

CHAPTER 19: PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS USED ON TAKS/TAKS–I AND SDAA II

TAKS/TAKS–I

The TAKS/TAKS–I writing tests at grade 4 (both the English and Spanish versions) and grade 7, as well as the English language arts (ELA) tests at grade 10 and exit level, include a written composition component. Short-answer questions are included on the grade 9 reading test and the ELA tests at grade 10 and exit level. Carefully trained teams of readers evaluate writers' performance as part of the scoring process.

The TAKS/TAKS–I written composition is a direct measure of the student's ability to synthesize the component skills of writing; that is, the composition task requires the student to express ideas effectively in writing. To do this, the writer must be able to respond in a focused and coherent manner to a specific prompt while organizing ideas clearly, generating and developing thoughts in a way that allows the reader to thoroughly understand what the writer is attempting to say, and maintaining a consistent control of the conventions of written language.

Written compositions are evaluated through focused the holistic scoring process, which means that the writing sample is considered as a whole. It is evaluated according to pre-established criteria: focus and coherence, organization, depth of development, voice, and control of conventions. These criteria, explained in detail in the written composition scoring rubric, are used to determine the effectiveness of each written response. Each TAKS/TAKS–I response is scored on a scale of one (low) to four (high). A rating of zero is assigned to compositions that are nonscorable. In addition, all responses that receive a rating of zero or a score of one are evaluated analytically to determine why they are unsuccessful. This information is provided to districts in two forms: analytic designation(s) on the Confidential Student Report for individual students and aggregations of analytic designations on the Written Composition Analytic Information Summary Report for individual campuses and districts.

The short-answer component of the TAKS grade 9 reading and grade 10 ELA tests as well as the TAKS/TAKS–I exit level ELA test is designed to test students' ability to understand and analyze published pieces of writing. Students must be able to generate clear, reasonable, thoughtful ideas or analyses about some aspect of the published literary and expository selections. In addition, students must be able to support these ideas or analyses with relevant, strongly connected textual evidence. The criteria are clearly explained in the scoring rubrics for short-answer responses.

SDAA II

SDAA II writing assessments are administered to students enrolled in grades 4, 7, and 10. These assessments are available at Instructional Levels K/1, 2, 3/4, 5, 6/7, 8/9, and 10. In addition, short-answer questions are included on the Instructional Level 9 reading test and the Instructional Level 10 ELA test. At Instructional Level K/1, students respond to five specific performance tasks: writing numbers, writing first/last names, writing letters, labeling pictures of common objects, and responding to a prompt. Together, the five performance tasks are designed to provide a snapshot of the degree to which each student has developed the foundational skills of written English. At Instructional Levels 2, 3/4, 5, 6/7, 8/9, and 10, students write a composition.

The short-answer component of the Instructional Level 9 reading test and the Instructional Level 10 ELA test is designed to assess students' ability to understand and analyze published pieces of writing. Students must be able to generate clear, reasonable, thoughtful ideas or analyses about some aspect of the published literary and expository selections. In addition, students must be able to support these ideas or analyses with relevant, strongly connected textual evidence. The criteria are clearly explained in the scoring rubrics for short-answer responses.

For details about the rubrics used to evaluate the various tasks, refer to the SDAA II released test scoring guide for each instructional level. The scoring guides are available on the TEA Student Assessment Division website at <http://www.tea.state.tx.us/student.assessment/resources/release/sdaa/>.

TAAS Exit Level

Four times during the 2006–2007 school year, the TAAS exit level writing test was offered to those students for whom TAAS is the graduation testing requirement. The TAAS exit level writing test includes a written composition scored according to the TAAS rubric. Released TAAS composition scoring guides from previous years can be found online at <http://www.tea.state.tx.us/student.assessment/resources/release/index.html>.

