

Computing Performance Composite 2006-07

Performance Composite = the percentage of the test scores in the school at or above Achievement Level III (often referred to as at grade level or proficient).

To determine the performance composite for a school with only grades below 8:

- 1) Count the number of test scores for students who are enrolled in the grade or subject for which they were tested (i.e. third grade EOG scores for third graders in membership in the school on the first day of spring testing).
- 2) count the number of writing test scores for students enrolled in the appropriate grade (i.e. fourth grade writing test scores for students who are fourth graders)
- 3) The total from steps 1 and 2 above is the denominator.
- 4) Using the number of proficient scores that were included in step 2 above, run a confidence interval analysis (by writing grade level separately) to determine the upper limit of the confidence range. This is the percent proficient for writing.
- 5) Convert the percent proficient calculated in 4 above by multiplying by the number from 2 above.
- 6) Count the number of proficient EOG (or its alternate) and EOC (or its alternate) scores included in 1 above.
- 7) Add 5 above to 6 above, this is the numerator.
- 8) Divide the numerator by the denominator and multiply by 100 to get the percent proficient (performance composite).

To determine the performance composite for a school with only grades below 9:

- 1) count the number of test scores for students who are enrolled in the grade or subject for which they were tested for which they were tested (i.e. third grade EOG scores for third graders in membership in the school on the first day of Spring testing).
- 2) count the number of writing test scores for students enrolled in the appropriate grade (i.e. fourth grade writing test scores for students who are fourth graders)
- 3) The total from steps 1 and 2 above is part of the denominator.
 - a. Add to them the number of 8th grade students on the first day of spring testing who are not using the NCAAP nor are eligible for the LEP first year in US schools reading test exemption.
- 4) Using the number of proficient scores that were included in step 2 above, run a confidence interval analysis (by writing grade level separately) to determine the upper limit of the confidence range. This is the percent proficient for writing.
- 5) Convert the percent proficient calculated in 4 above by multiplying by the number from 2 above.
- 6) Count the number of proficient EOG (or its alternate) and EOC (or its alternate) scores included in 1 above.
- 7) Count the number of 8th grade students on the first day of spring testing who have a passing score on the computer skills exam in their record.
- 8) Add 5 above to 6 above and 7 above, this is the numerator.
- 9) Divide the numerator by the denominator and multiply by 100 to get the percent proficient (performance composite).

To determine the performance composite for a school with grade 9 or above: (inclusive of schools with grades below 9)

- 1) count the number of test scores for students who are enrolled in the grade or subject for which they were tested for which they were tested (i.e. English I scores for students in the fall semester long course on the first day of fall testing).
- 2) count the number of writing test scores for students enrolled in the appropriate grade (i.e. tenth grade writing test scores for students who are tenth graders)
- 3) count the number of summer school EOC scores credited to the school (from the previous summer)
 - a. Or Algebra I scores for students who took the Algebra I test prior to 9th grade (only if the school has no grades below 9) and are in membership in 9th grade on the first day of spring testing.
- 4) The total from steps 1, 2 and 3 above is part of the denominator.
 - a. Add to them the number of 8th grade students on the first day of spring testing who are not using the NCAAP nor are eligible for the LEP first year in US schools reading test exemption (if the school has an 8th grade).
- 5) Using the number of proficient scores that were included in step 2 above, run a confidence interval analysis (by writing grade level separately) to determine the upper limit of the confidence range. This is the percent proficient for writing.
- 6) Convert the percent proficient calculated in 5 above by multiplying by the number from 2 above.
- 7) Count the number of proficient EOG (or its alternate) or EOC (or its alternate) scores included in 1 and 3 above.
- 8) Count the number of 8th grade students on the first day of spring testing who have a passing score on the computer skills exam in their record.
- 9) Add 6 above to 7 above and 8 above, this is the numerator.
- 10) Divide the numerator by the denominator and multiply by 100 to get the percent proficient (performance composite).

Notes:

Grade is determined by the SIMS or NC WISE record associated with the student on the first day of the test cycle (i.e. writing test day)

Membership is determined by SIMS or NC WISE record associated with the student on the first day of the test cycle (i.e. first day of fall testing)

Membership in EOC courses is determined by SIMS or NC WISE record associated with the student on the first day of the test cycle (i.e. first day of Spring testing) showing the student is scheduled into a course section that carries the official state course code for the standard course of study course that gives the credit associated with the EOC test (i.e. the state course code for US History for the US History test).

Only one test score for any student for one subject is used in the above calculations. The order of preference is:

- 1) Spring test administration
- 2) Fall test administration
- 3) Summer test administration
- 4) Historic Algebra I tests

For this purpose, neither absent nor misadministered tests are included.