

# Elizabeth City-Pasquotank County Schools Elizabeth City - Scoring Study 1 Report Anonymous

*Monday 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2016*

Scoring study title: **Scoring Study 1: OCT 2016/17**

Scoring study description: **First Scoring Study for OCT**

Protocol: **NCEES Teacher Evaluation Rubric 0-4**

Study dates: **10/4/2016 - 10/31/2016**

Number of Observers included: **34**

Number of videos assigned: **1**

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## TARGET AND MODAL SCORES

The table below lists the target scores for each video alongside the modal scores, or the most frequently given scores, across Observers for each of the videos in your scoring study. It is possible that more than one score could be considered the modal score if they share the highest frequency among your Observers. In this case, all modal scores are listed and separated by commas. For example, if an equal number of Observers provided a score of 2 and a score of 3 on a particular domain, and these were the most common scores, then the modal score would be listed as "2, 3". You may wish to review any discrepancies between target scores and modal scores with your group of Observers.

Domain Code and Description	Video V743	
	Mode	Target
ST1a Teacher leads in classroom	2	2
ST2a Teacher provides pos environm	1	2
ST2b Teacher embraces diversity	0	0
ST2c Treats students as individuals	2	3
ST2d Adapts teach to sp needs stud	0	1
ST3a Aligns instruct w/ NC stand	2	2
ST3b Knows content for specialty	2	2
ST3c Recognizes interconnectedness	2	2
ST3d Makes instruction relevant	2	2
ST4a Knows how learning takes place	1	2
ST4b Plans instruction appr to stud	0, 2	2
ST4c Uses a variety of inst methods	1	2
ST4d Integrates technology	0	0
ST4e Develops crit think+prob solve	2	1
ST4f Helps stud work in teams	2	1
ST4g Communicates effectively	2	1
ST4h Uses variety of assess methods	1	1

Table 1: Distribution of Modal and Target Scores by Video  
Excluded = Excluded by the Author

## Distribution of Domain Scores

### This section helps answer the following questions

- How much did scores vary across domains for each video?
- How representative is the modal score of all scores provided?

### DISTRIBUTION OF RATINGS BY DOMAIN

The following figures illustrate the distribution of scores for each video in your scoring study. The length of each bar indicates the percentage of participating Observers that provided the score indicated in the "Scores" column to the left of the bar. The modal score for each domain is represented by the longest bar and is **bolded** in the "Scores" column. The number to the right of each bar represents the number of Observers that provided that score. If your rubric includes a "No Evidence" option, "N/E" will appear under the numeric rating for each domain. If Observers were given the option to leave scores blank while completing the study, "N/S" for "Not Scored" will appear under the numeric rating for each domain. Observers who have not

completed any scoring for a particular video are not included in the bar graph. The target scores for each domain are also indicated in the leftmost column.

### HOW TO INTERPRET THE RESULTS

These graphs give you a sense of the variability in scores provided by the Observers in your scoring study. For a given domain, if you see one long bar surrounded by much smaller bars or even just a single bar alone, this indicates that your group of Observers generally agreed on one score. Preferably, this score would match the target score. If the modal score does not match the target score, you may want to discuss this among your observer group and/or perhaps consider adjusting the target score. However, if instead you see several bars of similar length and no one bar stands out from the rest, this means that there was significant disagreement on how the domain should be scored. This lack of consensus could indicate that further training is needed for your Observers on that particular domain. In any case, if there is any disagreement you may wish to facilitate further discussions with the group to uncover why people provided different scores and come to some consensus on what the true score should be.