Scoring Facilities

Because of the staffing and facility requirements necessary to score the large number of responses submitted for the TAKS/TAKS–I, SDAA II, and TAAS exit level performance assessments, several scoring centers must be used. During 2006–2007 exit level TAKS/TAKS–I ELA compositions and short-answer reading responses, TAKS grade 4 Spanish compositions, SDAA II responses at all instructional levels, and TAAS exit level compositions were scored at the Pearson Educational Measurement (PEM) facility in Austin, Texas; TAKS grade 4 English compositions, TAKS grade 7 compositions, and TAKS grade 9 short-answer reading responses were scored at PEM's Dallas, Texas, facility; and TAKS grade 10 ELA written compositions and short-answer reading responses were scored at PEM's facility in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Scoring Staff

The PEM contract with TEA stipulates that TEA approves all management-level staff at the scoring centers, including the scoring directors for the various projects. All management-level staff have extensive experience with the TAKS, SDAA II, and/or TAAS programs and with numerous other large-scale writing assessments. Throughout the scoring process, senior PEM staff serve as on-site monitors at each of the three scoring centers.

All performance assessments are scored by readers hired by PEM. These readers are organized into teams of approximately ten to twelve readers per team for the larger projects. Each team is coordinated by a scoring supervisor under the leadership of a scoring director. Scoring supervisors are chosen from experienced readers and past scoring supervisors. The selection process reflects the candidates' understanding of the scoring rubrics (that is, the scoring criteria), their ability to apply the criteria accurately and consistently, their ability to articulate the criteria, and their demonstration of leadership skills. Each project also employs a "floating" scoring supervisor, whose duties include assisting the scoring director with various administrative and quality-control activities.

To be considered for employment as a reader, applicants must have at least a bachelor's degree, preferably in English, education, or a related field; teaching experience is preferred. During the interview process all applicants are required to write an essay and complete a proofreading exercise. Those applicants interested in scoring grade 4 Spanish version written compositions are required to complete a Spanish decoding/translation exercise.

In spring 2007, a total of 1,736 people were involved in the scoring projects for TAKS/TAKS-I and SDAA II: 703 at the Austin Scoring Center, 677 at the Dallas Scoring Center, and 356 at the Albuquerque Scoring Center.

Prompt Development, Field Testing, and the Rangefinding Process

Each year PEM management-level staff, in collaboration with TEA staff, develop numerous TAKS and SDAA II writing prompts and TAKS short-answer items for field testing. Field testing takes place in early spring, and responses are generated by representative samples of Texas students. The field-test responses are scored each summer after all live responses for that year have been scored. The scoring process is the same as that used for the live responses. Following the scoring of the field-test responses, PEM staff compile a summary of the performance of each prompt and short-answer item, focusing on such factors as the variety of content seen in the responses, the variety of approaches used, the clarity of the prompt/short-answer item wording, and an overall impression of the suitability of the prompt/short-answer item for possible administration on a live statewide assessment. These summaries, along with the statistical data from the scoring process, are presented to educator review committees each summer for discussion and comment. The field-test responses serve as the basis for assembling training materials once TEA has selected the live prompts/short-answer items for the following school year's assessments. Currently, no new exit level TAAS prompts are being

developed; current exit level TAAS prompts are selected from a bank of prompts previously field-tested.

In late 2006 and early 2007, TEA and PEM staff independently scored samples of the field-test responses to the prompts/short-answer items that were to be used on the live TAKS/TAKS-I and SDAA II assessments in spring 2007. This scoring was in addition to the scoring already done by the field-test readers in the summer of 2006. TEA and PEM management-level staff, including the respective scoring directors, then met in a series of meetings called rangefinding sessions to analyze these responses and to assign “true” scores. Compositions were assigned both holistic and analytic scores. The scoring directors selected responses from the rangefinding sessions to be included in each scoring guide. After TEA approval of these selections, the scoring directors wrote annotations for the guide responses; all annotations were reviewed and approved by TEA staff. The scoring directors then assigned the remaining prescored responses from the rangefinding sessions to practice sets and qualifying sets for use in reader training.

Reader Training Process

Overview

All readers and scoring supervisors receive extensive training on materials based on the prompts and/or short answer items related to each TAKS/TAKS-I, SDAA II, and TAAS exit level assessment. Readers attend focused training and practice sessions during which they receive training on the scoring guide for a particular project, score practice set responses that have predetermined scores, and have the opportunity for explanation and discussion of those scores. Readers are required to demonstrate a complete understanding of the rubrics before scoring begins.

