

Relating Star Reading® and Star Math® to the Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Tests



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Introduction

At Renaissance we know that as an educator, chief among your responsibilities is making decisions about how to allocate limited resources to best serve diverse student needs. A good assessment system supports your efforts, by providing timely, relevant information to help address key questions about which students are on track to meet important standards and who may need additional assistance.

Assessments that identify early any students at risk of missing academic standards are especially useful, as they inform instructional decisions to improve student performance and reduce gaps in achievement. Assessments that do this while taking little time away from instruction are particularly valuable. *Interim assessments*, one of three broad categories of educational assessment,¹ indicate which students are on track to meet later expectations (Perie, Marion, Gong, & Wurtzel, 2007).

This linking study applied results from two interim assessments, Renaissance Star Reading® and Renaissance Star Math®, to help you predict whether individual students are on track or need more assistance to succeed on the year-end summative Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Tests in English language arts and mathematics in grades 3 through 8.²

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Main Findings

Results from the linking analysis revealed that Star Reading and Star Math are accurate predictors of the Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Tests, meaning as a Mississippi educator you can use Star scores to:

1. Identify early in the year students likely to miss reading and math yearly progress goals in time to make meaningful adjustments to instruction well before the year-end test.
2. Forecast the percent of students at each MAP performance level to serve as an early warning system for building and district administrators and allow redirection of resources as needed.

Study

To determine if Star Reading and Star Math can predict student achievement on the end-of-year Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Tests in English language arts and mathematics, we began by linking the score scales for each assessment.

¹ **Formative assessments** are short and frequent processes, embedded in instruction, that support learning and provide specific feedback on what students know and can do versus where gaps in knowledge exist. **Summative assessments** evaluate whether students have met a set of standards, and serve most commonly as year-end state-mandated tests. **Interim assessments** represent the middle ground, in terms of duration and frequency and can serve purposes including informing instruction, evaluating curriculum and student responsiveness to intervention, and forecasting performance on high-stakes summative year-end tests.

² Technical manuals are available for Star Reading and Star Math by request to research@renaissance.com.

Data collection

Using a secure data-matching procedure compliant with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Mississippi Department of Education policies, staff from eight Mississippi districts provided Renaissance with state summative test scores for students who had taken Star Reading or Star Math during the 2015–2016 school year. Each record included a student’s MAP scores and was matched with all Star scores for that year.

Sample characteristics

Renaissance divided the Mississippi data into two samples. The **concurrent** sample included students’ scores for all Star tests taken within 30 days before or after the mid-date of the MAP administration window. This sample numbered 13,823 students in grades 3–8 with matched MAP and Star Reading scores and 10,483 students in those grades with matched MAP and Star Math scores. In each grade, we then set aside scores from a subset of these students—10%—as a holdout sample to use only to evaluate the scale linkage.

The linking analysis revealed that Star Reading and Star Math are accurate predictors of the Mississippi State Tests.

The **predictive** sample, which included 13,590 students for reading and 10,954 students for math, included Star scores for tests taken more than 30 days before the mid-date in the MAP testing window.

Correlations

Before linking Star tests with the MAP, we ensured there was a strong relationship between the test scales. As seen in figure 1, the correlations were positive, averaging .79 and .80 between MAP and Star Reading and Star Math, respectively.

Figure 1. Star Reading® and Star Math® scores highly correlate with Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Tests



Scale linkage

Renaissance then linked the score scales for the Star Reading/Star Math and the MAP in English language arts and mathematics by applying equipercentile linking analysis (Kolen & Brennan, 2004) in grades 3–8. The concurrent sample (sans the holdout sample) was used in the linking (scores from all Star tests taken within 30 days before or after the MAP testing mid-date), and the result was a table of MAP scores for each possible Star score.

The predictive sample was then used to evaluate if the linking results could accurately predict student performance on the MAP with Star data from earlier in the school year. To do so, we took students' Star scores from tests taken more than 30 days prior to the MAP testing mid-date and used national growth norms (Renaissance Learning, 2016a, 2016b) to project what their Star scores would be at the mid-date. Then the scale linkage table was used to look up the projected Star scores (or the average of the projected scores for students with multiple Star scores in the predictive sample) to see how they translated to the MAP scale.

