What is the Ohio Alternate Assessment for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities (AASCD)?

The Ohio Alternate Assessment for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities (AASCD) is designed to evaluate the performance of students with disabilities for whom general assessments are not appropriate.

The AASCD is aligned to Ohio’s Learning Standards - Extended and allows students to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in an appropriately challenging assessment. Students are tested on a series of performance tasks. These tasks are designed to be accessible and engaging to students with diverse and significant disabilities.

In the 2018–2019 school year, English language arts (ELA) and mathematics were administered to students in grades 3–8 and high school, science was administered to students in grades 5, 8, and high school, and social studies was administered to students in high school.

The alternate assessments can help identify whether students need extra support and practice in ELA, math, science, or social studies. Teachers and families can then work together to ensure that students receive the support they need.
Your Child’s Score

Inside the report, you will see your child’s performance on the Ohio Alternate Assessment for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities. All students in grades 3–8 and high school are assessed in ELA and mathematics. If your child is eligible for the science or social studies assessment, his or her performance on that assessment is also reported.

**Jane’s score is 388.**

She has performed at the proficient level and meets standards for ELA.

State Average Score: 402

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**English language arts Achievement Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advanced</strong></td>
<td>Students are able to describe characters in a story and summarize a story or informational text. They can read and write words and simple sentences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accelerated</strong></td>
<td>Students can explain how actions of characters affect the plot of a story. They recognize basic rules of punctuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proficient</strong></td>
<td>Students follow events in a story and can recall key details from an informational text (e.g., science book). They understand ideas expressed in sentences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td>Students can identify main characters in stories or the topic of an informational text (e.g., history book). They can connect simple words and phrases to pictures in text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited</strong></td>
<td>Students have trouble demonstrating reading knowledge and skills. They need help understanding spoken and written language.</td>
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**Performance Levels**

If your child’s score is in the Advanced, Accelerated, or Proficient range in a subject, then your child has met Ohio’s content standards for that subject in this administration of the Ohio AASCD. If your child’s score is in the Basic or Limited range, then your child did not meet Ohio’s content standards for that subject.

**Comparison Score**

Your child’s score on a subject assessment is compared with the average score for the state of Ohio for that assessment.

**How Was Your Child Assessed in ELA, and What Does Her Result Indicate?**

**WHAT THIS RESULT MEANS**

Your child scored in the proficient range. Students who score in this range can answer factual questions about what they have read (e.g., Who invented the telephone? What did Mary eat for dessert?). They can identify main characters in a story and explain how characters interact with each other (e.g., two characters played a board game together on a rainy day). They can identify words that have similar meanings (e.g., happy, glad). They understand the meaning of short sentences and simple phrases.

**NEXT STEPS**

Introduce your child to different kinds of reading materials (e.g., books, magazines, posters, greeting cards) and ask basic questions about the text, such as, “What event is the poster about?” While reading with your child, ask her to point out words that have similar meanings (e.g., big/large, all/every). Point out letters in words (e.g., on street signs, in books) and ask your child to name each letter. Ask your child’s teacher about other ways that you can continue your child’s learning at home.
What's in My Child’s Score Report?

What This Result Means
This section provides parents information on what students generally know and are able to do at your child’s attained performance level.

Jane’s score is 437. She has performed at the accelerated level and meets standards for mathematics.

FAMILY SCORE REPORT

State Average Score: 409

Next Steps
The next steps recommendations are based on your child’s overall subject performance level. This section provides information on activities you can do with your child to build on strengths and alleviate weaknesses in the subjects assessed.

How Was Your Child Assessed in Mathematics, and What Does Her Result Indicate?

WHAT THIS RESULT MEANS
Your child scored in the accelerated range. Students who score in this range can solve addition and subtraction problems involving multi-digit numbers including decimals (e.g., 1.50 - 0.25 = 1.25). They can add and subtract fractions with support of models (e.g., given models, they can solve 1/2 + 1/4 = 3/4). They can find the perimeter when given side lengths. They can solve addition and subtraction measurement word problems (e.g., The school is 4 miles away. I’ve walked 2 miles. How much farther do I need to walk?).

NEXr STEPS
Strengthen your child’s understanding of fractions as part of a whole and practice writing the fractions. Use groups of objects to demonstrate the presence of fractions in everyday things, then practice writing the actual numerical fractions (e.g., cut an orange into four equal parts to show that each part is a quarter; point out that one shoe represents half of a pair of shoes and that each shoe represents the fraction, one-half). Ask your child’s teacher about other ways that you can continue your child’s learning at home.

Counting and Cardinality
Counting and Cardinality skills are based on understanding numbers. Tested skills include reading and writing numerals, understanding counting sequences (e.g., “when given a number like 7, continue to count forward: 8, 9, 10...”), counting objects, and comparing numerals and/or groups of objects.

