Rhode Island and Vermont Multi-State Science Assessment

2020–2021

Volume 1: Annual Technical Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Rhode Island and Vermont Multi-State Science Assessment (MSSA) measures the achievement of science standards by students in grades 5, 8, and 11. The *2020–2021 MSSA Technical Report* is provided to document and make transparent all methods used in item development, test construction, psychometrics, standard setting, test administration, and score reporting, including summaries of student results and evidence and support for intended uses and interpretations of the test scores. The technical report comprises six separate, self-contained volumes:

1) **Annual Technical Report.** This volume is updated each year and provides a global overview of the tests administered to students each year.
2) **Test Development.** This volume summarizes the procedures used to construct test forms and provides summaries of the item bank and development process.
3) **Standard Setting.** This volume documents the methods and results of the MSSA standard-setting process.
4) **Evidence of Reliability and Validity.** This volume provides technical summaries of the test quality and special studies to support the intended uses and interpretations of the test scores.
5) **Test Administration.** This volume describes the methods used to administer all tests, enforce security protocols, and ensure availability of modifications or accommodations.
6) **Score Interpretation Guide.** This volume describes the score types reported and details the inferences that can appropriately be drawn from each reported score.

The Rhode Island Department of Education (RIDE) and the Vermont Agency of Education (VT AOE) communicates the quality of the MSSA by making these technical reports accessible to the public on their respective state websites.

1.1 BACKGROUND AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF TESTS

Rhode Island and Vermont adopted the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) in 2013. The RIDE, the VT AOE, and their assessment vendor, Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI), developed and administered new online assessments to measure students' achievement in relation to the NGSS. These new assessments—the Rhode Island Next Generation Science Assessment (RI NGSA) and the Vermont Science Assessment (VTSA)—were developed jointly by the two states to measure the science knowledge and skills of Rhode Island and Vermont students in grades 5, 8, and 11. In 2017–2018, the assessments were administered as an independent field test in Rhode Island and as an operational field test in Vermont. The MSSA was administered operationally for the first time in both states in 2018–2019. The RIDE and the VT AOE cancelled the spring 2020 administration of the MSSA due to statewide school closures that followed the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In spring 2021, the RIDE and the VT AOE and CAI resumed administration of the MSSA.

The RIDE provides an overview of the RI NGSA at https://www.ride.ri.gov/InstructionAssessment/Assessment/NGSAAssessment.aspx and at https://ri.portal.cambiumast.com/index.html.

The VT AOE provides an overview of the VTSA at https://education.vermont.gov/student-learning/assessments/state-and-local-assessments/science and at https://vt.portal.cambiumast.com/resources/vermont-science-assessment/vtsa-reporting-brochure.

Information about the NGSS is available at: www.nextgenscience.org.

In the remainder of this volume, the term *Multi-State Science Assessment (MSSA)* will refer to the Rhode Island Next Generation Science Assessment (RI NGSA) and the Vermont Science Assessment (VTSA) combined, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

1.2 Purpose and Intended Uses of the Multi-State Science Assessment

The MSSA is a criterion-referenced test that uses principles of evidence-centered design to yield overall and discipline-level test scores at the student level and other levels of aggregation that reflect student achievement. The NGSS establish a set of knowledge and skills that all students need to have to be prepared for a wide range of high-quality post-secondary opportunities, including higher education and the workplace.

The NGSS reflect the latest research and advances in modern science and differ from previous science standards in multiple ways. First, rather than describe general knowledge and skills that students should possess, they describe specific performances that demonstrate what students know and can do. The NGSS refers to such performed knowledge and skills as *performance expectations* (PEs). Second, while unidimensionality is a typical goal of standards (and the assessments that measure them), the NGSS are intentionally multidimensional. Each performance expectation incorporates all three dimensions from the NGSS Framework: a science or engineering practice, a disciplinary core idea, and a crosscutting concept. Third, whereas traditional standards do not consider other subject areas, the NGSS connects to standards for other subjects, such as the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for mathematics and English language arts (ELA). Another unique feature of the NGSS is the assumption that students should learn all science disciplines rather than a select few, as is traditionally the expectation in many high schools, where students may elect, for example, to take biology and chemistry but not physics or astronomy.

The MSSA supports instruction and student learning by providing educators and parents with valuable feedback that can be used to remediate or enrich instruction. An array of reporting metrics is provided so that achievement can be evaluated at the student level and at aggregated levels and so that improvement over time can be monitored at both the student and group levels.

The MSSA draws on an item bank comprised of Independent College and Career Readiness (ICCR) items and a pool of items owned by several other states that are party to a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to share content, leadership, and new ideas and methods. Full members of the MOU in 2021 were Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. CAI played a supporting and coordinating role. New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Dakota observed and participated in some activities. CAI, the RIDE, and the VT AOE worked together to ensure that the items in the test forms constructed for all grades within the states uniquely measure the NGSS.

Table 1 outlines the required uses and citations for the MSSA based on the federal *Every Student Succeeds Act* (ESSA) plan. The MSSA fulfills all the requirements described in Table 1.

Table 1. Required Uses and Citations for the MSSA

Required Use	Required Use Citation
Indicator of academic achievement and progress	ESSA Plan Section 1 A. i; ESSA Plan Section 4 4.1 A

1.3 Participants in the Development and Analysis of the Multi-State Science Assessment

The RIDE and the VT AOE manage the Rhode Island and Vermont state assessment programs with the assistance of several stakeholders, including Rhode Island and Vermont educators, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and vendors. The RIDE and the VT AOE fulfill the diverse requirements of implementing Rhode Island's and Vermont's statewide assessments while adhering to the guidelines established in the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* (American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, & National Council on Measurement in Education, 2014).

1.3.1 Rhode Island Department of Education and Vermont Agency of Education

The Office of Instruction, Assessment, and Curriculum in the RIDE and Office of Assessment in the VT AOE manage test development, administration, scoring, and reporting of results for their respective statewide comprehensive assessment programs, including coordinating with other RIDE and VT AOE offices, Rhode Island and Vermont public schools, and vendors.

1.3.2 Rhode Island and Vermont Educators

Rhode Island and Vermont educators are involved in most aspects of the conceptualization and development of the MSSA. Educators participate in the development of the academic standards, the clarification of how these standards are assessed, the test design, and the review of test questions and passages.

1.3.3 Technical Advisory Committee

The RIDE and the VT AOE convene an advisory committee panel several times each year to discuss psychometric, test development, administrative, and policy issues of relevance to current and future Rhode Island and Vermont assessments. This committee is composed of several nationally recognized assessment experts and highly experienced practitioners from several school districts.

1.3.4 Cambium Assessment, Inc

CAI (formerly the American Institutes for Research [AIR]) is the vendor that was selected through the state-mandated competitive procurement process. CAI is responsible for developing test content, building test forms, conducting psychometric analyses, administering and scoring test forms, and reporting test results for the MSSA. Additionally, CAI is responsible for developing and maintaining the ICCR item bank.

1.3.5 Caveon Test Security

Caveon Test Security monitored web pages and social media during the spring 2021 test administration to ensure that no secure testing materials such as items and prompts were leaked.

1.4 Available Test Formats and Special Versions

The MSSA is administered online using a linear-on-the-fly (LOFT) test design. Science items focus on a scientific phenomenon and can consist of shorter (stand-alone) items or items with several parts (item clusters) that require the student to interact with the item in various ways. In Rhode Island, the assessment was administered as an independent field test in spring 2018 and as an operational test in spring 2019. In Vermont, the assessment was administered as an operational field test in spring 2018, and as an operational test in spring 2019. In 2021 and onwards, additional items will be field-tested to build upon the item bank.

Students unable to participate in the online administration have the option to use print-on-demand—a feature that provides the same items administered to students online in a paper format. Spanish versions of the MSSA (developed to meet the same content standards as the English versions) are available for all tested grades. Students participating in the computer-based MSSA can use standard online testing features in the Test Delivery System (TDS), which include a selection of font color and size and the ability to zoom in and zoom out or highlight text. In addition to the resources available to all students, options are available to accommodate students with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. These options include braille, American Sign Language (ASL), closed captioning, and large print. Students with disabilities have the option to take the MSSA with or without accommodations or to take an alternate assessment. For additional information about the testing feature and testing accommodations, refer to Volume 5 of this report, Test Administration.

1.5 Student Participation

All students in Rhode Island and Vermont public schools are required to participate in the statewide assessments. The MSSA is administered in the spring.

Table 2 shows the number of students who were tested (number tested) and the number of students whose scores were included for the analyses in this technical report (number reported), while Table 3 and Table 4 show the number of students who were tested in Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively. Table 5shows the demographic characteristics of the student population, in counts and in percentages, in the spring administration of the 2020–2021 assessments. Table 6 shows the demographic characteristics for Rhode Island students, and Table 7 shows the demographic characteristics for Vermont students. The characteristics reported here are gender, ethnicity, limited English proficiency (LEP), economic disadvantage, and eligibility for special education.

Table 2. Total Number of Students Participating in the MSSA, Spring 2021

Grade	Number Tested	Number Reported
5	14,522	14,505

Grade	Number Tested	Number Reported
8	14,089	14,052
11	12,823	12,797

Table 3. Number of Rhode Island Students Participating in the MSSA, Spring 2021

Grade	Number Tested	Number Reported
5	9,235	9,231
8	8,719	8,715
11	8,177	8,173

Table 4. Number of Vermont Students Participating in the MSSA, Spring 2021

Grade	Number Tested	Number Reported
5	5,287	5,274
8	5,370	5,337
11	4,646	4,624

Table 5. Combined Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of Student Population

Group	Grade 5		Grade 8		Grade 11	
	N	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
All Students	14,505	100.00	14,052	100.00	12,797	100.00
Female	6,975	48.09	6,685	47.57	6,073	47.46
Male	7,336	50.58	7,143	50.83	6,502	50.81
African American	891	6.14	945	6.73	785	6.13
American Indian/Native Alaskan	84	0.58	76	0.54	55	0.43
Asian	439	3.03	346	2.46	392	3.06
Hispanic	2,689	18.54	2,459	17.50	2,067	16.15
Multi-Racial	632	4.36	582	4.14	387	3.02
Pacific Islander	24	0.17	51	0.36	23	0.18
White	9,746	67.19	9,593	68.27	9,088	71.02

Group	Grade 5		Grade 8		Grade 11	
	N	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
Limited English Proficiency	1,258	8.67	901	6.41	624	4.88
Special Education	2,388	16.46	2,154	15.33	1,507	11.78
Economically Disadvantaged	5,513	38.01	4,691	33.38	3,557	27.80

Table 6. Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of Rhode Island Student Population

Group	Grade 5		Grade 8		Grade 11	
	N	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
All Students	9,231	100.00	8,715	100.00	8,173	100.00
Female	4,515	48.91	4,198	48.17	4,006	49.02
Male	4,702	50.94	4,505	51.69	4,154	50.83
African American	755	8.18	789	9.05	686	8.39
American Indian/Native Alaskan	66	0.71	64	0.73	42	0.51
Asian	314	3.40	236	2.71	274	3.35
Hispanic	2,564	27.78	2,328	26.71	1,947	23.82
Multi-Racial	461	4.99	418	4.80	277	3.39
Pacific Islander	18	0.19	15	0.17	18	0.22
White	5,053	54.74	4,865	55.82	4,929	60.31
Limited English Proficiency	1,133	12.27	826	9.48	591	7.23
Special Education	1,393	15.09	1,224	14.04	941	11.51
Economically Disadvantaged	4,170	45.17	3,516	40.34	2,812	34.41

Table 7. Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of Vermont Student Population

Group	Grade 5		Grade 8		Grade 11	
	N	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
All Students	5,274	100.00	5,337	100.00	4,624	100.00
Female	2,460	46.64	2,487	46.60	2,067	44.70
Male	2,634	49.94	2,638	49.43	2,348	50.78
African American	136	2.58	156	2.92	99	2.14
American Indian/Native Alaskan	18	0.34	12	0.22	13	0.28
Asian	125	2.37	110	2.06	118	2.55

Group	Grade 5		Grade 8		Grade 11	
	N	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
Hispanic	125	2.37	131	2.45	120	2.60
Multi-Racial	171	3.24	164	3.07	110	2.38
Pacific Islander	6	0.11	36	0.67	5	0.11
White	4,693	88.98	4,728	88.59	4,159	89.94
Limited English Proficiency	125	2.37	75	1.41	33	0.71
Special Education	995	18.87	930	17.43	566	12.24
Economically Disadvantaged	1,343	25.46	1,175	22.02	745	16.11

2. Summary of Operational Procedures

2.1 Test Administration

Table 8 shows the testing window for the 2020–2021 Multi-State Science Assessment (MSSA) in Rhode Island and Vermont.

Table 8. MSSA Testing Windows by State

State	Grades	Testing Window
Rhode Island	5, 8, 11	April 26, 2021–June 4,2021
Vermont	5, 8, 11	March 16, 2021–June 11, 2021

The key personnel involved with the Rhode Island and Vermont test administration included the district test coordinators (DTCs), school test coordinators (STCs), and test administrators (TAs) who proctored the test. A *Test Administration Manual* (TAM) (available at https://ri.portal.cambiumast.com/resources and https://vt.portal.cambiumast.com/resources) was provided so that personnel involved with the statewide assessment administrations could maintain both standardized administration conditions and test security.

A Secure Browser developed by CAI was required to access the online Rhode Island and Vermont tests. The online browser provided a secure environment for student testing by disabling the hot keys, copy, and screen-capture capabilities and preventing access to the desktop (Internet, email, and other files or programs installed on school machines). During the online assessment, students could pause a test, review previously answered questions, and modify their response if the test had not been paused for more than 20 minutes. Students do not have a required time limit for each test session, but for planning purposes, schools are given approximate time estimates for how long most students would need to complete each test. For additional information about the test administration, refer to Volume 5, Test Administration.

2.2 SIMULATIONS

Before the operational testing window opens, CAI employs a simulation approach. Simulations are performed for all MSSA tests. CAI delivers the MSSA under a linear-on-the-fly (LOFT) test design. The test is delivered using the same item selection algorithm that CAI uses to deliver adaptive tests, except that only the blueprint of a test is considered during the item-selection process. Simulations were carried out to configure the algorithm settings and to evaluate whether individual tests adhered to the test blueprint and monitor item exposure rates. The simulation approaches and results are discussed in Volume 2, Test Development.

2.3 DESIGNATED SUPPORTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

The accessibility supports discussed in this document include embedded (digitally provided) and non-embedded (non-digitally or locally provided) universal features that are available to all students as they access instructional or assessment content; designated features that are available to those students for whom the need has been identified by an informed educator or team of educators; and accommodations that are generally available for students for whom there is documentation on an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. For English learners (ELs), Spanish language versions of the MSSA are available.

Scores achieved by students using designated supports are included for federal accountability purposes. All educators making these decisions were trained on the process and understand the range of designated supports available.

Accommodations are changes in procedures or materials that ensure equitable access to instructional and assessment content and generate valid assessment results for students who need them. Embedded accommodations (e.g., text-to-speech) are provided digitally through instructional or assessment technology, and non-embedded designated features (e.g., scribe) are non-digital. State-approved accommodations do not compromise the learning expectations, constructs, or grade-level standards. Such accommodations help students with a documented need generate valid assessment outcomes so that they can fully demonstrate what they know and are able to do. From the psychometric point of view, the purpose of providing accommodations is to "increase the validity of inferences about students with disabilities by offsetting specific disability-related, construct-irrelevant impediments to performance" (Koretz & Hamilton, 2006, p. 562).

The TAs and STCs in Rhode Island and Vermont are responsible for ensuring that arrangements for accommodations are made before the test administration dates. Some of the available accommodation options for eligible students are listed on the following pages. Descriptions for each of these accommodations can be found in Volume 5, Test Administration.

Table 9 through Table 12 list the number of testing sessions in which a student was provided with each designated support or accommodation during the spring 2021 test administration sessions in Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively.

Table 9. Number of Testing Sessions with Accessibility Features, Rhode Island

Accessibility Features	Grade		
	5	8	11
Embedded			
Color Choices	1	1	-
Masking	34	21	6
Mouse Pointer	2	-	1
Print Size	7	4	2
Text-to-Speech: Stimuli and Items	1,029	382	78
Non-Embedded			
Magnification	4	-	1

Table 10. Number of Testing Sessions with Allowed Accommodations, Rhode Island

Accommodations	Grade		
	5	8	11
Non-Embedded			
AT/ACC Devices (Requires Permissive Mode)	1	-	-
Speech-to-Text (Requires Permissive Mode)	22	24	-

Table 11. Number of Testing Sessions with Allowed Designated Supports, Vermont

Designated Supports	Grade		
	5	8	11
Embedded			
Color Choices	5	7	5
Masking	101	61	18
Mouse Pointer	3	1	1
Print Size	7	6	2
Text-to-Speech: Stimuli and Items	845	543	222
Non-Embedded			
Amplification	2	-	1
Bilingual Dictionary	1	3	5
Color Contrast	2	2	-
Color Overlay	1	3	-

Designated Supports	Grade		
	5	8	11
Magnification	3	-	-
Noise Buffer	35	17	8
Read Aloud Items	202	98	69
Read-Aloud Items - Spanish	-	1	-
Read-Aloud Stimuli	170	91	61
Read-Aloud Stimuli - Spanish	1	1	-
Scribe Items (Non-Writing)	112	82	38
Separate Setting	594	500	367
Simplified Test Directions	197	98	54

Table 12. Number of Testing Sessions with Allowed Accommodations, Vermont

Accommodations	Grade		
	5	8	11
Embedded			
Permissive Mode	96	119	33
Streamlined Mode	126	84	41
Non-Embedded			
Alternate Response Options (Requires Permissive Mode)	3	1	1
Paper Test Booklet	-	1	-
Scribe Items (Writing)	109	66	40
Speech-to-Text (Requires Permissive Mode)	93	133	43
Word Prediction	37	26	12

3. ITEM BANK AND TEST DESIGN

3.1 SHARED SCIENCE ASSESSMENT ITEM BANK

CAI works with a group of states to develop science assessments to measure achievement of the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) and other standards influenced by the same science framework. Many of these states have signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to share item specifications and items. CAI has coordinated this group of states and holds contracts to develop and deliver the items for most of them.

CAI also built the ICCR science item bank in partnership with these states. These CAI-owned items make up a substantial part of the item bank and are shared with partner states. Rhode Island and Vermont signed the MOU, and therefore, the item pool available for Rhode Island and Vermont includes items from three sources:

- Items owned by Rhode Island and Vermont (referred throughout as MSSA items)
- Items shared by other MOU states
- Items shared from the ICCR item bank

A detailed description of the Shared Science Assessment Item Bank development process is included in Volume 2, Test Development. All these items follow the same specifications, test development processes, and review processes. In 2018, CAI field tested more than 540 item clusters and stand-alone items, of which 451 (including items from all sources) were accepted and made available as operational items in 2019. In 2019, 347 item clusters and stand-alone items were field tested, of which 268 have passed rubric validation and item data review. In 2021, 545 item clusters and stand-alone items were field tested, of which 458 were accepted and made available for operational use in the future administrations.

The Shared Science Assessment Item Bank is used for operational accountability tests in nine states in 2021, including Rhode Island and Vermont. An additional four state tests will become operational in 2022.