VIDEO V743

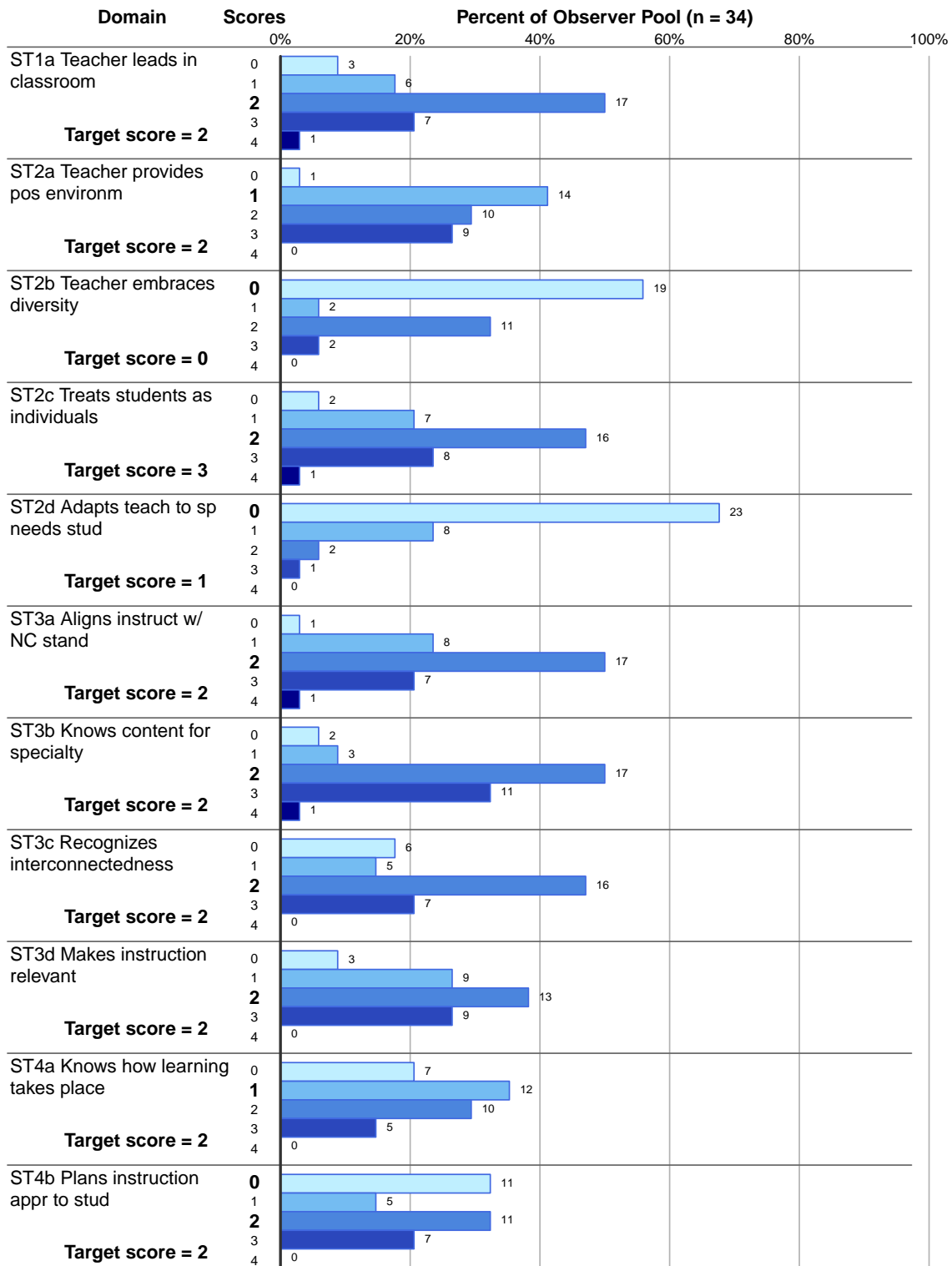


Figure 1: Distribution of Ratings by Domain for Video V743

VIDEO V743

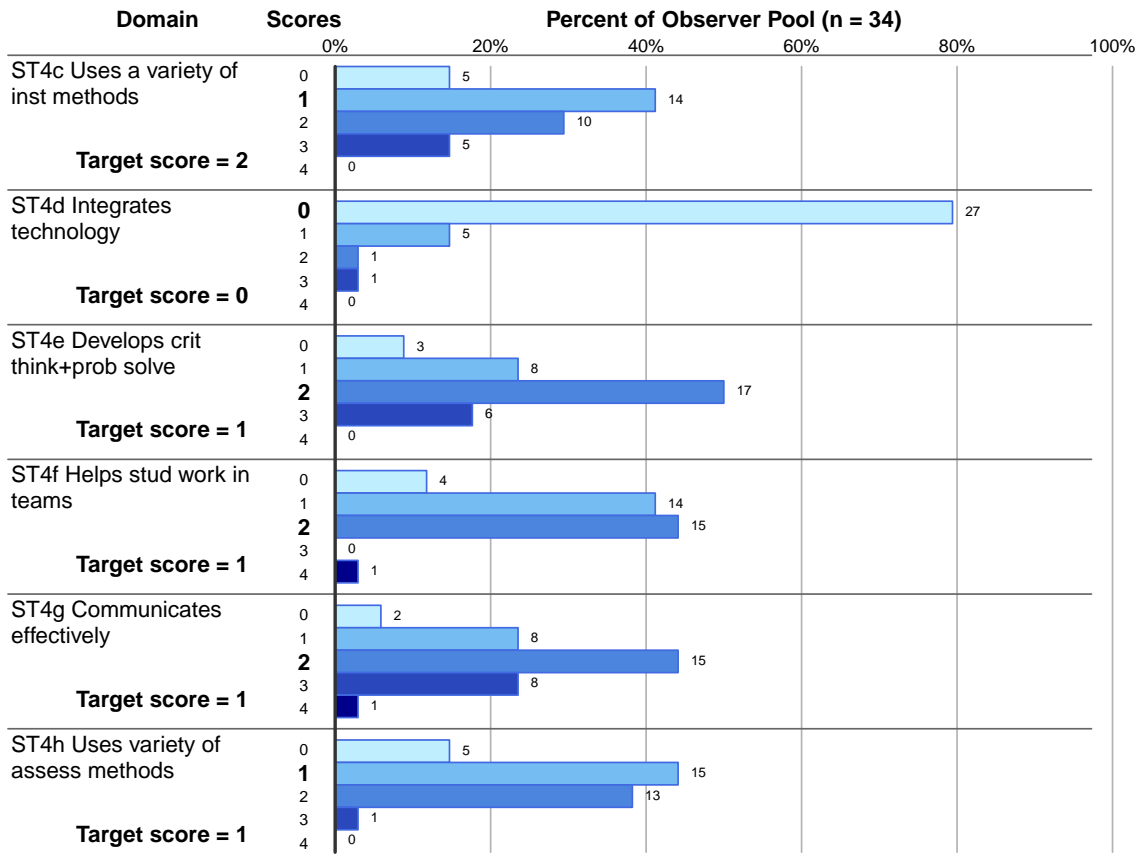


Figure 1: (Continued)

## TARGET AGREEMENT

### Observer Agreement with Target Scores by Individual

#### This section helps answer the following question:

- How does each Observer's scores compare with the target scores?

The Observation Engine compares the scores entered by each Observer with the target scores provided for videos in the study.

Observer agreement indicates the percent of an Observer's scores matching the target scores exactly. Percent discrepant is the percent of an Observer's scores that disagree with the target score by two or more points.

A calculation is also performed to determine if an Observer had a statistically significant bias when they disagreed with the target scores. If the Observer tended to score higher than the target scores, there would be a positive bias, and if the Observer tended to score lower, there would be a negative bias. Bias is only reported if it is statistically significant, that is, there is at least a 95% chance that this scoring pattern was actually indicative of the Observer's inherent scoring tendency, and not just by chance.

#### READING THE FIGURES

The colored bars under each Observer's name illustrate the percentage of agreement with the target scores, along with the proportion of scores that disagree with the target scores.

The thick blue bar in the center represents the percentage of the time an Observer's scores matched the target scores across all videos in your scoring study. The thinner bars to either side of the blue bar represent the percentage of time an Observer's scores disagreed with the target score. Yellow and light green bars are displayed when an Observer's scores are discrepant, or two or more points higher (light green) or lower (yellow) than the target scores. The exact percentage of time that scores were discrepant in either direction is indicated in the column to the right of the graph. Teal and magenta bars are displayed when an Observer's scores are only one point higher (teal) or lower (magenta) than the target scores.

If applicable, bias is indicated by the presence of an arrow to the right of these bars. A green, upward-facing arrow indicates a positive bias in scoring was present for that Observer, while a red, downward-facing arrow indicates a negative bias.

The Observers are listed in order of percent agreement; those with the highest agreement with target scores are listed at the top of the figure. **Note that only Observers who submitted scores for all videos in the scoring study are included in the figure.**

#### INTERPRETATION

Figure 2 can be helpful for determining which Observers need additional training on the protocol. The direction of disagreement and bias information can also inform individualized feedback and retraining. Conversely, this figure can also help identify Observers with strong expertise to act as resources for their peers.

