

2020 Assessments

Final Report: Part 2

OSP# 201902572-001

January 31, 2020



The Meadows Center
FOR PREVENTING EDUCATIONAL RISK

Executive Summary

The Texas Education Agency contracted with The Meadows Center for Preventing Educational Risk at The University of Texas at Austin to conduct an independent study of the 2020 State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR). The study consisted of three tasks:

- Task 1: A content alignment study of 17 tests
- Task 2: A readability study on questions and answers for 17 tests
- Task 3: A readability study on passages for six reading and two writing tests

It is important to note that this is not a study of item or test difficulty. We were tasked with assessing (a) item and test alignment to the Texas curriculum and (b) readability of test content. An analysis of difficulty requires a different methodology than the analyses conducted as part of this study. More specifically, item difficulty is a well-defined and widely researched property of test items. Item difficulty represents the amount of knowledge or ability a student must have in the domain being tested to have a high probability of answering a particular item correctly. In addition, the readability analyses conducted as part of this study assessed text complexity, not text difficulty. Text complexity is an assessment of the text’s features that places the text along a continuum of comprehensibility from less complex to more complex. Text difficulty can only be determined with reference to a particular student and that student’s level of reading comprehension skills, prior knowledge, and other cognitive skills that make texts more or less difficult for a particular reader. Whether a specific text will provide valid and reliable information about students’ reading comprehension ability in a particular grade is not readily determined by any measure of text readability. Ultimately, the utility of any text passage for inclusion on a high-stakes test that will be used for making important decisions about students, teachers, schools, and funding is not simply a function of the passage’s readability.

Table A. Overview of Assessments Included in the Study

Grade	Reading	Mathematics	Writing	Science	Social Studies
3	✓	✓			
4	✓	✓	✓		
5	✓	✓		✓	
6	✓	✓			
7	✓	✓	✓		
8	✓	✓		✓	✓
TOTAL	6	6	2	2	1

Task 1: Content Alignment Study

Task 1 consisted of two subtasks. Task 1A called for an independent study of item alignment to the precoded classification of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) content standards (i.e., student expectations). Task 1B called for a study of the extent to which the tests as a whole reflect the TEKS for the tested grade or any grade below.

Task 1A: Item Alignment to Precoded Content Standards

To evaluate item alignment with precoded content standards, The Meadows Center for Preventing Educational Risk convened a panel of staff members and affiliated faculty members with content exper-

tise and research and evaluation experience. Two panelists independently coded each item as either aligned or not aligned. When panelists disagreed, a third panelist independently reviewed the item in question and made a final determination (“adjudicated” items in Table B). When a rating of not aligned was assigned, reviewers indicated the reason(s) for the rating and provided an alternative student expectation that more closely aligned with the knowledge and skills addressed in the item, if applicable.

Across all grades and subject areas, the overwhelming majority of items were rated as aligned to the precoded content standards. The percentage of items requiring a third reviewer ranged from 1% (mathematics) to 9% (writing). In science, none of the items required a third reviewer. Across grades and content areas, three items were rated as not aligned by a third reviewer. Within each subject area, the final percentage of items rated as aligned to the precoded content standards ranged from 98% (social studies and writing) to 100% (mathematics and science).

Table B. Item Alignment to Precoded Content Standards by Subject

Subject	Total Items	% Adjudicated	# Not Aligned as Coded	% Aligned as Coded	% Aligned to Grade-Level TEKS
Mathematics	N = 222	0.9% (n = 2)	0	100.00	100
Reading	N = 234	6.4% (n = 15)	1	99.57	100
Science	N = 78	0.0% (n = 0)	0	100.00	100
Social Studies	N = 44	4.5% (n = 2)	1	97.73	100
Writing	N = 56	8.9% (n = 5)	1	98.21	100
TOTAL	N = 634	3.8% (n = 24)	3	99.53	100

Task 1B. Test Alignment to the TEKS

To evaluate the extent to which the tests reflected the TEKS, we used the item ratings from Task 1A and calculated the percentage of items aligned with the TEKS. For this subtask, we classified an item as aligned if it addressed a student expectation from the tested grade or any grade below. Therefore, if an item was rated as not aligned to the precoded standard for Task 1A, but the alternative student expectation provided by the reviewer was from the tested grade or any grade below, we considered that item aligned for Task 1B. All the alternative expectations provided by reviewers for the three items rated as not aligned to the precoded student expectation in Task 1A were from the tested grade’s TEKS. As a result, the data indicate that across grade levels and subjects, all tests included in this study were aligned with the TEKS content standards for the grade level tested.

Tasks 2 and 3: Readability Study

For Tasks 2 and 3, we applied a protocol to the text based on the most recent research in this area. For this study, we processed text through Coh-Metrix (McNamara, Graesser, McCarthy, & Cai, 2014), a sophisticated text-analysis tool that provides many indices of text features. To evaluate the complexity of the text contained in the STAAR, we used three Coh-Metrix indices: a measure of word and sentence length and difficulty (the Flesch-Kincaid [FK] grade-level estimate of readability), a measure of syntax (syntactic simplicity), and a measure of vocabulary load (narrativity). For each index, we determined whether the results fell within or below a grade band, defined as the tested grade and the two adjacent grades (i.e., +/- one grade). The syntactic simplicity and narrativity results for a passage are linked to the complexity levels of passages that have been determined to be suitable for students at different grade levels. For example, a test passage with a syntactic simplicity score in the grade 4 to grade 5 band is comparable to passages written for and previously rated as readable for students in grades 4 and 5 in

terms of syntactic structure. We report results in terms of grade bands because a text may not “uniquely represent one specific grade” (Nelson, Perfetti, Liben, & Liben, 2012, p. 22). In other words, a text may be appropriate for students in a range of grades, depending on the purpose of the reading task and the student’s reading ability. A passage or item was deemed “readable” if at least two of the three indices used (FK, syntactic simplicity, and narrativity) fell within or below the grade band that encompassed the test’s grade level.

Task 2: Item Readability

Existing research on readability pertains primarily to passages of text. There is little guidance and even less research on evaluating the readability of test items (in terms of complexity of the text used) other than a widespread recognition of the measurement challenges. Because of the lack of research to guide our approach to item-level readability, in a previous study of the 2019 assessments, we compared several methodologies to determine whether we could produce reliable results. In the 2019 study, we examined the effects of including or excluding line breaks between the question and answers, including only the correct answer choice or all answer choices, analyzing items separately or together as a test unit, and more. In implementing the varying approaches to analyzing the text contained in the STAAR assessments, these changes should not alter the ability of students to comprehend the text contained in the items. In other words, the formatting changes are not factors that make a substantive difference in the ease of comprehension of brief texts. In all analyses, we used the same indices to determine readability (FK, syntactic simplicity, and narrativity). If the results were similar no matter the approach to formatting the items, we would have had confidence that our results yielded a reliable estimate of the readability of the items on each test.

However, analyses conducted as part of the 2019 study showed the opposite pattern. When we compared the results from each approach, we found that the values for the three indices shifted substantially. The FK and narrativity indices changed the most from one approach to another; syntactic simplicity was somewhat more stable. Because we did not have confidence in the 2019 item-level results, we concluded that analyzing item readability in a reliable manner was not possible. For the 2020 assessments, we conducted several of the same analyses on a sample of items and found the same pattern emerging. Therefore, we again concluded that analyzing item readability in a reliable manner for this report is not possible.

Unless and until additional research provides clear guidance and evidence of a reliable way to evaluate the complexity of text used in STAAR items, we cannot recommend conducting analyses of the grade-level readability of test items (in terms of the complexity of the text). It is important to note that we were asked to analyze item readability, not item difficulty. An analysis of item difficulty requires a different methodology than an analysis of readability.

