



National Reporting System
for Adult Education

A Project of the U.S. Department of Education

State Assessment Policy Guidance

Local adult education programs must assess students using standardized pre- post assessments to report educational gain measures for the National Reporting System (NRS). To promote the validity and reliability of these assessment data, the Division of Adult Education and Literacy (DAEL) requires each state to submit annually a written assessment policy. The policy is to describe the assessments local programs are to use, when local programs are to administer pre- and posttests, training requirements for assessments and assessment administration and reporting requirements. State implementation of effective assessment policies will result in high quality assessment data from local programs.

State assessment policies vary widely in content and some states have omitted critical features of good assessment from their written policies. To improve uniformity and quality of assessment policies, these *State Assessment Policy Guidelines* describe to states the essential components of an effective policy. The Guidelines include the content that DAEL requires and will use to evaluate the quality of state policy and is organized in three parts.

- 1. Introduction and Context**, includes an overview, summary, and the need for and purposes of the policy in the state context;
- 2. General Requirements**, defines the students to be assessed, assessments permitted and training requirements; and
- 3. Guidelines on Each Assessment** explains the procedures for administering and reporting results of each assessment the state allows.

State policies have also differed widely in their format. States may follow the organization used in this document or they may use another format and organization of their policy, whichever best meets state needs. DAEL will accept any format and organization of states assessment policy, as long as it contains the basic elements described here.

1. Setting the State Context

The policy should include a section with a basic overview of the policy, a summary of NRS requirements and accountability issues specific to your state. It should describe the need for the policy, your state's approach to assessment and purposes and uses of assessment data within the state. It will also help local staff accept and

implement the policy if they understand basic issues of validity and reliability and differences between assessment for instruction and assessment for accountability. Also describe here any unique conditions within the state that affect the policy. Below are other suggestions for topics to include to set the state context.

A. Need for Assessment Policy

- Present your state and NRS requirements for assessment that emphasize the need for valid and reliable assessments for measuring achievement of literacy and language skills for adult students, tied to NRS levels. Note the importance of assessment data and how your state uses it, particularly in light of NRS requirements and state performance standards.
- It is advisable to provide definitions of validity and reliability and to note the importance of valid and reliable assessment as an accurate way to measure student progress. Points to make include the need for uniform implementation of policy to allow for comparability across programs within the state. Such comparability is especially needed if your state ties funding to NRS and other outcomes. Sound policy helps ensure this standardization.
- If your state has done any analyses or studies related to the reliability, validity and appropriateness of state required assessments, describe any findings or studies that affect state policy and procedures.

B. Purposes and Uses of Assessment

- Programs should use assessments for instructional purposes and it may be helpful to local staff to distinguish between the uses of assessment for this purpose and for accountability. Addressing this issue may help allay teacher concerns about standardized assessment and is also an opportunity to stress the importance of assessment in instruction. In this light, it is advisable to encourage programs to supplement assessment for accountability with instructional-based assessment, according to your state's policy.

C. Summary and Overview

- A brief summary of the assessment policy including a list of the assessments allowed for types of students, pre-post testing times, scoring and alignment with NRS levels, to provide a concise reference.

D. Resources for Information and Assistance

- Providing contact information for assistance will assist local program staff that have questions or require clarification.

2. General Assessment Requirements

The assessment policy should contain a section or sections that describe the general policies that apply to all assessments. You should define which students to assess, list the assessments that are permitted, describe reporting procedures, general training for test administration and accommodation requirements for assessing students with disabilities.

A. Students to be Assessed

- The policy should include a statement requiring that all students in the state adult education program will be assessed with state designated assessments. All students that will be included in the state's NRS data submission must be tested. Exceptions may be made for students who are unable to understand or respond to the test due to low literacy or English proficiency or due to disability. However, programs must provide some alternative assessment for such students, as explained below in the section on special populations.

