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The enclosed reports show the change in student performance from 2001-02 to 2002-03 on the ITBS. Teachers can use these reports to see the amount of academic growth each student achieved in reading, math, science, and the core total. Each report should correspond to each teacher's 2001-02 class roster. In addition to school, grade level, classroom, and student name, the reports contain the following data:

Subject Area / Test Name			
National Grade Equivalent (NGE) Scores			2002-03 National Percentile Rank on the test (>40 is proficient)
2001-02 NGE Score	2002-03 NGE Score	Academic Growth in Months	

Here is one way in which teachers can analyze the information:

1) Look at a student's 2002 NGE for the Core Total. This tells you the level students were performing at the beginning of last year. For example, a student with an NGE of 4.2 earned a score on the ITBS equivalent to the score earned by a student (on the same test) who was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> month of 4<sup>th</sup> grade. Since the 2002 test was administered in October, the average grade equivalent scores would be:

Kindergarten	0.2		3 <sup>rd</sup> grade	3.2
1 <sup>st</sup> grade	1.2		4 <sup>th</sup> grade	4.2
2 <sup>nd</sup> grade	2.2		5 <sup>th</sup> grade	5.2

Comparing the 2002 NGE scores with the above table will show you if a student had above- or below-average ability.

2) Look at that student's 2003 NGE for the Core Total. Since the test was administered in late September, the average scores would still end in ".2" (kindergarten average = 0.2, 5<sup>th</sup> grade average = 5.2). This number would tell you if a student is currently above or below average.

3) Now look at the +/- column to see the student's academic growth during the 2001-02 school year. The average student would be expected to grow 10 months (one full academic year) in each subject area. Any growth above 10 months would be above average; any growth below 10 months would be below average.

Note: Students who were below average in 2001-02 would not be expected to make a full 10 months growth. Students who were above average in 2001-02 would be expected to make more than 10 months growth.

4) While you are still looking at the +/- column, you can calculate a couple statistics. First, find the average amount of growth students made in your classroom (add up the months growth for each student and divide that sum by the number of students in the class). Your average classroom growth should be about 10 months (unless you had a class that was dramatically above or below average in 2001-02). Second, calculate the percent of students who made the expected amount of growth (add up the number of students who made at least 10 months growth and divide by the number of students in the class). Ideally, you would want all of your students to achieve at least 10 months of growth since last year.

5) If any student shows negative growth from 2001-02, notify your principal. No student should show negative growth on the ITBS. If you have a student who shows negative growth, find out why.

6) Finally, look at the 2003 NPR column. This shows the national percentile rank of the student on this year's test. Calculate the percentage of students who earned a proficient score (add the number of students with NPRs of 41 or above and divide by the total number of students in the classroom). Remember that our goal is to ensure every student is proficient in reading, math, and science by the year 2014.

Students who were enrolled last year but did not receive 2002-03 ITBS scores (transferred out/didn't finish test/incorrect student ID number) do not appear on these reports