Task 3: Passage Readability

Overall, two of the three indices fell within or below the English language arts (ELA) grade band for the test’s grade level for 30 of the 33 passages analyzed. In other words, 91% of passages met the criterion for readability as defined in this study in terms of text complexity (see Table C) when the ELA norms were used. Results for syntactic simplicity fell within or below the specified grade band for 100% of passages, and narrativity results fell within or below the specified grade band for 24% of passages based on the ELA norms. Our initial analysis used the ELA Coh-Metrix norms because passages were from the STAAR Reading and Writing tests. However, many of the passages would be classified as informational texts, a genre more likely aligned with the text samples used to establish the Coh-Metrix social studies norms. When we used the social studies norms to define the upper and lower limits of the grade

band for the test's grade level, two passages did not meet the criterion for text complexity for the grade band. The passages that did not meet the criterion appeared on the grade 3 and grade 6 reading assessments.

Table C. Percentage of Passages Within or Below the Grade Band

Subject	FK	Syntactic Simplicity	Narrativity		2 of 3 Indices	
			Based on ELA Norms	Based on SS Norms	Based on ELA Norms	Based on SS Norms
Reading (n = 25)	92% (n = 23)	100% (n = 25)	32% (n = 8)	80% (n = 20)	92% (n = 23)	92% (n = 23)
Writing (n = 8)	88% (n = 7)	100% (n = 8)	0% (n = 0)	88% (n = 7)	88% (n = 7)	100% (n = 8)
TOTAL (N = 33)	91% (n = 30)	100% (n = 33)	24% (n = 8)	82% (n = 27)	91% (n = 30)	94% (n = 31)

Introduction

The Texas Education Agency (TEA) contracted with The Meadows Center for Preventing Educational Risk (MCPER) at The University of Texas at Austin to conduct an independent study of the 2020 State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR). The study consisted of three tasks:

Task 1: A content alignment study of 17 tests

Task 2: A readability study on questions and answers for 17 tests

Task 3: A readability study on passages for six reading and two writing tests

Task 1 consisted of two subtasks. Task 1A called for an independent study of item alignment to the precoded classification of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) content standards (i.e., student expectations). Task 1B called for a study of the extent to which the tests as a whole reflect the TEKS for the tested grade or any grade below. For the other two tasks, we applied an evidence-based readability protocol to the items from the 2020 STAAR tests (Task 2) and to the passages from the 2020 Reading tests and Writing tests (Task 3). In the following sections, we describe important background information, our methods, and the results by subject and grade.

Task 1A

Background

Subtask 1A called for a study of item alignment to the precoded content standards. For this subtask, we examined the extent to which independent reviewers rated items on the STAAR tests as aligned to the precoded student expectation for the grade and subject being assessed. STAAR test items are “designed to measure the extent to which students have learned and are able to apply the knowledge and skills defined in the state-mandated curriculum standards, the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills” (TEA, 2018, p. 1). Only specific TEKS are eligible for inclusion on an assessment and can be found in the Eligible Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills¹ documents for each subject and grade. Eligible student expectations are organized by reporting categories that are further delineated into broad knowledge and skills statements and specific student expectations (see Figure 1). Items on the STAAR are written at the student expectation level. An item’s precoded classification indicates both the reporting category and the specific student expectation assessed by that item. As an example, an item with a precoded classification of Reporting Category 1, Student Expectation 3.2A would assess the knowledge and skills in the portion of Figure 1 in bold. Documents indicating the precoded classification for each item are available for released tests.²

1 Eligible Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills documents can be found on the TEA website:
https://tea.texas.gov/Student_Testing_and_Accountability/Testing/State_of_Texas_Assessments_of_Academic_Readiness

2 STAAR Student Expectations Tested can be found on the TEA website:
https://tea.texas.gov/Student_Testing_and_Accountability/Testing/State_of_Texas_Assessments_of_Academic_Readiness/STAAR_Student_Expectations_Testing

Figure 1. Example Reporting Category and Corresponding Student Expectation on the Grade 3 Mathematics Assessment Eligible Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

Reporting Category 1: Numerical Representations and Relationships

The student will demonstrate an understanding of how to represent and manipulate numbers and expressions.

(3.2) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to represent and compare whole numbers and understand relationships related to place value. **The student is expected to:**

(A) compose and decompose numbers up to 100,000 as a sum of so many ten thousands, so many thousands, so many hundreds, so many tens, and so many ones using objects, pictorial models, and numbers, including expanded notation as appropriate; Readiness Standard

Alignment Definition

For the purposes of this task, *alignment* was defined as agreement between the knowledge and skills assessed by the item and those encompassed in the precoded content standard. When items are aligned with the content standard, students who have mastered the knowledge and skills in the corresponding student expectation would be expected to answer the item correctly. Aligned items may address only a portion of the precoded standard. For example, an item aligned with standard 4.11B ("Students are expected to distinguish fact from opinion in a text and explain how to verify what is a fact") may address only the first skill listed (distinguishing fact from opinion) and still be aligned. In addition, we used the TEA guidelines (2015) to explain to reviewers that examples following the terms "such as" and "including" do not represent the only examples that may provide the basis for an item. Items considered not aligned assess knowledge and skills that are not associated with the precoded student expectation.

Rater Reliability

To assess rater reliability following training, we used sets of STAAR items from the 2018 assessments. Items were taken from multiple grade levels within each subject area and assembled into a sample set of 12–15 items for each subject area. Each rater's reliability was tested using items from the subject area to which the rater was assigned. To establish the practice item sets as a gold standard for assessing reliability, multiple members of the project team reviewed these items and determined that they were aligned to the associated content standard. The threshold for acceptable rater reliability was set at 90%; raters had to identify at least 90% of items in the practice set as aligned to the precoded student expectation. All 15 raters involved in the alignment study of the 2020 STAAR items achieved this level of reliability.

Results

In the following sections, we report the results of reviewers' independent ratings of item alignment for each subject area and grade level. Tables in each subject area section indicate (a) the percentage of items that had discrepant ratings and were subsequently adjudicated by a third reviewer, (b) the final number of items rated as not aligned, and (c) the percentage of items with a final rating of aligned after adjudication.

Mathematics

For the 2020 mathematics assessments, reviewers rated 100% of items as aligned to the precoded student expectations. In grades 3, 4, 7, and 8, both reviewers rated 100% of items as aligned. In grades 5 and 6, one item per assessment required adjudication by a third reviewer. Following adjudication, all items were rated as aligned. As indicated in Table 1, the final percentage of mathematics items rated as aligned to the precoded content standards following adjudication was 100% across all grade levels.

Table 1. Mathematics Item Alignment to Precoded Content Standards

Grade	% Adjudicated	Final # Not Aligned	Final Rating (% Aligned)
Grade 3 (<i>n</i> = 32)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
Grade 4 (<i>n</i> = 34)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
Grade 5 (<i>n</i> = 36)	2.8 (<i>n</i> = 1)	0	100
Grade 6 (<i>n</i> = 38)	2.6 (<i>n</i> = 1)	0	100
Grade 7 (<i>n</i> = 40)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
Grade 8 (<i>n</i> = 42)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
TOTAL (<i>N</i> = 222)	0.9 (<i>n</i> = 2)	0	100

Reading

For the 2020 reading assessments, 99.57% of items across the grades 3–8 assessments were aligned to the precoded content standards. In all, 15 items (6.4%) required adjudication by a third reviewer (grade 5: four items; grades 3, 4, and 7: three items each; grade 6: two items). Following adjudication, all items except for one³ in grade 5 were rated as aligned (see Table 2).