CAI's process for developing and field-testing science items is detailed in Volume 2, Test Development. Here, note that best practices have been implemented at every turn:

- The goals, uses, and claims that the test would be designed to support were identified in a collaborative meeting over August 22 and 23, 2016, as an attempt to facilitate the transition from NGSS content standards to statewide summative assessments for science. CAI invited content and assessment leaders from 10 states (most of them participating in the MOU) as well as four nationally recognized experts who helped co-author the NGSS standards. Two nationally recognized psychometricians also participated.
- CAI staff and participating states collaborated to develop items and test specifications, which are documents designed to guide item writers as they craft test questions and stakeholders as they review those items. The item specifications generally were accompanied by sample items meeting those specifications. All specifications and sample items were reviewed by state content experts and committees of educators in at least one state.
- Items were reviewed by science experts in at least one state.
- Every item was reviewed by a content advisory committee (composed of state educators) in at least one state, or in a cross-state educator review process.
- Every item was reviewed by a committee of educators charged with evaluating language accessibility, bias, and sensitivity in at least one state or a cross-state educator review.

- Every item was field-tested, and items with questionable data were reviewed again by committees of educators.
- All scoring protocols (i.e., rubrics) were validated.
- In 2017, cognitive lab studies were carried out to evaluate and refine the process of developing item clusters aligned to three-dimensional science standards. Results of the cognitive lab studies confirmed the feasibility of the approach (see Volume 4, Section 6.1, Cognitive Laboratory Studies).
- A second set of cognitive lab studies was carried out in 2018 and 2019 to determine if students using braille can understand the task demands of selected accommodated three-dimensional-science-aligned item clusters and navigate the interactive features of these item clusters in a manner that allows them to fully display their knowledge and skills relative to the constructs of interest. In general, both the students who relied entirely on braille and/or Job Access With Speech (JAWS) and those who had some vision and were able to read the screen with magnification were able to find the information they needed to respond to the questions, navigate the various response formats, and finish within a reasonable amount of time (see Volume 4, Section 6.1, Cognitive Laboratory Studies).

3.2 FIELD TESTING

All items that were part of the 2021 operational pool were field-tested in 2018, 2019, and 2021 as described in Section 3.2.1, 2018 Field Test, Section 2.2.2 2019 Field Test and Section 3.2.3 2021 Field Test.

3.2.1 2018 Field Test

In 2018, a large pool of items was field-tested in nine states. For three states (Hawaii, Oregon, and Wyoming), unscored field-test items were added as an additional segment to the operational (scored) legacy science test. Two other states (Connecticut and Rhode Island) conducted an independent field test in which all students participated and were administered a full set of items, but no scores were reported. In the remaining four states (New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia), an operational field test was administered, meaning tests consisted of field-test items, but items became operational and were scored after the test administration if they were not rejected during rubric validation or item data review. In total, 340 item clusters and 205 stand-alone items were administered in the elementary, middle, and high school grade bands. Table 13 presents the number of item clusters and stand-alone items administered in each grade for each state.

Table 13. Number of Field-Test Items Administered, Spring 2018

Grade Band and Item Type	CT	HI	MSSA	NH	OR	UT	WV	WY	Entire Bank
Elementary School	**135**	**24**	**69 (10)**	**58**	**26**	–	**91**	**14**	**153**
Cluster	78	13	40 (5)	34	20	–	56	6	86
Stand-Alone	57	11	29 (5)	24	6	–	35	8	67

Grade Band and Item Type	CT	HI	MSSA	NH	OR	UT	WV	WY	Entire Bank
Middle School	**174**	**27**	**56 (5)**	**55**	**28**	**98**	**123**	**17**	**241**
Cluster	115	13	26 (3)	30	22	98	90	5	171
Stand-Alone	59	14	30 (2)	25	6	–	33	12	70
High School	**149**	**23**	**75 (12)**	**60**	**38**	**–**	**–**	**14**	**151**
Cluster	81	14	34 (5)	33	30	–	–	6	83
Stand-Alone	68	9	41 (7)	27	8	–	–	8	68
Total	**458**	**74**	**200**	**173**	**92**	**98**	**214**	**45**	**545**

Note. MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.

For the states with a separate field-test segment (states with a legacy science test) and one of the states with an operational field test (Utah), fixed field-test forms were constructed (using a balanced incomplete design except for Utah) and spiraled across students.

For the independent and operational field tests (except for Utah), including Rhode Island and Vermont, items were administered using a linear-on-the-fly (LOFT) test design. The difference between the test design for the independent field tests and operational field tests depended on the test blueprint. For the independent field tests, the only blueprint constraint imposed was that students received four stand-alone items and two cluster items for each of the three science disciplines, whereas a full blueprint was implemented for the states with an operational field test. The blueprint for the MSSA is discussed in Section 0, Test Design.

There was a target of a minimum sample size of 1,500 students per item for any given state. Most items were administered in two or more states so that the item pools for all individual states were linked through common items. Table 14, Table 15, and Table 16 present the numbers of item clusters and stand-alone items that were in common between the item pools of any two states. The numbers below the diagonal represent the numbers for all the field-test items, and the numbers above the diagonal represent the number of common items at the time of the 2018 calibration. The shaded diagonal elements represent the number of items that were administered only in the given state (in parentheses, the number of unique items at the time of calibration). Table 14 presents the results for elementary school, Table 15 presents the results for middle school, and Table 16 presents the results for high school. The numbers at field-testing are slightly different from the numbers at calibration for a variety of reasons, such as items being rejected during rubric validation, and versioning issues for some items in some states.

Table 14. Common Elementary School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2018

	State	Connecticut	Hawaii	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	Utah	West Virginia	Wyoming
Cluster	CT	**3 (3)**	9	36	28	16	0	49	6
	HI	10	**0 (0)**	7	8	5	0	12	1
	MSSA	36	8	**0 (2)**	15	12	0	26	2
	NH	30	8	17	**1 (3)**	5	0	22	2
	OR	17	5	13	5	**1 (1)**	0	5	1
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	49	12	27	25	5	0	**0 (4)**	2
	WY	6	1	2	2	1	0	2	**0 (0)**
Stand-Alone	CT	**1 (3)**	5	25	22	2	0	33	7
	HI	5	**6 (6)**	0	0	0	0	4	0
	MSSA	26	0	**0 (1)**	10	4	0	13	3
	NH	24	0	11	**0 (2)**	0	0	15	2
	OR	2	0	4	0	**1 (1)**	0	0	0
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	35	4	14	17	0	0	**0 (2)**	1
	WY	8	0	3	3	0	0	2	**0 (1)**
Grade Band Total	CT	**4 (6)**	14	61	50	18	0	82	13
	HI	15	**6 (6)**	7	8	5	0	16	1
	MSSA	62	8	**0 (3)**	25	16	0	39	5
	NH	54	8	28	**1 (5)**	5	0	37	4
	OR	19	5	17	5	**2 (2)**	0	5	1
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	84	16	41	42	5	0	**0 (6)**	3
	WY	14	1	5	5	1	0	4	**0 (1)**

Table 15. Common Middle School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2018

	State	Connecticut	Hawaii	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	Utah	West Virginia	Wyoming
Cluster	CT	**2 (6)**	12	22	26	19	44	77	5
	HI	11	**1 (0)**	3	6	6	0	9	1
	MSSA	23	3	**0 (1)**	9	1	7	22	2
	NH	26	6	10	**1 (2)**	7	0	17	3
	OR	19	6	1	7	**2 (2)**	0	5	1
	UT	48	0	7	0	0	**48 (52)**	43	0
	WV	83	10	21	18	6	48	**1 (9)**	2
	WY	5	1	2	3	1	0	2	**0 (0)**
Stand-Alone	CT	**2 (3)**	6	27	25	3	0	33	12
	HI	6	**8 (8)**	2	0	0	0	2	0
	MSSA	27	2	**0 (0)**	18	3	0	20	2
	NH	25	0	18	**0 (0)**	0	0	21	3
	OR	3	0	3	0	**0 (0)**	0	0	0
	State	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	33	2	20	21	0	0	**0 (0)**	2
	WY	12	0	2	3	0	0	2	**0 (0)**
Grade Band Total	CT	**4 (9)**	18	49	51	22	44	110	17
	HI	17	**9 (8)**	5	6	6	0	11	1
	MSSA	50	5	**0 (1)**	27	4	7	42	4
	NH	51	6	28	**1 (2)**	7	0	38	6
	OR	22	6	4	7	**2 (2)**	0	5	1
	UT	48	0	7	0	0	**48 (52)**	43	0
	WV	116	12	41	39	6	48	**1 (9)**	4
	WY	17	1	4	6	1	0	4	**0 (0)**

Table 16. Common High School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2018

	State	Connecticut	Hawaii	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	Utah	West Virginia	Wyoming
Cluster	CT	**10 (16)**	13	30	29	30	0	0	5
	HI	13	**0 (0)**	7	7	8	0	0	1
	MSSA	32	7	**0 (2)**	13	12	0	0	1
	NH	32	7	14	**0 (3)**	12	0	0	3
	OR	30	8	12	12	**0 (0)**	0	0	1
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0
	WY	6	1	1	3	1	0	0	**0 (1)**
Stand-Alone	CT	**4 (4)**	9	40	27	8	0	0	8
	HI	9	**0 (0)**	4	0	0	0	0	0
	MSSA	39	4	**0 (1)**	20	3	0	0	1
	NH	25	0	20	**0 (0)**	0	0	0	1
	OR	8	0	3	0	**0 (0)**	0	0	0
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0
	WY	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	**0 (0)**
Grade Band Total	CT	**14 (20)**	22	70	56	38	0	0	13
	HI	22	**0 (0)**	11	7	8	0	0	1
	MSSA	71	11	**0 (3)**	33	15	0	0	2
	NH	57	7	34	**0 (3)**	12	0	0	4
	OR	38	8	15	12	**0 (0)**	0	0	1
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0
	WY	13	1	2	4	1	0	0	**0 (1)**

The common item design was used to calibrate all the items on a common NGSS scale. The calibration model is explained in detail in Section 5, Item Calibration.

Following the (operational) field test, items underwent a substantial validation process. The process begins with rubric validation. In the science test, *scoring assertions* capture each measurable action of an item and articulate the evidence students provide to infer a specific skill or concept, while *rubrics* establish criteria—including rules, principles, and illustrations—to communicate expectations of students' success in providing this evidence. Rubric validation is a process in which a committee of state educators reviews student responses and the proposed scoring of those responses. The responses reviewed are scientifically sampled to overrepresent

responses most likely to have been mis-scored. Specifically, the sample overrepresents: (1) low-scored responses from otherwise high-scoring students and (2) high-scored responses from otherwise low-scoring students.

During rubric validation, educators recommend revisions to rubrics where necessary. CAI staff revise the rubrics and rescore the entire sample to ensure that the rubric changes have all and only the intended effects.

Following rubric validation, classical item statistics were computed for the scoring assertions, including item difficulty and item discrimination statistics, testing time, and differential item functioning (DIF) statistics. The states establish standards for the statistics. Any items violating these standards are flagged for a second educator review. Even though the scoring assertions were the basic units of analysis to compute classical item statistics, the business rules to flag items for another educator review were established at the item level because assertions cannot be reviewed in isolation. A common set of business rules was defined for all the states participating in the (operational) field test, although some states decided to include additional items for data review. The item statistics were computed on the student data of the students testing in the state that owned the item. For Rhode Island and Vermont, which share their item development, the statistics were computed on the combined data. For ICCR items, the data from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia (states that used ICCR items and with either an independent or operational field test) were combined. For each state, a data review committee consisting of educators (science teachers) and supported by CAI content experts reviewed the items that were owned by the state and flagged for data review according to the established business rules. For ICCR, cross-state review committees were established.

Table 17 presents the number of items field tested in Rhode Island and Vermont, the number of items that were rejected before or during rubric validation, the number of items that were sent out for data review, and the number of items that were rejected during data review.

Table 17. Overview of Science Administration, Rubric Validation, Item Data Review, Spring 2018

Grade Band and Item Type	Number of Field-Test Items Administered	Number of Items Rejected Before/During Rubric Validation	Number of Items Sent to Data Review	Number of Items Rejected at Data Review[a]	Number of Items Remaining
Elementary School	**153 (10)**	**3 (0)**	**65 (4)**	**13 (3)**	**137 (7)**
Cluster	86 (5)	3 (0)	24 (1)	5 (0)	78 (5)
Stand-Alone	67 (5)	0 (0)	41 (3)	8 (3)	59 (2)
Middle School	**241 (5)**	**16 (0)**	**102 (0)**	**24 (0)**	**201 (5)**
Cluster	171 (3)	12 (0)	65 (0)	15 (0)	144 (3)
Stand-Alone	70 (2)	4 (0)	37 (0)	9 (0)	57 (2)
High School	**151 (12)**	**10 (2)**	**80 (6)**	**13 (3)**	**128 (7)**
Cluster	83 (5)	8 (2)	35 (1)	4 (0)	71 (3)
Stand-Alone	68 (7)	2 (0)	45 (5)	9 (3)	57 (4)
Total	**545 (27)**	**29 (5)**	**247 (21)**	**50 (11)**	**466 (19)**

Note. MSSA-owned are indicated in the parentheses.
[a]Including three middle school clusters rejected after item data review.

Table 18 summarizes the operational Shared Science Assessment Item Bank for each of the three science disciplines after adding the 2018 field-test items that passed rubric validation and item data review. The numbers in parentheses present the number of items owned by MSSA.

Table 18. Shared Science Assessment Item Bank, Spring 2018

Grade Band and Item Type	Science Discipline			Total[a]
	Earth and Space Sciences	*Life Sciences*	*Physical Sciences*	
Elementary School	**41 (2)**	**47 (3)**	**49 (2)**	**137 (7)**
Cluster	23 (1)	29 (2)	26 (2)	78 (5)
Stand-Alone	18 (1)	18 (1)	23 (0)	59 (2)
Middle School	**56 (1)**	**72 (2)**	**70 (2)**	**198 (5)**
Cluster	41 (1)	49 (1)	51 (1)	141 (3)
Stand-Alone	15 (0)	23 (1)	19 (1)	57 (2)
High School	**37 (4)**	**53 (1)**	**38 (2)**	**128 (7)**
Cluster	19 (2)	32 (0)	20 (1)	71 (3)
Stand-Alone	18 (2)	21 (1)	18 (1)	57 (4)
Total	**134 (7)**	**172 (5)**	**157 (7)**	**463 (19)**

[a]Excludes three Utah-owned middle school clusters that do not align to the NGSS

3.2.2 2019 Field Test

In 2019, a second wave of items was field-tested in nine states. For three states (Hawaii, Idaho elementary school, and Wyoming), unscored field-test items were added as a separate segment to the operational (scored) legacy science test. An independent field test in which students were administered a full set of items was conducted for a sample of Idaho middle schools. In the remaining six states (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia), field-test items were administered as unscored items embedded among the operational items. In total, 123 item clusters and 224 stand-alone items were administered as field-test items in the elementary, middle, and high school grade bands. Table 19 presents the number of field-tested item clusters and stand-alone items administered in each grade for each state. The numbers in parentheses in the column representing MSSA present the number of items owned by MSSA.

Table 19. Number of Field-Tested Items Administered in Spring 2019

Grade Band and Item Type	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	NH	OR	WV	WY	Entire Bank
Elementary School	**47**	**31**	**53**	**42 (10)**	**18**	**27**	**18**	**16**	**117**
Cluster	18	19	20	17 (4)	0	16	10	5	50
Stand-Alone	29	12	33	25 (6)	18	11	8	11	67
Middle School	**56**	**23**	**53**	**46 (8)**	**28**	**26**	**26**	**15**	**127**
Cluster	14	9	17	10 (3)	4	9	8	5	38

Grade Band and Item Type	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	NH	OR	WV	WY	Entire Bank
Stand-Alone	42	14	36	36 (5)	24	17	18	10	89
High School	**69**	**21**	**–**	**37 (6)**	**29**	**28**	**–**	**25**	**103**
Cluster	25	14	–	18 (3)	2	13	–	2	35
Stand-Alone	44	7	–	19 (3)	27	15	–	23	68
Total	**172**	**75**	**106**	**125 (24)**	**75**	**81**	**44**	**56**	**347**

Note. MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.

For the three states with a separate field-test segment (states with a legacy science test), field-test forms were constructed using a balanced incomplete design and spiraled across students. For the independent field test, items were administered under a LOFT design, where the only blueprint constraint imposed was that students received four stand-alone items and two cluster items for each of the three science disciplines.

In three states with an operational test, field-test items were embedded within the operational test. Some of the states with an operational test (New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont) opted for a test in which operational items were grouped by science discipline. For these three states, the field-test items were presented together in a fourth group of items. The sequence of the four sets of items (corresponding to the three disciplines and a set of field-test items) was randomized across students. Other states opted for a test design in which the items were not grouped by discipline (Connecticut, Oregon, and West Virginia). In these three states, field-test items were administered at random positions throughout the test. A student received either a field-test item cluster or a set of five field-test stand-alone items. The test design for the MSSA is discussed in Section 0, Test Design.

A minimum sample size of 1,500 students per field-test item was targeted for any given state. Most items were administered in two or more states.

Table 20, Table 21, and Table 22 present the numbers of cluster items and stand-alone items that were shared between the field-test pools of any two states. The numbers below the diagonal represent the numbers for all the field-test items, and the numbers above the diagonal represent the number of common field-test items at the time of calibration. The shaded diagonal elements represent the number of field-test items that were administered only in the given state (with the number of unique field-test items at the time of calibration in parentheses). Table 20 presents the results for elementary schools, Table 21 presents the results for middle schools, and Table 22 presents the results for high schools. The numbers at field testing are slightly different from the numbers at calibration because some items were rejected during rubric validation.

