Interpretive Guide to the Score Reports for the North Carolina End-of-Grade Assessments

# 2018–19

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction



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#### Introduction

WinScan is a software application provided by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI). This software permits administrators at the district level to produce a variety of score reports on demand, including Individual Student Reports (ISRs), Achievement Level Frequency Reports, Class Roster Reports, Score Frequency Reports, and Goal Summary Reports. The *Interpretive Guide to the Score Reports for the North Carolina End-of-Grade Assessments* is intended to help educators understand these reports and to inform decision making at the student, classroom, school, and district levels. This guide will also help administrators and educators explain assessment results to parents and the general public.

The ISR is designed for parents and teachers; whereas, the WinScan score report interpretive guides are designed for teachers and administrators at the school, district, and state levels. Together, these documents provide guidance in interpreting the many reports that are generated by the WinScan software application.

#### How to Use This Guide

This guide has been designed to give users quick access to the information needed when interpreting a specific WinScan report. The table of contents and the table of figures can be used to identify a sample report for any type of WinScan report. Users can learn about all of the key features of the sample report by simply matching label numbers in the sample reports to the label numbers in the *Index of Terms by Label Number*.

#### **The WinScan Reports**

Each WinScan report has a standard template. Except for the ISRs, the standard templates can be modified through user-defined options. When the standard report templates are combined with different options, assessments, and data filters, over three hundred (300) unique reports can be produced. This guide focuses on the most commonly used reports for EOG assessments. Table 1 shows a list of the reports described in subsequent pages and the audiences for which these reports are intended. The ISRs are designed for students, teachers, students' parents, and school administrators. Class Rosters are designed for teachers and school administrators. Score Frequency Reports, Achievement Level Frequency Reports, and Goal Summary Reports are designed for teachers, school administrators, district administrators, and state administrators.

			Audience		
Administ		dministrat	ators		
Report	Parent	Teacher	School	District	State
Individual Student Report			⊠		
Class Roster Reports					
Score and Achievement Level Frequency					
Goal Summary Reports					⊠

#### Table 1. WinScan Reports and Intended Audience

The WinScan reporting system can aggregate data at various levels, including class, school, district, and state levels. Table 2 presents the reporting levels of each group-level WinScan report.

 Table 2. Reporting Levels for Group-Level WinScan Reports

	Reporting Level			
Report	Class	School	District	State
Class Roster Reports				
Score and Achievement Level Frequency Reports				$\boxtimes$
Goal Summary Reports		⊠	⊠	⊠

The WinScan reporting system can also summarize scores across various subgroups including gender (male and female) and ethnicity (American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, Two or More Races, and White). Table 3 presents the standard reporting groups available for each group-level WinScan report. When multiple subgroups are selected, reports are produced for every combination of the chosen subgroups.

 Table 3. Standard Reporting Groups for Group-Level WinScan Reports

		-	Groups	
Report	All	Gender	Ethnicity	Gender & Ethnicity
Class Roster Reports				
Score and Achievement Level Frequency			$\boxtimes$	
Goal Summary Reports	⊠		⊠	$\boxtimes$

Note: Ethnicity includes the following: American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, Two or More Races, and White.

As can be seen from Tables 2 and 3, users have many options when producing WinScan reports, including many subject areas, four possible reporting levels, and four grouping variables to choose from, resulting in over three hundred unique reports.

#### North Carolina End-of-Grade Assessments

During the final ten (10) days of a yearlong course, students take the staterequired NC EOG assessments of English language arts/reading (ELA/reading), mathematics, and science. The ELA/reading and mathematics assessments are administered to students in grades 3–8 and science assessments are administered to students at grades 5 and 8 as part of the statewide testing program. These curriculum-based achievement tests are specifically aligned to the North Carolina *Standard Course of Study* and include a variety of strategies to measure the achievement of North Carolina students.

Depending on the specific subject assessed, student scores from the EOG assessments are used for computing school and teacher growth as well as proficiency rates, as required by the state accountability system, and for determining long-term goals and measures of interim progress designed to improve educational outcomes for all students and close achievement gaps, as required under the North Carolina Every Student Succeeds Act State Plan.

#### **Individual Student Reports**

For students at grades 3–8, The ISR for the EOG provides information concerning performance on the EOG for ELA/reading and mathematics. For students at grades 5 and 8, ISRs are also produced for the EOG science assessments. A sample ISR is provided in Figure 1. Key features are labeled and explained in the *Index of Terms by Label Number*.



assessment are grounded in college- and career-readiness. Career- and college-readiness standards define the knowledge and skills students should master by the end of each grade level. Grade-level proficiency is level 3 and above. Scores of level 4 and above meet the career- and college-readiness standard, which means if a student continues performance at these levels throughout grades 3–12, the student should be prepared for career and college after graduating from high school.

