

SECONDARY ASSESSMENTS: Universal Screening, Diagnostic, & Progress Monitoring

This document was created as a tool to assist educators in understanding the differences among universal screening, diagnostic, and progress monitoring assessments. It can be used by districts and schools to guide the selection and use of assessments, although it does not contain enough information to be the sole resource for these decisions. In order to make sure that each assessment is meeting the needs of the student or students who will be given it, educators will want to discuss certain questions, such as:

- To what extent are our assessments of learning varied, providing multiple and different ways for students to demonstrate understanding?
- To what extent do our assessments empower students to demonstrate deep learning and understanding of concepts?
- To what extent do our assessments reflect the personal and cultural strengths of our students, as well as their learning needs?
- How is this assessment aligned with the curriculum and Common Core State Standards (CCSS)?
- Does this assessment measure student learning in a way that reflects our beliefs about how students learn?
- Does this assessment provide useful data to us and the student/family about what the student understands and what needs to be learned next?

The document is divided into four main sections based on the focus of the assessments: reading, math, writing, and behavioral & social/emotional. Sample assessment items are in alphabetical order, and there is no explicit or implied endorsement of any assessment instrument or company. Not all sample assessments listed contain all the important characteristics identified by the professional literature.

Each of the sections summarizes information about the following types of assessments:

Universal screening assessments are characterized by the administration of quick, low-cost, repeatable testing of age-appropriate skills to all students. Schools typically administer screenings to all students three times a year. These assessments yield two important pieces of information. First, they provide evidence to help assess how functional the core curriculum, environment, and instruction are in the school. At least 80% of all students in the school should be showing adequate progress in a particular curricular element or program. If more than 20% of the students are not making acceptable gains in an area, the school must focus on improving the core curriculum and/or instruction. Secondly, universal screening identifies those students who may not be making expected progress and who may need additional diagnostic assessment and/or intervention, either in small groups or on an individual basis.

Characteristics of universal screening assessments identified in the professional literature:

- Accessible to all students
- Assess critical skills and concepts
- Brief (under 10 minutes), easy to administer and score
- Given to all students (i.e. district, school, grade-level, course)
- Quick turn-around time (1-3 days) of aggregated and disaggregated data to classroom teachers
- Repeatable
- Reliable (Commercial assessments have undergone psychometric analyses to determine reliability. A "teacher-made" assessment cannot be referred to as reliable if it has not been analyzed by a psychometrician.)

• Valid (Commercial assessments have undergone psychometric analyses to determine validity. The inferences made from a "teacher-made" assessment cannot be referred to as valid, if it has not been analyzed by a psychometrician.)

Diagnostic assessments are used to aid educators in understanding the causes for student performance, i.e. the learning strengths and needs that underlie student performance on a universal screening or other assessment. They help teachers identify where a student's understanding breaks down. This information is used to plan, modify and/or differentiate instruction/intervention.

Other tools that provide diagnostic information (e.g. analysis of student work, teacher observations, and student/family interviews) are important to include in the diagnostic process in order to triangulate data (analyze at least 3 different kinds of data). This helps educators determine the accuracy of any one assessment.

Characteristics of diagnostic assessments identified in the professional literature:

- Given to selected students
- Reliable (Commercial assessments have undergone psychometric analyses to determine reliability. A "teacher-made" assessment cannot be referred to as reliable if it has not been analyzed by a psychometrician.)
- Valid (Commercial assessments have undergone psychometric analyses to determine validity. The inferences made from a "teacher-made" assessment cannot be referred to as valid, if it has not been analyzed by a psychometrician.)

Progress monitoring assessments are used to regularly assess students in specific academic and behavioral areas in order to determine the efficacy of and inform instruction/intervention and to make effective decisions regarding the instructional/intervention needs of a class, small group or individual student. The group's or student's current level of performance is determined and a goal that is aligned to the relevant standard(s) is set. Progress is measured regularly (the frequency depends on the intensity of instruction/intervention) to see if the actual rate of learning matches the expected rate. Based on the results, changes in curriculum, instruction and/or environment are made to match the student's needs.

Progress monitoring helps schools establish more effective programs for children who have not benefited from previous programming, as well as students who are already proficient. It is a useful formative assessment in the classroom, as it yields information about students' mastery of specific skills or concepts, is sensitive to small increments of growth, and produces results that can be graphed.