After the scoring and discussion of the practice sets, holistic readers are required to perform satisfactorily on sets of responses called qualifying sets; any reader who cannot demonstrate satisfactory performance on these sets is dismissed from the project. Only readers who undergo the complete training and qualifying process are allowed to begin scoring live student responses. The SDAA II scoring guides used to train the readers during the 2006–2007 school year were released in the summer of 2007. Local school districts could order these scoring guides directly from PEM. The guides also are available on the TEA website. The TAKS and TAKS-I tests were not released this year.

All responses, both compositions and short-answer responses, are scored based on the “perfect agreement” model, meaning that two readers must assign the same score for the response to be considered resolved. During holistic scoring, responses receive scores from two independent readers. If the two readers assign the same score, the response is given that score and considered resolved. If the two scores do not agree, then a third reader who is especially experienced independently scores the response. In almost all cases, the third reader agrees with either the first or the second reader, allowing a final score to be assigned. Occasionally a fourth reading of a response is necessary. When this occurs, the response is given to the scoring director or project monitor for final resolution.

For the projects dealing with written compositions, two sets of readers are employed: holistic and analytic. Holistic readers score the compositions, and analytic readers review all of the unsuccessful papers in order to assign categories that specify each composition's weaknesses. In addition, for the high-stakes exit level written compositions, a special team of readers, the 1/2 line specialists, are trained to provide a score-verification procedure to further evaluate all responses that received a score of 1 (unsuccessful) during the holistic scoring process. This step is taken before the responses are sent to the analytics group. If the 1/2 line score verification specialists determine that a particular response may be higher than a 1, the specialist coordinator also evaluates the paper; if the specialist coordinator agrees, the response is then read by the scoring director. At that point, the score may be changed, or the response may be referred to the project monitor for a final scoring decision. TEA staff may be consulted as well.

TEA representatives are on-site at each scoring center during the training of holistic readers, analytics readers, and at the exit level, 1/2 line specialists. In addition, TEA representatives select validity responses and work with PEM staff and analytics coordinators in preparation for analytics scoring and, at the exit level, 1/2 line specialist scoring. Validity with regard to performance scoring is covered later in this chapter. Throughout the scoring project, TEA staff are consulted on "decision papers," which are responses that are highly unusual or which require a policy decision from TEA.

The ePEN System

In spring 2007 all TAKS/TAKS-I and SDAA II written compositions and short-answer responses were scored using the electronic Performance Evaluation Network (ePEN) system. The ePEN system enables readers to read the scanned response on a computer monitor and then select a score for the response from a menu on the screen. The ePEN system is an alternative way of handling the flow of responses to readers. Like the readers who read responses on paper answer documents, the readers who work on an ePEN project read the responses exactly as the students wrote them and make scoring judgments using the applicable rubrics. The readers receive the same rigorous and thorough training in the application of the relevant scoring criteria whether they work on a paper document project or on an ePEN project.

In Albuquerque the TAKS grade 10 written composition and short-answer scoring supervisors and readers were trained using a combined traditional presentation and online approach. The online portion of the training allowed the supervisors and readers to become familiar with the ePEN system.

Training Procedures

Scoring Supervisor and Reader Training: TAKS/TAKS-I Written Composition

The scoring directors conduct the scoring supervisor and reader training for holistic scoring. To ensure that scoring supervisors are prepared to answer reader questions during and after the training and to ensure that scoring supervisors are highly qualified to perform their roles

during the scoring process, scoring supervisor candidates are trained before the readers.

The guidelines for scoring supervisor and reader training are essentially the same. After completing all the training sets, the scoring supervisors take the qualifying sets. Regardless of whether a scoring supervisor scores well enough on Set 1 to qualify, he or she takes Set 2 and Set 3. Taking all the sets is important since scoring supervisors are responsible for working directly with readers and must understand all the qualifying sets. All the readers take qualifying Sets 1 and 2. A reader who does not qualify on one of these sets has the opportunity to take Set 3. Any reader unable to meet the standards established by TEA is dismissed.

Training of the analytics readers for all grades and of the 1/2 line verification specialists at exit level follows a similar pattern, except that the training is performed by the respective coordinators. Although no qualifying sets are used in analytics or 1/2 line specialist training, readers can begin “live” scoring only when they are able to demonstrate accuracy.

Scoring Supervisor and Reader Training: TAKS/TAKS–I Short-Answer Responses

Before training, the readers are divided into three groups. Each group is trained on and scores one of the short-answer items. This allows each group to focus fully on a particular question without being distracted by the other short-answer items.