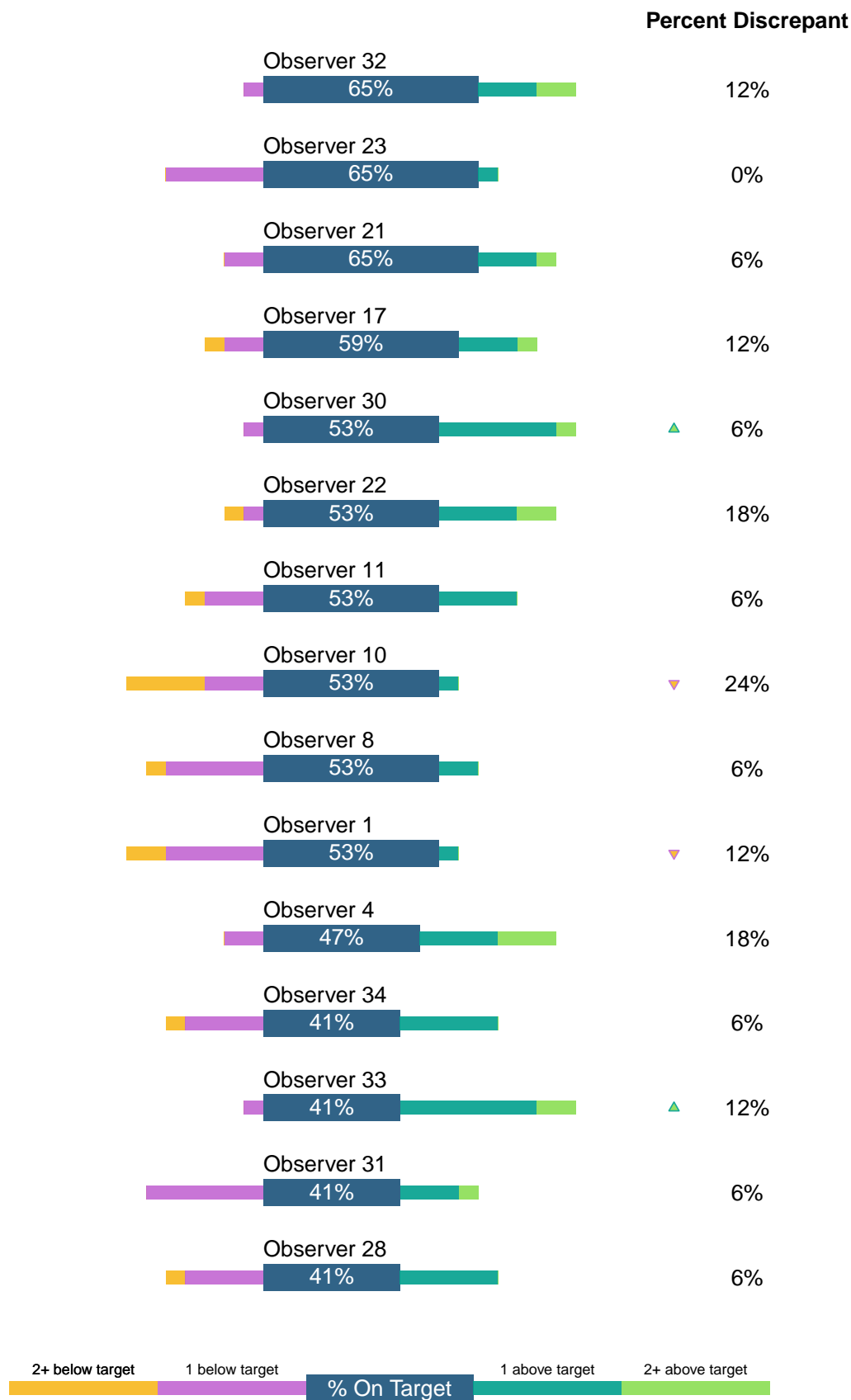


Figure 2: Observer Agreement with Target Scores by Individual Across All Videos



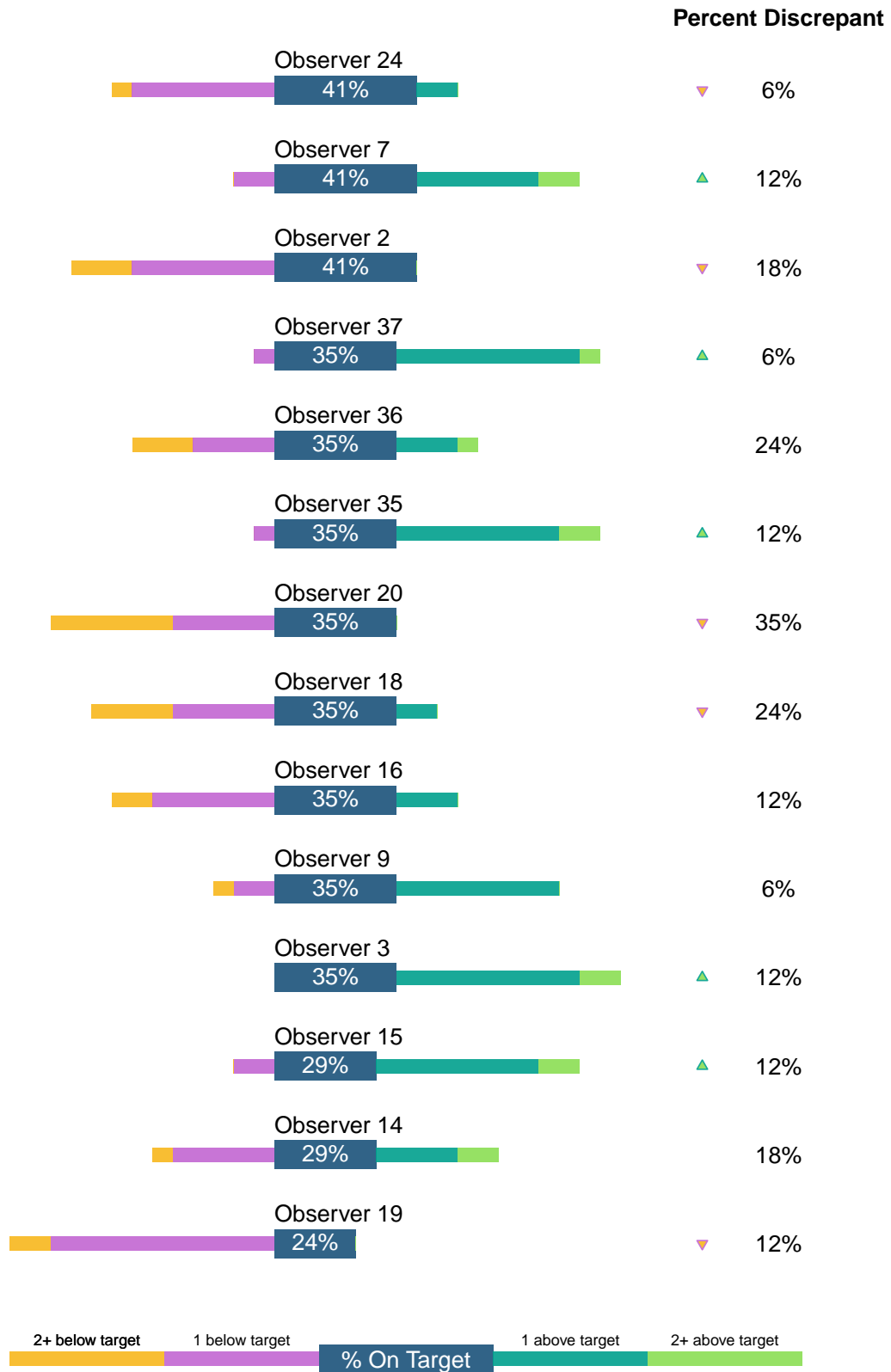


Figure 2: (Continued)