Characteristics of progress monitoring assessments identified in the professional literature:

- Administered at regular intervals, with increasing frequency as the intensity of the intervention increases
- Rates of improvement are specified
- Reliable (Commercial assessments have undergone psychometric analyses to determine reliability. A "teacher-made" assessment cannot be referred to as reliable if it has not been analyzed by a psychometrician.)
- Sensitive to improvement/small increments of growth
- Sufficient number of alternative forms of equal difficulty
- Valid (Commercial assessments have undergone psychometric analyses to determine validity. The inferences made from a "teacher-made" assessment cannot be referred to as valid, if it has not been analyzed by a psychometrician.)

	SECONDARY READING ASSESSMENTS					
L	(Underlined items are hyperlinked)					
Use	Sample Concepts and	Sample Assessments	Resources			
	Skills		This is not meant to be a complete resource list.			
ڻ	 Oral reading fluency 	• ACT	Look at these first:			
Ž	Reading	• AIMSweb (for use up to 8 th grade)	Screening Reading Tools Chart			
SCREENING	comprehension	Benchmark assessments aligned to CCSS	• <u>Secondary Literacy Instruction and Intervention Guide (Stupski</u>			
		o Measure of Academic Progress (MAP) from	Foundation – Appendix C contains a detailed chart of 26			
		NWEA	assessments			
CF		o CTB (McGraw Hill's acuity assessments)				
S		Common assessments aligned to CCSS	Other resources:			
T		Curriculum-Based Measures (CBM)	• ABCs of CBM by Hosp, Hosp & Howell – complete how-to guide			
¥		o Maze	for creating, administering & scoring CBMs			
		 Oral reading fluency measures 	Florida Center for Reading Research – maze			
Ξ		o Easy CBM	Florida Center for Reading Research – oral reading fluency			
		• Gates-MacGinitie	Intervention Central CBM Warehouse, free CBMs			
UNIVERSAL		• Gray Oral Reading Test (GORT 4)	• National Center on RTI – CBM training modules			
1		Group Reading Assessment and Diagnostic	National Center on RTI – Universal Screening			
		Evaluation (GRADE)	• Reading-Assessment Instruments – a review of 34 assessments			
		• Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS)	covering K-12			
		• iSTEEP	• Screening for Reading Problems in Grades 4-12			
		• Learning Access	SERC Library – assessments available for review or check out for			
		• Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA)	3-week intervals			
		Read Naturally	Universal Screening for Reading Problems: Why and How Should			
		Renaissance Learning (STAR Reading, Math	We Do This?			
		and Early Literacy)	Using CBM Reading Assessments to Monitor Progress, includes			
		• Scholastic Reading Inventory (SRI)	how-to, finding passages, recommendations for goals			
		System to Enhance Educational Performance	, or			
		(STEEP)				
		(DILLI)				

	SECONDARY READING ASSESSMENTS					
	(Underlined items are hyperlinked)					
Use	Sample Concepts and Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.			
DIAGNOSTIC	 Decoding Vowel sounds Digraphs, blends Prefixes, suffixes, base words Fluency Word use Oral reading Passage reading Vocabulary Context clues Word parts Content area vocabulary Comprehension Sequencing Retelling Predicting Making inferences Drawing conclusions Summarizing 	Covers multiple components of reading: Common assessments aligned to CCSS Curriculum-based measurement (CBM) Developmental Reading Assessment 2 (DRA-2) Diagnostic Assessment of Reading (DAR) Fountas & Pinnell (K-8 th) Gray Oral Reading Test (GORT) Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (for use up to 8 th grade) Quick Reading Inventory Running records Woodcock Diagnostic Reading Battery Decoding: Developmental Spelling Inventory (DSI) Qualitative Reading Inventory (QRI)	See resources in Universal Screening section Critical Analysis of Eight Informal Reading Inventories Published Tests for Adults — provides a detailed list of reading assessments appropriate for use with adults, broken out by reading components covered; many of these assessments are appropriate for adolescents			
		 Quick Phonics Screener (QPS) Scholastic Phonics Inventory (Scholastic) Test of Word Reading Efficiency (TOWRE) Words Their Way Spelling Inventory 				