Table 2. Reading Item Alignment to Precoded Content Standards

Grade	% Adjudicated	Final # Not Aligned	Final Rating (% Aligned)
Grade 3 (<i>n</i> = 34)	8.8 (<i>n</i> = 3)	0	100
Grade 4 (<i>n</i> = 36)	8.3 (<i>n</i> = 3)	0	100
Grade 5 (<i>n</i> = 38)	10.5 (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	97.37
Grade 6 (<i>n</i> = 40)	5.0 (<i>n</i> = 2)	0	100
Grade 7 (<i>n</i> = 42)	7.1 (<i>n</i> = 3)	0	100
Grade 8 (<i>n</i> = 44)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
TOTAL (<i>N</i> = 234)	6.4 (<i>n</i> = 15)	1	99.57

Science

As indicated in Table 3, 100% of items on the science assessments were aligned to the precoded content standard. Both reviewers rated 100% of items as aligned in grades 5 and 8. No items required adjudication.

3 See Report Addendum for information on nonaligned items, including the rating rationale and alternative student expectation(s).

Table 3. Science Assessment Alignment to Precoded Content Standards

Grade	% Adjudicated	Final # Not Aligned	Final Rating (% Aligned)
Grade 5 (<i>n</i> = 36)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
Grade 8 (<i>n</i> = 42)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100
TOTAL (<i>N</i> = 78)	0.0 (<i>n</i> = 0)	0	100

Social Studies

As indicated in Table 4, 98% of the 2020 social studies assessment items were aligned to the precoded student expectation. Two items required adjudication by a third reviewer. Following adjudication, one item was rated as not aligned.

Table 4. Social Studies Item Alignment to Precoded Content Standards

Grade	% Adjudicated	Final # Not Aligned	Final Rating (% Aligned)
Grade 8 (<i>n</i> = 44)	4.5 (<i>n</i> = 2)	1	97.73
TOTAL (<i>N</i> = 44)	4.5 (<i>n</i> = 2)	1	97.73

Writing

Overall, 98% of the 2020 writing assessment items aligned to the precoded content standards. A total of five items—four items in grade 7 and one item in grade 4—required adjudication by a third reviewer. Following adjudication, one item on the grade 7 assessment was rated as not aligned. As indicated in Table 5, the final percentage of items aligned to the precoded content standards was 100% in grade 4 and 97% in grade 7.

Table 5. Writing Assessment Alignment to Precoded Content Standards

Grade	% Adjudicated	Final # Not Aligned	Final Rating (% Aligned)
Grade 4 (<i>n</i> = 25)	4.0 (<i>n</i> = 1)	0	100
Grade 7 (<i>n</i> = 31)	12.9 (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	96.77
TOTAL (<i>N</i> = 56)	8.9 (<i>n</i> = 5)	1	98.21

Task 1B

Background

Subtask 1B called for a study of the extent to which the tests as a whole reflect the TEKS for the tested grade or any grade level below. When rating item alignment to the precoded student expectations for Task 1A, raters considered the item and any accompanying passages, figures, graphs, etc. Because the ratings considered information about the test as a whole, we were able to leverage data from Task 1A to answer the question of test alignment to grade-level TEKS.

Methods

To determine the extent to which the tests reflect the TEKS, we used the item ratings from Task 1A and calculated the percentage of items aligned with the TEKS. However, for this subtask, we classified an

item as aligned if it addressed student expectations from the tested grade or any grade below. In other words, if an item was rated as not aligned to the precoded standard for Task 1A but the alternative student expectation provided by the reviewer was from the tested grade or any grade below, we considered that item aligned for Task 1B.

Results

For each content area and grade level, we report the percentage of items aligned to the TEKS for the tested grade or any grade below. When the third reviewer rated an item as not aligned, we used that reviewer’s explanation and alternative student expectation(s) in our analyses.

Mathematics

In the final ratings of 2020 mathematics item alignment, all items were rated as aligned to the curriculum. Therefore, results indicate that the 2020 mathematics assessments were aligned with the TEKS from the tested grade levels.

Table 6. Percentage of 2020 Mathematics Assessment Items Aligned With the TEKS

Mathematics	% Aligned
Grade 3 (n = 32)	100
Grade 4 (n = 34)	100
Grade 5 (n = 36)	100
Grade 6 (n = 38)	100
Grade 7 (n = 40)	100
Grade 8 (n = 42)	100
TOTAL (N = 222)	100

Reading

In the final ratings of item alignment, 99.57% of reading items were aligned to the precoded student expectation. One grade 5 item was rated as not aligned. However, the reviewer indicated that the item was better aligned with an alternative student expectation from the grade 5 curriculum standards. Therefore, results indicate that all 2020 reading tests across grades 3–8 were aligned to the TEKS from the tested grade levels.

Table 7. Percentage of 2020 Reading Assessment Items Aligned With the TEKS

Reading	% Aligned
Grade 3 (n = 34)	100
Grade 4 (n = 36)	100
Grade 5 (n = 38)	100
Grade 6 (n = 40)	100
Grade 7 (n = 42)	100
Grade 8 (n = 44)	100
TOTAL (N = 234)	100

Science

In the final ratings of item alignment, 100% of items in grades 5 and 8 were rated as aligned to the curriculum, indicating that the 2020 science assessments were aligned with the TEKS for the tested grade levels.

Table 8. Percentage of 2020 Science Assessment Items Aligned With the TEKS

Science	% Aligned
Grade 5 ($n = 36$)	100
Grade 8 ($n = 42$)	100
TOTAL ($N = 78$)	100

Social Studies

In the final ratings of 2020 social studies item alignment, one item was rated as not aligned to the precoded student expectation. However, the reviewer indicated that the item was better aligned with an alternative student expectation within the eligible social studies standards. Therefore, results indicate that the 2020 social studies assessment was aligned with the TEKS for the tested grade level.

Table 9. Percentage of 2020 Social Studies Assessment Items Aligned With the TEKS

Social Studies	% Aligned
Grade 8 ($n = 44$)	100
TOTAL ($N = 44$)	100

Writing

In the final ratings of 2020 writing item alignment, one item on the grade 7 test was rated as not aligned to the precoded student expectation. However, the reviewer indicated that the item was better aligned with an alternative student expectation within the grade-level writing standards. Therefore, results indicate that the 2020 writing assessments were aligned with the TEKS for the tested grade levels.

Table 10. Percentage of 2020 Writing Assessment Items Aligned With the TEKS

Writing	% Aligned
Grade 4 ($n = 25$)	100
Grade 7 ($n = 31$)	100
TOTAL ($N = 56$)	100

Text Readability

Readability is a multifaceted construct that has been operationalized and measured in different ways (Benjamin, 2012). Traditional readability formulas developed in the mid to late 20th century were based on surface features of text such as word length, syllables per word, and words per sentence. Although these text features contribute to readability in important ways, these formulas do not account for other factors that contribute to text complexity, and the different indices can yield widely varying estimates of reading levels for the same text. Examples of first-generation measures include the Flesch-Kincaid (FK; Kincaid, Fishburne, Rogers, & Chissom, 1975), SMOG (McLaughlin, 1969), and Fry (Fry, 1968).

Second-generation readability formulas such as Lexile (MetaMetrics), the New Dale-Chall (Chall & Dale, 1995), and Advantage/TASA Open Standard (ATOS; Renaissance Learning) built on the traditional formulas by including a metric of vocabulary load (either how common words are or at what age they are typically learned) along with metrics such as word and sentence length (Benjamin, 2012). These formulas improved upon traditional formulas by adding a measure of vocabulary, which is a key element in reading comprehension. In addition, these approaches were validated through research linking the formulas to reading comprehension items.

Third-generation approaches, such as Coh-Metrix (University of Memphis) and TextEvaluator (Educational Testing Services; Sheehan, Kostin, Napolitano, & Flor, 2014), include the components of earlier approaches but add deeper, semantic features of text and elements of text structure that contribute to comprehension (Benjamin, 2012; Nelson et al., 2012). These more comprehensive approaches to assessing text complexity examine variables related to sentence structure, syntax, vocabulary load, text cohesion and coherence, and type and quality of inferences required for comprehension (Graesser, McNamara, Cai, Conley, & Pennebaker, 2014; Sheehan et al., 2014). These approaches to determining readability have a strong theoretical basis in cognitive science and reading comprehension research. Recent research also indicates that these tools provide more accurate reading-level estimates across text types, correcting for the genre bias found in earlier formulas (Nelson et al., 2012; Sheehan et al., 2014).