Table 20. Common Elementary School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2019

	State	Connecticut	Hawaii	Idaho	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia	Wyoming
Cluster	**CT**	**2 (2)**	2	10	3	0	2	1	4
	HI	2	**0 (0)**	3	8	0	14	2	0
	ID	10	3	**4 (4)**	0	0	1	3	3
	MSSA	3	8	0	**3 (3)**	0	9	4	1
	NH	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**	0	0	0
	OR	2	14	1	9	0	**1 (1)**	0	0
	WV	1	2	3	4	0	0	**1 (0)**	1
	WY	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	**0 (0)**
Stand-Alone	**CT**	**5 (5)**	1	13	1	9	0	0	2
	HI	1	**0 (0)**	10	6	0	6	0	0
	ID	13	11	**1 (1)**	12	1	9	2	4
	MSSA	1	7	13	**3 (3)**	5	8	5	6
	NH	9	0	1	5	**2 (3)**	0	0	6
	OR	0	7	10	9	0	**1 (1)**	0	0
	WV	0	0	2	5	0	0	**1 (1)**	0
	WY	2	0	4	6	7	0	0	**0 (0)**
Grade Band Total	**CT**	**7 (7)**	3	23	4	9	2	1	6
	HI	3	**0 (0)**	13	14	0	20	2	0
	ID	23	14	**5 (5)**	12	1	10	5	7
	MSSA	4	15	13	**6 (6)**	5	17	9	7
	NH	9	0	1	5	**2 (3)**	0	0	6
	OR	2	21	11	18	0	**2 (2)**	0	0
	WV	1	2	5	9	0	0	**2 (1)**	1
	WY	6	0	7	7	7	0	1	**0 (0)**

Table 21. Common Middle School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2019

	State	Connecticut	Hawaii	Idaho	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia	Wyoming
Cluster	CT	**5 (5)**	3	4	2	0	2	1	0
	HI	3	**0 (0)**	4	4	0	5	1	0
	ID	4	4	**2 (2)**	4	0	4	3	3
	MSSA	2	4	4	**1 (1)**	0	2	3	1
	NH	0	0	1	0	**3 (0)**	0	0	0
	OR	2	5	4	2	0	**1 (1)**	1	2
	WV	1	1	3	3	0	1	**0 (0)**	2
	WY	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	**0 (0)**
Stand-Alone	CT	**10 (9)**	2	13	9	10	3	6	0
	HI	2	**0 (0)**	9	9	0	6	3	0
	ID	13	9	**2 (2)**	11	1	12	6	5
	MSSA	9	9	11	**1 (1)**	6	11	9	7
	NH	10	0	2	6	**3 (1)**	0	0	2
	OR	3	6	12	11	0	**0 (0)**	2	7
	WV	6	3	6	9	1	2	**0 (0)**	0
	WY	0	0	5	7	2	7	0	**0 (0)**
Grade Band Total	CT	**15 (14)**	5	17	11	10	5	7	0
	HI	5	**0 (0)**	13	13	0	11	4	0
	ID	17	13	**4 (4)**	15	1	16	9	8
	MSSA	11	13	15	**2 (2)**	6	13	12	8
	NH	10	0	3	6	**6 (1)**	0	0	2
	OR	5	11	16	13	0	**1 (1)**	3	9
	WV	7	4	9	12	1	3	**0 (0)**	2
	WY	0	0	8	8	2	9	2	**0 (0)**

Table 22. Common High School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2019

	State	Connecticut	Hawaii	Idaho	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia	Wyoming
Cluster	CT	**9 (9)**	10	-	11	0	8	-	1
	HI	11	**0 (0)**	-	8	0	11	-	0
	ID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSSA	12	9	-	**3 (2)**	0	7	-	2
	NH	0	0	-	0	**1 (0)**	1	-	0
	OR	8	11	-	7	1	**1 (1)**	-	0
	WV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WY	1	0	-	2	0	0	-	**0 (0)**
Stand-Alone	CT	**14 (13)**	7	-	7	6	13	-	13
	HI	7	**0 (0)**	-	0	0	6	-	0
	ID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSSA	8	0	-	**3 (3)**	6	5	-	12
	NH	8	0	-	6	**10 (10)**	0	-	7
	OR	14	6	-	6	0	**0 (1)**	-	8
	WV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WY	14	0	-	13	7	9	-	**0 (0)**
Grade Band Total	CT	**23 (22)**	17	-	18	6	21	-	14
	HI	18	**0 (0)**	-	8	0	17	-	0
	ID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSSA	20	9	-	**6 (5)**	6	12	-	14
	NH	8	0	-	6	**11 (10)**	1	-	7
	OR	22	17	-	13	1	**1 (1)**	-	8
	WV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WY	15	0	-	15	7	9	-	**0 (0)**

The calibration and linking of the items field tested in 2019 is explained in detail in Section 5.2, Item Calibration.

Following essentially the same process as explained in Section 3.2.1, 2018 Field Test, items went through a substantial validation process. The modifications to the process followed in 2018 were minor. They included:

- In 2018, all the item statistics were computed on the student data of the students testing in the state that owned the item. In 2019, all the item statistics were computed on the student data of the students testing in the state that owned the item *except for the statistics related*

to differential item functioning (DIF). Following the recommendations of several technical advisory committees, the data of states were combined in the calculation of DIF statistics whenever possible (i.e., for states with an independent field test or an operational test for which the relevant demographic variable was available).

- In 2018, for ICCR items, the data from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia (states that used ICCR items and with either an independent or operational field test) were combined. In 2019, these states were Connecticut, Idaho (only for middle school), New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.
- The business rule to flag an item cluster for DIF was slightly modified (i.e., made more liberal) following recommendations of several Technical Advisory Committees. The modification is discussed in Section 4.4, Differential Item Functioning Analysis.

Table 23 presents the number of items field tested in Rhode Island and Vermont (or another state), the number of items rejected before or during rubric validation, the number of items sent out to data review, and the number of items rejected during data review. The numbers in parentheses present the number of items owned by Rhode Island and Vermont.

Table 23. Overview of Field-Test Item Administration, Rubric Validation, and Item Data Review in Spring 2019

Grade Band and Item Type	Number of Items Field Tested	Number of Items Rejected Before/During Rubric Validation	Number of Items Sent to Data Review	Number of Items Rejected at Data Review	Number of Items Remaining[a]
Elementary School	**117 (10)**	**2 (0)**	**72 (5)**	**24 (0)**	**91 (10)**
Clusters	50 (4)	1 (0)	16 (0)	10 (0)	39 (4)
Stand-Alone	67 (6)	1 (0)	56 (5)	14 (0)	52 (6)
Middle School	**127 (8)**	**6 (0)**	**66 (5)**	**21 (2)**	**97 (6)**
Clusters	38 (3)	1 (0)	12 (1)	5 (1)	29 (2)
Stand-Alone	89 (5)	5 (0)	54 (4)	16 (1)	68 (4)
High School	**103 (6)**	**6 (0)**	**52 (4)**	**15 (2)**	**80 (3)**
Clusters	35 (3)	2 (1)	15 (1)	5 (0)	26 (2)
Stand-Alone	68 (3)	4 (0)	37 (3)	10 (2)	54 (1)
Total	**347 (24)**	**14 (1)**	**190 (14)**	**60 (4)**	**268 (19)**

Note. MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.
[a]Number of items remaining excludes five AI scoring items (four ICCR and one MSSA-owned) field tested in spring 2019 that were not brought to item data review.

Table 24 summarizes the Shared Science Assessment Item Bank after adding the items that were field tested in 2019 and survived rubric validation and item data review. The numbers in parentheses present the number of items owned by Rhode Island and Vermont.

Table 24. Overview of Shared Science Assessment Item Bank in Spring 2019

Grade Band and Item Type	Combined Science Item Bank				
	Total	Earth and Space Sciences	Engineering and Technology	Life Sciences	Physical Sciences
Elementary School	**225 (17)**	**67 (7)**	**0 (0)**	**77 (6)**	**81 (4)**
Cluster	115 (9)	34 (3)	0 (0)	40 (3)	41 (3)
Stand-Alone	110 (8)	33 (4)	0 (0)	37 (3)	40 (1)
Middle School	**287 (11)**	**81 (2)**	**1 (0)**	**109 (5)**	**96 (4)**
Cluster	165 (5)	44 (1)	1 (0)	63 (2)	57 (2)
Stand-Alone	122 (6)	37 (1)	0 (0)	46 (3)	39 (2)
High School	**201 (9)**	**40 (4)**	**0 (0)**	**108 (2)**	**53 (3)**
Cluster	92 (4)	19 (2)	0 (0)	49 (1)	24 (1)
Stand-Alone	109 (5)	21 (2)	0 (0)	59 (1)	29 (2)
Total	**713 (37)**	**188 (13)**	**1 (0)**	**294 (13)**	**230 (11)**

Note. MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.

3.2.3 2021 Field Test

In 2021, a third wave of items was field tested in 12 states. For one state (Wyoming), unscored field-test items were added as a separate segment to the operational scored legacy science test. An independent field test, in which students were administered a full set of items, was conducted in Idaho and Montana. In the remaining nine states (Connecticut, Hawaii, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Utah, and West Virginia), field-test items were administered as unscored items embedded among the operational items. In total, 223 item clusters and 322 stand-alone items were administered as field-test items in the elementary, middle, and high school grade bands. Table 25 presents the number of field-test item clusters and stand-alone items administered in each grade band for each state. The numbers in parentheses in the column representing MSSA presents the number of field-test items owned by MSSA.

Table 25. Number of Field-Test Items Administered in Spring 2021

Grade Band and Item Type	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY	Entire Bank
Elementary School	**36**	**22**	**140**	**55 (7)**	**21**	**11**	**19**	**8**	**54**	**19**	**17**	**214**
Cluster	16	6	58	18 (4)	7	3	3	3	54	7	5	106
Stand-Alone	20	16	82	37 (3)	14	8	16	5	0	12	12	108
Middle School	**33**	**19**	**129**	**54 (12)**	**20**	**11**	**18**	**11**	**45**	**19**	**20**	**159**
Cluster	17	6	44	18 (6)	7	3	2	2	45	7	4	60
Stand-Alone	16	13	85	36 (6)	13	8	16	9	0	12	16	99
High School	**49**	**17**	**156**	**49 (7)**	**0**	**11**	**12**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**172**
Cluster	11	5	54	16 (2)	0	3	4	3	0	0	3	57
Stand-Alone	38	12	102	33 (5)	0	8	8	5	0	0	17	115
Total	**118**	**58**	**425**	**158 (26)**	**41**	**33**	**49**	**27**	**99**	**38**	**57**	**545**

Note. MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.

For the state with a separate field-test segment (i.e., Wyoming), field-test forms were constructed using a balanced incomplete design and spiraled across students. For the independent field test, items were administered under a LOFT design, where the only blueprint constraint imposed was that students received four stand-alone items and two item clusters for each of the three science disciplines.

For the states with an operational test, field-test items were embedded within the operational test. Some of the states with an operational test (New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) opted for a test in which operational items were grouped by science discipline. For these three states, the field-test items were presented together in a fourth group of items. The sequence of the four sets of items (corresponding to the three disciplines and a set of field-test items) was randomized across students. Six other states (Connecticut, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia) opted for a test design in which the items were not grouped by discipline. In these six states, field-test items were administered at random positions throughout the test. A student received either a field-test item cluster or a set of four field-test stand-alone items. The test design for the MSSA is discussed in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, Test Design.

A minimum sample size of 1,500 students per field-test item was targeted for any given state. Most items were administered in two or more states. Table 26 to Table 30 present the number of item clusters and stand-alone items that were shared between the field-test pools of any two states. The numbers below the shaded diagonal elements represent the numbers for all administered field-test items, and the numbers above the shaded diagonal elements represent the number of common field-test items at the time of calibration. The shaded diagonal elements represent the number of field-test items that were administered only in the given state (with the number of unique field-test items at the time of calibration in parentheses). Table 26 presents the results for elementary schools, Table 27 presents the results for middle schools, and Table 28 presents the results for high schools. The numbers of field-test items administered are slightly different from the numbers of field-test items at calibration because some items were rejected during rubric validation.

Table 26 Common Elementary School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2021

	State	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY
Cluster	CT	3 (3)	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HI	0	1 (1)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	ID	13	4	3 (2)	5	5	2	0	2	20	1	4
	MSSA	0	0	6	2 (2)	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
	MT	0	0	5	2	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	2	0	0	0 (0)	0	1	0	1	0
	NH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	3	0
	SD	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0 (0)	0	2	0
	UT	0	0	20	8	0	0	0	0	25 (24)	0	2
	WV	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	1 (1)	0
	WY	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 (0)
Stand-Alone	CT	3 (3)	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	HI	0	0 (0)	12	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0
	ID	14	12	3 (3)	30	13	4	3	3	0	4	9
	MSSA	2	1	30	0 (0)	12	0	3	1	0	0	0
	MT	0	0	13	12	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	4	0	0	0 (0)	2	0	0	0	1
	NH	0	2	4	3	0	2	0 (0)	2	0	3	1
	SD	0	3	3	1	0	0	2	0 (0)	0	0	0
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0
	WV	0	1	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	3 (3)	0
	WY	1	0	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0 (0)
Grade Band	CT	6 (6)	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	HI	0	1 (1)	15	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	0

	State	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY
	ID	27	16	6 (5)	35	18	6	3	5	20	5	13
	MSSA	2	1	36	2 (2)	14	0	3	1	7	0	0
	MT	0	0	18	14	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	6	0	0	0 (0)	2	1	0	1	1
	NH	0	2	4	3	0	2	0 (0)	2	0	6	1
	SD	0	3	5	1	0	1	2	0 (0)	0	2	0
	UT	0	0	20	8	0	0	0	0	25 (24)	0	2
	WV	0	2	5	0	0	2	6	2	0	4 (4)	0
	WY	1	0	13	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0 (0)

Table 27 Common Middle School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2021

	State	CT	HI	ID	MSSA[a]	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY
Cluster	CT	0 (0)	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
	HI	0	0 (0)	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
	ID	11	2	1 (1)	10	6	2	1	1	31	0	4
	MSSA	4	3	11	0 (0)	0	2	0	0	9	1	1
	MT	0	0	6	0	1 (1)	0	1	1	4	0	0
	ND	0	0	3	2	0	0 (0)	0	0	2	0	0
	NH	0	0	1	0	1	0	0 (0)	1	0	1	0
	SD	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0 (0)	0	0	0
	UT	14	3	36	11	4	3	0	1	0 (0)	2	2
	WV	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	0 (0)	0
	WY	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 (0)

	State	CT	HI	ID	MSSA[a]	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY
Stand-Alone	**CT**	2 (2)	0	12	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
	HI	0	0 (0)	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	ID	13	10	2 (2)	29	10	6	12	7	0	5	15
	MSSA	2	1	29	0 (0)	10	2	1	1	0	2	4
	MT	0	0	12	10	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	7	2	0	0 (0)	1	0	0	0	0
	NH	0	0	12	1	0	1	0 (0)	2	0	1	3
	SD	3	0	7	1	0	0	2	0 (0)	0	3	4
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0
	WV	0	2	6	3	0	1	1	3	0	0 (0)	0
	WY	2	0	15	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0 (0)
Grade Band Total	**CT**	2 (2)	0	21	4	0	0	0	3	10	0	2
	HI	0	0 (0)	12	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
	ID	24	12	3 (3)	39	16	8	13	8	31	5	19
	MSSA	6	4	40	0 (0)	10	4	1	1	9	3	5
	MT	0	0	18	10	1 (1)	0	1	1	4	0	0
	ND	0	0	10	4	0	0 (0)	1	0	2	0	0
	NH	0	0	13	1	1	1	0 (0)	3	0	2	3
	SD	3	0	8	1	1	0	3	0 (0)	0	3	4
	UT	14	3	36	11	4	3	0	1	0 (0)	2	2
	WV	0	3	7	4	0	1	2	4	5	0 (0)	0
	WY	2	0	19	5	0	0	3	4	2	0	0 (0)

[a]MSSA = Rhode Island and Vermont's Multi-State Science Assessment.

Table 28 Common High School Field-Test Items Administered and Calibrated, Spring 2021

	State	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY
Cluster	CT	1 (1)	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HI	0	0 (0)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ID	10	5	16 (15)	12	0	2	2	3	0	0	3
	MSSA	0	0	15	0 (0)	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	MT	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	2	0	0	0 (0)	1	0	0	0	0
	NH	0	0	2	1	0	1	0 (0)	0	0	0	0
	SD	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	0
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0
	WY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
Stand-Alone	CT	3 (3)	0	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	HI	0	0 (0)	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ID	31	11	9 (8)	24	0	7	4	5	0	0	14
	MSSA	3	1	25	0 (0)	0	0	3	4	0	0	1
	MT	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	7	0	0	0 (0)	1	0	0	0	0
	NH	0	0	4	3	0	1	0 (0)	0	0	0	0
	SD	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	1
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0
	WY	1	0	15	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 (0)
Grade Band Total	CT	4 (4)	0	39	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	HI	0	0 (0)	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	State	CT	HI	ID	MSSA	MT	ND	NH	SD	UT	WV	WY
	ID	41	16	25 (23)	36	0	9	6	8	0	0	17
	MSSA	3	1	40	0 (0)	0	0	4	6	0	0	1
	MT	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ND	0	0	9	0	0	0 (0)	2	0	0	0	0
	NH	0	0	6	4	0	2	0 (0)	0	0	0	0
	SD	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0	1
	UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0
	WY	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 (0)

The calibration and linking of the field-test items in 2021 are explained in detail in Section 5.2, Item Calibration.

Table 29 presents the number of field-test items administered in MSSA, or another state, the number of items rejected before or during rubric validation, the number of items sent out to data review, and the number of items rejected during data review. The numbers in parentheses present the number of field-test items owned by MSSA.

Table 29 Overview of Field-Test Item Administration, Rubric Validation, and Item Data Review in Spring 2021

Grade Band and Item Type	Number of Field-Test Items Administered	Number of Items Rejected Before/During Rubric Validation	Number of Items Sent to Data Review	Number of Items Rejected at Data Review	Number of Items Remaining[a]
Elementary School	**214 (7)**	**7 (0)**	**100 (3)**	**19 (0)**	**188 (7)**
Cluster	106 (4)	5 (0)	24 (0)	7 (0)	94 (4)
Stand-Alone	108 (3)	2 (0)	76 (3)	12 (0)	94 (3)
Middle School	**159 (12)**	**15 (1)**	**87 (9)**	**13 (5)**	**129 (6)**
Cluster	60 (6)	10 (1)	22 (3)	5 (3)	43 (2)
Stand-Alone	99 (6)	5 (0)	65 (6)	8 (2)	86 (4)
High School	**172 (7)**	**9 (0)**	**94 (6)**	**22 (4)**	**141 (3)**
Cluster	57 (2)	6 (0)	27 (1)	4 (1)	47 (1)
Stand-Alone	115 (5)	3 (0)	67 (5)	18 (3)	94 (2)
Total	**545 (26)**	**31 (1)**	**281 (18)**	**54 (9)**	**458 (16)**

Note: MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.
[a]Two Hawaii-owned items were not shared to the Shared Science Assessment Item bank.

Table 30 summarizes the Shared Science Assessment Item Bank after adding the field-test items that were administered in 2021 and passed rubric validation and item data review. The numbers in parentheses present the number of items owned by MSSA.

Table 30 Overview of Shared Science Assessment Item Bank in Spring 2021

Grade Band and Item Type	Science Discipline			Total[a]
	Earth and Space Sciences	*Life Sciences*	*Physical Sciences*	
Elementary School	**136 (10)**	**128 (7)**	**149 (7)**	**413 (24)**
Cluster	65 (4)	66 (4)	76 (5)	207 (13)
Stand-Alone	71 (6)	62 (3)	73 (2)	206 (11)
Middle School	**114 (4)**	**156 (6)**	**137 (7)**	**407 (17)**
Cluster	55 (2)	76 (2)	67 (3)	198 (7)
Stand-Alone	59 (2)	80 (4)	70 (4)	209 (10)
High School	**68 (6)**	**163 (3)**	**106 (3)**	**337 (12)**
Cluster	27 (3)	64 (1)	42 (1)	133 (5)
Stand-Alone	41 (3)	99 (2)	64 (2)	204 (7)
Total	**318 (20)**	**447 (16)**	**392 (17)**	**1157 (53)**

Note. MSSA-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.
[a]Two Hawaii-owned items were not shared to the Shared Science Assessment Item bank.

3.3 TEST DESIGN

The science tests were assembled under a LOFT test design, with the exception of the braille, paper-pencil and remote forms. Tests were assembled using CAI's adaptive testing algorithm. The adaptive item selection algorithm selects items based on their content value and information value. At any given point during the test, the content value an item is determined by its contribution to meeting the blueprint, given the content characteristics of the items that have already been administered. During the test, the content value increases for items that exhibit features that have not met their designated minimum as the end of the test approaches. Vice versa, the content value decreases for items with content features for which the minimum has been met. The information value of an item is based on the item information function evaluated at the estimated proficiency. The proficiency estimate is updated throughout the test. Under a LOFT test design, the items are selected solely based on their contributions to meeting the blueprint by assigning a weight of zero to the information value of an item with respect to the underlying proficiency. The blueprint is given in Table 31 through Table 33. Details for CAI's adaptive testing algorithm are described in Volume 2, Test Development, Appendix J, Algorithm Design. The braille and paper-pencil tests were accommodated fixed-forms. The remote forms were fixed-forms that allowed for assessing science among students taking the test remotely. They were fixed-forms to reduce the risk of the content of items being compromised. The form construction of the accommodated forms is discussed in Volume 2, Section 4.4, Paper-Pencil Accommodation Form Construction.