Column (5) provides additional information about the score and the Lexile measure. The number of questions the student answered correctly is converted to a scale score. The percentile compares the student's performance on the test this year to that of all North Carolina students who took the test in the norming year. The norming year for a test is the first year the test was administered. The norming year for this test was 2012–13. The Lexile® Framework for Reading measures both reader ability and text difficulty. Lexile measures do not translate specifically to grade level. By using the Lexile measure, one can match the student to a novel or other reading material that is similar to the student's reading ability. Additional information on Lexile measures can be found at<u>http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/lexileoverview</u>.

**Column (6)** compares the student's scale score with all students in the school, the district, and the state. The student bar shows the student's scale score. The bold horizontal line drawn through the student bar estimates the range of scale scores the student would receive if the student took the test multiple times, assuming no additional instruction is given. The bar graphs for the school and the district provide a comparison of the student's scale score to the average scale scores of all students in the school and district who took the test during this school year. The bar graph for the state provides a comparison to the average scale scores of students in North Carolina who took the test during the norming year (2012–13).

Figure 1. Sample ISR for the End-of-Grade Assessment

#### **Class Roster Reports**

The Class Roster Reports take on many different combinations. A class roster report contains the course-specific student scores for each content area independently or course-specific student scores for combinations of content areas. Figure 2 presents a sample Grade 5 ELA/Reading Class Roster Report. This report is produced at the class level and the school level. A Class Roster Report's features and layout do not differ across levels. WinScan produces two types of class rosters for EOG assessments. The *Index of Terms by Label Number* can be used to learn more about each labeled feature of these reports.



<sup>2</sup> The percentile ranks were established from 2013 statewide test data.

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the Lexile Measures, visit http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/lexilequantileinfo

# Student assigned lowest possible score because no responses coded

Figure 2. Sample Class Roster Report

#### **Scale Score Frequency Reports**

Frequency tables are used to summarize large quantities of scores. The Frequency Reports available in WinScan are used to summarize score information at the class, school, district, and state levels. The WinScan Score Frequency Report presents the frequency, percent, cumulative frequency, and cumulative percent of each scale score at a specific grade. These reports can be created for each EOG. Figure 3 presents a sample Score Frequency Report for a Grade 5 ELA/Reading EOG Assessment. The *Index of Terms by Label Number* can be used to learn more about each labeled feature of this report.



Figure 3. Sample Scale Score Frequency Report

The Score Frequency Report consists of three sections: the header (F1), a summary table of statistics (F2), and a score frequency table (F3).

The first line of the sample Score Frequency Report in the Header of Figure 3 (Section Label F1) describes the type of assessment (EOG) and the school year (2018–19). The second line of the header displays the specific grade, the subject area, and the type of report. The LEASchCode (Label 11) indicates the Local Educational Agency school code, the InstrName (Label 12) indicates the instructor's name, TestDates (Label 13) indicates the time of year in which the exam was administered, the HdrSchoolName (Label 14) indicates the school name, and the ClassPeriod (Label 15) indicates the class period.

Figure 3 includes the summary table (section label F2) of a sample Score Frequency Report for the Grade 5 ELA/Reading EOG assessment. The top row of the summary table indicates that 14 students in this report had valid scores. The highest score was 473 and the lowest score was 419. The arithmetic mean score was 450.00 (Label 19), the standard deviation was 17.43 (Label 20), and the mode was 472 (Label 21). The percentile scores are listed at the far right of the table (Label 17). The scale scores are listed for the 10<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles (Label 3). In this sample, a scale score of 464.0 corresponds to a percentile of 75. This means that 75 percent of the 14 students earned a score of 464.0 or less.

The frequency table of the Score Frequency Report for the Grade 5 ELA/Reading assessment is presented in Figure 3 (section label F3). The Scale Score column (Label 3) presents every score earned by the 14 students. The Frequency column (Label 22) presents the number of students that earned each scale score. For example, one examinee earned a scale score of 464. A "Missing" label would indicate that an examinee did not receive a score. The Cumulative Frequency column (Label 23) presents the total number of students that earned up to and including a given scale score. This column shows 11 students earned up to and including a scale score of 464. The Percent column (Label 24) presents the percent of students that earned a given scale score (number of students that earned the score divided by total number of observations). This column shows that 7.14 percent of the students earned a score of 464. The Cumulative Percent column (Label 25) displays the percent of students that earned up to and including a given scale score. This column shows 78.57 percent of the students earned up to and including a scale score of 464. The Achievement Level column (Label 4) displays the achievement level associated with each scale score. In this example, a scale score of 464 corresponds to an achievement level of 5.

### **Achievement Level Frequency Reports**

Figure 4 displays a sample Achievement Level Frequency Report for an EOG ELA/Reading Assessment. The first line of the header indicates that the report is for the 2018–19 school year. The second line indicates the subject area and report type.