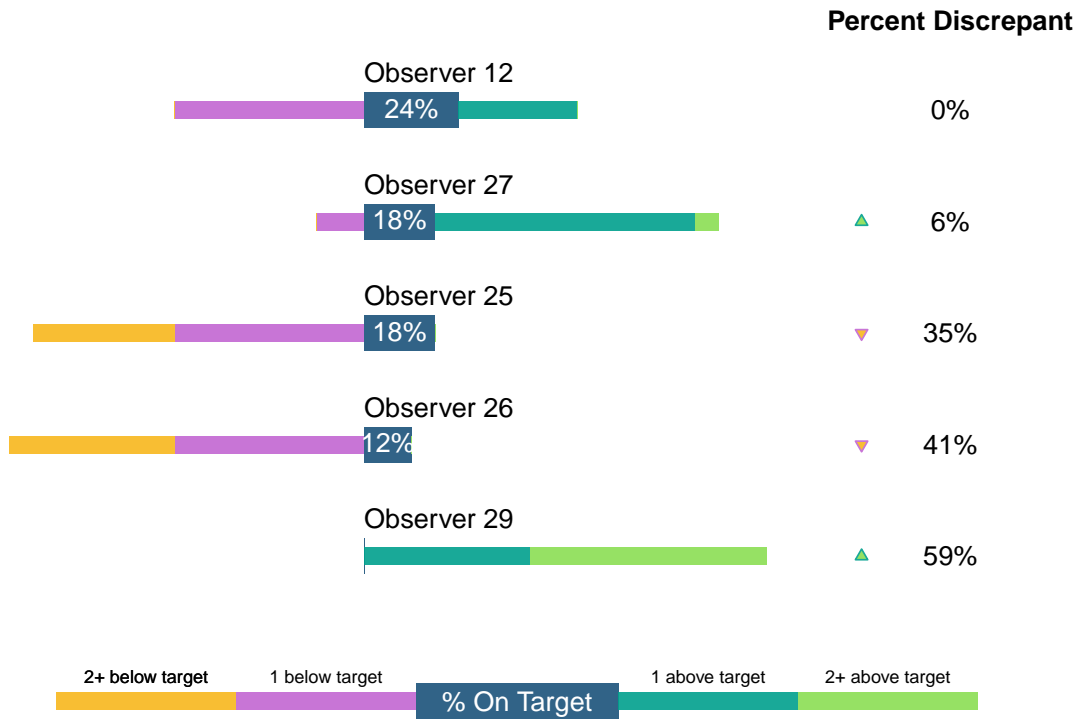


Figure 2: (Continued)

## Agreement with Target Scores by Domain and by Video

### This section helps answer the following questions:

- Are there domains that Observers found particularly difficult to score?
- Are there videos that Observers found particularly difficult to score?

### READING THE FIGURES

The figures here are very similar to those in Figure 2. The set of bars display the rate of agreement with the target score along with the proportion of scores that disagree with the target score. In this case, Figure 3 is calculated by domain and Figure 4 is calculated by video. **Note that only Observers who submitted scores for all videos in the scoring study are included in these figures.**

The thick blue bar in the center represents the percentage of the time Observers' scores matched the target scores for each domain and video. The thinner bars to either side of the blue bar represent the percentage of time Observers'

scores disagreed with the target score. Yellow and light green bars are displayed when scores are discrepant, or two or more points higher (light green) or lower (yellow) than the target scores. The exact percentage of time that scores were discrepant in either direction is indicated in the column to the right of the graph. Teal and magenta bars are displayed when scores are only one point higher (teal) or lower (magenta) than the target scores.

### INTERPRETATION

Figure 3 can be helpful when determining whether there were specific domains Observers had trouble scoring during an observation. The explanation of the domains may need to be clarified, or additional training on domains with low agreement may be needed.

If Figure 4 reveals that Observers have trouble agreeing on scores for a particular video, this may mean that Observers share a common misconception regarding a particular sort of lessons. For example, a group of Observers may tend to give inflated scores to lessons in which students work in cooperative groups while the rest of the group does not. These misconceptions can be addressed in training or with revisions to scoring guidelines.