As with written composition training, the scoring supervisors are trained before the readers arrive, and the process is essentially the same. The reading selections that appear on the test are read by the trainees, and any questions about the material are answered. The scoring director presents the guide responses. Trainees work through the practice sets, and the scoring director leads the discussions and answers any questions. After the readers are qualified, they are trained to use the ePEN system.

Scoring Supervisor and Reader Training: SDAA II Instructional Level K/1

For the 2006–2007 SDAA II project, the training for scoring supervisors was specific to the various instructional levels. For Instructional Level K/1, scoring supervisors were trained on all the student tasks (writing numbers, writing names, writing letters, writing labels, and narrative writing). Throughout their training, scoring supervisors were encouraged to ask questions and to discuss any problems they were encountering with the guide and training sets. They were required to annotate their sets of training papers and to practice explaining their annotations to the rest of the group. Through this procedure the scoring supervisors developed confidence in their ability to explain why a paper had been given a particular score.

The guidelines for scoring supervisor and reader training are essentially the same. After scoring supervisors and readers are qualified, they are given specialized training to familiarize themselves with the ePEN system.

Instructional Levels 2, 3/4, 5, 6/7, 8/9, and 10

Scoring supervisors were trained specifically on the Instructional Level to which they were assigned. For Instructional Levels 2 and 3/4, the same scoring supervisors were used, as were Instructional Levels 5, 6/7, and 8/9. Separate scoring supervisors were used for ELA and 9 and 10 open-ended responses. All scoring supervisors went through a separate training for each of the levels.

The scoring directors conducted the scoring supervisor and reader training. However, to ensure that the scoring supervisors were prepared to answer reader questions during and after the training and to ensure that the scoring supervisors were highly qualified to perform their roles during the scoring process, scoring supervisor candidates were trained before the readers. Throughout their training, scoring supervisors were encouraged to ask questions and to discuss any problems they were encountering with the guide and the training sets. They were required to annotate their sets of training papers and to practice explaining their annotations to the rest of the group. Through this procedure the scoring supervisors developed confidence in their ability to explain why a paper had been given a particular score.

The guidelines for scoring supervisor and reader training are essentially the same. After completing all the training sets, the scoring supervisors took the qualifying sets. Regardless of whether a scoring supervisor scored well enough on Set 1 to qualify, he or she took Set 2. Taking the sets was important for scoring supervisors to understand all the qualifying sets since they are responsible for working directly with the readers. After the scoring supervisors were qualified, they were trained to use the ePEN system.

When the readers arrived, they were divided among the Instructional Levels K/1, 2, 3/4, 5, 6/7, 8/9, and 9 reading, and 10 ELA. All readers were trained using the scoring-supervisor training model described above.

The readers assigned to the K/1 project were trained on all the student tasks (writing numbers, writing names, writing letters, writing labels, and narrative writing) and then were broken out to focus on the task on which they demonstrated the highest skill. In addition, the SDAA II readers went through ePEN training since the students' responses were scored using the ePEN system.

Scoring Supervisor and Reader Training: SDAA II Short-Answer Responses

The reading selections that appear on the test are read by the trainees, and any questions about the material are answered. The scoring director then presents the guide responses. Trainees work through the practice sets, and the scoring director leads the discussions and answers any questions. After the readers are qualified, they are trained to use the ePEN system.

Reader Training: TAAS Exit Level

The scoring director presents the guide papers. Then readers take and discuss practice sets.

Readers had to demonstrate that they could score accurately before they could begin reading live responses. Readers were allowed three opportunities to qualify. Any reader unable to meet the standards set by TEA was dismissed.

Training of the analytics readers and of the 1/2 score verification specialists followed a similar pattern as TAKS. Although no qualifying sets were used with these groups, readers could begin “live” scoring only when they were able to demonstrate accuracy.

Ongoing Roomwide Training: All Projects

After initial training, ongoing training is provided routinely to prevent “drift” and to ensure high reader agreement. Scoring directors plan for at least three ongoing training sessions a week. These methods are described in the following paragraphs.