	SECONDARY READING ASSESSMENTS				
	(Underlined items are hyperlinked)				
Use	Sample Concepts and	Sample Assessments	Resources		
	Skills		This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
		Fluency:			
		• AIMSweb (for use up to 8 th grade)			
		• DIBELS (for use up to 6 th grade)			
		• Informal Reading Inventories (IRI)			
		o Bader Reading and Language Inventory (6 th			
		<u>Ed.)</u>			
		o Basic Reading Inventory (10 th Ed.)			
		○ Classroom Reading Inventory (10 th Ed.)			
		 Comprehensive Reading Inventory: 			
		Measuring reading development in regular			
		and special education classrooms.			
		o Critical Reading Inventory			
		o Ekwall/Shanker Reading Inventory (5th Ed.)			
		o Qualitative Reading Inventory (QRI)			
		• Reading Fluency Progress Monitor (RFPM)			
		by Read Naturally (for use up to 8 th grade)			
		• <u>Test of Silent Word Reading Fluency</u>			
		(TSWRF)			
		• <u>Test of Word Reading Efficiency</u>			
		Vocabulary:			
		Group Reading Assessment and Diagnostic			
		Evaluation (GRADE)			
		Informal Reading Inventory (IRI)			
		Stanford Diagnostic Reading Test (SDRT)			
		Comprehension:			
		• Content Area Reading Inventory (CARI –			
		Vacca and Vacca, 1999)			
		• Gates-MacGinitie (GMRT)			
		• Informal Reading Inventory (IRI)			
		Qualitative Reading Inventory (QRI)			
		Zamituni to itenuing inventory (Ziti)			

	SECONDARY READING ASSESSMENTS				
	(Underlined items are hyperlinked)				
Use	Sample Concepts and Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
PROGRESS MONITORING		Additional: Interest Inventories ELL Students: LAS Links AIMSweb (for use up to 8 th grade) CELF-4 Common assessments aligned to CCSS Content Area Classroom Based Measures Curriculum-based measures (CBM) Oral Reading Fluency (ORF) Running records Scoring guides Student and family interviews Student work samples ELL Students: LAS Links	See resources in Universal Screening and Diagnostic sections • Progress Monitoring Tools Chart (look at this first before deciding on a tool) Other resources: • Apps Designed with Disability in Mind • Charting in Microsoft Excel • Graphing Made Easy • National Center on RTI • National Center on Student Progress Monitoring • Research Institute on Progress Monitoring • Rubistar, free tool to create rubrics • teAchnology, variety of tools to create rubrics for different subjects		
	 Retelling Predicting Making inferences Drawing conclusions Summarizing 				

	SECONDARY MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENTS				
Use	Sample Concepts & Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
UNIVERSAL SCREENING	 Computation Concepts & applications 	 AIMSweb Benchmark assessments aligned to CCSS Cognitive Tutor Common assessments aligned to CCSS Curriculum-Based Measures (CBM) Iowa Algebra Aptitude Test – groupadministered algebra placement test Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA) Scholastic Math Inventory – grades 2-8 	 Doing What Works: RTI in Elementary-Middle Math National Center on RTI Intervention Central CBM Warehouse, free CBMs SERC Library – assessments available for review or check out for 3-week intervals The ABCs of CBM by Hosp, Hosp & Howell – complete how-to guide for creating, administering & scoring CBMs 		
DIAGNOSTIC	 Computation Concepts Algebra Exponents Fractions, decimals & percentages Geometry Measurement Mental computation & estimation Money Number sense Operations Patterns & relationships Probability & statistics Rational numbers Vocabulary Whole numbers Applications 	 Key Math3 Scholastic Math Inventory – grades 2-8 Student work samples 	See resources in Universal Screening section		

	SECONDARY MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENTS				
Use	Sample Concepts & Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
	 Foundations of problem solving Applied problem solving 	a ADMS-real	Look at this first:		
PROGRESS MONITORING	Same as in Diagnostic section: Computation Concepts Algebra Exponents Fractions, decimals & percentages Geometry Measurement Mental computation & estimation Money Number sense Operations Patterns & relationships Probability & statistics Rational numbers Vocabulary Whole numbers Applications Foundations of problem solving Applied problem solving	 AIMSweb Curriculum-Based Measures (CBM) mClass Math Monitoring Basic Skills Progress (MBSP) Renaissance Learning (STAR Reading, Math and Early Literacy) Scholastic Math Inventory – grades 2-8 Student and family interviews Student work samples Yearly Progress Pro 	Look at this first: • Progress Monitoring Tools Chart See also resources in Universal Screening section Other resources: • Charting in Microsoft Excel • Graphing Made Easy • Rubistar, free tool to create rubrics • teAchnology, variety of tools to create rubrics for different subjects		