In this sample, ELA/Reading Achievement Levels column (Label 1) presents every achievement level earned by the students. Students who do not have an achievement level are classified as 'blank.' The Frequency column (Label 22) presents the number of students that earned each achievement level. The total count of students excludes blank scores. The sample shows 2 examinees earned an achievement level of 2. The Percent of Total column (Label 24) presents the percent of students that earned a given score (number of students that earned the score divided by the total number of observations). This column shows that 14.29 percent of students earned an achievement level of 2. The Cumulative Frequency column (Label 23) presents the total number of students that earned up to and include a score in a given row. This column shows 7 students earned up to and including an achievement level of 2. The Cumulative Percent column (Label 25) displays the percent of students that earned up to and including a score in a given row. In the sample shown, 50.00 percent of the students earned up to and including an achievement level of 2. The summary statistics just below the frequency table show 6 of the 14 students were classified as level 4 or 5. This indicates that 42.86 of students met college- and career-readiness standards and 50.00 percent met ongrade-level standards.



Figure 4. Sample Achievement Level Frequency Report

## **Goal Summary Reports**

The Goal Summary Report is a grade-specific report that summarizes student performance for each learning goal or essential standard. The Goal Summary Report groups students at the school, district, or state level. Typically, the report reflects scores at the goal level. In EOG mathematics, subscale scores are reported with regard to items designated for calculator active sections versus calculator inactive sections on the goal summary report. In EOG reading, the report contains goal-level score reporting as well as subscale scores reflecting items related to literature versus items related to informational text.

Figure 5 displays a sample Goal Summary Report. Key features are labeled and explained in the *Index of Terms by Label Number*. The standard protocol for reporting subscale scores requires that any goal with fewer than five (5) items does not produce a level of reliability sufficient for score reporting. The Goal Summary Report provides valid data about curriculum implementation only when 1) all forms are administered within the same classroom, school, or LEA, 2) there are at least five (5) students per form, and 3) approximately equal numbers of students have taken each form. It is best to compare a group's weighted mean percent correct with the state weighted mean to determine how far above or below the state weighted mean the group has performed. This comparison is most appropriate because forms are comparable at a total assessment level but not at the goal level.

LEASchCode = ????????? InstrName = ????????? TestDates = Year-round scho	19			30	31
	Scale Score Mean	Number of Valid Scores 1	Pct of Science Items	Mean Pct Correct	Diff from 2018 State Mean Pct Correct <sup>2</sup>
cience State 2018 <sup>3</sup> State 2017	255.6 252.3 252.0	14 108124 115887	100.0		
State 2016 State 2015 State 2014 State 2013	251.5 250.9 250.8 250.2	115441 117183 112560 109375			
hysical Science Matter: Properties and Change			24-28 % 14-16 %	68.4 66.3	9.0 10.6
Energy: Conservation and Transfer			10-12 %	71.4	6.3
arth Science Earth Systems, Structures, and Processe	s		24-28 % 13-15 %	68.6 69.6	7.0 7.3
Earth History			11-13 %	67.3	6.6
ife Science Structure and Function of Living Organis	ms		47-57 % 19-23 %	63.8 65.6	-0.7 -0.1
Ecosystems			9-11 %	63.1	-1.9
Evolution and Genetics			11-13 %	57.1	-9.4
Molecular Biology			8-10 %	69.3	12.2
Report for internal use only. In complian and North Carolina Department of Public be released to the public. The test forms used year to year may be	Instruction	(NCDPI) policy,	results with less	s than 10 stud	lents must not

The Grade 8 Essential Standards for Science can be found at: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/acre/standards/new-standards/science/6-8.pdf

with the state mean to determine how far above or below the state mean the group has performed.

Figure 5. Sample Goal Summary Report

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## Index of Terms by Label Number