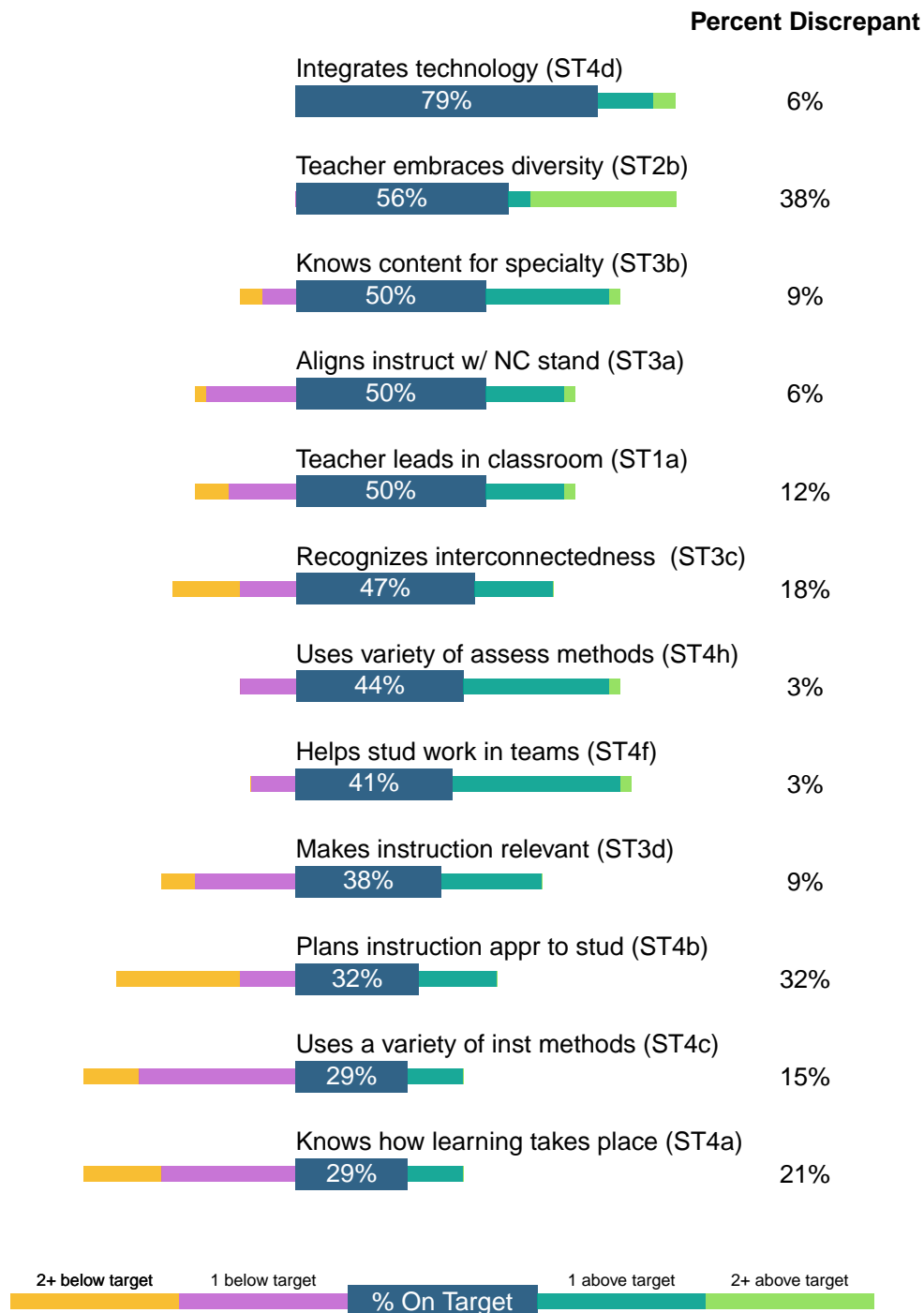


Figure 3: Observer Agreement with Target Scores by Domain

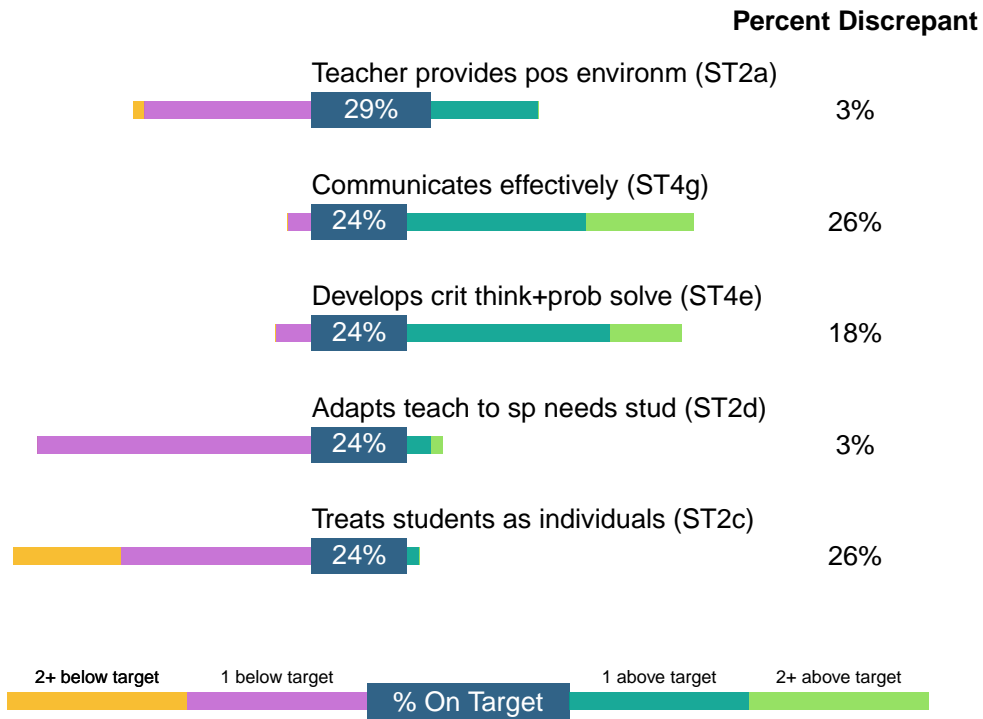


Figure 3: (Continued)

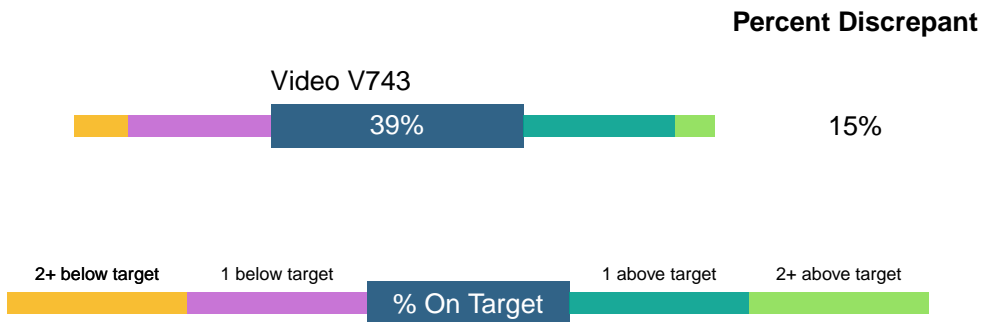


Figure 4: Observer Agreement with Target Scores by Video

## MODAL AGREEMENT

### Observer Agreement with Modal Scores by Individual

**This section helps answer the following question:**

- Which Observers most often agree with the modal scores?
- How do each Observer's scores compare with their peers?

#### OBSERVER AGREEMENT

Table 1 of this report highlighted the modal, or most common, scores for each video in your scoring study. In this section, each Observer's scores are compared with the modal scores to calculate overall agreement and discrepancy by individual Observer across videos and domains.

Observer Agreement is the percentage of time an Observer's scores exactly match the modal scores. Percent Discrepant is the percentage of time an Observer's scores disagree with the modal scores by two or more points.

A calculation is also performed to determine if Observers had a statistically significant bias when they disagreed with the modal score. If an Observer tended to score higher than the modal score, there would be a positive bias, and if the Observer tended to score lower, there would be a negative bias. Bias is only reported if it is statistically significant, that is, there is at least a 95% chance that this scoring pattern was actually indicative of the Observer's inherent scoring tendency and not just by chance.

#### READING THE FIGURES

The colored bars under each Observer's name illustrate the percentage of agreement with the modal scores, along with the proportion of scores that disagree with the modal scores.

The thick blue bar in the center represents the percentage of the time an Observer's scores matched the modal scores across all videos in your scoring study. The thinner bars to either side of the blue bar represent the percentage of time an Observer's scores disagreed with the modal score. Yellow and light green bars are displayed when an Observer's scores are discrepant, or two or more points higher (light green) or lower (yellow) than the modal scores. The exact percentage of time that scores were discrepant in either direction is indicated in the column to the right of the graph. Teal and magenta bars are displayed when an Observer's scores are only one point higher (teal) or lower (magenta) than the modal scores.

If applicable, bias is indicated by the presence of an arrow to the right of these bars. A green, upward-facing arrow indicates a positive bias in scoring was present for that Observer, while a red, downward-facing arrow indicates a negative bias.

