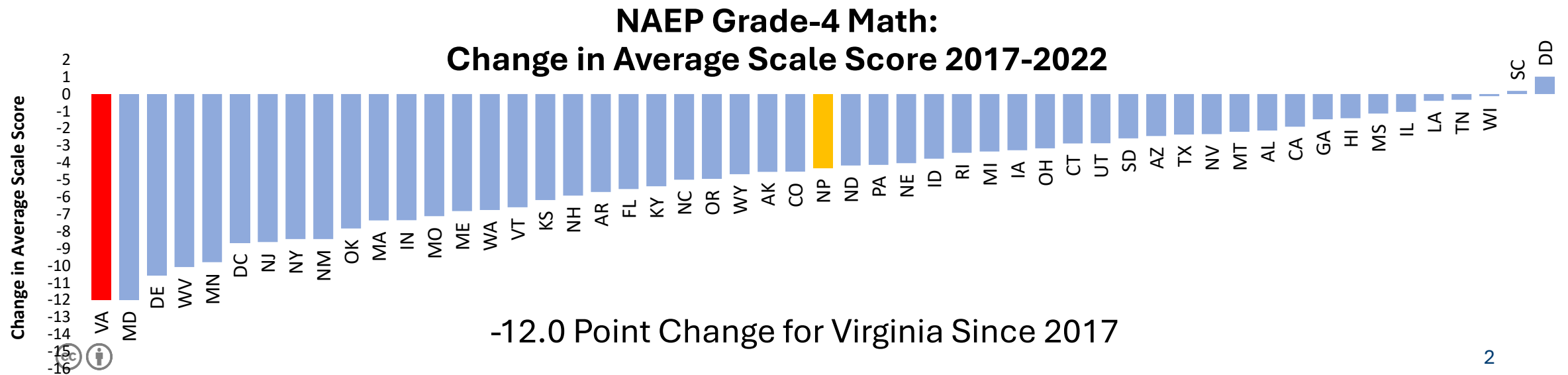
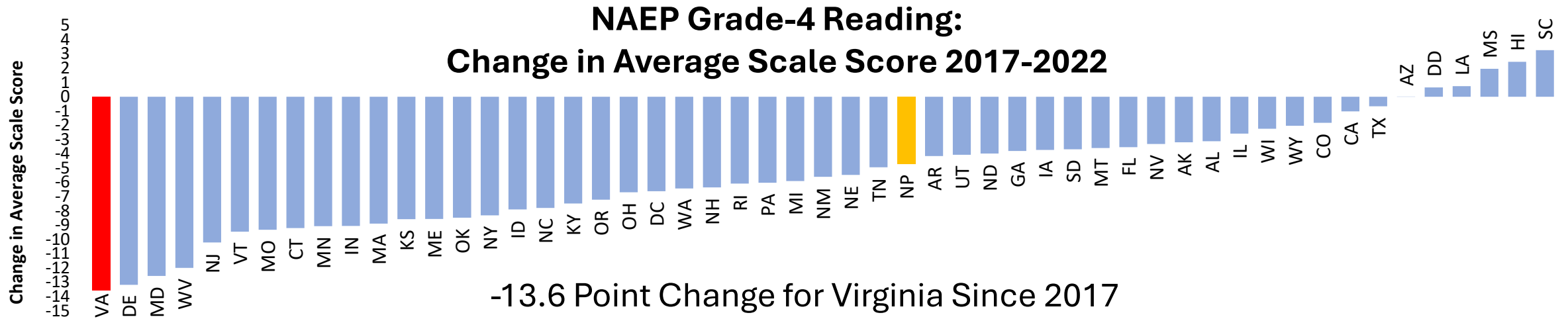