Before describing the methodology used for assessing readability, it is important to define readability and related terms as they are currently understood within the research and practice communities. Current thinking views text readability not simply as an abstract feature of the text, but as a concept that describes the interaction of the reader with the text and ideally involves the process of matching a specific reader with a text that is proximal to that reader's comprehension skills (Goldman & Lee, 2014). Thus, readability requires information about both the text (e.g., its features, content) and the reader (e.g., reading ability, reading purpose). Text complexity is an assessment of the text's features to place the text along a continuum of comprehensibility from less complex to more complex. Text difficulty, on the other hand, can only be determined with reference to a particular student and that student's level of reading comprehension skills, prior knowledge, and other cognitive skills that make texts more or less difficult for a particular reader. A text that is very difficult for one fourth-grade student may be much less so for another fourth-grade student.

Text complexity metrics on their own provide limited information about the suitability of a passage for measuring the reading comprehension abilities of students in a specific grade. Whether a specific text will provide valid and reliable information about students' reading comprehension ability in a particular grade is not readily determined by any measure of text readability. Ultimately, the utility of any text passage for inclusion on a high-stakes test that will be used for making important decisions about students, teachers, schools, and funding is not simply a function of the passage's readability. Although it is certainly possible that a text can be too easy or too difficult for the majority of readers at a given grade, the utility of a given passage for use in assessment will depend on many factors other than the passage's complexity.

Based on the prevailing best practice, text complexity for items (Task 2) and passages (Task 3) was evaluated using three indices: a measure of word and sentence length and difficulty (the Flesch-Kincaid [FK] grade-level estimate of readability), a measure of syntax (syntactic simplicity), and a measure of vocabulary load (narrativity). These indices were selected based on the strength of the research behind each and to maximize the benefits of each generation of readability formulas while incorporating the latest developments in the field that have addressed limitations.

The FK, a first-generation approach, captures word- and sentence-level text features. Despite their seeming simplicity, these features have been shown to correlate strongly with other approaches to determining text readability and with reading comprehension scores (Graesser et al., 2014). However, the FK does not capture in full the elements that make a text easier or more difficult to comprehend. For example, an informational passage may include one or more long words that are familiar to students because they are terms that are taught as part of grade-level content standards, such as *perpendicular*, which is included in the grade 4 mathematics content standards. The use of technical terms that students were taught explicitly has been shown to improve the readability of texts (Kachchaf et al., 2016). Additionally, students acquire some long words, such as *tomorrow* and *mountain*, relatively early (both are considered grade 3 or below vocabulary words). Despite students' familiarity with these words, their presence in a sentence will raise the grade-level readability on the FK index compared to a sentence that consists of the same number of shorter words, even if the shorter words are more advanced vocabulary words such as *theory* or *acre* (which are considered grades 6–8 vocabulary words).

To address this limitation of the FK, second-generation readability formulas (e.g., Lexile, ATOS) and third-generation tools (e.g., Coh-Metrix) include indices that incorporate aspects of the vocabulary load of a text, such as the frequency with which words in a passage appear in a corpus of texts commonly used in the K–12 curriculum, the age or grade when words in the passage are acquired in oral and written language, and the frequency of use of different parts of speech in a text that make it more or less readable to students in a particular grade. We used the narrativity⁴ index in Coh-Metrix to measure vocabulary load because it describes the extent to which a text is “likely to contain more familiar oral language that is easier to understand” (McNamara et al., 2014, p. 85), which closely aligns with the notion of vocabulary load. The index is labeled “narrativity” because narrative (story-like) passages are characterized by frequent use of words acquired earlier in the development of language comprehension. Researchers have found that although the average narrativity score is higher for language arts texts than it is for social studies and science texts within each grade band, narrativity scores decrease (i.e., text becomes less narrative) as a function of grade level, regardless of the subject area (Graesser, McNamara, & Kulikowich, 2011). Therefore, the narrativity index is an appropriate measure of vocabulary load for different text types and provides a robust estimate of the network of attributes that contribute to a text’s vocabulary load.

An additional limitation of the first-generation readability formulas that is not addressed in the second-generation formulas is the complexity of the syntax, or structure, of a text. The Coh-Metrix index of syntactic simplicity is used as a third component of our approach to evaluating readability because it represents the “degree to which the sentences in a text contain fewer words and use simpler, familiar syntactic structures that are less challenging to process” (McNamara et al., 2014, p. 85). Syntax influences text comprehension, and research indicates that a measure of syntax can be used to rank texts in order of complexity (Graesser et al., 2011).

The FK, syntactic simplicity, and narrativity indices provide a balanced and complete perspective on the complexity of passages and items on the STAAR tests. Together, they represent text characteristics that indicate where a particular STAAR passage falls on a continuum of less complex to more complex texts. Each index contributes uniquely to our evaluation of text complexity; the indices also interrelate to one another, reflecting both the challenge of analyzing the readability of text and the necessity of considering its multifaceted nature.

4 The narrativity index score incorporates several word-level measures, including information on word type (e.g., the number of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, first-person and third-person pronouns) and measures of word frequency, age of acquisition of words, and word familiarity.

Measures of vocabulary load and syntactic structure are available in a number of tools that have been developed to gauge the readability of text. For this study, we processed text through Coh-Metrix (McNamara et al., 2014), a third-generation text analysis tool that provides more than 100 indices of text features, including the FK, syntactic simplicity, and narrativity metrics previously described. Coh-Metrix is used throughout the measurement and evaluation communities for a variety of text analysis purposes (see McNamara et al., 2014, for details on tool development and validation). In a study of seven tools for measuring text complexity, researchers provided evidence to support the validity of using Coh-Metrix to order text according to complexity (Nelson et al., 2012).

We selected Coh-Metrix for several reasons, including the following:

- It provides a multidimensional profile that includes multiple text characteristics that contribute to readability.
- It was developed in an academic setting for research purposes and is not associated with a commercially available instructional product or assessment.
- It is available as a desktop program for research purposes, an important feature for maintaining test security.

Tools other than Coh-Metrix that provide estimates for word- and sentence-level text features, vocabulary load, and syntactic simplicity did not meet important requirements for this project. First, most are not adequately secure for evaluating items scheduled to appear on an upcoming high-stakes test. They require that text be pasted into an open online portal for analysis or reside (at least for a time) on servers other than those approved by TEA and The University of Texas at Austin for use in this project. In essence, the items, at least for a period of time, are accessible by individuals not covered by the confidentiality agreements required by the sponsoring agencies (or subject to the vetting process necessary for approval).

A second consideration, in this context, is replicability. In the spirit of transparency, we used a process that, when replicated, should produce the results summarized in this report. Making replication a priority eliminates from consideration a number of text analyzers, largely because they are “open source.” The underlying algorithms, normative data, and/or corpora of words and passages on which the analyzer operates evolve over time and by design, and these changes are generally not well documented. This complicates attempts to provide a clear and easily replicated process.

As described previously, we selected three indices to evaluate the grade-band readability of a passage or item (FK, syntactic simplicity, narrativity). An item or passage was deemed “readable” if the results from two of the three indices fell within or below the grade band that encompassed the test’s grade level. For the FK grade-level estimate of text complexity, we defined the grade band as the tested grade and the two adjacent grades (i.e., +/- one grade). The Coh-Metrix syntactic simplicity and narrativity indices are linked to grade bands using norms for the syntactic simplicity and narrativity of a set of grade-level texts⁵. Norms are presented in each of three domains (social studies, science, and language arts) by 2-year grade bands (e.g., grades 2–3, grades 4–5). We defined the upper and lower limits of a grade band as being the mean score of the index for the two adjacent bands in the Coh-Metrix norms tables. For mathematics items, we used the Coh-Metrix norms for science because mathematics items most closely resemble science items in terms of content-specific vocabulary.