One method is the scoring and discussion of sets of three to five papers each. The scoring directors start accumulating copies of papers that are typical close (or “line”) calls. The scoring directors review these papers with senior scoring staff and circulate them among scoring supervisors to ensure team-to-team consistency on these difficult papers. Both shifts use these sets. Discussion of these sets sometimes occurs roomwide and sometimes in teams.

While scoring papers and spot-checking the accuracy of readers’ scoring, scoring supervisors are instructed to collect various types of problematic papers. These papers are reproduced and put into small sets for readers to score. After both scoring directors, the project monitor, and, in the case of a “decision” paper, a TEA representative agree on the scores of these papers, the sets are administered to the readers. Discussion of these papers is conducted roomwide. Only one or two of these sets are needed, depending on the grade level. If individual scorers need more help, the floating scoring supervisor works with them.

Every Monday the scoring directors review the rubrics with readers and have them reread their anchor papers, emphasizing any area that appears to be giving readers problems.

Monitoring of Individual Readers

In addition to the ongoing training, readers are closely monitored by their scoring supervisor, the scoring director, and the project monitor. The computerized system of ePEN allows an up-to-date (updated approximately every 15 minutes) evaluation of the readers’ performance.

In addition, readers can send responses that are difficult to score to their scoring supervisor, who can respond to the reader or pass the question along to the scoring director or project monitor. This allows readers to receive constant feedback on their performance.

Responses scored by a reader identified as having difficulty applying the criteria are retrieved and rescored by his or her scoring supervisor or by a reader at or above room average. Any reader who cannot be successfully retrained on the criteria is dismissed.

Validity System

For the spring 2007 scoring project all readers were given validity responses using the ePEN system. The ePEN system allows the project staff to insert validity responses within the scoring cycle without the readers being aware that what they are scoring is a validity response. The scores of all validity responses are agreed on by the scoring directors and TEA staff. Proposed validity responses are transferred to a Validity Folder on the ePEN system. TEA staff members have access to these files and approve or reject the proposed responses. Once the responses are approved, they are placed in a validity queue. The validity responses are shunted into the scoring queue at a rate of one validity response for each forty responses scored.

Nonscorable Responses

During holistic scoring if a reader believes a response may be nonscorable, it is sent to a review queue in the ePEN system for the scoring supervisor to review. If the scoring supervisor determines that the response is scorable, he or she scores it and responds to the reader. If the scoring supervisor believes the response to be nonscorable, he or she alerts the scoring director and leaves the response in the review queue. If the scoring director finds the response to be nonscorable, the second reading is performed independently by the other scoring director or by the project monitor. Nonscorable responses then are sent to the analytics queue for evaluation by the analytics readers.

Resolution Procedures

TAKS/TAKS-I/SDAA II

A scoring director supervises the day shift of readers for each grade. His or her counterpart supervises an evening shift. Continuity between the day shift and the evening shift is maintained in a number of ways, including a 2 1/2-hour overlap in the work schedule of the scoring directors. TEA and PEM project monitors are able to view reports electronically for all readers to ensure continuity between shifts. The review process can be done on-site or remotely via the Internet from computers with secure access.

When first received from districts, student answer documents are scanned. During the scanning process the pages on which students wrote their responses are separated from the multiple-choice section of the answer document. The sections of the answer document are linked by a unique number printed on each page so the performance-task scores can be added to the student's record once scoring is complete. The performance-task responses are given a unique ePEN identifying number. The ePEN number is not visible to individual readers. As a result of this process, unless students signed their names, wrote about their hometowns, or in some way provided other identifying information, readers have no knowledge of who the students are or where they live. The unavailability of identifying information on the responses helps ensure unbiased scoring.

The responses are grouped by grade and stored on an ePEN server. Only qualified scoring directors, readers, and project monitors have access to this server. As readers score the responses, more responses are shunted into their scoring queues. Each reader independently reads a response and selects a score from a menu on the computer screen. An employee number that identifies the reader is electronically attached to the response in such a way that only scoring supervisors, scoring directors, and project monitors can identify which reader read which response. After a reader has completed a first reading of the response, the response is shunted into a second reader's queue for an independent reading.

