; can apply proportional reasoning skills to familiar situations; show adequate understanding of math symbols and formulas; and have an emerging ability to recognize multiple representations of linear functions.</p>
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Accommodation Differences between NAEP and the Main State Test

<p>State accommodations not on NAEP</p>	<p>Grade 4: Students identified as LEP-exempt may receive a Linguistically Accommodated Testing (LAT) administration of TAKS, which may include language simplification, oral translation of certain words or phrases, and reading assistance; however, the test administrator is not permitted to define or explain mathematical terms, concepts, or skills, but only to give the equivalent word in Spanish. Students in their first year in U.S. schools were counted as participants for AYP calculations, but excluded from the performance calculation. Texas math charts with formulas and measurement conversions are provided with booklets. SDAA II may be administered to eligible students who receive special education services. (Students must be enrolled in grades 3-10 and receive instruction in the TEKS in Mathematics at instructional levels K-10.) SDAA II allows for the selection of the appropriate assessment by instructional level, so that the assessment matches the instruction the student has received.</p> <p>Grade 8: Same as grade 4 with two exceptions. A Spanish version of the assessment is not permitted at this grade level. In addition, graph paper is provided at grade 8.</p>
<p>NAEP accommodations not on state assessment</p>	<p>Calculators are not allowed on either grade 4 or grade 8 TAKS assessments. Calculators are allowed as an accommodation for SDAA II only if documented in students' IEPs and routinely used in instruction and testing.</p>

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?

Yes.

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

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