5 Coh-Metrix norms are based on a sample of passages from the Touchstone Applied Science Associates (TASA) corpus, a collection that includes more than 37,000 passages representing a range of texts students may encounter from kindergarten through grade 12. Norms are provided for subsamples of passages within each of three subject areas: language arts, social studies, and science. Texts used to establish norms were assigned to a grade band based on the reading level as measured by the Degrees of Reading Power tool. See Appendix B in McNamara et al. (2014).

We report results in terms of grade band because a text may not “uniquely represent one specific grade” (Nelson et al., 2012, p. 22). In other words, a text may be appropriate for students in a range of grades, depending on the instructional purpose and the student’s reading ability. The field of text analysis frequently uses grade bands when talking about text classification, especially at the intermediate and upper grades, so that educators can make decisions about where within the band to place a text based on several factors, including the student’s ability and the purpose of the reading task (e.g., Chall, Bissex, Conrad, & Harris-Sharples, 1996; Nelson et al., 2012; Sheehan et al., 2014).

Task 2: Item Readability

We approached the evaluation of the readability of items with a great deal of caution. Readability as a construct has been defined and studied primarily using material that consists of a paragraph or more of connected written text. Thus, the previous discussion of approaches to assessing text complexity pertains to passages of text. There is little guidance and even less research on evaluating the readability of test items, other than a widespread recognition of the measurement challenges involved in assessing the readability of small segments of text. Many readability formulas suggest or require a minimum number of words (e.g., 150 words) to produce stable estimates of grade band. Individual STAAR items rarely met this threshold. The number of words per item on the 2020 STAAR assessments reviewed as part of this study ranged from 5 to 88, with an average of 28 words per item ($M = 27.5$, $SD = 14.28$).

Because of the absence of prior research or established best practice in determining the readability of test items, in a study of the 2019 STAAR assessment, we evaluated the overall reliability of our protocol for assessing the text complexity of STAAR passages when applied to items. We prepared the text for analysis in several different formats, all of which should *not* affect its readability. For example, we included and excluded line breaks between the question and answers, we included only the correct answer choice versus all answer choices, we analyzed items separately and together as a test unit, and more. Our hypothesis was that these kinds of differences should not result in different estimates of readability because they do not represent the features of text that are thought to influence its complexity. In other words, differences in the formatting of text should not create substantive differences in the text complexity metrics of brief items. In all of these analyses, we used the same indices to determine complexity.

However, results in the analysis of the 2019 STAAR tests showed the opposite pattern. When we compared the readability of the same item formatted differently, the three indices that comprise our protocol shifted substantially. We conducted several of the analyses on a sample of items from the 2020 test and the same pattern of unstable results emerged. Therefore, we were forced to draw the same conclusion as we did for the study of the 2019 assessments. Namely, analyzing item readability in a reliable manner for this report is not possible.

In drawing this conclusion, an important distinction to emphasize for readers of this report is the difference between item difficulty and item readability. Clarifying the meaning of item difficulty in relation to item readability may help readers understand why we are unable to reach a conclusion on the readability level of the STAAR items. Item and test difficulty is a well-defined and widely researched property of tests and test items. In simple terms, item difficulty is an index of the level of ability required to successfully answer an item. Test difficulty, on the other hand, provides information on the range of abilities that can be measured on a test and is sometimes indexed by the ability level at which test scores are most precise. In more sophisticated terms, difficulty represents the amount of knowledge or ability a student must have in the domain being tested to have a prespecified probability of answering a particular item correctly or performing at a proficient level on a test. The complexity of text passages on a

reading test is one component of item and test difficulty, but it has not been shown to be central; the link between item difficulty and item readability is even more tenuous. Research on accommodations for students with disabilities has shown that reading test items to students without disabilities (instead of having students read the items on their own) does not affect test performance (Fletcher et al., 2006). These findings suggest that the text complexity of items is not a significant factor in item difficulty for students without disabilities.

Therefore, unless an item's readability is so far beyond a student's reading ability that the item is incomprehensible, measurement experts would expect that a student's mastery of the content standard being tested would be the primary factor in the likelihood of answering an item correctly. When items are written to test knowledge of a particular concept, measurement experts typically focus more on testing knowledge at an appropriate level of difficulty than calibrating the readability of the item. One reason that experts take this approach is because, as previously stated, the concept of readability is not well established for text samples consisting of few words. Additionally, because little research supports item readability as a concept, item developers do not have actionable procedures for writing items to meet a particular grade-level readability. An analysis of item and test difficulty requires a different approach than an analysis of readability. Test and item difficulty must be evaluated using specific methodologies beyond the scope and purpose of this project.

Task 3: Passage Readability

Background

We refer the reader to the Text Readability section for background information on passage readability.

Methods

Text analysis tools are designed to process prose. A primary data source for most text analysis tools, including Coh-Metrix, is a passage's syntactic structure. Poetry, in particular, has an irregular syntactic structure that would result in misleading and invalid estimates of readability. As a result, we excluded 10 reading assessment passages that were either poetry or drama. In grades 3 and 5, we excluded one passage per reading assessment. In grades 4, 6, 7, and 8, we excluded two passages per assessment that did not meet the criteria for inclusion. Appendix B provides an overview of the text preparation process used for this study.

Results

The following tables present a profile of results for each passage, specifying whether the value of each index (FK, syntactic simplicity, and narrativity) fell within or below the grade band that encompassed the test's grade level. A passage was deemed "readable" if at least two of the three indices met that criterion.

Table 11 summarizes results across the 33 analyzed passages. Results for syntactic simplicity fell within or below the specified grade band for 100% of passages. For narrativity, our initial analysis used the language arts Coh-Metrix norms because passages were from the 2020 STAAR Reading and Writing tests and concluded that 24% of passages fell within or below the specified grade band. However, many of the passages would be classified as informational texts, a genre more likely aligned with the text samples used to establish the Coh-Metrix social studies norms. When we used the social studies norms

to define the upper and lower limits of the grade band for the test's grade level, 82% of passages fell within or below the specified grade band for narrativity.

Overall, 30 of the 33 passages (91%) fell within or below the grade band for the test's grade level on two of the three indices when using the ELA norms for narrativity. All but two passages (94%) fell within or below the grade band for the test's grade level when using the social studies norms for narrativity. In other words, 91% to 94% of passages met the criteria for readability as defined in this study.

Table 11. Passage Indices Within or Below Grade Band (N = 33 passages)

Subject	Grade	Passage	FK	Syntactic Simplicity	Narrativity		2 of 3 Indices	
					Based on ELA Norms	Based on SS Norms	Based on ELA Norms	Based on SS Norms
Reading	3	p112021	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	3	p112022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	3	p112023	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	3	p112025	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Reading	4	p122021	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	4	p122023	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	4	p122024	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	4	p122026	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	5	p132021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	5	p132022	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Reading	5	p132023	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	5	p132025	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	5	p132026	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	6	p142021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	6	p142023	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Reading	6	p142024	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Reading	6	p142025	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	7	p152021	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	7	p152022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	7	p152023	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	7	p152024	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	8	p162021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	8	p162022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	8	p162023	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	8	p162025	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Writing	4	p222021	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Writing	4	p222022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Writing	4	p222023	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Writing	4	p222024	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Writing	7	p252021	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Writing	7	p252022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Subject	Grade	Passage	FK	Syntactic Simplicity	Narrativity		2 of 3 Indices	
					Based on ELA Norms	Based on SS Norms	Based on ELA Norms	Based on SS Norms
Writing	7	p252023	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Writing	7	p252024	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total			30	33	8	27	30	31
Percentage			91%	100%	24%	82%	91%	94%

In writing, 7 of 8 passages (88%) met the criteria of having two or three indices fall within or below the grade band for the test’s grade level using the ELA norms for narrativity. One passage in grade 4 did not meet the criteria. When the social studies norms for narrativity were applied, all passages (100%) met the criteria for readability.