Following completion of both the first and second readings, responses needing an additional reading are identified and shunted into a resolution queue. Only readers identified as above the room average in the accuracy of their scoring are allowed to be resolution, or third, readers. Early in the project they are selected on the basis of their performance in training, such as their scores on training sets and the caliber of their questions and comments, along with their scoring supervisor's assessment of their "live" scoring. Later the daily reader status reports and validity reports are invaluable in identifying the readers whose scoring accuracy is above room average. Designated third readers are not allowed to score third readings exclusively. Rather, they are required to score at least two hours daily on first and second readings so that sufficient data can be collected to monitor their scoring on an ongoing basis. Any third reader whose perfect agreement rate on the updated status report drops is confined to performing first and second readings. Occasionally a fourth reading of a student response is necessary. When this occurs, the fourth readings are placed in an adjudication, or fourth-reading, queue and scored only by scoring directors or project monitors. Compositions receiving a holistic score of 1 or a score of 0 (nonscorable) are shunted to the analytics queue for evaluation by the analytics group.

Short-answer responses do not go through the analytics process.

The resolution procedures for SDAA II ePEN projects are essentially the same. Each reader reads a response and selects a score from a menu on the computer screen. An employee number that identifies the reader is electronically attached to the response; only scoring supervisors, scoring directors, and project monitors can identify which reader read which response. The responses for K/1 receive a single reading, but the scoring supervisors read behind the readers to ensure accuracy. The compositions at Instructional Levels 2, 3/4, 5, 6/7, 8/9, 9 reading, and 10 ELA receive second readings and, if necessary, third, fourth, or analytics readings, as described previously in this section.

Data-Entry Procedures and Resulting Reports

After the scores for the first and second readings of a response have been processed, the ePEN system creates the resolution readings (third readings and fourth readings) if needed. (For SDAA II K/1, after the score for the first reading of a response has been processed, the ePEN system holds the score until the project monitor is satisfied with its accuracy. Then it is uploaded as a final score.)

Project status reports based on data collected for first, second, third, and fourth readings give senior staff and scoring directors up-to-date information on the progress of the entire project at all scoring centers. These reports provide a wealth of information about the scoring patterns of individual readers. In addition to the number of responses read by each reader, the reports for short-answer reading items include the following for each reader: number of third readings completed, percentage of responses read in perfect agreement with the other scorer, and percentage of responses read in perfect agreement with the other scorer in combination with responses read in perfect agreement with the resolver. In every resolution reading, one reader's score is judged to be incorrect; consequently, the reports have three adjacent score categories, 0/1, 1/2, and 2/3. These show the number of times the reader's incorrect scores are higher and/or lower for each of the adjacent score categories. The final columns on the reader status reports give the readers' distribution of score points—that is, what percentage of a particular reader's scores are 0s, 1s, etc. Accompanying the daily (or current) reader status report is the year-to-date report, which has the same information but is cumulative for the project as of that date.

Score Reliability and Validity Information: TAKS/TAKS–I

Throughout the years, TEA has reported on the reliability and validity of the performance-task scoring process. Reliability has been expressed in terms of reader agreement and correlation between first and second readings. Validity has been assessed via validity packets composed of responses selected and examined by TEA staff.

The following two tables summarize reader agreement rates (reliability) by grade and results of the use of validity packets by grade through the spring 2007 operational administration. Reader agreement rate is expressed in terms of absolute agreement (the first reader's score equals the second reader's score). Validity is expressed in terms of perfect agreement between the score assigned by a given reader and the "true" score assigned by TEA.

Table 17. Summary of Scorer Agreement (Reliability), TAKS/TAKS–I

| Grade | Number of Responses Read | Agreement Rate (%) After 2 Readings | Number of Third Readings | Agreement Rate (%) After 3 Readings |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 (English) | 294,561 | 64 | 104,699 | 97.7 |
| 4 (Spanish) | 19,260 | 71 | 5,579 | 98.5 |
| 7 | 300,268 | 63 | 109,815 | 97.8 |
| 9 | 1,073,478 | 75 | 268,437 | 99.2 |
| 10 WC | 296,200 | 63 | 109,926 | 97.9 |
| 10 SA | 888,600 | 72 | 247,180 | 99.0 |
| 11 WC | 269,713 | 67 | 97,938 | 99.4 |
| 11 SA | 809,139 | 72 | 216,877 | 99.4 |

Table 18. Summary of Validity Packet Results, TAKS/TAKS–I

| Grade | Agreement Rate (%) |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 4 (English) | 78.0 |
| 4 (Spanish) | 73.0 |
| 7 | 71.0 |
| 9 | 82.6 |
| 10 WC | 72.0 |
| 10 SA | 86.0 |
| 11 WC | 83.3 |
| 11 SA | 76.0 |

It should be noted that student response scores are based on the score that has been agreed upon independently by at least two of three readers. Only a fourth reader, limited to senior scoring staff, can determine the final score when a response has been given discrepant scores by three independent readers.