Mississippi cut scores and corresponding Star score equivalents

MAP results are reported in scaled scores that describe each student's location on an achievement continuum ranging from approximately 301 to 899 and using five achievement levels: *Level 1*, *Level 2*, *Level 3*, *Level 4*, and *Level 5*. A main purpose in linking Star Reading and Star Math to the MAP was to identify Star scores approximately equivalent to the cut-off scores that separate the Mississippi achievement levels. Table 1 displays these equivalent Star scores for grades 3–8. The corresponding MAP cut scores can be found in the Appendix B.³

Table 1. Star Reading® and Star Math® score equivalents for each MAP achievement level range

Star Reading® cut-score equivalents					
Grade	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
3	< 205	205 - 353	354 - 494	495 - 706	>= 707
4	< 269	269 - 440	441 - 574	575 - 906	>= 907
5	< 366	366 - 479	480 - 643	644 - 968	>= 969
6	< 398	398 - 574	575 - 783	784 - 1026	>= 1027
7	< 431	431 - 578	579 - 875	876 - 1166	>= 1167
8	< 463	463 - 610	611 - 903	904 - 1276	>= 1277
Star Math® cut-score equivalents					
Grade	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
3	< 480	480 - 585	586 - 655	656 - 726	>= 727
4	< 540	540 - 648	649 - 724	725 - 803	>= 804
5	< 554	554 - 653	654 - 775	776 - 828	>= 829
6	< 568	568 - 711	712 - 806	807 - 905	>= 906
7	< 597	597 - 737	738 - 831	832 - 920	>= 921
8	< 629	629 - 779	780 - 858	859 - 921	>= 922

³ The linking sample came from eight school districts, so cut scores should be considered approximations to be updated with greater precision as more data become available.

Results

Accuracy of scale linkage confirmed

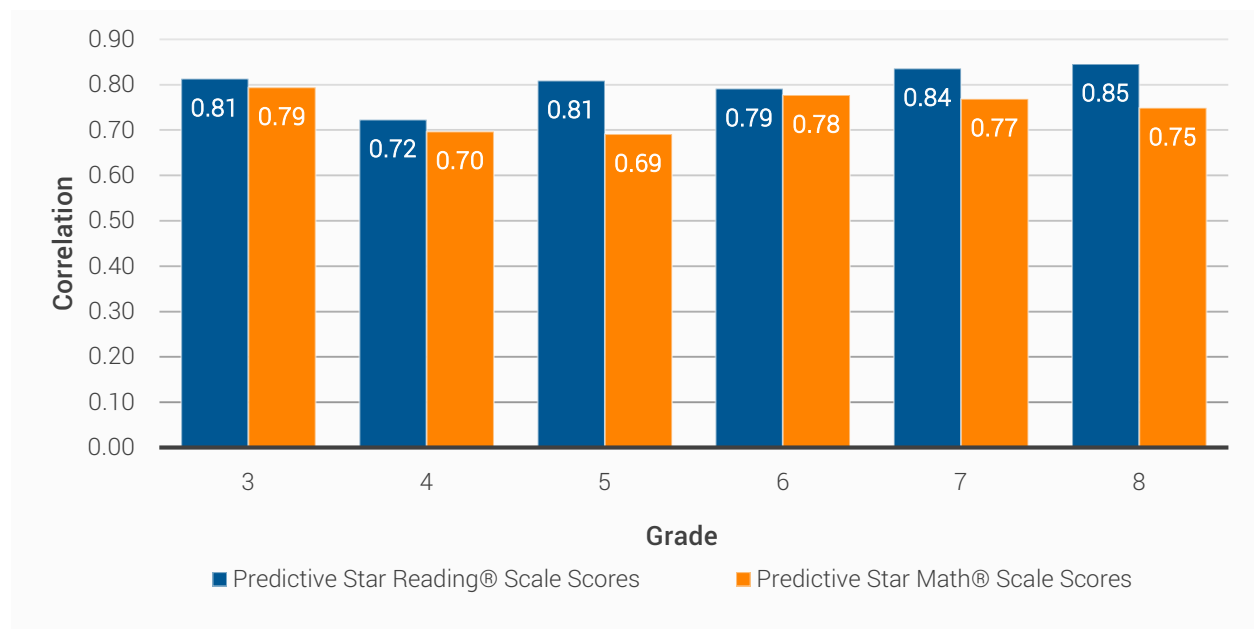
In evaluating the accuracy of the scale linkage, we used two methods to examine the differences between students' observed (actual) MAP scores and our Star equivalents: (1) computing the RMSEL (the root mean squared errors of linking) using the scores from the linking study, and (2) applying the holdout sample, consisting of the subset of concurrent scores not used in the linking, to the linking results. Results showed that our linking computation performed as intended.