Measurement and Data
Measurement and Data skills are based on understanding measurement. Tested skills include describing and comparing measurable parts of objects, relating measurement to arithmetic, working with time and money, understanding geometric measurement (e.g., area), and representing or interpreting data.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking
Operations and Algebraic Thinking skills are based on representing and solving problems. Tested skills include understanding and applying properties of operations, solving and representing word problems and number sentences, and understanding arithmetic patterns (e.g., even + even = even).

Geometry
Geometry skills are based on understanding shapes. Tested skills include identifying and composing shapes, distinguishing defining attributes (e.g., types of triangles), using coordinate graphs, solving problems involving geometric measurement, and understanding congruence and similarity.

Number and Operations in Base Ten
Number and Operations in Base Ten skills are based on understanding place value. Tested skills include using understanding of place value to perform arithmetic (e.g., 12 + 23 = (10 + 20) + (2 + 3) = 30 + 5 = 35) and compare numbers (e.g., 20 < 50 because 2 < 5).

Number and Operations – Fractions
Number and Operations – Fractions skills are based on understanding fractions. Tested skills include understanding fractions as numbers (e.g., one-fourth = 1/4), applying properties of operations to fractions, comparing fractions, and translating between fractions and decimals (e.g., 1/2 = 0.5).

Content Strands Assessed
This section describes what strands were tested for each subject administered.
**Frequently Asked Questions**

**Why does my child participate in standards-based instruction and assessment?**
In addition to learning functional life skills, Ohio believes that all students must have access to, be involved in, and progress in the general academic curriculum. For these reasons, Ohio’s Learning Standards – Extended were designed to provide meaningful access to academic content for students with significant cognitive disabilities. The AASCD provides an opportunity for these students to demonstrate what they know and can do.

**How is the alternate assessment designed for students with significant cognitive disabilities?**
The AASCD is designed to be accessible to students with diverse and significant disabilities. First, the test contains performance tasks that range in complexity. Second, the test uses picture symbols and stimuli to engage students in the content. Third, the test allows students to complete the tasks using their preferred method of communication (e.g., pointing, eye gaze, assistive technology, oral response, sign language). Fourth, two types of scripted test items are used: engagement, where the teacher rates the student’s level of involvement; and scaffolded, where students are often given multiple opportunities to respond correctly. Finally, there is no time restriction on the assessment; students may stop and resume the assessment at any point.

**What does my child’s performance level tell me?**
The performance levels indicate how often and accurately your child demonstrates the knowledge and skills being tested. Students are expected to demonstrate these skills at a proficient level or higher. For students who took the high school AASCD, families are encouraged to speak with their child’s school regarding the potential consequences of not passing part or all of the high school AASCD. Your child’s teacher will continue to work with your child to provide access to the general education curriculum and build upon his or her success.

**Additional Resources**

**What are Ohio’s Learning Standards – Extended and where can I learn more about their effect on my child’s education?**
Ohio’s Learning Standards – Extended were created to provide meaningful access to academic instruction for students with significant cognitive disabilities. The extended standards are organized by grade-band. Specific standards are extended across three complexity levels, allowing teachers to adjust for various levels of difficulty. The extended standards serve as the foundation for the development of the assessment tasks for the AASCD. You can learn more about the Extended Standards by visiting education.ohio.gov and searching “extended standards.”

In addition, Ohio has developed instructional modules to explore how the Extended Standards can be incorporated into classroom practices. These modules are available to the public and can be helpful tools to better understand what happens when functional and academic content are combined in the classroom. Visit ohextendedstandards.org for more information.

**Where can I learn more about Ohio’s Alternate Assessment?**
Families can visit the Ohio Alternate Assessment Portal (oh.portal.airast.org) to find more information, including FAQs and sample tasks for the AASCD. Families are also encouraged to speak with their child’s teacher to learn more.

To learn about allowable accommodations, individual student test eligibility, graduation requirements and the testing rules of the alternate assessment, please refer to the Students with Disabilities section of the Ohio Statewide Assessments Program Rules Book (education.ohio.gov; search “Rules Book”).

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**Glossary of Terms/Definitions**

- **Content Strand:** A content subset within a subject
- **Performance Level:** A proficiency level that corresponds to a score range determined by a committee of Ohio educators and parents
- **Performance Level Descriptors:** Detailed explanations of proficiencies and skills that correspond to each performance level for each grade/grade-band and subject
- **Scale Score:** A numerical value that is on a common scale so that children’s scores can be compared over multiple test administrations
- **Standards:** Grade-band content that is assessed for accountability purposes