1	<ul> <li>Achievement Level / Ach. Level—Achievement level shows the level at which a student performed on the assessment. Achievement levels are predetermined performance standards that allow a student's performance to be compared to grade-level expectations. Five achievement levels (i.e., Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) are reported.</li> <li>Achievement levels of 3, 4, and 5 indicate grade-level proficiency.</li> <li>Achievement levels of 4 and 5 indicate college and career readiness. The achievement level descriptors can be viewed at <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/testing/shared/achievelevelel/">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/testing/shared/achievelevelevelel/</a>.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Proficient</b> —Indicates whether the student meets Grade Level Proficiency Standards with a "Yes" or "No."
3	<b>Scale Score / Developmental Scale Score</b> —The number of assessment questions the student answers correctly is called a raw score. The raw score is converted to a developmental scale score. The Scale Score depicts growth in achievement from year to year. Elsewhere in the Individual Student Report, the student's scale score is represented by a black diamond. Surrounding the student's diamond is a confidence band, indicated by a bar. The confidence band indicates the range of scores that would likely result if the same student completed similar forms of the same assessment many times.
4	<b>Percentile</b> —The percentile rank compares a student's performance on the assessment this year to that of all North Carolina students who took the assessment in the norming year. The norming year for an assessment is generally the first year the assessment was administered. The percentile shows a student performed at a level equal to or better than the stated percentage of students who took the assessment during the norming year. For example, if a student scores as well as or better than 87 percent of the students who took the assessment in the norming year, the student is at the 87 <sup>th</sup> percentile.
5	<b>Reported Lexile Score</b> —The EOG and EOC Reading tests are linked to the <b>Lexile Framework® for Reading</b> . <b>Lexile Score:</b> The Lexile Framework® measures both reader ability and text difficulty on the same scale, the Lexile scale. Lexile scores are reported from a low of BR (Beginning Reader) to a high of 2000L. Lexile scores do not translate specifically to grade levels. Using a student's Lexile score one can match a student to books or other reading material that are similar to his or her reading ability. The lower a book's Lexile measure, the easier it will be to comprehend. For example, a text with a Lexile measure of 850L will most likely be easier for a reader to comprehend than a text at 950L. The Lexile score also allows one to track a student's progress over time.

	Additional information on Lexiles can be found at <u>http://www.lexile.com</u> .
6	Achievement Levels—The 5 achievement levels (described under Label 1) are listed across the top of the graph
7	<b>Student</b> —The blue bar represents the student's scale score. Surrounding the student's scale score is a confidence interval, indicated by a black line. The confidence interval indicates the range of scores that would likely result if the same student completed similar assessments many times.
8	<b>School</b> —The average school score is represented by this blue bar. The average scale score for the school is based on the fall or spring assessment administration for the given school year of the report.
9	<b>District</b> —The average district score is represented by this blue line. The average scale score for the district is based on the fall or spring assessment administration for the given school year of the report.
10	<b>State</b> —The average state score for 2013 is represented by this blue bar. The state average is based on the scores of all North Carolina students who took the assessment in the norming year (2012–2013).
11	<b>LEASchCode</b> refers to the Local Education Agency (LEA) school code.
12	InstrName refers to the instructor's name.
13	<b>TestDates</b> refers to the time of year in which the exam was administered.
14	HdrSchoolName refers to the school name.
15	ClassPeriod refers to the class period.
16	Number Attempted refers to the number of questions answered by the student.
17	<b>2013 State or Local Pctl (Percentile)</b> refers to either the ELA/reading and mathematics percentiles that were established from 2013 statewide or the LEA-wide assessment data.
18	<b>Class Mean</b> —The class mean is the average of the class scores. The mean is the sum of all scores in the roster divided by the number of scores in the roster.

19	<b>Scale Score Mean</b> —The group mean is the average of a group of scores. The mean is the sum of all scores in the roster divided by the number of scores in the roster.
20	<b>Standard Deviation</b> —The standard deviation indicates the degree of variation of scores among a group of students. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the variation there is in scores. The standard deviation is the square root of the variance of the scores.
21	<b>Mode</b> —the group mode is the most common score or scores of the group.
22	<b>Frequency</b> —The Frequency column presents the number of students that earned each score.
23	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b> —The value in the cumulative frequency column in a frequency table is the total number of students that earned all scores up to and including the score in the same row.
24	<b>Percent</b> —The Percent of Total column presents the percent of students that earned a given score (number of students that earned the score divided by the total number of observations).
25	<b>Cumulative Percent</b> —The value in the Cumulative Percent column in frequency tables is the percent of students that earned all scores/achievement level up to and including the score/achievement level in the same row.
26	<b>Met Career- and College-Readiness Standards</b> – The number of students who have met the College- and Career-Readiness Standards (Levels 4 and 5).
27	Met On-Grade-Level Standards – The number of students who have met On-Grade-Level Standards (levels 3, 4 and 5).
28	<b>Number of Valid Scores</b> refers to the number of valid scores and is used as the denominator in calculating the mean.
29	<b>Percent of the Read/Math/Science Items per Form</b> – The percent of the items per form is the percent of items that align with each content goal.
30	Weighted Mean Percent Correct –A weighted mean is used to calculate the mean scores from different forms. If the count of students differs across forms, a weighted mean adjusts for the different counts across the forms. For instance, if twice as many students took one form as compared to another, this form would receive twice the weight in calculating the mean. Usually about the same numbers of students take each form, so in practice, the weighted mean is very similar to an unweighted mean.

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**Difference 2013 State Mean Percent Correct** – This difference displays performance relative to the 2013 state mean percent correct. Negative values indicate a score performance below the state mean percent correct, while positive values indicate performance above the state mean.