

Testing Distribution - \$2 (2022 Dollars)



Educational Testing

[Free and unlimited education](#) is a public good that has private benefits. The cost of those benefits is voluntary participation in regular testing.

The top 25% of all tests will appear on transcripts accessible by potential employers and others. No-shows count as a zero. Testing is never mandatory. Neither is an offer of employment or partnership.

The tests are used primarily to determine the merit of teachers in teaching skills and proper assignment of student grades. The results have a direct impact on teacher pay. Merit rankings must appear on the teacher's [VOS](#).

The test questions will be prepared by voluntary standards groups ([VSGs](#)) that represent trades and professions, academic pursuits, and schools, made up of dues-paying members from trade groups, corporations and schools, and paid consumer advocates.

There will be no testing in the humanities or other liberal arts courses intended to broaden the mind without being geared toward a specific skill or trade. Teachers of these courses will all receive the same amount of merit pay.

The VSG for a particular profession, or sub-profession for diverse fields, will set positive curriculum standards and generate a large set of test questions to show proficiency in the field.

Test questions will be generated:

1. For each course in which the student is enrolled.
2. By software that selects questions at random based on teaching standards for the subject.
3. To reflect what the VSG feels students should know at various stages of their education.
4. To reflect different philosophies within the VSGs.

[Level-5](#) VSGs can overwrite the test questions or certification requirements generated by federation level VSGs, although these can only be used for allocation of merit pay within the level-5 dominion.

Test administrators are low-paid personnel from the Department of Education, stationed at schools and independent testing centers, who monitor students.

Test scores determine both teacher merit and deviation of merit from the mean. The distribution of merit pay goes from 0% to 200%. The VSG will use a normal distribution and a standard deviation to convert percentile into merit.

If all instructors in the field were equally qualified, they would all have a merit rating of 100%. This also applies to instructors of test-exempt courses. Teachers are graded from the top 50% of test results. If more than 50% of a class fails to take the monthly test, the teacher is hurt by a score of zero. Students taking multiple classes potentially hurt all their teachers if they fail to take the test.

Students, too, are also hurt. The top 25% of all tests, whether taken or not, will appear on a student's public transcript for the benefit of employers. Good results push bad results off the transcript. There is also a benefit of \$2 each time a test is taken. When there is only one week remaining to take the test, there will be a [VIP reminder](#).

Professional Certification

The testing distribution is also used to administer certification for all professions and trades regulated by a VSG, as well as the VSG appointment of [consumer advocates](#). Although bar exams and medical school diplomas will likely still be given, they have no force of law.

Only through VSG-designed tests can one be certified in a profession. Lack of certification does not prohibit practicing a profession (unless children are directly affected). However, failure to pass certification must be specified on the [VOS](#) for an individual to remain engaged in that particular profession or trade.

If a certification test is failed, it can be repeated again every three months. Some VSGs might require recertification on a yearly basis. Certification testing requires payment of the [universal copay](#), which is a source of income for the Department of Education and pays for professional testing.