# RAISING THE BAR: VIRGINIA'S STANDARD SETTING PROCESS

Virginia Board of Education  
August 2024



# Virginia NAEP Performance 2017-2022



# The Honesty Gap: Virginia Grade 4 NAEP Performance 2017-2022



Grade-4 Reading: Percent Proficient and Above



Grade-4 Math: Percent Proficient and Above

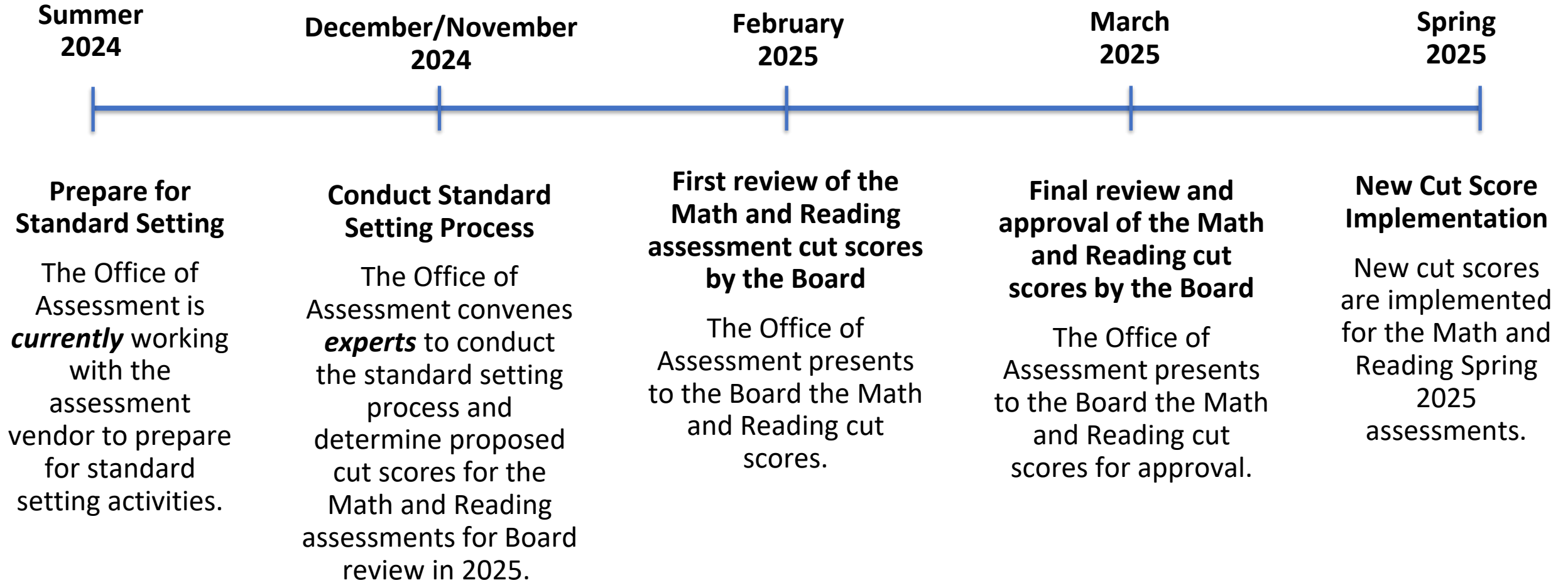
—■— Virginia SOL

—■— Virginia NAEP

■ Honesty Gap

— Change in SOL Cut Scores

# Timeline for Standard Setting





# Setting Performance Expectations for the Virginia Standards of Learning (SOL) Assessments

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Associate Director

National Center for the Improvement of Educational Assessment



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# Chris Domaleski

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- Associate Director of the Center for Assessment
- Currently working with 35+ states, districts, and other entities to provide technical and design support for a range of assessment and accountability issues
- Non-partisan and independent of any governmental agency or testing company
- I currently serve as a member of Virginia's Technical Advisory Committee



# Virginia's Technical Advisory Committee

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- An assessment Technical Advisory Committee, commonly referred to as a TAC, provides the Virginia Department of Education with technical assistance and support across its general assessments.
- TAC members are individuals with extensive background and experience with large scale educational assessments.
- Virginia's TAC members:
  - Greg Cizek, Ph.D. (University of North Carolina)
  - Chris Domaleski, Ph.D. (Center for Assessment)
  - Suzanne Lane, Ph.D. (University of Pittsburgh)
  - Barbara Plake, Ph.D. (retired, University of Nebraska)
  - Denny Way, Ph.D. (formerly at the College Board)

# What the TAC does in Virginia

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Regularly meet with the VDOE to provide guidance on topics such as:

1. Standard Setting Options
2. Test Development Strategy
3. Item Selection Process
4. Operational Protocol Feedback



# What is standard setting?

- A process used to determine the minimum performance required for each performance level. Minimum performance is operationalized as a “cut score.”
- Standard setting includes judgment from subject matter experts who know the test-taking population and assessed content.
- The credibility of cut scores is closely related to the process. It is important to design and implement an established process with a strong research base.

Virginia Performance Levels				
Grades 3-8 Mathematics and Reading SOL tests	Pass/Advanced	Pass/Proficient	Fail/Basic	Fail/Below Basic
End of Course, History & Social Science, and Science SOL tests	Pass/Advanced	Pass/Proficient	Fail/Does Not Meet	

# Why does this matter to the Board?

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- The Board plays a key role in approving the cut scores for state assessments that result from the standard setting process.
- Given the Board's role, it is important that the Board understand the process and the rigor/research put into the standard setting process.