Table 31. Science Test Blueprint, Grade 5

Grade 5	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
Discipline–Physical Sciences, PE Total = 17	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-PS2-1: Forces-balanced and unbalanced forces	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-PS2-2: Forces-pattern predicts future motion	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-PS2-3: Forces-between objects not in contact	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-PS2-4: Forces-magnets*	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-PS2-1: Space Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Energy	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
4-PS3-1: Energy-relationship between speed and energy of object	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-PS3-2: Energy-transfer of energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-PS3-3: Energy-changes in energy when objects collide	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-PS3-4: Energy-converting energy from one form to another*	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-PS3-1: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
4-PS4-1: Waves-waves can cause objects to move	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-PS4-2: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-PS4-3: Waves-using patterns to transfer information*	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Matter and Its Interactions	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
5-PS1-1: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-PS1-2: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-PS1-3: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 5	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
5-PS1-4: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
Discipline–Life Sciences, PE Total = 12	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Function	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-LS1-1: Inheritance	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-LS1-1: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-LS1-2: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-LS1-1: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-LS2-1: Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-LS2-1: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Inheritance and Variation of Traits	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-LS3-1: Inheritance	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-LS3-2: Inheritance	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-LS4-1: Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-LS4-2: Inheritance	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-LS4-3: Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-LS4-4: Ecosystems*	0	1	0	1	0	1
Discipline–Earth and Space Sciences, PE Total = 13	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–Earth's Systems	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-ESS2-1: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
3-ESS2-2: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-ESS2-1: Earth's Systems and Processes	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 5	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
4-ESS2-2: Earth's Systems and Processes	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-ESS2-1: Earth's Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-ESS2-2: Earth's Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Earth and Human Activity	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
3-ESS3-1: Weather and Climate*	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-ESS3-2: Earth's Systems and Processes*	0	1	0	1	0	1
4-ESS3-1: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-ESS3-1: Earth's Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Earth's Place in the Universe	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
4-ESS1-1: Earth's Systems and Processes	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-ESS1-1: Space Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-ESS1-2: Space Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
PE Total = 42	**6**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**18**	**18**

Note. *These PEs have an engineering component.

Table 32. Science Test Blueprint, Grade 8

Grade 8	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
Discipline–Physical Sciences, PE Total = 19	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–Matter and Its Interactions	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-PS1-1: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS1-2: Chemical Reactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS1-3: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS1-4: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS1-5: Chemical Reactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS1-6: Chemical Reactions*	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-PS2-1: Forces and Interactions*	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS2-2: Forces and Interactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS2-3: Forces and Interactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS2-4: Forces and Interactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS2-5: Forces and Interactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Energy	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-PS3-1: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS3-2: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS3-3: Energy*	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS3-4: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS3-5: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-PS4-1: Waves and Electromagnetic Radiation	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 8	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
MS-PS4-2: Waves and Electromagnetic Radiation	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-PS4-3: Waves and Electromagnetic Radiation	0	1	0	1	0	1
Discipline–Life Sciences, PE Total = 21	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-LS1-1: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-2: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-3: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-4: Growth, Development, Reproduction	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-5: Growth, Development, Reproduction	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-6: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-7: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS1-8: Structure, Function, Information Processing	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-LS2-1: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS2-2: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS2-3: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS2-4: Matter and Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS2-5: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems*	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Hereditary: Inheritance and Variation of Traits	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-LS3-1: Growth, Development, Reproduction	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS3-2: Growth, Development, Reproduction	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-LS4-1: Natural Selection and Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 8	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
MS-LS4-2: Natural Selection and Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS4-3: Natural Selection and Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS4-4: Natural Selection and Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS4-5: Growth, Development, Reproduction	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-LS4-6: Natural Selection and Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1
Discipline–Earth and Space Sciences, PE Total = 15	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–Earth's Place in the Universe	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-ESS1-1: Space Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS1-2: Space Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS1-3: Space Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS1-4: History of Earth	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Earth's Systems	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-ESS2-1: Earth's Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS2-2: History of Earth	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS2-3: History of Earth	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS2-4: Earth's Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS2-5: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS2-6: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Earth and Human Activity	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MS-ESS3-1: Earth's Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS3-2: Human Impacts	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS3-3: Human Impacts*	0	1	0	1	0	1
MS-ESS3-4: Human Impacts	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 8	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
MS-ESS3-5: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
PE Total = 55	**6**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**18**	**18**

Note. *These PEs have an engineering component.

Table 33. Science Test Blueprint, Grade 11

Grade 11	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
Discipline–Physical Sciences, PE Total = 24	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–Matter and Its Interactions	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-PS1-1: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-2: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-3: Structure and Properties of Matter	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-4: Chemical Reactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-5: Chemical Reactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-6: Chemical Reactions*	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-7: Chemical Reactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS1-8: Nuclear Processes	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-PS2-1: Forces and Motion	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS2-2: Forces and Motion	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS2-3: Forces and Motion*	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS2-4: Types of Interactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS2-5: Types of Interactions	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS2-6: Chemical Reactions*	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Energy	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-PS3-1: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS3-2: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS3-3: Energy*	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS3-4: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 11	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
HS-PS3-5: Energy	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-PS4-1: Wave Properties	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS4-2: Wave Properties	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS4-3: Wave Properties/Electromagnetic Radiation	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS4-4: Electromagnetic Radiation	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-PS4-5: Electromagnetic Radiation*	0	1	0	1	0	1
Discipline–Life Sciences, PE Total = 24	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-LS1-1: Structure and Function	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS1-2: Structure and Function	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS1-3: Structure and Function	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS1-4: Growth and Development of Organisms	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS1-5: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS1-6: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS1-7: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy and Dynamics	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-LS2-1: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS2-2: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS2-3: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS2-4: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 11	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
HS-LS2-5: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS2-6: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS2-7: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience*	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS2-8: Social Interactions and Group Behavior	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-LS3-1: Structure and Function	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS3-2: Variation of Traits	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS3-3: Variation of Traits	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-LS4-1: Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS4-2: Natural Selection	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS4-3: Natural Selection	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS4-4: Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS4-5: Adaptation	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-LS4-6: Adaptation*	0	1	0	1	0	1
Discipline–Earth and Space Sciences, PE Total = 19	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
DCI–Earth's Place in the Universe	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-ESS1-1: The Universe and Its Stars	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS1-2: The Universe and Its Stars	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS1-3: The Universe and Its Stars	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS1-4: Earth and the Solar System	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS1-5: The History of Planet Earth	0	1	0	1	0	1

Grade 11	Min Item Clusters	Max Item Clusters	Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Stand-Alone Items	Min Item Clusters + Min Stand-Alone Items	Max Item Clusters + Max Stand-Alone Items
HS-ESS1-6: The History of Planet Earth	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Earth's Systems	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-ESS2-1: Earth Materials and Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS2-2: Earth Materials and Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS2-3: Earth Materials and Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS2-4: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS2-5: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS2-6: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS2-7: Weather and Climate	0	1	0	1	0	1
DCI–Earth and Human Activity	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**
HS-ESS3-1: Natural Resources	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS3-2: Natural Resources*	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS3-3: Human Impacts on Earth Systems	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS3-4: Human Impacts on Earth Systems*	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS3-5: Global Climate Change	0	1	0	1	0	1
HS-ESS3-6: Global Climate Change*	0	1	0	1	0	1
PE Total = 67	**6**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**18**	**18**

Note. *These PEs have an engineering component.

The main characteristics of the blueprint were that any performance expectation could be tested only once (indicated by the values of 0 and 1 for the Min and Max values of the individual performance expectations [PEs] in Table 31 through

Table 33); in general, no more than one item cluster or two stand-alone items could be sampled from the same disciplinary core idea, and no more than three total items could be sampled from the same disciplinary core idea (as indicated by the Min and Max values in the rows representing disciplinary core ideas). For both the 2018 and 2019 test administrations, a segmented test design was used; items were administered grouped in four segments. The segments corresponded to each of the three science disciplines and a (additional) field-test segment that could contain items from all three science disciplines.

In 2018, the order of the segments corresponding to the science disciplines was randomized over students. The additional field-test segment consisted of one cluster and was always presented at the end of the test (segment 4). The primary purpose was to collect additional student responses for the item clusters that had low exposure in the first three segments.

Starting from 2019, the scored operational part of the test consisted of the three segments corresponding to science disciplines. The embedded field-test segment consisted of two item clusters and four stand-alone items. In order to ensure that every student received exactly two item clusters and four stand-alone items as field-test items, the embedded field-test segment was split into two segments: one for field-test item clusters, and one for field-test stand-alone items. The test was taken over two days. On the first day, half of the students received two operational segments, chosen at random from the three operational segments. The other half received one randomly chosen operational segment and the embedded field-test segments. The remaining segments were administered on the second day. Within a day, the order of the segments was randomized, with the restriction that the field-test segments for item clusters and stand-alone items were always administered right after each other.

4. FIELD TEST CLASSICAL ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

As explained in Section 0, Item Bank and Test Design, science items administered as field-test items in 2018, 2019, and 2021 in Rhode Island and Vermont or any of the states that signed the memorandum of understanding (MOU) for item sharing underwent rubric validation and data review. Items were flagged for data review based on business rules defined on classical item statistics. Except for response times, the classical item statistics are computed for individual assertions, whereas the business rules for flagging are defined at the item level. In general, item statistics used to flag items for data review were computed using the student responses of the state that owned the item. However, for ICCR items, the flagging rules were defined on the item statistics computed from the combined data of states that used ICCR items and that administered either an independent or operational field test (Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia). Furthermore, for the computation of differential item functioning (DIF) statistics, the data of all states with an operational or independent field test were combined to obtain enough students for each demographic group. The criteria for flagging and reviewing items are provided in Table 34, and the statistics are described in Section 4.1, Item Discrimination through Section 4.4, Differential Item Functioning Analysis. Items that were flagged for data review were reviewed by a committee, as explained in Section 0, Item Bank and Test Design.

Table 34. Thresholds for Flagging in Classical Item Analysis

Analysis Type	Flagging Criteria
Item Discrimination	Average biserial correlation < 0.25 (across the assertions within an item)
	One or more assertions with a biserial correlation < 0.05
Item Difficulty (Clusters)	Average *p*-value < .30 or > 0.85 (across the assertions within an item cluster)
Item Difficulty (Stand-Alone items)	Average *p*-value < .15 or > 0.95 (across the assertions within a stand-alone item)
Timing (Clusters)	Percentile 80* > 15 minutes
Timing (Stand-Alone items)	Percentile 80* > 3 minutes
Timing	Assertions per (percentile 80) minute < 0.5
DIF (Clusters)	Two or more assertions show 'C' DIF in the same direction
DIF (Stand-Alone items)	One or more assertions show 'C' DIF in the same direction

Note. *A percentile 80 of x minutes: 80% of the students spent x minutes or less on the item.

4.1 ITEM DISCRIMINATION

The item discrimination index indicates the extent to which each item differentiated between those test takers who possessed the skills being measured and those who did not. Generally, the higher the value, the better the item was able to differentiate between high- and low-achieving students.

For each assertion within an item, the discrimination index was calculated as the biserial correlation between the assertion score and the ability estimate for students. The average biserial correlation was then calculated across the assertions within an item.

4.2 ITEM DIFFICULTY

Items that are either very difficult or very easy are flagged for review but are not necessarily removed if they are grade-level appropriate and aligned with the test specifications. For science, both the *p*-value for individual assertions and the average across all assertions of an item are calculated. Acceptable item *p*-values are summarized in Table 34.

4.3 RESPONSE TIME

Given that the science clusters consist of multiple student interactions, they require more time for students to complete. To ensure a good balance between the amount of information an item provides, and the time students spend on the item, item response time was recorded and analyzed. Specifically, the statistic "percentile 80" was computed for each item. A percentile 80 of *x* minutes means that 80% of the students spent *x* minutes or fewer on the item. An item was flagged for review when

- percentile 80 > 15 minutes, if the item is an item cluster;
- percentile 80 > 3 minutes, if the item is a stand-alone item; or

- assertions per (percentile 80) minute < 0.5.

4.4 DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING ANALYSIS

DIF refers to items that appear to function differently across identifiable groups, typically across different demographic groups. Identifying DIF is important, because it provides a statistical indicator that an item may contain cultural or other bias. DIF-flagged items are further examined by content experts who are asked to re-examine each flagged item to decide whether the item should be excluded from the pool due to bias. Not all items that exhibit DIF are biased; characteristics of the educational system may also lead to DIF.

CAI uses a generalized Mantel-Haenszel (MH) procedure to calculate DIF. The generalizations include (1) adaptation to polytomous items; and (2) improved variance estimators to render the test statistics valid under complex sample designs. With this procedure, each student's estimated theta score on the operational items on a given test is used as the ability-matching variable. That score is divided into 10 intervals to compute the MHχ^2 DIF statistics for balancing the stability and sensitivity of the DIF scoring category selection. The analysis program computes the $MH\chi^2$ value, the conditional odds ratio, and the MH-delta for dichotomous items; the $GMH\chi^2$ and the standardized mean difference (SMD) are computed for polytomous items.

The MH chi-square statistic (Holland & Thayer, 1988) is calculated as:

$$MH\chi^2 = \frac{(|\sum_k n_{R1k} - \sum_k E(n_{R1k})| - 0.5)^2}{\sum_k var(n_{R1k})}$$

where $k = \{1, 2, \ldots K\}$ for the strata, n_{R1k} is the number of correct responses for the reference group in stratum k, and 0.5 is a continuity correction. The expected value is calculated as

$$E(n_{R1k}) = \frac{n_{+1k} n_{R+k}}{n_{++k}}$$

where n_{+1k} is the total number of correct responses, n_{R+k} is the number of students in the reference group, and n_{++k} is the number of students in stratum k, and the variance is calculated as

$$var(n_{R1k}) = \frac{n_{R+k} n_{F+k} n_{+1k} n_{+0k}}{n_{++k}^2 (n_{++k} - 1)}.$$

n_{F+k} is the number of students in the focal group, n_{+1k} is the number of students with correct responses, and n_{+0k} is the number of students with incorrect responses in stratum k.

The MH conditional odds ratio is calculated as

$$\alpha_{MH} = \frac{\sum_k n_{R1k} n_{F0k} / n_{++k}}{\sum_k n_{R0k} n_{F1k} / n_{++k}}.$$

The MH-delta (Δ_{MH}, Holland & Thayer, 1988) is then defined as

$$\Delta_{MH} = -2.35 \ln(\alpha_{MH}).$$

The GMH statistic generalizes the MH statistic to polytomous items (Somes, 1986), and is defined as

$$GMH\chi^2 = \left(\sum_k \boldsymbol{a}_k - \sum_k E(\boldsymbol{a}_k)\right)' \left(\sum_k var(\boldsymbol{a}_k)\right)^{-1} \left(\sum_k \boldsymbol{a}_k - \sum_k E(\boldsymbol{a}_k)\right),$$

where $\boldsymbol{a}_k$ is a $(T-1)\ X\ 1$ vector of item response scores, corresponding to the T response categories of a polytomous item (excluding one response). $E(\boldsymbol{a}_k)$ and $var(\boldsymbol{a}_k)$, a $(T-1) \times (T-1)$ variance matrix, are calculated analogously to the corresponding elements in $MH\chi^2$ in stratum k.

The SMD (Dorans & Schmitt, 1991) is defined as

$$SMD = \sum_k p_{FK} m_{FK} - \sum_k p_{FK} m_{RK}\ ,$$

where

$$p_{FK} = \frac{n_{F+k}}{n_{F++}}$$

is the proportion of the focal group students in stratum k,

$$m_{FK} = \frac{1}{n_{F+k}} \left(\sum_t a_t n_{Ftk}\right)$$

is the mean item score for the focal group in stratum k, and

$$m_{RK} = \frac{1}{n_{R+k}} \left(\sum_t a_t n_{Rtk}\right)$$

is the mean item score for the reference group in stratum k.

DIF analysis was conducted for all field-test items with at least 200 responses per item in each subgroup (Zwick, 2012) to detect potential item bias for major demographic groups. Student responses from multiple states were combined to minimize the number of items with insufficient sample sizes for one or more demographic groups.

DIF statistics were calculated at the assertion level and were performed for the following groups (some items had insufficient sample sizes for DIF analyses in some groups):

- Female vs. Male
- American Indian/Alaskan Native vs. White
- Asian vs. White
- African American vs. White
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White
- Hispanic vs. White

- Multi-Racial vs. White
- English Learner (EL) vs. Non-EL
- Special Education (SPED) vs. Non-SPED
- Economically Disadvantaged vs. Non-Economically Disadvantaged

Just as the general MH statistic is used to classify items of traditional tests, assertions were classified into three categories (A, B, or C) for DIF, ranging from no evidence of DIF to severe DIF. The classification rules are shown in Table 35. Furthermore, assertions were categorized positively (i.e., +A, +B, or +C), signifying that an item favored the focal group (e.g., African American/Black, Hispanic, or male), or negatively (i.e., –A, –B, or –C), signifying that an item favored the reference group (e.g., White or male).

An item was flagged for data review according to the following criteria:

- **Item Clusters.** Two or more assertions showed "C" DIF in the same direction.
- **Stand-Alone Items**. One or more assertions showed "C" DIF in the same direction.

Table 35. DIF Classification Rules

Assertions

Category	*Rule*
C	MH_{X^2} is significant and $\lvert SMD\rvert/\lvert SD\rvert \geq 0.25$.
B	MH_{X^2} is significant and $\lvert SMD\rvert/\lvert SD\rvert < 0.25$.
A	MH_{X^2} is not significant.

Note that for the 2018 field test, a slightly less strict criterion was used for item clusters with 10 or more assertions (i.e., three or more assertions with C DIF in the same direction). The change was made taking into consideration the feedback received from several technical advisory committees and modified such that the rate of flagging items for DIF was similar for item clusters and stand-alone items (based in the flagging rates computed on items field-tested in 2018).

4.5 Classical Analysis Results

This section presents a summary of results from classical item analysis of the 2021 field-test items administered in MSSA. Table 36 through Table 39 provide summaries of the *p*-values and biserial correlations for the science field-test items administered in Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively, in 2021. The *p*-values, biserials, and response times were computed using Rhode Island and Vermont data, respectively. The DIF statistics are computed using data from all MOU states that administered those items. The average values across the assertions within an item were used in the computation of the percentiles and ranges.

Table 36. Distribution of p-Values for Field-Test Items in Rhode Island, 2021

Grade	Total FT Items	Min	5th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	95th Percentile	Max
5	53	0.07	0.23	0.35	0.45	0.58	0.64	0.76
8	50	0.01	0.07	0.21	0.36	0.48	0.61	0.64
11	45	0.04	0.06	0.22	0.33	0.47	0.59	0.75

Table 37. Distribution of Item Biserial Correlations for Field-Test Items in Rhode Island, 2021

Grade	Total FT Items	Min	5th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	95th Percentile	Max
5	53	0.15	0.28	0.38	0.47	0.54	0.66	0.74
8	50	-0.02	0.12	0.35	0.42	0.52	0.63	0.65
11	45	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.41	0.48	0.68	0.74

Table 38. Distribution of p*-Values for Field-Test Items in Vermont, 2021*

Grade	Total FT Items	Min	5th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	95th Percentile	Max
5	53	0.08	0.22	0.36	0.47	0.57	0.67	0.77
8	50	0.02	0.08	0.22	0.36	0.49	0.62	0.66
11	45	0.04	0.06	0.23	0.35	0.48	0.59	0.76

Table 39. Distribution of Item Biserial Correlations for Field-Test Items in Vermont, 2021

Grade	Total FT Items	Min	5th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	95th Percentile	Max
5	53	0.12	0.27	0.38	0.44	0.49	0.63	0.70
8	50	0.03	0.15	0.32	0.41	0.50	0.59	0.68
11	45	0.17	0.21	0.31	0.40	0.49	0.64	0.79

Table 40 and

Table 41 presents respective summaries of response times by item type (item cluster or stand-alone item) for Rhode Island and Vermont field-test items administered in 2021.