The Observers are listed in order of percent agreement; those with the highest agreement with modal scores are listed at the top of the figure. **Note that only Observers who submitted scores for all videos in the scoring study are included in the figure.**

#### INTERPRETATION

Figure 5 can be helpful for identifying a core group of Observers who tend to agree in general on scoring of the videos in the study as opposed to Observers who tend to take less common (dissenting) positions. If all Observers with known strong expertise are found in the identified core group, then the disagreement and bias information can be used to inform individualized feedback and retraining. If some expert Observers take dissenting positions, a more general and detailed reanalysis of scoring guidelines and Observer training may be required.

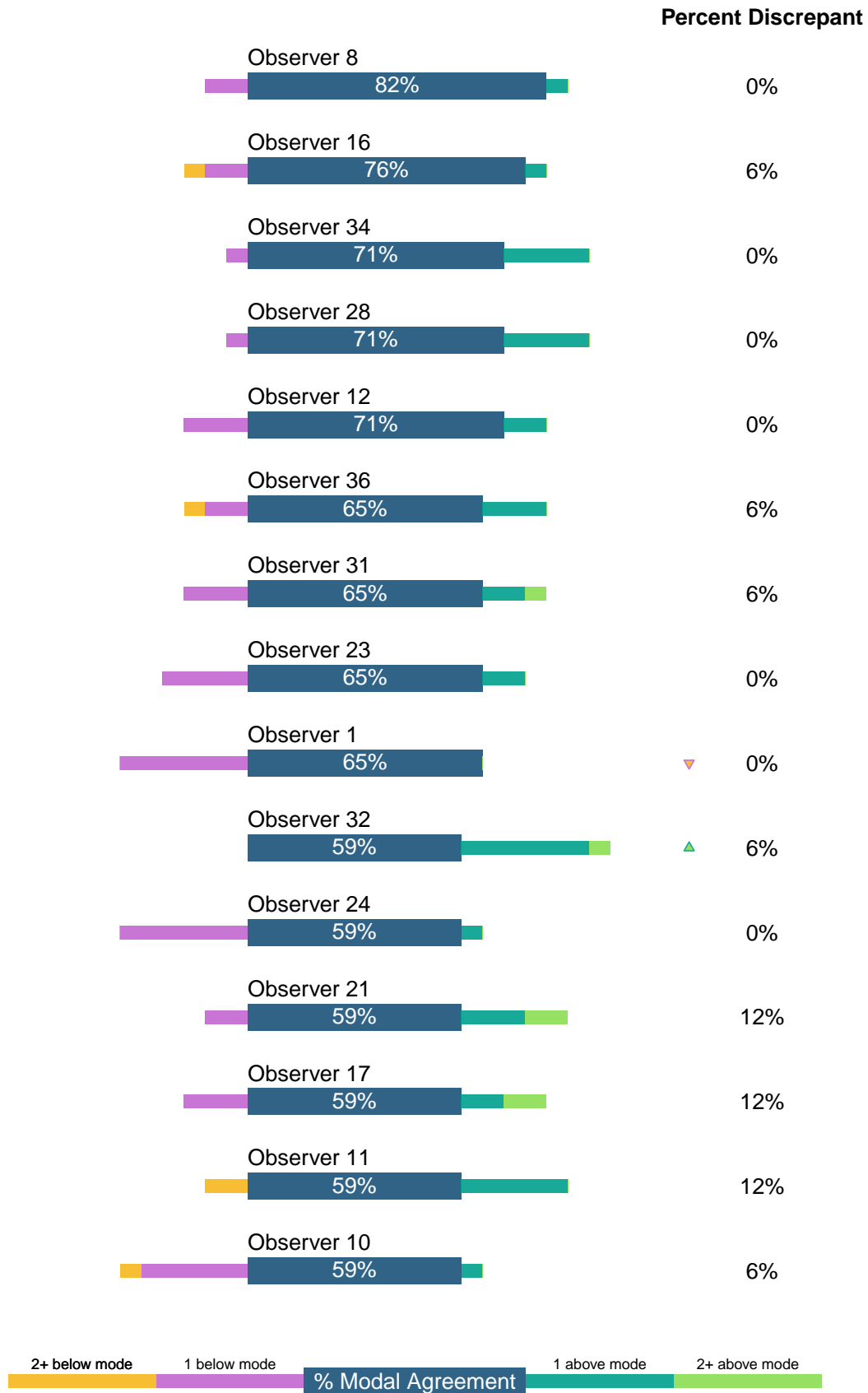


Figure 5: Observer Agreement with Modal Scores by Individual Across All Videos

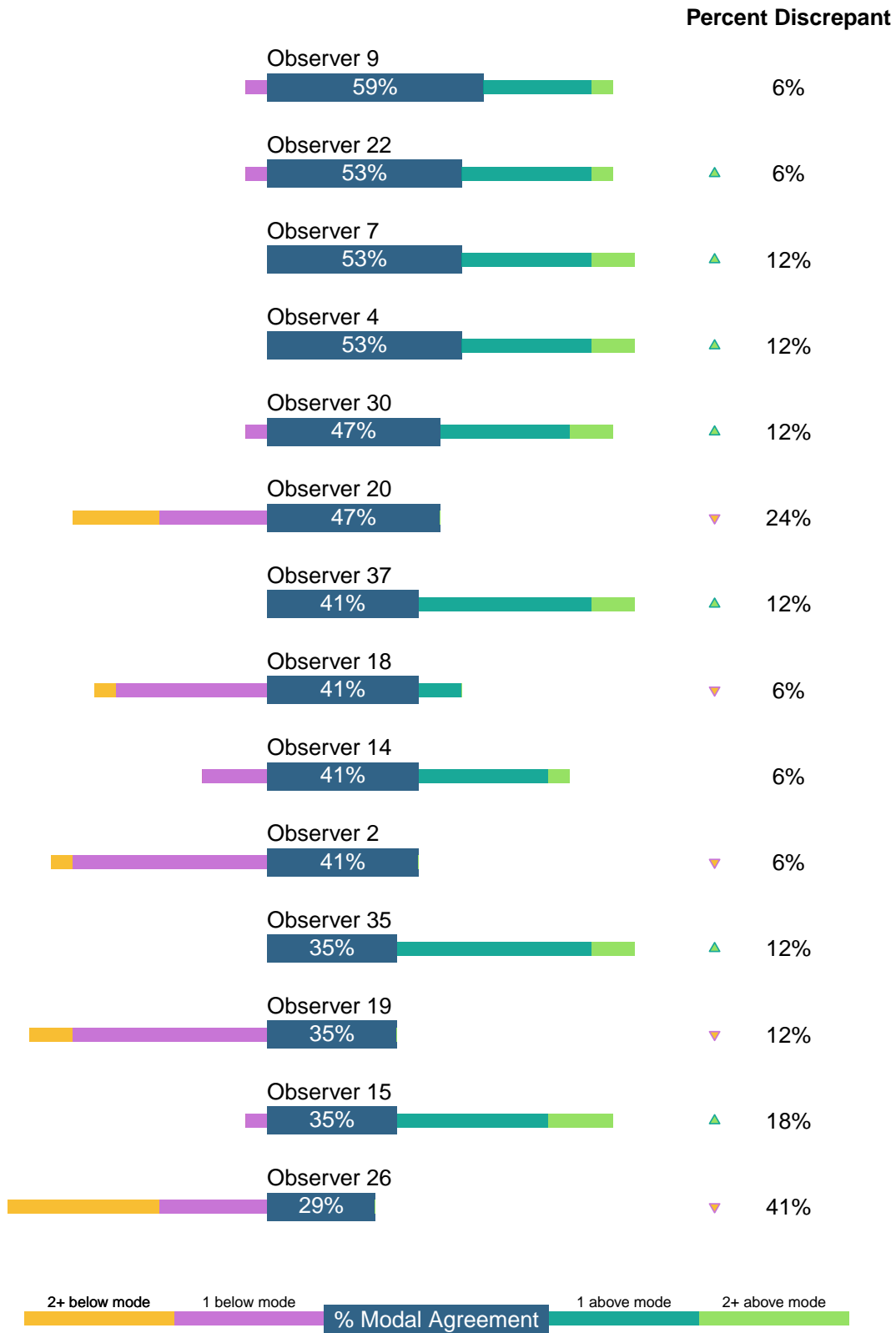


Figure 5: (Continued)



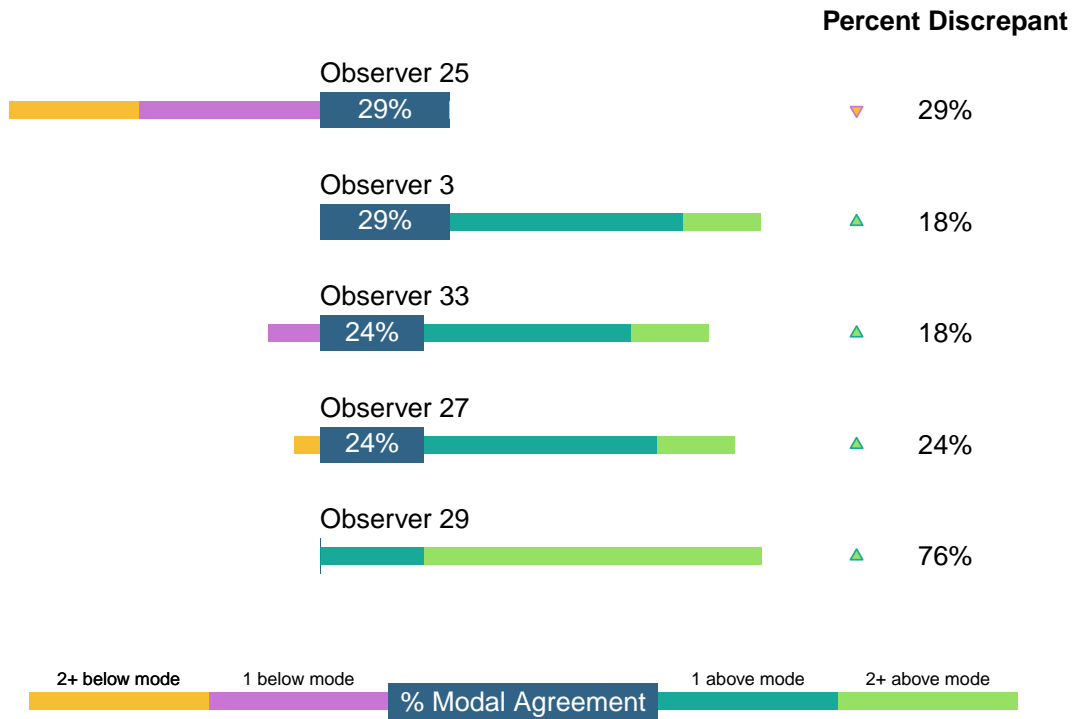


Figure 5: (Continued)

## Agreement with Modal Scores by Domain and by Video

### This section helps answer the following questions:

- Are there domains that are particularly difficult to score?
- Are there videos that are particularly difficult to score?

### OBSERVERS' AGREEMENT WITH MODAL SCORES

In this section, the Observation Engine calculates the modal, or most common, score across all Observers for each domain and for each video. In this case, Observer agreement is a measure of what percent of all scores match the modal scores exactly. Percent discrepant is a measure of the percentage of all scores that disagree with the modal score by two or more points. To illustrate, imagine that five Observers score a video on Classroom Management. One Observer scores the video a 3, another Observer scores it a 4, and three Observers score it a 2. The modal score is 2. In this case, 60% (three out of five) of all Observers agreed with the modal score. So 60% Observer agreement would be reported for the Classroom Management domain. One out of five Observers gave a score 2 or more points away from the modal score, so a 20% rate of discrepancy (one out of five) would be reported.