B. Assessments Permitted

- List all assessments allowed for NRS reporting. These assessments must meet NRS requirements:
 - Be appropriate for measuring literacy and language development of adult students,
 - Have standardized administration and scoring procedures,
 - Have alternate, equivalent, forms for pre-posttesting, and
 - Have evidence linking them to NRS educational functioning level.
- List each test the state allows local programs to use for NRS reporting. Describe each test, including its name, the subject areas it assesses and the types of students for which it is appropriate. Assessments should match the appropriate skill areas that are the focus of instruction for the student.
- Designate a uniform time when a pretest is to be given. This time should be at intake or as soon as possible thereafter. If the assessment has a locator or other placement test associated with it (for example, the TABE), that test should be administered first and the results of the placement test used to inform the form or difficulty level of the pretest to be administered. The policy should also define a reasonable time when programs are to administer a new pretest to students who have "stopped-out" by not been attending for several months (e.g., 90 days or more).
- Describe other assessment requirements applicable to your state that may not be required for the NRS, such as requirements for the percentage of students that must be both pre- and posttested.

C. Training for Administering Assessments

- Describe training policies *for each assessment used in the state*. All training for each assessment should be conducted by a qualified trainer, who has been certified to train for the assessment. The policy should address:
 - Whether the state or local staff (or both) will be responsible for training.
 - Which staff and how many staff from programs should be trained.
 - When training is to be conducted; and
 - Procedures for ongoing training for new staff and to refresh skills of previously trained staff.
- Describe requirements for programs to keep a record of all persons trained for each assessment and record who conducted the training.

D. Accommodating for Students with Disabilities or Other Special Needs

- Describe the procedures for identifying students who require accommodations and procedures for administering assessments to them.
- List and describe the appropriate documentation that local program staff must use to identify students requiring accommodation (e.g., IEP, doctor's report, diagnosis, referral from appropriate agency).
- List the appropriate accommodations, procedures and test forms designated for the appropriate disability by the test publisher, for each test used in the state.

3. Guidelines for Each Assessment

The policy must contain detailed information to local programs on how staff is to administer each assessment approved by the state. The information must include administration procedures, scoring procedures, how assessment scores are linked to NRS levels both for initial and follow-up assessment, posttest time and training requirements for each assessment.

The guidelines below summarize the generic information that the policy should include for each of the assessments that the state uses. The state should also include quality control guidelines for local programs to follow to ensure that the assessment is administered properly.

Information to Be Included for Each Assessment

- The description of students for whom the assessment is appropriate (e.g., ESL students, low-level ABE students). The student population should be one for which the test was developed.

- The alternate forms of the test that are to be used for pre- and posttesting.
- Whether a locator or other pre-placement assessment or procedures are to be used prior to administering the actual assessment.
- If the assessment has subtests in more than one area, the appropriate test for each population must be described, along with procedures for determining which subtest to use on each type of student.
- Training requirements for administering the assessment.
- Time when posttesting should occur, either by calendar date or instructional hours. Test publisher guidelines should be consulted when setting this time. Please see the attached recommended posttest times for the assessments most commonly used in the NRS.
- Instructions on how to use scale scores from the assessments to place students into NRS educational functioning levels and determine whether students have completed levels.

Quality Control Procedures

The policy should guide local program procedures for ensuring the quality of assessment data by describing the following:

- Time when testing data should be entered into the program data base.
- Quality control procedures (e.g., report from MIS or self-assessment evaluation tool) that allow the program director or other appropriate staff to verify that correct assessment procedures have been followed.
- Purchasing procedures for each assessment.

**Recommended Timeframes for Pre- and Posttesting
Adult Education Assessments**

Test Name	Recommended Pre- and Post-testing Timeframes	Contact/Notes
ACT/ WorkKeys	We typically recommend that the student be involved in regular instruction that is offered by the institution. This would amount to a semester or quarter course.	Barb Ciha Placement Programs barb.ciha@act.org
Basic English Skills Test (BEST) Literacy BEST Plus	60 hours minimum; 80-100 hours recommended If the hours for a course of instruction exceed the recommended number of hours, post-testing may most appropriately take place at the end of the instructional session. Because program-related factors such as intensity of instruction, class size, teacher training and experience, and use of appropriate curricula and materials will affect language learning proficiency gains, programs should consider these factors when determining timing for pre- and post-testing.	Frank Finamore <i>BEST Plus</i> Project Manager Center for Applied Linguistics frank@cal.org , 202-362-0700
CASAS	40 hours minimum; 70-100 hours recommended Allow exceptions for courses with different schedules and intensity, e.g., allow more time for courses that meet infrequently or not intensively and for very intensive courses wait longer than the recommended number of hours to post-test. Programs offering high intensity courses (e.g., class	From Linda Taylor, Director of Assessment Development, CASAS, 800-255-1036, ext. 186, ltaylor@casas.org , www.casas.org