Table 40 Summary of Response Times for Field-Test Items Administered in Rhode Island, Spring 2021

Grade	Item Type	Total FT Items	Min	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	Max
5	Cluster	16	6.50	8.15	9.10	10.50	11.80
	Stand-Alone	37	1.40	2.60	3.20	3.40	4.10
8	Cluster	15	5.40	7.45	8.00	9.20	14.90
	Stand-Alone	35	1.40	2.45	2.90	3.25	6.20
11	Cluster	13	5.60	6.90	7.50	10.70	13.10
	Stand-Alone	32	1.50	2.18	2.75	3.15	7.10

Table 41. Summary of Response Times for Field-Test Items Administered in Vermont, Spring 2021

Grade	Item Type	Total FT Items	Min	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	Max
5	Cluster	16	5.50	7.38	8.55	9.65	11.60
	Stand-Alone	37	1.10	2.30	2.80	3.10	3.80
8	Cluster	15	5.10	7.30	7.50	9.00	16.30
	Stand-Alone	35	1.20	2.25	2.70	3.10	6.00
11	Cluster	13	5.30	6.90	7.20	10.80	13.30
	Stand-Alone	32	1.40	2.18	2.65	2.95	6.80

Table 42 present, for each item type, the number of field-test items flagged for DIF for each demographic group included in the 2021 DIF analyses for Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively.

Table 42 Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Field-Test Items Administered, Spring 2021

DIF Flag	Item Type	Female/ Male	American Indian[a]/ White	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hawaiian[b] / White	Hispanic / White	Multi-Racial/ White	EL/ Non-EL	SPED/ Non-SPED	Low Income/ Non-Low Income
Grade 5											
Items Evaluated	Cluster	16	2	0	0	0	16	2	14	14	14
	Stand-Alone	36	13	0	2	0	36	12	33	33	33
Items Flagged C	Cluster	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Stand-Alone	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	Cluster	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Stand-Alone	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Grade 8											
Items Evaluated	Cluster	12	1	0	7	0	12	2	11	12	12
	Stand-Alone	31	10	0	10	0	31	10	27	29	28
Items Flagged C	Cluster	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Stand-Alone	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	1	0	0
% Items Flagged C	Cluster	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Stand-Alone	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	3.70	0	0
Grade 11											
Items Evaluated	Cluster	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	3	12	12
	Stand-Alone	30	0	0	2	0	30	0	17	17	27
Items Flagged C	Cluster	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
	Stand-Alone	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	Cluster	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
	Stand-Alone	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0

Note. Full DIF Group names: [a]American Indian/ Alaskan Native; [b]Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; [c]Economically Disadvantaged vs. Non-Economically Disadvantaged

In 2021, 158 field-test items were administered in MSSA. Of those, 148 items passed rubric validation, 15 were flagged for item discrimination, 23 were flagged for *p*-value, 54 were flagged for response time, and none were flagged for DIF according to the criteria (as described in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, Item Discrimination, through Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, Differential Item Functioning Analysis). Some items were flagged for multiple reasons. Flagged field-test items were reviewed by educators during data review. The total number of field-test items flagged and the total number of field-test items that passed item data review in 2021 are summarized in Table 29.

5. ITEM CALIBRATION

5.1 MODEL DESCRIPTION

In discussing item response theory (IRT) models for Rhode Island and Vermont, we distinguish between the underlying latent structure of a model and the parameterization of the item response function conditional on that assumed latent structure. Subsequently, we discuss how group effects are considered.

5.1.1 Latent Structure

Most operational assessment programs rely on a unidimensional IRT model for item calibration and computing scores for students. These models assume a single underlying trait and that items are independent given the value of that underlying trait. In other words, the models assume that given the value of the underlying trait, knowing the response to one item provides no information about responses to other items. This assumption of conditional independence implies that the conditional probability of a pattern of *I* item responses takes the relatively simple form of a product over items for a single student:

$$P(\mathbf{z_j}|\theta_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{I} P(z_{ij}|\theta_j),$$

where z_{ij} represents the scored response of student j (j = 1, …, N) to item i (I = 1, …, I), $\mathbf{z_j}$ represents the pattern of scored item responses for student j, and θ_j represents student j's proficiency. Unidimensional IRT models differ with respect to the functional relation between the proficiency θ_j and the probability of obtaining a score z_{ij} on item i.

The items in the MSSA are more complex than traditional item types. A single item may contain multiple parts, and each part may contain multiple student interactions. For example, a student may be asked to select a term from a set of terms at several places in a single item. Instead of receiving a single score for each item, multiple inferences are made about the knowledge and skills that a student has demonstrated based on specific features of the student's responses to the item. These scoring units are called *assertions* and are the basic unit of analysis in our IRT analysis. That is, they fulfill the role of items in traditional assessments. However, for the MSSA items,

multiple assertions are typically developed around a single item so that assertions are clustered within items.

One approach is to apply one of the traditional IRT models to the scored assertions. However, a substantial complexity that arises from the use of this new item type is that local dependencies exist between assertions pertaining to the same stimulus (item or item cluster). The local dependencies between the assertions pertaining to the same stimulus constitute a violation of the assumption that a single latent trait can explain all dependencies between assertions. Fitting a unidimensional model in the presence of local dependencies may result in biased item parameters and standard errors of measurement (SEM). In particular, it is well documented that ignoring local item dependencies leads to an overestimation of the amount of information conveyed by a set of responses and an underestimation of the SEM (e.g., Sireci, Wainer, & Thissen, 1991; Yen, 1993).

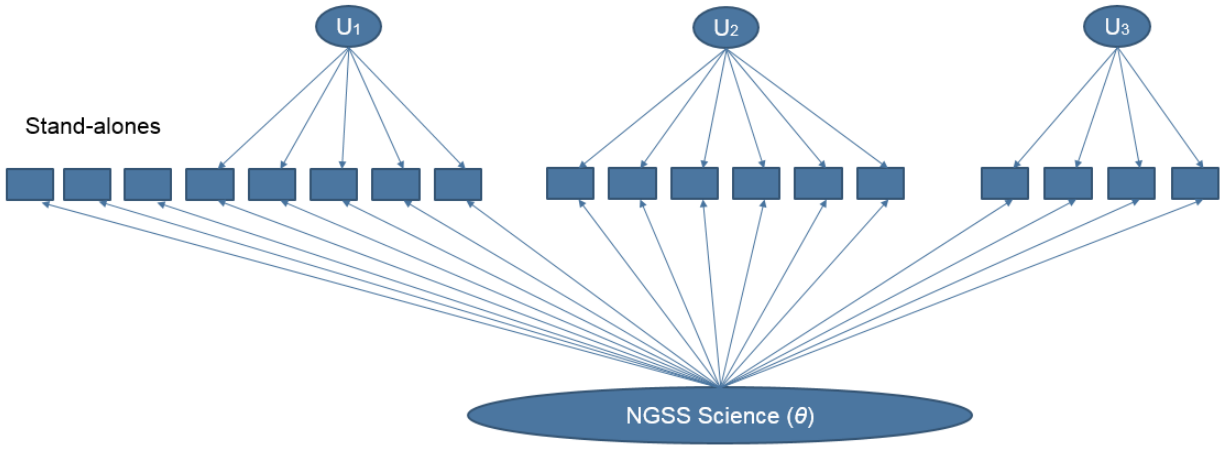
The effects of groups of assertions developed around a common stimulus can be accounted for by including additional dimensions corresponding to those groupings in the IRT model. These dimensions are considered to be nuisance dimensions. Whereas traditional unidimensional IRT models assume that all assertions (the basic units of analysis) are independent given a single underlying trait θ, we now assume the conditional independence of assertions given the underlying latent trait θ and all nuisance dimensions:

$$P(\mathbf{z_j}|\theta_j, \mathbf{u}_j) = \prod_{i \in \mathrm{SA}} P(z_{ij}|\theta_j) \prod_{g=1}^{G} \prod_{i \in g} P(z_{ij}|\theta_j, u_{jg}),$$

where SA indicates stand-alone assertions, u_g indicates the nuisance dimension for assertion group g (with the position of student j on that dimension denoted as u_{jg}), and u is the vector of all G nuisance dimensions. It can be seen that the conditional probability $P(z_{ij}|\theta_j, u_{jg})$ now becomes a function of two latent variables: the latent trait θ, representing a student's proficiency in science (the underlying trait of interest), and the nuisance dimension u_g, accounting for the conditional dependencies between assertions of the same group. Furthermore, we assume that the nuisance dimensions are all uncorrelated with one another and with the general dimension. It is important to point out that even though every group of assertions introduces an additional dimension, models with this latent structure do not suffer from the curse of dimensionality like other multidimensional IRT models because one can take advantage of this special structure during model calibration (Gibbons & Hedeker, 1992). In this regard, Rijmen (2010) showed that it is unnecessary to assume that all nuisance dimensions are uncorrelated; rather, it is sufficient that they are independent, given the general dimension θ.

The model structure of the IRT model for science is illustrated in Figure 1. Note that stand-alone items can be scored with more than one assertion. The assertions of stand-alone items with more than one assertion but fewer than four assertions were also modeled as stand-alone assertions. Even though these assertions are likely to exhibit conditional dependencies, the variance of the nuisance dimension cannot be reliably estimated if it is based on a very small number of assertions. The few stand-alone items with four or more assertions were treated as item clusters to take into account the conditional dependencies.

Figure 1. Directed Graph of the Science IRT Model



5.1.2 Item Response Function

The item response functions of the stand-alone assertions are modeled with a unidimensional model. For the grouped assertions, like in unidimensional models, different parametric forms can be assumed for the conditional probability of obtaining a score of z_{ij}. For binary data, the Rasch testlet model (Wang & Wilson, 2005) is defined as

$$P(z_{ij}|\theta_j, u_{jg}; b_i) = \frac{\exp(\theta_j + u_{jg} - b_i)}{1 + \exp(\theta_j + u_{jg} - b_i)}.$$

The item response function of the Rasch testlet model models the probability of a correct answer (i.e., a true assertion), as a function of the overall proficiency θ, the nuisance dimension u_g, and the item (i.e., assertion) difficulty b_i. The Rasch testlet model does not include item discrimination parameters; however, the same model structure as presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** could be employed with discrimination parameters included in Equations **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**. Furthermore, only models for binary data are considered. Assertions are always binary because they are either true or false. Nevertheless, the model could easily accommodate polytomous responses by using the same response function incorporated in unidimensional models for polytomous data.

5.1.3 Multigroup Model

The Share Science Assessment Item Bank was calibrated concurrently using all the items administered in any of the states that collaborate with CAI on their new science assessments. In the calibration, each state was treated as a population of students or group. Overall group differences were taken into account by allowing a group-specific distribution of the overall proficiency variable θ. Specifically, for every student j belonging to group k, $k = 1, \ldots, K$, a normal distribution was assumed,

$$\theta_j \sim N(\mu_k, \sigma_k^2),$$

where μ_k and σ_k^2 are the mean and variance of a normal distribution. The mean of the reference distribution (k = 1) was set to 1 to identify the model. For each of the nuisance variables u_g, a common variance parameter across groups was assumed, and the means were set to 0 in order to identify the model,

$$u_{jg} \sim N\left(0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right).$$

5.2 ITEM CALIBRATION

5.2.1 Estimation

A separate IRT model was fit for each grade band. The parameters of the IRT model were estimated using the marginal maximum likelihood (MML) method. In the MML method, the latent proficiency variable θ_j and the vector of nuisance parameters $\boldsymbol{u}_j$ for each student j are treated as random effects and integrated out to obtain the marginal log likelihood corresponding to the observed response pattern $\boldsymbol{z}_j$ for student j,

$$\ell_j = \log \int \int P\left(\boldsymbol{z}_j|\theta_j, \boldsymbol{u}_j\right) N\left(\theta_j|\mu_k, \sigma_k^2\right) N\left(\boldsymbol{u}_j|\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right) d\boldsymbol{u}_j d\theta_j,$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements $\sigma_{u_k}^2$. Across all students and groups, the overall log likelihood to be maximized with respect to the vector $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ of all model parameters (item difficulty parameters, and the mean and variance parameters of the latent variables) is

$$\ell(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) = \sum_k \sum_{j \in k} \ell_j.$$

Even though the number of latent variables in the equation above is very high, the curse of dimensionality can be avoided because the integration over the high-dimensional latent $(\theta, \boldsymbol{u})$ space can be carried out as a sequence of computations in two-dimensional space $(\theta, \boldsymbol{u_g})$ (Gibbons & Hedeker, 1992; Rijmen, 2010).

The Shared Science Assessment Item Bank was calibrated in 2018 after the 2018 science test administrations concluded, and it was recalibrated in 2019 following the 2019 test administrations. The scores reported in 2019 were computed using the 2019 parameters because Rhode Island and Vermont report scores after the testing window closes (with no immediate score reporting). The 2019 parameters were used for the 2021 test administration. Because the calibration sequence was somewhat different between 2018 and 2019, the calibration sequence for both years is presented in detail below.

In 2018 and 2019, the IRT models were fitted using the BNL (Bayesian networks with logistic regression) suite of Matlab functions (Rijmen, 2006) and flexMIRT (Cai, 2017). The resulting parameters from BNL were used as starting values for flexMIRT, to reduce the estimation time for flexMIRT. The flexMIRT estimates were taken to be the operational parameters, except for the middle school items calibrated in 2018 during the core calibration (see the following section on the 2018 calibration sequence). For the 2018 core calibration of middle school items, flexMIRT did not converge after several weeks, and the estimates obtained from BNL were used as operational parameters. Note that the parameter estimates were very similar across software packages.

In 2021, field-test items were calibrated with one multigroup calibration per grade band. In each calibration, the parameters of the operational items were fixed to their bank values (anchor items), and the item parameters of the field-test items as well as the mean and variance of each group were estimated using the MML method. Because the estimation time in flexMIRT became prohibitive, CAIRT (Cambium Assessment IRT) was used. CAIRT was specifically developed by CAI to calibrate the multigroup Rasch model on very large data sets. It relies on the same estimation methods as BNL. CAI has cross-validated parameter estimates from CAIRT with BNL and flexMIRT under various scenarios (Rijmen, Liao, & Lin, 2021).

5.2.2 2018 Calibration Sequence

Table 43 provides an overview of the groups per grade for the 2018 calibration.

Table 43. Groups per Grade for the Core Calibration

Group	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Connecticut	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X
New Hampshire	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X
Utah Grade 6		X	
Utah Grade 7		X	
Utah Grade 8		X	
Vermont	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	

Items were calibrated in three steps for two reasons. First, the rubric validations for some states took place at a later date, and the student responses for the items owned by those states could not be included in the first round of calibrations without jeopardizing the reporting schedule of the two states with operational field tests. (Those two states did not have any of the items with late rubric validation in their item pool.) Second, to divide the very large set of items (and assertions) into more manageable pieces, a separate calibration was carried out for two states with many items administered only in those states. Specifically, the following sequence of calibrations was carried out:

1. **Core calibration.** The core calibration was performed on the following:
    a. All the item responses of New Hampshire and West Virginia. These states administered items from the following (as described in the bank sharing matrix in Table 44):
        i. ICCR
        ii. Connecticut
        iii. Hawaii

iv. Rhode Island

v. Vermont

vi. Utah

vii. West Virginia

A more detailed overlap of the common items at the time of the 2018 calibration was given in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, 2018 Field Test (see Table 14 through Table 16).

b. All the item responses of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont, except for the responses to Oregon and Wyoming items. These states administered items from the following:

i. ICCR

ii. Connecticut

iii. Hawaii

iv. Rhode Island

v. Vermont

vi. Utah

vii. West Virginia

viii. Wyoming (items were treated as not administered; responses were replaced by missing code)

ix. Oregon (items were treated as not administered; responses were replaced by missing code)

c. Item responses from Hawaii to items also administered in another state (Hawaii items were used in Hawaii, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).

d. Item responses from Utah to items also administered in another state (Utah items were used in Utah, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia). Utah tested middle school students only but included every grade in middle school. One-third of students were selected at random to balance the large population size for Utah.

Table 44. State Sharing Matrix

Source Bank	CT	HI	MSSA	NH	OR	UT	WV	WY
ICCR	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Connecticut	X		X				X	

Source Bank	CT	HI	MSSA	NH	OR	UT	WV	WY
Hawaii	X	X	X				X	
MSSA	X		X				X	
Oregon	X		X		X			
Utah	X		X			X	X	
West Virginia	X		X				X	
Wyoming	X		X					X

Note. The core calibration provided parameters for all items used in New Hampshire and West Virginia.

2. Calibration of state-specific items.

Both Hawaii and Utah had a substantial proportion of items that were only administered in Utah and Hawaii, respectively. Hawaii has both Hawaii and ICCR items in common with the states of the core calibration (Hawaii only administered Hawaii and ICCR items); Utah has only Utah items in common (Utah only administered Utah items). The parameters for the unique Hawaii items depend only on responses from Hawaii students, and the parameters for the unique Utah items depend only on responses from Utah students. For both states, the state-specific items were calibrated through a separate calibration based on the state data only, with the items in common with the core states mentioned in step 1 anchored to the estimates from step 1. These calibrations were done separately for each group, under a single-group IRT model. The mean and variance of the groups were fixed to the estimated mean and variance from core calibration 1.

3. Calibration of states with late rubric validation.

Oregon and Wyoming items were administered in some of the states from the core calibration (Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont) but could not be calibrated in step 1 because of their late rubric validation dates. In a later stage, items from Oregon and Wyoming were calibrated by:

a. adding Oregon and Wyoming student responses to the core calibration;

b. keeping the responses from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont to Wyoming and Oregon items (as opposed to treating them as missing in step 1);

c. removing the responses from the states that did not administer Oregon or Wyoming items (as the item parameters for the Oregon and Wyoming items did not depend on the students from these states) (The removed states were Hawaii, New Hampshire, Utah, and West Virginia.); and

d. fixing the parameters of all other items to the values obtained in step 1, as well as the group means and standard deviations that were estimated in step 1.

5.2.3 2019 Calibration Sequence

The calibration was performed in two steps. First, all items in operational use in 2019 for which 1,000 or more student responses were observed were calibrated (for all but three items, there were 1,500 or more student responses). In this step, the data of states with an operational test only were included. Table 45 provides an overview of the groups per grade for this first calibration. All students who attempted the test were included in the calibration. The assertions of skipped items were scored as incorrect. Note that only Rhode Island allowed students to skip items. There were nine items administered as operational items in 2019 for which the sample size was smaller than 1,000 students, out of a total of 438 items.

Table 46 through Table 48 present the number of operational item clusters and stand-alone items that were shared between the item pools of any two states. The numbers below the diagonal represent the numbers for all the operational items administered, and the numbers above the diagonal represent the number of common operational items at the time of the 2019 calibration. The shaded diagonal elements represent the number of operational items that were administered only in the given state (in parentheses, the number of unique operational items at the time of calibration). Since the items that were administered but not calibrated were only administered in one state, the numbers above the diagonal are the same as the numbers below the diagonal.

Table 46 presents the results for elementary schools, Table 477 presents the results for middle schools, and Table 488 presents the results for high schools. The numbers at operational administration are slightly different from the numbers at calibration because items with a sample size smaller than 1,000 students were excluded from the calibration.