### READING THE FIGURES

The figures here are very similar to those in Figure 5. The set of bars display the rate of agreement with the modal score along with the proportion of scores that disagree with the modal score. In this case, Figure 6 is calculated by domain and Figure 7 is calculated by video. **Note that only Observers who submitted scores for all videos in the scoring study are included in these figures.**

The thick blue bar in the center represents the percentage of the time Observers' scores matched the modal scores. The thinner bars to either side of the blue bar represent the percentage of time Observers' scores disagreed with the modal score. Yellow and light green bars are displayed when scores are discrepant, or two or more points higher (light green) or lower (yellow) than the modal scores. The exact percentage of time that scores were discrepant in either direction is indicated in the column to the right of the graph. Teal and magenta bars are displayed when scores are only one point higher (teal) or lower (magenta) than the modal scores.

### INTERPRETATION

Figure 6 can be helpful when determining whether there were specific domains that were particularly challenging. If Observers are not certain about domain score definitions, this may result in less consistent scoring across the group. The explanation of the domains may need to be clarified, or additional training on domains with low agreement may be needed.

If Figure 7 reveals that Observers tend to disagree on scores for a particular video, this may mean that Observers are less prepared to evaluate a particular sort of lesson. For example, a subset of Observers may tend to give inflated scores to lessons in which students work in cooperative groups while the rest of the group does not. This lack of consistency can be addressed in training or with revisions to scoring guidelines.