# What influences the rigor of the standards?

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## Content standards

- State content standards describe 1) what students should be able to do and 2) how well they should be able to do it

## The assessment

- Assessment items are written to address the content standards. Item type and complexity matter (i.e., more innovative items designed to elicit higher-order thinking can support more rigorous performance standards).
- Form specifications and blueprints are created based on the measurable skills in the content standards. The assessment should reflect the breadth and depth of the standards

## Policy Decisions

- This is often reflected in Policy Descriptors

# Virginia Policy Level Descriptors

Policy Level Descriptors for Virginia Performance Levels			
Fail/Below Basic	Fail/Basic	Pass/Proficient	Pass/Advanced
<p>The student demonstrates a limited understanding of rigorous academic knowledge aligned with the Virginia Standards of Learning for the grade/course. The student will require significant support with grade level content and skills.</p>	<p>The student demonstrates an inconsistent understanding of rigorous academic knowledge aligned with the Virginia Standards of Learning for the grade/course. The student will need additional support with grade level content and skills.</p>	<p>The student demonstrates a consistent understanding and application of rigorous academic knowledge and skills aligned with the Virginia Standards of Learning for the grade/course.</p>	<p>The student demonstrates an extensive depth of understanding and a consistent, accurate application of rigorous academic knowledge and skills aligned with the Virginia Standards of Learning for the grade/course.</p>

# Standard Setting

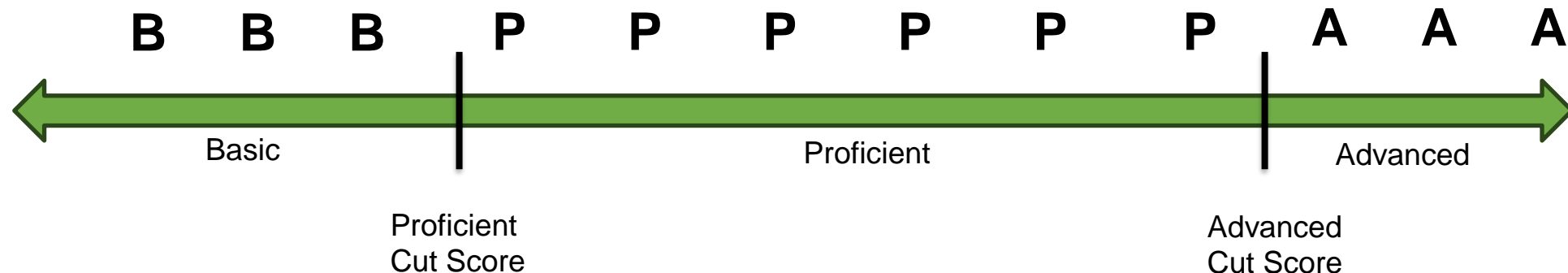
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- Standard setting operationalizes the PLDs in the form of cut scores on the state assessments
- There are different methods for setting standards:
  - Item centered approaches such as Angoff, Bookmark, ID matching
  - Examinee centered approaches such as borderline groups, contrasting groups
- Item centered approaches are much more common for criterion-referenced assessments such as the Virginia SOLs
- There is not a consensus “best” method for standard setting as long as it is research-based and upholds established professional practices such as:
  - Includes well-qualified experts who follow the procedures with fidelity
  - Center’s judgments in the Performance Level Descriptors
  - Includes efforts to promote coherence (i.e., ‘articulation’)

# Virginia's Standard Setting Method: ID Matching Procedure

## General procedures

- Review test and PLDs; receive training
- In multiple rounds, participants review an Ordered Item Book (OIB) and assign items to a performance level based on the extent to which the item matches the expectations in the PLDs
- Ratings are refined as participants evaluate and discuss the results and consider impact data
- Cut scores are determined by identifying the threshold region
- Examine results across grades and adjust as needed
- Document process and results, submit for review



# Advantages of the ID Matching Procedure

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- It is well-established, having been used by numerous large-scale state programs. Although the procedure has been around since at least 1993, it's use has grown considerably in the past decade.
- The cognitive task for participants is often viewed as more straightforward and is more directly tied to the performance standards than some other methods.
- It's a flexible method and can be adapted to incorporate the priorities of the state program.



[www.nciea.org](http://www.nciea.org)

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