Table 45. Groups per Grade for the Spring 2019 Calibration of Operational Items

Group	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Connecticut	X	X	X
New Hampshire	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	

Table 46. Number of Common Elementary School Operational Items Administered and Calibrated in Spring 2019

	State	Connecticut	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia
Cluster	**CT**	**1 (1)**	44	24	42	55
	MSSA	44	**0 (0)**	17	37	41
	NH	24	17	**0 (0)**	14	27

	State	Connecticut	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia
	OR	42	37	14	**0 (0)**	41
	WV	55	41	27	41	**1 (1)**
Stand-Alone	**CT**	**3 (3)**	34	26	30	47
	MSSA	34	**0 (0)**	20	23	32
	NH	26	20	**0 (0)**	14	25
	OR	30	23	14	**0 (0)**	25
	WV	47	32	25	25	**1 (1)**
Grade Band Total	**CT**	**4 (4)**	78	50	72	102
	MSSA	78	**0 (0)**	37	60	73
	NH	50	37	**0 (0)**	28	52
	OR	72	60	28	**0 (0)**	66
	WV	102	73	52	66	**2 (2)**

Table 47. Number of Common Middle School Operational Items Administered and Calibrated in Spring 2019

	State	Connecticut	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia
Cluster	CT	**3 (3)**	26	24	54	92
	MSSA	26	**0 (0)**	11	14	21
	NH	24	11	**1 (1)**	9	18
	OR	54	14	9	**2 (2)**	56
	WV	92	21	18	56	**12 (4)**
Stand-Alone	CT	**0 (0)**	42	26	34	50
	MSSA	42	**0 (0)**	25	30	37
	NH	26	25	**0 (0)**	16	21
	OR	34	30	16	**1 (0)**	29
	WV	50	37	21	29	**0 (0)**
Grade Band Total	CT	**3 (3)**	68	50	88	142
	MSSA	68	**0 (0)**	36	44	58
	NH	50	36	**1 (1)**	25	39
	OR	88	44	25	**3 (2)**	85
	WV	142	58	39	85	**12 (4)**

Table 488. Number of Common High School Operational Items Administered and Calibrated in Spring 2019

	State	Connecticut	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia
Cluster	CT	**5 (5)**	33	22	30	0
	MSSA	33	**0 (0)**	20	31	0
	NH	22	20	**2 (2)**	15	0
	OR	30	31	15	**1 (1)**	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**
Stand-alone	CT	**0 (0)**	39	27	40	0
	MSSA	39	**2 (2)**	23	32	0
	NH	27	23	**0 (0)**	20	0
	OR	40	32	20	**4 (4)**	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	**0 (0)**
Gra de Ban	CT	**5 (5)**	72	49	70	0
	MSSA	72	**2 (2)**	43	63	0

	State	Connecticut	MSSA	New Hampshire	Oregon	West Virginia
	NH	49	43	2 (2)	35	0
	OR	70	63	35	5 (5)	0
	WV	0	0	0	0	0 (0)

In the second step, the field-test items were calibrated. The calibration included the operational items that were calibrated in Step 1, and the field-test items across all states that administered field-test items. All students who attempted at least one field-test item were included in the calibration. Table 49 provides an overview of the groups per grade for calibration of the field-test items.

Table 49. Groups per Grade Band for the Spring 2019 Calibration of Field-Test Items

Group	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Connecticut	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X	
New Hampshire	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	
Wyoming	X	X	X

5.2.4 Linking the 2018 Scale to the 2019 Scale

The item parameter estimates obtained from the 2018 student responses were highly correlated with the item parameters obtained from the 2019 student responses. For the item difficulties, the correlation between the 2018 and 2019 estimates was 0.993 for elementary school, 0.986 for middle school, and 0.994 for high school. For the standard deviations of the item clusters, these correlations were 0.971, 0.972, and 0.964, respectively. These high correlations indicate that items functioned similarly in 2018 and 2019. Nevertheless, item parameters from separate calibrations cannot be directly compared because the scale of an item response theory (IRT) model is not determined. In the multigroup Rasch testlet model, the only scale indeterminacy is the origin of the scale. The models can be identified by setting the mean of the overall proficiency variable θ to 0 for the reference distribution. As a result, the 2018 and 2019 variable θ and item parameters are on the same scale except for an overall shift parameter B. Specifically, the 2018 scale can be linked to the 2019 scale as follows:

$$P\left(z_{ij}|\theta_{j\,2018}, u_{jg}; b_{i\,2018}\right) = \frac{\exp\left(\theta_{j\,2018} + u_{jg} - b_{i\,2018}\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\theta_{j\,2018} + u_{jg} - b_{i\,2018}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{exp\left(\theta_{j\,2018} + B + u_{jg} - b_{i\,2018} - B\right)}{1 + exp\left(\theta_{j\,2018} + B + u_{jg} - b_{i\,2018} - B\right)}$$

$$= \frac{exp(\theta_{j\ 2019} + u_{jg} - b_{i\ 2019})}{1 + exp(\theta_{j\ 2019} + u_{jg} - b_{i\ 2019})}.$$

Because $\theta_{j\ 2019} = \theta_{j\ 2018} + B$, the population means of θ must be transformed accordingly,

$$\theta_{j\ 2019} \sim N\ (\mu_{k\ 2018} + B, \sigma_k^2)$$

$$\theta_{j\ 2018} \sim N\ (\mu_{k\ 2018}, \sigma_k^2).$$

Item parameters based on 2018 student responses can be expressed on the 2019 scale by adding the constant *B* to the 2018 item parameter. The 2018 parameters were expressed on the 2019 scale for items that were part of the pool in both 2018 and 2019 but not administered in any states in 2019 (13 items), and for items that were administered in 2019, but the number of student responses from the 2019 assessments was lower than 1,000 (nine items). Therefore, the linking process was performed for 22 items only.

All items that were operational in 2019 were also administered in 2018. Therefore, the shift parameter *B* can be estimated from a separate calibration of the items operational in 2019 using the 2019 student responses (of the six operational states) but with the item parameters fixed to the estimates obtained from the 2018 calibrations. By fixing (a subset of) the item parameters, the model is identified so that the means and variances of θ can be estimated for all groups. *B* can be obtained by equating the overall mean of θ across all groups for the 2019 student response data from the free calibration (2019 overall mean expressed on the 2019 scale) to the overall mean of θ across all groups for the 2019 student response data from the calibration with items anchored to their 2018 parameters values (2019 overall mean expressed on the 2018 scale):

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K} \mu_{k\ 2019} = \frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K} (\mu_{k\ 2018} + B),$$

Therefore, an estimate of *B* can be obtained as

$$\hat{B} = \frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K} (\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019} - \hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}).$$

The estimated means of θ under both the free and anchored calibrations, as well as the number of students per state, are presented in Table 50. The table also presents the overall means and estimated shift parameter *B*. Note that the parameters for three items were not anchored but freely estimated together with the means and variances in the anchored calibration. The reason for not treating these items as common items across the 2018 and 2019 administrations was that they had an omit rate of 4% or higher for the last item interaction in the 2018 administration in at least one state; in 2019, these interactions could no longer be omitted because all interactions of an item needed to be responded to in states where skipping was not allowed (these were all states except Rhode Island). Therefore, out of an abundance of caution, these three items were not anchored to their 2018 parameter values.

Table 50. Estimated Latent Means and Number of Students per State

Group	Elementary School			Middle School			High School		
	$\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019}$	$\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}$	N	$\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019}$	$\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}$	N	$\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019}$	$\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}$	N
Connecticut	0.0000	0.0518	38,549	0.0000	0.0234	39,347	0.0000	0.1443	37,616
New Hampshire	0.0631	0.1083	13,187	0.0940	0.1108	12,060	0.0798	0.2278	11,385
Oregon	-0.0101	0.0096	44,989	0.0028	0.0156	42,043	-0.0383	0.1030	41,630
Rhode Island	-0.0312	0.0142	10,751	-0.1044	-0.0692	10,306	-0.2261	-0.0879	9,612
Vermont	0.1069	0.1504	6,017	0.0781	0.1133	5,894	0.0179	0.1545	5,332
West Virginia	-0.1970	-0.1529	19,540	-0.3012	-0.2783	19,043	–	–	–
	$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019}$	$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}$	$\hat{B}$	$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019}$	$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}$	$\hat{B}$	$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2019}$	$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\hat{\mu}_{k\ 2018}$	$\hat{B}$
Overall	-0.0114	0.0303	-0.0416	-0.0385	-0.0141	-0.0244	-0.0333	0.1083	-0.1417

5.2.5 Calibration of 2021 Field-Test Items

In 2021 the calibration was completed in one step in which the field-test items were calibrated. The calibration included the field-test items across all states in which they were administered. All students who attempted at least one field-test item were included in the calibration. Table 51 provides an overview of the groups per grade band for calibration of the field-test items.

Table 51 Groups per Grade Band for the Spring 2021 Calibration of Field-Test Items

Group	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Connecticut	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X	
Montana	X	X	
North Dakota	X	X	X
New Hampshire	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X
South Dakota	X	X	X
Utah	X	X	
Vermont	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	
Wyoming	X	X	X

5.2.6 Overview of the Operational Bank

Figure 2 through Figure 7 display the histogram of the difficulty parameters for grades 5, 8, and 11 for all items that are part of the Rhode Island and Vermont operational pool. The figures also display the student proficiency distributions. The grade 5 items are slightly easier compared to the student proficiency level. The distribution of the difficulty parameter overlaps well with the proficiency distribution in grade 8. The grade 11 items are slightly more difficult than the student proficiency in general.

Figure 2. Rhode Island Item Difficulty and Student Proficiency Distributions, Grade 5

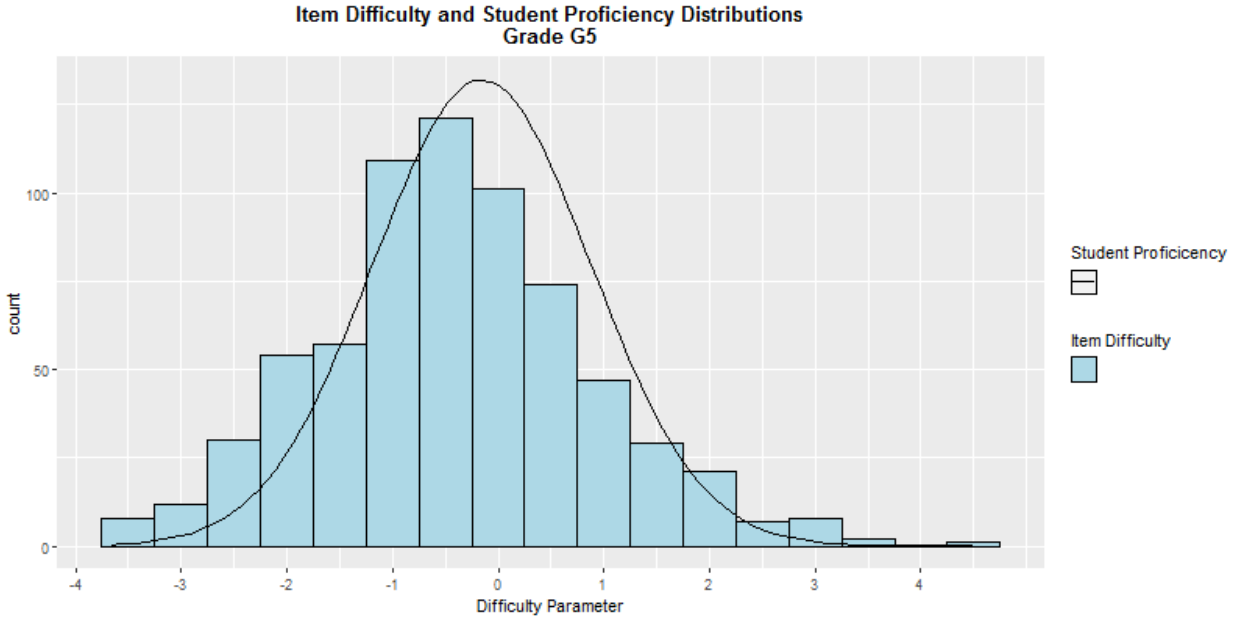


Figure 3. Rhode Island Item Difficulty and Student Proficiency Distributions, Grade 8

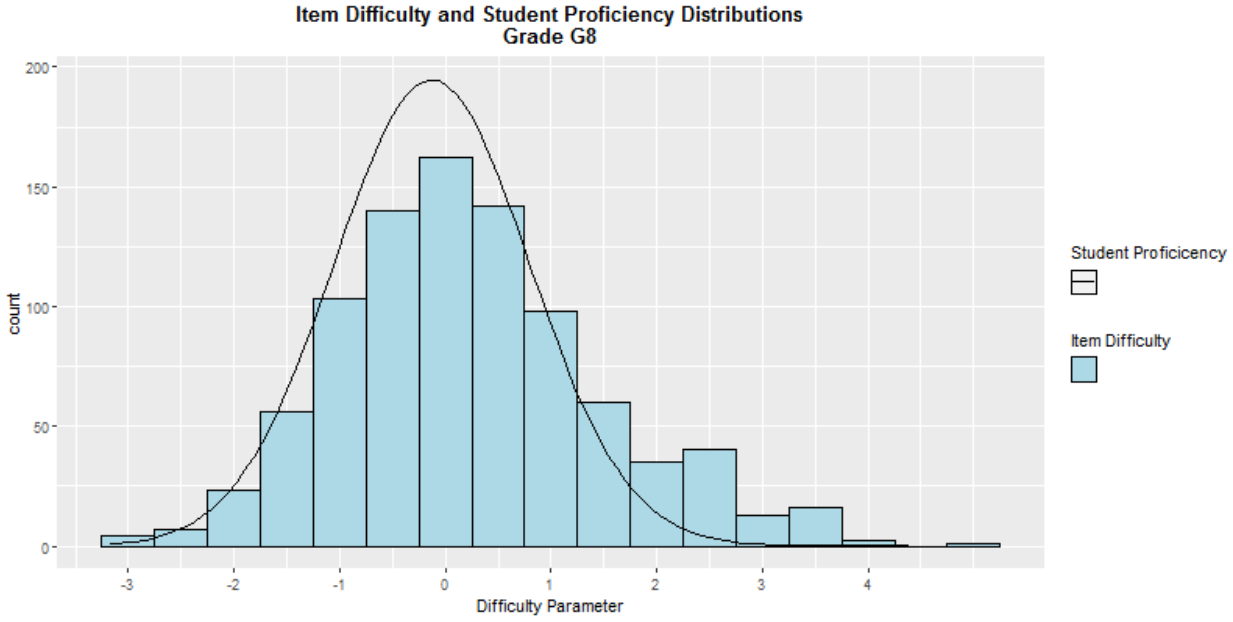


Figure 4. Rhode Island Item Difficulty and Student Proficiency Distributions, Grade 11