In reading, 23 of 25 passages (92%) met the criteria of having two or three indices fall within or below the grade band for the test’s grade level for both the ELA and social studies norms for narrativity. One grade 3 passage and one grade 6 passage did not meet the criteria when either the ELA or social studies norms were used.

Appendix A:

Review Panelists and Advisors

Review Panelists

Reading

Christy Austin

Doctoral candidate, The University of Texas at Austin; research associate, The Meadows Center for Preventing Educational Risk (MCPER)

Austin worked for 2 years as a first- and second-grade teacher at Rawson Saunders, a private school for students with dyslexia. Prior to teaching at Rawson Saunders, she worked as a special education coordinator and assistant principal at Knowledge is Power Program Camino Academy in San Antonio, Texas. She was responsible for developing and monitoring the implementation of individualized education programs for students receiving special education services, developing and monitoring the services provided to students on 504 plans, managing student discipline, coaching and supervising teachers, and presenting professional development related to special education, school culture, and discipline. Austin also spent 2 years as a life-skills teacher at Chase's Place, a school for students with moderate to severe developmental disabilities. She received a bachelor's in humanities from Trinity University. She received a master of education in special education from The University of Texas at Austin, specializing in learning disabilities and behavioral disorders. She is particularly interested in research in the area of reading interventions. She currently coordinates the initiative Behavior and Academic Supports: Integration and Cohesion.

Nathan Clemens

Associate professor, The University of Texas at Austin; Board of Directors, MCPER

Clemens's research and teaching focuses on improving instruction and intervention for students with reading difficulties or dyslexia in preschool through adolescence. More specifically, his work is aimed at improving teachers' use of assessment data to better understand their students' progress and to help teachers align and individualize evidence-based interventions with their students' unique learning needs to promote stronger outcomes. He is also interested in research that seeks to better understand interventions and key practices that are effective for students with the most intensive learning difficulties. Prior to arriving at The University of Texas in 2016, he was an assistant professor in the Department of Educational Psychology at Texas A&M University. He received his Ph.D. in school psychology from Lehigh University in 2009.

Michelle Lambert-Yuhasz

Senior field trainer/analyst, MCPER

Lambert-Yuhasz has been an educator for 21 years, 14 of which she has spent supporting literacy in schools. Her support spans content areas and has involved reading and writing connections, small-group instruction, and interventions. She has assisted several districts with the implementation of a coaching model, including six Texas juvenile facilities, and she served as a state trainer-of-trainers for the 2016–2017 Literacy Achievement Academies for first and third grades. She is a certified teacher in grades 1–8, prekindergarten to grade 12 special education, English as a second language, and prekindergarten to early childhood. She also is a certified principal. She is currently obtaining a certification in adult training and development. In addition, she has level 3, or advanced level, training in coaching

from Results Coaching. She holds a bachelor's in education and a master of education in educational leadership and administration.

Colleen Reutebuch

Senior project manager, researcher, and director, Reading Institute at MCPER

Reutebuch conducts and manages research and external program evaluation. She has experience directing large-scale, federally funded intervention (Institute of Education Sciences [IES] Goals 2, 3, and 4), external evaluation (Office of Special Education Programs), and professional development and technical assistance projects at the state and national levels (U.S. Department of Education, Texas Education Agency). Currently, she serves as the evaluation project director and co-primary investigator for WestEd's National Center for Systemic Improvement, the National Deaf Center on Postsecondary Outcomes, and Leaders for Literacy and co-investigator on an efficacy and development grant. She executes and directs all aspects of research and program evaluation, including protocol development, data-collection planning, data management, analysis, and reporting. Since 2014, she has worked to identify and capture evidence of program quality and effectiveness. In the field of education for 20 years, she has been an assistant professor of special education, lecturer in special education and reading education, and educational specialist. She has published in peer-reviewed journals on the topics of response to intervention, reading difficulties, and academic enhancements and interventions. She earned a doctorate in special education in 2006 from The University of Texas at Austin. She holds special education, secondary reading, and reading specialist certifications.

Paul Steinle

Doctoral student, The University of Texas at Austin; research associate, MCPER

Steinle received his master's in special education from National-Louis University and his bachelor's in anthropology from the University of Notre Dame. He was previously a special education teacher in Chicago Public Schools. His research interests include intensive interventions and response to intervention.

Jessica Toste

Assistant professor, The University of Texas at Austin; fellow and Board of Directors, MCPER

Toste received her doctorate in educational psychology from McGill University. She teaches courses on reading instruction, learning disabilities, and special education law. She is a Provost's Teaching Fellow at The University of Texas at Austin and was named one of the 2017 "Texas Ten," nominated by alumni as a professor who inspired them during their time on campus. Her research interests are related to intensive interventions for students with reading disabilities, with a particular focus on data-based decision-making processes and motivation. She was trained in reading intervention research as a post-doctoral fellow at Vanderbilt University (2011–2013) and as a Fulbright scholar/visiting researcher at the Florida Center for Reading Research (2008–2009). She has worked as an elementary school teacher and reading specialist in Montreal, Canada. She serves on the Board of Directors and National Advisory Council of the Gay, Lesbian, & Straight Education Network. She is on the Board of Directors of Disability Rights Texas, the federally designated legal protection and advocacy agency for people with disabilities in Texas, as well the Advisory Board for The University of Texas Charter School System. She volunteers with Court Appointed Special Advocates Travis County as a court-appointed special advocate and guardian ad litem for children who have been abused and neglected.

Mathematics

Suzanne Forsyth

Project manager and research associate, MCPER

Forsyth conducts research in special education and mathematics education, with a strong focus on increasing academic language proficiency. Her research interests include academic language and vocabulary, cognitive factors associated with combined mathematics and reading disabilities, mathematics interventions for “inadequate” responders, and preparing special educators to teach mathematics.

Nancy Lewis

Researcher and project manager, MCPER

Lewis works on data-related research projects funded by the IES and National Institutes of Health. She has served as a key researcher and methodologist for numerous applied education research projects involving research design and data analysis, meta-analysis, program evaluation, survey construction, and survey data analysis. Her expertise includes advanced statistical techniques such as hierarchical linear modeling, structural equation modeling, and regression-discontinuity analysis. She completed the IES-sponsored methods training program in cost-effectiveness and benefit-cost analysis conducted by the Center for Benefit-Cost Studies of Education in May 2016. She has a doctorate in educational psychology and master's in program evaluation from The University of Texas at Austin, a master's in clinical psychology from Wheaton College, and a bachelor's in psychology from Northwestern University.

Greg Roberts

Associate director, MCPER; executive director, Vaughn Gross Center for Reading and Language Arts

Roberts directs all data-related activities for the centers. He is or has been a principal investigator, co-principal investigator, or lead methodologist on more than 20 research, development, and technical assistance grants and contracts funded by IES, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation (NSF), and Office of Special Education Programs, among others. Trained as an educational research psychologist, with expertise in quantitative methods, he has more than 90 peer-reviewed publications in multidisciplinary Tier 1 journals using structural equation models, meta-analysis, multi-level models, and explanatory item response theory. He holds a master's and doctorate in educational psychology from The University of Texas at Austin and a bachelor's in special education from North Texas State University. He taught sixth-grade math for 6 years.