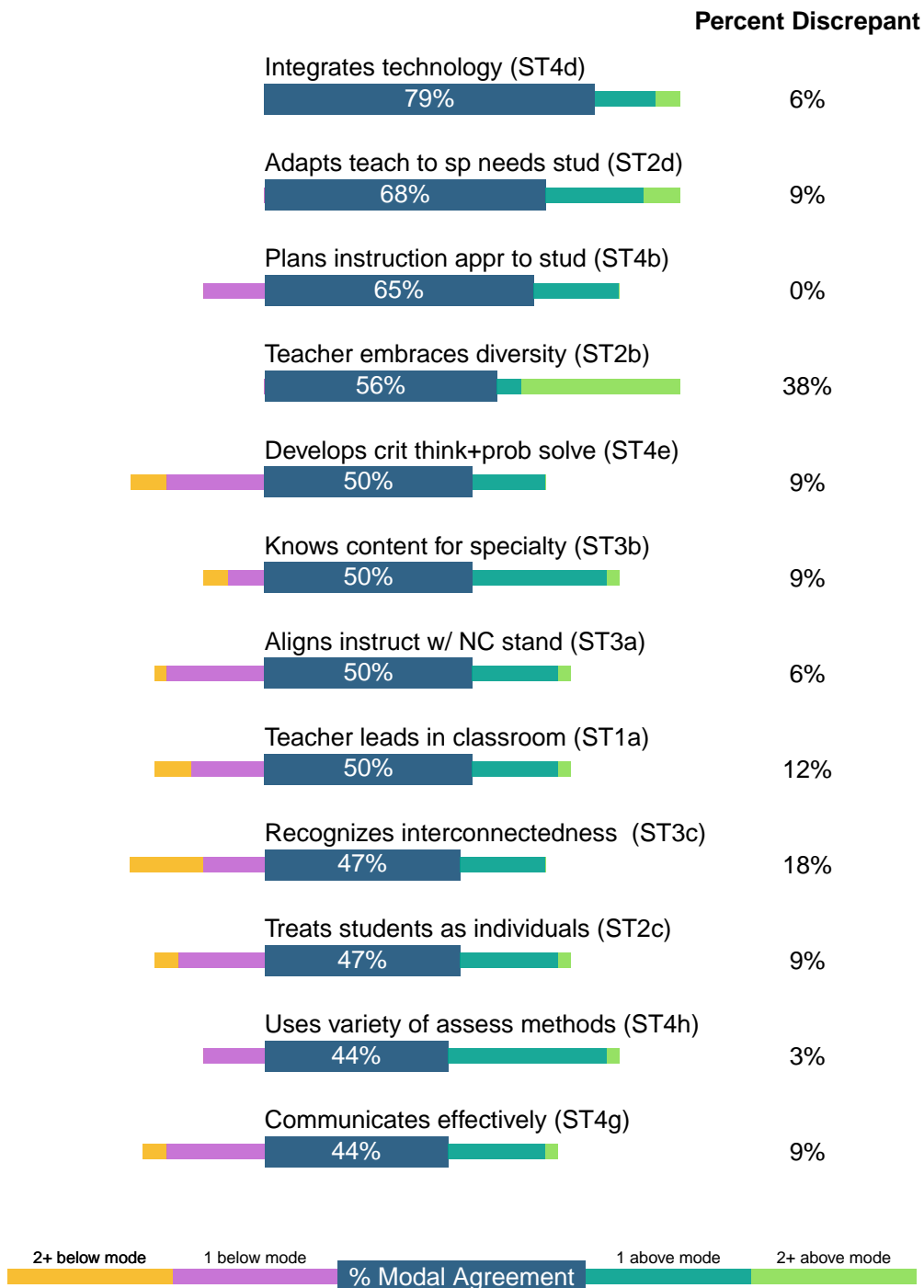


Figure 6: Observer Agreement with Modal Scores by Domain

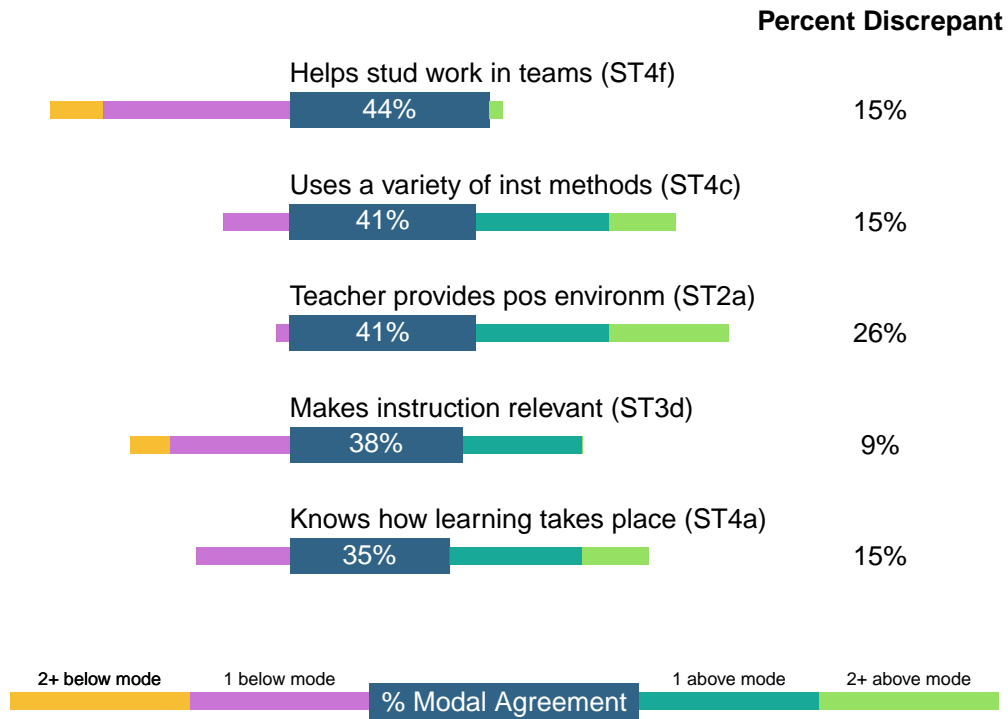


Figure 6: (Continued)

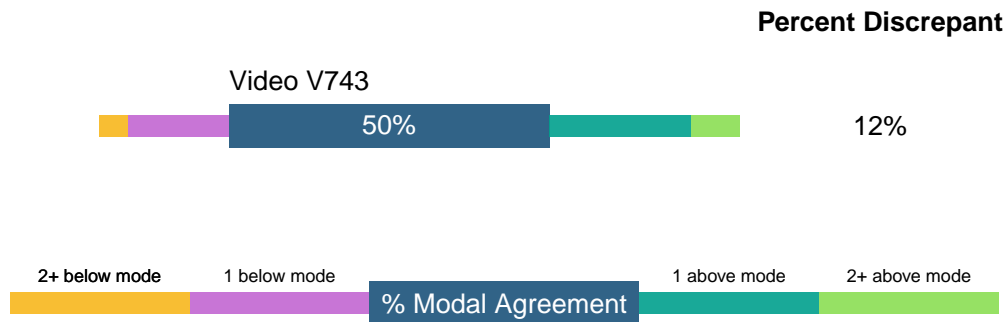


Figure 7: Observer Agreement with Modal Scores by Video