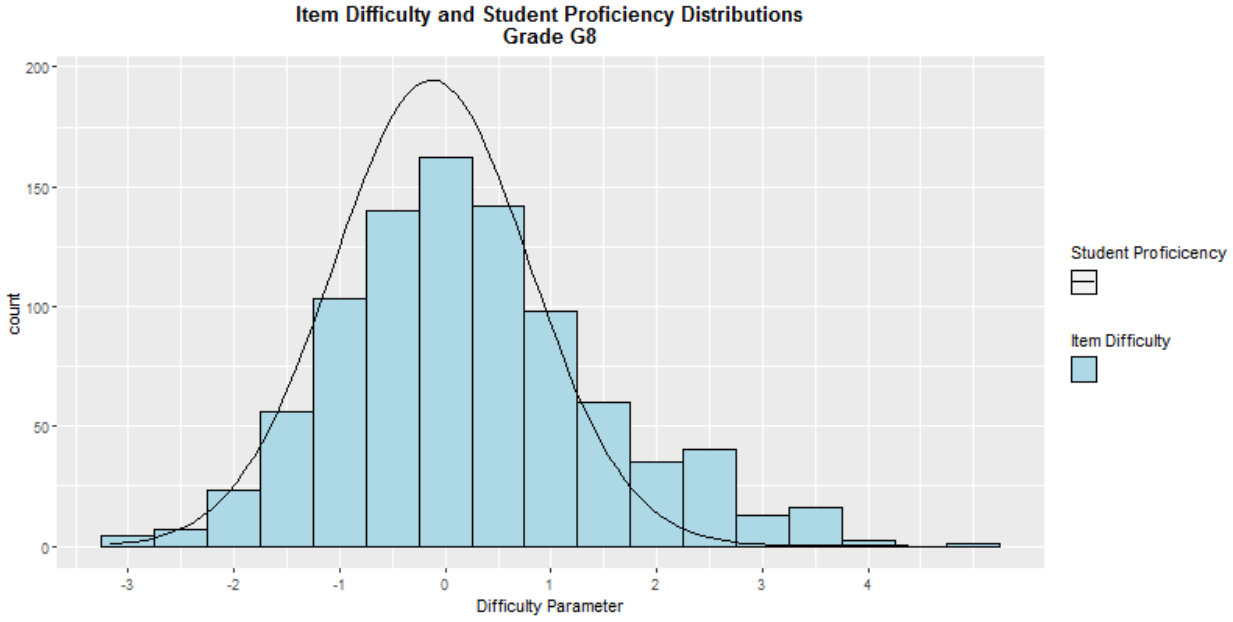


Figure 5. Vermont Item Difficulty and Student Proficiency Distributions, Grade 5

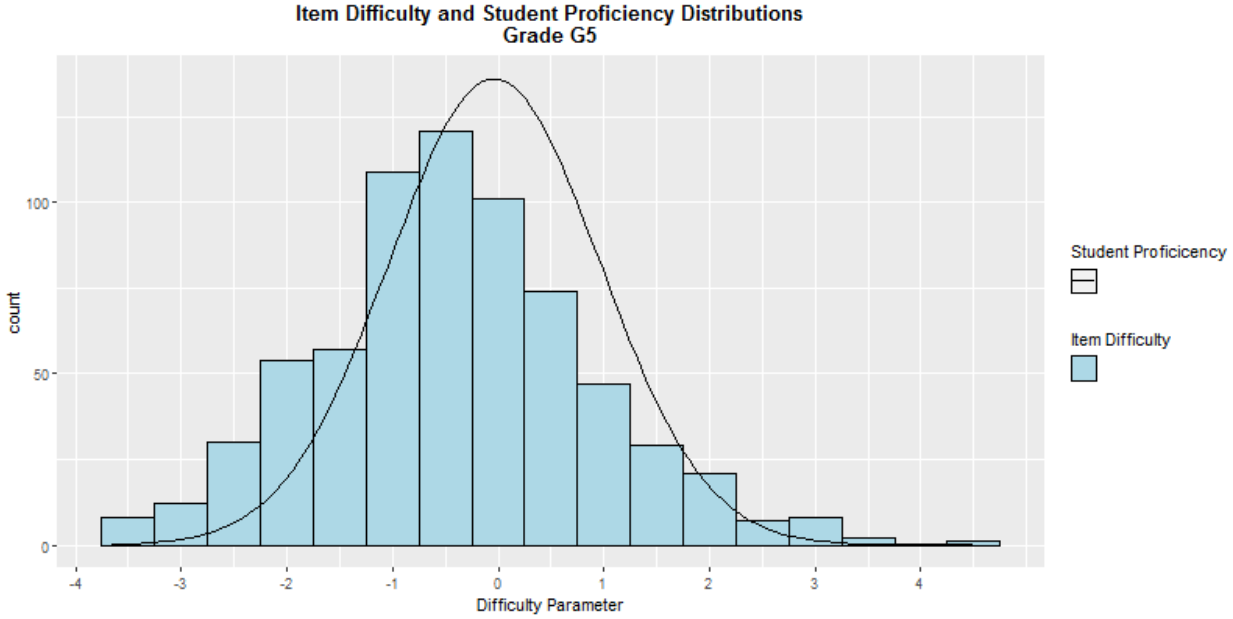


Figure 6. Vermont Item Difficulty and Student Proficiency Distributions, Grade 8

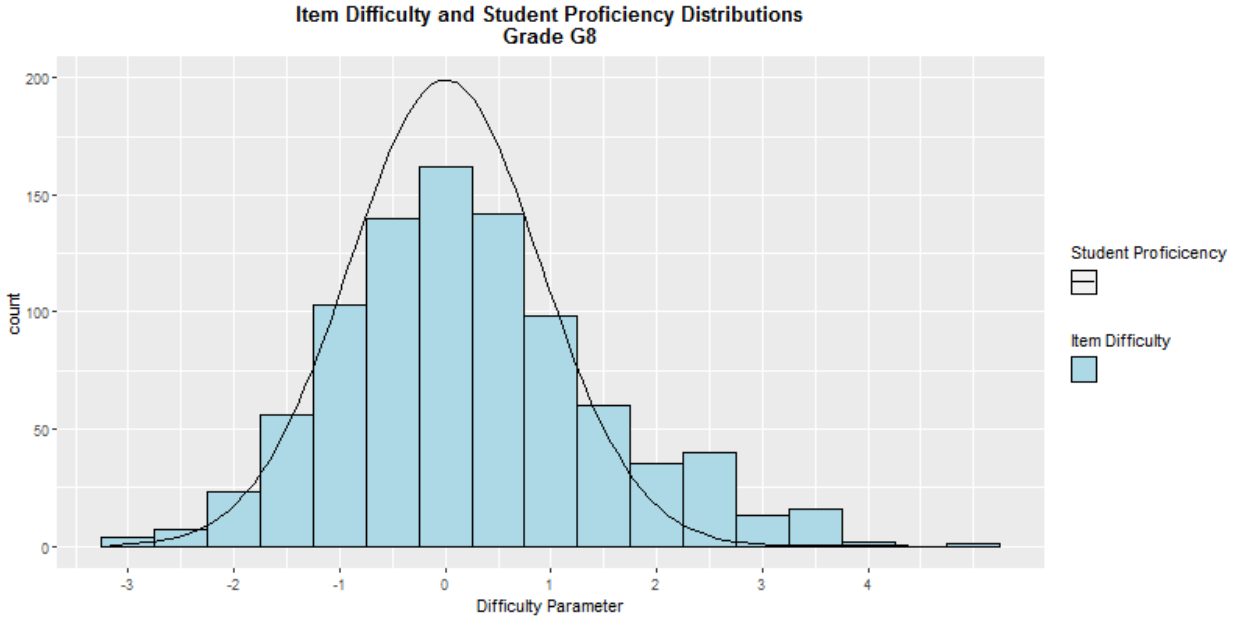
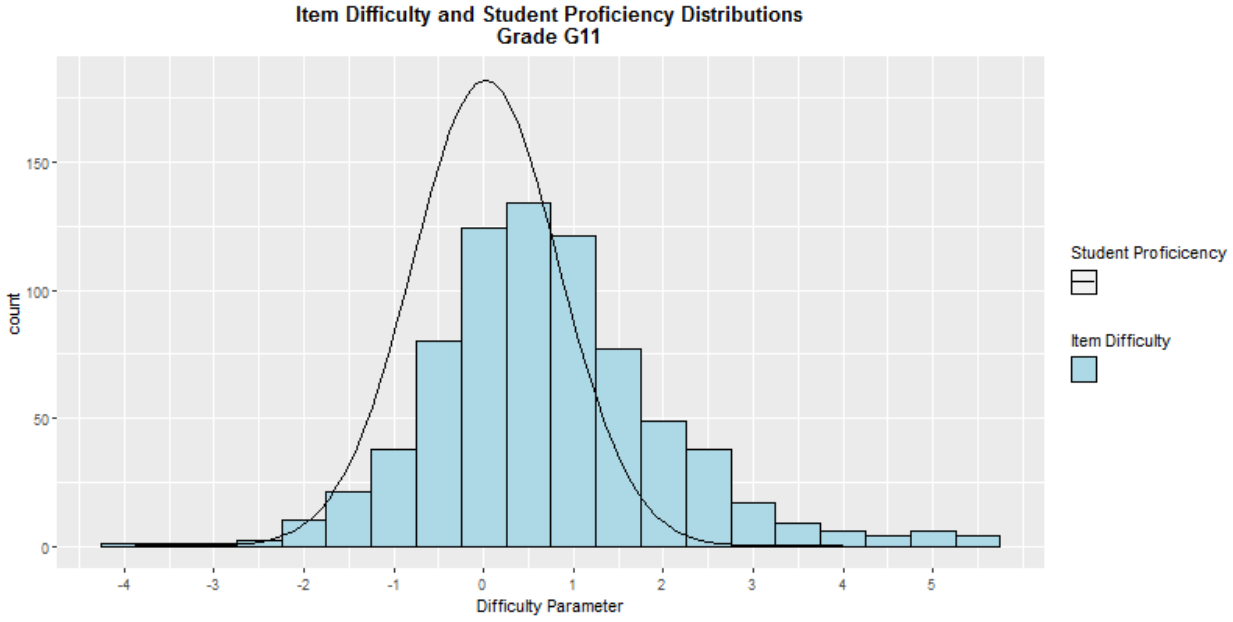


Figure 7.Vermont Item Difficulty and Student Proficiency Distributions, Grade 11



6. SCORING

6.1 MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION

Student scores are obtained by marginalizing out the nuisance dimensions u_j from the likelihood of the observed response pattern z_j for student *j,*

$$\ell_i(\theta_j) = log \int_{u_j} P(z_j|\theta_j, u_j)\, N(u_j|0, \Sigma) du_j,$$

and maximizing this marginalized likelihood function for θ_j. The marginal maximum likelihood estimation (MMLE) estimator is a hybrid between the expected a posteriori (EAP) estimator (by marginalizing out the nuisance dimensions) and the MLE estimator (by maximizing the resulting marginal likelihood for θ). The marginal likelihood is maximized with respect to θ using the Newton Raphson method.

The proposed model reduces to the unidimensional Rasch model when the nuisance variances are zero for all *g*. Likewise, the proposed MMLE is equivalent to the MLE of the unidimensional Rasch model when all the nuisance variances are zero. This can be shown by using the variable transformation $v = \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}} u$. Then we have

$$\int_{u_j} P(z_j|\theta_j, u_j)\, N(u_j|0, \Sigma) du_j = \int_{v_j} P\left(z_j \left| \theta_j, \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} v_j\right.\right) N(v_j|0, I) dv_j.$$

If $\sigma_{u_g}^2 = 0$ for all g, then

$$\int_{u_j} P(z_j|\theta_j, u_j)\, N(u_j|0, \Sigma) du_j = P(z_j|\theta_j),$$

which is the likelihood under the unidimensional Rasch model.

6.2 DERIVATIVE

The marginal log likelihood function based on the IRT model with one overall dimension and one nuisance dimension for each grouping of assertions can be written as

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i \in SA} log\big(P(z_i|\theta)\big) + \sum_{g=1}^{G} log\left\{\int Exp\left[\sum_{i \in g} log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] N\left(u_g \left| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right.\right) du_g\right\}.$$

The first derivative of the marginal log likelihood function with respect to θ is

$$\frac{dl(\theta)}{d\theta} = \sum_{i \in \mathrm{SA}} \frac{\frac{dP(z_i|\theta)}{d\theta}}{P(z_i|\theta)} + \sum_{g=1}^{G} \frac{\int \left\{ \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] \left(\sum_{i \in g} \frac{\frac{dP(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)} \right) N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) \right\} du_g}{\int \left\{ \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) \right\} du_g}$$

and the second derivative of the marginal log likelihood function with respect to θ is

$$\frac{d^2 l(\theta)}{d\theta^2} = \sum_{i \in \mathrm{SA}} \left[\frac{\frac{d^2 P(z_i|\theta)}{d\theta^2}}{P(z_i|\theta)} - \left(\frac{\frac{d P(z_i|\theta)}{d\theta}}{P(z_i|\theta)} \right)^2 \right] + \sum_{g=1}^{G} \frac{\int \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] \left(\sum_{i \in g} \frac{\frac{d P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)} \right)^2 N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) du_g}{\int \left\{ \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) \right\} du_g}$$
$$+ \sum_{g=1}^{G} \frac{\int \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] \left(\sum_{i \in g} \left[\frac{\frac{d^2 P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)}{d\theta^2}}{P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)} - \left(\frac{\frac{d P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)} \right)^2 \right] \right) N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) du_g}{\int \left\{ \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) \right\} du_g}$$
$$- \sum_{g=1}^{G} \left\{ \frac{\int \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] \left(\sum_{i \in g} \frac{\frac{d P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)} \right) N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) du_g}{\int \left\{ \mathrm{Exp}\left[\sum_{i \in g} \log\left(P(z_{ig}|\theta, u_g)\right)\right] N\left(u_g \middle| 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2\right) \right\} du_g} \right\}^2$$

Based on the above equations, we need only to define the ratios of the first and second derivatives of the item response probabilities with respect to θ to the response probabilities. For the Rasch testlet model, these are obtained as

$$p_i = P(z_i = 1|\theta) = \frac{\mathrm{Exp}(\theta - b_i)}{1 + \mathrm{Exp}(\theta - b_i)}, \; q_i = P(z_i = 0|\theta) = 1 - p_i,$$

and

$$p_{ig} = P\left(z_{ig} = 1|\theta, u_g\right) = \frac{E\exp\left(\theta + u_g - b_i\right)}{1 + E\exp\left(\theta + u_g - b_i\right)},\ q_{ig} = P\left(z_{ig} = 0|\theta, u_g\right) = 1 - p_{ig}.$$

Therefore, we have,

$$\frac{\frac{dp_i}{d\theta}}{p_i} = q_i\ ,\ \frac{\frac{dq_i}{d\theta}}{q_i} = -p_i,$$

$$\frac{\frac{dp_{ig}}{d\theta}}{p_{ig}} = q_{ig}\ ,\ \frac{\frac{dq_{ig}}{d\theta}}{q_{ig}} = -p_{ig},$$

$$\frac{\frac{d^2\,p_i}{d\theta^2}}{p_i} - \left(\frac{\frac{d\,p_i}{d\theta}}{p_i}\right)^2 = -p_i q_i,$$

$$\frac{\frac{d^2\,q_i}{d\theta^2}}{q_i} - \left(\frac{\frac{d\,q_i}{d\theta}}{q_i}\right)^2 = -p_i q_i,$$

$$\frac{\frac{d^2\,p_{ig}}{d\theta^2}}{p_{ig}} - \left(\frac{\frac{d\,p_{ig}}{d\theta}}{p_{ig}}\right)^2 = -p_{ig} q_{ig}, \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d^2\,q_{ig}}{d\theta^2}}{q_{ig}} - \left(\frac{\frac{d\,q_{ig}}{d\theta}}{q_{ig}}\right)^2 = -p_{ig} q_{ig}.$$

6.3 Extreme Case Handling

As with the MLE, the MMLE is not defined for zero and perfect scores. These cases are handled by assigning the lowest obtainable theta (LOT) scores and highest obtainable theta (HOT) scores, respectively. Table 52 contains the LOT and HOT values for each grade.

6.4 Standard Errors of Estimate

The standard error of measurement (SEM) of the MMLE score estimate is:

$$SEM(\hat{\theta}_{MMLE}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I(\hat{\theta}_{MMLE})}}$$

where $I(\hat{\theta}_{MMLE})$ is the observed information evaluated at $\hat{\theta}_{MMLE}$. The observed information is calculated as $I(\theta^2) = -\frac{d^2 l(\theta)}{d\theta^2}$, where $\frac{d^2 l(\theta)}{d\theta^2}$ is defined in the Section 6.2, Derivative. Note that the calculation of the standard error of estimate depends on the unique set of items that each student answers and their estimate of θ. Different students have different standard errors of measurement, even if they have the same raw score and/or theta estimate. Standard errors are truncated at 1 for the overall science scores and truncated at 1.4 for the discipline scores.

Standard errors for MMLE estimates truncated at the LOT (HOT) are computed by evaluating the observed information at the MMLE before truncation. For all incorrect or all correct answers, the reported standard are set at the truncation value for the standard error.

6.5 SCORING INCOMPLETE TESTS

The Science assessment is assembled on the fly using a matrix design. For Science, tests are considered complete if students respond to all the operational items. Otherwise, the tests are "incomplete". Tests that are incomplete but attempted are scored. In order to receive a Discipline score, a student must have attempted (Attempt=Y) the corresponding segment of the test. MMLE is used to score the attempted incomplete tests counting unanswered items as incorrect. If the identity of the unanswered items is unknown due to the test being assembled on the fly, the item parameters for a 'typical' item are used. Because the number of clusters and stand-alones within a segment is fixed, it is possible to determine whether the missing items are stand-alones or clusters. If a missing item is a cluster, the simulated item parameters of the missing item are the item parameters of item cluster 139 for Grade 5, 119 for Grade 8 and 345 for Grade 11, which are operational clusters that are typical for the item bank used in MSSA in terms of the number of assertions and estimated parameters. Likewise, if a missing item is a stand-alone, the simulated item parameters of the missing item are the item parameters of stand-alone 55 for Grade 5, 109 for Grade 8, and 171 for Grade 11, which are operational stand-alone items that are typical for the item bank used in MSSA in terms of the number of assertions and estimated parameters.

If the identity of items that have not been answered to are known because they have already been lined up through the pre-fetch process, the item parameters of the lined-up items are used. Similarly, for the accommodated forms that are fixed forms, the item parameters of the unanswered items on the form are used.

6.6 STUDENT-LEVEL SCALE SCORE

At the student level, scale scores are computed for

1. Overall Science;
2. Life Sciences;
3. Physical Sciences; and
4. Earth and Space Sciences.

Scores are computed using the MMLE method outlined in this report, with all items for overall science or only items within the given discipline. Scores are truncated on the "theta" scale at the LOT and HOT values specified in Table 52, which correspond to values of the estimated mean minus/plus four times the estimated standard deviation of θ.

The reporting scales will be a linear transformation of the theta scales:

$$SS = a * \hat{\theta}_{MMLE} + b$$

Where *a* and *b* are the slope and intercept of the linear transformation that transforms $\hat{\theta}_{MMLE}$ to the reporting scale (see Table 52). The standard error of estimate for the estimated scale score is obtained as:

$$SEM_{SS} = a * SEM_{\hat{\theta}_{MMLE}}.$$

In 2019, the reporting scale had a range of 120 points, from 1 to 120. The slope *a* and intercept *b* were chosen so that the center of the reporting scale of each grade (SS = 60) is centered at the proficiency cut and has a standard deviation of 15. Because a scale was required during standard setting, before the proficiency cut was known, the scale is established in two steps. In the first step, the scale was established based on a tentative cut where 40% of the population would be proficient, corresponding to how proficiency cuts were set in New Hampshire and West Virginia across grades in 2018. Specifically, for grade 5, the slope *a* is obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} SS &= 15\theta^* + b \\ &= 15\frac{\theta}{\hat{\sigma}_\theta} + b \\ &= a\theta + b, \end{aligned}$$

where the second line stems from transforming theta into a variable with a standard deviation of 1, $\theta^* = \frac{\theta}{\hat{\sigma}_\theta}$. Subsequently, the intercept *b* is obtained by equating the center of the scale (SS = 60) to the linear transformation of the tentative cut score on the theta scale,

$$SS = 60 = a\hat{\theta}_{tentative\_cut} + b$$

$$b = 60 - a\hat{\theta}_{tentative\_cut}$$

For grades 8 and 11, the slope and intercept can also be derived in a similar fashion.

After the 2019 standard setting, the final proficiency cut was set at 63 on the proposed scale for all three grades (detailed standard-setting results are presented in Volume 3 of this technical report). In order to center the reporting scale around the final cut, the scale was translated by minus 3, the difference between the tentative and final cuts expressed on the reporting scale. Table 52 presents the intercept and slope, as well as the LOT, HOT, Lowest of Scale Score (LOSS), and Highest of Scale Score (HOSS) values that were used for the final reporting scale. The scale-score distribution for overall science is reported in Appendix A, Distribution of Scale Scores and Performance Levels, and for the disciplines in Appendix B, Distribution of Scale by Science Discipline.

Table 52. Reporting Scale Linear Transformation Constants and Theta and Corresponding Scaled-Score Limits for Extreme Ability Estimates (for 2021 θ scale)

Grade	Slope	Intercept	Lowest of Theta (LOT)	Highest of Theta (HOT)	Lowest of Scale Score (LOSS)	Highest of Scale Score (HOSS)
5	16.677	52.196	-3.06	4.06	1	120
8	17.001	53.266	-3.07	3.92	1	120
11	18.084	57.041	-3.09	3.48	1	120

6.7 RULES FOR CALCULATING ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS

Achievement levels and corresponding cut scores were set during standard setting in summer 2019. Students are classified into one of four achievement levels, based on their total score. The distribution of achievement levels is summarized in Appendix A, Distribution of Scale Scores and Performance Levels. Further, the distribution of scale scores and achievement levels for subgroups described in Section 4.4, Differential Item Functioning Analysis are presented in Appendix C, Distribution of Scale Scores and Performance Levels by Subgroup.

Table 53 lists the cut scores on the reporting scale metrics for each grade.

Table 53. Achievement-Level Cut Scores

Grade	Cut 1	Cut 2	Cut 3
5	37	60	72
8	38	60	74
11	36	60	71

6.7.1 Strengths and Weaknesses for Disciplines Relative to Proficiency Cut Score

Discipline-level classifications are computed to classify student achievement levels for each of the science disciplines. The classification rules are:

- if $(\hat{\theta}_{discipline} < \theta_{proficient} - 1.5 * SEM(\hat{\theta}_{discipline}))$, then achievement is classified as *Below Mastery*;
- if $(\theta_{proficient} - 1.5 * SEM(\hat{\theta}_{discipline}) \leq \hat{\theta}_{discipline} < \theta_{proficient} + 1.5 * SEM(\hat{\theta}_{discipline}))$, then achievement is classified as *At/Near Mastery*; and

- if $(\hat{\theta}_{discipline} \geq \theta_{proficient} + 1.5 * SEM(\hat{\theta}_{discipline}))$, then achievement is classified as *Above Mastery*,

where $\theta_{Proficient}$ is the proficiency cut score of the overall test. Standard errors are truncated at 1.4. The LOT is always classified as *Below Mastery*, and the HOT is always classified as *Above Mastery*.

6.8 DISCIPLINARY CORE IDEAS-LEVEL REPORTING

6.8.1 Relative to Overall Achievement

For aggregated units (classrooms, schools, districts), there is reporting at levels below the science discipline level. In 2020-2021 reports were provided at the level of disciplinary core ideas (DCI). The method for reporting at levels below the science discipline level is based on the use of residuals. The equations are presented first for DCIs.