Science

Christian Doabler

Assistant professor, The University of Texas at Austin; Board of Directors, MCPER

Doabler's research focuses on designing and testing intensive early mathematics and science interventions for students with or at risk for learning disabilities in mathematics, reading, and science. His research also includes investigating teachers' use and uptake of evidence-based teaching practices. As a principal investigator or co-principal investigator, he has been awarded more than \$26.5 million in funding from the U.S. Department of Education and NSF. He currently serves as a principal investigator on two DRK-12 Design and Development projects funded by NSF to design and test innovative mathematics (Precision Mathematics: 2015–2019) and science (Scientific Explorers: 2017–2021) interventions for struggling learners in first and second grades. He also serves as a co-principal investigator on two IES-funded Goal-3 Efficacy Trials (Fusion: 2016–2020; NumberShire Level-1: 2016–2020) to test the impact of Tier 2 mathematics interventions on student mathematics outcomes. Additionally, he

serves as a co-principal investigator on an IES-funded Research Networks program, a multiyear project focused on the cohesive integration of behavior support within a process of data-based intervention intensification (Project BASIC: 2018–2023). He has also served as principal investigator on an IES-funded Goal-1 Exploration grant (Project CIFOR: 2015–2018) to investigate important associations between malleable factors of instruction and student academic outcomes within an archival, multi-intervention observation dataset collected during the course of four IES-funded efficacy trials. He has published 40 peer-reviewed publications and led the design and development of four IES-sponsored Tier 2 mathematics interventions and two NSF-sponsored Tier 2 mathematics interventions. He earned his doctorate in special education at The University of Oregon.

Katherine Hess

Doctoral student, The University of Texas at Austin; research associate, MCPER

After graduating from Occidental College in 2013, Hess worked as a teacher for 3 years. She began the doctoral program in the fall of 2019 under the mentorship of Dr. Sarah Kate Bearman. Her research interests include task shifting and leveraging parents and teachers to improve mental health outcomes for young children. Hess currently works on the Promoting Scientific Explorers Among Students With Learning Disabilities project.

Maria Longhi

Project director, MCPER

Longhi is project director for the Scientific Explorers grant. She has served as associate director of the Texas Literacy Initiative and program director of the Literacy Achievement and Reading to Learn Academies. She has provided high-quality professional development and technical assistance at the state, district, and campus levels in the areas of leadership, assessment, evidence-based literacy practices, and response to intervention. With more than 20 years of experience in the field, she has worked closely with directors, administrators, literacy coaches, and teachers to build capacity and implement sustainable literacy practices. She holds an M.Ed. in elementary reading and a B.B.A. in management. Prior to her work at MCPER, she served for 15 years as a bilingual teacher and district literacy coach. Her interests include implementation science, teacher effectiveness, and second-language acquisition.

Steven Maddox

Doctoral student, The University of Texas at Austin; research associate, MCPER

Maddox works on the Promoting Scientific Explorers Among Students With Learning Disabilities project funded by NSF, assisting the team with curriculum development. He is a second-year doctoral student in special education. Before beginning his doctoral program, Maddox worked for 5 years as a special education teacher in the Austin Independent School District, teaching in both resource and life-skills classrooms. Maddox's research interests include improving students' word-problem-solving skills, as well as addressing the research-to-practice gap.

Social Studies

Anita Harbor

Field trainer/analyst, MCPER

Harbor is a research support expert for the Promoting Adolescents' Comprehension of Text project. In this role, she coordinates projects, coaches classroom teachers, develops lesson materials, and provides professional development. She has been a reading interventionist for elementary and secondary students, a tutor coordinator, and a project coordinator on various research teams. She earned her

bachelor's in business at San Jose State University in California and her master's in educational technology at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She has more than 25 years of experience working with at-risk populations in the nonprofit and education fields. Her research interests include the prevention of reading difficulties through the systematic implementation of effective instructional strategies.

Christy Murray

Project manager, MCPER

Murray is director of the Middle School Matters Institute and co-principal investigator of the MSM-PREP research study. She also coordinates social media campaigns for MCPER. She has more than 15 years of experience leading and managing educational research and technical assistance projects. From 2005 to 2012, she served as the deputy director of the Center on Instruction's Special Education and Response to Intervention Strand. During this time, she provided technical assistance to regional comprehensive centers and state departments of education, as well as developed products, publications, and professional development materials. Prior to joining MCPER, she was an elementary classroom teacher specializing in reading and science instruction.

Kim Rodriguez

Senior field trainer/analyst, MCPER

Rodriguez earned her master's in special education from The University of Texas at Austin in 2000. She currently supports data collection and reporting tasks for this evaluation and for the National Center on Systemic Improvement. Previously, she worked at the Vaughn Gross Center for Reading and Language Arts on both research and evaluation projects. She holds Texas teacher certifications in elementary and special education.

Writing

Colleen Reutebuch

Senior project manager, researcher, and director, Reading Institute at MCPER

Reutebuch conducts and manages research and external program evaluation. She has experience directing large-scale, federally funded intervention (IES Goals 2, 3, and 4), external evaluation (Office of Special Education Programs), and professional development and technical assistance projects at the state and national levels (U.S. Department of Education, Texas Education Agency). Currently, she serves as the evaluation project director and co-primary investigator for WestEd's National Center for Systemic Improvement, the National Deaf Center on Postsecondary Outcomes, and Leaders for Literacy and co-investigator on an efficacy and development grant. She executes and directs all aspects of research and program evaluation, including protocol development, data-collection planning, data management, analysis, and reporting. Since 2014, she has worked to identify and capture evidence of program quality and effectiveness. In the field of education for 20 years, she has been an assistant professor of special education, lecturer in special education and reading education, and educational specialist. She has published in peer-reviewed journals on the topics of response to intervention, reading difficulties, and academic enhancements and interventions. She earned a doctorate in special education in 2006 from The University of Texas at Austin. She holds special education, secondary reading, and reading specialist certifications.

Michelle Lambert-Yuhasz

Senior field trainer/analyst, MCPER

Lambert-Yuhasz has been an educator for 21 years, 14 of which she has spent supporting literacy in schools. Her support spans content areas and has involved reading and writing connections, small-group instruction, and interventions. She has assisted several districts with the implementation of a coaching model, including six Texas juvenile facilities, and she served as a state trainer-of-trainers for the 2016–2017 Literacy Achievement Academies for first and third grades. She is a certified teacher in grades 1–8, prekindergarten to grade 12 special education, English as a second language, and prekindergarten to early childhood. She also is a certified principal. She is currently obtaining a certification in adult training and development. In addition, she has level 3, or advanced level, training in coaching from Results Coaching. She holds a bachelor's in education and a master of education in educational leadership and administration.

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Content Area Advisors

Mathematics

Sarah Powell

Associate professor, The University of Texas at Austin; Board of Directors, MCPER

Powell is the principal investigator of a 4-year IES efficacy grant related to word problems and equation solving for third-grade students with mathematics difficulties. She is also the principal investigator of a 5-year early numeracy and literacy read-alouds project funded by the T.L.L. Temple Foundation and a 1-year Texas Education Agency network about tiered intervention practices. She is also the co-principal investigator of a NSF grant to develop a science intervention for second-grade students with learning difficulties and an Office of Special Education Programs model demonstration grant for middle school algebra readiness. She was awarded the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers in 2019. Her research interests include developing and testing interventions for students with mathematics difficulties, with a special emphasis on peer tutoring, word-problem solving, mathematics writing, and the symbols and vocabulary within mathematics. She has a master's and doctorate from Vanderbilt University.

Reading

Colleen Reutebuch

Senior project manager, researcher, and director, Reading Institute at MCPER

Reutebuch conducts and manages research and external program evaluation. She has experience directing large-scale, federally funded intervention (IES Goals 2, 3, and 4), external evaluation (Office of Special Education Programs), and professional development and technical assistance projects at the state and national levels (U.S. Department of Education, Texas Education Agency). Currently, she serves as the evaluation project director and co-primary investigator for WestEd's National Center for System-

ic Improvement, the National Deaf Center on Postsecondary Outcomes, and Leaders for Literacy and co-investigator on an efficacy and development grant. She executes and directs all aspects of research and program evaluation, including protocol development, data-collection planning, data management, analysis, and reporting. Since 2014, she has worked to identify and capture evidence of program quality and effectiveness. In the field of education for 20 years, she has been an assistant professor of special education, lecturer in special education and reading education, and educational specialist. She has published in peer-reviewed journals on the topics of response to intervention, reading difficulties, and academic enhancements and interventions. She earned a doctorate in special education in 2006 from The University of Texas at Austin. She holds special education, secondary reading, and reading specialist certifications.