	SECONDARY WRITING ASSESSMENTS				
Use	Sample Concepts & Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
UNIVERSAL SCREENING	 Writing fluency Total words written Words spelled correctly Correct writing sequence Total correct punctuation 	 Common assessments aligned to CCSS Curriculum-Based Measures (CBM) Writing prompt (scored with rubric or checklist) 	 Intervention Central CBM Warehouse, free CBMs National Center on RTI – CBM training modules SERC Library – assessments can be checked out The ABCs of CBM by Hosp, Hosp & Howell – complete how-to guide for creating, administering & scoring CBMs Six Plus One Traits of Writing rubrics 		
DIAGNOSTIC	Content: Development Focus Organization Revision Structure Support/Elaboration Vocabulary or semantic maturity Writing fluency Conventions: Spelling Grammar Punctuation Editing Syntactic maturity Writing fluency	 Content: Common assessments aligned to CCSS Curriculum-Based Measures (CBM) Student and family interviews Student work samples (scored with rubric or checklist) Teacher's College Reading & Writing Project Assessments – K-8th grades Conventions: Common assessments aligned to CCSS Curriculum-Based Measures (CBM) Developmental Spelling Inventory (DSI) Student work samples (scored with rubric or checklist) 	See resources in Universal Screening section		

	SECONDARY WRITING ASSESSMENTS				
Use	Sample Concepts & Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
PROGRESS MONITORING	Same as in Diagnostic section: Content: Development Focus Organization Revision Structure Support/Elaboration Vocabulary or semantic maturity Writing fluency Conventions: Spelling Grammar Punctuation Editing Syntactic maturity Writing fluency	 Student and family interviews Student work samples (scored with rubric or checklist) Teacher's College Reading & Writing Project Assessments – K-8th grades 	 See resources in Universal Screening section Charting in Microsoft Excel Graphing Made Easy Rubistar - free tool to create rubrics teAchnology - variety of tools to create rubrics for different subjects 		

	SECONDARY BEHAVIORAL & SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL ASSESSMENTS				
Use	Sample Concepts & Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
UNIVERSAL	 Academic achievement Attachment to & involvement in school community Attendance Following rules Risky behaviors (alcohol, tobacco, drugs, etc.) 	 Attendance records Expulsion records Grades Office discipline referrals Mental health surveys Minor discipline reports School climate surveys Suspension records 	 Center for Mental Health in Schools: Virtual Toolbox for Mental Health in Schools CT Clearinghouse Screening Tools for Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Wellness Screening for Risk Factors that Inhibit School Success SERC Library – assessments available for review or check out for 3-week intervals 		
DIAGNOSTIC	 Assertion Cooperation Developmentally appropriate behavior Empathy Executive function skills Emotional control Flexibility Goal-directed persistence Metacognition Organization Planning Response inhibition Task initiation Time management Working memory 	 Adaptive Behavior Assessment System II Beck Depression Inventory Behavior Assessment Scale for Children (BASC-2) Behavior and Emotional Rating Scale: A Strength-Based Approach to Assessment Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Functions Children's Depression Inventory Clinical interviews Conners Rating Scales (3rd Ed.) Functional Analysis Screening Tool (FAST) Functional behavioral assessment (FBA) Interest inventories Observation-based assessments Record review Reynold's Adolescent Depression Scale Social Skills Rating Scale (SSRS) Student and family interviews 	 See resources in Universal Screening section Collaborative for Academic, Social and Emotional Learning (CASEL): Assessment Executive Skills in Children and Adolescents (2nd edition) by Dawson & Guare Measuring Bullying Victimization, Perpetration, and Bystander Experiences: A Compendium of Assessment Tools Teacher Assistant app (iTunes) 		

	SECONDARY BEHAVIORAL & SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL ASSESSMENTS				
Use	Sample Concepts & Skills	Sample Assessments	Resources This is not meant to be a complete resource list.		
PROGRESS MONITORING	Same as in Diagnostic section: Assertion Cooperation Developmentally appropriate behavior Empathy Executive function skills Emotional control Flexibility Goal-directed persistence Metacognition Organization Planning Response inhibition Task initiation Time management Working memory	 Attendance records Behavioral checklists Expulsion records Grades Observation-based assessments Office discipline referrals School staff interviews Service provider interviews Student and family interviews Surveys Suspension records 	See resources in Universal Screening and Diagnostic sections		

To provide suggestions for changes and additions, please contact Cortney Sharpe at SERC: sharpe@ctserc.org or $860-632-1485 \times 238$.