For each assertion *i*, the residual between observed and expected score for each student *j* is defined as

$$\delta_{ij} = z_{ij} - E(z_{ij}).$$

The expected score is computed for a student's estimated overall ability. For the assertions clustered within an item, the expected score is marginalized over the nuisance dimensions for the assertions clustered within an item,

$$E(z_{ijg} = 1; \theta_{j,overall}, \tau_i) = \int P(z_{ijg} = 1|u_{jg};\ \theta_{j,overall}, \tau_i) N(u_{jg}) du_{jg},$$

where τ_i is the vector of parameters for assertion *i* (e.g., for the Rasch testlet model, $\tau_i = b_i$), and $P(z_{ijg} = 1|u_{jg};\ \theta_{j,overall}, \tau_i)$ is defined in Section 6.2, Derivative. Next, residuals are aggregated over assertions within students,

$$\delta_{jDCI} = \frac{\sum_{i \in DCI} \delta_{ij}}{n_{jDCI}},$$

and over students of the group on which is reported,

$$\bar{\delta}_{DCIg} = \frac{1}{n_g} \sum_{j \in g} \delta_{jDCI},$$

where n_{jDCI} is the number of assertions related to the DCI for student *j,* and n_g is the number of students in a group assessed on the DCI. If a student did not see any items on a DCI, the student is not included in the n_g count for the aggregate. The standard error of the average residual is computed as

$$SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_g(n_g-1)} \sum_{j \in g} (\delta_{jDCI} - \bar{\delta}_{PDCIg})^2}.$$

A statistically significant difference from zero in these aggregates is evidence that a class, teacher, school, or district is more effective (if $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg}$ is positive) or less effective (negative $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg}$) in teaching a given DCI.

We do not suggest the direct reporting of the statistic $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg}$; instead, we recommend reporting whether, in the aggregate, a group of students performs better, worse, or as expected on this DCI. In some cases, sufficient information is not available, and that will be indicated, as well.

For target-level strengths/weakness, the following is reported:

- If $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg} \leq -1.5 * SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg})$, then achievement is *worse than* on the overall test.
- If $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg} \geq 1.5 * SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg})$, then achievement is *better than* on the overall test.
- Otherwise, achievement is *similar to* the overall test.
- If $SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg}) > 0.2$, data are insufficient.

6.8.2 Relative to Proficiency Cut Score

DCI level scores for aggregated units can be computed using the same method as outlined in Section 6.8.1, Relative to Overall Achievement but with the expected score computed at the theta value corresponding to the proficiency cut score:

$$E(z_{ijg} = 1; \theta_{proficiency}, \tau_i) = \int P(z_{ijg} = 1 | u_{jg};\ \theta_{proficiency}, \tau_i) N(u_{jg}) du_{jg}.$$

The following is reported for DCIs for aggregate units:

- If $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg} \leq -1.5 * SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg})$, then achievement is *below* the proficiency cut score.
- If $\bar{\delta}_{DCIg} \geq 1.5 * SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg})$, then achievement is *above* the proficiency cut score.
- Otherwise, achievement is *near* the proficiency cut score.
- If $SEM(\bar{\delta}_{DCIg}) > 0.2$, data are insufficient.

7. QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

CAI's quality assurance (QA) procedures are built on two key principles: automation and replication. Certain procedures can be automated, which removes the potential for human error. Procedures that cannot be reasonably automated are replicated by two independent analysts at CAI.

Although the quality of any test is monitored as an ongoing activity, several sources of CAI's quality control system are described here. First, QA reports are routinely generated and evaluated throughout the testing window to ensure that each test is performing as anticipated. Second, the quality of scores is ensured by employing a second independent scoring verification system.

7.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORTS

Test monitoring occurs while tests are administered in a live environment to ensure that item behavior is consistent with expectations. This is accomplished using CAI's quality monitoring system that yields item statistics, blueprint match rates, and item exposure rate reports.

7.1.1 Item Analysis

The item analysis report is a key check for the early detection of potential problems with item scoring, including incorrect designation of a keyed response or other scoring errors, as well as potential breaches of test security that may be indicated by changes in the difficulty of test items. To examine the performance of test items, this report generates classical item analysis indicators of difficulty and discrimination, including proportion correct and biserial/polyserial correlation, as well as item fit statistics based on the IRT. The report is configurable and can be produced to flag only items with statistics falling outside a specified range or to generate reports based on all items in the pool. For science, statistics reports at the assertion level (which are the units of analysis for science) are currently not yet available. However, our psychometricians compute and monitor classical item statistics at the end of the testing window.

7.1.2 Blueprint Match

The QA system generates blueprint match reports at the content standards level and for other content requirements such as strand and affinity groups for science. For each blueprint element, the report indicates the minimum and maximum number of items specified in the blueprint, the number of test administrations in which those specifications were met, the number of administrations in which the blueprint requirements were not met, and, for administrations in which specifications were not met, the number of items by which the requirement was not met.

For all three grades, every test met the blueprint specifications at the level of the science disciplines, which is the lowest content level at which scores for individual students are reported. Some violations did occur at lower content levels, primarily for the Spanish tests due to the limited number of items for which a Spanish version is available. Blueprint match is discussed in detail in Volume 2, Test Development of this technical report for both simulated and operational test administrations.

7.1.3 Item Exposure Rates

The QA system also generates item exposure reports that allow test items to be monitored for unexpectedly large exposure rates or unusually low item-pool usage throughout the testing window. As with other reports, it is possible to examine the exposure rate for all items or flag items with exposure rates that exceed an acceptable range. Often, item overexposure indicates a blueprint element or combination of blueprint elements that are underrepresented in the item pool and should be targeted for future item development. Such item overexposure is also usually anticipated in the simulation studies used to configure the adaptive algorithm. Details about item exposure rates are discussed in Volume 2, Test Development.

7.2 SCORING QUALITY CHECK

All student test scores are produced using CAI's scoring engine. Before releasing any scores, a second score verification system is used to verify that all test scores match with 100% agreement in all tested grades. This second system is independently constructed and maintained from the main scoring engine and separately estimates scores using the procedures described within this report.

8. REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Distribution of Scale Scores and Achievement Levels

Distribution of Scale Scores and Achievement Levels

Table A-1. Combined Scale Score Mean and Standard Deviation by Grade

	Grade		
	5	**8**	**11**
Number of Students	14,505	14,052	12,797
Mean Scale Score	50.16	51.50	55.89
SD of Scale Score	18.85	17.09	15.99

Table A-2. Combined Proportion of Students in Each Achievement Level by Grade

Achievement Level	**Grade**		
	5	**8**	**11**
Number of Students	14,505	14,052	12,797
Level 1	0.26	0.23	0.08
Level 2	0.42	0.45	0.54
Level 3	0.19	0.22	0.20
Level 4	0.13	0.10	0.18

Table A-3. Scale Score Mean and Standard Deviation by Grade, Rhode Island

	Grade		
	5	**8**	**11**
Number of Students	9,231	8,715	8,173
Mean Scale Score	49.27	50.70	55.29
SD of Scale Score	18.97	17.13	15.75

*Table A-4. Proportion of Students in Each Achievement Level by Grade, Rhode Island**Error! Bookmark not defined.***

Achievement Level	**Grade**		
	5	**8**	**11**
Number of Students	9,231	8,715	8,173
Level 1	0.28	0.24	0.08
Level 2	0.42	0.45	0.56
Level 3	0.18	0.21	0.19
Level 4	0.13	0.10	0.16

Table A-5. Scale Score Mean and Standard Deviation by Grade, Vermont

	Grade		
	5	**8**	**11**
Number of Students	5,274	5,337	4,624
Mean Scale Score	51.71	52.81	56.96
SD of Scale Score	18.54	16.95	16.35

*Table A-6. Proportion of Students in Each Achievement Level by Grade, Vermont**Error! Bookmark not defined.***

Achievement Level	Grade		
	5	**8**	**11**
Number of Students	5,274	5,337	4,624
Level 1	0.23	0.20	0.07
Level 2	0.42	0.45	0.51
Level 3	0.20	0.23	0.22
Level 4	0.15	0.12	0.20

Appendix B

Distribution of Scale Scores by Science Discipline

Distribution of Scale Scores by Science Discipline

Table B-1. Science Disciplines

Grade	Discipline
5, 8, 11	Physical Sciences (PS) Life Sciences (LS) Earth & Space Sciences (ESS)

Table B-2. Combined Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 5 Science

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
14,505	Mean	50.30	50.61	51.13
	SD	20.26	22.69	23.55

Table B-3. Combined Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 8 Science

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
14,052	Mean	52.50	51.43	51.67
	SD	18.79	20.64	20.17

Table B-4. Combined Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 11 Science

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
12,797	Mean	55.86	55.23	55.94
	SD	16.16	20.96	20.80

Table B-5. Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 5 Science, Rhode Island

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
9,231	Mean	49.64	49.61	49.85
	SD	20.48	22.77	23.24

Table B-6. Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 8 Science, Rhode Island

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
8,715	Mean	51.65	50.53	50.79
	SD	18.90	20.66	19.99

Table B-7. Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 11 Science, Rhode Island

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
8,173	Mean	55.32	54.68	54.80
	SD	15.88	21.08	20.19

Table B-8. Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 5 Science, Vermont

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
5,274	Mean	51.44	52.36	53.35
	SD	19.84	22.46	23.92

Table B-9. Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 8 Science, Vermont

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
5,337	Mean	53.90	52.92	53.11
	SD	18.51	20.51	20.39

Table B-10. Overall Discipline Score Mean and Standard Deviation, Grade 11 Science, Vermont

N	Scale Score	Discipline		
		PS	LS	ESS
4,624	Mean	56.82	56.20	57.95
	SD	16.61	20.73	21.68

Appendix C

Distribution of Scale Scores and Achievement Levels by Subgroup

Distribution of Scale Scores and Achievement Levels by Subgroup

Table C-1. Combined Mean and Standard Deviation of Scale Scores by Subgroup

Group	Grade 5			Grade 8			Grade 11		
	N	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*
All Students	14,505	50.16	18.85	14,052	51.50	17.09	12,797	55.89	15.99
Female	6,975	50.20	17.96	6,685	52.04	16.20	6,073	56.01	14.78
Male	7,336	50.03	19.58	7,143	50.99	17.78	6,502	55.85	17.02
African American	891	39.99	16.15	945	41.49	14.70	785	47.03	12.70
American Indian/Alaskan Native	84	40.62	17.92	76	39.18	14.41	55	48.55	11.80
Asian	439	53.92	18.35	346	56.58	17.97	392	60.99	15.94
Hispanic	2,689	41.40	16.88	2,459	43.70	14.84	2,067	48.29	13.36
Multi-Racial	632	49.54	19.29	582	51.01	18.21	387	55.05	16.42
Pacific Islander	24	42.34	17.65	51	49.83	15.72	23	55.79	13.75
White	9,746	53.48	18.45	9,593	54.44	16.71	9,088	58.25	15.97
Limited English Proficiency	1,258	33.47	13.05	901	34.28	10.99	624	40.96	9.56
Special Education	2,388	35.03	15.70	2,154	37.66	13.29	1,507	43.81	11.55
Economically Disadvantaged	5,513	41.69	16.71	4,691	43.85	14.96	3,557	49.12	13.45

Table C-2. Combined Percentage of Achievement Level by Subgroup

Group	Grade 5					Grade 8					Grade 11				
	N	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*	*N*	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*	*N*	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*
All Students	14,505	0.26	0.42	0.19	0.13	14,052	0.23	0.45	0.22	0.10	12,797	0.08	0.54	0.20	0.18
Female	6,975	0.24	0.45	0.19	0.12	6,685	0.20	0.48	0.22	0.10	6,073	0.06	0.56	0.22	0.16
Male	7,336	0.27	0.40	0.19	0.14	7,143	0.25	0.43	0.22	0.11	6,502	0.09	0.53	0.19	0.19
African American	891	0.46	0.41	0.09	0.04	945	0.43	0.46	0.09	0.02	785	0.15	0.70	0.11	0.04
American Indian/Alaskan Native	84	0.45	0.44	0.02	0.08	76	0.53	0.34	0.12	0.01	55	0.13	0.75	0.07	0.05
Asian	439	0.18	0.44	0.19	0.19	346	0.15	0.45	0.23	0.17	392	0.04	0.45	0.26	0.26
Hispanic	2,689	0.42	0.43	0.10	0.05	2,459	0.38	0.47	0.12	0.03	2,067	0.14	0.68	0.12	0.06
Multi-Racial	632	0.28	0.41	0.18	0.13	582	0.25	0.44	0.20	0.11	387	0.09	0.54	0.21	0.15
Pacific Islander	24	0.38	0.38	0.21	0.04	51	0.27	0.45	0.20	0.08	23	-	0.61	0.22	0.17
White	9,746	0.19	0.42	0.22	0.16	9,593	0.17	0.45	0.26	0.13	9,088	0.06	0.50	0.23	0.21
Limited English Proficiency	1,258	0.64	0.33	0.03	0.01	901	0.67	0.31	0.02	0.00	624	0.25	0.72	0.02	0.01
Special Education	2,388	0.60	0.32	0.05	0.02	2,154	0.55	0.38	0.05	0.01	1,507	0.20	0.72	0.05	0.03
Economically Disadvantaged	5,513	0.42	0.43	0.11	0.04	4,691	0.37	0.47	0.12	0.03	3,557	0.13	0.67	0.14	0.06

Table C-3. Mean and Standard Deviation of Scale Scores by Subgroup, Rhode Island

Group	Grade 5			Grade 8			Grade 11		
	N	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*
All Students	9,231	49.27	18.97	8,715	50.70	17.13	8,173	55.29	15.75
Female	4,515	49.36	18.12	4,198	51.26	16.35	4,006	55.45	14.65
Male	4,702	49.23	19.75	4,505	50.22	17.79	4,154	55.16	16.75
African American	755	40.07	16.34	789	41.33	14.36	686	47.10	12.56
American Indian/Alaskan Native	66	37.58	16.21	64	38.47	13.74	42	46.69	11.15
Asian	314	55.33	18.72	236	56.98	18.19	274	61.02	16.02
Hispanic	2,564	40.81	16.59	2,328	43.19	14.44	1,947	47.70	12.88
Multi-Racial	461	48.87	19.25	418	50.77	18.56	277	54.00	15.50
Pacific Islander	18	42.73	16.84	15	48.17	14.11	18	54.39	13.47
White	5,053	54.77	18.29	4,865	55.68	16.55	4,929	59.26	15.63
Limited English Proficiency	1,133	32.35	12.17	826	33.74	10.44	591	40.64	9.30
Special Education	1,393	33.13	14.81	1,224	37.06	12.80	941	43.43	11.38
Economically Disadvantaged	4,170	40.68	16.38	3,516	42.69	14.58	2,812	48.31	12.96

Table C-4. Percentage of Achievement Level by Subgroup, Rhode Island

Group	Grade 5					Grade 8					Grade 11				
	N	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*	*N*	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*	*N*	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*
All Students	9,231	0.28	0.42	0.18	0.13	8,715	0.24	0.45	0.21	0.10	8,173	0.08	0.56	0.19	0.16
Female	4,515	0.26	0.45	0.18	0.11	4,198	0.22	0.48	0.21	0.09	4,006	0.06	0.58	0.21	0.15
Male	4,702	0.29	0.39	0.17	0.14	4,505	0.27	0.42	0.21	0.10	4,154	0.10	0.55	0.18	0.18
African American	755	0.46	0.41	0.09	0.04	789	0.43	0.46	0.09	0.02	686	0.15	0.70	0.11	0.04
American Indian/Alaskan Native	66	0.50	0.42	0.03	0.05	64	0.53	0.36	0.11	-	42	0.14	0.79	0.02	0.05
Asian	314	0.16	0.43	0.20	0.21	236	0.14	0.46	0.22	0.19	274	0.03	0.46	0.24	0.26
Hispanic	2,564	0.43	0.43	0.10	0.04	2,328	0.39	0.47	0.12	0.03	1,947	0.15	0.69	0.11	0.05
Multi-Racial	461	0.29	0.41	0.17	0.13	418	0.27	0.41	0.20	0.11	277	0.10	0.55	0.21	0.14
Pacific Islander	18	0.39	0.39	0.17	0.06	15	0.27	0.47	0.27	-	18	-	0.67	0.17	0.17
White	5,053	0.17	0.42	0.24	0.18	4,865	0.14	0.44	0.28	0.14	4,929	0.05	0.50	0.24	0.22
Limited English Proficiency	1,133	0.66	0.32	0.02	0.00	826	0.69	0.30	0.02	0.00	591	0.26	0.72	0.02	0.01
Special Education	1,393	0.65	0.29	0.04	0.02	1,224	0.57	0.37	0.05	0.01	941	0.22	0.71	0.04	0.03
Economically Disadvantaged	4,170	0.44	0.42	0.10	0.04	3,516	0.40	0.46	0.11	0.03	2,812	0.14	0.68	0.13	0.05

Table C-5. Mean and Standard Deviation of Scale Scores by Subgroup, Vermont

Group	Grade 5			Grade 8			Grade 11		
	N	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*
All Students	5,274	51.71	18.54	5,337	52.81	16.95	4,624	56.96	16.35
Female	2,460	51.73	17.58	2,487	53.35	15.87	2,067	57.11	14.96
Male	2,634	51.47	19.17	2,638	52.31	17.69	2,348	57.08	17.42
African American	136	39.56	15.10	156	42.27	16.35	99	46.49	13.71
American Indian/Alaskan Native	18	51.78	19.85	12	42.96	17.77	13	54.54	12.30
Asian	125	50.37	16.94	110	55.74	17.54	118	60.92	15.83
Hispanic	125	53.41	18.33	131	52.79	18.58	120	57.86	16.99
Multi-Racial	171	51.34	19.33	164	51.63	17.33	110	57.71	18.32
Pacific Islander	6	41.18	21.63	36	50.51	16.48	5	60.86	15.06
White	4,693	52.08	18.52	4,728	53.17	16.78	4,159	57.06	16.27
Limited English Proficiency	125	43.55	16.09	75	40.20	14.73	33	46.62	12.24
Special Education	995	37.69	16.52	930	38.45	13.88	566	44.43	11.81
Economically Disadvantaged	1,343	44.83	17.32	1,175	47.31	15.57	745	52.17	14.78

Table C-6. Percentage of Achievement Level by Subgroup, Vermont

Group	Grade 5					Grade 8					Grade 11				
	N	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*	*N*	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*	*N*	*L1*	*L2*	*L3*	*L4*
All Students	5,274	0.23	0.42	0.20	0.15	5,337	0.20	0.45	0.23	0.12	4,624	0.07	0.51	0.22	0.20
Female	2,460	0.21	0.46	0.19	0.14	2,487	0.17	0.48	0.25	0.10	2,067	0.06	0.52	0.23	0.18
Male	2,634	0.24	0.40	0.21	0.15	2,638	0.22	0.43	0.22	0.12	2,348	0.08	0.50	0.20	0.22
African American	136	0.46	0.43	0.09	0.01	156	0.42	0.45	0.09	0.04	99	0.14	0.71	0.11	0.04
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	18	0.28	0.50	-	0.22	12	0.50	0.25	0.17	0.08	13	0.08	0.62	0.23	0.08
Asian	125	0.23	0.47	0.18	0.12	110	0.17	0.42	0.27	0.14	118	0.04	0.41	0.29	0.26
Hispanic	125	0.21	0.42	0.18	0.18	131	0.26	0.36	0.25	0.13	120	0.07	0.47	0.28	0.19
Multi-Racial	171	0.26	0.41	0.20	0.13	164	0.20	0.51	0.20	0.10	110	0.07	0.51	0.24	0.18
Pacific Islander	6	0.33	0.33	0.33	-	36	0.28	0.44	0.17	0.11	5	-	0.40	0.40	0.20
White	4,693	0.22	0.42	0.21	0.15	4,728	0.19	0.45	0.24	0.12	4,159	0.07	0.51	0.22	0.20
Limited English Proficiency	125	0.40	0.42	0.11	0.06	75	0.48	0.44	0.07	0.01	33	0.15	0.73	0.12	-
Special Education	995	0.53	0.36	0.07	0.04	930	0.53	0.39	0.06	0.02	566	0.17	0.74	0.06	0.03
Economically Disadvantaged	1,343	0.35	0.44	0.14	0.07	1,175	0.29	0.50	0.16	0.05	745	0.11	0.60	0.19	0.10