Test Name	Recommended Pre- and Post-testing Timeframes	Contact/Notes
TABE, Forms 9 and 10	<p>meets more than 15 hours per week) may choose to test at the end of a semester, term, quarter, or other substantial block of instruction, even though the instructional intervention is more than 100 hours of instruction.</p> <p>Programs offering low intensity courses with less than 70 hours in a semester, quarter, term, or other block of instruction, may choose to post-test at the end of the instructional period.</p> <p>Programs may choose to assess students who indicate they are leaving the program before the scheduled post-test time, to maximize collection of paired test data.</p> <p>CTB/McGraw-Hill recommends 50-60 hours of instruction when testing with an alternate form (ie. 9M to 10M) for students that test into NRS Levels 1-4 (ABE) with a minimum of 40 hours.</p> <p>For students testing into NRS Levels 5 and 6 (ASE Low and High) 30-59 hours of instruction is recommended.</p> <p>If the pre- and posttest are for with the same level and use the same form: 120 hours.</p> <p>CTB/McGraw-Hill suggests the pre- and post-test guidelines as best practices recommendations based upon practitioner feedback.</p>	<p>Mike Johnson Product Manager, Adult Assessment Products CTB/McGraw-Hill michaeld_johnson@ctb.com 630-789-4586</p>

Test Name	Recommended Pre- and Post-testing Timeframes	Contact/Notes
TABE CLAS-E	<p>The purpose for assessing with TABE 9 & 10 or TABE CLAS-E will also have an impact on the implementation of these recommendations.</p> <p>CTB discourages random and frequent testing as it will not present valid gain scores and could create a practice effect, thus producing questionable or spurious scores. Instructional intervention between testing periods is strongly recommended to maximize gain. Proper use of the Locator Test as a determinant of appropriate content level testing is also strongly recommended and is an integral part of the testing process.</p> <p>For alternate form testing, CTB recommends 60-95 hours of instruction (i.e., A2 to B2) with a minimum of 50 hours.</p> <p>For same form testing CTB recommends– 100-140 hours of instruction (i.e., A2 to A2).</p> <p>CTB discourages random and frequent testing as it will not present valid gain scores and could create a practice effect, thus producing questionable or spurious scores. Instructional intervention between testing periods is strongly</p>	<p>Mike Johnson Product Manager, Adult Assessment Products CTB/McGraw-Hill michaeld_johnson@ctb.com 630-789-4586</p>

Test Name	Recommended Pre- and Post-testing Timeframes	Contact/Notes
Wonderlic GAIN Test	<p>recommended to maximize gain. Proper use of the Locator Test as a determinant of appropriate content level testing is also strongly recommended and is an integral part of the testing process.</p> <p>There are two equivalent forms of each GAIN test for English and math: Form A & Form B. Wonderlic recommends post-testing for skills gain after a minimum of 60 hours of training. The post-test must involve an alternative form from the pre-test to met NRS requirements. A progress test before the minimum hours should be on the same form as the pre-test. Retesting must follow NRS procedural requirements, and is defined in the GAIN Administrator's Guide.</p>	<p>Bradley Olufs, Director of Adult Basic Education and Workforce, Wonderlic, Inc. 847-549-5526 bradley.olufs@wonderlic.com</p> <p>Bill Walker, Director Adult Education, Wonderlic, Inc. Bill.Walker@Wonderlic.com, 512.777.8963</p>
Massachusetts Adult Proficiency test (MAPT)	65 hours minimum and not less than two months after posttesting.	<p>Stephen Sireci, Center for Educational Assessment School of Education, University of Massachusetts (413)545-0564 sireci@acad.umass.edu</p>