Predictive Star scores correlate highly with actual MAP scores

To summarize the predictive power of Star Reading and Star Math, we calculated raw correlations between observed (actual) MAP scores and projected Star scores. As figure 2 shows, the predictive correlation showed a strong relationship between the assessments (similar to the correlations from the concurrent sample, see figure 1, p. 4), indicating that earlier Star scores have a strong relationship with end-of-year MAP scores. For reading, the correlations averaged .80 and for math, the associations were also high, averaging .75.

Star scores have a strong relationship with end-of-year MAP scores.

Figure 2. Projected scores from Star Reading® and Star Math® highly correlate with Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Test scores



Star scores discriminate well between students who score proficient or not

Using the sample of actual MAP scores, we were able to compare how our projected Star scores aligned with the observed Mississippi scores. Table 2 displays classification diagnostics about whether students were correctly or incorrectly classified as proficient or not on the MAP using projected Star scores. On average, students were correctly classified (i.e., overall classification accuracy) 84% of the time for reading and 85% of the time for math.

For Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC), a summary measure of diagnostic accuracy, Star Reading and Star Math both averaged .92 (also displayed in table 2). The AUCs far exceed the .85 standard set by the National Center on Response to Intervention to indicate convincing evidence that an assessment can accurately predict another assessment result or outcome.

Table 2. Proficiency forecasting using Star Reading® and Star Math® scores yields accurate results

Star Reading®						
Measure	Grade					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Overall classification accuracy (percentage of correct classifications)	85%	82%	82%	85%	86%	87%
Area Under the ROC Curve	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.94
Star Math®						
Measure	Grade					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Overall classification accuracy (percentage of correct classifications)	82%	86%	82%	85%	88%	86%
Area Under the ROC Curve	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.93

Other diagnostic accuracy measures studied:

- ✓ **Sensitivity** represents the percentage of proficient students that were correctly forecasted, which for Star Reading averaged 80% and for Star Math averaged 78%.
- ✓ **Specificity** represents the percentage of not-proficient students that were correctly forecasted, which for Star Reading averaged 87% and for Star Math averaged 88%.
- ✓ **Positive predictive values** indicate that when Star scores forecasted students to be proficient, they actually were proficient 77% of the time for Star Reading and 77% of the time for Star Math.
- ✓ **Negative predictive values** indicate that when Star scores forecasted students to miss proficiency, they actually weren't proficient 89% of the time for reading and 89% of the time for math.
- ✓ **Proficiency status projection error**, the difference between actual and projected proficiency rates, indicates how well scores accurately predict proficiency within each grade. Star Reading and Star Math both averaged 1% (negative scores indicate under-prediction while positive scores show over-prediction).

Appendix A: About Star Reading® and Star Math®

The computer-adaptive Star Reading and Star Math assessments serve multiple purposes including screening, progress monitoring, instructional planning, forecasting proficiency, standards mastery, and measuring growth. These highly reliable, valid, and efficient standards-based measures of student performance in reading and math provide valuable information regarding the acquisition of skills along a continuum of learning expectations. The assessments can be completed in about 20 minutes, and we recommend administering them two to five times a year for most purposes and more frequently—as often as weekly—when used in progress monitoring programs.



Star Reading and Star Math are highly rated for progress monitoring by the National Center on Intensive Intervention, and received high ratings for screening and progress monitoring by the National Center on Response to Intervention.

National Center on
INTENSIVE INTERVENTION

at American Institutes for Research ■



National Center on Response to Intervention
www.rti4success.org

Appendix B: Mississippi Assessment Program (MAP) Test achievement levels

Table B1. MAP achievement level score ranges

MAP achievement level score ranges: English language arts					
Grade	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
3	305 - 334	335 - 349	350 - 364	365 - 386	387 - 399
4	401 - 428	429 - 449	450 - 464	465 - 487	488 - 499
5	507 - 538	539 - 549	550 - 564	565 - 581	582 - 599
6	604 - 635	636 - 649	650 - 664	665 - 678	679 - 697
7	712 - 737	738 - 749	750 - 764	765 - 775	776 - 792
8	803 - 841	842 - 849	850 - 864	865 - 879	880 - 899
MAP achievement level score ranges: Mathematics					
Grade	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
3	303 - 332	333 - 349	350 - 364	365 - 383	384 - 399
4	413 - 435	436 - 449	450 - 464	465 - 483	484 - 499
5	527 - 539	540 - 549	550 - 564	565 - 575	576 - 599
6	612 - 635	636 - 649	650 - 664	665 - 686	687 - 699
7	706 - 735	736 - 749	750 - 764	765 - 792	793 - 799
8	811 - 837	838 - 849	850 - 864	865 - 888	889 - 899

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