Score Reliability and Validity Information: SDAA II

Throughout the years, TEA has reported on the reliability and the validity of the performance-task scoring process. Reliability has been expressed in terms of reader agreement and correlation between first and second readings. Validity has been assessed via responses selected and examined by TEA staff.

The following two tables summarize reader agreement rates (reliability) by instructional level and validity results by instructional level for the spring 2007 operational administration. Reader agreement rate is expressed in terms of absolute agreement (the first reader's score equal the second reader's score). Validity is expressed in terms of perfect agreement between the score assigned by a given reader and the "true" score assigned by TEA.

Table 19. Summary of Scorer Agreement (Reliability), SDAA II

| Instructional Level | Number of Responses Read | Agreement Rate (%) After 2 Readings | Number of Third Readings | Agreement Rate (%) After 3 Readings |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| *K/1: Essay | 7,633 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| *K/1: Numbers | 7,633 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| *K/1: Labels | 7,633 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| *K/1: Letters | 7,633 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| *K/1: Names | 7,633 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2 WC | 10,492 | 79 | 2,172 | 99.9 |
| 3/4 WC | 23,422 | 79 | 4,906 | 99.9 |
| 5 WC | 7,658 | 73 | 2,088 | 99.9 |
| 6/7 WC | 18,205 | 73 | 4,928 | 99.9 |
| 8/9 WC | 1,866 | 78 | 403 | 99.9 |
| 10 WC | 9,077 | 79 | 1,878 | 99.9 |
| 9 SA | 25,370 | 82 | 4,482 | 99.9 |
| 10 SA | 27,231 | 82 | 4,986 | 99.9 |

* K/1 responses receive only 1 holistic read.

Table 20. Summary of Validity Results, SDAA II

| Instructional Level | Agreement Rate Percentage |
|----------------------------|---|
| K/1: Essay | *LL (95), AtP (94), LF/S (77), SCP (90), DoN (80) |
| K/1: Numbers | 98.0 |
| K/1: Labels | 92.0 |
| K/1: Letters | 97.0 |
| K/1: Names | 79.0 |
| 2 WC | 86.0 |
| 3/4 WC | 84.0 |
| 5 WC | 78.0 |
| 6/7 WC | 81.0 |
| 8/9 WC | 96.0 |
| 10 WC | 87.0 |
| 9 SA | 94.0 |
| 10 SA | 93.5 |

* K/1 essay validity is given in five traits: Language Level (LL), Attention to Prompt (AtP), Letter Formation and Spacing (LF/S), Spelling, Capitalization and Punctuation (SCP), and Development of Narrative (DoN).

It should be noted that student response scores are based on the score that has been agreed upon independently by at least two of the three readers (K/1 responses receive only one holistic reading). Only a fourth reader, limited to senior scoring staff, can determine the final score when a response has been given discrepant scores by three independent readers.

Field-Test Response Scoring: TAKS/TAKS–I and SDAA II

After all live scoring was completed in late spring 2007, small groups of experienced readers were selected to score the responses generated by representative samples of students during field testing in February. As explained earlier, student performance on field-test prompts and short-answer items provides information that helps determine which prompts and items will be selected for future live administrations. In addition, field-test responses are the basis for the reader-training materials once a prompt or a short-answer item is used on a live test. Field-test readers score the responses as they would during a live administration and also provide a summary of their overall impressions as to the suitability of each prompt or item for possible future use on an assessment.

Appeals: All Projects

PEM rescores any TAKS, TAKS–I, SDAA II, or TAAS exit level response about which questions have been raised regarding the assigned score. If PEM scoring leadership determines that a score may need to be changed, TEA is consulted before a final decision is made. Through a telephone call to the district contact person, PEM provides an analysis of the response in question to determine whether the score is changed.