Sharon Vaughn

Professor, The University of Texas at Austin; executive director, MCPER

Vaughn is the Manuel J. Justiz Endowed Chair in Education. She was the editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Learning Disabilities* and the co-editor of *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice*. She is the recipient of the American Educational Research Association Special Interest Group Distinguished Researcher Award and The University of Texas Distinguished Faculty Award. She is the author of numerous books and research articles that address the reading and social outcomes of students with learning difficulties. She earned her doctorate in education and child development at The University of Arizona.

She is currently the principal investigator or co-principal investigator on several research grants, funded by IES, the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, and the U.S. Department of Education, investigating effective interventions for students with reading difficulties and English language learners.

She is the author of more than 35 books, 250 peer-reviewed research articles, and 65 chapters that address issues related to research and practice with learning problems. She has worked nationally and internationally with educators from Japan, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, and Australia.

Science

Christian Doabler

Assistant professor, The University of Texas at Austin; Board of Directors, MCPER

Doabler's research focuses on designing and testing intensive early mathematics and science interventions for students with or at risk for learning disabilities in mathematics, reading, and science. His research also includes investigating teachers' use and uptake of evidence-based teaching practices. As a principal investigator or co-principal investigator, he has been awarded more than \$26.5 million in funding from the U.S. Department of Education and National Science Foundation. He currently serves as a principal investigator on two DRK-12 Design and Development projects funded by NSF to design and test innovative mathematics (Precision Mathematics: 2015–2019) and science (Scientific Explorers: 2017–2021) interventions for struggling learners in first and second grades. He also serves as a co-principal investigator on two IES-funded Goal-3 Efficacy Trials (Fusion: 2016–2020; NumberShire Level-1: 2016–2020) to test the impact of Tier 2 mathematics interventions on student mathematics outcomes. Additionally, he serves as a co-principal investigator on an IES-funded Research Networks program, a multiyear project focused on the cohesive integration of behavior support within a process of data-based intervention intensification (Project BASIC: 2018–2023). He has also served as principal investigator on an IES-funded Goal-1 Exploration grant (Project CIFOR: 2015–2018) to investigate important associations between malleable factors of instruction and student academic outcomes within an archival, multi-intervention observation dataset collected during the course of four IES-funded efficacy trials. He has published 40 peer-reviewed publications and led the design and development of four

IES-sponsored Tier 2 mathematics interventions and two NSF-sponsored Tier 2 mathematics interventions. He earned his doctorate in special education at The University of Oregon.

Maria Longhi

Project director, MCPER

Longhi is project director for the Scientific Explorers grant. She has served as associate director of the Texas Literacy Initiative and program director of the Literacy Achievement and Reading to Learn Academies. She has provided high-quality professional development and technical assistance at the state, district, and campus levels in the areas of leadership, assessment, evidence-based literacy practices, and response to intervention. With more than 20 years of experience in the field, she has worked closely with directors, administrators, literacy coaches, and teachers to build capacity and implement sustainable literacy practices. She holds an M.Ed. in elementary reading and a B.B.A. in management. Prior to her work at MCPER, she served for 15 years as a bilingual teacher and district literacy coach. Her interests include implementation science, teacher effectiveness, and second-language acquisition.

Social Studies

Kim Rodriguez

Senior field trainer/analyst, MCPER

Rodriguez earned her master's in special education from The University of Texas at Austin in 2000. She currently supports data collection and reporting tasks for this evaluation and for the National Center on Systemic Improvement. Previously, she worked at the Vaughn Gross Center for Reading and Language Arts on both research and evaluation projects. She holds Texas teacher certifications in elementary and special education.

Writing

Michelle Lambert-Yuhasz

Senior field trainer/analyst, MCPER

Lambert-Yuhasz has been an educator for 21 years, 14 of which she has spent supporting literacy in schools. Her support spans content areas and has involved reading and writing connections, small-group instruction, and interventions. She has assisted several districts with the implementation of a coaching model, including six Texas juvenile facilities, and she served as a state trainer-of-trainers for the 2016–2017 Literacy Achievement Academies for first and third grades. She is a certified teacher in grades 1–8, prekindergarten to grade 12 special education, English as a second language, and prekindergarten to early childhood. She also is a certified principal. She is currently obtaining a certification in adult training and development. In addition, she has level 3, or advanced level, training in coaching from Results Coaching. She holds a bachelor's in education and a master of education in educational leadership and administration.

Senior Measurement Advisor

David J. Francis

Hugh Roy and Lillie Cranz Cullen Distinguished Chair, The University of Houston; director, Texas Institute for Measurement, Evaluation, and Statistics; director, Center for Advanced Computing and Data Systems

Francis is a recipient of the University of Houston Teaching Excellence Award and a former member of the National Institutes of Health Behavioral Medicine study section. His interests include reading acquisition and the identification and prevention of reading disabilities, psychometrics, statistical models for longitudinal data, multilevel models, latent variable models, structural equation modeling, item response theory, and exploratory data analysis.

He is a fellow of Division 5 (Measurement, Evaluation, and Statistics) of the American Psychology Association and current member of the Independent Review Panel for the National Assessment of Title I and the Technical Advisory Group of the What Works Clearinghouse. He collaborates on multiple contracts and grants funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, IES, the National Institute of Deafness and Communication Disorders, the Texas Education Agency, and the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

Appendix B:

Text Preparation Protocol

To prepare text for analysis, a group of researchers did the following:

- Opened assessment documents using Microsoft Edge PDF reader
- Copied and pasted text into plain text files (Coh-Metrix requires each unit to be a separate text file)
- Removed any nontext/nonprose elements—nontext elements included (a) figures, (b) tables, (c) equations, (d) fractions, (e) letter strings used for mathematical notation, (f) footnotes/endnotes, (g) diagrams, (h) instructions for recording answers, (i) ellipses, (j) underscores, (k) pictures, (l) accent marks, and (m) nonstandard characters
- Removed paragraph and sentence numbers
- Removed titles and headings
- Deleted extraneous paragraph breaks that resulted from removing section headings
- Inserted one hard return between paragraphs
- Double-checked punctuation—all text-analysis programs are punctuation sensitive, and removing or placing a period at the beginning of a new paragraph causes text-analysis results to be inaccurate
- Checked text in the Coh-Metrix Corpus Viewer prior to analysis to ensure paragraph and sentence breaks were correct
- Stored files as UTF-8 text
- Included the brief paragraph introducing the writing passages

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Suggested Citation

The Meadows Center for Preventing Educational Risk. (January 2020). *2020 assessments. Final report: Part 2*. Austin, TX: Author.

Report Addendum

2020 Assessment Items Rated as Not Aligned to Precoded Content Standards

Reading

Grade	Unique Item #	Reason for Nonalignment
5	93	Has nothing to do with corresponding TEKS 2(E). Question asks about context not about using dictionary, glossary, etc. to determine meaning.

Social Studies

Grade	Unique Item #	Reason for Nonalignment
8	66	Reporting Category 1, 7C talks about the impact of slavery on different sections of the United States. This is not impact; it's a difference/comparison and relates more closely to Reporting category 1, 7B.

Writing

Grade	Unique Item #	Reason for Nonalignment
7	29	Question is about student's ability to edit text draft for grammar, mechanics, and spelling which is not what Cat 2 (17) A is about.